

## Chapter 7

# The Public-Use Microdata Sample (PUMS)

Of the various census tabulations, the PUMS data set provides the most detail albeit with a coarser geographic filter. Because the PUMS data set contains a five-percent sample of housing units and persons in those housing units, it is possible to create customized tabulations that control for age, gender, income, and other factors that may inadvertently influence the relationships between variables. Because data are at the individual level, it is possible to examine household relationships such as intermarriage and identified race of children of mixed-race parents as well characteristics of housing units such as year of construction or housing type occupied by specific racial groups. PUMS data, for example, could be used to explore the issue of income equity. Various minorities and women have complained that they do not receive the same incomes as white men even when education, age, gender, and occupation are controlled. Using PUMS, all these factors could be controlled to see if indeed women or minorities in specific jobs are paid equitably.

### A. Income Distribution Differences Among Ethnic Groups

The table below presents the income frequency distribution of households by race and income category within PUMA 5200 (Burbank and San Fernando). It is a cross-tabulation of selected race categories by defined income categories. The data are for households whose heads are civilian-employed persons aged 16 and over. Several groups are identified: non-Hispanic whites; blacks; Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos; Chinese and Taiwanese; Filipinos; Japanese; Asian Indians; and Koreans. Each cell contains the number of households, the column percentage, and the row percentage.

Table 13 shows the distribution of income among households of each of the race groups in terms of the percentage of households in each of the income categories. Of the two percentages shown in each cell, the lower one shows the percentage of the ethnic households in each income category. What is evident is the higher percentages of blacks in the low-income categories of \$10,000 - \$24,000 compared to non-Hispanic whites. Filipinos and Japanese have higher proportions in the higher income categories although some clusters of Filipino and Korean households are found in low income categories.

**Table 13. Income Distribution within Ethnic Groups**

		RACE GROUP								Page	ETHNIC
Count	Row Pct	NhW	Blk	InALes	Chi+Tai	Fil	Jap	AsInd	Kor	Row Total	
Col Pct		1	2	3	4	6	7	8	9		
HHINC											
<5	1	854			18				20	892	
		95.7			2.0				2.2	2.7	
		2.7			5.9				6.9		
5-9	2	2357	45		18					2420	
		97.4	1.9		.7					7.2	
		7.5	6.4		5.9						
10-14	3	1926	92							2018	
		95.4	4.6							6.0	
		6.2	13.0								
15-19	4	2015	71	18	16	42	24		20	2206	
		91.3	3.2	.8	.7	1.9	1.1		.9	6.6	
		6.4	10.1	7.5	5.2	9.8	8.7		6.9		
20-24	5	2206	158		13	21	53		23	2474	
		89.2	6.4		.5	.8	2.1		.9	7.4	
		7.1	22.4		4.2	4.9	19.2		8.0		
25-29	6	2224	39	56	21	21	13		29	2403	
		92.6	1.6	2.3	.9	.9	.5		1.2	7.2	
		7.1	5.5	23.4	6.8	4.9	4.7		10.1		
30-34	7	2427	91	13	18	45	11	31		2636	
		92.1	3.5	.5	.7	1.7	.4	1.2		7.8	
		7.8	12.9	5.4	5.9	10.5	4.0	54.4			
35-39	8	2153	31	29	49	34	42			2338	
		92.1	1.3	1.2	2.1	1.5	1.8			7.0	
		6.9	4.4	12.1	16.0	8.0	15.2				
40-44	9	2300		23	13	123		26		2485	
		92.6		.9	.5	4.9		1.0		7.4	
		7.4		9.6	4.2	28.8		45.6			
45-49	10	1628	32	58		39	13		88	1858	
		87.6	1.7	3.1		2.1	.7		4.7	5.5	
		5.2	4.5	24.3		9.1	4.7		30.6		
50-59	11	3181	76		50		45		34	3386	
		93.9	2.2		1.5		1.3		1.0	10.1	
		10.2	10.8		16.3		16.3		11.8		
60-79	12	4342	71	18	58	30	44		33	4596	
		94.5	1.5	.4	1.3	.7	1.0		.7	13.7	
		13.9	10.1	7.5	18.9	7.0	15.9		11.5		
80-99	13	1747			15	36			31	1829	
		95.5			.8	2.0			1.7	5.4	
		5.6			4.9	8.4			10.8		
100-150	14	1360		24	18	36	15		10	1463	
		93.0		1.6	1.2	2.5	1.0		.7	4.4	
		4.3		10.0	5.9	8.4	5.4		3.5		
150+	15	562					16			578	
		97.2					2.8			1.7	
		1.8					5.8				

Column	31282	706	239	307	427	276	57	288	33582
Total	93.2	2.1	.7	.9	1.3	.8	.2	.9	100.0

## B. Occupational Differences Among Ethnic Groups

In this second PUMS example a selected set of occupations have been defined. The number of males and females of ethnic groups in each of the occupations has been tabulated. Do certain ethnic groups tend to predominate in certain types of occupations? The table shows the percent of all ethnic persons employed in each occupation. This proportion could further be compared to the proportion of all persons employed within the occupation to see if the ethnic group is over represented or underrepresented within that particular occupation.

