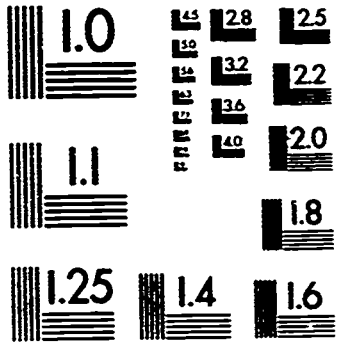

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ABSTRACT

This report presents data on the demographic, social, and economic characteristics of the U.S. Hispanic population. The Bureau of the Census collected this information in the March 1989 supplement to the Current Population Survey. Data on Hispanic households includes household composition, urban and rural residence, tenure, availability of telephone, and income. Data on Hispanic families includes composition, size, income, and poverty. The Hispanic population, totalling 20.1 million in 1989, continued to grow at a rapid pace. Hispanic households were more likely to live in urban areas than non-Hispanic households and less likely to live in homes they owned or that were purchasing in 1989. Hispanic families tended to be larger, were less likely to have a phone, and were more likely to be poor than non-Hispanics. Only 60% of young Hispanic adults reported they had completed 4 years of high school or more, compared with 89% of their non-Hispanic counterparts. The report contains tables that break down the population by age, sex, marital status, and educational attainment, and that estimate population figures for various Hispanic ethnic groups (Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, etc.). Other tables give information on Hispanic employment, household size, and income levels. Appendices in the report offer definitions of terms, describe changes in census processing procedures and research on data fluctuations, and provide information on the source and accuracy of data estimates. (TES)

in the United States: March 1989

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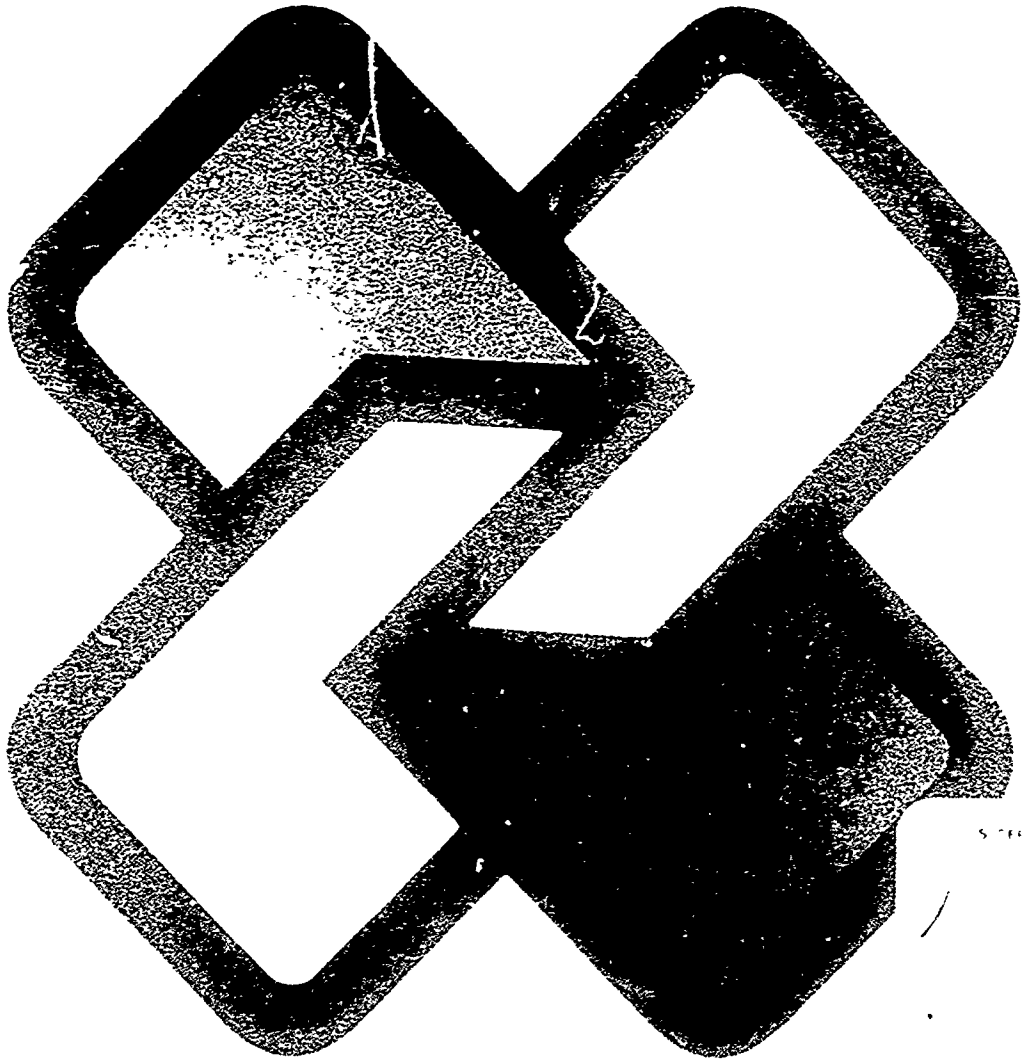

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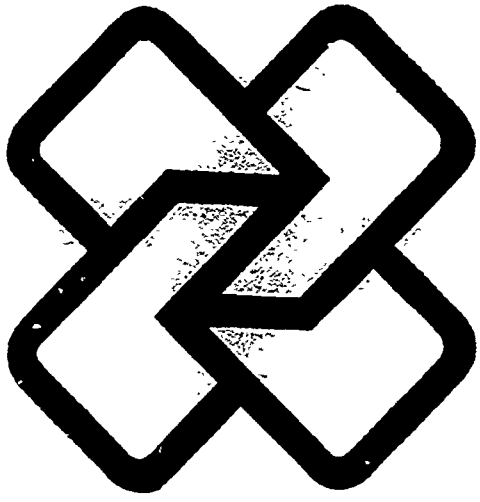

by
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Contents

APPENDIX TABLES

APPENDIX CHARTS

Figure

The Hispanic Population in the United States: March 1989

INTRODUCTION

This report presents data on the demographic, social, and economic characteristics of the Hispanic population in the United States. The Bureau of the Census collected this information in the March 1989 supplement to the Current Population Survey (CPS). Data shown in this report reflect new processing and tabulation procedures. See appendix B for a brief discussion of these new procedures.

This is the first report in the annual series of CPS reports on the Hispanic population to present data for Hispanic households on urban and rural residence, tenure, availability of telephone, and income.

HIGHLIGHTS

- The Hispanic population, which totalled 20.1 million in March 1989, continued to grow at a rapid pace, about 5 times as fast as the rate experienced by the non-Hispanic population since 1980.
- Hispanic households were more likely to live in urban areas than non-Hispanic households. In March 1989, about 92 percent (± 0.8)[1] of Hispanic households were in urban areas, compared with 73 percent (± 0.4) of non-Hispanic households.
- Hispanic households were less likely to live in homes they owned or were purchasing in 1989 than were non-Hispanic households, 42 percent (± 1.4) and 66 percent (± 0.4), respectively.
- According to the March 1989 CPS, Hispanic households were less likely to have a phone in their home than were non-Hispanic households (82 percent ± 1.1 and 94 percent ± 0.2, respectively).
- Hispanics tend to marry Hispanics. For example, in March 1989, 85 percent (± 1.3) of Hispanic husbands in married-couple families were married to a Hispanic wife, and 82 percent (± 1.4) of Hispanic wives in married couples had a Hispanic husband.
- Hispanic families were more likely to be poor than non-Hispanic families. Based on 1988 income, 23.7 percent (± 1.5) of Hispanic families fell below the poverty level, compared with 9.4 percent (± 0.3) of non-Hispanic families.

[1]The number in parenthesis is equal to 1.6 times the standard error of the estimate. This gives the 90-percent confidence interval when added to and subtracted from the estimate. A complete discussion of confidence intervals and standard errors is given in Appendix C, "Source and Accuracy of Estimates."

POPULATION GROWTH AND COMPOSITION

NOTE: CPS estimates of the Hispanic origin population shown in this report are inflated to national totals using weights derived from independent post-census estimates. These post-census estimates of the Hispanic population were used to eliminate fluctuations in the CPS estimates of the size of the total Hispanic population resulting from sampling variability. In addition, the independent estimates provide a post-census time series of data comparable with the 1980 census information for Hispanics.

Independent estimates were developed only for the size of the total Hispanic population and not for subgroups of the Hispanic population because required information on births, deaths, immigration, etc., for each of the individual Hispanic subgroups is not available. Consequently, figures on the number of persons in each of the Hispanic subgroups, as well as the social and economic characteristics shown in this report, remain subject to sampling error and random annual fluctuations.

The Hispanic population continued to grow at a rapid pace, about 5 times as fast as the rate experienced by the non-Hispanic population.[2] By March 1989, the Hispanic civilian noninstitutional population had reached 20.1 million, an increase of 39 percent over the April 1980 census figure. During the same period, the corresponding non-Hispanic population grew by 8 percent. Based on the March 1989 estimate, Hispanics now constitute 8.2 percent of the U.S. total population (table A). Immigration to the United States was an important part of Hispanic population growth. It contributed about one-half of the growth of the Hispanic population, compared with 21 percent of the growth experienced by the non-Hispanic population.

The Hispanic population was composed of persons in the following origin subgroups:

12.6 million (± 174,000) Mexican
2.3 million (± 116,000) Puerto Rican [3]
1.1 million (± 81,000) Cuban
2.5 million (± 120,000) Central and South American
1.6 million (± 97,000) Other Hispanic origin[4]

[2]The population universe in the March 1989 CPS is the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States and members of the Armed Forces in the United States living off post or with their families on post, but excludes all other members of the Armed Forces.

[3]See Appendix B, "Changes in Processing Procedures and Research on Data Fluctuations."

[4]Unless otherwise noted, persons reporting "Other Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain, or they are Hispanic persons identifying themselves generally as Hispanic, Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispano, Latino, etc.

Table A. **Change in the Total and Hispanic Populations, by Type of Origin: April 1980 to March 1989**

(For the United States. Numbers in thousands)

Origin	March 1989 CPS (Civilian noninstitutional population)	1980 census[1]		Percent change, 1980-89 (civilian noninstitutional population)
		Civilian noninstitutional population	Resident population	
Total population	243,685	222,461	226,546	9.5
Hispanic origin	20,076	14,458	14,609	38.9
Mexican	12,565	8,654	8,740	45.2
Puerto Rican	2,330	1,983	2,014	17.5
Cuban	1,069	799	803	33.8
Other Hispanic[2]	4,111	3,022	3,051	36.0
Central and South American	2,544	(NA)	(NA)	(X)
Other Hispanic	1,567	(NA)	(NA)	(X)
Not of Hispanic origin	223,609	208,003	211,937	7.5
Hispanic population as a percent of total population	8.2	6.5	6.4	(X)

NA Not available.
X Not applicable.
[1] Data as of April 1, 1980.
[2] In the 1980 census, the "Other Spanish" category included persons from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central and South America, and Hispanic persons who identified themselves generally as Latino, Spanish-American, Spanish, etc. In the CPS, the category "Central and South American" is listed as a separate origin.

Table B. **The Hispanic Population, by Type of Origin: March 1982 to 1989**

(Data are for the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States. Numbers in thousands)

Origin	March 1989		March 1982	
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent
Total Hispanic population	20,076	100.0	15,364	100.0
Mexican	12,565	62.6	9,642	62.8
Puerto Rican	2,330	11.6	2,051	13.3
Cuban	1,069	5.3	950	6.2
Central and South American	2,544	12.7	1,523	9.9
Other Hispanic	1,567	7.8	1,198	7.8
Hispanic population as a percent of total population	(X)	8.2	(X)	6.8

X Not applicable.

Geographic distribution. As of March 1989, 89 percent of Hispanics lived in nine States (table C and figure 1). Three States alone—California, Texas, and New York—were home to 65 percent of the Hispanic population. Other States which contained sizeable proportions of the Hispanic population were Florida with 8 percent; Illinois and Arizona, 4 percent each; New Jersey and New Mexico, 3 percent each; and Colorado, 2 percent.[5]

[5]The differences between the proportion of Hispanics in the following States are not statistically significant: Illinois and Arizona, Arizona and New Jersey, New Jersey and New Mexico, and New Mexico and Colorado.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS

Age. In 1989, the median age of the Hispanic population (25.9 years) was about 7 years lower than the median age of the non-Hispanic population (33.2 years). The median age varied substantially among the subgroups. The median age of the Cuban population was

Figure 1.
Geographic Distribution of the Hispanic Population: March 1989

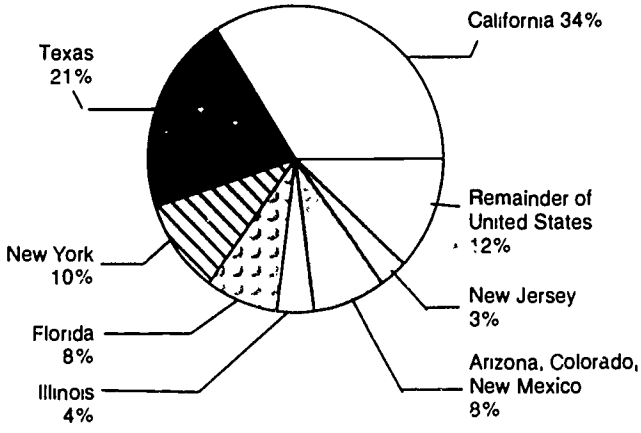


Table C. **The Hispanic Population, for Selected States: March 1989**
(Numbers in thousands)

State	Hispanic population		Percent of total Hispanic population		Hispanic population as a percent of the population in each area	
	Estimate	Confidence interval[1]	Percent	Confidence interval[1]	Percent	Confidence interval[1]
United States	20,076	(X)	100.0	(X)	8.2	(X)
California	6,762	6,256 - 7,268	33.7	31.3 - 36.1	24.3	23.0 - 25.6
Texas	4,313	4,004 - 4,622	21.5	19.9 - 23.1	25.8	23.9 - 27.7
New York	1,982	1,743 - 2,221	9.9	8.7 - 11.1	11.2	9.9 - 12.6
Florida	1,586	1,418 - 1,754	7.9	7.0 - 8.8	12.7	11.3 - 14.1
Illinois	855	715 - 995	4.3	3.6 - 5.0	7.5	6.3 - 8.7
Arizona	725	605 - 845	3.6	2.9 - 4.3	20.8	17.2 - 24.4
New Jersey	638	543 - 733	3.2	2.7 - 3.7	8.4	7.2 - 9.7
New Mexico	549	493 - 605	2.7	2.3 - 3.1	36.7	32.8 - 40.6
Colorado	421	322 - 520	2.1	1.6 - 2.6	13.0	9.9 - 16.1

X Not applicable because number is controlled to an independent estimate and, thus, is not subject to sampling variability.
[1]90-percent level of confidence, or 1.6 standard error range.

