Technical notes concerning the Survey of Income and Education (SIE), April-July 1976, which was conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, are presented. Information is presented on the source of the data, sample design, estimation procedure, reliability of the estimates, nonsampling variability, sampling error, and standard errors. Estimates for the SIE were based on data collected from personal interviews from U.S. households. Each state was divided into areas made up of counties and independent cities referred to as primary sampling units. The SIE sample was a stratified multistage cluster design. A ratio estimation procedure was used to correct for coverage deficiencies. Variance parameters for national estimates of college enrollment/attainment and income are provided for the analysis groups used in the series of reports on the characteristics of postsecondary students. The use of parameters along with a comparison of percentages are illustrated. The standard error for a difference between two sample estimates is also covered. Definitions of terms used in the survey and a sample questionnaire are included. (SW)
Characteristics of Postsecondary Students Technical Notes

by
Susan Hill
National Center for Education Statistics
"The purpose of the Center shall be to collect and disseminate statistics and other data related to education in the United States and in other nations. The Center shall . . . collect, collate, and, from time to time, report full and complete statistics on the conditions of education in the United States; conduct and publish reports on specialized analyses of the meaning and significance of such statistics; . . . and review and report on education activities in foreign countries."--Section 406(b) of the General Education Provisions Act, as amended (20 U.S.C. 1221e-1).
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A -- Definitions

Postsecondary education: Enrollment in college or special school (noncollegiate) for those older than 17 not enrolled in elementary or secondary school.

Collegiate enrollment - Undergraduate: Enrolled in the first four years of college (C1-C4). The student may or may not be enrolled in a degree program.

Other: Enrolled in the fifth or higher year of college. This includes graduate students and persons who have completed four years of college and were enrolled in a college class or classes.

Noncollegiate enrollment: (Special schools) Enrollment in special schools which offer trade, business, or vocational courses which are not taken for social or recreational purposes. (Included is training taken under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA), adult basic and secondary education, correspondence courses, etc.)

Financially dependent: Individuals were considered to be financially dependent on parental support if they were living at home, or if living alone or with unrelated individuals, their income was not sufficient for self support. If any of the following three criteria were satisfied, a student was considered dependent:

1. The individual was the child of the head or an other relative of the head of a primary or secondary family or subfamily. (This alone is the customary definition of dependency.)

2. The size of the individual's family was equal to one, and
   a. the individual's total 1975 income was less than $2,500, and
   b. the individual was attending any of the first four years of college since February 1976

3. The size of the individual's family was equal to one, and
   a. the individual's total 1975 income was less than $10,000, and
   b. the individual's age minus grade attending was less than 6. This means that an 18-year-old must be attending the first year of college or higher, etc.
Financially independent: Not financially dependent according to the above definition.

Expected age for grade level: Seven years or younger and in the first grade, eight years or younger and in the second grade, etc.

Full-time: An individual was considered to be a full-time student if all of the following four criteria were satisfied:

1. The individual was enrolled in, or attended school between February and the survey date.

2. The individual was either:
   a. enrolled in college at any level,
   b. enrolled in a special school and was older than 17.

3. The individual's total 1975 earnings were less than $10,000.

4. At least one of the following conditions was met:
   a. The individual worked less than 35 hours last week or was not working (Spring 1976), and, if female:
      (1) Her previous week's principal activity was neither keeping house nor other including retired, and
      (2) She either was not a wife or female head of family with children, or was not in the labor force.
   b. The individual received Social Security income (and no VA income) in 1975 and was less than 23 years old.
   c. The individual's age was 18 and the highest grade completed was the first year of college.
   d. The individual's age was greater than 18 and the individual's age minus grade attending was less than 6. This means that a 19-year-old must be attending the second year of college or higher, etc.

Part-time: If a student was not designated as full-time, then the part-time designation applied.
Poverty level:

Families and unrelated individuals are classified as being above or below the poverty level using the poverty index adopted by a Federal Interagency Committee in 1969. This index is based on the Department of Agriculture's 1961 Economy Food Plan and reflects the different consumption requirements of families based on their size and composition, sex and age of the family head, and farm-nonfarm residence. It was determined from the Department of Agriculture's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spent approximately one-third of their income on food; the poverty level for these families was, therefore, set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher in order to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses of these smaller households. The poverty thresholds are updated every year to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). The poverty threshold for a nonfarm family of four was $5,815 in 1976, about 6 percent higher than the comparable cutoff of $5,500 for a farm family. For further details, see U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 106.

