

**TWIN CITIES AREA SURVEY AND LOW INCOME SURVEY 1984**

**SUMMARY OF FINDINGS ON ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY ON ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT

The results in this report are based on the 1984 Twin Cities Area Survey and the Low Income Survey. The focus of this series of questions was on examining the economic and employment situation of a sample of both the general population and the low income population within the seven county metropolitan area.

### Economy

There was a great deal of optimism about the state of the economy at all income levels. People generally responded positively regarding their standard of living in relation to one year ago, and projected these positive feelings one year into the future. Almost twice as many low income persons received income from Social Security, and in general the low income population had a tendency to use more social service programs, such as AFDC and General Assistance. Contrary to popular opinion, public assistance programs such as General Assistance and AFDC were more likely to be used by low income persons who were unemployed and looking for work than by those who were not looking for work.

### Employment

The analysis of employment revealed three basic trends. First, the general population overall had a higher rate of employment than the low income population, with members of the low income population not only less likely to be employed but also less likely to have full-time employment. Second, men generally had higher rates of employment than women, and were more likely to be working full-time. Third, the presence or absence of children influenced the rate of employment, although this effect was tempered somewhat by gender and income. In general, however, a majority of the population were working, and working full-time regardless of age, gender, household composition, or age of children. For employed households with children, child care appeared as an issue more for women than for men. The greatest need for child care was for families with children under six years of age.

### Unemployment

A large proportion of the unemployed, that is, persons who did not have a job in the week prior to the survey, were either retired or were full time homemakers. The characteristics of those who were unemployed and looking for work were that they were more likely to be young, to be single parents, and to have moderate educational levels (graduation from high school or a few years of college without receiving a degree). Youth unemployment was a more serious problem for youths living in Minneapolis and St. Paul than for those in other parts of the metropolitan area. While the lack of available jobs was cited as the most frequent problem encountered by unemployed youths, over 75% of them did manage to find work.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY ON ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT

### Work History

After questions about their present work status, respondents were asked about their work experience in the recent past. The great majority of job changes appeared to be a result of the employee's choice. Those who were already employed were much more likely to report turning down a job opportunity than those who were not employed at the time of the survey. However, the most frequent reason given by low income persons who had turned down a job was that the pay was too low. Three to four times as many respondents had quit a job as had been laid off or fired. In addition, most people who did quit a job had done so because of a better job offer.

### Discrimination in Employment

While a minority of respondents reported having experienced discrimination in employment because of their sex or race, the rates of discrimination were fairly constant. Women were more likely than men to report experiencing sexual discrimination in employment, and minority persons living in Minneapolis and St. Paul were more likely than those in other parts of the metropolitan area to report experiencing racial discrimination in employment.

### Income Demographics

In general, persons with annual household incomes below \$10,000 were more likely to be single than to be married, with both single parent households and single persons without children experiencing the highest levels of poverty.

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS ON ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT

### Introduction

#### Background

The results in this report are based on the 1984 Twin Cities Area Survey (TCAS'84) and the Low Income Survey (LIS'84). A short summary of these surveys and their methodology appears in Appendix A. The actual questions from the surveys and the corresponding percentages are included as Appendix B. In referring to Appendix B, care must be taken to distinguish between percentages of the total sample and percentages of a portion of the sample, since not all questions were asked of each respondent. Finally, tables which are discussed in this report appear in Appendix C; Appendix C: TC contains the TCAS'84 tables and Appendix C: LI contains the LIS'84 tables. Analyses which were done but showed no significant results are not presented in this report, but are available on request.

Further details may be found in the MCSR Technical Report 85-1, Codebook and Methods of the 1984 Twin Cities Area Survey.

#### Objectives

The focus of this section of the Twin Cities Area Survey was on examining the economic and employment situation of a sample of both the general population and the low income population within the seven county metropolitan area. Topics in this report include perceptions of the state of the economy, present employment status, recent work history, and job discrimination.

### Economy

There was a great deal of optimism about the state of the economy at all income levels. People generally responded positively regarding their standard of living in relation to one year ago, and projected these positive feelings one year into the future. Almost twice as many low income persons received income from Social Security, and in general the low income population had a tendency to use more social service programs, such as AFDC and General Assistance. Contrary to popular opinion, public assistance programs such as General Assistance and AFDC were more likely to be used by low income persons who were unemployed and looking for work than by those who were not looking for work.

Present Standard of Living (Question D1)

When asked if their standard of living was getting better, remaining the same, or getting worse compared to one year ago, most people replied that their standard of living had either stayed the same or was getting better. Eighty three percent of the general sample and 72% of the low income sample reported that their standard of living had remained the same or was better than one year ago. For the low income sample, there was essentially no difference between those who lived above or below the poverty line in this regard (Table LI-1). However, for the TCAS sample, the higher the income category, the more likely respondents were to perceive an improvement in their standard of living compared to the previous year (Table TC-1). For example, while 91% of those in the highest income category reported that their financial situation had remained the same or gotten better than it was last year, this was reported by only 73% of those in the lowest income category.

Future Projections (Question D2)

When asked to project their standard of living one year into the future, 88% of the general sample and 77% of the low income sample felt their standard of living would remain the same or improve in the coming year. Although there is again no difference in the low income sample by income (Table LI-2), the TCAS sample again showed an increasingly optimistic attitude as income increased. Ninety-four percent of those in the highest income category felt their standard of living would remain the same or improve in the coming year, while only 76% of those in the lowest income category felt the same optimism (Table TC-2).

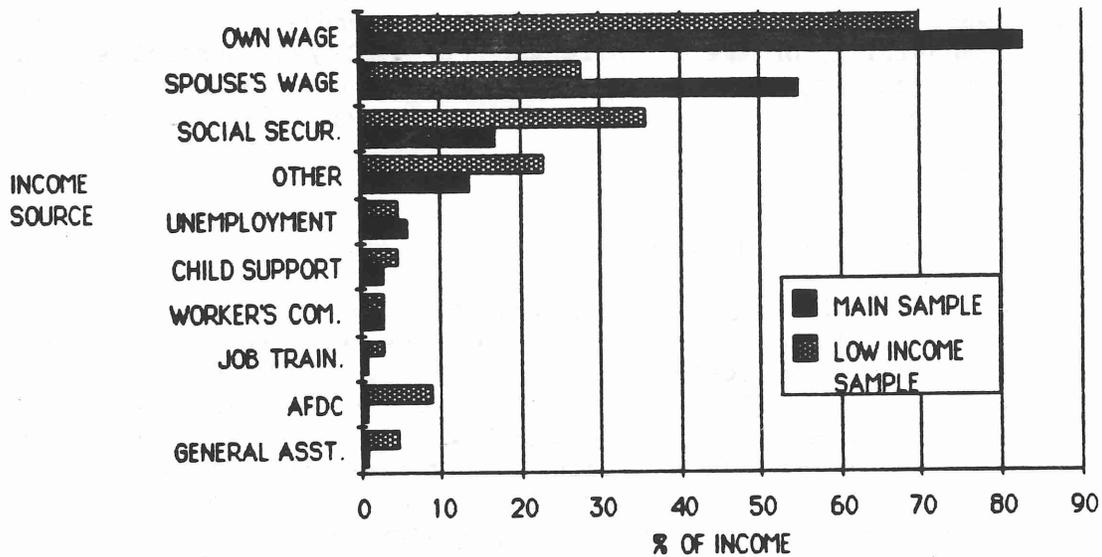
Sources of Income (Question D3)

Respondents were then asked to designate their sources of income from the past year. The percent of households with each income source can be seen in Figure 1. The majority of both the general population and the low income population reported receiving income from their own or their spouse's wages, savings, or investments. Eighty-three percent of the general sample and 70% of the low income sample received income from their own wages, savings, or investments, while 55% of the general sample and 28% of the low income sample received income from their spouse's wages, savings, or investments.

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS ON ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT

In addition, Figure 1 shows that almost twice as many low income persons received income from Social Security, and that in general the low income population had a tendency to use more social service programs, such as AFDC and General Assistance.

Percent of Household Income by Source  
FIGURE 1



### Public Assistance (Question D3)

When persons who were employed and retired were excluded from the analysis, a comparison was made between those who were unemployed and looking for work, and those who were not. Contrary to popular opinion, public assistance programs such as General Assistance and AFDC were more likely to be used by low income persons who were unemployed and looking for work than by those who were not looking for work.

For all low income unemployed persons, 47% of those who had received AFDC were looking for work, and only 24% of those who had received AFDC were not looking for work (Table LI-3). Similarly, 40% of these low income unemployed persons who had received General Assistance were looking for work, and only 27% were not looking for work (Table LI-4). Finally, 48% of those who had received unemployment compensation were looking for work, and only 27% of those who received unemployment were not looking for work (Table LI-5).

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS ON ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT

### Employment

The analysis of employment revealed three basic trends. First, the general population overall had a higher rate of employment than the low income population, with members of the low income population not only less likely to be employed but also less likely to have full-time employment. Second, men generally had higher rates of employment than women, and were more likely to be working full-time. Third, the presence or absence of children influenced the rate of employment, although this effect was tempered somewhat by gender and income. In general, however, a majority of the population were working, and working full time regardless of age, gender, household composition, or age of children. For employed households with children, child care appeared as an issue more for women than for men. The greatest need for child care was for families with children under six years of age.

### Overall Employment Rates (Questions D4, D5)

Seventy-two percent of the general population and 50% of the low income population reported being employed, that is, they reported having a paying job the week before being contacted for the survey. Of those who did have a paying job, 79% of the TCAS sample and 58% of the low income sample reported being employed full time, with 20% of the TCAS sample and 44% of the low income sample reporting holding a part time job. Since a substantial segment of both samples included retired persons (15% of the TCAS sample and 31% of the low income sample were retired), adjusting the employment figures to eliminate this segment revealed that 85% of the general population and 69% of the low income population who were not retired were employed at the time of the survey.

