Technical Paper 52

Estimates of Poverty Including the Value of Noncash Benefits: 1983

U.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census

Technical Paper 52

Estimates of Poverty Including the Value of Noncash Benefits: 1983

Issued August 1984

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
John G. Keane, Director
C.L. Kincannon, Deputy Director
William P. Butz, Associate Director
for Demographic Fields

POPULATION DIVISION
Roger A. Herriot, Chief

SUGGESTED CITATION

U.S. Bureau of the Census, Technical Paper 52, *Estimates of Poverty Including the Value of Noncash Benefits: 1983,* U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 1984.

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SYMBOLS USED IN TABLES

-   Represents zero or rounds to zero.
- B Base less than 75,000.
- X Not applicable.

Estimates of Poverty Including the Value of Noncash Benefits: 1983

INTRODUCTION

This report describes alternative procedures for valuing non-cash benefits received by the low-income population and estimates the effect of these benefits on the size and composition of the poverty population in 1983. The report updates the estimates for 1979 to 1982 presented in Technical Paper 51 (issued in February 1984), using identical methods to value non-cash benefits. Each of these methods is subject to many conceptual and measurement problems. In addition, there is as yet no consensus concerning either the relative merits of the three methods or the appropriateness of incorporating noncash benefits into the poverty measure in any form; therefore, all the work in this report should be viewed as exploratory in nature.

The Bureau of the Census has been the source of the official estimates of the poverty population since 1969 as specified in Directive No. 14 issued by the Office of Management and Budget. Estimates of the poverty population have been published annually since that time based on the cash or money income data collected in the March Current Population Survey (CPS). In March 1980, the Bureau began collecting data on participation in a selected group of noncash benefit programs. Questions covering participation in the National School Lunch Program, Food Stamp Program, public and other subsidized rental housing programs, Medicare, and Medicaid have been a permanent part of the March survey since that time. These serve as the basis for examining procedures for valuing benefits and estimating the effect on poverty for this study.

The Bureau's work in the area of noncash valuation research began in the fall of 1980, following concerns expressed by Congress as outlined in appendix A. At that time Dr. Timothy Smeeding came to the Census Bureau as a visiting scholar under the American Statistical Association Fellowship Program. Dr. Smeeding, a leading expert in this field, worked closely with the Census Bureau staff to investigate various procedures that might be used to value noncash benefits for 1979. This investigation resulted in the publication of Technical Paper No. 50, issued in March 1982, showing the effect of including the value of non-cash benefits as income for purposes of measuring the poverty population. The report examined three different valuation methods: the market value, the cash equivalent value, and the poverty budget share value. (The conceptual basis of these methods is described later.) The three valuation approaches were applied to three different combinations of food, housing, and medical care benefits, thus producing nine different alternative estimates of poverty for 1979. It was found that the estimated number of persons in poverty would be reduced between 12 and 42 percent in 1979, depending upon the choice of valuation technique and combination of benefits. The calculations that resulted in these estimates were based on the assumption that it is appropriate to include the value of noncash benefits as part of the income measure that is compared to the official poverty thresholds. For a discussion of this point and other issues, see the section on "Limitations of the Study."

This report is organized into several sections. Following the introduction are sections covering the growth of noncash benefits programs and a description of the three valuation concepts used in this analysis. Succeeding those are sections on the poverty population in 1983, changes in receipt and average values of noncash benefits, and estimates of poverty before and after inclusion of both cash and noncash benefits. This material is followed by a discussion of the study's limitations. Next are the detailed tables, providing data on noncash benefits and their effect on poverty for various demographic and socioeconomic subgroups of the population. Technical appendixes are included after the detailed tables. Appendix A describes the U.S. Senate statement that initiated noncash benefit research at the Bureau. Appendix B provides the technical details about the methods used to value noncash benefits under each of the different approaches. Appendix C provides information on the source and reliability of the estimates. Appendix D gives a description of each of the noncash benefit programs. Appendix E is a glossary of standard statistical definitions and explanations. Appendix F discusses problems of underreporting of recipiency and amounts in the March CPS.