Parental income:

Combined income of (1) husband or male family head, and/or (2) wife or female family head.

Estimated assets:

Family assets were estimated by capitalizing reported incomes as follows: 17.39 times the income from interest on savings accounts and bonds, and 24.51 times the income from dividends, rental property, royalties, estates and trust funds. These factors are based on an estimate of 5.75 percent average interest rate on savings accounts and bonds, and the 4.07 percent average yield on the "Standard and Poor 500" in 1975 for other unearned income.

Non-English language background:

A language other than English was spoken in the home when the person was a child, and/or is spoken (either sometimes or usually) in the household currently.

Mono-English language background:

English was the only language spoken in the home when the person was a child, and is the only language spoken in the household currently.
B -- SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Source of the data: The estimates for the Survey of Income and Education (SIE) are based on data collected from personal interviews conducted in May and June of 1976 with a small number occurring in April and July. This survey was conducted by the Bureau of the Census acting as collection agent for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Approximately 158,500 households, selected independently in the 50 States and the District of Columbia, were eligible for interview in the SIE. Of this number, 7,300 interviews were not obtained because the occupants were temporarily absent, refused to be interviewed, or, after repeated callbacks, could not be found at home. In addition to the 158,500 households, there were about 33,000 sample units which were visited and found to be vacant, condemned, unfit, demolished, etc., and therefore were ineligible for interview.

Sample design: The SIE sample was a stratified multistage cluster design. Each State was divided into areas made up of counties and independent cities referred to as primary sampling units (PSU’s). These PSU’s were then grouped to form strata within each State according to the proportion of persons who were 5 through 17 years old living in poverty families at the time of the 1970 census. Some strata consisted of only one PSU (generally the larger metropolitan areas and some larger nonmetropolitan PSU’s) which came into the sample with certainty and which were called self-representing. In nine States (Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont) every PSU was made self-representing. In the remaining States, two PSU’s were selected without replacement from each of the strata which were not self-representing.

Within selected PSU’s, a sample of housing units enumerated in the 1970 Census of Population and Housing was selected. In addition, a sample of new construction building permits was also selected to represent the units constructed in areas under the jurisdictions of building permit offices (permit-issuing areas) since the 1970 census. Further, a sample of units constructed since the 1970 census in areas not under the jurisdiction of building permit offices (non-permit-issuing areas) and units from mobile home parks established since the 1970 census was selected.

Although the SIE sample was selected from four frames: (1) the 1970 census, (2) new construction in permit-issuing areas, (3) new construction from non-permit-issuing areas, and (4) mobile home parks established since the 1970 census, these four frames do not completely cover the total housing unit inventory, and hence there are some coverage deficiencies in the SIE sample.

1 Survey Methodology was extracted from material provided by the Bureau of the Census in a memo to Les Silverman, NCES, from Charles D. Jones, Chief, Statistical Methods Division, dated September 10, 1979.
The ratio estimation procedure discussed next has partially corrected the survey data for these coverage deficiencies. That is, the ratio estimation adjusts the level and distribution of the survey estimates so that they agree with known, independently derived national and State estimates. If the characteristics of missed persons were the same as those of covered persons, little bias would remain after the application of this procedure. But to the extent that missed persons differ from covered persons, some bias remains, e.g., if missed persons in a particular age-sex-race category tended to have a much lower educational attainment than the covered persons, then educational attainment would be overstated.

Estimation procedure: The first step in the estimation procedure involved the inflation of the sample data by the reciprocal of the probability of its selection. Next, adjustments were made to account for occupied households in which interviews were not obtained because the occupants were temporarily absent, refused to be interviewed, or, after repeated callbacks, could not be found at home. This adjustment was made separately to households in different race of head, residence, and 1970 census poverty level categories.

In order to obtain more reliable estimates, various stages of ratio estimation were employed which made extensive use of available auxiliary data on characteristics of the survey population. The source of most of this auxiliary data was demographic information about the sample units, 1970 census data and current independent population counts. The estimation procedure was repeated in an iterative procedure in order to bring the SIE estimates into close agreement with both the national and State independent estimates. The effect of the final stages of ratio estimation, as well as the overall estimation procedure, was to reduce the error for most statistics below what would have been obtained by simple weighting of the SIE sample by the inverse of the probability of selection.

