

INCOME NONRESPONSES IN THE CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY*

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Introduction

Since 1947, the Bureau of the Census has collected annual income information in the March supplement to the Current Population Survey (CPS). As in all household sample surveys which rely on voluntary cooperation of sample units to participate in the survey, one of the more persistent problems encountered in the March CPS has been the need to minimize the bias resulting from non-interviews and nonresponses to income questions.^{1/} Noninterviews represent failures either to contact designated sample units or to secure their cooperation when contacted. Nonresponses refer to partial or complete failures to secure information on questionnaires from respondents. Income information is obtained by interviewers asking eight different questions for each person 14 years old and over living in the sample unit and failure to obtain information on any one of these eight questions for a person makes him a nonrespondent.^{2/} It is also noted that a nonresponse does not necessarily mean that the entry should have been either a positive or negative amount. Many of the nonresponses can be "none's." The bias from missing income information in these surveys results from the fact that nonrespondents usually have different economic and social characteristics than respondents. Nonrespondents tend to have higher incomes, are classified in higher skilled occupations, and work at full-time jobs. Although many devices are used in the CPS to reduce income nonresponses, missing income information in the CPS continues to be an important problem. As table A-1 shows, the percent of families in which there were one or more income items not reported (NA) for any family member 14 years old and over has increased from 11 percent for survey year 1960 to about 19 percent for survey year 1969. When the noninterview rate of about 5 percent is added to this family income nonresponse rate, it is estimated that currently complete income information is not obtained for about one-fourth of all families covered in the CPS.

This paper covers various aspects of the income nonresponse problem in the CPS. It outlines procedures used to impute missing income information in the CPS, shows characteristics of persons associated with relatively high income nonresponse rates, examines the overall impact of allocation procedures on income data, and outlines changes in the income collection procedures in the March 1969 CPS.

Treatment of Income Nonresponses in the CPS

Income nonresponses can be treated in three ways. The first method involves publishing in detail only reported income information and

showing the "not reported" information as a single line. The second method is to publish data in which fully reported data were inflated to control totals. This procedure assumes that characteristics of respondents and nonrespondents are alike. The third method involves imputing income values for missing information based on data obtained from persons with similar social and economic characteristics who reported completely their income information.

Before the 1962 CPS, the publication of income data showed only units which reported fully on income. The one exception to this general rule was that if a person had a combined income of \$10,000 or more from all sources reported, missing income entries were treated as zeroes. Beginning with the 1962 CPS, missing income data were "allocated" in such a way that when a person did not answer one or more of the income items, all of his income data were replaced by information obtained from a person with similar economic and demographic characteristics, e.g., age, sex, color, occupation, work experience, etc. The income amounts for the last person with certain social and economic characteristics who provided complete information were stored in specific locations in the computer. When a nonrespondent appeared, the income information for the last person with similar characteristics was substituted. Beginning with the March 1966 CPS, the "allocation" procedures were further improved. First, instead of assigning completely new income information for nonrespondents who had one or more missing income values, only that type of income which was not reported was allocated. However, the "imputation" procedure was still based on reported income values of persons with similar social and economic characteristics. Second, the "\$10,000 and over" rule was eliminated so that missing income information for all nonrespondents was imputed, regardless of income levels. Third, before the March 1966 CPS, there was no regular procedure for allocating work experience to persons who were in the same rotation groups in both the February and March supplements but who could not be matched. The tables published in the P-60 reports relating to work experience, occupations, and industry of longest job were limited only to those persons who could be matched in the February and March Supplement CPS surveys. However, a special analysis showed that matched and nonmatched persons tend to have different characteristics. Thus, there were more nonmatched cases in nonfarm areas and among women or persons classified other than white. Consequently, an allocation procedure was initiated to assign nonmatches with work experience information from fully reported respondents with similar social and economic characteristics. Estimated values were used only when there was a nonmatch case within a given classification, but no respondent with similar social and economic characteristics. Fourth, the allocation matrix was expanded. An example of the revised procedure is shown in the following table.

