

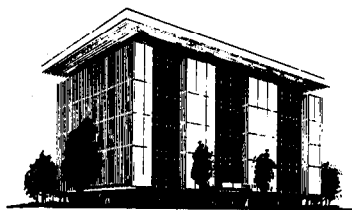
A P A N E L S T U D Y O F I N C O M E D Y N A M I C S :

STUDY DESIGN, PROCEDURES,

AVAILABLE DATA

1968-1971 INTERVIEWING YEARS

(WAVES I-IV)



SURVEY RESEARCH CENTER

ISR

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH
THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

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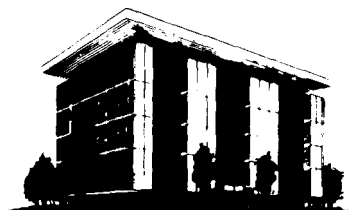
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PREFACE

Contents

This manual describes in detail data collection and processing procedures followed in the first four waves of a panel study of income dynamics, and the data available to analysts. There are three previous manuals--each detailing that year's processing. This one is inclusive as to procedures but gives the detailed codes of data available on tape for only the fourth year, 1971.¹

This manual has five sections. An overview of the study including the theoretical model is given in Section I. Also included in this section is a list of the publications and papers currently available from the study. Sampling, weighting, and response rates for all four years are described in the next section. Section III details the field procedures that have been used in locating, interviewing and keeping track of respondents. The 1971 questionnaire and other forms used to facilitate field work are also reproduced in this section.² Of substantial use to analysts is Section IV where the processing of the data, once it is in interview form, is described. The 1971 tape code is the bulk of Section V. Following the tape code is an index of some of the major variables that have been created for all four years of the study.

¹The code, as well as the questionnaires for the first three waves' data, are available free upon a request to the Institute for Social Research. The four sets of data are referred to by the year when they were collected, 1968, 1969, or 1970, rather than the previous year to which the income data refer, i.e., 1967, 1968, and 1969.

² Questionnaires from previous years are also available upon request, although differences are small.

Structural Outline of the Study

The study's design is longitudinal; interviews have been taken once each spring, starting in 1968, for four years and current plans call for one more interview with the entire sample. The 1968 sample consisted of a cross-section sample of dwellings of the coterminous United States and a subsample of families interviewed in the spring of 1967 by the Bureau of the Census for the Office of Economic Opportunity. Since then it has consisted of all panel members living in families that were interviewed the previous year and newly-formed families containing any adult panel member who had moved from a 1968, 1969 or 1970 sample family. The respondent is usually the head of the family; the unit of analysis can be either the family or individual in the family.

Theoretical Model

Basically the purpose of the study is to explain the short-run changes in the economic status of individuals and families. The theoretical model is recursive--a set of broadly defined personality variables and attitudes is thought to affect economic behavior which in turn affects economic status. Changes in economic status are then linked back to the personality variables and thus the circle is closed.

Staff and Financing

Financing for this research has come predominantly from the Office of Economic Opportunity with a smaller amount from the Urban Institute. Professor

James N. Morgan is the main researcher on this study. Others responsible include Nancy Baerwaldt, Jacob Benus, Joan Brinser, Jonathan Dickinson, Katherine Dickinson, Beverly Harris, and Tecla Schrader. The sampling and weighting designs were done by Irene Hess and Thomas Tharakan. John Scott and Jane Peppard aided the questionnaire design and coordination of the field data collection. Paula Pelletier and Karen Liss have had the major responsibility for computer processing of the data. Methodological studies of household personal-interview measurements of motivation and intelligence have been made by Joseph Veroff, Kent Marquis, and Lou McClelland. They have concluded that it is feasible to successfully operationalize such measures in our questionnaire. A short section of motivation and intelligence questions may therefore be included in the 1972 data collection. This manuscript was prepared for publication by Susan Finlayson.

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SECTION I
INTRODUCTION

Background

Focused primarily on change in family economic status, this study has employed the household personal interview as its major data-collection technique, supplemented with geographical location data. Each year since 1968 heads of families have been interviewed about attitudes, behavior, and economic status. Those families formed since the original 1968 interview have been added to the sample and interviewed as well, making the sample size at the end of the fourth year of interviewing about 4840. A very general theoretical model, recursive in nature, was used to provide a frame of reference for the variables to be operationalized through the questionnaire. Several descriptive and analytic papers are available based on data collected to date.

Though 1968 was the first year that interviewing took place by the Survey Research Center, about 40 percent of the families had been interviewed previously in 1966 and 1967 as part of the Survey of Economic Opportunity (SEO), which was undertaken by the Office of Economic Opportunity in spring of 1966. Interviewing for this study was done by the Bureau of the Census. About 30,000 personal interviews were taken. Basic to this data collection effort were demographic, income and employment variables which were used to estimate aggregates.

After the 1967 data collection, the objectives of the study were redefined so that the focus was on measurement and interpretation of the dynamics of change

rather than the ability to make national estimates. At this point the data collection and responsibility for the basic analysis were turned over to the University of Michigan's Survey Research Center (SRC). Necessitated by the change in objectives was a substantial revision of the questionnaire originally used by the SEO. In that study demographic, employment, and income questions were asked for all family members. The SRC study's emphasis is on the head of the family and the attitudinal, behavioral, and expectations questions are asked of him. Since one of the major objectives of the study is the measurement of change, a premium has been put on year-to-year reproducibility of the important variables of the study, and there have been only minor variations in each year's questionnaire. A few new questions have been added since 1968 to meet additional objectives, but most changes have been refinements and improvements.

Sample Design

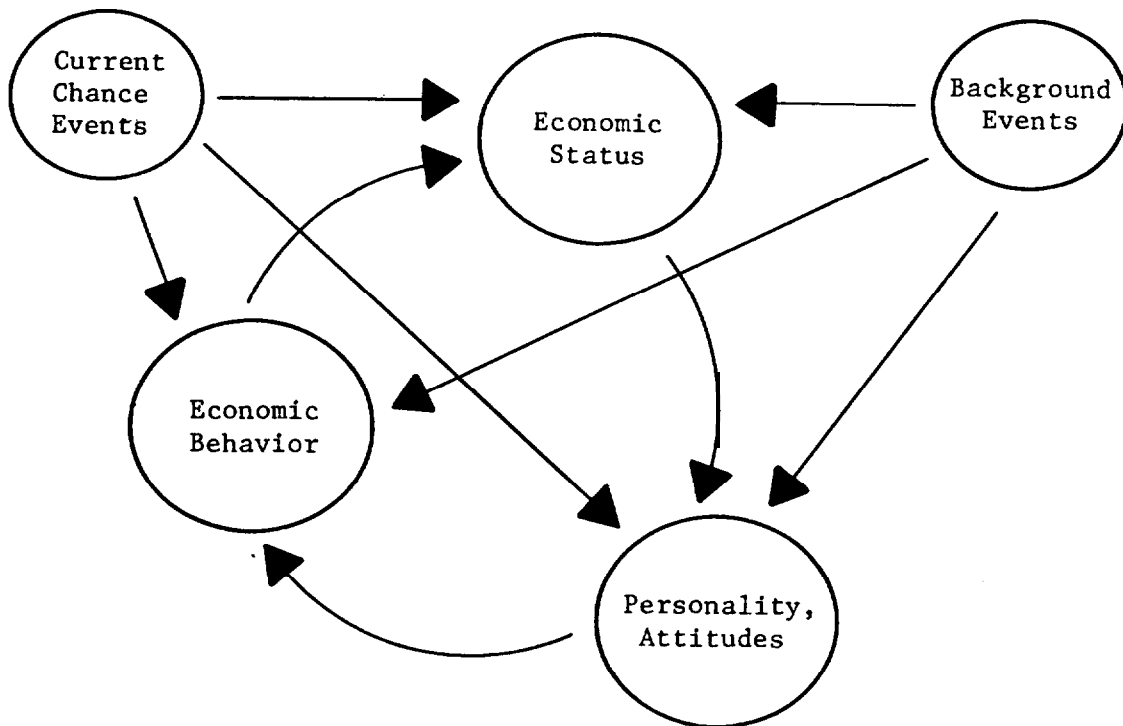
Selected by SRC to be included in its sample were about 2500 of the 30,000 families interviewed in the SEO. They were families whose income in 1966 was equal to or below twice the federal poverty line at that time. The selection formula was $\$2000 + N(\$1000)$ where N is the number of individuals in the family. Also excluded from the sample were families where the head was over sixty and those families who did not sign a release of the data when interviewed by the Census. Adjustment had to be made to the Census sample to fit the more limited capabilities of the SRC interviewing staff, so poor families not in Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas outside the South were omitted. A cross-section

sample of dwellings in the United States was added to the above sample so families at all income levels were represented, and in 1968, interviews were taken with 4802 families by SRC, 1872 from the SEO selection frame and 2930 from its cross-section sample. In order to make the data set into a representative cross section sample, weighting was necessary to correct for the disproportionate selection and response rates. After the first interview taken by the SRC the sample has become one of individuals. Families containing panel members, except for losses through nonresponse, have been interviewed four times. Those who moved between interviewing years were contacted at their new addresses and adult members who formed their own household were interviewed as separate families the next year. Since 1968 the sample of families has increased because of new family formation and decreased because of nonresponse loss and after the 1971 interviewing year there are about 4840 families in the sample, about 750 of them having been newly formed since the initial 1968 interview.

Study Design

At the time of the 1968 questionnaire design a broad theoretical model was employed to insure that all the concepts incorporated into the model were operationalized in the questionnaire. The model that was used is shown below. It consists of three groups of variables -- personality and attitudes, behavior, and economic status, and for each there exists the possibility of conceptual variants as well as any of several measures of change. Imbedded in this dynamic

model are some basic hypotheses about human behavior. Attitudes and personality factors are thought to affect behaviors that in turn affect one's economic status. Success (positive change in economic status) may lead to more adaptive economic behavior which in turn leads to a rise in aspiration level. The reverse is also hypothesized to occur. An instance of unemployment (decrease in economic status) may lead to less adaptive behavior and reduced aspiration which may in turn lead to more unemployment.



Variables outside the recursive model have also been incorporated into the design. Included are background factors such as race, economic status of parents, state and county where grew up and other factors known to be important

determinants of the level of economic status. Account is also taken of other exogeneous events which can occur during the measurement period. They include such things as a major change in family members (death of the wife in the family), unemployment or illness of the family's major earner, sudden increase in the cost of housing, etc. These things are largely those over which a family has no control. Every year of the study for each county in which there is a sample family, the employment conditions including the current unemployment rate, the average wage for male and female unskilled workers, and a subjective measure of black-white employment discrimination are surveyed by a short self-administered questionnaire sent to state employment agencies. These local area data provide additional exogeneous measures.

Usefulness of the Data

There should be some practical implications of the findings, in several areas. For instance, if some kinds of events produce more change in people's attitudes and behavior patterns than others, policies that produce that kind of event may be indicated. If certain kinds of attitudes produce more changes in behavior, or certain behavior patterns seem to produce more changes in status, then policies attempting to produce those attitudes or behaviors may be indicated. Perhaps most important, the study should throw light on who among the low-income families are potentially capable of self-support and whether they can be distinguished and selected for investment in their skills. By following families over an extended period, and looking at what happens to them and what they do, we

should be able to see how some managed to improve and to assess whether any of the still-poor might still make it on their own.

Descriptive and Analytic Papers Available

A number of analytic papers have been completed using the data that have been collected to date. Requests for any of these documents should be made in writing to the Institute for Social Research, the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 48106. Refer to Project 45768.

The two main papers to have appeared from this study are "Measures of Economic Well-Offness and Their Correlates,"¹ and "Variability of Economic Well-Being and Its Determinants."² The first of these gives an algebraic formulation of the theoretical model and some preliminary analysis of the first wave's data. The second investigates changes in economic status measures between 1967 and 1968 as assessed in the 1968 and 1969 interviews.

Unpublished working papers are also available as well. They include a background paper on "Profile of the 1968 Family Sample," by Marjorie Brazer. This paper describes the poor giving the extent of poverty within various demographic characteristics. The paper makes use of no change variables and is descriptive, not analytic.

¹James N. Morgan and James D. Smith, "Measures of Economic Well-Offness and Their Correlates," American Economic Review, Vol. LIX, No. 2, May 1969, pp 450-462.

²James D. Smith and James N. Morgan, "Variability of Economic Well-Being and Its Determinants," American Economic Review, Vol. LX, No. 2, May 1970, pp 286-295.

Another paper, "Consumption Patterns of the Poor," by John B. Lansing and Katherine Dickinson focuses on consumption expenditures, especially food and housing, relative to a minimum needs standard. The authors develop a sequential classification to describe the poor based on age, disability, sex of head and other demographic characteristics which they utilize in their analysis. Regression analyses of consumption expenditures as well as car and house value have been made using the family as the analysis unit.

"Underemployment" by Jonathan Dickinson utilizes the 1968 interview data to examine the phenomenon of underemployment among those currently working. A second paper by the same author "Estimates of Individual Labor Supply Based on a Cobb Douglas Utility Function," postulates the above utility maximization function as an estimating form.

A working paper by Jacob Benus, "Transportation of the Poor," devises a transportation adequacy classification scheme to examine the transportation facilities of the eight categories of the poor, and examines the effect on employment of these adequate or inadequate transportation resources.

Several methods have been devised to make estimates of the number of poor. A short paper by Morgan applies two different estimating methods to the SRC data set. What differences do exist are for families whose income is well above the poverty level, no matter what the estimation method.

A short paper by Morgan and Tecla Schrader examines factors that contribute to an explanation of the differentials (not differences in level) in hourly earning between men and women as well as a parallel analysis for whites and

nonwhites. Utilized in this paper is a newly-developed algorithm that looks for differences in the explanatory power of two regression slopes.

Housing consumption costs are usually the largest single expense in a family's budget. Imbedded in the cost are both variations in quantity and quality, and another paper by Morgan looks first at the relationship between quantity and quality and then at the determinants of the total cost of housing.

Another paper by Morgan examines the cross section or static relationship of food consumption to income as well as the response of the amount spent on food consumption to changes in income.

Deriving directly from the recursive model is a paper by Morgan and Richard Barfield that investigates the change in economic status resulting from changes in scores on a behavior or attitude index. The correlations between changes in the values between the first and second and second and third years are also examined.

"Labor Force Participation of Wives: the Effects of Components of Husbands' Income," by Katherine Dickinson and Jonathan Dickinson investigates the response of the labor force participation of married women to husbands' long run income and to temporary deviations from it. The authors find the effect of temporary changes in husbands' income on wives' behavior to be quite small.

SECTION II

PART 1: SAMPLE-SELECTION AND INITIAL WEIGHTING

The Sample

In 1968 the sample of families consisted of two components: (1) a cross-section sample of dwellings of the coterminous United States and, (2) a subsample of families interviewed in the spring of 1967 by the Bureau of the Census for the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO). In 1969 and 1970 the sample consisted of all panel members living in families who were interviewed successfully the previous year. Hence, no attempt was made to interview in the second and subsequent waves those that we were unsuccessful in interviewing in previous waves.

The cross-section sample of dwellings was selected from the Survey Research Center's master sampling frame¹ at a constant overall sampling rate. The master sample itself is flexible in design so that it can be used over a reasonable period of time for more than one selection of dwellings as well as for surveys with differing requirements. The chart on the next page summarizes the characteristics of the Center's national sample. The selection made for this study was designed to yield 3,000 interviews.

The 1968 Census Sample is itself a reinterview sample², since these families had been interviewed the year before by the Census Bureau. It was a

¹ For a description of the SRC sample see: Kish, L. and Hess, I., "The Survey Research Center's National Sample of Dwellings," Institute for Social Research, The University of Michigan, 1964, ISR No. 2315.

² The reinterview sample is described more fully in A Panel Study of Income Dynamics: Study Design Procedures and Forms, 1968 Interviewing Year (Wave I), Ann Arbor: Institute for Social Research, 1969, pp. 23-28.

SUMMARY OF CHARACTERISTICS AND DESIGN OF SRC NATIONAL SAMPLE OF DWELLINGS^a

Multistage	"area"	Probability	sample	of dwellings and	their occupants
1st	County, county group, or SMSA as primary sampling unit (psu)	Probability proportionate to size (pps)	1 psu from each of 74 homogeneous strata	Universe of dwellings in 48 states and D.C., <u>exclusive</u> of du's on military reservations (population in non-du's excluded)	Households, families, spending units, or persons
2nd	Cities, towns, census tracts, minor civil divisions, rural areas	pps	3-10 selections and average of five selections per psu		
3rd	Blocks, census ED's, chunks, city directory pages	pps or equal probability	1 selection per expected cluster of 4 du's, for 3,000 interview survey		
4th	Segments or clusters of dwellings	Equal probability	6-20 segments (av.=8) of 4 du's each per psu, for 3,000 interview survey		
5th	Families, spending units, or adults	Equal or unequal probability	All families or spending units, or one adult per household		
...	...	Over-all sampling fraction = prod. of selection probabilities over the several stages

3. Sample size determined: (1) to yield acceptable reliability for estimates of means, percentages, comparisons; (2) to be administratively feasible: 8-10 traveling supervisors; permanent, local, part-time interviewers in 74 locations (12 largest SMSA's, 62 other 1st stage units).
4. Stratification within psu's: (1) Central cities of SMSA's; (2) other cities of 50,000 or more; (3) urban places 2,500-49,999; (4) other urbanized areas; (5) remaining areas.
5. Sample dwellings for specific study selected from: (1) area segments of about 4 du's; OR (2) clusters of du's (about 4 per cluster) at city directory addresses--supplemented by area sample to include du's at addresses NOT in directory.
6. Probability sampling permits calculation of sampling error from the sample itself.
7. The measurement of nonsampling errors, an important contribution to total error in survey data, is not readily estimated from the sample alone; often the measurement is dependent upon information obtained from independent sources.

^aFrom The Survey Research Center's National Sample of Dwellings, op. cit.

probability sample with eight basic selection fractions, but it included only those families interviewed in 1967 by the Census Bureau with incomes equal to or less than $\$2000 + N$ ($\$1000$) where N is the number of persons in the family. The value $\$2000 + N$ ($\$1000$) was roughly equal to twice the federal poverty line used in 1967. All families with incomes greater than that were excluded as were poverty families outside Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas in three regions - the Northeast, the North Central and the West.

1968 Weighting

Each of these samples was subject to nonresponse in the 1968 wave of the study; the reinterview sample had additional losses from noncooperation of Census respondents (refusal to sign a release to permit the Census Bureau to give the respondent's name and address to OEO) and for nontransmittal of some sample addresses from OEO to SRC. It was thought desirable to use disproportionate weighting to correct numerically for the losses from nonresponse in both components of the sample and for the nonreceiving of sample cases in the reinterview sample. No weighting was made for nonresponse in the 1966 and 1967 surveys conducted by the Census Bureau.

In order to determine the weights for the 1968 study, three sets of probabilities had to be calculated: (1) the probability of obtaining an interview in the SRC cross-section sample; (2) the probability of obtaining an interview in the reinterview sample; (3) the probability of obtaining an interview in the combined samples. (When combining the cross-section and reinterview samples, an over-all ratio estimation technique was not used because we had no population

totals, from sources independent of the sample, to use as bases.) Adjustment for nonresponse in both parts of the sample and for nonreceiving of sample addresses in the reinterview sample, in addition to keeping strict account of original selection rates and subsequent subsampling rates, has proved to be more complex in operation than in theory. The next section presents the more general aspects of the calculations of the three sets of probabilities and the weights, which are reciprocals of the probabilities; following that, some of the practical difficulties are described.

The Three Sets of Selection Probabilities

A. The probability of obtaining an interview in the SRC cross-section sample

The cross-section sample was selected at a constant over-all rate, (.66/10,080), throughout the coterminous United States; but response rates were not constant. The rates varied by geographical region, by the SRC self-representing and nonself-representing areas, by central city and suburbs in the self-representing areas, and by SMSA's and nonSMSA's in the nonself-representing areas. Thus there are 16 different response rates to consider. (Table 1).

The probability of obtaining an interview in the cross-section sample is the product of the initial selection rate and the response rate, or $(.66/10,080) \times$ (appropriate response rate from Column 2 of Table 1). For example, the probability of an interview in Manhattan, New York (Northeast, self-representing area, central city) is

$$(.66/10,080) (61/100) \text{ or } 1/25037.$$

TABLE 1

RESPONSE RATES USED IN THE CALCULATION OF WEIGHTS
FOR THE CROSS-SECTION SAMPLE AND THE REINTERVIEW SAMPLE

<u>Region and SMSA Classification</u>	<u>Cross-section Sample</u>		<u>Reinterview Sample</u>	
	<u>Number of eligible Respondents</u> (Col. 1)	<u>Response rate</u> (Col. 2)	<u>Number of eligible Respondents</u> (Col. 3)	<u>Response rate</u> (Col. 4)
<u>Northeast</u>				
Self-representing areas	<u>491</u>		<u>444</u>	63%
Central cities	221	61%	330	
Suburbs	270	65	114	
NonselF-representing areas	<u>394</u>		<u>8</u>	88
SMSA's	235	72	8	
Non-SMSA's	159	84	a	
<u>North Central</u>				
Self-representing areas	<u>308</u>		<u>323</u>	70
Central cities	134	60	287	
Suburbs	174	80	36	
NonselF-representing areas	<u>814</u>		<u>94</u>	67
SMSA's	337	80	94	
Non-SMSA's	477	83	a	
<u>South</u>				
Self-representing areas	<u>85</u>		<u>291</u>	68
Central cities	42	83	260	
Suburbs	43	81	31	
NonselF-representing areas	<u>1009</u>		<u>927</u>	
SMSA's	491	76	635	79
Non-SMSA's	518	87	292	85
<u>West</u>				
Self-representing areas	<u>128</u>		<u>332</u>	64
Central cities	80	68	229	
Suburbs	128	84	103	
NonselF-representing areas	<u>414</u>		<u>127</u>	65
SMSA's	258	79	127	
Non-SMSA's	156	74	a	

^a No sample cases from these areas

If the response rate had been 100 percent, the probability of an interview would be equal to the selection probability.

B. The probability of obtaining an interview in the reinterview sample

There were eight basic sampling rates used by the Census Bureau to select the original sample (Table 2). Many of the 357 primary sampling units (PSU's) used two different sampling rates; however, all families within a sample segment (geographical cluster of about six dwellings) had equal chance of selection. Subsequent to the initial selection, the Census Bureau subsampled households in some segments, still retaining a constant selection rate within a segment but increasing the number of different sampling fractions within a PSU.

To reduce the Census sample to a size that would satisfy the SRC research needs, we subsampled the 357-PSU sample on a PSU basis, either retaining or rejecting entire PSU'S. Within a selected PSU a reinterview was attempted with each eligible sample family for which we received a name and address. Because of the large variations in receiving rates, adjustments for nonreceiving of sample addresses were made by PSU, or groups of PSU's, separately for white and for nonwhite families.

Nonresponse rates in the reinterview study were adjusted with the four geographical regions by self-representing and nonself-representing areas; in the South the nonself-representing areas had an additional classification into SMSA's and non-SMSA's. (Non-SMSA's in the other regions were not included.)

The probability of obtaining an interview in the reinterview study is:

TABLE 2

RECIPROCAL OF BASIC SAMPLING PROBABILITIES USED BY THE CENSUS BUREAU
 TO SELECT THE 30,000 HOUSEHOLD SAMPLE FOR THE SURVEY OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY
 (By Tabulation Area and Stratum, 1966)

<u>Region and SMSA Classification</u>	<u>Area Code</u>	<u>Reciprocal of Selection Probability</u>	
		<u>Stratum 1 (segments not in nonwhite stratum)</u>	<u>Stratum 2 (segments in nonwhite stratum)</u>
<u>SMSA's with 1,000,000 or more population</u>			
Northeast	1	3158	477.82
North Central	2	3158	358.96
South	3	3158	238.51
West	4	3158	278.97
<u>Other SMSA's</u>			
250,000 to 1,000,000	5	3158	609.32
Under 250,000	6	3158	306.95
<u>Remainder of the United States</u>			
56 PSU's with nonwhite supplementation	7	3158	386.96
other PSU's	8	3158	...*

* No nonwhite supplementation in tabulation area 8.

Initial selection rate for Census sample x Census subsampling rate x SRC subsampling rate x Receiving rate x Response rate

To illustrate, the probability of a reinterview with a white family in stratum 1 in Manhattan, New York (Northeast, self-representing area) is:

$$\frac{1}{3158} \times \frac{1}{1} \times \frac{1}{1} \times \frac{20}{100} \times \frac{63}{100} = \frac{1}{25063}$$

c. The probability of obtaining an interview in the combined samples

We can think of the combined samples as having three parts:

1. The reinterview sample obtained from the Census Bureau
2. The poverty families in the cross-section sample from SMSA's and from the non-SMSA's of the South
3. The remainder of the cross-section sample

Since the first two parts are two independently selected samples from the same population, and any family could be chosen for sample 1 or for sample 2 or for both, the probability of obtaining an interview in the combined parts, 1 and 2, is:

Probability of an interview in the reinterview sample x Probability of an interview in the cross-section sample - Product of the two probabilities

Referring to our illustrations of selection probabilities in Manhattan, we have

$$\frac{1}{25037} + \frac{1}{25063} - \frac{1}{(25037)(25063)}$$

Because the intention was to reduce weights to two-digit numbers, and because the third term would make no significant contribution to the calculation of the

total probability, the third term was omitted. Hence, in the case of Manhattan, we have a total probability of $1/12525$.

Inasmuch as part three, the remainder of the cross-section sample, had zero chance of selection for the reinterview sample, the only nonzero chance of selection is for the cross-section sample, adjusted for nonresponse.

The Weights for the Combined Samples

The weights are the reciprocals of the total probabilities for the combined samples. In the illustration from Manhattan, the weight would be the reciprocal of $1/12525$, or 12525. To reduce the weights to two-digit numbers, each weight was divided by 400. The Manhattan weight then becomes $12525/400$ or 31.

Some preliminary comparisons of sample estimates with 1960 data and with independent estimates (Table 3) give support to our weighting technique which produces estimates of families, by several classifications that compare favorably with data from other sources. By race of family head, the comparisons are generally in agreement although the estimate of the proportion of nonwhite families in the North Central region is somewhat high; such comparisons are, of course, subject to sampling error. Furthermore, independent estimates are almost impossible to get for the study population because of differences in definitions (housing unit versus dwelling unit) and geographical coverage (50 states, or coterminous United States); in Table 3 our study data for families are being compared with Census data for total population and for households.

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TABLE 3

DISTRIBUTIONS FROM THE COMBINED SAMPLE COMPARED WITH 1960 CENSUS DATA
AND WITH INDEPENDENT ESTIMATES FOR 1968

<u>SMSA Classification</u>	<u>Region</u>				
	<u>All Regions</u>	<u>North-east</u>	<u>North central</u>	<u>South</u>	<u>West</u>
<u>Sample distribution of families</u>					
Self-representing areas	29.3	13.2	8.3	2.3	5.6
Central cities	12.8	5.9	3.6	1.1	2.2
Suburbs	16.5	7.3	4.7	1.2	3.4
Nonselself-representing areas	70.7	10.6	21.9	27.1	11.1
SMSA's	35.5	6.3	9.1	13.2	6.9
Non-SMSA's	35.2	4.3	12.8	13.9	4.2
All Classes	<u>100.0</u>	<u>23.8</u>	<u>30.1</u>	<u>29.4</u>	<u>16.7</u>
<u>1960 Census distribution of population</u>					
Self-representing areas	29.0	13.5	8.1	2.1	5.3
Central cities	...	...	...	...	...
Suburbs	...	...	...	...	...
Nonselself-representing areas	71.0	11.5	20.8	28.8	9.9
SMSA's	34.1	6.6	9.1	12.7	5.7
Non-SMSA's	36.9	4.9	11.7	16.1	4.2
All Classes	<u>100.0</u>	<u>25.0</u>	<u>28.9</u>	<u>30.9</u>	<u>15.2</u>
<u>1968 estimated distribution of population¹</u>					
All Classes	<u>100.0</u>	<u>24.4</u>	<u>28.0</u>	<u>31.4</u>	<u>16.3</u>
<u>Sample distribution of families by race of head</u>					
White	88.6	22.2	26.4	24.7	15.3
Nonwhite	11.4	1.9	2.8	5.2	1.5
All Classes	<u>100.0</u>	<u>24.1</u>	<u>29.2</u>	<u>29.9</u>	<u>16.8</u>
<u>1968 distribution of households by race of head²</u>					
White	89.6	22.9	26.1	24.6	16.1
Nonwhite	10.4	2.0	2.0	5.0	1.3
All Classes	<u>100.0</u>	<u>24.9</u>	<u>28.1</u>	<u>29.6</u>	<u>17.4</u>

¹Current Population Reports, series P-25, No. 430

²Current Population Reports, series P-20, No. 187

NOTE: In the Census reports classifications by race are white, Negro and other races. In the SRC study, white includes Puerto Ricans; nonwhite includes Negroes as well as Orientals, Filipinos, and other races.

Some of the Practical Problems in the Calculations of Probabilities

Response rates were calculated by region and city size (Table 1). With knowledge of the general geographical location of a dwelling, a response rate could be assigned for each of the two samples--cross-section and reinterview.

In addition to the basic rates for the Census sample (Table 2), the OEO provided a listing of each Census sample segment with its initial selection probability; also provided was a list of rates, by segment, for segments involved in any subsampling by the Census Bureau.

Unlike the cross-section selection rate which is known for every dwelling in the coterminous U.S., whether or not it was chosen for the sample, the Census selection rates were known only when a dwelling was in one of the Census sample segments. If the dwelling was not in one of these segments, the selection rate was estimated on the basis of geographical region, SMSA classification, the PSU population if the dwelling was in a SMSA, and the proportion of non-white population in the Enumeration District (ED) in 1960. The method used to assign Census selection rates to families in the cross-section sample is described below. It may be recalled that in order to combine the cross-section and the reinterview samples it was essential to know a family's selection probability for each sample.

The concept of receiving rates was simple. For each segment, OEO provided a count of the number of eligible (poverty) families in the Census sample, the number who signed releases, and the number of addresses sent to SRC. By calculating the ratio of family addresses received by SRC to the number of eligible families, a correction could be made simultaneously for nonsigning of

releases by Census-sample respondents and nonreceiving (by SRC). However, in many PSU's the number of addresses received was so small that some PSU's were combined before calculating weights. Also, there appeared to be differential receiving rates by race of family head; generally, the receiving rates were higher for nonwhite than for white families.

When combining PSU's for the calculation of receiving rates, in addition to the white-nonwhite stratification, the following stratifications within the four geographical regions were observed:

1. In some large self-representing PSU's stratification was by central city and suburban areas.
2. Nonself-representing SMSA's had two classifications according to the proportion of nonwhite population; also, PSU's were combined whenever they formed complete strata for the SRC national sample. (For example, Atlanta and New Orleans SMSA's were combined; Tampa and Dade SMSA's; San Diego and San Bernardino-Riverside; etc.)
3. Among non-SMSA's in the South there were three groups according to the proportion of nonwhite population; (1) high nonwhite; (2) medium to low nonwhite; (3) very low nonwhite.

In order to combine the two samples into one sample, receiving rates were required for the cross-section sample poverty families in SMSA's and in the non-SMSA's of the South, as well as for the reinterview sample. "Average" receiving rates were assigned to those cross-section families according to the characteristics of their PSU's, which were in turn assigned to one of the homogeneous groupings formed from the reinterview PSU's.

Assigning Census Selection Rates to Poverty Families in the Cross-Section Sample

The procedure described in this section affected about 500 cross-section sample families classified according to 1968 data as having economic status below the poverty level; furthermore, only those families living in SMSA's, or in non-SMSA's of the South are involved.

Ideally, the SRC sample segments would have been matched with the Census Bureau's maps to determine in which ED each cross-section poverty family was located. Then the Census Bureau would have been requested to calculate the proportion of nonwhite population in each ED. With that information the initial Census selection rate would have been determined as follows:

Tabulation area	Description code of area	Definition of nonwhite	Reciprocal of selection probability	
			Nonwhite	Not nonwhite
1	Northeast SMSA's, 1,000,000 or more population	30% or more nonwhite	477.82	3158
2	North Central SMSA's, 1,000,000 or more population	40% or more nonwhite	358.96	3158
	South SMSA's, 1,000,000 or more population	20% or more nonwhite	238.51	3158
	West SMSA's, 1,000,000 or more population	10% or more nonwhite	278.97	3158
	SMSA's, 250,000 to 1,000,000 population	50% or more nonwhite	609.32	3158
	SMSA's under 250,000 population	20% or more nonwhite	306.95	3158
	56 PSU's with non- white supplementation		386.96	3158
	Other PSU's	...	...	3158

Having decided that it was impractical to request the Census Bureau to provide the necessary ED information for the cross-section sample families, the classification of cross-section segments was made by the samplers at the Survey Research Center, taking into consideration whatever relevant information was at hand.

Classifications by region, SMSA size, and non-SMSA's was no problem. Census tract (1960) data was available for SMSA's, and for cities 1960 block statistics were available as well; generally these data were adequate for inference about the probable proportion of nonwhite population in an ED. In spite of some misclassifications that were undoubtedly made, we are of the opinion that the weighting thus developed is acceptable. Comparisons of the weighted data with independent estimates strengthen that opinion. It should be emphasized that these classifications affect only those cross-section families whose incomes were below two times the Orshansky ratio (federal poverty line).

In addition to the initial Census selection probability there were two subsampling rates to consider: the occasional Census subsampling rate, and the subsampling of Census PSU's. The former we assumed to be 1:1. The latter could be developed from knowledge of the Census 357-PSU sample probabilities, the subsampling of these, and the use of the Census 105-PSU sample of non-SMSA's in the South--a 1 in 4 subsample of the 357-PSU sample.

PART 2: RESPONSE RATES AND REWEIGHTING

Introduction

Families selected for interviewing in 1968 came from two samples, even though weighting for differential selection and response rates was done with both samples combined so analysis could be done with one data set. Compounding the response rates for all four years, $.76 \times .89 \times .97 \times .97$, 64 percent of the original sample families were still in the panel after the 1971 interview. Most of the loss occurred in 1968, the year for which the weight calculations were made. To date, no reweighting has been made for loss occurring subsequent to that time. But a comparison of 1970 Current Population Survey data with 1970 Survey Research Center data on several demographic variables indicates that the additional loss has not been concentrated within one or two demographic groups but scattered among all groups since the distributions on all variables examined appear quite similar. Though the close comparison of Census with SRC distributions is reassuring, recalculation of weights after the 1972 interview is contemplated because of subsequent loss and because of the slight disproportionate overweighting of newly-formed families that contain both sample and nonsample members. This reweighting will affect only the sample families, not individuals, which will continue to be a representative sample.

Response Rates

Discussion of the response rates is chronological and each year's experience is discussed separately.

1968 Response Rates

The response rate¹ in 1968 for both samples combined was 76 percent--a relatively low rate by Survey Research Center standards. Some at SRC have hypothesized that this low rate may have resulted from the very high racial tensions that existed that year. The cross-section sample netted 2930 interviews for a response rate of 77 percent. Response rates were considerably lower, 60 percent, in central cities of self-representing areas than elsewhere. (See Table 1 of Part I) The rate for suburbs was higher than the overall response rate, except in the Northeast, making the entire response rate for the Northeast lower than any other part of the country.

Other variables, mostly demographic, were also examined for response rate variations. Response rates varied according to the age of the head of the family with those under age 35 and those 75 or older having higher response rates, about ten percent greater than the overall average. Differences in response rate according to the sex of the head of the family were only minimal. Those living in single-family dwellings had a response rate of 80 percent, while the rate for those living in large apartments was substantially lower, 59 percent, but since type of structure is highly correlated with density of area, one variable on which the weights were based, these disproportionate response rates were accounted for by weighting.

¹ "Response rate" for the cross-section sample means total response divided by the sum of total cross-section responses plus the noninterview cases of the cross-section. Nonsample cases--house vacant, address found not to be a residential dwelling, respondent absent--are omitted from the base. For the Census Sample response rate is the number of reinterviewees divided by all reinterviewees plus noninterviews, regardless of the reason for noninterview. Hence, the deceased and institutionalized, etc., are included in the base on which the response rate is calculated.

The overall 1968 response rate for the Census reinterview sample was 74 percent. In this low rate is reflected the fact that interviewers had to find respondents interviewed once before by another organization and who lived in neighborhoods with which the Survey Research Center interviewer was not familiar. Some families were never found, some were deceased, and some had moved out of the range of any of our interviewers. (Families out of range of any interviewer were not followed in 1968.) The reinterview sample specifically excluded entirely or underrepresented some groups that ordinarily have high response rates, e.g., people over 60. This sample netted 1872 completed interviews.

It showed the same general relationship between size of area and response rate that the cross-section sample did, with the rates lower for the SMSA areas than elsewhere, though there was not quite so pronounced a difference in response rates between central cities of the twelve largest SMSA's and other SMSA areas in this sample as there was in the cross-section. The Northeast and the West had a lower response rate than elsewhere in the country. The South's rate was highest, but it was the only region with sample families in rural areas and small towns.

1969 Response Rates

The 1969 response rate was considerably higher than that for 1968. Eighty-nine percent (4259) of the 4802 1968 families were successfully reinterviewed in 1969. The rate for splitoff families was lower. Only 201, or 60.4 percent,

of a possible 333 families were interviewed. The combined rate, including both splitoffs and original families was 81.4 percent--this is a gross rate; families who could not possibly be interviewed are included in the base. Deleting those families from the base increases the response rate to 92.7 percent.

For the cross-section sample there was a greater tendency for those with lower incomes and lower levels of education to be lost from the panel between the 1968 and 1969 interviewing years. As well, there was a greater tendency for non-whites to be lost than whites. The Census sample, however, did not show any differential loss in response rates between 1968 and 1969 according to sex, age, education, race and family money income.

1970 Response Rates

In 1970, the same techniques in relocating and reinterviewing families were used as in the previous two years, but they were applied more vigorously and the length of time allowed for interviewing was extended to six months (rather than four) so as to locate and interview every possible respondent. This extra effort resulted in a 1970 response rate of 96.75 percent of all those families interviewed in 1969--95.4 percent for the Census sample and 97.4 percent for the cross-section. This small differential in response rates by sample can be accounted for by the larger number of families that interviewers were unable to locate in the Census than in the cross-section sample. Deleting from the base of interviews plus noninterviews those families the interviewers could not possibly interview, i.e., the deceased, institutionalized

or unable to cooperate because of illness, as well as families that recombined between 1969 and 1970 into a fewer number of units, the 1970 response rate rises to 98 percent.

In addition to reinterviews with 1969 families an additional 329 interviews were taken with newly-formed families; the response rate for this group was 84 percent. The combined response rate for the nonsplitoffs and the 1970 splitoffs was 95.7 percent, including in the base those the interviewer could not possibly reinterview.

1971 Response Rates

In order to maintain the high response rate achieved in 1970, the field staff was again given six months to complete all interviewing, with the result that about 4830 families were successfully interviewed. This included some 4520 reinterviews and about 310 interviews with newly formed families. Ninety-seven percent of the 1970 families were successfully reinterviewed, while the corresponding rate for new families was 86 percent, making the overall rate for both groups 96.5 percent. If those families who were impossible to interview are deleted from the base, the overall response rate rises to 98 percent. About two fifths of all the nonresponse were in the twelve largest metropolitan areas, but with such a high response rate such one-year disproportionate losses are non-significant.

Representativeness of the Current Sample

Even though response rates have been high since 1968, there remains after 1971 84 percent of the 1968 sample of families, a rate low enough that certain subgroups of the sample could have weights that were out of proportion with their actual size. To determine if the sample had become out of balance since 1968, the Survey Research Center data for 1960 were compared with a corresponding national sample taken at approximately the same time, the 1970 Current Population Survey. Variables used for the comparison were family money income, race, sex of head, size of family, number of children under eighteen in family, age of family head, and size of place of residence. Looking at the two distributions according to family income, one is reassured. Both distributions show about the same percent below and above \$5000 of family income, though SRC does have a slight underrepresentation (assuming the CPS numbers to be valid) of very poor families (incomes under \$1000). Likewise, the comparisons according to the demographic variables are reassuring. Among black families SRC does have a slight disproportionate loss among two person families and those with no children under age eighteen. Among whites there is a slight underrepresentation of those with heads of families forty-five or older.

Reweighting of Sample in 1972

Reweighting is contemplated after the fifth wave, less because of increased unrepresentativeness due to loss subsequent to the initial 1968 weighting for

TABLE 1

Comparison of Census and SRC Data:
Total Family Income by Race, for all Families

<u>Total family money income</u>	<u>Census</u>		<u>SRC</u>	
	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>
Under \$1000	3.0	6.9	1.5	2.7
\$1000-1999	6.4	13.0	5.5	13.0
\$2000-2999	5.9	9.9	6.1	14.5
\$3000-3999	5.8	10.4	5.5	10.0
\$4000-4999	5.4	9.0	5.9	9.0
\$5000-7499	} 32.0 }	} 33.2 }	16.5	18.1
\$7500-9999			15.4	12.4
\$10,000-14,999	24.0	12.1	23.4	14.9
\$15,000 or more	17.4	5.8	20.1	5.4
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	99.9	100.3	99.9	100.0

TABLE 2

Comparison of Census and SRC Data:
Race by Various Demographic Variables,
for Families with Two or More Members

	Census		SRC	
	White	Black	White	Black
<u>Sex of family head</u>				
Male	90.9	71.7	89.7	69.1
Female	9.1	28.3	10.3	30.9
	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
<u>Size of family</u>				
2 persons	35.2	28.7	35.3	22.4
3 persons	20.9	19.9	20.3	21.3
4 persons	19.7	16.1	19.5	16.6
5 persons	12.6	11.7	12.0	14.7
6 persons	6.5	9.5	6.7	8.3
7 persons or more	5.2	14.1	6.3	16.6
	<u>100.1</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.1</u>	<u>99.9</u>
<u>Number of children under 18</u>				
None	42.9	30.5	39.8	24.5
One	18.9	19.8	19.3	20.5
TWO	18.2	17.1	19.5	19.6
Three	10.8	11.4	10.6	12.1 a
Four or more	9.1	21.3	10.7	20.9
Not ascertained	-	-	0.2	1.6
	<u>99.9</u>	<u>100.1</u>	<u>100.1</u>	<u>99.9</u>
<u>Age of family head under 25</u>				
Under 25	6.6	9.3	7.7	7.7
25-29	10.5	11.6	11.0	10.2
30-34	9.9	11.8	9.2	12.0
35-44	21.2	21.9	23.2	23.2
45-54	21.3	19.6	20.2	21.2
55-64	16.3	15.3	15.5	12.0
65-74	9.4	6.8	9.4	9.9
75 and over	4.7	3.8	3.7	3.7
	<u>99.9</u>	<u>100.1</u>	<u>99.9</u>	<u>99.9</u>
<u>Size of place of residence</u>				
SMSA	63.7	72.6	63.3	75.9
Non-metropolitan	36.3	27.4	36.6	24.1
	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>99.9</u>	<u>100.0</u>

disproportionate response rates and more because of unrepresentativeness due to sampling problems with changing family composition. After the initial 1968 weighting, families and individuals were a representative sample of non-institutionalized families and individuals at that time. Families in 1971 that have remained unchanged over the period except for birth or death of a member continue to represent similarly stable families in the population as a whole. Two or more families formed from one 1968 family continue to be representative with their original weights so long as none of the resulting families include members who were not in the original sample. But families formed since 1968 that contain a combination of sample and nonsample members must be reweighted to account for the fact that the nonsample members had a chance of falling into the original sample. Such families currently in the sample have a weight that is too high, since it is based only on the probability that the panel member component had of falling into the sample, and not on the combined probability that both the panel and nonpanel members had of being included in the sample.

SECTION III

INTERVIEWING AND FIELD PROCEDURES, THE QUESTIONNAIRES

Part 1 of this section describes the interviewing procedures common to all four interviewing years and those that are unique to each wave. The two 1971 cover sheets -- the forms used for the identifying information about respondents -- are printed at the end of this section.

Although most of the questions asked of respondents have remained the same over the four years, added objectives as well as improvements have necessitated some changes in the questionnaire. In Part 2 these changes and the reasons for them are described and the 1971 questionnaire is reprinted.

Part 1: Interviewing and Field Procedures

Introduction

There are basic procedures common to all the waves of the survey. They are described here before those which were specific to each interviewing year.

Interviewing

Interviewers are instructed to interview the current head of the panel family -- usually the major earner who owns the dwelling unit or pays the rent for it. In the case of a married couple, the head is the husband unless he is severely dysfunctional. Starting in 1969 the head has usually been the person who was interviewed the year before and whose name is on the reinterview cover sheet label. However, there are exceptions. If last year's male head is unavailable or if he refuses to talk to us, we interview his wife if he has one and she is cooperative. She answers the questions for him as well as she can, except the feelings section questions which she answers for herself. If the head is to be away for a long time, his wife becomes head in his absence and answers the questions for herself as head of the family. If a female head marries between two interviewing years, her husband becomes head. As he is not part of our original sample, he would not be reinterviewed if he and his wife should separate. If a married head dies his wife becomes head if she is a sample member. If a married head leaves home forever, his wife, provided they are both sample members, is interviewed as head of the

original family. He is interviewed as head of a new sample family and is known in this study as a splitoff. The head of a splitoff family is always the person who has left the original family except that when the splitoff is a married female her husband, who is not a sample member, becomes head.

The Splitoff

A splitoff is a member of a sample family who was living at home, or only temporarily away in an institution or the armed forces, when interviewing for this study began. He or she is eighteen or older and has moved out of a panel family since the previous interview to establish his or her own household. We attempt to find and interview all of these people, as well as girls and boys under eighteen if they have left home to get married. We mean by "your own household" anywhere that you live other than in your original family's house, institutional housing or the armed forces. (Institutional housing is a college dormitory, a hospital, a jail, etc.) As a rule we take no interviews with college students or people in other kinds of institutions or in the armed forces, though we make occasional exceptions.

When an interviewer discovers a splitoff, she makes out a splitoff cover sheet and form. The form is sent to the office immediately. It serves as a page in the appropriate sample book and as a reminder that we are to expect a splitoff interview. Sample books are loose leaf notebooks, divided by PSU, with a page for every actual or potential respondent; The interviewer takes the interview if the splitoff family lives in her territory. If it does not, she sends the cover sheet to the office to be reassigned.

A cover sheet is a jacket enclosing the questionnaire. It contains identifying information about the respondent and the members of his household. To preserve anonymity, the cover sheet is separated from the questionnaire before processing. Each year we have two kinds and colors of cover sheets; one for reinterview respondents, another, with a form enclosed, for splitoffs. The ones which were used in 1971 are reprinted at the end of this chapter.

Sometimes when we call a year later, we will find a splitoff back in his original family. If he is only living there temporarily, we will continue to treat him as head of his own household boarding with his parents. In this case an interview is taken with the splitoff and also with the head of his original family. If a splitoff husband or wife returns to the fold, we reunite the family and only take one interview.

Payments and Postcards

After the interviews are pre-edited (see Section IV, Part 1) and separated from their cover sheets, each respondent is sent a check for \$5.00. His cover sheet, stamped "paid" and the date of the voucher, serves as a payment record. A postcard is left with each respondent by his interviewer. We pay him an additional \$5.00 if he mails in either the original or a reminder postcard. We would like to receive his card early in January with his current address on it so that we will know where to find him when interviewing starts. If he moves between the time when the interviewer leaves him a card and January

first, we want him to send his card in right away with his new address on it. To people who send address changes before January, we send a letter of thanks and a new card to send to us in January. No matter how many cards go back and forth, there is only one postcard payment per respondent per year. To make sure that as many respondents as possible keep in touch with us and are paid, we send a reminder letter in January to people who have not sent us their postcard, enclosing a spare card in case the first one has been lost.

Lost Respondents

Persistence is the key to tracing lost respondents. The interviewers are given a list of things to try including asking the neighbors, the landlord, the post office, the telephone company, neighborhood stores, filling stations, bars, the schools and youth groups if the respondent has children. Within reason she is instructed to call everyone by the same name in the telephone book. Welfare will not tell where their clients live but will sometimes tell a client that the University of Michigan is hunting for him. At the end of an interview each respondent is asked for the name of a relative or friend who will know where he is if he moves without remembering to notify us. Getting in touch with these contact people is usually the interviewer's best finding method. If all these detective procedures fail, we search past interviews hunting for clues such as occupation or plans to move.

Refusals

When a respondent does not want to be interviewed, a persuasive letter from the study's director may prompt him to change his mind.

1968 Interviewing

In the first year of this study, 1968, interviews were obtained with a combination of approximately 1,900 preponderantly black, low income families originally sampled and interviewed in 1966 and 1967 by the United States Census Bureau for the Office of Economic Opportunity and a cross section of approximately 3,000 families whose addresses were drawn from the Survey Research Center's master sampling frame. Geographically both samples appear in the twelve largest SMSA's and in the majority of other SMSA's though often in different parts of the city. The Census had also taken interviews in thirty-four PSU's, mostly in the South, which were not part of the Survey Research Center's master sampling frame and were out of range of SRC's trained interviewing staff.

Additional interviewers were therefore hired. Because they were new to the Survey Research Center and because this study is exceptionally complicated, the study staff prior to the start of interviewing met with old and new interviewers in various parts of the country to train them and to explain the purpose of the study, the reasons for its longitudinal design and the concepts behind some of the questions in the questionnaire. Then, following normal procedure, each interviewer received a detailed instruction book and

was required to take a practice interview to be checked by his or her supervisor before beginning production interviewing.

In February 1968, the University of Michigan sent a press release describing the study to the local newspapers in the thirty-six states where interviewing was to take place. In March interviewing began and continued until mid-June. The Census Bureau had provided the names and addresses for the people whom they had previously interviewed. The cross section was a sample of dwelling units.

In some ways the interviewing procedure was the same for both sections of the sample. All respondents were sent a letter telling them to expect a visit from a University of Michigan interviewer. The same questionnaire was used for everyone. The head of the household was the respondent. We also took interviews with family members who earned more than \$2000 in 1967, did not share income and expenses with the rest of the family, and were likely to leave home soon. These subfamily interviews were not fruitful and have been discontinued.

There were also differences in the way the two samples were treated. We used four cover sheets: yellow for Census reinterview (listing the head's name, address, age and sex), pink for Census adult family members who had left home since 1967, white for cross section primary families, green for cross section secondary families. A subselection of Census respondents was given a short test in an attempt to measure verbal ability. The major difference was money. The Census sample was paid for the interview, the cross section was not.

This unequal treatment was justified; 1968 was the second, or in some cases third, interview for Census respondents but only the first for the cross section sample.

At the end of the interview a return postcard was left with each Census respondent. The University sent him a \$5.00 check for his interview and he could earn an additional \$5.00 by sending the postcard to us around January 1, 1969, with his current address on it. In January, we prodded the memory of those people from whom we had not heard by sending a reminding letter and another postcard in case the first one had been lost. Payment for the interview seemed to make our respondents more cooperative, and the postcards were a great help in keeping track of their addresses. Fourteen hundred of the 1,872 Census respondents returned a card. In 1969 both the Census and the cross section were paid.

In November we sent out the first annual report to respondents, a brief summary of the study's 1968 findings. It was mailed third class with a correction request in the hope of discovering address changes. We discovered that the post office's treatment of third class mail is slow and haphazard. We have had better results with subsequent reports mailed first class with an address correction request.

At the end of each interview the respondent was asked for his name (a few cross section respondents preferred to remain "Head of Household") correct mailing address, telephone number, if any, and the name of a contact who would know where to find him. With this information, the address changes from the

Census postcards, and 300 address corrections eventually provided by the post office, our address file was as up-to-date as we could make it in preparation for the second wave of interviewing.

1969 Interviewing

During the winter of 1969 the staff once again met with the interviewers who would be working on the study. Before interviewing began in March, letters were sent reminding respondents that an interviewer would re-visit them soon.

The whole sample was now one of individuals, not dwellings. We interviewed only in families where some panel member lived and talked, if possible, to the head of the family, usually the 1968 respondent. We followed adult family members in both samples who had left home to start their own households.

No distinction was made between the Census and the cross section. Two cover sheets were used, one for reinterviews which was pre-labeled with the respondent's name or "Head of Household" and address, and one for splitoff family members. The interviewers were also given the listing by age, sex, and relation to the head of the family of all 1968 household members from that year's cover sheet so that they could be sure that they were talking to the right family.

Many respondents were interviewed by the same interviewer in 1968 and 1969, but a fifth of the sample had moved and more than 200 new splitoff

families were added to the panel. Inevitably respondents ended up in places where we had no interviewers. Rather than lose them, we took telephone interviews with those who could be reached by telephone.

In 1969 all respondents were paid. Banks don't like the payee "Head of Household" so most of our previously anonymous respondents told us their names so that we could write them a check. Postcards to mail to us in January 1970 were left with everyone. Some of the 1968 cards had been impossible to read so in 1969 we pre-labeled the ones for reinterview respondents with name, address, and identification numbers, leaving room below for an address change. Again a reminder card was sent in January 1970 to the people from whom we had not received a card. Out of 4,460 respondents 3,832 returned the original or reminder card, reinforcing our belief that money helps to hold a sample together.

1970 Interviewing

In 1970 we redesigned the cover sheets to leave room for interviewers' comments on anything which made a respondent unusually difficult to find or to interview. The space is used for drawing maps, warning of violent respondents or dangerous neighborhoods, etc, even for sending the study messages from our respondents about lost checks and other problems. This innovation has been very helpful. We now send the interviewers the past cover sheets with the current one. Previous cover sheets also provide a useful history of changes in family composition and address. Most procedures

for interviewing and keeping track of respondents in 1970 varied very little from those used in preceding years, but they were applied more vigorously.

By the time a panel study is in its third year, the loss of a family means a loss of not one but three years of data. We went to great lengths to follow movers and made far more use of telephone interviews. In many cases interviewers were sent in search of a respondent who was more than the fifty miles away, which had been our previous limit. We even mailed questionnaires, with some success, to respondents in very distant places.

An interviewer may always request that a persuasion letter be sent to a reluctant respondent - we sent thirty in 1969. In 1970 we sent more than seventy-five, adapted to individual antagonisms, not only to respondents who were wavering but also to people who had said "no" quite firmly. Letters were also sent to respondents who could never be found at home, who made appointments that they did not keep, would not answer the door, and generally eluded us.

When an interviewer deemed a family impossible to interview, the situation was examined carefully and, if it seemed that some further effort could be made, the interviewer was asked to make another attempt before final classification as a noninterview.

In 1968 and 1969 our interviewing lasted about three months, from mid-March to mid-June. In 1970 we began interviewing in large cities in February, but even with this head start over previous years, by mid-June we still had cover sheets outstanding. Many of these were originally nonresponses which had been sent back to the interviewers for another try. Deadlines were

extended whenever extra time was needed to get the remaining interviews. We were in the field till late in August. This was good for our response, but caused inefficiencies in processing and some apathy among the interviewers.

More than a quarter of our respondents moved between the 1969 and 1970 interviews - many of them more than once. We took interviews in ninety-six new counties and, by mail, with panel families who were temporarily living outside the contiguous United States, in Hawaii, Alaska, Puerto Rico, Germany and Vietnam.

In 1970 we added 330 splitoff families to the panel and ended the interviewing year with 183 more respondents than we started it with.

1971 Interviewing

In 1971 interviewing for the whole sample started on February 14th. We urged the interviewers to rush out immediately and take all their interviews, but the May 16th deadline found us, as usual, not nearly finished. The deadline was extended indefinitely. Our enormous reluctance to lose anyone is the main reason that this project spends so much time in the field. Coversheets returned as "lost" are usually sent right out again for another try. Prolonged searching for a respondent adds to field costs, but in the end we often find him.

This year, in order to avoid refusals, our interviewing procedure was more flexible. If husbands were too busy or bored, we talked to wives and would interview either one of them by telephone if they preferred. It was a comfort

to a few restive respondents that next year's interview would be their last and that we were going to pay them \$10 for it instead of \$5. We wrote 86 letters to respondents who refused or avoided us and were able to get interviews with 37 of them.

Most of our respondents are agreeable - some even enthusiastic - members of the panel. Out of 4643, 3922 of them returned their 1970 post-cards and many of the twenty five percent who moved were kind enough to tell us where they were going. We now have respondents in eighty more counties than we did last year.

In 1968 we interviewed in 36 states; our 1971 interviews were taken in 46 states, including (by mail) Alaska and Hawaii. We also interviewed by mail in Puerto Rico, Midway, Germany, the Netherlands, and Switzerland.

The 310 new families in this year's crop of splitoffs have brought our sample size to about 4835.

For the majority of our respondents 1972 will be the final interviewing year of this study. However, it now seems possible that, with additional support from the Office of Economic Opportunity, we may continue to follow the approximately 1800 of our present respondents who will be eligible, or potentially so, for whatever family assistance program the Congress passes. The duration of such a supplemental study would depend on when, and if, a national family assistance program is implemented.

Part 2: The Four Questionnaires

Introduction

Despite the unchanging nature of both the overall objectives and many of the variables of this study, the questionnaire undergoes minor year to year changes. The variations are mainly small additions to meet new objectives, while others are minor technical improvements to various questions. The differences among the four questionnaires are described here.

Substantial pretesting was done prior to the first wave of this study. About eighty heads of households were administered the first pretest questionnaire in the Detroit area. Improvements and revisions were made and it was given again to about the same number of heads of families, but this time in several sample areas throughout the country. The name and address of the head and other follow-up information were asked both times. The second group of families was used again in 1969 to pretest the substantive questionnaire and procedural items related to a panel study, such as identifying information secured the first year to locate movers and re-asking these families many of the same questions. By 1970 we had sufficient confidence in the questionnaire and the procedural items that only new questions were pretested. No pretesting was done of the 1971 questionnaire,

The similarities and differences among the four questionnaires, as well as an overview of some of the main objectives, are described below. Following this description is the actual 1971 questionnaire, with the corresponding variable numbers printed along side each question.

Family Composition Information (Cover Sheet)

Information that could identify and help locate the family the following year was asked in all four interviews and recorded on a cover sheet which was detached and separated from the completed interview so family identification information could be kept confidential. In 1968 only the head of the family's first and last name was asked; that procedure was changed and the first and last names of all family members were asked in 1969-1971. Having complete names of all family members made identification easier in subsequent interviews. In order to make more precise measures of economic factors, the month when entered or left the family unit was asked for each family member who moved in or out, starting in 1969.

Section A: Education (Questionnaire Pages 1-2)

The questions in this section have been asked all four years. The only difference between the latter three years and the first was the elimination of a probe "What do you really think will happen?," for those whose answer to the query how much education they thought their children would complete was "don't know." Investigation showed that this question added practically no information. The educational expectations for children question has been used in an expressed horizon index; the questions on attendance at PTA meetings have been used in a connectedness to sources of information index. Questions on the number and identification of those in school and similar information for those who stopped going to school have been used to determine the age and amount of school completed for each child in the household.

Section B: Transportation (Pages 2-3)

All the questions in this section were asked in the previous three waves. Additional questions on the number in the family who can drive and information about the money owed on the car were asked in 1968.

A more personal and situational frame of reference to the question on adequacy of public transportation was used in 1968 than in 1969-1971. "Whether adequate for you" was the frame of reference used in 1968, while "good enough so that a person could use it to get to work" was the substituted frame of reference. The change was made in order to discourage situational replies. Car ownership questions have been used to measure adequacy of transportation resources; insurance coverage measures and use of seat-belts are part of a risk-avoidance index, while questions on car repairs are part of an index of real earning acts.

Section C: Housing (Pages 4-6)

Two questions, one on whether the family's mortgage payments included property taxes and another on whether they included insurance premiums, were added in 1970, but 1971 was the first year they were included on the analysis tape. The edited mortgage payment values are comparable only between 1968 and 1969 and between 1970 and 1971, since property taxes and insurance premiums were deducted from mortgage payments in 1970 and 1971, but not earlier. (See Section IV, Part 1.) Otherwise the section has been very similar all four years. The variable, annual utilities was measured with more precision in 1969-1971 than it was in 1968, since the respondent in 1969-1971 was asked to specify the exact utilities amount if over \$400, while the 1968 questionnaire

asked only if the amount was over \$400.

In 1971 a question was added asking the number of hours spent doing additions and repairs so the hours did not have to be estimated, though this procedural switch makes for slight noncomparability in the estimate of hours of home production and leisure. The 1968 questionnaire included a probe asking whether the expenses incurred doing additions and repairs were included in the mortgage. Since this probe was applicable to so few, it was dropped.

Sections D-F: Employment of Head (Pages 7-16)

Structurally, these three sections have been the same for all four waves of the study - with separate sections for those working at the time of the interview, those in the labor force but unemployed, and those not in the labor force. In 1969-1971 questions about the job the head held previously were asked if he had been employed on the current job for only one year or less. But in 1968, information about the previous job was asked if the current job was held for under ten years.

Newly inserted into the 1970-1971 questionnaire were questions on regular and overtime hourly wage rates for those working at the time of the 1970 and 1971 interviews. Journey to work questions were added to the 1969 wave; in 1970 refinements were made to this section with those who use carpools being asked specific transportation cost questions rather than being grouped into a section with those who travel other ways. A further refinement was made in 1971 - all those who traveled to work, not just those who drove, were asked how many miles it was to work. Comparable summary hours measures have been

made for 1968-1971, even though no journey to work questions were asked in 1968. In all four years a question was asked to get a measure of willingness to move to another community to take a better job. In 1968 it was "how good would a job have to be before you would be willing to move?" while in 1969-1971 the focus of the question was on the amount of money required before moving, "how much would a job have to pay for you to be willing to move?" Otherwise the questions for those currently in the labor force remained the same for the three years.

For the unemployed, the 1968 occupation questions focused on the job held prior to unemployment, while in 1969-1971 they focused on the type of job the head of the family might get in the future. Both the previous and potential occupations are available for 1970 and 1971. The remarks about journey to work also apply to the unemployed.

For those not in the labor force, the questions over the three years have remained substantially the same. Single women with young children were asked in 1969-1971 if they had plans to work sometime in the future. In 1969 the question focused on current perceptions by asking "are you thinking about going to work sometime in the future?" In 1970-1971 it was changed to a longer, less definite time horizon, "do you think you might go to work sometime in the future?"

Replies to the questions in these three sections are used in many of the most important economic and behavioral measures of the study. Variables on work hours are central to measures of leisure and well-offness, and some of these variables are used as components of the indexes of money earning acts, ambition and aspiration, expressed horizon, etc.

Section G: Housework, Work for Money by Wife, Food and Clothing (Pages 16-20)

Questions on work for money by the wife in the year preceding the interview have remained the same all four years. Questions about hours of child care were asked in all three years if the wife or single-parent head of the family worked. But the hours and cost of child care variables are not comparable for the four years, since hours and cost of child care were asked in 1968 of families only where there were children under twelve, while in 1969-1971 all families were asked these questions.

A new sequence was added to the 1971 questionnaire for wives under age 65 who did not work in 1970. Husbands were asked whether their wives could find a job easily and whether or not they expected their wife to work in the near future. These new variables were added as explanatory factors in studying labor force participation.

The sequence on birth control has undergone several revisions. In 1968 and 1970-1971, families with married women under forty-five were asked their expectations for having more children. In 1969 this category was expanded to include unmarried women under forty-five who had children. The sequence was broadened in 1970 and families who either expected not to have any more children at all or who didn't expect children for at least one year were asked whether they were doing something to limit their family size. Previously they were asked only how sure they were that they wouldn't have any more children. Those anticipating another child were asked when they expected it. A question measuring infertility was asked in 1970.

Questions on hours of housework have been included in 1969-1971, but not in 1968. Nineteen sixty-eight variables that included housework as one of the

component values were imputed for a family of a particular size and composition from empirical data of a previous study. Hence, variables that include house-work hours as one of the components are not comparable between 1968 and 1969-1971. In all four years families were asked about work they received free from someone outside the family, and in each instance the amount was included as real income. In 1968 it was counted as real income only if it was over \$50; all values were included in the latter three years. Further, the question was enlarged and made more comprehensive in the second to fourth year.