GROWTH OF NONCASH BENEFITS

The majority of Federal expenditures intended to assist the low-income population are now concentrated in programs that provide in-kind or noncash benefits. The market value of these means-tested benefits surpassed that of means-tested cash assistance during the early 1970's and has continued to grow in importance. The growth of both cash and noncash benefit programs is illustrated in table A. This table shows that in 1965, the market value of means-tested noncash benefits was about $5.5 billion (in 1983 constant dollars). About three-fourths of

these means-tested benefits were in the form of medical assistance to low-income elderly persons. The means-tested cash assistance in 1965 was about $17.8 billion, more than three times the expenditure on noncash programs. By 1970, the market value of noncash benefits had risen almost four-fold to about $20.3 billion. Expenditures on cash assistance programs increased by only 3 percent to $18.3 billion. In 1979, the first year for which noncash benefit data were collected in the March CPS, noncash benefits to the low-income population stood at about $45.2 billion compared to $31.8 billion for the means-tested cash assistance programs.

Data in table A indicate that the market value (the estimated cost of an equivalent good or service in the private market place as described in detail later) of means-tested noncash benefits continued to increase between 1979 and 1981, declined in 1982, but rose again in 1983 to slightly exceed the level of two years before. Means-tested cash benefits declined for each year of this period and were lower in 1983 than in 1975 after adjusting for the change in prices. It is clear from table A that Medicaid is, by far, the largest means-tested noncash benefit program, accounting for about 63 percent of the total in 1983. The market value of Medicaid alone, $31.5 billion, exceeds the $27.6 billion in means-tested cash assistance.

The lower portion of table A shows the two nonmeans-tested benefits that were valued in this study. The market value of Medicare has risen rapidly since the program began in 1966. The $55.6 billion figure for 1983 was the largest of any government noncash benefit program. Over the period from 1979 to 1983 the market value of Medicare increased by 35 percent after adjusting for changes in the price of medical care. This compares to only a 10 percent increase in the market value for Medicaid benefits during the period.

The other nonmeans-tested benefit, paid or full-price school lunches, declined in market value during the 1979 to 1983 period, mainly the result of reduced Federal subsidies. The market value of full-price school lunch subsidies fell during this period from $941 million in 1979 to $590 million in 1983.

EXPLANATION OF VALUATION TECHNIQUES

The valuation of noncash benefits in this report is based on the three valuation methods presented in Technical Paper No. 50. Before examining each valuation technique in detail, it is useful to understand the major conceptual differences between them and their general relationship to one another. "Market value" is the estimated private market cost of the goods and services transferred to the recipient. "Recipient or cash equivalent value" is the estimated cash amount for which recipients would be willing to trade their right to the noncash benefit given their current incomes (including cash and the market value of any noncash benefits received). The "poverty budget share value" approach assigns a value to the benefit equal to the

Table A. Means-Tested Cash Assistance and the Market Value of Noncash Benefits Valued in This Study: 1965, 1970, 1975, and 1979-83

(In millions of 1983 constant dollars)

Type of benefit	1965	1970	1975	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Means-tested cash assistance[1]...............	$17,772	$18,284	$33,122	$31,764	$30,812	$29,444	$28,069	$27,589
Noncash benefits, total.....	5,940	38,992	66,304	87,416	93,236	99,972	101,699	105,993
Means-tested, total.......	5,514	20,321	36,591	45,208	47,222	49,634	48,405	49,845
Food stamps.............	101	1,414	8,119	8,901	10,502	11,629	10,534	11,117
School lunches..........	(NA)	316	1,529	1,811	1,851	1,847	1,827	1,989
Public housing[2].........	1,109	4,208	4,190	5,740	5,445	5,039	5,175	5,223
Medicaid.................	4,304	14,383	22,754	28,755	29,424	31,119	30,868	31,516
Nonmeans-tested, total....	426	18,671	29,712	42,156	46,014	50,338	53,294	56,148
Medicare................	(NA)	18,215	28,855	41,215	45,080	49,564	52,729	55,558
School lunches..........	426	456	857	941	934	774	565	590

NA   Not applicable.

[1]Includes Aid to Families with Dependent Children, general assistance, Supplemental Security Income, and means-tested veteran's pensions.

[2]Estimates for 1979 through 1983 were derived directly from the noncash valuation techniques studied in this report.

estimated amount by which the poverty threshold could be reduced for the family receiving the benefit. This reduction is equal to the average dollar amount of the good or service consumed by households with money income approximately equal to the poverty level. The value assigned by either of the latter two approaches cannot exceed the value assigned by the market value approach.

Market Value

The market value (MV) of an in-kind transfer is equal to the private market value of the benefits received by the individual. In the case of food stamps, the market value is directly measurable as the dollar value of food coupons. In other cases, MV is not so easily determined.