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Persons' characteristics	Wage or salary income	Nonfarm self-employment income	Farm self-employment income	Income other than earnings
<u>Completely Reported Person</u>				
White male, 25 to 34 years, worked 52 weeks, self-employed professional.....	None	\$8,000	None	\$100
<u>Not Reported Person</u>				
White male, 25 to 34 years, worked 52 weeks, self-employed professional.....	None	NA	None	None
<u>Allocated Person</u>				
White male, 25 to 34 years, worked 52 weeks, self-employed professional.....	None	\$8,000	None	None

Thus, assume that a self-employed white male professional, age 25 to 34 years old and who worked 52 weeks reported that he had no income except that amount received from his professional work, but he did not report this information. Only this amount (only item missing) would then be allocated from a respondent with similar characteristics with the other items still remaining the same.

As in past procedure, the "good" income values assigned to a nonrespondent are those stored for the last person with similar social and economic characteristics and who had been selected systematically in the order in which individual records were processed. However, when there was a nonresponse case and there was no respondent with similar social and economic characteristics, estimated initial values were used.

Some Characteristics of Nonrespondents

The income nonresponse rate is computed by dividing the number of nonrespondents (defined as units with one or more missing income entries) by the total number of units after allocation.

Units in higher income intervals tend to have higher income nonresponse rates. Thus, for families in the 1969 CPS, the income nonresponse rates were 24 percent and 35 percent in the \$15,000 to \$24,999 and \$25,000 and over intervals, respectively. The income nonresponse rate was also relatively large in the \$1 to \$999 or loss income interval but this class contains only about 1.5 percent of all families. (See tables B-1 and B-2.)

Data for the survey year 1967 covering 1966 income (the most current information available) show that overall, men had relatively higher income nonresponse rates than women. However, female unrelated individuals had higher income nonresponse rates than male unrelated individuals. White persons had higher income nonresponse rates than Negro persons and others. Persons who worked at full-time jobs tend to have higher income nonresponse rates than persons who worked at part-time jobs. Among men, persons classified as either

professional, technical and kindred workers (21 percent) or managers, officials, proprietors excluding farm managers (28 percent) had relatively higher income nonresponse rates than others. The highest income nonresponse rates (42 percent and 34 percent) were associated with self-employed men in these two occupational categories. Among women, the highest income nonresponse rates were also related to the self-employed. (See table C.)

Table D shows income nonresponse rates by types of income. For both men and women, the highest income nonresponse rates were related to "other income" types, e.g., Social Security, property income, public assistance, etc.

Table E attempts to show the pattern of income nonresponses for household heads. The unweighted nonresponse data (obtained from a special sample tally of March 1968 CPS questionnaires) show that income nonresponses tend to fall predominantly in two categories: Across-the-board blanks (30 percent) and one missing source only (45 percent). Data also show that missing income information on property income (interest, dividends, and net rental income) was associated with approximately 333 household heads or about 61 percent of the 548 household heads who had at least one missing income item.

Impact of Allocation Procedures

Tables B-1 and B-2 show income distributions of respondent units (before allocation), nonrespondent units, and the combination of respondent and nonrespondent units (after allocation) for the March 1969 and 1968 CPS. The median income of nonrespondent families is about \$840 higher than that of respondents and the net impact of the allocation procedures is to raise the median income for the entire distribution by about \$140 (from \$8,547 before allocation to \$8,689 after allocation).