Since expenditure on food is a relatively easy-to-measure proxy for adequate nutrition and is one of the study's more important variables, much care has been taken to perfect the technique of asking these questions; several refinements, but no added objectives, have resulted in a few changes to these questions over the four waves of the survey. Perhaps most important was the addition in 1969 and 1970 of a question specifically asking about use of food stamps. (In 1968 it was lumped with "free food, clothing, or food stamps, of more than \$50.") In 1969 the interviewers were given discretion in asking this food stamp question, i.e., it was not asked if she thought the family to be clearly ineligible. In 1970, no such latitude was allowed and the question was asked of everyone. Another refinement in 1969-1971 was a specific question about raising and canning one's own food and how much money was saved in this manner; also, families in 1969-1971 were asked specifically whether they got any free food during the previous year. Grouping the free food with clothing in 1968 made an arbitrary division of the amount between food and clothing necessary, The question on cost of meals at work or at school and in restaurants was lumped in 1968 but separated into two specific questions in 1969 and 1970. Hence, the

total food expenditure variable was built from more component parts in 1969-1971 than it was in 1968, making for small noncomparabilities. In 1968 families were asked whether they had ways of saving on clothing costs and the food bill. These two variables were used in the economizing behavior index. Because neither has been repeated, the economizing index is not comparable between the first and later three waves. The 1968 questionnaire included questions on the amount of clothing received free and on the job. These amounts were included as part of the 1967 real income, but not in the next three years.

Section H: Income (Pages 21-23)

Precise as well as reproducible measures of income are crucial to this study in order to measure income level and income change. Even so, some refinements were made to the questions, and noncomparabilities do exist. Some preliminary analysis of 1968 data showed that family incomes of the poor--those who are of central focus in this study--were being understated, since reported out of pocket food, rent utilities, and other costs often exceeded the amount of reported money income. A question was added to this section asking specifically if anyone not living with the family had helped them financially. And, in 1970 and 1971, a second additional question, asked only of welfare recipients, was added that inquired whether welfare paid any expenses directly. These two additional questions actually serve as probes, but do of course result in some noncomparability.

Two enlargements were made to the section about the income of others (other than head or wife) in the family. In 1969-1971 a question was added that asked

respondents the occupation of these individuals. It was used when necessary to estimate hourly wage rates and annual income, since respondents in these cases were reporting for someone about whom they often knew little. The individual's occupation has never been coded. A question probing for additional income was added in 1969-1971. When comparing change in income for these individuals, it is recommended that the 1969-1971 data be used because of comparability problems.

Because of the difficulties respondents have had understanding questions about perceptions of income and expenditures, and change and expectations for future income, these questions have undergone several revisions. In 1968, respondents were asked whether their family's income was higher or lower than usual the past year, as well as whether their income was unpredictable from pay period to pay period or was fairly uniform. Because of the bad experience with these two questions, neither has been repeated. Also asked in 1968, but not in later waves, was a question on whether the family was currently better off than a few years ago. This was changed in 1969-1971 to focus on a comparison in income between two years. Families were asked in 1969-1971 whether their previous year's income was higher than that for the two years preceding. This pattern was also followed in queries about expenses, and the overall financial situation. Included in 1969 was a question on whether the income change was something the family did or whether it was just something that occurred by chance. Because respondents had problems comprehending the intent of this question, it never has been repeated. In 1969-1971 respondents were asked whether they expected to be better or worse off in the next few years.

The indexes were not jeopardized by these changes, since none of these variables were included in any of them.

The question about support of individuals outside the family has been broadened since 1968 to ask about all support of others living outside the family, whether the amount was more or less than half that person's support. This variable is not comparable across the four years since only support to individuals receiving more than half from the sample family was included in 1968.

The disability questions in 1968 were first a simple question on whether or not the head had a disability followed by a degree of severity question. In 1969-1971 these questions were changed to focus on functional limitation rather than severity. The head was asked if he had a disability that limited the kind and amount of work he could do, and whether he was limited in the amount of work he could do around the house. Further questions were added to determine the number of years the head was limited by his health and a question was added asking him whether his health was getting better or worse. This section was also expanded to include questions about the disability of others in the family, and whether or not they required extra care.

Section J: Time Use (Page 30)

A broad future plans question was inserted into this section in 1969-1971 asking respondents whether they were currently doing or planning to do things to make things different in the future for them.

Section K: Feelings (Pages 31-32)

No changes have been made to the original questions of this section. In 1970-1971 a question was added asking the ideal number of children for the average American family.

Section L: The Past (Pages 33-35)

A large number of background questions have been asked of the heads of these families. Because there were so many, they were not all asked the first year. The 1971 questionnaire includes all those asked since 1968. If the head of the family changes, the new head is asked all the background questions.

Section M: By Observation

Not available for 1968 but available for 1969-1971 are questions on whether there is indoor plumbing, running water and whether the dwelling needs repairs. In 1968, interviewers were asked only to rank the dwelling and the neighborhood in a general way. Otherwise this section has remained identical.

The 1971 Questionnaire

The questionnaire with the 1971 variable numbers is reprinted next. The 1969 and 1968 questionnaires are reprinted in "A Longitudinal Study of Family Economics," available from the Institute for Social Research at no charge. The 1970 questionnaire is also available free upon request.


STUDY OF FAMILY ECONOMICS

Project 45768

1971

Budget Bureau Number:
116R0135, Exp. 2/72

(Interview Number)

	SURVEY RESEARCH CENTER INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN	68 Int. <input type="text" value="(V132)"/>	70 Int. <input type="text" value="(V134)"/>
	69 Int. <input type="text" value="(V133)"/>	PSU <input type="text"/>	(Do not write in above spaces)

(V137) 1. Interviewer's Label	2. P.S.U. _____ (V135)(V136) 3. Your Interview No. _____ (V138) 4. Date _____ (V139) 5. Length of Interview _____ (V140)
--------------------------------------	---

SECTION A: CHILDREN

(MAKE SURE PAGE 2 of COVER SHEET IS COMPLETED BEFORE ASKING Q. A1)

A1. INTERVIEWER: SEE LISTING BOX, ON PAGE 2 OF COVER SHEET, AND CHECK ONE:
(V147)

1. CHILDREN UNDER 25 IN FU	5. NO CHILDREN UNDER 25 IN FU (TURN TO B1, PAGE 2)
----------------------------	--

A2. How many of the children living here are in school this year?
(V148)

_____ NUMBER 0. NONE (TURN TO A6, PAGE 2)

A3. About how much education do you think the children will have when they stop
(V149) going to school?

A4. Did you (or anyone else here) attend any parent-teacher meetings in the last
(V150) year?

YES 5. NO (TURN TO A6, PAGE 2)

A5. When was the last time? _____
(V150)

A6. Did any of the children stop going to school in 1970?
(V151)

1. YES 5. NO (GO TO B1)

	Person #1	Person #2
A7. Who was that?	(RELATION TO HEAD)	(RELATION TO HEAD)
	(AGE)	(AGE)
A8. What was the highest grade (he/she) finished?	(GRADE FINISHED)	(GRADE FINISHED)

SECTION B: TRANSPORTATION

(ASK EVERYONE)

B1. Is there public transportation within walking distance of here?
(V152)

1. YES 5. NO (GO TO B3)

B2. Is it good enough so that a person could use it to get to work?
(V153)

B3. Do you or anyone else in the family here own a car or truck?
(V154)

1. YES (GO TO B6, PAGE 3)

5. NO

B4. Does not having a car cause any difficulties?
(V155)

1. YES 5. NO (TURN TO C1, PAGE 4)

B5. What are they? _____
(V156)

(TURN TO C1, PAGE 4)

(IF OWNS CAR OR TRUCK)

B6. How many cars and trucks do you (and your family living here) own? _____
(V157) (ASK FOR EACH CAR OR TRUCK OWNED)

	#1	#2	#3
B7. What year model is it? (V158)			
B8. What make is it? (V159)			
B9. Is it in good, fair, (V160) or poor condition?			
B10. Is that car (truck) insured?	[] YES [] NO	[] YES [] NO	[] YES [] NO
REPEAT B7-B10 FOR NEXT CAR OR TRUCK, THEN GO TO B11			

B11. Does the car (truck) you (HEAD) drive most of the time have seat belts?
(V161) 1. YES 5. NO (GO TO B13) 0. DOES NOT DRIVE (GO TO B13)

B12. Do you have them fastened all the time while you are driving, part of the
(V162) time, or practically none of the time?

1. ALL THE TIME 3. PART OF THE TIME 5. PRACTICALLY NONE OF THE TIME

B13. During 1970 did you (or your family) do any of your own repair work on your
(V163) car(s) (or truck)?

1. YES 5. NO (TURN TO C1, PAGE 4)

B14. What kinds of things have you done on your car(s) in 1970?
(V164)

B15. About how much do you think you saved doing this last year - was it about
\$25, \$50, \$100, \$200, or what?
[] ABOUT \$25 [] \$50 [] \$100 [] \$200
[] OTHER - \$ _____
(SPECIFY APPROXIMATE AMOUNT)

B16. About how much time did that take you altogether? _____
(HOURS)

SECTION C: HOUSING

C1. How many rooms do you have here for your family (not counting bathrooms)? _____
(V166)

C2. Do you own this (home/apartment), pay rent, or what?
(V167)

<input type="checkbox"/> 1. OWNS OR IS BUYING	<input type="checkbox"/> 5. PAYS RENT (GO TO C10, PAGE 5)	<input type="checkbox"/> 8. NEITHER OWNS NOR RENTS (GO TO C13, PAGE 5)
---	---	--

(IF OWNS OR IS BUYING)

C3. How much did all your utilities like heat and electricity cost you last year - was it less than \$100, \$100 to \$200, \$200 to \$300, \$300 to \$400, or what? (IF TRAILER, INCLUDE LOT RENT)

[] LESS THAN \$100 [] \$100-\$200 [] \$200-\$300 [] \$300-\$400

[] OTHER \$ _____
(SPECIFY APPROXIMATE AMOUNT)

C4. Could you tell me what the present value of this house (farm) is - I mean about what would it bring if you sold it today? \$ _____

C5. Do you have a mortgage on this property?
(V168)

<input type="checkbox"/> 1. YES	<input type="checkbox"/> 5. NO (TURN TO C18, PAGE 6)		
---------------------------------	--	--	--

	<u>1st Mortgage</u>	<u>2nd Mortgage</u>
C6. How much are your monthly mortgage payments?	\$ _____	\$ _____

C6a. Do your payments include property taxes?
(V169)

<input type="checkbox"/> 1. YES	<input type="checkbox"/> 5. NO
---------------------------------	--------------------------------

C6b. Do your payments include insurance premiums?
(V170)

<input type="checkbox"/> 1. YES	<input type="checkbox"/> 5. NO
---------------------------------	--------------------------------

	<u>1st Mortgage</u>	<u>2nd Mortgage</u>
C7. About how much is the remaining principal on this mortgage?	\$ _____	\$ _____

(IF DON'T KNOW)

C8. About how many more years will you have to pay on it?	_____ (YEARS)	_____ (YEARS)
---	---------------	---------------

C9. Do you also have a second mortgage?
(V171)

<input type="checkbox"/> 1. YES (ASK C6-8, FOR SECOND MORTGAGE)	<input type="checkbox"/> 5. NO (TURN TO C18, PAGE 6)
---	--

(TURN TO C18, PAGE 6)

(IF PAYS RENT)

C10. About how much rent do you pay a month? \$ _____

C11. Do you pay for any of the utilities like heat and electricity yourself?
 YES NO (TURN TO C18, PAGE 6)

↓

C12. (IF YES) How much did they cost you altogether last year - was it less than \$100, \$100 to \$200, \$200 to \$300, \$300 to \$400, or what?
 LESS THAN \$100 \$100-\$200 \$200-\$300
 \$300-\$400 OTHER - \$ _____
(SPECIFY APPROXIMATE AMOUNT)

(TURN TO C18, PAGE 6)

(IF NEITHER OWNS NOR RENTS)

C13. How is that? _____
(V172)

C14. Do you do some work in return for your housing? (What?)

C15. How much would it rent for if it were rented? \$ _____ per _____
(MONTH, YEAR)

C16. Do you pay for any of the utilities like heat and electricity yourself?
 YES NO (TURN TO C18, PAGE 6)

↓

C17. How much did they cost you altogether last year - was it less than \$100, \$100 to \$200, \$200 to \$300, \$300 to \$400, or what?
 LESS THAN \$100 \$100-\$200 \$200-\$300
 \$300-\$400 OTHER - \$ _____
(SPECIFY APPROXIMATE AMOUNT)

(TURN TO C18, PAGE 6)

(ASK EVERYONE)

C18. Did you have any work done on the (house/apartment) during the last year, or (V173) do any work on it yourselves?

1. YES

5. NO (GO TO C23)

C19. What was done? _____
(V174)

C20. Did you (or your family) do any of it?
(V175)

1. YES 5. NO (GO TO C23)

C21. What did you do? _____
(V176)

C22. About how much do you think you saved by doing it yourself -
was it about \$25, \$50, \$100, \$200, or what?
[] ABOUT \$25 [] \$50 [] \$100
[] \$200 [] OTHER - \$ _____
(SPECIFY APPROXIMATE AMOUNT)

C22a. About how much time did that take you altogether? _____
(HOURS)

C23. About how many people in this neighborhood do you know by name? _____
(V177)

C24. Do you (FAMILY) have any relatives who live within walking distance of here?
(V178)

C25. Have you (HEAD) moved since the spring of 1970?
(V179)

1. YES

5. NO (GO TO C27)

C26. Why did you move? _____
(V180)

C27. Do you think you might move in the next couple of years?
(V181)

5. NO (GO TO D1, PAGE 7)

(IF MIGHT MOVE
OR
WILL MOVE)

C28. Why might you move? _____
(V182)

SECTION D: EMPLOYMENT

D1. We would like to know about your (HEAD's) present job - are you (HEAD) working (V183) now, looking for work, retired, a housewife, or what?

1. WORKING NOW, OR ONLY TEMPORARILY LAID OFF

2. LOOKING FOR WORK, UNEMPLOYED (TURN TO E1, PAGE 12)

3. RETIRED
3. PERMANENTLY DISABLED
4. HOUSEWIFE
5. STUDENT

(TURN TO F1, PAGE 15)

6. OTHER - (GO TO D2 IF HAS (SPECIFY) JOB, OTHERWISE TURN TO F1, PAGE 15)

D2. What is your main occupation? (What sort of work do you do?) (V184)

OCC IND

(IF NOT CLEAR) -> D3. Tell me a little more about what you do.

D3a. What kind of business is that in? (V185)

D4. Do you work for someone else, yourself, or what? (V186)

1. SOMEONE ELSE 2. BOTH SOMEONE ELSE AND SELF 3. SELF ONLY

D5. How long have you had this job? (V187)

(IF 1 YEAR OR MORE, TURN TO D10, PAGE 8)

(IF LESS THAN 1 YEAR)

D6. What happened to the job you had before - did the company fold, were you (V188) laid off, or what?
D7. Does your present job pay more than the one you had before? (V189)
D8. On the whole, would you say your present job is better or worse than the (V190) one you had before?
1. BETTER 5. WORSE 3. SAME (TURN TO D10, PAGE 8)
D9. Why is that? (V191)

D10. Did you take any vacation during 1970?
 (V192) (V193)
 1. YES → D11. How much vacation did you take?
DAYS WEEKS MONTHS
 5. NO (GO TO D12)

D12. Did you miss any work in 1970 because you were sick, or because someone else
 (V194) in the family was sick?
(V195)
 1. YES → D13. How much work did you miss?
DAYS WEEKS MONTHS
 5. NO (GO TO D14)

D14. Did you miss any work in 1970 because you were unemployed or on strike?
 (V196) (V197)
 1. YES → D15. How much work did you miss?
DAYS WEEKS MONTHS
 5. NO (GO TO D16)

D16. Then, how many weeks did you actually work on your main job in 1970?
 (V198) (WEEKS)

D17. And, on the average, how many hours a week did you work on your main job last
 (V199) year?

D18. Did you have any overtime which isn't included in that?

YES NO (GO TO D20)



D19. How many hours did that overtime amount to in 1970?
(HOURS)

D20. If you were to work more hours than usual during some week, would you get paid
 (V200) for those extra hours of work?

1. YES



D21. What would be your hourly rate
 (V201) for that overtime?
 \$ _____ per hour (GO TO D23)

5. NO



D22. Do you have an hourly wage rate
 (V202) for your regular work?
 1. YES 5. NO (GO TO D24,
 (GO TO D23) PAGE 9)

D23. What is your hourly wage rate for your regular work time? \$ _____ per hour.
 (V203)

D24. Did you have any extra jobs or other ways of making money in addition to your main job in 1970?
(V204)

1. YES

5. NO (GO TO D30)

OCC

D25. What did you do? _____
(V205)

D26. Anything else? _____
(V206)

D27. About how much did you make per hour at this? \$ _____ per hour
(V207)

D28. And how many weeks did you work on your extra job(s) in 1970? _____
(V208)

D29. On the average, how many hours a week did you work on your extra job(s)?
(V209)

D30. Was there more work available on (your job) (any of your jobs) so that you could have worked more if you had wanted to?
(V210)

1. YES (GO TO D32)

5. NO OR DON'T KNOW

D31. Would you have liked to work more (V211) if you could have found more work?

1. YES (TURN TO D34, PAGE 10)

5. NO (GO TO D32)

D32. Could you have worked less if you had wanted to?
(V212)

1. YES (TURN TO D34, PAGE 10)

5. NO

D33. Would you have preferred to work (V213) less even if you had earned less money?

1. YES 5. NO

D34. About how much time does it take you to get to work each day, door to door?

_____ (ONE WAY)

[] NONE (GO TO D42, PAGE 11)

D35. About how many miles is it to where you work? _____ (ONE WAY)
(V214)

D36. Do you use public transportation to get to work, have a car pool, drive by yourself, walk, or what?
(V215)

1. PUBLIC
TRANSPORTATION
(GO TO D37)

2. CAR POOL
(GO TO D38)

3. DRIVES
(GO TO D39)

4. WALK
(GO TO D42,
PAGE 11)

7. OTHER
(GO TO D40)

(IF PUBLIC
TRANSPORTATION)

D37. What is the total cost of a one-way trip to work?

\$ _____ (ONE WAY)

(GO TO D42, PAGE 11)

(IF CAR POOL)

D38. Do you share the driving or do you just ride?

[] SHARE DRIVING [] RIDE ONLY (GO TO D40)

↓
D38a. How many times a week do you drive to work on the average?

(GO TO D39)

(IF DRIVES)

D39. Do you have to pay for parking or tolls?

[] YES [] NO (GO TO D42, PAGE 11)

↓
D39a. How much does that cost you? \$ _____ per _____

(GO TO D42, PAGE 11)

(IF OTHER)

D40. Do you have to pay anything to get to work and back?

[] YES [] NO (GO TO D42, PAGE 11)

↓
D41. About how much do you pay? \$ _____ per _____

(GO TO D42, PAGE 11)

D42. Are there times when you are late getting to work?
 (V216) 1. YES → D43. About how often does that happen? _____
 5. NO (GO TO D44) (V217)

D44. Are there times when you don't go to work at all, even though you are not sick?
 (V218) 1. YES → D45. How often does that happen? _____
 5. NO (GO TO D46) (V219)

D46. Have you been thinking about getting a new job, or will you keep the job you have now?
 (V220)

1. THINKING ABOUT GETTING A NEW JOB 5. KEEP JOB NOW HAVE (GO TO D52)

D47. What kind of job do you have in mind? _____
 (V221)
 D48. How much might you earn? \$ _____ per _____
 (V222)
 D49. Would you have to get additional training to qualify? _____
 (V223)

 D50. Have you been doing anything in particular about it?
 (V224) 1. YES 5. NO (GO TO D52)
 1. YES ↓
 (V225) D51. What have you done? _____

D52. Would you be willing to move to another community if you could earn more money there?
 (V226)

1. YES, MAYBE, OR DEPENDS 5. NO

D53. How much would a job have to
 (V227) pay for you to be willing to
 move? _____

D54. Why is that?
 (V228) _____

D55. Tell me about your main job - how much choice do you have about the way you do the work?
 (V229) _____

D56. Would you like more of a chance to make decisions on your job, or do you like it the way it is, or what?
 (V230)

1. MORE CHANCE TO MAKE DECISIONS 5. LIKE IT THE WAY IT IS [] OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)

SECTION E: IF LOOKING FOR WORK, UNEMPLOYED IN Q. D1

OCC

E1. What kind of job are you looking for? _____
(V231) _____

E2. How much might you earn? \$ _____ per _____
(V232)

E3. Will you have to get any training to qualify? _____
(V233) _____

E4. What have you been doing to find a job? _____
(V234) _____ 5. NOTHING (GO TO E6)

E5. How many places have you been to in the last few weeks to find out about a job?
(V235) _____

E6. What sort of work did you do on your last job? (What was your occupation?)
(V236) _____ OCC IND

E6a. What kind of business was that in? _____
(V237) _____

E6b. What happened to that job - did the company fold, were you laid-off, or
(V238) what? _____

E7. How many weeks did you work in 1970? _____ 0. NONE (GO TO E9)
(V239)

E8. About how many hours a week did you work when you worked? _____
(V240)

E9. How many weeks were you sick in 1970? _____
(V241)

E10. Then, how many weeks were you unemployed or laid off in 1970? _____
(V242)

E11. INTERVIEWER: REFER TO E7, AND CHECK ONE:

WORKED IN 1970

DID NOT WORK IN 1970 (TURN TO E20, PAGE 14)

E12. On your last job, how much time did it take you to get to work each day, door to door?

_____ (ONE WAY)

NONE (TURN TO E20, PAGE 14)

E13. About how many miles was it to where you worked? _____ (ONE WAY)
(V243)

E14. Did you use public transportation to get to work, have a car pool, drive by yourself, walk, or what?
(V244)

1. PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION
(GO TO E15)

2. CAR POOL
(GO TO E16)

3. DROVE
(GO TO E17)

4. WALKED
(TURN TO E20, PAGE 14)

7. OTHER
(GO TO E18)

(IF PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION) →

E15. What was the total cost of a one-way trip to work?

\$ _____ (ONE WAY) (TURN TO E20, PAGE 14)

(IF CAR POOL) →

E16. Did you share the driving or did you just ride?

SHARED DRIVING RODE ONLY (GO TO E18)

E16a. How many times a week did you drive to work on the average?

(GO TO E17)

(IF DROVE) →

E17. Did you have to pay for parking or tolls?

YES NO (TURN TO E20, PAGE 14)

E17a. How much did that cost you? \$ _____ per _____

(TURN TO E20, PAGE 14)

(IF OTHER) →

E18. Did you have to pay anything to get to work and back?

YES NO (TURN TO E20, PAGE 14)

E19. About how much did you pay? \$ _____ per _____

(TURN TO E20, PAGE 14)

E20. When you were working, were there times when you were late getting to work?
(V245) 1. YES 5. NO (GO TO E22)

E21. (IF YES) About how often did that happen? _____
(V246)

E22. Were there times when you didn't get to work at all, even though you were
(V247) not sick?
 1. YES 5. NO (GO TO E24)

E23. (IF YES) How often did that happen? _____
(V248)

E24. Are there jobs available around here that just aren't worth taking?
(V249) 1. YES 5. NO (GO TO E26)

E25. How much do they pay? \$ _____ per _____ (HOUR, WEEK)
(V250)

E26. Would you be willing to move to another community if you could get a good
(V251) job there?

1. YES, MAYBE, OR DEPENDS

5. NO

E27. How much would a job have
(V252) to pay for you to be willing to move?
\$ _____ per _____

E28. Why is that? _____
(V253)

E29. Tell me about your last job - how much choice did you have about the way you
(V254) did the work?

E30. Would you like a job where you have more of a chance to make decisions than
(V255) you did, or did you like it the way it was, or what?

1. MORE CHANCE TO MAKE DECISIONS

5. LIKED IT THE WAY IT WAS

[] OTHER _____

(SPECIFY)

SECTION F: RETIRED, HOUSEWIFE, STUDENT, PERMANENTLY DISABLED

F1. During the last year (1970), did you (HEAD) do any work for money?
(V256)

1. YES

5. NO

F2. Are you thinking about going to work?
(V257)

1. YES (GO TO F7)

5. NO (TURN TO F14, PAGE 16)

OCC

IND

F3. What kind of work did you do when you worked? (What was your occupation?)
(V258)

F3a. What kind of business is that in? _____
(V259)

F4. How many weeks did you work last year? _____
(V260)

F5. About how many hours a week did you work (when you worked)? _____
(V261)

F6. Are you thinking of getting a new job in the next year or so?
(V262) 1. YES (GO TO F7) 5. NO (TURN TO G1, PAGE 16)

(IF YES TO F2 OR TO F6)

F7. What kind of job do you have in mind? _____
(V263)

F8. How much might you earn? \$ _____ per _____
(V264)

F9. Would you have to get any training to qualify? _____
(V265)

F10. What have you been doing to find a job? _____
(V266) 5. NOTHING (GO TO F12)

F11. How many places have you been to in the last few weeks to find out about
(V267)a job? _____

F12. Are there jobs around here that just aren't worth taking?
(V268) 1. YES 5. NO (TURN TO G1, PAGE 16)

F13. How much do they pay? \$ _____ per _____
(V269)

(TURN TO G1, PAGE 16)

F14. INTERVIEWER: CHECK ONE
(V270)

[] HEAD IS HOUSEWIFE UNDER 50 00 OTHERS (GO TO G1)

F15. Do you think you might go to work sometime in the future?
(V270) 1. YES 5. NO (GO TO G1)

F16. What does that depend on? _____
(V271) _____

(GO TO G1)

SECTION G: HOUSEWORK, FOOD AND CLOTHING

(ASK EVERYONE)

G1. Are you married, single, widowed, divorced, or separated?
(V272)

1. MARRIED 2. SINGLE 3. WIDOWED 4. DIVORCED 5. SEPARATED

(GO TO G19, PAGE 17)

(Q's G2-G9 REFER TO WIFE'S OCCUPATION)

G2. Did your wife do any work for money in 1970?
(V273)

1. YES 5. NO (GO TO G10, PAGE 17)

OCC IND

G3. What kind of work did she do? _____
(V274)

G3a. What kind of business is that in? _____
(V275)

G4. About how many weeks did she work last year? _____
(V276)

G5. And about how many hours a week did she work? _____
(V277)

G6. Was there more work available so that your wife could have worked more in
(V278) 1970 if she had wanted to?

1. YES 5. NO

(GO TO G8)

G7. Would she have liked to work more if she could have
(V279) found more work?

1. YES 5. NO

G8. How much time does it take her to get to work each day, door to door?

_____ (ONE WAY) [] NONE (GO TO G15, PAGE 17)

G9. What does this cost her per trip? \$ _____ (ONE WAY)

(GO TO G15, PAGE 17)

G10. INTERVIEWER: CHECK ONE

[] WIFE UNDER 65 AND DID NOT WORK IN 1970 000. ALL OTHERS (GO TO G15)

G11. If your wife wanted to work, would she be able to find a job easily?
(V280)

G12. What about the next few years? Do you think your wife will go to work in
(V281) the near future?

1. YES 3. DEPENDS 5. NO

G13. What does that depend on?
(V282)

G14. Why is that? _____
(V283)

(V418 - two mentions)

(GO TO G15)

G15. INTERVIEWER: CHECK ONE

1. HEAD MARRIED AND WIFE IS UNDER 45 5. ALL OTHERS (GO TO G19)

G16. Do you expect to have any (more) children?
(V284)

5. NO 8. DON'T KNOW 1. YES

(V285) G17. Are you and your wife now doing anything to limit the number of children you will have?
1. YES 5. NO
(GO TO G19)

G18. When do you think you might
(V286) have a (another) child?

(ASK EVERYONE)

G19. We're interested in the time people spend working around the house. Who does
(V287) most of the housework in this family? _____ (RELATION TO HEAD)

G20. About how much time (does he/she) (do you) spend on this housework in an
(V288) average week - I mean time spent cooking, cleaning, and other work around the house?
_____ (HOURS PER WEEK)

INTERVIEWER: CHECK ONE

[] 2 OR MORE PEOPLE IN FU

 0. ONLY ONE PERSON IN FU (GO TO G25)

G21. Does anyone else here in the household help with the housework?
(V289)

 1. YES 5. NO (GO TO G25)

	Person #1	Person #2	Person #3
G22. Who is that?	(RELATION- SHIP TO HEAD)	(RELATION- SHIP TO HEAD)	(RELATION- SHIP TO HEAD)
	(AGE)	(AGE)	(AGE)
G23. About how much time does (he/she) spend on housework in an average <u>week</u> ?	(HOURS PER WEEK)	(HOURS PER WEEK)	(HOURS PER WEEK)
G24. Anyone else?	[] YES (ASK G22-23 ABOVE)		[] NO (GO TO G25)

(ASK EVERYONE)

G25. How about help from anyone outside your household - did you (FAMILY) get any
(V290) help with housework (or child care) from friends, relatives, or anyone else
during 1970?

 1. YES 5. NO (GO TO G30)

G26. What help did you get?	_____
G27. About how many hours would you say they helped during 1970?	_____ (HOURS)
G28. Did you pay for any of this help? (V291)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1. YES <input type="checkbox"/> 5. NO (GO TO G30)
G29. How much did this cost you for the <u>year</u> ?	\$ _____

(ASK EVERYONE)

G30. How much do you (FAMILY) spend on the food that you use at home in an average
week?

\$ _____ (PER WEEK)

G31. Do you have any food delivered to the door which isn't included in that?

[] YES → G32. How much do you spend on that food? \$ _____ per _____
(WEEK, MONTH)

[] NO (GO TO G33, PAGE 19)

G33. How about alcoholic beverages - how much do you (FAMILY) spend on that in an average week?

\$ _____ (PER WEEK) []NONE (GO TO G35)

G34. Is that included in the food bill?

[]YES []NO

G35. Do (any of) you smoke cigarettes?

[]YES []NO (GO TO G38)

G36. About how many cigarettes do you (FAMILY) smoke in a day or week?

_____ per _____
 (CIGARETTES, PACKS, OR CARTONS) (DAY, WEEK)

G37. Is that included in the food bill? []YES []NO

G38. Do you (or your family) get meals at work or at school?

[]YES []NO (GO TO G42)

G39. About how much do all these meals cost you (FAMILY) in an average week?

\$ _____ (PER WEEK) []FREE, NO COST
 (GO TO G41)

G40. Were any of these meals free, or at reduced cost?
 []YES []NO (GO TO G42)

G41. About how much do you think these free meals saved you last year - was it about \$25, \$50, \$100, \$200, or what?

[]ABOUT \$25 []\$50 []\$100 []\$200 []OTHER _____
 (SPECIFY APPROXIMATE AMOUNT)

G42. About how much do you (FAMILY) spend in an average week eating out, not counting meals at work or at school?

\$ _____ (PER WEEK)

G43. Did you (FAMILY) raise any of your own food during 1970, or do any canning or freezing?

YES

NO (GO TO G45)

G44. About how much did that save you in 1970 - was it about \$25, \$50, \$100, \$200, or what?

ABOUT \$25 \$50 \$100 \$200 OTHER _____
(SPECIFY APPROXIMATE AMOUNT)

G45. Did you (FAMILY) use any government food stamps (commodity stamps)?

YES

NO (GO TO G48)

G46. How much did you pay for the stamps? \$ _____ per _____
(WEEK, MONTH)

G47. How much food could you buy with the stamps? \$ _____ per _____
(WEEK, MONTH)

G48. Did you (FAMILY) get any (other) free food during 1970?

YES

NO (GO TO G50)

G49. About how much would you say that was worth in 1970 - was it about \$25, \$50, \$100, \$200, or what?

ABOUT \$25 \$50 \$100 \$200 OTHER _____
(SPECIFY APPROXIMATE AMOUNT)

G50. INTERVIEWER: CHECK ONE
(V292)

2 OR MORE PEOPLE IN FU 0. ONLY ONE PERSON IN FU (GO TO H1, PAGE 21)

G51. How many days a week does the family sit down and eat the main meal of (V292) the day together?

SECTION H: INCOME

(ASK EVERYONE)

To get an accurate financial picture of people all over the country, we need to know the income of all the families that we interview.

H1. (INTERVIEWER: CHECK ONE)

- 1. FARMER, OR RANCHER
- 5. NOT A FARMER OR RANCHER (GO TO H5)

H2. What were your total receipts from farming in 1970, including (V293) oil bank payments and commodity credit loans? \$ _____ A

H3. What were your total operating expenses, not counting living expenses? \$ _____ B

H4. That left you a net income from farming of? A-B= \$ _____ A-B

H5. Did you (R AND FAMILY) own a business at any time in 1970, or have a financial (V294) interest in any business enterprise?

- 1. YES
- 5. NO (GO TO H8)

H6. Is it a corporation or an unincorporated business, or do you have an (V295) interest in both kinds?

- 1. CORPORATION (GO TO H8)
- 2. UNINCORPORATED
- 3. BOTH
- 8. DON'T KNOW

H7. How much was your (FAMILY's) share of the total income from the business in 1970 - that is, the amount you took out plus any profit left in?

\$ _____

(ASK EVERYONE)

H8. How much did you (HEAD) receive from wages and salaries in 1970, that is, before anything was deducted for taxes or other things?

\$ _____

H9. In addition to this, did you have any income from bonuses, overtime, or commissions?

YES

NO (GO TO H11)

H10. How much was that? \$ _____

H11. Did you (HEAD) receive any other income in 1970 from:

(IF "YES" TO ANY ITEM, ASK "How much was it?" ENTER AMOUNT AT RIGHT)	a) professional practice or trade?	\$ _____ per _____
	b) farming or market gardening, roomers or boarders?	\$ _____ per _____
(IF "NO" ENTER "0")	c) dividends, interest, rent, trust funds, or royalties?	\$ _____ per _____
	d) ADC, AFDC?	\$ _____ per _____
	e) other welfare?	\$ _____ per _____
	f) Social Security?	\$ _____ per _____
	g) other retirement pay, pensions, or annuities?	\$ _____ per _____
	h) unemployment, or workmen's compensation?	\$ _____ per _____
	i) alimony? Child support?	\$ _____ per _____
	j) help from relatives?	\$ _____ per _____
	k) anything else? _____	\$ _____ per _____

(SPECIFY)

H12. Did anyone (else) not living here now help you (FAMILY) out financially - I mean give you money, or help with your expenses during 1970?

YES

NO (GO TO H14, PAGE 23)

H13. How much did that amount to last year? \$ _____

H14. INTERVIEWER: REFER TO H11d AND H11e AND CHECK ONE

INCOME FROM WELFARE OR ADC, AFDC NO SUCH INCOME (GO TO H17)

H15. Did welfare also help you out in any other way - like with your rent or other bills?

YES NO (GO TO H17)

H16. About how much did that amount to in 1970? _____

(GO TO H17)

H17. INTERVIEWER: DOES HEAD HAVE WIFE IN DU?

YES, WIFE IN DU NO WIFE IN DU (TURN TO H20, PAGE 24)

H18. Did your wife have any income during 1970?

YES NO (TURN TO H20, PAGE 24)

H19. Was it income from wages, salary, a business, or what?

_____ (SOURCE) _____ (SOURCE)

H19a. How much was it before deductions?

\$ _____ \$ _____

[] CHECK IF NO ONE OTHER THAN HEAD AND WIFE IN FU DURING 1970 (TURN TO H33, PAGE 26)

H20. Did anyone else living here in 1970 have any income?
 (INCLUDE FU MEMBERS WHO HAVE MOVED OUT SINCE LAST INTERVIEW)

[] YES [] NO (TURN TO H33, PAGE 26)

H21. Who was that? (ENTER RELATION TO HEAD AND AGE AT RIGHT)

RELATION TO HEAD AGE

H22. About how much did that amount to in 1970?

\$ _____ in 1970

H23. Was that from wages, a pension, a business or what?

 (SOURCE)

IF WAGES OR BUSINESS

<p>H24. What kind of work did (he/she) do?</p> <p>H25. Can you tell me about how many weeks (he/she) worked?</p> <p>H26. About how many hours a week was that?</p> <p>H27. (IF DON'T KNOW) Was that more than half time?</p>	<p>_____ (OCCUPATION)</p> <p>_____ (WEEKS)</p> <p>_____ (HOURS)</p>
--	--

H28. Did (he/she) have any other income?

[] YES [] NO (GO TO H31)

<p>H29. What was that from?</p> <p>H30. How much was that last year?</p>	<p>_____ (SOURCE)</p> <p>\$ _____ in 1970</p>
--	--

H31. Does (he/she) share in the family's expenses or what?

H31. _____

H32. Is (he/she) likely to move away within the next few years?

GO BACK TO H20 FOR 2nd, etc. ADDITIONAL MEMBERS

YES NO (TURN TO H33, PAGE 26)

RELATION TO HEAD AGE

\$ _____ in 1970

(SOURCE)

YES NO (TURN TO H33, PAGE 26)

RELATION TO HEAD AGE

\$ _____ in 1970

(SOURCE)

YES NO (TURN TO H33, PAGE 26)

RELATION TO HEAD AGE

\$ _____ in 1970

(SOURCE)

(OCCUPATION)

(WEEKS)

(HOURS)

(OCCUPATION)

(WEEKS)

(HOURS)

(OCCUPATION)

(WEEKS)

(HOURS)

YES NO (GO TO H31)

(SOURCE)

\$ _____ in 1970

YES NO (GO TO H31)

(SOURCE)

\$ _____ in 1970

YES NO (GO TO H31)

(SOURCE)

\$ _____ in 1970

H31. _____

H31. _____

H31. _____

H33. Did you get any other money in 1970 - like a big settlement from an insurance company, or an inheritance?
(V296)

[] YES [] NO (GO TO H35)

H34. How much did that amount to? \$ _____ in 1970
(V297)

H35. Now thinking of your (family's) total income--including everything--was it higher in 1970, or higher the year before, in 1969?
(V298)

1. HIGHER IN 1970 5. HIGHER IN 1969 3. NO CHANGE (GO TO H37)

H36. Why was that? _____
(V299)

H37. What about your (family's) expenses, were they unusually high in 1970 - for example because of illness, accident, big repairs or purchases?
(V300)

1. YES 5. NO (GO TO H39)

H38. Why was that? _____
(V301)

H39. In general, would you say things were better for you (and your family) in 1970, or were they better the year before, in 1969?
(V302)

1. BETTER IN 1970 5. BETTER THE YEAR BEFORE, IN 1969 3. NO DIFFERENCE (GO TO H42)

H40. Why was that? _____ (V303 - 1st mention), (V304 - 2nd mention),
_____ (V305 - 1st & 2nd mentions)

H41. Were they a lot better, or just a little better?
(V306)

1. A LOT BETTER 2. JUST A LITTLE BETTER

H42. What about the next few years - do you think you (and your family) will be better off, or worse off, or what?
(V307)

_____ 8. DON'T KNOW
(GO TO H44, PAGE 27)

H43. Why is that? _____ (V308 - 1st mention), (V309 - 2nd mention),
_____ (V310 - 1st & 2nd mentions)

H44. Do you help support anyone who doesn't live here with you?
(V311)

YES NO (GO TO H49)

H45. How many? _____
(V312)

H46. How much money did that amount to in the last year? \$_____ in 1970

H47. Were any of these people dependent on you for more than half of their total support?

YES NO (GO TO H49)

H48. How many? _____
(V313)

H49. Would you feel you had to help your parents or other relatives (more) if you had more money?
(V314)

H50. Do you (FAMILY) have any savings such as checking or savings accounts, or government bonds?
(V315)

1. YES

H51. Would they amount to as much as two months' income or more?
(V316)

1. YES (TURN TO H53, PAGE 28)

5. NO

5. NO

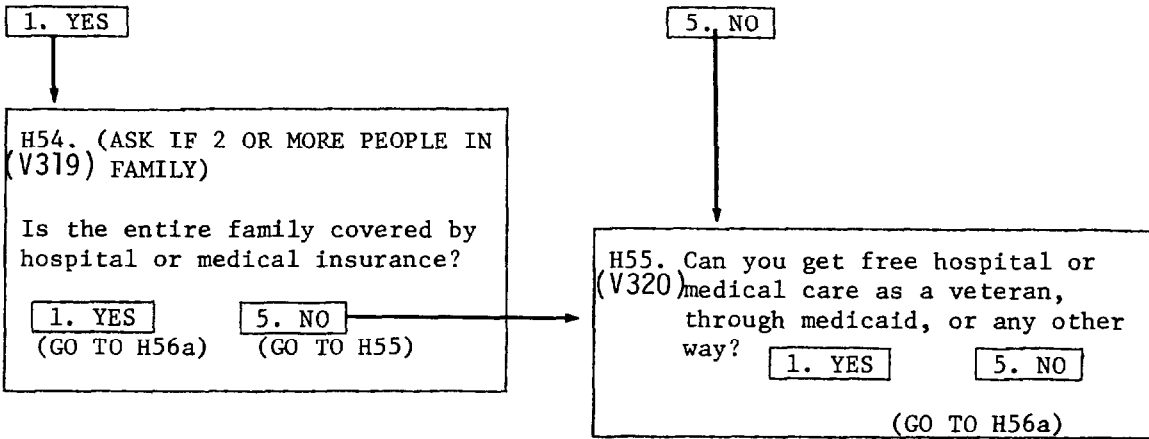
H52. Was there a time in the last five years when you had as much as two months' income saved up?
(V317)

1. YES

5. NO

(ASK EVERYONE)

H53. Are you (HEAD) covered by some hospital or medical insurance like Blue Cross?
(V318)



Now I have a few questions about your (HEAD's) health.

H56a. Do you have any physical or nervous condition that keeps you from doing some
(V321) kinds of work?

H56b. Do you have any physical or nervous condition that limits the amount of work
(V322) you can do?

H56c. Does your health limit the work you can do around the house?
(V323)

(ASK H57-58 IF "YES" TO H56a or b or c - OTHERWISE, GO TO H59, PAGE 29)

H57. How long have you been limited in this way by your health? _____(YEARS)
(V324)

H58. Is your health getting better, or worse, or staying about the same?
(V325)

(ASK IF 2 OR MORE PERSON FAMILY - OTHERWISE TURN TO J1, PAGE 30)

H59. Is there anyone (else) in this family who is not working or not going to school because of poor health?
(V326)

1. YES

5. NO (GO TO H62)

H60. Who is that? _____ (V327) _____ (V328)
(RELATION TO HEAD) (AGE)

H61. Why can't (he/she) (work/go to school)? _____
(V329) _____

H62. Is there anyone (else) in this family who requires a lot of extra care?
(V330)

1. YES

5. NO (TURN TO J1, PAGE 30)

H63. Who is that? _____ (V331) _____ (V332)
(RELATION TO HEAD) (AGE)

H64. Why does (he/she) need this care? _____
(V333) _____

SECTION J: TIME USE

J1. We're interested in how people spend their spare time. What things do you (HEAD) usually do in your spare time?

(V334 - 1st mention), (V335 - 2nd mention), (V336 - 1st & 2nd mentions),

(V337 - total # of mentions)

J2. Are you (HEAD) taking any courses or lessons?
(V338)

1. YES

5. NO (GO TO J4)

J3. What are they? _____
(V339)

J4. About how many hours do you (HEAD) usually watch television on an average
(V340) weekday? _____ (HOURS)

J5. How often do you (HEAD) read a newspaper -- every day, once a week, or what?
(V341)

0. NEVER

J6. How often do you (HEAD) go to religious services -- once a week, once a month,
(V342) less than once a month, or never?

1. ONCE
A WEEK

2. ONCE
A MONTH

3. LESS THAN
ONCE A MONTH

0. NEVER

J7. How often do you (HEAD) go to social clubs or organizations? _____
(V343)

J8. How often do you (HEAD) go to a bar or tavern? _____
(V344)

J9. Do you (HEAD) belong to a labor union?
(V345)

1. YES

5. NO (GO TO J11)

J10. How much did your union dues amount to last year? \$ _____

J11. Is there anything we haven't talked about that you are doing or planning to do
(V346) that might make things different for you (and your family) in the future?

1. YES

5. NO (GO TO K1, PAGE 31)

J12. Tell me about it. _____
(V347)

SECTION K: FEELINGS

(INTERVIEWER: IF RESPONDENT SIMPLY REPEATS ONE OF THE ALTERNATIVES GIVEN IN A QUESTION, CIRCLE THAT WORD OR PHRASE. "YOU" MEANS RESPONDENT IN THIS SECTION.)

K1. Here is something different - some questions about how you feel towards things.
(V348)

Have you usually felt pretty sure your life would work out the way you want it to, or have there been more times when you haven't been very sure about it?

K2. Are you the kind of person that plans his life ahead all the time,
(V349) or do you live more from day to day?

K3. When you make plans ahead, do you usually get to carry out things the way you expected,
(V350) or do things usually come up to make you change your plans?

K4. Would you say you nearly always finish things once you start them,
(V351) or do you sometimes have to give up before they are finished?

K5. How much do you like to do things that are difficult and challenging?
(V352)

K6. Would you rather spend your money and enjoy life today,
(V353) or save more for the future?

K7. Would you rather have a job that you like even if the chances for a raise were small,
(V354) or a job you don't like which offers a good chance for making more money?

K8. Are you more often satisfied, or dissatisfied with yourself?
(V355)

K9. Do you have some limitations that keep you from getting ahead as far as you would like?
(V356)

K10. Do you get angry fairly easily, or does it take a lot to get you angry?
(V357)

K11. How much does it matter what other people think about you?
(V358)

K12. Do you trust most other people, some, or very few?
(V359)

K13. Do you spend much time figuring out ways to get more money?
(V360)

K14. Do you think a lot about things that might happen in the future,
(V361)
or do you usually just take things as they come?

K15. Do you think the life of the average person is getting better or is it getting worse?
(V362)

K16. Are there a lot of people who have good things they don't deserve?
(V363)

K17. What do you think is the ideal number of children for the average family?
(V364)

L1. INTERVIEWER: CHECK ONE
(V365)

1. FU HAS A NEW HEAD THIS YEAR

5. THIS FU HAS THE SAME HEAD AS IN 1970
(TURN TO PAGE 3 OF COVERSHEET)

L2. Now I have some questions about your family and past experiences. Where did your father and mother grow up? (FROM BIRTH TO 18 YEARS OF AGE)

ST, CO- FA
[][][][][]

Father: (V366) (V367)
(State if U.S., Country if foreign) (COUNTY OR TOWN)

ST, CO- MO
[][][][][]

Mother: (V368) (V369)
(State if U.S., Country if foreign) (COUNTY OR TOWN)

L3. What was your father's usual occupation when you were growing up? OCC
(V370) []

L4. Thinking of your first full time regular job, what did you do? OCC
(V371) []

0. NEVER WORKED

L5. Have you had a number of different kinds of jobs, or have you mostly worked (V372) in the same occupation you started in, or what?

L6. Do you (HEAD) have any children who don't live here?
[] YES [] NO (GO TO L9)
1st (V373 - 1st oldest) [][]
2nd (V374 - 2nd oldest) [][]
3rd (V375 - 3rd oldest) [][]

L7. How many? (NUMBER)
L8. When were they born? (V376 - total # of children)
(YEAR BORN) (YEAR BORN) (YEAR BORN) # [][]

L9. Did you (HEAD) have any children who are not now living? (V377 - # born by age 25)
[] YES [] NO (GO TO L11)

L10. When were they born?
(YEAR BORN) (YEAR BORN) (YEAR BORN)

L11. How many brothers and sisters did you (HEAD) have? (V378) 0. NONE
(SPECIFY NUMBER) (GO TO L22)

L12. Do you have any brothers still living?
(V379)

1. YES (GO TO L14) 5. NO

L13. Do you have any sisters still living?
(V383) 1. YES (GO TO L18) 5. NO (GO TO L22)

(IF BROTHERS)

L14. How old is your oldest living brother? _____ (AGE)
(V380)

L15. How much education does he have? _____
(V381)

(IF COLLEGE) L16. Does he have a college degree? YES NO
(V381)

L17. How is he doing financially - very well, all right, or not so well?
(V382)

1. VERY WELL 3. ALL RIGHT 5. NOT SO WELL

(GO TO L22)

(IF SISTERS BUT NO BROTHERS)

L18. How old is your oldest living sister? _____ (AGE)
(V384)

L19. How much education does she have? _____
(V385)

(IF COLLEGE) L20. Does she have a college degree? YES NO
(V385)

L21. How is she doing financially - very well, all right, or not so well?
(V386)

1. VERY WELL 3. ALL RIGHT 5. NOT SO WELL

(GO TO L22)

L22. Is your religious preference Protestant, Catholic, or Jewish, or what?
(V387)

PROTESTANT 8. CATHOLIC 9. JEWISH OTHER _____
(SPECIFY)

(GO TO L24)

L23. What denomination is that? _____
(V387)

L24. Did you (HEAD) grow up on a farm, in a small town, in a large city, or what?
 (V388) 1. FARM 2. SMALL TOWN 3. LARGE CITY [] OTHER _____
 (SPECIFY)

L25. In what state and county was that? (EXAMPLE: ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY)
 ST, CO- H

 (V389) (V390)
 (STATE) (COUNTY)

(IF DON'T KNOW TO L25) → L26. What was the name of the nearest town?
 _____ (TOWN)

L27. What other states or countries have you lived in? (including time spent abroad
 (V391) while in the armed forces)
 (V392)

L28. Have you (HEAD) ever moved out of a community where you were living in order to
 (V393) take a job somewhere else?
 1. YES (GO TO L30) 5. NO

L29. Have you ever turned down a job because you did not
 (V394) want to move? 1. YES 5. NO

L30. Were your parents poor when you were growing up, pretty well off, or what?
 (V395)

L31. How much education did your father have? _____
 (V396)
 (IF LESS THAN 6 GRADES) → L32. Could he read and write? _____
 (V396)

L33. How many grades of school did you (HEAD) finish? _____
 (V397)

(IF 6 GRADES OR LESS)

L34. Did you get any other training?
 (V398) [] YES [] NO (GO TO L41)
 ↓
 L35. What was it? _____
 (V398)

 L36. Do you have any trouble
 (V397) reading?

 (GO TO L41)

(IF 7 GRADES OR MORE)

L37. Did you have any other schooling?
 (V398) [] YES [] NO (GO TO L41)
 ↓
 L38. What other schooling did you have?
 (V398)

 (IF COLLEGE) L39. Do you have a college
 (V397) degree?
 [] YES [] NO (GO TO L41)
 ↓
 L40. What degree(s) did
 (V397) you receive?

 (GO TO L41)

L41. Are you (HEAD) a veteran? 1. YES 5. NO
 (V399)

(TURN TO PAGE 3 OF COVERSHEET)

COMPLETE THIS SECTION FOR ALL INTERVIEWS

SECTION M: BY OBSERVATION ONLY

M1. Who was present during interview? _____
(V400)

M2. Who was respondent (relation to head)? _____
(V401)

M3. Race? 1. WHITE 2. NEGRO 3. SPANISH AMERICAN [] OTHER _____
(V402) (SPECIFY)

M4. Number of calls? _____
(V403)

M5. How clean was the interior of the DU?
(V404) 1. VERY CLEAN 2. CLEAN 3. SO-SO 4. NOT VERY CLEAN 5. DIRTY

M6. How much reading material was visible in the DU?
(V405) 1. A LOT 3. SOME 5. NONE 0. INTERVIEW TAKEN OUTSIDE DU

M7. Were there language or other problems that made it difficult for you to interview this respondent? (IF YES, PLEASE EXPLAIN)
(V406)

M8. Does respondent have any obvious disfigurements or habits that could make it difficult for him to get a job?
(V407)

(INTERVIEWER: CONSULT ROAD MAP IF NECESSARY)

M9. Is this address inside the city limits of a city (5,000 population or more)?
(V408) 1. YES 5. NO (GO TO M11)
M10. What city is that? _____

M11. What is the nearest city of 50,000 or more?
(V409) _____

M12. How far is this DU from the center of that city (CITY IN M11)
(V410) 1. LESS THAN 5 MILES 2. 5-14.9 MILES 3. 15-29.9 MILES 4. 30-49.9 MILES 5. 50 OR MORE MILES

M13. TYPE OF STRUCTURE IN WHICH FAMILY LIVES: (CHECK ONE)
(V411)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 0. TRAILER | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. APARTMENT HOUSE (5 OR MORE UNITS, 3 STORIES OR LESS) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. DETACHED SINGLE FAMILY HOUSE | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. APARTMENT HOUSE (5 OR MORE UNITS, 4 STORIES OR MORE) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. 2-FAMILY HOUSE, 2 UNITS SIDE BY SIDE | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. APARTMENT IN A PARTLY COMMERCIAL STRUCTURE |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. 2-FAMILY HOUSE, 2 UNITS ONE ABOVE THE OTHER | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. OTHER _____
(SPECIFY) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. DETACHED 3-4 FAMILY HOUSE | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. ROW HOUSE (3 OR MORE UNITS IN AN ATTACHED ROW) | |

M14. NEIGHBORHOOD: Look at 3 structures on each side of DU but not more than 100 yards (V412 - lowest density) or so in both directions and check as many boxes as apply, below. (V413 - highest density)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 0. VACANT LAND ONLY | <input type="checkbox"/> 5. APARTMENT HOUSE (5 OR MORE UNITS, 3 STORIES OR LESS) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. TRAILER | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. APARTMENT HOUSE (5 OR MORE UNITS, 4 STORIES OR MORE) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. DETACHED SINGLE FAMILY HOUSE | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. APARTMENT IN A PARTLY COMMERCIAL STRUCTURE |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. 2-FAMILY HOUSE, 2 UNITS SIDE BY SIDE
2-FAMILY HOUSE, 2 UNITS ONE ABOVE THE OTHER | <input type="checkbox"/> [] OTHER _____
(SPECIFY) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. DETACHED 3-4 FAMILY HOUSE
ROW HOUSE (3 OR MORE UNITS IN AN ATTACHED ROW) | |

M15. Is this DU located in a public housing project?
(V414)

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. YES | <input type="checkbox"/> 5. NO |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|

M16. (V415)

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. INSIDE TOILET | <input type="checkbox"/> 5. NO INSIDE TOILET | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. CAN'T TELL |
|---|--|--|

M17. (V416)

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. RUNNING WATER INSIDE DU | <input type="checkbox"/> 5. NO RUNNING WATER INSIDE DU | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. CAN'T TELL |
|---|--|--|

M18. (V417)

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. DU DOES NOT NEED MAJOR OR EXTENSIVE REPAIRS | <input type="checkbox"/> 5. DU NEEDS MAJOR OR EXTENSIVE REPAIRS | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. CAN'T TELL |
|---|---|--|

THUMBNAIL SKETCH:

7 6 8

3 3

6 7 8 9

PRE-EDITING: V1

V2 V3 V4 V5

PRE-EDITOR

EDITOR

CHK. ED.

CURRENT STATE AND COUNTY

10 11 12 13 14

15

WHO MOVED IN V11

COLOR OF COVER SHEET

16

17

NUMBER MOVED OUT V12

WHETHER ORIGINALLY REFUSED

18

19

WHO MOVED OUT V13

TELEPHONE I'W?

20

21

CURRENT FAMILY COMPOSITION V14

FAMILY COMPOSITION CHANGE

22

23

QUALITY OF MATCH V15

NUMBER MOVED IN

24

25

SIZE OF LGST CITY IN PSU V16

EDITING:

CARS & TRUCKS (Pg. 3)

VALUE (B7-8) & (TABLE B1)

26 27 28 29

TOTAL VALUE A

ACC V18 30

SAVED ON CAR REPAIRS (B15)

V19 31 32 33 B 34

TIME SPENT (B16)

V20 35 36 37 C V21 V2

OWNERS (C4) HOUSE VALUE (COMPLEX PROPERTY - SEE INSTRUCTIONS) V17

V23 D 39 40 41 42 43 44 V24

(C7) REMAINING MORTGAGE PRINCIPAL

V25 E 45 46 47 48 49 50 V26

(C6) ANNUAL MORTGAGE PAYMENTS X 12 =

V27 F 51 52 53 54 55 V28

RENTERS (C10) ANNUAL RENT X 12 =

V29 G 56 57 58 59 60 V30

OTHERS (C15) ANNUAL VALUE IF RENTED X 12 = H

V31 61 62 63 64 65 V32

(C14) WORK FOR HOUSING CODE & WORK HOURS X 0.1X BOX H = J

V33 I 66 X 0.1X BOX H = J

ALL (C3, C12, C17) UTILITIES

V34 K 67 68 69 70 71 V35

ADDITIONS AND REPAIRS

AMOUNT SAVED (C22)

V36 L 72 73 74 75 76

V37

TIME SPENT (C22a)

M 77 78 79 80

HOME PRODUCTION HOURS (C + J + M)

V38 N 77 78 79 80

7 6 8

3 4

6 7 8 9

HEAD'S WORK FOR MONEY

- 1. MAIN JOB _____ X _____
WEEKS (D16, E7, F4) HRS/WK. (D17, E8, F5)
- 2. OVERTIME (D19)
- 3. SECOND JOB (D28 X D29) _____ X _____
- 4. HEAD'S TOTAL HOURS (1 + 2 + 3)

ILLNESS

- 5. (D13, E9) _____ X _____

UNEMPLOYMENT

- 6. (D15, E10) _____ X _____

HEAD'S TRAVEL TO WORK

- 7. COST (D37-41, E15-19) HOURS (D34, E12)

WIFE'S WORK FOR MONEY

- 8. PAGE 16 (G4 X G5) _____ X _____
(WEEKS (G4) HOURS PER WEEK (G5))

WIFE'S TRAVEL TO WORK

- 9. COST (G9) HOURS (G8)

HOUSEWORK (PAGE 17-18, G19-24)

- DONE BY WIFE OR UNMARRIED HEAD _____ X 52 =
- DONE BY HUSBAND (ZERO IF UNMARRIED HEAD) _____ X 52 =
- DONE BY OTHERS IN FU _____ X 52 =
- _____ X 52 =

HELP WITH HOUSEWORK FROM OUTSIDE FU (PAGE 18, G25-G29)

- HOURS IN 1970 (G27) COST (G29)

HEAD			WIFE		
$\frac{\text{TRIPS/WK}}{\text{WEEKS}} \times$	$\frac{\text{WEEKS}}{\text{TRIPS/YR}}$	$=$	$\frac{\text{TRIPS/WK}}{\text{WEEKS}} \times$	$\frac{\text{WEEKS}}{\text{TRIPS/YR}}$	$=$
$\frac{\text{COST/TRIP}}{\text{TRIPS/YR}} \times$	$\frac{\text{TRIPS/YR}}{\text{COST/YR}}$	$=$	$\frac{\text{COST/TRIP}}{\text{TRIPS/YR}} \times$	$\frac{\text{TRIPS/YR}}{\text{COST/YR}}$	$=$
$\frac{\text{TIME/TRIP}}{\text{TRIPS/YR}} \times$	$\frac{\text{TRIPS/YR}}{\text{TIME/YR}}$	$=$	$\frac{\text{TIME/TRIP}}{\text{TRIPS/YR}} \times$	$\frac{\text{TRIPS/YR}}{\text{TIME/YR}}$	$=$

V39 A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	V40	<input type="text"/>
	10	11	12	13		14
V41 B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	V42	<input type="text"/>
	15	16	17	18		19
V43 C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	V44	<input type="text"/>
	20	21	22	23		24
V45 D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	V46	<input type="text"/>
	25	26	27	28		29
V47 E	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	V48	<input type="text"/>
	30	31	32			33
V49 F	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	V50	<input type="text"/>
	34	35	36	37		38
V51 G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	V52	<input type="text"/>
	39	40	41	42		43
V53 H	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	V54	<input type="text"/>
	44	45	46			47
V55 I	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	V56	<input type="text"/>
	48	49	50	51		52
V57 J	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	V58	<input type="text"/>
	53	54	55	56		57
TOTAL	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	V59 K	<input type="text"/>
	58	59	60	61		62
V63 M	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	V64	<input type="text"/>
	68	69	70	71		72

COST OF CHILD CARE ONLY IF WIFE OR UNMARRIED HEAD WORKS:

N

73 74 75 76

V65 NUMBER MAJOR ADULTS

77

V67

78

7	6	8	3	5				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

INDIVIDUAL FOOD COSTS:
USE FAMILY COMPOSITION
AT TIME OF INTERVIEW

TABLE B. INDIVIDUAL FOOD STANDARD

AGE	MALE	FEMALE
Under 4	3.90	3.90
4 - 6	4.60	4.60
7 - 9	5.50	5.50
10 - 12	6.40	6.30
13 - 15	7.40	6.90
16 - 20	8.70	7.20
21 - 35	7.50	6.50
36 - 55	6.90	6.30
56 & OLDER	6.30	5.40

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____

IF MOVERS IN OR OUT,
COMPUTE ANNUAL NEED
STANDARD. OTHERWISE,
CODE 0 IN COL. 18-22.

FAMILY SIZE V68

NUMBER OF REQUIRED ROOMS V69

TOTAL V70

WEEKLY FOOD NEED

V71

ANNUAL NEED STANDARD

FOOD EXPENDITURE

1. COST OF FOOD USED AT HOME (G30) _____ X _____ = _____
2. FOOD DELIVERED TO DOOR (G32) _____ X _____ = _____
3. FOOD BILL SUBTOTAL (1 + 2) -----> _____

4. ALCOHOL (G33) _____ X _____ V72 V73

IF INCLUDED (G34) ENTER -> _____

5. CIGARETTES (G36, TABLE G1) V74 V75

IF INCLUDED (G37) ENTER -> _____

6. TOTAL SPENT ON FOOD CONSUMED AT HOME (LINE 3 LESS LINES 4 AND 5 IF INCLUDED) V76 V77

7. COST OF MEALS AT WORK OR SCHOOL (G39) _____ X _____ V78

_____ X _____ V79

_____ X _____

V78

V79

10. AMT. SAVED RAISING, CANNING (G44) _____ V80

V80

V81

8. AMT. SAVED ON MEALS AT WORK OR SCHOOL (G41) V82 V83

11. AMT SAVED ON FOOD STAMPS: (G47) _____ - (G46) _____ = _____ V84

_____ X _____ V85

V84

V85

9. AMT. SPENT EATING OUT: (G42) _____ X _____ V86

V86

V87

12. AMT. SAVED: OTHER FREE FOOD (G49) _____ V88

V88

V89

7	6	8
1	2	3

3	6
4	5

6	7	8	9

HEAD'S LABOR INCOME

1. LABOR PART OF FARM INC. (H4*)

--	--	--	--	--

V90

10

2. LABOR PART OF BUS. INC. (H7*)

--	--	--	--	--

V91

11

3. WAGES (H8)

12	13	14	15	16

V92

V93

17

4. BONUS, OVERTIME, COMM. (H10)

--	--	--	--	--

V94

18

5. PROF., PRACTICE, TRADE (H11a)

--	--	--	--	--

V95

19

6. LABOR PART OF ROOMERS ETC. (H11b*)

--	--	--	--	--

V96

20

7. TOTAL (SUM OF 1 TO 6)

A					
21	22	23	24	25	26

V97

V98

26

WIFE'S LABOR INCOME

8. WIFE'S INCOME FROM WORK (H19a*)

B					
27	28	29	30	31	32

V99

V100

32

CAPITAL INCOME, HEAD AND WIFE

9. ASSET PART OF FARM INC. (H4*)

--	--	--	--	--

V101

33

10. ASSET PART OF BUS. INC. (H7*)

--	--	--	--	--

V102

34

11. ASSET PART OF ROOMERS ETC. (H11b*)

--	--	--	--	--

V103

35

12. RENT, INT., DIV., ETC. (H11c)

--	--	--	--	--

V104

36

13. WIFE'S INCOME FROM ASSETS (H19a*)

--	--	--	--	--

V105

37

TAXABLE INCOME OF HEAD AND WIFE

14. (A + B + CAPITAL INCOME (9-13))

C					
38	39	40	41	42	43

V106

V107

43

44	45	46	47	48

SUPPORT OF OTHERS OUTSIDE OF THE FU IN 1970 (H46)-(NOTE H45 FOR TAX EXEMPTIONS)

49

OF DEPENDENTS (HEAD, WIFE, CHILDREN, OUTSIDE DEPENDENTS, SEE (H48))

EXTRA EXEMPTIONS (H OR W BLIND OR OVER 64)

TABLE USED

50	51	52	53	54

TOTAL TAXES OF HEAD AND WIFE

Bracket Code

- 0. None
- 1. \$1-499
- 2. \$500-999
- 3. \$1000-1999
- 4. \$2000-2999
- 5. \$3000-4999
- 6. \$5000-7499
- 7. \$7500-9999
- 8. \$10,000 and over
- 9. N.A.

Bracket Code

- 0. None
- 1. \$1-499
- 2. \$500-999
- 3. \$1000-1999
- 4. \$2000-2999
- 5. \$3000-4999
- 6. \$5000-7499
- 7. \$7500-9999
- 8. \$10,000 and over
- 9. N.A.

7 6 8

3 7

1 2 3

4 5

6 7 8 9

TRANSFERS OF HEAD AND WIFE

1. ADC, AFDC (H11d, H16)

V111
10 11 12 13 14

Accuracy Code

V112

Bkt.

