APPENDIX B

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Population coverage. The figures shown are for the civilian population excluding the relatively small number of inmates of institutions.

Metropolitan-nonmetropolitan residence. The population residing in standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) constitutes the metropolitan population. Except in New England, an SMSA is a county or group of contiguous counties which contains at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, or "twin cities" with a combined population of at least 50,000. In addition to the county, or counties, containing such a city or cities, contiguous counties are included in an SMSA if, according to certain criteria, they are essentially metropolitan in character and are socially and economically integrated with the central city. In New England, SMSA's consist of towns and cities, rather than counties. The metropolitan population in this report is based on SMSA's as defined in the 1970 census and does not include any subsequent additions or changes.

The population inside SMSA's is further classified as "in central cities" and "outside central cities." With a few exceptions, central cities are determined according to the following criteria:

1. The largest city in an SMSA is always a central city.

2. One or two additional cities may be secondary central cities on the basis and in the order of the following criteria:

a. The additional city or cities have at least 250,000 inhabitants.
b. The additonal city or cities have a population of one-third or more of that of the largest city and a minimum population of 25,000.

Geographic regions. The four major regions of the United States, for which data are presented in this report, represent groups of States, as follows:

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

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

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

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

School enrollment. The school enrollment statistics from the current surveys are based on replies to the enumerator's inquiry as to whether the person was enrolled in school. Enumerators were instructed to count as enrolled anyone who had been enrolled at any time during the current term or school year in any type of graded public, parochial, or other private school in the regular school system. Such schools include nursery schools, kindergartens, elementary schools, high schools, colleges, universities, and professional schools. Attendance may be on either a full-time or part-time basis and during the day or night. Thus, regular schooling is that which may advance a person toward an elementary or high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional school degree. Children enrolled in nursery schools and kindergarten are included in the enrollment figures for "regular" schools, and are also shown separately.

"Special" schools are those which are not in the regular school system, such as trade schools or business colleges. Persons attending "special" schools are not included in the enrollment figures.

Persons enrolled in classes which do not require physical presence in school, such as correspondence courses or other courses of independent study, and in training courses given directly on the job, are also excluded from the count of those enrolled in school, unless such courses are being counted for credit at a "regular" school.

College enrollment. The college enrollment statistics are based on replies to the enumerator's inquiry as to whether the person was attending or enrolled in college. Enumerators were instructed to count as enrolled anyone who had been enrolled at any time during the current term or school year, except those who have left for the remainder of the term. Thus, regular college enrollment includes those persons attending a 4-year or 2-year college, university or professional school (such as medical or law school), in courses that may advance the student toward a recognized college or university degree (e.g. BA or MA). Attendance may be either full-time or part-time, during the day or night.

Two-year and four-year college. Students enrolled in the first 3 years of college were asked to report whether the college in which they were enrolled was a 2-year college (junior or community college). Those who

replied "yes" were classified as enrolled in a 2 year college. Those who replied "no" were classified as enrolled in a 4-year college.

School enrollment in year preceding current survey. An inquiry on enrollment in regular school or college in October of the preceding year was asked in the 1974 survey concerning persons 14 to 24 years old who were not currently attending regular school or who were enrolled in college.

Level of school. The statistics on level of school indicate the number of persons enrolled at each of five levels: Nursery, kindergarten, elementary school (first to eighth grades), high school (ninth to twelfth grades), and college or professional school. The last group includes graduate students in colleges or universities. Persons enrolled in junior high school through the eighth grade are classified as in elementary school and the others as in high school.

Nursery school. A nursery school is defined as a group or class that is organized to provide educational experiences for children during the year or years preceding kindergarten. It includes instruction as an important and integral phase of its program of child care. Private homes in which essentially custodial care is provided are not considered nursery schools. Children attending nursery school are classified as attending during either part of the day or the full day. Part-day attendance refers to those who attend either in the morning or in the afternoon, but not both. Full-day attendance refers to those who attend both in the morning and afternoon.

"Head Start." Children enrolled in "Head Start" programs or similar programs sponsored by local agencies to provide preschool education to young children are counted under "Nursery" or "Kindergarten" as appropriate.

Public or private school. In this report, a public school is defined as any educational institution operated by publicly elected or appointed school officials and supported by public funds. Private schools include educational institutions established and operated by religious bodies, as well as those which are under other private control. In cases where enrollment was in a school or college which was both publicly and privately controlled or supported, enrollment was counted according to whether it was primarily public or private.

