John Coder, Bureau of the Census

INTRODUCTION

The collection of income data in household surveys is one of the most difficult tasks for the Bureau of the Census. Nonresponse rates to questions concerning income on Census Bureau surveys have traditionally been higher than nonresponse rates for any other subject matter. Not only is nonresponse a serious problem, research has also shown that responses to the income questions have significant errors of reporting amounts and reporting of no amount when an amount was actually received. Because accurate income information is difficult to obtain and because the Survey of Income and Education (SIE) had as its major objective to measure the number of poor school age children in each State for the purposes of equitably distributing Federal educational funds, it was particularly important to evaluate the accuracy of the income data collected in the SIE.

This paper deals with several aspects of the evaluation of SIE income statistics. These aspects include: 1) a comparison of SIE data collection and processing techniques with those of the March Current Population Survey, 2) a discussion of income nonresponse, and 3) a discussion of underreporting of income amounts. One important aspect of the income evaluation not covered in this paper was a reinterview study also conducted by the Bureau. The results of this study were presented at this session in a paper entitled "Problems of Nonsampling Errors in the Survey of Income and Education: Content Analysis," by Robert Fay and Harold Nisselson of the Bureau of the Census. A second paper giving a more general description of the design and field operations of the SIE was also presented at this session in a paper entitled "Description of the Survey of Income and Education Operations," by Marvin Thompson and George Gray of the Bureau of the Census.

CONTRASTING SIE AND THE MARCH 1976 CPS

The Census Bureau has been conducting an annual supplement to the Current Population Survey (CPS) designed to provide annual income statistics for families and persons since 1947. In the spring of 1976, the Census Bureau conducted two surveys yielding estimates of income and poverty for 1975, the annual March CPS and the one-time SIE. Both of these surveys were designed to obtain money income information for calendar year 1975 in a similar fashion.

The results of these two surveys differed significantly in several major areas, the most important difference being in the count of the number of poor and, especially, poor school-age children. Shown in table 1 is a comparison of some selected results of these two surveys. Much effort has been expended to try to explain how and why these differences occurred. Our analysis of these differences started with an enumeration of some of the basic similarities and differences in design of the surveys and in the data collection and processing procedures since these differences helped contribute to the differing results.

SIMILARITIES BETWEEN SIE AND CPS

There are two major areas of similarity in these surveys which, if not similar, would have been prime causes for differing survey results. These are: 1) the design and wording of the labor force, work experience, longest job, and income questions, and 2) the editing and imputation of nonresponses to these questions. The only difference between the SIE and CPS income questions covering calendar year 1975 was that a separate "YES-NO" circle was provided on the SIE for child support payments (it is combined with alimony on the CPS). Since the SIE and CPS questionnaires in the areas of work experience and income were virtually the same, the editing and imputation procedures developed for the March CPS were used to editing and imputation procedures developed for the March CPS were used to edit and impute the SIE.

The decision to use the March CPS income questions on the SIE was made for several reasons. First, given the deadline set by Congress for producing the estimates of poor school-age children by State, the development of a new questionnaire and new processing system, an evaluation based on an independent survey designed to measure the same parameters could be made with at least several important variables held constant. Little or none of the difference between these surveys results from questionnaire wording and design or from editing and imputation procedures.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE SIE AND CPS

Differences between these two surveys which could, and probably did, contribute to some of the differing survey results can be divided into six major areas: 1) survey objectives, 2) sample selection, 3) month of interview, 4) conditioning of respondents, 5) method of interview, and 6) interviewer experience.

SURVEY OBJECTIVES

The stated major objective of the SIE was to collect accurate income information for States with a minimum level of reliability on the estimated number of poor children aged 5 to 17 years, a goal which was for the most part achieved. In contrast, the primary purpose of the CPS is to obtain accurate and timely statistics on the civilian labor force, for example, the Nation's unemployment rate. Collection of income information in the March CPS is acknowledged to be of less importance. This acknowledgement is made during interviewer training but tempered with frequent references to the need for accurate income data as well.

SAMPLE SELECTION

The method of selection of sample households for these surveys differed considerably. Considerations involving the minimum statistical reliability requirements on the number of poor school-age children by State necessitated a sample design for SIE which differed in several important respects from the March CPS.

The CPS sample is a national multistage, clustered, probability sample made up of selfrepresenting (probability of selection 100 percent) and non-selfrepresenting (probability of selection based on 1970 population) primary sampling units (PSU). PSU's are counties or groups of contiguous counties from which sample households are selected. PSU's from the nonselfrepresenting portion of the CPS sample were chosen from strata formed by grouping PSU's, then selecting, in most cases, one PSU within each stratum to represent that stratum.