41.4 years, or about 8 years older than that of non-Hispanics. The Mexican and Puerto Rican populations had the youngest median ages (23.6 years and 26.8 years, respectively).[6]

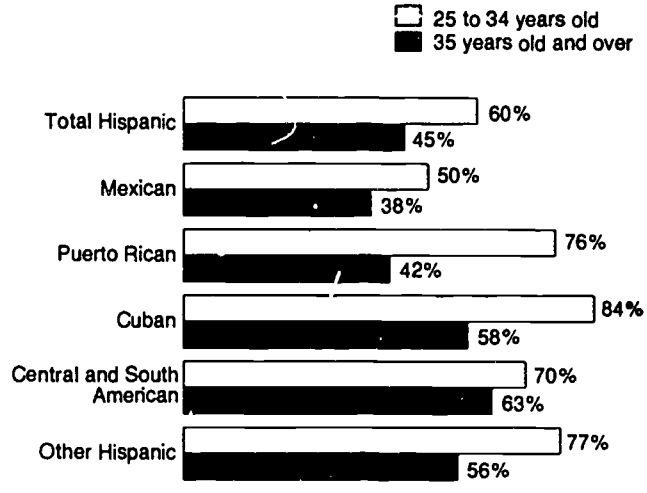
The youthfulness of the Hispanic population is further substantiated by comparing selected age groups. For example, about 35 percent of the Hispanic population was under 18 years of age in March 1989, compared with 25 percent of the population not of Hispanic origin. About 5 percent of the Hispanic population was 65 years old and over, compared with 13 percent of the non-Hispanic population (table 1).

Educational attainment. Although Hispanics are making progress in terms of educational attainment, they lag behind non-Hispanics. For example, 60 percent of young Hispanic adults (25-34 years old) reported they had completed 4 years of high school or more, compared with 89 percent of their non-Hispanic counterparts. About 11 percent of young Hispanic adults reported that they completed 4 years of college or more, compared with about 26 percent of non-Hispanic young adults. A larger proportion of young Hispanics had completed 4 or more years of high school, than older Hispanics, those 35 years old and over, (60 percent and 45 percent, respectively) (table 1).

Differences existed in the educational attainment among Hispanic subgroups. For example, the proportion of young adult Mexicans (25 to 34 years old) who completed 4 years of high school or more, 50 percent, was lower than that for any of the other Hispanic subgroups. The proportion of young adult persons of Central and South American origin completing 4 years of college or more (22 percent) was higher than that for young adults of Mexican, Puerto Rican, or other Hispanic origin.

Differences were also evident when comparing the educational attainment of young Hispanics to older Hispanics for the subgroups. For each of the Hispanic subgroups a smaller proportion of young Hispanics than older Hispanics reported completing less than 5 years of school. Conversely, a larger proportion of young Hispanics reported completing 4 years of high school or more (table 1 and figure 2).

Figure 2.
Hispanics Who Completed 4 or More Years of High School: March 1989



[6]The difference between the median age of the total Hispanic population and the Puerto Rican population is not statistically significant.

Unemployment.[8] Unemployment among Hispanics in March 1989 was higher than for non-Hispanics. About 7.8 percent of Hispanic males 16 years old and over were unemployed, compared with 5.5 percent of non-Hispanic males. About 7.8 percent of Hispanic females and 4.9 percent of non-Hispanic females were unemployed. Among the subgroups, the unemployment rate of Puerto Rican males was 12.1 percent, higher than that for Cuban, Central and South American and other Hispanic males. Among females, the unemployment rate of Puerto Rican women (5 percent) was lower than that for Mexican women, but was not statistically different from that of women in the remaining subgroups[7] (table 2).

Occupations.[8] The occupational distribution of employed Hispanic men differed somewhat, in March 1989, from that of non-Hispanic men. For example, Hispanic men were more likely to be employed in operator, fabricator, and laborer occupations than in any other occupation group (29 percent). Non-Hispanic men, however, were more likely to be employed in managerial and professional specialty occupations (28 percent) (table 2).

Women of both Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin were more likely to be employed in technical, sales, and administrative support occupations than in any other occupation group (38 percent and 45 percent, respectively). Differences existed between the occupation distribution of employed Hispanic and non-Hispanic women. For example, Hispanic women were more likely than non-Hispanic women to be employed in service occupations (24 percent versus 17 percent). However, 27 percent of non-Hispanic women were employed in managerial and professional specialty occupations, compared with 15 percent of Hispanic origin women.

In general, persons employed in service occupations, farming, forestry, and fishing occupations; or as operators, fabricators, and laborers have higher unemployment rates[9] and lower median earnings[10] than persons employed in the remaining occupation groups shown in table 2. Data from the March 1989 CPS shows that compared with non-Hispanics, a larger proportion of Hispanics were in these lower paying occupations that often provide less stable employment. For example, 54 percent of Hispanic men were employed in service occupations; farming, forestry, and fishing occupations; or as operators, fabricators, and laborers. On the other hand, 33 percent of non-Hispanic men were employed in these occupational groupings. Hispanic women also were more likely to be employed in these occupation groups than were non-Hispanic women (44 percent and 26 percent, respectively).

Earnings. In general, Hispanic civilians 15 years old and over earned less than those not of Hispanic origin. For example, the median earnings of Hispanic men, $13,600, was lower than that of non-Hispanic men, $21,300. The median earnings of Hispanic women, $9,200, was also lower than that of non-Hispanic women, $11,200 (table 2).

The fact that Hispanics as a group earn less than non-Hispanics is also substantiated by looking at the earnings distribution for each group. About 35 percent of Hispanic men 15 and over with earnings in 1988 earned less than $10,000, compared with 25 percent of their non-Hispanic counterparts. Conversely, 22 percent of Hispanic men earned $25,000 or more, compared with 43 percent of non-Hispanic men. Moreover, 3 percent of Hispanic men earned $50,000 or more, compared with 10 percent of non-Hispanic men.

A similar pattern exists among women. About 54 percent of Hispanic women with earnings earned less than $10,000 in 1988, compared with 45 percent of non-Hispanic women. About 10 percent of Hispanic women earned $25,000 or more, compared with about 15 percent of non-Hispanic women. Of both Hispanic and non-Hispanic women, about 1 percent earned $50,000 or more.[11] Additional multivariate analysis would allow us to measure how much of the overall disparity in earnings between Hispanics and non-Hispanics is related to the younger age structure, lower educational attainment, and concentration in lower paying, less stable occupations for Hispanics. We are considering the inclusion of this analysis in a forthcoming analytical report.

Earnings varied by Hispanic subgroup. Among the Hispanic men, Mexicans had the smallest proportion who earned $25,000 or more in 1988 (18 percent), and Cubans had the largest proportion (36 percent). The proportions of Mexican and Central and South American women who earned $25,000 or more in 1988 were not statistically different. However, the proportion of Mexican women who earned $25,000 or more (8 percent) was smaller than that for Puerto Rican, Cuban, and Other Hispanic women, about 15 percent each.

Persons below poverty level. In 1988, 26.7 percent, or 5.4 million persons of Hispanic origin were living in poverty. In comparison, 11.8 percent or 26.4 million

[7]The difference between the unemployment rate of Puerto Rican women and women not of Hispanic origin is not statistically significant.

[8]Data on labor force status and occupation shown in this report are restricted to data obtained from the March CPS and may not necessarily reflect characteristics observed when comparing other survey months or annual average rates.

[9]*Employment and Earnings 37* (1, January 1990), Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, table 10, p. 172.

[10]The median earnings of males and females employed in service occupations; farming, forestry, and fishing occupations; or as operators, fabricators, and laborers are significantly lower (at the 90-percent level of confidence) than the median earnings of those employed in managerial and professional specialty, technical, sales, and administrative support; or precision production, craft, and repair occupations.

[11]The difference between the proportion of Hispanic and non-Hispanic women who earned $50,000 or more is statistically significant.

persons not of Hispanic origin were living in poverty. About 1 of every 6, or 16.9 percent, of all persons living in poverty in 1988 were Hispanic (table 2).

About half (49 percent) of the 5.4 million Hispanics living in poverty were children under 18 years old, 47 percent were between the ages of 18 to 64, and 4 percent were 65 years old and over.[12] Hispanic children represented 11 percent of all children in the United States but represented 21 percent of all children living in poverty in 1988.

CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS

This report is the first annual CPS report on the Hispanic population to present data on the urban and rural residence, tenure, availability of telephone, and income of Hispanic households.

The Census Bureau defines a Hispanic household as one in which the householder[13] is Hispanic. A household comprises the person or persons who occupy a housing unit. Although a large majority of households contain families, many do not. Two major categories of households are identified by the Census Bureau, family and nonfamily. A family household requires the presence of at least two persons, the householder and one or more additional family members related to the householder through birth, adoption, or marriage. Family households can also contain persons who are not family members. A nonfamily household comprises a householder who either lives alone or exclusively with persons who are not related to the householder.[14]

According to the March 1989 CPS, there were about 5.9 million households in which the householder was Hispanic. That number represented about 6 percent of all U.S. households (table 3). Under alternative definitions of Hispanic households, that number changes. For example, there were 6.6 million households in which either the householder or the spouse was Hispanic. There were about 6.8 million households with at least one Hispanic member age 14 and over.

Household composition. In this report, a Hispanic household is defined as a household in which the householder is Hispanic. The householder in about 56 percent of the 5.9 million Hispanic households was of Mexican origin. In about 14 percent of Hispanic households, the householder was Puerto Rican, 13 percent Central and South American, 7 percent Cuban, and 10 percent other Hispanic (table 3).[15]

Hispanic households were more likely to contain families than were non-Hispanic households. In March 1989, 82 percent of Hispanic households were family households, compared with 70 percent of non-Hispanic households. Conversely, 30 percent of non-Hispanic households were maintained by a person living alone or with nonrelatives only, compared to 18 percent of Hispanic households (table 3).

Urban and rural residence. Hispanic households were more likely to live in urban areas in 1989 than were non-Hispanic households. About 92 percent of Hispanic households were in urban areas, about 7 percent were nonfarm households in rural areas, and about 1 percent were on farms in rural areas. However, 73 percent of non-Hispanic households were in urban areas, 25 percent were in rural nonfarm areas, and about 2 percent were in rural farm areas (table 3).

Tenure. In March 1989, Hispanic households were less likely to own or be purchasing their home than were non-Hispanic households. About 42 percent of Hispanic households were owners and 58 percent were renting, compared with 66 percent of non-Hispanic households who were owners and 35 percent renting. Among the Hispanic subgroups, Puerto Ricans and Central and South Americans were least likely to own or be purchasing their homes (24 percent and 31 percent, respectively) (table 3 and figure 3).

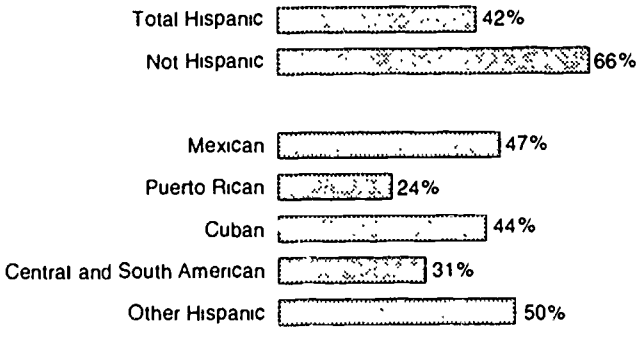
[12]The proportion of Hispanic persons under 18, and the proportion of persons 18 to 64 years old living below poverty are not statistically different.

[13]The term 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

[14]Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 432, *Households, Families, Marital Status and Living Arrangements: March 1988 (Advance Report).*

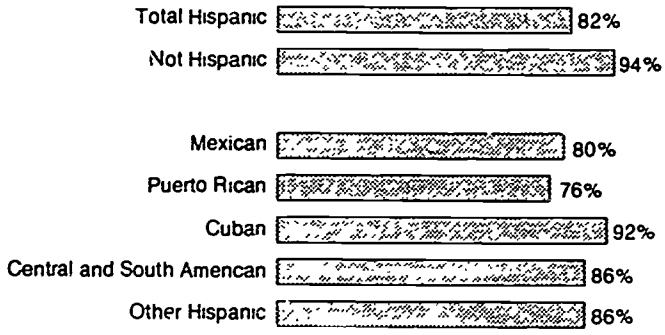
[15]The difference between the proportion of households with householders of Puerto Rican and Central and South American origin is not statistically significant.

Figure 3.
Householders Who Own or Are Purchasing Their Homes: March 1989



Availability of telephone. Hispanic households were less likely to have a phone in their home than were non-Hispanic households. About 82 percent of Hispanic households had a phone, compared with 94 percent of non-Hispanic households.[16] Among the Hispanic subgroups, Cubans had the highest proportion of households with telephones (table 3 and figure 4).

Figure 4.
Households With Telephones: March 1989



Household income. Hispanic households tend to have lower incomes than non-Hispanic households. In 1988, the median money income of Hispanic households was $20,400, compared with $27,800 for non-Hispanic households. Among the Hispanic subgroups, Puerto Ricans had the lowest median household income (table 3).

The disparity in household income between the Hispanic and non-Hispanic populations is further substantiated by the income distribution for each group. For example, about 24 percent of Hispanic households had incomes below $10,000 in 1988, compared with 17 percent of non-Hispanic households. Conversely, about 22 percent of non-Hispanic households and 11 percent of Hispanic households had incomes of $50,000 or more in 1988. About 41 percent of Hispanic households had incomes of $25,000 or more (table 3).

CHARACTERISTICS OF FAMILIES

Family composition. In March 1989, there were 65.8 million families in the United States, of which about 7 percent were Hispanic and 93 percent were non-Hispanic. About 79 percent of all families were maintained by married couples, 17 percent by female householders with no spouse present, and 4 percent by male householders with no spouse present. The composition, size, income, and poverty status of Hispanic families differ from non-Hispanic families.

About 70 percent of Hispanic families were maintained by married couples, compared with about 80 percent of non-Hispanic families. Among the subgroups, the Mexican- and Cuban-origin populations had the largest proportion of families maintained by married couples (74 percent and 77 percent, respectively).[17] About, 57 percent of Puerto Rican families were maintained by a married-couple, and 40 percent were maintained by a woman with no husband present (table 4).

To a large degree, Hispanics tend to marry Hispanics. Hispanic women, however, tend to marry non-Hispanics to a greater extent than do Hispanic men. For example, 85 percent of Hispanic husbands in married-couple families were married to a Hispanic wife, and 82 percent of Hispanic wives in married couples had a Hispanic husband (table D). Among the Hispanic subgroups, 86 percent of Mexican men were married to a Mexican woman and 82 percent of Mexican women were married to a Mexican man.[18] The proportions are lower in other groups.