2. OTHER WELFARE (H11e, H16)

V113
16 17 18 19 20

3. SOCIAL SECURITY (H11f)

V114
21 22 23 24 25

4. OTHER RETIREMENT (H11g)

V115
26 27 28 29 30

5. UNEMP., WORKMENS' COMP. (H11h)

V116
31 32 33 34 35

6. ALIMONY, CHILD SUPPORT (H11i)

V117
36 37 38 39 40

7. HELP FROM RELATIVES (H11j)

V118

8. ANYTHING ELSE? (H11k, H13)

V119

9. WIFE'S TRANSFER INCOME (H19a)

V120

ACCURACY OF TRANSFERS
EXC. ADC (2-9)

V121

10. TOTAL TRANSFERS (SUM 1-9)

V122
45 46 47 48 49

Bracket Code	
0.	None
1.	\$1-499
2.	\$500-999
3.	\$1000-1999
4.	\$2000-2999
5.	\$3000-4999
6.	\$5000-7499
7.	\$7500-9999
8.	\$10,000 and over
9.	N.A.

WORK & TAXABLE INCOME OF OTHERS

WORK HOURS (H25 x H26)

V123
50 51 52 53

TAXABLE INCOME (H23, H29)

V124
54 55 56 57 58

V125

OF DEPENDENTS
EXTRA EXEMPTIONS
TABLE USED

V126
60 61 62 63 64

TRANSFER INCOME OF OTHERS (H23, H29)

V127
65 66 67 68 69

V128

TOTAL TAXES OF OTHERS

NUMBER OF INCOME RECEIVERS OTHER THAN HEAD OR WIFE V129

71

NUMBER WITH LABOR INCOME OTHER THAN HEAD OR WIFE V130

72

LABOR UNION DUES (J10)

V131
73 74 75 76

SECTION IV
PROCESSING PROCEDURES

The processing procedures described here are specific to the 1971 interviewing year. However, they generalize to 1968-1970 since there have only been minor variations in the questionnaire and processing procedures in all four years. This similarity is not coincidental. Since this is a panel study, concerned with looking at changes across the years, it is necessary to keep the questionnaire and the coding and editing processes as similar as possible in order to avoid what might be only apparent change due to differences in procedures. At the end of the second year, 1969, a random selection of interviews was recoded and analysis of differences across years in coding the same raw data was made. A similar analysis is planned for the end of the fourth year. Copies of these are available on request.

Part 1: Editing

Introduction

Editing is a process with a threefold purpose: 1) to see that this year's family is the same as in the previous years and that all the individuals in that family are accounted for, 2) to rectify discrepancies within the interview before it is coded, and 3) to record specific numeric data. It is a relatively complicated and confusing task, so every interview is checked by another editor.

The editors have the previous years' interviews available to them. However, the previous three years' interviews were not referred to unless 1971 information was vague, incomplete, or contradictory. Editing was done in two stages: 1) family composition editing and 2) editing of numeric values; they will be discussed in that order.

Family Composition Editing

When the interviews come into the Ann Arbor Office, they are assigned an interview number and then pre-edited. The pre-editor removes the coversheets, which have the respondent's and his family's names on them, and the coversheet is replaced with a family composition sheet. No names appear on this family composition sheet, but everyone in the family is identified by his relationship to the head, his age, sex, and his unique "person number." Each family member who was either living in the family unit or in an institution in 1968 was assigned a person number at that time. This number stays with each individual throughout the study. Thus, every family member is identifiable by the 1968 family interview number and by his person number within his family. Each person who moved into the family since 1968 is also given a unique person number, between 31 and 39, and he keeps that number throughout the study. In this way they can be identified as non-sample family members.

All people in the family last year have to be accounted for this year -- either they are listed as part of the family, or they are listed in the spaces for those who moved out. Sample members who have moved out and established their own households are followed and interviewed in their own family. Should any non-sample members move out of the household, they will not be followed.

When the family composition sheet is completed, the pre-editor codes pre-editing information on Worksheet 33.

Most of the pre-editing codes are self-explanatory. The codes are given in Section V, and one should refer there for specific items in the code while reading the following discussion.

Color of Cover Sheet (V6)

The original families have a grey coversheet and the splitoff families have orange ones. Care should be exercised, however, when using this variable. When a family splits up, it is often a very arbitrary choice of which part of the family is the original family and which part is the split-off. For determining more accurately which families are newly-formed, use V9, family composition change.

Family Composition Change (V9)

This variable indicates who moved in or out of the family since 1970. If more than one change occurred, the priority is to code change in head or wife first. If a head and wife split up then the new family containing the head has a "2" coded here, and the new family containing the wife has a "3" coded here (if she is the head of her new family) regardless of which family has the orange coversheet.

Who Moved In - Who Moved Out (V10, 11)

This variable is priority coded. If more than one person moved in (or out) the priority is to code the most important family member. For splitoff

families (orange coversheet) everyone is considered to have moved in. Again, looking at the case of a head and wife splitting up: if the head is the splitoff, he is coded as having moved in, and the family composition change is coded as the wife has left. If the wife is the splitoff, and is the head of her own family, she is coded as having moved in, but the family composition change is that the old head left. For all splitoff families, the value in the number moved in code is equal to the number in the family and the number moved out equals zero.

Current Family Composition (V14)

The value coded here is determined by who is living in the family at the time of the 1971 interview, i.e., current family composition.

Quality of Match (V15)

This variable was created to indicate discrepancies between the 1971 listing of family members and the 1970 listing. Because of the confusion inherent in keeping family members straight, errors do occur. There are many reasons for these errors: 1) people do not want to tell how many people are really living in the FU, 2) people just do not know the ages of the members of their family and themselves, etc., and 3) communication errors. Whatever the reason, errors do occur, and they are classified here according to their magnitude.

Editing of Numeric Variables

Many of the numeric variables were asked such that the reply could be coded directly (house value, rent, utilities, work hours, wages, etc.). For some, weekly or monthly figures needed merely to be converted to annual figures. A few variables (cars, cigarettes) were converted to a money figure using a simple conversion table and the respondents' answers to what kind of car he has or how many cigarettes he smokes. Generally, therefore, the numeric variables were easily arrived at. From these conceptually simple variables, more complex measures such as total real income and well-offness (see Part 4 of this section) were created. It is obvious that if any one of the simple variables was not ascertained, the more complex measure would also be not ascertained. Considering the large number of simple variables contained in any complex one, the probability of any complex variable being not ascertained is high. For this reason, procedures were developed for assigning missing values. Assignments were generally made by reference to the previous year's interview as well as some judgments about the current interview's data. If data was inadequate for these methods, assignments were made from tables. These tables were derived from a multivariate analysis of 1970 data using the AID algorithm. The value assigned was the subgroup average. It should be noted in each case that those predictors listed here for each analysis were not the only ones used. They were, however, the more important ones. For example, in the section Annual Rent Payments, the number of rooms was one predictor fed into the program. However, the program did not split on this variable, It apparently was not so

important in reducing error variance as other variables.

If a reply was not given and it was necessary to refer to other information in the interview for the data, or to the previous interviews, or to the assignment tables, then it was necessary to make a determination of whether the value had merely been derived from other data or whether it was an assignment; and if it was an assignment, of what magnitude. This decision was indicated in a variable called the accuracy code.

Accuracy Codes

Accuracy codes were used in order to allow analysis on all cases in the sample as well as to differentiate the accurate values from those where minor or major assignments were made. Each variable whose accuracy was measured is immediately followed by its accuracy code. None of these accuracy codes can take account of respondent's reporting errors, though. They were used exclusively to measure the probable degree of error when the respondent's answer was inadequate and the usual process was used to assign an answer. The accuracy code values and their meanings are as follows:

0. Adequate response: no estimates or assignments made.
1. Response was inadequate but estimates could be made within a probable error of under \$300 or 10 percent of the value of the variable using previous years' data or other data in the interview.
2. Response was inadequate and the estimates were made with a probable

error of at least \$300 and at least 10 percent of the value of the variable using any extra information available from the previous years' interviews or the 1971 interview. Usually these values were assigned from an assignment table.

The above values, 0-2, were the most commonly used. Codes 3-4 were used in special circumstances explained below. Code 5, used only in 1968, is also explained below.

- 3(a). This value can appear in Variables 24, 26 and 28 -- the accuracy codes for house value, remaining mortgage principal, and annual mortgage payments. It indicates that the reported house value and mortgage principal included the value of business property as well as living quarters. Such amounts were divided so that the values included only the living quarters.
- (b). This value is also used in Variables 20, 22 and 37 to indicate that car repairs or additions and repairs were done by someone in the family other than the head.
- 4(a). This value is used in Variable 18 when the family has access to a car for leisure driving that they do not own (e.g., a leased company car). This car's value is not included in Variable 17.
- (b). When this value appears in Variable 20, 22, and 37 it indicates that car repairs or additions and repairs were done by someone outside of the family unit (an interfamily transfer of services).
5. In 1968, this code was used when current weekly or monthly rates of

flow were extrapolated backward to the previous year to get an annual amount since all the numerical flow variables such as income were on an annual basis. This was done when individuals had existed together as a family only in 1968 but not in 1967. Since these extrapolations, of course, were not actual values for these families, the assignment code 5 was used. This code has not been used since 1968.

The substantive variables will be described in the order that they appear on the worksheets.

WORKSHEET 33: Automobile and Housing Ownership Variables

Value of Cars and Trucks (V17)

This is one of those variables the value of which is arrived at by taking the respondent's answer and then looking up the value on a table. The respondent is asked the year and model of each of his cars, and whether each is in good, fair, or poor condition; then, using this information, a value is taken from a table. The early 1971 wholesale value of all cars and trucks owned by the sample family is the substance of this variable. The wholesale value used was that from the NADA Official Used Car Guide.¹ Within various body styles, the middle-priced four-door sedan was chosen as the specific wholesale value to be used. The Midwest edition was used because it most nearly approximated the average for the entire country. Those cars considered

¹NADA Official Used Car Guide, Midwestern Edition, (Washington, D.C.: National Automobile Dealers' Used Car Guide Co., January, 1970).

7	6	8	3	3				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

PRE-EDITOR

EDITOR

CHK. ED.

PRE-EDITING:

CURRENT STATE AND COUNTY	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	WHO MOVED IN
	10	11	12	13	14	15	
COLOR OF COVER SHEET	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	NUMBER MOVED OUT
	16	17	18	19	20	21	
WHETHER ORIGINALLY REFUSED	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	WHO MOVED OUT
	22	23	24	25	26	27	
TELEPHONE I'W?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	CURRENT FAMILY COMPOSITION
	28	29	30	31	32	33	
FAMILY COMPOSITION CHANGE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	QUALITY OF MATCH
	34	35	36	37	38	39	
NUMBER MOVED IN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SIZE OF LGST CITY IN PSU
	40	41	42	43	44	45	

EDITING:

CARS & TRUCKS (Pg. 3)	VALUE (B7-8) & (TABLE B1)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	ACC	<input type="checkbox"/>	SAVED ON CAR REPAIRS (B15)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	TIME SPENT (B16)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
	TOTAL VALUE	A	26	27	28	29	30	B	31	32	33	34	C	35	36	37	38	
<u>OWNERS</u> (C4)	HOUSE VALUE (COMPLEX PROPERTY - SEE INSTRUCTIONS)							D	39	40	41	42	43		44			
	(C7) REMAINING MORTGAGE PRINCIPAL							E	45	46	47	48	49		50			
	(C6) ANNUAL MORTGAGE PAYMENTS _____ X 12 =							F	51	52	53	54		55				
<u>RENTERS</u>	(C10) ANNUAL RENT _____ X 12 =							G	56	57	58	59		60				
<u>OTHERS</u>	(C15) ANNUAL VALUE IF RENTED _____ X 12 =							H	61	62	63	64		65				
	(C14) WORK FOR HOUSING CODE & WORK HOURS							I	66	X 0.1X	_____	= J	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>			
										BOX H								
<u>ALL</u>	(C3, C12, C17) UTILITIES							K	67	68	69	70		71				
<u>ADDITIONS AND REPAIRS</u>	AMOUNT SAVED (C22)	L	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	72	73	74	75	76	TIME SPENT (C22a)	M	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
	HOME PRODUCTION HOURS (C + J + M)	N	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		77	78	79	80							

in good condition by the respondent were given a value directly from the Guide. Those cars in fair condition were given the value in the Guide multiplied by .8, while those in poor condition were given the value in the Guide multiplied by .6. Cars of the model years 1963 or earlier were given a value of \$150, \$100, or \$50 depending on whether they were in good, fair, or poor condition.

Cars and trucks that did not run or did not have license plates were excluded from this variable as well as from the "number of vehicles owned" variable (V157). Business vehicles that are owned by the family were included in both of these variables only if the number of vehicles (including the business vehicle) did not exceed the number of productive drivers. In those cases where a business vehicle was included, an accuracy code of "4" was used in V18. If the respondent failed to supply enough information to assign the wholesale value for the car, the value was estimated by what information was given to us and was contained in the previous years' interviews; an accuracy code of "1" or "2" was given.

Amount Saved and Time Spent on Car Repairs (V19, V21)

Respondents who owned cars were asked if they or any members of their family did repair work on their vehicles; and if they did, how much money they saved. If unable to estimate how much they saved, an assignment was made according to the number of hours spent and the type of repair. If unable to estimate how much time they spent an assignment was made according to the amount

TABLE 1
CAR REPAIR ASSIGNMENT TABLE

<u>Complexity of Car Repairs</u>	<u>Wage rate for assignment of B15 or B16*</u>	<u>Amount saved (B15) assignment**</u>	<u>Time spent (B16) assignment**</u>
1. <u>Complex repairs</u> that take a skilled mechanic; rebuild engine; rebuild transmission.	\$ 5.25	\$ 368	70 hrs.
2. <u>Much skill required</u> Ball joints, bearings, new clutch, install factory rebuilt engine, king pins motor work, overhaul, overhaul engine, rebuild the body, rings, transmission work, valves. "Do anything that's needed."	\$ 4.75	\$ 205	35 hrs.
3. <u>A fair amount of skill required</u> New brakes, exhaust system, radiator, starter, wheel bearings, wiring, universal joint.	\$ 4.25	\$ 97	21 hrs.
4. <u>Some skill required</u> Adjust brakes, adjust carburetor, condenser, fuel pump, plugs, points, shocks, tune-ups, voltage regulator.	\$ 3.75	\$ 75	16 hrs.
5. <u>Little or no skill required</u> Mostly maintenance. Car wash if saves money, greasing, new lights, oil change, tire switching, touch-up painting, add transmission fluid, other minor repairs.	\$ 3.25	\$ 49	10 hrs.

* Use when B15 or B16 are not ascertained.

** Use only when both B15 and B16 are not ascertained.

saved and the type of repair. If both the amount saved and the hours spent on the repair were not ascertained, the average amount saved (column 2 of Table 1) and time spent (column 3 of Table 1) were both assigned according to skill level; these assignments are based on 1970 averages. The hourly wage rate assignments shown on Table 1 varied from \$3.25 for repairs that required little or no skill, such as an oil change, to \$5.25 per hour for repairs like rebuilding an engine that required skills of a mechanic.

If the car repair work was done by someone in the family other than the head, an assignment code of "3" was used in both Variables 20 and 22. If the work was done by someone outside the family, a "4" was coded. Hours spent on the repairs were recorded as zero when neither the head nor the wife did them.

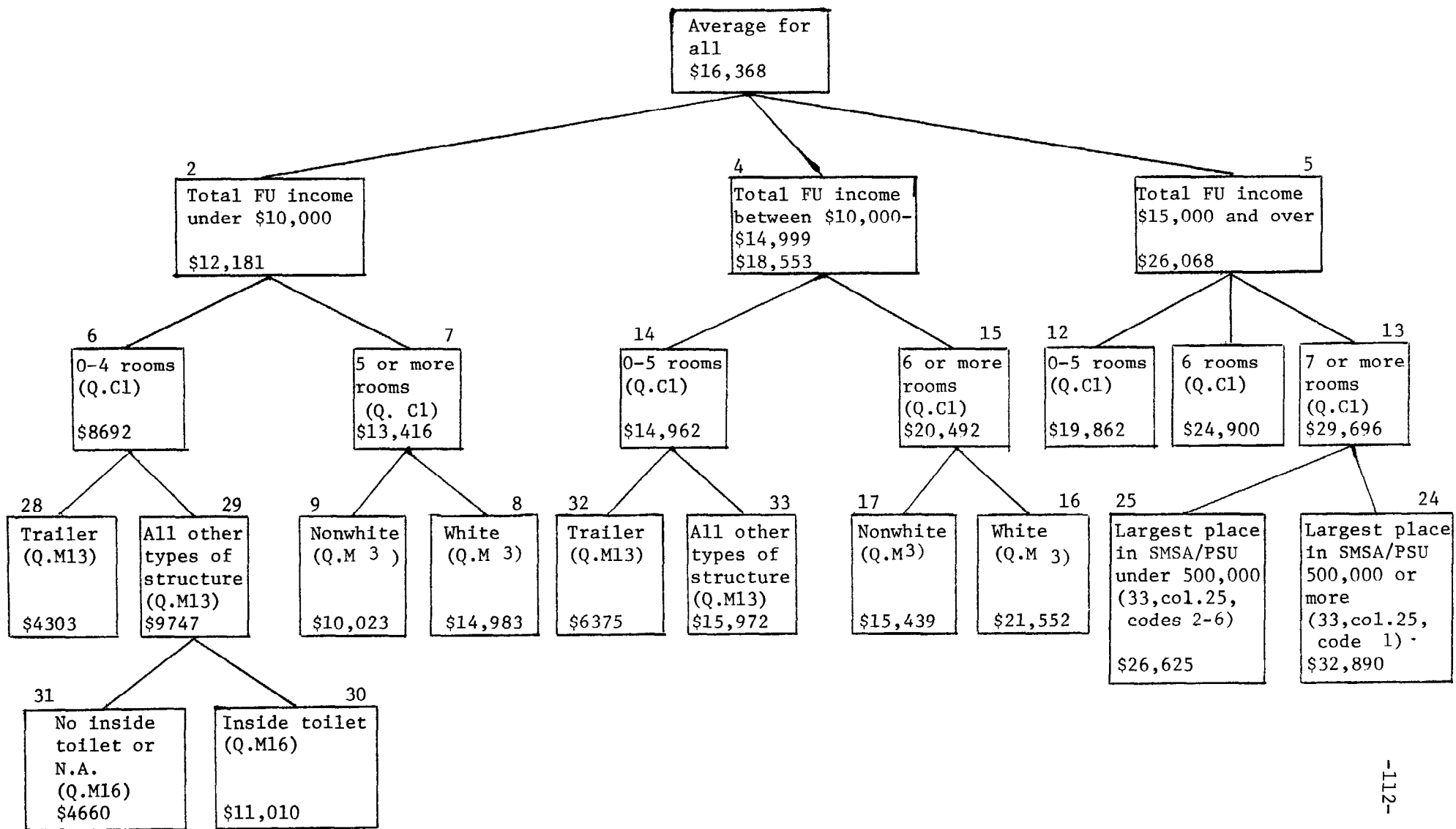
House Value (V23)

If the respondent was unable to give us the 1971 value of his house, the 1970 amount, if known and if it seemed reasonable, was used. If the amount seemed unreasonable, or if the respondent did not know his house value in 1970, a multivariate analysis of comparable 1970 data using family money income, race, number of rooms, type of structure, and population density of the county as predictors was used to assign the 1971 house value. Whenever this multivariate analysis was the only thing available on which to make an assignment, a 2 assignment code was used for this variable. In cases where the reported value of the house obviously included the value of a farm or business property,

TABLE 2

House Value for Homeowners - 1970 Data

(Includes house value between \$1-\$50,000 with no major assignments)



this multivariate analysis also was used to assign the value of the family's living quarters alone and a "3" assignment code was used.

Remaining Mortgage Principal (V25)

If the remaining mortgage principal was not known, but the annual mortgage payments were known, the following procedure was followed: last year's remaining mortgage principal was looked at for those families that did not move in the last year. This principal was multiplied by 1.06, and the 1970 mortgage payments were then subtracted from that product. The resulting answer is used as this year's remaining mortgage principal. The above assumes a 6 percent interest rate.

If last year's remaining mortgage principal was assigned, or if the family has moved since last year, the process was different. If the annual payments and years left to pay were known, then the remaining mortgage principal was determined from a mortgage-payment table assuming an 8 percent rate of interest for those who have moved within the last year and a 6 percent rate for all others. If the assigned remaining mortgage principal was higher than the house value, it was reduced to the house value.

Whenever the remaining mortgage principal included business or farm property, the remaining principal applicable to the family's living quarters was assumed to be in the same proportion as the value of the family's living quarters was to the total value of the complex property, and an assignment code of 3 was used.

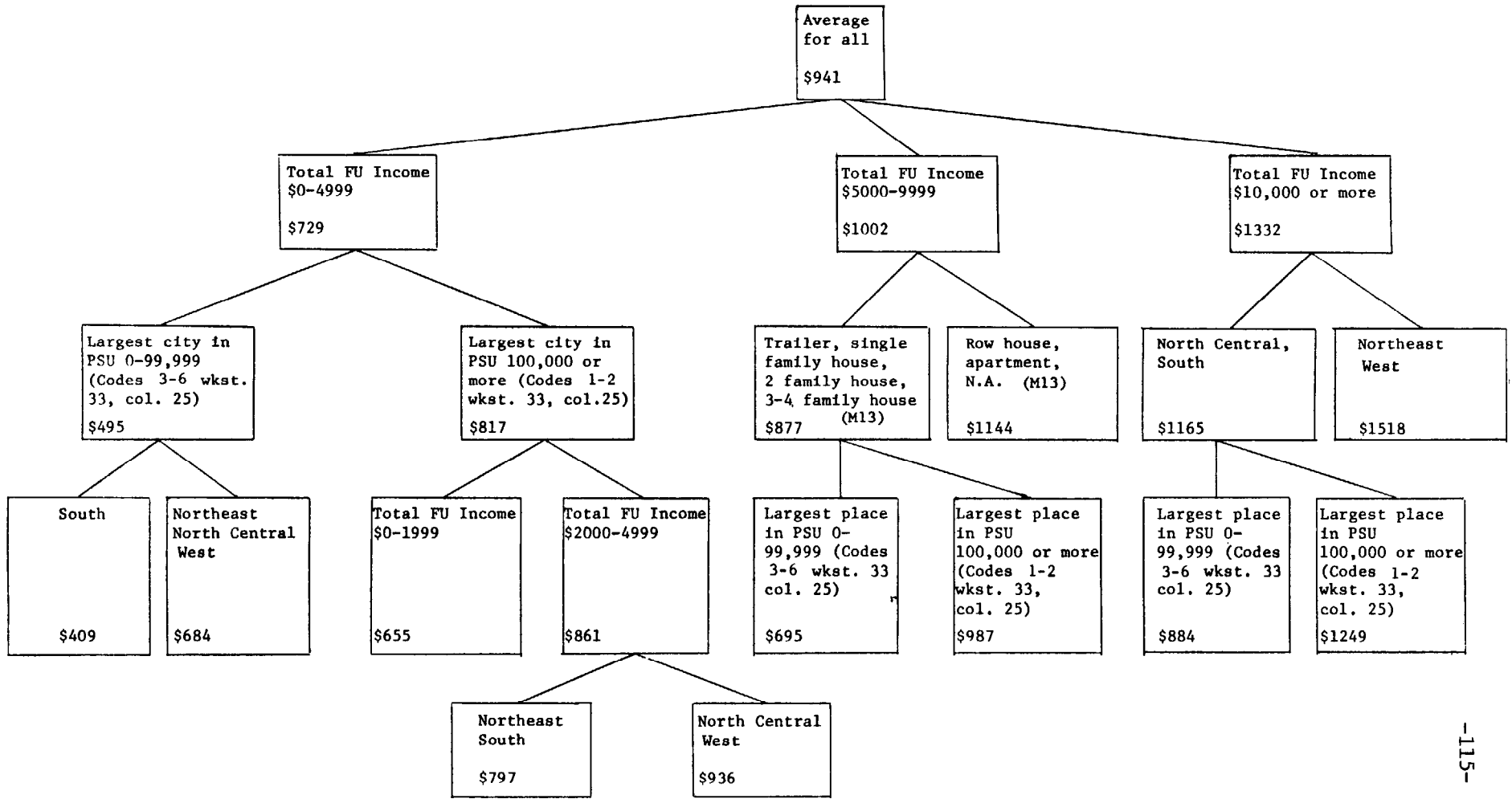
Annual Mortgage Payments (V27)

The respondent was asked the amount of his monthly mortgage payments. This figure was then multiplied by 12 to arrive at an annual amount. If the payments were not ascertained, the amount in the 1970 interview was assigned for this year. Care should be exercised if an across years comparison is being done on this variable since in 1968 and 1969, the respondents were not asked if their mortgage payments included property taxes or insurance, but in 1970 and in 1971 they were. The result is that in 1968 and 1969 property taxes and insurance were often included in the mortgage payment figure given by the respondents. However, in 1970 and 1971, whenever the respondent said that these payments were included in his mortgage payments, adjustments were made. If the payments included property taxes, an amount -- .010 to .025 times the house value -- depending on the distance of the house to the center of the nearest city of 50,000 or more, was subtracted from the annual figure. If the payments included insurance, \$100 was deducted from the annual mortgage payments. Hence the 1970 and 1971 amounts include payments to equity and interest costs only, while the 1968 and 1969 payments also may include property taxes and insurance.

Annual Rent Payments (V29)

If the respondent's annual rent payments were not ascertained and if the respondent had not moved since last year, last year's interview was referred to and that figure was used. If last year's figure was also assigned or if

TABLE 3
 1969 Annual Rent
 (for renters only who paid between \$1-\$4000, excluding those who had free housing part of the year)



the respondent had moved since last year, the annual rent figure was assigned from Table 3. This table was constructed from a multivariate analysis of 1970 renters using as predictor variables family money income, population density of the area, type of structure, and region of the country. All assignments based on this multivariate analysis were given an assignment code 2. If the respondent, instead of telling us his rent payment, gave us a figure for room and board, the food expenditure was assigned on the basis of income and food needs with the residual being taken as rent. If a family changed its housing status during the year (from owning to renting, or from renting to neither owning nor renting, etc.) the current rate of flow was projected backward to 1970 and no adjustments were made. This differed from previous years. Previously, the appropriate amounts of rent, mortgage payments, etc., were included in both categories.

Annual Value if Rented (V31)

Some respondents, either because they live in housing provided by friends or relatives or have housing provided for them as part of their job, neither own nor rent. The respondents were asked, "How much would it rent for if it were rented?" If the answer was not known, last year's interview was referred to. If the same question was not ascertained last year, the value was assigned from the same table used to assign rent for renters if this seemed reasonable.

Work for Housing Code and Work Hours (V33)

Respondents who neither owned nor rented were asked if they did any work for their housing and their replies were coded as follows:

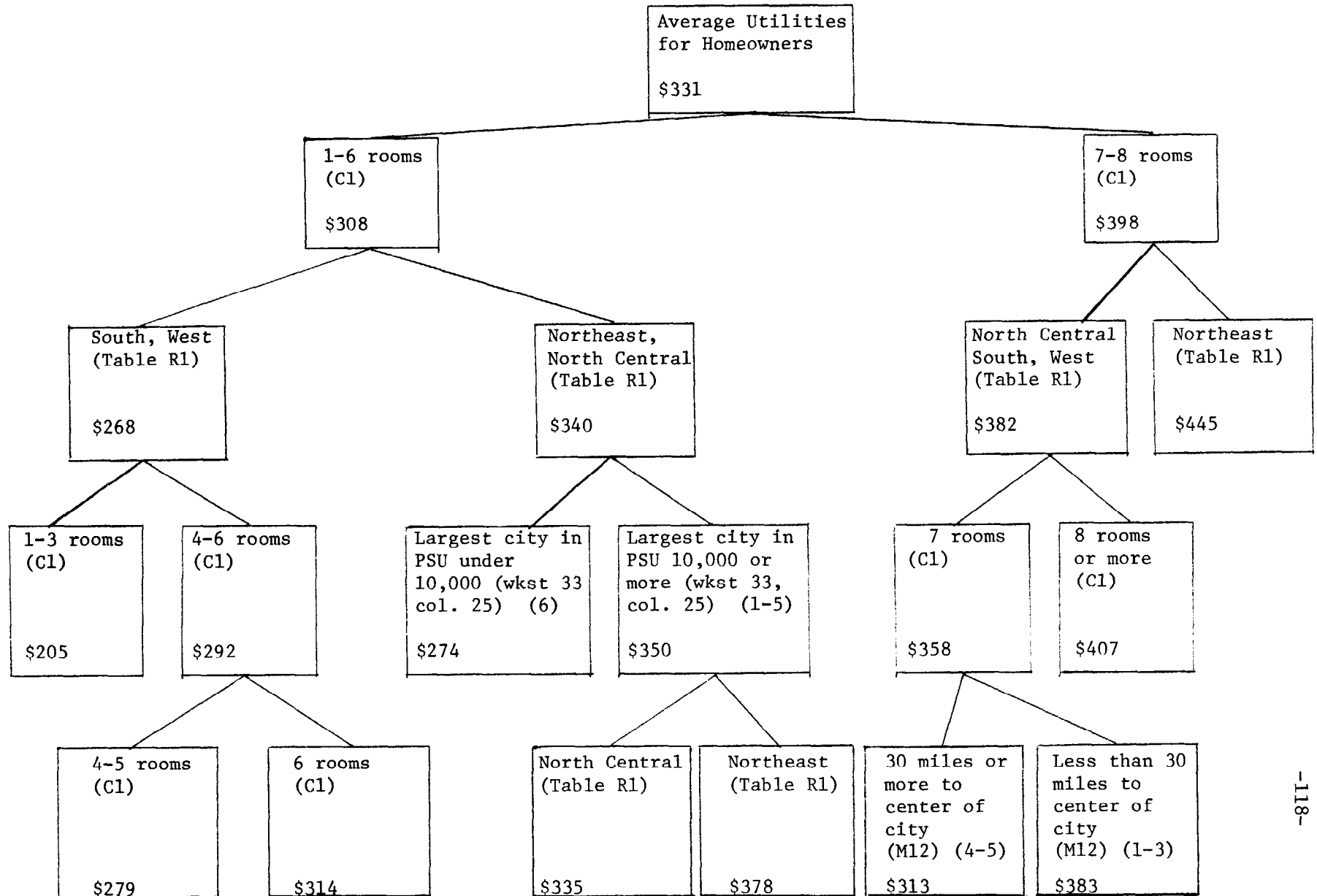
0. Does no work; renters or owners
1. Does work: 1-39 percent of rent value
3. Does work: 40-80 percent of rent value
5. Does work: 81-100 percent of rent value
6. Housing is part of compensation for regular employment of someone in family.

A wage rate of \$2.00 was assumed in determining the hours spent working for housing, with codes 1, 3 and 5 so designed that when multiplied by 0.1 they immediately convert to hours worked. The hours worked for housing were then entered in Box J, which was one of the components of the hours of home production. For families where this code value was 6, the hours worked were assumed to be counted already in the hours worked for money variable, so no value was entered in Box J.

Annual Utilities (V34)

The question about utilities was asked in terms of brackets to allow the respondents to estimate their utilities; the midpoints of the brackets were coded. For instance, if the respondent indicated that his utilities were in the \$100-\$200 bracket, \$150 was the value coded. When the answer fell into the bracket range "less than \$100," \$80 was the value coded. However, when

TABLE 4
Utilities for Homeowners*

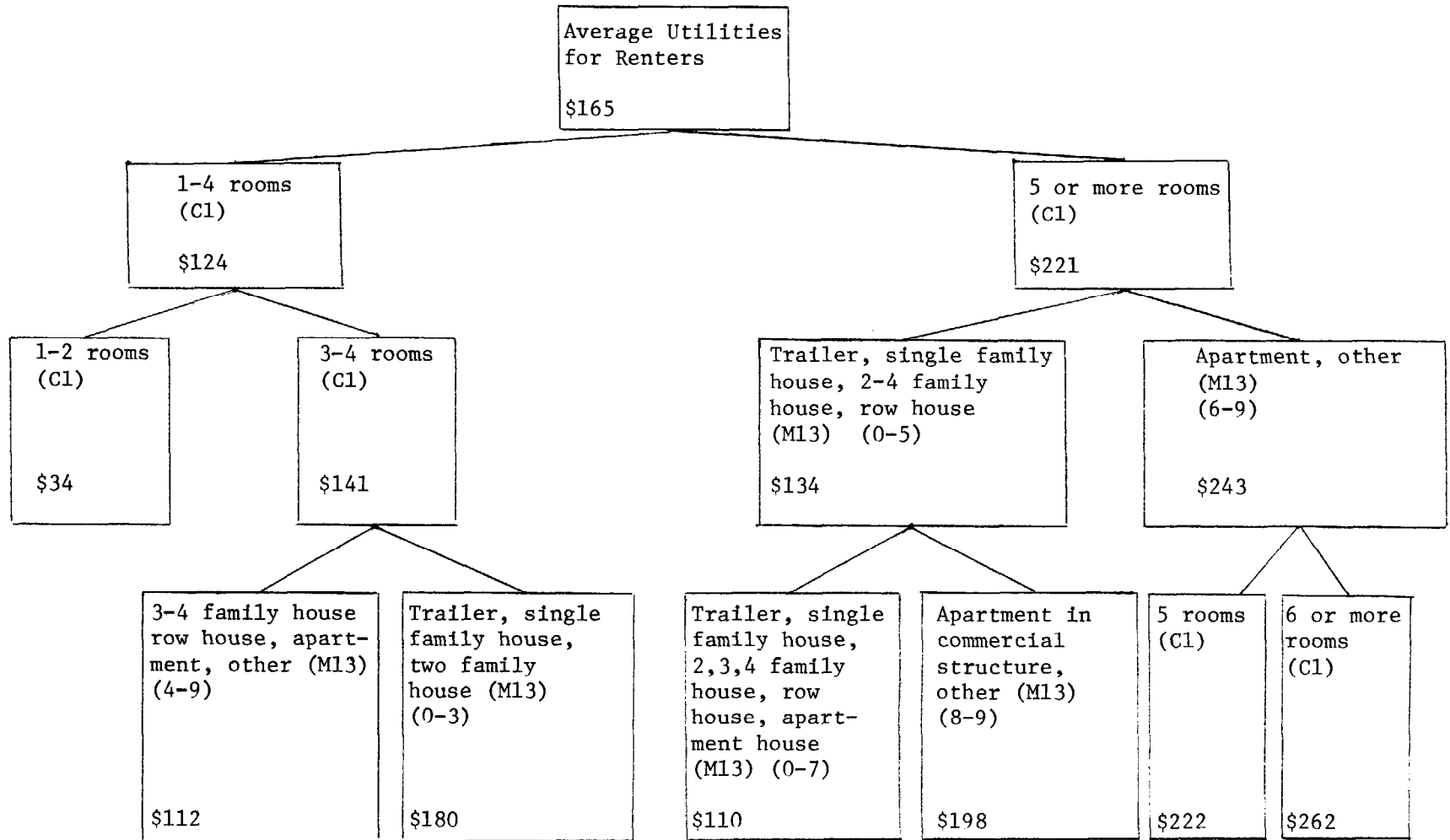


*MTR
8013

*1969 utilities for 1970 families who have non-complex property valued at \$1-50,000 and whose house value was not a major assignment and whose utilities were not a major assignment - unweighted.

TABLE 5

Utilities for Renters



*MTR 8013

*1969 utilities for 1970 families whose rent was \$1-4000/yr. and whose rent value was not a major assignment and whose utilities were not a major assignment - unweighted.

the respondent did go to the trouble to calculate his utility bills precisely, that amount was coded rather than the midpoint of the bracket.

In those cases where the cost of the utilities was not known, the value was assigned using a multivariate procedure based on utility expenditures of the previous year. Two analyses were made -- one for renters and those who neither own nor rent, and one for owners. For renters and those who neither own nor rent, utilities were a function of the number of rooms and type of structure. For those who own, utilities were based on the number of rooms, region of the country, population density of the area, and distance to the center of a city of 50,000 or more. (See Tables 4 and 5.) For trailer owners, the annual utilities included the rental payment for a lot.

Additions and Repairs, Amount Saved (V36)

All families were asked, "Did you have any work done on the (house/apartment) during the last year, or do any work on it yourselves?" If yes, they were asked what they did, the amount they believed was saved by doing it, and how much time it took. The amount saved is not always known. At its simplest, it requires knowing the difference between the amount he would have had to pay to have someone else do it, minus the cost incurred for materials. Respondents were asked whether they saved "about \$25, \$50, \$100, \$200, or what?" Even so, this was a difficult question.

An assignment table was devised as a function of the wage rate for the

TABLE 6

ADDITIONS AND REPAIRS ASSIGNMENT TABLE

<u>Complexity of Additions and Repairs</u>	<u>Wage rate for assignment of hours spent*</u>	<u>Amount saved (C22) assignment**</u>	<u>Time spent (C22a) assignment**</u>
1. <u>Very extensive and complex additions or repairs:</u> Built a house, add bathroom, built addition to house, rewire house, new furnace or heating system.	\$ 4.50	\$ 442	110 hrs.
2. <u>Less extensive than 1 but still complex</u> Built recreation room, finish off attic, remove or add walls, whole new roof, built porch, garage, carport.	\$ 4.00	\$ 309	88 hrs.
3. <u>Less extensive yet, but still require skill</u> Exterior painting, black top driveway, cement finishing, built patio, plastering, landscaping, built cabinets, interior panelling, roof repairs, eaves troughs, fix up room, reupholster furniture ("Help with" repairs coded 1 or 2)	\$ 3.50	\$ 195	65 hrs.
4. <u>Complexity of Additions and Repairs</u> Carpeting, linoleum, new faucets, heater repair, light fixtures, built window screens, glaze windows, papering, redecorating, exterior decorating: picket fence, window boxes, storm doors, repair or install water pump ("Help with" repairs coded 3)	\$ 3.00	\$ 107	43 hrs.
5. <u>Simple additions and repairs</u> Interior painting, faucet washers, fix hinges, curtain rods	\$ 2.50	\$ 81	41 hrs.

* Use when C22 or C22a are not ascertained.

** Use only when C22 and C22a are not ascertained.

work done, varying in \$.50 intervals from \$2.50 for simple repairs such as painting, to \$4.50 for very complex alterations such as adding a room.

(See Table 6.) The \$4.50 wage rate may seem low for high-skill repairs, but it takes into account that some of the work involved in complex jobs is simple, such as painting. This wage rate is then multiplied by the time spent to get the amount saved. If the time spent was also not ascertained, the Amount Saved column of Table 6 was used. If the amount saved was known but the time spent was not, the same assignment table was used and the amount saved was divided by the appropriate wage rate. Again, if both figures were not known, the time spent was assigned from the Time Spent column of the table.

If the work was done by someone not living in the family unit, a 4 accuracy code was given in V37. If a member of the family other than the head or wife did the repairs, an accuracy code of 3 was used.

Home Production Hours (V38)

This variable measures the hours of unpaid productive work done by the head and wife. It includes time spent on car repairs, work for housing, and time spent making additions and repairs to one's dwelling. In addition, the dollar figure for the amount saved growing one's own food (V80) was converted to hours at the rate of one hour for every dollar saved, and that time was added into this variable. This was not done for farmers since it was assumed that the money they saved growing food for their own consumption was included in their hours of work.

WORKSHEET 34: Work Hours Variables

Work for Money - Head (V39)

Heads in the labor force were asked a sequence of questions about unemployment, illness, vacation time, and the number of weeks actually worked. A check was made to be sure that all 52 weeks in the year had been accounted for. If not, adjustments were made. The number of weeks worked was multiplied by the average hours worked per week. Hours spent on a second job, if any, were then-added on to obtain the head's total annual work hours. Any overtime was also added in. Five percent of the regular work time was assigned for overtime hours if the amount was not ascertained.

If hours data about the main job were missing, the 1970 wage rate was used to compute the hours worked from his annual income, if he had the same job. Otherwise, a table was used to assign a wage rate and the same procedure was used. (See Table 12.)

For persons who were retired, housewives, or students at the time of the interview, the variable for annual hours of work was based on a simpler sequence of two questions: "How many weeks did you work last year?" and "About how many hours a week did you work (when you worked)?"

Illness - Head (V41)

Illness was calculated at the rate of 80 hours per week for the first 8 weeks and 60 hours per week thereafter. No illness time was assigned for retired persons, housewives, or students.

7 6 8

3 4

6 7 8 9

HEAD'S WORK FOR MONEY

- 1. MAIN JOB WEEKS (D16, E7, F4) X HRS/WK. (D17, E8, F5)
2. OVERTIME (D19)
3. SECOND JOB (D28 X D29) X
4. HEAD'S TOTAL HOURS (1 + 2 + 3)

Grid for item A (10-14)

ILLNESS

- 5. (D13, E9) X

Grid for item B (15-19)

UNEMPLOYMENT

- 6. (D15, E10) X

Grid for item C (20-24)

HEAD'S TRAVEL TO WORK

- 7. COST (D37-41, E15-19) D 25 26 27 28 29

- HOURS (D34, E12) E 30 31 32 33

WIFE'S WORK FOR MONEY

- 8. PAGE 16 (G4 X G5) (WEEKS (G4) X HOURS PER WEEK (G5))

Grid for item F (34-38)

WIFE'S TRAVEL TO WORK

- 9. COST (G9) G 39 40 41 42 43

- HOURS (G8) H 44 45 46 47

HOUSEWORK (PAGE 17-18, G19-24)

- DONE BY WIFE OR UNMARRIED HEAD X 52 =
DONE BY HUSBAND (ZERO IF UNMARRIED HEAD) X 52 =
DONE BY OTHERS IN FU X 52 =

Grids for items I (48-52) and J (53-57)

HELP WITH HOUSEWORK FROM OUTSIDE FU (PAGE 18, G25-G29)

HOURS IN 1970 L 63 64 65 66 67

COST (G29) M 68 69 70 71 72

TOTAL K 58 59 60 61 62

Grid for item M (68-72)

Table with columns HEAD and WIFE, rows for TRIPS/WK, COST/TRIP, and TIME/TRIP, with formulas for annual totals.

COST OF CHILD CARE ONLY IF WIFE OR UNMARRIED HEAD WORKS:

Grid for item N (73-77)

NUMBER MAJOR ADULTS 78

Unemployment - Head (V43)

Unemployment was calculated at the rate of 40 hours per week of unemployment. An exception was often made for single females with children when they reported both large hours of housework and unemployment, since the inclusion of unemployment and housework during the time that she did not work would result in the overstating of nonleisure. No unemployment time was given to the retired, housewives, or students.

Time and Cost of Traveling to Work (Variables 45, 47, 51 53)

The annual cost and time of traveling to work were calculated for the head if he was in the labor force at the time of the interview, and for the wife if she worked at all during 1970.

The head was asked "About how much time does it take you to get to work each day, door to door?" and "About how many miles is it to where you work?". An estimate of the number of trips per year was made by inferring from the hours worked per week the number of trips in a week and multiplying that by the number of weeks worked. If the respondent happened to mention the number of days per week he worked, the trips per week was figured on the basis of two trips per day times the number of days. In calculating the cost of traveling to work for those who drove, five cents per mile was used as an estimate of the marginal cost of driving; this assumes that the family would own the car whether or not the head used it to get to work. If the head had to pay for parking, this amount was also added to the annual cost. Those who used public

TABLE 7

Cost of Journey to Work - Head
(For Heads in the labor force in 1969 who were not assigned journey to work hours.)

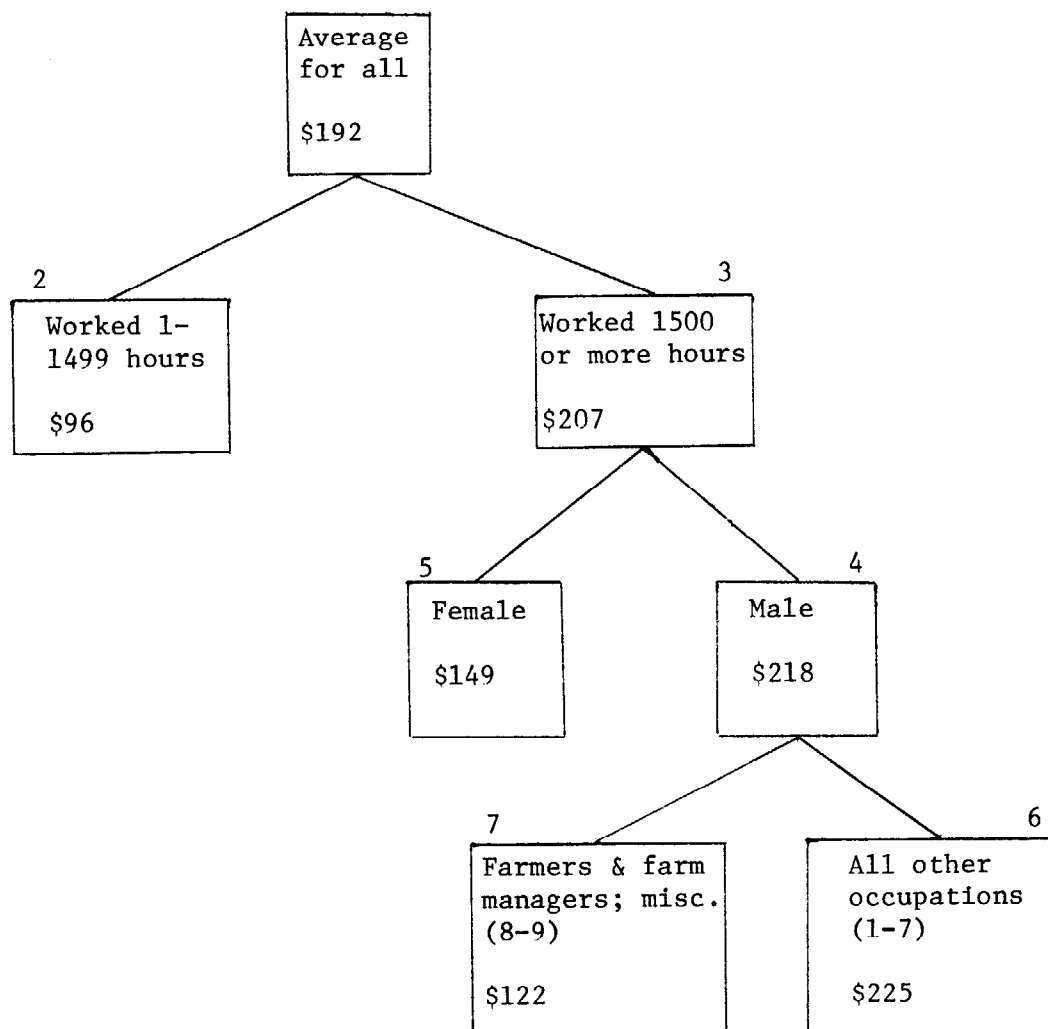
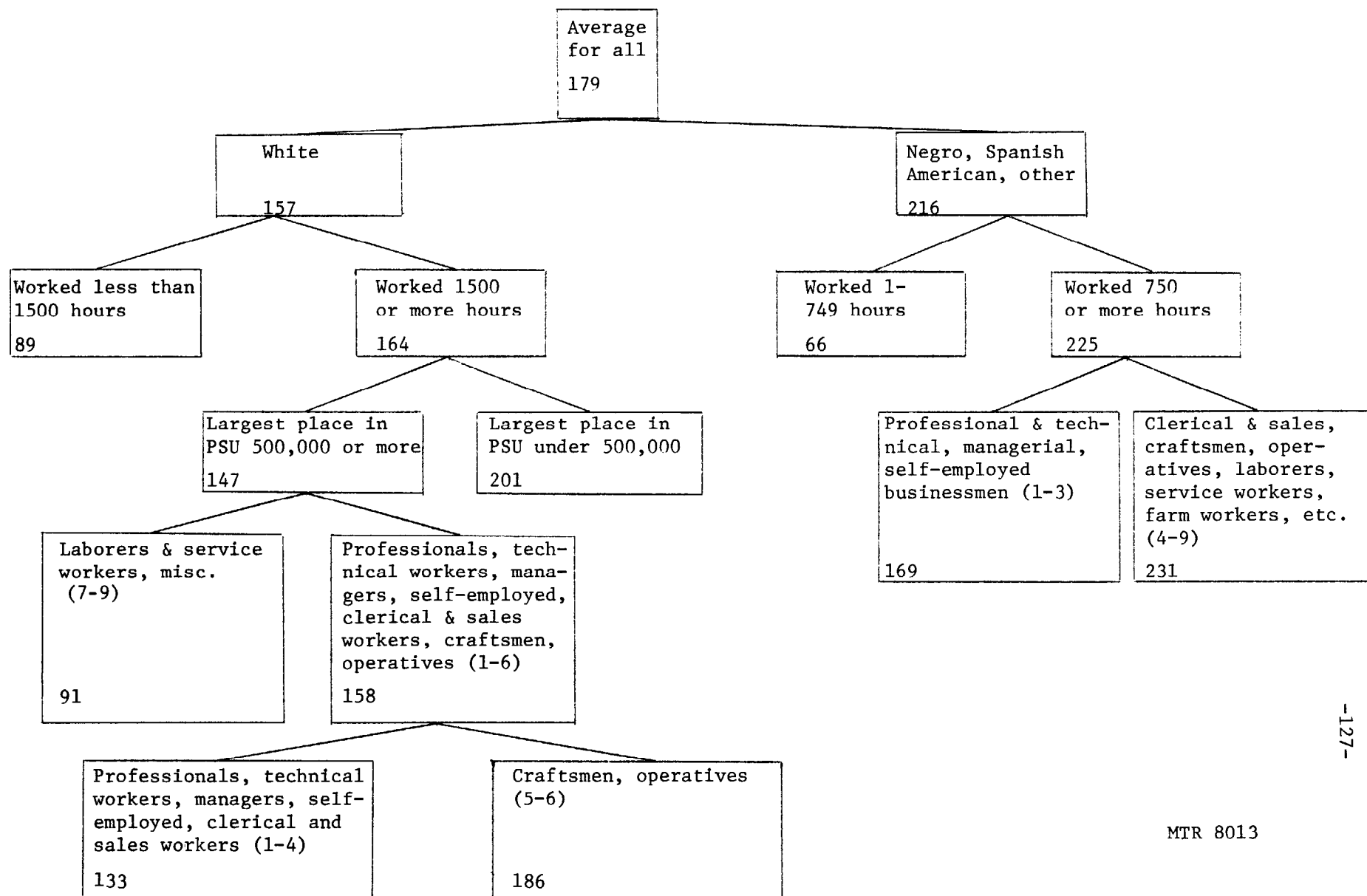


TABLE 8

Hours of Journey to Work - Head
(for heads in the labor force in 1969)



transportation or were in carpools were asked the per trip cost of traveling to work, and this figure was multiplied by the trips per year to get the annual cost. If the information was not known, the cost of journey to work was assigned from a multivariate analysis of hours worked, sex, and occupation. Hours of journey to work were assigned on the basis of hours worked, race, population density of the county, and occupation.

If the wife worked, the respondent was asked "How much time does it take her to get to work each day, door to door?" and "What does this cost per trip?" She was not asked the type of transportation used; and in the case of wives who drove, the cost was often not known and needed to be assigned. The assignment was made from a multivariate analysis of hours worked, distance to the center of a city of 50,000, type of work, and age. The hours of journey to work were assigned on the basis of hours worked, race, and population density of the county.

Work for Money - Wife (V49)

This variable was based on a two-question sequence. No estimate was made for nonleisure time resulting from illness or unemployment for the wife. If the work hours were not ascertained and if the wife had the same job last year, then last year's wage rate was divided into this year's annual income to arrive at the annual work hours. If the wife changed jobs, her wage rate was assigned using a multivariate analysis of comparable 1970 data on the following criteria: occupation, education, distance to the center of the nearest city of 50,000, region of the country, race, and population density of the county. (See Table 13.)

Housework Hours and Cost (Variables 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65)

Variable 55 includes hours spent on housework by the wife or unmarried head, usually the person who does most of the housework. Variable 57 then contains the work hours of the husband and is zero if the head is unmarried. Housework done by other people in the family unit is recorded in Variable 59. All hours of housework done by people outside the family unit, whether or not free, were included in Variable 61, with the corresponding cost, if any, in Variable 63. In Variable 65, cost of child care is recorded only if the wife or single head of the family worked. It is zero if there is child care, but the wife did not work.

Number of Major Adults (V67)

This variable's main use is as a divisor in calculation of average hours of leisure per major adult. It is rigidly defined -- a value of 2 is given for a family which has both a head and wife, and 1 if the family head is single, regardless of whether or not there were other adult members in the family. It was also coded 1 for married couples who had severely disabled spouses.

TABLE 9

1969 Housework for Wife or Unmarried Head
(for cases where housework was not assigned)

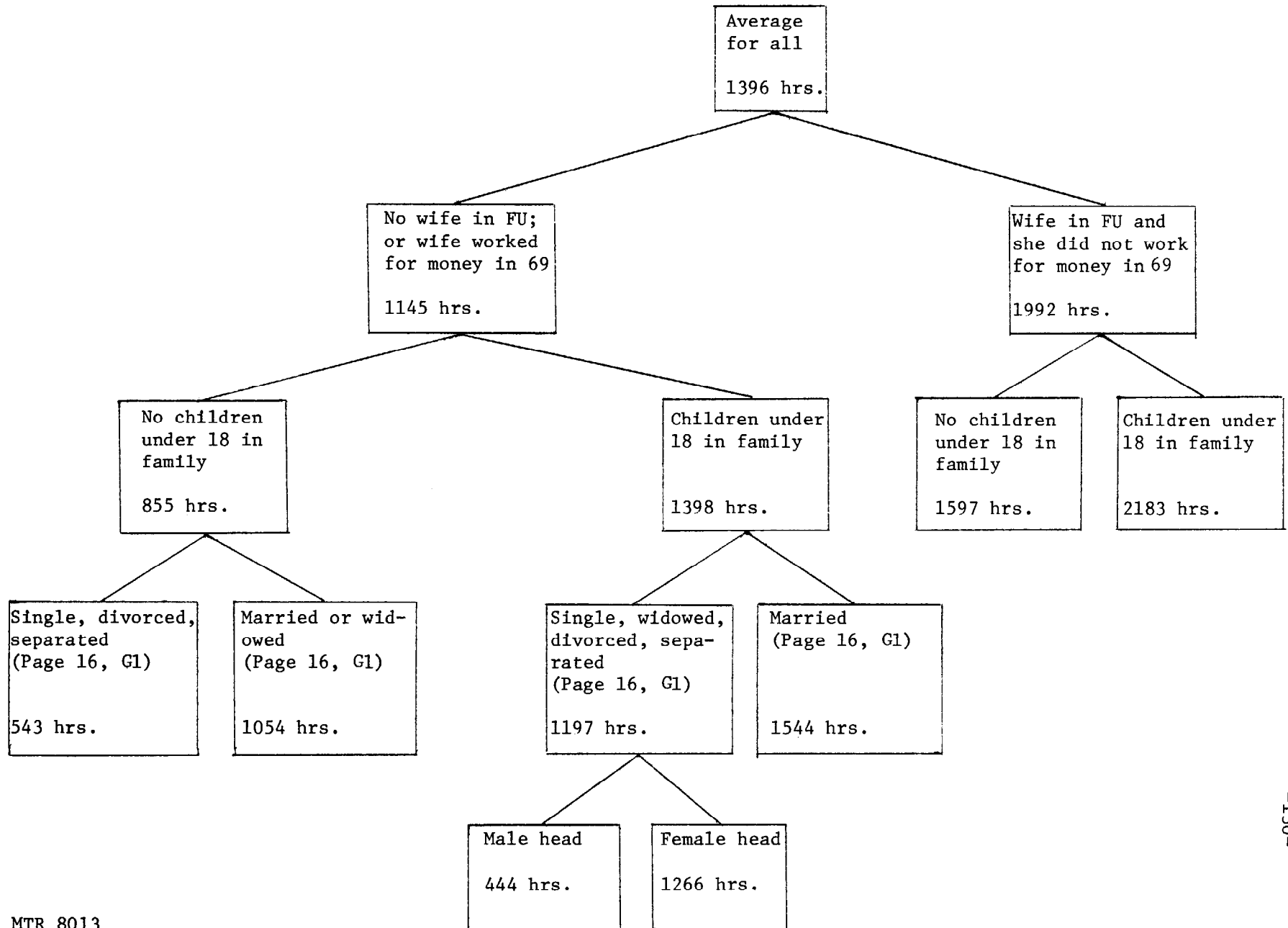
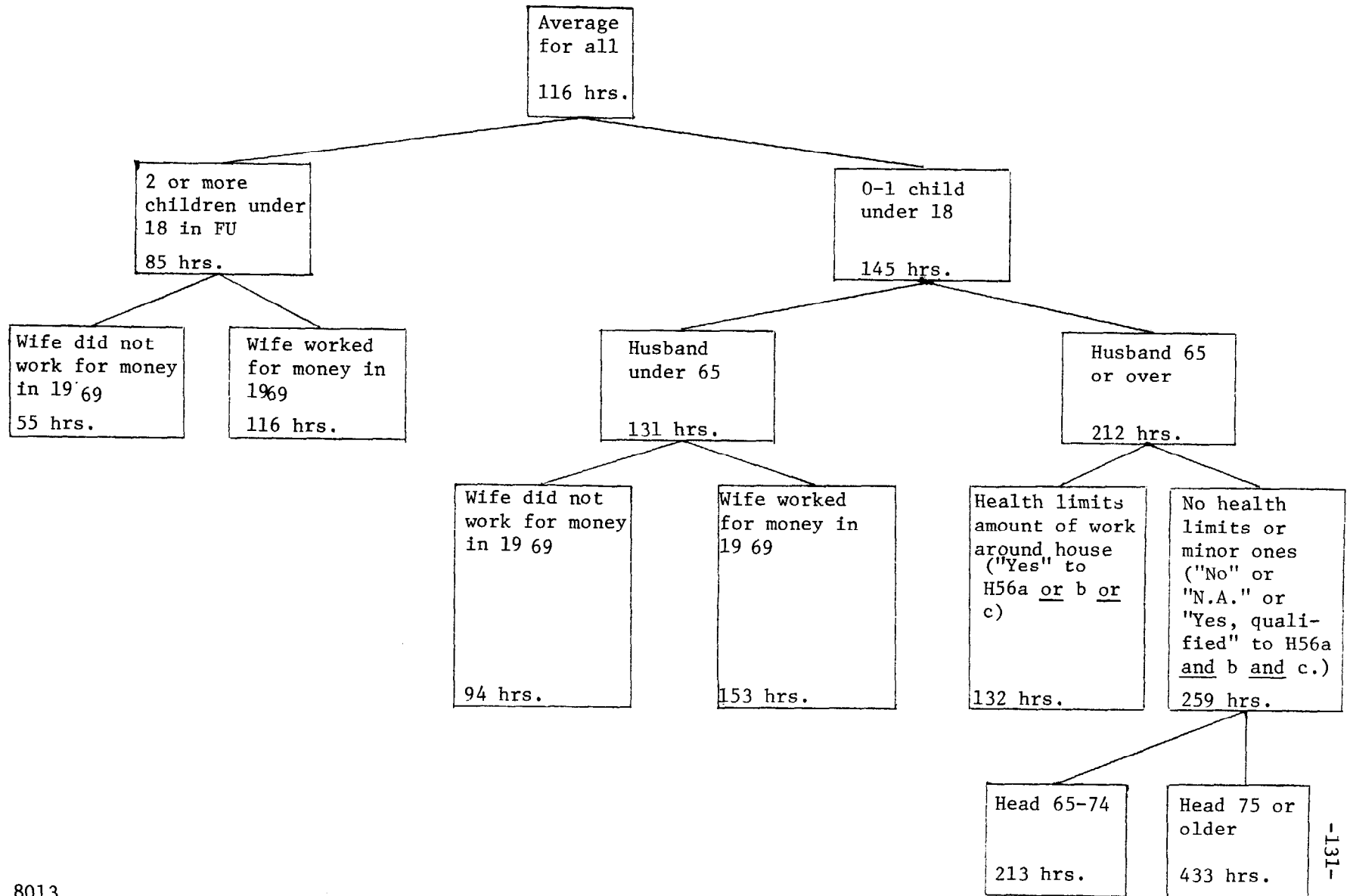


TABLE 10

1969 Hours of Housework for Husbands
 (for families with wives in dwelling units, no assignment for 1969 housework for husband)



WORKSHEET 35: Family Needs Measures and Food Consumption

Family Size (V68)

This variable is simply the number of people living in the family unit.

Number of Required Rooms (V69)

The minimum number of rooms required for a family of a particular size and composition was determined as follows:

- 2 rooms - for head of family, with or without wife
- +1 room - for each additional married couple or single person 18 or over
- +1 room - for each group of 2 boys under 18 (if odd number, number of rooms was rounded up)
- +1 room - for each group of 2 girls under age 18 (if odd number, number of rooms was rounded up)
- +1 room - for each group of 2 children under age 10 regardless of their sex (if odd number, number of rooms was rounded up)

Family Weekly Food Need and Annual Need Standard (V70, V71)

A measure of minimum annual food and income needs for each family was constructed. The measures are similar to the Orshansky poverty cut-off used by the Social Security Administration, but embody some modifications. Table B on Worksheet 35 gives individual weekly food expenditure requirements based on costs for a four-person family. The data were taken from the "Low-Cost Plan" given in the Family Economics Review.¹ These figures were summed to give an

¹U.S. Government Printing Office, March, 1967.

7	6	8	3	5				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

INDIVIDUAL FOOD COSTS:
USE FAMILY COMPOSITION
AT TIME OF INTERVIEW

TABLE B. INDIVIDUAL FOOD STANDARD

AGE	MALE	FEMALE
Under 4	3.90	3.90
4 - 6	4.60	4.60
7 - 9	5.50	5.50
10 - 12	6.40	6.30
13 - 15	7.40	6.90
16 - 20	8.70	7.20
21 - 35	7.50	6.50
36 - 55	6.90	6.30
56 & OLDER	6.30	5.40

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____

IF MOVERS IN OR OUT,
COMPUTE ANNUAL NEED
STANDARD. OTHERWISE,
CODE 0 IN COL. 18-22.

FAMILY SIZE NUMBER OF REQUIRED ROOMS

10 11 12

TOTAL

13 14 15 16 17 WEEKLY FOOD NEED

18 19 20 21 22 ANNUAL NEED STANDARD

FOOD EXPENDITURE

1. COST OF FOOD USED AT HOME (G30) _____ X _____ = _____
2. FOOD DELIVERED TO DOOR (G32) _____ X _____ = _____
3. FOOD BILL SUBTOTAL (1 + 2) -----> _____

4. ALCOHOL (G33) _____ X _____ IF INCLUDED (G34) ENTER -> _____
- 23 24 25 26 27

5. CIGARETTES (G36, TABLE G1) IF INCLUDED (G37) ENTER -> _____
- 28 29 30 31

6. TOTAL SPENT ON FOOD CONSUMED AT HOME (LINE 3 LESS LINES 4 AND 5 IF INCLUDED)
- 32 33 34 35 36

7. COST OF MEALS AT WORK OR SCHOOL (G39) _____ X _____ } =
 - _____ X _____ } _____
 - _____ X _____ } _____
- 37 38 39 40 41

10. AMT. SAVED RAISING, CANNING (G44) _____
- 42 43 44 45 46

8. AMT. SAVED ON MEALS AT WORK OR SCHOOL (G41)
- 47 48 49 50 51

11. AMT SAVED ON FOOD STAMPS: (G47) _____ - (G46) _____ =
 - _____ X _____ _____
- 52 53 54 55 56

9. AMT. SPENT EATING OUT: (G42) _____ X _____ =
- 57 58 59 60 61

12. AMT. SAVED: OTHER FREE FOOD (G49)
- 62 63 64 65 66

unadjusted weekly total (V70) for the family, which was converted to an annual amount and then adjusted for economies of scale as follows: for one-person families 20 percent was added; for two-person families 10 percent was added; for three-persons 5 percent was added; for five persons 5 percent was subtracted; for six or more persons 10 percent was subtracted. Variable is the annual adjusted figure. The total need standard is then obtained in most cases by multiplying the adjusted food standard by a factor of 4.89 for single persons; 3.70 for two-person families; and 3.0 for families of 3 or more. The factor of 4.89 yields equivalent results to the Orshansky convention of taking 72 percent of the two-person need standard for single persons. For those families with members who moved in or out, this standard procedure was modified. All the income questions refer to the year 1970, while the food expenditure questions refer to the flow existing at the time of the interview. If the family size and/or composition changed during the year, then these two sets of data do not really refer to the same family. The food standard was calculated on the basis of family composition at the time of the interview, while the need standard was based on a weighted average of whatever family compositions existed during 1970. For example, if a member moved into the family in October, 1970, the family's needs are three quarters times the annual need standard without the added individual plus one quarter times the annual need standard with the new individual. All the other food expenditure variables (V76-V88) are also based on current expenditure rates.

