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ABSTRACT

An estimated 64,798,000 persons, or 25% of the population of the United States, lived in rural areas in 1988. Rural areas include open countryside and places with fewer than 2,500 inhabitants not in the suburbs of large cities. This report presents demographic data on the rural population, pointing out that comparison with 1987 data suggests a leveling off of farm population decline. Almost half of the rural population in 1988 was located in metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs); and about one quarter of the farm population lived in MSAs. The farm population is older than other components of the population. About 2.6 percent of the employed labor force worked in farm occupations. Money income for the year 1987 was lower for households and families living on farms than for those in nonfarm areas. The report examines size, distribution, social, and economic characteristics of the rural population. Tables show U.S. population by urban/rural, farm, and metropolitan/nonmetropolitan residence. They also show occupation, poverty status, regional distribution, labor force participation, and income distribution by farm/nonfarm residence. Detailed tables show race, age, sex, marital status, fertility characteristics, family characteristics, employment status, and income of households and families by farm/nonfarm residence. Appendices describe the source and accuracy of the estimates, and display the survey questionnaires. (DHP)

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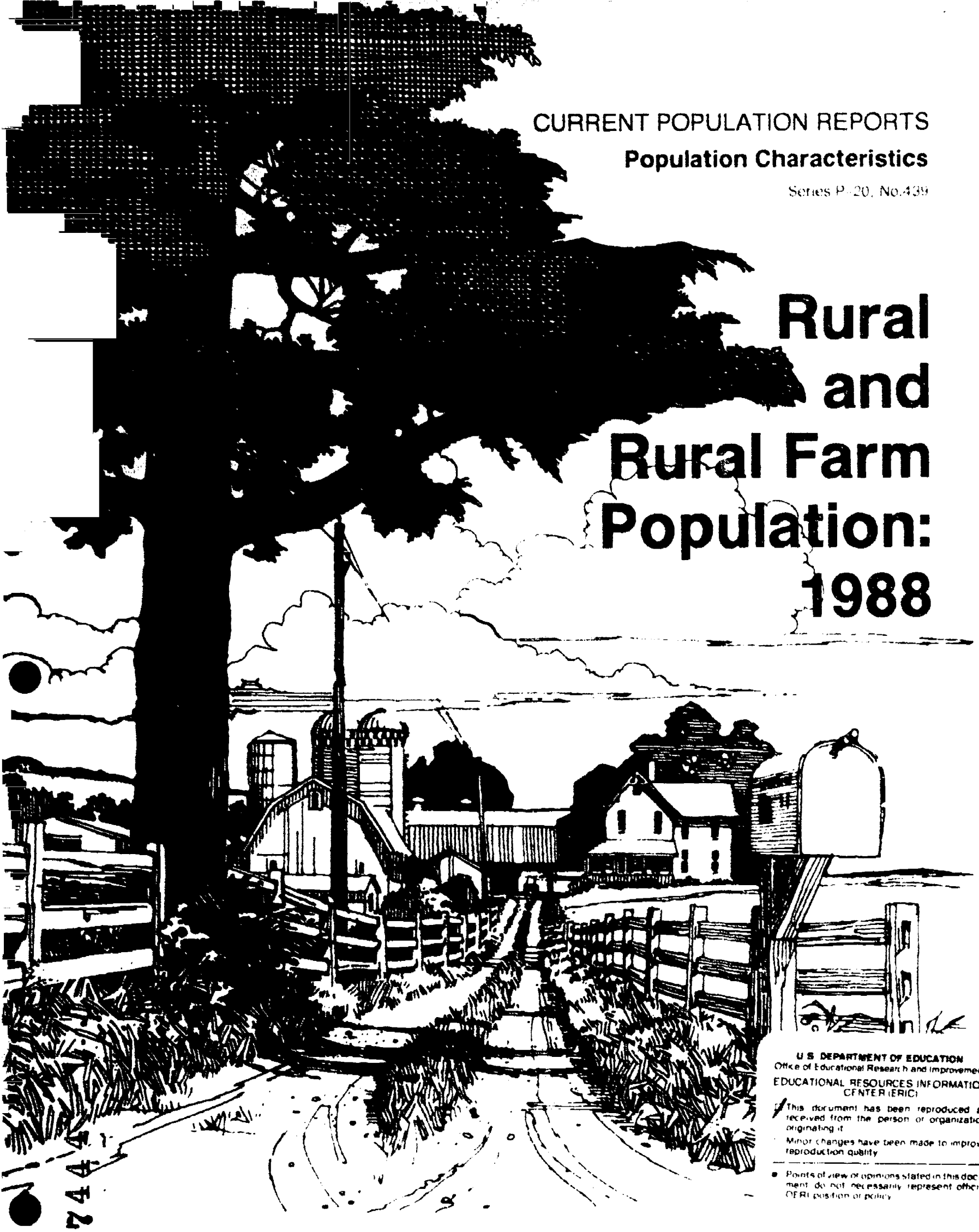

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Rural and Rural Farm Population: 1988

INTRODUCTION

An estimated 64,798,000 (±875,000) persons, or one-fourth of the population of the United States, lived in rural areas in 1988 (table A).[1] The Nation's population was predominantly rural until the early part of this century. For example, in 1790, when the first census was taken, 19 out of every 20 persons had a rural residence whereas the 1920 census was the first to show a predominantly urban population (51.2 percent).

About 4,951,000 (±204,000) rural residents lived on farms in 1988. This figure represents 1 out of every 49 persons, or 2.0 (±0.1) percent of the Nation's population (table B). Farm residents represented 30.2 percent of the total population in 1920, when they were first identified as a separate group in census statistics;[2] this proportion fell to 15.3 percent by 1950, to 4.8 (±0.1) percent by 1970, and to 2.7 (±0.1) percent by 1980.

The estimates of the rural and rural farm population are annual averages of monthly data from the Current Population Survey (CPS) for the calendar year 1988. They were prepared by the U.S. Bureau of the Census and the Economic Research Service of the Department of Agriculture.

Rural areas include the open countryside and also places with fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, that are not in the suburbs of large cities. Large cities and suburbs plus places of 2,500 or more inhabitants are considered urban areas. The farm population in the CPS consists of persons living on farms in rural areas of the country; it does not include residents of the relatively small number of farms located in urban areas. A farm is defined as a place which sold agricultural products amounting to $1,000 or more during the preceding year. (See appendix A for more detailed definitions.)

This report presents information on race and Hispanic origin, age and sex, and labor force activities of the rural and rural farm population for 1988. The report also includes, for farm residents, fertility characteristics from the June 1988 CPS supplement and data from the March 1988 CPS supplement on marital status, household and family composition, and income and poverty.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Since 1986, when intercensal rural data were first published, the rural population has grown more rapidly than the urban population. The rural growth rate between 1986 and 1988 was 2.64 (±0.91) percent, compared with an urban rate of 1.67 (±0.22) percent.
- The 1988 farm population estimate of 4,951,000 (±204,000) is not significantly different from the 1987 estimate, which may reflect a leveling off in the long-term decline in the number of farm residents.
- A considerable portion of the rural population, 45.9 (±0.8) percent in 1988, was located in metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's). About one-fourth (26.2 ±1.8 percent) of farm residents lived in MSA's.
- The farm population is older than the other residential components of the population. The median age of farm residents was 38.0 (±1.6) years in 1988, compared to medians of 33.1 (±0.5) years for the total rural population and 32.1 (±0.2) years for the urban population.
- About 2.6 (±0.1) percent of the employed labor force worked in farm occupations in March 1988, down from 37.5 percent in 1900 and 71.8 percent in 1820, the first year an industry/occupation question was asked in the census.
- Money income for the year 1987 was lower for households and families living on farms than for those in nonfarm areas. Median income for farm households was $24,130 (±$1,808), compared with $26,030 (±$205) for nonfarm households; median income for farm families was $26,020 (±$1,765), compared with $30,970 (±$229) for nonfarm families.

SIZE AND DISTRIBUTION

Change in number. The rural population grew by 2.6 percent between 1986 (the first year for which intercensal rural data were published) and 1988, compared with

[1]Figures following the ± notation in the Introduction and Highlights sections represent ± 1.6 standard errors of the estimated statistic or the 90-percent confidence interval for the estimate. See appendix B for further explanation of confidence intervals.

[2]The 1920 census is regarded as the beginning of the series of census data on farm population. Estimates back to 1880 were prepared by Leon E. Truesdell, a Census Bureau demographer, and were published in U.S. Bureau of the Census, Technical Paper No. 3, *Farm Population: 1880 to 1950*, Washington, DC, 1960. The estimates were based on data on number of farms, number of farm families, size of farm families, and interrelationships of these factors over time. The estimated number of farm residents and their proportion of the total population for 1880 were 21,973,000 and 43.8 percent; for 1890, 24,771,000 and 39.4 percent; for 1900, 29,875,000 and 39.3 percent; for 1910, 32,077,000 and 34.9 percent.

an increase of 1.7 percent in the urban population (table A). The rural estimates for 1986 to 1988 reflect civilian noninstitutional population and are not directly comparable with the 1980 and earlier decennial census counts shown in table A, which refer to the total resident population.

Urban growth has outpaced rural growth in every decade of our Nation's history, except for 1810-20 when the urban percentage fell by one-tenth of a percentage point. Growth in the urban percentage slowed to almost a halt during the 1970's. It increased by one-tenth of a percentage point because a change was made in the procedures for defining urban. If the procedures had not been changed, the urban proportion would have declined by two-tenths of a percentage point during the 1970-80 decade.[3]

Although the estimates in table A show that the rural population grew more rapidly than the urban from 1986 to 1988, this does not mean that the percent rural will increase between 1980 and 1990. The data in table A for 1986 to 1988 are based on urban-rural boundaries defined at the time of the 1980 decennial census. Since 1980, some rural areas have experienced rapid growth. In 1990, when urban areas are redefined, many growing rural areas will be reclassified as urban. Thus, some of the rural growth shown here will show up as growth in the urban population in the 1990 census.

The farm resident population estimate of 4,951,000 shows no statistically significant change since 1987 (table B).[4] The 1988 farm population estimate is only 35,000 lower than in the previous year; a difference of about 276,000 would be needed for the decline to be statistically significant at the 90-percent confidence

[3]DeAre, Diana and Larry Long, "Did the U.S. Undergo Ruralization in the 1970s?", *Intercom*, Population Reference Bureau, Inc., Vol. 10, No.4, April 1982

[4]Comparisons made in the text that test below the 90-percent confidence level are not considered statistically significant.

Table A. U.S. Population, by Urban-Rural Residence: 1790 to 1988

(Numbers in thousands)

Year	Total[1]	Urban[1]	Rural[1]	Percent of total	
				Urban	Rural
Current urban definition[2]					
1988	240,887	176,089	64,798	73.1	26.9
1987	238,540	174,651	63,889	73.2	26.8
1986	236,333	173,200	63,133	73.3	26.7
1980	226,546	167,051	59,495	73.7	26.3
1970	203,212[3]	149,647	53,565	73.6	26.4
1960	179,323	125,269	54,054	69.9	30.1
1950	150,697	96,468	54,230	64.0	36.0
Previous urban definition[2]					
1960	179,323	113,064	66,260	63.1	36.9
1950	150,697	89,749	60,948	59.6	40.4
1940	131,669	74,424	57,246	56.5	43.5
1930	122,775	68,955	53,820	56.2	43.8
1920	105,711	54,158	51,553	51.2	48.8
1910	91,972	41,999	49,973	45.7	54.3
1900	75,995	30,160	45,835	39.7	60.3
1890	62,948	22,106	40,841	35.1	64.9
1880	50,156	14,130	36,026	28.2	71.8
1870	38,558	9,902	28,656	25.7	74.3
1860	31,443	6,217	25,227	19.8	80.2
1850	23,192	3,544	19,648	15.3	84.7
1840	17,063	1,845	15,218	10.8	89.2
1830	12,861	1,127	11,733	8.8	91.2
1820	9,638	693	8,945	7.2	92.8
1810	7,240	525	6,714	7.3	92.7
1800	5,308	322	4,986	6.1	93.9
1790	3,929	202	3,728	5.1	94.9

[1]Figures for 1986-88 are annual averages from the Current Population Survey and refer to the civilian noninstitutional population. Figures for earlier years are from the decennial censuses of population and refer to the total resident population. The 1986-88 urban and rural estimates are based on the urban/rural geography used in the 1980 census. Estimates of urban and rural population for earlier years are based on the current boundaries at each decennial census.

[2]See appendix A for current and previous urban definitions.

[3]The 1970 census count of the total population was revised to 202,302,031, but the unrevised total is shown here because revised urban and rural components are not available.

Table B. **U.S. Population, by Farm Residence: 1920 to 1988**

(Numbers in thousands)

Year	Total resident population[1]	Farm population	
		Number[2]	Percent of total
Current farm definition[3]			
1988	[4] 245,602	4,951	2.0
1987	243,400	4,986	2.0
1986	241,096	5,226	2.2
1985	238,736	5,355	2.2
1984	236,477	5,754	2.4
1983	234,284	5,787	2.5
1982	231,996	5,628	2.4
1981	229,637	5,850	2.6
1980[5]	221,672	6,051	2.7
Previous farm definition[3]			
1983	234,284	7,029	3.0
1982	231,996	6,880	3.0
1981	229,637	7,014	3.1
1980[5]	221,672	7,241	3.3
1970	203,235	9,712	4.8
1960	179,323	15,635	8.7
1950	150,697	23,048	15.3
1940	131,669	30,547	23.2
1930	122,775	30,529	24.9
1920	105,711	31,974	30.2

[1]Census Bureau estimates for July 1 for 1980 to 1988, official census counts for earlier years. The 1980 estimate is consistent with the 1980 census.

[2]Figures for 1960 and later years are from the Current Population Survey; figures for earlier years are from *Farm Population Estimates, 1910-70*, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Statistical Bulletin No. 523, July 1973. Annual averages for 1984 to 1988, five quarter averages centered on April for 1960 to 1983. Figures for 1981 and later years are consistent with the 1980 census. See appendix A for further explanation.

[3]See appendix A for current and previous farm definitions.

[4]The total population figure shown here differs from that shown in table A because the latter refers only to the civilian noninstitutional population, whereas this refers to the total resident population.

[5]The 1980 estimates are based on the population controls from the 1970 census and thus are not directly comparable to the estimates for 1981 and later years. The total resident population from the 1980 census was 226,545,805.

level.[6] The lack of change may reflect a leveling off in the long-term decline in number of farm residents, but more than one year of data showing stability would be needed to confirm this pattern. Earlier in the decade, between 1983 and 1984, the decline in farm population also appeared to halt but was then followed by a resumption of loss.

Regional distribution. The South has the largest share of the rural population (44 percent), which has been the case since the first census was taken in 1790. In the last 40 years, the distribution of the rural population among regions has changed by only a couple of percentage points. The regional concentration of the farm population, in comparison, shows marked change over the period (figure 1 and table 1). In 1950, about one-third of all farm residents were in the Midwest, while slightly more than half lived in the South. The more rapid decline of the Southern farm population, rather than growth in the Midwest's farm residents, led to a reversal in regional rankings. Half of the total farm population now lives in the Midwest, whereas the South contains 30 percent. The West has 15 percent, up from 8 percent in 1950, and the Northeast has just 5 percent, down from 8 percent in 1950. Reliable farm population data for 1988 for States and local areas are not available from the survey.

Regional changes in the total population contrast with those of the farm population. The South has remained the most populous region since 1950; in fact, the region's rapid growth has resulted in a slight increase in its share of the total population while the Midwest's share has declined. The West's share of the total population also increased over the period, whereas the Northeast's share decreased.

Metropolitan-nonmetropolitan residence. The metropolitan-nonmetropolitan breakdowns of the rural and farm population are shown in table C. Metropolitan refers to the population residing in metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's). An MSA is a geographic area consisting of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. The definition specifies a boundary around each large city so as to include most or all of its suburbs. Entire counties form the MSA's, except in New England, where cities and towns are used. Nonmetropolitan refers to the population living outside MSA's.

Since metropolitan areas use entire counties as building blocks, they can include considerable rural population and land area.[7] In fact, eight metropolitan areas had more rural than urban population in 1980, and 46 percent of the rural population was located in MSA's in 1988.[8] Although the majority of rural farm residents live in nonmetropolitan territory, about one-fourth lived within the boundaries of metropolitan areas in 1988.

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

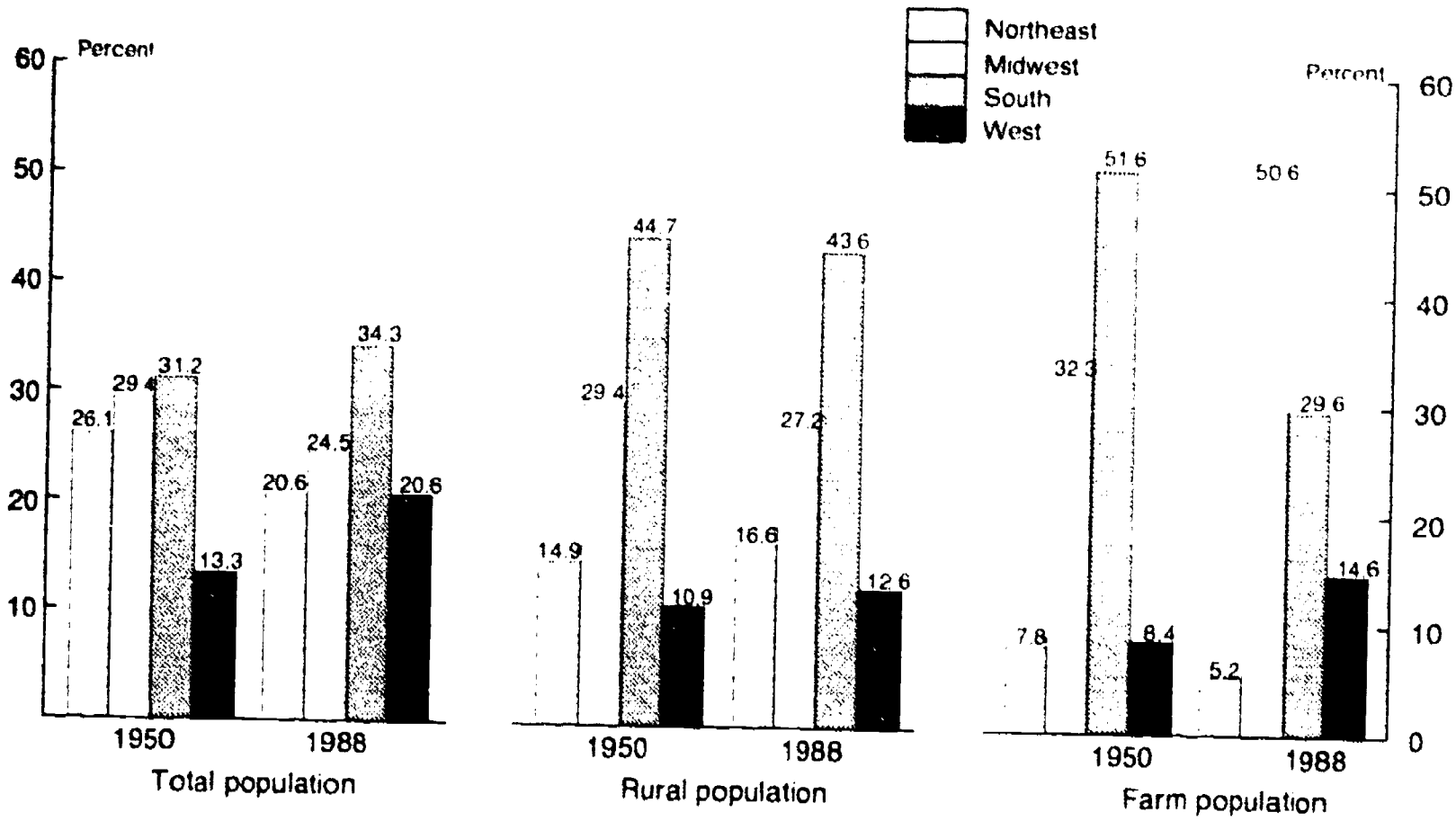
Race and Hispanic origin. The farm population has a higher proportion of Whites and a lower proportion of Blacks than the nonfarm population. (The nonfarm

[6]The 90-percent confidence interval for the change between 1987 and 1988 is ± 280,000. Since the confidence interval contains zero, it is uncertain whether there is an increase or decrease. See appendix B.

[7]The 1980 Census of Population showed 40 percent of the rural population located in metropolitan areas. The metropolitan areas used for the 1981 CPS estimates include additional counties defined as metropolitan after the 1980 census.

[8]The eight areas were Danville, VA; Glens Falls, NY; Hickory, NC; Johnstown, PA; Ocala, FL; St. Cloud, MN; Sharon, PA; and York, PA.