When Hispanics marry outside their specific subgroup, they are more likely to marry a non-Hispanic than a member of any other specific Hispanic subgroup. For example, among Puerto Rican husbands, 72 percent were married to another Puerto Rican, 16 percent were married to a non-Hispanic, 5 percent were married to a Central and South American, 3 percent were married to a Cuban, 2 percent to an Other Hispanic, and 1 percent to a Mexican.[19]

Family size. Despite proportionately fewer married-couple families, Hispanic families were larger on the average than non-Hispanic families. About 50 percent of Hispanic families had four or more members, compared with 34 percent of non-Hispanic families. Among the subgroups, Mexican families had the highest proportion of large families (55 percent). About 1 of every 6 Mexican families had 6 or more members. The proportion of Cuban families with four or more members (34

[16]It may be of interest to persons involved with telephone interviewing that 97 percent of Hispanic households and 98 percent of non-Hispanic households with a telephone in the household or available to the household reported that a telephone interview for the Population Survey would be acceptable.

[17]The difference between the proportion of Mexican and Cuban families maintained by married couples is not statistically significant. Nor is the difference between the proportion of Cuban and non-Hispanic families maintained by married couples.

[18]The difference between the proportion of Hispanic husbands married to a Hispanic wife and Mexican husbands married to a Mexican wife is not statistically significant. Nor is the difference between the proportion of Hispanic wives married to a Hispanic husband and Mexican wives married to a Mexican husband.

[19]The differences were not significant between the proportion of Puerto Rican men married to Cuban women and the proportions married to Central and South American, Other Hispanic, and Mexican women. Nor were the differences between the proportion of Puerto Rican men married to Other Hispanic women and the proportions married to Mexican women and Central and South American women.

Table D. **Married-Couple Households, by Origin of Husband and Wife: March 1989**
(For the United States. Numbers in thousands)

Origin of husband	Total population	Origin of wife						
		Total Hispanic	Hispanic subgroups					Not Hispanic
			Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Central and South American	Other Hispanic	
Total, all persons	52,100	3,556	2,170	346	248	508	284	48,544
Total, Hispanic origin	3,398	2,897	1,829	289	211	390	178	502
Mexican	2,083	1,826	1,789	2	8	22	4	257
Puerto Rican	362	303	5	261	12	19	7	58
Cuban	247	211	3	7	184	16	1	36
Central and South American	436	385	25	15	3	334	9	52
Other Hispanic origin	271	173	7	4	4	-	157	98
Not of Hispanic origin	48,701	659	342	56	37	118	106	48,042
PERCENT BY ORIGIN OF WIFE								
Total, all persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total, Hispanic origin	6.5	81.5	84.3	83.5	85.1	76.8	62.7	1.0
Mexican	4.0	51.3	82.4	0.7	3.3	4.3	1.4	0.5
Puerto Rican	0.7	8.5	0.2	75.4	4.7	3.7	2.6	0.1
Cuban	0.5	5.9	0.1	2.1	74.3	3.1	0.3	0.1
Central and South American	0.8	10.8	1.1	4.2	1.3	65.7	3.0	0.1
Other Hispanic origin	0.5	4.9	0.3	1.2	1.5	-	55.4	0.2
Not of Hispanic origin	93.5	18.5	15.8	16.3	15.0	23.2	37.3	99.0
PERCENT BY ORIGIN OF HUSBAND								
Total, all persons	100.0	6.8	4.2	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.5	93.2
Total, Hispanic origin	100.0	85.3	53.8	8.5	6.2	11.5	5.2	14.8
Mexican	100.0	87.7	85.9	0.1	0.4	1.1	0.2	12.3
Puerto Rican	100.0	83.7	1.4	72.1	3.2	5.2	2.0	16.1
Cuban	100.0	85.4	1.0	3.0	74.7	6.4	0.4	14.6
Central and South American	100.0	88.3	5.7	3.3	0.7	76.4	2.0	11.9
Other Hispanic origin	100.0	63.8	2.6	1.6	1.4	-	58.1	36.3
Not of Hispanic origin	100.0	1.4	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	98.6

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

percent) was smaller than the proportion of Mexican, Puerto Rican, and Central and South American families with four or more members (table 4).

Family income. The income of Hispanic families in 1988, on average, was less than that of non-Hispanic families. For example, the median money income of Hispanic families was $21,800, compared with $33,100 for families not of Hispanic origin. Furthermore, the income distribution for Hispanic and non-Hispanic families showed that about 20 percent of Hispanic families had incomes of less than $10,000 in 1988, compared with about 10 percent of non-Hispanic families.

Family income varied substantially by Hispanic subgroup. Although the median family incomes of Puerto Rican and Mexican families were not statistically different, the median family income of Puerto Rican families was lower than that of the remaining Hispanic subgroups. Moreover, the Puerto Rican origin population had the largest proportion of families with income below $10,000 (29 percent). However, the Cuban population had the largest proportion of families with income of $50,000 or more, 25 percent (table 4).

Family poverty. Hispanic families are more likely to be poor than non-Hispanic families. Based on 1988 income, 23.7 percent of Hispanic families fell below the poverty level, compared with 9.4 percent of non-Hispanic families. Among the subgroups, Puerto Ricans were most likely to be poor (30.8 percent) (table 4).

Table 1. **Selected Social Characteristics of All Persons and Hispanic Persons, by Type of Origin: March 1989**

(For the United States. Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total population		Total Hispanic origin		Not of Hispanic origin		Mexican origin	
	Estimate	One standard error	Estimate	One standard error	Estimate	One standard error	Estimate	One standard error
AGE								
Total	243,685	(X)	20,076	(X)	223,609	(X)	12,565	109
Percent	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)
Under 5 years	7.6	(X)	10.7	(X)	7.4	(X)	11.6	0.46
5 to 9 years	7.5	(X)	10.2	(X)	7.2	(X)	11.6	0.46
10 to 14 years	6.9	(X)	9.1	(X)	6.7	(X)	10.5	0.44
15 to 19 years	7.2	(X)	8.6	(X)	7.1	(X)	9.2	0.41
20 to 24 years	7.5	(X)	9.4	(X)	7.3	(X)	9.8	0.42
25 to 29 years	8.8	(X)	10.7	(X)	8.6	(X)	10.3	0.43
30 to 34 years	8.9	(X)	9.0	(X)	8.9	(X)	8.4	0.39
35 to 39 years	7.9	(X)	7.4	(X)	8.0	(X)	7.1	0.37
40 to 44 years	6.8	(X)	5.9	(X)	6.8	(X)	5.7	0.33
45 to 49 years	5.5	(X)	4.6	(X)	5.6	(X)	4.1	0.28
50 to 54 years	4.6	(X)	3.6	(X)	4.7	(X)	3.1	0.25
55 to 59 years	4.4	(X)	3.1	(X)	4.5	(X)	2.5	0.22
60 to 64 years	4.4	(X)	2.7	(X)	4.6	(X)	2.2	0.21
65 to 69 years	4.1	(X)	2.1	(X)	4.3	(X)	1.6	0.18
70 to 74 years	3 2	(X)	1.2	(X)	3.4	(X)	1.0	0.14
75 to 79 years	2 4	(X)	0.9	(X)	2.5	(X)	0 6	0.11
80 to 84 years	1 4	(X)	0.5	(X)	1.4	(X)	0.4	0.09
85 years and over	0.9	(X)	0.3	(X)	0.9	(X)	0.2	0.06
16 years and over	76 7	(X)	68.3	(X)	77.4	(X)	64.3	0.68
18 years and over	73.8	(X)	65.1	(X)	74.6	(X)	60.9	0.69
21 years and over	69.3	(X)	59.7	(X)	70 2	(X)	55.1	0.71
55 years and over	20.8	(X)	10.8	(X)	21.6	(X)	8.5	0.40
65 years and over	12.0	(X)	5.0	(X)	12.5	(X)	3.8	0.27
75 years and over	4.7	(X)	1.7	(X)	4.8	(X)	1.2	0.15
Median age (years)	32.5	(X)	25.9	(X)	33.2	(X)	23 6	0.35
SEX								
Percent	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)
Male	48.6	(X)	50.2	(X)	48.5	(X)	51.0	0.71
Female	51.4	(X)	49.8	(X)	51.5	(X)	49.0	0.71
MARITAL STATUS								
Total, 15 years and over	190,052	(X)	14,057	(X)	175,995	(X)	8,321	111
Percent	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100 0	(X)	100.0	(X)
Never married	26 4	0.26	31.4	1.31	26 0	0.27	31.3	1.70
Married	58.7	0.29	58.0	1.40	58.7	0 30	59 8	1.80
Widowed	7 2	0.15	4.1	0.56	7.5	0.16	3.5	0.68
Divorced	7.7	0.16	6.6	0.70	7.8	0.16	5 4	0.83
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Total, 25 years and over	154,155	(X)	10,438	(X)	143,718	(X)	5,931	103
Percent completed—								
Less than 5 years of school	2.5	0.07	12.2	0.56	1.8	0.06	16.1	0.84
4 years of high school or more	76.9	0.18	50.9	0.86	78.8	0.18	42.7	1.13
4 years of college or more	21.1	0.17	9.9	0 51	21.9	0.18	6.1	0.55
Total, 25 to 34 years	43,239	(X)	3,968	(X)	39,272	(X)	2,347	73
Percent completed—								
Less than 5 years of school	1.0	0.08	6.1	0.67	0.5	0.06	8.6	1.02
4 years of high school or more	86.6	0.27	59.9	1.37	89.2	0.26	49.8	1.81
4 years of college or more	24.2	0.34	10.9	0.87	25.5	0.36	6.1	0.87
Total, 35 years and over	110,916	(X)	6,470	(X)	104,446	(X)	3,585	86
Percent completed—								
Less than 5 years of school	3 1	0.09	15.9	0.80	2.3	0.08	21.0	1.20
4 years of high school or more	73.1	0.22	45.3	1.09	74.8	0.22	38 0	1.42
4 years of college or more	19.9	0.20	9.2	0.63	20.6	0.21	6.2	0.71

Table 1. **Selected Social Characteristics of All Persons and Hispanic Persons, by Type of Origin: March 1989**—Continued

(For the United States. Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Puerto Rican origin		Cuban origin		Central and South American origin		Other Hispanic origin	
	Estimate	One standard error	Estimate	One standard error	Estimate	One standard error	Estimate	One standard error
AGE								
Total	2,330	72	1,069	51	2,544	75	1,567	61
Percent	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)
Under 5 years	11.1	1.04	4.5	1.01	9.1	0.91	8.9	1.15
5 to 9 years	9.9	0.99	4.1	0.97	7.2	0.82	8.1	1.10
10 to 14 years	8.8	0.94	4.7	1.03	5.8	0.74	6.9	1.02
15 to 19 years	8.2	0.91	5.9	1.15	8.6	0.89	6.1	0.96
20 to 24 years	8.3	0.91	6.8	1.23	10.8	0.98	7.7	1.07
25 to 29 years	10.5	1.01	8.4	1.35	12.6	1.05	12.8	1.34
30 to 34 years	8.9	0.94	6.1	1.17	13.3	1.07	9.8	1.20
35 to 39 years	7.2	0.85	7.1	1.25	9.1	0.91	6.9	1.02
40 to 44 years	6.5	0.81	8.3	1.34	6.0	0.75	5.3	0.90
45 to 49 years	4.9	0.71	5.9	1.15	5.2	0.70	5.7	0.93
50 to 54 years	3.6	0.61	8.5	1.36	3.9	0.61	4.5	0.83
55 to 59 years	4.6	0.69	6.5	1.20	2.5	0.49	4.3	0.82
60 to 64 years	2.8	0.54	6.0	1.16	2.6	0.50	3.5	0.74
65 to 69 years	2.1	0.47	6.2	1.18	1.8	0.42	3.7	0.76
70 to 74 years	1.0	0.33	3.7	0.92	0.6	0.24	2.1	0.58
75 to 79 years	0.9	0.31	4.3	0.99	0.6	0.24	1.8	0.54
80 to 84 years	0.4	0.21	2.1	0.70	0.1	0.10	1.2	0.44
85 years and over	0.3	0.18	0.7	0.41	0.2	0.14	0.8	0.36
16 years and over	68.8	1.53	85.5	1.72	76.6	1.34	74.6	1.75
18 years and over	65.4	1.57	82.7	1.84	73.6	1.39	72.2	1.80
21 years and over	60.2	1.62	80.0	1.95	68.2	1.47	67.9	1.88
55 years and over	12.1	1.08	29.5	2.22	8.4	0.88	17.4	1.53
65 years and over	4.7	0.70	17.0	1.83	3.3	0.56	9.6	1.19
75 years and over	1.6	0.41	7.1	1.25	0.9	0.30	3.8	0.77
Median age (years)	26.8	0.75	41.4	1.41	28.4	0.59	29.8	0.87
SEX								
Percent	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)
Male	47.9	1.65	48.0	2.43	50.0	1.58	48.9	2.01
Female	52.1	1.65	52.0	2.43	50.0	1.58	51.1	2.01
MARITAL STATUS								
Total, 15 years and over	1,937	62	927	47	1,980	67	1,192	53
Percent	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)
Never married	34.6	3.94	24.8	4.76	33.6	3.56	28.4	4.38
Married	52.5	4.14	58.0	5.44	57.1	3.73	54.9	4.83
Widowed	4.7	1.75	7.2	2.85	2.6	1.20	7.2	2.51
Divorced	8.1	2.26	10.0	3.30	6.6	1.87	9.5	2.85
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Total, 25 years and over	1,252	55	790	44	1,488	59	977	49
Percent completed—								
Less than 5 years of school	9.5	1.46	4.3	1.27	7.5	1.20	5.5	1.28
4 years of high school or more	54.0	2.47	63.0	3.02	66.0	2.16	63.7	2.70
4 years of college or more	9.8	1.48	19.8	2.49	17.5	1.73	12.9	1.88
Total, 25 to 34 years	452	33	155	20	659	40	354	30
Percent completed—								
Less than 5 years of school	1.0	0.82	-	-	4.7	1.45	0.9	0.88
4 years of high school or more	75.9	3.53	83.8	5.20	70.2	3.13	77.0	3.93
4 years of college or more	12.8	2.76	21.0	5.75	22.2	2.84	14.5	3.29
Total, 35 years and over	799	44	635	40	829	45	622	39
Percent completed—								
Less than 5 years of school	14.2	2.17	5.4	1.58	9.7	1.81	8.1	1.92
4 years of high school or more	41.6	3.06	57.9	3.44	62.7	2.95	56.2	3.49
4 years of college or more	8.1	1.70	19.5	2.76	13.8	2.10	11.9	2.28

- Represents zero or rounds to zero. X Not applicable.