For this particular Burbank-San Fernando PUMA, Japanese males are well represented as executives and post office workers. Chinese men also are prominent in executive jobs and in food services. Korean men are prominent in sales, construction and medical operations while Mexican men are over represented in the health services, machine operations, and as helpers. Salvadoran men work as food preparers, in construction, and as laborers (helpers).

Among women Chinese are well represented in the category of executives, administrators, or managers and as laborers, Like male Japanese, Japanese women also are prominent in the former category. Cuban women are strongly represented as teachers and in technical sales. Black women are particularly strong in professional services, the post office, and health services. Filipino women are prominent in professional occupations and Mexican and Salvadoran women predominate as machine operators.

## C. Exercises

Ex 13. Accessing Census 2000 PUMS Data

Ex 14. Analyzing Census 2000 PUMS Data



		3.1	7.0		2.7	4.2		2.3	13.2	11.7	2.2
	12	1550			16		39	669		26	81
2381	Const	65.1			.7		1.6	28.1		1.1	3.4
4.7		4.8			2.4		7.6	4.9		3.5	9.4
	13	1410		28	31	8		961			78
2516	PrecProd	56.0		1.1	1.2	.3		38.2			3.1
4.9		4.3		5.6	4.7	1.9		7.0			9.1
	14	1246		13	26		77	1589			60
3011	MachOp	41.4		.4	.9		2.6	52.8			2.0
5.9		3.8		2.6	4.0		15.1	11.7			7.0
	15	976	46		11			698	20	29	55
1835	Trans	53.2	2.5		.6			38.0	1.1	1.6	3.0
3.6		3.0	5.9		1.7			5.1	11.0	4.0	6.4
	16	1164	23		50	16		840		21	57
2171	Helper	53.6	1.1		2.3	.7		38.7		1.0	2.6
4.3		3.6	2.9		7.6	3.7		6.2		2.9	6.6
	Column	32588	784	497	656	428	511	13632	182	734	858
50870	(Continued) Total	64.1	1.5	1.0	1.3	.8	1.0	26.8	.4	1.4	1.7
100.0											

SEX	SEX	Value = 1	FEMALE	FEMALE								
Count	Row Pct	Col Pct	INhW	Blk	Chi+Tai	Fil	JapKor	Mex	PR	Cub	Sal	
Row			1	2	3	4	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total												
OCC	1	16906	291	292	497	352	356	8052	86	352	505	
27689	ExecAdmMgt	61.1	1.1	1.1	1.8	1.3	1.3	29.1	.3	1.3	1.8	
51.3		49.3	36.0	65.0	43.9	68.1	56.3	57.3	33.1	47.2	47.0	
	2	2529	83	27	155	42	10	137	19	26		
3028	Professional	83.5	2.7	.9	5.1	1.4	.3	4.5	.6	.9		
5.6		7.4	10.3	6.0	13.7	8.1	1.6	1.0	7.3	3.5		
	3	1160			11			303		41	34	
1549	Teach	74.9			.7			19.6		2.6	2.2	
2.9		3.4			1.0			2.2		5.5	3.2	
	4	211	53		31			29			21	
345	HlthTch	61.2	15.4		9.0			8.4			6.1	
.6		.6	6.6		2.7			.2			2.0	

14729	5	11006	227	92	304	104	180	2222	124	215	255
SaLeTch		74.7	1.5	.6	2.1	.7	1.2	15.1	.8	1.5	1.7
27.3		32.1	28.1	20.5	26.9	20.1	28.5	15.8	47.7	28.8	23.7
92	6	60	19					13			
PostOf		65.2	20.7					14.1			
.2		.2	2.3					.1			
343	7	81						231		13	18
PrHHS		23.6						67.3		3.8	5.2
.6		.2						1.6		1.7	1.7
663	8	394			15			254			
Serv		59.4			2.3			38.3			
1.2		1.1			1.3			1.8			
1281	9	820	37	15	24		34	333			18
FoodPr		64.0	2.9	1.2	1.9		2.7	26.0			1.4
2.4		2.4	4.6	3.3	2.1		5.4	2.4			1.7
452	10	175	70		52			75	16	32	32
HealSr		38.7	15.5		11.5			16.6	3.5	7.1	7.1
.8		.5	8.7		4.6			.5	6.2	4.3	3.0
120	11	101				19					
Mechan		84.2				15.8					
.2		.3				3.7					
78	12	65						13			
Const		83.3						16.7			
.1		.2						.1			
755	13	188			37			475			55
PrecProd		24.9			4.9			62.9			7.3
1.4		.5			3.3			3.4			5.1
2175	14	292			5		52	1632	15	43	136
MachOp		13.4			.2		2.4	75.0	.7	2.0	6.3
4.0		.9			.4		8.2	11.6	5.8	5.8	12.7
114	15	62	29					23			
Trans		54.4	25.4					20.2			
.2		.2	3.6					.2			
533	16	227		23				259		24	