Figure 1.
Regional Distribution of the Population, by Residence: 1950 and 1988



population is the sum of the urban population and the rural nonfarm population.) In 1988, 97.1 percent of farm residents were White and 2.2 percent were Black, compared with 84.2 percent White and 12.4 percent Black in the nonfarm population (table 2). Only 2.8 percent of farm residents were of Hispanic origin (who may be of any race), whereas 8.2 percent of the nonfarm population were Hispanic.

The farm population also has a higher proportion of Whites and a lower proportion of Blacks than the rural population not living on farms (table 3). The rural farm and rural nonfarm populations have about the same proportion of Hispanics.

The total rural population, in comparison to the urban population, has proportionately more Whites, fewer Blacks, and fewer Hispanics. In 1988, the rural population was approximately 92 percent White, 6.4 percent Black, and 2.5 percent Hispanic (table 3); the urban population was about 82 percent White, 14.3 percent Black, and 10.2 percent Hispanic.

Table C. **Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Residence of the Population: 1988**

(Current Population Survey annual averages. Numbers in thousands)

Residence	Total	Metropolitan	Nonmetropolitan
Total	[1]240,887	187,106	53,781
Urban	176,089	157,392	18,697
Rural	64,798	29,714	35,084
Rural nonfarm	59,847	28,415	31,432
Rural farm	4,951	1,299	3,652
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION			
Total	100.0	77.7	22.3
Urban	100.0	89.4	10.6
Rural	100.0	45.9	54.1
Rural nonfarm	100.0	47.5	52.5
Rural farm	100.0	26.2	73.8

[1]The total population figure shown here differs from that shown in table B because the latter refers to the total resident population, whereas this refers only to the civilian noninstitutional population.

Age and sex. The farm population is older than the other residential components of the population, whereas it was the youngest component in the first half of the century (figure 2). The median age of farm residents was 38.0 years in 1988, which is significantly higher than the median of 32.2 years for the nonfarm population (table 4). The age difference is not just an urban-rural difference; farm residents are older than the rural population in general. In 1988, the median age of the urban population was 32.1 years, and the median age of the rural total was a little higher at 33.1 years, but both were

significantly lower than the farm population median (table 5). In the 1920 census, the median age for the farm population was 20.7 years, lower than the medians for the rural total and the urban population.

The ratio of males to females is higher in the farm population than in the nonfarm population, as it has been since at least 1920. There were 109 males per 100 females living on farms in 1988, compared with just 94 males per 100 females in the nonfarm population (table 4). In 1920, the nonfarm sex ratio (102) was considerably higher than it is now, while the farm ratio was the same (109).

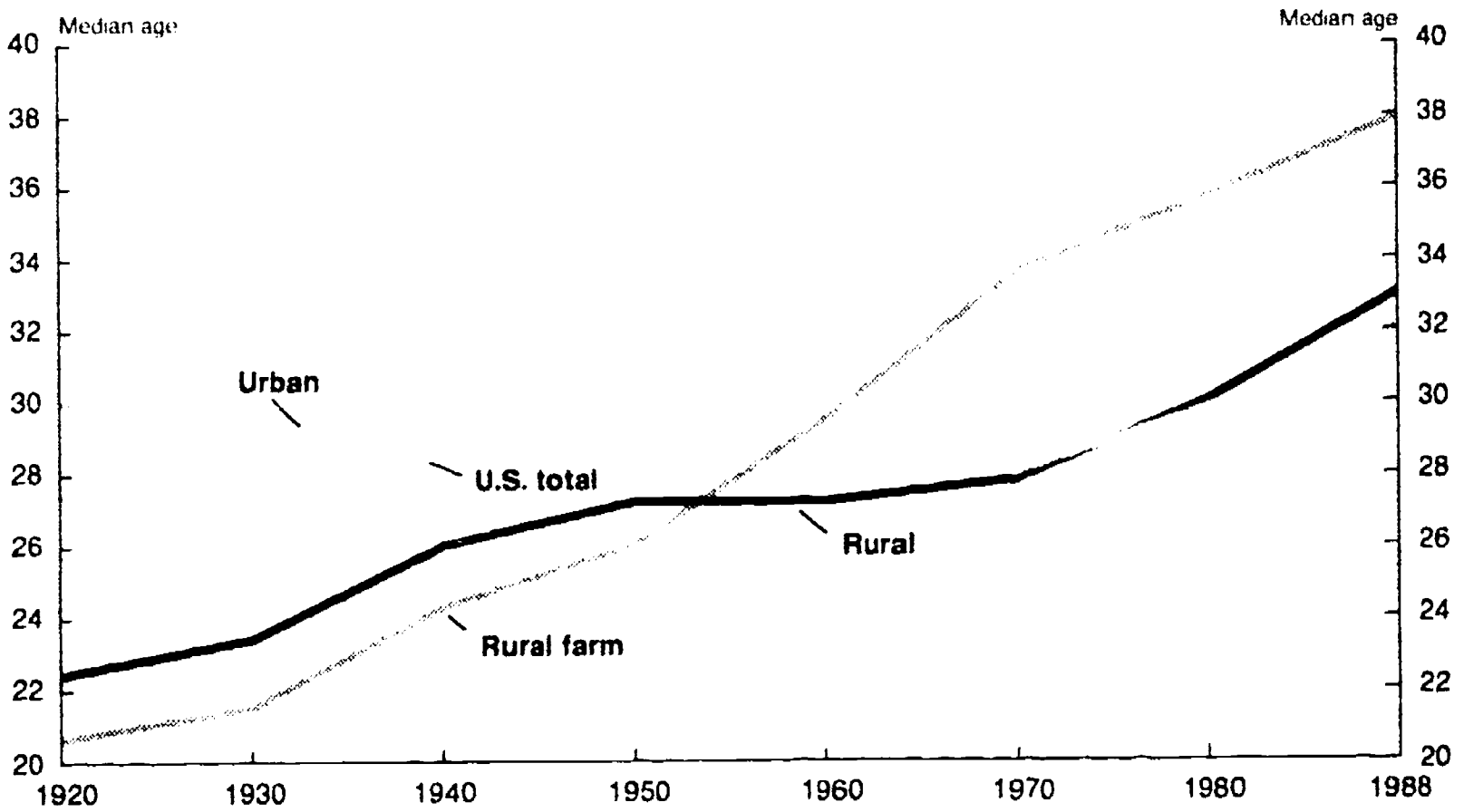
Marital status. A higher proportion of farm residents than nonfarm residents are married. About 69 percent of farm residents 15 years and over were married and living with a spouse in 1988, compared with 56 percent of nonfarm residents (table 6). Relatively fewer farm than nonfarm residents were married and living apart, widowed, divorced, or single.

The farm-nonfarm differences in proportions married were greater among women than men: 73 percent of farm women were married and living with their husbands versus 53 percent of nonfarm women, whereas 66 percent of farm men were married and living with their wives versus 58 percent of nonfarm men. Fewer farm than nonfarm men were married with spouse absent, but there were no significant differences between farm and nonfarm men for the other marital status categories. Farm women had lower proportions single, widowed, married with spouse absent, and divorced than nonfarm women. This probably reflects a tendency toward increased outmigration of young farm women as they reach maturity, and outmigration or cessation of farming activities for older women upon loss of their husbands.

Fertility. The fertility of farm women of childbearing age is a little higher than that of nonfarm women. According to data for June 1988, the number of children ever born to farm women 18 to 44 years averaged 1,533 per 1,000 women (table 7). The number of children ever born to nonfarm women was 1,337 per 1,000 women.

The fertility rates for farm and nonfarm women under 35 years of age were about the same (1,011 versus 983). For the age group of women that had about completed fertility, that is, women 35 to 44 years of age, the rate of 2,297 per 1,000 farm women appears higher than the nonfarm rate of 2,034, but the difference is not statistically different. This is in part due to the small number of farm women in the age group and the resultant high standard errors. In the 1980 census, which had a larger sample and lower standard errors,

Figure 2.
Median Age of the Population, by Urban, Rural, and Rural Farm Residence: 1920 to 1988



the fertility rate for farm women 35 to 44 years was 3,021 per 1,000 women, significantly higher than the nonfarm rate of 2,630.

Households and families. The number of farm households has declined over the last half century, just as the farm population has. In 1940, about 1 out of every 5 households was a farm household; in 1988, the proportion was only about 1 out of 50 (table 8). There were an estimated 1,684,000 farm households in March 1988.

The number of farm families in March 1988 was 1,428,000 (table 9). A family consists of two or more related persons living together. A higher proportion of farm families than nonfarm families had both a husband and wife present (94 percent versus 79 percent). The proportion of farm families maintained by a woman without a husband present was only 3.1 percent—about one-fifth of the nonfarm proportion of 16.6. There was also a lower proportion of farm than nonfarm families maintained by a man without a wife present (2.7 percent versus 4.2 percent).

Farm families were considerably larger than nonfarm families in the past, but the average size of farm and nonfarm families was almost identical in 1988—3.19 persons versus 3.17 persons (table 9). Farm families in 1950, in comparison, averaged 4.13 members while nonfarm families had 3.52 members. The similarity today in average size partially reflects the lower likelihood of farm families having children living at home. About 60 percent of farm families did not have children under 18 years living at home in March 1988, compared with 51 percent of nonfarm families. Although farm women have higher childbearing rates than nonfarm women, a higher proportion of farm women are past the childbearing ages (table 4).

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Labor force participation and unemployment. Farm residents are more likely than nonfarm residents to be in the labor force and less likely to be unemployed. About 70 percent of farm residents 15 years and over were in the labor force in 1988, compared with 65 percent of the nonfarm population (table 10). Only 2.0 percent of the farm resident labor force was unemployed; the unemployment rate for the nonfarm labor force was 5.7 percent. There was a difference in participation rates in the two major farming regions, the Midwest (72.4 percent) and South (64.9 percent), but unemployment rates were not significantly different (table 11).

The higher proportion of farm residents in the labor force is the result of higher participation of farm men, whereas the lower unemployment rate of farm residents is the result of lower unemployment for both sexes. In every age group except 20 to 24 years, the proportion of farm men in the labor force was significantly higher than that of nonfarm men (figure 3 and table 12). Farm women, however, had about the same proportion in the labor force as nonfarm women at all ages except 65 years and over.

Higher labor force participation is distinctive of the rural farm population; it is not a product of overall urban-rural differences. In fact, the overall rural labor force participation rate of 64 percent was slightly lower than the urban rate of 66 percent in 1988 (table 13). The unemployment rate was modestly lower in rural than urban areas (5.4 percent versus 5.7 percent), but both the rural and urban rates were higher than the farm resident rate.

Occupation. In March 1988, 2.6 percent of the total employed labor force worked solely or primarily in farm occupations (table 14). The proportion has declined steadily since 1820, the first year an industry/occupation question was asked in the census. At that time, more than 70 percent of the Nation's workers had farm occupations. By 1900, the proportion had dropped by almost half, to 37.5 percent.

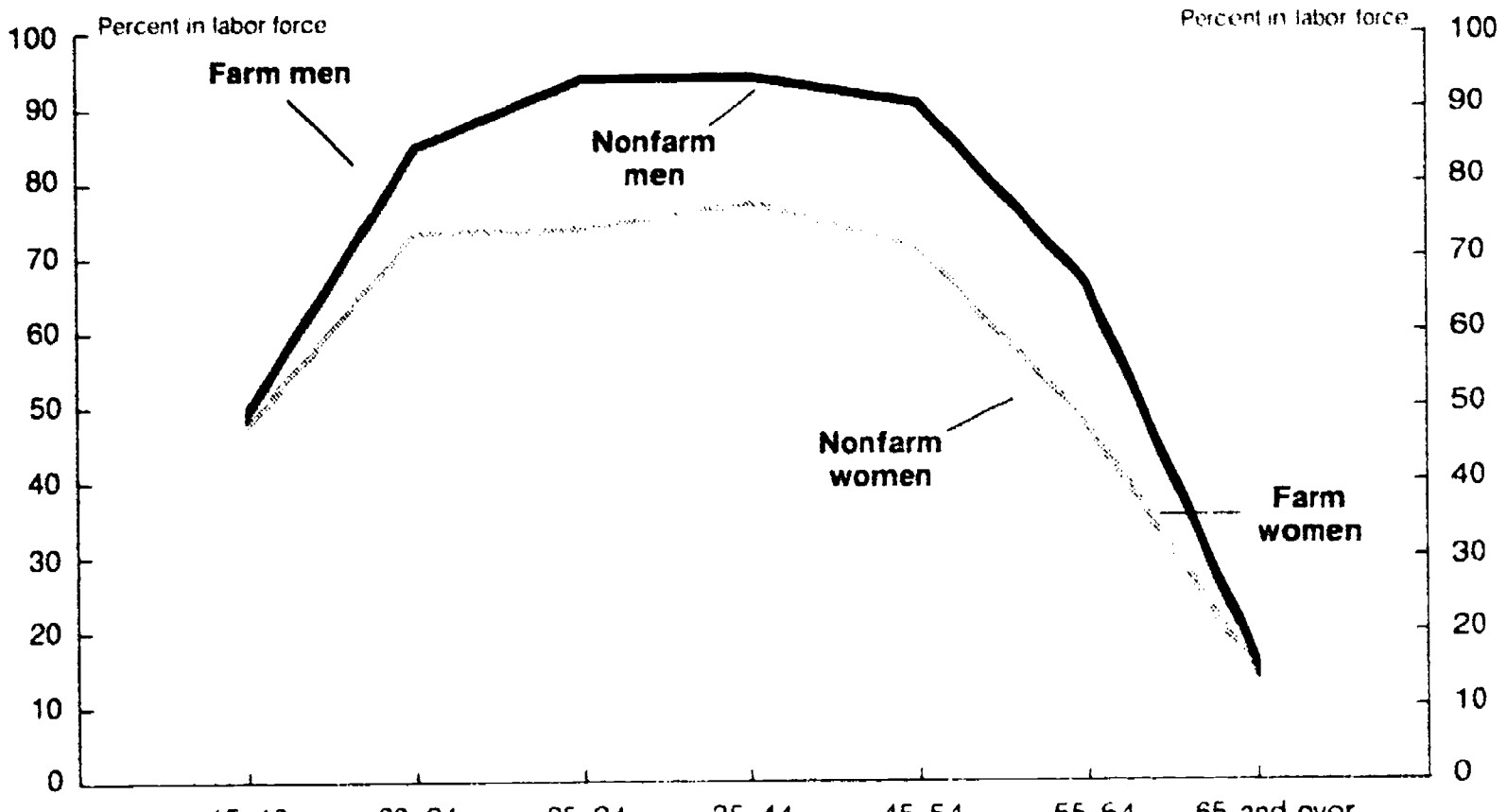
The annual average estimate of the number of persons with farm occupations in 1988 was 3.3 million (table D). This estimate is higher than the March 1988 estimate shown in table 14 because the annual estimate is an average over the 12-month calendar year, and thus includes the peak farm employment months in the summer. About two-fifths of those employed in farm occupations over the year were "farm operators and managers;" the remainder were "farm workers and related occupations." About 9 out of every 10 farm operators and managers lived in rural areas in 1988, and 69 percent of them were on farms (table 15). Only about half of farm workers and workers in related occupations lived in rural areas, and just 17 percent of this group were on farms.[8]

About 55 percent of employed farm residents worked primarily in nonfarm jobs (table D). This pattern differed by sex, however. Farm men most often had farm occupations (59 percent), generally as farm operators and managers. Only one-fourth of farm women worked primarily in farm occupations, with equal proportions in each farm occupation category. The pattern of farm-nonfarm employment also differed between the two major farming regions. In the Midwest, 48 percent of employed farm residents had farm occupations as their primary job, compared with only 37 percent in the South (table 16).

Industry and class of worker. Statistics on industry of employment for rural and farm residents show similar patterns to the occupational data, since most persons

[8]The category "farm workers and related occupations" includes persons in related jobs not performed on farms or in rural settings. According to the 1980 Census of Population, two-thirds of the category were farm workers in 1980; the remaining one-third had related occupations such as groundskeepers and gardeners, and graders, sorters, and inspectors of agricultural products.

Figure 3.
Labor Force Participation of Persons 15 Years and Over, by Age, Sex, and Farm-Nonfarm Residence: 1988



working in farm occupations are classified in the agriculture industry. The majority (70 percent) of agricultural workers lived in rural areas in 1988, but a minority (39 percent) resided on farms (table 17). A little over half (53 percent) of employed farm residents worked primarily in nonagricultural industries, but this proportion varied by sex and region (table 18). Farm men most often had agricultural jobs (59 percent); their leading nonagricultural industry was manufacturing. Farm women most frequently held nonagricultural jobs, mainly in services.

Table D. **Occupation of Employed Persons 15 Years and Over, by Sex and Farm-Nonfarm Residence: 1988**

(Current Population Survey annual averages. Numbers in thousands)

Sex and occupation	Total	Farm	Nonfarm	Percent distribution		
				Total	Farm	Nonfarm
Both sexes	115,499	2,701	112,797	100.0	100.0	100.0
Farm occupations	3,340	1,229	2,110	2.9	45.5	1.9
Farm operators and managers	1,288	885	403	1.1	32.8	0.4
Farm workers and related occupations	2,052	344	1,707	1.8	12.7	1.5
Nonfarm occupations	112,159	1,472	110,687	97.1	54.5	98.1
Male	63,553	1,667	61,885	100.0	100.0	100.0
Farm occupations	2,778	979	1,799	4.4	58.7	2.9
Farm operators and managers	1,095	750	345	1.7	45.0	0.6
Farm workers and related occupations	1,683	229	1,454	2.6	13.7	2.3
Nonfarm occupations	60,775	688	60,086	95.6	41.3	97.1
Female	51,946	1,034	50,912	100.0	100.0	100.0
Farm occupations	562	250	311	1.1	24.2	0.6
Farm operators and managers	193	135	58	0.4	13.1	0.1
Farm workers and related occupations	369	115	253	0.7	11.1	0.5
Nonfarm occupations	51,384	784	50,601	98.9	75.8	99.4

A higher proportion of farm residents were employed in agriculture in the Midwest (50 percent) than in the South (38 percent).

Farm residents show a different distribution by class of worker than their nonfarm counterparts. Among employed farm residents in 1988, 38 percent were self-employed, 58 percent were wage and salary workers, and 5 percent were unpaid family workers; the nonfarm distribution was 8 percent, 92 percent, and 0.3 percent, respectively (table 19). Self-employment and unpaid family work are more common among agricultural workers than nonagricultural workers, and the highest proportions of self-employed and unpaid family workers are generally found among persons living on farms.

Self-employment in agriculture is more pronounced among farm men than women. In 1988, 71 percent of farm men working in agriculture were self-employed, compared with 50 percent of farm women. A much lower proportion of farm men than women who were working in agriculture were unpaid family workers (4 percent versus 28 percent), and similar proportions (24 percent and 22 percent) of both sexes were in wage and salary jobs.