Table 2. **Selected Economic Characteristics of All Persons and Hispanic Persons, by Type of Origin: March 1989**

(For the United States. Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total population		Total Hispanic origin		Not of Hispanic origin		Mexican origin	
	Estimate	One standard error	Estimate	One standard error	Estimate	One standard error	Estimate	One standard error
LABOR FORCE STATUS[1]								
Total, 16 years and over	186,802	(X)	13,718	(X)	173,083	(X)	8,084	111
In civilian labor force	122,078	263	9,077	90	113,001	287	5,477	95
Percent in civilian labor force	65.4	0.18	66.2	0.67	65.3	0.19	67.8	0.86
Percent unemployed	5.4	0.10	7.8	0.49	5.2	0.11	8.5	0.65
Males, 16 years and over	89,372	(X)	6,822	(X)	82,550	(X)	4,126	79
In civilian labor force	66,887	186	5,464	48	61,423	203	3,390	75
Percent in civilian labor force	74.8	0.22	80.1	0.75	74.4	0.23	82.2	0.95
Percent unemployed	5.7	0.14	7.8	0.63	5.5	0.15	8.3	0.82
Females, 16 years and over	97,429	(X)	6,896	(X)	90,533	(X)	3,958	78
In civilian labor force	55,191	222	3,613	59	51,578	223	2,087	65
Percent in civilian labor force	56.6	0.23	52.4	0.86	57.0	0.24	52.7	1.26
Percent unemployed	5.0	0.15	7.8	0.77	4.9	0.15	8.8	1.08
OCCUPATION[1]								
Employed males, 16 years and over	63,067	198	5,036	54	58,031	211	3,109	74
Percent	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)
Managerial and professional specialty	26.4	0.27	12.1	0.71	27.6	0.29	8.7	0.81
Technical, sales, and administrative support	19.5	0.24	14.5	0.77	19.9	0.26	12.0	0.93
Service occupations	9.7	0.18	17.7	0.83	9.0	0.18	17.7	1.09
Farming, forestry, and fishing	4.0	0.12	7.7	0.58	3.7	0.12	11.1	0.90
Precision production, craft, and repair	19.4	0.24	19.3	0.86	19.5	0.25	19.8	1.14
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	21.0	0.25	28.6	0.98	20.3	0.26	30.7	1.32
Employed females, 16 years and over	52,407	223	3,331	59	49,076	223	1,904	63
Percent	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)
Managerial and professional specialty	26.3	0.28	14.9	0.88	27.0	0.29	12.8	1.22
Technical, sales, and administrative support	44.1	0.31	38.4	1.21	44.5	0.32	36.8	1.76
Service occupations	17.5	0.24	24.1	1.06	17.1	0.24	24.6	1.57
Farming, forestry, and fishing	0.9	0.06	1.4	0.29	0.9	0.06	1.9	0.50
Precision production, craft, and repair	2.3	0.09	3.1	0.43	2.2	0.09	3.0	0.62
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	8.9	0.18	18.2	0.96	8.3	0.18	20.9	1.48
EARNINGS OF PERSONS IN 1988[2]								
Males with earnings	70,467	330	5,564	96	64,903	324	3,462	85
Percent	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)
Less than $10,000	25.9	0.26	35.3	1.08	25.0	0.27	39.7	1.40
$10,000 to $24,999	33.2	0.28	43.3	1.12	32.3	0.29	41.9	1.41
$25,000 to $49,999	31.4	0.27	18.7	0.88	32.5	0.29	16.6	1.06
$50,000 or more	9.6	0.17	2.8	0.37	10.2	0.19	1.8	0.38
Median earnings (dollars)	20,612	109	13,599	370	21,267	113	12,107	283
Females with earnings	60,658	319	3,865	88	56,793	313	2,259	73
Percent	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)
Less than $10,000	45.5	0.32	53.7	1.35	45.0	0.33	59.8	1.73
$10,000 to $24,999	39.5	0.31	36.7	1.30	39.7	0.32	32.5	1.65
$25,000 to $49,999	13.6	0.22	9.0	0.77	13.9	0.23	7.4	0.92
$50,000 or more	1.3	0.07	0.7	0.23	1.4	0.08	0.2	0.16
Median earnings (dollars)	11,096	74	9,188	281	11,245	77	8,110	323
ALL INCOME LEVELS IN 1988								
Total persons for whom poverty status is determined	243,530	(X)	20,064	(X)	223,466	(X)	12,557	109
Less than 18 years old	63,747	(X)	7,003	(X)	56,744	(X)	4,908	97
18-64 years old	150,761	(X)	12,057	(X)	138,704	(X)	7,171	108
65 years old and over	29,022	(X)	1,005	(X)	28,018	(X)	478	34

Taole 2. **Selected Economic Characteristics of All Persons and Hispanic Persons, by Type of Origin: March 1989**—Continued

(For the United States. Numbers in thousands)

Charactenstic	Total population		Total Hispanic origin		Not of Hispanic origin		Mexican origin	
	Estimate	One standard error	Estimate	One standard error	Estimate	One standard error	Estimate	One standard error
BELOW POVERTY LEVEL IN 1988								
Total persons[3]	31,745	548	5,357	192	26,388	508	3,584	174
Percent below poverty level[4]	13.0	0.23	26.7	1.06	11.8	0.23	28.5	1.36
Less than 18 years old	19.5	0.53	37.6	1.96	17.3	0.54	37.8	2.34
18-64 years old	10.5	0.27	20.7	1.25	9.6	0.27	22.5	1.67
65 years old and over	12.0	0.64	22 4	4.45	11.6	0.65	24.5	6.65
Percent[5]	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)
Less than 18 years old	39.2	0.93	49.1	2.31	37.2	1.01	51.7	2.82
18-64 years old	49.8	0.95	46.7	2.30	50.4	1.04	45.0	2.81
65 years old and over	11.0	0.59	4.2	0.93	12.3	0.68	3.3	1.01

Table 2. **Selected Economic Characteristics of All Persons and Hispanic Persons, by Type of Origin: March 1989**—Continued

(For the United States. Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Puerto Rican origin		Cuban origin		Central and South American origin		Other Hispanic origin	
	Estimate	One standard error	Estimate	One standard error	Estimate	One standard error	Estimate	One standard error
LABOR FORCE STATUS[1]								
Total, 16 years and over	1,604	61	914	47	1,948	67	1,169	53
In civilian labor force	869	47	569	39	1,432	59	729	44
Percent in civilian labor force	54.2	2.07	62.3	2.66	73.5	1.66	62.3	2.36
Percent unemployed	9 1	1.69	6.1	1.74	6.2	1.11	6.0	1.53
Males, 16 years and over	718	41	444	33	970	47	565	37
In civilian labor force	499	35	339	29	828	44	408	32
Percent in civilian labor force	69.6	2.74	76.3	3.22	85.4	1.81	72.2	3.00
Percent unemployed	12.1	2 53	6.4	2.31	4.6	1.26	6.7	2.15
Females, 16 years and over	886	45	470	34	978	47	604	38
In civilian labor force	370	30	231	24	604	38	321	28
Percent in civilian labor force	41.7	2.64	49.1	3.67	61.7	2.48	53.2	3.24
Percent unemployed	5.0	1.97	5.7	2.65	8.3	1.95	5.1	2.13
OCCUPATION[1]								
Employed males, 16 years and over	439	33	317	28	790	43	380	30
Percent	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)
Managerial and professional specialty	10.6	2.34	25 2	3.89	18.7	2.21	17.4	3.10
Technical, sales, and administrative support	22.3	3.17	25.3	3.89	13.1	1.91	20.1	3.28
Service occupations	21.2	3.11	10.2	2.71	19.0	2.22	17.6	3.11
Farming, forestry, and fishing	0.3	0.42	1.6	1 12	3.3	1.01	2.2	1.20
Precision production, craft, and repair	20.2	3.05	15.2	3.21	19.3	2.24	18.1	3 15
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	25.4	3.31	22.5	3.74	26.5	2.50	24.7	3.53
Employed females, 16 years and over	351	29	217	23	554	36	305	27
Percent	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)
Managerial and professional specialty	20.0	3.40	22.3	4.50	13.4	2.31	19.3	3.60
Technical, sales, and administrative support	43.3	4.21	43.1	5.36	34.0	3.21	47.3	4.56
Service occupations	18.1	3.27	17.1	4.07	30.4	3.11	21.3	3.74
Farming, forestry, and fishing	-	(X)	0.8	0.96	1.1	0.71	1.3	1.03
Precision production, craft, and repair	2.9	1.43	2 4	1.66	3.1	1.17	3.7	1.72
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	15.7	3.09	14.3	3.79	18.1	2.61	7.0	2.33
EARNINGS OF PERSONS IN 1988[2]								
Males with earnings	511	37	347	31	811	46	432	34
Percent	100.0	(X)	100 0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)
Less than $10,000	27.4	3.31	27.4	4.02	27.7	2.64	29.5	3.68
$10,000 to $24,999	48.0	3.71	36.6	4.34	47.8	2.94	45.7	4.02
$25,000 to $49,999	21.2	3.04	26.9	4.00	20.9	2.40	21.3	3.31
$50,000 or more	3.5	1.36	9.2	2.60	3.6	1.10	5 5	1.48
Median earnings (dollars)	16,122	963	17,572	1,953	14,930	750	16,030	727
Females with earnings	394	33	234	25	631	41	346	31
Percent	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)
Less than $10,000	44.6	4.20	38.8	5.35	50.2	3.34	40.5	4.43
$10,000 to $24,999	40.9	4 16	46.7	5.48	40.0	3.27	45.9	4.50
$25,000 to $49,999	13.2	2.86	13.0	3.69	9.1	1.92	11.3	2.86
$50,000 or more	1.3	0.96	1.5	1.33	0.6	0.52	2.3	1.35
Median earnings (dollars)	11,241	913	11,966	1,320	9,936	834	12,104	1,079
ALL INCOME LEVELS IN 1988								
Total persons for whom poverty status is determined	2,330	72	1,069	51	2,543	75	1,565	61
Less than 18 years old	806	44	185	22	670	41	434	33
18-64 years old	1,415	58	702	41	1,789	64	980	49
65 years old and over	110	17	182	21	84	15	151	20

Table 2. **Selected Economic Characteristics of All Persons and Hispanic Persons, by Type of Origin: March 1989**—Continued

(For the United States. Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Puerto Rican origin		Cuban origin		Central and South American origin		Other Hispanic origin	
	Estimate	One standard error	Estimate	One standard error	Estimate	One standard error	Estimate	One standard error
BELOW POVERTY LEVEL IN 1988								
Total persons[3]	785	92	176	45	455	71	357	63
Percent below poverty level[4]	33.7	3.31	16.5	3.84	17.9	2.57	22.8	3.59
Less than 18 years old	49.0	5.95	17.7	9.49	27.5	5.83	38.0	7.88
18-64 years old	26.0	3.94	13.9	4.41	14.1	2.78	17.3	4.08
65 years old and over	19.4	12.75	25.5	10.92	21.3	15.10	14.8	9.77
Percent[5]	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)
Less than 18 years old	50.3	6.03	18.5	9.89	40.5	7.78	46.2	8.92
18-64 years old	46.9	6.02	55.2	12.67	55.6	7.87	47.5	8.93
65 years old and over	2.7	1.96	26.2	11.20	3.9	3.07	6.3	4.35

- Represents zero or rounds to zero. B Base too small to show derived measures. X Not applicable.

[1]Data on labor force status and occupation groups shown in this report reflect characteristics of the population for March 1989 and are not adjusted for seasonal change. Data released by the Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, may not agree entirely with data shown in this report due to differences in methodological procedures and seasonal adjustment of the data.

[2]For civilian persons 15 years old and over.

[3]Excludes unrelated individuals less than 15 years of age.

[4]Percentages based on persons (for whom poverty status is determined) with specified charactenstics and of specified origin.

[5]Percent of all persons below the poverty level in 1988.

Table 3. **Selected Characteristics of All Households and Hispanic Households, by Type of Origin: March 1989**

(For the United States. Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total population		Total Hispanic origin		Not of Hispanic origin		Mexican origin	
	Estimate	One standard error	Estimate	One standard error	Estimate	One standard error	Estimate	One standard error
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE								
All households	92,830	304	5,910	75	86,920	305	3,322	84
Percent	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)
Family households	70.9	0.22	81.6	0.70	70.1	0.23	84.4	1.00
Married-couple families	56.1	0.24	57.5	0.89	56.0	0.24	62.6	1.34
Male householder, no wife present	3.1	0.08	5.3	0.40	2.9	0.08	5.8	0.65
Female householder, no husband present	11.7	0.15	18.8	0.70	11.2	0.16	16.0	1.01
Nonfamily households	29.1	0.22	18.4	0.70	29.8	0.23	15.6	1.00
Male householder	12.8	0.16	10.5	0.55	12.9	0.17	9.7	0.82
Female householder	16.3	0.18	7.9	0.48	16.9	0.18	5.9	0.65
URBAN-RURAL RESIDENCE								
Percent	100 0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)
Urban	74.6	0.21	92.0	0.49	73.4	0.22	90.6	0.81
Rural, nonfarm	23.6	0.20	7.2	0.46	24.8	0.21	8.3	0.76
Rural, farm	1.7	0.06	0.8	0.16	1.8	0.07	1.1	0.29
HOUSING TENURE								
Percent	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)
Own or buying home	64.0	0.23	41.6	0.89	65.5	0.23	46.5	1.38
Renting	36.0	0.23	58.4	0.89	34.5	0.23	53.5	1.38
AVAILABILITY OF TELEPHONE IN HOUSEHOLD								
Percent	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)
In household	93 2	0.12	81.5	0.70	94.0	0.12	79.8	1.11
Available to household	1.6	0.06	2.5	0.28	1.5	0.06	3.0	0.47
Not available	5.2	0.11	16.0	0.66	4.5	0.10	17.3	1.05
TELEPHONE INTERVIEW ACCEPTABLE								
Percent:[1]								
Acceptable	97.8	0.07	96.6	0 35	97.9	0.07	96.4	0.57
Not acceptable	2.2	0.07	3.4	0.35	2.1	0.07	3.6	0.57
SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD								
Percent	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)
One person	24.5	0.20	14.6	0.64	25 1	0.21	11.9	0.90
Two persons	32.3	0.22	22.3	0.75	33.0	0.23	19.5	1.10
Three persons	17.5	0.18	20.9	0.73	17.3	0.19	19.7	1.10
Four persons	15.7	0.17	20.3	0.72	15.4	0.18	21.2	1.13
Five persons	6.7	0.12	12.3	0.59	6.3	0.12	14.4	0.97
Six persons	2.2	0.07	5.7	0.42	1.9	0.07	7.3	0.72
Seven or more persons	1.2	0.05	4.1	0.36	1.0	0.05	6.1	0.66
Mean number of persons	2.62	0.01	3 39	0.04	2.57	0.01	3.78	0.11
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1988								
Percent	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)
Less than $10,000	17.0	0.18	23.5	0.86	16.5	0.19	22.6	1.16
$10,000 to $24,999	28.9	0.22	35.8	0.98	28.4	0.23	37.6	1.34
$25,000 to $49,999	33.3	0.23	29.8	0.93	33.5	0.24	30.4	1.27
$50,000 or more	20.8	0.20	10.9	0.64	21.5	0.21	9.5	0.81
Median income (dollars)	27,225	131	20,359	453	27,731	164	19,839	625
Mean income (dollars)	34,017	146	25,993	475	34,563	152	25,051	590