Full-time and part-time attendance. College students were classified, in this report, according to whether they were attending school on a full-time or part-time basis. A student was regarded as attending college full time if he was taking 12 or more hours of classes during the average school week, and part time if he was taking less than 12 hours of classes during the average school week.

Age. The age classification is based on the age of the person as of October 1, 1974.

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

Spanish origin. Information on origin or descent was obtained by asking "What is (this person's) origin or descent?" Responses generally refer to a person's perceived national or ethnic lineage and do not necessarily indicate the country of birth of himself or his parents. The category Spanish origin includes persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Central or South American, and other Spanish origin.

Marital status. The marital status category shown in this report, "married, spouse present," includes persons who are currently married and living with their spouse.

Family. The term "family," as used here, refers to a group of two persons or more related by blood, marriage, or adoption and residing together; all such persons are considered as members of one family.

Head of family. One person in each family ~~residing together~~ was designated as the head. The head of a family is usually the persons regarded as the head by members of the family. Women are not classified as heads if their husbands are resident members of the family at the time of the survey.

Dependent family members. For the purpose of this report, a dependent family member is a relative of the household head, excluding the head's wife or any other relative who is married with a spouse present. Such persons are generally sons and daughters of the household head. However, members who are living away from home while attending college are also counted as dependent family members, if they are not married with a spouse present.

Years of school completed. Data on years of school completed in this report were derived from the combination of answers to two questions: (a) "What is the highest grade of school he has ever attended?" and (b) "Did he finish this grade?"

The questions on educational attainment apply only to progress in "regular" schools. Such schools include graded public, private, and parochial 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.

Family income. Income as defined in this report represents the combined total money income of the family before deductions for personal taxes, Social Security, bonds, etc. It is the algebraic sum of money wages and salaries, net income from self-employment, and income other than earnings received by all family members during the 12 months prior to the survey. It should be noted that although the family income statistics refer to receipts during the previous 12 months, the characteristics of the person, such as age, marital status, etc., and the composition of families refer to the date of the survey.

The income tables include in the lowest income group (under $5,000) those who were classified as having no income in the previous 12 months and those reporting a loss in net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment or in rental income.

The income tables in this report include a separate category for families for who no income information was obtained. In most of the other Current Population Survey Reports showing income data, the missing income data have been allocated.

The money income level of families shown in this report may be somewhat understated. Income data from the October control card are based on the respondent's estimate of total family money income for the preceding 12 months coded in broad, fixed income intervals. Income data collected in the March supplement to the Current Population Survey are based on responses to 8 direct questions asked of all persons 14 years old and over, identifying 14 different sources of income and cover the preceding calendar year. (See Table B-1)

Previous research has shown that the use of broad income intervals to record money income tends to reduce the rate of nonreporting while increasing the likelihood that the amounts reported will be significantly understated as compared with results from more detailed questions.

Rounding of estimates. Individual figures are rounded to the nearest thousand without being adjusted to group totals, which are independently rounded. With few exceptions, percentages are based on the rounded absolute numbers.

Table B-1. October CPS Control Card Family Income and March CPS Supplement Family Income for 1967 Through 1974

Year	Median family income, October control card	Percent change	Median family income, March supplement	Percent change	October–March ratio
1967......................	$6,811	(X)	$7,974	(X)	0.85
1968......................	7,189	5.5	8,632	8.3	0.83
1969......................	7,770	8.1	9,433	9.3	0.82
1970......................	8,268	6.4	9,867	1.6	0.84
1971......................	8,680	5.0	10,285	4.2	0.84
1972......................	9,275	6.9	11,116	8.1	0.83
1973......................	10,274	10.8	12,051	8.4	0.85
1974......................	11,024	7.3	12,836	6.5	0.86

X Not applicable.

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

Source of data. The data for this report for the years 1947 to 1974 are based on results obtained in the Current Population Survey (CPS) of the Bureau of the Census.

Since 1973 the sample has been spread over 461 areas comprising 923 counties and independent cities with coverage in each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 47,000 occupied housing units are eligible for interview each month. Of this number 2,000 occupied units, on the average, are visited but interviews are not obtained because the occupants are not at home after repeated calls or are unavailable for some other reason. In addition to the 47,000 there are also about 8,000 sample units in an average month which are visited but were found to be vacant or otherwise not to be interviewed.

CPS has undergone many changes in its sample size and sample design since being placed on a probability sampling basis in 1943. The table below summarizes these changes.