### Employment by Gender (Questions D4, D5)

Men generally had higher rates of employment than women and were more likely to be working full-time. Eighty-two percent of the males in the general population were employed while only 63% of the females were employed (Table TC-3). Similarly, 58% of the low income males were employed and only 45% of the low income females were employed (Table LI-6). The majority of men and women in both samples were working full time. For those in the general population who were employed, 90% of the males and 67% of the females were working full time (Table TC-4), while for the low income sample 61% of the males and 51% of the females were working at full time jobs (Table LI-7).

### Employment by Household Composition (Questions D4, D5)

Household composition had a substantial impact on one's employment status, with the presence of children in the home making more of a difference in whether the respondent was employed or not than marriage per se. For the TCAS sample (Table TC-5), married couples with children at home were most likely to be employed (81%) followed by single parents (79%), singles without children (72%), and married couples without children (58%). In the low income sample (Table LI-8), single parents were the most likely to be employed (61%) followed by married couples with children (59%), singles without children (52%) and married couples without children (31%).

Child Care (Questions D11, D11a)

For those who were employed, child care appeared as an issue more often for women than for men. Sixteen percent of the women in the general population reported needing child care, while only 8% of the men reported such a need (Table TC-6). Similar gender-specific differences in the need for child care were identified for the low income sample (Table LI-9).

The greatest need was for child care for families with children under six years of age. Approximately 11% of the households with children present indicated that they needed child care as a result of their job situation. In the general sample, 44% of the respondents with pre-schoolers indicated a need for child care, while only 6% of those with school age children needed child care (Table TC-7). For the low income respondents, 38 percent of the families with pre-schoolers indicated a need for child care, while only 8% of those with school age children needed child care (Table LI-10).

Unemployment

A large proportion of the unemployed, that is, persons who did not have a job in the week prior to the survey, were either retired or were full time homemakers. The characteristics of those who were unemployed and looking for work were that they were more likely to be young, to be single parents, and to have moderate educational levels (graduation from high school or a few years of college without receiving a degree). Youth unemployment was a more serious problem for youths living in Minneapolis and St. Paul than for those in other parts of the metropolitan area. While the lack of available jobs was cited as the most frequent problem encountered by unemployed youths, over 75% of them did manage to find work.

The Unemployed (Questions D13a, D13b, D13c, D19, D19b)

A large proportion of the unemployed, that is, persons who did not have a job in the week prior to the survey, were either retired or were full time homemakers. Of those in the general population who were not employed at the time of the survey, 54% considered themselves to be retired, 61% considered themselves homemakers, and 11% considered themselves students. Of those who were not employed in the low income sample, 62% considered themselves to be retired, 58% considered themselves homemakers, and 12% considered themselves students.

Of those who were not employed and also not retired, 21% of the TCAS sample (Table TC-8) and 37% of the low income sample (Table LI-11) were unemployed and looking for work at the time the survey took place. Consequently, 79% of the general population and 63% of the low income population were not looking for work.

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS ON ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT

The characteristics of those who were unemployed and looking for work were that they were more likely to be young, to be single parents, and to have moderate educational levels (graduation from high school or a few years of college without receiving a degree). For example, in the low income sample, 20% of those with a high school diploma and 17% of those with some college were unemployed and looking for work, while only 8% of those who had less than a high school education were looking for work (Table LI-12). A similar pattern occurs in the general population (Table TC-9). Those who were between 25 to 38 years of age (53% of TCAS and 46% of the low income sample) were the age group most likely to say they were unemployed and looking for work (Tables TC-10, LI-13). In the low income sample, single parents (45%) were the most likely to be unemployed and looking for work, while singles with no children (5%) were the least likely (Table LI-14). Again, a similar pattern occurs in the general population (Table TC-11).

### Job Training (Questions D20, D25)

Respondents in the low income sample were more likely to report having been in a job training program at one time. Eighteen percent of the respondents in the low income sample who were unemployed and not retired said they had at one time been in a job training program (Table LI-15), compared to only 6% of the general population (Table TC-12). For those who did not have a paying job last week and who were not retired, there was more of an interest in receiving training in order to get a better job in the future than in taking a job at the present time. Twenty-eight percent of the general sample (Table TC-13) and 40% of the low income sample (Table LI-16) indicated they were more interested in receiving training which would allow them to get a better job in the future than they were in taking a job at present.

### Youth Unemployment (Questions D26, D26a, D26c)

Approximately one-fifth of the respondents in each sample indicated there was someone in the household between the ages of 16 and 21 who had looked for work in the past year. Of these youths, 32% in the TCAS sample were searching for full-time employment and 47% were seeking part-time employment. By contrast, low income youths were more likely to have been looking for full-time work. Fifty percent of the low income youths were seeking full-time employment, while 30 percent were looking for part-time jobs. While the lack of available jobs was cited by both groups as the most frequent problem these youths had encountered in their search, over 75% of them did manage to find work. However, youths who lived outside of Minneapolis and St. Paul were more likely to have found work (90% for TCAS; 91% for LIS) than were youths who lived within Minneapolis and St. Paul (75% for TCAS; 68% for LIS) (Tables TC-14 and LI-19).

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS ON ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT

### Work History

After questions about their present work status, respondents were asked about their work experience in the recent past. Those who were already employed were much more likely to report turning down a job opportunity than those who were not employed at the time of the survey. However, the most frequent reason given by low income persons who had turned down a job was that the pay was too low. The great majority of job changes appear to be a result of the employee's choice. Three to four times as many respondents had quit a job as had been laid off or fired. In addition, most people who did quit a job had done so because of a better job offer.

### Job Opportunities (Questions D21, D21b, D22, D23, D24)

The first question in this section dealt with whether the respondents had turned down a job opportunity in the past year. Nineteen percent of the general population and 16% of the low income population had turned down a job opportunity in the last year. For non-retired persons, fourteen percent of both the general population (Table TC-15) and the low income population (Table LI-20) reported having turned down a job opportunity in the past year. In the general population, the most frequently mentioned reason for a person to turn down a job opportunity was that the person's present job was satisfactory, with those who were already employed being much more likely to report turning down a job opportunity than those who were not employed at the time of the survey (23% and 9%; Table TC-16). For the low income population, again, more persons who were employed reported turning down a job opportunity than those who were unemployed (26% and 7%; Table LI-23). However, the most frequent reason given by low income persons who had turned down a job was that the pay was too low.

Respondents were then asked whether they had ever quit, been laid off or fired within the past year. The results indicated that the great majority of job changes were a result of the employee's choice. For those who were not retired, three to four times as many respondents had quit a job as had been laid off or fired. While 28% of the non-retired general population had quit a job in the last year (Table TC-17), only 10% had been laid off (Table TC-18) and only 3% had been fired (Table TC-19). Similarly, while 38% of the non-retired low income sample had quit a job in the last year (Table LI-22), only 15% had been laid off (Table LI-23) and 6% had been fired (Table LI-24). In addition, most people who did quit a job had done so because of a better job offer.

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS ON ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT

### Discrimination in Employment

While a minority of respondents reported having experienced discrimination in employment because of their sex or race, the rates of discrimination were fairly constant. Women were more likely than men to report experiencing sexual discrimination in employment, and minority persons living in Minneapolis and St. Paul were more likely than those in other parts of the metropolitan area to report experiencing racial discrimination in employment.

#### Sex Discrimination (Question D27)

Women were more likely than men to report experiencing discrimination in employment because of their gender. Fifteen percent of the women in the general population reported experiencing discrimination in employment because of their gender, but only 9% of the men reported sexual discrimination in employment (Table TC-20). For the low income sample, 14% of the women and 8% of the men reported experiencing discrimination in employment on the basis on gender (Table LI-25).

#### Racial Discrimination (Questions D28, D28a)

Of those respondents who identified themselves as members of a racial minority, 25% of the general population and 33% of the low income population reported having experienced discrimination because of their race. Minority members who lived in Minneapolis and St. Paul were most likely to report having been discriminated against. Thirty-eight percent of the minority persons living in Minneapolis and St. Paul (Table TC-21) and 36% of the low income minority persons (Table LI-26) did report experiencing racial discrimination in employment.

### Income Demographics

In general, persons with annual household incomes below \$10,000 were more likely to be single than to be married, with both single parent households and single persons without children experiencing the highest levels of poverty.

For the low income sample, 79% of single persons without children had incomes below \$10,000. This was followed by single parents (62%), married couples with no children (51%), and married couples with children (42%) (Table LI-27). In the general sample, being single still defined the households with the lowest incomes, although the order changed between singles without children and single parents. In the general sample, single parents were the most frequent in the under \$10,000 category (25%), followed by single persons with no children (21%), married couples with children (6%) and married couples with no children (2%) (Table TC-22).

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS ON ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT

### APPENDIX A: METHODOLOGY

#### A BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE TCAS'84 AND LIS'84 METHODOLOGY

##### Twin Cities Area Survey (TCAS'84)

The 1984 Twin Cities Area Survey (TCAS'84) was an omnibus survey of adults age 18 and over, who reside in the seven county Minneapolis/St. Paul metropolitan area. TCAS'84 was conducted October through December 1984 by the Minnesota Center for Social Research (MCSR), a research unit within the Department of Sociology, University of Minnesota. The survey consisted primarily of telephone interviews, which were supplemented by field interviews for households that could not be reached by telephone.

##### Low Income Survey (LIS'84)

TCAS'84 was complemented by a special survey of 974 low income persons which was called the Low Income Survey (LIS). LIS contained identical questions to TCAS'84 on most topics, including housing, human services, economy and employment, and energy and environment. The Low Income Survey respondents were persons with household incomes below certain levels that were established by household size. For example, a household of four members had to have an annual 1983 income that was below \$17,000 to be eligible for inclusion in the Low Income Survey.

##### Sampling Design

Selection of respondents occurred in two stages: first a household in the Twin Cities seven county metropolitan area was randomly selected; then a person was randomly selected for interviewing from within the household. These sampling procedures guaranteed that every household in the Twin Cities area had an equal chance to be included in the survey, and that once the household was sampled, every adult had an equal chance of being selected. The TCAS sample had two components: the panel (persons who had been interviewed in the preceding year and who had agreed to be interviewed again) and the panel replacements (persons selected at random from the seven county population). The Low Income Survey consisted of persons screened for income eligibility from a general random sample of over 6,000 households.