Table 3. **Selected Characteristics of All Households and Hispanic Households, by Type of Origin: March 1989**—Continued

(For the United States. Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Puerto Rican origin		Cuban origin		Central and South American origin		Other Hispanic origin	
	Estimate	One standard error	Estimate	One standard error	Estimate	One standard error	Estimate	One standard error
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE								
All households	813	45	422	32	773	43	582	38
Percent	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)
Family households	78 3	2.30	76.4	3.29	81.5	2.23	73.9	2.90
Married-couple families	44.3	2.76	59.0	3.81	56.4	2.84	46.9	3.30
Male householder, no wife present	3.0	0.95	3.8	1.48	4.7	1.21	7.5	1.74
Female householder, no husband present	31 0	2.58	13.6	2 66	20.4	2.31	19.5	2.62
Nonfamily households	21.6	2.30	23.7	3.30	18.5	2.23	26.1	2.90
Male householder	11 4	1.78	11 2	2.45	11.0	1.79	13.2	2.24
Female householder	10 2	1.69	12.5	2.57	7.5	1.51	12.9	2.21
URBAN-RURAL RESIDENCE								
Percent	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)
Urban	97.0	0.95	96.8	1.37	95 6	1.18	85.2	2.35
Rural nonfarm	3 1	0.97	3.2	1.37	4 0	1.12	14.2	2.31
Rural, farm	0.0	(X)	0.0	(X)	0.5	0.40	0.6	0.51
HOUSING TENURE								
Percent	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)
Own or buying home	23.6	2 37	44.1	3.85	31 4	2.66	50.0	3.30
Renting	76.4	2.37	55.9	3.85	68.6	2.66	50.0	3.30
AVAILABILITY OF TELEPHONE IN HOUSEHOLD								
Percent	100.0	(X)	100 0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)
In household	76 1	2 38	91.9	2.12	86.1	1.98	85.6	2.32
Available to household	3 3	1 00	0 6	0.60	0.7	0.48	2.8	1.09
Not available	20 6	2.26	7 5	2 04	13.3	1.95	11.7	2.12
TELEPHONE INTERVIEW ACCEPTABLE								
Percent[1]:								
Acceptable	96 5	1 15	97.8	1 18	96.1	1 19	97.3	1.14
Not acceptable	3.5	1 15	2.2	1 18	3 9	1 19	2 7	1.14
SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD								
Percent	100 0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100 0	(X)	100.0	(X)
One person	19.7	2 22	19.8	3 09	11 6	1.88	23.2	2.79
Two persons	21 3	2 29	31.6	3 61	25 0	2.55	29.4	3.01
Three persons	25 1	2 42	21.6	3.19	23 1	2.48	18.5	2.56
Four persons	19 5	2.21	17 1	2 92	21 2	2 41	16.9	2.48
Five persons	9 9	1 67	7 6	2 06	10.8	1 83	8.8	1.87
Six persons	3 7	1.05	1.9	1.06	5 1	1.29	2.4	1.01
Seven or more persons	0 7	0.47	0 5	0.55	3 3	1.05	0 8	0.59
Mean number of persons	2.87	0 18	2 53	0.23	3.28	0.21	2 70	0.21
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1988								
Percent	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)
Less than $10,000	34.7	2 65	23.6	3 29	15 6	2 08	24 8	2.85
$10,000 to $24,999	31 7	2.60	30.5	3.57	36.5	2 76	34.2	3.13
$25,000 to $49,999	25.1	2.42	26.6	3.43	32 4	2.68	31.6	3.07
$50,000 or more	9.1	1.61	19.3	3.06	15 5	2.07	9.4	1.93
Median income (dollars)	15,447	1,491	21,793	2,260	23,872	1,413	20,943	1,197
Mean income (dollars)	21,963	1,152	33,350	2,542	30,641	1,460	25,490	1,454

X Not applicable.
[1]Percentage of households with telephone in household or telephone available to household.

Table 4. **Selected Characteristics of All Families and Hispanic Families, by Type of Origin: March 1989**

(For the United States. Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total population		Total Hispanic origin		Not of Hispanic origin		Mexican origin	
	Estimate	One standard error	Estimate	One standard error	Estimate	One standard error	Estimate	One standard error
TYPE OF FAMILY								
All families	65,837	295	4,823	73	61,013	290	2,805	78
Percent	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)
Married-couple families	79.1	0.23	70.4	0.91	79.8	0.24	74.2	1.32
Female householder, no husband present	16.5	0.21	23.1	0.84	16.0	0.22	19.0	1.18
Male householder, no wife present	4.3	0.11	6.5	0.49	4.2	0.12	6.9	0.76
SIZE OF FAMILY								
Percent	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)
Two persons	41.6	0.28	26.3	0.88	42.8	0.29	22.6	1.26
Three persons	23.5	0.24	24.2	0.85	23.4	0.25	22.1	1.25
Four persons	21.4	0.23	23.7	0.85	21.2	0.24	23.6	1.28
Five persons	9.2	0.16	14.4	0.70	8.8	0.17	16.4	1.11
Six persons	2.9	0.09	6.6	0.49	2.6	0.09	8.3	0.83
Seven or more persons	1.5	0.07	4.8	0.42	1.3	0.07	7.0	0.77
Mean number of persons	3.16	0.02	3.75	0.06	3.11	0.02	4.10	0.12
FAMILY INCOME IN 1988								
Percent	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)
Less than $10,000	10.8	0.18	20.3	0.91	10.0	0.18	19.9	1.20
$10,000 to $24,999	26.6	0.26	35.8	1.08	25.9	0.27	37.5	1.46
$25,000 to $49,999	36.9	0.28	32.0	1.05	37.3	0.29	32.7	1.41
$50,000 or more	25.7	0.26	11.9	0.73	26.8	0.27	9.9	0.90
Median income (dollars)	32,191	165	21,769	499	33,142	199	21,025	774
Mean income (dollars)	38,608	180	27,326	526	39,499	189	25,931	622
ALL INCOME LEVELS IN 1988								
Families	65,837	295	4,823	73	61,013	290	2,805	78
Family householder—								
65 years old and over	10,626	145	381	27	10,245	143	200	22
Not a high school graduate	15,318	172	2,417	60	12,901	159	1,630	62
Female, no husband present	10,890	147	1,112	44	9,778	140	532	36
BELOW POVERTY LEVEL IN 1988								
Families	6,874	147	1,141	54	5,733	132	698	41
Percent below poverty level[1]	10.4	0.19	23.7	0.96	9.4	0.19	24.9	1.30
Family householder[2]—								
65 years old and over								
Number	701	42	65	13	636	40	38	10
Percent	6.6	0.38	17.2	3.03	6.2	0.37	19.1	4.43
Not a high school graduate[3]								
Number	3,436	98	818	46	2,618	84	539	36
Percent	22.4	0.53	33.8	1.51	20.3	0.55	33.1	1.86
Female, husband absent								
Number	3,642	101	546	37	3,096	92	267	26
Percent	33.4	0.71	49.1	2.35	[illegible]	0.74	50.2	3.45

Table 4. **Selected Characteristics of All Families and Hispanic Families, by Type of Origin: March 1989**—Continued

(For the United States. Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Puerto Rican origin		Cuban origin		Central and South American origin		Other Hispanic origin	
	Estimate	One standard error	Estimate	One standard error	Estimate	One standard error	Estimate	One standard error
TYPE OF FAMILY								
All families	637	40	322	28	630	39	430	33
Percent	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)
Married-couple families	56.6	3.13	77.3	3.72	69.2	2.93	63.4	3.70
Female householder, no husband present	39.6	3.09	17.7	3.39	25.0	2.75	26.4	3.39
Male householder, no wife present	3.9	1.22	4.9	1.92	5.8	1.48	10.2	2.33
SIZE OF FAMILY								
Percent	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)
Two persons	28.3	2.84	39.0	4.33	26.0	2.78	38.3	3.74
Three persons	29.6	2.88	26.9	3.94	26.3	2.79	24.5	3.30
Four persons	24.2	2.70	21.4	3.64	26.2	2.79	22.1	3.19
Five persons	12.5	2.09	9.7	2.63	12.1	2.07	11.0	2.40
Six persons	4.6	1.32	2.6	1.41	5.5	1.45	3.3	1.37
Seven or more persons	0.8	0.56	0.3	0.49	4.0	1.24	0.9	0.73
Mean number of persons	3.27	0.23	2.91	0.30	3.57	0.25	3.11	0.27
FAMILY INCOME IN 1988								
Percent	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)
Less than $10,000	29.1	2.87	16.7	3.31	14.5	2.24	21.3	3.15
$10,000 to $24,999	33.0	2.97	30.2	4.08	37.0	3.07	30.9	3.55
$25,000 to $49,999	27.1	2.81	28.5	4.01	31.9	2.95	37.2	3.71
$50,000 or more	10.7	1.95	24.5	3.82	16.7	2.37	10.6	2.37
Median income (dollars)	18,932	2,160	26,858	2,862	24,322	1,407	23,666	1,974
Mean income (dollars)	23,847	1,379	37,407	2,928	31,613	1,663	27,756	1,760
ALL INCOME LEVELS IN 1988								
Families	637	40	322	28	630	39	430	33
Family householder—								
65 years old and over	33	9	58	12	30	9	61	12
Not a high school graduate	298	27	110	17	226	24	153	20
Female, no husband present	252	25	57	12	158	20	114	17
BELOW POVERTY LEVEL IN 1988								
Families	196	22	54	12	104	16	88	15
Percent below poverty level[1]	30.8	2.91	16.9	3.33	16.6	2.36	20.6	3.11
Family householder[2]—								
65 years old and over:								
Number	3	3	11	5	8	5	5	4
Percent	(B)	(X)	(B)	(X)	(B)	(X)	(B)	(X)
Not a high school graduate[3]:								
Number	122	18	38	10	62	13	57	12
Percent	40.9	4.54	34.9	7.24	27.2	4.72	37.1	6.22
Female, husband absent:								
Number	147	19	21	7	60	12	51	11
Percent	58.3	4.95	(B)	(X)	37.9	6.15	45.3	7.43

X Not applicable.
B Base too small to show derived measures.
[1]Percentage of all families of specified origin.
[2]Percentages based on householders with specified characteristics and of specified origin.
[3]Householders 25 years old and over.

Appendix A. Definitions and Explanations

Population coverage. This report includes the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States and members of the Armed Forces in the United States living off post or with their families on post, but excludes all other members of the Armed Forces.

Revised estimating procedure. The Bureau of the Census adjusted the Hispanic population totals from the 1989 CPS to conform with independently derived estimates of the Hispanic population. This general procedure was used on an experimental basis for the first time in the March 1982 CPS.[1] The Census Bureau subsequently revised the methodology and used it to develop post-census estimates of Hispanics for 1983 through 1985.[2] The procedure will be refined further as new data on births, deaths, emigration, and immigration become available.

Beginning with population estimates and CPS controls for January 1986, the Census Bureau made two major modifications in the methods used to produce national estimates for the population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin. The first change was an allowance for net undocumented immigration into the United States that had occurred since the 1980 census. This change added 200,000 persons per year to the estimate for the total population. The second change was an increase in the estimate of migration out of the United States by legal residents from 36,000 per year to 160,000. The net effect of these two changes was to add 76,000 persons per year to the estimate for the total population.[3]

Some undocumented immigrants from Spanish culture countries (approximately 1.4 million) were counted in the 1980 census.[4] These undocumented immigrants were, therefore, reflected in the post-census independent estimates for Hispanics that were used for 1982 to 1985. These previous post-census estimates, however, included no allowance for net undocumented immigration that occurred after 1980 because there were no empirically-based estimates available. More recent research has suggested that the overall undocumented population has grown annually by between 100,000 and 300,000 since 1980.[5] About 70 percent of the undocumented population is estimated to be Hispanic. As a result of the inclusion of this component in the estimation procedure (instituted in January 1986), about 141,000 persons were added to the current independent estimates of the Hispanic population for each year since 1980.

Research over the last decade suggests that emigration of legal foreign-born residents from the United States was much higher than the figures being used. In order to avoid understating net immigration, these higher estimates of legal emigration were not incorporated into the international migration component of the post-census population estimates until an allowance for net undocumented immigration could be incorporated. The effect of the new figures for legal emigration is a decrease of about 31,000 per year in the estimated Hispanic population for years since 1980.

The net effect on the Hispanic population of the new figures for legal emigration and net undocumented immigration is an increase of about 110,000 per year.

Symbols. A dash (-) represents zero or rounds to zero. The symbol "B" means that the base for the derived figure is less than 75,000. An "X" means not applicable, and "NA" means not available.

Rounding. 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. Moreover, individual figures are rounded to the nearest thousand without being adjusted to group totals, which are independently rounded; percentages are based on the unrounded numbers.

[1] See appendixes A and B, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 396, *Persons of Spanish Origin in the United States: March 1982.*

[2] See U.S. Bureau of the Census report, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 422, *The Hispanic Population in the United States: March 1985,* for a detailed explanation of the methodology used in 1983 through 1985.

[3] Jeffrey S. Passel, "Changes in the Estimation Procedure in the Current Population Survey Beginning in January 1986," *Employment and Earnings,* 33 (2, February 1986), pp. 7-10.

[4] Jeffrey S. Passel and Karen A. Woodrow, "Geographic Distribution of Undocumented Immigrants: Estimates of Undocumented Aliens Counted in the 1980 Census by State," *International Migration Review* 18 (Fall 1984), pp. 642-671.

[5] Jeffrey S. Passel and Karen A. Woodrow, "Change in Undocumented Alien Population in the United States, 1979-1983," *International Migration Review* 21 (Winter 1987), pp.1304-1334, and Karen A. Woodrow, Jeffrey S. Passel, and Robert Warren, "Preliminary Estimates of Undocumented Immigration to the United States, 1980-1986: Analysis of the June 1986 Current Population Survey." Paper presented at the 1987 annual meeting of the American Statistical Association, San Francisco, California, August 1987.

Persons of Hispanic origin. Persons of Hispanic origin were identified by a question that asked for self-identification of the person's origin or descent. Respondents were asked to select their origin (and the origin of other household members) from a "flashcard" listing ethnic origins (See Origin or Descent Flashcard in appendix D). Persons of Hispanic origin, in particular, were those who indicated that their origin was Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American (Spanish countries), or some other Spanish origin.

Age. This classification is based on the age of the person at his or her last birthday.

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," and "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 vacation, visiting, in a hospital, etc., at the time of the enumeration. The group "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, was residing in an institution, had moved to another area, had separated from their spouse because of marital discord, or had a different place of residence for any other reason.

Family. A family is a group of two persons or more (one of whom is the householder) related by birth, marriage, or adoption and residing together; all such persons (including related subfamily members) 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.

Hispanic family. A Hispanic family is defined as a family in which the family householder (defined below) is of Hispanic origin.