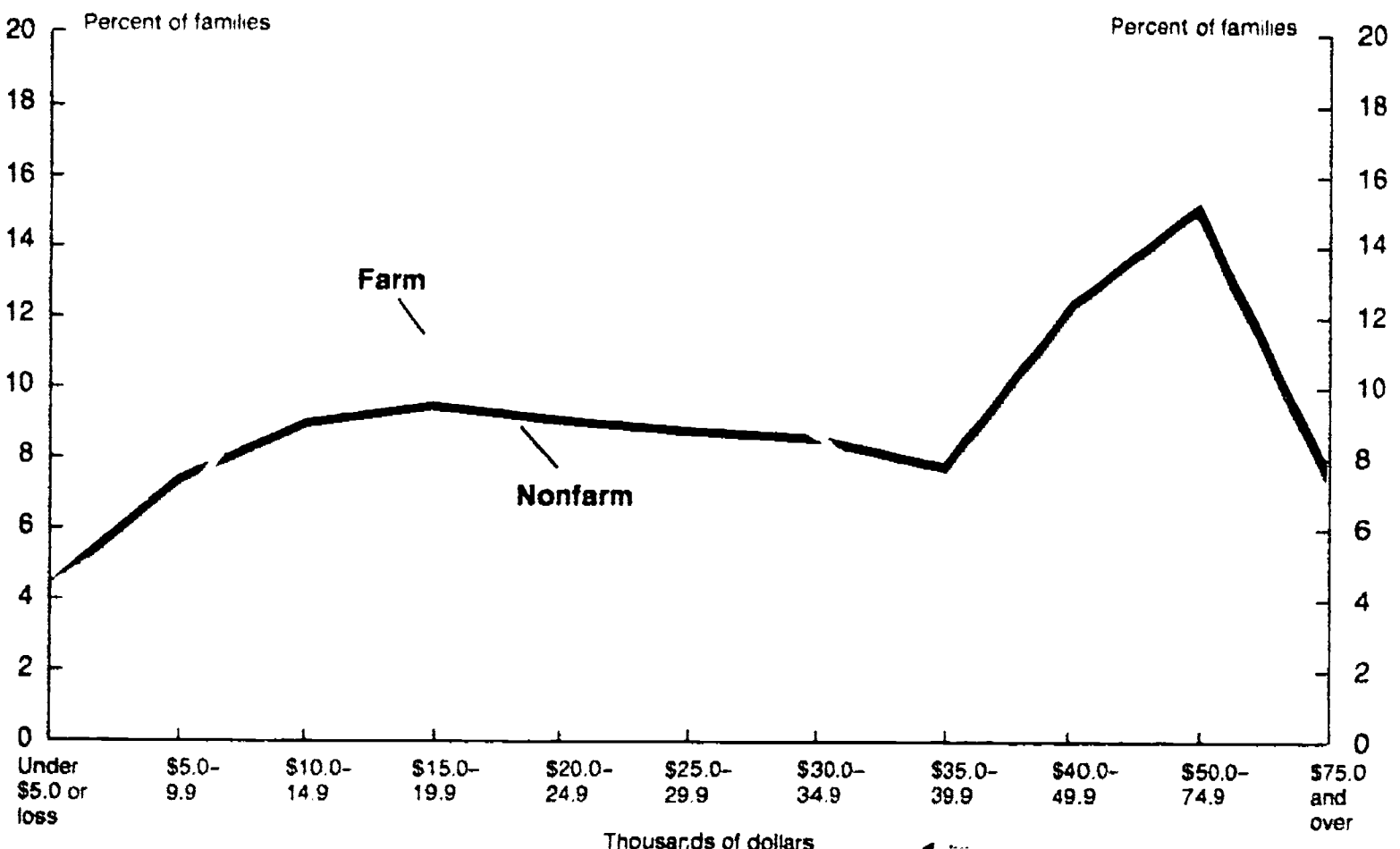
Self-employment is less common among rural nonfarm than rural farm workers (table 20). Even among agricultural workers, only 31 percent of those living in rural nonfarm areas were self-employed, compared with 67 percent of those living on farms.

Income and poverty. Money income for the year 1987 was lower for households and families living on farms than for those in nonfarm areas. The median income was $24,130 for farm households and $26,030 for nonfarm households, according to the March 1988 CPS supplement (table 21). The median income of farm families was $26,020 in 1987, just 84 percent of the nonfarm family median of $30,970. The relative concentration of farm families in the lower income levels is shown in figure 4.

After adjusting for the 3.7 percent increase in consumer prices between 1986 and 1987, neither median household income nor median family income showed statistically significant change for either farm or nonfarm residents.[9]

[9]U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 162, *Money Income of Households, Families, and Persons in the United States: 1987*, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 1989.

Figure 4.
Income Distribution of Families, by Farm-Nonfarm Residence: 1987



The income reported by farm households and families includes both farm and nonfarm sources. The Economic Research Service has estimated the sources of cash income received by households of farm operators.[10] They estimate that in 1987 about 45 percent of cash income of farm operator households came from off-farm sources. Farm operator households with annual farm sales of less than $40,000, which represent 73 percent of all farms, received 81 percent of the total off-farm income.

The March 1988 CPS showed a decline in the farm resident poverty rate from 19.6 to 12.6 percent between 1986 and 1987.[11] The 1987 poverty rate for farm residents is not statistically different from the nonfarm rate of 13.5 percent. This is an unusual situation since the poverty rate has been higher among farm than nonfarm residents throughout the 1980's. The last time the poverty rates were similar was in 1978 and 1979, and the drop in farm poverty rate between 1977 and 1978 that produced the similarity was accompanied by a large increase in real income for farm families.[12] There was no accompanying increase in farm family income between 1986 and 1987.

Data on consumer income collected in the CPS are limited to money income received before payments of Federal, State, local, or Social Security (FICA) taxes and before any other types of deductions such as union dues or Medicare premiums. Money income is the sum of amounts received from earnings; Social Security and public assistance payments; dividends, interest, and rent; unemployment and worker's compensations; government and private employee pensions; and other periodic income. (Certain money receipts such as capital gains are not included.) Therefore, money income does not reflect the fact that some portion of all families receive part of their income in the form of noncash benefits such as food stamps, health benefits, and subsidized housing; that some farm families receive noncash benefits in the form of rent-free housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm; or that some nonfarm residents receive noncash benefits such as the use of business transportation and facilities, full or partial payments by business for retirement programs, and medical and educational expenses. These elements should be considered when comparing income levels.

Table E. **Poverty Status of Persons and Families, by Farm-Nonfarm Residence: 1987**

(March 1988 Current Population Survey. Numbers in thousands. Persons and families as of March 1988)

Persons and families	Total	Farm	Nonfarm
Total persons	240,890	4,876	236,014
Below poverty level	32,546	616	31,930
Percent	13.5	12.6	13.5
Total families	65,133	1,428	63,705
Below poverty level	7,059	153	6,907
Percent	10.8	10.7	10.8

RELATED MATERIALS

Comparable figures for 1987 appear in Current Population Reports, Series P-27, No. 61, *Rural and Rural Farm Population: 1987.* A list of publications for earlier years follows appendix B of this report.

Although not fully comparable with the Current Population Survey, data on the farm population collected in the 1980 census are available for all States on computer files (referred to as summary tape files, or STF's) as well as in published reports. Farm population data appear in STF 3 and STF 4 and in four report series and one Subject Report. The two report series based on STF 3 containing farm population data are Series PHC80-S2, *Advanced Estimates of Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics,* and Series PHC80-4, *Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress.* The two report series presenting farm population data based on STF 4 are Series PC80-1-C, *General Social and Economic Characteristics,* and Series HC80-1-B, *Detailed Housing Characteristics.* The Subject Report, PC80-2-9C, *Characteristics of the Rural and Farm-Related Population,* presents characteristics of the population living on farms, the population receiving farm self-employment income, and the population employed in agriculture.

USER COMMENTS

We are interested in your reaction to the usefulness of this information and to the content of the questions used to provide these results. (Appendix C contains a facsimile of the questionnaire.) We welcome your recommendations for improving our survey work. If you have suggestions or comments, please send them to:

Diana DeAre
Population Division
U.S. Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

[10]U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, *Economic Indicators of the Farm Sector: National Financial Summary, 1987,* ECIFS 7-1, October 1988.

[11]U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 163, *Poverty in the United States: 1987.* U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 1989.

[12]U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-27, No. 53, *Farm Population of the United States: 1979;* and Series P-60, No. 123, *Money Income of Families and Persons in the United States: 1978,* U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 1980.

Table 1. **Regional Distribution of Farm Residents: 1920 to 1988**

(Numbers in thousands)

Year	Total	Northeast	Midwest	South	West
Current farm definition[1]:					
1988	4,951	256	2,505	1,465	725
1987	4,986	302	2,529	1,430	725
1986	5,226	325	2,637	1,529	735
1985	5,355	313	2,602	1,718	723
1980[2]	6,061	443	2,730	2,162	716
Previous farm definition[1]:					
1980[2]	7,241	487	3,252	2,629	873
1970	9,712	699	4,305	3,754	954
1960	15,635	1,119	5,836	7,160	1,520
1950	23,048	1,791	7,433	11,896	1,929
1940	30,547	2,411	9,349	16,400	2,387
1930	30,529	2,287	9,583	16,364	2,295
1920	31,974	2,537	10,158	17,063	2,216
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION					
Current farm definition[1]:					
1988	100.0	5.2	50.6	29.6	14.6
1987	100.0	6.1	50.7	28.7	14.5
1986	100.0	6.2	50.5	29.3	14.1
1985	100.0	5.8	48.6	32.1	13.5
1980[2]	100.0	7.3	45.0	35.7	11.8
Previous farm definition[1]:					
1980[2]	100.0	6.7	44.9	36.3	12.1
1970	100.0	7.2	44.3	38.7	9.8
1960	100.0	7.2	37.3	45.8	9.7
1950	100.0	7.8	32.3	51.6	8.4
1940	100.0	7.9	30.6	53.7	7.8
1930	100.0	7.5	31.4	53.6	7.5
1920	100.0	7.9	31.8	53.4	6.9

[1]See appendix A for current and previous farm definitions.

[2]The 1980 estimates are based on the population controls from the 1970 census and thus are not directly comparable to the estimates for later years.

Source: Figures for 1960 and later years are from the Current Population Survey; figures for earlier years are from *Farm Population Estimates, 1910-70*, U.S Department of Agriculture, Statistical Bulletin No 523, July 1973. Annual averages for 1985 to 1988, five-quarter averages centered on April from 1960 to 1980.

Table 2. **Race and Hispanic Origin of the Population, by Farm-Nonfarm Residence: 1988**

(Current Population Survey annual averages. Numbers in thousands)

Race and Hispanic origin	Total	Farm	Nonfarm	Percent distribution		
				Total	Farm	Nonfarm
Total persons	[1]240,887	4,951	235,936	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	203,479	4,806	198,673	84.5	97.1	84.2
Black	29,381	111	29,271	12.2	2.2	12.4
Other races	8,027	34	7,992	3.3	0.7	3.4
Hispanic origin[2]	19,540	138	19,402	8.1	2.8	8.2

[1]The total population figure shown here differs from that shown in table B because the latter refers to the total resident population, whereas this refers only to the civilian noninstitutional population.

[2]Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Table 3. Race and Hispanic Origin of the Population, by Urban-Rural Residence: 1988

(Current Population Survey annual averages. Numbers in thousands)

Race and Hispanic origin	Total	Urban	Rural	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
Total persons	240,887	176,089	64,798	59,847	4,951
White	203,479	143,855	59,624	54,818	4,806
Black	29,381	25,230	4,152	4,041	111
Other races	8,027	7,004	1,022	988	34
Hispanic origin[1]	19,540	17,901	1,639	1,501	138
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION					
Total persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	84.5	81.7	92.0	91.6	97.1
Black	12.2	14.3	6.4	6.8	2.2
Other races	3.3	4.0	1.6	1.7	0.7
Hispanic origin[1]	8.1	10.2	2.5	2.5	2.8

[1]Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Table 4. Age and Sex of the Population, by Farm-Nonfarm Residence: 1988

(Current Population Survey annual averages. Numbers in thousands)

Age	Farm			Nonfarm		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages	4,951	2,586	2,366	235,936	114,060	121,875
Under 15 years	1,000	519	481	51,945	26,575	25,371
15 to 19 years	421	219	202	17,435	8,788	8,647
20 to 24 years	279	161	117	18,155	8,769	9,387
25 to 29 years	268	149	119	21,023	10,299	10,724
30 to 34 years	316	162	154	21,003	10,324	10,680
35 to 39 years	321	170	151	18,535	9,073	9,461
40 to 44 years	344	175	169	15,585	7,588	7,997
45 to 49 years	337	166	171	12,584	6,107	6,477
50 to 54 years	304	158	146	10,778	5,192	5,586
55 to 59 years	343	171	172	10,495	4,996	5,499
60 to 64 years	321	165	156	10,482	4,861	5,620
65 to 69 years	276	149	126	9,557	4,313	5,243
70 to 74 years	199	105	94	7,484	3,205	4,280
75 years and over	222	115	107	10,874	3,970	6,904
Median age (years)	38.0	37.4	38.6	32.2	31.3	33.2
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION						
All ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 15 years	20.2	20.1	20.3	22.0	23.3	20.8
15 to 19 years	8.5	8.5	8.5	7.4	7.7	7.1
20 to 24 years	5.6	6.2	4.9	7.7	7.7	7.7
25 to 29 years	5.4	5.8	5.0	8.9	9.0	8.8
30 to 34 years	6.4	6.3	6.5	8.9	9.1	8.8
35 to 39 years	6.5	6.6	6.4	7.9	8.0	7.8
40 to 44 years	6.9	6.8	7.1	6.6	6.7	6.6
45 to 49 years	6.8	6.4	7.2	5.3	5.4	5.3
50 to 54 years	6.1	6.1	6.2	4.6	4.6	4.6
55 to 59 years	6.9	6.6	7.3	4.4	4.4	4.5
60 to 64 years	6.5	6.4	6.6	4.4	4.3	4.6
65 to 69 years	5.6	5.8	5.3	4.1	3.8	4.3
70 to 74 years	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.2	2.8	3.5
75 years and over	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.6	3.5	5.7

Table 5. Age and Sex of the Population, by Urban-Rural Residence: 1988

(Current Population Survey annual averages. Numbers in thousands)

Residence and age	Both sexes	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Both sexes	Male	Female
TOTAL						
All ages	240,887	116,646	124,241	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 15 years	52,946	27,094	25,852	22.0	23.2	20.8
15 to 19 years	17,856	9,007	8,849	7.4	7.7	7.1
20 to 24 years	18,434	8,930	9,504	7.7	7.7	7.6
25 to 29 years	21,291	10,449	10,843	8.8	9.0	8.7
30 to 34 years	21,320	10,486	10,834	8.9	9.0	8.7
35 to 39 years	18,856	9,243	9,613	7.8	7.9	7.7
40 to 44 years	15,928	7,762	8,166	6.6	6.7	6.6
45 to 49 years	12,921	6,272	6,649	5.4	5.4	5.4
50 to 54 years	11,082	5,351	5,731	4.6	4.6	4.6
55 to 59 years	10,838	5,167	5,672	4.5	4.4	4.6
60 to 64 years	10,803	5,027	5,776	4.5	4.3	4.6
65 to 69 years	9,832	4,462	5,370	4.1	3.8	4.3
70 to 74 years	7,684	3,310	4,373	3.2	2.8	3.5
75 years and over	11,096	4,086	7,010	4.6	3.5	5.6
Median age (years)	32.3	31.4	33.3	(X)	(X)	(X)
URBAN						
All ages	176,089	84,493	91,595	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 15 years	38,011	19,453	18,557	21.6	23.0	20.3
15 to 19 years	12,725	6,385	6,341	7.2	7.6	6.9
20 to 24 years	14,337	6,839	7,498	8.1	8.1	8.2
25 to 29 years	16,422	8,090	8,332	9.3	9.6	9.1
30 to 34 years	15,889	7,827	8,062	9.0	9.3	8.8
35 to 39 years	13,660	6,633	7,026	7.8	7.9	7.7
40 to 44 years	11,403	5,492	5,911	6.5	6.5	6.5
45 to 49 years	9,119	4,351	4,768	5.2	5.1	5.2
50 to 54 years	7,937	3,756	4,181	4.5	4.4	4.6
55 to 59 years	7,791	3,676	4,114	4.4	4.4	4.5
60 to 64 years	7,827	3,589	4,238	4.4	4.2	4.6
65 to 69 years	7,140	3,154	3,985	4.1	3.7	4.4
70 to 74 years	5,597	2,343	3,254	3.2	2.8	3.6
75 years and over	8,232	2,905	5,327	4.7	3.4	5.8
Median age (years)	32.1	31.0	33.1	(X)	(X)	(X)
RURAL						
All ages	64,798	32,152	32,646	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 15 years	14,935	7,641	7,295	23.0	23.8	22.3
15 to 19 years	5,131	2,622	2,508	7.9	8.2	7.7
20 to 24 years	4,097	2,091	2,006	6.3	6.5	6.1
25 to 29 years	4,869	2,358	2,511	7.5	7.3	7.7
30 to 34 years	5,431	2,659	2,772	8.4	8.3	8.5
35 to 39 years	5,196	2,610	2,586	8.0	8.1	7.9
40 to 44 years	4,525	2,270	2,255	7.0	7.1	6.9
45 to 49 years	3,802	1,922	1,881	5.9	6.0	5.8
50 to 54 years	3,145	1,595	1,550	4.9	5.0	4.7
55 to 59 years	3,047	1,490	1,557	4.7	4.6	4.8
60 to 64 years	2,976	1,438	1,538	4.6	4.5	4.7
65 to 69 years	2,693	1,308	1,385	4.2	4.1	4.2
70 to 74 years	2,087	967	1,120	3.2	3.0	3.4
75 years and over	2,864	1,181	1,683	4.4	3.7	5.2
Median age (years)	33.1	32.6	33.6	(X)	(X)	(X)
RURAL NONFARM						
All ages	59,847	29,567	30,280	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 15 years	13,935	7,121	6,813	23.3	24.1	22.5
15 to 19 years	4,710	2,403	2,306	7.9	8.1	7.6
20 to 24 years	3,818	1,930	1,889	6.4	6.5	6.2
25 to 29 years	4,601	2,209	2,392	7.7	7.5	7.9
30 to 34 years	5,114	2,497	2,618	8.5	8.4	8.6
35 to 39 years	4,875	2,440	2,435	8.1	8.3	8.0

Table 5. Age and Sex of the Population, by Urban-Rural Residence: 1988—Con.

(Current Population Survey annual averages. Numbers in thousands)

Residence and age	Both sexes	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Both sexes	Male	Female
RURAL NONFARM—Con						
40 to 44 years	4,182	2,096	2,086	7.0	7.1	6.9
45 to 49 years	3,465	1,756	1,709	5.8	5.9	5.6
50 to 54 years	2,841	1,436	1,404	4.7	4.9	4.6
55 to 59 years	2,704	1,319	1,385	4.5	4.5	4.6
60 to 64 years	2,655	1,273	1,382	4.4	4.3	4.6
65 to 69 years	2,417	1,159	1,258	4.0	3.9	4.2
70 to 74 years	1,887	862	1,026	3.2	2.9	3.4
75 years and over	2,642	1,066	1,576	4.4	3.6	5.2
Median age (years)	32.8	32.2	33.3	(X)	(X)	(X)
RURAL FARM						
All ages	4,951	2,586	2,366	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 15 years	1,000	519	481	20.2	20.1	20.3
15 to 19 years	421	219	202	8.5	8.5	8.5
20 to 24 years	279	161	117	5.6	6.2	4.9
25 to 29 years	268	149	119	5.4	5.8	5.0
30 to 34 years	316	162	154	6.4	6.3	6.5
35 to 39 years	321	170	151	6.5	6.6	6.4
40 to 44 years	344	175	169	6.9	6.8	7.1
45 to 49 years	337	166	171	6.8	6.4	7.2
50 to 54 years	304	158	146	6.1	6.1	6.2
55 to 59 years	343	171	172	6.9	6.6	7.3
60 to 64 years	321	165	156	6.5	6.4	6.6
65 to 69 years	276	149	126	5.6	5.8	5.3
70 to 74 years	199	105	94	4.0	4.1	4.0
75 years and over	222	115	107	4.5	4.4	4.5
Median age (years)	38.0	37.4	38.6	(X)	(X)	(X)

X Not applicable.