These tables do not provide any information on the number of families that had complete blanks on income information or on the amount of income that was allocated. Assume, for example, that a family reported wage and salary income of \$12,000,

but did not report interest and dividends and that \$100 of interest and dividends was imputed. This family would then be tabulated as a nonresponse at the \$10,000 to \$14,999 income class despite the fact that nearly all of the income for that family was reported. Consequently, the sample nonresponse rate may not accurately reflect the impact of non-response on aggregate family income. A special analysis was made for one-fourth of the March 1968 CPS sample (two out of eight sample rotation groups) in order to examine this problem. Data in table F show that about 18 percent of non-respondent families accounted for only 10 percent of aggregate income. Overall, the impact of non-response on the CPS income data is considerably less than the nonresponse rate suggests. The ratio of allocated aggregate income to total aggregate income can be called the allocated income share rate. The income nonresponse rate and the allocated income share rate varied by different family income brackets. Thus, higher nonresponse rates were positively associated with larger family incomes (excluding families with no income which accounted for about a third of a percent of all families). This pattern was also found for the allocated income share rate. This rate increased from 8 percent in the under \$3,000 family income bracket to 13 percent in the \$15,000 to \$24,999 family income bracket. However, although the nonresponse rate within the \$25,000 and over bracket was relatively high (33 percent), the allocated income share rate was only about 9 percent. For families in the \$15,000 to \$24,999 family income bracket, the nonresponse rate was 26 percent while the allocated income share rate was about 13 percent. These data suggest that large numbers of families at the higher income levels report their main source of income but omit relatively minor amounts received from interest, dividends, and similar sources. The data also imply that non-respondent families within the higher income brackets can be considered mostly "partial" non-respondents and not "complete" nonrespondents (all income items blank).

Changes in Methods of Collection Income Data in the 1969 Current Population Survey

For the March and April 1969 CPS Supplements, the Bureau of the Census introduced modifications in the collection of income data. A major change in the income collection method previously used in these CPS supplements was the extension of the interview period for the collection of income data in the six rotation groups in which income questions are asked in March. Interviewing for labor force and income information is done during the calendar week including the 19th of the month. The rigid time schedule required for the publication of the labor force data requires that all schedules be returned to Washington early the following week. This early closeout presumably accounts for some part of the relatively high nonresponse rates because many household respondents, who are often housewives, would not know about the income amount received by other family members, although they will know about the labor force status of other family members, e.g., who had worked or not during the preceding week, the kind of work they did, and the number of hours worked. A new followup form was designed to accommodate those household

respondents who need more time to obtain the required income information. It is estimated that some member of approximately 4,400 households or 9 percent of the total applicable households made use of these followup forms.

In addition, several improvements were made in the March 1969 CPS. These include: (1) Modification of the design and content of the questionnaire to allow for more detailed questioning of the income items; thus, boxes for gross receipts, business expense, and net income have been added to self-employment earnings questions to help the interviewer and respondent determine net income; (2) field office editing procedures were extended to a 100-percent income edit of the CPS schedules; (3) training instructions were strengthened by including more detailed explanations and more examples; and (4) the interview group training session was shifted to March (from February).

In addition to the above, a research program to determine better methods of collecting income data was instituted. This program was designed to answer the following questions:

1. Does the collection of income data in April, rather than in March, result in more complete information? The income data collected after the taxfiling date in April are to be compared against data collected in other periods with respect to nonresponse rates and income levels. One rotation group consisting of about 6,000 households was used for this purpose.

2. Does the collection of income and work experience data within a single interview result in more accurate information? At present, information on work experience (e.g., whether worked or not last year, occupation and industry last year, etc.) is collected in February and April and the information on income received last year is collected in March and the records are merged in the computer to generate data cross-classifying income received with work experience information for the preceding year. As might be expected there are many inconsistencies in reporting, e.g., some people reporting work experience in February but reporting no income in March, etc. These inconsistencies are currently adjusted by a fairly elaborate computer allocation procedure. If large improvements are obtained by collecting both items of information in a single interview, it may be possible that these computer matching inconsistencies will not only be eliminated but the collection of these complementary data would improve the quality of both data. This procedure, however, results in a much lengthier interview and the possibility of higher nonresponse rates in this or subsequent surveys. Thus, it is planned to analyze both benefits and cost of implementing these procedures. One rotation group was used to explore this specific problem.