##### Sampling Error

The margin of error for a simple random sample of the size of the Twin Cities Area Survey may be as high as plus or minus three percent, depending on the distribution of sample responses. This sampling error presumes the conventional 95% degree of desired confidence, which is equivalent to a "significance level" of .05.

The importance of sample size in estimating sampling error also needs to be mentioned, since many of the organizations using the TCAS'84 and LIS'84 data will be interested in subgroups, rather than the total sample of 1,000 completed interviews. Essentially, as the size of the sample decreases, there is a corresponding increase in the estimated sampling error. For example, for a subset of 200 persons the estimated error may be as high as plus or minus seven percent.

**SUMMARY OF FINDINGS ON ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT**

**APPENDIX B: PERCENTAGED RESPONSES TO QUESTIONS**

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**D. ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT**  
 -----

The next questions are about the economy and your employment situation.

D1. Generally speaking, would you say that your standard of living, that is, the things that you can buy and do, is getting worse, staying about the same, or getting better compared to one year ago?	Getting worse . . .	1	<u>TC%</u>	<u>LI%</u>
	Staying same . . .	2	17	27
	Getting better . . .	3	54	49
			29	23

D2. Looking one year into the future, do you feel that your financial prospects will get better, remain unchanged, or get worse?	Get better . . . . .	1	<u>TC%</u>	<u>LI%</u>
	Remain unchanged . .	2	44	39
	Get worse . . . . .	3	44	38
			9	17
	DK . . . . .	8	3	6

D3. Did any of your household income over the past year come from  
(READ LIST BELOW)?

	Yes 1	No 2	DK 8	RA 9	ROW TOTAL
D3a. Child support payments . . . . .	3	97	0	0	100% TC
	5	94	0	0	100% LI
D3b. AFDC . . . . .	1	99	0	0	100% TC
	9	91	0	0	100% LI
D3c. General Assistance . . . . .	1	99	0	0	100% TC
	5	95	0	0	100% LI
D3d. Social Security. . . . .	17	83	0	0	100% TC
	36	63	0	0	100% LI
D3e. Minnesota Supplemental Aid . . . . .	0	99	0	0	100% TC
	2	97	1	0	100% LI
D3f. Unemployment compensation. . . . .	6	94	0	0	100% TC
	5	95	0	0	100% LI
D3g. Worker's compensation. . . . .	3	97	0	0	100% TC
	3	96	0	0	100% LI
D3h. A job training program . . . . .	1	98	0	0	100% TC
	3	96	0	0	100% LI
D3i. Your own wages, savings or investments. . . . .	83	16	0	0	100% TC
	70	29	0	0	100% LI
D3j. Your spouse's wages, savings, or investments. . . . .	55	44	0	0	100% TC
	28	71	0	0	100% LI
D3k. Any other source (SPECIFY) . . . . .	14	86	0	0	100% TC
	23	76	0	1	100% LI

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D4.	Did you have a paying job last week? (IF RESPONDENT IS SELF-EMPLOYED, MARK YES)  (IF RESPONDENT <u>DID</u> HAVE A JOB, ASK QUESTIONS D5-12)	Yes . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (IF NO, GO TO D13)	TC% <u>72</u> 28	LI% <u>50</u> 50
D5.	Were you working full-time or part-time?	Full-time . . . . . 1 Part-time . . . . . 2 NA . . . . . 0	TC% <u>57</u> 14 28	LI% <u>29</u> 22 50
D6.	How many hours did you work last week at <u>all</u> jobs?	NUMBER: DK . . . . .88 RA . . . . .99 NA . . . . .00		See App. A for results of D6.
D7.	What is your main occupation? What kind of work do you do?	DK . . . . .888 RA . . . . .999 NA . . . . .000		See App. A for results of D7.
D8.	Do you work for a private company, the government, or are you self-employed?	Private . . . . . 1 Government . . . . . 2 Self-employed . . . . . 3 NA . . . . . 0	TC% <u>51</u> 11 10 28	LI% <u>38</u> 6 7 50
D9.	What industry do you work in ... is it manufacturing, wholesale trade, retail, construction, or something else?	NUMBER Manufacturing . . .01 Wholesale trade . .02 Retail . . . . .03 Construction . . .04 Other (SPECIFY) . .77 DK . . . . .88 RA . . . . .99 NA . . . . .00		See App. A for results of D9.
D10.	What benefits, if any, do you receive as part of your present job? (DO NOT READ LIST)	Yes No DK RA NA ROW TOTAL 1 2 8 9 0		
	D10a. No benefits . . . . .	17 54 0 0 28	100% TC	
		22 27 0 0 50	100% LI	
	D10b. Car . . . . .	1 70 1 0 28	100% TC	
		1 49 0 0 50	100% LI	
	D10c. Child care services . .	0 71 1 0 28	100% TC	
		0 49 0 0 50	100% LI	
	D10d. Dental insurance. . .	27 44 1 0 28	100% TC	
		8 41 0 0 50	100% LI	
	D10e. Health insurance. . .	44 27 1 0 28	100% TC	
		18 32 0 0 50	100% LI	
	D10f. Life insurance. . . .	22 49 1 0 28	100% TC	
		9 41 0 0 50	100% LI	
	D10g. Other (SPECIFY) . . .	38 33 0 0 28	100% TC	
		17 33 0 0 50	100% LI	

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D11. Do you need child care services because of your present job situation?	Yes. . . . .	1	<u>TC%</u>	<u>LI%</u>
			8	5
	No . . . . .	2	55	34
	No kids. . . . .	3	8	11
(IF NO OR NO KIDS, GO TO D12)				
	NA . . . . .	0	28	50

D11a. (IF YES) How much did you pay for child care last month?	NUMBER:		See App. A for results of D11a.	
	DK . . .	888		
	RA . . .	999		
	NA . . .	000		

D11b. (IF YES) Did you get a subsidy or a reduced rate?	Yes. . . . .	1	<u>TC%</u>	<u>LI%</u>
			0	1
	No . . . . .	2	8	4
	NA . . . . .	0	92	95

D11c. (IF YES) How reliable would you say your child care provider is ... very reliable, somewhat reliable, or not very reliable?	Very reliable. . . . .	1	<u>TC%</u>	<u>LI%</u>
			7	4
	Somewhat reliable. . . . .	2	1	1
	Not very reliable. . . . .	3	0	0
	NA . . . . .	0	92	95

D12. Do you feel that there is a good chance the company you work for will close or move out of the state in the next year?	Yes. . . . .	1	<u>TC%</u>	<u>LI%</u>
			2	2
	Maybe. . . . .	2	2	2
	No . . . . .	3	67	45
(IF NO, GO TO D21)				
	DK . . . . .	8	0	1
	NA . . . . .	0	28	50

D12a. (IF YES OR MAYBE) What company do you work for?	. . . . .	1	<u>TC%</u>	<u>LI%</u>
			0	0
	. . . . .	2	0	0
	. . . . .	3	0	0
	Other . . . . .	4	4	3
		RA . . . . .	9	1
	NA . . . . .	0	96	96

(IF WORKING, GO TO QUESTION D21)

(IF RESPONDENT DID NOT WORK LAST WEEK, ASK QUESTIONS D13-20)

D13. Do you consider yourself (READ LIST BELOW) ...	Yes	No	DK	RA	NA	ROW TOTAL	
	1	2	8	9	0		
D13a. Retired . . .	15	13	0	0	72	100%	TC
	31	19	0	0	50	100%	LI
D13b. A homemaker	17	11	0	0	72	100%	TC
	29	20	0	0	50	100%	LI
D13c. A student . .	3	25	0	0	72	100%	TC
	6	44	0	0	50	100%	LI

D14. Have you ever worked as long as one year?	Yes. . . . .	1	<u>TC%</u>	<u>LI%</u>
			26	44
	No . . . . .	2	2	6
(IF NO, GO TO D19)				
	NA . . . . .	0	72	50

**SUMMARY OF FINDINGS ON ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT**

D15. When you last worked, what was your main occupation?  
What kind of work did you do?

DK . . .	888	See App. A for results of D15.
RA . . .	999	
NA . . .	000	

D16. Did you work for a private company, the government, or were you self-employed?

		<u>TC%</u>	<u>LI%</u>
Private. . . . .	1	18	33
Government . . . . .	2	6	7
Self-employed. . . . .	3	2	4
NA . . . . .	0	74	56

D17. What industry did you work in ... was it manufacturing, wholesale trade, retail, construction, or something else?

	<u>NUMBER</u>	See App. A for results of D17.
Manufacturing. . . . .	.01	
Wholesale trade. . . . .	.02	
Retail . . . . .	.03	
Construction . . . . .	.04	
Other (SPECIFY). . . . .	.77	
DK . . . . .	.88	
RA . . . . .	.99	
NA . . . . .	.00	

D18. Last week, were you laid off or temporarily not working due to an illness, strike, or vacation?

		<u>TC%</u>	<u>LI%</u>
No. . . . .	1	24	40
Laid off. . . . .	2	0	0
Temporarily not wkng. . . . .	3	1	3
NA . . . . .	0	74	56

D19. Last week, were you unemployed and looking for work?

		<u>TC%</u>	<u>LI%</u>
Yes. . . . .	1	3	6
No . . . . .	2	23	37
(IF NO, GO TO D19c)			
NA . . . . .	0	74	56

D19a. (IF YES) How many weeks has it been since you last worked?

	<u>NUMBER:</u>	See App. A for results of D19a.
DK . . . . .	.88	
RA . . . . .	.99	
NA . . . . .	.00	

D19b. (IF YES) Are you looking for full time work?

		<u>TC%</u>	<u>LI%</u>
Yes. . . . .	1	2	4
No . . . . .	2	1	2
NA . . . . .	0	97	94

(IF UNEMPLOYED LAST WEEK, GO TO D20)

D19c. (IF NO) Have you been unemployed and looking for work at any time in the last 12 months?