The market values of Medicaid and Medicare benefits were estimated by dividing total medical benefits paid by the programs by the number of persons covered. The calculations were carried out after persons were placed in various risk categories. For Medicare, the risk classes were (1) age 65 and over, and (2) blind and disabled. For Medicaid, the risk classes were (1) age 65 and over, (2) blind and disabled, (3) age 21 to 64, nondisabled, and (4) age less than 21, nondisabled. The market value assigned varied by risk class, State of residence, and whether the value of benefits going to institutionalized persons was included with the value of benefits going to those not in institutions. For example, the market value of Medicaid benefits in 1983 was estimated to be $7,883 for a person 65 and over living in New York and counting the benefits going to the institutionalized. If the benefits going to the institutionalized were not counted, the estimated market value dropped to $3,222. For nondisabled persons under 21 living in New York, the estimated market value of Medicaid was $602 when benefits going to the institutionalized were included and $546 when they were not included.

In the case of public housing, the conceptual measure of MV was defined as the difference between the private market rental value of the unit and the rent paid by the tenants. Estimating MV for public housing is difficult because the private market rental value of public housing units is not available directly from surveys or other sources. Complex statistical procedures were used to link data from the Annual Housing Survey and the March CPS in order to arrive at estimates of MV for this benefit.

Recipient or Cash Equivalent Value

The receipt of noncash benefits may distort consumption patterns and, therefore, add less to a recipient's economic well-being than an equal dollar value cash transfer. If so, the benefits should be discounted from their market value to their recipient value to reflect this lower value. Recipient value (RV) theoretically reflects the program beneficiary's own valuation of the benefit. Theoretically, it would be measured by the amount of cash that would make the recipient feel just as well off as the noncash benefit. Many economists feel that, in theory, cash equivalent value is the proper measure for valuing noncash benefits to evaluate their effect on the economic well-being of the poor. Not all economists are in full agreement on this issue, however, since

many earlier studies of the effect of noncash benefits on poverty have used MV. The Congressional Budget Office (1977) and Hoagland (1980) both used MV but included a statement that the cash value of noncash benefits to recipients may be less than the MV.

In theory, the recipient or cash equivalent value can be estimated by assigning a utility function[1] to all recipients. The cash equivalent measure is the amount of cash transfer that leaves the recipient at the same level of well-being or utility as the noncash transfers. Accurate estimates of cash equivalent value necessitate knowledge of all recipients' differing utility functions and the prices they pay. Because utility functions cannot be observed and measured with a high degree of accuracy, and because of difficulties with current consumption data, a simplified measure of recipient value was developed as a substitute.

The cash equivalent value estimates in this study are based on household survey data that allow the calculation of normal (average) expenditures at different income levels. These estimates were derived by assuming that the cash equivalent value of a noncash benefit is equal to the normal expenditure on that good or service by unsubsidized consumers with similar characteristics (e.g., income size, location, and age). Calculating cash equivalent value in this manner implicitly assumes that there is no difference between the comparable family and the recipient family. However, if both units are eligible for a given benefit and only one actually participates in the program while the other (the comparison unit) does not, it may be incorrect to infer that the expenditures for the given good by the nonparticipant are equivalent to those of the participant if there was no program. This may result in selectivity bias, one of the limitations of the cash equivalent value approach.

If the recipient normally spends less than the MV of the noncash benefit on the subsidized good or service, the noncash benefit will cause a change in the expenditure pattern. This means that the noncash benefit is worth less to the individual than an equal amount of cash that would not lead to a change in spending habits. If the MV of the benefit exceeds the normal expenditure level, RV can be approximated by the level of normal expenditures. If normal expenditures exceed the MV of the benefit, RV is equal to MV. That is, because the noncash benefit recipient would normally spend at least as much as the MV on the good, it would not alter the normal expenditure pattern.

The estimates of RV's were based on data from several sources. The normal expenditures for food were computed using diary data from the new Consumer Expenditure Survey. Those for public housing were based on the complex linkage of March CPS and Annual Housing Survey data for 1979 and 1981. The data used to compute the RV's for medical benefits are especially weak. They were derived from the 1972-1973 Consumer Expenditure Survey and required the inclusion of persons covered by Medicare and employer-provided health insurance. More details on these problems can be found in appendix B and Technical Paper No. 50.