Year of full initiation	Sample size[1]	Number of sample areas
1973............	47,000	461
1971............	47,000	449
1967............	50,000	449
1963............	35,000	357
1956............	35,000	330 (333)[2]
1954............	22,000	230
1943............	22,000	68

[1]Eligible occupied housing units.
[2]Three sample areas were added in 1959 and 1960 to represent Alaska and Hawaii after statehood.

The estimating procedure used in this survey involves the inflation of the weighted sample results to independent estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States by age, race, and sex. These independent estimates are based on statistics from the 1970 Census of Population; statistics of births, deaths, immigration, and emigration; and statistics on the strength of the Armed Forces. For the data collected in the Current Population Surveys in the years 1962 to 1971, the independent estimates used were based on statistics from the 1960 Census of Population. For data collected in the years 1952 to 1961, the independent estimates were based on the 1950 census; and for 1947 to 1951 data, the independent estimates were based on the 1940 census.

Reliability of the estimates. Since the estimates are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same schedules, instructions, and enumerators. As in any survey work, the results are subject to errors of response and of reporting as well as being subject to sampling variability.

The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability, that is, of the variations that occur by chance because a sample rather than the whole of the population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the standard error also partially measures the effect of response and enumeration errors, but does not measure any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census figure by less than the standard error. The chances are 90 out of 100 that this difference would be less than 1.6 times the standard error, and the chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error.

All statements of comparison appearing in the text are significant at a 1.6 standard error level or better, and most are significant at a level of more than 2.0 standard errors. This means that for most differences cited in the text, the estimated difference is greater than twice the standard error of the difference. Statements of comparison qualified in some way (e.g., by use of the phrase "some evidence") have a level of significance between 1.6 and 2.0 standard errors.

The figures presented in tables B-2, B-3, B-4, B-5, B-6, and B-7 are approximations to the standard errors of various estimates shown in this report. In order to derive standard errors that would be applicable to a wide variety of items and could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. As a result, the tables of standard errors provide an indication of the order of magnitude of the standard errors rather than the precise standard error for any specific items. Tables B-2 and B-3 contain the standard errors of estimated numbers for a given class of persons 3 to 34 years old enrolled in school. Table B-6 contains the standard errors of estimated numbers of families.

The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed by using sample data for both numerator and denominator, depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the total upon which the percentage is based. 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. Tables B-4 and B-5 contain the standard errors of estimated percentages for a given class of persons 3 to 34 years old enrolled in school. Table B-7 contains the standard errors of estimated percentages of families. Table B-8 contains population estimates for

age, sex, and race groups in October 1974 which may be necessary for determining the total persons in an age group in order to use tables B-2 to B-5.

Note when using small estimates. Percentage distributions are shown in this report only when the base of the percentage is greater than 75,000. Because of the large standard errors involved, there is little chance that percentages would reveal useful information when computed on a smaller base. Estimated totals are shown, however, even though the relative standard errors of these totals are larger than those for the corresponding percentages. These smaller estimates are provided primarily to permit such combinations of the categories as serve each user's need.

Illustration of the use of tables of standard errors. Table B of this report shows that 1,372,000 of the 14,133,000 men 25 to 34 years old were enrolled in college. Table B-2 shows that the standard error on an estimate of this size is about 50,000. The chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimate would have been a figure differing from a complete census figure by less than 50,000. The chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimate would have differed from a complete census figure by less than 100,000.

Of these 1,372,000 college males, 41.0 percent were attending full-time. Table B-4 shows that the standard error of 41.0 percent on a base of 1,372,000 to be approximately 2.0 percent. Consequently, chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimated 41.0 percent would be within 2.0 percentage points of a complete census figure, and chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimate would be within 4.0 percentage points of a census figure, i.e., this 95 percent confidence interval would be from 37.0 to 45.0 percent.

Table B-2. Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers of Persons Enrolled in School

Total or White Population

(All numbers in thousands. 68 chances out of 100)