Annual Alcohol and Cigarette Expenditures (V72, V74)

The annual amount spent on alcohol was calculated by multiplying the current weekly amount by 52. Even though this is an annual flow, it is not that which necessarily existed in 1970, since it is based on the current expenditure rate, not that for 1970. If the current rate is not known, an assignment is made based on last year's expenditure at the time of that interview.

The cigarette expenditure was determined by taking the current weekly expenditure and multiplying by 52. Cigarettes were assumed to cost 30c, 40c, or 50c per pack, depending on the cigarette tax in the state where the family lived. It too was based on the current expenditure rate; and if this was not known, an assignment was based on last year's rate.

Total Amount Spent on Food Consumed at Home (V76)

This variable is the current weekly food bill (G30) multiplied by 52, including the annual cost of food and milk delivered to the door, Alcohol and cigarette expenditures were deducted if these amounts were included in the food bill. If the amount spent on food at home was not ascertained, it was assigned on the basis of total income and family size. (See Table 11.) If it was not ascertained whether cigarettes or alcohol was included in the food bill, fifty percent of the expenditures for these items was subtracted from the food bill, and the food bill was given an assignment code of 1 or 2, depending on the magnitude of the assignment.

TABLE 11

RATIO OF FOOD CONSUMPTION TO FOOD NEEDS STANDARD
AS A FUNCTION OF FAMILY INCOME

# of people in fam.	Under \$1000	\$1000-1999	\$2000-2999	\$3000-3999	\$4000-4999	\$5000-7499	\$7500-9999	\$10,000-14,999	\$15,000 or more	
1	1.56	1.81	2.05	2.13	2.37	2.39	2.62	2.91	3.47	
2	1.20	1.29	1.53	1.63	1.74	1.93	1.98	2.38	2.91	
3	1.12	1.42	1.40	1.31	1.47	1.60	1.63	1.86	2.27	
4		1.19	1.46	1.40	1.23	1.41	1.59	1.75	2.03	
5		0.91	}	1.39	1.37	1.33	1.38	1.53	1.57	2.07
6				1.21	1.19	1.31	1.37	1.40	1.50	2.09
7					0.94	1.18	1.32	1.21	1.44	1.69
8				0.82		1.12	1.21	1.11	1.34	1.61
9 or more		-	1.08		1.12	1.12	1.16	1.42		

Cost of Meals at Work or School (V78)

This amount was obtained by multiplying the weekly amount mentioned in G39 by the number of weeks the head and/or wife worked in 1970, or by 40, an average school year, if there was evidence that this expenditure was for school lunches.

Amount Saved Raising or Canning Own Food (V80)

This amount is the value of the bracket mentioned in G44. If the amount saved was not ascertained, but the respondent mentioned what he did, a value was assigned according to what he did. The amounts which were assigned ranged from \$25 for "apple sauce, jelly, etc." or for "some/a few chickens," to 50 percent of the family's food standard for "our own meat."

Amount Saved on Meals at Work or School (V82)

The value coded here was the bracket amount which was the answer to question G41. The bracket question was only asked if the respondent answered "yes" to the question, "Were any of these meals (at work or school) free or at reduced cost?"

Amount Saved on Food Stamps (V84)

Respondents were asked how much they paid for food stamps and how much they could buy with these stamps. The difference was the amount saved. For

those families who used food stamps, the answer to question G30, "How much do you spend on the food that you use at home in an average week?" often was not the money spent by the family but the value of food bought. This meant that the money saved on food stamps was already included in the cost of food. In those cases where this was clearly the case, the answer to question G30 was adjusted to include only money spent by the family on food. Unfortunately, it was not always clear what happened; and it is probable that in some cases adjustments were not made that should have been made. The result is that the amount spent on food is probably overstated for some stamp-using families.

Amount Spent Eating Out (V86)

This is the full price -- no attempt was made to separate the food component from the service and preparation charge. Meal costs for people other than family members were excluded. For example, if the respondent mentions that he always takes a friend to dinner, the amount was cut in half.

Amount Saved on Other Free Food (V88)

Free food, received in 1970, often from charitable organizations and relatives, is included here.

WORKSHEET 36: Money Income Variables

Introduction

Money income variables have been grouped together on two worksheets. Worksheet 36 includes labor and capital income accruing to the head and wife and Worksheet 37 includes transfer income of head and wife and income from all sources for family members other than head or wife. All income amounts are annual and are for the year 1970.

Labor Income

For most individuals, income accrued from working for money is entirely from one's labor. But for farmers and self-employed businessmen, the income earned includes a labor component and a return on invested capital. The components were allocated as follows. If the number of hours worked exceeded the amount earned, the entire amount was counted as labor. If the amount earned was greater than the number of hours worked, the portion accruing as a return to labor was $\$1.00 \times \text{hrs.} + 1/2 (\text{Total Income} - \$1.00 \times \text{hours})$. The capital portion was $1/2 (\text{Total Income} - \$1.00 \times \text{hrs.})$. Hence, if the amount earned exceeded the hours worked, all income above a dollar an hour was split equally between labor and capital. If the business or farm incurred a loss, that entire amount was allocated to capital. The identical procedure was followed for the wife if she owned a business. Since the capital component cannot be separated for family members other than head or wife, this division between labor and capital was made only for heads and wives.

7 6 8

3 6

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

Accuracy Code

Bkt.

HEAD'S LABOR INCOME

1. LABOR PART OF FARM INC.

(H4*)

2. LABOR PART OF BUS. INC.

(H7*)

3. WAGES

(H8)

12 13 14 15 16 17

4. BONUS, OVERTIME, COMM.

(H10)

5. PROF., PRACTICE, TRADE

(H11a)

6. LABOR PART OF ROOMERS ETC. (H11b*)

7. TOTAL (SUM OF 1 TO 6)

A

21 22 23 24 25 26

Bracket Code

- 0. None
1. \$1-499
2. \$500-999
3. \$1000-1999
4. \$2000-2999
5. \$3000-4999
6. \$5000-7499
7. \$7500-9999
8. \$10,000 and over
9. N.A.

WIFE'S LABOR INCOME

8. WIFE'S INCOME FROM WORK (H19a*)

B

27 28 29 30 31 32

CAPITAL INCOME, HEAD AND WIFE

9. ASSET PART OF FARM INC.

(H4*)

10. ASSET PART OF BUS. INC.

(H7*)

11. ASSET PART OF ROOMERS ETC. (H11b*)

12. RENT, INT., DIV., ETC.

(H11c)

13. WIFE'S INCOME FROM ASSETS (H19a*)

Bracket Code

- 0. None
1. \$1-499
2. \$500-999
3. \$1000-1999
4. \$2000-2999
5. \$3000-4999
6. \$5000-7499
7. \$7500-9999
8. \$10,000 and over
9. N.A.

TAXABLE INCOME OF HEAD AND WIFE

14. (A + B + CAPITAL INCOME (9-13))

C

38 39 40 41 42 43

44 45 46 47 48

SUPPORT OF OTHERS OUTSIDE OF THE FU IN 1970 (H46)-(NOTE H45 FOR TAX EXEMPTIONS)

49

OF DEPENDENTS (HEAD, WIFE, CHILDREN, OUTSIDE DEPENDENTS, SEE (H48))

EXTRA EXEMPTIONS (H OR W BLIND OR OVER 64)

TABLE USED

50 51 52 53 54

TOTAL TAXES OF HEAD AND WIFE

Other mixed income was also divided into a labor and capital component. When there was income from roomers, it was divided 50%-50% labor-capital if the family owned its home. If the family rented, all the income was labor. For people who had mixed income from market gardening the total was usually divided 75%-25% labor capital. Whenever both the head and wife worked in a family business or farm, their work hours were combined and the total income was divided between labor and capital using the above rules, and two thirds of the labor income was allocated to the husband and one third to the wife, unless this did not seem reasonable. This allocation procedure was not considered an assignment.

Many of the variables on these two worksheets are income bracket codes. The values for the codes are as follows:

0. None
1. \$1-499; negative income
2. \$500-999
3. \$1000-1999
4. \$2000-2999
5. \$3000-4999
6. \$5000-7499
7. \$7500-9999
8. \$10,000 and over
9. Not Ascertained

Labor Part of Farm Income - Head Bracket (V90)

The net farm income given as the answer to H4 was divided into its labor and asset components as explained above. The labor component was then bracketed in the previously mentioned manner and the resulting digit coded here. If the wife was co-owner of the farm, her labor income does not go here, but in Variable 99.

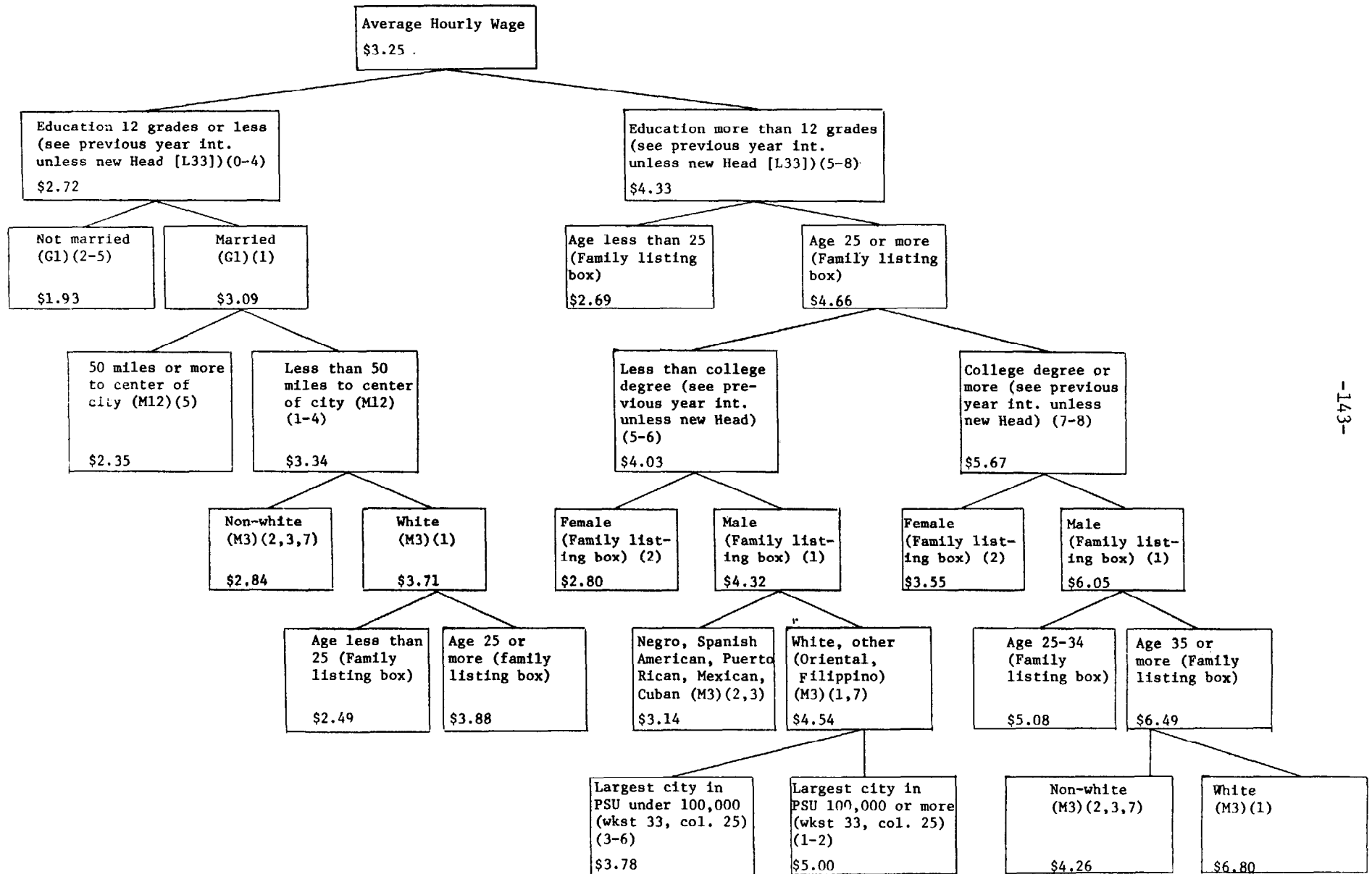
Labor Part of Business Income - Head Bracket (V91)

Total business income is the answer to question H7. As explained above, this income is divided into labor and capital components. After bracketing, the labor part is coded here. If it was a family business, the wife's income from labor is not included here. Rather, it is entered in Variable 99. The capital part of any business income is entered in Variable 102.

Wages - Head (V92)

This is the answer to question H8. If the head's wages were not known, they were assigned as follows: the wage rate reported at the time of the 1970 interview was multiplied by his annual hours worked (V39) and the resulting product entered here with either a minor or major assignment depending on the probable error. If no wage rate information was available, or if the head had changed jobs, then a wage rate was assigned on the basis of head's education, age, marital status, distance to the center of a city of 50,000, race, sex, and the population density of the county, and then multiplied by hours worked. The assignment code (V98) applies only to wages.

TABLE 12
Wage Rate for Head of FU*



*MTR 8013

*For 1970 families with wages under \$25.00/hr. and whose hours and labor were not a major assignment - unweighted.

Bonus, Overtime, Commissions - Head Bracket (V94)

This is simply the answer to H10 bracketed. If H9-H10 was not answered and no hours of overtime were reported, it was assumed to be zero. An assignment based on wage rate was made if there were hours of overtime.

Professional Practice or Trade - Head Bracket (V95)

This is the answer to H11a after it is bracketed. If an assignment had to be made it was done in the same manner as for wages.

Labor Part of Roomers, etc. - Head Bracket (V96)

The income from roomers, boarders, and farming or market gardening was first divided into its labor and asset components as described above. The labor part is bracketed and the resulting number entered here. The asset part goes in Variable 103.

Total Labor Income of Head (V97)

This variable is the sum of the actual figures which are bracketed in Variables 90, 91, 94, 95, and 96 plus the head's wages. If any of the constituent variables were assigned, they were coded 9, but the raw data field is still added in. The assignment code (V98) applies to all the components of labor income except wages.

Wife's Labor Income (V99)

The answer for this variable is generally found in response to question H19a. All labor income earned by the wife is entered here. In addition, if the wife either owns her own farm or business, or if she is in business with the head, the income is divided as explained above, and the wife's share of the labor income is entered here.

If the wife's labor income was from wages, but she did not know the amount then last year's wage rate was multiplied by the hours she worked in 1970 to get an annual figure. If last year's wage rate was not ascertained, or if the wife did not work last year, or if she had a major change in job status, then her wage rate was assigned on the basis of her occupation, distance to the nearest city of 50,000, race, population density of the county, region of the country, and education. Either way the assignment was made, the assignment code was based on the probable error.

Asset Part of Farm Income, Bracket (V101)

Any farm income reported in response to question H4 was divided into its labor and asset components as explained above. The asset part was bracketed and coded here. The labor part was coded in Variable 90 and/or 99, depending on whether it was the head's, wife's, or a joint business.

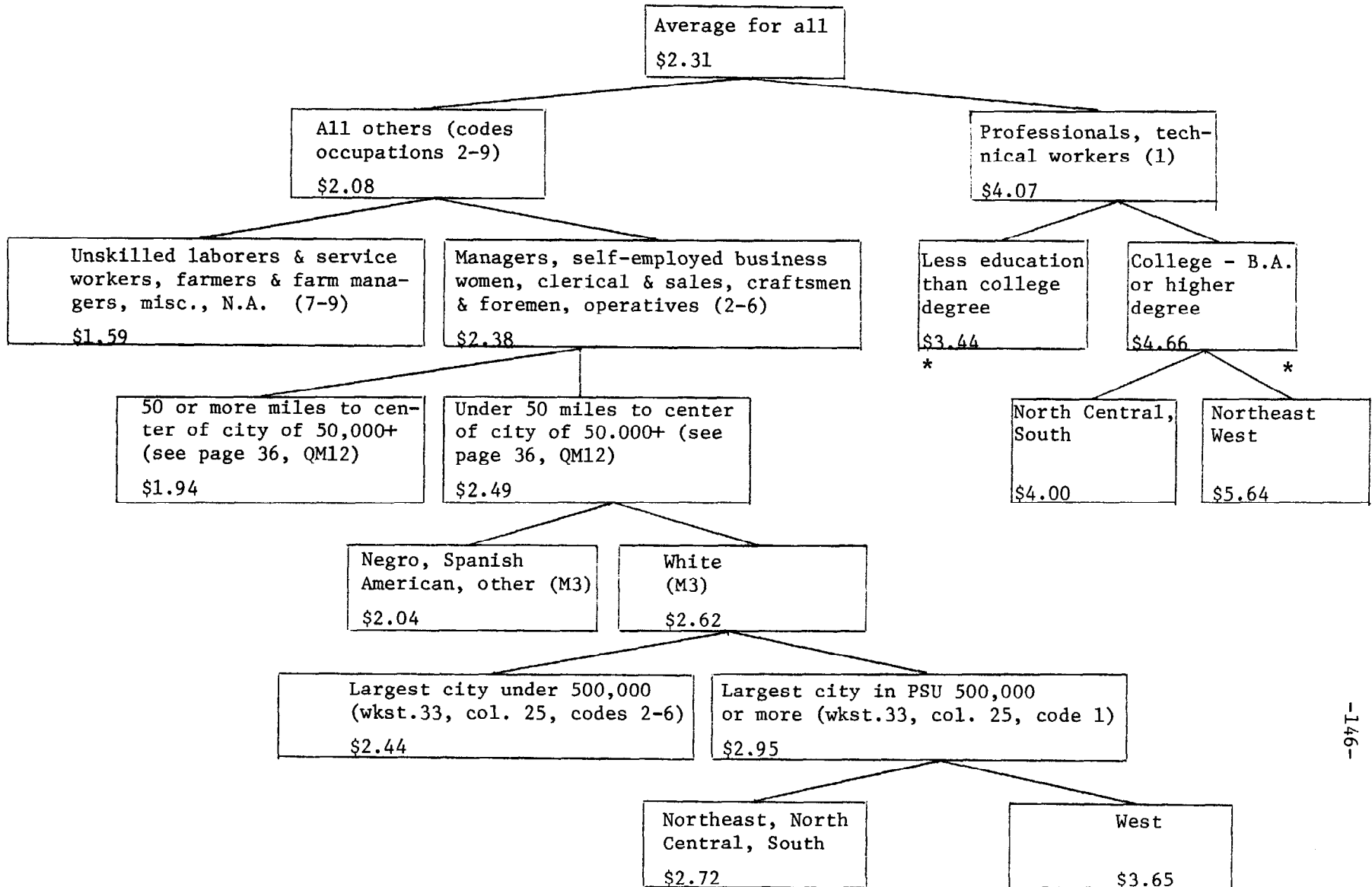
Asset Part of Business Income, Bracket (V102)

Business income, if any, was reported in answer to question H7. Using the method described above, this income was divided into its labor and asset

TABLE 13

Wage Rate for Wife of Head - 1969 Data

(for wives of heads whose money income was either not assigned or were minor assignments and worked in 1969)



*See 1968 interview, page 19, I16-I20, for education of wife - if same wife in 1968 as in 1971. If no wife in 1968 or different wife, use assigned wage rate of \$4.07.

components. The asset component was bracket coded here. The labor part was coded in V91 and/or V99.

Asset Part of Roomers or Boarders, Farming or Market Gardening, Bracket (V103)

This income was found in H11b. It was divided into its labor and asset components and the asset part was bracket coded here. The labor part was coded in Variable 96.

Rent, Interest, Dividends, Trust Fund, or Royalties, Bracket (V104)

This is asset income accruing to the head from the sources listed above that involve no labor components. The answer which is found in H11c is bracketed here.

Wife's Income from Assets, Bracket (V105)

Income from assets belonging to the wife are recorded here, except for those assets that involve a labor component.

Taxable Income of the Head and Wife (V106)

This is the sum of Variables 97, 99, 101, 102, 103, 104, and 105. In short, this is the sum of labor and capital income accruing to the head and wife. This amount is considered subject to federal income tax for this study. All types of transfer income are assumed to be exempt from federal income tax,

though this is of course not entirely true. Excluded from taxable income are other receipts subject to federal income tax such as capital gains, tort settlements, etc., since they are generally irregular and would distort the income for the year they were received. Families are asked the amount of money they received other than the income they reported. The amount was bracketed (V297).

Support of Others Outside of the FU in 1970 (V108)

This is simply the answer to question H46 in the questionnaire. It is coded 99999 if the amount was not ascertained. If any of the people outside of the family unit were dependent on the head for more than half of their support, they were included as dependents of the head for tax purposes.

Number of Dependents (V109)

The number here applies to the head and wife and corresponds as closely as possible to the 1970 federal income tax definitions of exemptions. A "9" coded here indicates 9 or more exemptions, not missing data. When the family composition changed in 1970, the number of dependents may not equal the number of exemptions that the head has currently. The "extra exemption" line parallels the provision in the federal law for an extra exemption if either the head or wife is sixty-five or older or blind. The "table used" line refers to the income tax status of the filing family -- whether married, single, or head of household.

Total Taxes of Head and Wife (V110)

This is actually an estimate of the 1970 federal income tax paid by the head and wife as a taxpaying unit. It was calculated in the following way: from total family income was subtracted either the minimum standard deduction or the ten percent standard deduction plus an additional five percent to account for the average extra deductions. The method was used that yielded the lowest adjusted income. After subtracting an additional \$625 for each exemption, the tax was assigned from the schedules published by the IRS for married persons, single persons, or heads of households. Note that this variable is not necessarily the estimate for the entire family, since there may be two or more taxpayer units per family. Total taxes of the family is the sum of Variables 110 and 126.

WORKSHEET 37: Transfers, Work and Taxable Income of Others

ADC, AFDC - Head and Wife (V111)

This is the amount received from ADC and AFDC by the head and wife. In preceding years if the wife received ADC or AFDC the amount was entered in a variable analogous to V120, Wife's Transfer Income. The same is true for the variables, Other Welfare and Social Security.

If the answer to H15 or H16 indicated that welfare paid utilities, rent, cost of clothing, etc., then that amount, even though it was payment in kind, was added to the ADC received in money. Free medical care, if reported, was not added.

Other Welfare - Head and Wife (V113)

Included here are public noncontributory transfers other than ADC or AFDC received by the head and wife. Payments made directly by welfare for utilities and rent, etc., unless this was specifically ADC, were added to the monetary component of Other Welfare. Assignments on this variable were made using the previous years' data. Variable 112, the accuracy code, applies only to ADC payments.

Social Security - Head and Wife (V114)

Payments to the head and wife from this program are included here. Assignments here were made from the previous years' data or published statistics.

7 6 8
1 2 3

3 7
4 5

6 7 8 9

Accuracy

Code

Bkt.

TRANSFERS OF HEAD AND WIFE

1. ADC, AFDC (H11d, H16)

10 11 12 13 14

15

2. OTHER WELFARE (H11e, H16)

16 17 18 19 20

3. SOCIAL SECURITY (H11f)

21 22 23 24 25

4. OTHER RETIREMENT (H11g)

26 27 28 29 30

5. UNEMP., WORKMENS' COMP. (H11h)

31 32 33 34 35

6. ALIMONY, CHILD SUPPORT (H11i)

36 37 38 39 40

7. HELP FROM RELATIVES (H11j)

8. ANYTHING ELSE? (H11k, H13)

9. WIFE'S TRANSFER INCOME (H19a)

ACCURACY OF TRANSFERS
EXC. ADC (2-9)

44

10. TOTAL TRANSFERS (SUM 1-9)

45 46 47 48 49

WORK & TAXABLE INCOME OF OTHERS

WORK HOURS (H25 x H26)

50 51 52 53

TAXABLE INCOME (H23, H29)

54 55 56 57 58

TOTAL

TOTAL

59

TRANSFER INCOME OF OTHERS (H23, H29)

65 66 67 68 69

70

NUMBER OF INCOME RECEIVERS
OTHER THAN HEAD OR WIFE

71

NUMBER WITH LABOR INCOME
OTHER THAN HEAD OR WIFE

72

LABOR UNION
DUES (J10)

73 74 75 76

Bracket Code

- 41 0. None
- 42 1. \$1-499
- 43 2. \$500-999
- 3. \$1000-1999
- 4. \$2000-2999
- 5. \$3000-4999
- 6. \$5000-7499
- 7. \$7500-9999
- 8. \$10,000 and over
- 9. N.A.

OF DEPENDENTS

EXTRA EXEMPTIONS

TABLE USED

60 61 62 63 64

TOTAL TAXES OF
OTHERS

Other Retirement - Head (V115)

Income of the haad from all retirement plans other than Social Security was included here, whether or not exempt from federal income tax liability. If the wife had retirement income, it was recorded in V120. Assignments were made using the previous years' data.

Unemployment, Workmen's Compensation - Head (V116)

Strike pay and union-negotiated unemployment benefits were also included here, and although they are taxable, no estimate of taxes is made. If necessary, these variables were assigned from the previous years' data. Income received by the wife from these sources was recorded in V120.

Alimony, Child Support - Head (V117)

Again, no attempt was made to separate these two components into those that do and do not incur tax liability; they are all considered as if they were nontaxable. Alimony and child support received by the wife are recorded in V120.

Help from Relatives, Anything Else - Head (Bracket V118, 119)

These two variables are available only in bracket amounts for 1969 and 1970 income, and not at all as separate varaibles for 1968 and 1967 income years. The help from relatives includes gifts and army pay from husbands in the Armed Forces.

If a loan was made to the family, it was included only if it was apparent that the loan was not being paid back. "Anything else" includes scholarships, Job Corps income, G.I. Bill payments, etc.

Wife's Transfer Income Bracket (V120)

Any transfer income received by the wife except from Social Security or ADC is included here. Income from Social Security is included in V114 and income from ADC is included in V111.

Total Transfers (V122)

This variable is the sum of Variables 111, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117 and the amounts bracketed in Variables 118, 119 and 120. It is the total transfers of the Head and Wife only and does not include transfers received by other members of the family. Total transfers for the family may be derived by summing Variable 122 and Variable 127.

Work Hours and Taxable Income of Others (V123-124)

These variables refer to members of the family other than the Head and Wife. The respondent was asked if any people who lived in the family unit during the last year had any income; and if so, for each such person, the respondent was asked how many weeks and hours per week this person worked. Since the respondent was seldom the person referred to in these questions, it was often necessary to assign amounts of work hours and/or earnings. In

addition, the respondent often forgot to mention income earned by people who moved out of the family during the last year. Even though assignments had to be made in a greater percentage of these cases than for the head or wife, the total family was probably not very much overstated or understated, since such earners, who were often children of the head, did not usually contribute substantially to the family's income. On the whole, their jobs consisted of low-wage jobs as fruit picker, paper boy, waitress, lawn mowing, etc. In addition, the number of hours worked by such people was generally too few to make any overstatement or understatement of the family's earnings very large. If assignments were made, they were based on age. If the person was working at a full-time permanent job, or at some job at a level above those already mentioned, the wage rate assignment table that was used for the head was used for this person.

Total Taxes of Others (V126)

Taxes here were estimated in the same manner as those for the head and his wife. (Refer to Worksheet 36, Variable 110). Again, this amount is estimated federal income taxes.

Transfer Income of Others (V127)

Transfer income was defined here as it was for the Head and Wife. Any assignments were made on the basis of the previous year's data when possible.

Number of Income Receivers Other than Head or Wife (V129)

This is simply the number of people other than the Head or Wife who received any incomes during the last year. Not counted as income receivers are minors receiving various types of survivors' benefits. Such income is counted as occurring to the minor's guardian.

Number of Income Earners Other than Head or Wife (V130)

This is the number of people other than the Head or Wife who had labor income.

Labor Union Dues (V131)

This variable applies to the Head only. In some cases the respondent volunteered the information that although he did not belong to a labor union at the time of the interview, he did pay union dues in 1970. In those cases, his union dues were included here even though he was coded as not belonging to a labor union in V345.

If the amount here was not ascertained, last year's amount was assigned. If the previous year's interview was of no help, \$60 was assigned for an industrial union while a higher amount was assigned for a craft union.

Part 2: Coding

Introduction

As in previous waves of this study, an analysis of the reliability of coding was made. Ten percent (482) of all the interviews were coded twice -- once by the coder and a second time by an analysis staff member.

Questions where the number of differences between the two coders was greater than 7 percent (34) or the number of errors was greater than 2 percent (10) were examined for the reasons that they had high error rates. Differences are disagreements between coder and check-coder. Coder-errors are those differences which are actual errors as judged by the check coders. An error occurs when the coder codes a datum one way, which should be coded another way.

Although only 14 problematic codes are discussed, there are 18 questions listed. This discrepancy is due to contingency coding. That is, questions listed under the same number in the extreme left indicate those pairs of questions which are not coded independently of each other: an error made in coding one question of a pair forces an error to be made in coding the other question in that pair. Since a contingency pair uses the same code, this reduces the number of problematical codes from 18 to 14. These problematic questions with their error and disagreement rates are given in Table 1.

Table 1

	<u>Interview Question Number</u>	<u>1971 Variable Number</u>	<u>Number of Differences</u>	<u>Coder- Errors</u>	<u>Disagreement Rate</u>	<u>Coder Error Rate</u>
1.	A3	149	53	8	.109	.017
2.	C19	174	48	5	.099	.010
	C21	176	42	8	.087	.017
3.	C28	182	35	5	.072	.010
4.	D33	213	13	10	.027	.021
5.	D55	229	51	6	.105	.012
6.	H36	299	56	10	.116	.021
	H40	303-305	99	13	.205	.027
	H43	30 8-310	149	16	.309	.033
7.	J1	334-336	90	13	.186	.027
	J1	337	50	6	.103	.012
8.	K5	352	69	7	.143	.015
9.	K6	353	34	3	.070	.006
10.	K10	357	34	5	.070	.010
11.	K11	358	49	7	.101	.015
12.	K16	363	47	5	.097	.010
13.	G20, 23	14(IND)	46	34	.095	.020
14.	H59, H56a-c, H62	15(IND)	13	9	.070	.005

Number of families = 482

Number of individuals = 1662

Question-by-Question Analysis

Question A3 (V149) asks the amount of education hoped for or expected for the children in the family. Difficulty with this question arose early in the coding process with confusion from many code changes. The original code categories were not well defined.

Question C19 (174) refers to the complexity of additions and repairs done in the dwelling unit. Possibilities of overlapping categories are high. Furthermore, practically all the coders are women, and they had difficulties deciphering the complexity of the item to be coded. The number of errors is down since 1970 on this question, even though disagreements have increased. Question C21 (V176) is a second mention to the same question as Question C19, and uses the same code.

Question C28 (V182) elicits reasons why the family might move in the future. The big difficulty here was in distinguishing purposive consumptive reasons (code 2) from other, ambiguous or mixed reasons (code 4). The line is quite hazy with some of the answers.

Question D33 (V213), which asks if the head would have preferred to work less even if he had made less money, has a high error rate. This is because interviewers erred in asking the question, which is last in a series of rather complicated contingencies, and coders had difficulty in picking this up.

Question D55 (V229) seeks to find out how much choice the head has in the way he does his work on his main job. Responses which comment about the occupation itself rather than the choice the head had within the framework of

his job caused the coding difficulties here. The error rate between 1970 and 1971 has been cut, however, by almost half. The disagreement rate is nearly the same.

Questions H36 (V299), H40 (V303-305), and H43 (V308-310) ask about reasons for differences in the past and anticipated changes in the near future. This year an entirely new code was created for these questions. The disagreement and error rates are high because the coders seemed to have difficulty grasping the differences between codes 1 and 3, and also because of the debatability of whether or not a given answer contained two mentions or only one.

Question J1 (V335 and V352) attempts to discover the head's spare-time activities. A new code was used this year, with a much more complete list of activities. The major difficulties seemed to lie in distinguishing, in a series of activities mentioned, how many mentions there really were. For example, if a respondent says "sitting and talking" does he mean that he a) sits and b) talks, or that he just sits and talks? This also explains the disagreement on V337, in which the number of things done by the head are counted.

Question K5 (V352) is from the Feelings Section of the interview and asks how much the respondent likes to do things that are difficult and challenging. The coding problem here is that the coder must decide on the intensity of the answer and place it on the five-point scale. This can be very hair-splitting; most of the disagreements involved adjacent codes. A few were concerned with whether an answer was not ascertained.

Question K6 (V353) also is a Feelings Section question asking whether the respondent would prefer spending his money or would rather save it. The problem

here is similar to that of question K5 -- adjacent codes and whether or not a reply was ascertained account for most differences.

Question K10 (V357) concerns the respondent's opinion of his own temper -- how often he gets angry. Once again, the remarks made in reference to question K5 apply here.

Question K11 (V358) is another Feelings Section question asking the respondent how much it matters what others think of him. The major portion of disagreement was related to the similarities between codes 1 and 2.

Question K16 (V363) is the last of the questions in this analysis from the Feelings Section. It asks if there are a lot of people who have good things they don't deserve. Most differences were between categories 4 and 5; codes 6 and 9 were also confusing to the coders.

The hours of housework (Q.G20 and G23) done by each individual in the family (Individual tape variable) was a problem in the case of movers out and in cases where the reply was not ascertained. Individuals who were in institutions also had incorrect codes quite often. Obviously, someone who was in an institution all of 1970 could not do any housework at home.

Questions H59, H56a-c, and H62 contain disability information for individual V15. About 30 percent of the differences involved the coder forgetting to refer to the questions when coding the individual card. Movers-out, for whom no information is usually given, were mistakenly coded 5 instead of 9 in most of the remaining erring instances.

When contemplating an analysis using any of the above questions, cognizance should be made of their lower than average reliability rates.

The trend of the past four waves has been to a decreasing error rate; this year's was 1.06 per interview, as compared with 1.25 in 1970, 1.66 in the second year, and 2.45 in 1968. Errors this year appeared to be concentrated among fewer questions than in the preceding years, though the error rate for these few questions is slightly higher than the rate for the preceding years.

Part 3: Data Processing and Cleaning

Introduction

After the interviews were edited and coded, the data were processed onto computer tape and then run through a complex set of checks for inconsistencies and coding errors. The basic processing was done in seven batches. This allowed the checking and completing of some of the interviews while the later ones were still being coded, enabling feedback to coders and hopefully reducing errors, as well as speeding up the processing and cleaning.

Wild Code and Consistency Checks

The first check used assured that a complete set of data was added for each interview. Then a second program, a "wild code check," was run.. This program printed out any invalid codes. For example, only three types of housing status were coded: 1 for owning, 5 for renting, and 8 for neither owning nor renting. Thus, any case that contained a code other than 1, 5, or 8 in the tape location for housing status was printed out as an error. The errors were corrected by referring back to the interviews.

The next data cleaning operation was the consistency check on the family data. This program checked the internal logic of each interview and made sure that the editing and coding decisions were consistent. For example, only those heads who were coded as working during 1970 should have labor income. Again, by looking at the actual interviews, the inconsistencies were resolved and the tape corrected.

Next was a consistency check between the family and individual files. This program, among other things, added the number of individual records for each family and compared it with the number in the family unit coded on the family tape.

Since so many variables in this study are interrelated, it is difficult to correct all the related variables when an error is found, and therefore these checks were always rerun to make sure that no further inconsistencies remained. After the errors from the family-individual consistency check were corrected, the family consistency check was rerun and more corrections were made and the wild code check was rerun again. This completed the processing in batch form.

Additional Data Cleaning Operations

After all the interviews were processed in batches, they were merged together and a sequence check was run on the 1971 identification number to make sure all the interviews had been coded and processed. Next were coded those cases which were non-response this year and then the sample book check was run, a program which assured that we had either a response or a non-response coded for every 1970 panel family.

The next step was to run a consistency check between the 1971 and 1970 family data. This program checked that things which should not have changed did not. For example, families that did not move between the two years probably should not have changed from owning to renting. After this final consistency

check on the family tape was rerun, a final wild code check was run to make sure no further coding or keypunch mistakes had been made.

When the family tape was clean, the variable generation programs were run. A detailed description of this process can be found in Part 4 of this section. After this tape was completed, two merges were done. One created the four-year family tape and the second created the family-individual merged tape. The codes for two tapes are described in Section V. The individual tape for this year was then compared to last year's to make sure that all the individuals in the families we reinterviewed were accounted for and also that the sex and age of each individual were consistent between the years. This cross-years individual consistency check was then rerun, and a final wild code check was made on the individual tape.

The data-cleaning and data-managing procedures used in this study will be described in more detail in a forthcoming paper on the processing of a panel study. Copies of this paper should be available by December, 1971.

Part 4: Generation of Variables

Introduction

In addition to variables derived directly from coded questionnaire data, various indexes, bracket variables and complex measures of economic status were constructed for each year. The 1968-1971 merged family tape includes variables that measure change between 1968 and 1969, but no other measures of change. Change variables can, however, be created from any merged family tape containing two or more years of data.

Index creation allowed the grouping of related but often non-numerical information into more general and (arbitrarily) scaled analysis variables. Using the basic conceptual framework of the study (discussed in Section I), some indexes were constructed in a deductive manner starting from a priori theoretical considerations, and some were created inductively by examining the data and seeing how selected variables were correlated. Most of the economic status measures were constructed inductively by first assembling meaningful economic constructs, while the various indexes measuring quality of housing, background of the head of the family, attitudes, and behavior patterns were constructed using both methods.

All indexes constructed by either method were considered tentative until the correlations of the components with the entire index were examined. If the component was sufficiently positively correlated with the entire index, it was retained. But, if the correlation of the components with the entire index or one of the other components was sufficiently negative, that component was removed.

There are several reasons why indexes have been required in this study. First, even with nearly 5,000 cases there needed to be some restriction on the number of predictors used in any one analysis. The technique of constructing an index allows a number of related variables to be collapsed into a more general variable, thus reducing the number of independent variables to be handled.

Second, an index is metricized and is easier to use as either a dependent variable or predictor than each of the components taken separately. Furthermore, changes in the score value on an index between one year and another, or net differences from the average of others in the same year, can be computed easily. Of course, one must accept the scale, at least as an approximation.

Third, basing an index on five or six items, rather than on one or two, increases the probability that the index score for any one family in the sample will be meaningful. For instance, a family cannot score a point on an index of money-earning behavior by doing car repairs unless they own a car. It is probable that the other variables comprising this index are relevant for the non-car-owning family. To neutralize the effect of an index component that is irrelevant for a family, a middle score was arbitrarily assigned to it. Operationally, neutralization takes the form of giving one point for a component that is irrelevant for a family, while those for whom the item is relevant are given two points for scoring and zero points for not scoring. It is advisable to use the indexes cautiously if some of their components are irrelevant for a large fraction of the sample, since the ideal way to neutralize the ineligible respondents is to assign them the mean, not the mid-point.

Finally, an index provides a rapid method of eliminating variables which have no effect on a dependent variable. If the sum of a set of items which are not negatively correlated with one another has no effect on a dependent variable, it can be assumed that neither do the components. This is not a perfectly safe assumption, since one component may have an effect in the reverse direction, but it allows a method for rapid first examination. If the index does have an effect on a dependent variable, then it is always possible to investigate the components of the index to see which one is producing the effect.

The indexes created correspond in general to the components of the theoretical model, as outlined on pages Some of these indexes are made up from responses taken directly from the questionnaire; others are created from complex variables constructed for the purpose. The major indexes are described in the following pages.

Index Measures of Economic Status

Income¹

Several measures of economic status were generated, including money income variables, real income variables and measures of income adequacy, as well as more complex well-offness indexes. Family money income, one of the simplest indexes, is the total of all family members' earnings, transfer and capital income (V426).

¹The variables cited here refer to measures built from the 1971 data set and the actual variable numbers are those for the 1971 family unit tape.

To obtain total real income (V447), an estimate of the family's non-money income was added to family money income. Non-money income includes (1) imputed returns on one's own home, (2) value of work which produced income in non-money form, such as do-it-yourself projects, (3) the amount saved by growing food at home, (4) the value of free food and free help received, and (5) the rental value of housing received free of charge.

The 1967 and later measures of real income are not comparable. In 1968 (1967 income year) families were asked the amount they saved by doing sewing and mending as well as whether they received any clothing on the job; these amounts were included among the real income components. Since these questions have since been omitted, real income measures no longer include these components. Every year all families were asked if they received help from someone outside the family, and the value of the amount received was included as a component of real income. The first year's questionnaire included only amounts of \$50 or more, while all amounts were included in the subsequent years' measures.

Net real income was derived by subtracting estimated federal income taxes, union dues and child care cost for working wives (or single heads) from total real income. This is Version 1 of the net real income variables, and is comparable across all four years. An additional variable (V464), net real income - net of housing cost, was constructed by subtracting housing costs from net real income. Included in housing costs were rent (actual for renters, imputed for home owners - house value multiplied by .06), utilities, and estimated property taxes, and up to \$1000 saved by doing additions and repairs. The net-of-housing measure is best used in conjunction with the index of quality

of housing. (See below) Another net real income variable, (V458), was created by subtracting the cost of travel to work and the cost of support of dependents living outside the dwelling unit from the Version 1 net income variable. This variable is Version 2 of net real income; comparable measures exist for all but the first year, when journey to work questions were not asked.

Ratios of Income to Needs

Measurement of a family's economic status requires a comparison of the family's income with some measure of its needs. For analytical purposes, a convenient measure of this relationship is expressed by a ratio of family income to family needs.

Family needs were estimated in a three-step process, discussed in detail in Part 1 of this section. Briefly, the food needs standard of the Department of Agriculture,² which is scaled according to age and sex, was applied to each family member and summed to arrive at a total family food need. To estimate the amount required for all needs, food needs were then multiplied by 3 for a family of three or more, 3.70 for a two-person family, and 4.89 for a single person. These factors differed to take account of economies and diseconomies of scale. Then, total needs estimates were multiplied by .8 if the head of the family was a farmer (first or second job) to reflect their lower cost of living.

²The standard used was that published in Family Economics Review, March, 1967, which was based on 1965 prices. If one desires to have these ratios based on current price levels, they will need to be deflated.

Next, four ratios were calculated. The first one (V442) divides the family needs standard into total money income; the second, (V452),³ into net real income Version 1; and the third, (V460), into net real income Version 2. The fourth compares the family food standard to net real income minus cost of housing (V466).

Well-Offness and Leisure

The term "well-offness" describes a measure that is more comprehensive than the simple ratio of income to needs. It combines a measure of the family's control over goods and services (relative to its needs) with a measure of the leisure time left to enjoy those goods and services.

In constructing this measure two assumptions were made. First, the indifference curve between leisure and real income, or willingness to substitute one for the other, was assumed to be roughly a rectangular hyperbola, so that if the product of income and leisure is constant over two years the family's satisfaction is unchanged between the two years. Second, it was assumed that total satisfaction or well-offness is a homogeneous linear function of the two components, as in the theory of production with equal exponents. Thus, our measure of well-offness is expressed as:

$$\text{Well-Offness} = \frac{\text{Income}^{1/2}}{\text{Needs}} \times (\text{Leisure})^{1/2}$$

This means that if a family has 10 percent more income relative to its needs,

³There is no corresponding first year variable since, as noted previously, travel-to-work information was not obtained in 1968.

and 10 percent more leisure too, it is 10 percent better off. On the other hand, trading a 10 percent increase in income for a 10 percent decrease in leisure leaves the family in the same position.

The income/needs terms of the well-offness equations are the same ratios discussed in the preceding section. In calculating leisure it is assumed that 16 hours a day and 5,840 hours a year are available to every adult after allowing for sleeping and eating. The sum of annual number of hours of work for money, journey to work time (for those in the labor force), hours spent on housework, and home production hours are all deducted from 5,840 to arrive at leisure hours.

In addition, hours of illness and unemployment are included as non-leisure hours for heads of families. For each week of unemployment, forty hours (B/day) are deducted while for the first eight weeks of illness, eighty hours (16/day) and for the ninth and succeeding weeks, sixty hours (12/day) are deducted. Calculations are noncomparable between heads and wives, since neither unemployment nor illness hours of the wife are considered nonleisure. (Such questions have never been asked.) This difference between head and wife is constant over all four years, however.

There are, in addition, across-year noncomparabilities in the leisure measures because of several questionnaire changes. Already mentioned is the fact that no questions about housework were asked in 1968, and for the first year those hours were estimated. These questions have since been asked. Journey to work questions were not asked in 1968. But two leisure measures were constructed in 1969-1971--one comparable to the 1968 measure (1967 year)

that in effect includes journey to work time in leisure and another non-comparable measure which deducts from leisure the journey to work time (for both head and wife). Small differences also exist because sewing and mending hours were deducted from leisure in 1968 but not subsequently, since the necessary question was not asked. Further the amount of time spent on additions and repairs was imputed for all but the last year when they were asked. Likewise, the question on growing one's own food was revised and the treatment of these amounts is not the same for all four years either.

Another noncomparability exists because of the changes between 1968 and 1969-1971 in the definition of what is a major adult. If the head is single, the family has one major adult. If married, there are two--the head and wife, but if one spouse is extremely disabled the family is considered to have just one major adult. The first year's procedure differed. If the head of the family was single and there was another adult in the family similar to the head or wife in terms of role, that family was considered as having two (or more) major adults, and calculations of leisure were based on that number of major adults.

By combining the various ratios of income to needs with the two leisure definitions (one including and the other excluding travel-to-work time), five indexes of welloffness were constructed. Using the definition of leisure comparable to 1968 (i.e., including work-travel time in leisure), welloffness was calculated on the basis of (1) total money income, (2) net real income, and (3-5) net real income minus housing cost (Variables 444, 454, and 468, respectively). With the 1969 definition of leisure (i.e., work-travel time deducted from leisure time), we calculated well-offness using (1) net real

income Version 1, as well as (2) net real income Version 2 (Variables 462 and 470, respectively).

Quality of Housing and Neighborhood

An important indicator of economic status, and one which is difficult to measure adequately, is quality of housing. Monetary measures do not accurately reflect housing quality, especially when rent control, subsidized housing, or discrimination exist. Nor is a truly satisfactory non-monetary measure of housing quality available from interview data. Nevertheless, we did ask the interviewers in 1969 and 1970 to note any obvious deficiencies with respect to plumbing and structural defects, and the type of housing occupied by the respondent and his neighbors. These qualitative assessments were then combined with the monetary measures of actual rent or house value, distance of the residence from the nearest city of 50,000 or more, and a standard of number of rooms required for the family's size and composition, to construct an index of housing quality (V505). In 1969-1971, the structural defects component of this index was based on three specific interviewer-observation questions. In 1968 there was nothing printed on the questionnaire to remind her to rate the neighborhood; there was only the general instruction in the interviewers' instruction booklet making the index slightly noncomparable between the first and later three years.

Index Measures of Behavior

Six indexes of economic behavior combine in various ways specific acts performed by the family, certain reported family conditions, and expressed ideas of the head. Where responses were coded on a scale, the code scores were summed to arrive at an index value.

Money Earning Acts (V515) include: whether the head worked more than 2,000 hours in 1970; whether the wife worked more than 1,000 hours; whether the head has changed jobs to one which pays more or has done something about a better job; whether he has a second job and/or is an owner or part-owner of a business; whether he is seldom or never late to work and/or absent except for illness; and if unemployed, whether he believes that a job is worth taking regardless of how low its hourly wage. This index is, of course, relevant only for persons in the labor force.

Connectedness to Sources of Information and Help (V514) reflects the family's potential ability to use its contacts to acquire information. Contact with relatives and neighbors, those belonging to similar organizations, and the media are hypothesized to enhance opportunities for information and its potential use. The actual index is composed of scored responses to four questions on attendance at organizations, two on the use of media, three on acquaintance with neighbors and nearby relatives, and a final one on whether a member of a labor union.

Horizon Proxies (V513) reflect how specific the head's expectations and plans for the future are. The index includes whether explicit plans to move, to obtain a new job, to have more children, whether he has a specific educational goal for his children, and whether he has specific expectations for his future situation (better or worse). In addition, a point is scored if the family has substantial savings relative to its income and whether the head knows what kind of training is required for a new job.

The Risk Avoidance Behaviors (V512) index includes points for insuring a car(s) and maintaining it (them) in good condition, using seat belts, carrying medical insurance, smoking less than a pack of cigarettes per day and having substantial savings relative to income. The problem of neutralizing the ineligible cases is particularly severe in this index. The index is highly correlated with income.

Real Earning Acts (V510) reflect behaviors which produce nonmoney income or result in investment in human capital. Points are given if the family saved more than \$75 on home repairs and additions, car repairs, and growing one's own food. Points are also scored if the head is taking courses or lessons to improve his earning capacity and/or spends his spare time productively.

Economizing Behaviors (V511) include such things as spending under \$150 per month on alcohol and/or cigarettes, receiving more than \$100 worth of free help, not owning a car which is less than three years old, seldom eating at

restaurants and eating together as a family most of the time. The components of this index are the same for 1969-1971, but the 1968 index included points for special ways of keeping the food and clothing bill down. These questions were not asked after 1968.

Index Measures of Attitudes

Most component variables for these indexes are derived from replies to the feelings questions. They are all self-rating, balanced and have fixed alternatives, the first being the opposite of the second. Although just two alternatives were read to each respondent, the interviewer was asked to record any qualifications, so each question (except for one) could be categorized on a five-point Likert scale. Most respondents gave as their reply one of the two alternatives without additional comments; these replies were coded at the extremes of the scale.

The Aspiration-Ambition (V509) index is a mix of personality and employment variables. Points are given if the head wants more work and/or worked more than 2,500 hours in 1970, says he likes to do things which are difficult and challenging, prefers a job whose pay is higher to one whose pay is lower but more enjoyable, spends time figuring out how to get more money, is dissatisfied with himself, plans to get a new job and knows what it will pay.

Trust or Hostility (V507) is operationalized by the respondent's self-assessment of his trust in others, tendency to get angry easily, and sensitivity to what others think. In addition, his replies to questions whether the life of the average man is getting better and whether many people have good things they don't deserve are included.

Sense of Personal Efficacy and Planning Horizon (V506) is intended to identify the respondent's satisfaction with himself and his confidence about his future. Points are given for being sure his life will work out the way he wants it to, planning his life ahead, thinking his plans work out, usually finishing things he starts, preferring saving money for the future, having no limitation on getting ahead, and thinking about things that might happen in the future.

Indexes of Background and Current Problems of the Head

Three indexes were created for the head of the family from the 1968 questionnaire; one measuring background problems, another employment problems and a third current handicaps. They have not been recreated for new heads of families, but since new heads of families are asked all background questions, the user can create these indexes for such families if he wishes.

Regional Data Measures

In addition to personality and behavior, locational and environmental factors

are potentially important determinants of an individual's economic status, Consequently, the personal interview data have been supplemented with information on the employment and income characteristics of the county where the family lives.

Since available published statistics on employment by county are generally several years old, questionnaires were sent each year to state unemployment offices asking them about the current labor market situation in counties where our sample families lived. These questionnaires include questions on whether a shortage or surplus of unskilled labor exists, the average wage for unskilled labor, and the county unemployment rate. Questions concerning labor market differences for certain subgroups (females and non-whites) were added in 1970 and 1971.

Bracket Variables

Several numerical variables, such as family money income, have been collapsed into bracket (interval) codes. Such variables have been constructed for most of the measures where a distribution is useful and appropriate. This includes practically all of the income variables and their components, housing cost and income/needs ratios, and "well-offness" measures, as well as others.

Change Variables

In 1969 were generated variables quantifying the changes between 1968 and 1969 in the major measures of economic status, behavior and attitudes, and indexes

constructed from these measures. The data are available to make two and three year change variables, but are not created on the 1968-1971 merged tape.

Caution, however, should be used when interpreting any change variable for families whose composition changes. For example, if the head of a family changes (because of death, change in marital status, or splitoff from original family), a measured increase or decrease in the head's money income may be attributed not to a change in hours worked or hourly wage rate but a change in the head of the family. With respect to the attitude measures, in particular, a change in head, or in respondent if not the head, reduces the significance of any recorded change in attitude.

In any analysis involving change variables the following should be considered:

- (a) Where values were assigned in either of the two years there may be a substantial measurement error in the change variables.
- (b) Because of program limitations, field widths have been constrained to five digits. Thus, some negative changes with absolute values of 10,000 or more were truncated at -9999.
- (c) Change variables expressed as percentages were coded 9999 if the field was zero in the first year. (There is an exception, head's labor income, which was coded 0000 if that income was zero in 1967 and 1968.
- (d) Bracket codes for absolute change and percent change show a category "zero" for variables which were zero in both years. If

there was no change in value between the two years that observation was placed in the same bracket with small positive and negative changes.

SECTION V

DATA AVAILABLE FROM THE STUDY

Introduction

This section describes the computer tapes and gives the code and weighted distribution on a family basis of 1971 values on most of the single-column variables. Procedures for ordering a tape are also given. The index that follows the tape code refers to the 1968-1971 merged family unit tape, but it can be adapted for use with most other tapes.

The Tapes

For each survey year both a family-unit and an individual-unit tape have been created. In addition, a family-unit tape is available for those interviewed every year that has on it all the data from each of the four interviews as well as 1968-1969 change variables on various economic status, behavioral, and attitudinal measures. Similar two and three year tapes are also available.

One-Year Family-Unit Tapes

Four family-unit tapes have been created, one for each survey year. The 1968 family-unit tape contains records for all sample families interviewed at that time: Each succeeding year's tape includes records for families interviewed that year and all the preceding years. Records for newly-formed families are

also included on these one-year tapes. If a family was formed after the 1968 interview and successfully interviewed in 1969-1971, it will have its own record on three family-unit tapes. The corresponding record on the 1968 tape for this family will be data about the original family, not the newly-formed family. These splitoff families are often a son or daughter of the original family who left home to set up his/her own household and the data on the 1968 tape in such cases can be used as parental background information. (For this, however, it is necessary to have a merged family-unit tape, which is described below.)

All family tapes contain a weight variable that adjusts for variation in 1968 selection and response rates. Weights have not been re-adjusted for subsequent losses, and a given family has the same weight on 1969-1971 tapes as it does on the 1968 tape. Newly-formed families have the same weight as the original family. (See Section II, Part 2, for a discussion of reweighting which is contemplated after the 1972 interview.) The 1968 family tape contains data for 4802 families; their weights sum to 155,749; the weight sums for the following three years are about as large. Because of the advisability of using weighted rather than unweighted data, machine capacity should be taken into account before using the data.

Merged Family-Unit Tapes

These tapes contain data for two or more interviewing years for a family unit. The 1968-1971 merged tape has on it the same families as the one-year 1971 tape. There are available two other merged tapes, one for 1968-1969 and

1968-1969-1970. To date no other merged family-unit tapes have been created. On the merged tapes a newly-formed family will have current data about its own unit, while data for the preceding year(s) will be for the original family. Care should be taken in using these merged tapes, especially when newly-formed families are to be included in analyses. For example, if the son of the head of the originally-interviewed 1968 sample family left the family between 1969 and 1970 to set up his own household, he was interviewed as the head of his own family in 1970 and 1971. The 1970 and 1971 information on the 1968-1971 merged tape pertains to him and his nuclear family, not his parental family. Therefore, variables that measure 1968-1970 or 1968-1971 differences should be interpreted cautiously. For instance, the variable, change in total family money income, may really be measuring the differences between the money income of the original 1968 family and the newly-formed family. It may be desirable to exclude from certain analyses newly-formed families as well as families where the head changed. Codes for any of the merged-tapes are available on request.

Individual-Unit Tapes

There are four of these tapes, one for each interviewing year. They contain a record for every individual living with a sample family at the time of the interview. The 1969-1971 individual tapes include as well records for non-panel members living with sample families. For example, if a panel member (person living in a 1968 family) marries between two interviewing years, the new husband/wife--a nonpanel member--will have a record on the individual tape for

each year that he lives with the sample family. Panel members residing in institutional quarters, such as a college dormitory, the armed forces, a prison, etc., at the time of the interview also have records. Panel members who leave a sample family between interviewing years and are not successfully followed are deleted from that year's tape.

All of the variables pertaining to the individual's family are on his individual record. In addition, these tapes include unique information about everyone in the sample family, e.g., age, income, sex, relation to head, whether disabled, etc. Each individual has a weight that is identical to that for his entire family. At this writing all of the individual tapes are one-year tapes; there are no merged individual tapes.

Factors to Consider When Using the Data

The Weight Variable

A weight variable is on all of the tapes. When analysis is being done on the entire sample for any year, whether using the family or individual as the analysis unit, the data should be weighted. Weights can be omitted only when the proportion of the population represented by an individual or family or group is of no concern.

Stocks Versus Flows Problems

Interviews took place in the spring of each of the four interviewing years. Certain variables are measured at the time of the interview, e.g., attitudes, employment status, and expectations. Other variables measure the flow for the

preceding year, e.g., hours of work, income, rent, etc. Therefore, if one wants attitudes measured at the time of the 1970 interview and income for 1970, it is necessary to have a merged tape with data both from the 1970 and 1971 interviews.

Both income and needs are important variables, whether used by themselves or together in a ratio. Age, sex, and number of individuals in a family are measured at the time of the interview. The food need standard (V70) is based on this composition, and the calculated amount is the annual flow at the time of the interview. (In 1969 the food standard was based on the fraction of time an individual was in the family during the preceding year.) The total need standard is calculated in the same manner, except when someone moved in or out of the family. Then the need standard is a weighted average of flows that existed during the year. (See Section IV, Part 1, for a detailed explanation.) The calculation was slightly different when the head or the wife was the family member who moved in. If they married and formed a new household at the first of July, they were considered as separate units for the first half of the year and the need standard was the sum of one-half the annual need standard for a male of a certain age plus that for a female of a certain age plus one-half the annual need standard for a two-person family with their ages. The annual need standard for a family was therefore higher if the head or wife was the mover in than if it was someone of some age and sex other than the head or wife. If the head or wife moved out the need standard was calculated in the usual manner. This differential treatment when the head or wife moved in is new in 1971.

The income of those who moved in or out of the family was adjusted in a similar manner. For those who moved in or out of the family, only the income received while living with the sample family in 1970 was counted as part of family income. But if the head or wife moved in during 1970 their entire 1970 income was counted regardless of when during the year they moved in. The income of the head or wife who moved out was treated in the same manner as any other person who moved out. This is consistent with the new need standard calculation.

The above description of adjustment to the need standard and income applies only to nonsplitoff families. For splitoff families (V6) the need standard was based on the family composition at the time of the interview and the entire amount of income received in 1970 by all those in the family in 1971 was counted as family income.

Other Comparability Problems

Many variables including those that were derived directly from the questionnaire as well as the complex generated measures are exactly parallel for all four years. However, there are some noncomparabilities.

A particular problem is the feelings section of the questionnaire (Section K). In 1968 these questions applied to the head of the family, and if the respondent was some other family member he was asked to respond as if he were replying for the head. After 1968 this procedure was changed so that the respondent was asked to reply for himself, regardless of whether or not he was the head of the family. If desired, the data can be sorted to select only those

where the head was the respondent in all three years. The tape code indicates the more important noncomparabilities.

Accuracy Variables

For practically all of the raw component measures of economic status, an accuracy code was attached. If only interviews with a certain minimum accuracy are desired, these accuracy variables should be used to select desired cases.

Technical Specifications of the Tapes

The study's tapes have been built for use on the Institute for Social Research's OSIRIS/40 system, our version of the IBM (O)perating (S)ystem for a 360/40. The standard tape as used by this system contains a dictionary in front of the data file. This dictionary contains information about each variable including the variable number, its type, its alphanumeric name, tape location, field width, number of decimal places, and specifications of what the missing data codes are (optional). A tape file in this format is called a "Standard File," and it can be used in its original form with the dictionary only on the OSIRIS/40 system.

All tapes are labeled g-track tapes, with 800 BPI, and written in EBCDIC (Extended Binary Coded Decimal). Both the family and the individual tapes are, in blocked format, with a fixed record size.

Procedures for Buying a Tape or Other Data

A potential user can purchase any of the tapes according to his own specifications. The cost of one tape and its code should not exceed \$500. All the aforementioned tapes are available for purchase. If one is not sure precisely in what format he wants the tape, consultation with the computing center where the tape will be used is advised. All inquiries regarding the above or any other information about the study should be made in writing to: Librarian, Economic Behavior Program, Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 48106. Refer to Project 457680. Address requests here for documentation and other materials.

Tape Code for 1969 and 1970 County Employment Data

Variables 1619-1627 contain employment characteristics of the county where the family lived in 1969 and in 1970. They are derived from questionnaires sent to the state unemployment compensation commission asking about the relevant counties in their state. These data for 1969 and 1970 appear immediately following the 1970 data on the four-year merged tape only. They do not appear on the 1971 family tape nor on the three-year merged tape. The corresponding variables for the county of residence in 1971 are found in Variables 2331-2336 on the four-year merged tape and Variables 531-536 on the 1971 tape.

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
1619	2903	<u>Whether shortage or surplus of unskilled <u>male</u> labor in the county, August 1970</u> 1. Many more jobs than applicants 2. More jobs than applicants 3. Most people able to find jobs 4. A number of unskilled workers unable to find jobs 5. Many unskilled workers unable to find jobs 9. Not ascertained
1620	2904	<u>How does the market for unskilled <u>females</u> compare with the market for unskilled <u>males</u>? August 1970</u> 1. Better (more women able to find jobs) 2. About the same 3. Worse (fewer women able to find jobs) 4. Much worse (many fewer women able to find jobs) 9. Not ascertained

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
1621	2905	<u>How does the market for unskilled nonwhites compare with the market for whites? August 1970</u> 1. Better (more nonwhites able to find jobs) 2. About the same 3. Worse (fewer nonwhites able to find jobs) 4. Much worse (many fewer nonwhites able to find jobs) 9. Not ascertained
1622	2906	<u>What is the typical wage that an unskilled male worker might receive? August 1970</u> 1. Under \$1.50 2. 1.50 - 1.99 3. 2.00 - 2.49 4. 2.50 - 2.99 5. 3.00 or more 9. Not ascertained
1623	2907	<u>What is the typical wage that an unskilled female worker might receive? August 1970</u> 1. Under \$1.50 2. 1.50 - 1.99 3. 2.00 - 2.49 4. 2.50 - 2.99 5. 3.00 or more 9. Not ascertained
1624	2908	<u>The unemployment rate in the county, August 1970</u> 1. Under 2% 2. 2-3.9% 3. 4-5.9% 4. 6-10% 5. Over 10% 9. Not ascertained

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
1625	2909	<u>Whether shortage or surplus of <u>all</u> unskilled labor in the county, September 1969</u> 1. Many more jobs than there are applicants 2. More jobs than applicants 3. Most people are able to find jobs 4. A number of unskilled workers unable to find jobs 5. Many unskilled workers unable to find jobs 9. Not ascertained
1626	2910	<u>Typical wage for unskilled workers in the county, September 1969</u> 1. Under \$1.50 2. 1.50 - 1.99 3. 2.00 - 2.49 4. 2.50 - 2.99 5. 3.00 or more 9. Not ascertained
1627	2911	<u>Unemployment rate in the county, September 1969</u> 1. Under 2% 2. 2-3.9% 3. 4-5.9% 4. 6-10% 5. Over 10% 9. Not ascertained

The 1971 Family-Unit Tape Code and Distributions of Replies

All the 1971 variables on a family basis are described in the 1971 family-unit tape code which follows. The percentage distributions for these 1971 variables are weighted and based on all families interviewed in 1971.

Note that for each of the two headings, "Variable Numbers" and "Tape Locations," there are two numbers. The first refers to the variable number and tape location of the one-year 1971 Family tape and the one beneath in parentheses refers to the 1971 merged tape.

The three-year data and the 1969 and 1970 county variables are separated from the 1971 information by 589 tape locations (173 variables) which contain zeros. This space has been used for working variables by our staff.

1971 FAMILY TARE CODE

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
1 (1801)	1-3 (3501-3503)	<u>Study Number 768 (Wave 4)</u>
2 (1802)	4-7 (3504-3507)	<u>1971 Interview Number</u>
3 (1803)	8-9 (3508-3509)	<u>*State of Residence at time of 1971 Interview</u>
4 (1804)	10-12 (3510-3512)	<u>*County of Residence at time of 1971 Interview</u>
5 (1805)	13-17 (3513-3517)	<u>*State and County of Residence at time of 1971 Interview</u> V3 and V4 combined into one variable
6 (1806)	18 (3518)	<u>Whether Splitoff Family in 1970</u> 94.5 0. Not a splitoff - (Gray cover sheet) <u>5.5</u> 1. Splitoff family - (Orange cover sheet) 100.0
7 (1807)	19 (3519)	<u>Whether Refused originally in 1971</u> A variable to determine whether or not the respondent at first refused to be interviewed this year. 99.5 0. Never refused 0.5 1. Refused at least once <u>0.0</u> 9. N.A. 100.0

* Detailed State and County Codes will be furnished on request.

