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The Use of "Sensitive" Questions in Census Bureau Surveys

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ABSTRACT

The past 25 years have seen a period of unparalleled growth in the field of statistical data collection. Through its own programs, the Bureau collects and publishes vast amounts of demographic, economic and social statistics. Historically, these statistics have provided the benchmarks needed by agencies charged with carrying out Federal programs and the Bureau has been in the forefront in planning, developing and carrying out data gathering programs to meet these needs. However, as Federal programs have become more extensive and complex, the need for data tailored to the specific needs of individual agencies has grown at an even faster rate. The great depression of the thirties - followed by World War II - stimulated the creation of many programs requiring statistical information. The rapid expansion in the social and economic programs of the government in the post-war period accelerated this demand. In the past several years, the demand for program-oriented data has been increasing as a consequence of the recently instituted programs in the fields of poverty, education, and medical care insurance for the elderly.

The Bureau has responded to these requests, extending its services to more and more groups and, in the process, undertaking numerous and more complex surveys. Although the Bureau has had a strong predilection for factual as opposed to attitudinal or motivational questions, it has been necessary to consider expanding the scope of the Bureau's work in recent years. Without either extensive background or experience in this area, the Bureau has found it difficult to establish standards against which,to measure requests for these "new" types of data. The purpose of this paper is to attempt to provide the framework for a discussion which might explore the problems connected with the use of questions involving attitudes, motivations, values or personality characteristics in surveys conducted by the Bureau. To this end, it will discuss the Bureau's past practices with regard to collecting such data, its present position and the problems which confront it.

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THE USE OF "SENSITIVE" QUESTIONS IN CENSUS BUREAU SURVEYS

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provide the framework for a discussion which might explore the problems connected with the use of questions involving attitudes, motivations, values or personality characteristics in surveys conducted by the Bureau. To this end, it will discuss the Bureau's past practices with regard to collecting such data, its present position and the problems which confront it.

Historical perspective:

Since 1942, or for more than 25 years, a nationwide sample survey of the population of the United States, now called the Current Population Survey, has been conducted on a monthly basis by the Bureau with a primary objective of providing the monthly, official government statistics of employment and unemployment. Because of a need for uniformity in reporting, both between groups and over time, the concepts (and questions) in use for measuring the labor force behavior of the population rely primarily on a factual or quantitative reporting of activity during a fixed calendar period, although some judgment or attitudinal response is involved to a limited extent. Although many and major changes have occurred since 1942 in almost every other aspect of the survey, the labor force concepts have survived with only minor modification.

Although the collection of labor force data is the primary purpose of the CPS, the survey has long and increasingly served as a general-purpose population sample to be used for a variety of purposes. Thus, supplementary questions were first added by the Bureau at either annual or other periodic intervals, to update or extend - at least on a national scale - the information collected through the survey. Other agencies also followed suit with the result that the survey in recent years has contained supplemental questions on a wide variety of subjects. The trend continues--at the present time, the level of requests is such that few months are without one or more sets of supplementary items.

Although many, if not most, of these inquiries were factual in nature, a number of attitudinal or opinion items found their way into the survey. Thus, in October 1946, persons who had changed residence at least once since August 1945 were asked why they left the last county of residence. In the same year, questions on reasons for absence from work and reasons for part-time work were introduced into the labor force questions. Subsequently, the CPS has contained questions on future intentions to buy automobiles, houses and various consumer durables, expectations of income a year hence, plans to attend college, reasons for not going to college or for dropping out of college before graduation, intentions to look for work, reasons for not looking for work and on and on; the list in retrospect is quite long. Most of these inquiries, however, have consisted of either the open-ended type of question which, in essence, can be reduced to the respondent's explanation of behavior--e.g., why didn't you look for work?--or a statement of intention--do you plan to buy a house in the next 12 months?

Although these types of questions also contain inherent difficulties, a somewhat different type of problem was presented by the growth of the ad hoc or special survey. Requiring detailed personal interviews--either on a one-time or a repetitive basis as in longitudinal studies--these surveys use either separate samples or are conducted independently of the on-going surveys. Interviews are designed to last for as much as an hour or more as planners and policymakers attempt to unravel the secrets of relationships to help to explain the causes of poverty, the effects of discrimination, the success of one program or the failure of another. To this end, the Bureau finds itself asked to collect information on the psychological and sociological frameworks within which people act, react and view their society.

And, finally, there are the requests for information of a factual nature which, at a given point in time, may be considered as too personal or "an invasion of privacy."

The issue, then, is simply how the Bureau is to decide which inquiries to accept and which to reject. Not so simple, however, is the recognition of the responsibility this places upon the Bureau (and its sister agencies requesting the information) to insure that the public good or need is not overridden by the Bureau's own views or, conversely, that the Bureau's entire program of censuses or surveys is not damaged by an ill-advised or poorly received series of questions.

The criteria we have used to date, we believe, have served well. Simply stated, they involve the following principles:

a. There must be a public need for the data.

b. The burden on the respondent to supply the data must not be too great.

c. The inquiry should not arouse public resentment and should not adversely affect the existing program.

d. The resultant data must meet reasonable standards of accuracy and reliability.

e. The data should not duplicate information already available from existing sources, and

f. The costs of asking the questions and processing the data must be borne by the sponsor.

Clearly, the application of these principles involves matters of interpretation and of degree. For example, is public need to be considered evident or obvious solely because a Federal Agency has requested the information? How does one decide that the burden on the respondent is not too great, for surely the

burden must be balanced against the need for the data? Can we quantify the standards of accuracy or reliability? Thus, the criteria stand as goals rather than as exact, fixed standards but recognizing their limitations does not mitigate their usefulness.

Turning then to the new demands, where do they conflict with our criteria? First, the Bureau is reluctant to seek information that would appear to involve an undue invasion of privacy. To be sure, styles change in statistics just as in clothes, so yesterday's invasion of privacy--income, perhaps--is today's standard. But just as wide ties have returned to popularity, so have the cries against questions on income and many other factual items.

Second, the Bureau has been - is - reluctant to undertake surveys in which the questions used can be taken out of context and made to appear ridiculous and improper. It is more reluctant to include such questions if adequate justification and support do not exist, or if definitions and categories have not been clearly set forth and measurement techniques have not been fully validated.

It is perhaps appropriate at this point to emphasize again the Bureau's overall concern with its proper role as a data collector for other groups. On the one hand, the Bureau has rejected the suggestion that it give priority in all respects to its own program, since this would severely limit its work for other Agencies. On the other hand, the Bureau has been careful to insure that its outside work commitments do not interfere unduly with its regular program. In any case, however, the Bureau tends to restrict its assistance in this area largely to other Federal Agencies where the issues of public need and public use are more clearly apparent. Many different types of surveys, of course, are conducted by private groups for both Federal and non-Federal sponsors. Similarly, if data in the public interest are already being collected by a private organization, are of adequate quality and available for general public use, the Bureau

does not duplicate the data collection. Finally, the role of the Bureau also precludes its asking questions which, even if answered easily and voluntarily by respondents, are considered politically improper. Examples might include asking for whom people voted, why they voted as they did, or whether they are in favor of a particular piece of legislation under current consideration by the Congress.

Illustrations of the problem:

Currently, perhaps the most conspicuous targets of the invasion of privacy charge are religious preference and family planning. Both of these subjects have, in limited fashion, been included in recent years in sample surveys conducted by the Bureau which have focused mainly on other subjects. To date, there has been little sign that respondents have objected to the form of these questions as currently used. The invasion of privacy issue has also been raised with regard to the collection of Social Security numbers, and particularly so when this item was considered for inclusion in the 1970 Census. Arguments for and against this item have been explored fully in other forums; at this point it is perhaps sufficient to note that this item has been included regularly in the CPS and in supplemental surveys since 1963 and is answered without objection by the vast majority of respondents.

With specific regard to family planning, the Bureau has modified its opposition to this subject to reflect growing public discussion and acceptance of the subject and, hopefully, greater awareness of the needs for some data. I emphasize some since the Bureau still resists efforts to broaden the scope of its inquiries to include questions relating to the use of contraceptive methods, breast-feeding, post-partum menstruation and attitudes toward the most recent child. The National Center for Health Statistics, which has been one of the

strong advocates of these questions, indicates that its mail survey of mothers of newly born infants suggests no difficulties with some of these questions.