The variables used to group non-selfrepresenting PSU's in the CPS into strata included 1) percent urban, 2) percent nonwhite, 3) percent of population employed in manufacturing, 4) SMSA/NON-SMSA, 5) per capita retail trade, 6) rate of population change since the 1960 census, and 7) principle industry. Variables such as per capita income and percent poor were not used.

The SIE sample design was a stratified, multistage, noncompact cluster design. The sample was selected independently within each State. Both selfrepresenting and non-selfrepresenting PSU's were created. Unlike the CPS, the stratifacation of non-selfrepresenting PSU's was largely dependent upon the proportion of poor children 5 to 17 based on the 1970 census. After selection of the sample PSU's, sample ED's within PSU's were selected also with some stratification based on poverty rates from the 1970 census. Finally, within selected ED's, in general, 3 housing units were selected. The poverty status of the sample household and number of children less than 18 years old as of the 1970 census were used to stratify households within ED's before the final sample selection.

MONTH OF INTERVIEW

Traditionally the March CPS is conducted during the week in March containing the 19th. The CPS field collection procedures allow only one week in which to conduct interviews regardless of any supplementary questions such as the March work experience and income questions because of deadlines on release of the monthly national unemployment statistics. A one week followup or extension period beyond this one week using a special income followup form is provided in March in order to obtain information not available during the first week, however, this form is used for only about 5 percent of the interviewed households. In contrast, the SIE interviews took place for the most part in May and June without the one-week time constraint imposed by the March CPS. Since some respondents consult or require tax returns in order to accurately answer survey questions, the SIE would seem to have some advantage over the April 15 filing deadline. The later collection of SIE data may have, however, provided a greater opportunity for telescoping of amounts and presented more serious recall problems for 1975 work experience information and for nontaxable income sources much of which are concentrated in the lower end of the income distribution and therefore important sources of income for the poor.

CONDITIONING OF RESPONDENTS

To assure greater reliability in measuring month to month changes in monthly labor force estimates, the CPS sample consists of eight rotation groups or panels each of which is a national sample. Households in each of these panels are interviewed eight times in two separate 4-month periods in which one interview takes place each month. These two interview periods occur 12 months apart; i.e., a household interviewed for the first time in March 1975 would have been interviewed for the fifth time in March 1976. This overall effect of the conditioning of respondents caused by repeated interviews in the CPS with regard to reporting of income data is not fully known. It is known that the refusal rate, that is, refused to be interviewed rate, increases in the CPS with repeated interviewing. The March 1976 CPS refusal rate of 3.1 percent was, however, somewhat lower than the SIE refusal rate of about 3.5 percent.

MODE OF INTERVIEW

It has been documented that respondent cooperation in answering the income questions in the CPS environment is affected by the method of interview; i.e., personal or telephone interview. Whereas extensive use is made of telephone interviews in the CPS, virtually all SIE data was collected using personal interviews. The lower income nonresponse rate on the SIE (13.0 percent on SIE vs. 19.5 percent on CPS) is probably, to a large extent, related to the exclusive use of personal interviews on the SIE.

INTERVIEWER EXPERIENCE

The large number and wide distribution of the SIE sample households required hiring of a large number of new, temporary interviewers. Most of these "new" hires had no previous experience as interviewers in household surveys. The Census Bureau's permanent staff of interviewers used in the March 1976 CPS was, for the most part, a group of highly trained and experienced personnel who had worked with complex questionnaires and experienced difficult interview situations.

INCOME NONRESPONSE RATES

The level of income nonresponse on the SIE was a major concern to the planners of this survey at the Census Bureau. This concern was especially warranted since the March CPS had been experiencing rapid increases in income nonresponse rates precipitated by the use of inexperienced interviewers used for the SIE, the Census Bureau instituted a very intense quality control operation. This operation was intended to monitor the performance of the interviewers in an effort to quickly correct any problems at the outset before a large number of interviews had taken place.

Since the SIE and March 1976 CPS income questions pertaining to calendar year 1975 were virtually identical and the income data processing system was identical as well, the level of income nonresponse in SIE, would be evaluated by comparison to the March 1976 CPS nonresponse rates. Shown in the first two columns of table 2 is a comparison of the nonresponse rates from SIE and the March 1976 CPS for all persons by type of income (income item).