Reliability of the estimates: There are two types of possible errors associated with estimates based on data from a sample survey—sampling and nonsampling error. The following is a description of the sampling and nonsampling errors associated with the SIE.

Nonsampling variability: In general, nonsampling errors can be attributed to many sources: inability to obtain information about all cases, definitional difficulties, differences in the interpretation of questions, inability or unwillingness to provide correct information on the part of respondents, mistakes in recording or coding the data, and other errors of collection, response, processing, coverage, and estimation for missing data. As can be seen from the above list, nonsampling errors are not unique to sample surveys since they can, and do, occur in complete censuses as well.
It should be pointed out that steps used in the estimation procedure to reduce errors due to nonresponse and coverage deficiencies introduce nonsampling errors of their own. However, the errors introduced are believed to be smaller than the errors due to nonresponse and coverage deficiencies.

There was no evaluation made of errors on education estimates; particular effort was made, however, to evaluate the accuracy of the measurement of poverty according to the present definition. The principal component of this evaluation was a return visit, by different interviewers, to approximately 5 percent of the households in the SIE sample. For these selected households an independent interview was conducted, referring only to necessary identifying information from the first interview. The sample, approximately 9,000 households, permitted inclusion of features intended to produce a more accurate measurement. For example, persons age 16 and over were asked to respond for themselves, whenever possible, even when repeated callbacks were required. A new questionnaire was designed to ask each respondent first about the source of income of the respondent during 1975 and then to obtain the amount for each of these sources by detailed questions. These reinterviews were compared with the original interviews and the bias of the choice of survey procedures on the estimate of poverty was measured. At the national level, the reinterview results on the number of children age 5-17 in poverty families were within sampling error of the SIE results. In addition, the reinterview provided no firm statistical evidence that any particular region of the country was inequitably treated relative to the others by systematic error.

**Sampling error:** The particular sample used for this survey is one of a large number of possible samples of the same size that could have been selected using the same sample design. Even if the same schedules, instructions, and enumerators were used, estimates from each of the different samples would differ from each other. The variability between estimates from all possible samples is defined as the sampling error. One common measure of sampling error is the standard error which measures the precision with which an estimate from a sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. In addition, the standard error, as calculated for this report, partially reflects the variation in the estimates due to some nonsampling errors, but it does not measure, as such, any systematic biases in the data. Therefore, the accuracy of the estimates depends on both the sampling and nonsampling errors, measured by the standard error, and biases and some additional nonsampling errors not measured by the standard error.
C -- STANDARD ERRORS

If all possible samples were selected, and each of these were surveyed under identical conditions and an estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated from each sample, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one standard error below the estimate to one standard error above the estimate would include the average result of all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.65 standard errors below the estimate to 1.65 standard errors above the estimate would include the average result of all possible samples;

3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from 1.96 standard errors below the estimate to 1.96 standard errors above the estimate would include the average result of all possible samples.

Standard errors for estimated numbers SE(X) can be calculated from the formula given below:

\[ SE(X) = \sqrt{aX^2 + bX} \]

where \( X \) = the estimated number

The parameters \( a \) and \( b \) are derived from estimates and estimated standard errors which are calculated directly from survey data for specific population elements and their characteristics. The standard errors for estimated proportions can also be calculated using the formulas:

\[ SE(X) = \frac{bp(1-P)}{\sqrt{y}} \quad \text{or} \quad SE(p) = .01 \sqrt{\frac{b(100-%)}{y}} \]

where \( y \) = the size of the base (that is, the total upon which the percentage is based)

\( p \) = the proportion (or, \( (\%) = 100 \times p \) in the percentage of incidence.)

The parameter \( b \) is derived from estimates of \( p \) which are calculated directly from survey data for specific population elements and their characteristics.

Variance parameters (\( a \) and \( b \)) for national estimates of college enrollment/attainment and income are provided in Table A for the analysis groups used in the series of reports on the characteristics of postsecondary students.