3. Does the advance notification to the respondent of the types of income questions to be asked result in more accurate information? For February, all of the households in one rotation group were sent a letter requesting cooperation

and including income questions that were to be asked in March. It was hypothesized that the advance letter would elicit more cooperation from the respondent in reporting income data.

Preliminary findings of 1969 CPS income non-response data show that despite the efforts to improve response, the income nonresponse rate increased by about 2 percentage points overall over the preceding year. Refusals to provide any income information appear to account for a large portion of the nonresponses. Also, a preliminary evaluation of the 1969 data suggests that aggregate income in the CPS relative to independently derived benchmark data increased about 2 percentage points (from 85 to 87) over the preceding year. Most of the improvement appears to be in property income. These findings are still tentative inasmuch as the preliminary data have only recently become available. A more intensive examination of the results of the experimental program is now underway.

FOOTNOTES

1/ This document covers mainly topics on the income nonresponse problem. It is noted, however, that in the March 1969 CPS, no information was recorded for approximately 5 percent of the 50,000 occupied households because no interviews could be obtained during the week in which the enumeration was conducted.

2/ In the March 1969 CPS, the eight income questions covered: Wage and salary; nonfarm self-employment income; farm self-employment income; Social Security or Railroad Retirement; dividends, interest, net rental income, or income from estates or trusts; public assistance or welfare payments; unemployment compensation, government employees pensions or veterans' payments; and private pensions, annuities, etc.

Table A-1.--INCOME NONRESPONSE RATES IN THE CPS (1948-1969) FOR FAMILIES
AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, BY COLOR OF HEAD,
FOR THE UNITED STATES

Survey year	Families			Unrelated individuals		
	Total	White	Negro and other	Total	White	Negro and other
March 1969 CPS (1107)...	19.0	19.2	17.4	14.5	14.8	11.9
March 1968 CPS (1107)...	17.2	17.3	16.2	12.6	13.1	9.9
March 1967 CPS (1107)...	21.9	22.3	18.0	15.5	16.3	10.1
(1105)...	19.0	19.5	15.1	17.2	17.6	14.4
March 1966 CPS (1105)...	14.8	15.0	12.8	15.4	15.5	14.7
March 1965 CPS (1105)...	14.0	14.2	12.7	13.9	14.0	13.5
March 1964 CPS (1105)...	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
March 1963 CPS (1105)...	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
March 1962 CPS (1105)...	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
March 1961 CPS*.....	9.0	9.1	7.3	11.8	11.6	13.0
March 1960 CPS*.....	10.5	10.4	10.8	12.5	12.3	13.8
March 1959 CPS*.....	10.9	11.0	10.4	13.0	12.2	17.7
March 1958 CPS*.....	11.2	11.4	8.6	12.0	12.2	10.7
March 1948 CPS*.....	7.5	7.9	5.3	7.3	7.6	5.2

* Prior to March 1962 CPS income nonresponses were not allocated.
NA - Not available.

Table A-2.--INCOME NONRESPONSE RATES IN THE CPS (1948-1969) FOR PERSONS
14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY COLOR AND SEX,
FOR THE UNITED STATES

Survey year	Male			Female		
	Total	White	Negro and other	Total	White	Negro and other
March 1969 CPS (1107)...	15.0	15.2	13.3	12.2	12.4	10.3
March 1968 CPS (1107)...	12.7	12.9	11.4	9.7	9.7	9.4
March 1967 CPS (1107)...	16.2	16.6	12.6	11.9	12.2	9.6
(1105)...	15.2	15.6	11.3	9.3	9.5	7.3
March 1966 CPS (1105)...	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
March 1965 CPS (1105)...	10.9	NA	NA	6.9	NA	NA
March 1964 CPS (1105)...	10.5	NA	NA	6.6	NA	NA
March 1963 CPS (1105)...	9.1	NA	NA	5.6	NA	NA
March 1962 CPS (1105)...	8.9	NA	NA	5.3	NA	NA
March 1961 CPS*.....	7.7	7.8	6.9	4.4	4.6	2.9
March 1960 CPS*.....	9.0	8.9	9.6	5.0	5.0	5.3
March 1959 CPS*.....	9.3	9.2	9.4	5.0	5.0	5.0
March 1958 CPS*.....	9.2	9.5	7.2	4.9	5.0	4.1
March 1948 CPS*.....	6.7	NA	NA	3.8	NA	NA

* Prior to March 1962 CPS income nonresponses were not allocated.
NA - Not available.

