

CODEBOOK SUPPLEMENT

APPENDIX #12

The material which follows originated in Determinants of Early Labor Market Success Among Young Men: Race, Ability, Quantity and Quality of Schooling, Andrew I. Kohen, Ph. D. dissertation, January 1973. The discussion and results reported here, though based on the National Longitudinal Surveys of Young Men 14-24, apply equally well to the Surveys of Young Women 14-24.

In order to deflate the reported dollar value of salaries and expenditures/ADA (average daily attendance), the 1966 annual cost-of-living for a family of four in urban U.S. areas was used to construct an index of inter-city relative price levels.¹ The calculations were based on using the U.S. urban average cost-of-living for such a family as the numeraire, i.e., 100.0. Because the list of cities (school districts) included in the survey of secondary schools was much larger than the list of cities (SMSA's) for which the price index was directly calculable, some imputations were necessary. For most schools located in SMSA's which were not among those for which an index value was available, the dollar figures were deflated by the index number of a proximate SMSA which was available. For a small number of schools in SMSA's and for all schools outside SMSA's, the dollar figures were deflated by the index number for the average of all nonmetropolitan areas in the Census Region in which the school was located.

¹ U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Three Standards of Living for an Urban Family of Four Persons, Bulletin No. 1570-5 (Wash., D.C.: USGPO, 1967).