		<u>TC%</u>	<u>LI%</u>
Yes. . . . .	1	1	3
No . . . . .	2	22	33
(IF NO, GO TO D20)			
NA . . . . .	0	77	64

**SUMMARY OF FINDINGS ON ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT**

D19c1 (IF YES) About how many weeks were you unemployed during the last 12 months? NUMBER: DK . . .88 See App. A for results of D19c1.  
 RA . . .99  
 NA . . .00

D19c2 (IF YES) Are you looking for full time work? Yes. . . . . 1 TC% 0 LI% 2  
 No . . . . . 2 1 2  
 NA . . . . 0 99 97

D20. Are you more interested in getting a job right now or in receiving training so you can get a better job later? Getting a job. . . 1 TC% 3 LI% 4  
 Training . . . . . 2 3 7  
 Both . . . . . 3 1 2  
 Other (SPECIFY). . . 4 18 31  
 NA . . . . 0 74 57

(THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ARE TO BE ASKED OF EVERYONE)

D21. In the last year, have you turned down a job opportunity? Yes. . . . . 1 TC% 19 LI% 16  
 No . . . . . 2 79 78  
 (IF NO, GO TO D22)  
 NA . . . . 0 2 6

D21a. (IF YES) There are many reasons people turn down jobs. What were the reasons you turned down your last job opportunity? (DO NOT READ LIST; PROBE FOR 2 RESPONSES)

	Yes 1	No 2	DK 8	RA 9	NA 0	ROW TOTAL	
D21a1 The pay was too low . . . . .	2	16	0	0	81	100%	TC
	3	13	0	0	84	100%	LI
D21a2 Transportation was a problem. . . . .	1	18	0	0	81	100%	TC
	1	15	0	0	84	100%	LI
D22a3 Child care was a problem. . . . .	0	19	0	0	81	100%	TC
	0	15	0	0	84	100%	LI
D21a4 You have physical health problems . . . . .	0	19	0	0	81	100%	TC
	0	15	0	0	84	100%	LI
D21a5 Current job is okay . . . . .	5	14	0	0	81	100%	TC
	1	14	0	0	84	100%	LI
D21a6 . . . . .	0	19	0	0	81	100%	TC
	0	16	0	0	84	100%	LI
D21a7 . . . . .	0	19	0	0	81	100%	TC
	0	16	0	0	85	100%	LI
D21a8 Other (SPECIFY) . . . . .	12	6	0	0	81	100%	TC
	12	4	0	0	85	100%	LI

D21b. (IF YES) Were you offered a part-time or full-time job? Part-time. . . . . 1 TC% 4 LI% 5  
 (IF PART-TIME, GO TO D22)  
 Full-time. . . . . 2 15 11  
 NA . . . . 0 81 84

D21c. (IF YES) Were you offered an hourly, monthly, or annual salary? Hourly . . . . . 1 TC% 6 LI% 8  
 Monthly. . . . . 2 2 1  
 Annual . . . . . 3 6 3  
 Commission . . . . . 4 1 0  
 No salary offered. 5 1 0  
 (IF NO OFFER, GO TO D22)  
 NA . . . . 0 84 87

**SUMMARY OF FINDINGS ON ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT**

D21d. (IF YES) What salary were you offered? (USE TYPE OF RATE FROM ABOVE) \$ \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 DK . . 88888888  
 RA . . 99999999  
 NA . . 00000000  
 See App. A for results of D21d.

D21e. (IF YES) What salary would you have to receive to take that job? \$ \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 DK . . 88888888  
 RA . . 99999999  
 NA . . 00000000  
 See App. A for results of D21e.

D21f. (IF YES) Would you have been willing to accept that job if you got full benefits such as health, dental, and life insurance?	Yes. . . . .	1	TC%	LI%
	No . . . . .	2	4	3
	Benefits were incl	4	9	5
	NA . . . . .	0	2	2
			85	89

D22. Have you quit a job within the last two years?	Yes. . . . .	1	TC%	LI%
	No . . . . .	2	20	27
	(IF NO, GO TO D23)		78	66
	NR . . . . .	0	2	6

D22a. (IF YES) There are many reasons why people leave specific jobs. What were the reasons you quit the last time? (DO NOT READ LIST, PROBE FOR 2 RESPONSES)

	Yes	No	DK	RA	NA	ROW TOTAL
	1	2	8	9	0	
D22a1 Child care problems. . . . .	0	20	0	0	80	100% TC
	0	27	0	0	73	100% LI
D22a2 Physical or verbal harassment. . . . .	0	20	0	0	80	100% TC
	0	27	0	0	73	100% LI
D22a3 A better job offer . . . . .	5	14	0	0	80	100% TC
	5	22	0	0	73	100% LI
D22a4 Physical health problems . . . . .	1	19	0	0	80	100% TC
	2	26	0	0	73	100% LI
D22a5 Transportation problems. . . . .	1	19	0	0	80	100% TC
	1	26	0	0	73	100% LI
D22a6 Problem with boss/co-workers . . . . .	2	18	0	0	80	100% TC
	3	24	0	0	73	100% LI
D22a7 . . . . .	0	19	0	0	80	100% TC
	0	27	0	0	73	100% LI
D22a8 . . . . .	0	19	0	0	80	100% TC
	0	27	0	0	73	100% LI
D22a9 Other (SPECIFY). . . . .	13	6	0	0	80	100% TC
	19	8	0	0	73	100% LI

D23. Were you laid off from a job in the last year?	Yes. . . . .	1	TC%	LI%
	No . . . . .	2	5	9
	RA . . . . .	9	92	85
	NR . . . . .	0	0	1
			2	6

**SUMMARY OF FINDINGS ON ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT**

D24. Were you fired in the last year?	Yes. . . . .	1	<u>TC%</u> 1	<u>LI%</u> 2
	No . . . . .	2	96	92
	(IF NO, GO TO D25)			
	NR . . . . .	0	2	6

D24a. (IF YES) What were the reasons you were fired? (DO NOT READ LIST, PROBE FOR 2 RESPONSES)	Yes	No	DK	RA	NA	ROW	TOTAL
	1	2	8	9	0		
D24a1 Child care problems. . . . .	0	1	0	0	99	100%	TC
	0	2	0	0	98	100%	LI
D24a2 Physical or verbal harassment. . . . .	0	1	0	0	99	100%	TC
	0	2	0	0	98	100%	LI
D24a3 Didn't have required skills. . . . .	0	1	0	0	99	100%	TC
	0	2	0	0	98	100%	LI
D24a4 Physical health problems . . . . .	0	1	0	0	99	100%	TC
	0	2	0	0	98	100%	LI
D24a5 Transportation problems. . . . .	0	1	0	0	99	100%	TC
	0	2	0	0	98	100%	LI
D24a6 Problem with boss/co-worker. . . . .	0	1	0	0	99	100%	TC
	0	2	0	0	98	100%	LI
D24a7 . . . . .	0	1	0	0	99	100%	TC
	0	2	0	0	98	100%	LI
D24a8 . . . . .	0	1	0	0	99	100%	TC
	0	2	0	0	98	100%	LI
D24a9 Other (SPECIFY). . . . .	1	0	0	0	99	100%	TC
	0	2	0	0	98	100%	LI

D25. Have you ever been in a job training program?	Yes. . . . .	1	<u>TC%</u> 4	<u>LI%</u> 11
	No . . . . .	2	93	83
	(IF NO, GO TO D26)			
	RA . . . . .	9	0	0
	NR . . . . .	0	2	6

D25a. (IF YES) What was the name of the most recent job training program you were in? (DO NOT READ LIST, PROBE: Where did you go for the training program?)	MEED . . . . .	1	<u>TC%</u> 0	<u>LI%</u> 0
	CETA/JTPA. . . . .	2	1	3
	MDTA . . . . .	3	0	0
	WIN . . . . .	4	0	1
	Other (SPECIFY). . . . .	7	2	7
	DK . . . . .	8	0	1
	NA . . . . .	0	96	89
	(SPECIFY OTHER HERE)			

D25b. (IF YES) How many job training programs have you been in?	NUMBER:		See App. A for results of D25b.
	DK . . . . .	.88	
	RA . . . . .	.99	
	NA . . . . .	.00	

D26. Is there anyone else 16 to 21 years old in your household who has looked for work in the past year?	Yes. . . . .	1	<u>TC%</u> 19	<u>LI%</u> 20
	No . . . . .	2	81	80
	(IF NO, GO TO D27)			
	RA . . . . .	9	0	1

D26a. (IF YES) Were they looking for full-time, part-time, or seasonal work?	Full-time. . . . .	1	<u>TC%</u> 6	<u>LI%</u> 10
	Part-time. . . . .	2	9	6
	Seasonal . . . . .	3	3	2
	Other (SPECIFY). . . . .	4	2	2
	NA . . . . .	0	81	80

**SUMMARY OF FINDINGS ON ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT**

D26b. (IF YES) What problems did they have finding a job? (DO NOT READ LIST, PROBE FOR 2 RESPONSES; CIRCLE ALL MENTIONS)

	Yes 1	No 2	DK 8	RA 9	NA 0	ROW TOTAL	
D26b1 No jobs available . . . . .	6	13	0	0	81	100%	TC
	4	15	0	0	81	100%	LI
D26b2 Not enough skills . . . . .	2	17	0	0	81	100%	TC
	2	17	0	0	81	100%	LI
D26b3 Didn't look enough. . . . .	0	18	0	0	81	100%	TC
	0	19	0	0	81	100%	LI
D26b4 No experience . . . . .	2	16	0	0	81	100%	TC
	3	16	0	0	80	100%	LI
D26b5 Bad interviews. . . . .	0	18	0	0	81	100%	TC
	0	19	0	0	81	100%	LI
D26b6 Pay is too low. . . . .	1	17	0	0	81	100%	TC
	2	17	0	0	81	100%	LI
D26b7 . . . . .	0	18	0	0	81	100%	TC
	0	19	0	0	81	100%	LI
D26b8 . . . . .	0	18	0	0	81	100%	TC
	0	19	0	0	81	100%	LI
D26b9 Other (SPECIFY) . . . . .	11	8	0	0	81	100%	TC
	12	7	0	0	81	100%	LI

D26c. (IF YES) Did they find work?	Yes. . . . .	No . . . . .	NA . . . . .	TC%	LI%
	1	2	0	16	15
				81	81

Some local laws protect certain groups of people from discrimination due to their group membership, for example, racial minorities, handicapped persons, and gays and lesbians. The next questions are about personal experiences with discrimination you may have had.