Table 6. **Marital Status, by Farm-Nonfarm Residence: March 1988**

(For persons 15 years old and over. March 1988 Current Population Survey. Numbers in thousands)

Sex and marital status	Total	Farm	Nonfarm	Percent distribution		
				Total	Farm	Nonfarm
Both sexes, 15 years and over	188,452	3,933	184,518	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single	49,496	875	48,621	26.3	22.2	26.4
Married, spouse present	105,226	2,717	102,508	55.8	69.1	55.6
Married, spouse absent	6,230	48	6,182	3.3	1.2	3.4
Separated	4,458	23	4,435	2.4	0.6	2.4
Other	1,772	25	1,748	0.9	0.6	0.9
Widowed	13,532	166	13,366	7.2	4.2	7.2
Divorced	13,968	127	13,840	7.4	3.2	7.5
Males, 15 years and over	90,284	2,064	88,220	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single	26,987	535	26,452	29.9	25.9	30.0
Married, wife present	52,613	1,359	51,254	58.3	65.8	58.1
Married, wife absent	2,620	30	2,590	2.9	1.5	2.9
Separated	1,771	12	1,759	2.0	0.6	2.0
Other	849	18	831	0.9	0.9	0.9
Widowed	2,293	42	2,251	2.5	2.0	2.6
Divorced	5,771	98	5,673	6.4	4.7	6.4
Females, 15 years and over	98,168	1,870	96,298	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single	22,509	340	22,169	22.9	18.2	23.0
Married, husband present	52,613	1,359	51,254	53.6	72.7	53.2
Married, husband absent	3,610	18	3,593	3.7	1.0	3.7
Separated	2,686	11	2,676	2.7	0.6	2.8
Other	924	7	917	0.9	0.4	1.0
Widowed	11,239	124	11,115	11.4	6.6	11.5
Divorced	8,197	29	8,168	8.3	1.6	8.5

Table 7. **Fertility Characteristics, by Marital Status and Farm-Nonfarm Residence: June 1988**

(For women 18 to 44 years old. June 1988 Current Population Survey. Numbers in thousands)

Marital status and children ever born	All women			Women ever married		
	Total	Farm	Nonfarm	Total	Farm	Nonfarm
Number of women:						
18-44 years	52,586	776	51,810	36,847	587	36,259
18-34 years	34,844	459	34,384	20,716	284	20,433
35-44 years	17,741	316	17,425	16,130	303	15,827
Children ever born:						
Women 18-44 years	70,442	1,189	69,253	65,172	1,160	64,012
Women 18-34 years	34,279	464	33,816	30,008	443	29,567
Women 35-44 years	36,163	726	35,437	35,162	718	34,445
Children ever born per 1,000 women:						
Women 18-44 years	1,340	1,533	1,337	1,769	1,976	1,765
Women 18-34 years	984	1,011	983	1,449	1,560	1,447
Women 35-44 years	2,038	2,297	2,034	2,180	2,370	2,176
Women by children ever born:						
None	19,965	264	19,701	7,210	91	7,119
Percent childless	38.0	34.0	38.0	19.6	15.5	19.6
One	9,755	99	9,657	8,098	94	8,004
Two	13,235	226	13,009	12,455	217	12,238
Three or more	9,630	187	9,444	9,083	186	8,898

Table 8. Number of Households, by Farm Residence: 1940 to 1988

(Numbers in thousands)

Year	Total households	Farm households	
		Number	Percent of total
1988	91,066	1,684	1.8
1987	89,479	1,704	1.9
1986	88,458	1,805	2.0
1980	80,776	1,919	2.4
1970	62,874	2,724	4.3
1960	52,589	5,173	9.8
1950	42,857	5,768	13.5
1940	35,087	7,077	20.2

Source: Figures for 1960 and later years are from the March Current Population Survey, figures for earlier years are from the 1940 and 1950 Censuses of Population

Table 9. Characteristics of Families, by Farm-Nonfarm Residence: March 1988

(March 1988 Current Population Survey. Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total	Farm	Nonfarm	Percent distribution		
				Total	Farm	Nonfarm
TYPE						
Families	65,133	1,428	63,705	100.0	100.0	100.0
Married couple	51,809	1,345	50,464	79.5	94.2	79.2
Other, male householder	2,715	39	2,677	4.2	2.7	4.2
Other, female householder	10,608	44	10,564	16.3	3.1	16.6
SIZE						
Families	65,133	1,428	63,705	100.0	100.0	100.0
Two persons	26,871	616	26,255	41.3	43.1	41.2
Three persons	15,410	294	15,117	23.7	20.6	23.7
Four persons	13,729	298	13,431	21.1	20.9	21.1
Five persons	5,844	133	5,711	9.0	9.3	9.0
Six persons	2,057	54	2,003	3.2	3.8	3.1
Seven or more persons	1,222	34	1,188	1.9	2.4	1.9
Total persons	206,667	4,555	202,112	(X)	(X)	(X)
Persons per family	3.17	3.19	3.17	(X)	(X)	(X)
OWN CHILDREN						
Families	65,133	1,428	63,705	100.0	100.0	100.0
With no own children	33,213	849	32,364	51.0	59.5	50.8
With own children under 18	31,920	579	31,341	49.0	40.5	49.2
Average per family	1.81	1.97	1.81	(X)	(X)	(X)
With own children under 6	14,656	237	14,418	22.5	16.6	22.6
Average per family	1.34	1.36	1.34	(X)	(X)	(X)
With own children under 3	8,691	118	8,573	13.3	8.3	13.5
Average per family	1.13	1.18	1.12	(X)	(X)	(X)
Own children under 18	57,824	1,142	56,682	(X)	(X)	(X)
Percent living with two parents	78.4	97.6	78.0	(X)	(X)	(X)

X Not applicable.

Table 10. **Employment Status of Persons 15 Years and Over, by Sex and Farm-Nonfarm Residence: 1988**

(Current Population Survey annual averages. Numbers in thousands)

Sex and employment status	Total	Farm	Nonfarm
Both sexes	187,941	3,951	183,990
In labor force	122,320	2,756	119,563
Percent of total	65.1	69.8	65.0
Employed	115,499	2,701	112,797
Unemployed	6,821	55	6,766
Percent of labor force	5.6	2.0	5.7
Not in labor force	65,622	1,195	64,427
Male	89,552	2,066	87,486
In labor force	67,275	1,695	65,580
Percent of total	75.1	82.0	75.0
Employed	63,553	1,667	61,885
Unemployed	3,723	28	3,695
Percent of labor force	5.5	1.7	5.6
Not in labor force	22,277	371	21,906
Female	98,389	1,885	96,505
In labor force	55,044	1,061	53,983
Percent of total	55.9	56.3	55.9
Employed	51,946	1,034	50,912
Unemployed	3,098	27	3,071
Percent of labor force	5.6	2.5	5.7
Not in labor force	43,345	823	42,521

Table 11. **Employment Status of Farm Residents 15 Years and Over, by Sex and Region: 1988**

(Current Population Survey annual averages. Numbers in thousands)

Sex and employment status	Northeast	Midwest	South	West
Both sexes	198	1,967	1,213	572
In labor force	146	1,425	787	399
Percent of total	73.7	72.4	64.9	69.8
Employed	144	1,403	767	388
Unemployed	2	22	20	11
Percent of labor force	1.4	1.5	2.5	2.8
Not in labor force	53	542	427	174
Male	100	1,044	619	303
In labor force	86	873	483	253
Percent of total	86.0	83.6	78.0	83.5
Employed	85	862	473	247
Unemployed	2	11	10	5
Percent of labor force	2.3	1.3	2.1	2.0
Not in labor force	14	171	136	51
Female	98	923	594	269
In labor force	59	552	304	146
Percent of total	60.2	59.8	51.2	54.3
Employed	59	541	294	140
Unemployed	-	11	10	6
Percent of labor force	(B)	2.0	3.3	4.1
Not in labor force	39	371	291	123

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.
B Base is less than 75,000.

Table 12. Employment Status of Farm and Nonfarm Residents 15 Years and Over, by Age and Sex: 1988

(Current Population Survey annual averages. Numbers in thousands)

Sex and employment status	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and over
FARM							
Both sexes	421	279	584	665	641	664	697
In labor force	236	227	505	585	537	447	219
Percent of total	56.1	81.4	86.5	88.0	83.8	67.3	31.4
Employed	221	217	494	577	531	442	218
Unemployed	15	10	11	7	6	5	1
Percent of labor force	6.4	4.4	2.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.5
Not in labor force	185	52	79	80	104	217	478
Male	219	161	311	344	324	337	370
In labor force	139	142	303	336	311	291	173
Percent of total	63.5	88.2	97.4	97.7	96.0	86.4	46.8
Employed	132	137	298	332	308	288	172
Unemployed	8	5	5	4	3	3	-
Percent of labor force	5.8	3.5	1.7	1.2	1.0	1.0	-
Not in labor force	80	20	8	8	13	45	197
Female	202	117	273	320	317	328	327
In labor force	97	86	202	248	226	156	46
Percent of total	48.0	73.5	74.0	77.5	71.3	47.6	14.1
Employed	90	80	196	245	223	154	46
Unemployed	7	5	6	3	3	2	-
Percent of labor force	7.2	5.8	3.0	1.2	1.3	1.3	(B)
Not in labor force	105	32	71	72	91	172	281
NONFARM							
Both sexes	17,435	18,155	42,027	34,119	23,362	20,977	27,915
In labor force	8,445	14,277	34,998	28,850	18,567	11,361	3,065
Percent of total	48.4	78.6	83.3	84.6	79.5	54.2	11.0
Employed	7,114	13,027	33,080	27,691	17,917	10,990	2,979
Unemployed	1,332	1,251	1,918	1,159	650	370	86
Percent of labor force	15.8	8.8	5.5	4.0	3.5	3.3	2.8
Not in labor force	8,990	3,878	7,029	5,269	4,795	9,616	24,850
Male	8,788	8,769	20,623	16,661	11,299	9,857	11,488
In labor force	4,374	7,452	19,437	15,736	10,254	6,540	1,787
Percent of total	49.8	85.0	94.2	94.4	90.8	66.3	15.6
Employed	3,645	6,780	18,403	15,123	9,892	6,303	1,738
Unemployed	728	672	1,034	612	363	237	49
Percent of labor force	16.6	9.0	5.3	3.9	3.5	3.6	2.7
Not in labor force	4,415	1,317	1,186	926	1,045	3,317	9,701
Female	8,647	9,387	21,403	17,458	12,063	11,120	16,427
In labor force	4,072	6,825	15,560	13,114	8,313	4,821	1,278
Percent of total	47.1	72.7	72.7	75.1	68.9	43.4	7.8
Employed	3,468	6,246	14,677	12,568	8,025	4,687	1,241
Unemployed	603	579	884	546	288	134	37
Percent of labor force	14.8	8.5	5.7	4.2	3.5	2.8	2.9
Not in labor force	4,575	2,561	5,843	4,344	3,750	6,299	15,149

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.
B Base is less than 75,000.

Table 13. **Employment Status of Persons 15 Years and Over, by Sex and Urban-Rural Residence: 1988**

(Current Population Survey annual averages. Numbers in thousands)

Sex and employment status	Total	Urban	Rural	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
Both sexes	187,941	138,078	49,863	45,912	3,951
In labor force	122,320	90,451	31,869	29,113	2,756
Percent of total	65.1	65.5	63.9	63.4	69.8
Employed	115,499	85,336	30,163	27,461	2,701
Unemployed	6,821	5,114	1,707	1,651	55
Percent of labor force	5.6	5.7	5.4	5.7	2.0
Not in labor force	65,622	47,628	17,994	16,799	1,195
Male	89,552	65,040	24,512	22,445	2,066
In labor force	67,275	49,082	18,193	16,498	1,695
Percent of total	75.1	75.5	74.2	73.5	82.0
Employed	63,553	46,299	17,253	15,586	1,667
Unemployed	3,723	2,783	940	912	28
Percent of labor force	5.5	5.7	5.2	5.5	1.7
Not in labor force	22,277	15,958	6,319	5,948	371
Female	98,389	73,038	25,351	23,467	1,885
In labor force	55,044	41,368	13,676	12,615	1,061
Percent of total	55.9	56.6	53.9	53.8	56.3
Employed	51,946	39,037	12,909	11,875	1,034
Unemployed	3,098	2,332	767	740	27
Percent of labor force	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.9	2.5
Not in labor force	43,345	31,670	11,675	10,851	823

Table 14. **Persons in Farm Occupations: 1820 to 1988**

(Numbers in thousands)

Year	Total workers[1]	Farm occupations		Year	Total workers[1]	Farm occupations	
		Number	Percent of total			Number	Percent of total
1988 (March)	113,299	2,891	2.6	1910	37,291	11,533	30.9
1987 (March)	110,708	3,003	2.7	1900	29,030	10,888	37.5
1986 (March)	108,159	2,876	2.7	1890	23,318	9,938	42.6
1985 (March)	106,214	2,949	2.8	1880	17,392	8,585	49.4
1980	104,058	2,818	2.7	1870	12,925	6,850	53.0
1970	79,802	2,881	3.6	1860	10,533	6,208	58.9
1960	67,990	4,132	6.1	1850	7,697	4,902	63.7
1950	59,230	6,858	11.6	1840	5,420	3,720	68.6
1940	51,742	8,995	17.4	1830	3,932	2,772	70.5
1930	48,686	10,321	21.2	1820	2,881	2,069	71.8
1920	42,206	11,390	27.0				

[1]Total workers for 1985 to 1988 are employed workers 15 years and over; total workers for 1970 and 1980 are members of the experienced civilian labor force 16 years and over; total workers for 1900 to 1960 are members of the experienced civilian labor force 14 years and over; and total workers for 1820 to 1890 are gainful workers 10 years and over.

Source: Figures for 1985 to 1988 are estimates for March from the Current Population Survey; figures for 1970 and 1980 are decennial census data from *Detailed Occupation of the Experienced Civilian Labor Force by Sex for the United States and Regions: 1980 and 1970*, 1980 Census of Population Supplementary Report, PC80-S1-15, March 1984. Estimates for 1820 to 1960 are from U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1970, Bicentennial Edition Part 1*, September 1975, tables D 75-84 and D 182-232.

Table 15. Occupation of Employed Persons 15 Years and Over, by Sex and Urban-Rural Residence: 1988

(Current Population Survey annual averages. Numbers in thousands)

Sex and occupation	Total	Urban	Rural	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm	Percent distribution				
						Total	Urban	Rural	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
Both sexes	115,499	85,336	30,162	27,461	2,701	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Farming, forestry, and fishing	3,513	1,171	2,342	1,105	1,237	3.0	1.4	7.8	4.0	45.8
Farm operators and managers	1,288	125	1,163	278	885	1.1	0.1	3.9	1.0	32.8
Farm workers and related occupations	2,052	989	1,062	718	344	1.8	1.2	3.5	2.6	12.7
Managerial and professional specialty	29,203	23,172	6,030	5,725	305	25.3	27.2	20.0	20.8	11.3
Technical, sales, and administrative support	35,649	27,837	7,812	7,361	451	30.9	32.6	25.9	26.8	16.7
Service	15,584	11,831	3,753	3,544	209	13.5	13.9	12.4	12.9	7.7
Precision, production, craft, and repair	13,672	9,276	4,397	4,187	210	11.8	10.9	14.6	15.2	7.8
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	17,879	12,050	5,829	5,539	290	15.5	14.1	19.3	20.2	10.7
Male	63,553	46,299	17,253	15,586	1,667	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Farming, forestry, and fishing	2,942	1,013	1,929	943	986	4.6	2.2	11.2	6.1	59.1
Farm operators and managers	1,095	108	987	237	750	1.7	0.2	5.7	1.5	45.0
Farm workers and related occupations	1,683	851	832	603	229	2.6	1.8	4.8	3.9	13.7
Managerial and professional specialty	16,142	12,817	3,324	3,198	126	25.4	27.7	19.3	20.5	7.6
Technical, sales, and administrative support	12,547	10,000	2,547	2,436	111	19.7	21.6	14.8	15.6	6.7
Service	6,152	4,961	1,191	1,141	50	9.7	10.7	6.9	7.3	3.0
Precision, production, craft, and repair	12,481	8,443	4,038	3,849	189	19.6	18.2	23.4	24.7	11.3
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	13,290	9,066	4,223	4,019	204	20.9	19.6	24.5	25.8	12.2
Female	51,946	39,037	12,909	11,875	1,034	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Farming, forestry, and fishing	571	158	413	162	251	1.1	0.4	3.2	1.4	24.3
Farm operators and managers	193	17	176	41	135	0.4	-	1.4	0.3	13.1
Farm workers and related occupations	369	138	230	115	115	0.7	0.4	1.8	1.0	11.1
Managerial and professional specialty	13,061	10,355	2,706	2,528	178	25.1	26.5	21.0	21.3	17.2
Technical, sales, and administrative support	23,102	17,837	5,264	4,925	339	44.5	45.7	40.8	41.5	32.8
Service	9,432	6,870	2,562	2,403	159	18.2	17.6	19.8	20.2	15.4
Precision, production, craft, and repair	1,191	833	358	338	20	2.3	2.1	2.8	2.8	1.9
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	4,589	2,983	1,606	1,520	86	8.8	7.6	12.4	12.8	8.3

- Represents zero or rounds to zero

Table 16. Occupation of Employed Farm Residents 15 Years and Over, by Sex and Region: 1988

(Current Population Survey annual averages. Numbers in thousands)

Sex and occupation	Total	North-east	Midwest	South	West	Percent distribution				
						Total	North-east	Midwest	South	West
Both sexes	2,701	144	1,403	767	388	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Farming, forestry, and fishing	1,237	73	680	285	199	45.8	50.7	48.5	37.2	51.3
Farm operators and managers	885	49	511	206	119	32.8	34.0	36.4	26.9	30.7
Farm workers and related occupations	344	23	166	77	77	12.7	16.0	11.8	10.0	19.8
Managerial and professional specialty	305	18	129	111	47	11.3	12.5	9.2	14.5	12.1
Technical, sales, and administrative support	451	18	216	146	70	16.7	12.5	15.4	19.0	18.0
Service	209	8	128	53	21	7.7	5.6	9.1	6.9	5.4
Precision, production, craft, and repair	210	12	105	71	21	7.8	8.3	7.5	9.3	5.4
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	290	15	145	100	29	10.7	10.4	10.3	13.0	7.5
Male	1,667	85	862	473	247	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Farming, forestry, and fishing	986	51	539	235	161	59.1	60.0	62.5	49.7	65.2
Farm operators and managers	750	37	439	176	98	45.0	43.5	50.9	37.2	39.7
Farm workers and related occupations	229	13	99	56	61	13.7	15.3	11.5	11.8	24.7
Managerial and professional specialty	126	7	45	50	23	7.6	8.2	5.2	10.6	9.3
Technical, sales, and administrative support	111	4	52	41	14	6.7	4.7	6.0	8.7	5.7
Service	50	1	27	15	7	3.0	1.2	3.1	3.2	2.8
Precision, production, craft, and repair	189	11	94	64	20	11.3	12.9	10.9	13.5	8.1
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	204	11	105	68	21	12.2	12.9	12.2	14.4	8.5
Female	1,034	59	541	294	140	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Farming, forestry, and fishing	251	22	141	50	38	24.3	(B)	26.1	17.0	27.1
Farm operators and managers	135	12	73	29	21	13.1	(B)	13.5	9.9	15.0
Farm workers and related occupations	115	10	68	21	16	11.1	(B)	12.6	7.1	11.4
Managerial and professional specialty	178	11	84	61	23	17.2	(B)	15.5	20.7	16.4
Technical, sales, and administrative support	339	14	165	104	56	32.8	(B)	30.5	35.4	40.0
Service	159	6	101	38	14	15.4	(B)	18.7	12.9	10.0
Precision, production, craft, and repair	20	1	11	7	1	1.9	(B)	2.0	2.4	0.7
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	86	4	40	33	9	8.3	(B)	7.4	11.2	6.4

B Base is less than 75,000.