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
8 (1808)	20 (3520)	<u>Whether Telephone Interview in 1971</u>
		97.1 0. Not a telephone interview
		2.8 1. Telephone interview
		<u>0.2</u> 2. Self-administered interview
		100.0
9 (1809)	21 (3521)	<u>Family Composition change between 1970 and 1971</u>
		75.0 0. No change in family members
		14.8 1. Change in members other than head or wife
		2.0 2. Head same but wife left/died and/or head has new wife
		2.0 3. Wife from 1970 is now head
		1.0 4. Female head in 1970 got married - husband (non-sample member) now head
		3.4 5. Some sample member other than head or wife has become head of this FU
		1.5 6. Some female in FU other than 1970 head got married and non-sample member now head
		0.2 7. Female head in 1970 with husband in institution - husband in DU in 1971 and now head
		<u>0.1</u> 8. Other
		100.0
10 (1810)	22 (3522)	<u>Number moved into FU between 1970 and 1971</u>
		83.7 0. None
		11.7 1. One
		3.1 2. Two
		1.1 3. Three
		0.2 4. Four
		0.2 5. Five
		0.0 6. six
		0.0 7. Seven
		0.0 8. Eight or more
		<u>0.0</u> 9. N.A.
		100.0

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
11 (1811)	23 (3523)	<p>Relation to 1971 head of person(s) who moved <u>into FU between 1970 and 1971</u></p> <p>If more than one person moved in, the person with the highest priority was coded.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>In order of priority</u></p> <p>11.7 1. Head of family 3.1 2. Wife 1.1 3. Children; step-children 0.2 4. Sibling 0.2 5. Parent 0.0 6. Grandchild; great grandchild 0.0 7. In-laws and other relatives 0.0 8. Nonrelative 0.0 9. N.A. relation <u>83.7</u> 0. Inap., no one moved in 100.0</p>
12 (1812)	24 (3524)	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Number moved out of FU between 1970 and 1971</u></p> <p>90.1 0. None 7.6 1. One 1.6 2. TWO 0.4 3. Three 0.1 4. Four 0.1 5. Five 0.0 6. Six 0.0 7. Seven 0.0 8. Eight or more <u>0.0</u> 9. N.A. 100.0</p>

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
13 (1813)	25 (3525)	<p>Relation to last year's Head of person(s) <u>who moved out/died between 1970 and 1971</u></p> <p>If more than one person moved out, the person with the highest priority was coded.</p> <p><u>In order of priority</u></p> <p>1.7 1. Previous head 0.8 2. Wife 5.7 3. Children; step-children 0.2 4. Sibling 0.2 5. Parent 0.5 6. Grandchild; great grandchild 0.6 7. In-laws and other relatives 0.0 8. Nonrelative 0.1 9. Husband of 1970 head</p> <p><u>90.1</u> 0. Inap., no one moved out <u>100.0</u></p>
14 (1814)	26 (3526)	<p><u>1971 Family composition</u></p> <p>91.2 1. Head and immediate family (wife and <u>children only</u>)</p> <p>8.0 2. FU contains other people related to head</p> <p>0.6 3. FU contains people unrelated to the head who are included in FU because they pool everything</p> <p><u>0.2</u> 5. Other <u>100.0</u></p>
15 (1815)	27 (3527)	<p><u>Quality of match</u></p> <p>99.6 0. Perfect or near-perfect match</p> <p>0.2 1. Fair match</p> <p>0.2 2. Poor match</p> <p><u>0.0</u> 5. No match <u>100.0</u></p>

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
16 (1816)	28 (3528)	<u>Size of the largest city in the PSU</u> 33.6 1. SMSA: largest city 500,000 or more 20.6 2. SMSA: largest city 100,000-499,999 11.1 3. SMSA: largest city 50,000-99,999 7.8 4. Non-SMSA: largest city 25,000-49,999 10.7 5. Non-SMSA: largest city 10,000-24,999 16.1 6. Non-SMSA: largest city under 10,000 <u>0.1</u> 9. N.A. 100.0
17 (1817)	29-32 (3529-3532)	<u>Value of cars (1971)</u> 0000 Own no car 9999 \$9,999 or more
18 (1818)	33 (3533)	<u>Accuracy of V17 (Car value - 1971)</u> 98.0 0. No assignment 0.7 1. Minor assignment (probable errors less than \$300 or 10%) 0.2 2. Major assignment (probable errors more than \$300 or 10%) <u>1.1</u> 4. Family has access to business vehicles 100.0
19 (1819)	34-36 (3534-3536)	<u>Amount saved doing own car repairs (1971)</u> 0000 Nothing (or did no repairs) 9999 \$9,999 or more
20 (1820)	37 (3537)	<u>Accuracy of V19 (Amount saved doing own car repairs - 1971)</u> 98.3 0. No assignment 0.9 1. Minor assignment 0.0 2. Major assignment 0.4 3. Someone from inside dwelling other than head or wife did car repairs <u>0.4</u> 4. Someone from outside dwelling did car repairs 100.0

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
21 (1821)	38-40 (3538-3540)	<u>Hours spent repairing car (1971 question)</u> 000 None 999 999 or more hours
22 (1822)	41 (3541)	<u>Accuracy of V21 (Hours spent repairing car - 1971)</u> 97.6 0. No assignments 1.6 1. Minor assignment 0.1 2. Major assignment 0.2 3. Someone from inside dwelling other than head or wife did car repairs <u>0.4</u> 4. Someone outside dwelling did car repairs 100.0
23 (1823)	42-46 (3542-3546)	<u>House value (1971)</u> 00000 Inap., not a home owner 99999 \$99,999 or more (All missing data was assigned)
24 (1824)	47 (3547)	<u>Accuracy of V23 (House value)</u> 96.9 0. No assignments 0.5 1. Minor assignment 0.9 2. Major assignment <u>1.7</u> 3. Complex property, requiring allocation of property taxes, etc. between dwelling and other purposes of building 100.0
25 (1825)	48-52 (3548-3542)	<u>Remaining mortgage principle (1971)</u> 00000 No mortgage; does not own home 99999 \$99,999 or more

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
26 (1826)	53 (3553)	<u>Accuracy of V25 (Remaining mortgage principle -1971)</u> 96.4 0. No assignment 1.7 1. Minor assignment 0.9 2. Major assignment <u>1.0</u> 3. Complex property 100.0
27 (1827)	54-57 (3554-3557)	<u>Annual mortgage payments in 1970</u> 0000 Inap., does not have mortgage payments 9999 \$9,999 or more
28 (1828)	58 (3558)	<u>Accuracy of V27 (Annual mortgage payments in 1970)</u> 97.9 0. No assignment 1.0 1. Minor assignment 0.2 2. Major assignment <u>1.0</u> 3. Complex property 100.0
29 (1829)	59-62 (3559-3562)	<u>Annual rent paid in 1970</u> 0000 Inap., does not pay rent 9999 \$9,999 or more
30 (1830)	63 (3563)	<u>Accuracy of V29 (Annual rent paid in 1970)</u> 99.2 0. No assignment 0.4 1. Minor assignment <u>0.4</u> 2. Major assignment 100.0
31 (1831)	64-67 (3564-3567)	<u>Annual rent value of free housing (for those who neither own nor rent) in 1970</u> 0000 Inap., neither owns nor rents 9999 \$9,999 or more

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
32 (1832)	68 (3568)	<u>Accuracy of V31 (Annual rent value of free housing - for those who neither own nor rent - in 1970)</u> 98.8 0. No assignment 0.7 1. Minor assignment <u>0.4</u> 2. Major assignment 100.0
33 (1833)	69 (3569)	<u>Work for housing in 1970</u> 97.8 0. Does no work or inap. 0.6 1. Does some work but less than 40% of rent values 0.1 3. Work worth 40-80% of rent value 0.0 5. Work worth more than 80% of rent value <u>1.5</u> 6. Housing is part of compensation for regular employment 100.0
34 (1834)	70-73 (3570-3573)	<u>Annual Utilities paid in 1970</u> 0000 No utilities 9999 \$9,999 or more
35 (1835)	74 (3574)	<u>Accuracy of V34 (Annual utilities paid in 1970)</u> 97.7 0. No assignment 2.1 1. Minor assignment <u>0.2</u> 2. Major assignment 100.0
36 (1836)	75-78 (3575-3578)	<u>Amount saved by FU in 1970 by doing additions and repairs</u> 0000 Did none self 9999 \$9,999 or more

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
37 (1837)	79 (3579)	<u>Accuracy of V36 (Amount saved by FU in 1970 by doing additions and repairs)</u> 97.9 0. No assignment 1.3 1. Minor assignment 0.1 2. Major assignment 0.1 3. Work done free of charge by someone inside the family unit other than head or wife <u>0.5</u> 4. Work done free of charge by someone outside the family unit 100.0
38 (1838)	80-83 (3580-3583)	<u>Annual hours spent on home production in 1970</u> (Work for housing, own additions and repairs, car repairs for Head and Wife) 0000 No time spent on home production 9999 9999 or more hours
39 (1839)	84-87 (3584-3587)	<u>Head's annual hours working for money in 1970</u> 0000 None; did not work 9999 9,999 or more
40 (1840)	88 (3588)	<u>Accuracy of V39 (Head's annual hours working for money in 1970)</u> 92.2 0. No assignment 6.3 1. Minor assignment <u>1.5</u> 2. Major assignment 100.0
41 (1841)	89-92 (3589-3592)	<u>Head's annual hours of illness in 1970</u> (Days ill times 16 for the first 8 weeks and times 12 for time thereafter) 0000 None 9999 9,999 or more

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
42 (1842)	93 (3593)	<u>Accuracy of V41 (Head's annual hours of illness in 1970)</u> 99.8 0. No assignment 0.1 1. Minor assignment <u>0.1</u> 2. Major assignment 100.0
43 (1843)	94-97 (3594-3597)	<u>Head's annual hours of unemployment in 1970</u> (Days unemployed times 8) 0000 None 9999 9,999 or more
44 (1844)	98 (3598)	<u>Accuracy of V43 (Head's annual hours of unemployment in 1970)</u> 99.6 0. No assignment 0.1 1. Minor assignment <u>0.3</u> 2. Major assignment 100.0
45 (1845)	99-102 (3599-3602)	<u>Head's travel-to-work cost (annual) in 1970</u> (5c per mile is assumed for drivers) 0000 No travel to work cost 9999 \$9,999 or more
46 (1846)	103 (3603)	<u>Accuracy of V45 (Head's travel to work cost in 1970)</u> 98.2 0. No assignment 1.6 1. Minor assignment <u>0.1</u> 2. Major assignment 100.0

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
47 (1847)	104-106 (3604-3606)	<u>Head's travel to work time (annual hours) in 1970</u> 000 Does not work; zero hours of journey to work 999 999 or more hours
48 (1848)	107 (3607)	<u>Accuracy of V47 (Head's travel to work time in 1970)</u> 98.8 0. No assignment 1.0 1. Minor assignment <u>0.2</u> 2. Major assignment 100.0
49 (1849)	108-111 (3608-3611)	<u>Wife's annual hours working for money in 1970</u> 0000 Wife did not work; no wife 9999 9999 or more
50 (1850)	112 (3612)	<u>Accuracy of V49 (Wife's annual hours worked for money in 1970)</u> 98.1 0. No assignment 1.5 1. Minor assignment <u>0.4</u> 2. Major assignment 100.0
51 (1851)	113-116 (3613-3616)	<u>Wife's annual travel to work cost in 1970</u> 0000 No journey to work costs 9999 \$9,999 or more
52 (1852)	117 (3617)	<u>Accuracy of V51 (Wife's annual travel to work cost in 1970)</u> 96.3 0. No assignment 3.6 1. Minor assignment <u>0.1</u> 2. Major assignment 100.0

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
53 (1853)	118-120 (3618-3620)	<u>Wife's travel-to-work time in 1970</u> 000 No journey to work time 999 999 or more hours
54 (1854)	121 (3621)	<u>Accuracy of V53 (Wife's travel-to-work time in 1970)</u> 99.0 0. No assignment 0.9 1. Minor assignment <u>0.1</u> 2. Major assignment 100.0
55 (1855)	122-125 (3622-3625)	<u>Annual hours spent in 1970 on housework by wife or unmarried HEAD</u> 0000 Zero hours spent on housework 9999 9,999 or more hours
56 (1856)	126 (3626)	<u>Accuracy of V55 (Annual hours spent in 1970 on housework by wife or unmarried Head)</u> 98.0 0. No assignment 1.3 1. Minor assignment <u>0.7</u> 2. Major assignment 100.0
57 (1857)	127-130 (3627-3630)	<u>Annual Hours spent on housework in 1970 by husband</u> 0000 Zero hours of housework; no husband 9999 9,999 or more
58 (1858)	131 (3631)	<u>Accuracy of V57 (Annual hours spent on house- work in 1970 by husband)</u> 99.4 0. No assignment 0.6 1. Minor assignment <u>0.0</u> 2. Major assignment 100.0

<u>Variable _Number_</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
5 9 (1859)	132-135 (3632-3635)	<u>Housework done by others (other than Head or Wife) in FU in 1970</u> 0000 Zero hours done by others in family; no others in family 9999 9,999 or more hours
6 0 (1860)	136 (3636)	<u>Accuracy of V59 (Housework done by others - other than Head or Wife - in FU in 1970)</u> 99.3 0. No assignment 0.6 1. Minor assignment <u>0.1 2. Major assignment</u> 100.0
6 1 (1861)	137-140 (3637-3640)	<u>Annual hours of housework help from other outside the FU in 1970</u> 0000 No housework help from others outside family 9999 9,999 or more hours
6 2 (1862)	141 (3641)	<u>Accuracy of V61 (Annual hours of housework help from others outside the FU in 1970)</u> 96.5 0. No assignment 2.5 1. Minor assignment <u>1.0 2. Major assignment</u> 100.0
6 3 (1863)	142-145 (3642-3645)	<u>Annual cost of help with housework from outside the FU in 1970</u> 0000 All help received was free; no help from outside FU 9999 \$9,999 or more

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
64 (1864)	146 (3646)	<u>Accuracy of V63 (Annual cost of help with housework from outside the FU in 1970)</u> 99.1 0. No assignment 0.7 1. Minor assignment <u>0.2</u> 2. Major assignment 100.0
65 (1865)	147-150 (3647-3650)	<u>Cost of child care in 1970 for families with female heads or wives who worked in 1970</u> 0000 No cost of child care 9999 \$9,999 or more
66 (1866)	151 (3651)	<u>Accuracy of V65 (Cost of child care in 1970 for families with female heads or wives who worked in 1970)</u> 99.6 0. No assignment 0.3 1. Minor assignment <u>0.0</u> 2. Major assignment 100.0
67 (1867)	152 (3652)	<u>Number of major adults in family</u> 30.8 1. Head only (no wife in family) <u>69.2</u> 2. Head and wife 100.0
68 (1868)	153-154 (3653-3654)	<u>Family size in 1971 (number of members in family)</u> 01 One . 04 Four . . 99

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
69 (1869)	155 (3655)	<u>Required number of rooms for FU of this size, age, and sex composition</u>

43.3	2.	TWO
28.4	3.	Three
18.0	4.	Four
6.5	5.	Five
2.5	6.	Six
0.8	7.	Seven
0.3	8.	Eight
<u>0.1</u>	9.	Nine or more
100.0		

70 (1870)	156-160 (3656-3660)
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Weekly Food Needs

Based on USDA Low Cost plan estimates of weekly food costs, according to the table below (reproduced from Family Economics Review, March, 1967), summed for the family.

INDIVIDUAL FOOD STANDARD (LOW COST)

<u>Age</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Under 4	3.90	3.90
4- 6	4.60	4.60
7- 9	5.50	5.50
10-12	6.40	6.30
13-15	7.40	6.90
16-20	8.70	7.20
21-35	7.50	6.50
36-55	6.90	6.30
56 and older	6.30	5.40

(This same standard has been used in Waves I, II, III and IV. Adjustments for inflation, etc. are left to users.)

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
71 (1871)	161-165 (3661-3665)	<u>Annual Need Standard in 1970</u> This is the Orshansky-type poverty threshold, based on an annual food needs standard derived from the weekly food costs above, which is converted to an annual amount and adjusted for economies of scale by USDA rules as follows: Single person - add 20% Two persons - add 10% Three persons - add 5% Four persons - no change Five persons - deduct 5% Six or more persons - deduct 10% An additional adjustment for diseconomies of small households (in rent, etc.) was made as follows for the Annual Need Standard: 4.89 times the food needs for single persons 3.7 times the food needs for two person units 3.0 times the food needs for all other units
72 (1872)	166-169 (3666-3669)	<u>Annual expenditures on alcoholic beverages for the family in 1970</u> 0000 None 9999 \$9,999 or more
73 (1873)	170 (3670)	<u>Accuracy of V72 (Alcohol expenditures)</u> 0. No assignment 1. Minor assignment 2. Major assignment
74 (1874)	171-173 (3671-3673)	<u>Annual expenditure on cigarettes for the family in 1970</u> 000 None 999 \$999 or more

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
75 (1875)	174 (3674)	<u>Accuracy of V74 (Cigarette expenditures)</u> 99.3 0. No assignment 0.7 1. Minor assignment <u>0.0</u> 2. Major assignment 100.0
76 (1876)	175-178 (3675-3678)	<u>Annual food expenditures on food used at home (corrected to exclude alcohol and cigarettes) in 1970</u> 0000 None 9999 \$9,999 or more
77 (1877)	179 (3679)	<u>Accuracy of V76 (Food expenditures at home for the family)</u> 91.4 0. No assignment 7.6 1. Minor assignment <u>1.0</u> 2. Major assignment 100.0
78 (1978)	180-183 (3680-3683)	<u>Annual cost of meals at work or school for the family in 1970</u> 0000 None 9999 \$9,999 or more
79 (1879)	184 (3684)	<u>Accuracy of V78 (Annual cost of meals at work or school for the family)</u> 99.2 0. No assignment 0.8 1. Minor assignment <u>0.0</u> 2. Major assignment 100.0
80 (1880)	185-188 (3685-3688)	<u>Amount saved growing own food in 1970</u> 0000 None 9999 \$9999 or more

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
81 (1881)	189 (3689)	<u>Accuracy of V80 (Amount saved growing own food in 1970)</u> 99.4 0. No assignment 0.6 1. Minor assignment <u>0.0</u> 2. Major assignment 100.0
82 (1882)	190-193 (3690-3693)	<u>Amount saved on meals at work or school in 1970</u> 0000 None 9999 \$9,999 or more
83 (1883)	194 (3694)	<u>Accuracy of V82 (Amount saved on meals at work or school in 1970)</u> 98.3 0. No assignment 1.6 1. Minor assignment <u>0.1</u> 2. Major assignment 100.0
84 (1884)	195-198 (3695-3698)	<u>Amount saved by using food stamps in 1970</u> 0000 None 9999 \$9,999 or more
85 (1885)	199 (3699)	<u>Accuracy of V84 (Amount saved by using food stamps in 1970)</u> 99.7 0. No assignment 0.2 1. Minor assignment <u>0.0</u> 2. Major assignment 100.0
86 (1886)	200-203 (3700-3703)	<u>Annual amount spent on eating at restaurants for the family in 1970</u> 0000 None 9999 \$9,999 or more

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
87 (1887)	204 (3704)	<p>Accuracy of V86 (Annual amount spent on eating at restaurants for the family in 1970)</p> <hr/> <p>98.4 0. No assignment 1.6 1. Minor assignment <u>0.0</u> 2. Major assignment 100.0</p>
88 (1888)	205-208 (3705-3708)	<p>Amount saved from free food for family in 1970</p> <hr/> <p>0000 None 9999 \$9,999 or more</p>
89 (1889)	209 (3709)	<p>Accuracy of V88 (Amount saved from free food for family in 1970)</p> <hr/> <p>98.7 0. No assignment 1.0 1. Minor assignment <u>0.4</u> 2. Major assignment 100.0</p>
90 (1890)	210 (3710)	<p>Bracketed amount of Head's labor part of farm income in 1970</p> <hr/> <p>97.7 0. None 0.3 1. \$1 -499 0.1 2. \$500-999 0.2 3. \$1000-1999 0.4 4. \$2000-2999 0.8 5. \$3000-4999 0.2 6. \$5000-7499 0.2 7. \$7500-9999 0.1 8. \$10,000 and over <u>0.0</u> 9. N.A. 100.0</p>

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
9 1 (1891)	211 (3711)	<u>Bracketed amount of Head's Labor part of business income in 1970</u>
		94.4 0. None
		0.4 1. \$1 -499
		0.3 2. \$500-999
		0.7 3. \$1000-1999
		0.6 4. \$2000-2999
		1.2 5. \$3000-4999
		1.1 6. \$5000-7499
		0.6 7. \$7500-9999
		0.6 8. \$10,000 and over
		<u>0.1</u> 9. N.A.
		100.0
9 2 (1892)	212-216 (3712-3716)	<u>Amount of Head's wages in 1970</u>
		00000 None
		99999 \$99,999 or more
9 3 (1893)	217 (3717)	<u>Accuracy of V92 (Head's wages in 1970)</u>
		98.6 0. No assignment
		0.7 1. Minor assignment
		<u>0.7</u> 2. Major assignment
		100.0
9 4 (1894)	218 (3718)	<u>Bracketed amount of Head's overtime, bonuses and commissions in 1970</u>
		93.5 0. None
		3.5 1. \$1 -499
		0.8 2. \$500-999
		0.9 3. \$1000-1999
		0.5 4. \$2000-2999
		0.2 5. \$3000-4999
		0.3 6. \$5000-7499
		0.2 7. \$7500-9999
		0.1 8. \$10,000 or more
		<u>0.1</u> 9. N.A.
		100.0

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
9 5 (1895)	219 (3719)	Bracketed amount of Head's income from <u>professional practice or trade in 1970</u>
		95.2 0. None
		2.4 1. \$1 -499
		0.8 2. \$500-999
		0.6 3. \$1000-1999
		0.3 4. \$2000-2999
		0.1 5. \$3000-4999
		0.1 6. \$5000-7499
		0.1 7. \$7500-9999
		0.3 8. \$10,000 or more
		<u>0.0</u> 9. N.A.
		100.0
9 6 (1896)	220 (3720)	Bracketed amount of Head's labor part of roomers, boarders, and market farming and <u>gardening in 1970</u>
		98.0 0. None
		1.2 1. \$1 -499
		0.4 2. \$500-999
		0.3 3. \$1000-1999
		0.1 4. \$2000-2999
		0.0 5. \$3000-4999
		0.0 6. \$5000-7499
		0.0 7. \$7500-9999
		0.0 8. \$10,000 or more
		<u>0.0</u> 9. N.A.
		100.0
9 7 (1897)	221-225 (3721-3725)	<u>Head's money income from labor in 1970</u> This is the sum of the actual amounts of labor part of farm income and business income, bonuses, overtime, commissions, professional practice, labor part of income from roomers and boarders or business income, which were bracketed in Variables 90, 91, 94, 95 and 96 plus wages, Variable 92. 00000 No income from labor 99999 \$99,999 or more

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
98 (1898)	226 (3726)	<u>Accuracy of V97 (Head's money income from labor in 1970)</u> 99.4 0. No assignment 0.2 1. Minor assignment <u>0.4</u> 2. Major assignment 100.0
99 (1899)	227-231 (3727-3731)	<u>Wife's money income from work for 1970</u> 00000 No income 99999 \$99,999 or more
100 (1900)	232 (3732)	<u>Accuracy of V99 (Wife's money income from work for 1970)</u> 98.9 0. No assignment 0.5 1. Minor assignment <u>0.6</u> 2. Major assignment 100.0
101 (1901)	233 (3733)	<u>Bracketed amount of Head's asset part of farm income for 1970</u> 98.0 0. None 0.7 1. \$1 -499 0.2 2. \$500-999 0.3 3. \$1000-1999 0.2 4. \$2000-2999 0.3 5. \$3000-4999 0.1 6. \$5000-7499 0.1 7. \$7500-9999 0.1 8. \$10,000 or more <u>0.0</u> 9. N.A. 100.0

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
102 (1902)	234 (3734)	<u>Bracketed amount of Head's asset part of business income for 1970</u>
		94.1 0. None
		1.2 1. \$1 -499
		0.7 2. \$500-999
		0.9 3. \$1000-1999
		0.6 4. \$2000-2999
		1.0 5. \$3000-4999
		0.6 6. \$5000-7499
		0.2 7. \$7500-9999
		0.5 8. \$10,000 or more
		<u>0.1</u>
		100.0 9. N.A.
103 (1903)	235 (3735)	<u>Bracketed amount of Head's asset part of roomers, boarders, and market farming and gardening for 1970</u>
		97.7 0. None
		1.7 1. \$1 -499
		0.3 2. \$500-999
		0.1 3. \$1000-1999
		0.0 4. \$2000-2999
		0.0 5. \$3000-4999
		0.1 6. \$5000-7499
		0.0 7. \$7500-9999
		0.0 8. \$10,000 or more
		<u>0.0</u>
		100.0 9. N.A.
104 (1904)	236 (3736)	<u>Bracketed amount of rent, interest and dividends received by Head in 1970</u>
		61.0 0. None
		22.1 1. \$1 -499
		5.4 2. \$500-999
		5.2 3. \$1000-1999
		2.2 4. \$2000-2999
		2.0 5. \$3000-4999
		0.9 6. \$5000-7499
		0.4 7. \$7500-9999
		0.5 8. \$10,000 or more
		<u>0.4</u>
		100.0 9. N.A.

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
105 (1905)	237 (3737)	<p><u>Bracketed amount of wife's income from assets in 1970</u></p> <p>98.5 0. None 0.8 1. \$1 -499 0.3 2. \$500-999 0.3 3. \$1000-1999 0.0 4. \$2000-2999 0.1 5. \$3000-4999 0.0 6. \$5000-7499 0.0 7. \$7500-9999 0.0 8. \$10,000 or more</p> <p><u>0,1</u> 9. N.A. 100.0</p>
106 (1906)	238-242 (3738-3742)	<p><u>Taxable income of Head and Wife in 1970</u></p> <p>Asset part of income from farm, business, roomers, etc., plus income from rent, interest dividends, etc. and wife's income from assets, and Head's Labor Income (V97) and Wife's Labor Income (V99)</p> <hr/> <p>00000 No such income 99999 \$99,999 or more</p>
107 (1907)	243 (3743)	<p><u>Accuracy of asset income of head and wife</u></p> <p>98.5 0. No assignment 0.7 1. Minor assignment <u>0.8</u> 2. Major assignment 100.0</p>
108 (1908)	244-248 (3744-3748)	<p><u>Contributions made to outside dependents in 1970 (outside the dwelling)</u></p> <p>(This is an out-transfer which could be deducted from income)</p> <p>00000 None 99998 \$99,998 or more 99999 N.A.</p>

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
109 (1909)	249 (3749)	<u>Number of Head's dependents in 1970</u> This includes Head, wife, dependent children both in and out of the FU, and any other dependent persons. 0.0 0. No dependents 20.0 1. One 29.4 2. Two 16.4 3. Three 14.6 4. Four 8.9 5. Five 5.3 6. Six 2.6 7. Seven 1.3 8. Eight <u>1.5</u> 9. Nine or more dependents 100.0
110 (1910)	250-254 (3750-3754)	<u>Total estimated Federal income taxes of Head and wife in 1970</u> 00000 No taxes 99999 \$99,999 or more
111 (1911)	255-259 (3755-3759)	<u>Amount of aid to dependent children, aid to dependent children with unemployed fathers (ADC, AFDC) for the Head and wife in 1970. This is part of transfer income.</u> 00000 None 99999 \$99,999 or more
112 (1912)	260 (3760)	<u>Accuracy of V111 (Amount of aid to dependent children, aid to dependent children with unemployed fathers (ADC, AFDC) for the Head and wife in 1970)</u> 99.9 0. No assignment 0.1 1. Minor assignment <u>0.0</u> 2. Major assignment 100.0

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
113 (1913)	261-265 (3761-3765)	<u>Income of Head and wife from other welfare in 1970</u> 00000 None 99999 \$99,999 or more
114 (1914)	266-270 (3766-3770)	<u>Income of Head and wife from Social Security in 1970</u> 00000 None 99999 \$99,999 or more
115 (1915)	271-275 (3771-3775)	<u>Head's Income from other retirement pay, pensions or annuities in 1970</u> 00000 None 99999 \$99,999 or more
116 (1916)	276-280 (3776-3780)	<u>Head's Income from unemployment, or work- men's compensation (including strike benefits) in 1970</u> 00000 None 99999 \$99,999 or more
117 (1917)	281-285 (3781-3785)	<u>Head's Income from alimony or child support in 1970</u> 00000 None 99999 \$99,999 or more

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
118 (1918)	286 (3786)	<u>Bracketed amount of Head's Income from help from relatives in 1970</u>
		94.5 0. None
		3.1 1. \$1 -499
		1.1 2. \$500-999
		0.5 3. \$1000-1999
		0.4 4. \$2000-2999
		0.2 5. \$3000-4999
		0.0 6. \$5000-7499
		0.0 7. \$7500-9999
		0.0 8. \$10,000 or more
		<u>0.2</u> 9. N.A.
		100.0
119 (1919)	287 (3787)	<u>Bracketed amount of 1970 Head's Income from other sources</u>
		94.7 0. None
		3.1 1. \$1 -499
		0.8 2. \$500-999
		0.8 3. \$1000-1999
		0.3 4. \$2000-2999
		0.1 5. \$3000-4999
		0.1 6. \$5000-7499
		0.0 7. \$7500-9999
		0.0 8. \$10,000 or more
		<u>0.0</u> 9. N.A.
		100.0
120 (1920)	288 (3788)	<u>Bracketed amount of 1970 wife's other transfer income</u>
		98.5 0. None
		0.4 1. \$1 -499
		0.4 2. \$500-999
		0.5 3. \$1000-1999
		0.1 4. \$2000-2999
		0.1 5. \$3000-4999
		0.0 6. \$5000-7499
		0.0 7. \$7500-9999
		0.0 8. \$10,000 or more
		<u>0.1</u> 9. N.A.
		100.0

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
121 (1921)	289 (3789)	Accuracy of transfers except ADC and AFDC <hr/> <p>(This is accuracy of variables 113 through 120)</p> <p>98.9 0. No assignment 0.8 1. Minor assignment <u>0.3</u> 2. Major assignment 100.0</p>
122 (1922)	290-294 (3790-3794)	<u>Total transfer income in 1970</u> Sum of variables V111, V113-V117, and the amounts bracketed in V118-V120. 00000 None 99999 \$99,999 or more
123 (1923)	295-298 (3795-3798)	<u>Work hours of others in FU who had taxable income in 1970</u> 0000 Others in FU did not work; no others in FU 9999 9,999 or more hours
124 (1924)	299-303 (3799-3803)	<u>Taxable income of others in FU in 1970</u> 00000 No taxable income 99999 \$99,999 or more
125 (1925)	304 (3804)	<u>Accuracy of V124 (Taxable income of others in FU in 1970)</u> 95.0 0. No assignment 2.1 1. Minor assignment <u>2.9</u> 2. Major assignment 100.0
126 (1926)	305-309 (3805-3809)	<u>Total Federal income taxes of others in FU in 1970</u> 00000 None 99999 \$99,999 or more

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
127 (1927)	310-314 (3810-3814)	<u>Total transfer income of others in FU in 1970</u> 00000 None 99999 \$99,999 or more
128 (1928)	315 (3815)	<u>Accuracy of V127 (Total transfer income of others in FU in 1970)</u> 99.2 0. No assignment 0.5 1. Minor assignment <u>0.3</u> 2. Major assignment 100.0
129 (1929)	316 (3816)	<u>Number of income receivers other than Head</u> 75.1 0. None 16.8 1. One 5.8 2. Two 1.6 3. Three 0.6 4. Four 0.0 5. Five 0.0 6. Six 0.0 7. Seven 0.0 8. Eight <u>0.0</u> 9. Nine or more 100.0
130 (1930)	317 (3817)	<u>Number with labor income other than Head or wife</u> 78.6 0. None 14.3 1. One 5.0 2. Two 1.4 3. Three 0.6 4. Four 0.0 5. Five 0.0 6. Six 0.0 7. Seven 0.0 8. Eight <u>0.0</u> 9. Nine or more 100.0

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
131 (1931)	318-321 (3818-21)	<u>Head's Labor Union dues in 1970</u> 0000 No dues; Head does not belong to a union 9999 \$9,999 or more

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
132 (1932)	322-325 3822-3825)	<u>1968 Interview Number</u>
133 (1933)	326-329 (3826-3829)	<u>1969 Interview Number</u>
134 (1934)	330-333 (3830-3833)	<u>1970 Interview Number</u>
135 (1935)	334-336 (383403836)	<u>PSU where originally sampled</u>
136 (1936)	337 (3837)	<u>PSU - hundreds digit</u>
137 (1937)	338-346 (3838-3846)	<u>Interviewer's Social Security Number</u>
138 (1938)	347-348 (3847-3848)	<u>Interviewer's Interview Number</u>
139 (1939)	349 (3949)	<u>Date of Interview</u>
		13.3 0. Before March 1
		22.8 1. March 1 - March 14
		20.1 2. March 15 - March 28
		21.3 3. March 29 - April 18
		11.6 4. April 19 - May 2
		9.1 5. May 3 - May 16
		0.8 6. May 17 - May 30
		0.8 7. May 31 - June 30
		0.1 8. July 1 and after
		0.2 9. N.A., D.K.
		<u>100.1</u>

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
140 (1940)	350-352 (3850-3852)	<u>Length of Interview</u> xxx Actual number of minutes 999 N.A.
141 (1941)	353-354 (3853-3854)	<u>Number in FU</u>
142 (1942)	355-356 (3855-3856)	<u>Age of Head</u> xx Actual age of head 99 N.A. age
143 (1943)	357 (3857)	<u>Sex of Head</u> 77.8 1. Male 22.2 2. Female <u>100.0</u>
144 (1944)	35 8-359 (3858-3859)	<u>Age of Wife</u> 01 One year or less 98 98 years of age or older 99 N.A., D.K. 00 Inap.; no wife listed in family
145 (1945)	360 (3860)	<u>Number of Children in FU - aged 0-17</u> 51.6 0. None 16.0 1. One 15.2 2. Two 8.2 3. Three 4.8 4. Four 2.2 5. Five 1.1 6. Six 0.6 7. Seven 0.2 8. Eight <u>0.2</u> 9. Nine or more <u>100.0</u>

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
146 (1946)	361-362 (3861-3862)	<u>Age of Youngest Child</u> 01. One year or younger; between 1 year and 23 months old • • 17. Seventeen 00. Inap., no children in FU
147 (1947)	363 (3863)	<u>A1. Children under 25 in FU?</u> 52.4 1. Children under 25 in FU 47.6 5. No children under 25 in FU 0.0 9. N.A., D.K. <u>100.0</u>
148 (1948)	364 (3864)	<u>A2. How many of the children living here are in school this year?</u> 13.1 1. One 11.9 2. Two 7.1 3. Three 3.7 4. Four 1.8 5. Five 1.0 6. six 0.4 7. Seven 0.3 8. Eight or more 0.5 9. N.A., D.K. <u>60.3</u> 0. None; inap., no children under 25 in FU <u>100.1</u>

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
149 (1949)	365 (3865)	A3. About how much education do you think the children will have when they stop going to school? <hr/>
		12.4 1. All children will go to <u>college</u> (definite)
		8.1 2. <u>Some</u> children will go to <u>college</u> ; <u>hope</u> they <u>finish college</u>
		14.6 3. All will finish <u>high school</u> ; <u>hope</u> they go to <u>college</u> or vocational school
		0.4 4. <u>Some</u> will finish <u>high school</u>
		2.7 5. One or more will not finish <u>high school</u> ; <u>hope</u> they <u>finishing school</u>
		0.6 8. D.K.
		0.8 9. N.A.
		<u>60.4</u> 0. Inap., no children under 25 or in school
		100.0
150 (1950)	366 (3866)	A4, A5. Did you (or anyone else here) attend any parent-teacher meetings in the last year? <hr/> When was the last time?
		11.5 1. Yes, less than three months ago
		10.3 2. Yes, 3-12 months ago
		0.3 3. Yes, more than a year ago; several years ago
		0.9 4. Yes, D.K., or N.A. when
		16.2 5. No (to A4)
		0.5 9. N.A., D.K.
		<u>60.4</u> 0. Inap., no children in school or under 25
		100.1
151 (1951)	367 (3867)	A6. Did any of the children stop going to school in 1970? <hr/>
		3.7 1. Yes
		47.4 5. No
		0.6 9. N.A., D.K.
		<u>48.2</u> 0. Inap., no children under 25
		99.9

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
152 (1952)	368 (3868)	B1. <u>Is there public transportation within walking distance of here?</u> 53.0 1. Yes 46.5 5. No <u>0.5</u> 9. N.A., D.K. 100.0
153 (1953)	369 (3869)	B2. <u>Is it good enough so that a person could use it to get to work?</u> 36.8 1. Yes 6.4 3. Pro-con; yes for some areas or types of work, but no for others 7.8 5. No 2.0 9. N.A., D.K. <u>47.0</u> 0. Inap., no public transportation 100.0
154 (1954)	370 (3870)	B3. <u>Do you or anyone else in the family here own a car or truck?</u> 83.7 1. Yes 16.3 5. No <u>0.0</u> 9. N.A., D.K. 100.0
155 (1955)	371 (3871)	<u>B4. Does not having a car cause any difficulties?</u> 6.8 1. Yes 8.3 5. No 1.0 9. N.A., D.K. <u>83.9</u> 0. Inap., owns a car or truck 100.0

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
156 (1956)	372 (3872)	<p><u>B5. What are they?</u></p> <p>0.8 1. Can't get to job; difficult to get to work; can't get to better job; can't transport a baby sitter</p> <p>1.4 2. Can't get to <u>doctor</u></p> <p>3.3 3. Makes expenses higher (taxis, have to buy in more expensive stores, expensive food stores), <u>can't get around in general</u>, inconvenient for major reasons (other than '1' or '2')</p> <p>1.3 4. Can't get around for entertainment purposes, inconvenient for minor reasons, have to depend on others for small favors</p> <p>0.1 9. N.A., D.K.</p> <p><u>93.2</u> 0. Inap., family owns a car, causes no 100.1 difficulties</p>
157 (1957)	373 (3873)	<p><u>B6. How many cars and trucks do you (and your family living here) own?</u></p> <p>45.6 1. One</p> <p>31.3 2. Two</p> <p>5.6 3. Three</p> <p>0.8 4. Four</p> <p>0.2 5. Five</p> <p>0.1 6. Six</p> <p>0.0 7. Seven</p> <p>0.0 8. Eight or more</p> <p>0.0 9. N.A., D.K.</p> <p><u>16.3</u> 0. Inap., own no cars or trucks 99.9</p>
158 (1958)	374-375 (3874-3875)	<p><u>B7. What year model is it? (newest car)</u></p> <p>55. 1955</p> <p>70. 1970</p> <p>71. 1971</p> <p>99. N.A., D.K.</p> <p>00. Inap., family does not own a car</p>

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
159 (1959)	376 (3876)	<p>B9. <u>Is it in good, fair or poor condition? (car in best condition)</u></p> <p>67.8 1. Good, excellent, very good, fairly good</p> <p>13.2 3. Fair</p> <p>2.4 5. Poor</p> <p>0.4 9. N.A., D.K.</p> <p><u>16.3</u> 0. Inap., family does not own a car</p> <p>100.1</p>
160 (1960)	377 (3877)	<p><u>B10. Is that car (truck) insured?</u></p> <p>73.7 1. All cars insured</p> <p>3.7 3. <u>Some</u> insured, but one or more uninsured, some insured but N.A. whether all insured</p> <p>6.0 5. No insured car (all cars uninsured)</p> <p>0.2 9. N.A., D.K. whether any are insured</p> <p><u>16.3</u> 0. Inap., family does not own a car</p> <p>99.9</p>
161 (1961)	378 (3878)	<p><u>B11. Does the car (truck) you (HEAD) drive most of the time have seat belts?</u></p> <p>69.9 1. Yes</p> <p>12.9 5. No</p> <p>0.1 9. N.A., D.K.</p> <p><u>17.1</u> 0. Does not drive; Inap., no car</p> <p>100.0</p>
162 (1962)	379 (3879)	<p><u>B12. Do you have them fastened all the time while you are driving, part of the time, or practically none of the time?</u></p> <p>12.9 1. All the time</p> <p>22.1 3. Part of the time</p> <p>34.8 5. Practically none of the time</p> <p>0.0 9. N.A., D.K. how often fastened</p> <p><u>30.1</u> 0. Inap., family does not own car; car 99.9 has no seat belts</p>

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
163 (1963)	380 (3880)	B13. During 1970 did you (or your family) do any of your own repair work on your car(s) (or trucks)? <hr/>
		36.0 1. Yes
		47.6 5. No
		0.1 9. N.A., D.K.
		<u>16.3</u> 0. Inap., family does not have a car
		100.0
164 (1964)	381 (3881)	B14. What kinds of things have you done on your car(s) in 1970? <hr/>
		1.0 1. <u>Complex repairs</u> that take a skilled mechanic: Rebuild engine, rebuild transmission.
		6.6 2. <u>Much skill required:</u> Ball joints, bearings, new clutch, install factory rebuilt engine, king pins, motor work, overhaul engine, rebuild the body, rings, transmission work, valves. "I do just about anything that needs doing."
		9.9 3. <u>A fair amount of skill required:</u> New brakes, brakes, N.A. what, brake linings, <u>rebuild</u> carburetor, springs, exhaust system, radiator, starter, wheel bearings, wiring, universal joint.
		15.2 4. <u>Some skill required:</u> Adjust brakes, adjust carburetor, carburetor, N.A. what, condenser, fuel pump, plugs, points, shocks, tune-ups, voltage regulator, ignition system.
		3.0 5. <u>Little or no skill required:</u> (Mostly maintenance) Car wash if saves money, greasing, new lights, oil change, tire switching, touch-up painting, add transmission fluid, other minor repairs.
		0.3 9. N.A., D.K.
		<u>64.0</u> 0. Inap., family does not own a car or did no
		100.0 repairs

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
165 (1965)	382 (3882)	This variable is zero in all cases.
166 (1966)	383 (3883)	C1. <u>How many rooms do you have here for your family (not counting bathrooms)?</u> 0.1 0. None, shares room 1.9 1. 1 room 4.1 2. 2 rooms 9.3 3. 3 rooms 18.6 4. 4 rooms 24.9 5. 5 rooms 19.8 6. 6 rooms 10.6 7. 7 rooms 9.6 8. 8 rooms or more <u>1.3</u> 9. N.A., D.K. 100.2
167 (1967)	384 (3884)	C2. <u>Do you own this (home/apartment), pay rent, or what?</u> 61.1 1. Owns or is buying house or trailer (fully or jointly) 34.1 5. Pays rent 4.1 8. Neither owns nor rents 99.9
168 (1968)	385 (3985)	C5. <u>Do you have a mortgage on this property?</u> 36.5 1. Yes 24.5 5. No 0.0 9. N.A., D.K. <u>39.0</u> 0. Inap., does not own home 100.0
169 (1969)	386 (3886)	C6a. <u>Do your payments include property taxes?</u> 21.2 1. Yes 15.2 5. No 0.1 9. N.A., D.K. <u>63.5</u> 0. Inap., does not own home 100.0

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
170 (1970)	387 (3887)	<p><u>C6b. Do your payments include insurance premiums?</u></p> <p>18.3 1. Yes</p> <p>18.1 5. No</p> <p>0.1 9. N.A., D.K.</p> <p><u>63.5</u> 0. Inap., does not own home</p> <p>100.0</p>
171 (1971)	388 (3888)	<p><u>C9. Do you also have a second mortgage? (2 or more)</u></p> <p>1.8 1. Yes</p> <p>34.2 5. No</p> <p>0.5 9. N.A., D.K.</p> <p><u>63.5</u> 0. Inap., no mortgage; does not own home</p> <p>100.0</p>
172 (1972)	389 (3889)	<p><u>C13. How is that? (Neither owns nor rents)</u></p> <p>0.1 1. Servant; housekeeper</p> <p>0.6 2. Farm laborer; ranch laborer</p> <p>0.9 3. Other persons for whom housing is part of compensation (janitors, gardeners, nurses, tutors, etc.)</p> <p>2.7 4. Persons for whom housing is a gift: paid by someone outside of <u>FU</u>, owned by relatives, pay no rent or only pay taxes</p> <p>0.0 5. Sold own home, but still living there</p> <p>0.1 6. Living in house which will inherit; estate in process</p> <p>0.1 7. Living in temporary quarters (garage, shed, etc.) while home is under construction or until new apartment is found.</p> <p>0.2 8. Other</p> <p>0.0 9. N.A., D.K.</p> <p><u>95.3</u> 0. Inap., owns or rents</p> <p>100.0</p>
173 (1973)	390 (3890)	<p><u>C18. Did you have any work done on the (house/ apartment) during the last year, or do any work on it yourselves?</u></p> <p>47.2 1. Yes</p> <p>52.6 5. No</p> <p><u>0.3</u> 9. N.A., D.K.</p> <p>100.1</p>

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
174 (1974)	391 (3891)	<p><u>C19. What was done?</u></p> <p>4.9 1. <u>Very extensive and complex additions or repairs:</u> Build a house; add a bathroom; build addition to house; completely rewire house; rebuild house foundations; new furnace or heating system; install plumbing.</p> <p>7.4 2. <u>Less extensive and complex:</u> Build recreation room in basement; finish off the attic; remove or add walls, whole new roof; build a porch; build a garage or carport; build a shed; put on siding.</p> <p>20.3 3. <u>Less extensive additions and repairs which still require skill:</u> Exterior painting; black-top driveway; cement finishing; build patio; plastering; landscaping; build cabinets*, interior panelling; roof repairs; eaves troughs; fix up room; reupholster furniture', floor or ceiling tile.</p> <p>5.9 4. <u>Relatively simple additions and repairs:</u> Carpeting, linoleum; new faucets; heater repair; light fixtures; build window screens; glaze windows; papering, re-decorating, exterior decorating; picket fence; window boxes; new storm doors, repair or install water pump.</p> <p>8.4 5. <u>Simple additions and repairs:</u> Interior painting; faucet washers; fix hinges; put up curtain rods.</p> <p>0.1 9. N.A., D.K.</p> <p><u>52.9</u> 0. Inap., no repairs 99.9</p>
175 (1975)	392 (3892)	<p><u>C20. Did you (or your family) do any of it?</u></p> <p>35.0 1. Yes</p> <p>12.2 5. No</p> <p>0.0 9. N.A., D.K.</p> <p><u>52.8</u> 0. Inap., no repair work done 100.0</p>

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
176 (1976)	393 (3893)	<u>C21. What did you do?</u>
		2.3 1. <u>Very extensive and complex additions or repairs:</u> Build a house; add a bathroom; build addition to house; completely rewire house; rebuild house foundations; new furnace or heating system; install plumbing.
		4.3 2. <u>Less extensive and complex:</u> Build recreation room in basement; finish off the attic; remove or add walls, whole new roof; build a porch; build a garage or carport; build a shed; put on siding.
		14.7 3. <u>Less extensive additions and repairs which still require skill:</u> Exterior painting; black-top driveway; cement finishing; build patio; plastering; landscaping; build cabinets; interior panelling; roof repairs; eaves troughs; fix up room; reupholster furniture; floor or ceiling tile.
		4.8 4. <u>Relatively simple additions and repairs:</u> Carpeting, linoleum; new faucets, heater repair; light fixtures; build window screens; glaze windows; papering, redecorating; exterior decorating; picket fence; window boxes; new storm doors; repair or install water pump.
		8.5 5. <u>Simple additions and repairs:</u> Interior painting; faucet washers; fix hinges; put up curtain rods.
		0.3 9. N.A., D.K.
<u>65.0</u> 99.9		0. Inap., no repair work done by family

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
177 (1977)	394 (3894)	C23. About how many people in this neighborhood do you know by name? <hr/>
		3.4 0. None
		2.1 1. One
		4.1 2. Two
		4.1 3. Three, only a few <u>people</u> ; "only a few," N.A. whether people or families
		4.0 4. Four
		3.9 5. Five
		11.8 6. Six-nine; a little less than half; more than half of them; only a few <u>families</u>
		20.9 7. Ten-nineteen; most of them; just about everyone
		45.0 8. Twenty or more; everyone
		<u>0.6</u> 9. N.A., D.K.
		99.9
178 (1978)	395 (3895)	C24. Do you (FAMILY) have any relatives who live within walking distance of here? <hr/>
		42.5 1. Yes
		56.9 5. No
		<u>0.6</u> 9. N.A., D.K.
		100.0
179 (1979)	396 (3896)	C25. Have you (HEAD) moved since the spring of 1970? <hr/>
		23.7 1. Yes
		76.3 5. No
		<u>0.0</u> 9. N.A., D.K.
		100.0

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
180 (1980)	397 (3897)	<p><u>C26. Why did you move?</u></p> <p>5.5 1. <u>Purposive productive reasons:</u> to take another job; to get nearer work.</p> <p>11.8 2. <u>Purposive consumptive reasons:</u> more or less space; less rent; better neighborhood; want to own a home; better house; get married;</p> <p>2.7 3. <u>Response to outside events (involuntary reasons):</u> DU coming down; being evicted; armed services, etc.</p> <p>2.9 4. <u>Ambiguous or mixed reasons:</u> to save money; all my old neighbors moved away.</p> <p>0.8 9. N.A., D.K.</p> <p><u>76.3</u> 0. Inap., did not move 100.0</p>
181 (1981)	398 (3898)	<p><u>C27. Do you think you might move in the next couple of years?</u></p> <hr/> <p>35.5 1. Yes</p> <p>63.0 5. No</p> <p>1.4 8. D.K.</p> <p><u>0.1</u> 9. N.A. 100.0</p>
182 (1982)	399 (3899)	<p><u>C28. Why might you move?</u></p> <p>7.3 1. <u>Purposive productive reasons:</u> to take another job; to get nearer work.</p> <p>20.8 2. <u>Purposive consumptive reasons:</u> more or less space; less rent; better neighborhood; want to own a home; better house; get married.</p> <p>3.1 3. <u>Response to outside events (involuntary reasons):</u> DU coming down; being evicted; armed services, etc.</p> <p>4.1 4. <u>Ambiguous or mixed reasons:</u> to save money; all my old neighbors moved away.</p> <p>0.3 9. N.A., D.K.</p> <p><u>64.5</u> 0. Inap., did not move 100.1</p>

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
183 (1983)	400 (3900)	D1. Now we would like to know about your (HEAD'S) present job - are you (HEAD) working now, looking for work, retired, a housewife, or what?
		<hr/> 73.8 1. Working now, or only temporarily laid off 2.4 2. Looking for work, unemployed 14.5 3. Retired, permanently disabled 7.1 4. Housewife 2.2 5. Student <u>0.0</u> 6. Other 100.0
184 (1984)	401 (3901)	<u>D2. What is your main occupation?</u> 11.5 1. Professional, technical and kindred workers 7.9 2. Managers, officials and proprietors 4.2 3. Self-employed businessmen 11.4 4. Clerical and sales workers 13.8 5. Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers 11.9 6. Operatives and kindred workers 8.8 7. Laborers and service workers, farm laborers 2.2 8. Farmers and farm managers 2.2 9. Miscellaneous (armed services, protective workers, unemployed last year but looking for work; N.A.) <u>26.2</u> 0. Inap., not in labor force at all in 1970, retired (includes students and housewives who did no work last year and are working); permanently disabled or not in labor force and did no work last year 100.1
185 (1985)	402-403 (3902-3903)	<u>D3a. What kind of business is that in?</u> <u>Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing</u> 3.3 11 <u>Mining and Extraction</u> 0.6 21

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
185 (continued)	402-403	<u>D3a. What kind of business is that in?</u> (Code continued)
		<u>Manufacturing Durables</u>
		2.4 30 metal industries
		3.5 31 machinery, including electrical
		3.7 32 motor vehicles and other transportation equipment
		2.8 33 other durables
		0.3 34 durables, N.A. what
		<u>Manufacturing Nondurables</u>
		1.6 40 food and kindred products
		0.1 41 tobacco manufacturing
		1.4 42 textile mill products, apparel and other fabricated textile products, shoes
		0.4 43 paper and allied products
		1.6 44 chemical and allied products, petroleum and coal products, rubber and miscellaneous plastic products
		0.2 45 other nondurables
		0.0 46 nondurables, N.A. what
		0.5 49 manufacturing, N.A. whether durable or nondurable
		<u>Construction</u>
		6.7 51
		<u>Transportation</u>
		3.3 55
		<u>Communication</u>
		1.1 56
		<u>Other Public Utilities</u>
		1.5 57
		<u>Retail Trade</u>
		8.7 61

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
185 (continued)	402-403	<u>D3a. What kind of business is that in?</u> (Code continued)
		<u>Wholesale Trade</u>
		2.3 62
		<u>Trade, N.A. whether wholesale or retail</u>
		0.7 69
		<u>Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate</u>
		3.2 71
		<u>Repair Service</u>
		1.5 81
		<u>Business Services</u>
		1.5 82
		<u>Personal Services</u>
		2.2 83
		<u>Amusement, Recreation and Related Services</u>
		0.5 84
		<u>Printing, Publishing and Allied Services</u>
		1.1 85
		<u>Medical and Dental and Health Services, whether public or private</u>
		3.3 86
		<u>Educational Services, whether public or private</u>
		5.4 87
		<u>Professional and Related Services other than medical or educational</u>
		2.3 88
		<u>Armed Services</u>
		1.7 91

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
185 (continued)	402-403	<u>D3a. What kind of business is that in?</u> (Code continued) <u>Government</u> , other than medical or educational services; N.A. whether other 3.6 92 0.6 99 N.A., D.K. <u>26.2</u> 00 Inap. 99.8
186 (1986)	404 (3904)	<u>D4. Do you work for someone else, yourself or what?</u> 63.1 1. Someone else 2.6 2. Both someone and self 8.0 3. Self only 0.1 9. N.A., D.K. <u>26.2</u> 0. Inap., unemployed, retired, housewife, 100.0 student
187 (1987)	405 (3904)	<u>D5. How long have you had this job?</u> 13.9 1. Less than 1 year 5.8 2. 1 year, but fewer than 19 months 13.1 3. 2-3 years or 19-42 months 17.5 4. 4-9 years 13.2 5. 10-19 years 9.9 6. 20 years or more 0.4 9. N.A., D.K. <u>26.2</u> 0. Inap., unemployed, retired, housewife, 100.0 student

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
188 (1988)	406 (3906)	D6. What happened to the job you had before - did the company fold, were you laid off, or what? <hr/>
		1.2 1. Company folded, changed hands, moved out of town; employer died, went out of business.
		0.1 2. Strike; lockout
		2.5 3. Laid off; fired
		6.5 4. Quit; resigned;. retired; pregnant; needed more money; just wanted a change in jobs; has taken a second job; promotion
		1.2 5. First full time or permanent job I ever had, wasn't working before this
		0.1 6. Was self-employed
		1.0 7. Other - including drafted into service (or any mention of service)
		0.5 8. Job was completed; seasonal work
		0.6 9. N.A., D.K.
		<u>86.4</u> 0. Inap., unemployed, retired, housewife or
		100.1 student, has had job for one year or more
189 (1989)	407 (3907)	D7. Does your present job pay more than the one you had before? <hr/>
		6.9 1. Yes
		5.6 5. No, less; about the same
		0.5 9. N.A., D.K.
		<u>87.0</u> 0. Inap., first job; been on job more than
		100.0 one year; unemployed, retired, housewife, student
190 (1990)	408 (3908)	D8. On the whole, would you say your present job is better or worse than the one you had before? <hr/>
		9.4 1. Better
		1.5 3. Same; pro-con
		1.7 5. Worse
		0.4 9. N.A., D.K.
		<u>87.0</u> 0. Inap., first job; been on job more than
		100.0 one year; unemployed, retired, housewife, student

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
191 (1991)	409 (3909)	<p><u>D9. Why is that?</u></p> <p>3.9 1. Better/worse pay 1.2 2. More/less steady work, more/less work hours 0.8 3. Better/worse opportunity for advancement; any mention of training program 0.3 4. Better/worse pension or social security program; any mention of "fringe benefits," vacations 1.3 5. More/less closely related to my field, area, skill; the type of thing that I like to do 2.0 6. More/less pleasant working conditions; better/worse work hours 0.2 7. Better/worse than armed services (or any mention thereof) 1.2 8. Other 0.5 9. N.A., D.K. <u>88.6</u> 0. Inap., unemployed; retired, housewife, 100.0 student; first job, been on job more than one year, present job is same as previous job</p>
192 (1992)	410 (3910)	<p><u>D10. Did you take any vacation during 1970?</u></p> <p>53.2 1. Yes 20.5 5. No 0.1 9. N.A., D.K. <u>26.2</u> 0. Inap., unemployed; retired, housewife, 100.0 student</p>
193 (1993)	411-412 (3911-3912)	<p><u>D11. How much vacation did you take?</u></p> <p>01. One day through one week 03. Three weeks . . 99. N.A., D.K. 00. None, inap., unemployed; retired, housewife, student</p>

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
194 (1994)	413 (3913)	D12. Did you miss any work in 1970 because you were sick, or because someone else in the family was sick? <hr/>
		32.0 1. Yes
		41.7 5. No
		0.1 9. N.A., D.K.
		<u>26.2</u> 0. Inap., unemployed; retired, housewife, 100.0 student
195 (1995)	414-415 (3914-3915)	D13. <u>How much work did you miss?</u>
		01. One day through one week
		.
		03. Three weeks
		.
		.
		99. N.A., D.K.
		00. None, inap., unemployed, retired, housewife, student
196 (1996)	416 (3916)	D14. Did you miss any work in 1970 because you were unemployed or on strike? <hr/>
		12.8 1. Yes
		60.8 5. No
		0.2 9. N.A., D.K.
		<u>26.2</u> 0. Inap., retired, housewife or student 100.0
197 (1997)	417-418 (3917-3918)	D15. <u>How much work did you miss?</u>
		01. One day through one week
		03. Three weeks
		.
		99. N.A., D.K.
		00. None, inap., unemployed; retired, housewife, student

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
198 (1998)	419-420 (3919-3920)	D16. Then, how many weeks did you actually work <u>on your main job in 1970?</u> 01. One day through one week 03. Three weeks . . 99. N.A., D.K. 00. None, inap., unemployed; retired, housewife, student
199 (1999)	421-422 (3921-3922)	D17. And, on the average, how many <u>hours a week</u> <u>did you work on your main job last year?</u> 01. One hour . . 98. 98 hours or more 99. N.A., D.K. 00. None, inap., unemployed; retired, housewife, student
200 (2000)	423 (3923)	D20. If you were to work more hours than usual during some week, would you get paid for <u>those extra hours of work?</u> 40.1 1. Yes 32.8 5. No 0.8 9. N.A., D.K. <u>26.2</u> 0. Inap., unemployed, retired, housewife, 99.9 student

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
201 (2001)	424-426 (3924-3926)	D21. <u>What would be your hourly rate for that overtime?</u> 095. \$.95 per hour . . 998. \$9.98 per hour or more 999. N.A., D.K.; R does not give hourly wage 000. Inap., would not get paid; unemployed, retired, housewife, student
202 (2002)	427 (3927)	D22. <u>Do you have an hourly wage rate for your regular work?</u> 2.9 1. Yes 29.4 5. No 0.5 9. N.A., D.K. <u>67.2</u> 0. Inap., "YES" to D20; unemployed, <u>100.0</u> retired, housewife, student
203 (2003)	428-430 (3928-3930)	D23. <u>What is your hourly wage rate for your regular work time?</u> 095. \$.95 per hour . . 998. \$9.98 per hour or more 999. N.A., D.K.; R does not give hourly wage 000. Inap., does not have hourly wage; unemployed, retired, housewife, student
204 (2004)	431 (3931)	D24. <u>Did you have any extra jobs or other ways of making money in addition to your main job in 1970?</u> 16.4 1. Yes 57.3 5. No 0.1 9. N.A., D.K. <u>26.2</u> 0. Inap., unemployed; retired, housewife, <u>100.0</u> student

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
205 (2005)	432 (3932)	<u>D25. What did you do?</u> 2.6 1. Professional and technical workers 0.8 2. Managers and officials 1.1 3. Self-employed businessmen 1.9 4. Clerical and sales workers 2.8 5. Craftsmen and foremen 1.7 6. Operatives 3.0 7. Unskilled laborers and service workers 1.3 8. Farmers and farm managers 1.4 9. Miscellaneous; N.A., D.K. <u>83.6</u> 0. Inap., "NO" to D24, unemployed, retired, 100.2 housewife, student
206 (2006)	433 (3933)	<u>D24, D26. Anything else?</u> 12.5 1. One extra job (Yes to D24, no other mention in D26) 2.4 2. Two extra jobs 0.4 3. Three extra jobs 0.0 4. Four extra jobs 0.1 5. Five extra jobs 0.4 9. N.A., D.K. <u>84.1</u> 0. Inap., no extra jobs; unemployed, retired, 99.9 housewife, student
207 (2007)	434-436 (3934-3936)	<u>D27. About how much did you make per hour at this?</u> 095. \$.95 per hour . . . 998. \$9.98 per hour or more 999. N.A., D.K.; R does not give hourly wage 000. Inap., "NO" to D24; unemployed, retired, housewife, student

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
208 (2008)	437-438 (3937-3938)	<p>D28. <u>And how many weeks did you work on this extra job in 1970?</u></p> <p>01. One day through one week</p> <p>03. Three weeks</p> <p>.</p> <p>.</p> <p>99. N.A., D.K.</p> <p>00. None, inap.; unemployed, retired, housewife, student, second job</p>
209 (2009)	439-440 (3939-3940)	<p>D29. <u>On the average, how many hours a week did you work on your extra job(s)?</u></p> <p>01. One hour</p> <p>.</p> <p>.</p> <p>98. 98 hours or more</p> <p>99. N.A., D.K.</p> <p>00. None, inap.; unemployed, retired, housewife, student, no extra jobs</p>
210 (2010)	441 (3941)	<p>D30. <u>Was there more work available on (your job) (any of your jobs) so that you could have worked more if you had wanted to?</u></p> <p>28.8 1. Yes</p> <p>44.3 5. No or don't know</p> <p>0.7 9. N.A., D.K.</p> <p><u>26.2</u> 0. Inap., unemployed, retired, housewife, student</p> <p>100.0</p>
211 (2011)	442 (3942)	<p>D31. <u>Would you have liked to work more if you could have found more work?</u></p> <p>15.9 1. Yes</p> <p>27.8 5. No</p> <p>1.2 9. N.A., D.K.</p> <p><u>55.1</u> 0. Inap., more work available, unemployed, retired, housewife, student</p> <p>100.0</p>

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
212 (2012)	443 (3943)	D32. Could you have worked less if you had wanted to? <hr/>
		27.7 1. Yes
		28.7 5. No
		1.4 9. N.A., D.K.
		<u>42.2</u> 0. Inap., would have liked more work,
		100.0 unemployed, retired, housewife, student
213 (2013)	444 (3944)	D33. Would you have preferred to work less even if you had earned less money? <hr/>
		4.2 1. Yes
		24.1 5. No
		1.7 9. N.A., D.K.
		<u>70.0</u> 0. Inap., could have worked less; "YES" to
		100.0 D32; unemployed, housewife, student
214 (2014)	445-446 (3945-3946)	D35. About how many miles is it to where you work? (one way) <hr/>
		01. One mile or less
		.
		.
		98. 98 miles or more
		99. N.A., D.K.
		00. Inap., "NONE" to D34; doesn't travel to work; unemployed, retired, housewife, student
215 (2015)	447 (3947)	D36. Do you use public transportation to get to work, have a car pool, drive by yourself, walk, or what? <hr/>
		4.5 1. Public transportation
		3.1 2. Car pool
		54.6 3. Drives (by self or with member of FU)
		3.5 4. Walk
		2.5 7. Other
		0.5 9. N.A., D.K.
		<u>31.1</u> 0. Inap., doesn't travel to work; unemployed,
		99.8 retired, housewife, student

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
216 (2016)	448 (3948)	<p>D42. <u>Are there times when you are late getting to work?</u></p> <p>17.5 1. Yes</p> <p>55.2 5. No</p> <p>0.6 9. N.A., D.K.</p> <p><u>26.7</u> 0. Inap., retired, housewife, student; 100.0 self-employed; unemployed</p>
217 (2017)	449 (3949)	<p>D43. <u>About how often does that happen?</u></p> <p>4.9 1. Frequently; once a week or more often</p> <p>4.4 2. Fairly often; 1-3 times a month</p> <p>2.4 3. Once in a while; a few times a year; not very often; seldom</p> <p>4.4 4. Rarely; 1-3 times a year; very seldom</p> <p>1.3 9. N.A., D.K.</p> <p><u>82.6</u> 0. Inap., never late getting to work; retired, 100.0 housewife, student; unemployed</p>
218 (2018)	450 (3950)	<p>D44. <u>Are there times when you don't go to work at all, even though you are not sick?</u></p> <p>8.3 1. Yes</p> <p>65.0 5. No</p> <p>0.5 9. N.A., D.K.</p> <p><u>26.2</u> 0. Inap., retired, housewife, student; 100.0 unemployed</p>