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[1]A utility function is an economic construct that indicates consumers' relative preferences for various goods and services depending on how consumers substitute these goods and services for one another.

Poverty Budget Share Value

The third valuation method examined in this study was poverty budget share (PBS). The PBS approach is a different type of valuation technique that links the value of noncash benefits directly to the current concept of poverty. PBS is not strictly a measure of the value of noncash benefits, but rather, it is a method for dealing with such benefits in the determination of a person's poverty status. The poverty thresholds can be thought of as the amount of money which, if spent wisely, will be sufficient to meet the basic needs of a family or single person. The amount of money needed to meet their needs will be reduced if some of the needs are met by noncash benefits. For example, if a low-income person participates in the Medicaid program, then PBS assumes that at least some of his or her medical needs are being met and the amount of money required to achieve a basic standard of living is reduced. The amount that the money poverty thresholds would be reduced would be no more than that implied by observed consumption levels for people near the poverty level who were not receiving such benefits. This assumption does not presume that benefits above this amount have no worth to the individual; it merely presumes that recipients have little ability to use excess amounts of one noncash benefit to meet different types of needs. To assign a substantially larger value to a particular benefit would require the assumption that recipients can make such substitutions to a significant extent.

Derivation of PBS values were based on data from the Annual Housing Survey and the 1960-61 Consumer Expenditure Survey. Because the poverty levels were developed assuming one-third of income is spent on food, the PBS value limits on food were set at one-third of the poverty levels. The PBS value limits for housing were obtained from the Annual Housing Surveys for 1979 and 1981 by computing the average proportions of income spent on housing by families with incomes near the poverty level not residing in public housing. Values for medical benefits were estimated based on the 1960-61 Consumer Expenditure Survey. Poverty levels were multiplied by the proportions of income spent on medical care during the 1960-61 period to arrive at the PBS limits.

ILLUSTRATION OF VALUATION TECHNIQUES

Two of the three valuation techniques used in this study, recipient value and poverty budget shares, are difficult for many people to understand. To help provide a clearer picture of these concepts and the relationship between the three approaches, examples have been included for food stamp and Medicaid benefits.

Food Stamps

The market value has been defined as the price of the good or service provided for by the noncash benefit. A four-person family with an annual cash income of $6,000 in 1983 and receiving an annual face value of $1,500 in food stamps would be assigned $1,500 as a market value. This value was assigned because the food stamps purchase that amount of the good, in this case food. The total income of the family would then be $7,500, still below the poverty level of $10,178.

The recipient value assigned would, in most cases, be somewhat less than the market value because most recipients would prefer cash and would be willing to exchange the food stamps for an amount which is less than the face value of $1,500. The normal expenditure approach used in this study assigned recipient values for food stamps that averaged about 96 percent of the market value. Hence, this hypothetical family would have been assigned a value of $1,440 for the recipient value.

The third approach, poverty budget shares, requires the calculation of the amount that the family needs to meet its basic food requirements. Because the official poverty definition assumes that one-third of total income is required for food, the food budget is calculated by multiplying the poverty threshold ($10,178 for a four-person family) by one-third. In this case, the amount required for food is set at $3,393. The value assigned by the poverty budget share approach is equal to the market value of the benefit if the market value is less than or equal to the calculated required budget amount. If the market value of the benefit exceeds the calculated required budget amount, then the latter amount is assigned as the value of the benefit. In this example, the poverty budget share approach assigns the market value of the food stamps ($1,500).

Medicaid

An insurance value approach was used to assign the market value of Medicaid benefits. Under this concept total medical benefits paid were divided by the number of persons enrolled in the program. Beneficiaries were grouped into four categories: aged, blind or disabled, nondisabled persons age 21 to 64 years, and nondisabled persons under age 21. Insurance values for persons in these four groups were computed by state of residence and by whether total benefits were defined to include or exclude those going to persons in institutions. For example, an elderly person living in New York with money income of $4,400 in 1983 would have been assigned a market value of $7,884 if covered by Medicaid, if expenditures for institutional care were included in the calculation of average benefits. This amount is $3,109 higher than the poverty level of $4,775 for elderly unrelated individuals.

The normal expenditure approach to assigning recipient value for Medicaid would have used data from the 1972-73 Consumer Expenditure Survey to assign a value of $567 for the insurance value of Medicaid to this individual. Under this concept, the value of the benefit is limited to the amount spent for the good or service, on average, by persons not covered by the program.