Table 17. Industry of Employed Persons 15 Years and Over, by Sex and Urban-Rural Residence: 1988

(Current Population Survey annual averages. Numbers in thousands)

Sex and industry	Total	Urban	Rural	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm	Percent distribution: Total	Urban	Rural	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
Both sexes	115,499	85,336	30,162	27,461	2,701	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	3,222	978	2,245	977	1,268	2.8	1.1	7.4	3.6	46.9
Nonagricultural industries	112,276	84,358	27,918	26,485	1,433	97.2	98.9	92.6	96.4	53.1
Nonagricultural industries	112,276	84,358	27,918	26,485	1,433	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Forestry and fisheries	158	61	97	90	7	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.5
Mining	753	382	371	356	15	0.7	0.5	1.3	1.3	1.0
Construction	7,614	5,102	2,512	2,403	109	6.8	6.0	9.0	9.1	7.6
Manufacturing	21,349	15,032	6,317	6,035	282	19.0	17.8	22.6	22.8	19.7
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	8,068	6,109	1,960	1,852	108	7.2	7.2	7.0	7.0	7.5
Wholesale trade	4,585	3,458	1,127	1,053	74	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	5.2
Retail trade	19,287	14,646	4,641	4,408	233	17.2	17.4	16.6	16.6	16.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7,926	6,547	1,380	1,310	70	7.1	7.8	4.9	4.9	4.9
Service industries	37,099	28,866	8,233	7,762	471	33.0	34.2	29.5	29.3	32.9
Public administration	5,436	4,156	1,280	1,216	64	4.8	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.5
Male	63,553	46,299	17,253	15,586	1,667	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	2,538	761	1,777	789	988	4.0	1.6	10.3	5.1	59.3
Nonagricultural industries	61,014	45,538	15,476	14,797	679	96.0	98.4	89.7	94.9	40.7
Nonagricultural industries	61,014	45,538	15,476	14,797	679	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Forestry and fisheries	124	48	75	70	5	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.7
Mining	626	288	338	324	14	1.0	0.6	2.2	2.2	2.1
Construction	6,909	4,599	2,310	2,208	102	11.3	10.1	14.9	14.9	15.0
Manufacturing	14,326	10,115	4,211	4,028	183	23.5	22.2	27.2	27.2	27.0
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	5,858	4,352	1,506	1,426	80	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.6	11.8
Wholesale trade	3,299	2,447	853	804	49	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.4	7.2
Retail trade	9,259	9,181	2,090	2,011	79	15.2	20.2	13.5	13.6	11.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3,233	2,730	502	482	20	5.3	6.0	3.2	3.3	2.9
Service industries	14,265	11,429	2,837	2,722	115	23.4	25.1	18.3	18.4	16.9
Public administration	3,115	2,360	754	722	32	5.1	5.2	4.9	4.9	4.7
Female	51,946	39,037	12,909	11,875	1,034	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	684	216	468	188	280	1.3	0.6	3.6	1.6	27.1
Nonagricultural industries	51,262	38,820	12,442	11,688	754	98.7	99.4	96.4	98.4	72.9
Nonagricultural industries	51,262	38,820	12,442	11,688	754	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Forestry and fisheries	35	13	21	19	2	0.1	-	0.2	0.2	0.3
Mining	127	94	33	31	2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Construction	705	503	203	195	8	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.1
Manufacturing	7,023	4,917	2,107	2,008	99	13.7	12.7	16.9	17.2	13.1
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	2,210	1,757	454	426	28	4.3	4.5	3.6	3.6	3.7
Wholesale trade	1,286	1,011	274	249	25	2.5	2.6	2.2	2.1	3.3
Retail trade	10,028	7,476	2,552	2,398	154	19.6	19.3	20.5	20.5	20.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4,693	3,816	877	828	49	9.2	9.8	7.0	7.1	6.5
Service industries	22,834	17,437	5,397	5,041	356	44.5	44.9	43.4	43.1	47.2
Public administration	2,321	1,796	525	494	31	4.5	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.1

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

Table 18. **Industry of Employed Farm Residents 15 Years and Over, by Sex and Region: 1988**

(Current Population Survey annual averages. Numbers in thousands)

Sex and industry	Total	North-east	Midwest	South	West	Percent distribution				
						Total	North-east	Midwest	South	West
Both sexes	2,701	144	1,403	767	388	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	1,268	76	694	290	208	46.9	52.8	49.5	37.8	53.6
Nonagricultural industries	1,433	68	709	477	180	53.1	47.2	50.5	62.2	46.4
Nonagricultural industries	1,433	68	709	477	180	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Forestry and fisheries	7	-	*	3	3	0.5	(B)	0.1	0.6	1.7
Mining	15	1	5	7	2	1.0	(B)	0.7	1.5	1.1
Construction	109	6	46	42	15	7.6	(B)	6.5	8.8	8.3
Manufacturing	282	15	143	103	21	19.7	(B)	20.2	21.6	11.7
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	108	8	50	32	19	7.5	(B)	7.1	6.7	10.6
Wholesale trade	74	2	41	17	15	5.2	(B)	5.8	3.6	8.3
Retail trade	233	12	122	75	24	16.3	(B)	17.2	15.7	13.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	70	3	36	20	11	4.9	(B)	5.1	4.2	6.1
Service industries	471	19	241	151	60	32.9	(B)	34.0	31.7	33.3
Public administration	64	3	24	27	10	4.5	(B)	3.4	5.7	5.6
Male	1,667	85	862	473	247	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	988	51	540	235	163	59.3	60.0	62.6	49.7	66.0
Nonagricultural industries	679	34	322	239	84	40.7	40.0	37.4	50.5	34.0
Nonagricultural industries	679	34	322	239	84	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Forestry and fisheries	5	-	1	3	1	0.7	(B)	0.3	1.3	1.2
Mining	14	1	4	6	2	2.1	(B)	1.2	2.5	2.4
Construction	102	6	44	39	13	15.0	(B)	13.7	16.3	15.5
Manufacturing	183	11	94	62	16	27.0	(B)	29.2	25.9	19.0
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	80	4	40	25	11	11.8	(B)	12.4	10.5	13.1
Wholesale trade	49	1	27	10	10	7.2	(B)	8.4	4.2	11.9
Retail trade	79	1	38	30	7	11.6	(B)	11.8	12.6	8.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	20	1	8	8	4	2.9	(B)	2.5	3.3	4.8
Service industries	115	4	56	38	17	16.9	(B)	17.4	15.9	20.2
Public administration	32	1	10	18	3	4.7	(B)	3.1	7.5	3.6
Female	1,034	59	541	294	140	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	280	25	155	56	45	27.1	(B)	28.7	19.0	32.1
Nonagricultural industries	754	34	387	238	95	72.9	(B)	71.5	81.0	67.9
Nonagricultural industries	754	34	387	238	95	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Forestry and fisheries	2	-	-	-	2	0.3	(B)	-	-	2.1
Mining	2	-	1	1	-	0.3	(B)	0.3	0.4	-
Construction	8	-	2	3	2	1.1	(B)	0.5	1.3	2.1
Manufacturing	99	4	50	40	6	13.1	(B)	12.9	16.8	6.3
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	28	3	10	7	7	3.7	(B)	2.6	2.9	7.4
Wholesale trade	25	-	14	7	4	3.3	(B)	3.6	2.9	4.2
Retail trade	154	8	84	45	17	20.4	(B)	21.7	18.9	17.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	49	2	27	12	8	6.5	(B)	7.0	5.0	8.4
Service industries	356	15	185	114	43	47.2	(B)	47.8	47.9	45.3
Public administration	31	1	14	10	7	4.1	(B)	3.6	4.2	7.4

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.
B Base is less than 75,000.

Table 19. Class of Worker of Employed Persons 15 Years and Over, by Industry, Sex, and Farm-Nonfarm Residence: 1988

(Current Population Survey annual averages. Numbers in thousands)

Industry, sex, and class of worker	Total	Farm	Nonfarm	Percent distribution		
				Total	Farm	Nonfarm
ALL WORKERS						
Both sexes	115,499	2,701	112,797	100.0	100.0	100.0
Self-employed workers	9,945	1,015	8,931	8.6	37.6	7.9
Wage and salary workers	105,131	1,556	103,574	91.0	57.6	91.8
Unpaid family workers	423	130	292	0.4	4.8	0.3
Male	63,553	1,667	61,886	100.0	100.0	100.0
Self-employed workers	6,759	805	5,954	10.6	48.3	9.6
Wage and salary workers	56,694	818	55,876	89.2	49.1	90.3
Unpaid family workers	100	45	55	0.2	2.7	0.1
Female	51,946	1,034	50,912	100.0	100.0	100.0
Self-employed workers	3,187	210	2,977	6.1	20.3	5.8
Wage and salary workers	48,436	738	47,698	93.2	71.4	93.7
Unpaid family workers	323	86	237	0.6	8.3	0.5
WORKERS IN AGRICULTURE						
Both sexes	3,222	1,268	1,954	100.0	100.0	100.0
Self-employed workers	1,404	845	559	43.6	66.6	28.6
Wage and salary workers	1,657	302	1,355	51.4	23.8	69.3
Unpaid family workers	161	121	40	5.0	9.5	2.0
Male	2,538	988	1,550	100.0	100.0	100.0
Self-employed workers	1,180	705	474	46.5	71.4	30.6
Wage and salary workers	1,299	240	1,059	51.2	24.3	68.3
Unpaid family workers	59	42	17	2.3	4.3	1.1
Female	684	280	404	100.0	100.0	100.0
Self-employed workers	224	140	84	32.7	50.0	20.8
Wage and salary workers	358	62	296	52.3	22.1	73.3
Unpaid family workers	102	78	24	14.9	27.9	5.9
WORKERS IN NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES						
Both sexes	112,276	1,433	110,843	100.0	100.0	100.0
Self-employed workers	8,541	169	8,372	7.6	11.8	7.6
Wage and salary workers	103,473	1,254	102,219	92.2	87.5	92.2
Unpaid family workers	262	10	252	0.2	0.7	0.2
Male	61,014	679	60,335	100.0	100.0	100.0
Self-employed workers	5,579	99	5,480	9.1	14.6	9.1
Wage and salary workers	55,395	578	54,817	90.8	85.1	90.9
Unpaid family workers	40	2	38	0.1	0.3	0.1
Female	51,262	754	50,508	100.0	100.0	100.0
Self-employed workers	2,962	70	2,892	5.8	9.3	5.7
Wage and salary workers	48,078	676	47,402	93.8	89.7	93.9
Unpaid family workers	221	7	214	0.4	0.9	0.4

Table 20. Class of Worker of Employed Persons 15 Years and Over, by Industry, Sex, and Urban-Rural Residence: 1988

(Current Population Survey annual averages. Numbers in thousands)

Industry, sex, and class of worker	Total	Urban	Rural	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm	Percent distribution: Total	Urban	Rural	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
ALL WORKERS										
Both sexes	115,499	85,336	30,163	27,461	2,701	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Self-employed workers	9,945	6,124	3,822	2,807	1,015	8.6	7.2	12.7	10.2	37.6
Wage and salary workers	105,131	79,036	26,094	24,538	1,556	91.0	92.6	86.5	89.4	57.6
Unpaid family workers	423	176	247	116	130	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.4	4.8
Male	63,553	46,299	17,253	15,586	1,667	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Self-employed workers	6,759	4,029	2,730	1,926	805	10.6	8.7	15.8	12.4	48.3
Wage and salary workers	56,694	42,241	14,453	13,635	818	89.2	91.2	83.8	87.5	49.1
Unpaid family workers	100	29	70	25	45	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	2.7
Female	51,946	39,037	12,909	11,875	1,034	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Self-employed workers	3,187	2,095	1,091	881	210	6.1	5.4	8.5	7.4	20.3
Wage and salary workers	48,436	36,795	11,642	10,903	738	93.2	94.3	90.2	91.8	71.4
Unpaid family workers	323	146	176	91	86	0.6	0.4	1.4	0.8	8.3
WORKERS IN AGRICULTURE										
Both sexes	3,222	978	2,245	977	1,268	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Self-employed workers	1,404	258	1,146	301	845	43.6	26.4	51.0	30.8	66.6
Wage and salary workers	1,657	710	948	645	302	51.4	72.6	42.2	66.0	23.8
Unpaid family workers	161	10	151	30	121	5.0	1.0	6.7	3.1	9.5
Male	2,538	761	1,777	789	988	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Self-employed workers	1,180	226	953	248	705	46.5	29.7	53.6	31.4	71.4
Wage and salary workers	1,299	532	767	527	240	51.2	69.9	43.2	66.8	24.3
Unpaid family workers	59	3	56	14	42	2.3	0.4	3.2	1.8	4.3
Female	684	216	468	188	280	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Self-employed workers	224	31	193	53	140	32.7	14.4	41.2	28.2	50.0
Wage and salary workers	358	178	180	118	62	52.3	82.4	38.5	62.8	22.1
Unpaid family workers	102	7	95	16	78	14.9	3.2	20.3	8.5	27.9
WORKERS IN NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES										
Both sexes	112,276	84,359	27,918	26,485	1,433	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Self-employed workers	8,541	5,866	2,675	2,506	169	7.6	7.0	9.6	9.5	11.8
Wage and salary workers	103,473	78,326	25,147	23,893	1,254	92.2	92.8	90.1	90.2	87.5
Unpaid family workers	262	166	96	86	10	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.7
Male	61,014	45,538	15,476	14,797	679	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Self-employed workers	5,579	3,802	1,777	1,678	99	9.1	8.3	11.5	11.3	14.6
Wage and salary workers	55,395	41,709	13,686	13,108	578	90.8	91.6	88.4	88.6	85.1
Unpaid family workers	40	27	14	11	2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
Female	51,262	38,820	12,441	11,688	754	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Self-employed workers	2,962	2,064	898	828	70	5.8	5.3	7.2	7.1	9.3
Wage and salary workers	48,078	36,617	11,461	10,785	676	93.8	94.3	92.1	92.3	89.7
Unpaid family workers	221	139	82	75	7	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.9

Table 21. Income of Households and Families, by Farm-Nonfarm Residence: 1987

(March 1988 Current Population Survey. Families and households as of March 1988)

Total money income	Households			Families		
	Total	Farm	Nonfarm	Total	Farm	Nonfarm
Total (thousands)	91,066	1,684	89,383	65,133	1,428	63,705
Under $5,000	6,271	95	6,176	2,880	63	2,817
$5,000 to 9,999	10,446	138	10,308	4,787	94	4,693
$10,000 to 14,999	9,658	228	9,431	5,865	163	5,702
$15,000 to 19,999	9,136	186	8,950	6,197	158	6,040
$20,000 to 24,999	8,406	224	8,181	5,984	204	5,780
$25,000 to 29,999	7,647	166	7,481	5,787	153	5,634
$30,000 to 34,999	7,017	138	6,879	5,605	124	5,481
$35,000 to 39,999	6,198	94	6,104	5,091	92	4,999
$40,000 to 49,999	9,479	180	9,298	8,041	165	7,875
$50,000 to 74,999	11,109	156	10,953	9,836	142	9,695
$75,000 and over	5,700	78	5,622	5,060	71	4,990
Median income (dollars)	25,986	24,129	26,026	30,853	26,016	30,972
Mean income (dollars)	32,144	29,822	32,188	36,568	31,560	36,680
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under $5,000	6.9	5.6	6.9	4.4	4.4	4.4
$5,000 to 9,999	11.5	8.2	11.5	7.3	6.6	7.4
$10,000 to 14,999	10.6	13.5	10.6	9.0	11.4	9.0
$15,000 to 19,999	10.0	11.0	10.0	9.5	11.1	9.5
$20,000 to 24,999	9.2	13.3	9.2	9.2	14.3	9.1
$25,000 to 29,999	8.4	9.9	8.4	8.9	10.7	8.8
$30,000 to 34,999	7.7	8.2	7.7	8.6	8.7	8.6
$35,000 to 39,999	6.8	5.6	6.8	7.8	6.4	7.8
$40,000 to 49,999	10.4	10.7	10.4	12.3	11.6	12.4
$50,00 to 74,999	12.2	9.3	12.3	15.1	9.9	15.2
$75,000 and over	6.3	4.6	6.3	7.8	5.0	7.8

Appendix A. Definitions and Explanations

Population coverage. The total population figures shown in table B relate to the resident population of the United States. All of the population and household numbers in tables A, 8, and 14 and in figures 1 and 2 and the farm population numbers in tables B and 1 are a combination of counts from decennial censuses and estimates restricted to the civilian noninstitutional population from the Current Population Survey. The estimates in tables C, D, 2 to 5, 7, 10 to 13, and 15 to 20 and in figure 3 relate solely to the civilian noninstitutional population. The estimates shown in tables E, 6, 9, and 21 and in figure 4 relate to the civilian noninstitutional population plus members of the Armed Forces in the United States living off post or with their families on post.

Farm population. In the Current Population Survey, the farm population as currently defined consists of all persons living in rural territory on places from which $1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold during the preceding 12 months. Persons living in summer camps, motels, and tourist camps are classified as nonfarm. The current definition was introduced into the P-27 series beginning with the 1978 farm population report.

Under the previous farm definition, the farm population consists of all persons living in rural territory on places of 10 or more acres if at least $50 worth of agricultural products were sold from the place during the preceding 12 months. Persons living on places of under 10 acres were also included if agricultural sales totaled $250 or more.

Persons living on farms located within the boundaries of urban territory are not included in the farm population. Estimates of the farm population in the 1963 through 1971 Current Population Surveys were limited to rural territory as determined in the 1960 Census of Population. For 1972 through 1983, the urban-rural boundaries used were those of the 1970 Census of Population. The 1984 and 1985 annual averages of rural farm population are based on a mixture of urban and rural geography from the 1970 and 1980 population censuses. During the period April 1984 through June 1985, the Bureau of the Census systematically introduced a new sample design for the Current Population Survey reflecting the results of the 1980 census. For the phase-in period, the urban and rural estimates were derived from a mix of the two sample designs. The 1986 to 1988 annual averages are based on the urban and rural geography from the 1980 population census.

Nonfarm population. The nonfarm population includes rural persons not living on farms plus the urban population.

Annual averages. Annual estimates are computed by averaging monthly data for the calendar year for which the estimates are prepared. Each of the 12 months is given equal weight.

Five-quarter averages centered on April. April-centered annual averages of the farm population are computed by using data for the five quarters centered on the April date for which the estimates are prepared. For example, for April 1983, quarterly estimates for the months of October 1982, and January, April, July, and October 1983 were used with a weight of one-eighth given to each of the two October estimates and a weight of onefourth to each of the estimates for the other three months.

Urban-rural residence. The 1988 CPS annual averages are based on the urban and rural geography delineated for the 1980 census. No changes have been made in the classification of urban and rural territory since the 1980 census.

According to the 1980 census definition, the urban population comprises all persons living in (a) places of 2,500 or more inhabitants incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding those persons living in the rural portions of extended cities (places with low population density in one or more large parts of their area); (b) census designated places (previously termed unincorporated) of 2,500 or more inhabitants; and (c) other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas. An urbanized area consists of a central city or a central core, together with contiguous closely settled territory, that combined have a total population of at least 50,000.

The population not classified as urban constitutes the rural population. The farm population is identified only in rural territory, and the rural farm population constitutes only a part of the total rural population.

The major difference between the current urban definition, in effect since 1950, and earlier definitions is the addition of the urbanized area concept. This change improved measurement of urban territory to include

many large and densely settled areas previously excluded merely because they were not considered "incorporated places." For detailed discussions of the urban definitions used up to 1940 and of the major changes implemented in 1950, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 1, *The Development of the Urban-Rural Classification in the United States: 1874 to 1949,* and *U.S. Census of Population: 1950,* Vol. 1, pp. XV-XVIII.

Geographic regions. The four major regions of the United States for which data are presented consist of the following States:

Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont.

Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin.

South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia.

West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

Metropolitan-nonmetropolitan residence. The population residing in metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) constitutes the metropolitan population. MSA's are defined by the Office of Management and Budget for use in the presentation of statistics by agencies of the Federal Government. An MSA is a geographic area consisting of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. The definitions specify a boundary around each large city so as to include most or all its suburbs. Entire counties form the MSA building blocks, except in New England where cities and towns are used. The former term SMSA was changed to MSA in 1983.

An area qualifies for recognition as an MSA if (1) it includes a city of at least 50,000 population, or (2) it includes a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area of at least 50,000 with a total metropolitan population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). In addition to the county containing the main city or urbanized area, an MSA may include other counties having strong commuting ties to the central county. If specified conditions are met, certain large MSAs are designated as consolidated MSA's (CMSA's) and divided into component primary MSA's (PMSA's).

In July 1985, the CPS began carrying the metropolitan statistical area definitions announced by the Office of Management and Budget on June 30, 1984. Figures published from the CPS in the early 1980's and throughout most of the 1970's referred to metropolitan areas as defined on the basis of the 1970 census. Since there are important differences in the population classified as metropolitan using the 1970 and 1984 definitions, comparisons should be avoided.

The new CPS metropolitan estimates have consistently been higher than independent estimates of the metropolitan population prepared by the Census Bureau; the new CPS nonmetropolitan estimates have been lower than the independent estimates. For example, between July 1985 and August 1986, the magnitude of the monthly differences varied from 900,000 to 2.5 million persons, so that the proportion of the population living in metropolitan areas according to the CPS has ranged from 0.4 to 1.0 percentage points higher than the independent estimate. The difference in level between the two sets of estimates is partially attributable to the basic CPS sample design, which, because of sampling variability, includes an oversample of metropolitan households and an undersample of nonmetropolitan households. The monthly variations result from the exit and entrance of rotation groups, each with slightly different metropolitan-nonmetropolitan proportions, into the sample. The apparent overestimation of metropolitan and underestimation of nonmetropolitan population in the CPS relative to the Bureau's independent estimates should be taken into account when using the data.

Race. The population is divided into three groups on the basis of race: White, Black, and "other races." The last category includes Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and any other race except White and Black.

Hispanic origin. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who indicate that their origin is Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or some other Hispanic origin. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Age. The age classification is based on the age of the person at last birthday.

Median age. The median age is the age which divides the population into two equal-size groups, one younger and the other older than the median.

Marital status. The marital status classification identifies four major categories: single (never married), married, widowed, and divorced. These terms refer to the marital status at the time of the enumeration.

The category "married" is further divided into "married, spouse present," "separated," and "other married, spouse absent." A person was classified as "married,

spouse present" if the husband or wife was reported as a member of the household, even though he or she may have been temporarily absent on business or on vacation, visiting, in a hospital, etc., at the time of the enumeration. Persons reported as separated included those with legal separations, those living apart with intentions of obtaining a divorce, and other persons permanently or temporarily separated because of marital discord. The group "other married, spouse absent" includes married persons living apart because either the husband or wife was employed and living at a considerable distance from home, was serving away from home in the Armed Forces, had moved to another area, or had a different place of residence for any other reason except separation as defined above.

Household. A household consists of all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a single room, is regarded as a housing unit when it is occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters; that is, when the occupants do not live and eat with any other persons in the structure and there is direct access from the outside or through a common hall.

A household includes the related family members and all the unrelated persons, if any, such as lodgers, foster children, wards, or employees who share the housing unit. A person living alone in a housing unit, or a group of unrelated persons sharing a housing unit as partners, is also counted as a household. The count of households excludes group quarters.

Householder. The householder refers to the person (or one of the persons) in whose name the housing unit is owned or rented (maintained) or, if there is no such person, any adult member, excluding roomers, boarders, or paid employees. If the house is owned or rented jointly by a married couple, the householder may be either the husband or the wife. The person designated as the householder is the "reference person" to whom the relationship of all other household members, if any, is recorded. The number of householders is equal to the number of households. The number of family householders is equal to the number of families.