D27. First, have you ever experienced discrimination in employment because of being female (male)?	Yes. . . . .	No . . . . .	DK . . . . .	TC%	LI%
	1	2	8	15	12
				85	87
				0	1

D28. Do you identify yourself as a member of a racial minority?	Yes. . . . .	No . . . . .	DK . . . . .	TC%	LI%
	1	2	8	8	15
				91	84
				0	1

D28a. (IF YES) Have you ever experienced discrimination in employment because of your race?	Yes. . . . .	No . . . . .	NA . . . . .	TC%	LI%
	1	2	0	2	5
				6	10
				92	85

D28b. (IF YES) Have you ever experienced verbal harassment in any situation because of your race?	Yes. . . . .	No . . . . .	NA . . . . .	TC%	LI%
	1	2	0	3	5
				5	10
				92	85

D28c. (IF YES) Have you ever experienced physical assault because of your race?	Yes. . . . .	No . . . . .	NA . . . . .	TC%	LI%
	1	2	0	1	2
				7	13
				92	85

**SUMMARY OF FINDINGS ON ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT**

D29. Do you identify yourself as a handicapped person?	Yes. . . . . 1	<u>TC%</u> 4	<u>LI%</u> 11
	No . . . . . 2	96	89
	(IF NO, GO TO D30)		
D29a. (IF YES) Have you ever experienced discrimination in employment because of your handicap?	Yes. . . . . 1	<u>TC%</u> 1	<u>LI%</u> 4
	No . . . . . 2	2	7
	NA . . . . 0	96	89
D29b. (IF YES) Have you ever experienced verbal harassment in any situation because of your handicap?	Yes. . . . . 1	<u>TC%</u> 1	<u>LI%</u> 3
	No . . . . . 2	3	8
	NA . . . . 0	96	89
D29c. (IF YES) Have you ever experienced physical assault because of your handicap?	Yes. . . . . 1	<u>TC%</u> 0	<u>LI%</u> 1
	No . . . . . 2	3	10
	NA . . . . 0	96	89
D30. Do you identify yourself as gay or lesbian?	Yes. . . . . 1	<u>TC%</u> 1	<u>LI%</u> 1
	No . . . . . 2	99	98
	(IF NO, GO TO NEXT SECTION)		
	DK . . . . 8	0	1
D30a. (IF YES) Have you ever experienced discrimination in employment because of being gay or lesbian?	Yes. . . . . 1	<u>TC%</u> 0	<u>LI%</u> 0
	No . . . . . 2	1	1
	NA . . . . 0	99	99
D30b. (IF YES) Have you ever experienced verbal harassment in any situation because of being gay or lesbian?	Yes. . . . . 1	<u>TC%</u> 0	<u>LI%</u> 0
	No . . . . . 2	1	1
	NA . . . . 0	99	99
D30c. (IF YES) Have you ever experienced physical assault because of being gay or lesbian?	Yes. . . . . 1	<u>TC%</u> 0	<u>LI%</u> 0
	No . . . . . 2	1	1
	NA . . . . 0	99	99

**SUMMARY OF RESULTS ON ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT**

**APPENDIX C: TC-TCAS'84 TABLES**

**DIRECTORY**

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**SUMMARY OF RESULTS ON ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT**

- - - CROSSTABS - - -

**TABLE TC-1.** D1 CHANGE IN STANDARD OF LIVING OVER PAST YEAR  
BY PINC PERCEIVED INCOME CATEGOREIS

COUNT COL PCT	PINC					ROW TOTAL
	BELOW POVERTY LINE 1.	ABOVE POVERTY LOW INC 2.	LOW TO MODERATE INC 3.	MODERATE TO HIGH INC 4.	RICH 5.	
D1						
1. GETTING WORSE	13 27.1	34 28.9	55 17.7	51 13.9	14 9.2	167 16.8
2. STAYING SAME	21 43.7	67 56.5	176 56.5	204 55.9	71 47.2	538 54.3
3. GETTING BETTER	14 29.2	17 14.6	80 25.8	110 30.2	66 43.6	287 28.9
COLUMN TOTAL	48 4.8	119 12.0	311 31.4	364 36.7	151 15.2	992 100.0

RAW CHI SQ = 44.01566 WITH 8 D.F., SIG. = .0000

MISSING OBSERVATIONS - 72

**SUMMARY OF RESULTS ON ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT**

**TABLE TC-2. D2 EXPECTED FINANCIAL PROSPECTS OVER NEXT YEAR BY PINC PERCEIVED INCOME CATEGOREIS**

COUNT COL PCT	PINC					ROW TOTAL
	BELOW POVERTY LINE 1.	ABOVE POVERTY LOW INC 2.	LOW TO MODERATE INC 3.	MODERATE TO HIGH INC 4.	RICH 5.	
D2						
1. GET BETTER	21 47.8	43 38.2	134 44.1	169 47.1	70 46.8	437 45.1
2. REMAIN UNCHANGED	12 27.8	54 47.4	141 46.4	162 45.2	71 47.2	439 45.3
3. GET WORSE	11 24.4	16 14.5	29 9.5	28 7.8	9 6.0	93 9.6
COLUMN TOTAL	45 4.6	113 11.7	303 31.3	359 37.0	150 15.4	969 100.0

RAW CHI SQ = 21.50194 WITH 8 D.F., SIG. = .0059

MISSING OBSERVATIONS - 95

**TABLE TC-3. D4 HAD A PAYING JOB LAST WEEK BY I16 GENDER OF RESPONDENT**

COUNT COL PCT	I16		ROW TOTAL
	MALE	FEMALE	
D4			
1. YES	416 81.7	346 62.6	762 71.7
2. NO	93 18.3	207 37.4	301 28.3
COLUMN TOTAL	510 47.9	553 52.1	1063 100.0

CORRECTED CHI SQ = 46.83555 1 D.F., SIG. = .0000  
 RAW CHI SQ = 47.77323 1 D.F., SIG. = .0000

MISSING OBSERVATIONS - 1

**SUMMARY OF RESULTS ON ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT**

**TABLE TC-4.** D5 WORKING FULL OR PART TIME LAST WEEK  
BY I16 GENDER OF RESPONDENT

		I16		
COUNT	COL PCT	MALE	FEMALE	ROW TOTAL
		1.	2.	
D5				
	1.	375	232	607
FULL TIME		90.3	67.1	79.8
	2.	40	114	154
PART TIME		9.7	32.9	20.2
COLUMN TOTAL		415	346	761
		54.5	45.5	100.0
CORRECTED CHI SQ =		61.25493 1 D.F., SIG. = .0000		
RAW CHI SQ =		62.68128 1 D.F., SIG. = .0000		
MISSING OBSERVATIONS -		303		

**TABLE TC-5.** D4 HAD A PAYING JOB LAST WEEK  
BY HHCOMP HSHOLD COMP--MARITAL AND KIDS IN HOME

		HHCOMP				
COUNT	COL PCT	MARRIED, NO KIDS	MARRIED, KIDS	SINGLE, PARENT,	SINGLE, NO KIDS	ROW TOTAL
		1.	2.	3.	4.	
D4						
YES	1.	188	327	62	177	754
		58.1	81.2	78.5	71.5	71.6
NO	2.	136	76	17	71	299
		41.9	18.8	21.5	28.5	28.4
COLUMN TOTAL		324	402	78	248	1053
		30.8	38.2	7.5	23.5	100.0
RAW CHI SQ =		49.13687 WITH 3 D.F., SIG. = .0000				
MISSING OBSERVATIONS -		11				

**SUMMARY OF RESULTS ON ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT**

**TABLE TC-6. D11 NEED CHILDCARE SERVICES, DUE TO JOB SITUATION BY SEX**

COUNT COL PCT	SEX		ROW TOTAL
	MALE	FEMALE	
	1.	2.	
D11			
YES	1. 33 7.9	54 15.5	86 11.4
NO	2. 331 80.2	254 73.3	585 77.0
NO KIDS	3. 49 11.9	39 11.2	88 11.6
COLUMN TOTAL	413 54.4	346 45.6	760 100.0

RAW CHI SQ = 10.69789 WITH 2 D.F., SIG. = .0048

MISSING OBSERVATIONS - 304

**TABLE TC-7. D11 NEED CHILDCARE SERVICES, DUE TO JOB SITUATION BY AGEKIDS AGES OF CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD**

COUNT COL PCT	AGEKIDS			ROW TOTAL
	NO KIDS	PRE- SCHOOL, 0-5	SCHOOL AGE, 6-18	
	0	1.	2.	
D11				
YES	1. 2 .5	71 44.0	13 5.7	86 11.4
NO	2. 284 78.0	89 55.4	212 90.4	585 77.0
NO KIDS	3. 78 21.4	1 .6	9 3.8	88 11.6
COLUMN TOTAL	364 47.9	161 21.3	234 30.8	760 100.0

RAW CHI SQ = 269.77222 WITH 4 D.F., SIG. = 0

MISSING OBSERVATIONS - 304

**SUMMARY OF RESULTS ON ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT**

**TABLE TC-8.** D19 LAST WEEK: UNEMPLOYED & LOOKING FOR WORK  
BY D13A DOES RESPONDENT CONSIDER THEMSELF RETIRED

COUNT COL PCT	D13A		ROW TOTAL
	YES	NO	
D19	1.	2.	
YES	1	26	28
	1.0	21.0	10.1
NO	150	99	248
	99.0	79.0	89.9
COLUMN TOTAL	151 54.7	125 45.3	276 100.0