With respect to social and psychological questions dealing with attitudes, expectations, and/or opinions, the Bureau's position in surveys in which the Bureau itself is the prime sponsor has been one of limiting their use. Thus, the Bureau has sponsored such questions in its surveys only after assuring itself, either through its own developmental work or that of outside consultants or groups, that the inquiry can reasonably be interpreted as meeting its criteria--with the possible exception of criterion (d). Examples of this approach include the current Consumer Buying Expectation Survey, in which the Bureau obtains measures of expectations of future purchases of selected durables through the use of a structured scaling device, and the use of open-end questions in a number of its more recent inquiries. In Bureau sponsored inquiries, the questions introduced generally have been limited to those that readily appear to have some utility and, presumably, some validity and could not readily be subjected to ridicule.

On the other hand, the Bureau has been considerably more liberal where outside sponsors have been concerned. Recognizing its lack of knowledge and experience in this area and unable itself to mount the required research to validate or test the instrument in the time usually available, to provide measures of accuracy and reliability, or to obtain such validation or assurances from other sources, the Bureau has based its acceptance or rejection on the evidence that the respondent <u>appears</u> able to answer the inquiry, the interviewer is able to administer the inquiry, the burden on the respondent is not considered to be too great, and the inquiry does not appear to arouse resentment or evoke ridicule.

Although this approach might appear expedient to some, capricious to others and unreasonable to a few, experience suggests that if the Bureau has erred at all, it has done so in the direction of including more than it has rejected. Thus, the past several years have seen the Bureau ask for attitudes and opinions towards neighborhood facilities (schools, parks, shops, markets, police protection, housing and jobs) in a survey undertaken for the Office of Economic Opportunity in connection with evaluation studies of the Community Action Programs. Questions concerning reactions to and appraisals of various programs, such as Medicare, MDTA training, and selected OEO programs have been asked of those most likely to use the specified service. Similarly, young men of draft-age, both veterans and nonveterans, have been asked their opinions and attitudes towards service in the Armed Forces to assist the Defense Department in its review and evaluation of military manpower needs. In a series of surveys over time for the Manpower Administration designed to study job mobility and the factors which affect labor force experience, we have agreed to include a modified version of the Rotter Internal-External Scale, adapted by Dr. R.M. Schmidt and his colleagues at Ohio State University expressly for this study. In early 1969, we will inaugurate a study for the Social Security Administration to examine the social, economic and psychological changes which occur as a result of retirement from the labor force. This study, which will consist of biennial visits over a 10-15 year period with a fixed panel, will contain in addition to many attitude and opinion questions a series of psychological items to measure self-assessments of happiness and its correlates, and changes in these measures as the group moves through phases of the life cycle. In these as well as other surveys, we also have included questions on self-assessment and efficacy, attitudes towards work and job satisfaction, and knowledge of the world of work.

In these areas, at least, we have shown that we can collect the data without undue burden on either respondent or interviewer. The questions remains unanswered, however, as to whether the data have meaning or usefulness. Also unanswered is the role the Bureau should have in the evaluation of these data. Can it, should it, for example, insist as it does in other programs that funds be made available and used for developing and maintaining skilled staff and undertaking the necessary research to investigate reliability of response and to explore validity of the data, even at the expense of sample size or program scope?

As to what we have rejected, in addition to the items mentioned earlier, most notable were inquiries about what people think of doctors, of alcohol and alcoholics, and of cigarette smoking. We have resisted use of the Srole Anomia Scale to measure alienation, a scale designed to measure tendencies toward neurosis, and the administering of modified IQ tests by our interviewing staff. A number of similar proposed measures also were turned down. A more typical case for rejection was the individual question or item which was found in testing to be difficult to use, generally hard to answer or thought to be harmful to the remainder of the survey. Examples of both kinds of inquiries--those we have included and those we have rejected--are presented in the appendix.

At this point, it is perhaps appropriate to note that in the judgment of a great many statisticians and data users, both in and out of government, the Bureau of the Census would serve best by doing <u>only</u> what it is known to do best, namely collecting and disseminating statistics that deal with objective fact. In our view, however, the question of Census participation in surveys containing attitudinal and social psychological inquiries is moot, and the issue rightly turns on the degree of participation.

We have already moved across the boundary lines of our familiar country of facts and hard data into the unfamiliar terrain of attitudes, opinions, intentions, value judgments, expectations and motivations. The question yet to be answered is how far and how fast the Bureau should go and what guideposts are needed to assist us.

Appendix

Following are examples of attitudinal, motivational and psychological inquiries included in surveys conducted by the Census Bureau in recent years: Examples of sensitive items also are presented.

1. Survey of Draft-Age Men: October 1964 (Defense Dept.)

   a. Veteran's form.

30. Aside from pay and retirement benefits, how do you feel about SERVICE LIFE, that is, the way a person lives and works in the Armed Forces?

1 ☐ I like it very much

2 ☐ I like it somewhat

3 ☐ I dislike it somewhat

4 ☐ I dislike it very much

32. Based on the Military Service you have seen, how does military work compare with your PRESENT, FULL-TIME, CIVILIAN JOB?

---If you do not have a full-time, civilian job now, answer in terms of the next one you plan to get---

---Consider EACH statement separately---	Mark ONE box for EACH statement		
	Military Better	No Difference	Civilian Better
1. Pay	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
2. Chances for advancement	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
3. Steady, secure work	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
4. Interesting work	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
5. Retirement plan, medical plan, and fringe benefits	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
6. Chances for further training and learning job skills	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
7. Highly respected job	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
8. Freedom to do the job the way I think best	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
9. Chances to be a leader	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐

28. Do you have a job or business at the present time (including part-time work)?

f. Describe your feelings about this job.

1 ☐ Extremely satisfied

2 ☐ Somewhat satisfied

3 ☐ Somewhat dissatisfied

4 ☐ Extremely dissatisfied

16. Which THREE items below would be MOST important to you in choosing a job or career, ASIDE FROM ANY OTHER THINGS important to you?

1. Chances for further training and learning job skills
2. Retirement plans, medical plans, fringe benefits
3. Chances for advancement
4. Steady, secure work
5. Interesting work
6. Pay
7. Highly respected job
8. Freedom to do the job the way I think best
9. Chances to be a leader

(Enter the item number of the statement in the appropriate box to show "Most important," "2nd most important," and "3rd most important.")

Most important	2nd most important	3rd most important

44. Listed below are some conditions of military service which some servicemen find to be hardships. Indicate to what extent each bothered you while on Active Military Service or Duty.

---Consider EACH statement separately---	Mark ONE box for EACH statement		
	Bothered me a lot	Bothered me a little	Didn't bother me at all
1. Being away from my family so much	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
2. Strict discipline	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
3. Having to live in unpleasant places	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
4. Lack of free choice in assignments	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
5. Frequent moves	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐

b. Nonveteran form.

15. Which THREE items below would be MOST important to you in choosing a job or career, ASIDE FROM ANY OTHER THINGS important to you?

1. Chances for further training and learning job skills
2. Retirement plans, medical plans, fringe benefits
3. Chances for advancement
4. Steady, secure work
5. Interesting work
6. Pay
7. Highly respected job
8. Freedom to do the job the way I think best
9. Chances to be a leader

(Enter the item number of the statement in the appropriate box to show "Most important", "2nd most important", and "3rd most important".)

Most important	2nd most important	3rd most important

16. If you were looking for a NEW, FULL-TIME, CIVILIAN JOB TODAY, how good a job do you think you could get?

1 ☐ I could get a very good job
2 ☐ I could get a satisfactory job
3 ☐ I would have trouble finding a satisfactory job
4 ☐ I do not know

25. In your opinion, is the present system of Selective Service (the draft) – –

1 ☐ Very fair?
2 ☐ Reasonably fair?
3 ☐ Somewhat unfair?
4 ☐ Very unfair?
5 ☐ Have no opinion

26. If there were no draft and you did not have any military obligation at all, do you think you would want to enter active military service?