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
219 (2019)	451 (3951)	<p><u>D45. How often does that happen?</u></p> <p>0.4 1. Frequently; once a week or more often</p> <p>1.5 2. Fairly often; 1-3 times a month</p> <p>2.3 3. Once in a while; a few times a year; not very often; seldom</p> <p>3.2 4. Rarely; 1-3 times a year; very seldom</p> <p>0.9 9. N.A., D.K.</p> <p><u>91.7</u> 0. Inap., never stays home from work; retired, 100.0 housewife, student; unemployed</p>
220 (2020)	452 (3952)	<p><u>D46. Have you been thinking about getting a new job, or will you keep the job you have now?</u></p> <p>10.3 1. Thinking about getting a new job</p> <p>63.1 5. Keep job now have</p> <p>0.3 9. N.A., D.K.</p> <p><u>26.2</u> 0. Inap., unemployed; retired, housewife, 99.9 student</p>
221 (2021)	453 (3953)	<p><u>D47. What kind of job do you have in mind?</u></p> <p>6.8 1. Mentions some <u>explicit</u> job or type of work, e.g., machinist, computer programmer, secretarial work, management position.</p> <p>0.4 2. <u>Self-employment</u> with mention of <u>explicit</u> type of work, or field or area</p> <p>1.4 3. Mentions <u>broad type</u> of work, e.g., hospital work, job at the factory or school.</p> <p>0.1 4. Self-employment with no mention of any explicit type of work.</p> <p>0.9 5. Does not mention any broad or explicit kind of work; mentions only company name(s)</p> <p>0.8 9. N.A., D.K.</p> <p><u>89.7</u> 0. Inap., keep job now have; unemployed, 100.1 retired, housewife, student</p>

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
222 (2022)	454-456 (3954-3956)	<u>D48. How much might you earn?</u> 095. \$.95 per hour . . . 998. \$9.98 per hour or more 999. N.A., D.K. 000 1 Inap., unemployed, retired, housewife, student; keep job now have
223 (2023)	457 (3957)	<u>D49. Would you have to get additional training to qualify?</u> 1.4 1. Yes, and mentions the explicit training needed; or that he is getting trained (R is quite aware of what is involved in getting the new job) 1.5 2. Yes, but does not mention what 0.6 3. Might, may be helpful (R is a little vague about the whole thing) 6.3 5. No 0.4 8. D.K. 0.2 9. N.A. <u>89.7</u> 0. Inap., keep job now have; unemployed, 100.1 retired, housewife, student
224 (2024)	458 (3958)	<u>D50. Have you been doing anything in particular about it?</u> 5.7 1. Yes 4.5 5. No 0.1 9. N.A., D.K. <u>89.7</u> 0. Inap., keep job now have; unemployed, 100.0 retired, housewife, student

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
225 (2025)	459 (3959)	<p><u>D51. What have you done?</u></p> <p>2.1 1. Mentions going to school, training for a position, studying for exam. (Definite overt action toward a specific job type.)</p> <p>2.6 2. Mentions looking for job; going to employment office; going to union officer; made applications. (Specific action, but the job type isn't so well-thought-out as in Code 1.)</p> <p>0.9 3. Vague responses; have a few feelers out; been looking into it. (Not very actively looking for a job.)</p> <p>0.1 9. N.A., D.K.</p> <p><u>94.3</u> 0. Inap., haven't done anything in particular; 100.0 keep job now have; unemployed; retired, housewife, student</p>
226 (2026)	460 (3960)	<p><u>D52. Would you be willing to move to another community if you could earn more money there?</u></p> <hr/> <p>33.0 1. Yes, maybe, or depends</p> <p>40.2 5. No</p> <p>0.7 9. N.A., D.K.</p> <p><u>26.2</u> 0. Inap., retired, housewife, student; 100.1 unemployed</p>
227 (2027)	461-463 (3961-3963)	<p><u>D53. How much would a job have to pay for you to be willing to move?</u></p> <hr/> <p>095. \$.95 per hour</p> <p>.</p> <p>.</p> <p>998. \$9.98 per hour or more</p> <p>999. N.A., D.K.</p> <p>000. Inap., would not be willing to move; unemployed; retired; housewife; student</p>

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
228 (2028)	464 (3964)	<p><u>D54. Why is that?</u></p> <p>4.0 1. <u>Age and health.</u> Too old to move; near retirement, health, disability.</p> <p>7.1 2. <u>Financial, potentially financial.</u> My business is here, things are good here, situation too good here, make enough money here; job benefits good; too expensive to move; other references to non-job related expenses.</p> <p>2.2 3. <u>Home ownership.</u> Own/buying my home; cannot sell my home.</p> <p>23.5 4. <u>Family, location ties.</u> Like my job; satisfied; like it here; don't want to leave location/family/friends/neighbors, etc.; established here; have roots here; been here too long; born and raised here.</p> <p>0.7 5. <u>Don't like to move.</u> Tired of moving; just moved; not going to move.</p> <p>1.4 7. Other</p> <p>1.3 9. N.A., D.K.</p> <p><u>59.8</u> 0. Inap., would move; retired, housewife, 100.0 . student; unemployed</p>
229 (2029)	465 (3965)	<p><u>D55. Tell me about your main job - how much choice do you have about the way you do the work?</u></p> <hr/> <p>41.5 1. Have a lot of choice; 80-100% of the choice, they leave it up to me, "all within the rules."</p> <p>14.2 2. Have some choice; 60-79% of the choice, pretty much my own way.</p> <p>2.0 3. Pro-con; not the type of choices I want; 40-59% of the choice; about half.</p> <p>4.5 4. Have little choice; 20-39% of the choice.</p> <p>9.3 5. Have no choice; 0-19% of the choice; only one way to do it.</p> <p>2.2 9. N.A., D.K.</p> <p><u>26.2</u> 0. Inap., retired, housewife, student; 99.9 unemployed.</p>

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
230 (2030)	466 (3966)	D56. Would you like more of a chance to make decisions on your job, or do you like it the way it is, or what? <hr/>
		11.4 1. More chance to make decisions
		0.1 3. Pro-con
		60.7 5. Like it the way it is
		1.6 9. N.A., D.K.
		<u>26.3</u> 0. Inap., retired, housewife, student;
		100.1 unemployed
231 (2031)	467 (3967)	<u>E1. What kind of job are you looking for?</u>
		0.3 1. Professional and technical workers
		0.1 2. Managers and officials
		0.0 3. Self-employed businessmen
		0.3 4. Clerical and sales workers
		0.5 5. Craftsmen and foremen
		0.4 6. Operatives
		0.5 7. Unskilled laborers and service workers
		0.0 8. Farmers and farm managers; ranchers
		0.3 9. Miscellaneous; N.A., D.K.
		<u>97.6</u> 0. Inap., not in labor force; employed,
		100.0 retired, housewife, student
232 (2032)	468-470 (3968-3970)	<u>E2. How much might you earn?</u>
		095. \$.95 per hour
		998. \$9.98 per hour or more
		999. N.A., D.K.
		000. Inap., employed, retired, housewife, student

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
233 (2033)	471 (3971)	<p><u>E3. Will you have to get any training to qualify?</u></p> <p>0.1 1. Yes, and mentions the explicit training needed; or that he is getting trained (R is quite aware of what is involved in getting the new job)</p> <p>0.2 2. Yes, but does not mention what</p> <p>0.1 3. Might, may be helpful (R is a little vague about the whole thing)</p> <p>1.9 5. No</p> <p>0.1 8. D.K.</p> <p>0.0 9. N.A.</p> <p><u>97.6</u> 0. Inap., employed, retired, housewife, 100.0 student</p>
234 (2034)	472 (3972)	<p><u>E4. What have you been doing to find a job?</u></p> <p>0.1 1. Mentions going to school, training for a position, studying for an exam. (Definite overt action toward a specific job type.)</p> <p>1.9 2. Mentions looking for a job, going to employment office, going to union officer, made applications. (Specific action, but the job type isn't so well-thought-out as in Code 1.)</p> <p>0.2 3. Vague response, have a few feelers out, been looking into it. (Not very actively looking for a job.)</p> <p>0.2 5. Nothing</p> <p>0.0 9. N.A., D.K.</p> <p><u>97.6</u> 0. Inap., employed, retired, housewife, student 100.0</p>

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
235 (2035)	473 (3973)	<p>E5. <u>How many places have you been to in the last few weeks to find out about a job?</u></p> <p>0.3 1. One 0.2 2. Two 0.3 3. Three 0.1 4. Four 0.8 5. Five or more places 0.1 9. N.A., D.K. <u>98.2</u> 0. Inap., none, employed, retired, housewife, 100.0 student</p>
236 (2036)	474 (3974)	<p>E6. <u>What sort of work did you do on your last job?</u></p> <p>0.2 1. Professional and technical workers 0.1 2. Managers and officials 0.0 3. Self-employed businessmen 0.4 4. Clerical and sales workers 0.5 5. Craftsmen and foremen 0.6 6. Operatives 0.5 7. Unskilled laborers and service workers 0.0 8. Farmers and farm managers, ranchers 0.1 9. Miscellaneous; N.A., D.K. <u>97.6</u> 0. Inap., not in labor force; employed, 100.0 retired, housewife, student</p>
237 (2037)	475-476 (3975-3976)	<p><u>E6a. What kind of business was that in?</u></p> <p><u>Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing</u></p> <p>0.0 11</p> <p><u>Mining and Extraction</u></p> <p>0.0 21</p>

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
237 (continued)	475-476	<u>E6a. What kind of business was that in?</u> (Code continued)
		<u>Manufacturing Durables</u>
		0.1 30 metal industries
		0.1 31 machinery, including electrical
		0.3 32 motor vehicles and other transportation equipment
		0.1 33 other durables
		0.0 34 durables, N.A. what
		<u>Manufacturing Nondurables</u>
		0.1 40 food and kindred products
		0.0 41 tobacco manufacturing
		0.1 42 textile mill products, apparel and other fabricated textile products, shoes
		0.0 43 paper and allied products
		0.1 44 chemical and allied products, petroleum and coal products, rubber and miscellaneous plastic products
		0.0 45 other nondurables
		0.0 46 nondurables, N.A. what
		0.0 49 manufacturing, N.A. whether durable or nondurable
		<u>Construction</u>
		0.1 51
		<u>Transportation</u>
		0.0 55
		<u>Communication</u>
		0.0 56
		<u>Other Public Utilities</u>
		0.0 57
		<u>Retail Trade</u>
		0.4 61

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
237 (continued)	475-476	<u>E6a. What kind of business was that in?</u> (Code continued)
		<u>Wholesale Trade</u>
0.1		62
		<u>Trade, N.A. whether wholesale or retail</u>
0.1		69
		<u>Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate</u>
0.0		71
		<u>Repair Service</u>
0.0		81
		<u>Business Services</u>
0.1		82
		<u>Personal Services</u>
0.1		83
		<u>Amusement, Recreation and Related Services</u>
0.0		84
		<u>Printing, Publishing and Allied Services</u>
0.0		85
		<u>Medical and Dental and Health Services, whether public or private</u>
0.1		86
		<u>Educational Services, whether public or private</u>
0.1		87
		<u>Professional and Related Services</u> other than medical or educational
0.0		88
		<u>Armed Services</u>
0.1		91

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
237 (continued)	475-476	<u>E6a. What kind of business was that in?</u> (Code continued) <u>Government</u> , other than medical or educational services; N.A. whether other 0.1 92 0.0 99 N.A., D.K. <u>97.6</u> 00 Inap., not in labor force; employed, <u>99.8</u> retired, housewife, student
238 (2038)	477 (3977)	<u>E6b. What happened to that job - did the company fold, were you laid off, or what?</u> 0.2 1. Company folded, changed hands, moved out of town; employer died, went out of business 0.0 2. Strike; lockout 1.1 3. Laid off; fired 0.6 4. Quit; resigned; retired; pregnant; just wanted to change jobs 0.0 5. Wasn't working before this 0.1 6. Was self-employed before 0.2 7. Other - including drafted into service (or any mention of service) 0.2 8. Job was completed; seasonal work 0.0 9. N.A., D.K. <u>97.6</u> 0. Inap., employed, retired, housewife, <u>100.0</u> student

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
239 (2039)	478-479 (3978-3979)	<u>E7. How many weeks did you work in 1970?</u> 01. One week or less 03. Three weeks . 99. N.A., D.K. 00. Inap., none, housewife, student, retired, employed
240 (2040)	480-481 (3980-3981)	<u>E8. About how many hours a week did you work when you worked?</u> 01. One hour . 98. 98 hours or more 99. N.A., D.K. 00. Inap., none; did not work
241 (2041)	482-483 (3982-2983)	<u>E9. How many weeks were you sick in 1970?</u> 01. One week or less . 03. Three weeks . 99. N.A., D.K. 00. Inap., none, employed, retired, house- wife, student
242 (2042)	484-485 (3984-3985)	<u>E10. Then, how many weeks were you unemployed or laid off in 1970?</u> 01. One week or less . 03. Three weeks 99. N.A., D.K. 00. Inap., none, employed, retired, housewife, student

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
243 (2043)	486-487 (3986-3987)	<p>E13. About how many miles was it to where you worked? (One way)</p> <hr/> <p>01. One mile or less</p> <p>.</p> <p>98. 98 or more miles</p> <p>99. N.A., D.K.</p> <p>00. Inap., none; did not work; employed, retired, housewife, student</p>
244 (2044)	488 (3988)	<p>E14. Did you use public transportation to get to work, have a car pool, drive by yourself, walk, or what?</p> <hr/> <p>0.3 1. Public transportation</p> <p>0.1 2. Car pool</p> <p>1.4 3. Drove (by self or with member of FU)</p> <p>0.2 4. Walked</p> <p>0.1 7. Other</p> <p>0.0 9. N.A., D.K.</p> <p><u>97.8</u> 0. Inap., did not travel to work; employed, 99.9 retired, housewife, student; "NONE" to E12</p>
245 (2045)	489 (3989)	<p>E20. When you were working, were there times when you were late getting to work?</p> <hr/> <p>0.9 1. Yes</p> <p>1.5 5. No</p> <p>0.0 9. N.A., D.K.</p> <p><u>97.6</u> 0. Inap., did not work in 1970, self-employed; 100.0 employed, retired, housewife, student</p>

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
246 (2046)	490 (3990)	<p><u>E21. About how often did that happen?</u></p> <p>0.2 1. Frequently; once a week or more often</p> <p>0.3 2. Fairly often; 1-3 times a month</p> <p>0.1 3. Once in a while; a few times a year; not very often; seldom</p> <p>0.3 4. Rarely; 1-3 times a year; very seldom</p> <p>0.1 9. N.A., D.K.</p> <p><u>99.1</u> 0. Inap., never late to work; unemployed 100.1 and did not work in 1970; retired, housewife, student; employed</p>
247 (2047)	491 (3991)	<p><u>E22. Were there times when you didn't get to work at all, even though you were not sick?</u></p> <p>0.7 1. Yes</p> <p>1.7 5. No</p> <p>0.0 9. N.A., D.K.</p> <p><u>97.6</u> 0. Inap., did not work in 1970; employed, 100.0 retired, housewife, student</p>
248 (2048)	492 (3992)	<p><u>E23. (If "YES") How often did that happen?</u></p> <p>0.1 1. Frequently; once a week or more often</p> <p>0.2 2. Fairly often; 1-3 times a month</p> <p>0.1 3. Once in a while; a few times a year; not very often; seldom</p> <p>0.2 4. Rarely; 1-3 times a year; very seldom</p> <p>0.1 9. N.A., D.K.</p> <p><u>99.3</u> 0. Inap., never stayed home from work; did 100.0 not work; employed, retired, housewife, student</p>

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
249 (2049)	493 (3993)	E24. Are there jobs available around here that just aren't worth taking? <hr/>
		1.2 1. Yes
		0.9 5. No
		0.1 8. D.K.
		0.1 9. N.A.
		<u>97.6</u> 0. Inap., employed, retired, housewife, 99.9 student
250 (2050)	494-496 (3994-3996)	E25. How much do they pay? <hr/>
		095. \$.95 per hour
		.
		998. \$9.98 or more per hour
		999. N.A., D.K.
		000. Inap., aren't any jobs not worth taking; employed; retired, housewife, student
251 (2051)	497 (3997)	E26. Would you be willing to move to another community if you could get a good job there? <hr/>
		1.8 1. yes, maybe, or depends
		0.6 5. No
		0.0 9. N.A., D.K.
		<u>97.6</u> 0. Inap., employed, retired, housewife, 100.0 student

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
252 (2052)	49 8-500 (3998-4000)	E27. How much would a job have to pay for you to be willing to move? <hr/> 095. \$.95 per hour . . . 998. \$9.98 or more per hour 999. N.A., D.K. 000. Inap., would not move; employed, retired, housewife, student
253 (2053)	501 (4001)	<u>E28. Why is that?</u> 0.0 1. <u>Age and health.</u> Too old to move, near retirement, health, disability. 0.1 2. <u>Financial, potentially financial.</u> My business is here, things are good here, situation too good here, make enough money here, job benefits good, too ex- pensive to move, other reference to non-job related expenses. 0.2 3. <u>Home ownership.</u> Own/buying my home, cannot sell my house. 0.2 4. <u>Family, location ties.</u> Like my job, satisfied, like it here, don't want to leave location/friends/neighbors/family, etc., established here, have roots here, been here too long, born and raised here. 0.0 5. <u>Don't like to move.</u> Tired of moving, just moved, not going to move. 0.0 7. Other 0.0 9. N.A., D.K. <u>99.4</u> 0. Inap., would move; employed, retired, <u>99.9</u> housewife, student

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
254 (2054)	502 (4002)	E29. Tell me about your last job - how much choice did you have about the way you did the work? <hr/>
		0.9 1. Had a lot of choice; 80-100% of the choice, they leave it up to me, "all within the rules."
		0.4 2. Have some choice; 60-79% of the choice, pretty much my own way.
		0.1 3. Pro-con; not the type of choices I want; 40-59% of the choice; about half.
		0.2 4. Have little choice; 20-39% of the choice.
		0.7 5. Have no choice; 0-19% of the choice; only one way to do it.
		0.1 9. N.A., D.K.
		<u>97.6</u> 0. Inap., never worked; employed, retired, 100.0 housewife, student
255 (2055)	503 (4003)	E30. Would you like more of a chance to make decisions on your job, or do you like it the way it is, or what? <hr/>
		0.9 1. More chance to make decisions
		0.1 3. Pro-con, don't care - tired of job, other
		1.3 5. Liked it the way it was
		0.1 9. N.A., D.K.
		<u>97.6</u> 0. Inap., never worked; employed, retired, 100.0 housewife, student

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
256 (2056)	504 (4004)	<p>F1. During the last year (1970), did you (HEAD) do any work for money?</p> <hr/> <p>8.2 1. Yes</p> <p>15.5 5. No</p> <p>0.0 9. N.A., D.K.</p> <p><u>76.3</u> 0. Inap., employed, unemployed</p> <p>100.0</p>
257 (2057)	505 (4005)	<p><u>F2. Are you thinking about going to work?</u></p> <p>1.0 1. Yes</p> <p>14.4 5. No</p> <p>0.1 9. N.A., D.K.</p> <p><u>84.5</u> 0. Inap., did work in 1970; employed, looking for work</p> <p>100.0</p>
258 (2058)	506 (4006)	<p><u>F3. What kind of work did you do when you worked? (What was your occupation?)</u></p> <p>1.0 1. Professional and technical workers</p> <p>0.3 2. Managers and officials</p> <p>0.2 3. Self-employed businessmen</p> <p>0.9 4. Clerical and sales workers</p> <p>1.0 5. Craftsmen and foremen</p> <p>0.9 6. Operatives</p> <p>3.1 7. Unskilled laborers and service workers</p> <p>0.5 8. Farmers and managers ranchers</p> <p>0.3 9. Miscellaneous; N.A., D.K.</p> <p><u>91.9</u> 0. Inap., not in labor force; employed, unemployed</p> <p>100.1</p>
259 (2059)	507-508 (4007-4008)	<p><u>F3a. What kind of business was that in?</u></p> <p><u>Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing</u></p> <p>0.9 11</p> <p><u>Mining and Extraction</u></p> <p>0.1 21</p>

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
259 (continued)	507-508	<u>F3a. What kind of business was that in?</u> (Code continued)
		<u>Wholesale Trade</u>
0.1	62	
		<u>Trade, N.A. whether wholesale or retail</u>
0.1	69	
		<u>Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate</u>
0.1	71	
		<u>Repair Service</u>
0.1	81	
		<u>Business Services</u>
0.2	82	
		<u>Personal Services</u>
1.5	83	
		<u>Amusement, Recreation and Related Services</u>
0.1	84	
		<u>Printing, Publishing and Allied Services</u>
0.0	85	
		<u>Medical and Dental and Health Services, whether public or private</u>
0.4	86	
		<u>Educational Services, whether public or private</u>
0.7	87	
		<u>Professional and Related Services other than medical or educational</u>
0.5	88	
		<u>Armed Services</u>
0.0	91	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
259 (continued)	507-508	<u>F3a. What kind of business was that in?</u> (Code continued)
		<u>Manufacturing Durables</u>
		0.1 30 metal industries
		0.0 31 machinery, including electrical
		0.0 32 motor vehicles and other transportation equipment
		0.2 33 other durables
		0.0 34 durables, N.A. what
		<u>Manufacturing Nondurables</u>
		0.1 40 food and kindred products
		0.0 41 tobacco manufacturing
		0.2 42 textile mill products., apparel and other fabricated textile products, shoes
		0.0 43 paper and allied products
		0.0 44 chemical and allied products, petroleum and coal products, rubber and miscellaneous plastic products
		0.0 45 other nondurables
		0.0 46 nondurables, N.A. what
		0.0 49 manufacturing, N.A. whether durable or nondurable
		<u>Construction</u>
		0.8 51
		<u>Transportation</u>
		0.1 55
		<u>Communication</u>
		0.0 56
		<u>Other Public Utilities</u>
		0.1 57
		<u>Retail Trade</u>
		0.9 61

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
259 (continued)	507-508	<u>F3a. What kind of business was that in?</u> (Code continued) <u>Government</u> , other than medical or educational services; N.A. whether other 0.2 92 0.2 99 N.A., D.K. <u>91.9</u> 00 Inap., not in labor force; employed, 99.6 unemployed
260 (2070)	509-510 (4009-4010)	<u>F4. How many weeks did you work last year?</u> 01. One week or less . . 03. Three weeks . . 99. N.A., D.K. 00. Inap., none, not in labor force; employed; unemployed
261 (2061)	511-512 (4011-4012)	<u>F5. About how many hours a week did you work (when you worked)?</u> 01. One hour or less . . 03. Three hours . . 98. 98 hours or more 99. N.A., D.K. 00. Inap., none; not in labor force; employed, unemployed

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
262 (2062)	513 (4013)	<u>F6. Are you thinking of getting a new job in the next year or so?</u> 2.1 1. Yes 5.5 5. No 0.5 9. N.A., D.K. <u>91.9</u> 0. Inap., not in labor force; employed, 100.0 unemployed
263 (2063)	514 (4014)	<u>F7. What kind of job do you have in mind?</u> 2.1 1. Mentions some <u>explicit job</u> or type of work, e.g., machinist, computer programmer, secretarial work, management position 0.1 2. <u>Self-employment</u> with mention of explicit type of work, or field, or area 0.4 3. Mentions <u>broad type</u> of work, e.g., hospital work, job at the factory or school 0.0 4. Self-employment with no mention of any explicit type of work 0.1 5. Does not mention any broad or explicit kind of work, mentions only company name(s) 0.4 9. N.A., D.K. <u>96.9</u> 0. Inap., "NO" to Question F2 or F6; 100.0 employed, unemployed
264 (2064)	515-517 (4015-4017)	<u>F8. How much might you earn?</u> 095. \$.95 per hour . . 998. \$9.98 or more per hour 999. N.A. 000. Inap., has no work in mind; employed, unemployed

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
265 (2065)	518 (4018)	<p><u>F9. Would you have to get additional training to qualify?</u></p> <p>0.7 1. Yes, and mentions the explicit training needed; or that he is getting trained (R is quite aware of what is involved in getting the new job)</p> <p>0.4 2. Yes, but does not mention what</p> <p>0.1 3. Might, may be helpful (R is a little vague about the whole thing)</p> <p>1.7 5. No</p> <p>0.0 8. D.K.</p> <p>0.2 9. N.A.</p> <p><u>96.9</u> 0. Inap., has no work in mind; employed, unemployed</p> <p>100.0</p>
266 (2066)	519 (4019)	<p><u>F10. What have you been doing to find a job?</u></p> <p>0.4 1. Mentions going to school, training for a position, studying for an exam, taking an exam. (Very definite overt action toward a specific job type.)</p> <p>0.7 2. Mentions looking for a job, going to employment office, going to union officer, made applications. (Specific action, but the job type isn't so well-thought-out as in Code 1.)</p> <p>0.1 3. Vague response, have a few feelers out, been looking into it. (Not very actively looking for a job.)</p> <p>1.8 5. Nothing</p> <p>0.1 9. N.A., D.K.</p> <p><u>96.9</u> 0. Inap., no work in mind; employed, unemployed</p> <p>100.0</p>

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
267 (2067)	520 (4020)	<p>F11. <u>How many places have you been to in the last few weeks to find out about a job?</u></p> <p>0.3 1. One 0.1 2. Two 0.0 3. Three 0.0 4. Four 0.2 5. Five or more places</p> <p>0.2 9. N.A., D.K. <u>99.1</u> 0. Inap., none; has no work in mind; employed, 99.9 unemployed</p>
268 (2068)	521 (4021)	<p>F12. <u>Are there jobs around here that just aren't worth taking?</u></p> <p>1.0 1. Yes 1.0 5. No 0.4 8. D.K. 0.6 9. N.A. <u>96.9</u> 0. Inap., has no work in mind; employed, 99.9 unemployed.</p>
269 (2069)	522-524 (4022-4024)	<p>F13. <u>How much do they pay?</u></p> <p>095. \$.95 per hour . 998. \$9.98 or more per hour 999. N.A. 000. Inap., has no work in mind; employed, unemployed.</p>
270 (2070)	525 (4025)	<p>F14, 15. <u>Do you think you might go to work some time in the future?</u></p> <p>0.4 1. Yes; depends 0.4 5. No 0.0 9. N.A., D.K. <u>99.1</u> 0. Inap., Head is not a housewife under 50; 99.9 employed, unemployed; 'YES,' 'NO,' 'D.K.,' or 'N.A.' to F12; 'NO' to F6</p>

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
271 (2071)	526 (4026)	<p><u>F16. What does this depend on?</u></p> <p>0.1 1. <u>Health, disability, sickness, age,</u> "cannot work"</p> <p>0.3 2. <u>Family reasons, marriage, "children,"</u> age of children, too busy (now) at home, depends on amount of work at home, health needs of others in FU, depends on when children can take care of selves, depends on when children in school, etc., baby- sitter problems, husband won't let wife work <u>until children grown/older, in school</u></p> <p>0.0 3. <u>Education, training,</u> when completes education/training, "never worked," has no education/qualifications/training, not bright enough</p> <p>0.0 4. <u>Job-related reasons,</u> if finds a good/well- paying job, if better job available, jobs don't pay enough, no jobs in area, can't get to jobs that are available; e.g., transportation difficulties</p> <p>0.0 5. <u>Need,</u> no need now, if/when need arises, will work</p> <p>0.0 6. <u>Desire,</u> work when I feel like it/want to</p> <p>0.0 7. Other</p> <p>0.0 9. N.A., D.K.</p> <p><u>99.6</u> 0. Inap., not thinking of going to work, 100.0 employed, unemployed</p>
272 (2072)	527 (4027)	<p><u>G1. Are you married, single, widowed, divorced,</u> <u>or separated?</u></p> <p>67.3 1. Married</p> <p>8.4 2. Single</p> <p>12.4 3. Widowed</p> <p>6.0 4. Divorced</p> <p><u>3.9</u> 5. Separated 100.1</p>

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
273 (2073)	528 (4028)	<p>G2. <u>Did your wife do any work for money in 1970?</u></p> <hr/> <p>36.4 1. Yes</p> <p>32.8 5. No</p> <p>0.0 9. N.A., D.K.</p> <p><u>30.9</u> 0. Inap., no wife present</p> <p>100.1</p>
274 (2074)	529 (4029)	<p>G3. <u>What kind of work did she do?</u></p> <p>5.9 1. Professional and technical workers</p> <p>0.7 2. Managers and officials</p> <p>0.9 3. Self-employed businesswomen</p> <p>14.9 4. Clerical and sales workers</p> <p>0.6 5. Craftsmen and foremen</p> <p>5.4 6. Operatives</p> <p>7.7 7. Unskilled laborers and service workers</p> <p>0.0 8. Farmers and farm managers, ranchers</p> <p>0.2 9. Miscellaneous; N.A., D.K.</p> <p><u>63.6</u> 0. Inap., no wife, wife did not work</p> <p>99.9</p>
275 (2075)	530-531 (4030-4031)	<p>G3a. <u>What kind of business is that in?</u></p> <p><u>Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing</u></p> <p>0.5 11</p> <p><u>Mining and Extraction</u></p> <p>0.1 21</p> <p><u>Manufacturing Durables</u></p> <p>0.3 30 metal industries</p> <p>1.2 31 machinery, including electrical</p> <p>0.6 32 motor vehicles and other transportation equipment</p> <p>0.5 33 other durables</p> <p>0.0 34 durables, N.A. what</p>

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
275 (continued)	530-531	<u>G3a. What kind of business is that in?</u> (Code continued)
		<u>Manufacturing Nondurables</u>
		0.4 40 food and kindred products
		0.1 41 tobacco manufacturing
		2.1 42 textile mill products, apparel and other fabricated textile products, shoes
		0.1 43 paper and allied products
		0.6 44 chemical and allied products, petroleum and coal products, rubber and miscellaneous plastic products
		0.1 45 other nondurables
		0.0 46 nondurables, N.A. what
		0.2 49 manufacturing, N.A. whether durable or nondurable
		<u>Construction</u>
		0.3 51
		<u>Transportation</u>
		0.4 55
		<u>Communication</u>
		0.6 56
		<u>Other Public Utilities</u>
		0.1 57
		<u>Retail Trade</u>
		6.2 61
		<u>Wholesale Trade</u>
		0.5 62
		<u>Trade, N.A. whether wholesale or retail</u>
		0.2 69
		<u>Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate</u>
		1.8 71

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
275 (continued)	530-531	<u>G3a. What kind of business is that in?</u> (Code continued)
		<u>Repair Service</u>
0.1	81	
		<u>Business Services</u>
0.6	82	
		<u>Personal Services</u>
4.3	83	
		<u>Amusement, Recreation and Related Services</u>
0.3	84	
		<u>Printing, Publishing and Allied Services</u>
0.6	85	
		<u>Medical and Dental and Health Services, whether public or private</u>
4.2	86	
		<u>Educational Services, whether public or private</u>
5.4	87	
		<u>Professional and Related Services</u> other than medical or educational
1.1	88	
		<u>Armed Services</u>
0.1	91	
		<u>Government,</u> other than medical or educational services; N.A. whether other
1.8	92	
1.0	99	N.A., D.K.
<u>63.6</u>	00	Inap., no wife, wife did not work
100.0		

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
276 (2076)	532-533 (4032-4033)	<u>G4. About how many <u>weeks</u> did she work last year?</u> 01. One week or less 03. Three weeks . . 99. N.A., D.K. 00. Inap., wife did not work, no wife
277 (2077)	534-535 (4034-4035)	<u>G5. And about how many hours a week did she work?</u> 01. One hour or less . 03. Three hours . . 98. 98 hours or more 99. N.A., D.K. 00. Inap., wife did not work, no wife
278 (2078)	536, (4036)	<u>G6. Was there more work available so that your wife could have worked more in 1970 if she had wanted to?</u> 15.4 1. Yes 19.9 5. No 1.1 9. N.A., D.K. <u>63.7</u> 0. Inap., wife did not work, no wife 100.1
279 (2079)	537 (4037)	<u>G7. Would she have liked to work more if she could have found more work?</u> 5.1 1. Yes 14.6 5. No 1.2 9. N.A., D.K. <u>79.2</u> 0. Inap., wife did not work, no wife 100.1

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
280 (2080)	538 (4038)	G11. If your wife wanted to work, would she be able to find a job easily? <hr/>
		14.3 1. Yes 1.4 2. Yes, qualified 0.4 3. Maybe, depends, pro-con 1.0 4. No, qualified 6.2 5. No 1.8 8. D.K. 1.8 9. N.A. <u>73.1</u> 0. Inap., wife working, no wife, wife 65 100.0 or over
281 (2081)	539 (4039)	G12. What about the next few years? Do you think your wife will go to work in the near future? <hr/>
		4.1 1. Yes 2.3 3. Depends 19.1 5. No 1.5 9. N.A., D.K. <u>73.0</u> 0. Inap., wife working, no wife, wife 65 100.0 or over
282, 283 (2082) (2083)	540-541 (4040) (4041)	<u>G13, G14. What does that depend on? Why is that?</u> <u>1st 2nd Two mentions were coded.</u>
		3.6 0.1 1. <u>Health, disability, sickness, age, "cannot work"</u> 11.2 0.7 2. <u>Family reasons, marriage, "children," age of children, too busy (now) at home, depends on amount of work at home, health needs of others in FU, depends on when children can take care of selves, depends on when children in school, etc., baby-sitter problems, husband won't let wife work until children grown/older, in school</u> 1.1 0.4 3. <u>Education, training, when completes education/training, "never worked," has no education/qualifications/training, not bright enough</u>

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
282, 283 (continued)	540-541	<u>G13, G14. What does that depend on? Why is that?</u> (Code continued)
		1.5 0.3 4. <u>Job-related reasons</u> , if finds good/well paying job, if better job available, jobs don't pay enough, no jobs in area, can't get to jobs that are available, i.e., transportation difficulties
		4.0 1.3 5. <u>Need</u> , no need now, if/when need arises, will work, if can live on what head makes, no need
		2.7 1.8 6. Desire, work when I feel like it/want to, wife doesn't want to, husband objects to wife's working (no mention of family reasons)
		0.7 0.4 7. Other
		0.5 0.1 9. N.A., D.K.
		<u>74.7</u> <u>94.9</u> 0. Inap., no second mention; wife working, 100.0 100.0 no wife; wife 65 or over (See V418 for the two mentions combined into one variable.)
284 (2084)	542 (4042)	<u>G16. Do you expect to have any (more) children?</u>
		14.4 1. Yes
		25.4 5. No
		2.7 8. D.K.
		0.3 9. N.A.
		<u>57.3</u> 0. Inap., no wife, no wife under 45 100.1
285 (2085)	543 (4043)	<u>G17. Are you and your wife now doing anything to limit the number of children you will have?</u>
		19.4 1. Yes
		7.3 5. No
		1.3 9. N.A., D.K.
		<u>71.9</u> 0. Inap., no wife, no wife under 45; expects 99.9 to have more children

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
286 (2086)	544 (4044)	G18. When do you think you might have a <u>(another) child?</u> 3.6 1. Less than one year, expects to have (or adopt) child less than one year from now 9.1 2. More than one year from now 1.2 8. D.K. when 0.4 9. N.A. <u>85.7</u> 0. Inap., does not expect any more children 100.0 or doesn't know whether will have any more children. No wife, no wife under 45
287 (2087)	545 (4045)	G19. We're interested in the time people spend working around the house. Who does most of the housework in this family? <u>(Relation to Head)</u> 28.2 1. Head 66.2 2. Wife 1.8 3. Children of Head, regardless of age 1.7 4. Other FU members--whether or not related to Head 0.1 9. N.A., D.K. <u>2.0</u> 0. Inap., no one 100.0
288 (2088)	546-547 (4046-4047)	G20. About how much time (does he/she) (do you) spend on this housework in an average <u>week</u> --I mean time spent cooking, cleaning, and <u>other work around the house?</u> 01. One hour or less 03. Three hours 98. 98 hours or more 99. N.A., D.K. 00. Inap., none

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
289 (2089)	548 (4048)	<p>G21. Does anyone else here in the household help with the housework?</p> <hr/> <p>49.3 1. Yes (one or more persons) 31.3 5. No 0.1 9. N.A., D.K. <u>19.3</u> 0. Only one person in FU; Inap. 100.0</p>
290 (2090)	549 (4049)	<p>G25. How about help from anyone outside your household--did you (FAMILY) get any help with housework (or child care) from friends, relatives, or anyone else during 1970?</p> <hr/> <p>23.7 1. Yes 76.2 5. No <u>0.1</u> 9. N.A., D.K. 100.0</p>
291 (2091)	550 (4050)	<p><u>G28. Did you pay for any of this help?</u></p> <p>15.1 1. Yes 8.2 5. No 0.4 9. N.A., D.K. <u>76.3</u> 0. Inap., did not get outside help 100.0</p>
292 (2092)	551 (4051)	<p>G50, G51. How many days a week does the family sit down and eat the main meal of the day together?</p> <hr/> <p>4.1 1. Once a week (Only on Sunday), hardly ever 8.2 2. Few days a week, 2-3 days a week 10.8 3. Most of the week, 4-6 days a week 54.9 4. Every day, nearly every day, all the time, once a day 1.6 5. Never 1.2 9. N.A., D.K. <u>19.2</u> 0. Inap., Only one person in FU 100.0</p>

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
293 (2093)	552 (4052)	<u>H2. What were your total receipts from farming?</u> 0.0 1. \$0-499 (negative amounts included here) 0.1 2. \$500-999 0.2 3. \$1000-1999 0.2 4. \$2000-2999 0.1 5. \$3000-4999 0.3 6. \$5000-7499 0.1 7. \$7500-9999 1.4 8. \$10,000 or more 0.1 9. N.A., D.K. <u>97.5</u> 0. Inap., not a farmer 100.0
294 (2094)	553 (4053)	H5. <u>Did you (R AND FAMILY) own a business at any time in 1970 or have a financial interest in any business enterprise?</u> 9.7 1. Yes 90.2 5. No <u>0.1</u> 9. N.A., D.K. 100.0
295 (2095)	554 (4054)	H6. <u>IS it a corporation or an unincorporated business, or do you have interest in both kinds?</u> 2.7 1. Corporation 6.3 2. Unincorporated 0.1 3. Both 0.4 8. D.K. 0.1 9. N.A. <u>90.3</u> 0. Inap., does not own a business 99.9

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
296 (2096)	555 (4055)	H33. Did you get any other money income in 1970--like a big settlement from an insurance company, or an inheritance? <hr/>
		8.4 1. Yes
		91.4 5. No
		<u>0.2</u> 9. N.A., D.K.
		100.0
297 (2097)	556 (4056)	H34. How much did that amount to in 1970? <hr/>
		2.5 1. Less than \$500
		1.3 2. \$500-999
		1.6 3. \$1000-1999
		0.7 4. \$2000-2999
		0.6 5. \$3000-4999
		0.3 6. \$5000-7499
		0.1 7. \$7500-9999
		1.0 8. \$10,000 or more
		0.2 9. N.A., D.K.
		<u>91.6</u> 0. Inap.
		99.9
298 (2098)	557 (4057)	H35. Now thinking of your (family's) total income--including everything--was it higher in 1970, or higher in the year before, in 1969? <hr/>
		58.0 1. Higher in 1970
		21.4 5. Higher in 1969
		19.8 3. No change
		<u>0.8</u> 9. N.A., D.K.
		100.0

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
299 (2099)	558 (4058)	H36. <u>Why was that?</u>
		<u>Earnings from Labor</u>
11.7		1. <u>Changes in employment of head</u> - change of job, promotion to new job, entered labor force, became permanently disabled, retired, started/stopped second job, training for new job--currently or in the future (on the job, job training program, or formal coursework)
6.6		2. <u>Changes in employment of wife or others in family</u> - worker other than head started/stopped working, wife quit to have baby, another worker entered/left labor force, worker moved into FU (i.e., all reasons in "1" but for FU members other than head)
49.8		3. <u>Other changes in earnings for any FU member including head</u> - more work, more or less overtime, change in wage rate (on same job), pay raise, N.A. whether new job, more/less income from self-employment, unemployment, strike, sick or temporarily disabled so couldn't work, steadier work, getting ahead, "more money," "have more money" (no evidence of job change)
		<u>Transfer, capital income changes</u>
8.0		4. Pension/welfare/other transfer income higher/lower, started/stopped receiving transfer or capital income, more/less income from investments/assets
1.6		5. Other
0.6		9. N.A., D.K.
<u>21.8</u>		0. No change
100.1		
300 (210.0)	559 (4059)	H37. What about your (family's) expenses, were they unusually high in 1970--for example because of illness, accident, big repairs or purchases?-
37.5		1. Yes
62.3		5. No
<u>0.1</u>		9. N.A., D.K.
99.9		

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
301 (2101)	560 (4060)	<p><u>H38. (If "Yes" to H37) - Why was that?</u></p> <p>14.4 1. Investment expenditures - purchases which will still have some asset value after a period of time: school expenses, stove, furniture, car, housing expenditures for house owners, stocks, etc.</p> <p>17.4 2. Emergency and involuntary consumption: accidents, medical bills, special diets, illnesses, psychiatrists change in family size, child support, alimony</p> <p>5.5 3. All other consumption expenditures including taxes (not codable in 1 or 2), cost of living went up, heating bills; anything not explicitly mentioned in 1 or 2</p> <p>0.3 9. N.A., D.K. (why or whether)</p> <p><u>62.5</u> 0. Inap., no unusually high expenses 100.1</p>
302 (2102)	561 (4061)	<p><u>H39. In general, would you say things were better for you (and your family) in 1970, or were they better before, in 1969?</u></p> <p>47.4 1. Better in <u>1970</u></p> <p>31.2 5. Better the year before, in <u>1969</u></p> <p>20.8 3. No difference, same situation, about the same</p> <p><u>0.6</u> 9. N.A., D.K. 100.0</p>
303, 304, 305 (2103) (2104) (2105)	562, 563, 564-565 (4062) (4063) (4064-4065)	<p><u>H40. Why was that? (Two mentions were coded)</u></p> <p><u>1st 2nd Earnings from Labor</u></p> <p>6.5 0.2 1. <u>Changes in employment of head</u> - change of job, promotion to new job, entered labor force, became permanently disabled, retired, started/stopped second job, training for new job--currently or in the future (on the job, job training program, or formal coursework)</p>

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
303, 304, 305 (continued)	562, 563, 564-565	H40. Why was that? (Code continued)
		<u>Earnings from Labor</u> (continued)
	<u>1st</u> <u>2nd</u>	
	1.6 0.3	2. <u>Changes in employment of wife or others in family</u> - worker other than head started/stopped working, wife quit to have baby, another worker entered/left labor force, worker moved into FU (i.e., all reasons in "1" but for FU members other than head)
	30.9 2.9	3. <u>Other changes in earnings for any FU member including head</u> - more work, more or less overtime, change in wage rate (on same job), pay raise, N.A. whether new job, more/less income from self-employment, unemployment, strike, sick or temporarily disabled so couldn't work, steadier work, getting ahead, "more money," "have more money" (no evidence of job change)
		<u>Transfer, capital income changes</u>
	1.8 0.6	4. Pension/welfare/other transfer income higher/lower, started/stopped receiving transfer or capital income, more/less income from investments/assets
		<u>Asset/debt, Expenditure changes</u>
	11.7 7.2	5. Changes in expenses: cost of living, inflation, higher prices, paid-off bills, rent, utilities, grocery/food prices, taxes, education expenses. Major outlays such as medical expenses, expenses from an accident. Bought/made additions to house, bought car, durables, or other assets, more debts, received inheritance, insurance settlement, money from sale of house, land, or other assets.

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
303, 304, 305 (continued)	562, 563, 564-565	<u>H40. Why was that?</u> (Code continued)
		<u>Nonfinancial or N.A. whether Financial Reasons</u>
	<u>1st</u> <u>2nd</u>	
	12.2 11.6	6. <u>Family (personal) changes</u> - marriage, death, birth, illness, divorce, better/worse health, enjoyment of life or job; children take less care, children growing up, N.A. whether financial
	0.3 0.4	7. <u>Events outside the family</u> - state of society, the world, neighborhood, pollution, crime, war, racial conditions, riots, government
	1.5 0.6	8. <u>Other</u> - "things so bad they have to get better," "it ought to get better," everything is the same, don't expect changes, no changes at my age
	1.8 0.3	9. N.A., D.K.
	<u>31.8</u> <u>75.9</u> 100.1 100.0	0. Inap., no difference; no second mention
306 (2106)	566 (4066)	<u>H41. Were they a lot better, or just a little better?</u>
	25.6	1. A lot better
	39.5	2. Just a little better
	3.1	9. Difference, but N.A., D.K. to what extent
	<u>31.9</u> 100.1	0. Inap., no difference, about the same
307 (2107)	567 (4067)	<u>H42. What about the next few years - do you think you (and your family) will be better off, or worse off, or what?</u>
	55.7	1. Better off in general
	16.8	3. No differences, same situation
	8.7	5. Worse off in general, not so good
	16.8	8. Don't know
	<u>2.0</u> 100.0	9. N.A.

<u>variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>			<u>Content</u>
308,	568,			<u>H43. Why is that?</u> (Two mentions were coded)
309,	569,			
310	570-571	<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>Earnings from Labor</u>
(2108)	(4068)	11.6	0.6	1. <u>Changes in employment of head</u> - change of job, promotion to new job, entered labor force, became permanently disabled, retired, started/stopped second job, training for new job--currently or in the future (on the job, job training program, or formal coursework)
(2109)	(4069)			
(2110)	(4070-4071)			
		2.8	0.7	2. <u>Changes in employment of wife or others in family</u> - worker other than head started/stopped working, wife quit to have baby, another worker entered/left labor force, worker moved into FU (i.e., all reasons in "1", but for FU members other than head)
		23.5	3.8	3. <u>Other changes in earnings for any FU member including head</u> - more work, more or less overtime, change in wage rate (on same job), pay raise, N.A. whether new job, more/less income from self-employment, unemployment, strike, sick or temporarily disabled so couldn't work, steadier work, getting ahead, "more money," "have more money," no evidence of job change)
				<u>Transfer, capital income changes</u>
		4.0	1.0	4. Pension/welfare/other transfer income higher/lower, started/stopped receiving transfer or capital income, more/less income from investments/assets
				<u>Asset/debt Expenditure changes</u>
		13.5	10.2	5. Changes in expenses: cost of living, inflation, higher prices, paid-off bills, rent, utilities, grocery/food prices, taxes, education expenses. Major outlays such as medical expenses, expenses from an accident. Bought/made additions to house, bought car, durables, or other assets, more debt, received inheritance, insurance settlement, money from sale of house, land, or other assets.

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
308, 309, 310 (continued)	568, 569, 570-571	H43. <u>Why is that?</u> (Code continued)
		<u>Nonfinancial or N.A. whether Financial Reasons</u>
	<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>
	8.9	7.7
		6. <u>Family (personal) changes</u> - Marriage, death, birth, illness, divorce, better/worse health, enjoyment-of life or job; children take less care, children growing up, N.A. whether financial
	1.9	1.2
		7. <u>Events outside the family</u> - State of of society, the world, neighborhood, pollution, crime, war, racial conditions, riots, government
	9.6	1.1
		8. <u>Other</u> - "things so bad they have to get better," "it ought to get better," everything is the same, don't expect changes, no changes at my age
	2.7	0.5
		9. N.A., D.K.
	21.4 99.9	73.2 100.0
		0. Inap., no difference and no reason given; no second mention
311 (2111)	572 (4072)	H44. <u>Do you help to support anyone who doesn't live here with you?</u>
		10.1 1. Yes
		89.9 5. No
		<u>0.0</u> 9. N.A., D.K.
		100.0
312 (2112)	573 (4073)	H45. <u>(If yes) - How many?</u>
		6.0 1. One
		2.7 2. Two
		0.7 3. Three
		0.5 4. Four or more
		0.0 5. Yes, but N.A. how many
		0.1 9. N.A., D.K.
		<u>89.9</u> 0. Inap., does not support others outside FU
		99.9

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
313 (2113)	574 (4074)	H48. How many? (are dependent for more than half of their total support?) <hr/> 2.1 1. One 1.1 2. Two 0.2 3. Three 0.2 4. Four or more 0.0 5. Yes, but N.A. how many 0.3 9. N.A., D.K. 96.0 0. Inap., none; does not support others 99.9 outside FU; "NO" to H47
314 (2114)	575 (4075)	H49. Would you feel you had to help your parents or other relatives (more) if you had more money? <hr/> 35.2 1. Yes 2.5 3. Yes qualified, depends 59.8 5. No <u>2.4</u> 9. N.A., D.K. 99.9
315 (2115)	576 (4076)	H50. Do you (FAMILY) have any savings such as checking or savings accounts, or govern- ment bonds? <hr/> 77.2 1. Yes 22.7 5. No <u>0.0</u> 9. N.A., D.K. 99.9
316 (2116)	577 (4077)	H51. Would that amount to as much as two months' income or more? <hr/> 50.5 1. Yes 26.4 5. No 0.2 9. N.A., D.K. <u>22.8</u> 0. Inap., does not have any savings 99.9

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
317 (2117)	578 (4078)	H52. Was there a time in the last five years when you had as much as two months' in- come saved up? <hr/>
		20.1 1. Yes
		28.1 5. No
		0.9 9. N.A., D.K.
		<u>50.9</u> 0. Inap., has two months' income or more
		100.0 in savings now
318 (2118)	579 (4079)	H53. Are you (HEAD) covered by some hospital or medical insurance like Blue Cross? <hr/>
		81.6 1. Yes
		18.2 5. No
		<u>0.2</u> 9. N.A., D.K.
		100.0
319 (2119)	580 (4080)	H54. Is the entire family covered by hospital or medical insurance? <hr/>
		63.9 1. Yes
		4.0 5. No
		0.5 9. N.A., D.K.
		31.5 0. Inap., Head not covered; <u>one-person family</u>
		99.9
320 (2120)	581 (4081)	H55. Can you get free hospital or medical care as a veteran, through medicaid, or any other way? <hr/>
		11.5 1. Yes
		9.5 5. No
		1.6 9. N.A., D.K.
		<u>77.4</u> 0. Inap., entire family covered by insurance
		100.0

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
321 (2121)	582 (4082)	H56a. Do you have any physical or nervous condition that limits the <u>kind</u> of work you can do? <hr/>
		20.4 1. Yes
		1.8 3. Yes qualified, minor limitation
		76.7 5. No
		<u>1.0</u> 9. N.A., D.K., age
		99.9
322 (2122)	583 (4083)	H56b. Do you have any physical or nervous condition that limits the <u>amount</u> of work you can do? <hr/>
		17.1 1. Yes
		1.6 3. Yes qualified, minor limitation
		79.6 5. No
		<u>1.7</u> 9. N.A., D.K., age
		100.0
323 (2123)	584 (4084)	H56c. Does your health limit the work you can do around the house? <hr/>
		11.5 1. Yes
		1.7 3. Yes qualified, minor limitation
		85.7 5. No
		<u>1.1</u> 9. N.A., D.K., age
		100.0
324 (2124)	585 (4085)	H57. (If "Yes" to H56a, H56b, or H56c) How long have you been limited in this way by your health? <hr/>
		4.2 1. One year up to 18 months, or less
		5.9 2. 2-4 years
		4.4 3. 5-7 years
		8.6 4. 8 or more years
		2.1 9. N.A., D.K. how many years
		<u>74.8</u> 0. Inap., "No" or "N.A." to H56a, b, and c
		100.0

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
325 (2125)	586 (4086)	H58. (If "Yes" to H56a, H56b, or H56c) Is your health getting better, worse, or staying about the same? <hr/>
		4.3 1. Better
		12.1 3. Stays the same, about the same
		0.5 4. Fluctuates, vacillates
		6.2 5. Worse
		2.2 9. N.A., D.K.
		<u>74.8</u> 0. Inap., "NO" or "N.A." to H56a, b, and c
		100.1
326 (2126)	587 (4087)	H59. Is there anyone (else) in this family who is not working or not going to school because of poor health? <hr/>
		3.6 1. Yes, one only
		0.2 2. Yes, more than one
		76.7 5. No
		0.3 9. N.A., D.K.
		<u>19.2</u> 0. Inap., <u>one-person family</u>
		100.0
327 (2127)	588 (4088)	H60. <u>Who is that?</u> Relationship to Head:
		0.1 1. Husband of Head
		1.9 2. Wife
		1.1 3. Child, step-children
		0.3 4. Brother or sister
		0.1 5. Mother or father
		0.0 6. Grandchild; great grandchild
		0.2 7. Inlaw or other relative
		0.1 8. Non-relative, including foster child
		0.0 9. N.A.. D.K. relation
		<u>96.2</u> 0. Inap.; "NO" to H59; <u>one-person family</u>
		100.0

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
328 (2128)	589-590 (4089-4090)	<u>H60. Age</u> 01. One year old or less . 03. Three years . . 98. 98 years old or more 99. N.A., D.K. age 00. Inap., "NO" to H59; <u>one-person family</u>
329 (2129)	591 (4091)	<u>H61. (If "Yes" to H59) Why?</u> 1.0 1. Mentally retarded, nervous disorders, mental illness - <u>mind problems</u> , brain disorders, (e.g., cerebral palsy) 0.8 2. Polio, paralysis, amputees, arthritis - <u>ailments affecting the person's mobility</u> 0.1 3. Blind, deaf, mute - <u>ailments of the senses</u> 0.4 4. <u>Heart trouble</u> , high blood pressure, other circulatory ailments 0.2 5. Asthma, TB, emphysema, other <u>respiratory ailments</u> 0.7 6. More than one of the above; other 0.2 7. Old age, infant - <u>age</u> 0.3 8. Sirky <u>g i l e</u> , bad blood, vulnerable to everything - kind of all-around bad health 0.2 9. N.A., D.K. <u>96.2</u> 0. Inap., "NO" to H59; one-person family 100.1
330 (2130)	592 (4092)	<u>H62. Is there anyone (else) in this family who requires a lot of extra care?</u> 5.3 1. Yes, one only 0.4 2. Yes, more than one 74.7 5. No 0.4 9. N.A., D.K. <u>19.2</u> 0. Inap:, one-person family 100.0

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
331 (2131)	593 (4093)	<p><u>H63. Who is that?</u></p> <p>Relationship to Head</p> <p>0.2 1. Husband of Head 1.3 2. Wife 3.5 3. Child, step-children 0.0 4. Brother or sister 0.4 5. Mother or father 0.2 6. Grandchild; great grandchild 0.1 7. Inlaw or other relative 0.0 8. Non-relative, including fosterchild 0.0 9. N.A., D.K. relation <u>94.3</u> 0. Inap., "NO" to H62; one-person family 100.0</p>
332 (2132)	594-595 (4094-4095)	<p><u>H63. Age</u></p> <p>01. One year old or less</p> <p>03. Three years</p> <p>.</p> <p>.</p> <p>98. 98 years old or more 99. N.A., D.K. age 00. Inap., "NO" to H62; one-person family</p>
333 (2133)	596 (4096)	<p><u>H64. (If "Yes" to H62) Why does (he/she) need this care?</u></p> <p>0.7 1. Mentally regarded, nervous disorders, mental illness - <u>mind problems</u>, brain disorders, (e.g., cerebral palsy)</p> <p>0.7 2. Polio, paralysis, amputees, arthritis - <u>ailments affecting the person's mobility</u></p> <p>0.1 3. Blind, deaf, mute - <u>ailments of the senses</u></p> <p>0.3 4. <u>Heart trouble</u>, high blood pressure, other circulatory ailments</p> <p>0.4 5. Asthma, TB, emphysema, other <u>respiratory ailments</u></p> <p>0.9 6. More than one of the above; other</p>

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
333 (continued)	596	H64. (If "Yes" to H62) Why does (he/she) need this care? <hr/> (Code continued)
		2.2 7. Old age, infant - <u>age</u>
		0.3 8. <u>Sirky, g i l e</u> , bad blood, vulnerable to everything - kind of all-around bad health
		0.1 9. N.A., D.K.
		<u>94.3</u> 0. Inap., "NO" to H62; one-person family 100.0
334, 335, 336 (2134) (2135) (2136)	597, 598, 599-600 (4097) (4098) <u>1st</u> (4099-4100) 2.1	J1. We're interested in how people spend their spare time. What things do you (HEAD) usually do in your spare time? <hr/> PRIORITY ORDER <u>2nd</u> 0.1 1. <u>Investment in self</u> - taking courses/learning things that may benefit one economically (excluding formal students), serious reading, study (excluding formal students)
		35.9 11.1 2. <u>Productive activities-- that save money or produce direct services</u> - sewing, knitting, other needlecrafts, doing additions and repairs, working/tinkering with car, lawn work, work around the house, vegetable gardening, "gardening," woodworking, other crafts, volunteer work for charity, scouts, hospital, etc.
		3.7 2.6 3. <u>Learning hobbies</u> - painting pictures, writing poetry, playing a musical instrument, playing in a band (not as job), acting, sculpturing, other learning hobbies, photography, electronics, adult education courses -- no evidence that will benefit one economically, stamp collecting, other collection hobbies
		25.7 23.9 4. <u>Energetic activities</u> - fishing, flower gardening, bowling, boating, tennis, ping-pong, swimming, other sports, dancing, camping, travel, hunting, car racing, motorcycling, horseback-riding, snowmobiling
		22.2 23.5 5. <u>Less energetic activities</u> - Drive the car, talk with neighbors , play cards (and other sedentary games), walk, read (leisurely or N.A. kind), play with kids, talk with kids, partying, movies, concerts, theater, shopping, church, spectator sports, putter around, help others (N.A. what), write letters, organization meetings (lodge, etc), dinner and dates, talk on the telephone, jigsaw puzzles, picnicking

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
334, 335, 336 (continued)	597, 598, 599-600	J1. We're interested in how people spend their spare time. What things do you (HEAD) usually do in your spare time? <hr/> (Code continued)
		1st 2nd 7.4 14.0 6. <u>Passive activities</u> - watch TV, listen to radio, play records, sit, loaf
		2.2 1.4 7. Nothing; have no spare time; sleep
		0.7 0.19. N.A.
		<u>0.1</u> <u>23.4</u> 0. Inap., no second mention
		100.0 100.1
337 (2137)	601 (4101)	J1. <u>Code number of things mentioned to J1.</u>
		2.4 0. None
		21.4 1. One
		32.7 2. TWO
		24.4 3. Three
		10.9 4. Four
		4.5 5. Five
		1.9 6. six
		0.5 7. Seven
		0.6 8. Eight
		<u>0.6</u> 9. N.A.
		99.9
338 (2138)	602 (4102)	J2. <u>Are you (HEAD) taking any courses or lessons?</u>
		11.6 1. Yes,
		88.0 5. No
		<u>0.4</u> 9. N.A., D.K.
		100.0
339 (2139)	603 (4103)	J3. <u>What are they?</u>
		4.8 1. Formal <u>academic</u> - college, high school
		4.7 2. Potential <u>earning</u> applications, job training
		0.6 3. Learning how to <u>do-it-yourself, fix-it</u> courses
		0.5 4. Increasing knowledge about the <u>world, events</u> , environment, public affairs, etc.
		1.0 5. Increasing consumption pleasure (hobbies, bridge, chess, etc.) not codeable above
		0.1 9. N.A., D.K. what
		<u>88.4</u> 0. Inap., not taking courses or lessons
		100.1

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
340 (2140)	604 (4104)	J4. About how many hours do you (HEAD) usually watch television on an average weekday? <hr/>
		7.1 0. None
		29.5 1. One
		22.1 2. Two
		20.7 3. Three
		7.9 4. Four
		5.7 5. Five
		2.6 6. Six
		1.0 7. Seven
		2.2 8. Eight or more
		<u>1.2</u> 9. N.A., D.K.
		100.0
341 (2141)	605 (4105)	J5. How often do you read a newspaper - every day, once a week, or what? <hr/>
		8.6 0. Never
		2.0 1. Hardly ever, seldom, only when there is something unusual; once a month or less
		0.5 2. Occasionally (less than once a week); at least twice a month
		11.6 3. Once or twice a week; Sunday only; every few days
		4.3 4. Week days; several times a week; 3 or more times a week; a few days a week
		71.9 5. Every day
		<u>1.0</u> 9. N.A., D.K.
		99.9
342 (2141)	606 (4106)	J6. How often do you (HEAD) go to religious services - once a week, once a month, less than once a month, or never? <hr/>
		37.9 1. Once a week or more
		13.0 2. Once a month or more, up to 3 times per month
		20.7 3. Less than once a month
		28.0 0. Never
		<u>0.4</u> 9. N.A., D.K.
		100.0

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
343 (2143)	607 (4107)	J7. How often do you (HEAD) go to social clubs or organizations? <hr/>
		60.6 0. Never 8.6 1. Hardly ever, a few times a year 18.7 2. Occasionally, once or twice a month (less than once a week) 7.1 3. Once a week, every Friday, etc. 3.1 4. A few times a week, more than once a week 0.5 5. Four days a week or more <hr/>
		<u>1.5</u> 9. N.A., D.K. 100.1
344 (2144)	608 (4108)	J8. How often do you (HEAD) go to a bar or tavern? <hr/>
		62.5 0. Never 10.1 1. Hardly ever, a few times a year 10.6 2. Once or twice a month, not too often 7.1 3. Once a week 5.1 4. A few times a week, more than once a week 3.2 5. Four days a week or more <hr/>
		<u>1.5</u> 9. N.A., D.K. 100.1
345 (2145)	609 (4109)	<u>J9. Do you (HEAD) belong to a labor union?</u>
		23.5 1. Yes 76.3 5. No <hr/>
		<u>0.2</u> 9. N.A., D.K. 100.0
346 (2146)	610 (4110)	J11. Is there anything we haven't talked about that you are doing or planning to do that might make things different for you (and your family) in the future? <hr/>
		19.8 1. Yes 79.8 5. No <hr/>
		<u>0.4</u> 9. N.A., D.K. 100.0

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
347 (2147)	611 (4111)	<u>J12. Tell me about it</u> <u>Earnings from Labor</u> 7.7 1. <u>Changes in employment of head</u> - change of job, promotion to new job, entered labor force, became permanently disabled, retired, started/stopped second job, training for new job--currently or in the future (on the job, job training program, or formal course-work) 0.7 2. <u>Changes in employment of wife or others in family</u> - worker other than head started/stopped working, wife quit to have baby, another worker entered/left labor force, worker moved into FU (i.e., all reasons in "1" but for FU members other than head) 0.4 3. <u>Other changes in earnings for any FU member including head</u> - more work, more or less overtime, change in wage rate (on same job), pay raise, N.A. whether new job, more/less income from self-employment, unemployment, strike, sick or temporarily disabled so couldn't work, steadier work, getting ahead, "more money," "have more money" (no evidence of job change) <u>Transfer, capital income changes</u> 0.1 4. Pension/welfare/other transfer income higher/lower, started/stopped receiving transfer or capital income, more/less income from investments/assets <u>Asset/debt, Expenditure changes</u> 4.2 5. Changes in expenses: cost of living, inflation, higher prices, paid-off bills, rent, utilities, grocery/food prices, taxes, education expenses. Major outlays such as medical expenses, expenses from an accident. Bought/made additions to house, bought car, durables or other assets, more debts, received inheritance, insurance settlement, money from sale of house, land, or other assets <u>Nonfinancial or N.A. whether Financial Reasons</u> 6.2 6. Family (<u>personal</u>) changes - marriage, death, birth, illness, divorce, better/worse health, enjoyment of life or job; children take less care, children growing up, N.A. whether financial

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
347 (con't)	611	<p><u>J12. Tell me about it</u></p> <p><u>Nonfinancial or N.A. whether Financial Reasons</u> (continued)</p> <p>0.1 7. <u>Events outside the family</u> - state of society, the world, neighborhood, pollution, crime, war, racial conditions, riots, government</p> <p>0.2 8. <u>Other</u> - "things so bad they have to get better," "it ought to get better," everything is the same, don't expect changes, no changes at my age</p> <p>0.1.9. N.A., D.K.</p> <p><u>80.2</u> 0. Inap., no difference; no second mention</p> <p><u>99.9</u></p>
348 (2148)	612 (4112)	<p>K1. Have you usually felt pretty sure your life would work out the way you want it to, or have there been times when you haven't been very sure about it?</p> <hr/> <p>58.7 1. Usually felt pretty sure</p> <p>2.9 2. Pretty sure, qualified</p> <p>1.5 3. Pro-con; sure sometimes, not sure others</p> <p>0.8 4. (More) times when haven't been sure, qualified</p> <p>32.1 5. (More) times when not very sure about it</p> <p><u>3.9</u> 9. N.A., D.K.</p> <p><u>99.9</u></p>
349 (2149)	613 (4113)	<p>K2. Are you the kind of person that plans his life ahead all the time, or do you live more from day to day?</p> <hr/> <p>42.9 1. Plans ahead</p> <p>3.2 2. Plans ahead, qualified</p> <p>4.1 3. Pro-con; sometimes plans ahead, sometimes doesn't</p> <p>1.5 4. Lives more from day to day, qualified</p> <p>47.6 5. Lives more from day to day</p> <p><u>0.8</u> 9. N.A., D.K.</p> <p><u>100.1</u></p>

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
350 (2150)	614 (4114)	K3. When you make plans ahead, do you usually get to carry out things the way you expected, or do things usually come up to make you change your plans? <hr/>
		61.9 1. Usually get to carry out things the way expected
		1.7 2. Usually get to carry out things, qualified
		5.4 3. Pro-con; depends; sometimes carry out, sometimes things come up
		0.7 4. Things come up to make me change plans, qualified
		27.8 5. Things come up to make me change plans; doesn't follow through
		1.3 6. Do not plan
		<u>1.3</u> 9. N.A., D.K. 100.1
351 (2151)	615 (4115)	K4. Would you say you nearly always finish things once you start them, or do you sometimes have to give up before they are finished? <hr/>
		77.4 1. Nearly always finish things
		2.5 2. Nearly always finish things, qualified
		1.9 3. Pro-con; sometimes finish, sometimes give up
		0.4 4. Sometimes have to give up, qualified
		16.8 5. Sometimes have to give up before they are finished; doesn't finish
		<u>1.0</u> 9. N.A., D.K. 100.0

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
352 (2152)	616 (4116)	<p>K5. <u>How much do you like to do things that are difficult and challenging?</u></p> <p>53.7 1. A lot, like it very much, I like it, yes 10.1 2. A lot, qualified; some things a lot; like it qualified, most of the time; quite often, it's all right 10.1 3. Pro-con; depends; sometimes yes, sometimes no; I'll try it, sort of, if not too difficult 11.8 4. Not much, qualified, not often, a little, just a little 9.7 5. Don't like things that are difficult and challenging, never, not at all, rarely, seldom, no</p> <p><u>4.6</u> 9. N.A., D.K. 100.0</p>
353 (2153)	617 (4117)	<p>K6. <u>Would you rather spend your money and enjoy life today, or save more for the future?</u></p> <p>41.5 1. Would rather spend money and enjoy life today 1.6 2. Rather spend and enjoy, qualified, would if had it 20.3 3. Pro-con; want to do both 2.8 4. Save more for the future, qualified 31.3 5. Save more for the future</p> <p><u>2.4</u> 9. N.A., D.K. 99.9</p>
354 (2154)	618 (4118)	<p>K7. <u>Would you rather have a job that you like even if the chances for a raise were small, or a job you don't like which offers a good chance for making more money?</u></p> <p>84.4 1. Rather have a job I like 0.8 2. Rather have a job I like, qualified 1.7 3. Pro-con; depends; want both 0.6 4. Job I don't like with good chance for making more money, qualified 10.2 5. Job I don't like with good chance for making more money</p> <p><u>2.3</u> 9. N.A., D.K. 100.0</p>

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
355 (2155)	619 (4119)	K8. Are you more often satisfied, or dissatisfied with yourself? <hr/>
		78.8 1. More often satisfied
		1.5 2. More often satisfied, qualified
		3.4 3. Pro-con, depends, satisfied some ways, dissatisfied others
		0.4 4. More often dissatisfied, qualified
		14.7 5. More often dissatisfied
		<u>1.3</u> 9. N.A., D.K.
		100.1
356 (2156)	620 (4120)	K9. Do you have some limitations that keep you from getting ahead as far as you would like? <hr/>
		36.8 1. Yes
		4.8 3. Yes, qualified; not important, only temporarily, depends
		51.6 5. No
		<u>6.8</u> 9. N.A., D.K., including age
		100.0
357 (2157)	621 (4121)	K10. Do you get angry fairly easily, or does it take a lot to get you angry? <hr/>
		21.2 1. Get angry fairly easily
		1.5 2. Get angry fairly easily, qualified
		4.5 3. Pro-con; depends
		3.5 4. Takes a lot to get me angry, qualified (... but I really blow when I do)
		67.8 5. Takes a lot to get me angry (I never get angry)
		<u>1.5</u> 9. N.A., D.K.
		100.0

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
358 (2158)	622 (4122)	K11. How much does it matter what other people think about you? <hr/> 15.6 1. It matters a lot, I'm very sensitive; a great/good deal, very much, yes 10.8 2. A good deal; quite a bit, a good bit, pretty much, I want people to like me, considerably 9.4 3. Pro-con; matters in certain areas, not in others, some 20.2 4. (Very) little; not much 42.4 5. Doesn't matter; don't care, not a bit, no <u>1.6</u> 9. N.A., D.K. 100.0
359 (2159)	623 (4123)	K12. Do you trust <u>most</u> other people, <u>some</u> , or <u>very few</u> ? <hr/> 57.5 1. Most 1.5 2. Most, qualified 21.2 3. Pro-con; depends, should trust more, some 0.7 4. Few, not many 17.8 5. Very few; I trust no one, absolutely no one <u>1.3</u> 9. N.A., D.K. 100.0
360 (2160)	624 (4124)	K13. Do you spend much time figuring out ways to get more money? <hr/> 25.9 1. Yes; an awful lot, most of my time 1.1 2. Quite a bit 3.2 3. Pro-con; depends; sometimes I do, sometimes not; should spend more (less) 3.2 4. Very little; not much 65.3 5. No; none at all <u>1.4</u> 9. N.A., D.K. 100.1

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
361 (2161)	625 (4125)	K14. Do you think a lot about things that might happen in the future, or do you usually just take things as they come? <hr/>
		34.7 1. Think a lot about things that might happen
		2.0 2. Think a good deal, qualified
		4.2 3. Pro-con; sometimes do, sometimes not; should think more (less)
		1.5 4. Usually just take things as they come, qualified, but . . .
		56.6 5. Usually just take things as they come
		<u>1.1</u> 9. N.A., D.K.
		100.1
362 (2162)	626 (4126)	K15. Do you think the life of the average person is getting better or is it getting worse? <hr/>
		46.7 1. Getting better
		3.2 2. Getting better, qualified; better for most
		7.7 3. Pro-con; better some ways, worse others; same; should be different
		1.6 4. Getting worse, qualified
		34.8 5. Getting worse
		<u>6.0</u> 9. N.A., D.K.
		100.0
363 (2163)	627 (4127)	K16. Are there a lot of people who have good things they don't deserve? <hr/>
		32.7 1. Yes, a lot, sure are, I think so
		1.4 2. A lot, qualified; quite a few; seems so sometimes
		4.3 3. Pro-con; depends; some do, yes and no
		5.8 4. Not a lot; a few; not many; people get what they deserve
		43.6 5. No
		4.1 6. Not concerned, can't judge, who cares?
		<u>8.2</u> 9. N.A., D.K.
		100.1

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
364 (2164)	628 (4128)	K17. What do you think is the ideal number of children for the <u>average</u> family?
		0.6 0. None
		1.7 1. One
		39.1 2. Two
		32.8 3. Three
		14.3 4. Four
		3.8 5. Five
		1.2 6. Six
		0.2 7. Seven
		0.7 8. Eight or more
		5.6 9. N.A., D.K.
		<u>100.0</u>

365 (2165)	629 (4129)	<u>L1. Whether or not FU has a new Head</u>
		8.1 1. FU has a new Head this year
		<u>91.9</u> 5. This FU has the <u>same</u> Head as in 1970
		<u>100.0</u>

These background questions were asked in previous questionnaires and were repeated in 1971 only for new heads. However, the previous responses of old heads have been inserted in the following tape locations.