For purposes of this analysis a person was designated as a nonrespondent if one or more of the 11 income items on the questionnaire for that person were not reported.

The data in table 2 show SIE income nonresponse rates well below the March 1976 CPS nonresponse rates. Overall, the SIE persons nonresponse rate was 1/3 lower than the March 1976 CPS rate. Nonresponse rates were lower for each income type as well. Most of the reduction in the nonresponse rate in the SIE can be attributed to reduction in the number of persons who granted an interview, but refused to respond to all 11 income questions. While the SIE nonresponse rate for persons with one or more, but not all, income responses missing was slightly higher in the SIE (11.8 percent SIE vs. 9.7 percent CPS), only 9 percent of the total number of SIE nonrespondents failed to answer all 11 questions compared to about 50 percent for the March 1976 CPS.

The difference in family income nonresponse rates between SIE and CPS were not so great as for persons (a family was designated as a nonrespondent if one or more family members was a nonrespondent). The March 1976 CPS family income nonresponse rate was 26.0 percent compared to 21.7 for the SIE. This smaller relative difference indicates that income nonresponse in the March 1976 CPS was more concentrated within particular families than in the SIE. About 2.5 percent of all SIE nonrespondent families consisted of all persons failing to answer all income questions. The comparable figure for March 1976 CPS was 45.6 percent.

Although it is difficult to pinpoint and quantify each of the factors which lead to the significantly lower nonresponse rates in the SIE, there are still three factors which may have helped to produce lower nonresponse rates; 1) survey objectives, 2) exclusive use of personal interviews, and 3) the CPS environment.

The first factor, stated survey objectives, is perhaps the most difficult of these factors to analyze. There is no doubt that the SIE had a direct, single, major objective, the collection of income data. The March CPS has several major objectives with the collection of labor force data the most important as stated in the March CPS interviewer training manual. Interviewers in March may jeopardize the labor force statistics if they feel the asking of income questions may result in a noninterview (refusal) when they return in following months. This situation, which can only lead to higher nonresponse rates, did not exist in the SIE.

Based on data from the CPS, the use of personal interviews, as opposed to telephone interviews, results in lower income nonresponse rates. In March 1976 CPS, for example, the persons' income nonresponse rate was 16.1 percent for personal interviews and 21.8 for telephone interviews. About 50 percent of all interviews were personal interviews in the CPS. Aside from the first and fifth month interviews in CPS which are required personal interviews, only about 35 percent of the remaining interviews are personal contacts.

The collection of income data in the CPS environment is probably a third factor indluencing the differences between CPS and SIE income nonresponse rates. Research into the relationship between interviewer experience and income nonresponse on the March CPS has yielded some support to the idea that CPS interviewers trade off higher income nonresponse in an effort to keep low noninterview rates. This study shows some evidence that interviewers with many years of experience administering the March CPS supplement had higher nonresponse rates than interviewers with less experience. CPS interviewer performance ratings are largely based on the interviewer's performance on the current labor force portion of the questionnaire and on the number of refused interviews but is not affected by March CPS income nonresponse rates. One hypothesis is that these interviewers with more experience may be less insistent on obtaining income information if they feel their attempt to obtain income data will result in a refusal when they return the following month.

Some of the interviewing on the SIE was carried out by interviewers who worked on the March 1976 CPS. In all, about 500 of the 2,400 interviewers working on the SIE also worked on the March 1976 CPS. About 20 percent of the interviews were completed by members of this group of CPS interviewers. The nonresponse rates for the group of 500 interviewers with some CPS experience are shown in the right-hand portion of table 2 for the March 1976 CPS and for the SIE.

The data shown in table 2 provide more insight into income nonresponse problems on the CPS than on the SIE. Given the SIE as the collection vehicle without the constraints discussed earlier involving the CPS environment, the CPS interviewers achieved lower income nonresponse rates on the SIE than on the March 1976 CPS. While in March the CPS interviewers had a 17.1 percent nonresponse rate, they achieved a 13.2 percent rate in SIE.

The SIE income nonresponse rates for persons by State are shown in table 3. Overall higher nonresponse rates were evident in the Northeast and North Central States while the nonresponse rates in the States of the South and West tended to be lower. Although no comparative figures are available for March 1976 CPS by State, data available by Census regional office indicate this same trend.