1 ☐ Yes – definitely would want to enter service
2 ☐ Yes – probably would want to enter service
3 ☐ No – probably would never want to enter service
4 ☐ No – definitely would never want to enter service
5 ☐ I have no idea

28. a. If there were no draft now, and you had no military obligation at all, would you want to volunteer for active military service IF – –

– – Consider EACH statement separately – –	Mark ONE box for EACH statement: Yes	Maybe	No
1. If military pay were the SAME as you could make in civilian life?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
2. If military pay were CONSIDERABLY HIGHER than you could make in civilian life?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
3. If you were given a $1,000 ENLISTMENT BONUS?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
4. If the minimum tour of duty for the service you prefer were ONE YEAR SHORTER than it is now?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
5. If you were GUARANTEED TRAINING in a job or skill useful in civilian life?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
6. If you were sent to civilian school or college AT GOVERNMENT EXPENSE BEFORE or DURING ACTIVE SERVICE?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
7. If you were given an opportunity to go to civilian school or college AT GOVERNMENT EXPENSE AFTER ACTIVE SERVICE?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
8. If you could QUALIFY for officer's training or an officer's commission?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐

b. Which one of the conditions listed above would be MOST likely to get you to volunteer?

(Enter the item number of the statement.)

_____ (item number)

35. Aside from pay and retirement benefits, how would you probably feel about SERVICE LIFE, that is, the way a person lives and works in the Armed Forces?

I would probably – –

1 ☐ Like it very much.
2 ☐ Like it somewhat.
3 ☐ Dislike it somewhat.
4 ☐ Dislike it very much.
5 ☐ I have no opinion about this.

b. Nonveteran form (continued)

43. Which statement below ~~best~~ explains why you are NOT NOW IN a Reserve or National Guard organization?

1 ☐ My community does not have the kind of unit I should be in

2 ☐ It would interfere with my family responsibilities

3 ☐ Applied but was not accepted

4 ☐ Not interested or never considered it

5 ☐ Completed my military service on Reserve or National Guard duty

6 ☐ Not yet 17 years old

44. a. Would you apply to a Reserve or National Guard unit in your community IF – –

– – Consider EACH statement separately – –	Mark ONE box for EACH statement		
	Yes	Maybe	No
1. If drill status pay was AS MUCH AS YOUR DAILY EARNINGS in civilian work? . .	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
2. If drill status pay was QUITE A BIT MORE than your daily earnings in civilian work? . . .	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
3. If you would get a $100 BONUS PER YEAR for each year of Reserve or Guard service? . . .	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
4. If you were promised TRAINING IN A SKILL useful in civilian work?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
5. If you could be COMMISSIONED AS AN OFFICER? . .	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐

b. Which one of the conditions listed above would be MOST likely to get you to apply?

(Enter the item number of the statement.)

_____ (item number)

2. Survey of Men 20-64 Years of Age Not in Labor Force: February 1967 (Labor)

Question: Jobs are important to people for different reasons. What would you say is the most important thing about any job?

- good wages
- liking the work
- the respect you get from working
- other

Question: If by some chance, you were to get enough money to live comfortably without working, do you think you would work anyway?

- yes
- no

3. Survey of Equal Opportunity in Education: October 1965 (HEW)

a. Parents form--

Question: According to your opinion, which one of these is the best way for young people to get ahead in life?

- work hard and save money
- have a nice personality and be likeable
- get a college education
- be a person with a special talent such as a good athlete, actor, or singer
- there is no way to get ahead in life
- other

Question: What do you think is the main thing that will keep (this child) from going to college?

- not very good at school work
- wants to get married
- wants to get a job
- wants to learn a trade
- will not be able to meet the cost
- needs to work to help family
- doesn't want to go
- sickness in family or other family problem
- there isn't a college near here
- other reason

b. Student's form--

Question: Did you think that your teachers were fair in the way that they treated you?

- all of them were unfair
- most of them were unfair
- about half were fair and half were unfair
- most of them were fair
- all of them were fair

Question: According to your opinion, which of these is the best way to get ahead in life?

- work hard and save money
- have a nice personality and be likeable
- get a college education
- have a special talent as a good athlete, actor or singer
- there is no way to get ahead in life
- other

c. Parent's form--

Question: Some children like school, others don't. Would you say ... wants to go to school:

- all of the time
- most of the time
- some of the time
- none of the time

4. Labor Force Attachment of Women: April 1964 (BLS)

Question: If you had a choice, which of the following would you prefer to do?

- not work outside the home at all
- work part time
- work at a regular full-time job

5. Survey of Veterans of the U.S. Armed Forces: November 1962 (VA)

Question: If you needed to be hospitalized next week under the following conditions or for the following reasons, would you apply to the VA for free hospitalization?

- in an emergency?
- for a nonservice-connected condition:
  - a. if it would cost less than $300 (hospital and doctor), in a non-VA hospital?
  - b. if it would cost -etween $300 and $600 (hospital and doctor), in a non-VA hospital?
  - c. if it would cost more than $600 (hospital and doctor), in a non-VA hospital?
- for a service-connected condition (if you have one)?

Question: In terms of your present job or occupation, would you say that the knowledge and skills you acquired through your post-service VA Education or Training (G.I. Bill or Vocational Rehabilitation) are--

- absolutely essential in your work?
- quite important in your work?
- help some in your work?
- are not needed at all in your work?

Question: Do you think that the local office of the State employment service is usually able to help an unemployed veteran find a job?

- yes
- no
- don't know

Question: If the law were changed to allow you to take out as much G.I. life insurance as you wanted, how much would you take out in the next year?

6. Homemaker's Estimate of Food Stocks: June 1962 (Agri.)

Question: Now, I have _____ people listed as living here. Let's suppose you could not get any more food for a while and all of these people were here all the time. For how many days do you think you could feed them the kind of meals they usually eat with just the food you have right now?

Question: Now let's say you were feeding these people only enough for them to get by on. Even if you ran out of some things, do you think you could make this food last longer?

7. Consumer Buying Expectations: Quarterly (Census)

1. What answer would you choose for the chances that you or some member of your family living here will move within the next 6 months?

Ø ○
10 ○
20 ○
30 ○
40 ○ *(Ask 2)*
50 ○
60 ○
70 ○
80 ○
90 ○
100 ○ *(Go to 4)*

2. What about the next 12 months, between now and next...?

Ø ○
10 ○
20 ○
30 ○
40 ○ *(Ask 3)*
50 ○
60 ○
70 ○
80 ○
90 ○
100 ○ *(Go to 4)*

3. How about the next 2 years?

Ø ○ *(Go to part B)*
10 ○
20 ○
30 ○
40 ○
50 ○ *(Ask 4)*
60 ○
70 ○
80 ○
90 ○
100 ○

4. If you or anyone here do move, what are the chances that it will be to a house that you buy? *(Include mobile homes)*

Ø ○ *(Go to part B)*
10 ○
20 ○
30 ○
40 ○
50 ○ *(Ask 5)*
60 ○
70 ○
80 ○
90 ○
100 ○

5. If you or anyone here do buy a house what are the chances that it will be a newly built house?

Ø ○
10 ○
20 ○
30 ○
40 ○
50 ○
60 ○
70 ○
80 ○
90 ○
100 ○

6. If you or anyone here do buy a house, about how much would you expect to pay for it?

Under $10,000 .... ○
$10,000 to $14,999 ○
$15,000 to $19,999 ○
$20,000 to $24,999 ○
$25,000 to $29,999 ○
$30,000 to $39,999 ○
$40,000 or more .. ○
Don't know ... ○

Notes:

Part B - Automobiles

7. What are the chances that you or any member of your family living here will buy either a new or used car sometime during the next 6 months?

Ø ○
10 ○
20 ○
30 ○
40 ○ *(Ask 8)*
50 ○
60 ○
70 ○
80 ○
90 ○
100 ○ *(Go to 10)*

8. What about the next 12 months, between now and next...?

Ø ○
10 ○
20 ○
30 ○
40 ○ *(Ask 9)*
50 ○
60 ○
70 ○
80 ○
90 ○
100 ○ *(Go to 10)*

9. How about the next 2 years?

Ø ○ *(Go to part C)*
10 ○
20 ○
30 ○
40 ○
50 ○ *(Ask 10)*
60 ○
70 ○
80 ○
90 ○
100 ○

10. Now without using the answer sheet, if you or anyone here do buy a car, will it be new or used?

New ..... ○
Used .... ○
Don't know ○

11. About how much would you expect to pay for it? *(Include trade-in allowance)*

Under $500 ..... ○
$500 to $999.... ○
$1,000 to $1,499 ○
$1,500 to $1,999 ○
$2,000 to $2,499 ○
$2,500 to $2,999 ○
$3,000 to $3,499 ○
$3,500 to $3,999 ○
$4,000 to $4,999 ○
$5,000 to $5,999 ○
$6,000 to $7,499 ○
$7,500 and over ○

Don't know ..... ○

12. Are you likely to withdraw any funds from your savings to pay for the automobile?

Yes ○ →
No. ○

12a. About how much?