The poverty budget shares for medical care were based on the 1960-61 Consumer Expenditure Survey. This survey showed that aged persons living alone, with money income near the poverty level, spent about 11.4 percent of their income on medical care. Based on this figure, the required budget for medical care was $544, 11.4 percent of the $4,775 poverty level for this aged person in 1983. Because the market value of Medicaid exceeded the calculated required budget amount,

the poverty budget shares approach valued the benefits this person received from Medicaid coverage at $544.

CHANGES IN POVERTY, 1982-83

Official Poverty Statistics

Between 1982 and 1983, the number of poor persons showed some evidence of an increase, rising from 34.4 to 35.3 million (the difference was statistically significant at the 90-percent confidence level). These persons represented 15.2 percent of the noninstitutional population, about the same as in 1982. The poverty threshold for a family of four was $10,178 in 1983, 3.2 percent higher than in the previous year.

Few of the major population subgroups experienced changes in the number of poor or the poverty rate during 1983 (see table B). The changes in these figures for Whites, Blacks, and persons of Spanish origin were not statistically significant. Neither the elderly (persons 65 years and over) nor the young (persons under 18 years) showed significant changes, although the number of poor persons under 6 years old was 6.5 percent higher in 1983 than in 1982 (the change was statistically significant at the 90-percent confidence level).

The poverty rate in 1983 for all persons in families was 13.8 percent, not significantly different from 1982. The poverty rate for persons in married-couple families was 9.1 percent in 1983, and the poverty rate for persons in families with a female householder, no husband present, was 40.2 percent.

Table B. Persons in Poverty, by Selected Characteristics: 1979-83

(Numbers in thousands. Persons as of March of the following year)

Selected characteristics	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979
NUMBER IN POVERTY					
All persons	35,266	34,398	31,822	29,272	26,072
White	23,974	23,517	21,553	19,699	17,214
Black	9,885	9,697	9,173	8,579	8,050
Spanish origin[1]	4,249	4,301	3,713	3,491	2,921
Persons under 6 years	5,302	4,977	4,555	4,107	3,521
Persons 6 to 17 years	8,505	8,670	7,950	7,436	6,856
Persons 65 years and over	3,711	3,751	3,853	3,871	3,682
Persons in families, total	27,804	27,349	24,850	22,601	19,964
Persons in married-couple families	15,001	14,839	13,177	11,861	10,074
Persons in families maintained by women, no husband present	12,020	11,701	11,051	10,120	9,400
Unrelated individuals	6,832	6,458	6,490	6,227	5,743
Males	2,619	2,347	2,239	2,109	1,972
Females	4,213	4,110	4,251	4,118	3,771
PERCENT IN POVERTY					
All persons	15.2	15.0	14.0	13.0	11.7
White	12.1	12.0	11.1	10.2	9.0
Black	35.7	35.6	34.2	32.5	31.0
Spanish origin[1]	28.4	29.9	26.5	25.7	21.8
Persons under 6 years	25.0	23.8	22.4	20.7	18.2
Persons 6 to 17 years	20.8	20.9	18.9	17.3	15.6
Persons 65 years and over	14.1	14.6	15.3	15.7	15.2
Persons in families, total	13.8	13.6	12.5	11.5	10.2
Persons in married-couple families	9.1	8.9	8.0	7.2	6.1
Persons in families maintained by women, no husband present	40.2	40.6	38.7	36.7	34.9
Unrelated individuals	23.4	23.1	23.4	22.9	21.9
Males	19.9	18.8	18.1	17.4	16.9
Females	26.2	26.6	27.7	27.4	26.0

[1]Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

The poverty rate for unrelated individuals did not change significantly between 1982 and 1983, remaining at about 23 percent. However, the actual number of these individuals who were classified as poor rose by almost 400,000.

Between 1979 and 1983, the number of persons below the poverty level rose by 9.2 million or 35.3 percent, and the poverty rate rose from 11.7 to 15.2 percent. Most segments of the U.S. population experienced increases in poverty during this period. Persons 65 years and over were a notable exception to this trend; the number of elderly poor was about 3.7 million in both 1979 and 1983.

See Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 145, *Money Income and Poverty Status of Families and Persons in the United States: 1983 (Advance Data from the 1984 Current Population Survey)* for a more detailed examination of the official poverty estimates for 1983.