Family. A family is a group of two or more persons (one of whom is the householder) related by birth, marriage, or adoption and residing together, all such persons (including related subfamily members such as children and their spouses) are considered as members of one family. Beginning with the 1980 CPS, unrelated subfamilies (referred to in the past as secondary families) are no longer included in the count of families, nor are the members of unrelated subfamilies included in the count of family members.

Family household. A family household is a household maintained by a family (as defined above); it includes any unrelated persons (unrelated subfamily members and/or secondary individuals) who reside there. The number of family households is equal to the number of families. The count of family household members differs from the count of family members, however, in that the family household members include all persons living in the household, whereas family members include only the householder and his/her relatives.

Own children. Own children in a family are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children of the householder. The count of own children under 18 years old is limited to single (never-married) children.

Children ever born. The term "children ever born" refers to the total number of live births reported by women. Included in the number are children born to the woman before her present marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who are still living in the home.

Labor force and employment status. The labor force and employment estimates relate to the population 15 years old and over.

Labor force. Persons are classified as in the labor force if they were employed as civilians, unemployed, or in the Armed Forces during the survey week. Data are shown only for the civilian labor force.

Employed. Employed persons include all civilians who, during the specified week (1) did any work as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a farm, or in a business operated by a member of the family, or (2) were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, or labormanagement dispute, or because they were taking time off for personal reasons, whether or not they were paid by their employers for time off, and whether or not they were seeking other jobs. Excluded from the employed group are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house (such as own home housework, painting or repairing own home, etc.) or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed. Unemployed persons are those civilians who, during the survey week, had no employment but were available for work and (1) had engaged in any specific job-seeking activity within the past 4 weeks, such as registering at a public or private employment office, meeting with prospective employers, checking with friends or relatives, placing or answering advertisements, writing letters of application, or being on a union or professional register; (2) were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off; or (3) were waiting to report to a new wage or salary job within 30 days.

Not in the labor force. All civilians 15 years old and over who are not classified as employed or unemployed are defined as "not in the labor force." This group includes persons engaged only in own home housework, attending school, or unable to work because of long-term physical or mental illness; persons who are retired; seasonal workers for whom the survey week fell in an off season; and the voluntarily idle. Persons doing only unpaid family work for less than 15 hours during the survey week are also classified as not in the labor force.

Occupation. Data on occupation refer to the job held during the survey week. Persons with more than one job during the survey week were classified as employed in the occupation in which they worked the greatest number of hours during the week. The occupational groups are based on the classification system used in the 1980 Census of Population.

Farm occupations. The occupation categories "farm operators and managers" and "farm workers and related occupations" are considered farm occupations. "Farm workers and related occupations" includes farm, marine life, cultivation, and nursery workers; groundskeepers and gardeners; animal caretakers; and graders, sorters, and inspectors of agricultural products.

Nonfarm occupations. The category includes all occupations not classified as farm.

Industry. Data on industry refer to the job held during the survey week. Persons with more than one job during the survey week were classified as employed in the industry in which they worked the greatest number of hours during the week. The industry groups are based on the classification system used in the 1980 Census of Population.

Agriculture. The industry category "agriculture" includes (1) farm operators, managers, and laborers; (2) persons employed on farms in occupations such as truck driver, mechanic, and bookkeeper; and (3) persons engaged in certain activities other than strictly farm operation such as cotton ginning, contract farm services, veterinary and breeding services, hatcheries, experimental stations, greenhouses, landscape gardening, tree service, trapping, hunting preserves, and kennels.

Nonagricultural industries. The category includes all industries not specifically classed under agriculture.

Class of worker. Persons are classified into three categories based on type of employment during the survey week.

Self-employed workers. Persons who worked for profit or fees in their own business, profession, or trade, or operated a farm either as an owner or tenant.

Wage and salary workers. Persons who worked for any governmental unit or private employer for wages, salaries, commissions, tips, pay "in kind," or at piece rates.

Unpaid family workers. Persons who worked 15 or more hours per week without pay on a farm or in a business operated by a person to whom they are related by birth or marriage.

Money income. This is defined as the algebraic sum of money wages and salaries, net income from farm and nonfarm selfemployment, and income other than earnings. Data on income cover money income received (exclusive of certain money receipts such as capital gains) before payments for personal income taxes, Social Security, union dues, Medicare deductions, etc. Therefore, money income does not reflect the fact that some families receive part of their income in the form of noncash benefits such as food stamps, health benefits, and subsidized housing; that some farm families receive noncash benefits in the form of rentfree housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm; or that noncash benefits are also received by some nonfarm residents which often take the form of the use of business transportation and facilities, full or partial payments by business for retirement programs, medical and educational expenses, etc. These elements should be considered when comparing income levels.

For each person in the CPS 15 years old and over, questions were asked on the amount of money income received in the preceding calendar year from each of the following sources: (1) money wages or salary; (2) net income from nonfarm self-employment; (3) net income from farm self-employment; (4) Social Security or railroad retirement; (5) Supplemental Security Income; (6) public assistance or welfare payments; (7) interest on savings or other investments which pay interest; (8) dividends, income from estates or trusts, or net rental income; (9) veterans' payments or unemployment and workers' compensation; (10) private pensions or government employee pensions; (11) alimony or child support, regular contributions from persons not living in the household, and other periodic income.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: (1) money received from the sale of property, such as stocks, bonds, a house, or a car (unless the person was engaged in the business of selling such property, in which case the net proceeds would be counted as income from self-employment); (2) withdrawals of bank deposits; (3) money borrowed; (4) tax refunds; (5) gifts; and (6) lump-sum inheritances or insurance payments.

Family income. The total income of a family is the algebraic sum of the amounts received by all income recipients in the family.

In the income distribution for families, the lowest income group (under $5,000 or loss) includes those families who were classified as having no income in the income year and those reporting a loss in net income from farm and nonfarm selfemployment or in rental income. Some of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts; or were newly constituted families; or families in which the sole earner had recently died or had left the household. However, other families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the survey.

It should be noted that although the income statistics refer to receipts during the preceding year, the composition of families refers to the time of the survey. The income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the income year if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. However, family income includes amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during the income year but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration.

Median and mean income. The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median, and the other having incomes below the median. The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a group by the number of units in that group. The medians and means for households and families are based on all households and families.

Poverty definition. Families and unrelated individuals are classified as being above or below the poverty level using the poverty index originated at the Social Security Administration in 1964 and revised by Federal Interagency Committees in 1969 and 1981. The poverty index is based solely on money income and does not reflect the fact that many low-income persons receive noncash benefits such as food stamps, Medicaid, and public housing. The 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. It was determined from the Department of Agriculture's 1955 Survey of Food Consumption that families of three or more persons spend 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 average poverty threshold for a family of four was $11,611 in 1987, about 3.6 percent higher than the comparable 1986 cutoff of $11,203. For further details, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 163.

Rounding. The individual figures in this report are rounded to the nearest thousand. With few exceptions, the individual figures have not been adjusted to group totals, which are independently rounded. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth of a percent; therefore, the percentages in a distribution do not always add to exactly 100.0 percent. The totals however, are always shown as 100.0. Percentages are based on the rounded absolute numbers. 9

Appendix B. Source and Accuracy of Estimates

SOURCE OF DATA

Most estimates in this report come from data obtained from the Current Population Survey (CPS) for the year 1988. The Bureau of the Census conducts this survey every month; this report uses annual averages of the monthly data for its estimates. Some estimates come from 1980 decennial census data and reports from the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Current Population Survey. The CPS collects primarily labor force data about the civilian noninstitutional population. Interviewers ask questions concerning labor force participation about each member 14 years old and over in every sample household. For this report, persons in the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post are also included.

The present CPS sample was selected from the 1980 decennial census files with coverage in all 50 States and the District of Columbia. The sample is continually updated to account for new residential construction. It is located in 729 areas comprising 1,973 counties, independent cities, and minor civil divisions. About 56,100 occupied households are eligible for interview every month. Interviewers are unable to obtain interviews at about 2,500 of these units because the occupants are not home after repeated calls or are unavailable for some other reason.

Since the introduction of the CPS, the Bureau of the Census has redesigned the CPS sample several times to improve the quality and reliability of the data and to satisfy changing data needs. The most recent changes were completely implemented in July 1985.

The following table summarizes changes in the CPS designs for the years for which data appear in this report.

Description of the Current Population Survey

Time period	Number of sample areas	Housing units eligible	
		Interviewed	Not interviewed
1988	729	53,600	2,500
1986 to 1987	729	57,000	2,500
1985	[1] 629/729	57,000	2,500
1982 to 1984	629	59,000	2,500
1980 to 1981	629	65,500	3,000
1977 to 1979	614	55,000	3,000
1973 to 1976	461	46,500	2,500
1972	449	45,000	2,000
1967 to 1971	449	48,000	2,000
1963 to 1966	357	33,500	1,500
1960 to 1962	333	33,500	1,500

[1] The CPS was redesigned following the 1980 Census of Population and Housing. During phase-in of the new design, housing units from the new and old designs were in the sample.

Estimation procedure. This survey's estimation procedure inflates weighted sample results to independent estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States by age, sex, race and Hispanic/non-Hispanic categories. The independent estimates were based on statistics from decennial censuses of population; statistics on births, deaths, immigration and emigration; and statistics on the size of the Armed Forces. The independent population estimates used from 1981 to the present were based on updates to controls established by the 1980 decennial census. Data previous to 1981 were based on independent population estimates from the most recent decennial census. For more details on the change in independent estimates, see the section entitled "Introduction of 1980 Census Population Controls" in an earlier report (Series P-60, No. 133).

The estimates in this report for 1985 and later also employ a revised survey weighting procedure for persons of Hispanic origin. In previous years, weighted sample results were inflated to independent estimates of the noninstitutional population by age, sex, and race. There was no specific control of the survey estimates for the Hispanic population. Since then, the Bureau of the Census developed independent population controls for the Hispanic population by sex and detailed age groups. Revised weighting procedures incorporate these new controls. The independent population estimates include some, but not all, undocumented immigrants.

ACCURACY OF ESTIMATES

Since the CPS estimates come from a sample, they may differ from figures from a complete census using the same questionnaires, instructions, and enumerators. A sample survey estimate has two possible types of error: sampling and nonsampling. The accuracy of an estimate depends on both types of error, but the full

extent of the nonsampling error is unknown. Consequently, one should be particularly careful when interpreting results based on a relatively small number of cases or on small differences between estimates. The standard errors for CPS estimates primarily indicate the magnitude of sampling error. They also partially measure the effect of some nonsampling errors in responses and enumeration, but do not measure systematic biases in the data. (Bias is the average over all possible samples of the differences between the sample estimates and the desired value.)

Nonsampling variability. Nonsampling errors can be attributed to many sources. These sources include the inability to obtain information about all cases in the sample, definitional difficulties, differences in the interpretation of questions, respondents' inability or unwillingness to provide correct information or to recall information, errors made in data collection such as in recording or coding the data, errors made in processing the data, errors made in estimating values for missing data, and failure to represent all units with the sample (undercoverage).

CPS undercoverage results from missed housing units and missed persons within sample households. Compared to the level of the 1980 decennial census, overall CPS undercoverage is about 7 percent. CPS undercoverage varies with age, sex, and race. Generally, undercoverage is larger for males than for females and larger for Blacks and other races combined than for Whites. As described previously, ratio estimation to independent age-sex-race-Hispanic population controls partially corrects for the bias due to undercoverage. However, biases exist in the estimates to the extent that missed persons in missed households or missed persons in interviewed households have different characteristics from those of interviewed persons in the same age-sex-race-Hispanic group. Furthermore, the independent population controls have not been adjusted for undercoverage in the 1980 census.

For additional information on nonsampling error including the possible impact on CPS data when known, refer to Statistical Policy Working Paper 3, *An Error Profile: Employment as Measured by the Current Population Survey,* Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1978 and Technical Paper 40, *The Current Population Survey: Design and Methodology,* Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Sampling variability. Sampling variability is variation that occurred by chance because a sample was surveyed rather than the entire population. Standard errors, as calculated by methods described later in "Standard errors and their use," are primarily measures of sampling variability, although they may include some nonsampling error.

Comparability of data. Data obtained from the CPS and other sources are not entirely comparable. This results from differences in interviewer training and experience and in differing survey processes. This is an example of nonsampling variability not reflected in the standard errors. Use caution when comparing results from different sources.

Caution should also be used when comparing estimates in this report, which reflect 1980 census-based population controls, with estimates for 1980 and earlier years, which reflect 1970 census-based population controls. This change in population controls had relatively little impact on summary measures such as means, medians, and percentage distributions, but did have a significant impact on levels. For example, use of 1980-based population controls results in about a 2-percent increase in the civilian noninstitutional population and in the number of families and households. Thus, estimates of levels for data collected in 1981 and later years will differ from those for earlier years by more than what could be attributed to actual changes in the population. These differences could be disproportionately greater for certain subpopulation groups than for the total population.

Since no independent population control totals for persons of Hispanic origin were used before 1985, compare Hispanic estimates over time cautiously.

Note when using small estimates. Summary measures (such as medians and percentage distributions) are shown only when the base is 75,000 or greater. Because of the large standard errors involved, summary measures would probably not reveal useful information when computed on a smaller base. However, estimated numbers are shown even though the relative standard errors of these numbers are larger than those for corresponding percentages. These smaller estimates permit combinations of the categories to suit data users' needs. Take care in the interpretation of small differences. For instance, even a small amount of nonsampling error can cause a borderline difference to appear significant or not, thus distorting a seemingly valid hypothesis test.

Standard errors and their use. A number of approximations are required to derive, at a moderate cost, standard errors applicable to all the estimates in this report. Instead of providing an individual standard error for each estimate, generalized sets of standard errors are provided for various types of characteristics. Thus, the tables show levels of magnitude of standard errors rather than the precise standard errors.

The sample estimate and its standard error enable one to construct a confidence interval, a range that would include the average result of all possible samples with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples were surveyed under essentially the same

general conditions and using the same sample design, and if an estimate and its standard error were calculated from each sample, then approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.6 standard errors below the estimate to 1.6 standard errors above the estimate would include the average result of all possible samples.

A particular confidence interval may or may not contain the average estimate derived from all possible samples. However, one can say with specified confidence that the interval includes the average estimate calculated from all possible samples.

Some statements in the report may contain estimates followed by a number in parentheses. This number can be added to and subtracted from the estimate to calculate upper and lower bounds of the 90-percent confidence interval. For example, if a statement contains the phrase "grew by 1.7 percent (± 1.0)," the 90-percent confidence interval for the estimate, 1.7 percent, is 0.7 percent to 2.7 percent.

Standard errors may also be used to perform hypothesis testing, a procedure for distinguishing between population parameters using sample estimates. The most common type of hypothesis appearing in this report is that the population parameters are different. An example of this would be comparing the median age of farm residents to the median age of nonfarm residents.

Tests may be performed at various levels of significance, where a significance level is the probability of concluding that the characteristics are different when, in fact, they are the same. All statements of comparison in the text have passed a hypothesis test at the 0.10 level of significance or better. This means that the absolute value of the estimated difference between characteristics is greater than or equal to 1.6 times the standard error of the difference.

Standard errors of estimated numbers. There are two ways to compute the approximate standard error, s_x, of an estimated number shown in this report. The first uses the formula

$$s_x = fs \qquad (1)$$

where f is a factor from table B-5 or B-6, and s is the standard error of the estimate obtained by interpolation from table B-1 or B-2. The second method uses formula (2), from which the standard errors in tables B-1 and B-2 were calculated. This formula will provide more accurate results than formula (1).

$$s_x = \sqrt{ax^2 + bx} \qquad (2)$$

Here x is the size of the estimate and a and b are the parameters in tables B-5 and B-6 associated with the particular type of characteristic. When calculating standard errors for numbers from cross-tabulations involving different characteristics, use the factor or set of parameters for the characteristic which will give the largest standard error.

Table B-1. **Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers: Labor Force Characteristics**

(In thousands)

Size of estimate	Standard error
25	8
50	11
100	15
250	24
500	34
1,000	48
2,500	75
5,000	105
10,000	146
15,000	175
25,000	217
50,000	272
100,000	260
120,000	207
140,000	73

Note: For a particular characteristic, see table B-5 or B-6 for the appropriate factor to apply to the above standard errors.

Illustration. Table B of this report shows an annual average estimate of 4,951,000 White farm residents in 1988. Using formula (1) with f = 0.9 from table B-5 and s = 143,000 by interpolation from table B-2 gives the approximate standard error:

$$s_x = (0.9)(143{,}000) = 129{,}000$$

Alternatively, using formula (2) with a = -0.000024 and b = 3,417, the approximate standard error is

$$s_x = \sqrt{(-0.000024)(4{,}951{,}000)^2 + (3{,}417)(4{,}951{,}000)} = 128{,}000$$

The 90-percent confidence interval for the average number of White farm residents in 1988 is from 4,746,000 to 5,156,000, i.e., 4,951,000 ± 1.6(128,000). Therefore, a conclusion that the average estimate derived from all

Table B-2. **Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers: Characteristics Other Than Labor Force**

(In thousands)

Size of estimate	Standard Error
25	10
50	15
100	21
250	33
500	46
1,000	65
2,500	102
5,000	144
10,000	201
15,000	244
25,000	308
50,000	409
100,000	494
120,000	500
140,000	491
160,000	466
180,000	424
200,000	358

Note: For a particular characteristic, see table B-5 or B-6 for the appropriate factor to apply to the above standard errors.

Table B-3. **Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages: Labor Force Characteristics**

Base	Estimated percentage					
	1 or 99	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
25	3.0	4.2	6.6	9.1	13.1	15.1
50	2.1	3.0	4.7	6.4	9.2	10.7
100	1.5	2.1	3.3	4.5	6.5	7.5
250	0.9	1.3	2.1	2.9	4.1	4.8
500	0.7	0.9	1.5	2.0	2.9	3.4
1,000	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.4	2.1	2.4
2,500	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.5
5,000	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.1
10,000	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.8
15,000	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6
25,000	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5
50,000	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3
100,000	0.05	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
120,000	0.04	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
140,000	0.04	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2

Note: For a particular characteristic, see table B-5 or B-6 for the appropriate factor to apply to the above standard errors.

possible samples lies within a range computed in this way would be correct for roughly 90 percent of all possible samples.

Standard errors of estimated percentages. The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed using sample data for both numerator and denominator, depends on the size of the percentage and its base. Estimated percentages are relatively more reliable than the corresponding estimates of the numerators of the percentages, particularly if the percentages are 50 percent or more. When the numerator and denominator of the percentage are in different categories, use the factor or parameter from table B-5 or B-6 indicated by the numerator.

The approximate standard error, $s_{x,p}$, of an estimated percentage can be obtained by use of the formula:

$$s_{x,p} = fs \qquad (3)$$

In this formula, f is the appropriate factor from table B-5 or B-6, and s is the standard error of the estimate obtained by interpolation from table B-3 or B-4.

Alternatively, formula (4) will provide more accurate results:

$$s_{x,p} = \sqrt{bp(100 - p)/x} \qquad (4)$$

Here x is the total number of persons, families, households, or unrelated individuals in the base of the percentage, p is the percentage ($0 \leq p \leq 100$), and b is the parameter in table B-5 or B-6 associated with the characteristic in the numerator of the percentage.

Table B-4. **Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages: Characteristics Other Than Labor Force**

Base	Estimated percentage					
	1 or 99	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
25	4.1	5.8	9.0	12.4	17.8	20.6
50	2.9	4.1	6.3	8.7	12.6	14.6
100	2.0	2.9	4.5	6.2	8.9	10.3
250	1.3	1.8	2.8	3.9	5.6	6.5
500	0.9	1.3	2.0	2.8	4.0	4.6
1,000	0.6	0.9	1.4	2.0	2.8	3.3
2,500	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.8	2.1
5,000	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.5
10,000	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.0
15,000	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8
25,000	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7
50,000	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5
100,000	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3
120,000	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3
140,000	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
160,000	0.05	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
180,000	0.05	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
200,000	0.05	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2

Note: For a particular characteristic, see table B-5 or B-6 for the appropriate factor to apply to the above standard errors.

Illustration. Table D shows that 45.5 percent of the 2,701,000 employed farm residents age 15 years and over had farm occupations in 1988. Using formula (3) with f = 1.2 from table B-5 and s = 1.5 by interpolation from table B-3, the approximate standard error is

$$s_{x,p} = (1.2)(1.5) = 1.8$$

Using formula (4) the standard error of the percentage of farm residents with farm occupations is

$$s_{x,p} = \sqrt{\frac{3,417}{2,701,000}(45.5)(54.5)} = 1.8$$

Consequently, the 90-percent confidence interval for the percentage of employed farm residents age 15 years and over with farm occupations in 1988 is from 42.6 to 48.4 percent, i.e., 45.5 ± 1.6(1.8).