Under $500.. ○
$500 - $999. ○
$1000 - $1499 ○
$1500 - $1999 ○
$2000 or more ○
Don't know.. ○

13. Now looking at card B, what are the chances that you will be spending money for household appliances, furniture, a TV, or major home improvements, during the next year? *(Include items to be purchased in connection with the purchase of a new house.)*

- Ø ○ *(Go to part D)*
- 10 ○
- 20 ○
- 30 ○
- 40 ○
- 50 ○
- 60 ○
- 70 ○
- 80 ○
- 90 ○
- 100 ○

(Ask 14)

14. Is there a better than even chance of your spending at least $200 on these things during the next year?

- Yes..... ○ *(Ask 15)*
- No ..... ○ *(Go to part D)*
- Don't know ○ *(Go to part D)*

15. Is there a better than even chance of your spending a great deal more than $200, say $1,000 or more?

- Yes..... ○ *(Ask 16a)*
- No ..... ○ *(Ask 16b)*
- Don't know ○ *(Ask 16b)*

16a. What is your best guess about the amount you will actually spend? Would you say less than $1,500, $1,500 to $2,000, or over $2,000?

- $1,000 to $1,499 ○
- $1,500 to $1,999 ○
- Over $2,000.... ○ → How much? $

(Go to 17a)

16b. Is your best guess about the amount you are most likely to spend less than $500, $500 to $750, or over $750

- Less than $500 ○
- $500 to $750.. ○
- Over $750.... ○

17a. Are you likely to withdraw any funds from your savings to pay for these expenditures?

- Yes ○ *(Ask 17b)*
- No ○ *(Go to 18)*

17b. About how much?

- Under $100.. ○
- $100 - $299. ○
- $300 - $599. ○
- $600 - $999. ○
- $1000 +..... ○
- Don't know .. ○

18. Which items on card C are you most likely to buy during the next year? *(Mark all categories indicated)*

Furniture and Rugs

- Living room furniture ○
- Dining room furniture ○
- Bedroom furniture... ○
- Kitchen furniture ... ○
- Other furniture.... ○
- Carpets, rugs, or other floor coverings ○

Home improvements . ○

Appliances

- Black and white TV.. ○
- Color TV..... ○
- Washing machine ... ○
- Clothes dryer..... ○
- Kitchen range..... ○
- Refrigerator or freezer ○
- Dishwasher..... ○
- Room air-conditioner. ○
- Radio, Phono, Hi-Fi. ○
- Other..... ○

Don't know ..... ○

19. Are you likely to make any other major purchase that is one of $200 or more during the next year?

- Yes ○ →
- No ○

What would that be? *(Mark all appropriate categories)*

- Boat..... ○
- Vacation home ..... ○
- Swimming pool ..... ○
- Piano, other musical instruments ○
- Other *(Specify)* ..... ○

(Specify)

PART D — INCOME

Now I'd like to ask you about your family's income prospects during the next 12 months.

20. Using card B, what number would you pick for the chances that your family income will increase substantially? *(10% or more)*

- Ø ○
- 10 ○
- 20 ○
- 30 ○
- 40 ○
- 50 ○
- 60 ○
- 70 ○
- 80 ○
- 90 ○
- 100 ○

21. What number would you pick for the chances that your family income will decrease substantially? *(10% or more)*

- Ø ○
- 10 ○
- 20 ○
- 30 ○
- 40 ○
- 50 ○
- 60 ○
- 70 ○
- 80 ○
- 90 ○
- 100 ○

22. Is your family income higher or lower than it was 12 months ago? *(If "higher" ask if "substantially higher" if "lower" ask if "substantially lower.")*

- Substantially higher ○
- Higher..... ○
- About the same... ○
- Lower..... ○
- Substantially lower ○
- Don't know ..... ○

8. Experimental data collection in the field of expectations (Census)

14. Over the next 12 months do you		
	2 ☐ No — *To 25a*	5
Two	3 ☐ Three or more	6
	Second car	
	18.	7-10
	19. 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No	11-12
4	20. 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No — *To 24*	13-14
4	21. 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No — *To 24*	15-16
	22. $ _____	17-22
	23.	23-26
	24. 1 ☐ Satisfactory 2 ☐ Needs replacing	27-28
	05 06 07 08 09 10 *26a*	29-30
	05 06 07 08 09 10 *26b* *To 28*	31-32
	05 06 07 08 09 10 *27a*	33-34
	05 06 07 08 09 10 *27b* *To 28*	35-36
	05 06 07 08 09 10 *28*	37-38
	05 06 07 08 09 10	39-40

Experimental data collection in the field of expectations (Census) Cont.

19a. Which of the following statements on card F best describes how you arrange your saving and spending? (F)

b. Considering both any savings or investments you might have and any possible income from sources like pensions or Social Security, do you think your standard of living during retirement will be about the same as it is now, lower, or what?

20. Suppose that your family unexpectedly came into an amount of money about equal to two months regular income — maybe from an inheritance or an extra insurance dividend or something like that. **Over the next 12 months,** what part of this, if any, would you probably spend?

21. What sort of things would you probably buy?

22. Suppose your family were unexpectedly faced with an emergency, like a hospital bill or something like that, which required an amount of money equal to two months income. **Over the next 12 months** what part of this cost, if any, would you probably meet by cutting down your regular expenses?

23a. Suppose that your family were to win a cash prize, and you had the choice of receiving either $1,000 right now, $100 each month for the next 12 months, or $500 right now and $500 in 6 months; which would you prefer?

b. Would you rather have $1,000 now or $1,500 a year from now?

1. Is your family income higher or lower than it was 12 months ago?
(If higher, ask if substantially higher; if lower, ask if substantially lower)

2. Is your family's financial situation better or worse than it was 12 months ago?
(If better, ask if much better; if worse, ask if much worse)

3. Do you expect your family's financial situation to be better or worse a year from now than it is at present?
(If better, ask if much better; if worse, ask if much worse)

4. Do you expect that business conditions generally will be better or worse a year from now than they are at present?
(If better, ask if much better; if worse, ask if much worse)

5. Do you expect that the prices of things you buy for your family will be higher or lower a year from now than at present?

6. About how much higher do you expect prices to be?

7. In general, do you think that this is a good or bad time to buy large durable goods like cars and appliances?
(If good, ask if very good; if bad, ask if very bad)

9. Urban Employment Survey: Weekly (Labor)

1. *(If male)*
   a. During the past 12 months did you engage in any kind of activity for which you received money but which you would not normally consider work?
   b. What was this activity?

(A) FAMILY RESPONSIBILITIES

4a. What are your family responsibilities?
(Mark all that apply)

b. What are your problems in arranging for child care?
(Mark all that apply)

c. Is there a child care center available in your neighborhood?

d. Is there some reason why you can't use it?

e. If a child care center were made available would you use it?

f. Any particular reason why you would not use the child care center? *(Verbatim)*

g. On what does your use of the child care center depend? *(Verbatim)*

5. *(ASK for married women with husband a household member)*
How does your husband feel about your going to work? *(Verbatim)*

Urban Employment Survey: (Cont.)

12a. Have you ever applied for a job training program?

b. What kind of job were you training for?

c. Did you complete it?

d. Is there any particular reason? *(Verbatim)*

e. Any particular reason why you didn't apply? *(Verbatim)*

13a. If additional training were made available would you take it?

b. What does it depend on?

(I) LACK OF REFERENCES

21. You indicated that lack of references keeps you from looking for work.

What is the reason you can't get a reference? *(Verbatim)*

(K) POLICE RECORD

23a. You indicated that a police record is a problem for y in looking for work.
Were you charged and later released or convicted?

b. Were you arrested more than once?

c. How old were you at the time you were first arrested

24a. How many times have you been refused a job becaus you had a record?

b. When was the last time you were refused a job because of your record?

c. What kind of work was it?