Poverty Statistics After Valuing Noncash Benefits

Comparisons of estimates of the poverty population before and after inclusion of the value of noncash benefits are summarized in tables C, D, and E. Because there are different view-points concerning the desirability of including the value of non-cash benefits in the measure of income used to determine poverty and because there are serious questions concerning some of the techniques used to value noncash benefits, the estimates shown in this report must be viewed as experimental. The tables show data for nine different combinations of the three valuation approaches and three groupings of benefits valued. These nine alternative estimates are identical to those shown in Technical Papers 50 and 51. Three different group-ings of the food, housing, and medical benefits were chosen because of the overwhelming importance of medical benefits and concerns over the proper treatment of medical expenditures for the institutionalized in the calculation of insurance values for Medicare and Medicaid. Detailed discussions of these issues are contained in Technical Paper No. 50. The three categories of benefits used were 1) food and housing benefits only, 2) food, housing, and medical benefits including expenditures for institu-tional care, and 3) food, housing, and medical benefits excluding expenditures for institutional care.

The effect of the value of noncash benefits on estimates of poverty varies significantly for different subgroups of the popula-tion since certain subgroups tend to receive larger or smaller amounts than others. The poverty rate for the aged population,

Table C. Number of Persons in Poverty, by Valuation Technique and Type of Noncash Benefits Included: 1979-83

(Numbers in thousands. Persons as of March of the following year)

Type of measure	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979
Official definition..................................	35,266	34,398	31,822	29,272	26,072
Market value approach:					
Including food and housing......................	31,903	30,688	27,932	25,042	21,698
Including food, housing, and medical care for noninstitutionalized persons..........	24,334	23,563	21,046	18,221	15,696
Including food, housing, and all medical care...	23,739	22,885	20,500	17,706	15,099
Recipient value approach:					
Including food and housing......................	32,528	31,365	28,651	25,633	22,270
Including food, housing, and medical care for noninstitutionalized persons..........	30,585	29,407	26,784	23,895	20,478
Including food, housing, and all medical care...	30,202	29,058	26,500	23,512	20,152
Poverty budget share value approach:					
Including food and housing	32,237	31,111	28,317	25,602	22,409
Including food, housing, and medical care for noninstitutionalized persons..........	29,935	28,720	26,175	23,299	20,186
Including food, housing, and all medical care...	29,935	28,713	26,175	23,299	20,184

Table D. Percent of Persons in Poverty, by Valuation Technique and Type of Noncash Benefits Included: 1979-83

Type of measure	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979
Official definition...............................	15.2	15.0	14.0	13.0	11.7
Market value approach:					
Including food and housing......................	13.8	13.4	12.3	11.1	9.7
Including food, housing, and medical					
care for noninstitutionalized persons..........	10.5	10.3	9.3	8.1	7.0
Including food, housing, and all medical					
care...	10.2	10.0	9.0	7.9	6.8
Recipient value approach:					
Including food and housing......................	14.0	13.7	12.6	11.4	10.0
Including food, housing, and medical					
care for noninstitutionalized persons..........	13.2	12.8	11.8	10.6	9.2
Including food, housing, and all medical					
care...	13.0	12.7	11.7	10.4	9.0
Poverty budget share value approach:					
Including food and housing......................	13.9	13.6	12.5	11.4	10.1
Including food, housing, and medical					
care for noninstitutionalized persons..........	12.9	12.5	11.5	10.4	9.1
Including food, housing, and all medical					
care...	12.9	12.5	11.5	10.4	9.1

persons 65 years or older, is especially sensitive to the value of medical benefits since such a large proportion of this group is covered by Medicare.

Market value. The market value approach assigns the largest values to noncash benefits and, therefore, yields the lowest estimates of poverty. In 1983, accounting for the market value of food and housing benefits alone resulted in a poverty population of 31.9 million, 9.5 percent lower than the estimate based on money income. When all medical benefits were valued as well, the number of poor was estimated at 23.7 million in 1983, 32.7 percent lower than the cash-only figure. Medical benefits are responsible for 71 percent of this difference.

Although valuation of noncash benefits at their market value results in a poverty population that is much smaller than the official estimate, the percentage increases in the two estimates between 1982 and 1983 were not significantly different: 2.5 percent under the official definition and 3.7 percent including the market value of all food, housing, and medical benefits. During the 1979-83 period, however, the number of poor rose by 57 percent with market valuation of these benefits, substantially larger than the 35-percent increase based on money income only. Under the official definition of poverty, there was no significant change between 1982 and 1983 in the overall poverty rate or in the rate for any major population subgroup. The same is true when the market value of noncash benefits is added to cash income.