CORRECTED CHI SQ = 28.18860 1 D.F., SIG. = .0000  
RAW CHI SQ = 30.36134 1 D.F., SIG. = .0000

MISSING OBSERVATIONS - 788

**TABLE TC-9.** D19 LAST WEEK: UNEMPLOYED & LOOKING FOR WORK  
BY EDEGREE HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL DEGREE ATTAINED

COUNT COL PCT	EDEGREE					ROW TOTAL
	NO H.S. GRAD	H.S. GRAD	SOME OR 2 YR COL	BA	GRAD	
D19	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	
YES	1	18	7	2	0	29
	2.0	15.0	12.6	5.7	0	10.4
NO	49	104	48	41	6	247
	98.0	85.0	87.4	94.3	100.0	89.6
COLUMN TOTAL	50 18.0	122 44.2	55 20.0	43 15.6	6 2.2	276 100.0

RAW CHI SQ = 8.54766 WITH 4 D.F., SIG. = .0735

MISSING OBSERVATIONS - 788

**SUMMARY OF RESULTS ON ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT**

**TABLE TC-10.** D19 LAST WEEK: UNEMPLOYED & LOOKING FOR WORK  
BY AGES AGE, IN 4 CATEGORIES

		AGES				
COUNT	COL PCT	18-24	25-38	39-64	65+	ROW TOTAL
		1.	2.	3.	4.	
D19						
YES	1.	5	15	7	1	29
		47.8	28.2	6.8	.9	10.4
NO	2.	6	39	95	108	248
		52.2	71.8	93.2	99.1	89.6
	COLUMN TOTAL	11	55	102	109	277
		4.1	19.7	36.9	39.2	100.0

RAW CHI SQ = 47.67015 WITH 3 D.F., SIG. = .0000

MISSING OBSERVATIONS - 787

**TABLE TC-11.** D19 LAST WEEK: UNEMPLOYED & LOOKING FOR WORK  
BY HHCOMP HSHOLD COMP--MARITAL AND KIDS IN HOME

		HHCOMP				
COUNT	COL PCT	MARRIED, NO KIDS	MARRIED, KIDS	SINGLE PARENT	SINGLE, NO KIDS	ROW TOTAL
		1.	2.	3.	4.	
D19						
YES	1.	8	10	4	6	29
		6.5	13.6	29.0	10.2	10.5
NO	2.	115	63	11	57	246
		93.5	86.4	71.0	89.8	89.5
	COLUMN TOTAL	123	73	15	64	275
		44.8	26.5	5.6	23.1	100.0

RAW CHI SQ = 8.55524 WITH 3 D.F., SIG. = .0358

MISSING OBSERVATIONS - 789

**SUMMARY OF RESULTS ON ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT**

**TABLE TC-12.** D25 EVER BEEN IN A JOB TRAINING PROGRAM  
BY D13A DOES RESPONDENT CONSIDER THEMSELF RETIRED

		D13A		
COUNT		YES	NO	ROW
COL	PCT			TOTAL
		1.	2.	
D25				
	1.	4	8	12
YES		2.6	6.3	4.3
	2.	149	117	266
NO		97.4	93.7	95.7
	COLUMN	153	125	278
	TOTAL	55.0	45.0	100.0
CORRECTED CHI SQ =		1.53637 1 D.F., SIG. = .2152		
RAW CHI SQ =		2.36247 1 D.F., SIG. = .1243		
MISSING OBSERVATIONS -		786		

**TABLE TC-13.** D20 INTERESTED IN GETTING JOB NOW, OR RECEIVING  
TRAINING  
BY D13A DOES RESP CONSIDER THEMSELF RETIRED

		D13A		
COUNT		YES	NO	ROW
COL	PCT			TOTAL
		1.	2.	
D20				
	1.	7	21	29
GET A JOB		5.1	17.8	10.8
	2.	1	33	35
TRAINING		1.0	27.8	13.1
	3.	1	7	8
BOTH		.7	5.8	3.0
	4.	137	58	195
OTHER		93.2	48.5	73.1
	COLUMN	147	120	266
	TOTAL	55.0	45.0	100.0
RAW CHI SQ =		69.89169 WITH 3 D.F., SIG. = .0000		
MISSING OBSERVATIONS -		798		

**SUMMARY OF RESULTS ON ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT**

**TABLE TC-14. D26C DID MINOR IN HOUSEHOLD FIND WORK  
BY MSP MPLS, ST. PAUL, OTHER**

	MSP			
	COUNT COL PCT	OTHER	MPLS, ST. PAUL	ROW TOTAL
		0	1.	
D26C				
YES	1.	124 90.3	47 74.6	171 85.4
NO	2.	13 9.7	16 25.4	29 14.6
	COLUMN TOTAL	138 68.7	63 31.3	200 100.0
CORRECTED CHI SQ =		7.22504 1 D.F., SIG. = .0072		
RAW CHI SQ =		8.43082 1 D.F., SIG. = .0037		
MISSING OBSERVATIONS -		864		

**TABLE TC-15. D21 IN LAST YEAR: TURNED DOWN JOB OPPORTUNITY  
BY D13A DOES RESPONDENT CONSIDER THEMSELF RETIRED**

	D13A			
	COUNT COL PCT	YES	NO	ROW TOTAL
		1.	2.	
D21				
YES	1.	8 5.3	17 13.9	25 9.2
NO	2.	143 94.7	108 86.1	251 90.8
	COLUMN TOTAL	151 54.7	125 45.3	276 100.0
CORRECTED CHI SQ =		5.12075 1 D.F., SIG. = .0236		
RAW CHI SQ =		6.11225 1 D.F., SIG. = .0134		
MISSING OBSERVATIONS -		788		

**SUMMARY OF RESULTS ON ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT**

**TABLE TC-16.** D21 IN LAST YR: TURNED DOWN JOB OPPORTUNITY  
BY D4 HAD A PAYING JOB LAST WEEK

		D4		
COUNT		YES	NO	ROW
COL PCT				TOTAL
		1.	2.	
D21				
	1.	175	25	201
YES		23.0	9.1	19.3
	2.	587	252	839
NO		77.0	90.9	80.7
	COLUMN	762	277	1040
	TOTAL	73.3	26.7	100.0
CORRECTED CHI SQ =		24.17700 1 D.F., SIG. = .0000		
RAW CHI SQ =		25.05871 1 D.F., SIG. = .0000		
MISSING OBSERVATIONS -		24		

**TABLE TC-17.** D22 QUIT A JOB WITHIN LAST TWO YEARS  
BY D13A DOES RESPONDENT CONSIDER THEMSELF RETIRED

		D13A		
COUNT		YES	NO	ROW
COL PCT				TOTAL
		1.	2.	
D22				
	1.	11	35	46
YES		7.6	28.0	16.8
	2.	140	89	229
NO		92.4	72.0	83.2
	COLUMN	151	124	275
	TOTAL	54.9	45.1	100.0
CORRECTED CHI SQ =		18.93279 1 D.F., SIG. = .0000		
RAW CHI SQ =		20.36936 1 D.F., SIG. = .0000		
MISSING OBSERVATIONS -		789		

**SUMMARY OF RESULTS ON ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT**

**TABLE TC-18.**      D23      LAID OFF FROM JOB IN LAST YEAR  
 BY D13A      DOES RESPONDENT CONSIDER THEMSELF RETIRED

		D13A		
D23	COUNT	YES	NO	ROW
	COL PCT			TOTAL
		1.	2.	
YES	1.	1	12	13
		1.0	9.6	4.9
NO	2.	149	112	261
		99.0	90.4	95.1
	COLUMN	150	124	274
	TOTAL	54.7	45.3	100.0
CORRECTED CHI SQ =		9.04712 1 D.F., SIG. = .0026		
RAW CHI SQ =		10.81809 1 D.F., SIG. = .0010		
MISSING OBSERVATIONS -		790		

**TABLE TC-19.**      D24      FIRED IN LAST YEAR  
 BY D13A      DOES RESPONDENT CONSIDER THEMSELF RETIRED

		D13A		
D24	COUNT	YES	NO	ROW
	COL PCT			TOTAL
		1.	2.	
YES	1.	0	3	3
		0	2.8	1.3
NO	2.	151	122	272
		100.0	97.2	98.7
	COLUMN	151	125	276
	TOTAL	54.6	45.4	100.0
CORRECTED CHI SQ =		2.29747 1 D.F., SIG. = .1296		
RAW CHI SQ =		4.23423 1 D.F., SIG. = .0396		
MISSING OBSERVATIONS -		788		

**SUMMARY OF RESULTS ON ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT**

**TABLE TC-20.** D27 EXPERIENCED SEX DISCRIMINATION IN JOB  
BY I16 GENDER OF RESPONDENT

		I16		
COUNT	COL PCT	MALE	FEMALE	ROW TOTAL
		1.	2.	
D27				
	1.	45	111	156
YES		8.8	20.2	14.7
	2.	463	439	902
NO		91.2	79.8	85.3
	COLUMN	508	550	1058
	TOTAL	48.0	52.0	100.0
CORRECTED CHI SQ =		26.58409	1 D.F.,	SIG. = .0000
RAW CHI SQ =		27.48654	1 D.F.,	SIG. = .0000
MISSING OBSERVATIONS -			6	

**TABLE TC-21.** D28A EVER EXPERIENCED RACIAL DISCRIM. IN EMPL  
BY MSP MPLS, ST. PAUL, OTHER

		MSP		
COUNT	COL PCT	OTHER	MPLS, ST. PAUL	ROW TOTAL
		0	1.	
D28A				
	1.	5	22	27
YES		17.9	38.5	31.8
	2.	23	36	59
NO		82.1	61.5	68.2
	COLUMN	28	58	86
	TOTAL	32.4	67.6	100.0
CORRECTED CHI SQ =		2.79423	1 D.F.,	SIG. = .0946
RAW CHI SQ =		3.68313	1 D.F.,	SIG. = .0550
MISSING OBSERVATIONS -			978	