Table B-1.--FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME IN 1968 AND 1967, BEFORE AND AFTER ALLOCATION OF INCOME
NONRESPONDENTS, FOR THE UNITED STATES

Total money income	Families								Unrelated Individuals							
	March 1969 CPS				March 1968 CPS				March 1969 CPS				March 1968 CPS			
	After allo- cation	Before allo- cation	Non- re- spond- ents	NA rate	After allo- cation	Before allo- cation	Non- re- spond- ents	NA rate	After allo- cation	Before allo- cation	Non- re- spond- ents	NA rate	After allo- cation	Before allo- cation	Non- re- spond- ents	NA rate
Number...thousands...	50,510	40,921	9,589	19.0	49,834	41,279	8,555	17.2	13,803	11,808	1,995	14.5	13,114	11,458	1,656	12.6
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	(x)	100.0	100.0	100.0	(x)	100.0	100.0	100.0	(x)	100.0	100.0	100.0	(x)
None.....	0.3	0.3	0.2	15.9	0.4	0.3	0.6	29.2	2.5	2.5	2.3	13.3	3.1	2.9	5.0	20.2
\$1 to \$999 or loss...	1.5	1.4	1.9	23.4	1.7	1.7	1.8	18.0	12.4	12.2	13.3	15.6	16.4	16.1	18.7	14.4
\$1,000 to \$1,999.....	3.4	3.6	2.8	15.7	4.4	4.4	4.4	17.3	24.5	24.4	24.7	14.5	24.8	24.7	25.5	13.0
\$2,000 to \$2,999.....	5.1	5.3	4.3	16.0	6.0	6.2	4.9	14.0	12.8	12.6	13.6	15.3	12.7	12.9	11.4	11.3
\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	6.1	6.2	5.5	17.1	6.3	6.5	5.6	15.3	10.9	11.0	10.6	14.0	9.7	9.7	10.1	13.1
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	6.0	6.1	5.7	17.8	6.5	6.7	5.5	14.6	8.0	8.0	8.4	15.2	7.6	7.6	7.8	13.0
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	6.9	7.0	6.2	17.2	7.8	8.0	6.8	15.0	6.7	6.9	5.3	11.5	7.1	7.2	6.0	10.6
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	7.6	7.7	6.8	17.1	8.3	8.5	7.2	14.9	5.3	5.6	3.5	9.6	5.5	5.7	4.3	9.9
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	23.4	23.9	20.9	17.0	24.2	24.8	21.4	15.2	10.2	10.2	10.0	14.1	8.0	8.3	6.0	9.6
\$10,000 to \$14,999...	25.0	24.9	25.4	19.3	22.4	22.2	23.4	17.9	5.0	4.9	5.7	16.5	3.4	3.5	3.1	11.6
\$15,000 to \$24,999...	12.1	11.4	15.4	24.1	9.6	8.7	13.9	25.0	1.3	1.2	2.1	23.2	1.2	1.2	1.6	16.2
\$25,000 and over.....	2.6	2.1	4.9	35.2	2.4	2.0	4.4	30.9	0.4	0.4	0.6	18.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	13.9
Median income.....	\$8,689	\$8,547	\$9,383	(x)	\$8,067	\$7,928	\$8,842	(x)	\$2,838	\$2,860	\$2,720	(x)	\$2,450	\$2,499	\$2,070	(x)

x - Not applicable

Table B-2.--PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME IN 1968 AND 1967, BEFORE AND AFTER ALLOCATION OF INCOME
NONRESPONDENTS, BY SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES

Total money income	Male								Female							
	March 1969 CPS				March 1968 CPS				March 1969 CPS				March 1968 CPS			
	After allo- cation	Before allo- cation	Non- re- spond- ents	NA rate	After allo- cation	Before allo- cation	Non- re- spond- ents	NA rate	After allo- cation	Before allo- cation	Non- re- spond- ents	NA rate	After allo- cation	Before allo- cation	Non- re- spond- ents	NA rate
Number of persons..thousands.	67,611	57,460	10,151	15.0	66,519	58,042	8,477	12.7	74,889	65,786	9,103	12.2	73,584	66,440	7,144	9.7
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	(x)	100.0	100.0	100.0	(x)	100.0	100.0	100.0	(x)	100.0	100.0	100.0	(x)
With income.....	92.4	91.8	95.9	15.6	92.4	91.9	95.8	13.2	64.8	62.9	79.0	14.8	63.8	62.0	80.2	12.2
Without income.....	7.6	8.2	4.1	8.1	7.6	8.1	4.2	7.0	35.2	37.1	21.0	7.3	36.2	38.0	19.8	5.3
Total with income.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	(x)	100.0	100.0	100.0	(x)	100.0	100.0	100.0	(x)	100.0	100.0	100.0	(x)
\$1 to \$999 or loss.....	11.5	11.7	10.3	14.0	12.3	12.6	10.2	11.0	30.8	31.6	26.1	12.6	33.9	34.6	28.9	10.4
\$1,000 to \$1,999.....	8.8	8.9	8.6	15.1	9.5	9.5	10.0	13.9	18.9	18.8	19.3	15.1	18.7	18.5	20.1	13.2
\$2,000 to \$2,999.....	7.3	7.3	7.4	15.8	7.8	7.9	7.3	12.3	12.1	11.9	13.2	16.1	12.4	12.4	12.0	11.8
\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	7.2	7.2	7.2	15.6	7.6	7.5	8.3	14.4	12.0	12.0	12.6	15.5	11.7	11.4	14.1	14.7
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	7.1	7.0	7.3	16.0	7.6	7.6	7.3	12.8	8.7	8.7	8.9	15.1	8.2	8.2	7.9	11.7
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	8.2	8.2	8.2	15.5	9.1	9.2	8.5	12.3	6.4	6.4	6.4	14.9	6.0	6.0	6.4	12.9
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	8.6	8.7	8.2	14.7	9.5	9.5	9.1	12.7	4.4	4.4	4.6	15.5	3.8	3.7	3.9	12.6
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	21.6	21.9	19.4	14.0	20.4	20.8	17.8	11.6	4.9	4.7	6.3	18.9	3.6	3.5	4.1	14.2
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	13.7	13.5	14.6	16.6	11.0	10.8	12.5	15.0	1.4	1.3	1.9	20.7	1.0	0.9	1.7	20.9
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	4.5	4.2	6.2	21.3	3.9	3.5	6.4	21.5	0.3	0.2	0.5	27.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	14.8
\$25,000 and over.....	1.5	1.2	2.6	28.1	1.3	1.1	2.6	26.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	33.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	11.3
Median income.....	\$5,981	\$5,955	\$6,121	(x)	\$5,572	\$5,538	\$5,814	(x)	\$2,023	\$1,976	\$2,345	(x)	\$1,859	\$1,831	\$2,078	(x)

x - Not applicable

Table C.—NUMBER OF PERSONS, NONRESPONSE RATE ON INCOME, AND MEDIAN INCOME IN 1966 OF PERSONS
14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX*
(Numbers of persons as of March 1967)