Standard error of a difference. The standard error of the difference between two sample estimates is approximately equal to

$$s_{x-y} = \sqrt{s_x^2 + s_y^2} \qquad (5)$$

where s_x and s_y are the standard errors of the estimates, x and y. The estimates can be numbers, percentages, ratios, etc. This will represent the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between estimates of the same characteristic in two different areas, or for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics in the same area. However, if there is a high positive (negative) correlation between the two characteristics, the formula will overestimate (underestimate) the true standard error.

Illustration. Table E shows that 12.6 percent of the 4,876,000 farm residents were below the poverty level in 1988, and 13.5 percent of the 236,014,000 nonfarm residents were below the poverty level in 1988. The apparent difference between these percentages is 0.9 percent. Using b = 21,828 from table B-6 and formula (4), the standard error on the estimate of 12.6 percent with a base of 4,876,000 is

$$s_{x,p} = \sqrt{\frac{21,828}{4,876,000}(12.6)(87.4)} = 2.2$$

Similarly, the standard error on the estimate of 13.5 percent with b = 11,428 from table B-6 is

$$s_{y,p} = \sqrt{\frac{11,428}{236,014,000}(13.5)(86.5)} = 0.2$$

Using formula (5) the approximate standard error of the estimated difference of 0.9 percent is

$$s_{x-y} = \sqrt{(2.2)^2 + (0.2)^2} = 2.2$$

This means that the 90-percent confidence interval on the difference between farm and nonfarm residents below the poverty level in 1988 is from -2.6 to 4.4, i.e., 0.9 ± 1.6(2.2). Since this interval contains zero, we are unable to conclude that the percentages of farm and nonfarm residents below the poverty level in 1988 are significantly different.

Table B-5. **Annaul Average Parameters and Factors for Persons**

Characteristic	Parameters		Factors
	a	b	
FARM POPULATION			
Total farm population:			
Total or White	0.000024	3417	0.9
Black	0.000024	3417	0.9
Hispanic origin	0.000282	2624	0.8
Employment:			
Total or White	0.000024	3417	1.2
Black	0.000024	3417	1.2
Hispanic origin	0.000282	3624	1.3
Unemployed:			
Total or White	0.000006	983	0.7
Black	0.000063	1130	0.7
Hispanic origin	0.000084	1023	0.7
NONFARM POPULATION			
Employed in agriculture:			
Total or White	0.000016	2278	1.0
Black	0.000016	2278	1.0
Hispanic origin	0.000188	2416	1.0
Employed in nonagriculture:			
Total or White			
Both sexes	0.000008	1241	0.7
Male only	0.000013	1073	0.7
Female only	0.000009	919	0.6
Black			
Both sexes	0.000072	1241	0.7
Male only	0.000120	1073	0.7
Female only	0.000082	919	0.6
Hispanic origin			
Both sexes	0.000092	1269	0.7
Male only	0.000161	1269	0.7
Female only	0.000136	1269	0.7
Unemployed:			
Total or White	0.000004	655	0.5
Black	0.000042	753	0.6
Hispanic origin	0.000056	682	0.5
Metropolitan residence:			
Total or White	0.000018	4240	1.0
Black	0.000237	6941	1.3
Hispanic origin	0.000387	7380	1.3

Standard error of a median. The sampling variability of an estimated median depends on the form of the distribution and the size of the base. One can approximate the reliability of an estimated median by determining a confidence interval about it. (See the section on standard errors and their use for a general discussion of confidence intervals.)

Estimate the 68-percent confidence limits of a median based on sample data using the following procedure.

1. Determine, using formula (4), the standard error of the estimate of 50 percent from the distribution.

Table B-6. **Monthly Parameters and Factors for Persons and Families**

Characteristic	Parameters		Factors
	a	b	
FARM POPULATION			
Fertility (number of women)	0.00006	4315	1.0
Household and family, marital status			
Persons:			
Some members:			
Total or White	0.000042	10157	1.5
Black	0.000498	14568	1.9
Hispanic origin	0.000753	14568	1.9
All members:			
Total or White	0.000051	12342	1.7
Black	0.000734	21481	2.3
Hispanic origin	0.001110	21481	2.3
Families:			
Total or White	0.000023	4030	1.0
Black	0.000149	3640	0.9
Hispanic origin	0.000311	3640	0.9
Family and household income	0.000013	4209	1.0
Employment:			
Both sexes	0.000021	5276	1.5
Male	0.000038	4564	1.4
Female	0.000030	3911	1.3
Unemployment	0.000019	5001	1.5
Poverty:			
Persons:			
Total	0.000066	21828	2.3
65 years and older	0.000197	7524	1.3
Families:			
Total	0.000113	4588	1.0
NONFARM POPULATION			
Fertility (number of women)	0.000038	2259	0.7
Household and family, marital status			
Persons:			
Some members:			
Total or White	0.000022	5318	1.1
Black	0.000261	7628	1.3
Hispanic origin	0.000394	7628	1.3
All members:			
Total or White	0.000027	6462	1.2
Black	0.000385	11247	1.6
Hispanic origin	0.000581	11247	1.6
Families:			
Total or White	0.000012	2110	0.7
Black	0.000078	1906	0.7
Hispanic origin	0.000163	1906	0.7
Family and household income	0.000012	2251	0.7
Employment:			
Both sexes	0.000018	2763	1.1
Male	0.000028	2390	1.0
Female	0.000021	2048	0.9
Unemployment	0.000017	2619	1.1
Poverty:			
Persons:			
Total	0.000062	11428	1.6
65 years and older	0.000144	3940	1.0
Families:			
Total	0.000100	2454	0.8

NOTE: For standard error parameters of regional data apply the following factors to the above parameters: Northeast—0.83, Midwest—0.93, South—0.98, West—1.37, Northeast, Midwest, and West—1.03. For nonmetropolitan or rural characteristics, apply the factor 1.5 to the parameters listed in tables B-5 and B-6.

2. Add to and subtract from 50 percent the standard error determined in step 1.

3. Using the distribution of the characteristic, determine upper and lower limits of the 68-percent confidence interval by calculating values corresponding to the two points established in step 2.

   Use the following formula to calculate the upper and lower limits.

$$s_{pN} = \frac{pN - N_1}{N_2 - N_1}(A_2 - A_1) + A_1 \qquad (7)$$

   where

   X_{pN} = estimated upper and lower bounds for the confidence interval ($0 \leq p \leq 1$). For purposes of calculating the confidence interval, p takes on the values determined in step 2. Note that X_{pN} estimates the median when $p = 0.50$.

   N = for distribution of numbers: the total number of units (persons, households, etc.) for the characteristic in the distribution.

   N = for distribution of percentages: the value 1.0.

   p = the values obtained in step 2.

   A_1, A_2 = the lower and upper bounds, respectively, of the interval containing X_{pN}.

   N_1, N_2 = for distribution of numbers: the estimated number of units (persons, households, etc.) with values of the characteristic greater than or equal to A_1 and A_2, respectively.

   N_1N_2 = for distribution of percentages: the estimated percentage of units (persons, households, etc.) having values of the characteristic greater than or equal to A_1 and A_2, respectively.

4. Divide the difference between the two points determined in step 3 by two to obtain the standard error of the median.

Illustration. Table 4 of this report shows that the estimated median age of farm residents in 1988 was 38.0 years. The base of the distribution from which this median was determined, N, was 4,951,000 persons.

1. Using formula (4), and b = 3,417 from table B-5, the standard error of 50 percent with a base of 4,951,000 is

$$\sqrt{\frac{3,417}{4,951,000}(50.0)(50.0)} = 1.3$$

2. To obtain the 68-percent confidence interval, add to and subtract from 50 percent the standard error found in step 1. This yields percentage limits of 48.7 and 51.3.

3. Table 4 also shows that 2,667,000 farm residents were 35 years of age or older and 2,346,000 were 40 years or older. Use formula (7) to find the upper limit on the 68-percent confidence interval:

$$\frac{0.487(4,951,000) - 2,667,000}{2,346,000-2,667,000}(40-35) + 35 = 39.0$$

   Similarly, since the lower limit is in the same age range, it can be computed as:

$$\frac{0.513(4,951,000) - 2,667,000}{2,346,000-2,667,000}(40-35) + 35 = 37.0$$

4. The standard error of the median age of farm residents can be approximated as

$$s_{median} = \frac{39.0 - 37.0}{2} = 1 \text{ year}$$

   The 90-percent confidence interval on the median age of farm residents is found to be from 36.4 to 39.6, i.e., 38 + 1.6(1.0).

FACSIMILE I. CPS-260—CONTROL CARD

CONTROL CARD

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY

Form CPS-260 (10-87)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census

OMB No. 0607-0049
Approval Expires 2/28/89

NOTICE – Your report to the Census Bureau is confidential by law (Title 13, U.S. Code). It may be seen only by sworn Census employees and may be used only for statistical purposes.

RECORD OF VISITS AND TELEPHONE INTERVIEWS

Month in sample	Date (Example 1-84) Mo.	Yr.	Tally of personal visits	Tally of regular telephone calls	Tally of telephone callbacks	Noninterview status
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						

Line number of respondent contacted
OR
Name and phone number of non-interview respondent

Month in sample	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	

Month in sample	Notes (Callbacks, interviewer visits, etc.)	OFFICE USE ONLY
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		

FOR UNITS IN HOUSING VACANCY SURVEY (HVS)

Transcribe from HVS schedule the first month unit is vacant. Transcribe to HVS in subsequent months unit is vacant during same 4-month period of enumeration. If unit is vacant in both the first and second 4-month periods of enumeration, repeat above procedure for second 4-month period of enumeration.

INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM

Is this dwelling unit on a place of –

	1st	5th
Less than 10 acres	0	0
10 acres or more	0	0

In what year was this structure built?

4-1-80 or later	0
1975 3-31-80	0
1970–1974	0
1960–1969	0
1950–1959	0
1940–1949	0
1939 or earlier	0

How many units are in this structure? (Count assigned and vacant)

	1st	5th
1	0	0
2	0	0
3–4	0	0
5–9	0	0
10 or more	0	0

NUMBER OF ROOMS IN THIS UNIT

How many rooms are in this unit (count the kitchen but not the bathrooms)?

	1st	5th		1st	5th
1	0	0	5	0	0
2	0	0	6	0	0
3	0	0	7	0	0
4	0	0	8 or more	0	0

How many bedrooms are in this unit?

	1st	5th
None	0	0
1	0	0
2	0	0
3	0	0
4 or more	0	0

PLUMBING FACILITIES FOR THIS UNIT

Is there hot and cold piped water inside structure for this unit?

	1st	5th
Yes	0	0
Hot and only cold piped water	0	0
No piped water	0	0

Is there a flush toilet inside structure for this unit?

	1st	5th
Yes, for this unit only	0	0
Yes, but also used by a household in another unit	0	0
No flush toilet	0	0

Is there a bathtub or shower inside structure for this unit?

	1st	5th
Yes, for this unit only	0	0
Yes, but also used by a household in another unit	0	0
No bathtub or shower	0	0

FOR VACANT SEASONAL HOUSING UNITS AND FOR VACANT SEASONAL HOUSING UNITS FOR MIGRATORY WORKERS

Transcribe from CPS-1 item 17 first month unit is vacant. Transcribe from Control Card for CPS schedule item 17 in subsequent months unit is vacant during same 4-month period of enumeration. If unit is seasonally vacant in both the first and second 4-month periods of enumeration, repeat above procedure for second 4-month period of enumeration.

This unit is intended for occupancy

	1st	5th
Summers only	0	0
Winters only	0	0
Other (Describe in notes)	0	0

(Transcribe to back of Control Card first time unit is vacant during a 4-month enumeration period.)

NOTES

TABLE X – LIVING QUARTERS DETERMINATION AT LISTED ADDRESS

ADDRESS OF ADDITIONAL LIVING QUARTERS	LOCATION OF UNIT	SEPARATENESS		CLASSIFICATION	AREA SEGMENTS	ADDRESS SEGMENTS	SPECIAL PLACE SEGMENTS	PERMIT SEGMENTS
If vacant, listed. All phone and the number below and skip Table X. Otherwise, enter basic address and unit address. If any, OR Specific location	Is this a unit like a special place?	Do the occupants or intended occupants of (Address in column 1) live and eat separately from all other persons at the property?	Does (Address in column 1) have direct access from the outside or through a common hall?	If – Not a separate unit. Use only on the control card.	In this unit within the segment boundaries?		In this unit within the specific address (trailer, place, etc.) if any) of the original sample unit?	Is this unit within the same structure as the original sample unit?
Sheet ... Line ...	☐ Yes – SKIP to column 5 and mark according to Table A in Part C of manual. ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No – SKIP to column 5 and mark "Yes" box	☐ Yes – GO to next column & and mark "YES" box ☐ No – GO to column 5 and mark "No" box	☐ In – Stop Table X. Continue interview with original unit. ☐ HU ☐ QT } Fill column 6, 7, 8, or 9 as appropriate	☐ Yes – Interview as an EXTRA unit ☐ No – Do not interview	List on first available line of listing sheet. Interview if in sample.	☐ Yes – Interview as an EXTRA unit ☐ No – Do not interview	☐ Yes – List on first available line of listing sheet. Interview if in sample. ☐ No – Do not interview
Sheet ... Line ...	☐ Yes – SKIP to column 5 and mark according to Table A in Part C of manual. ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No – SKIP to column 5 and mark "Yes" box	☐ Yes – GO to next column & and mark "YES" box ☐ No – GO to column 5 and mark "No" box	☐ In – Stop Table X. Continue interview with original unit. ☐ HU ☐ QT } Fill column 6, 7, 8, or 9 as appropriate	☐ Yes – Interview as an EXTRA unit ☐ No – Do not interview	List on first available line of listing sheet. Interview if in sample.	☐ Yes – Interview as an EXTRA unit ☐ No – Do not interview	☐ Yes – List on first available line of listing sheet. Interview if in sample. ☐ No – Do not interview

NOTE: BE SURE TO CONTINUE ON FLYLEAF FOR ORIGINAL UNIT AFTER COMPLETING TABLE X FOR ALL LINES.

OFFICE USE ONLY (Pg 1)

NOTES

CONTROL NO. OF ORIGINAL SAMPLE UNIT

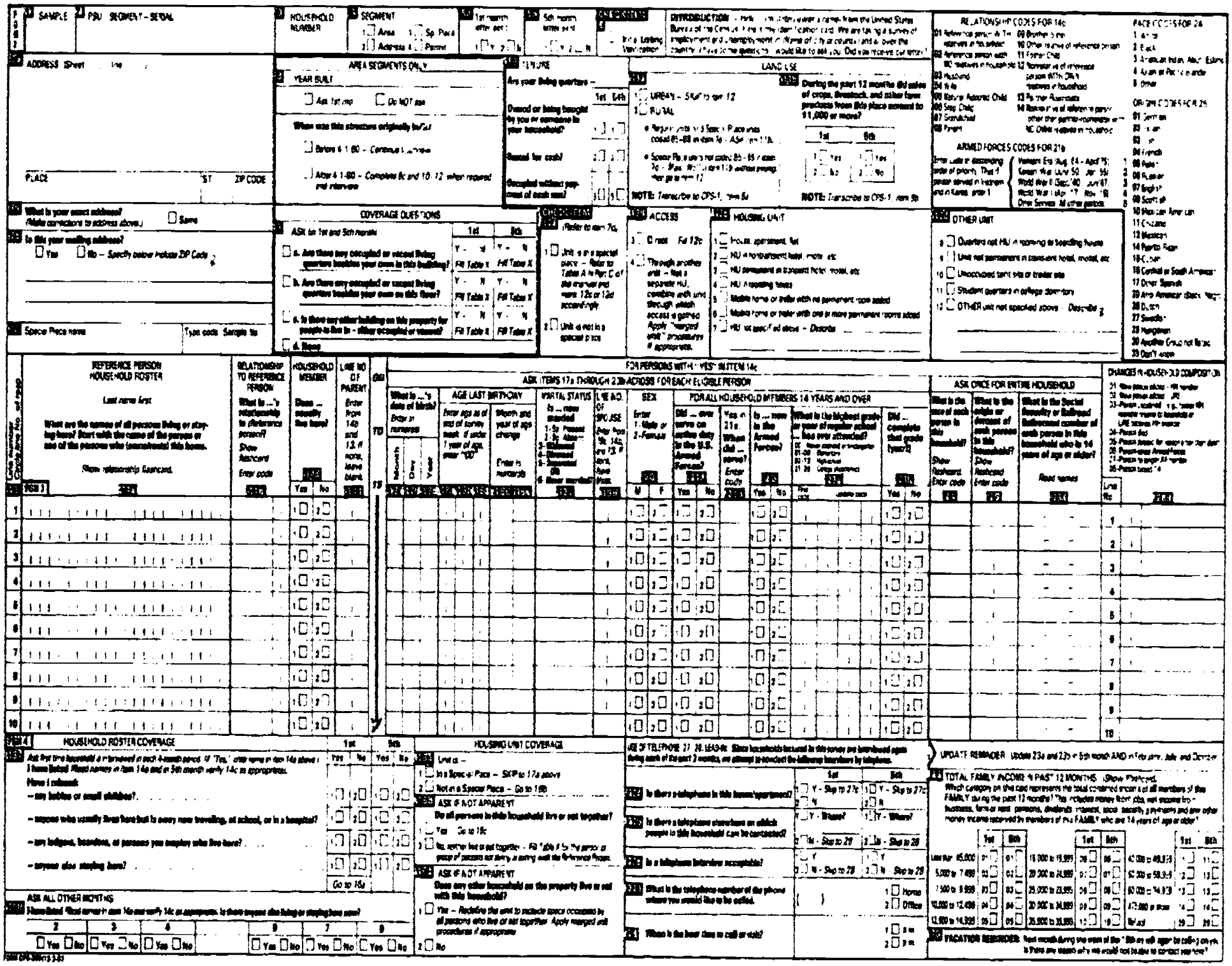
In area segment, enter for FIRST unit listed on property

Listing Sheet

Sheet

Line

CPS-260—CONTINUED



FACSIMILE II. CPS-1—BASIC QUESTIONNAIRE

INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM

Only CPS 1 for household

First CPS 1 of continuation household

Second CPS 1 of continuation household

Third, fourth and 5th CPS 1

FORM CPS-1

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY

Form Approved - O.M.B. No. 1220-0100 - Expires 2-28-89

Feedback 26.1.1

CONTROL NUMBER

PSU | SEGMENT | SERIAL

LINE NO. OF H'HOLD RESP

NON H'HOLD RESPONDENT
(Specify and Send Intercomm for interviewed household)

INTERVIEW
ANY ENTRY OTHER THAN *NEVER WORKED* IN ITEMS 23A-E in this CPS 1 — Yes / No

NONINTERVIEW
TYPE A
TYPE B
TYPE C

(SEND INTERCOMM FOR TYPE A AND C)

TELEPHONE HOLD
(Mark this box for office "telephone hold" cases only)

INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM
CPS-885 being held for followup

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY

MARCH 1988

CPS-1—CONTINUED

CHILDREN'S (0–14 years old) TRANSCRIPTION ITEMS

(If more than 4 children in household, use continuation CPS-1 document.)

FIRST CHILD

18A. LINE NO	18B RELATIONSHIP TO REFERENCE PERSON (Control Card item 14b)	18C. PARENT'S LINE NUMBER	18D AGE	18G1 SEX	18K ORIGIN
	Natural/Adopted Child 05 Step Child 06 Grandchild 07 Brother/Sister 09 Other Rel. of ref. person 10 Foster Child 11 Non-rel. of Ref. Person WITH OWN rel. in HHld 12 Non-rel. of Ref. Person with NO OWN rel. in HHld 14	None		Male Female 18J RACE White Black Amer. Indian / Aleut / Eskimo Asian or Pacific Islander Other	

SECOND CHILD

18A. LINE NO	18B RELATIONSHIP TO REFERENCE PERSON (Control Card item 14b)	18C. PARENT'S LINE NUMBER	18D AGE	18G1 SEX	18K ORIGIN
	Natural/Adopted Child 05 Step Child 06 Grandchild 07 Brother/Sister 09 Other Rel. of ref. person 10 Foster Child 11 Non-rel. of Ref. Person WITH OWN rel. in HHld 12 Non-rel. of Ref. Person with NO OWN rel. in HHld 14	None		Male Female 18J RACE White Black Amer. Indian / Aleut / Eskimo Asian or Pacific Islander Other	

THIRD CHILD

18A. LINE NO	18B RELATIONSHIP TO REFERENCE PERSON (Control Card item 14b)	18C. PARENT'S LINE NUMBER	18D AGE	18G1 SEX	18K ORIGIN
	Natural/Adopted Child 05 Step Child 06 Grandchild 07 Brother/Sister 09 Other Rel. of ref. person 10 Foster Child 11 Non-rel. of Ref. Person WITH OWN rel. in HHld 12 Non-rel. of Ref. Person with NO OWN rel. in HHld 14	None		Male Female 18J RACE White Black Amer. Indian / Aleut / Eskimo Asian or Pacific Islander Other	

FOURTH CHILD

18A. LINE NO	18B RELATIONSHIP TO REFERENCE PERSON (Control Card item 14b)	18C. PARENT'S LINE NUMBER	18D AGE	18G1 SEX	18K ORIGIN
	Natural/Adopted Child 05 Step Child 06 Grandchild 07 Brother/Sister 09 Other Rel. of ref. person 10 Foster Child 11 Non-rel. of Ref. Person WITH OWN rel. in HHld 12 Non-rel. of Ref. Person with NO OWN rel. in HHld 14	None		Male Female 18J RACE White Black Amer. Indian / Aleut / Eskimo Asian or Pacific Islander Other	

ARMED FORCES MEMBERS TRANSCRIPTION ITEMS

(Fill only in *interview* household for persons with "AF" in CL item 22

(If more than 2 AF persons in household, use continuation CPS-1 document.)