COMPARISON OF REPORTED INCOME AMOUNTS WITH INDEPENDENT SOURCES

The estimates of aggregate amount of income derived from household surveys are generally deficient (underreported). One method to measure the gross deficiency of income amounts collected in a survey is to compare these amounts to independently derived estimates from administrative sources such as the Internal Revenue Service, Bureau of Economic Analysis, or Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Figures available from these sources, once adjusted to the Census money income concepts, are valuable in evaluating survey performance. Shown in table 4 is a national comparison of SIE and March 1976 CPS estimates of aggregate income with independently derived aggregate income estimates for 1975 for the income sources covered on the questionnaires of both surveys. A second part of the table disaggregates the

"total" survey estimates for each income source into the reported and allocated (imputed amounts due to missing responses) components.

A comparison of SIE and March 1976 CPS estimates of total money income to independent estimates shows the SIE survey yielded an estimate of \$1,059.8 billion whereas the March 1976 CPS gave an estimate of \$1,017.3 billion. The SIE estimate for sources for which independent estimates are available was 93.7 percent of the independent estimate compared to 90.3 percent for the CPS. This pattern of higher aggregate income amounts in SIE holds for all income sources except alimony and child support.

The significantly lower nonresponse rates in SIE are reflected in the proportion of the total SIE aggregate income which was allocated. While 20.1 percent of the March 1976 CPS aggregate was assigned in the editing and imputation procedures, only 12.1 percent of the total aggregate was assigned in SIE. This difference represents a significant improvement over the CPS.

A comparison of estimated total money income from the SIE and independent sources is shown in table 5 for each State. The independent estimates shown for each State should be considered rough approximations since several figures used to arrive at the national independent estimates were not available on a State by State basis and because the data by State do not reflect recent revisions to the Bureau of Economic Analysis's personal income series. The data indicate that the SIE estimates as a proportion of independent estimates ranged from a low of 87.4 percent in Delaware to a high of 100.7 percent in Arizona.

TABLE 1. SELECTED COMPARISONS OF SIE AND MARCH 1976 CPS INCOME STATISTICS FOR THE UNITED STATES FOR 1975

(Numbers in thousands)

		Number		Percent				
. Selected Characteristics	SIE	March 1976 Difference CPS (SIE-CPS)		SIE March 1976 CPS		Difference (SIE-CPS)		
POVERTY								
Families below the poverty level Persons below the poverty level Children 5 to 17 years below the poverty level Persons aged 65 and over below the poverty level	5,051 23,991 7,132 3,049	5,450 25,877 8,034 3,317	- 399 -1,896 - 902 - 268	9.0 11.4 14.5 14.0	9.7 12.3 16.3 15.3	-0.7 -0.9 -1.8 -1.3		
MEDIAN INCUME All families White Black All unrelated individuals	\$14,094 \$14,664 \$ 9,045 \$ 5,168	\$13,719 \$14,268 \$ 8,779 \$ 4,885	+\$ 375 +\$ 396 +\$ 266 +\$ 398	(X) (X) (X) (X)	(X) (X) (X) (X) (X)	(X) (X) (X) (X)		
All persons with income Men with income Women with income	\$ 5,768 \$ 8,974 \$ 3,463	\$ 5,664 \$ 8,853 \$3,385	+\$ 104 +\$ 121 +\$ 78	(X) (X) (X)	(X) (X) (X)	(X) (X) (X)		

X Not applicable.

TABLE 3. SIE PERSONS INCOME NONRESPONSE RATES BY STATE (Numbers shown are percents)

State	Nonrespon s e Rate
Alabama	13.2
Alaska	13.2
Arizona	12.1
Arkansas	9.1
California	12.3
Colorado	12.1
Connecticut	18.3
Delaware	12.2
District of Columbia	10.9
Florida	15.0
Georgia	12.3
Hawaii.	9.9
Idaho	12.6
Illinois	16.1
Indiana.	12.0
lowa.	12.0
Kansas.	13.2
Kentucky.	11.9
Louisiana.	10.7
Maine.	15.4
Maryland	12.3
Massachusetts	15.6
Michigan	13.4
Minnesota	11.6
Mississippi	8.7
Missouri.	11.9
Montana.	16.0
Nebraska.	13.1
Nevada.	10.6
New Hampshire	15.0
New Jersey	14.1
New Mexico	9.1
New York	13.4
North Carolina	11.3
North Dakota	13.5
Ohio	15.0
Oklahoma	12.1
Oregon	11.3
Pennsylvania	14.5
Rhode Island	17.1
South Carolina	10.0
South Dakota	12.5
Tennessee	12.0
Texas	11.1
Utah.	11.5
Vermont.	14.5
Virginia.	11.7
Washington.	10.7
West Virginia.	10.4
Wisconsin.	12.8
Wyoming.	12.5