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.

Group quarters. As of 1983 group quarters were defined in the Current Population Survey as noninstitutional living arrangements for groups not living in conventional housing units or groups living in housing units containing nine or more persons (or prior to 1983 five or more persons) unrelated to the person in charge. Since 1972, inmates of institutions have not been included in the Current Population Survey.

Householder. The term "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.

Prior to 1980, the husband was always considered the householder in married-couple households. The number of householders is equal to the number of households. Also, the number of family householders is equal to the number of families.

Head versus householder. Beginning with the 1980 CPS, the Bureau of the Census discontinued the use of the terms "head of household" and "head of family." Instead, the terms "householder" and "family householder" are used. Recent social changes have resulted in greater sharing of household responsibilities among the adult members and, therefore, have made the term "head" increasingly inappropriate in the analysis of household and family data. Specifically, the Census Bureau has discontinued its longtime practice of always classifying the husband as the reference person (head) when he and his wife are living together.

In this report, the term "householder" is used in the presentation of data that had previously been presented with the designation "head." The householder is the first adult household member listed on the questionnaire. The instructions call for listing first the person (or one of the persons) in whose name the home is owned or rented. If a home is owned jointly by a married couple, either the husband or the wife may be listed first, thereby becoming the reference person, or householder, to whom the relationship of other household members is to be recorded.

Reference person. The reference person is the person to whom the relationship of other persons is recorded. The household reference person is the person listed as the householder (see definition of "Householder"). The subfamily reference person is the single parent or the husband/wife in a married-couple situation. (Prior to 1989, the husband was always designated the reference person in a married-couple subfamily.)

Family household. A family household is a household maintained by a family (as defined above), and any unrelated persons (unrelated subfamily members and/or secondary individuals) who maybe residing there are included. 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. (See the definition of Family.)

Related subfamily. A related subfamily is a married couple with or without children, or one parent with one or more own single (never married) children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, the persons or couple who maintains the household. The most common example of a related subfamily is a young married couple sharing the home of the husband's or wife's parents. The number of related subfamilies is not included in the count of families.

Unrelated subfamily. An unrelated subfamily (formerly called a secondary family) is a married couple with or without children, or a single parent with one or more of their own never-married children under 18 years old living in a household, none of whom are related to the householder. The unrelated subfamily may include persons such as guests, partners, roomers, boarders, or resident employees and their spouses and/or children. The number of unrelated subfamily members is included in the total number of household members, but is not included in the count of family members.

Beginning in 1989, persons in unrelated subfamilies other than the reference person, spouse, and own children are counted as secondary individuals in households. Prior to 1989, these persons were included in the count of subfamily members.

Persons living with relatives in group quarters were formerly classified as members of unrelated subfamilies. However, the number of such unrelated subfamilies became so small (37,000 in 1967) that beginning with CPS data for 1968 (and beginning with census data for 1960) the Bureau of the Census included persons in these unrelated subfamilies in the count of secondary individuals.

Married couple. A married couple, as defined for census purposes, is a husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household. The married couple may or may not have children living with them. The expression "husband-wife" or "married-couple" before the term "household," "family," or "subfamily" indicates that the household, family, or subfamily is maintained by a husband and wife. The number of married couples equals the count of married-couple families plus related and unrelated married-couple subfamilies.

Unrelated individuals. Unrelated individuals are persons of any age (other than inmates of institutions) who are not living with any relatives. An unrelated individual may be (1) a person living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a roomer, boarder, or resident employee with no relatives in the household, or (3) a group quarters member who has no relatives living with him/her. Thus, a widow who occupies her house alone or with one or more other persons not related to her, a roomer not related to anyone else in the housing unit, a maid living as a member of her employer's household with no relatives in the household, and a resident staff member in a hospital living apart from any relatives are all examples of unrelated individuals.

Nonfamily householder. A nonfamily householder (formerly called a primary individual) is a person maintaining a household while living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Secondary individual. A secondary individual is a person in a household or group quarters such as a guest, roomer, boarder, or resident employee (excluding nonfamily householders and inmates of institutions) who is not related to any other person in the household or group quarters. (See section on unrelated subfamily for slight change in coverage of secondary individuals in 1968.)

Own children and related children. "Own" children in a family are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the householder. Similarly, "own" children in a subfamily are sons and daughters of the married couple or parent in the subfamily. (All children shown as members of related subfamilies are own children of the person(s) maintaining the subfamily.) "Related" children in a family include own children and all other children in the household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. For each type of family unit identified in the CPS, the count of own children under 18 years old is limited to single (never married) children; however, "own children under 25" and "own children of any age," as the terms are used here, include all children regardless of marital status. The totals include never-married children living away from home in college dormitories.

Years of school completed. In this report, data on years of school completed were derived from the combination of answers to two questions, (a) "What is the highest grade of school that this person has ever attended?" and (b) "Did this person finish this grade?"

The questions on educational attainment apply only to progress in "regular" schools. Such schools include graded public, parochial or other private elementary and high schools (both junior and senior high), colleges, universities, and professional schools, whether day schools or night schools. Thus, regular schooling is that which may advance a person toward an elementary school certificate or high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional school degree. Schooling in other than regular schools was counted only if the credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a school in the regular school system.

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. The "civilian labor force" comprises all civilians 15 years old and over classified as employed or unemployed.

Paid labor force. Persons are classified as in the paid labor force if they were employed as wage and salary workers or self-employed workers during the survey week or were looking for work at the time and had last worked as wage and salary or self-employed workers.

Employed. Employed persons comprise (1) all civilians who, during the survey week, did any work at all 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, and (2) all those who were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor-management 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) 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.

Occupation. The data on occupation of employed persons 16 years old and over refer to the civilian job held during the survey week. Persons employed at two or more jobs were reported in the job at which they worked greatest number of hours during the week.

In 1980, the Bureau of the Census revised the Standard Occupational Classification System (SOC) for use in its tabulation program for the 1980 census and subsequent published reports on occupational data. Consequently, the new classification system was incorporated into the CPS tabulation program in January 1983. While the new system provides comparability between the CPS and other data sources, it causes a break in continuity for all CPS series containing occupational data.

Differences between the 1970 and 1980 occupational systems affect classifications at all levels. Such commonly used identifiers as white-collar, blue-collar, professional and technical, craft workers, and operative occupations have been eliminated. These identifiers have been replaced with new categories which represent conceptual as well as language changes. Moreover, many of the components of the former groupings have been shifted to such an extent that they cannot be made to correspond readily to the new categories. For a more complete explanation and description of the changes from the old to the new occupational classification system see the February 1983 issue of "Employment and Earnings" by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The occupation classification system developed for the 1980 census consists of 503 specific occupation categories arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupation groups. The major occupation groups are combined in this report into six summary groups as follows:

Managerial and professional specialty occupations
- Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations
- Professional specialty occupations

Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations
- Technicians, and related support occupations
- Sales occupations
- Administrative support occupations, including clerical

Service occupations
- Private household occupations
- Protective service occupations
- Service occupations, except protective and household

Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations

Precision production, craft, and repair occupations

Operators, fabricators, and laborers
- Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors
- Transportation and matenal moving occupations
- Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers

Income. For each person 15 years old and over in the sample, 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 worker's 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.

Although the income statistics refer to receipts during the preceding year the characteristics of the person, such as age, labor force status, etc., and the composition of families refer 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.

Data on consumer income collected in the CPS by the Bureau of the Census 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 data do 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 rent-free 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, and medical and educational expenses, etc. These elements should be considered when comparing income levels. (For a detailed explanation of noncash benefits, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 155, Receipt of Selected Noncash Benefits: 1985.) Moreover, for many different reasons, there is a tendency in household surveys for respondents to underreport their income. From an analysis of independently derived income estimates, it has been determined that income earned from wages or salaries is much better reported than other sources of income, and is nearly equal to independent estimates of aggregate income. For a detailed explanation, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60 No. 162, *Money Income of Households, Families, and Persons in the United States: 1987.*

Money earnings. Money earnings are the algebraic sum of money wages or salary and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. For a detailed explanation, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 162, *Money Income of Households, Families, and Persons in the United States: 1987.*

Number of earners. This number includes all persons in the family with $1 or more in wages and salaries, or $1 or more or a loss in net income from farm or nonfarm self-employment.

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 1980. 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-U). The average poverty threshold for a family of four was $12,092 in 1988, about 4.1 percent higher than the comparable 1987 cutoff of $11,611. For a detailed explanation of the poverty definition, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 166, *Money Income and Poverty Status in the United States: 1988 (advance data from the March 1989 Current Population Survey).*

Median. The median is presented in connection with the data on age, years of school completed, and income. It is the value which divides the distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below this value and one-half of the cases exceeding this value.

Mean. The mean (average) is presented in connection with data on number of persons per family, income of persons, and income of families. The mean number of persons per family is the value obtained by dividing the number of persons in families having the characteristic under consideration by the appropriate number of families. The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a group by the number of units in that group. The mean for families are based on all families. The mean for persons are based on persons with income.

Appendix B. Changes in Processing Procedures and Research on Data Fluctuations

Revisions to the March CPS processing system. A new computer processing system was introduced for the March Current Population Survey in 1989. The system in use before this year was first introduced in March 1976. While the March 1989 file is the first to reflect this new processing system, the March 1988 file has been reprocessed based on these new procedures in order to: 1) evaluate the new processing procedures, and 2) allow year-to-year comparisons of 1988 and 1989 data using a consistent processing system. All 1988 and 1989 comparisons in this report are based on the new processing procedures for both years.

As part of the March 1989 revision, an imputation system was implemented for the ethnic origin item. In the past, persons who did not provide a response to the origin question or stated that they did not know their ethnic origin were included in the category "Do not know or not reported." These individuals were then added into the "Not of Hispanic origin" category for tabulation purposes. Beginning in March 1989, persons who could not or did not provide a response to the origin question were assigned an origin based on a hierarchy of relationships within the household. The hierarchy of relationships follow the sequence: mother, father, sibling, child, spouse, other relative, nonrelative. If no one in the household reported an origin, then everyone in the household remained in the "Do not know or not reported" category.

In addition to the above, the March 1989 file reflects: modifications to the imputation systems; revision of the weighting system, data acceptance program, and family relationship edits; and the use of new procedures to match income supplement records to the monthly CPS file. As a result, it is difficult to ascertain whether differences (especially those based on relatively small bases) are the result of imputation or other processing differences between the original and revised files.

Results of revised processing procedures. Comparison of selected social and economic characteristics of the Hispanic population from the March 1988 CPS after and before revision to the processing system are presented in table B-1. As can be seen by the "difference" column, the effect of the new processing procedures on the general social and economic characteristics of the Hispanic population is quite small. Nevertheless, caution should be used when comparing CPS data for March 1989 with CPS figures for earlier years.

Fluctuations in the data. In a previous report, *The Hispanic Population in the United States: March 1986 and 1987* (P-20, No.434), we discussed CPS estimates of the size of the civilian noninstitutionalized Hispanic population subgroups on the U.S. mainland. We stated that change reflected in CPS estimates, may not accurately measure growth or decline in the size of any Hispanic subgroups, particularly the smaller subgroups of Cubans and Puerto Ricans. As an illustration, we compared the CPS estimates of the Puerto Rican population with a series of independent estimates in which Puerto Rican births and deaths on the mainland, and net movement between the island of Puerto Rico and the mainland were considered (tables B-2 and B-3).

Because the 1989 estimate of the Puerto Rican population derived from the March survey is smaller than the comparable estimate from the March 1988 CPS, some may conclude that a real decline in the size of the actual population has occurred. A discussion of the limitations associated with this sample estimate and a second method of calculating the change in the Puerto Rican population follow.

CPS estimate and confidence interval. The CPS Puerto Rican population estimates are based on a sample and not a complete count or census. While nonsampling error is associated with a census, both sampling and nonsampling error are associated with a survey. (See Appendix C, "Source and Accuracy of Estimates.)

In figure B-1, CPS estimates of the Puerto Rican population, 1982-89 (from table B-2), are plotted with their respective 90 percent confidence intervals. Each confidence interval is based on a measure of the sampling variability associated with a large number of potential samples which could be drawn from the same population universe. Knowing the range of variability associated with a sample estimate allows us to make a statement concerning how confident we are about the accuracy of each estimate.

Testing the difference between the 1988 and 1989 estimates of the Puerto Rican population indicates that there was a significant decline in the numbers for the two years. As you can see, the CPS estimate of the Puerto Rican population in 1989 was 2.33 million. Since the 1988 figure was 2.47 million, it would appear at first glance that a decline of 141,000 persons had occurred.

Table B-1. **Comparison of Selected Social and Economic Characteristics of the Hispanic Population After and Before Revision to the Processing System: 1988**

(Numbers in thousands)

Charactenstic	1988 revised	1988	Difference
SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Total persons	19,428	19,431	-3
Median age (years)	25.6	25.5	0.1
Persons 25 years and over	9,962	9,940	22
Percent completed—			
Elementary: Less than 8 years	27.9	27.9	-
8 years	6.8	6.9	-0.1
High school: 1 to 3 years	14.3	14.2	0.1
4 years	28.3	28.3	0.0
College: 1 to 3 years	12.5	12.6	-0.1
4 years or more	10.1	10.0	0.1
With 4 years of high school or more	51.0	51.0	-
Total families	4,576	4,588	-12
Percent	100.0	100.0	-
Married-couple	69.8	69.8	-
Female householder, no husband present	23.6	23.4	0.2
Male householder, no wife present	6.5	6.8	-0.3
Mean size of family	3.79	3.79	-
ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS			
Civilian labor force participation rate[1]:			
Men	79.2	78.9	0.3
Women	52.1	52.1	-
Unemployment rate	8.6	8.5	0.1
Median earnings of persons[2] in 1987:			
Men (dollars)	12,829	12,527	302
Women (dollars)	8,939	8,554	385
Median family income in 1987 (dollars)	20,300	20,306	-6
Families with income below the poverty level in 1987	25.5	25.8	-0.3

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.
[1]Persons 16 years old and over.
[2]Civilian persons 15 years old and over with earnings.