**SUMMARY OF RESULTS ON ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT**

**TABLE TC-22. INCOME10 BY HHCOMP HOUSEHOLD COMP--MARITAL AND KIDS IN HOME**

COUNT COL PCT	HHCOMP				ROW TOTAL
	MARRIED, NO KIDS 1.	MARRIED, KIDS 2.	SINGLE PARENT, 3.	SINGLE, NO KID 4.	
INCOME10					
-0	0	1	0	0	1
	0	.3	0	0	.1
10.	18	7	17	47	90
10K OR UND	6.0	1.9	24.5	20.8	9.1
20.	66	42	14	64	186
10-20K	21.6	10.8	20.1	28.2	18.8
30.	80	126	21	65	293
20-30K	26.3	32.7	30.9	28.7	29.7
40.	69	93	9	26	197
30-40K	22.6	24.1	12.9	11.6	20.0
50.	27	57	5	15	104
40-50K	8.8	14.7	7.2	6.8	10.5
60.	45	60	3	9	117
50K+	14.8	15.6	4.3	3.9	11.9
COLUMN	306	386	69	227	988
TOTAL	31.0	39.1	7.0	23.0	100.0

RAW CHI SQ = 153.09898 WITH 18 D.F., SIG. = .0000

MISSING OBSERVATIONS - 76

SUMMARY OF RESULTS ON ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT

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**SUMMARY OF RESULTS ON ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT**

**(DIRECTORY CONTINUED)**

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**SUMMARY OF RESULTS ON ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT**

- - - **CROSSTABS** - - -

**TABLE LI-1.** D1 CHANGE IN STANDARD OF LIVING OVER PAST YEAR  
BY POVERTY IS HOUSEHOLD ABOVE OR BELOW POVERTY LINE

COUNT COL PCT	POVERTY		ROW TOTAL
	BELOW LINE 1.	ABOVE LINE 2.	
D1			
1. GETTING WORSE	85 34.5	125 24.8	210 28.0
2. STAYING THE SAME	98 39.9	266 52.6	364 48.4
3. GETTING BETTER	63 25.7	114 22.6	178 23.6
COLUMN TOTAL	247 32.9	505 67.1	752 100.0

RAW CHI SQ = 11.84666 WITH 2 D.F., SIG. = .0027

MISSING OBSERVATIONS - 214

**SUMMARY OF RESULTS ON ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT**

**TABLE LI-2. D2 EXPECTED FINANCIAL PROSPECTS OVER NEXT YEAR BY POVERTY IS HOUSEHOLD ABOVE OR BELOW POVERTY LINE**

COUNT COL PCT	POVERTY		ROW TOTAL
	BELOW LINE	ABOVE LINE	
	1.	2.	
D2			
1.	105	196	301
GET BETTER	46.2	40.4	42.2
2.	69	212	281
REMAIN UNCHANGED	30.5	43.8	39.5
3.	53	77	130
GET WORSE	23.3	15.8	18.2
COLUMN TOTAL	228 32.0	484 68.0	712 100.0

RAW CHI SQ = 12.88788 WITH 2 D.F., SIG. = .0016

MISSING OBSERVATIONS - 254

**TABLE LI-3. D19 LAST WEEK: UNEMPLOYED & LOOKING FOR WORK BY D3B SOURCE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME: AFDC**

COUNT COL PCT	D3B		ROW TOTAL
	YES	NO	
	1.	2.	
D19			
1.	20	36	56
YES	47.1	23.6	28.7
2.	22	115	138
NO	52.9	76.4	71.3
COLUMN TOTAL	42 21.9	151 78.1	193 100.0

CORRECTED CHI SQ = 7.82155 1 D.F., SIG. = .0052

RAW CHI SQ = 8.93389 1 D.F., SIG. = .0028

MISSING OBSERVATIONS - 46

**SUMMARY OF RESULTS ON ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT**

**TABLE LI-4.** D19 LAST WEEK: UNEMPLOYED & LOOKING FOR WORK  
BY D3C SOURCE OF HSHOLD INCOME: GA

		D3C		
D19	COUNT	YES	NO	ROW
	COL PCT			TOTAL
		1.	2.	
YES	1.	8	47	56
		40.0	27.3	28.7
NO	2.	13	126	138
		60.0	72.7	71.3
	COLUMN	21	173	194
	TOTAL	10.9	89.1	100.0
CORRECTED CHI SQ =		.93404 1 D.F., SIG. = .3338		
RAW CHI SQ =		1.49157 1 D.F., SIG. = .2220		
MISSING OBSERVATIONS -		46		

**TABLE LI-5.** D19 LAST WEEK: UNEMPLOYED & LOOKING FOR WORK  
BY D3F SOURCE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME: UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

		D3F		
D19	COUNT	YES	NO	ROW
	COL PCT			TOTAL
		1.	2.	
YES	1.	7	48	56
		48.0	27.0	28.7
NO	2.	8	130	138
		52.0	73.0	71.3
	COLUMN	15	179	194
	TOTAL	7.8	92.2	100.0
CORRECTED CHI SQ =		2.05636 1 D.F., SIG. = .1516		
RAW CHI SQ =		2.99427 1 D.F., SIG. = .0836		
MISSING OBSERVATIONS -		46		

**SUMMARY OF RESULTS ON ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT**

**TABLE LI-6.** D4 HAD A PAYING JOB LAST WEEK  
BY I22 GENDER OF RESPONDENT

	COUNT COL PCT	I22		ROW TOTAL
		MALE 1.	FEMALE 2.	
D4				
YES	1.	233 58.3	255 45.3	488 50.7
NO	2.	167 41.7	309 54.7	475 49.3
	COLUMN TOTAL	400 41.5	564 58.5	964 100.0
CORRECTED CHI SQ = 15.34447 1 D.F., SIG. = .0001				
RAW CHI SQ = 15.86106 1 D.F., SIG. = .0001				
MISSING OBSERVATIONS - 2				

**TABLE LI-7.** D5 WORKING FULL OR PART TIME LAST WEEK  
BY I22 GENDER OF RESPONDENT

	COUNT COL PCT	I22		ROW TOTAL
		MALE 1.	FEMALE 2.	
D5				
FULL TIME	1.	141 60.7	131 51.3	272 55.8
PART TIME	2.	91 39.3	124 48.7	216 44.2
	COLUMN TOTAL	232 47.6	255 52.4	487 100.0
CORRECTED CHI SQ = 3.95969 1 D.F., SIG. = .0466				
RAW CHI SQ = 4.33147 1 D.F., SIG. = .0374				
MISSING OBSERVATIONS - 479				

**SUMMARY OF RESULTS ON ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT**

**TABLE LI-8. D4 HAD A PAYING JOB LAST WEEK  
BY HHCOMP HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION--MARITAL AND KIDS IN HOME**

D4	COUNT COL PCT	HHCOMP				ROW TOTAL
		MARRIED, NO KIDS 1.	MARRIED, KIDS 2.	SINGLE PARENT 3.	SINGLE, NO KIDS 4.	
YES	1.	56 31.3	116 58.2	82 61.4	234 52.1	487 50.8
NO	2.	122 68.7	83 41.8	51 38.6	216 47.9	472 49.2
	COLUMN TOTAL	178 18.5	199 20.8	133 13.8	450 46.9	959 100.0

RAW CHI SQ = 37.59459 WITH 3 D.F., SIG. = .0000

MISSING OBSERVATIONS - 7

**TABLE LI-9. D11 NEED CHILDCARE SERVICES, DUE TO JOB SITUATION  
BY SEX GENDER OF RESPONDENT**

D11	COUNT COL PCT	SEX		ROW TOTAL
		MALE 1.	FEMALE 2.	
YES	1.	17 7.3	33 12.8	50 10.1
NO	2.	156 66.8	174 68.3	330 67.6
NO KIDS	3.	60 25.9	48 18.9	109 22.2
	COLUMN TOTAL	233 47.7	255 52.3	488 100.0

RAW CHI SQ = 6.37128 WITH 2 D.F., SIG. = .0414

MISSING OBSERVATIONS - 478

**SUMMARY OF RESULTS ON ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT**

**TABLE LI-10.**      D11              NEED CHILDCARE SERVICES, DUE TO JOB SITUATION  
BY AGEKIDS      AGES OF CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD

	COUNT COL PCT	AGEKIDS			ROW TOTAL
		NO	PRE-	SCHOOL	
		KIDS	SCHOOL, 0-5	AGE 6-18	
D11		0	1.	2.	
YES	1. .4	1 .4	42 37.5	7 7.6	50 10.1
NO	2. 64.0	185 64.0	69 62.5	75 86.2	330 67.6
NO KIDS	3. 35.6	103 35.6	0 0	5 6.2	109 22.2
	COLUMN TOTAL	290 59.3	111 22.7	88 17.9	488 100.0

RAW CHI SQ = 173.26092 WITH 4 D.F., SIG. = 0

MISSING OBSERVATIONS - 478

**TABLE LI-11.**      D19              LAST WEEK: UNEMPLOYED & LOOKING FOR WORK  
BY D13A      DOES RESPONDENT CONSIDER THEMSELF RETIRED

	COUNT COL PCT	D13A		ROW TOTAL
		YES	NO	
		1.	2.	
D19				
YES	1. 1.3	4 1.3	53 37.1	57 13.7
NO	2. 98.7	268 98.7	90 62.9	358 86.3
	COLUMN TOTAL	272 65.5	143 34.5	415 100.0

CORRECTED CHI SQ = 98.68595 1 D.F., SIG. = .0000

RAW CHI SQ = 101.69435 1 D.F., SIG. = 0

MISSING OBSERVATIONS - 551

**SUMMARY OF RESULTS ON ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT**

**TABLE LI-12. D19 LAST WEEK: UNEMPLOYED & LOOKING FOR WORK  
BY EDEGREE HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL DEGREE ATTAINED**

	COUNT COL PCT	EDEGREE					ROW TOTAL
		NO H.S. GRAD 1.	H.S. GRAD 2.	SOME OR 2 YR COL 3.	BA 4.	GRAD 5.	
D19							
YES	1.	12 8.0	31 19.6	14 17.1	1 4.5	1 33.3	59 14.3
NO	2.	139 92.0	126 80.4	70 82.9	13 95.5	1 66.7	350 85.7
	COLUMN TOTAL	152 37.1	157 38.5	85 20.7	13 3.3	2 .4	408 100.0