TABLE 2. COMPARISON OF SIE AND MARCH 1976 CPS PERSON'S INCOME NONRESPONSE RATES AND NONRESPONSE RATES FOR CPS INTERVIEWERS WORKING ON SIE, BY TYPE OF INCOME

TADE OF THOME	March	STE	MARCH CPS INTERVIEWERS WORKING SIE					
TIFE OF INCOME	CPS	SIE	March	OTE				
			Total	MIS 13/	SIE			
Total	19.5	13 . 0.	17.1	14.5	13.2.			
Wages or salary ¹ /	10 . 8	6.1	9.3	7.8	6.3.			
Nonfarm self-employment ^{1/}	7.6	2.5	6.6	5.1	2.5.			
Farm self-employment ¹	7.2 11.2	2.1	6.2	4.5.	2.0			
Supplemental Security Income	10.1	1.5	8. 5	5.7	1.7.			
Public assistance or welfare ^{2/}	10.1.	1.6	8.6	5•7 [.]	1.7			
Interest from savings accounts Dividends, rent, estates or trusts	13.7. 11.7	7.0 3.7	11.9 ⁶ 10.0	9.6 7.4	7•3 3•8			
compensation, workmens compensation	10 . 6.	2.0	8.9	6.1	2.1.			
local pensions	10.5	1 . 9.	8.9	6. 0 _.	2.1			
or any other money income	10 . 3	1.6.	8 . 7	5.8	1.8			

 $\frac{1}{1}$ Persons who did not work in 1975 who did not respond to the earnings questions were not considered nonrespondents for these items.

 $\frac{2}{2}$ Public assistance and welfare consists mainly of Aid to Families with Dependent Children and General Assistance.

3/ Month-in-sample 1 first interview conducted by personal visit.

	Independent	March 1976 CPS					SIE								
Source of income	Billions of	CPS reported and Billions allocated as a percent of CPS total		CPS as a percent of independent sources			Billions of	CPS reported and allocated as a percent of CPS total			CPS as a percent of independent sources				
	dollars	dollars	Total	Reported	Allo- cated	Total	Reported	Allo- cated	dollars	Total	Reported	Allo- cated	Total	Reported	Allo- cated
Total income	(NA)	1,017.3	100.0	79.9	20.1	(X)	(X)	(X)	1,059.8	100.0	87.9	12.1	(X)	(X)	(X)
mates available	1,115.6	1,006.9	100.0	79•9	20.1	90.3	72.1	18.1	1,045.2	100.0	87.9	12.1	93.7	82.4	11.3
Wage or salary income Nonfarm self-employment income	788.2 63.4	767.7	100.0	81.6 65.9	18.4 34.1	97.4 97.0	79.4 63.9	18.0 33.1	789.9	100.0	89.1 77.6	10.9 22.4	100.2 98.7	89.3 76.7	10.9 22.1
Farm self-employment Social Security and Railroad Re-	65.0	59.1	100.0	()•0 79.7	24.4	90.9	72.5	18.6	60.0	100.0	90.8	9.2	92.3	83.8	8.5
Supplemental Security income Aid to Families with Dependent Children and other public	5.6	3.6	100.0	86.1	13.9	64.3	55.4	8.9	3.9	100.0	97.4	2.6	69.6	67.9	1.8
assistance	10.2 59.5	7.9 24.7	100.0 100.0	87.3 70.0	12.7 30.0	77.5 41.5	67.6 29.1	9.8 12.4	8.1 29.0	100.0	95.1 75.5	4.9	79.4	75.5 36.8	3.9
Dividends Net rental income and royalties	22.5 11.2	11.9 8.2	100.0	66.4 76.8	33.6 23.2	52.9 73.2 66 7	35.1 56.2	17.8 17.0	15.3 10.0 8.6	100.0	84.0	29.4 16.0 7.0	89.3	75.0 66.7	14.3
Unemployment compensation Workmen's compensation	18.3	11.6	100.0	83.6 82.6	16.4 17.4	63.4 43.4	53.0 35.8	10.4	12.4 2.4	100.0	94.4 95.8	5.6 4.2	67.8 45.3	63.9 43.4	3.8 1.9
Private pensions and annuities Federal government and military	13.8	11.2	100.0	75.9	24.1	81.2	61.6	19.6	12.1	100.0	85.1	14.9	87.7	74.6 80.7	13.0
State and local government employee retirement	6.2	4.7	100.0	74.5	20.0	75.8	56.5	19.5	4.9	100.0	91.8	8.2	79.0	72.6	6.5
SOURCES WITH NO INDEPENDENT ESTIMATES								•							
Estates and trusts	(NA) (NA)	2.5 3.9	100.0 100.0	76.0 84.6	24.0 15.4	(X) (X)	(X) (X)	(X) (X)	5•3 3•0	100.0 100.0	73.6 93.3	26.4 6.7	(X) (X)	(X) (X)	(X) (X)
the household	(NA) (NA)	1.7 2.3	100.0 100.0	82.4 78.3	17.6 21.7	(X) (X)	(X) (X)	(X) (X)	2.4 4.0	100.0 100.0	87.5 90.0	12.5 10.0	(X) (X)	(X) (X)	(X) (X)