		<u>L2. Where did your mother and father grow up?</u>
366 (2166)	630-631 (4130-4131)	<u>Father's State</u>
		01-51. State if United States
		99. N.A., D.K. state
		00. Inap., foreign country
367 (2167)	632-634 (4132-4134)	<u>Father's County</u>
		xxx County if United States; Country if foreign
		999 N.A., D.K. county
		000 Inap., Alaska, Hawaii
368 (2168)	635-636 (4135-4136)	<u>Mother's State</u>
		01-51. State if United States
		99. N.A., D.K. state
		00. Inap., foreign country

<u>Variable</u> <u>Number</u>	<u>Tape</u> <u>Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
		L2. Where did your mother and father grow up? <hr/> (Continued)
369 (2169)	637-639 (4137-4139)	<u>Mother's County</u> xxx County if United States; Country if foreign 999 N.A., D.K. county 000 Inap.; Alaska, Hawaii
370 (2170)	640 (4140)	L3. <u>What was your father's usual occupation when you were growing up?</u> 6.2 1. Professional, technical and kindred workers 4.0 2. Managers, officials and proprietors 7.0 3. Self-employed businessman 4.4 4. Clerical and sales workers 18.9 5. Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers 14.3 6. Operatives and kindred workers 8.3 7. Laborers and service workers, farm laborers 27.8 8. Farmers and farm managers 8.8 9. Miscellaneous (armed services, protective workers, unemployed last year but looking for work); N.A., D.K. <u>0.2</u> 0. Inap.; not in labor force in 1970; <u>99.9</u> retired (includes students and housewives who did no work last year and are not working); permanently disabled or not in labor force and did no work last year

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
371 (2171)	641 (4141)	L4. Thinking of <u>your</u> first full-time regular job, what did you do? <hr/>
		1.9 1. Professional, technical and kindred workers
		1.4 2. Managers, officials and proprietors
		0.8 3. Self-employed businessmen
		17.7 4. Clerical and sales workers
		8.2 5. Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers
		21.4 6. Operatives and kindred workers
		25.1 7. Laborers and service workers, farm laborers
		5.4 8. Farmers and farm managers
		7.3 9. Miscellaneous (armed services, protective workers, unemployed last year but looking for work); N.A., D.K.
		<u>2.8</u> 0. Inap.; Never in the labor force; retired (includes students and housewives who did no work last year and are not working); permanently disabled or not in labor force and did no work
		100.0
372 (2172)	642 (4142)	L5. Have you had a number of different kinds of jobs, or have you mostly worked in the same occupation you started in, or what? <hr/>
		34.1 1. Have had a number of different kinds of jobs, mentions more than two jobs
		5.8 3. Both; have had a number of different jobs but mostly the same occupation, mentions two jobs
		53.7 5. Mostly the same occupation
		2.8 9. N.A., D.K.
		<u>3.6</u> 0. Inap., on first job now; never worked
		100.0

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
		L6-L10. Ages of the three oldest children of Head
373 (2173)	643-644 (4143-4144)	Age of Head's oldest child 00. No children 01. One year or less 99. N.A.
374 (2174)	645-646 (4145-4156)	Age of Head's second oldest child 00. No children; only one child 01. One year or less . . 99. N.A.
375 (2175)	647-648 (4147-4148)	Age of Head's third oldest child 00. No children; only two children 01. One year or less . . 99. N.A.
376 (2176)	649-650 (4149-4150)	<u>Total number of children of the Head</u> 01. One child . 03. Three children . . 99. N.A., D.K. 00. Inap., no children

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
377 (2177)	651 (4151)	<u>Number of children the Head had by age 25</u> 22.1 1. One 14.3 2. Two 6.3 3. Three 1.7 4. Four 0.5 5. Five 0.2 6. Six 0.1 7. Seven 0.1 8. Eight or more 1.4 9. N.A., D.K. <u>53.3</u> 0. Inap., none 100.0
378 (2178)	652 (4152)	<u>L11. How many brothers and sisters did you (HEAD) have?</u> 14.6 1. One 15.7 2. TWO 14.5 3. Three 11.8 4. Four 8.8 5. Five 7.7 6. Six 5.5 7. Seven 14.1 8. Eight or more 1.1 9. N.A., D.K. <u>6.2</u> 0. Inap., none 100.0
379 (2179)	653 (4153)	<u>L12. Do you have any brothers still living?</u> 77.6 1. yes 20.0 5. No 0.9 9. N.A., D.K. <u>6.5</u> 0. INAP.; no siblings 100.0
380 (2180)	654-655 (4154-4155)	<u>L14. How old is your oldest living brother?</u> 01. One year old or younger 98. 98 years old or older 99. N.A., D.K. 00. Inap., no living brother

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
381 (2181)	656 (4156)	<u>L15-16. How much education does he have? Degree?</u>
		3.7 1. 0-5 grades (or mentions could not read or write)
		14.5 2. 6-8 grades, grade school, D.K. but mentions could read or write
		10.1 3. 9-11 grades, some high school, junior high
		21.9 4. 12 grades, high school
		1.8 5. 12 grades plus non-academic training
		5.6 6. College but no degree
		6.2 7. College BA and no advanced degree mentioned
		2.5 8. College and advanced or professional degree
		3.3 9. N.A., D.K.
		<u>30.3</u> 0. Inap., no living brother, oldest 99.9 brother still in school
382 (2182)	657 (4157)	<u>L17. How is he doing financially . . . ?</u>
		24.3 1. Very well
		34.5 3. All Right
		7.1 5. Not so well
		3-1 7. Retired; in school or in service; otherwise institutionalized
		1.0 8. D.K.
		2.1 9. N.A.
		<u>27.9</u> 0. Inap., no living brother 100.0
383 (2183)	658 (4158)	<u>L13. Do you have any sisters still living?</u>
		16.9 1. Yes
		3.3 5. No
		0.8 9. N.A., D.K.
		<u>79.0</u> 0. Inap., has living brother 100.0

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
384 (2184)	659-660 (4159-4160)	<p><u>L18. How old is your oldest living sister?</u></p> <p>01. One year old or younger</p> <p>.</p> <p>.</p> <p>98. 98 years old or older</p> <p>99. N.A., D.K.</p> <p>00. Inap., has living brother, no living sister</p>
385 (2185)	661 (4161)	<p><u>L19-20. How much education does she have? Degree?</u></p> <p>0.4 1. 0-5 grades (or mentions could not read or write)</p> <p>2.6 2. 6-8 grades, grade school, D.K. but mentions could read or write</p> <p>1.7 3. 9-11 grades, some high school, junior high</p> <p>6.2 4. 12 grades, high school</p> <p>1.0 5. 12 grades plus non-academic training</p> <p>1.9 6. College but no degree</p> <p>1.5 7. College BA and no advanced degree mentioned</p> <p>0.2 8. College and advanced or professional degree</p> <p>0.8 9. N.A., D.K.</p> <p><u>83.6</u> 0. Inap., has living brother, no living sister; oldest sister still in school</p> <p>99.9</p>
386 (2186)	662 (4162)	<p><u>L21. How is she doing financially . . .?</u></p> <p>5.4 1. Very well</p> <p>8.2 3. All right</p> <p>1.8 5. Not so well</p> <p>0.6 7. Retired; in school or in service; otherwise institutionalized</p> <p>0.3 8. D.K.</p> <p>0.5 9. N.A.</p> <p><u>83.1</u> 0. Inap., has living brother, no living sister</p> <p>99.9</p>

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
387 (2187)	663 (4163)	L22, 23. Is your religious preference Protestant, Catholic, or Jewish, or what? <u>What denomination is that?</u>
21.6	1.	Baptist
13.8	2.	Methodist (including African Methodist)
2.2	3.	Episcopalian
4.9	4.	Presbyterian
6.7	5.	Lutheran
7.8	6.	Bahai; Christian Church; Congregationalist; Disciples of Christ; Dutch Reformed or Christian Reformed; Evangelical and Reformed; Latter Day Saints or Mormon; Quaker or Society of Friends (Friends); Unitarian or Universalist; United Church of Christ
8.2	7.	Other Protestant denominations not included above; Protestant but N.A., D.K. denomination
21.2	8.	Catholic
3.7	9.	Jewish
9.8	0.	N.A., D.K. religious preference; other
99.9		(Greek Orthodox, Moslem . . .). None
388 (2188)	664 (4164)	L24. Did you (HEAD) grow up on a farm, in a <u>small town, in a large city, or what?</u>
33.2	1.	Farm; rural area; country
34.8	2.	Small town; any size town, suburb
28.0	3.	Large city; any size city
2.8	4.	Other (Recode above if possible); several different places; combination of places
1.2	9.	N.A., D.K.
<u>0.0</u>	0.	INAP
100.0		

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
		<u>L25, 26. In what state and county was that?</u>
389 (2189)	665-666 (4165-4166)	<u>State</u> 01-51. State in United States 99. N.A., D.K. state 00. Inap., foreign country
390 (2190)	667-669 (4167-4169)	<u>County</u> xxx County if United States; Country if foreign 999 N.A., D.K. county 000 Inap.; Alaska, Hawaii
391 (2191)	670 (4170)	<u>L25-27. (M9) What other states or countries have you lived in?</u> Number of regions (including present one) Head has lived in. 51.2 1. One (lived in 1 region) 30.1 2. Two (lived in 2 regions) 9.6 3. Three 6.3 4. Four 0.4 5. Five 0.1 6. Six 0.0 7. Seven 2.1 9. N.A., D.K. <u>0.1</u> 0. Inap. 99.9

Region Code:

<u>Northeast</u>	<u>North Central</u>	<u>Deep South</u>	<u>Other South</u>
Connecticut	Illinois	Alabama	Arkansas
Maine	Indiana	Georgia	Delaware
New Hampshire	Iowa	Louisiana	Florida
New Jersey	Kansas	Mississippi	Kentucky
New York	Michigan	South Carolina	Maryland
Pennsylvania	Minnesota		North Carolina
Rhode Island	Missouri		Oklahoma
Vermont	Nebraska		Tennessee
Massachusetts	North Dakota		Texas
	Ohio		Virginia
	South Dakota		Washington, D.C.
	Wisconsin		West Virginia

<u>West</u>	<u>Other English Speaking</u>	<u>Other Non-English Speaking</u>
Arizona	Alaska	All Others
California	Australia	
Colorado	Canada	
Idaho	Hawaii	
Montana	New Zealand	
New Mexico	South Africa	
Nevada	United Kingdom	
Oregon	West Indies	
Utah		
Washington		
Wyoming		

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
392 (2192)	671 (4171)	L25-27. (M9) Code Number of States or Countries in which R has lived including present location
		40.4 1. Lived in one state
		27.4 2. Lived in two states
		12.9 3. Lived in three states
		15.6 4. Lived in four states
		0.5 5. Lived in five states
		0.5 6. Lived in six states
		0.2 7. Lived in seven states
		0.5 8. Lived in eight or more states
		2.0 9. N.A., D.K.
		0.1 0. Inap.
		100.1

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
393 (2193)	672 (4172)	L28. Have you ever moved out of a community where you were living in order to take a job somewhere else? <hr/>
		23.2 1. Yes
		57.9 5. No
		1.6 9. N.A., D.K.
		<u>17.3</u> 0. Inap.
		100.0
394 (2194)	673 (4173)	L29. (If "NO" to L28) Have you ever turned down a job because you did not want to move? <hr/>
		7.1 1. Yes
		45.5 5. No
		5.7 9. N.A., D.K.
		<u>41.7</u> 0. Inap.
		100.0
395 (2195)	674 (4174)	L30. Were your parents poor when you were growing up, pretty well off, or what? <hr/>
		44.3 1. Poor
		36.9 3. Average; "it varied"
		16.7 5. Pretty well off
		1.9 9. N.A., D.K.; didn't live with parents
		<u>0.2</u> 0. Inap.
		100.0

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
396 (2196)	675 (4175)	L31-32. How much education did your father have? Could he read and write? (If less than 6 grades)
		<hr/> 9.7 1. 0-5 grades 54.8 2. 6-8 grades, grade school, D.K. but mentions could read and write 6.9 3. 9-11 grades, some high school, junior high 13.0 4. 12 grades, high school 1.1 5. 12 grades plus non-academic training 4.2 6. College but no degree 3.4 7. College BA and no advanced degree mentioned 1.8 8. College and advanced or professional degree 4.6 9. N.A., D.K. to both L31 and L32 <u>0.6</u> 0. Inap.; could not read or write; N.A., 100.1 D.K. grade and could not read or write
397 (2197)	676 (4176)	L33 and L36, L39-L40. How many grades of school did you (HEAD) finish?
		<hr/> 3.8 1. 0-5 grades 17.5 2. 6-8 grades, grade school, D.K. but mentions could read or write 17.4 3. 9-11 grades, some high school, junior high 19.9 4. 12 grades, high school 9.4 5. 12 grades plus non-academic training 14.8 6. College, no degree 9.2 7. College degree, no advanced degree mentioned 4.3 8. College, advanced or professional degree 1.3 9. N.A., D.K. to all of L33-L40. <u>2.5</u> 0. Inap.; cannot read or write or has 100.1 trouble reading or writing -

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
398 (2198)	677 (4177)	<u>L34 and L35. Did you get any other training or L37 and L38. schooling? What was it?</u>
		22.2 1. Yes, some training <u>outside</u> the regular school system
		15.3 5. No training or schooling except regular school and college
		1.9 9. N.A., D.K.
		<u>60.6</u> 0. Inap. 100.0
399 (2199)	678 (4178)	<u>L41. Are you (HEAD) a veteran?</u>
		34.9 1. Yes
		63.8 5. No
		1.1 9. N.A.
		<u>0.2</u> 0. Inap. 100.0
400 (2200)	679 (4179)	<u>M1. Who was present during interview?</u>
		36.3 1. R only
		29.0 2. R and spouse
		15.3 3. R and someone else (not spouse)
		16.5 4. R and spouse and someone else
		<u>3.0</u> 9. N.A. 100.1
401 (2201)	680 (4180)	<u>M2. Who was respondent? (Relation to Head)</u>
		93.1 1. Head
		0.9 2. Wife, responding for self
		5.9 3. Wife, responding for husband
		0.1 7. Other than Head or wife
		<u>0.0</u> 9. N.A. 100.0

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
402 (2202)	681 (4181)	<u>M3. Race of Head</u> 86.4 1. White 10.8 2. Negro 2.2 3. Spanish American, Puerto Rican, Mexican, Cuban 0.5 7. Other (including Oriental, Filipino) <u>0.0</u> 9. N.A. 99.9
403 (2203)	682 (4182)	<u>M4. Number of calls required to secure interview</u> 44.2 1. One 27.0 2. TWO 12.9 3. Three 6.4 4. Four 3.3 5. Five 2.0 6. Six 1.1 7. Seven 1.4 8. Eight or more <u>1.7</u> 9. N.A. 100.0
404 (2204)	683 (4183)	<u>M5. How clean was the interior of the DU?</u> 43.0 1. Very clean 29.2 2. Clean 12.6 3. So-so; average; O.K. 4.0 4. Not very clean 2.1 5. Dirty <u>9.1</u> 9. N.A. 100.0
405 (2205)	684 (4184)	<u>M6. How much reading material was visible in the DU?</u> 10.6 1. A lot 49.5 3. Some 29.7 5. None 7.5 0. Interview taken outside DU <u>2.7</u> 9. N.A. 100.0

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
406 (2206)	685 (4185)	M7. Were there language or other problems that made it difficult for you to inter- view this respondent? <hr/>
		1.7 1. Yes, major problem or language difficulty
		3.8 3. Yes, minor problem or language difficulty
		93.3 5. No, none
		<u>1.2</u> 9. N.A. 100.0
407 (2207)	686 (4186)	M8. Does respondent have any obvious disfigure- ments or habits that could make it difficult for him to get a job? <hr/>
		3.4 1. Yes
		2.8 3. Yes, qualified; minor ones
		90.9 5. No; or old age only
		<u>2.9</u> 9. N.A. 100.0
408 (2208)	687 (4187)	M9. Is this address inside the city limits of city (5,000 population or more)? <hr/>
		63.7 1. Yes
		36.0 5. No
		<u>0.3</u> 9. N.A. 100.0
409 (2209)	688-690 (4188-4190)	M11. What is the nearest city of 50,000 or more? <hr/>
		(Not available, to insure confidentiality of records)

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
410 (2210)	691 (4191)	M12. <u>How far is this DU from the center of the nearest city of 50,000 or more?</u>
		20.8 1. Less than 5 miles
		27.9 2. 5-14.9 miles
		16.4 3. 15-29.9 miles
		11.0 4. 30-49.9 miles
		23.7 5. 50 or more miles
		<u>0.2</u> 9. N.A.
		100.0
411 (2211)	692 (4192)	M13. <u>Type of structure in which family lives</u>
		4.0 0. Trailer
		68.0 1. Detached single family house
		3.2 2. 2-family house, 2 units side by side
		5.1 3. 2-family house, 2 units one above the other
		2.3 4. Detached 3-4 family house
		3.6 5. Row house (3 or more units in an attached row)
		7.2 6. Apartment house (5 or more units, 3 stories or less)
		3.3 7. Apartment house (5 or more units, 4 stories or more), dormitories
		1.2 8. Apartment in a partly commercial structure
		<u>2.3</u> 9. N.A., D.K.
		100.2
412 (2212)	693 (4193)	M14. <u>Neighborhood (lowest-density measure)</u>
		9.9 0. Vacant land <u>only</u>
		3.8 1. Trailer
		65.0 2. Detached single-family house
		5.0 3. 2-family house, 2 units side by side 2-family house, 2 units one above the other
		4.3 4. Detached 3-4 family house
		4.9 5. Row house (3 or more units in an attached row) Apartment house (5 or more units, 3 stories or less)
		2.4 6. Apartment house (5 or more units, 4 stories or more), dormitories
		0.5 7. Apartment in a partly commercial structure structure (neighborhood)
		0.7 8. Wholly commercial or industrial structure (neighborhood)
		<u>3.5</u> 9. N.A., other
		100.0

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
413 (2213)	694 (4194)	<u>M14. Neighborhood (highest density measure)</u>
		8.3 0. Vacant land <u>only</u>
		2.3 1. Trailer
		57.7 2. Detached single-family house
		8.3 3. 2-family house, 2 units side by side Z-family house, 2 units one above the other
		5.5 4. Detached 3-4 family house Row house (3 or more units in an attached row)
		6.4 5. Apartment house (5 or more units, 3 stories or less)
		2.6 6. Apartment house (5 or more units, 4 stories or more), dormitories
		1.6 7. Apartment in a partly commercial structure
		2.8 8. Wholly commercial or industrial structure
		<u>4.5</u> 9. N.A., other
		100.0
414 (2214)	695 (4195)	<u>M15. Is this DU located in a public housing project?</u>
		3.3 1. Yes
		95.3 5. No
		<u>1.4</u> 9. N.A.
		100.0
415 (2215)	696 (4196)	<u>M16. Whether dwelling unit appears to have inside toilet</u>
		94.3 1. Yes
		2.1 5. No
		<u>3.6</u> 9. N.A., Can't tell
		100.0

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
416 (2216)	697 (4197)	M17. Whether dwelling unit appears to <u>have running water</u>
		95.3 1. Running water inside DU
		1.3 5. No running water inside DU
		<u>3.4</u> 9. Can't tell; N.A.
		100.0
417 (2217)	698 (4198)	M18. Whether dwelling unit needs major or <u>extensive repairs</u>
		85.4 1. DU <u>does not need</u> major or extensive repairs
		9.3 5. DU <u>needs</u> major or extensive repairs
		<u>5.3</u> 9. Can't tell; N.A.
		100.0
418 (2218)	699-670 (4199-4200)	G13, G14. What about the next few years? Do you think your wife will go to work in the near future? What does that depend on? Why is that?
		<u>Two mentions combined into one variable. See codes for variables 282 and 283.</u>

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
419 (2219)	701-704 (4201-4204)	<u>Revised home production hours</u> This variable is the sum of home production hours (V38) and an imputation of a dollar an hour for each dollar saved by growing or canning food (V80). This imputation is not added for those whose occupation is farming in either their first or second job. xxxx.
420 (2220)	705-708 (4205-4208)	<u>Total nonleisure hours of the head and wife in 1970</u> Summation of the following: V419 Revised home production hours V 39 Head's total work hours V 41 Head's illness hours V 43 Head's unemployment hours V 47 Head's travel to work time V 49 Wife's work hours V 53 Wife's travel to work time V 55 Hours of housework done by wife or unmarried head V 57 Hours of housework done by husband This variable is not comparable to the corresponding variable for 1967 since it includes travel to work time of the head and wife. See V516 for nonleisure in 1970 comparable to the measure of nonleisure for 1967. xxxx.

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>												
421 (2221)	709-712 (4209-4212)	<p><u>Estimated 1970 property taxes for homeowners</u></p> <p><u>Estimated property tax rate^a</u></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><u>Distance from Nearest city of 50,000 or more</u></th> <th><u>New England States^b</u></th> <th><u>All Other States</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0-5 miles (V410=1)</td> <td>.025</td> <td>.020</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5-49 miles (V410=2-4)</td> <td>.020</td> <td>.015</td> </tr> <tr> <td>50 or more miles (V410=5)</td> <td>.015</td> <td>.010</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>^aE.S. Maynes and J.N. Morgan, "The Effective Role of Real Estate Taxation," <u>Review of Economics and Statistics</u>, XXXIX, (February, 1957), 14-22.</p> <p>^bV3=06, 18, 20, 28, 38, 44: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont.</p> <p>The above rate is multiplied by house value (V23) to get estimated property taxes.</p> <p>xxxx. Estimated 1970 property taxes</p> <p>0000. Inap., not a home owner; trailer owner who does not own his land; rents or neither owns nor rents</p>	<u>Distance from Nearest city of 50,000 or more</u>	<u>New England States^b</u>	<u>All Other States</u>	0-5 miles (V410=1)	.025	.020	5-49 miles (V410=2-4)	.020	.015	50 or more miles (V410=5)	.015	.010
<u>Distance from Nearest city of 50,000 or more</u>	<u>New England States^b</u>	<u>All Other States</u>												
0-5 miles (V410=1)	.025	.020												
5-49 miles (V410=2-4)	.020	.015												
50 or more miles (V410=5)	.015	.010												
422 (2222)	713-716 (4213-4216)	<p><u>Estimated 1970 imputed rent for homeowners</u></p> <p>xxxx. Net equity in dwelling x .06 (Net equity = house value minus remaining mortgage principal, V23-V25).</p> <p>0000. Homeowners or trailer owners with \$0 net equity; rents or neither owns nor rents</p>												

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
423 (2223)	717 (4217)	<p><u>(Bkt. V23) 1971 House Value</u></p> <p>38.9 0. Rents; neither owns nor rents 3.2 1. \$0001-3999 6.1 2. \$4000-7999 7.6 3. \$8000-11,999 10.2 4. \$12,000-15,999 7.9 5. \$16,000-19,999 8.2 6. \$20,000-24,999 10.8 7. \$25,000-34,999 4.9 8. \$35,000-49,999 <u>2.4</u> 9. \$50,000 or more 100.0</p>
424 (2224)	718-721 (4218-4221)	<p><u>Average amount of leisure per major adult (head and wife) in 1970</u></p> <p>Total working hours available during a year (5840: 16 hrs/day x 365 days) minus average nonleisure of head and wife (total nonleisure if unmarried head).</p> <p>V424=5840 - (V420 ÷ V67)</p> <p>This variable is not comparable to the 1967 variable since nonleisure in 1970, 1969 and 1968 includes travel to work time of head and wife while in 1967 it did not.</p> <p>0001. One hour or less</p> <p>xxxx. Average amount of leisure per major adult</p>
425 (2225)	722-725 (4222-4225)	<p><u>Average amount of leisure per major adult in 1970 (head and wife) [Comparable to Wave 1 variable.]</u></p> <p>Total working hours available during a year (5840: 16 hours x 365 days) minus average nonleisure of head and wife (total nonleisure if unmarried head) plus average travel to work time of head and wife (total travel time if unmarried head).</p> <p>This variable is <u>comparable to 1967 variable</u>, since travel to work time has been added back into leisure,</p> <p>0001. One hour or less</p> <p>xxxx. Average amount of leisure per major adult</p>

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
426 (2226)	726-730 (4226-4230)	<u>Total 1970 Family Money Income</u> Summation of the following variables: V106 Taxable Income of Head and Wife V122 Total Transfers of Head and Wife V124 Taxable Income of Others V127 Transfer Income of Others 00001. One dollar or less 99999. \$99,999 or more
427 (2227)	731 (4231)	<u>(Bkt. V426) Total 1970 family money income</u> 0.4 0. Under \$500 1.3 1. \$500-999 5.5 2. \$1000-1999 6.3 3. \$2000-2999 5.6 4. \$3000-3999 6.9 5. \$4000-4999 15.4 6. \$5000-7499 14.7 7. \$7500-9999 23.5 8. \$10,000-14,999 <u>20.4</u> 9. \$15,000 or more 100.0
428 (2228)	732 (4232)	<u>(Bkt. V97) Total 1970 labor income of head</u> 15.9 0. \$0; no labor income 3.4 1. \$1-499 2.5 2. \$500-999 4.7 3. \$1000-1999 4.5 4. \$2000-2999 5.8 5. \$3000-3999 6.1 6. \$4000-4999 15.8 7. \$5000-7499 15.5 8. \$7500-9999 <u>25.7</u> 9. \$10,000 or more 100.0
429 (2229)	733 (4233)	<u>(Bkt. V99) Total 1970 labor income of wife</u> 64.0 0. Wife had no labor income; no wife 5.5 1. \$1-499 3.3 2. \$500-999 5.3 3. \$1000-1999 3.9 4. \$2000-2999 4.2 5. \$3000-3999 3.9 6. \$4000-4999 6.7 7. \$5000-7499 2.3 8. \$7500-9999 <u>0.9</u> 9. \$10,000 or more 100.0

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
430 (2230)	734 (4234)	<u>(Bkt. V106) Total 1970 Taxable income of head and wife</u>
		7.4 0. No such income
		4.8 1. \$1-499
		3.2 2. \$500-999
		5.5 3. \$1000-1999
		4.1 4. \$2000-2999
		5.4 5. \$3000-3999
		5.6 6. \$4000-4999
		12.9 7. \$5000-7499
		13.0 8. \$7500-9999
		<u>38.1</u> 9. \$10,000 or more
		100.0
431 (2231)	735 (4235)	<u>(Bkt. V124) Total 1970 taxable income of others (other than head and wife)</u>
		78.0 0. Others had no taxable income; no others in family
		5.4 1. \$1-499
		3.1 2. \$500-999
		3.9 3. \$1000-1999
		2.5 4. \$2000-2999
		1.5 5. \$3000-3999
		1.6 6. \$4000-4999
		2.1 7. \$5000-7499
		1.0 8. \$7500-9999
		<u>0.8</u> 9. \$10,000 or more
		100.0
432 (2232)	736 (4236)	<u>(Bkt. V111) Total 1970 ADC or AFDC of head of family</u>
		97.2 0. \$0
		0.3 1. \$1-499
		0.4 2. \$500-999
		0.7 3. \$1000-1999
		0.7 4. \$2000-2999
		0.2 5. \$3000-3999
		0.1 6. \$4000-4999
		0.0 7. \$5000-7499
		<u>0.0</u> 8. \$7500-9999
		100.0 9. \$10,000 or more
433 (2233)	737 (4237)	<u>(Bkt. V113) Total 1970 other welfare of head and wife</u>
		96.3 0.
		1.1 1. \$1-499
		1.0 2. \$500-999
		1.0 3. \$1000-1999
		0.4 4. \$2000-2999
		0.2 5. \$3000-3999
		0.0 6. \$4000-4999
		0.0 7. \$5000-7499
		0.0 8. \$7500-9999
		<u>0.0</u> 9. \$10,000 or more
		100.0

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
434 (2234)	738 (4238)	<u>(Bkt. V114) 1970 transfers from Social Security</u>
		80.3 0. \$0
		0.8 1. \$1-499
		3.9 2. \$500-999
		9.2 3. \$1000-1999
		4.2 4. \$2000-2999
		1.1 5. \$3000-3999
		0.4 6. \$4000-4999
		0.1 7. \$5000-7499
		0.0 8. \$7500-9999
		<u>0.0</u> 9. \$10,000 or more
		100.0
435 (2235)	739 (4239)	<u>(Bkt. V115) 1970 transfers from other retirement</u>
		88.0 0. \$0
		1.7 1. \$1-499
		2.8 2. \$500-999
		3.6 3. \$1000-1999
		1.5 4. \$2000-2999
		0.8 5. \$3000-3999
		0.5 6. \$4000-4999
		0.8 7. \$5000-7499
		0.2 8. \$7500-9999
		<u>0.2</u> 9. \$10,000 or more
		100.0
436 (2236)	740 (4240)	<u>(Bkt. V116) 1970 transfers from unemployment and workmen's compensation</u>
		93.0 0. \$0
		3.6 1. \$1-499
		1.8 2. \$500-999
		1.3 3. \$1000-1999
		0.3 4. \$2000-2999
		0.1 5. \$3000-3999
		0.0 6. \$4000-4999
		0.0 7. \$5000-7499
		0.0 8. \$7500-9999
		<u>0.0</u> 9. \$10,000 or more
		100.0
437 (2237)	741 (4241)	<u>(Bkt. V117k) 1970 transfers from alimony and child support</u>
		97.5 0. \$0
		0.7 1. \$1-499
		0.7 2. \$500-999
		0.6 3. \$1000-1999
		0.3 4. \$2000-2999
		0.1 5. \$3000-3999
		0.1 6. \$4000-4999
		0.1 7. \$5000-7499
		0.0 8. \$7500-9999
		<u>0.0</u> 9. \$10,000 or more
		100.0

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
438 (2238)	742 (4242)	<u>(Bkt. V122) Total 1970 transfers of head and wife</u>
		57.4 0. \$0
		7.7 1. \$1-499
		6.9 2. \$500-999
		11.7 3. \$1000-1999
		7.6 4. \$2000-2999
		3.4 5. \$3000-3999
		2.2 6. \$4000-4999
		2.1 7. \$5000-7499
		0.7 8. \$7500-9999
		<u>0.3</u> 9. \$10,000 or more
		100.0
439 (2239)	743-747 (4243-4247)	<u>Total 1970 miscellaneous transfers of head and wife (total transfers minus ADC and AFDC)</u>
		This variable is equal to total 1970 transfers of head and wife (V122) minus ADC payments (V111). It includes other welfare, workmen's and unemployment compensation, all retirement pay, alimony, child support, help from relatives, etc.
		xxxxxx.
440 (2240)	748 (4248)	<u>(Bkt. V439) Total 1970 miscellaneous transfers of head and wife</u>
		58.6 0. \$0
		8.0 1. \$1-499
		7.2 2. \$500-999
		11.6 3. \$1000-1999
		6.9 4. \$2000-2999
		2.8 5. \$3000-3999
		1.9 6. \$4000-4999
		2.0 7. \$5000-7499
		0.6 8. \$7500-9999
		<u>0.3</u> 9. \$10,000 or more
		100.0
441 (2241)	749 (4249)	<u>(Bkt. V127) Total 1970 transfers of others in family (other than head or wife)</u>
		94.7 0. Others had no income; no others in family
		0.8 1. \$1-499
		1.4 2. \$500-999
		2.1 3. \$1000-1999
		0.4 4. \$2000-2999
		0.3 5. \$3000-3999
		0.1 6. \$4000-4999
		0.1 7. \$5000-7499
		0.0 8. \$7500-9999
		<u>0.0</u> 9. \$10,000 or more
		100.0

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>																																	
442 (2242)	750-753 (4250-4253)	<p><u>Total 1970 family money income/needs - 1970</u></p> <p>Total 1970 family money income (V426) divided by 1970 family needs (V71). This ratio is multiplied by 1.25 for farmers (those coded 8 in V184 or V205) to adjust for lower food costs. This is the only measure of income to needs on this tape which makes this adjustment for farmers.</p> <p>xx.xx</p>																																	
443 (2243)	754 (4254)	<p><u>(Bkt. V442) Total 1970 family money income/needs - 1970</u></p> <table border="0"> <tr><td>1.5</td><td>0.</td><td>Less than 0.40</td></tr> <tr><td>5.7</td><td>1.</td><td>0.40 - 0.79</td></tr> <tr><td>8.6</td><td>2.</td><td>0.80 - 1.19</td></tr> <tr><td>8.7</td><td>3.</td><td>1.20 - 1.59</td></tr> <tr><td>9.5</td><td>4.</td><td>1.60 - 1.99</td></tr> <tr><td>10.1</td><td>5.</td><td>2.00 - 2.39</td></tr> <tr><td>13.6</td><td>6.</td><td>2.40 - 2.99</td></tr> <tr><td>17.5</td><td>7.</td><td>3.00 - 3.99</td></tr> <tr><td>16.1</td><td>8.</td><td>4.00 - 5.99</td></tr> <tr><td>8.7</td><td>9.</td><td>6.00 or greater</td></tr> <tr><td><u>100.0</u></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	1.5	0.	Less than 0.40	5.7	1.	0.40 - 0.79	8.6	2.	0.80 - 1.19	8.7	3.	1.20 - 1.59	9.5	4.	1.60 - 1.99	10.1	5.	2.00 - 2.39	13.6	6.	2.40 - 2.99	17.5	7.	3.00 - 3.99	16.1	8.	4.00 - 5.99	8.7	9.	6.00 or greater	<u>100.0</u>		
1.5	0.	Less than 0.40																																	
5.7	1.	0.40 - 0.79																																	
8.6	2.	0.80 - 1.19																																	
8.7	3.	1.20 - 1.59																																	
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17.5	7.	3.00 - 3.99																																	
16.1	8.	4.00 - 5.99																																	
8.7	9.	6.00 or greater																																	
<u>100.0</u>																																			
444 (2244)	755-757 (4255-4257)	<p><u>1970 Family "Well-Offness" - Money income</u></p> <p>(1970 money income/needs [V442] x 1970 average leisure per major adult^a [V425])^{1/2}</p> <hr/> <p>^aLeisure measure is comparable to 1967 measure</p> <p>The square root form makes the variable linearly homogeneous in its two components</p> <p>xxx.</p>																																	
445 (2245)	758 (4258)	<p><u>(Bkt. V444) 1970 family "Well-Offness" - Money income</u></p> <table border="0"> <tr><td>0.5</td><td>0.</td><td>Under 30</td></tr> <tr><td>1.2</td><td>1.</td><td>30-39</td></tr> <tr><td>3.0</td><td>2.</td><td>40-49</td></tr> <tr><td>5.3</td><td>3.</td><td>50-59</td></tr> <tr><td>8.5</td><td>4.</td><td>60-69</td></tr> <tr><td>12.2</td><td>5.</td><td>70-79</td></tr> <tr><td>11.8</td><td>6.</td><td>80-89</td></tr> <tr><td>13.1</td><td>7.</td><td>90-99</td></tr> <tr><td>21.2</td><td>8.</td><td>100-119</td></tr> <tr><td><u>23.2</u></td><td>9.</td><td>120 or greater</td></tr> <tr><td><u>100.0</u></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	0.5	0.	Under 30	1.2	1.	30-39	3.0	2.	40-49	5.3	3.	50-59	8.5	4.	60-69	12.2	5.	70-79	11.8	6.	80-89	13.1	7.	90-99	21.2	8.	100-119	<u>23.2</u>	9.	120 or greater	<u>100.0</u>		
0.5	0.	Under 30																																	
1.2	1.	30-39																																	
3.0	2.	40-49																																	
5.3	3.	50-59																																	
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<u>23.2</u>	9.	120 or greater																																	
<u>100.0</u>																																			

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>																																	
446 (2246)	759-762 (4259-4262)	<p><u>1970 hours of free help from outside family unit</u></p> <p>Calculation assumes help from outside family was worth \$1.00 per hour. Hence, any excess of hours of total help over dollars paid for that help assumed to be free help.</p> <p>V61: Total hours of help received (free + paid) V63: Amount paid for that help</p> <p>Calculated as follows:</p> <p>xxxx. = V61 if V63 (amount spent for help) = 0 xxxx. = V61 - V63 (excess of hours over dollars assumed to be free help)</p> <p>0000. Amount spent greater than hours received; none free</p>																																	
447 (2247)	763-767 (4263-4267)	<p><u>Total 1970 family real income</u></p> <p>Summation of the following variables:</p> <p>V426 Total family money income v 19 Amount saved on car repairs V 36 Amount saved on additions and repairs to home V 82 Amount saved on meals at work or school V 80 Amount saved on home produced food V 84 Amount saved on government food stamps v 88 Amount saved on other free food v 31 Rental value of housing received free of charge V422 Imputed rental value of owner-occupied home V446 Value of free help received</p> <p>xxxxx.</p>																																	
448 (2248)	768 (4268)	<p><u>(Bkt. V447) Total 1970 family real income</u></p> <table border="0" style="margin-left: 40px;"> <tr><td>0.1</td><td>0.</td><td>Under \$500</td></tr> <tr><td>0.5</td><td>1.</td><td>\$500-999</td></tr> <tr><td>3.6</td><td>2.</td><td>\$1000-1999</td></tr> <tr><td>5.7</td><td>3.</td><td>\$2000-2999</td></tr> <tr><td>5.5</td><td>4.</td><td>\$3000-3999</td></tr> <tr><td>6.3</td><td>5.</td><td>\$4000-4999</td></tr> <tr><td>15.7</td><td>6.</td><td>\$5000-7499</td></tr> <tr><td>14.9</td><td>7.</td><td>\$7500-9999</td></tr> <tr><td>23.2</td><td>8.</td><td>\$10,000-14,999</td></tr> <tr><td>24.5</td><td>9.</td><td>\$15,000 or more</td></tr> <tr><td><u>100.0</u></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	0.1	0.	Under \$500	0.5	1.	\$500-999	3.6	2.	\$1000-1999	5.7	3.	\$2000-2999	5.5	4.	\$3000-3999	6.3	5.	\$4000-4999	15.7	6.	\$5000-7499	14.9	7.	\$7500-9999	23.2	8.	\$10,000-14,999	24.5	9.	\$15,000 or more	<u>100.0</u>		
0.1	0.	Under \$500																																	
0.5	1.	\$500-999																																	
3.6	2.	\$1000-1999																																	
5.7	3.	\$2000-2999																																	
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14.9	7.	\$7500-9999																																	
23.2	8.	\$10,000-14,999																																	
24.5	9.	\$15,000 or more																																	
<u>100.0</u>																																			

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>																																	
449 (2249)	769-773 (4269-4273)	<u>Total 1970 cost of earning income</u> Summation of the following variables: V110 Total taxes of head and wife V126 Total taxes of others V 65 Cost of child care (if wife works) V131 Union dues xxxxxx.																																	
450 (2250)	774-778 (4274-4278)	<u>Total 1970 family net real income</u> Total real income (V447) minus cost of earning income (V449) minus free help from outside FU (V446) if there are children under 18. xxxxxx.																																	
451 (2251)	779 (4279)	<u>(Bkt. V450) Total 1970 family net real income</u> <table border="0"> <tr><td>0.1</td><td>0.</td><td>Under \$500</td></tr> <tr><td>0.5</td><td>1.</td><td>\$500-999</td></tr> <tr><td>3.9</td><td>2.</td><td>\$1000-1999</td></tr> <tr><td>5.9</td><td>3.</td><td>\$2000-2999</td></tr> <tr><td>6.4</td><td>4.</td><td>\$3000-3999</td></tr> <tr><td>6.9</td><td>5.</td><td>\$4000-4999</td></tr> <tr><td>17.8</td><td>6.</td><td>\$5000-7499</td></tr> <tr><td>16.9</td><td>7.</td><td>\$7500-9999</td></tr> <tr><td>24.2</td><td>8.</td><td>\$10,000-14,999</td></tr> <tr><td>17.5</td><td>9.</td><td>\$15,000 or more</td></tr> <tr><td><u>100.0</u></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	0.1	0.	Under \$500	0.5	1.	\$500-999	3.9	2.	\$1000-1999	5.9	3.	\$2000-2999	6.4	4.	\$3000-3999	6.9	5.	\$4000-4999	17.8	6.	\$5000-7499	16.9	7.	\$7500-9999	24.2	8.	\$10,000-14,999	17.5	9.	\$15,000 or more	<u>100.0</u>		
0.1	0.	Under \$500																																	
0.5	1.	\$500-999																																	
3.9	2.	\$1000-1999																																	
5.9	3.	\$2000-2999																																	
6.4	4.	\$3000-3999																																	
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24.2	8.	\$10,000-14,999																																	
17.5	9.	\$15,000 or more																																	
<u>100.0</u>																																			
452 (2252)	780-783 (4280-4283)	<u>Total 1970 family net real income/1970 family needs</u> xx.xx (V450 ÷ V71)																																	
453 (2253)	784 (4284)	<u>(Bkt. V522) Total 1970 family net real income/1970 family needs</u> <table border="0"> <tr><td>0.4</td><td>0.</td><td>Under .40</td></tr> <tr><td>3.7</td><td>1.</td><td>.40 - .79</td></tr> <tr><td>8.4</td><td>2.</td><td>.80 - 1.19</td></tr> <tr><td>9.3</td><td>3.</td><td>1.20 - 1.59</td></tr> <tr><td>11.5</td><td>4.</td><td>1.60 - 1.99</td></tr> <tr><td>10.6</td><td>5.</td><td>2.00 - 2.39</td></tr> <tr><td>15.3</td><td>6.</td><td>2.40 - 2.99</td></tr> <tr><td>18.3</td><td>7.</td><td>3.00 - 3.99</td></tr> <tr><td>16.7</td><td>8.</td><td>4.00 - 5.99</td></tr> <tr><td>5.8</td><td>9.</td><td>6.00 or more</td></tr> <tr><td><u>100.0</u></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	0.4	0.	Under .40	3.7	1.	.40 - .79	8.4	2.	.80 - 1.19	9.3	3.	1.20 - 1.59	11.5	4.	1.60 - 1.99	10.6	5.	2.00 - 2.39	15.3	6.	2.40 - 2.99	18.3	7.	3.00 - 3.99	16.7	8.	4.00 - 5.99	5.8	9.	6.00 or more	<u>100.0</u>		
0.4	0.	Under .40																																	
3.7	1.	.40 - .79																																	
8.4	2.	.80 - 1.19																																	
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5.8	9.	6.00 or more																																	
<u>100.0</u>																																			

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
454 (2254)	785-787 (4285-4287)	<p><u>1970 family "Well-Offness" - net real income</u></p> <p>(Real net income/needs [V452] x 1970 average leisure for major adult^a [V425])^{1/2}</p> <hr/> <p>^aLeisure measure comparable to 1967 leisure measure, i.e., includes hours of journey to work of head and wife.</p> <p>The square root makes the variable linearly homogeneous in its two components.</p> <p>xxx.</p> <p>001. Ratio of 1.00 or less</p>
455 (2255)	788 (4288)	<p><u>(Bkt. V454) 1970 family "Well-Offness" - net real income</u></p> <p>0.2 0. Under 30</p> <p>0.5 1. 30-39</p> <p>1.8 2. 40-49</p> <p>4.7 3. 50-59</p> <p>8.4 4. 60-69</p> <p>12.6 5. 70-79</p> <p>14.3 6. 80-89</p> <p>14.0 7. 90-99</p> <p>22.3 8. 100-119</p> <p><u>21.2</u> 9. 120 or more</p> <p>100.0</p>
456 (2256)	789-792 (4289-4292)	<p><u>1970 cost of housing for family</u></p> <p>0000. Housing free during 1969</p> <p>9999. \$9999 or more</p> <p>0.06 x V23 If trailer or home owner: 6% of 1971 house value - the sum of imputed return on equity (which enter the account as both income and an expense) and an assumed 6% interest charge on the remaining mortgage principal.</p> <p>V29 If rented: annual rent for 1970</p> <p>V31 If neither owns nor rents: annual rental value for those who receive housing free or in return for services</p> <p>[In occasional cases there are non-zero values in both V29 and V31 to account for reduced (but not zero) rental in return for services]</p> <p>V34 Total 1970 utilities (includes lot rental for trailers)</p> <p>V421 If homeowners: estimated 1970 property taxes</p> <p>V36 Amount saved on additions and repairs (limit of \$1,000)</p>

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
457 (2257)	793 (4293)	<u>(Bkt. V456) 1970 cost of housing for family</u>
		0.0 0. \$0
		1.5 1. \$1-299
		7.8 2. \$300-599
		10.9 3. \$600-899
		13.7 4. \$900-1199
		14.1 5. \$1200-1499
		20.5 6. \$1500-1999
		14.0 7. \$2000-2499
		11.0 8. \$2500-3499
		<u>6.5</u> 9. \$3500 or more
		100.0
458 (2258)	794-798 (4294-4298)	Total 1970 family net real income (Version 2) (Subtracting out head's and wife's cost of <u>journey to work, and support of outside dependents)</u>
		Total 1970 family net real income [V450] - Journey to work cost of head [V45] - Journey to work cost of wife [V51] - 1970 support to outside dependents [V108].
		xxxxx.
		00000. No family net real income
459 (2259)	799 (4299)	<u>(Bkt. V458) Total 1970 family net real income (Version 2)</u>
		0.1 0. Under \$500
		0.6 1. \$500-999
		4.0 2. \$1000-1999
		6.3 3. \$2000-2999
		6.5 4. \$3000-3999
		7.1 5. \$4000-4999
		18.6 6. \$5000-7499
		17.0 7. \$7500-9999
		24.0 8. \$10,000-14,999
		<u>15.7</u> 9. \$15,000 or more
		100.0
460 (2260)	800-803 (4300-4303)	Total 1970 family net real income (Version 2)/1970 <u>family needs</u>
		xx.xx

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
461 (2261)	804 (4304)	(Bkt. V460) Total 1970 family net real income (Version 2)/1970 family needs
		0.5 0. Less than 0.40
		3.9 1. 0.40 - 0.79
		8.8 2. 0.80 - 1.19
		9.9 3. 1.20 - 1.59
		11.6 4. 1.60 - 1.99
		10.9 5. 2.00 - 2.39
		15.8 6. 2.40 - 2.99
		18.2 7. 3.00 - 3.99
		15.3 8. 4.00 - 5.99
		<u>5.1</u> 9. 6.00 +
		100.0
462 (2262)	805-807 (4305-4307)	1970 family "Well-Offness" - net real income (Version 2) (Real net income/needs [V460] x 1970 average leisure per major adult ^a [V424]) ^a Leisure measure not comparable to 1967 measure, since non-leisure in 1970 includes travel to work time of head and wife while in 1967 it did not. xxx. 001. Ratio of 1.00 or less
463 (2263)	808 (4308)	(Bkt. V462) 1970 family "Well-Offness" - net real income - (Version 2)
		0.3 0. Less than 30
		0.7 1. 30-39
		2.1 2. 40-49
		5.4 3. 50-59
		9.9 4. 60-69
		13.1 5. 70-79
		14.4 6. 80-89
		14.8 7. 90-99
		21.1 8. 100-119
		<u>18.3</u> 9. 120 +
		100.0
464 (2264)	809-813 (4309-4313)	1970 family net real income net of cost of housing (V450 1970 family net real income - V456 1970 cost of housing for family) This variable is comparable to the corresponding 1967 variable. xxxxx.

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>																																	
465 (2265)	814 (4314)	(Bkt. V464) 1970 family net real income net cost of housing																																	
		<table border="0"> <tr><td>1.2</td><td>0.</td><td>Less than \$500</td></tr> <tr><td>2.4</td><td>1.</td><td>\$500-999</td></tr> <tr><td>7.0</td><td>2.</td><td>\$1000-1999</td></tr> <tr><td>7.0</td><td>3.</td><td>\$2000-2999</td></tr> <tr><td>7.8</td><td>4.</td><td>\$3000-3999</td></tr> <tr><td>8.1</td><td>5.</td><td>\$4000-4999</td></tr> <tr><td>19.4</td><td>6.</td><td>\$5000-7499</td></tr> <tr><td>16.3</td><td>7.</td><td>\$7500-9999</td></tr> <tr><td>20.2</td><td>8.</td><td>\$10,000-14,999</td></tr> <tr><td><u>10.6</u></td><td>9.</td><td>\$15,000 +</td></tr> <tr><td>100.0</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	1.2	0.	Less than \$500	2.4	1.	\$500-999	7.0	2.	\$1000-1999	7.0	3.	\$2000-2999	7.8	4.	\$3000-3999	8.1	5.	\$4000-4999	19.4	6.	\$5000-7499	16.3	7.	\$7500-9999	20.2	8.	\$10,000-14,999	<u>10.6</u>	9.	\$15,000 +	100.0		
1.2	0.	Less than \$500																																	
2.4	1.	\$500-999																																	
7.0	2.	\$1000-1999																																	
7.0	3.	\$2000-2999																																	
7.8	4.	\$3000-3999																																	
8.1	5.	\$4000-4999																																	
19.4	6.	\$5000-7499																																	
16.3	7.	\$7500-9999																																	
20.2	8.	\$10,000-14,999																																	
<u>10.6</u>	9.	\$15,000 +																																	
100.0																																			
466 (2266)	815-818 (4315-4318)	1970 family net real income net of cost of housing/ 1970 family food need standard																																	
		(1970 family net real income net of cost of housing [V464]/family food standard [V517].)																																	
		xx.xx Ratio of 1970 family net real income net of cost of housing to 1970 family food need standard.																																	
		It is postulated that housing is a lumpy expenditure which is not proportional to family size. Income remaining after this expense may be considered to be applicable to expenses which are more nearly proportional to family size. The family food standard does not incorporate some of the economies of scale which the family need standard does, and is thus the appropriate reference standard for this income measure. However, the food standard is lower than the need standard by roughly a factor of 3, so variable 466 will have substantially greater numerical value than the other income + needs variables.																																	
467 (2267)	819 (4319)	(Bkt. V466) 1970 family net real income net of cost of housing/1970 family food standard																																	
		<table border="0"> <tr><td>1.7</td><td>0.</td><td>Less than 1.00</td></tr> <tr><td>3.3</td><td>1.</td><td>1.00 - 1.99</td></tr> <tr><td>7.1</td><td>2.</td><td>2.00 - 2.99</td></tr> <tr><td>8.2</td><td>3.</td><td>3.00 - 3.99</td></tr> <tr><td>9.0</td><td>4.</td><td>4.00 - 4.99</td></tr> <tr><td>9.7</td><td>5.</td><td>5.00 - 5.99</td></tr> <tr><td>12.0</td><td>6.</td><td>6.00 - 7.49</td></tr> <tr><td>18.4</td><td>7.</td><td>7.50 - 9.99</td></tr> <tr><td>17.6</td><td>8.</td><td>10.00 - 14.99</td></tr> <tr><td><u>13.0</u></td><td>9.</td><td>15.00 +</td></tr> <tr><td>100.0</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	1.7	0.	Less than 1.00	3.3	1.	1.00 - 1.99	7.1	2.	2.00 - 2.99	8.2	3.	3.00 - 3.99	9.0	4.	4.00 - 4.99	9.7	5.	5.00 - 5.99	12.0	6.	6.00 - 7.49	18.4	7.	7.50 - 9.99	17.6	8.	10.00 - 14.99	<u>13.0</u>	9.	15.00 +	100.0		
1.7	0.	Less than 1.00																																	
3.3	1.	1.00 - 1.99																																	
7.1	2.	2.00 - 2.99																																	
8.2	3.	3.00 - 3.99																																	
9.0	4.	4.00 - 4.99																																	
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17.6	8.	10.00 - 14.99																																	
<u>13.0</u>	9.	15.00 +																																	
100.0																																			

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
468 (2268)	820-822 (4320-4322)	<p>1970 family "Well-Offness" - net real income net of cost of housing</p> <hr/> <p>(1970 family net real income net of cost of housing/ family <u>food</u> standard [V466] x 1970 average leisure per major adult^a [V425])^{1/2}</p> <hr/> <p>^aThe leisure measure is comparable to the 1967 leisure measure, i.e., travel to work time of the head and wife is included in leisure.</p> <p>xxx.</p> <p>001. Ratio of 1.00 or less</p>
469 (2269)	823 (4323)	<p>(Bkt. V468) 1970 family "Well-Offness" - net real income net of cost of housing</p> <hr/> <p>1.1 0. Less than 50 1.5 1. 50-69 3.8 2. 70-89 8.6 3. 90-109 13.2 4. 110-129 14.2 5. 130-149 15.5 6. 150-169 12.9 7. 170-189 12.5 8. 190-219 <u>16.7</u> 9. 220 + 100.0</p>
470 (2270)	824-826 (4324-4326)	<p>1970 family "Well-Offness" - net real income (Version 2) net of cost of housing</p> <hr/> <p>{(1970 family net real income (Version 2) [V458] - cost of housing [V456])x average leisure per major adult^a [V424] I 1970 family <u>food</u> standard [V517])} ^{1/2}</p> <hr/> <p>^aNote that this is the version of leisure which is not comparable to the 1967 variable due to the exclusion of travel time.</p> <p>xxx.</p> <p>001. Ratio of 1.00 or less</p>

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>																																	
471 (2271)	827-830 (4327-4330)	<p><u>1970 total family food consumption</u></p> <p>Sum of the following variables:</p> <p>V76 Amount spent on food consumed at home V78 Cost of meals at work or school V82 Amount saved on meals at work or school V86 Amount spent eating in restaurants V80 Amount saved raising own food or by canning or freezing V84 Amount saved by use of food stamps to purchase food V88 Amount saved by receipt of free food other than above</p> <p>All the above component variables refer to entire family and are for the year 1970.</p> <p>xxxx.</p>																																	
472 (2272)	831 (4331)	<p><u>(Bkt. V471) 1970 total family food consumption</u></p> <table border="0"> <tr><td>0.0</td><td>0.</td><td>\$0</td></tr> <tr><td>0.7</td><td>1.</td><td>\$1-299</td></tr> <tr><td>5.3</td><td>2.</td><td>\$300-599</td></tr> <tr><td>10.3</td><td>3.</td><td>\$600-899</td></tr> <tr><td>11.3</td><td>4.</td><td>\$900-1199</td></tr> <tr><td>12.5</td><td>5.</td><td>\$1200-1499</td></tr> <tr><td>20.5</td><td>6.</td><td>\$1500-1999</td></tr> <tr><td>15.3</td><td>7.</td><td>\$2000-2499</td></tr> <tr><td>16.5</td><td>8.</td><td>\$2500-3499</td></tr> <tr><td>7.7</td><td>9.</td><td>\$3500-9999</td></tr> <tr><td><u>100.0</u></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	0.0	0.	\$0	0.7	1.	\$1-299	5.3	2.	\$300-599	10.3	3.	\$600-899	11.3	4.	\$900-1199	12.5	5.	\$1200-1499	20.5	6.	\$1500-1999	15.3	7.	\$2000-2499	16.5	8.	\$2500-3499	7.7	9.	\$3500-9999	<u>100.0</u>		
0.0	0.	\$0																																	
0.7	1.	\$1-299																																	
5.3	2.	\$300-599																																	
10.3	3.	\$600-899																																	
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12.5	5.	\$1200-1499																																	
20.5	6.	\$1500-1999																																	
15.3	7.	\$2000-2499																																	
16.5	8.	\$2500-3499																																	
7.7	9.	\$3500-9999																																	
<u>100.0</u>																																			
473 (2273)	832-835 (4332-4335)	<p><u>Total 1970 family food consumption/Total 1970 family food need standard</u></p> <p>xx.xx Total consumption as a percent of food need standard (V471 ÷ V517)</p>																																	
474 (2274)	836 (4336)	<p><u>(Bkt. V473) Total 1970 family food consumption/Total 1970 family food need standard</u></p> <table border="0"> <tr><td>0.1</td><td>0.</td><td>Less than 0.40</td></tr> <tr><td>2.4</td><td>1.</td><td>0.40 - 0.79</td></tr> <tr><td>11.2</td><td>2.</td><td>0.80 - 1.19</td></tr> <tr><td>24.1</td><td>3.</td><td>1.20 - 1.59</td></tr> <tr><td>22.5</td><td>4.</td><td>1.60 - 1.99</td></tr> <tr><td>15.6</td><td>5.</td><td>2.00 - 2.39</td></tr> <tr><td>12.3</td><td>6.</td><td>2.40 - 2.99</td></tr> <tr><td>8.0</td><td>7.</td><td>3.00 - 3.99</td></tr> <tr><td>3.1</td><td>8.</td><td>4.00 - 5.99</td></tr> <tr><td>0.6</td><td>9.</td><td>6.00 +</td></tr> <tr><td><u>100.0</u></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	0.1	0.	Less than 0.40	2.4	1.	0.40 - 0.79	11.2	2.	0.80 - 1.19	24.1	3.	1.20 - 1.59	22.5	4.	1.60 - 1.99	15.6	5.	2.00 - 2.39	12.3	6.	2.40 - 2.99	8.0	7.	3.00 - 3.99	3.1	8.	4.00 - 5.99	0.6	9.	6.00 +	<u>100.0</u>		
0.1	0.	Less than 0.40																																	
2.4	1.	0.40 - 0.79																																	
11.2	2.	0.80 - 1.19																																	
24.1	3.	1.20 - 1.59																																	
22.5	4.	1.60 - 1.99																																	
15.6	5.	2.00 - 2.39																																	
12.3	6.	2.40 - 2.99																																	
8.0	7.	3.00 - 3.99																																	
3.1	8.	4.00 - 5.99																																	
0.6	9.	6.00 +																																	
<u>100.0</u>																																			

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
475 (2275)	837-840 (4337-4340)	1970 hours of work by family - paid and unpaid <u>(EXCLUDING HOURS OF TRAVEL TO WORK BY HEAD AND WIFE)</u>

Sum of the following variables

- V 39 Hours of work for money - HEAD
- V 49 Hours of work for money - WIFE OF HEAD
- V 55 Hours of unpaid housework - WIFE OF HEAD OR SINGLE HEAD
- V 57 Hours of unpaid housework - HUSBAND (if any)
- V 59 Hours of unpaid housework - OTHERS (other than head or wife of head)
- V419 Revised home production hours
- V123 Hours of work for money - OTHERS

All the above component variables refer to the entire family and are for the year 1970.