25. Have you ever been refused a job because you could not get a security bond?

Urban Employment Survey: (Cont.)

1. Now I have some questions about your (most recent) job. Thinking about your job in general would you say that you are (were) satisfied or dissatisfied?

2a. What things do (did) you particularly like about your job? *(Mark each item mentioned)*

Anything else?

b. *(If more than one category marked in 2a)* Which is the thing you like (liked) the most about your job?

3a. What things in particular don't (didn't) you like abou your job? *(Mark each item mentioned)*

Anything else?

b. *(If more than one category marked in 3a)* Which is the thing you dislike (disliked) the most about your job?

4. If you could start all over again what type of work would you try to get into?

5. How would you compare your present (last) job to all th other jobs that you have had? Would you say it is (was your best job, better than most, about the same, not as good as most or the worst job you've ever had?

6. Thinking ahead to the future, do you expect to have a better job, worse job, or a job about the same as the one you have now (the last job you had)?

7. Which is better – a job that doesn't pay enough to live decently *(pause)* or *(pause)* getting along without a job

8. How do you feel about your life in general? Would you say that you are satisfied or dissatisfied?

Urban Employment Survey: (Cont)

9. Which is better – a job that doesn't give any respect *(pause)* or *(pause)* getting along without a job?

10. Please tell me if you agree or disagree with the following statements as they apply to you?

a. "Good luck is more important than hard work for success."

b. "People like me don't have a very good chance to be successful in life."

c. "Everytime I try to get ahead something or somebody stops me."

11. Which is better – a job that isn't steady *(pause)* or *(pause)* getting along without a job?

INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM

☐ Respondent is Negro or Spanish-American (person or parent borr

☐ All others – *SKIP to 14a*

12a. Have you ever been given a hard time on a job because of your nationality or race?

b. By whom – your boss, coworkers, or someone else? *(Mark as many as apply)*

13. *(Designate the appropriate groups in reading question 13a)*

a. As far as you know are there employers in this city who discriminate against (Negroes or Spanish-Americans), such as by refusing to hire or promote them or in some other way?

b. How many employers in this city discriminate against . . . *(Read appropriate group – Negroes, Spanish-Americans)?* Would you say – most, many, some, or a few?

14a. As far as you know are there employers in this city who discriminate against minority groups such as Negroes, or Spanish-Americans by refusing to hire or promote them or in some other way?

b. How many employers in this city discriminate against these minority groups? Would you say – most, many, some, or a few?

15. How do you happen to know of this? *(Mark first appropriate box)*

16. What is your Social Security Number?

10. Survey of Economic Opportunity:

Question: Does ... belong to a labor union?

Question: (Females only) Do you expect to have one or more (additional) children?

How many (more)?
How many (more) in the next 5 years?

Question: Series -- marital history and reasons for disolution
-- birth order of children, number ever borne
-- assets and liabilities

11. National Longitudinal Surveys

The National Longitudinal Surveys, sponsored by the U. S. Department of Labor, are designed to identify factors which relate to the labor market behavior and work experience of four age-sex groups: older men 45-59; young men 14-24; older women 30-44; and young women 14-24. The sponsor is particularly interested in examining some psychological and sociological factors which have not been emphasized in labor force research. In order to do this, many questions concerning the respondent's attitudes have been included in these surveys. We are conducting an initial interview and five annual follow-up interviews in order to observe what changes may have taken place over the years.

The following questions have appeared on questionnaires for all four age-sex groups:

38. What would you say is the more important thing about any job — good wages or liking the kind of work you are doing? Respondent's comments _____	38. 1 ☐ Good wages 2 ☐ Liking the work } *Enter respondent's comments and skip to 40a*
52. How do you feel about the job you have now? Respondent's comments _____ _____ _____	52. Do you — 1 ☐ Like it very much? 2 ☐ Like it fairly well? 3 ☐ Dislike it somewhat? 4 ☐ Dislike it very much? *(Enter respondent's comments)*

53a. What are the things you like best about your job? — *After the respondent replies, ASK "Anything else?"*

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

b. What are the things about your job that you don't like? — *After the respondent replies, ASK "Anything else?"*

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

The responses to questions 53a and 53b were coded into two major categories, intrinsic and extrinsic factors. Intrinsic factors are those that refer to the inherent nature of the work, whereas extrinsic factors are those which are more directly related to the job, not the work itself, e.g., "job has responsibility" would be classified as intrinsic and "favorable working conditions" would be an extrinsic factor.

The following questions appeared on the Survey of Work Experience of Males 14-24 and the Survey of Work Experience of Females 14-24:

27. How do (did) you feel about your college experience?	**27.** Do (did) you — 1 ☐ like it very much? 2 ☐ dislike it very much? 3 ☐ like it fairly well? 4 ☐ dislike it somewhat?
23. How do (did) you feel about your high school experience?	**23.** Do (did) you — 1 ☐ like it very much? 2 ☐ like it fairly well? 3 ☐ dislike it somewhat? 4 ☐ dislike it very much?

The following questions were included on the Survey of Work Experience of Women 30-44:

VI. ATTITUDE TOWARD WOMEN'S ROLE

66. Now I'd like your opinion about women working. People have different ideas about whether married women should work. Here are three statements about a married woman with children between the ages of 6 and 12. *(HAND CARD TO RESPONDENT)* In each case, how do you feel about such a woman taking a full-time job outside the home: Is it definitely all right, probably all right, probably not all right, or definitely not all right?

Statements	Definitely all right	Probably all right	Probably not all right	Definitely not all right	No opinion, undecided
a. If it is absolutely necessary to make ends meet	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐
b. If she wants to work and her husband agrees	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐
c. If she wants to work, even if her husband does not particularly like the idea	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐

CHECK ITEM M	*Refer to Reference Information Sheet* X ☐ Respondent is not currently married – *SKIP to Check Item N, page 21* Respondent is currently married and 1 ☐ Is in Labor Force Group A or B – *ASK 67* 2 ☐ Is in Labor Force Group C – *SKIP to 68*

67. How does your husband feel about your working – does he like it very much, like it somewhat, not care either way, dislike it somewhat or dislike it very much?	67. 1 ☐ Like it very much 2 ☐ Like it somewhat 3 ☐ Not care either way 4 ☐ Dislike it somewhat 5 ☐ Dislike it very much *SKIP to 69*
68. How do you think your husband would feel about your working now – would he like it very much, like it somewhat, not care either way, dislike it somewhat or dislike it very much?	68. 1 ☐ Like it very much 2 ☐ Like it somewhat 3 ☐ Not care either way 4 ☐ Dislike it somewhat 5 ☐ Dislike it very much
69a. Now I'd like your opinion about some homemaking activities. How do you feel about keeping house in your own home? Respondent's comments _____ b. How do you feel about taking care of children?	69a. Do you – 1 ☐ Like it very much? 2 ☐ Like it somewhat? 3 ☐ Dislike it somewhat? 4 ☐ Dislike it very much? 5 ☐ Undecided b. Do you – 1 ☐ Like it very much? 2 ☐ Like it somewhat? 3 ☐ Dislike it somewhat? 4 ☐ Dislike it very much? 5 ☐ Undecided

The following question appeared on the Survey of Work Experience of Men 45-59:

33. Now I'd like your opinion about something. People have different ideas about whether married women should work. I am going to read five statements about a married woman with children between the ages of 6 and 12. Please select the one statement that best describes your feeling about her taking a full-time job outside the home.	33. 1 ☐ She should never work 2 ☐ It's OK only if it is absoutely necessary to make ends meet 3 ☐ It's OK if the family would like the extra income 4 ☐ It's OK if she prefers to work 5 ☐ She should work

The following questions were included on the Survey of Work Experience of Females 14-24:

X. ATTITUDE TOWARD WOMAN'S ROLE

76. Now I'd like you to think about a family where there is a mother, a father who works full time, and several children under school age. A trusted relative who can care for the children lives nearby. In this family situation, how do you feel about the mother taking a full-time job outside the home? *(Show Flashcard I)*

Statements	Definitely all right	Probably all right	Probably not all right	Definitely not all right	No opinion, undecided
a. If it is absolutely necessary to make ends meet	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐
b. If she prefers to work and her husband agrees	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐
c. If she prefers to work, but her husband doesn't particularly like it	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐

CHECK ITEM N

Respondent is married and:

1 ☐ In Labor Force Group A or B – *ASK 79*

2 ☐ In Labor Force Group C – *SKIP to 80*

3 ☐ Respondent is not married – *SKIP to Check Item O*

79. How does your husband feel about your working – does he like it very much, like it somewhat, not care either way, dislike it somewhat, or dislike it very much?	**79.** 1 ☐ Like it very much 2 ☐ Like it somewhat 3 ☐ Not care either way 4 ☐ Dislike it somewhat 5 ☐ Dislike it very much *SKIP to Check Item O*
80. How do you think your husband would feel about your working now – would he like it very much, like it somewhat, not care either way, dislike it somewhat, or dislike it very much?	**80.** 1 ☐ Like it very much 2 ☐ Like it somewhat 3 ☐ Not care either way 4 ☐ Dislike it somewhat 5 ☐ Dislike it very much

The following questions, selected from the Rotter Scale, will appear in the second followup of the Survey of Work Experience of Males 14-24 which will be conducted in the fall of 1968.