Figure B-1.
Puerto Rican Population CPS Estimates: 1982-89

(90 percent confidence interval)

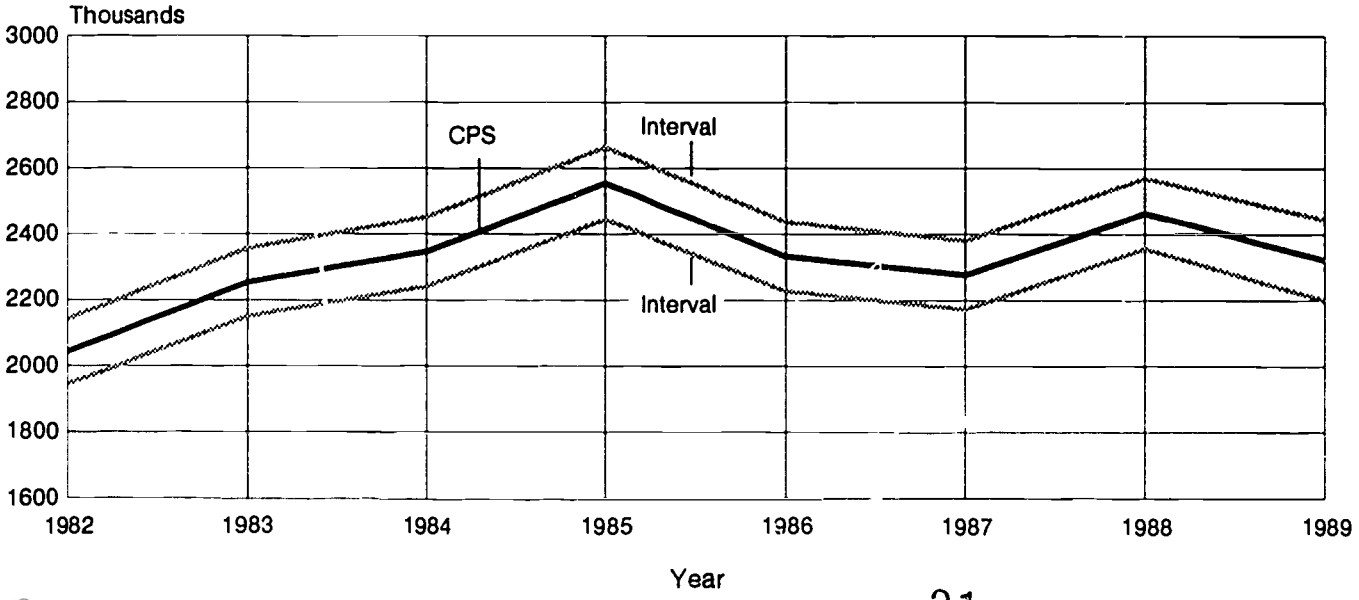


Table B-2. **Comparison of Component and CPS Estimates of the Resident Puerto Rican Population in the United States: 1982-89**

(Numbers in thousands)

Year	Population estimate			Difference[1]	
	CPS	Component	CPS confidence interval[2]	Number	Percent
1980	(X)	[3]1,971	(X)	(X)	(X)
1981	(X)	2,010	(X)	(X)	(X)
1982	2,051	2,067	1,952-2,150	-16	-0.8
1983	2,261	2,146	2,158-2,364	115	5.4
1984	2,354	2,217	2,249-2,459	137	6.2
1985	2,562	2,278	2,453-2,671	284	12.5
1986	2,340	2,353	2,235-2,445	-13	-0.6
1987	2,284	2,418	2,180-2,388	-134	-5.5
1988	2,471	2,490	2,364-2,578	- 19	-0.7
1989	2,330	2,549	2,208-2,452	-219	-8.6

X Not applicable.
[1]CPS minus component estimate.
[2] 90-percent level of confidence, or 1.6 standard error range.
[3]April 1, 1980, census figure.
Note. The component estimates in this report are revised numbers based on more accurate information than that available in table A-3, P-20, No 434.

The confidence intervals associated with these two estimates lead us to a broader conclusion, however. The decline in the Puerto Rican population between 1988 and 1989, as measured by the CPS, could have been as small as about 13,000 persons or as high as 269,000.

Hispanic subgroups and population size. As we stated earlier, the sampling variability associated with the CPS estimates plays a role in our inability to precisely state the true size of any of the Hispanic subgroups. Although the estimate of the total Hispanic population based on the CPS household interviews is weighted by an independent estimate, the Puerto Rican population estimate is not. The annual estimate of the Puerto Rican population is derived from the distribution of the various Hispanic household groups represented in that sample.

Independent estimates and component change. A second way of calculating the size of a population involves an independent estimation procedure. Births, deaths, and migrants (gain minus loss), over a specified period of time, are added to a population number from the beginning of the time period and used to produce an estimate of the population at the end of the period.

Table B-3. **Component Estimates of the Puerto Rican Population in the United States: April 1, 1980, to March 31, 1989**

(Numbers in thousands)

Date	Population	Births[1]	Deaths[2]	Migrants[3]	Change[4]
1980	1,971	*	*	*	(X)
1981	2,010	40	8	7	39
1982	2,067	40	8	25	57
1983	2,146	41	8	46	79
1984	2,217	41	9	39	71
1985	2,278	41	9	29	61
1986	2,353	42	9	42	75
1987	2,418	44	9	30	65
1988	2,490	47	10	35	72
1989	2,549	50	10	19	59

X Not applicable.
* Data on components of change from April 1, 1980, to April 1, 1981, are shown on the data line for April 1, 1981.
[1]Births for 1980 through 1987, provided by the National Center for Health Statistics, were inflated by 20 percent to reflect underregistration of Puerto Rican births. The 1988 and 1989 estimates were computed assuming a crude birth rate of 20 per 1,000.
[2]A 1980 national life table was applied to the 1980 resident Puerto Rican population distribution to derive a crude death rate estimate of 4 per 1,000 population. It was assumed that this rate remained constant from 1980 to 1989.
[3]Based on a smoothed estimate of migrants controlled to the total passenger movement for the year ending in June reported by the Puerto Rican Planning Board.
[4]Change in estimate from previous year

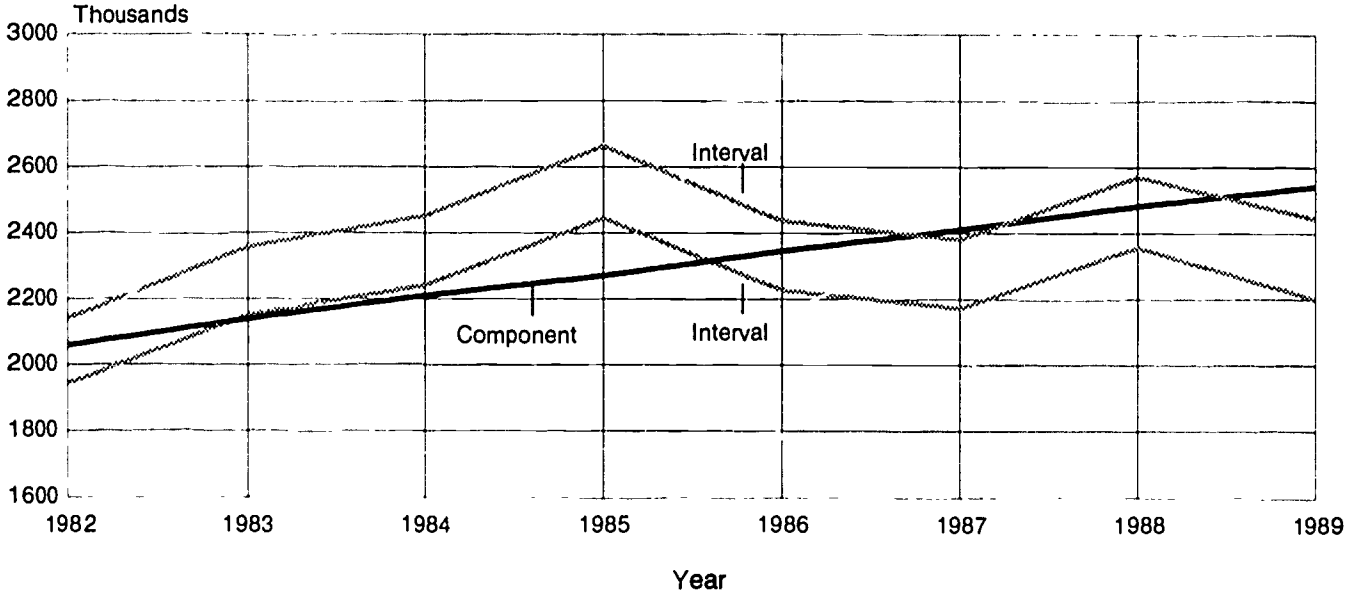
In table B-3, the factors associated with annual Puerto Rican population change: births, deaths and migration, are displayed with their resulting component estimates. The component estimates have been developed by taking the 1980 Census count of Puerto Ricans, adding the natural increase (mainland births minus deaths) and adding the number of net arrivals from the island (immigrants minus outmigrants) for each year since the census.

The footnotes in table B-3 explain how the components for the individual annual estimates of the Puerto Rican population were developed. Because the actual number of births, deaths, and migrants cannot be measured until after the year in question, established rates based on observed trends have been used to project the number of births and deaths for the years 1988 and 1989, and migrants in 1989. By 1991, the final tallies of 1988 and 1989 births and deaths will be known. The actual migration flow for 1989 will never be known. The passenger statistics, used by the Puerto Rican Planning Board to compute migration, measure all movement, without regard for the status of the traveler. Not all persons who move between the mainland and the island are Puerto Rican or permanent migrants.

Confidence intervals and independent estimates. The independent estimates in tables B-2 and B-3 are not significantly different from the CPS estimates in 1982, 1986, and 1988. They are significantly different in all the other years. In figure B-2, the independent estimates have been plotted with the CPS confidence intervals from table B-2. This graphic comparison of the two sets of estimates indicates that although the independent series does not exactly coincide with the CPS series, it has approximated the CPS confidence interval boundary during much of the decade. Both series indicate that an overall increase has occurred in the Puerto Rican population since 1980.

Census counts The independent series suggests that the Puerto Rican population may have increased more rapidly than the comparable CPS estimates indicate. Given the limitations associated with either approach, we cannot be certain of the true size of the Puerto Rican population. It appears, however, to have increased by between 18 to 29 percent since 1980. If the increase is real, the growth spurt could make the Puerto Rican population one of the fastest growing ethnic groups on the U.S. mainland. In 1990, the decennial census will provide a more accurate measure of the population subgroup change which has occurred since 1980, than either the CPS or independent estimation procedures.

Figure B-2.
Puerto Rican Population Component Estimates: 1982-89
(90 percent confidence interval for CPS estimates)



Appendix C. Source and Accuracy of Estimates

SOURCE OF DATA

Most estimates in this report come from data obtained in March of 1989 in the Current Population Survey (CPS). The Bureau of the Census conducts the survey every month, although this report uses only March data for its estimates. Also, some estimates come from 1980 decennial census data. The March survey uses two sets of questions, the basic CPS and the supplement.

Basic CPS. The basic 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.

The March 1989 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 March Current Population Survey

Time period	Number of sample areas	Housing units eligible[1]	
		Interviewed	Not interviewed
1989	729	53,600	2,500
1986-88	729	57,000	2,500
1985	[2] 629/729	57,000	2,500
1982-84	629	59,000	2,500
1980-81	629	65,500	3,000
1977-79	614	55,000	3,000
1976	461	46,500	2,500

[1]Excludes about 2,500 Hispanic households added from the previous November sample. (See "March Supplement.")

[2]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.

March supplement. In addition to the basic CPS questions, interviewers asked supplementary questions in March about the economic situation of persons and families for the previous year.

To obtain more reliable data for the Hispanic population, the March CPS sample was increased by about 2,500 eligible housing units, interviewed the previous November, that contained at least one sample person of Hispanic origin. In addition, the sample included persons in the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post.

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 for 1981 (1980 for income estimates) to 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 estimation procedure for the March supplement included a further adjustment so husband and wife of a household received the same weight.

The estimates in this report for 1982 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.

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 (1979 for income estimates) 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 1982, 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.

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.

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 average size of Hispanic families in 1989 to the average size of Hispanic families in 1988.

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 C-5, and s is the standard error of the estimate obtained by interpolation from table C-1 or C-2. The second method uses formula (2), from which the standard errors in tables C-1 and C-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 table C-5 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 C-1. **Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers: Hispanic**

(Numbers in thousands)

Size of estimate	Standard error	Size of estimate	Standard error
10	11	2,500	157
25	17	5,000	205
50	24	7,500	230
100	33	10,000	237
250	53	15,000	206
500	74	20,000	23
1,000	103		

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

Illustration. Table 4 of the report shows that in 1989 there were 4,823,000 Hispanic families in the United States. Using formula (1) with f = 0.41 from table C-5 and s = 202 interpolating from table C-1, the standard error of 4,823,000 is

$$s_x = (0.41)(202{,}000) = 82{,}800$$

Alternatively, using formula (2) with a = -0.000163 and b = 1,906 from table C-5, the approximate standard error is

$$s_x = \sqrt{(-0.000163)(4{,}823{,}000)^2 + (1{,}906)(4{,}823{,}000)} = 73{,}000$$

So the 90-percent confidence interval for the number of Hispanic families in the United States in 1989 is from 4,706,000 to 4,940,000, i.e., 4,823,000 ± 1.6(73,000). Therefore, a conclusion that the average estimate derived from all possible samples lies within a range computed in this way would be correct for roughly 90 percent of all possible samples.

Standard errors of estimated percentages. The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed using

Table C-2. **Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers: Total or Non-Hispanic**

(Numbers in thousands)

Size of estimate	Standard error	Size of estimate	Standard error
25	13	10,000	249
50	18	15,000	301
100	25	25,000	380
250	40	50,000	506
500	57	100,000	613
1,000	80	150,000	601
2,500	126	200,000	461
5,000	178		

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

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 C-5 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 C-5 and s is the standard error of the estimate obtained by interpolation from table C-3 or C-4.

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

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

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

Illustration. Table 4 shows that 70.4 percent of the 4,823,000 Hispanic families were married-couple families. Using formula (3) with f = 0.41 from table C-5 and s = 2.2 interpolating from table C-3, the standard error for 70.4 percent is approximately

$$s_{x,p} = (0.41)(2.2) = 0.9$$

Alternatively, using formula (4) and b = 1,906 from table C-5, the standard error of 70.4 percent is approximately

$$s_{x,p} = \sqrt{\frac{1,906}{4,823,000}(70.4)(100.0-70.4)} = 0.9$$

The 90-percent confidence interval for the estimated percentage of Hispanic families that are married-couple families is from 69.0 percent to 71.8 percent, i.e., 70.4 ± 1.6(0.9).