The hours of travel to work of head and wife are not included, making this variable comparable to the corresponding variable for 1967. This is not comparable to the 1968 variable since that variable did not include other's work for money.

xxxx.

476 (2276)	841 (4341)	(Bkt. V475) 1970 hours of work by family - paid and unpaid <u>(EXCLUDING HOURS OF TRAVEL TO WORK BY HEAD AND WIFE)</u>
---------------	---------------	---

1.9	0.	Less than 500
3.7	1.	500-999
11.5	2.	1000-1999
14.8	3.	2000-2999
15.3	4.	3000-3999
18.3	5.	4000-4999
28.4	6.	5000-7499
5.4	7.	7500-9999
0.8	8.	10,000+
<u>100.0</u>		

477 (2277)	842-845 (4342-4345)	1970 total hours of work by family - unpaid and paid - <u>INCLUDING HOURS OF TRAVEL TO WORK BY HEAD AND WIFE)</u>
---------------	------------------------	--

Sum of the following variables:

- V475 Hours of work by family - paid and unpaid
(excluding hours of travel to work by head and wife)
- V 47 Hours of travel to work - HEAD
- V 53 Hours of travel to work - WIFE

xxxx.

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>																														
478 (2278)	846 (4346)	(Bkt. V477) Total hours of work by family - paid and unpaid - (INCLUDING HOURS OF TRAVEL TO WORE BY HEAD AND WIFE)																														
		<table border="0"> <tr> <td>1.9</td> <td>0.</td> <td>Less than 500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.6</td> <td>1.</td> <td>500-999</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10.9</td> <td>2.</td> <td>1000-1999</td> </tr> <tr> <td>13.9</td> <td>3.</td> <td>2000-2999</td> </tr> <tr> <td>14.0</td> <td>4.</td> <td>3000-3999</td> </tr> <tr> <td>17.7</td> <td>5.</td> <td>4000-4999</td> </tr> <tr> <td>30.8</td> <td>6.</td> <td>5000-7499</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6.3</td> <td>7.</td> <td>7500-9999</td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>1.0</u></td> <td>8.</td> <td>10,000+</td> </tr> <tr> <td>100.0</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	1.9	0.	Less than 500	3.6	1.	500-999	10.9	2.	1000-1999	13.9	3.	2000-2999	14.0	4.	3000-3999	17.7	5.	4000-4999	30.8	6.	5000-7499	6.3	7.	7500-9999	<u>1.0</u>	8.	10,000+	100.0		
1.9	0.	Less than 500																														
3.6	1.	500-999																														
10.9	2.	1000-1999																														
13.9	3.	2000-2999																														
14.0	4.	3000-3999																														
17.7	5.	4000-4999																														
30.8	6.	5000-7499																														
6.3	7.	7500-9999																														
<u>1.0</u>	8.	10,000+																														
100.0																																
479 (2279)	847-850 (4347-4350)	<u>1970 hourly earnings - HEAD</u> 1970 labor income of the head [V97]/1970 hours of work for money of the head [V39] xx.xx 1970 hourly earnings 00.00 Zero hourly earnings or head did not work for money																														
480 (2280)	851 (4351)	<u>(Bkt. V479) 1970 hourly earnings - HEAD</u> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>15.9</td> <td>0.</td> <td>0.00 (no wage income)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.9</td> <td>1.</td> <td>0.01 - 0.99</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5.6</td> <td>2.</td> <td>1.00 - 1.49</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7.9</td> <td>3.</td> <td>1.50 - 1.99</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8.1</td> <td>4.</td> <td>2.00 - 2.49</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8.2</td> <td>5.</td> <td>2.50 - 2.99</td> </tr> <tr> <td>15.8</td> <td>6.</td> <td>3.00 - 3.99</td> </tr> <tr> <td>21.3</td> <td>7.</td> <td>4.00 - 5.99</td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>13.3</u></td> <td>8.</td> <td>6.00 - 99.99</td> </tr> <tr> <td>100.0</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	15.9	0.	0.00 (no wage income)	3.9	1.	0.01 - 0.99	5.6	2.	1.00 - 1.49	7.9	3.	1.50 - 1.99	8.1	4.	2.00 - 2.49	8.2	5.	2.50 - 2.99	15.8	6.	3.00 - 3.99	21.3	7.	4.00 - 5.99	<u>13.3</u>	8.	6.00 - 99.99	100.0		
15.9	0.	0.00 (no wage income)																														
3.9	1.	0.01 - 0.99																														
5.6	2.	1.00 - 1.49																														
7.9	3.	1.50 - 1.99																														
8.1	4.	2.00 - 2.49																														
8.2	5.	2.50 - 2.99																														
15.8	6.	3.00 - 3.99																														
21.3	7.	4.00 - 5.99																														
<u>13.3</u>	8.	6.00 - 99.99																														
100.0																																
481 (2281)	852-855 (4352-4355)	<u>1970 hourly earnings - WIFE OF HEAD</u> 1970 labor income of wife of head [V99]/1970 hours of work for money of wife of head [V49]. xx.xx 1970 hourly earnings 00.00 Zero hourly earnings; wife did not work for money; no wife																														

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
482 (2282)	856 (4356)	<u>(Bkt. V481) 1970 hourly earnings - WIFE OF HEAD</u>
		64.0 0. 0.00 (no wage income)
		3.0 1. 0.01 - 0.99
		4.6 2. 1.00 - 1.49
		5.8 3. 1.50 - 1.99
		6.3 4. 2.00 - 2.49
		4.8 5. 2.50 - 2.99
		6.2 6. 3.00 - 3.99
		3.9 7. 4.00 - 5.99
		<u>1.4</u> 8. 6.00 - 99.99
		100.0
483 (2283)	857 (4357)	<u>1970 family reserve fund position</u>
		50.5 1. Currently has savings and equal to greater than two months' income (V315=1; and V316=1)
		13.1 2. Currently has savings less than two months' income, but they exceeded that amount in past five years (V315=1; and V316=5,9; and V317=1)
		7.0 3. Currently has no savings but has had savings greater than two months' income at some time in past five years (V315=5,9; and V317=1)
		13.6 4. Has some savings but has not recently had more than two months' income saved (V315=1; and V316=5,9; and V317=5,9)
		15.5 5. No savings now and none substantial in the past (one but not both responses may be N.A.) (V315=5,9 and v317=5) or (V315=5 V317=5,9)
		_ 0.3_9. Family reserve fund position N.A.
		100.0 (V315=9; and V317=9)
484 (2284)	858 (4358)	<u>Region at time of 1971 interview</u>
		22.7 1. Northeast
		29.8 2. North Central
		30.3 3. South
		17.0 4. West
		0.1 5. Alaska, Hawaii
		<u>0.1</u> 6. Foreign country
		100.0
485 (2285)	859 (4359)	<u>Region where 1971 head of family grew up (about ages 6-16)</u>
		22.1 1. Northeast
		29.9 2. North Central
		33.1 3. South
		9.5 4. West
		0.1 5. Alaska, Hawaii
		4.6 6. Foreign country
		<u>0.7</u> 9. Not ascertained region where 1971 head grew up
		100.0

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
486 (2286)	860 (4360)	<u>Region where father of 1971 head grew up</u> 16.8 1. Northeast 26.6 2. North Central 35.2 3. South 4.1 4. West 0.1 5. Alaska, Hawaii 15.6 6. Foreign country 1.5 9. N.A. region where father of 1971 head grew up <hr/> 100.0
487 (2287)	861 (4361)	<u>Region where mother of 1971 head grew up</u> 16.7 1. Northeast 27.6 2. North Central 35.4 3. South 4.9 4. West 0.1 5. Alaska, Hawaii 14.2 6. Foreign country 1.1 9. N.A. region where mother of 1971 head grew up <hr/> 100.0
488 (2288)	862 (4362)	<u>Where head of family lived at time of 1971 interview versus where grew up</u> 64.6 1. Same state and region at both times (V3 = V389) 12.1 2. Same region but different state (V3 ≠ V389 but V484 = V485) 22.6 3. Different regions (V484 ≠ V485) 0.7 9. N.A. (V3 or V389 = 99) <hr/> 100.0
489 (2289)	863 (4363)	<u>Accuracy of 1970 money income components</u> Sum of the following variables: V 98 Accuracy: head's labor income V100 Accuracy: wife's labor income V107 Accuracy: capital income V125 Accuracy: Other's taxable income V112 Accuracy: ADC of head V121 Accuracy: other transfers of head and wife V128 Accuracy: Transfer income of others Sums greater than 9 were truncated at 9. Score 91.3 0 3.9 1 3.8 2 0.2 3 0.5 4 0.1 5 0.0 6 0.0 7 0.0 8 0.0 9+ <hr/> 100.0

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
490 (2290)	864 (4364)	Accuracy of 1970 hours of nonleisure of family - paid and unpaid
		Sum of the following variables:
		V40 Accuracy: hours of work for money - head
		V42 Accuracy: hours of illness - head
		V44 Accuracy: hours of unemployment - head
		V48 Accuracy: hours of journey to work - head
		V50 Accuracy: hours of work for money - wife
		V54 Accuracy: hours of journey to work - wife
		V56 Accuracy: hours of housework, wife or single head
		V58 Accuracy: hours of housework, husband
		Sums greater than 9 were truncated at 9.
		Sum
		86.7 0
		9.8 1
		2.6 2
		0.4 3
		0.1 4
		0.1 5
		0.1 6
		0.0 7
		0.0 8
		<u>0.0</u> 9+
		100.0
491 (2291)	865 (4365)	<u>Accuracy of 1970 real income</u>
		Sum of the following variables:
		V20 Accuracy: amount saved on car repairs (If V20 = 3 or 4, 0 added)
		V32 Accuracy: rental value free housing
		V37 Accuracy: amount saved on A & R (If V37 = 3 or 4, 0 added)
		V83 Accuracy: amount saved on meals at work and school
		V81 Accuracy: amount saved on home produced food
		V85 Accuracy: amount saved on food stamps
		V89 Accuracy: amount saved on other free food
		V24 Accuracy of house value and hence of imputed rent (If V24 = 3, 2 added)
		Sum
		90.5 0
		5.3 1
		3.7 2
		0.4 3
		<u>0.2</u> 4
		100.0

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>																														
492 (2292)	866-867 (4366-4367)	<p><u>Number of minor assignments made in 1971 interview</u></p> <p>Summation of the number of codes = 1 (minor assignment) in the accuracy variables in the variable sequence V18 through V128.</p> <p>xx.</p>																														
493 (2293)	868-869 (4368-4369)	<p><u>Number of major assignments made in 1971 interview</u></p> <p>Summation of the number of codes = 2 (major assignment) in the accuracy variables in the variable sequence V18 through V128.</p> <p>xx.</p>																														
494 (2294)	870-874 (4370-4374)	<p><u>1971 value per room of dwelling unit</u></p> $\frac{(V23 + [V29 + V31] \times 10) \div V166}{(1971 \text{ house value}) \quad (1970 \text{ rent paid}) \quad (1970 \text{ value of rent received}) \quad (\text{number of rooms in } 1971)}$ <p><u>Homeowners:</u> House value [V23]/number of rooms [V166].</p> <p><u>Renters:</u> Dwelling value (assumed to be 10 times annual rent [V29]) \div number of rooms [V166].</p> <p><u>Neither owns nor rents:</u> Dwelling value (Sum of rent paid [V29] + value of rent received free or in return for services [V31]) \times 10 \div number of rooms [V166].</p> <p>xxxxx.</p> <p>99999. Number of rooms in dwelling not ascertained.</p>																														
495 (2295)	875 (4375)	<p><u>(Bkt. V494) 1971 value per room of dwelling unit</u></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>1.9</td> <td>1.</td> <td>\$1-499</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6.3</td> <td>2.</td> <td>\$500-999</td> </tr> <tr> <td>19.9</td> <td>3.</td> <td>\$1000-1999</td> </tr> <tr> <td>21.4</td> <td>4.</td> <td>\$2000-2999</td> </tr> <tr> <td>19.3</td> <td>5.</td> <td>\$3000-3999</td> </tr> <tr> <td>13.0</td> <td>6.</td> <td>\$4000-4999</td> </tr> <tr> <td>14.3</td> <td>7.</td> <td>\$5000-7999</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.4</td> <td>8.</td> <td>\$8000 +</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.4</td> <td>9.</td> <td>N.A. number of rooms</td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>100.0</u></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	1.9	1.	\$1-499	6.3	2.	\$500-999	19.9	3.	\$1000-1999	21.4	4.	\$2000-2999	19.3	5.	\$3000-3999	13.0	6.	\$4000-4999	14.3	7.	\$5000-7999	2.4	8.	\$8000 +	1.4	9.	N.A. number of rooms	<u>100.0</u>		
1.9	1.	\$1-499																														
6.3	2.	\$500-999																														
19.9	3.	\$1000-1999																														
21.4	4.	\$2000-2999																														
19.3	5.	\$3000-3999																														
13.0	6.	\$4000-4999																														
14.3	7.	\$5000-7999																														
2.4	8.	\$8000 +																														
1.4	9.	N.A. number of rooms																														
<u>100.0</u>																																

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
496 (2296)	876 (4376)	<u>(Bkt. V17) 1971 value of cars owned by family</u>
		16.5 0. No cars owned
		14.0 1. \$1-299
		12.5 2. \$300-599
		9.8 3. \$600-899
		8.7 4. \$900-1199
		6.5 5. \$1200-1499
		12.6 6. \$1500-1999
		7.6 7. \$2000-2499
		7.4 8. \$2500-3499
		<u>4.4</u> 9. \$3500-9999
		100.0
497 (2297)	877 (4377)	<u>(Bkt. V201) Hourly earnings for overtime - head (1971 question)</u>
		60.0 0. Inap., no overtime available
		0.1 1. \$0.01 - 0.99
		0.5 2. \$1.00 - 1.49
		1.1 3. \$1.50 - 1.99
		1.0 4. \$2.00 - 2.49
		1.2 5. \$2.50 - 2.99
		5.7 6. \$3.00 - 3.99
		11.5 7. \$4.00 - 5.99
		13.7 8. \$6.00 or more
		<u>5.2</u> 9. N.A.
		100.0
498 (2298)	878 (4378)	<u>(Bkt. V203) Hourly earnings for regular job (1971 question)</u>
		57.2 0. Not paid by the hour; inap.
		0.1 1. \$0.01 - 0.99
		0.8 2. \$1.00 - 1.49
		3.3 3. \$1.50 - 1.99
		4.8 4. \$2.00 - 2.49
		4.1 5. \$2.50 - 2.99
		10.1 6. \$3.00 - 3.99
		11.6 7. \$4.00 - 5.99
		2.5 8. \$6.00 or more
		<u>5.6</u> 9. N.A.
		100.0
499 (2299)	879 (4379)	<u>(Bkt. V207) Hourly earnings on second job - head</u>
		83.9 0. Inap., head does not have second job; head currently not working
		0.1 1. \$0.01 - 0.99
		0.4 2. \$1.00 - 1.49
		1.4 3. \$1.50 - 1.99
		1.7 4. \$2.00 - 2.49
		0.8 5. \$2.50 - 2.99
		1.6 6. \$3.00 - 3.99
		1.6 7. \$4.00 - 5.99
		1.7 8. \$6.00 or more
		<u>6.8</u> 9. N.A.
		100.0

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
500 (2300)	880 (4380)	<p><u>Actual minus required rooms for family</u></p> <p>Number of rooms in dwelling unit (V166) minus number of rooms required for a family of given composition (V69) plus 3.</p> <p>0.3 0. Three less rooms than needed 0.8 1. Two less rooms 3.8 2. One less room 9.6 3. Actual = required rooms 20.3 4. One extra room 24.6 5. Two extra rooms 19.9 6. Three extra rooms 12.5 7. Four extra rooms 6.9 8. Five extra rooms or more <u>1.3</u> 9. N.A. actual number of rooms 100.0</p>
501 (2301)	881-882 (4381-4382)	<p><u>Number of persons per room, 1971</u></p> <p>Number of people in family (V141)/number of rooms in dwelling (V166).</p> <p>x.x Number of persons per room</p> <p>9.9 Not ascertained number of rooms in dwelling or respondent shares room</p>
502 (2302)	883 (4383)	<p><u>(Bkt. V501) Number of persons per room, 1971</u></p> <p>12.1 0. 0.0 - 0.25 22.3 1. 0.26 - 0.45 23.8 2. 0.46 - 0.65 20.3 3. 0.66 - 0.85 16.0 4. 0.86 - 1.25 2.7 5. 1.26 - 1.65 1.1 6. 1.66 - 2.05 0.2 7. 2.06 - 3.05 0.1 8. 3.06 or more <u>1.4</u> 9. N.A. number of rooms 100.0</p>
503 (2303)	884-885 (4384-4385)	<p><u>Number of adults (those age 18 or older) in family, 1971</u></p> <p>Number in family (V141) minus number of children (those aged 0-17) in family (V145)</p> <p>xx.</p>

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
504 (2304)	886-889 (4386-4389)	<u>Hours of unpaid housework - head and wife</u> Hours of housework of wife or single head (V55) + hours of housework of husband (V57) xxxx.

Variables 505-515 are indices created by adding one point, unless otherwise stated, if the unit has the given value in the right hand column for that variable. All index values whose sums exceed "9" are truncated at 9.

505 (2305)	890 (4390)	<u>1971 housing and neighborhood quality</u>	
		Owns home	V167=1
		Lives 5-30 miles from center of city of 50,000 or more	V410=2,3
		Single family home	V411=1
		Neighborhood of single family houses	V413=2
		Value per room Value=(10 x rent for non- owners) \$2000 or more	V495=4-8
		2 or more extra rooms	V500=5-9
		Dwelling contains running water, inside toilet and does not need extensive or major repairs (at least no evidence of above)	V415 5 and V416 5 and V417 5 .

<u>Score Value</u>	
0.4	0
2.6	1
11.7	2
17.2	3
15.1	4
16.5	5
20.5	6
<u>16.0</u>	7
100.0	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
506 (2306)	891 (4391)	<u>1971 reported efficacy and planning - respondent</u>
		Sure life would work out V348=1
		Plans life ahead V349=1
		Gets to carry out things V350=1
		Finishes things V351=1
		Rather save for future V353=5
		Has no limitations V356=3, 5, 9
		Thinks about things that might happen in future V361=1
		<u>Score Value</u>
		2.4 0
		7.0 1
		15.2 2
		19.0 3
		23.8 4
		18.4 5
		10.8 6
		<u>3.4</u> 7
		100.0
507 (2307)	892 (4392)	<u>1971 trust or hostility: respondent</u>
		Does not get angry easily V357=5
		Matters what others think V358=1, 2
		Trusts most other people V359=1
		Believes life of average man getting better V362=1
		Believes not a lot of people who have good things they don't deserve V363=5
		<u>Score Value</u>
		6.7 0
		18.3 1
		27.2 2
		25.9 3
		18.0 4
		<u>3.9</u> 5
		100.0

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
508 (2308)	893 (4393)	Whether head worked long hours in 1970 and/or wanted more work at time of 1971 interview
		41.2 0. Head worked 2500 or fewer hours in 1970 (V39 = and did not want more work (V211 = 5, 9, 0)
		25.8 1. Inap., head did not work for money in 1970 (V39 = 0000)
		<u>32.9</u> 2. Head worked more than 2500 hours in 1970 100.0 (V39) 2500), and/or head in labor force in 1971 and wanted more work (V211 = 1)
509 (2399)	894 (4394)	<u>Aspiration-ambition (1971)</u>
		Might make purposive move V182=1,2
		Wanted more work and/or worked > 2500 hours V211=1 (2 points added) (1 point added to and/or neutralize the Inaps.) V39) 2500
		Likes to do difficult or challenging things V352=1
		Prefers a job with chances for making more money even if dislikes job V354=5
		Dissatisfied with self V355=5
		Spends time figuring out how to get more money V360=1
		Plans to get a new job, and knows what type V221=1-4 of job, and knows what it might pay (2 and points added) V222=999 or 000
		Neutralize Inaps. and one point for plans for job regardless of details V220=0,1
		<u>Score Value</u>
		8.2 0
		16.2 1
		22.6 2
		23.9 3
		17.1 4
		7.5 5
		2.9 6
		1.3 7
		1.4 8
		<u>0.0</u> 9
		100.0

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>	
510 (2310)	895 (4395)	<u>Real earning acts (1971)</u>	
		Saved more than \$75 on additions and repairs (2 points) 1 point for non-homeowners who did not save more than \$75	V36>0075 V167=5,8 and V36 < 75
		Saved more than \$75 growing own food (2 points)	V80>075
		Saved more than \$75 on car repairs (2 points)	V19>75
		1 point for non-car owners to neutralize	V157=0
		Head of family taking courses or lessons with economic potential	V339=1-3
		Head of family spends spare time productively	V334=1-2
		<u>Score Value</u>	
		15.0	0
		24.9	1
		25.7	2
		18.2	3
		9.2	4
		4.8	5
		1.4	6
		0.8	7
		0.1	8
		<u>100.0</u>	
511 (2311)	896 (4396)	<u>Economizing (1971)</u>	
		Spend less than \$150 a year on alcohol	V72<0150
		Spend less than \$150 a year on cigarettes	V74<150
		Received more than \$100 worth of free help	V464>0100
		Do not own a 69 or later year model car	V158#69-71
		Eat together most of time	V292=3,4
		Spend less than \$260 a year on eating out	V86<0260
		<u>Score Value</u>	
		0.7	0
		4.2	1
		14.6	2
		26.0	3
		34.7	4
		18.5	5
		1.4	6
		<u>100.0</u>	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>	
512 (2312)	897 (4397)	<u>Risk Avoidance (1971)</u>	
		Newest (assumed to be best) car in good condition	V159=1
		Neutralize non-car owners (2 points)	V157=0
		All cars are insured	V160=1
		Uses seat belts some of the time (1 point)	V162=3
		Uses seat belts all the time (2 points)	V162=1
		Has medical insurance or a way to get free care	V318=1 or V320=1
		Head smokes less than one pack a day	V74<109,146 or 183 depending on state cig- arette tax
		Have some liquid savings	V483=1,2,4
		Have two months' income saved	V483=1

Score Value

0.3	0
1.9	1
4.7	2
10.5	3
18.3	4
21.6	5
24.9	6
12.0	7
5.7	8
<u>0.0</u>	9
100.0	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>	
513	898	<u>Horizon proxies (1971)</u>	
		Is sure whether will or will not move	V181=1,5
		Has explicit plans for children's education (2 points)	V149=1-5
		Neutralize those with no children in school (1 point)	V149=0
		Has plans for an explicit kind of new job	V221=1,2
		Knows and mentions what kind of training new job requires	V223=1
		Has substantial savings relative to income	V483=1-2
		Has definite expectations that next few years will be better or worse	V307=1,5
		Expects to have a child more than one year hence, or expects no more children and is doing something to limit the number of children (2 points)	V285=1 or V286=2
		Neutralize those who expect child within one year and inappropriate cases	V284=0 or V286=1

Score Value

0.0	0
0.1	1
0.8	2
9.4	3
28.6	4
32.0	5
19.2	6
9.0	7
0.8	8
<u>0.1</u>	9
100.0	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>	
514 (2314)	899 (4399)	<u>Connectedness to potential sources of help (1971)</u>	
		Attended a PTA meeting within year (2 points)	V150=1,2
		Neutralize those with no children in school	V148=0
		Attends church once a month or more	V342=1-2
		Watches television more than 1 hr./day	V340=2-8
		Reads a newspaper once a week or more	V341=3-5
		Knows 2-5 neighbors by name	V177=2-5
		Knows 6 or more neighbors by name (2 points)	V177=6-8
		Has relatives within walking distance of DU	V178=1
		Goes to organizations once a month or more	V343=2-5
		Goes to bar or tavern once a month or more	V344=2-5
		Belongs to a labor union and pays dues	V131>0000

Score Value

0.0	0
0.3	1
1.3	2
4.3	3
12.2	4
20.2	5
23.9	6
21.1	7
11.1	8
<u>5.5</u>	9
100.0	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>	
515 (2315)	900 (4400)	<u>Money earning acts (Current money earning behaviors)</u>	
		Head worked more than 2,000 hours in 1970	v 39>2000
		Wife worked more than 1,000 hours in 1970 (2 points)	V49>1000
		Neutralize no wife	V272#1
		Head self-employed <u>and/or</u> owns a business	V186=2-3 or V294=1
		Has changed jobs in past year and present job pays more than previous one	V189=1
		Has done something about a better job	V225=1-3
	<u>If employed</u>	Head seldom or never late for work	V216=5 or V217=3,4
		Head rarely or never fails to go to work when not sick	V218=5 or V219=3,4
		Head has extra jobs (or ways of making money)	V204=1
	<u>If unemployed</u>	Head seldom or never late for work	V245=5 or V246=3,4
		Head rarely or never failed to go to work when not sick	V247=5 or V248=3,4
		Head has been to more than one place in past few weeks to find a job	V235=2-5
		Low reservation price: no jobs not worth taking or they pay less than \$1.50 per hour	V249=5 or V250<150
	<u>If retired, housewife, disabled</u>	Has been to more than one place in past few weeks to find a job	V267=2-5
		Low reservation price: no jobs not worth taking, or they pay less than \$1.50 per hour	V268=5 or V269<150

Score Value

8.1	0
14.1	1
13.7	2
23.5	3
21.5	4
12.4	5
5.5	6
1.2	7
<u>0.1</u>	8
100.0	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
516 (2316)	901-904 (4401-4404)	<u>1970 hours of nonleisure comparable to 1967 hours of nonleisure</u> This variable is comparable to 1967 variable since it doesn't include travel to work time V420 - V47 - V53 (Total nonleisure (Head's (Wife's in 1969) travel to travel to work time) work time) xxxx.
517 (2317)	905-908 (4405-4408)	<u>Annual food standard</u> This variable is generated by multiplying the weekly food needs (V70) by 52 and then making the following adjustments for economies of scale: add 20 percent for one person families, 10 percent for 2 person families, 5 percent for 3 person families, and subtract 5 percent for 5 person families and 10 percent for families with six or more. xxxx.
518 (2318)	909 (4409)	<u>Size of family</u> (one-digit code) 19.2 1. One 28.9 2. TWO 16.8 3. Three 14.9 4. Four 9.3 5. Five 5.1 6. six 2.7 7. Seven 1.5 8. Eight <u>1.5</u> 9. Nine or more 100.0
519 (2319)	910 (4410)	<u>(Bkt. V142) Bracket age of Head</u> 13.1 1. Under 25 20.1 2. 25-34 18.6 3. 35-44 17.0 4. 45-54 14.1 5. 55-64 11.0 6. 65-74 6.0 7. 75 and older <u>0.0</u> 9. N.A. 100.0

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
520 (2320)	911 (4411)	<u>(Bkt. V144) Bracket age of Wife</u>
		12.7 1. Under 25
		15.1 2. 25-34
		15.0 3. 35-44
		12.3 4. 45-54
		8.3 5. 55-64
		4.5 6. 65-74
		1.2 7. 75 and older
		0.0 9. N.A.
		<u>31.0</u> 0. No Wife
		100.0
521 (2321)	912-913 (4412-4413)	<u>1968 Weight</u>
		This variable is identical to V439 on the merged tape. See Section II for a detailed description of this variable.
522 (2322)	914 (4414)	<u>Decile on V426 - 1970 total family money income</u>
		10.0 0. \$0 - 2399
		10.0 1. \$2400 - 4129
		10.0 2. \$4130 - 5597
		10.0 3. \$5598 - 7255
		10.0 4. \$7256 - 8814
		10.0 5. \$8815 - 10,551
		10.0 6. \$10,552 - 12,689
		10.0 7. \$12,690 - 15,049
		10.0 8. \$15,050 - 19,199
		<u>10.0</u> 9. \$19,200 and up
		100.0
523 (2323)	915 (4415)	<u>Decile on V442 - 1970 total family money income/needs</u>
		10.0 0. 0 - .92
		10.0 1. .93 - 1.38
		10.0 2. 1.39 - 1.80
		10.0 3. 1.81 - 2.23
		10.0 4. 2.24 - 2.63
		10.0 5. 2.64 - 3.11
		10.0 6. 3.12 - 3.67
		10.0 7. 3.68 - 4.47
		10.0 8. 4.48 - .68
		<u>10.0</u> 9. 5.69 and up
		100.0

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
524 (2324)	916 (4416)	<u>Decile on V444 - 1970 "welloffness"-money income</u>
		10.0 0. 0 - 58
		10.0 1. 59 - 70
		10.0 2. 71 - 78
		10.0 3. 79 - 86
		10.0 4. 87 - 94
		10.0 5. 95 - 102
		10.0 6. 103 - 111
		10.0 7. 112 - 123
		10.0 8. 124 - 139
		<u>10.0</u> 9. 140 and up
		100.0
525 (2325)	917 (4417)	<u>Decile on V450 - 1970 total family net real income</u>
		10.0 0. \$0 - 2938
		10.0 1. \$2939 - 4472
		10.0 2. \$4473 - 5843
		10.0 3. \$5844 - 7287
		10.0 4. \$7288 - 8670
		10.0 5. \$8671 - 10,270
		10.0 6. \$10,271 - 12,103
		10.0 7. \$12,104 - 14,341
		10.0 8. \$14,342 - 17,904
		<u>10.0</u> 9. \$17,905 and up
		100.0
526 (2326)	918 (4418)	<u>Decile on V 452 - 1970 total family net real income/needs</u>
		10.0 0. 0 - 1.09
		10.0 1. 1.10 - 1.52
		10.0 2. 1.53 - 1.87
		10.0 3. 1.88 - 2.25
		10.0 4. 2.26 - 2.60
		10.0 5. 2.61 - 3.02
		10.0 6. 3.03 - 3.49
		10.0 7. 3.50 - 4.16
		10.0 8. 4.17 - 5.23
		<u>10.0</u> 9. 5.24 and up
		100.0
527 (2327)	919 (4419)	<u>Decile on V454 - 1970 "welloffness" net real income</u>
		10.0 0. 0 - 62
		10.0 1. 63 - 72
		10.0 2. 73 - 80
		10.0 3. 81 - 87
		10.0 4. 88 - 94
		10.0 5. 95 - 101
		10.0 6. 102 - 109
		10.0 7. 110 - 120
		10.0 8. 121 - 135
		<u>10.0</u> 9. 136 and up
		100.0

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
528 (2328)	920 (4420)	Decile on V464 - 1970 family net real income net of housing cost
		10.0 0. \$0 - 1894
		10.0 1. \$1895 - 3301
		10.0 2. \$3302 - 4523
		10.0 3. \$4524 - 5839
		10.0 4. \$5840 - 7090
		10.0 5. \$7091 - 8565
		10.0 6. \$8566 - 10,155
		10.0 7. \$10,156 - 12,132
		10.0 8. \$12,133 - 15,237
		<u>10.0</u> 9. \$15,238 and up
		100.0
529 (2329)	921 (4421)	Decile on V466 - 1970 family net real income net of housing costs/needs
		10.0 0. 0 - 2.70
		10.0 1. 2.71 - 3.95
		10.0 2. 3.96 - 5.07
		10.0 3. 5.08 - 6.10
		10.0 4. 6.11 - 7.31
		10.0 5. 7.32 - 8.49
		10.0 6. 8.50 - 10.07
		10.0 7. 10.08 - 12.45
		10.0 8. 12.46 - 16.42
		<u>10.0</u> 9. 16.43 and up
		100.0
530 (2330)	922 (4422)	Decile on V468 - 1970 "welloffness" net real income net of housing costs
		10.0 0. 0 - 98
		10.0 1. 99-116
		10.0 2. 117 - 131
		10.0 3. 132 - 145
		10.0 4. 146 - 157
		10.0 5. 158 - 171
		10.0 6. 172 - 186
		10.0 7. 187 - 209
		10.0 8. 210 - 240
		<u>10.0</u> 9. 241 and up
		100.0
531 (2331)	923 (4423)	Whether shortage or surplus of unskilled <u>male</u> labor in county, August 1971
		1. Many more jobs than applicants
		2. More jobs than applicants
		3. Most people able to find jobs
		4. A number of unskilled workers unable to find jobs
		5. Many unskilled workers unable to find jobs
		9. Not ascertained

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
532 (2332)	924 (4424)	<u>How does the market for unskilled females compare with the market for unskilled males? August 1971</u> 1. Better (more women able to find jobs) 2. About the same 3. Worse (fewer women able to find jobs) 4. Much worse (many fewer women able to find jobs) 9. Not ascertained
533 (2333)	925 (4425)	<u>How does the market for unskilled nonwhites compare with the market for whites? August 1971</u> 1. Better (more nonwhites able to find jobs) 2. About the same 3. Worse (fewer nonwhites able to find jobs) 4. Much worse (many fewer nonwhites able to find jobs) 9. Not ascertained
534 (2334)	926 (4426)	<u>What is the typical wage that an unskilled male worker might receive? August 1971</u> 1. Under \$1.50 2. \$1.50 - 1.99 3. \$2.00 - 2.49 4. \$2.50 - 2.99 5. \$3.00 or more 9. Not ascertained
535 (2335)	927 (4427)	<u>Difference between the typical hourly wage rate for an unskilled male and for an unskilled female? August 1971</u> 0. No difference 1. Females earn less than males by \$.01 - .09 2. \$.10 - .24 difference 3. \$.25 - .49 difference 4. \$.50 - .99 difference 5. \$1.00 or more 6. Females earn more than males 9. N.A.
536 (2336)	928 (4428)	<u>The unemployment rate in the county, August 1971</u> 1. Under 2% 2. 2 - 3.9% 3. 4 - 5.9% 4. 6 - 10% 5. Over 10% 9. Not ascertained

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
<p>Variables 537-543 contain information about the state and county in which the family lived in <u>1970</u>. Variable 544 pertains to the 1968 county</p>		
537 (2337)	929 (4429)	<p><u>Bracket of average Old Age Assistance per recipient for state of residence in 1970 (Based on July, 1970 data.)</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. \$0 - 54 (includes 6 states)* 2. \$55 - 59 (includes 6 states) 3. \$60 - 64 (includes 7 states) 4. \$65 - 69 (includes 6 states) 5. \$70 - 74 (includes 6 states) 6. \$75 - 84 (includes 6 states) 7. \$85 - 99 (includes 4 states) 8. \$100 or more (includes 4 states) 9. N.A., family lived in foreign country in 1970
538 (2338)	930 (4430)	<p><u>Bracket of average AFDC per recipient for state of residence in 1970 (Based on July, 1970 data.)</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. \$0-24 (includes 6 states)* 2. \$25 - 29 (includes 4 states) 3. \$30 - 34 (includes 7 states) 4. \$35 - 44 (includes 10 states) 5. \$45 - 54 (includes 9 states) 6. \$55 - 69 (includes 6 states) 7. \$70 and more (includes 3 states) 9. N.A., family lived in foreign country in 1970
539 (2339)	931-933 (4431-4433)	<p><u>Total budget index for county of residence in 1970</u></p> <p>An index of comparative costs for a four person family living in various areas as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (see <u>Three Standards of Living for an Urban Family of Four Persons</u>. Spring, 1967). The lower living standard was used.</p> <p>This index is published for the thirty-nine largest SMSA's and by region for the non-metropolitan areas. For the remaining SMSA's, the regional average of the metropolitan indices was used.</p> <p>100 U.S. Urban Average xxx Index of comparative cost for the county in which the family lived in 1970 999 N.A., family lived in foreign country in 1970</p>

*
of the 45 states in our sample

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
540 (2340)	934-936 (4434-4436)	<u>Food budget index for county of residence in 1970</u> 100 US urban average food cost index xxx index of comparative cost of food for 1970 county 999 N.A., family lived in foreign country in 1970
541 (2341)	937-939 (4437-4439)	<u>Housing budget index for county of residence in 1970</u> 100 US urban average housing cost index xxx index of comparative cost of housing for 1970 county 999 N.A., family lived in foreign country in 1970
542 (2342)	940-942 (4440-4442)	<u>Transportation budget index for county of residence in 1970</u> 100 US urban average cost of transportation index xxx index of comparative cost of transportation for 1970 county 999 N.A., family lived in foreign country in 1970
543 (2343)	943 (4443)	<u>Average per capita expenditure on public welfare for county of residence in 1970</u> <u>Based on Census of Governments, 1967, Compendium of Government Finances</u> 1. \$0.00 - 0.41 2. \$0.42 - 1.09 3. \$1.10 - 2.79 4. \$2.80 - 4.99 5. \$5.00 - 8.99 6. \$9.00 - 15.99 7. \$16.00 - 29.99 8. \$30.00 or more 9. N.A.

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
544 (2344)	944 (4444)	<p>Average <u>per capita</u> expenditure on public welfare for county of residence in 1968</p> <hr/> <p>This variable contains information for the 1968 county based on the 1967 <u>Census of Governments, Compendium of Government Finances</u>. Variable 415 on the merged tape contains this information based on the 1962 <u>Census of Governments</u>.</p> <hr/> <p>1. \$0.00 - 0.41 2. \$0.42 - 1.09 3. \$1.10 - 2.79 4. \$2.80 - 4.99 5. \$5.00 - 8.99 6. \$9.00 - 15.99 7. \$16.00 - 29.99 8. \$30.00 or more 9. N.A.</p>

1971 Individual Tape Code

This tape contains a record for each individual living in a sample family that was reinterviewed in 1971. Those individuals who have moved into these families since the original interview in 1968 are not technically part of the sample and can be distinguished by their "person numbers" which have values between 31 and 49. Records for those family members who were living in institutional housing at the time of the interview in 1971 are also included on this tape.

Only the last 16 variables are specific to the individual. All the preceding ones are identical to the variables for the family with which the individual is living. In those cases where a member moved out of his original family and we were able to interview him in 1971, the family variables attached to his record contain the information about his new family rather than the original family from which he split off.

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
545	945-946	<u>1971 Sequence Number</u> 01-49 Persons now in the family 51-59 Persons currently in an institution 71-79 Individuals who moved out of the FU or out of an institution in 1970 and established their own households 81-89 Individuals who died since the 1970 interview
546	947	<u>Relationship of person to 1971 head</u> 1. Head of family; previous head 2. Wife; previous wife 3. Child, step-child 4. Sibling 5. Parent 6. Grandchild, great grandchild 7. In-laws or other relative 8. Nonrelative 9. Husband of head (i.e., husband is not head of family)
547	948-949	<u>Age of Person</u> 01 One or younger 02 Two . . . 98 Ninety-eight or older 99 N.A.
548	950	<u>Sex of person</u> 1. Male 2. Female

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
549	951-952	<u>Person Number</u> This number is the same for each individual throughout the entire study 01-29 Individuals living in a sample family at the beginning of the study (in 1968) 31-39 Individuals who moved into a sample family after 1968 51-59 Children under 25 who were living in institutions in 1968 61 Spouse who was in an institution in 1968
550	953	<u>Moved in or out</u> 0. In family or in institution both years 1. Moved in or born since last interview 2. Appeared; did not move in in 1970, but not included in FU last year (usually a previous listing error) 5. Moved out of FU or institution in 1970 and established own household 6. Moved out of FU and into an institution in 1970 7. Died since last interview 8. Disappeared; did not move out in 1970, but included in FU last year
551	954	A6-7 Did any of the children stop going to school in 1970? Who was that? (1971 question) <hr/> 1. Yes, stopped going to school 5. No, did not stop 9. N.A.

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
552	955-956	A8 What is the highest grade (he/she) finished? (1971) <hr/> 01 One year . . . 16 College graduate or more 99 N.A. 00 Inap., did not stop school, not a child under 25
553	957-958	G20, G23 About how much time does (he/she) spend on housework in the average week? <hr/> 00 None 01 One hour per week . . . 98 98 hours or more 99 N.A., D.K.
554	959	H56a-c, H59, H62 Is this individual disabled or require extra care? <hr/> 1. Yes, is disabled 2. Yes, requires extra care 5. No 9. N.A.
555	960	M2 Who was respondent? <hr/> 1. This individual was respondent 5. This individual was not respondent

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Content</u>
556	961	<u>1-11, H5, H8, H11a-k, H19, H23 Source of individual's 1970 income</u> 0. No income 1. Labor income only 2. Transfer income only 3. Asset income only 4. Combination of 1 and 2, 1 and 3, 1, 2, and 3, or 1 and 9 5. Combination of 2 and 3, 2 and 9, or 3 and 9 9. Not ascertained
557	962-966	<u>H1-H30 Total 1970 money income of this individual</u> This variable contains only labor income if the person is head or wife 00000 None 99998 \$99,998 or more 99999 N.A.
558	967-970	<u>H25, H26 Hours worked last year</u> 0000 None xxxx Number hours worked in 1970 9999 N.A.
559	-971	<u>H31 Does (he/she) share in the family's expenses or what?</u> 0. Inap., no income; person is head or wife 1. Yes, unqualified 3. Yes, qualified (a little; less than \$10 per week; sometimes) 5. No 9. N.A.
560	972	<u>H32 Is (he/she) likely to move away within the next few years?</u> 0. Inap., no income; person is head or wife 1. Yes, will move 3. Pro-con, depends 5. No, will stay 7. Already moved out 8. D.K. 9. N.A.

Index: 1968-69-70-71 Tape Code

The variables indexed are those of the 1968-69-70-71 tape code in order by topic. Each is identified by year. First are listed those coded directly from the completed interview in order by the 1971 questionnaire, followed by the variables derived in the editing process ordered by the 1971 worksheets.

Then follow the generated variables including economic status measures, behavioral and attitudinal indexes.

<u>Content Headings</u>	<u>1971 Variables</u>			<u>1970 Variables</u>			<u>1969 Variables</u>			<u>1968 Variables</u>		
	<u>Raw Data,</u> <u>Fields</u>	<u>Bracket</u>	<u>Accu- racy</u>	<u>Raw Data,</u> <u>Fields</u>	<u>Bracket</u>	<u>Accu- racy</u>	<u>Raw Data,</u> <u>Fields</u>	<u>Bracket</u>	<u>Accu- racy</u>	<u>Raw Data,</u> <u>Fields</u>	<u>Bracket</u>	<u>Accu- racy</u>
I. 1970 Questionnaire Sections												
A. Children of Head	1947-1951			1244-1248			555-556			120-123, 125-127, 136-138		
B. Transportation	1952-1964			1249-1261			586-589			139-157		
C. Housing	1966-1982			1263-1277			591-606			101-112		
House Value	1823	2223	1824	1122	1511	1123	449		450	5		321
Rent	1829		1830	1128		1129	455		456	10		11
Value of Rent	1831		1832	1130		1131	457		458	12		13
Utilities	1834		1835	1133		1134	460		461	14		15
D.-F. Employment of Head	1983-2071			1278-1364			639-694			196-248		
Occupation	1984,2031, 2058			1279,1326, 1352			640-641			196-199		
Previous Employment	1988-1991, 2036-2048, 2058-2061			1282-1285, 1331-1342, 1352-1354			643-646			200-205		
Time worked Weeks worked	1998,2039, 2060			1292,1333, 1353				658		223		
Hours wrkd/week	1999,2040, 2061			1293,1334, 1354				659	224	225		
Whether desired additional work	2011			1305			668			231-233		
Journey to Work	2014-2015, 2043-2044			1308-1309, 1337-1338			673-675					

Content Headings	1971 Variables		1970 Variables		1969 Variables		1968 Variables	
	Raw Data, Fields	Accu- Bracket racy	Raw Data, Fields	Accu- Bracket racy	Raw Data, Fields	Accu- Bracket racy	Raw Data, Fields	Accu- Bracket racy
D.-F. Employment Head (continued)								
Whether late to work	2016, 2045		1310, 1339		676-677		217	
Whether skips work	2018, 2047		1213, 1341		678-679		218	
Employment attitudes	2020-2030, 2049-2055, 2068-2071		1314-1324, 1343-1349, 1355-1364		680-694		207-214, 235-238	
G. Employment - Wife	2074-2083		1366-1369		607-609	610,611	243	244-245
Family Planning	2084-2086		1370-1374		612-615	617	248	
Housework	2087-2091		1375-1379		616,618- 620	617		
Food Consumption and expenditure	(See worksheet 35)		(See worksheet 23)		622,629, 631,633, 634,637	621,623, 630,632, 635,636	162,164, 171,172	163,165 166
Cigarettes and Alcoholic beverage Consumption	(See worksheet 35)		(See worksheet 23)		625,626, 628	624,627	168,170	167,169
H. Income Dollar Amounts	(See work- sheet 36-37)	2093, 2097, 2228- 2238	1518, 1519, 1520, 1381, 1385		696,697, 700,712 714,715, 717,718	695,698, 699,701- 711,713, 716,719	250,252, 263,265, 267	249,251 253-262, 264,266

<u>Content Headings</u>	<u>1971 Variables</u>			<u>1970 Variables</u>			<u>1969 Variables</u>			<u>1968 Variables</u>		
	<u>Raw Data,</u> <u>Fields</u>	<u>Accu-</u> <u>Bracket</u>	<u>racy</u>	<u>Raw Data,</u> <u>Fields</u>	<u>Accu-</u> <u>Bracket</u>	<u>racy</u>	<u>Raw Data,</u> <u>Fields</u>	<u>Accu-</u> <u>Bracket</u>	<u>racy</u>	<u>Raw Data,</u> <u>Fields</u>	<u>Accu-</u> <u>Bracket</u>	<u>racy</u>
H.Income Dollar Amounts (con't)												
Comparison between years variables	2098-2110			1386-1398			720-731			274-277		
Support of Outside dependents	2111-2113			1399-1401			732-736			278		
Reserve Fund Position	2115-2217			1403-1405			737-739			159-161		
Insurance Coverage	2118-2120			1406-1408			740-742			158		
Disability - Head	2121-2125			1409-1413			743-745, 747	746		216		
Disability - Others	2126-2133			1414-1421			748-749, 751-753, 755	750,754				
J.Time Use	2134-2147			1422-1436			756-766, 768-769	767		280-294		
K.Feelings	2148-2164			1437-1453			770-785			295-310		
L.The Past	2165-2199			1454-1487	1607-1608		786-798			311-318		
M.By Observation	2200-2217			1488-1505			799-817			179-195		
II. Raw Variables from 1971 Editing Worksheets												
<u>Worksheet 33</u>												
Car Variables	1817,1819, 1821	1818, 1820, 1822		1116,1118, 1120		1117, 1119, 1121	443,445, 447	444, 446, 448		20,22,24, 26		21,23, 25,27

<u>Content Headings</u>	<u>1971 Variables</u>			<u>1970 Variables</u>			<u>1969 Variables</u>			<u>1968 Variables</u>		
	<u>Raw Data,</u> <u>Fields</u>	<u>Accu-</u> <u>Bracket</u>	<u>Accu-</u> <u>racy</u>	<u>Raw Data,</u> <u>Fields</u>	<u>Accu-</u> <u>Bracket</u>	<u>Accu-</u> <u>racy</u>	<u>Raw Data,</u> <u>Fields</u>	<u>Accu-</u> <u>Bracket</u>	<u>Accu-</u> <u>racy</u>	<u>Raw Data,</u> <u>Fields</u>	<u>Accu-</u> <u>Bracket</u>	<u>Accu-</u> <u>racy</u>
<u>II. Raw Variables from 1971 Editing Worksheets (con't)</u>												
<u>Worksheet 33</u>												
Housing Variables												
House Values & Mortgage	1823,1825, 1827	1824, 1826, 1828		1122,1124, 1126		1123, 1125, 1127	449,451, 453		450, 452, 454	5,6,8		7,9
Rent	1829	1830		1128		1129	455		456	10		11
Value if rented	1831,1833	1832		1130,1132		1131	457,459		458	12		13
Utilities	1834	1835		1133		1134	460		461	14		15
Additions and Repairs	1836	1837		1135		1136	462		463	16,18		17,19
Home Production	1838			1137			464			61		62
<u>Worksheet 34</u>												
Work for money												
Head: Hrs. of work	1839	1840		1138		1139	465		466	47		48
Head: Hrs. of illness	1841	1842		1140		1141	467		468	51		52
Head: Hrs. of unemployment	1843	1844		1142		1143	469		470	49		50
Head: Journey to work	1845,1847	1846, 1848		1144,1146		1145, 1147	471,473		472, 474			
Wife: Hrs. of work	1849	1850		1148		1149	475		476	53		54
Wife: Journey to work	1851,1853	1852, 1854		1150,1152		1151, 1153	477,479		478, 480			

<u>Content Headings</u>	<u>1971 Variables</u>			<u>1970 Variables</u>			<u>1969 Variables</u>			<u>1968 Variables</u>		
	<u>Raw Data,</u> <u>Fields</u>	<u>Bracket</u>	<u>Accu- racy</u>	<u>Raw Data,</u> <u>Fields</u>	<u>Bracket</u>	<u>Accu- racy</u>	<u>Raw Data,</u> <u>Fields</u>	<u>Bracket</u>	<u>Accu- racy</u>	<u>Raw Data,</u> <u>Fields</u>	<u>Bracket</u>	<u>Accu- racy</u>
<u>II. Raw Variables from 1971 Editing Worksheets (con't)</u>												
<u>Worksheet 34</u>												
Housework												
Wife or unmarried head	1855		1856	1154		1155	481		482	59		
Husband	1857		1858	1156		1147	483		484			
Others in family	1859		1860	1158		1159	485		486			
Hrs. from outside FU	1861		1862	1162		1163	487		488	55,57		56,58
Cost from outside FU	1863,1865		1864, 1866	1160,1164		1161, 1165	491					
Number of major adults	1867			1166			492			71		
<u>Worksheet 35</u>												
Family Size	1868			1167			493			30		
Number of required room	1869			1168			591			124		
Weekly, Annual Food need	1870			1169			494			31		
Annual Need Standard	1871			1170			495			32		

<u>Content Headings</u>	<u>1971 Variables</u>			<u>1970 Variables</u>			<u>1969 Variables</u>			<u>1968 Variables</u>		
	<u>Raw Data,</u> <u>Fields</u>	<u>Bracket</u>	<u>Accu-</u> <u>racy</u>	<u>Raw Data,</u> <u>Fields</u>	<u>Bracket</u>	<u>Accu-</u> <u>racy</u>	<u>Raw Data,</u> <u>Fields</u>	<u>Bracket</u>	<u>Accu-</u> <u>racy</u>	<u>Raw Data,</u> <u>Fields</u>	<u>Bracket</u>	<u>Accu-</u> <u>racy</u>
II. Raw Variables from 1971 Editing Worksheets (con't)												
<u>Worksheet 35 (con't)</u>												
Food Expenditure and Consumption	1876,1878 1880,1882, 1884,1886, 1888		1877, 1879, 1881, 1883, 1885, 1887, 1889	1175,1177, 1179,1181, 1183,1185, 1187		1176, 1178, 1180, 1182, 1184, 1186, 1188	500,502, 506,510, 504,508, 512		501, 503, 507, 511, 505, 509, 513	37,39, 41,43, 45		38,40, 42,44, 46
Alcoholic Beverages and Cigarette Expenditures	1872,1874		1873, 1875	1171,1173		1172, 1174	496,498		497, 499	33,35		34,36
<u>Worksheet 36</u>												
Head's Labor Income												
Labor part of farm income		1890			1189							
Labor part of business income		1891			1190							
Wages	1892		1893	1191		1192	699				251	
Bonuses, Over-time and Commissions		1894			1193							
Professional practice and trade		1895			1194		701				253	

Content Headings	<u>1971 Variables</u>			<u>1970 Variables</u>			<u>1969 Variables</u>			<u>1968 Variables</u>		
	Raw Data, Fields	Bracket	Accu- racy	Raw Data, Fields	Bracket	Accu- racy	Raw Data, Fields	Bracket	Accu- racy	Raw Data, Fields	Bracket	Accu- racy
II.Raw Variables from 1971 Editing Worksheets (con't)												
Worksheet 36 (con't)												
Labor part of roomers, etc.		1896			1195							
Head's Total Labor income	1897		1898	1196	1516	1197	514		515	74		85
Wife's Labor income	1899		1900	1198	1517	1199	516		517	75		86
Asset part of farm income		1901			1200							
Asset part of business income		1902			1201							
Asset part of roomers, etc.		1903			1202							
Rent, interest and dividends		1904			1203			703			255	
Wife's asset income		1905			1204							
Taxable income of Head and Wife	1906		1907	1205	1518	1206	518		519	76		87
Support of out- side dependents	1908			1228								
Number of depen- dents of head and wife	1909			1207								
Total taxes of Head and Wife	1910			1208								

<u>Content Headings</u>	<u>1971 Variables</u>			<u>1970 Variables</u>			<u>1969 Variables</u>			<u>1968 Variables</u>		
	<u>Raw Data,</u> <u>Fields</u>	<u>Bracket</u>	<u>Accu-</u> <u>racy</u>	<u>Raw Data,</u> <u>Fields</u>	<u>Bracket</u>	<u>Accu-</u> <u>racy</u>	<u>Raw Data,</u> <u>Fields</u>	<u>Bracket</u>	<u>Accu-</u> <u>racy</u>	<u>Raw Data,</u> <u>Fields</u>	<u>Bracket</u>	<u>Accu-</u> <u>racy</u>
II. Raw Variables from 1971 Editing Worksheets (con't)												
<u>Worksheet 37</u>												
Transfer income of Head and Wife												
ADC, AFDC	1911	2232	1912	1209	1520	1210	523	264	524	80	256	90
Other welfare	1913	2233		1211	1521			265			257	
Social Security	1914	2234		1212	1522			266			258	
Other retirement	1915	2235		1213	1523			267			259	
Unemployment, Workman's compen- sation	1916	2236		1214	1524			268			260	
Alimony, Child Support	1917	2237		1215	1525			269			261	
Help from relatives		1918			1216			270			262	
Anything else		1919			1217						263	
Wife's transfer income		1920			1218							
Total transfers of Head and Wife	1922	2238	1921	1220	1526	1219						
Income of Others in FU												
Work hours of others	1923			1221			520					

<u>Content Headings</u>	<u>1971 Variables</u>			<u>1970 Variables</u>			<u>1969 Variables</u>			<u>1968 Variables</u>		
	<u>Raw Data,</u> <u>Fields</u>	<u>Bracket</u>	<u>Accu-</u> <u>racy</u>	<u>Raw Data,</u> <u>Fields</u>	<u>Bracket</u>	<u>Accu-</u> <u>racy</u>	<u>Raw Data,</u> <u>Fields</u>	<u>Bracket</u>	<u>Accu-</u> <u>racy</u>	<u>Raw Data,</u> <u>Fields</u>	<u>Bracket</u>	<u>Accu-</u> <u>racy</u>
<u>II. Raw Variables from 1971 Editing Worksheets (con't)</u>												
<u>Worksheet 37 (con't)</u>												
Income-Others												
Taxable income of others	1924	2231	1925	1222	1519	2334	521		522			
Total taxes of others	1926			1224								
Transfer income of others	1927	2241	1928	1225	1529	1226	527		528			
Number of income receivers	1929,1930			1227								
Labor Union dues	1932		1229									
<u>III. Generated Variables</u>												
<u>Economic Status Measures</u>												
<u>Income Measures</u>												
Total family money income	2226	2227		1514	1515		529	827		81	339	
Total real income	2247	2248		1535	1536		840	841		322	340	
Net real income	2250, 2258	2251, 2259		1538, 1546	1539, 1547		842	843		323	341	
Net real income net of housing costs	2264	2265		1552	1553		856	857		324	342	

<u>Content Headings</u>	<u>1971 Variables</u>			<u>1970 Variables</u>			<u>1969 Variables</u>			<u>1968 Variables</u>		
	<u>Raw Data,</u> <u>Fields</u>	<u>Bracket</u>	<u>Accu- racy</u>	<u>Raw Data,</u> <u>Fields</u>	<u>Bracket</u>	<u>Accu- racy</u>	<u>Raw Data,</u> <u>Fields</u>	<u>Bracket</u>	<u>Accu- racy</u>	<u>Raw Data,</u> <u>Fields</u>	<u>Bracket</u>	<u>Accu- racy</u>
<u>III.Generated Variables</u> <u>(con't)</u>												
<u>Economic Status</u> <u>Measures (con't)</u>												
<u>Ratio Measures</u>												
Money income/needs	2242	2243		1530	1531		835	836		325	407	
Net real income/ needs	2252, 2260	2253, 2261		1540, 1548	1541, 1549		844	845		326	408	
Money income/needs (Soc. Sec. Admin. measures)										399-406, 409		
Food consumption/ food needs stand.	2273	2274		1561	1562		865	866		336	354	
Net real income net of housing/ food consumption	2266	2267		1554	1555		884	885		373	374	
Persons per room	2301	2302		1589	1590		892	893		382	411	
Actual minus required rooms	2300			1588			891			381		
Leisure per major adult	2224,2225			1512,1513			826			73		
Hourly earnings Head: all jobs	2279	2280		1567	1568		871	872		337,351	355	
Head: first job	2023	2298			1586							
Head: second job	2027	2299			1587		663				438	
Wife:	2281	2282		1569	1570		873	874		338	356	

<u>Content Headings</u>	<u>1971 Variables</u>			<u>1970 Variables</u>			<u>1969 Variables</u>			<u>1968 Variables</u>		
	<u>Raw Data,</u> <u>Fields</u>	<u>Bracket</u>	<u>Accu- racy</u>	<u>Raw Data,</u> <u>Fields</u>	<u>Bracket</u>	<u>Accu- racy</u>	<u>Raw Data,</u> <u>Fields</u>	<u>Bracket</u>	<u>Accu- racy</u>	<u>Raw Data,</u> <u>Fields</u>	<u>Bracket</u>	<u>Accu- racy</u>
<u>III.Generated Variables</u> <u>(con't)</u>												
<u>Economic Status</u> <u>Measures (con't)</u>												
<u>"Well-offness"</u> <u>Measures</u>												
Money Income basis	2244	2245		1532	1533		837	838		328	343	
Net real income basis	2254	2255		1550	1551		846	847		329	344	
Net real income net of housing basis	2268, 2270	2269		1556, 1558	1557		860	861		330	345	
<u>Indexes</u>												
<u>Background Indexes</u>												
Employment Problems - H										384		
Background Problems - H										385		
Current Handicaps - H										386		
<u>Behavioral Indexes</u>												
Connectedness	2314			1602			905			393		
Money earning acts	2315			1603			906			394		
Real earning acts	2310			1598			901			395		
Economizing	2311			1599			902			396		
Risk avoidance	2312			1600			903			397		

<u>Content Headings</u>	<u>1971 Variables</u>			<u>1970 Variables</u>			<u>1969 Variables</u>			<u>1968 Variables</u>		
	<u>Raw Data,</u> <u>Fields</u>	<u>Bracket</u>	<u>Accu- racy</u>	<u>Raw Data,</u> <u>Fields</u>	<u>Bracket</u>	<u>Accu- racy</u>	<u>Raw Data,</u> <u>Fields</u>	<u>Bracket</u>	<u>Accu- racy</u>	<u>Raw Data,</u> <u>Fields</u>	<u>Bracket</u>	<u>Accu- racy</u>
<u>III.Generated Variables</u> <u>(con't)</u>												
<u>Indexes (con't)</u>												
<u>Attitude Indexes</u>												
Efficacy & Planning	2306			1594			897			388		
Trust-Hostility	2307			1595			898			420		
Aspiration- Ambition	2309			1597			900			423		
<u>Other Indexes</u>												
Housing Quality	2305			1593			896			418		
Geographic Mobility	2288			1576			878			363		
<u>IV.Other Frequently- Used Measures</u>												
<u>Family Composition Measures</u>												
Whether subfamily/ splitoff	1806,1809			1106			909			4		
Number in dwelling										113		
Number moved into/ out of family	1810,1812			1110			543			128		
Relation to Head of person who moved in/out	1811,1813			1111			544			129		

<u>Content Headings</u>	<u>1971 Variables</u>			<u>1970 Variables</u>			<u>1969 Variables</u>			<u>1968 Variables</u>		
	<u>Raw Data,</u> <u>Fields</u>	<u>Bracket</u>	<u>Accu- racy</u>	<u>Raw Data,</u> <u>Fields</u>	<u>Bracket</u>	<u>Accu- racy</u>	<u>Raw Data,</u> <u>Fields</u>	<u>Bracket</u>	<u>Accu- racy</u>	<u>Raw Data,</u> <u>Fields</u>	<u>Bracket</u>	<u>Accu- racy</u>
<u>IV. Other Frequently- Used Measures (con't)</u>												
<u>Family Composition Measures (con't)</u>												
Marital Status	2072			1365			607			239		
Family/household composition	1814			1114			547			114		
# adults in family	2303			1591			894			116		
# children in family	1945			1242			550					
# people in family	1941,1868			1238			549			115		
<u>Commonly-Used Demo- graphic Variables</u>												
Age of head	1942	2319		1239			1008	1009		117	368	
Age of wife	1944	2320		1241			1011	1012		118	369	
Education of head	2197,2198			1485-1486			794			313		
Occupation of head	2031,2058			1279			640			197		
Occupation of wife	2074,2075			1367			609			243		
Race	2202			1490			801			181		
Sex of head	1943			1240			1010			119		
Whether owns or rents, etc.	1967			1264			593			103		
Employment status of head	1983			1278,1325			639			196		

<u>Content Headings</u>	<u>1971 Variables</u>			<u>1970 Variables</u>			<u>1969 Variables</u>			<u>1968 Variables</u>		
	<u>Raw Data,</u> <u>Fields</u>	<u>Bracket</u>	<u>Accu-</u> <u>racy</u>	<u>Raw Data,</u> <u>Fields</u>	<u>Bracket</u>	<u>Accu-</u> <u>racy</u>	<u>Raw Data,</u> <u>Fields</u>	<u>Bracket</u>	<u>Accu-</u> <u>racy</u>	<u>Raw Data,</u> <u>Fields</u>	<u>Bracket</u>	<u>Accu-</u> <u>racy</u>
<u>IV. Other Frequently-</u> <u>Used Measures (con't)</u>												
<u>Commonly-Used Demo-</u> <u>graphic Variables (con't)</u>												
Employment status of wife	2073			1366			608			243		
Education of father of head	2196			1484			793			318		
<u>Location Measures</u>												
State	1803			1103			537			93		
County	1804,1805			1104			538			94		
Size largest city	1816			1506			539			95		
Region	2284			1572			876			361		
PSU	1935-1936			1231-1232			535-536			92		
<u>Area Data Measures</u>												
Employment measures		2331-2336			1619-1624			1625-1627			412-414,417	
Public Welfare		2344									415	
Public School Expenditures											416	
<u>Data Quality Measures</u> (See also Accuracy Codes corresponding to various variables)												
Number of minor assignments	2292			1580			882					

<u>Content Headings</u>	<u>1971 Variables</u>			<u>1970 Variables</u>			<u>1969 Variables</u>			<u>1968 Variables</u>		
	<u>Raw Data,</u> <u>Fields</u>	<u>Bracket</u>	<u>Accu- racy</u>	<u>Raw Data,</u> <u>Fields</u>	<u>Bracket</u>	<u>Accu- racy</u>	<u>Raw Data,</u> <u>Fields</u>	<u>Bracket</u>	<u>Accu- racy</u>	<u>Raw Data,</u> <u>Fields</u>	<u>Bracket</u>	<u>Accu- racy</u>
<u>IV. Other Frequently- Used Measures (con't)</u>												
<u>Data Quality Measures (con't)</u>												
Number of major assignments	2293			1581			883					
Quality of match	1815			1115			541					
<u>Miscellaneous</u>												
Interviewer's interview number	1938			1235			552			98		
Interviewer's Social Security number	1937			1234			551			97		
Length of interview	1940			1237			554			100		
Date of interview	1939			1236			553			99		