TABLE 4. COMPARISON OF SIE AND MARCH 1976 CPS ESTIMATES OF AGGREGATE MONEY INCOME WITH INDEPENDENT ESTIMATES OF AGGREGATE MONEY INCOME ADJUSTED TO CPS MONEY INCOME BY TYPE OF INCOME AND BY REPORTED AND ALLOCATED AMOUNTS

NA Not Available. X Not Applicable.

•

TABLE 5. COMPARISON OF INCEPENDENT ESTIMATES OF TOTAL ACCRECATE MONEY INCOME FOR 1975 WITH SIE TOTAL ACCRECATE MONEY INCOME BY STATE (Numbers in millions of Gollars)

.

256 956 926 926 926 926 926 926 926 926 926 92	1,902 22,519 22,52 25,565 16,52 25,565 25,575 25,5555 25,5555 25,5555 25,5555 25,5555 25,5555 25,55555 25,55555 25,555555 25,55555555	5'035 53'27 53'27 50'775 52'24 52'24 5'200 5'24 5'200 5'24 5'200 5'24 5'200 5'24 11'700	Januar Carolina. Jay Carolina Tennessee Tennessee Ternessee Vargina. Virgina. V
E06 69 676 226 386 69 106 166 186 186 186 186 186 186 18	r,12,23 r,12,29 r,12,29 r,23,29r,23,29 r,23,29 r,23,29r,23,29 r,23,2	π'888 φ5'138 φ5'138 15'95 15'95 25'58 25'85 53'815 103'736 20'5'136	iew Yerk. iew York. Sorih Carolina. Jorih Carolina. Mirona. Ohio. Ohio. Ohio. Silahoma. Oregon. Pennsylvania. Pinan
526 906 526 526 526 526 7.6 466	929 4 3 3 3 8 μ 2 3 3 3 8 μ 2 3 3 8 μ 2 5 3 2 5 2 5 2 5 2 5 2 5 2 5 2 5 2 5 2 5	2005 111 111 212 212 212 212 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	itggississ fri ruossin ruossi ruossi ruossi revada itew Jersey rev review levie review leview levie review leview levi
200 275 1776 296 286 286 286 266 266 266 266 266 266	10,000 90,057 20,057 23,796 23,796 23,796 23,797 21,2,795 21,2,795 21,2,795 21,2,795 21,2,795 21,2,795 21,2,795 21,2,595	595,500 50°,507 50°,507 50°,517 10°,047 10°,047 595,51 10°,505	swoi ssens: snsisiuou snsisiuol miaM stjeruonssi siteran siteran storan swork storan severan severan stotan storan storan storan storan storan storan storan storan storan storan storan storan storan storan storan storan storan storan storan stotan
176 386 846 163 766 766 766 250 200 4778 706 4778 706 778 706	537350 3797100 5797100 579710 5070955 5070955 1075010 117375 117375 117375 117375 117375 117375 117375 117375 117375 1175755 1175755 1175755 1175755 1175755 1175755 1175755 11	56,666 56,956 56,956 52,565 11,220 12,152 12,153 11,154 11,155 11	Connecticut. Delaware Delaware Piterict of Columbia. Florida. Georgia. Idaho. I
296 956 116 200 1 925 206	137380 137280 87130 87130 57636 107856 57636 177280	133,836 132,936 122,716 12,702 12,702 12,936 13,936 13,936 14,9366 14,93666 14,936666 14,93666666666666666666666666666666666666	amedslä saks i.i.asks i.a karisas karitrolits oolorado
<u>ONI</u> EIS	SIS	JnebneqeònI	કર્મક્રટ