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 4 of this report shows that in 1989, 23.1 percent of the 4,823,000 Hispanic families were maintained by female householders. Table 4 also shows that 16.0 percent of all non-Hispanic families (61,013,000) were maintained by female householders. The apparent difference between the percentage of Hispanic and non-Hispanic families maintained by female householders in 1989 is 7.1 percent. Using formula (4) with b = 1,906 from table C-5, the approximate standard error, sx, for Hispanic female householders is 0.8. The standard error, s_y, for non-Hispanic female householders is 0.2 (b = 2,110). Using formula (5), the standard error of the estimated difference of 7.1 percent is about

$$s_{x-y} = \sqrt{(0.8)^2 + (0.2)^2} = 0.8$$

Table C-3. **Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages: Hispanic**

Base of percentage (thousands)	Estimated percentage					
	1 or 99	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
10	10.6	14.8	23.1	31.8	45.9	53.0
25	6.7	9.4	14.6	20.1	29.0	33.5
50	4.7	6.6	10.3	14.2	20.5	23.7
100	3.3	4.7	7.3	10.1	14.5	16.8
250	2.1	3.0	4.6	6.4	9.2	10.6
500	1.5	2.1	3.3	4.5	6.5	7.5
1,000	1.1	1.5	2.3	3.2	4.6	5.3
2,500	0.5	0.9	1.5	2.0	2.9	3.4
5,000	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.4	2.1	2.4
10,000	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.5	1.7
15,000	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.4
20,000	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.2

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

Table C-4. **Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages: Total or Non-Hispanic**

Base of percentage (thousands)	Estimated percentage					
	1 or 99	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
75	2.9	4.1	6.4	8.8	12.7	14.7
100	2.5	3.6	5.5	7.6	11.0	12.7
250	1.6	2.3	3.5	4.8	7.0	8.0
500	1.1	1.6	2.5	3.4	4.9	5.7
1,000	0.8	1.1	1.8	2.4	3.5	4.0
2,500	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.5	2.2	2.5
5,000	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.6	1.8
10,000	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.3
15,000	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.0
25,000	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8
50,000	0.11	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6
100,000	0.08	0.11	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4
150,000	0.07	0.09	0.14	0.2	0.3	0.3
200,000	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.2	0.2	0.3

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

This means that the 90-percent confidence interval around the difference is from 5.8 to 8.4, i.e., 7.1 ± 1.6(0.8). Because this interval does not contain zero, we can conclude with 90-percent confidence that the percentage of families maintained by female householders is larger for Hispanics than for non-Hispanics.

Standard error of a mean for grouped data. The formula used to estimate the standard error of a mean for grouped data is

$$s_x = \sqrt{(b/y)S^2} \qquad (6)$$

In this formula, y is the size of the base of the distribution and b is a parameter from table C-5. The variance, S^2, is given by the following formula:

$$S^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{c} p\bar{x}_i^2 - \bar{x}^2 \qquad (7)$$

where x, the mean of the distribution, is estimated by

$$\bar{x} = \sum_{i=1}^{c} p\bar{x}_i \qquad (8)$$

c is the number of groups; i indicates a specific group, thus taking on values 1 through c.

p_i is the estimated proportion of households, families or persons whose values, for the characteristic (x-values) being considered, fall in group i.

$\bar{x}_i$ is $(Z_{i-1} + Z_i)/2$ where Z_{i-1} and Z_i are the lower and upper interval boundaries, respectively, for group i. x_i is assumed to be the most representative value for the characteristic for households, families, and unrelated individuals or persons in group i. Group c is open-ended, i.e., no upper interval boundary exists. For this group the approximate average value is

$$\bar{x}_c = \frac{3}{2} Z_c - 1 \qquad (9)$$

Standard error of a ratio. Certain estimates may be calculated as the ratio of two numbers. The standard error of a ratio, x/y, may be computed using

$$s_{x,y} = \frac{x}{y}\sqrt{\left[\frac{s_x}{x}\right]^2 + \left[\frac{s_y}{y}\right]^2 - 2r\frac{s_x s_y}{xy}} \qquad (10)$$

The standard error of the numerator, s_x, and that of the denominator, s_y, may be calculated using formula (2). Alternatively, use formula (1) and tables C-1, C-2, and C-5. In formula (10), r represents the correlation between the numerator and the denominator of the estimate.

For one type of ratio, the denominator is a count of families or households and the numerator is a count of persons in those families or households with a certain characteristic. If there is at least one person with the characteristic in every family or household, use 0.7 as an estimate of r. An example of this type is the mean number of children per family with children.

For all other types of ratios, r is assumed to be zero. If r is actually positive (negative), then this procedure will provide an overestimate (underestimate) of the standard error of the ratio. Examples of this type are the mean number of children per family and the poverty rate.

NOTE: For estimates expressed as the ratio of x per 100 y or x per 1,000 y, multiply formula (10) by 100 or 1,000, respectively, to obtain the standard error.

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 sampling variability 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 C-5. **Parameters and Factors for Total, Hispanic, and Non-Hispanic Populations**

Characteristic	Parameters		
	a	b	Factor
PERSONS			
Hispanic subgroups			
Both sexes	-0.000127	2,539	0.48
Male or female	-0.000253	2,539	0.48
Marital Status			
All persons:			
Hispanic	-0.000561	11,247	1.00
Total and non-Hispanic	-0.000027	6,462	1.00
Male or female:			
Hispanic	-0.000760	7,628	0.82
Total and non-Hispanic	-0.000044	5,318	0.91
Persons in Households or Families			
Some members:			
Hispanic	-0.000380	7,628	0.82
Total and non-Hispanic	-0.000022	5,318	0.91
All members:			
Hispanic	-0.000561	11,247	1.00
Total and non-Hispanic	-0.000027	6,462	1.00
Educational Attainment			
25-34 years old:			
Hispanic	-0.000762	3,086	0.52
Total and non-Hispanic	-0.000064	2,744	0.65
25 years old and over:			
Hispanic	-0.000295	3,086	0.52
Total and non-Hispanic	-0.000017	2,744	0.65
35 years old and over:			
Hispanic	-0.000477	3,086	0.52
Total and non-Hispanic	-0.000025	2,744	0.65
Occupation and Employed			
Both sexes:			
Hispanic	-0.000206	2,763	0.50
Total and non-Hispanic	-0.000018	2,763	0.65
Male:			
Hispanic	-0.000359	2,390	0.46
Total and non-Hispanic	-0.000028	2,390	0.61
Female:			
Hispanic	-0.000303	2,048	0.43
Total and non-Hispanic	-0.000021	2,048	0.56
Unemployed			
Hispanic	-0.000224	3,011	0.52
Total and non-Hispanic	-0.000017	2,619	0.64
Income			
Hispanic	-0.000208	2,818	0.50
Total and non-Hispanic	-0.000013	2,465	0.62
Poverty Status			
Hispanic	-0.000844	11,428	1.01
Total and non-Hispanic	-0.000062	11,428	1.33
FAMILIES OR HOUSEHOLDS			
Number, Type, and Size of Families or Households			
Hispanic	-0.000163	1,906	0.41
Total and non-Hispanic	-0.000012	2,110	0.57
Education, Tenure, Employment Status, and Occupation of Householders			
Hispanic	-0.000163	1,906	0.41
Total and non-Hispanic	-0.000012	2,110	0.57
Income			
Hispanic	-0 000182	2,454	0 47
Total and non-Hispanic	-0.000012	2,251	0.59
Poverty Status			
Hispanic	+0.000100	2,454	0.47
Total and non-Hispanic	+0.000100	2,454	0.62

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 Pareto interpolation for any point in an income interval greater than $2,500 in width, and linear interpolation otherwise. The formulas for interpolation are:

   Pareto:

$$x_{pN} = \exp\frac{\text{Ln}(pN/N_1)}{\text{Ln}(N_2/N_1)}\text{Ln}(A_2/A_1)\ A_1 \qquad (11)$$

   Linear:

$$X_{pN} = \frac{pN-N_1}{N_2-N_1}(A_2-A_1)+ A_1 \qquad (12)$$

   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.

   = 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.

   = 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.

   exp is the exponential function.

   Ln is the natural logarithm function.

   A mathematically equivalent result is obtained by using common logarithms (base 10) and antilogarithms.

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

The new, more detailed income intervals used in this report have $2,500 increments up to $40,000 for households and families and up to $20,000 for persons, and Pareto interpolation is needed only when a median income falls in an interval of width larger than $2,500 (beginning with March 1980 CPS). Therefore, this type of interpolation will seldom be needed (i.e., only in cases where the estimated median income exceeds $40,000 for households and families and $20,000 for persons). For this reason, illustration of the use of Pareto interpolation in computing a confidence interval for a median has been omitted. An illustration of this procedure can be found in the source and reliability section of Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 123.

Use of the above procedure could result in standard errors which differ from those given in the detailed tables. The reasons for this discrepancy are the use of a more detailed distribution than that given in the tables in determining the published standard errors, and the rounding of the numbers to thousands in the published tables. Linear interpolation was almost always used to compute the published medians and standard errors. Occasionally, a median may lie in an open-ended interval. To calculate its standard error the user must call Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division of the Census Bureau to obtain the methodology.

Illustration. Table 1 shows that the median age of the Mexican population in 1989 in the United States was 23.6. Table 1 also shows that the base of the distribution from which this median was determined was 12,565,000.

1. Using formula (4) and b = 2,539 from table C-5, the standard error of 50 percent on a base of 12,565,000 is about 0.7 percentage points.

2. Adding to and subtracting from 50 percent the standard error found in step 1 to obtain a 68-percent confidence interval on the estimated median yields limits of 49.3 percent and 50.7 percent.

3. From table 1, 57.0 percent (7,162,000) of the Mexican population was 20 years of age or older and 47.2 percent (5,931,000) was 25 years of age or older. Thus, the entire 68-percent confidence interval falls in the age interval 20 to 25. The upper and lower limits of the confidence interval for the median age of the Mexican population can be calculated using linear interpolation. Using formula (12), the lower limit on the estimate is about

$$\frac{(.507)(12{,}565{,}000)-7{,}162{,}000}{5{,}931{,}000 - 7{,}162{,}000}(25 - 20) + 20 = 23.2$$

   Similarly, the upper limit is approximately

$$\frac{(.493)(12{,}565{,}000) - 7{,}162{,}000}{5{,}931{,}000 - 7{,}162{,}000}(25 - 20) + 20 = 23.9$$

4. Finally, the standard error of the median is

$$(23.9 - 23.2)/2 = 0.35$$

Appendix D. Facsimiles of the March 1989 CPS Control Card and Flashcard

FACSIMILE I. FORM CPS-260 CONTROL CARD

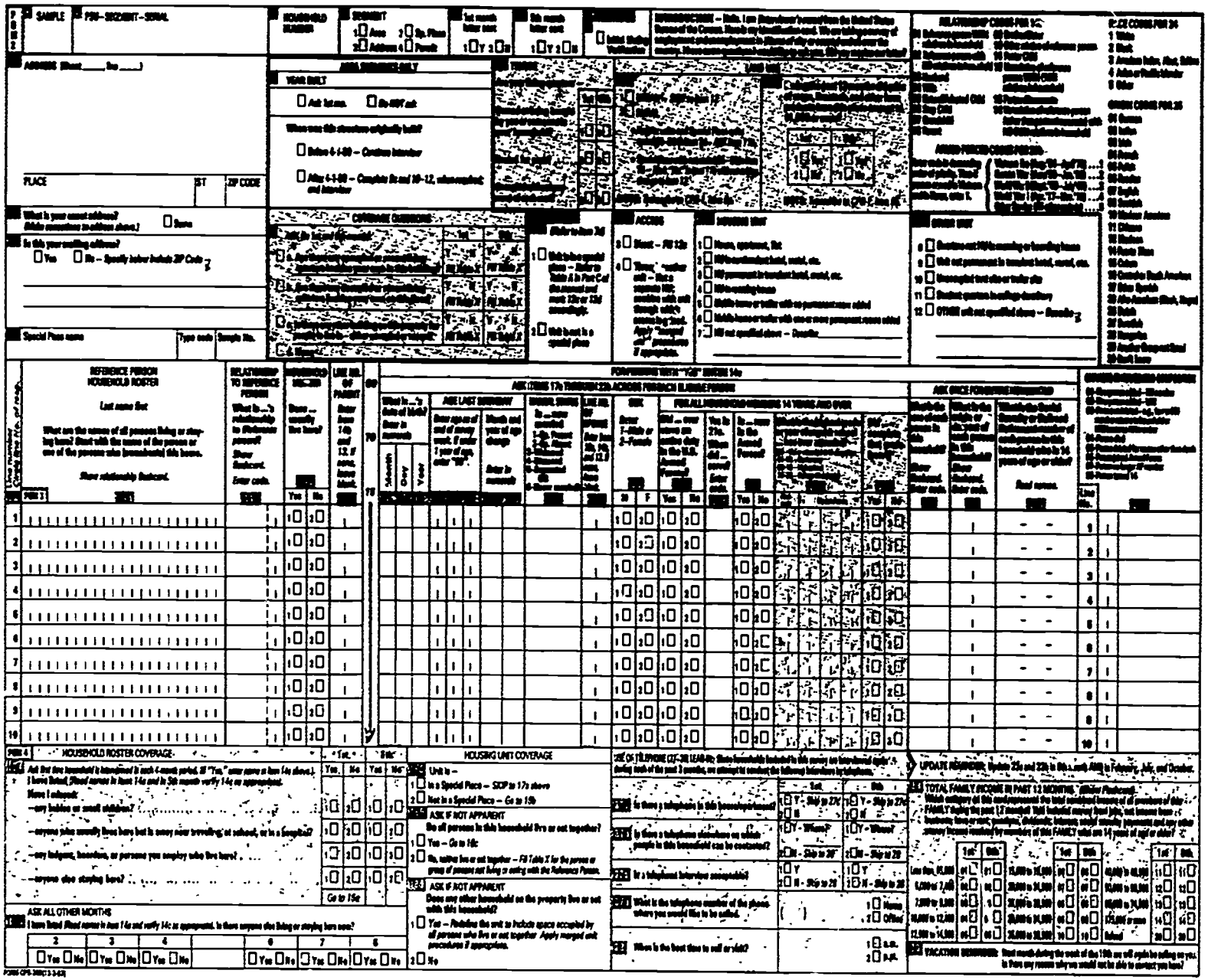
At the time of the first CPS interview, the interviewer prepares a list of all persons who are staying in the selected sample unit. The roster is constructed using the field control card, form CPS-260. The roster and questions on the control card are used to identify the living space constituting the sample unit.

A control card is prepared for each housing unit. It provides for recording the personal characteristics of each person who is determined to be a member of a sample household, i.e., a person for whom the sample unit is the usual place of residence. This record of members, which is brought up to date at each subsequent interview to take account of new or departed residents, changes in age, marital status, etc., constitutes the complete sample of persons from which subsamples, having specified characteristics, are selected for specific studies.

FACSIMILE II. ORIGIN OR DESCENT FLASHCARD

Hispanic persons were identified by a question that asked for self-identification of the person's origin or descent. Respondents were asked to select their origin (and the origin of other household members) from the flashcard. Hispanic persons were those who indicated that their origin was Mexican-American, Chicano, Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American (Spanish countries), or other Spanish origin.

FACSIMILE I. FORM CPS-260—CONTROL CARD



FACSIMILE II. ORIGIN OR DESCENT FLASHCARD

ORIGIN OR DESCENT

What is the origin or descent of each person in this household?

01 German

02 Italian

03 Irish

04 French

05 Polish

06 Russian

07 English

08 Scottish

10 Mexican–American

11 Chicano

12 Mexican

14 Puerto Rican

15 Cuban

16 Central or South American (Spanish Countries)

17 Other Spanish

20 Afro-American (Black, Negro)

26 Dutch

27 Swedish

28 Hungarian

OR

30 Another group not listed

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