Selected characteristics	Male			Female		
	Total (thousands)	Non- response rate	Median ^{1/}	Total (thousands)	Non- response rate	Median ^{1/}
Total.....	65,335	15.2	\$5,306	72,224	9.3	\$1,638
COLOR						
White.....	58,501	15.6	\$5,592	64,310	9.5	\$1,715
Negro and other.....	6,834	11.3	3,097	7,914	7.3	1,305
RELATIONSHIP TO FAMILY HEAD						
In families.....	60,772	15.4	\$5,440	64,419	8.1	\$1,549
Head.....	43,750	16.3	6,348	5,172	13.1	2,364
Married wife present.....	42,553	16.3	6,389	(X)	(X)	(X)
Other marital status.....	1,197	18.0	4,346	5,172	13.1	2,364
Wife of head.....	(X)	(X)	(X)	42,553	6.9	1,857
Other relative of head.....	17,022	12.3	1,178	16,694	9.9	862
Unrelated individuals.....	4,563	14.8	3,447	7,805	18.3	1,921
WORK EXPERIENCE ^{2/}						
Worked in 1966.....	53,016	15.9	\$5,903	35,295	10.8	2,364
Worked at full-time jobs.....	45,769	16.2	6,389	24,107	11.7	3,160
50 to 52 weeks.....	35,677	16.5	6,955	13,753	12.9	4,026
49 weeks or less.....	10,092	15.0	3,370	10,354	10.1	1,614
Worked at part-time jobs.....	7,247	14.4	1,025	11,188	9.0	827
50 to 52 weeks.....	2,581	16.1	1,680	3,490	10.4	1,504
59 weeks or less.....	4,666	13.5	796	7,698	8.3	592
Did not work in 1966.....	11,317	11.9	1,590	36,929	7.8	916
OCCUPATION AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS						
Employed civilians.....	46,934	16.3	\$6,287	26,620	12.0	\$2,948
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	6,190	20.9	8,773	3,760	13.6	4,841
Self-employed ^{3/}	713	42.2	13,346	184	28.0	2,406
Salaried.....	5,477	18.1	8,542	3,576	12.9	4,944
Farmers and farm managers....	1,791	14.6	3,459	75	16.9	(B)
Managers, officials, proprie- tors excluding farm.....	6,187	27.9	8,677	1,108	19.1	3,924
Self-employed ^{3/}	1,799	34.1	6,711	339	25.5	2,163
Salaried.....	4,388	25.3	9,384	769	16.2	4,431
Clerical and kindred workers.	3,391	16.7	6,069	8,671	12.9	3,632
Sales workers.....	2,825	19.2	6,537	1,860	13.4	2,155
Craftsmen, foremen, and kin- dred workers.....	9,305	13.3	6,911	271	10.7	3,485
Operatives and kindred workers	9,535	11.5	5,665	4,128	9.7	2,986
Private household workers....	60	(B)	(B)	2,114	8.7	738
Service workers excluding private household.....	3,445	14.1	4,134	4,189	10.5	1,880
Farm laborers and foremen ^{3/} ..	1,075	5.7	1,734	355	7.1	605
Laborers, excluding farm and mine.....	3,130	12.0	3,520	89	13.7	2,705
Unemployed.....	1,685	10.4	2,747	1,335	5.9	1,455
Not in labor force or in Armed Forces.....	16,716	12.5	1,526	44,269	7.8	865

* Based upon 1105 computer allocation procedures. (X) Not applicable. (B) Base less than 75,000.

^{1/} Median based on number of persons with income.

^{2/} Based on February-April 1967 surveys; excludes members of the Armed Forces. Consequently, male subtotals for work experience does not add to "Total" on first line which includes members of the Armed Forces living off post or on past with their families.

^{3/} Includes a small number of unpaid family workers.