We would like to find out whether people's outlook on life has any effect on the kind of jobs they have, the way they look for work, how much they work, and matters of that kind. On each of these cards there is a pair of statements NUMBERED 1 and 2. For each pair, please select the one statement which is closer to your opinion. In addition, indicate whether the statement you have selected is much closer to your opinion than the other statement, or only slightly closer than the other statement.

In some cases you may find that you believe both statements, in other cases you may belive neither one. Even when you feel this way about a pair of statements, select the one statement which is more nearly true in your opinion.

Try to consider each pair of statements independently when making your choices; do not be influenced by your previous choices.

---

1. ____ Statement closer to my opinion

   1 [ ] Much closer

   2 [ ] Slightly closer

1. Many of the unhappy things in people's lives are partly due to bad luck.	2. People's misfortunes result from the mistakes they make.

2. ____ Statement closer to my opinion

   1 [ ] Much closer

   2 [ ] Slightly closer

1. In the long run, people get the respect they deserve in this world.	2. Unfortunately, an individual's worth often passes unrecognized no matter how hard he tries.

3. ____ Statement closer to my opinion

   1 [ ] Much closer

   2 [ ] Slightly closer

1. Without the right breaks, one cannot be an effective leader.	2. Capable people who fail to become leaders have not taken advantage of their opportunities.

d. ____ Statement closer to my opinion

1 ☐ Much closer

2 ☐ Slightly closer

1. Becoming a success is a matter of hard work; luck has little or nothing to do with it.

2. Getting a good job depends mainly on being in the right place at the right time.

e. ____ Statement closer to my opinion

1 ☐ Much closer

2 ☐ Slightly closer

1. What happens to me is my own doing.

2. Sometimes I feel that I don't have enough control over the direction my life is taking.

f. ____ Statement closer to my opinion

1 ☐ Much closer

2 ☐ Slightly closer

1. When I make plans, I am almost certain that I can make them work.

2. It is not always wise to plan too far ahead, because many things turn out to be a matter of good or bad fortune anyhow.

g. ____ Statement closer to my opinion

1 ☐ Much closer

2 ☐ Slightly closer

1. In my case, getting what I want has little or nothing to do with luck.

2. Many times we might just as well decide what to do by flipping a coin.

h. ____ Statement closer to my opinion

1 ☐ Much closer

2 ☐ Slightly closer

1. Who gets to be boss often depends on who was lucky enough to be in the right place first.

2. Getting people to do the right thing depends upon ability; luck has little or nothing to do with it.

i. ____ Statement closer to my opinion

1 ☐ Much closer

2 ☐ Slightly closer

1. Most people don't realize the extent to which their lives are controlled by accidental happenings.

2. There is really no such thing as "luck".

j. ____ Statement closer to my opinion

1 ☐ Much closer

2 ☐ Slightly closer

1. In the long run, the bad things that happen to us are balanced by the good ones.

2. Most misfortunes are the result of lack of ability, ignorance, laziness, or all three.

k. ____ Statement closer to my opinion

1 ☐ Much closer

2 ☐ Slightly closer

1. Many times I feel that I have little influence over the things that happen to me.

2. It is impossible for me to believe that chance or luck plays an important role in my life.

12. Retirement History Survey

The Social Security Administration is concerned with the effectiveness of its program of wage replacement for the aged. The Retirement History Survey, sponsored by the Social Security Administration, is designed to obtain information on the life changes brought about by aging and retirement and the manner in which these changes are related to each other and to conditions prior to retirement. We will interview, over a period of at least ten years, a national sample of older men and women 58 to 63 years of age. Presumably the respondents will be concerned with retirement in some way when the study begins. The initial interview will be conducted early in 1969, with a follow-up interview being conducted biennially for a period of ten years.

The following attitudinal questions are proposed to be included on the Retirement History questionnaire:

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement, as it applies to you:

"Retirement will be a pleasant time in life."

Do you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree?

- ☐ Strongly agree
- ☐ Agree
- ☐ Disagree
- ☐ Strongly disagree

Generally, how satisfied are you with the way you are living now--that is, as far as money and what you are able to have are concerned? Would you say the way you are living is.....(read)

- ☐ More than satisfactory
- ☐ Satisfactory
- ☐ Unsatisfactory
- ☐ Very unsatisfactory

We are interested in the way people are feeling these days. I am going to read you some phrases which describe some of the ways people feel at different times and you tell me how often you feel that way. (Show Flashcard 2)

Feeling		Frequently	Occasionally	Seldom	Never
a. On top of the world					
b. Very lonely or remote from other people					
c. Particularly excited or interested in something					
d. Depressed or very unhappy					
e. Pleased about having accomplished something					
f. Bored					
g. Proud because someone complimented you on something you had done					
h. So restless you couldn't sit long in a chair					
i. Vaguely uneasy about something without knowing why					

Taking things all together, would you say you're very happy, pretty happy, or not too happy these days?

☐ Very happy

☐ Pretty happy

☐ Not too happy

The following questions illustrate the range of content of the variety of health surveys undertaken by the Bureau.

13. National Health Survey: Hawaii Department of Health

What race are you -- Caucasian, Japanese or something else?
(If "Caucasian" or "Japanese" ask:)

Is there any mixture of any other race?

14. California Health Survey - Part II

Why did you come to California?

Have you ever seriously considered moving away from here because of air pollution (smog)?

Have you ever seriously considered changing your present job because of air pollution (smog)?

15. Health Examination Survey

How important do you think it is for people to have a regular check up ... very important, fairly important, or hardly important at all?

Have you heard or read anything recently about the National Health Survey and the special health examinations being given in this area?
"If newspaper", which newspaper?

How important do you think it is for people to cooperate on surveys such as this .. very important, fairly important, or hardly important at all?

As you might expect, the Public Health Service cannot learn all they need to know about health in the nation just by asking questions. For some things they need actual measurements and tests obtained in a health examination.

a. How do you think most people will feel about helping in this way .. will they certainly come, probably come or probably not come for such a health examination?

16. National Health Survey:

What made you choose that particular hearing aid?
How well are you satisfied with your hearing aid?

National Health Survey (Record Check Study):

Do you think you'd be better off physically if you were in some other kind of work or activity?

In each of the following situations, what would you do -

(a) If you had a temperature of about 100 degrees, would you go to bed, talk to a doctor, do both, or do neither?

(b) If you had a temperature of about [illegible] degrees, would you go to bed talk to a doctor, do both, or do neither?

(c) If you had a mild case of the flu, would you go to bed, talk to a doctor, do both, or do neither?

Listed on this card are some specific conditions. Please place an "X" opposite each condition in the column which indicates how freely you think people would talk about each condition in an interview like this.

	Very Hesitant	Fairly Hesitant	Somewhat Hesitant	Not Very Hesitant	Not Hesitant At All
Asthma					
Tuberculosis					
CHRONIC bronchitis					
REPEATED attacks of sinus trouble					
Rheumatic fever					
Hardening of the arteries					
High blood pressure					
Heart trouble					
Stroke					
TROUBLE with varicose veins					
Hemorrhoids or piles					
Hay fever					
Tumor, cyst, or growth					
Chronic gallbladder or liver trouble					
Stomach ulcer					
Any other CHRONIC stomach trouble					
Kidney stones or CHRONIC kidney trouble					
Arthritis or rheumatism					
Mental illness					
Diabetes					
Thyroid trouble or goiter					
Any allergy					
Epilepsy					
CHRONIC nervous trouble					
Cancer					
CHRONIC skin trouble					
Hernia or rupture					
Prostate trouble					

National Health Survey (Record Check Study): (Cont.)