Estimated number of persons	Total persons in age group									
	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000
10...........	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
20...........	6.0	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4
30...........	6.9	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8
40...........	7.4	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
50...........	7.5	9.5	9.8	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1
75...........	6.5	10.9	11.9	12.1	12.3	12.3	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4
100.........	-	11.6	13.4	13.9	14.1	14.2	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3
200.........	-	9.5	16.0	19.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
300.........	-	-	16.0	22.0	24.0	24.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
400.........	-	-	13.0	23.0	27.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	29.0	29.0
500.........	-	-	-	24.0	30.0	31.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0
750.........	-	-	-	21.0	34.0	38.0	38.0	39.0	39.0	39.0
1,000........	-	-	-	-	37.0	42.0	44.0	45.0	45.0	45.0
2,000........	-	-	-	-	30.0	52.0	60.0	63.0	63.0	64.0
3,000........	-	-	-	-	-	52.0	69.0	76.0	77.0	78.0
4,000........	-	-	-	-	-	42.0	74.0	86.0	88.0	89.0
5,000........	-	-	-	-	-	-	75.0	95.0	98.0	100.0
7,500........	-	-	-	-	-	-	65.0	109.0	119.0	121.0
10,000.......	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	116.0	134.0	139.0
20,000.......	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95.0	164.0	190.0
30,000.......	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	164.0	217.0
40,000.......	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	134.0	232.0
50,000.......	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	237.0
75,000.......	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	205.0

- Represents zero.

Note: To estimate the standard errors for the period 1956-1966, multiply these standard errors by 1.23. For years prior to 1956, multiply by 1.5.

Table B-3. Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers of Persons Enrolled in School

Negro and Other Races

(All numbers in thousands.   68 chances out of 100)

Estimated number of persons	Total persons in age group						
	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000
10......................	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
20......................	6.6	7.1	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.4
30......................	7.6	8.6	8.8	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.1
40......................	8.2	9.6	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.5
50......................	8.3	10.5	11.1	11.4	11.6	11.7	11.7
75......................	7.3	12.1	13.3	13.8	14.2	14.3	14.3
100.....................	-	12.9	14.9	16.0	16.0	16.0	17.0
200.....................	-	10.7	18.0	21.0	23.0	23.0	23.0
300.....................	-	-	18.0	24.0	27.0	28.0	28.0
400.....................	-	-	15.0	26.0	30.0	32.0	33.0
500.....................	-	-	-	26.0	33.0	35.0	36.0
750.....................	-	-	-	23.0	38.0	42.0	44.0
1,000...................	-	-	-	-	41.0	47.0	50.0
2,000...................	-	-	-	-	34.0	58.0	66.0
3,000...................	-	-	-	-	-	58.0	76.0
4,000...................	-	-	-	-	-	48.0	82.0
5,000...................	-	-	-	-	-	-	83.0
7,500...................	-	-	-	-	-	-	73.0
10,000..................	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Represents zero.

Note: To estimate the standard errors for the period 1956-1966, multiply these standard errors by 1.23. For years prior to 1956, multiply by 1.5.

Table B-4. Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages of Persons Enrolled in School

Total or White Population

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated percentage	Base of percentage (thousands)									
	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000
2 or 98......	2.0	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95......	3.1	2.0	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90.....	4.3	2.7	1.9	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75.....	6.2	3.9	2.8	2.0	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2
50...........	7.2	4.5	3.2	2.3	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2

Note: To estimate the standard errors for the period 1956-1966, multiply these standard errors by 1.23. For years prior to 1956, multiply by 1.5.

Table B-5. Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages of Persons Enrolled in School

Negro and Other Races

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated percentage	Base of percentage (thousands)							
	50	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000
2 or 98......	3.3	2.3	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2
5 or 95......	5.1	3.6	2.3	1.6	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.4
10 or 90.....	7.1	5.0	3.2	2.2	1.6	1.0	0.7	0.5
25 or 75.....	10.2	7.2	4.6	3.2	2.3	1.4	1.0	0.7
50..........	11.8	8.4	5.3	3.7	2.6	1.7	1.2	0.8

Note: To estimate the standard errors for the period 1956-1966, multiply these standard errors by 1.23. For years prior to 1956, multiply by 1.5.

Table B-6. Standard Errors of Estimated Number of Families: 1967 to 1974

(All numbers in thousands. 68 chances out of 100)

Size of estimate	Standard error	Size of estimate	Standard error
100...............................	10	5,000.........................	66
250...............................	16	10,000.........................	88
500...............................	22	25,000.........................	112
1,000.............................	31	50,000.........................	158
2,500.............................	48		

Note: To estimate the standard errors for the period 1956-1966, multiply these standard errors by 1.23. For years prior to 1956, multiply by 1.5.

Table B-7. Standard Errors of Estimates of Percentages of Families: 1967 to 1974

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated percentage	Base of estimated percentage (thousands)								
	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000
2 or 98......	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95......	2.1	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90.....	3.0	1.9	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75.....	4.3	2.7	1.9	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2
50..........	5.0	3.0	2.3	1.6	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.3

Note: To estimate the standard errors for the period 1956-1966, multiply these standard errors by 1.23. For years prior to 1956, multiply by 1.5.