Variance parameters were provided to NCES by the Bureau of the Census in the memo to Les Silverman, NCES, from Charles C. Jones, Chief, Statistical Methods Division, dated September 10, 1979.
Table A. Variance parameters for national estimates of college enrollment and attainment, and for individual and family income estimates.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Estimates</th>
<th>Variance parameters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College enrollment and attainment</td>
<td>-0.0000102253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individual and family income</td>
<td>-0.0000160917</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1284.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1072.91</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Standard errors, calculated using the above variance parameters, are provided below for the specific analysis group estimates (Table B).

Table B. Absolute standard errors for specific analysis group estimates.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Analysis group</th>
<th>Estimate(X) (000's)</th>
<th>Standard error(x) (000's)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total college enrollment</td>
<td>11,955</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College enrollment aged 18-24</td>
<td>7,021</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total who attained 4+ years college</td>
<td>21,962</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poverty college enrollment</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poverty college enrollment aged 18-24</td>
<td>363</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women enrolled in college</td>
<td>5,438</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women aged 18-24 enrolled in college</td>
<td>3,304</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women who attained 4+ years college</td>
<td>9,239</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanics enrolled in college</td>
<td>471</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanics aged 18-24 enrolled in college</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanics who attained 4+ years college</td>
<td>416</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NELB* enrolled in college</td>
<td>1,276</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NELB* aged 18-24-enrolled in college</td>
<td>633</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NELB* who attained 4+ years college</td>
<td>2,741</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blacks enrolled in college</td>
<td>1,223</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blacks aged 18-24 enrolled in college</td>
<td>667</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blacks who attained 4+ years college</td>
<td>1,028</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Older students aged 25+ enrolled in college</td>
<td>4,852</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* NELB: Non-English language background students.
Illustration of the use of parameters: The estimate of the total number of persons in the United States who have attained four or more years of college is 21,962,000. The a and b parameters for this characteristic are -0.0000102253 and 1284.13 respectively. Square the estimate and multiply by a (i.e., \((21,962,000) \times (-0.0000102253)\). Add this product, 
\[-4,931,963,264\], to the product of b multiplied by the estimate. This gives a result of 23,270,099,796. The standard error of the estimate is about 153,000, (i.e. \(\sqrt{23,270,099,796}\)).

Consequently, the 68 percent confidence interval as shown by these data is 21,962,000 ± 153,000, or from approximately 21,809,000 to 22,115,000 persons. Therefore, a conclusion that the average estimate, derived from all possible samples, lies within a range computed in this way would be correct for roughly 68 percent of all possible samples. Similarly we could conclude that the average estimate, derived from all possible samples, lies within the interval 21,962,000 ± 1.96 (153,000) or from approximately 21,656,000 to 22,268,000 persons with 95 percent confidence.

Standard error of a difference: For a difference between two sample estimates, the standard error is approximately equal to the square root of the sum of the squared standard errors of the estimates. This will represent the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between two estimates of the same characteristic in two different areas, or for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics in the same area. If, however, there is a high positive correlation between the two characteristics, the formula will overestimate the true standard error; whereas, if there is a high negative correlation, the formula will underestimate the true standard error.

Suppose we wanted to compare the estimate of the number of Hispanics enrolled in college (471,000) with the number of Hispanics who have attained four or more years of college (416,000). The apparent difference between these two characteristics is 55,000. The a and b parameters for both Hispanics enrolled in college and Hispanics with four or more years of college are -0.0000102253 and 1284.13 respectively. The standard error for Hispanics enrolled in college is 25,000. The standard error for Hispanics with four or more years of college is 23,000. The standard error of the estimated difference of 55,000 is

\[
\sqrt{24,000^2 + 23,000^2} = 33,000
\]

Thus the standard error is about 33,000. Consequently, the 68 percent confidence interval for the 55,000 difference is from 22,000 to 88,000. Therefore, it can be concluded that the average estimate of this difference, derived from all possible samples, lies within this range for approximately 68 percent of all possible samples.
Illustration of a comparison of percentages: Of the estimated 11,955,000 persons enrolled in college in the United States, an estimated 471,000 or 3.94 percent were of Hispanic origin. The standard error of 3.94 percent on a base of 11,955,000 with a \( b \) parameter of 1284.13 is .20 percent.