RAW CHI SQ = 10.66943 WITH 4 D.F., SIG. = .0305

MISSING OBSERVATIONS - 558

**TABLE LI-13. D19 LAST WEEK: UNEMPLOYED & LOOKING FOR WORK  
BY AGES AGE, IN 4 CATEGORIES**

	COUNT COL PCT	AGES				ROW TOTAL
		18-24 1.	25-38 2.	39-64 3.	65+ 4.	
D19						
YES	1.	13 44.0	27 35.4	15 17.9	3 1.4	59 14.2
NO	2.	17 56.0	50 64.6	69 82.1	217 98.6	353 85.8
	COLUMN TOTAL	30 7.3	77 18.6	85 20.6	220 53.5	411 100.0

RAW CHI SQ = 80.77112 WITH 3 D.F., SIG. = .0000

MISSING OBSERVATIONS - 555

**SUMMARY OF RESULTS ON ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT**

**TABLE LI-14.**     D19            LAST WEEK: UNEMPLOYED & LOOKING FOR WORK  
 BY HHCOMP    HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION--MARITAL AND KIDS IN HOME

		HHCOMP				
COUNT		MARRIED,	MARRIED,	SINGLE	SINGLE,	ROW
COL	PCT	NO KIDS	KIDS	PARENT	NO KIDS	TOTAL
		1.	2.	3.	4.	
D19						
	1.	10	22	18	10	59
YES		8.5	31.0	44.6	5.0	14.1
	2.	104	48	22	182	356
NO		91.5	69.0	55.4	95.0	85.9
	COLUMN	114	70	39	192	415
	TOTAL	27.4	16.9	9.5	46.3	100.0

RAW CHI SQ = 62.64562 WITH 3 D.F., SIG. = .0000

MISSING OBSERVATIONS - 551

**TABLE LI-15.**     D25            EVER BEEN IN A JOB TRAINING PROGRAM  
 BY D13A    DOES RESPONDENT CONSIDER THEMSELF RETIRED

		D13A		
COUNT		YES	NO	ROW
COL	PCT			TOTAL
		1.	2.	
D25				
	1.	16	25	42
YES		6.0	17.5	10.0
	2.	257	120	376
NO		94.0	82.5	90.0
	COLUMN	273	145	418
	TOTAL	65.3	34.7	100.0

CORRECTED CHI SQ = 12.75334 1 D.F., SIG. = .0004

RAW CHI SQ = 14.00794 1 D.F., SIG. = .0002

MISSING OBSERVATIONS - 548

**SUMMARY OF RESULTS ON ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT**

**TABLE LI-16.**     D20     INTERESTED IN GETTING JOB NOW, OR RECEIVING TRAINING  
 BY D13A     DOES RESPONDENT CONSIDER THEMSELF RETIRED

D20	COUNT COL PCT	D13A		ROW TOTAL
		YES	NO	
	1.	5	29	34
GET A JOB	1.8	20.4	8.3	
	2.	6	56	62
TRAINING	2.3	39.6	15.3	
	3.	2	14	17
BOTH	.9	10.2	4.2	
	4.	251	42	293
OTHER	95.0	29.8	72.2	
	COLUMN	264	142	406
	TOTAL	65.1	34.9	100.0

RAW CHI SQ = 195.82532 WITH 3 D.F., SIG. = 0

MISSING OBSERVATIONS - 560

**TABLE LI-17.**     D26C     DID MINOR IN HOUSEHOLD FIND WORK  
 BY MSP     MPLS, ST. PAUL, OTHER

D26C	COUNT COL PCT	MSP		ROW TOTAL
		OTHER	MPLS, ST. PAUL	
	1.	68	69	136
YES	91.1	68.3	77.9	
	2.	7	32	39
NO	8.9	31.7	22.1	
	COLUMN	74	101	175
	TOTAL	42.4	57.6	100.0

CORRECTED CHI SQ = 11.62706 1 D.F., SIG. = .0007  
 RAW CHI SQ = 12.91838 1 D.F., SIG. = .0003

MISSING OBSERVATIONS - 791

**SUMMARY OF RESULTS ON ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT**

**TABLE LI-18.** D21 IN LAST YEAR: TURNED DOWN JOB OPPORTUNITY  
BY D13A DOES RESPONDENT CONSIDER THEMSELF RETIRED

		D13A		
D21	COUNT	YES	NO	ROW
	COL PCT			TOTAL
		1.	2.	
1.	10	19	30	
YES	3.8	13.5	7.1	
2.	259	124	383	
NO	95.5	86.5	92.4	
4.	2	0	2	
	.7	0	.4	
COLUMN	271	143	414	
TOTAL	65.5	34.5	100.0	

RAW CHI SQ = 14.16283 WITH 2 D.F., SIG. = .0008

MISSING OBSERVATIONS - 552

**TABLE LI-19.** D21 IN LAST YEAR: TURNED DOWN JOB OPPORTUNITY  
BY D4 HAD A PAYING JOB LAST WEEK

		D4		
D21	COUNT	YES	NO	ROW
	COL PCT			TOTAL
		1.	2.	
1.	125	30	155	
YES	25.7	7.1	17.1	
2.	362	385	747	
NO	74.3	92.5	82.7	
4.	0	2	2	
	0	.4	.2	
COLUMN	487	417	904	
TOTAL	53.9	46.1	100.0	

RAW CHI SQ = 56.21303 WITH 2 D.F., SIG. = .0000

MISSING OBSERVATIONS - 62

**SUMMARY OF RESULTS ON ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT**

**TABLE LI-20.**      D22      QUIT A JOB WITHIN LAST TWO YEARS  
 BY D13A      DOES RESPONDENT CONSIDER THEMSELF RETIRED

		D13A		
COUNT		YES	NO	ROW
COL PCT				TOTAL
		1.	2.	
D22				
	1.	11	54	66
YES		4.2	38.3	15.9
	2.	260	88	347
NO		95.8	61.7	84.1
	COLUMN	271	142	413
	TOTAL	65.6	34.4	100.0
CORRECTED CHI SQ =		78.15999 1 D.F., SIG. = .0000		
RAW CHI SQ =		80.68293 1 D.F., SIG. = .0000		
MISSING OBSERVATIONS -		553		

**TABLE LI-21.**      D23      LAID OFF FROM JOB IN LAST YEAR  
 BY D13A      DOES RESPONDENT CONSIDER THEMSELF RETIRED

		D13A		
COUNT		YES	NO	ROW
COL PCT				TOTAL
		1.	2.	
D23				
	1.	4	22	25
YES		1.3	15.3	6.1
	2.	267	120	388
NO		98.7	84.7	93.9
	COLUMN	271	142	413
	TOTAL	65.6	34.4	100.0
CORRECTED CHI SQ =		29.21655 1 D.F., SIG. = .0000		
RAW CHI SQ =		31.59616 1 D.F., SIG. = .0000		
MISSING OBSERVATIONS -		553		

**SUMMARY OF RESULTS ON ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT**

**TABLE LI-22.**      D24      FIRED IN LAST YEAR  
 BY D13A      DOES RESPONDENT CONSIDER THEMSELF RETIRED

		D13A		
D24	COUNT	YES	NO	ROW
	COL PCT			TOTAL
		1.	2.	
YES	1.	0	9	9
		0	6.3	2.2
NO	2.	270	134	405
		100.0	93.7	97.8
	COLUMN	270	143	414
	TOTAL	65.4	34.6	100.0
CORRECTED CHI SQ =		14.67197	1 D.F.,	SIG. = .0001
RAW CHI SQ =		17.50225	1 D.F.,	SIG. = .0000
MISSING OBSERVATIONS -		552		

**TABLE LI-23.**      D27      EXPERIENCED SEX DISCRIMINATION IN JOB  
 BY I22      GENDER OF RESPONDENT

		I22		
D27	COUNT	MALE	FEMALE	ROW
	COL PCT			TOTAL
		1.	2.	
YES	1.	33	80	114
		8.4	14.4	11.9
NO	2.	362	479	840
		91.6	85.6	88.1
	COLUMN	395	559	954
	TOTAL	41.4	58.6	100.0
CORRECTED CHI SQ =		7.26567	1 D.F.,	SIG. = .0070
RAW CHI SQ =		7.82325	1 D.F.,	SIG. = .0052
MISSING OBSERVATIONS -		12		

**SUMMARY OF RESULTS ON ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT**

**TABLE LI-24. D28A EVER EXPERIENCED RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT BY MSP MPLS,ST.PAUL,OTHER**

COUNT COL PCT	MSP			ROW TOTAL
	OTHER	MPLS, ST.PAUL		
	0	1.		
D28A				
1.	0	45		45
YES	0	36.1		31.9
2.	16	80		97
NO	100.0	63.9		68.1
COLUMN	16	126		142
TOTAL	11.5	88.5		100.0
CORRECTED CHI SQ = 7.05343 1 D.F., SIG. = .0079				
RAW CHI SQ = 8.63310 1 D.F., SIG. = .0033				
MISSING OBSERVATIONS - 824				

**TABLE LI-25. INCOME5 LOW INCOME SAMPLE VARIABLE, \$5K INCREMENTS BY HHCOMP HOUSHOLD COMPOSITION--MARITAL AND KIDS IN HOME**

COUNT COL PCT	HHCOMP				ROW TOTAL
	MARRIED, NO KIDS 1.	MARRIED, KIDS 2.	SINGLE, PARENT, 3.	SINGLE, NO KIDS 4.	
INCOME5					
1.	50	63	60	263	436
10K OR UNDER	50.9	41.6	62.1	78.8	64.1
2.	48	88	37	71	244
OVER 10K	49.1	58.4	37.9	21.2	35.9
COLUMN	98	151	97	333	680
TOTAL	14.5	22.2	14.3	49.0	100.0
RAW CHI SQ = 72.13307 WITH 3 D.F., SIG. = .0000					
MISSING OBSERVATIONS - 286					