1. We would like to know the impressions that people have of doctors. Listed below are several personal qualities. Each quality is represented by a scale running from one extreme to the other. For each quality, please indicate a point somewhere along its scale to show your idea of how much of this quality the typical doctor has.

	1	2	3	4	5	
Patient	____	____	____	____	____	Impatient
Frank	____	____	____	____	____	Evasive
Careless	____	____	____	____	____	Careful
Friendly	____	____	____	____	____	Unfriendly
Guessing	____	____	____	____	____	Certain
Sympathetic	____	____	____	____	____	Unsympathetic
Frightening	____	____	____	____	____	Reassuring
Overpaid	____	____	____	____	____	Underpaid
Right	____	____	____	____	____	Wrong

If you were blind-folded for a day:

(A) How much would you have to cut down on the things you usually do?
☐ Entirely (Go to Question 9) ☐ Some (Ask 8(B).)
☐ Not at all (Go to Question 9)

(B) Would you be able to travel outside the house as usual?
☐ Yes ☐ No
☐ Don't travel outside the house

Would you say that most of your friends have trouble with seeing?

(E) On the whole, would you say you are very satisfied with your present job, fairly satisfied, or not satisfied at all?

Would you see or call your doctor if you had a bad cold? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Would you see or call your doctor if you had a skin infection? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Would you see or call your doctor if you were repeatedly throwing up?
☐ Yes ☐ No

17. National Birth Survey

(a) After each birth, some couples feel that their families are complete while others expect more children. In your case, do you expect to have more children?

- [ ] Definitely yes
- [ ] Probably yes
- [ ] Probably no
- [ ] Definitely no

(b) When do you expect to have your next baby? _____ years

(c) How many more babies do you expect to have?

(d) If you expect to have more than one, in how many years do you expect to have your last baby?

Have you ever had any babies that were born dead?

What is your religious preference?

What is your husband's religious preference?

18. New Haven Family Health Survey:

For a married woman

a. Do you expect to have one or more (additional) children?
   Yes - Definitely
   Yes - Probably
   Definitely not
   Probably not

b. How many more children do you expect to have?

Child care for children 13 or younger.

e. What is the weekly cost of this care for this child?

f. Are you satisfied with the arrangements for the care of this child?

g. What is unsatisfactory about these arrangements or how could they be improved?

The following items or areas have been proposed for but not included in surveys undertaken by the Bureau:

1. Questions on possession of fire arms, suggested for inclusion in the 1965 Survey of Fishing and Hunting.

2. Questions on feminine hygienic practices, originally proposed for the British-Norwegian Health Survey.

3. Questions on use of birth control methods and attitudes towards this subject, proposed for a number of past surveys, including the Survey of Economic Opportunity.

4. Survey on the use of alcoholic beverages and attitudes towards alcoholic beverages and drinking.

5. Questions proposed for the National Birth Surveys.

(a) When your baby was first born did you breast feed him?

☐ Yes, breast-fed, no bottle
☐ Yes, breast-fed and bottle
☐ No, did not breast feed

(b) If breast-fed, how old was your baby when you stopped breast feeding him?

_____ weeks or ☐ Still breast feeding

How long after your baby was born did you start to menstruate again?

_____ weeks or ☐ Still haven't started

Just before you became pregnant with your new baby, did you want to become pregnant? (Check only <u>one</u> box)

☐ Yes
☐ No, wanted another baby, but did not want to become pregnant yet
☐ No, did not want another baby

6. The following questions have been proposed by the sponsor, the U. S. Department of Labor, to be included in the National Longitudinal Surveys, but have not been acceptable for inclusion:

In this first part of the questionnaire, there are pairs of statements lettered "a" or "b." For each pair, please select the one statement which more nearly represents your opinion and write the appropriate letter (either "a" or "b") in the box to the left of the pair of statements.

In some cases you may discover that you believe both statements or neither one. Even so, be sure to select the one (and only one) that is more nearly true in your opinion. Try to consider each pair of statements independently when making your choices; do not be influenced by your previous choices.

1)	☐	a. Children get into trouble because their parents punish them too much.	b. The trouble with most children nowadays is that their parents are too easy with them.
2)	☐	a. Many of the unhappy things in people's lives are partly due to bad luck.	b. People's misfortunes result from the mistakes they make.
3)	☐	a. One of the major reasons why we have wars is because people don't take enough interest in politics.	b. There will always be wars, no matter how hard people try to prevent them.
4)	☐	a. In the long run, people get the respect they deserve in this world.	b. Unfortunately, an individual's worth often passes unrecognized no matter how hard he tries.
5)	☐	a. Without the right breaks, one cannot be an effective leader.	b. Capable people who fail to become leaders have not taken advantage of their opportunities.
6)	☐	a. No matter how hard you try, some people just don't like you.	b. People who can't get others to like them, don't understand how to get along with others.
7)	☐	a. Heredity plays the major role in determining one's personality.	b. It is one's experiences in life which determine what he is like.
8)	☐	a. In the case of the well-prepared student, there is rarely, if ever, such a thing as an unfair test.	b. Many times, exam questions tend to be so unrelated to course work, that studying is really useless.
9)	☐	a. Becoming a success is a matter of hard work; luck has little or nothing to do with it.	b. Getting a good job depends mainly on being in the right place at the right time.
10)	☐	a. People are lonely because they don't try to be friendly.	b. There's not much use in trying too hard to please people; if they like you, they like you.
11)	☐	a. There is too much emphasis on athletics in high school.	b. Team sports are an excellent way to build character.

12) [ ]	a. What happens to me is my own doing.	b. Sometimes I feel that I don't have enough control over the direction my life is takin g.
13) [ ]	a. When I make plans, I am almost certain that I can make them work.	b. It is not always wise to plan too far ahead, because many things turn out to be a matter of good or bad fortune anyhow.
14) [ ]	a. There are certain people who are just no good.	b. There is some good in everybody.
15) [ ]	a. In my case, getting what I want has little or nothing to do with luck.	b. Many times we might just as well decide what to do by flipping a coin.
16) [ ]	a. Who gets to be the boss often depend on who was lucky enough to be in the right place first.	b. Getting people to do the right thing depends upon ability; luck has little or nothing to do with it.
17) [ ]	a. As far as world affairs are concerned, most of us are the victims of forces we can neither understand nor control.	b. By taking an active part in political and social affairs the people can control world events.
18) [ ]	a. Most people don't realize the extent to which their lives are controlled by accidental happenings.	b. There really is no such thing as "luck."
19) [ ]	a. One should always be willing to admit his mistakes.	b. It is usually best to cover up one's mistakes.
20) [ ]	a. It is hard to know whether or not a person really likes you.	b. How many friends you have depends upon how nice a person you are.
21) [ ]	a. In the long run, the bad things that happen to us are balanced by the good ones.	b. Most misfortunes are the result of lack of ability, ignorance, laziness, or all three.
22) [ ]	a. With enough effort we can wipe out political corruption.	b. It is difficult for people to have much control over the things politicians do in office.
23) [ ]	a. Sometimes I can't understand how teachers arrive at the grades they give.	b. There is a direct connection between how hard I study and the grades I get.
24) [ ]	a. A good leader expects people to decide for themselves what they should do.	b. A good leader makes it clear to everybody what their jobs are.
25) [ ]	a. Many times I feel that I have little influence over the things that happen to me.	b. It is impossible for me to believe that chance or luck plays an important role in my life.

26) ☐

a. The idea that teachers are unfair to students is nonsense.

b. Most students don't realize the extent to which their grade are influenced by accidental happenings.

27) ☐

a. I have often found that what is going to happen will happen,

b. Trusting to fate has never turned out as well for me as making a decision to take a definite course of action.

28) ☐

a. Most of the time I can't understand why politicians behave the way they do.

b. In the long run the people are responsible for bad government on a national, as well as on a local level.

29) ☐

a. The average citizen can have influence in government decisions.

b. This world is run by the few people in power and there is not much the little guy can do about it.

II.