FIRST ARMED FORCES MEMBER

18A. LINE NO	18B RELATIONSHIP TO REFERENCE PERSON	18C. PARENT'S LINE NUMBER	18D AGE	18E. MARITAL STATUS
	Ref. Person WITH rel. in HHld 01 Ref. person with NO rel. in HHld 02 Husband 03 Wife 04 Natural/Adopted Child 05 Step Child 06 Grandchild 07 Parent 08 Brother/Sister 09 Other rel. of Ref. Person 10 Foster Child 11 Non-rel. of Ref. Person WITH OWN rel. in HHld 12 Partner/Roommate 13 Non-rel. of Ref. Person (other than partner/roommate) with NO OWN rel. in HHld 14	None		Married (civilian spouse present) Married Armed Forces spouse present Married spouse absent Armed Forces Married spouse absent (other reasons) (Exclude separated) Widowed Divorced Separated Never married

18F SPOUSE'S LINE NO	18G1 SEX	18H HIGHEST GRADE ATTENDED	18I GRADE COMPLETED	18J RACE	18K ORIGIN
None	Male Female		Yes No	White Black Amer. Indian / Aleut, Eskimo Asian or Pacific Isl. Other	

SECOND ARMED FORCES MEMBER

18A. LINE NO	18B RELATIONSHIP TO REFERENCE PERSON	18C PARENT'S LINE NUMBER	18D AGE	18E. MARITAL STATUS
	Ref. Person WITH rel. in HHld 01 Ref. person with NO rel. in HHld 02 Husband 03 Wife 04 Natural/Adopted Child 05 Step Child 06 Grandchild 07 Parent 08 Brother/Sister 09 Other rel. of Ref. Person 10 Foster Child 11 Non-rel. of Ref. Person WITH OWN rel. in HHld 12 Partner/Roommate 13 Non-rel. of Ref. Person (other than partner/roommate) with NO OWN rel. in HHld 14	None		Married (civilian spouse present) Married Armed Forces spouse present Married spouse absent Armed Forces Married spouse absent (other reasons) (Exclude separated) Widowed Divorced Separated Never married

18F SPOUSE'S LINE NO	18G1 SEX	18H HIGHEST GRADE ATTENDED	18I GRADE COMPLETED	18J RACE	18K ORIGIN
None	Male Female		Yes No	White Black Amer. Indian / Aleut, Eskimo Asian or Pacific Isl. Other	

CPS-1—CONTINUED

MARCH 1988

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY

FORM CPS-1

1. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM
Only CPS-1 for household
First CPS-1 of continuation h'hld
Second CPS-1 of continuation h'hold
Third, fourth, etc. CPS-1
(Fill all applicable items on this page)
(Transcribe Items 1-13 from first CPS-1)

2. SAMPLE A C

3. CONTROL NUMBER

MONTH ● YEAR ●

4. TYPE OF LIVING QUARTERS

HOUSING UNIT
House, apartment, flat
HU in nontransient hotel, motel, etc.
HU, permanent, in transient hotel, motel, etc.
HU in rooming house
Mobile home or trailer with no permanent room added
Mobile home or trailer with one or more permanent rooms added
HU not specified above (Describe below)

OTHER UNIT
Quarters not HU in rooming or boarding house
Unit not permanent in transient hotel, motel, etc.
Tent site or trailer site
Student quarters in college dormitory
Other not HU (Describe below)

5a. LAND USAGE
Urban
Rural (Fill 5b)

5b. FARM SALES
$1000 or more (Yes)
Less than $1000 (No)

6. PSU NO. **7. SEGMENT NO.** **8. SERIAL NO.** **9. HOUSEHOLD NO.**
(Go to 10)

10. INTERVIEWER CODE
A B C D E F G H J K L M

11. DAY COMPLETED
S M T W TH F S
After interview week

12. LINE NO. OF H'HOLD RESP.
Non-h'hld. resp. (Specify)
(Send Inter Comm Interviewed Households Only)

13. TYPE INTERVIEW
Noninterview
Personal
Tel. regular
Tel. callback
ICR filled

13A. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM
Telephone Hold
(Fill circle for office "telephone hold" cases only)

NONINTERVIEW

TYPE A

14. (Mark reason and race.)

REASON	RACE
No one home	
Temporarily absent	White
Refused	Black
Other Occ. (Describe below)	All other

TYPE B

15.
Vacant – regular
Vacant – storage of h'hld furniture
Temp. occ. by persons with URE
(Fill 16)
Unfit or to be demolished
Under construction, not ready
Converted to temp. business or storage
Occ. by Armed Force members or persons under 14
Unoccupied tent site or trailer site
Permit granted construction not started
Other (Specify below)
(Omit 16-17)

TYPE C (Send Inter Comm)
Demolished
House or trailer moved
Outside segment
Converted to permanent business or storage
Merged
Condemned
Built after April 1, 1980
Unused line of listing sheet
Other (Describe below)
(Omit 16-17)

SEASONAL STATUS

16. This unit is intended for occupancy:
Year round (Fill HVS if HU in Item 4)
By migratory workers
Seasonally
(Fill Item 17 below if HU in Item 4)

17. This unit is intended for occupancy:
Summers only
Winters only
Other (Describe below)
(Transcribe as instructed on back of Control Card)

TRANSCRIPTION ITEMS
Fill for interviewed households only. (If continuation CPS-1's required, only fill on first CPS-1 each month.)

27A. TENURE
(Transcribe from cc item 10)
Owned or being bought
Rented
No cash rent

27B. HOUSEHOLD STATUS CHANGE
Is this a replacement household this month?
Yes
No

28. TOTAL FAMILY INCOME
(Transcribe from cc item 29)

A 0-1	E 05	I 09	M 7[illegible]
B 0-2	F 06	J 10	N 14
C 0-3	G 07	K 1[illegible]	REF 29
D 0-4	H 08	L 12	

USE OF TELEPHONE

29A. Telephone in Household
(Transcribe from C.C. item 27a)
Yes (Skip to 29c)
No (Fill 29b)

29B. Telephone Available
(Transcribe from C.C. item 27b)
Yes (Fill 29c)
No (Skip to 30)

29C. Telephone Interview Acceptable
(Transcribe from C.C. item 27c)
Yes
No
(Fill 30)

(Fill for noninterviewed and interviewed households)

30. NUMBER OF CONTACTS ACTUAL AND ATTEMPTED (Transcribe from C.C. item 31)
Personal
(C.C. item 31c)
Telephone
(C.C. items 31d & e)

31. TIME OF INTERVIEW (Mark the time period in which the majority of the labor force interview was obtained or noninterview classification was determined.)

Midnight to 6 a.m.	3 to 6 p.m.
6 to 9 a.m.	6 to 9 p.m.
9 a.m. to Noon	9 p.m. to Midnight
Noon to 3 p.m.	

REMINDER
Fill items 18A-18K on pages 2, 5, 7, 9, and 11

HOUSEHOLD ITEMS Fill after basic labor force interview and proceed to CPS-665

32A. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM (From Control Card item 25) is Spanish origin (Codes 10 through 17) entered on the Control Card for any person 14+ in this household?
Yes (Ask 32B)
No (Go to CPS-665)

32B. Did (Read name of Reference Person) live at this address during the week of November 19, 1987?
Yes (Fill 32C)
No (Go to CPS-665)

32C. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM (From Control Card item 25) is reference person's origin code 10 through 17?
Yes (Go to CPS-665)
No (Ask 32D)

32D. Did any of the following household members live here during the week of November 19, 1987? (Read all household member names with codes 10-17 in cc item 25.)
Yes
No
(Go to CPS-665)

OFFICE USE ONLY
REINTERVIEWER
Program supervisor
Alternate
Supervisory field representative
Other

CODER NUMBER
A B C D E F G H J K L M

1-20-88 Fosdic 26 1-1

CPS-1—CONTINUED

18. LINE NUMBER

19. What was . . . doing most of LAST WEEK — Working / Keeping house / Going to school / or something else?

- Working *(Skip to 20A)* — WK
- With a job but not at work — J
- Looking for work — LK
- Keeping house — H
- Going to school — S
- Unable to work *(Skip to 24)* — U
- Retired — R
- Other *(Specify)* — OT

20. Did . . . do any work at all LAST WEEK, not counting work around the house? *(Note: If farm or business operator in HH, ask about unpaid work.)*

Yes ○ No ○ *(Go to 21)*

20A How many hours did . . . work LAST WEEK at all jobs?

20B INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM

49* ○ *(Skip to item 23)*

1–34 ○ *(Go to 20C)*

35–48 ○ *(Go to 20D)*

20C. Does . . . USUALLY work 35 hours or more a week at this job?

Yes ○ What is the reason . . . worked less than 35 hours LAST WEEK?

No ○ What is the reason . . . USUALLY works less than 35 hours a week?

(Mark the appropriate reason)

- Slack work
- Material shortage
- Plant or machine repair
- New job started during week
- Job terminated during week
- Could find only part time work
- Holiday *(Legal or religious)*
- Labor dispute
- Bad weather
- Own illness
- On vacation
- Too busy with housework, school, personal bus., etc.
- Did not want full time work
- Full time work week under 35 hours
- Other reason *(Specify)*

(Skip to 23 and enter job worked at last week)

20D Did . . . lose any time or take any time off LAST WEEK for any reason such as illness, holiday or slack work?

Yes ○ How many hours did . . . take off?

(Correct 20A if lost time not already deducted. If 20A reduced below 35, correct 20B and fill 20C.)

No ○

20E Did . . . work any overtime or at more than one job LAST WEEK?

Yes ○ How many extra hours did . . . work?

(Correct 20A and 20B as necessary if extra hours not already included and skip to 23.)

No ○

(Skip to 21)

21 *(If I in 19, skip to 21A.)* Did . . . have a job or business from which he/she was temporarily absent or on layoff LAST WEEK?

Yes ○ No ○ *(Go to 22)*

21A Why was . . . absent from work LAST WEEK?

- Own illness
- On vacation
- Bad weather
- Labor dispute
- New job to begin within 30 days *(Skip to 22B and 22C)*
- Temporary layoff *(Under 30 days)*
- Indefinite layoff *(30 days or more or no def. recall date)* *(Skip to 22C)*
- Other *(Specify)*

21B. Is . . . receiving wages or salary from his/her employer for any of the time off LAST WEEK?

Yes ○

No ○

21C Does . . . usually work 35 hours or more a week at this job?

Yes ○

No ○

(Skip to 23 and enter job held last week)

22 *(If E in 19, skip to 22A.)* Has . . . been looking for work during the past 4 weeks?

Yes ○ No ○ *(Go to 24)*

22A. What has . . . been doing in the last 4 weeks to find work? *(Mark all methods used, do not read list.)*

Checked: public employ. agency / with- / priv. employ. agency / employer directly / friends or relatives

- Placed or answered ads
- Nothing *(Skip to 24)*
- Other *(Specify in notes, e.g., I.T.P.A., union or prof. registry, etc.)*

22B. At the time . . . started looking for work, was it because he/she lost or quit a job or was there some other reason?

- Lost job
- Quit job
- Left school
- Wanted temporary work
- Change in home or family responsibilities
- Left military service
- Other *(Specify in notes)*

22C 1) How many weeks has . . . been looking for work?

2) How many weeks ago did . . . start looking for work?

3) How many weeks ago was . . . laid off?

22D Has . . . been looking for full time or part time work?

Full ○ Part ○

22E Could . . . have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?

Yes ○ No ○ Why not?

- Already has a job
- Temporary illness
- Going to school
- Other *(Specify in notes)*

22F When did . . . last work at a full time job or business lasting 2 consecutive weeks or more?

Within last 12 months *(Specify)*

(Month) _____

- One to five years ago
- More than 5 years ago
- Never worked full time 2 wks. or more
- Never worked at all

(SKIP to 23. If layoff entered in 21A, enter job, either full or part time, from which laid off. Else enter last full time job lasting 2 weeks or more, or "never worked.")

24 INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM

(Rotation number)

First digit of SEGMENT number is

2 3 4 6 7 or 8 *(Skip to 26)*

1 or 5 *(Go to 24A)*

24A. When did . . . last work for pay at a regular job or business, either full- or part time?

- Within past 12 months
- 1 up to 2 years ago
- 2 up to 3 years ago
- 3 up to 4 years ago
- 4 up to 5 years ago
- 5 or more years ago *(Go to 24B)*
- Never worked *(Skip to 24C)*

24B. Why did . . . leave that job?

- Personal, family *(incl. pregnancy)* or school
- Health
- Retirement or old age
- Seasonal job completed
- Slack work or business conditions
- Temporary nonseasonal job completed
- Unsatisfactory work arrangements *(Hours, pay, etc.)*
- Other

24C. Does . . . want a regular job now, either full- or part time?

Yes *(Go to 24D)*

Maybe — it depends *(Specify in notes)*

No *(Skip to 24E)*

Don't know

24D What are the reasons . . . is not looking for work? *(Mark each reason mentioned)*

- Believes no work available in line of work or area
- Couldn't find any work
- Lacks nec. schooling, training, skills or experience
- Employers think too young or too old
- Other pers. handicap in finding job
- Can't arrange child care
- Family responsibilities
- In school or other training
- Ill health, physical disability
- Other *(Specify in notes)*
- Don't know

24E Does . . . intend to look for work of any kind in the next 12 months?

Yes

It depends *(Specify in notes)*

No

Don't know

(If entry in 24B, describe job in 23, otherwise, skip to 26)

25. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM

(Rotation number)

First digit of SEGMENT number is

2 3 4 6 7 or 8 *(Skip to 26)*

1 or 5 *(Go to 25A)*

25A How many hours per week does . . . USUALLY work at this job?

25B Is . . . paid by the hour on this job?

Yes *(Go to 25C)*

No *(Skip to 25D)*

25C How much does . . . earn per hour?

$. ¢

(Skip to 25D)

25D How much does . . . USUALLY earn per week at this job BEFORE deductions? Include any overtime pay, commissions, or tips usually received

$

25E On this job, is . . . a member of a labor union or of an employee association similar to a union?

Yes *(Skip to 25F)*

No *(Skip to 26)*

25F On this job, is . . . covered by a union or employee association contract?

Yes ○

No ○ *(Go to 26)*

OFFICE USE ONLY

INDUSTRY	OCCUPATION
Ref.	Ref.
Unc.	Unc.

23. DESCRIPTION OF JOB OR BUSINESS

23A. For whom did . . . work? *(Name of company, business, organization or other employer.)*

23B. What kind of business or industry is this? *(For example: TV and radio mfg., retail shoe store, State Labor Dept., farm.)*

23C. What kind of work was . . . doing? *(For example: electrical engineer, stock clerk, typist, farmer.)*

23D. What were . . . 's most important activities or duties at this job? *(For example: types, keeps account books, files, sells cars, operates printing press, finishes concrete.)*

23E Was this person

- An employee of a PRIVATE co., bus., or individual for wages, salary or comm. — P
- A FEDERAL government employee — F
- A STATE government employee — S
- A LOCAL government employer — L

(Go to 23F)

Self-empl. in OWN bus., prof. practice or farm — ▼

Is the business incorporated? Yes — I / No — SE *(Skip to 26)*

Working WITHOUT PAY in fam. bus. or farm — WP *(Skip to 26)*

NEVER WORKED — NEV

23F INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM

Entry for NA in item 20A *(Go to 25 at top of page)*

Entry for NA in item 21B *(Go to 25 at top of page)*

All other cases *(Skip to 26)*

CPS-1—CONTINUED

18A. LINE NO.	18B RELATIONSHIP TO REFERENCE PERSON	18C. PAR'S LINE NO	18D. AGE	18E. MARITAL STATUS	18F. SPOUSE'S LINE NUMBER	18G1 SEX / 18G2 VETERAN STATUS	18H. HIGHEST GRADE ATTENDED	18I. GRADE COMPLETED	18J RACE	18K. ORIGIN
	Ref. Person WITH rel. in H'hld 01 Ref. person with NO rel. in H'hld 02 Husband 03 Wife 04 Natural/Adopted Child 05 Step Child 06 Grandchild 07 Parent 08 Brother/Sister 09 Other Rel. of Ref. Person 10 Foster Child 11 Non-rel. of Ref. Person WITH OWN rel. in H'hld 12 Partner/Roommate 13 Non-rel. of Ref. Person (other than partner/roommate) with NO OWN rel. in H'hld 14	None		Married – civilian spouse present Married – Armed Forces spouse present Married – spouse absent in Armed Forces Married – spouse absent other reasons (Exclude separated) Widowed Divorced Separated Never married	None	Male 1 Female 2 Veteran 1 Vietnam Era Korean War World War II World War I Other Service Nonveteran		Yes 1 No 2	White Black American Indian Asian Indian Japanese Chinese Other	

26. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM
(Transcribe from control card item 18)

This person is
16–24 years of age *(Ask 26A)*
All others *(Skip to 26C)*

26A. *(If "School" in 19, Verify)* LAST WEEK was attending or enrolled in a high school, college, or university? *(Mark "Yes" if currently on holiday or seasonal vacation. Mark "No" for summer vacation.)*

Yes 1 *(Verify)* No 2 *(Skip to 26C)*

High School 1 *(Ask 26B)*
College or Univ 2

26B. Is . . . enrolled in school as a full time or part-time student?

Full time 1
Part time 2 *(Ask 26C)*

26C. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM

Who responded to the labor force items for this person?

Self
Other
Self/Other

19L. SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER
(Transcribe from control item 26a)

– –

None

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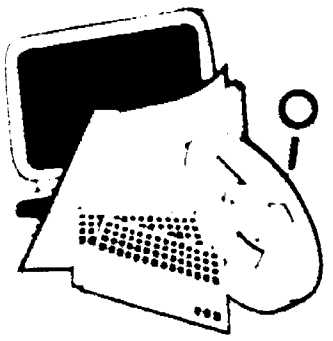

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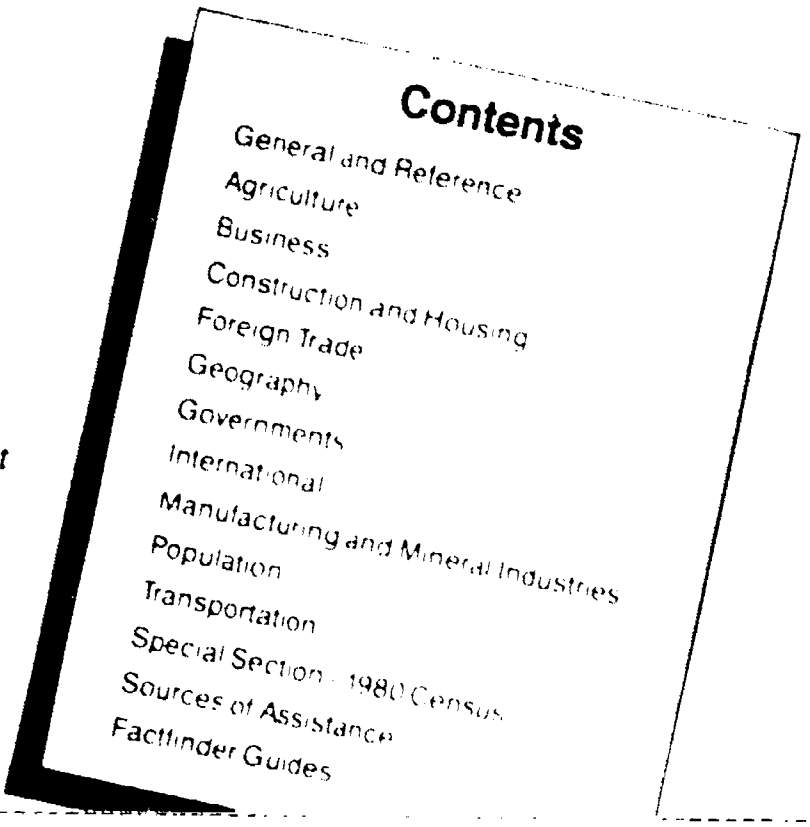

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