Of the estimated 21,962,000 persons who have attained four or more years of college, an estimated 416,000 or 1.89 percent are Hispanic. The corresponding \( b \) for this characteristic is 1284.13. Multiply 1.89 by (100-1.89). Multiply this product by 1284.13. Divide this by 21,962,000. The resulting product is .010842, of which the square root is .1041.

Thus, the standard error of the estimated proportion is approximately .0010 or .10 percent. Consequently, the 68 percent confidence interval, as shown by these data is 1.89% ± .10% or approximately from 1.79 to 1.99 percent, and the 95 percent confidence interval is 1.89% ± 1.96 (.10%) or approximately from 1.69 to 2.09 percent.

Suppose that we wish to compare the estimate of 3.94 percent Hispanic persons enrolled in college with the above estimate of 1.89 percent Hispanic persons of all college graduates. The apparent difference is 2.05 percent. The standard error of the difference is approximated by taking the square root of the sum of the square of the two individual standard errors of a percent.

\[
\sqrt{\frac{2}{.20} + \frac{2}{.10}} = .22
\]

Thus the 68 percent confidence interval for the difference is 2.05% ± .22% or from approximately 1.83% to 2.27%. Therefore, it may be concluded that the average estimated difference between the percent Hispanic persons in the U.S. in college and the percent Hispanic persons who attained four or more years of college, derived from all possible samples, lies within the range computed in this manner would be correct for roughly 68 percent of all samples. The 95 percent confidence interval is from 1.62% to 2.48%.
### 2. CONTROL NUMBER
- PSU No.
- Office Use Only

### 3. TYPE OF LIVING QUARTERS
- HOUSE UNIT
  - Mobile home or trailer
  - Other

### OTHER UNIT
- Occupied tent site or trailer site
- Unoccupied tent site or trailer site

### 1. INTERVIEWER
- Code
- Item
- Laud usage

### 2. INTERVIEW STATUS
- Non-interview
- Interview
- Interview

### 3. INTERVIEWER CODE
- A B C D E F G H I J K L M

### 4. DATE COMPLETED
- Day
- Month

### 5. LINE NO. OF H'_HOLD. RESP.
- 5 6 7 8 9

### 6. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM
- Only SIE-1 for household
- First SIE-1 of current NHC
- Second SIE-1 of current NHC
- Third, fourth, etc, SIE-1

### 7. LINE NO. OF H'HOLD. RESP.
- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

### 8. INTERVIEWER STATUS
- Non-interview
- Interview

### 9. HOUSEHOLD COVERAGE
- For a one person household, skip to item 9C.

### 10. HOUSEHOLD COVERAGE
- For a household of two or more, complete this part for each person listed in 9A.

### 11. FILL FOR HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 15 OR OLDER
- 1st person
  - Line No.
  - Name
  - Sex
  - Race
  - Age
  - Relationship

### 12. Which category of household represented?
- A B C D E F G H I J K L M

### INCOME FOLLOW-UP
- Demolished
- House or trailer moved
- Outbuilding in use as business or storage
- Other (describe below)

### 9A. Did everyone living here now live with this household all of last year?
- Yes
- No

### 9B. How many months did... live with this household all of 1975?
- Line No.
- Months

### 9C. Did anyone (also) other than the persons living here now live with this household (you) at any time during 1975?
- Yes
- No
Page 2

10. LINE NUMBER

11. What was ... doing more than 1 month ago?

12. Did ... work any of all LAST WEEK, not counting work around the house? Yes ( ) No ( ) If yes, how many hours did ... work at all?

13. If yes, how many of all LAST WEEK, not counting work around the house? Why was ... absent from work last WEEK? Yes ( ) No ( ) If yes, how many hours did ... work at all?

14. What was ... doing for work last month? (For moomple deems roiser mot & Flea, famee.) Yes ( ) No ( ) If yes, how many hours did ... work at all?

15. What is the mown ... doing in the last 2 weeks to find work? Yes -1 hours*, none 0, still looking 0.

16. What was ... doing in the last 4 weeks to find work? 1 up to 2 years ago 1 up to 3 years ago 4 up to 5 years ago 5 or more years ago.

17. Did ... work any of all LAST WEEK, not counting work around the house? Yes ( ) No ( ) If yes, how many hours did ... work at all?

18. If yes, how many of all LAST WEEK, not counting work around the house? Why was ... absent from work last WEEK? Yes ( ) No ( ) If yes, how many hours did ... work at all?