Table D-1.--MALES 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY TYPE OF INCOME IN 1968 AND 1967 AND PERCENT ALLOCATED, FOR THE UNITED STATES

(Income information for 1967 and 1968 was collected in the March 1968 and 1969 CPS surveys, respectively)

Income of specified type	March 1969 CPS		March 1968 CPS	
	Total thousands	Percent allocated	Total thousands	Percent allocated
TOTAL MONEY INCOME				
Total.....	67,611	15.0	66,519	12.7
Without income.....	5,110	8.1	5,066	7.0
With income.....	62,501	15.6	61,454	13.2
WAGE OR SALARY INCOME				
Total.....	67,611	9.7	66,519	7.4
Without income.....	17,374	4.0	17,210	2.4
With income.....	50,237	11.7	49,309	9.2
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME				
Total.....	67,611	7.0	66,519	4.7
Without income.....	62,078	5.8	61,238	3.6
With income.....	5,533	20.5	5,281	17.5
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME				
Total.....	67,611	6.4	66,519	3.9
Without income.....	64,459	6.3	63,391	3.7
With income.....	3,152	9.4	3,128	8.7
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS				
Total.....	67,611	11.4	66,519	8.7
Without income.....	38,338	8.3	41,243	7.4
With income.....	29,274	15.5	25,276	10.7

Table D-2.—FEMALES 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY TYPE OF INCOME IN 1968 AND 1967 AND PERCENT ALLOCATED, FOR THE UNITED STATES

(Income information for 1967 and 1968 was collected in the March 1968 and 1969 CPS surveys, respectively)

Income of specified type	March 1969 CPS		March 1968 CPS	
	Total thousands	Percent allocated	Total thousands	Percent allocated
TOTAL MONEY INCOME				
Total.....	74,889	12.2	73,584	9.7
Without income.....	26,345	7.3	26,657	5.3
With income.....	48,544	14.8	46,927	12.2
WAGE OR SALARY INCOME				
Total.....	74,889	6.4	73,584	4.9
Without income.....	39,953	1.4	39,751	0.4
With income.....	34,936	12.2	33,833	10.2
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME				
Total.....	74,889	4.1	73,584	2.4
Without income.....	73,054	3.6	71,802	2.0
With income.....	1,835	24.6	1,783	20.4
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME				
Total.....	74,889	3.9	73,584	2.1
Without income.....	74,503	3.8	73,133	2.0
With income.....	386	16.3	451	11.3
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS				
Total.....	74,889	9.2	73,584	6.3
Without income.....	54,305	7.1	54,497	5.2
With income.....	20,584	14.5	19,087	9.4

Table E.--HOUSEHOLD HEADS WITH SOURCES OF INCOME NOT REPORTED IN 1967, FOR THE UNITED STATES

[illegible]

Source: Sample households from current Population Survey (March 1968 CPS), Bureau of the Census.

Table F.--FAMILIES WITH ONE OR MORE INCOME ALLOCATIONS, TOTAL AND ALLOCATED AGGREGATE
FAMILY INCOME IN 1967
(Weighted count)

Total family income	All families ^{1/} (thousands) (1)	Families with one or more allocations ^{1/} (thousands) (2)	Col. (2) Col. (1) Percent (3)	Aggregate family income		Col. (5) Col. (4) Percent (6)	Col. (6) Col. (3) Percent (7)
				Total income ^{1/} (thousands) (4)	Allocated income ^{2/} (thousands) (5)		
Total.....	49,834	8,852	17.8	450,232,537	45,240,948	10.0	56.2
None.....	173	49	28.3	--	--	--	--
\$1 - \$2,999 or loss.....	5,970	950	15.9	10,734,060	879,700	8.2	51.6
\$3,000 - \$6,999.....	14,381	2,218	15.4	72,609,669	6,492,086	8.9	57.8
\$7,000 - \$9,999.....	12,067	1,884	15.6	100,421,574	8,911,320	8.9	57.1
\$10,000 - \$14,999.....	11,196	2,086	18.6	133,389,144	13,438,012	10.1	54.3
\$15,000 - \$24,999.....	4,818	1,260	26.2	87,393,702	11,268,180	12.9	49.2
\$25,000 and over.....	1,229	403	32.8	45,684,388	4,251,650	9.3	28.4

^{1/} Eight rotation groups - 1967 income data.

^{2/} Mean allocated family income per interval for rotation groups 1 and 2 multiplied by column (2).