In this part of the questionnaire we should like to have your opinion on each of the following statements. After each statement please check the appropriate box, showing whether you strongly agree, agree, are undecided, disagree or strongly disagree

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1. There's little use writing to public officials because often they aren't really interested in the problems of the average man.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
2. Nowadays, a person has to live pretty much for today and let tomorrow take care of itself.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
3. In spite of what some people say, the lot of the average man is getting worse, not better.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
4. It's hardly fair to bring children into the world with the way things look for the future.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
5. These days a person doesn't really know whom he can count on.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
6. In his work, all a person should want is a secure not-too-difficult job with enough pay for a nice car and a home.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
7. The wise person lives for today and lets tomorrow take care of itself.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
8. When a person is born, the success he will have is in the cards, so he may as well accept it.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
9. It is best to have a job as part of an organization all working together, even if you don't get individual credit.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
10. Don't expect too much out of life and be content with what comes your way.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
11. Planning only makes a person unhappy since your plans hardly ever work out anyway.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
12. Nothing is worth the sacrifice of moving away from one's parents.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
13. A wife should work only when the family is in serious financial difficulty.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
14. Married couples shouldn't plan for a specific number of children but should just take whatever number they get.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
15. Parents expect too much from their children.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
16. A person ought to discuss important plans with members of his family.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
17. In plans for the future, parents should be given first consideration.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
18. A man should be willing to sacrifice everything for his family.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
19. Parents too often expect their grown-up children to obey them.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
20. A person owes his greatest obligation to his family.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
21. People in the family can be trusted completely.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
22. A person becomes nervous at home.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
23. The joys of family life are much overrated.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
24. A person's parents usually treat him fairly and sensibly.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
25. A person should confide more fully in members of his family.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
26. Family ties are strengthened when times are hard.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
27. Parents are inclined to be too old-fashioned.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
28. Members of the family are too curious about one's personal affairs.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
29. Parents keep faith in their children even though they cannot find work.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
30. Parents are too particular about the kind of company one keeps.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
31. Obligations to one's family are a great handicap to a young man today.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
32. So far as ideas are concerned, parents and children live in a different world.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
33. What is the ideal number of children a family should have today? _____					
34. A man can learn more by working four years than by going to high school.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
35. The more education a man has the better he is able to enjoy life.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
36. Education helps a person use his leisure time to better advantage.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
37. Education is no help in getting a job today.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
38. Most young people are getting too much education.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
39. School training is of little help in meeting the problems of real life.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
40. Solution to the world's problems will come through education.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
41. Savings spent on education are wisely invested.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
42. An educated man can advance more rapidly in business and industry.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
43. A high school education makes a man a better citizen.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
44. It's easy to express one's ideas.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
45. It is easy to get one's own way in most situations.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
46. It is easy to have a good time at a party.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
47. It is easy to keep up one's courage.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
48. It is easy to act naturally in a group.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
49. It is easy to get along with people.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
50. So many people do things well that it is easy to become discouraged.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
51. It is hard not to be self-conscious.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
52. It is easy to keep people from taking advantage of you.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
53. It is easy to lose confidence in oneself.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

E. ATTITUDES TOWARD WORK

50. Enumerator check item: Respondent is

1. ☐ EMPLOYED (WK or J in item 1 or "yes" in item 6)
2. ☐ UNEMPLOYED (LK in item 1 or entry in item 5)
3. ☐ OUT OF LABOR FORCE (all others)

51. People have differing ideas about the things that are important in the way they earn a living -- that is, the kind of work they do, where they work, etc. Here is a list of things about jobs. (Hand card to respondent) Some of them may be highly important to you, others may be less important, and still others may not matter to you at all. Will you please look over the list and then tell me, one by one, how important each item is to you by answering "very important," somewhat important," or "not important at all." (Place an "X" in appropriate box after each item.)

52. (Ask only if box 1 is checked in item 50) Now let's take the items that you mentioned as being "very important." I'd like you to rate your present job with respect to each by telling me whether you think your job is "very good," "good," "fair," or "poor." (Enumerator read each item checked "very important" in item 51 and check respondent's answer in appropriate box below.)

ITEM	VERY IMPORTANT	SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT	NOT IMPORTANT AT ALL	VERY GOOD	GOOD	FAIR	POOR
A. Good chances for promotion to higher level job.							
B. Above average pay.							
C. Friendly fellow workers.							
D. Below average working hours							
E. Chance to use your special skills and abilities.							
F. A secure and steady job.							
G. Kind of work that people think is important and have respect for.							
H. Good benefits, like vacations, insurance, pensions, etc.							
I. Clean, safe, comfortable working conditions.							
J. Having your work praised when it is well done.							
K. Working for a company that is well known and has a good reputation.							
L. Chance to make your own decisions about what to do and when to do it.							
M. Chance to learn new skills.							
N. Work that is interesting and enjoyable.							
O. Freedom from close supervision.							

Now in these next few questions I'm going to ask you to do some supposing:

54. (Ask only if box 1 or 2 is checked in item 50): If by some chance you inherited enough money to live comfortably without working, do you think that you would work anyway or not?

☐ Yes (ask 54a.)

☐ No (ask 54b.)

☐ Undecided (ask 54c.)

54a. Why do you feel that you would work? (Record answer)

54b. Why do you feel that you would not work? (Record answer)

54c. What would it depend on? (Record answer)

7. The Srole Anomie scale, shown below, has been proposed for a number of surveys.

Here are seven statements with which some people agree and others disagree. (Show card.) We would like to have your opinion on these subjects. Please read each one and tell me whether you strongly agree, agree, are undecided, disagree, or strongly disagree.

a. The most important thing for a parent to do is to help his children get further ahead in the world than he did.

☐ Strongly agree ☐ Agree ☐ Undecided ☐ Disagree ☐ Strongly disagree

b. There's little use writing to public officials because often they aren't really interested in the problems of the average man.

☐ Strongly agree ☐ Agree ☐ Undecided ☐ Disagree ☐ Strongly disagree

c. These days a person doesn't really know who he can count on.

☐ Strongly agree ☐ Agree ☐ Undecided ☐ Disagree ☐ Strongly disagree

d. The most important qualities of a real man are determination and driving ambition.

☐ Strongly agree ☐ Agree ☐ Undecided ☐ Disagree ☐ Strongly disagree

e. Nowadays a person has to live pretty much for today and let tomorrow take care of itself.

☐ Strongly agree ☐ Agree ☐ Undecided ☐ Disagree ☐ Strongly disagree

f. It's hardly fair to bring children into the world with the way things look for the future.

☐ Strongly agree ☐ Agree ☐ Undecided ☐ Disagree ☐ Strongly disagree

g. In spite of what some people say, the lot (situation) of the average man is getting worse.

☐ Strongly agree ☐ Agree ☐ Undecided ☐ Disagree ☐ Strongly disagree

What is the name and address of a person outside the household who would know your new address if you moved?_____

_____

8. The Leighton psychoneurotic scale has also been considered.

Now we would like to ask some questions about how you feel. Please answer in terms of often, sometimes, or never.

		Often	Sometimes	Never
a.	Do your hands ever tremble enough to bother you?	☐	☐	☐
b.	Are you ever troubled by your hands or feet sweating so that they feel damp and clammy?	☐	☐	☐
c.	Have you ever been bothered by your heart beating hard?	☐	☐	☐
d.	Do you tend to feel tired in the mornings?	☐	☐	☐
e.	Do you have any trouble getting to sleep and staying asleep?	☐	☐	☐
f.	How often are you bothered by having an upset stomach?	☐	☐	☐
g.	Are you ever bothered by nightmares (dreams which frighten you)?	☐	☐	☐
h.	Have you ever been troubled by "cold sweats"?	☐	☐	☐
i.	Do you feel that you are bothered by all sorts (different kinds) of ailments in different parts of your body?	☐	☐	☐
j.	Do you ever have loss of appetite?	☐	☐	☐
k.	Do you ever feel weak all over?	☐	☐	☐
l.	Do you ever have spells of dizziness?	☐	☐	☐
m.	Do you tend to lose weight when you worry?	☐	☐	☐
n.	Have you ever been bothered by shortness of breath when you were not exerting yourself?	☐	☐	☐
o.	Do you sometimes wonder if anything is worthwhile anymore?	☐	☐	☐