19. What was ... absent from work last WEEK? Yes ( ) No ( ) If yes, how many hours did ... work at all?

20. What was ... doing for work last week? Yes -1 hours*, none 0, still looking 0.

21. For whom lard ... doing work?

22. What was ... doing for work last month? (For moomple deems roiser mot & Flea, famee.) Yes ( ) No ( ) If yes, how many hours did ... work at all?

23. What is the mown ... doing in the last 2 weeks to find work? Yes -1 hours*, none 0, still looking 0.

24. What was ... doing in the last 4 weeks to find work? 1 up to 2 years ago 1 up to 3 years ago 4 up to 5 years ago 5 or more years ago.

25. What is the mown ... doing in the last 2 weeks to find work? Yes -1 hours*, none 0, still looking 0.

26. What was ... doing in the last 4 weeks to find work? 1 up to 2 years ago 1 up to 3 years ago 4 up to 5 years ago 5 or more years ago.

27. What was ... doing for work last week? Yes -1 hours*, none 0, still looking 0.

28. For whom lard ... doing work?

29. What was ... doing for work last month? (For moomple deems roiser mot & Flea, famee.) Yes ( ) No ( ) If yes, how many hours did ... work at all?

30. What is the mown ... doing in the last 2 weeks to find work? Yes -1 hours*, none 0, still looking 0.

31. What was ... doing in the last 4 weeks to find work? 1 up to 2 years ago 1 up to 3 years ago 4 up to 5 years ago 5 or more years ago.

32. What was ... doing for work last week? Yes -1 hours*, none 0, still looking 0.

33. For whom lard ... doing work?

34. What was ... doing for work last month? (For moomple deems roiser mot & Flea, famee.) Yes ( ) No ( ) If yes, how many hours did ... work at all?

35. What is the mown ... doing in the last 2 weeks to find work? Yes -1 hours*, none 0, still looking 0.

36. What was ... doing in the last 4 weeks to find work? 1 up to 2 years ago 1 up to 3 years ago 4 up to 5 years ago 5 or more years ago.

37. What was ... doing for work last week? Yes -1 hours*, none 0, still looking 0.

38. For whom lard ... doing work?
**PERSON 14**

**INCOME IN THE YEAR 1975** (Give the amount in the last column and round to the nearest hundred.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PERSON 14 PERSON 14</th>
<th>PERSON 14 PERSON 14</th>
<th>PERSON 14 PERSON 14</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. In wages or salary?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. How much did ... receive before any deductions?</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. How much did ... receive from a partnership or professional practice?</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. How much did ... receive after other expenses?</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. In income from his own farm?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LATER INCOME FACTORS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEM</th>
<th>PERSON 14 PERSON 14</th>
<th>PERSON 14 PERSON 14</th>
<th>PERSON 14 PERSON 14</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Public assistance or welfare from the State or local welfare office?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. How much did ... receive from Social Security?</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. How much did ... receive from Social Security or Railroad Retirement?</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. How much did ... receive from other Social Security income checks from the U.S. Government (pension-related check)?</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. How much did ... receive from Supplemental Social Security Income checks from the U.S. Government?</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. How much did... receive from Pension payments excluding military retirement?</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g. How much did ... receive from Assistance?</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h. How much did ... receive from Unemployment compensation?</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. How much did ... receive from Workmen's compensation?</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j. How much did ... receive from Other Federal government employee pensions?</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k. How much did ... receive from Other Federal government pensions?</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l. How much did ... receive from Veterans payments?</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m. How much did ... receive from Interstate aid?</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n. How much did ... receive from Interstate aid?</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o. How much did ... receive from Federal aid?</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p. How much did ... receive from State aid?</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>q. How much did ... receive from County aid?</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r. How much did ... receive from City aid?</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s. How much did ... receive from Other aid?</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>$</td>
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</table>

**PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, LAST MONTH**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEM</th>
<th>PERSON 14 PERSON 14</th>
<th>PERSON 14 PERSON 14</th>
<th>PERSON 14 PERSON 14</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Food stamps</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Workmen's compensation</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Unemployment compensation</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Workmen's compensation</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Veterans payments</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. Military retirement</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g. Other Federal government employee pensions</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h. State or local government employee pensions</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. Social Security</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j. Private pensions</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Last year's income (1974)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEM</th>
<th>PERSON 14 PERSON 14</th>
<th>PERSON 14 PERSON 14</th>
<th>PERSON 14 PERSON 14</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Last year (1975) did ... receive any money from Social Security?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Last year (1975) did ... receive any money from Social Security or Railroad Retirement?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Last year (1975) did ... receive any money from other Social Security income checks from the U.S. Government?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Last year (1975) did ... receive any money from Supplemental Social Security Income checks from the U.S. Government?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Last year (1975) did ... receive any money from Pension payments excluding military retirement?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. Last year (1975) did ... receive any money from Assistance?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
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<td>g. Last year (1975) did ... receive any money from Unemployment compensation?</td>
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<td>No</td>
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<td>No</td>
<td></td>
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<td>j. Last year (1975) did ... receive any money from State or local government employee pensions?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k. Last year (1975) did ... receive any money from Veterans payments?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td>l. Last year (1975) did ... receive any money from Interstate aid?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td>o. Last year (1975) did ... receive any money from State aid?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td>p. Last year (1975) did ... receive any money from County aid?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td>q. Last year (1975) did ... receive any money from City aid?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r. Last year (1975) did ... receive any money from Other aid?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DEMONSTRATION ACTIVITIES**

43A. EMPLOYER

43B. INDUSTRY

43C. OCCUPATION

43D. ACTIVITIES

43E. CLASS OF WORKER
### PERSON 1

#### 54. How well does ... speak English?
- Very well
- Well (all right)
- Not well
- Not at all

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Person 1</th>
<th>Person 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filipino</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 55. What language does ... usually speak at ...'s best friends?
- English
- French
- Russian
- German
- Polish

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Person 1</th>
<th>Person 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polish</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 56. In what year did ... come to the United States to stay?
- 1970
- 1971
- 1972
- 1973

#### 58. As it is a public or a private school?
- Public
- Private

#### 59. How often does ... read on English-language newspaper?
- Daily
- Several times a week
- Once a week
- Rarely
- Never

#### 66. Does ... health keep ... from working at a job or all?
- Yes
- No

#### 72. Is the diagnosed or identified ...?
- Parent
- Person at school
- Professional outside of school
- Self
- Other

#### 76. How long has ... been limited?
- Less than 6 months
- 6-11 months
- 12-23 months
- 24-35 months
- 36 months or more

#### 77. Somerset...
- Yes
- No

#### INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM:
- All others - Ask... on Ben. 77

#### INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM:
- All others - Ask... on Ben. 77

#### INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM:
- All others - Ask... on Ben. 77

#### INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM:
- All others - Ask... on Ben. 77

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#### INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM:
- All others - Ask... on Ben. 77

#### INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM:
- All others - Ask... on Ben. 77

#### INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM:
- All others - Ask... on Ben. 77

#### INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM:
- All others - Ask... on Ben. 77
101. Last month, what was your monthly mortgage payment? 

\[ \text{\$ } \]

101A. Were real estate taxes included in that payment? 

\[ \text{Yes} \quad \text{No} \]

102. Last month, what did you pay for rent? 

\[ \text{\$ } \]

102A. In addition to your rent, do you pay separately for fuel or electricity? 

\[ \text{Yes} \quad \text{No} \]

103. Is this house (apartment) public housing? That is, is it owned or leased by a local housing authority? 

\[ \text{Yes} \quad \text{No} \]

104. Are you paying a lower rent because the Federal, State, or local government is paying part of the cost? 

\[ \text{Yes} \quad \text{No} \]

105. How many housing units are in this structure? Count occupied and vacant. 

\[ 0 \quad 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad 4 \quad 5 \quad 6 \quad 7 \quad 8 \quad 9 \quad 10^+ \]

106. Is any member of this family contributing to the support of any person living in an institution, nursing home, hospital, or similar place? 

\[ \text{Yes} \quad \text{No} \]

106A. Who is the present age of the person(s) supported by this family? 

\[ 0 \quad 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad 4 \quad 5 \quad 6 \quad 7 \quad 8 \quad 9 \quad 10 \]

106B. How much did the member of this family pay last month for this person’s care? 

\[ \text{\$ } \]

NOTES:

\[ \text{Yes} \quad \text{No} \]