As discussed in the earlier technical papers, the inclusion of noncash benefits at their market value reduces the official poverty rates more for some groups than for others. In general, the groups that are affected most are those with higher than average poverty rates, since they are more likely to be eligible for means-tested benefits, and the elderly, because almost all are covered by Medicare. For 1983, the poverty rate for all persons under the market value approach (valuing food, housing, and all medical benefits) was 10.2 percent, about one-third less than the official rate. However, the poverty rate for Blacks under this approach was 41 percent lower than their official rate; for persons in families maintained by women with no husband present, 39 percent lower;[2] and for persons 65 years old and over, 77 percent lower. Table E shows the effect of each valuation method on the poverty rates for these and other selected groups.

The very low 3.3 percent poverty rate for the aged results almost entirely from counting the market values of Medicare and Medicaid as income (the poverty rate for the aged was 12.3 percent valuing only food and housing). The method used to value medical benefits involved calculation of their insurance value, so that people covered by the programs are not assigned large amounts of "income" when they become ill. Nevertheless, critics of the market value approach have contended that even

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[2]The difference between the 39-percent and 41-percent reductions was not statistically significant.

Table E. Percent of Persons in Poverty, by Valuation Technique by Selected Characteristics: 1983 and 1982

Year and characteristic	Official poverty definition	Including value of all food, housing, and medical benefits (including institutional care expenditures)		
		Market value	Recipient value	Poverty budget share value
1983				
All persons..............................	15.2	10.2	13.0	12.9
White....................................	12.1	8.6	10.5	10.5
Black....................................	35.7	21.2	29.4	28.7
Spanish origin[1]........................	28.4	20.2	25.0	24.8
Persons under 6 years....................	25.0	18.2	22.6	21.9
Persons 6 to 17 years....................	20.8	14.2	17.9	17.5
Persons 65 years and over................	14.1	3.3	8.7	9.1
Persons in families, total..............	13.8	9.4	11.8	11.7
Persons in married-couple families......	9.1	6.6	7.8	7.9
Persons in families maintained by women, no husband present...........................	40.2	24.7	34.1	32.6
Unrelated individuals...................	23.4	15.0	19.7	20.0
Males...................................	19.9	15.5	18.4	18.7
Females.................................	26.2	14.5	20.9	21.1
1982				
All persons..............................	15.0	10.0	12.7	12.5
White....................................	12.0	8.3	10.3	10.2
Black....................................	35.6	21.5	29.3	28.7
Spanish origin[1]........................	29.9	20.5	26.1	25.5
Persons under 6 years....................	23.8	17.2	21.2	20.6
Persons 6 to 17 years....................	20.9	14.0	17.6	17.2
Persons 65 years and over................	14.6	3.5	9.3	9.6
Persons in families, total..............	13.6	9.1	11.5	11.3
Persons in married-couple families......	8.9	6.4	7.5	7.5
Persons in families maintained by women, no husband present...........................	40.6	24.8	33.9	32.7
Unrelated individuals...................	23.1	14.7	19.6	19.7
Males...................................	18.8	14.9	17.2	17.5
Females.................................	26.6	14.5	21.5	21.6

[1]Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

the insurance value concept overstates the value of medical benefits, at least for the purpose of determining poverty status. One argument is that a high percentage of program benefits are paid during the last year of life, and that the guarantee of medical care during a final illness does not improve the well-being of persons who have not reached that stage. Another point is that health care costs have risen much faster in recent years than the overall rate of inflation, so that the market value of benefits has risen faster than the poverty thresholds (which are linked to the all-items Consumer Price Index). This has the effect of lowering poverty rates even though there may have been no change in the amount or quality of health care paid for by the programs. A third argument would question the assignment of a market value for Medicare that would raise people above the poverty threshold, with regard to whether their nonmedical needs are met.

Recipient or cash equivalent value. Because recipient values for noncash benefits are based on the normal expenditure approach and are limited to be no greater than the market value, the recipient value technique results in higher estimates of poverty than the market value. In 1983, the number of poor after inclusion of food and housing was 32.5 million, 7.8 percent lower than the cash-only figure. Adding all medical benefits, there were 30.2 million persons classified as poor, 14.4 percent below the official estimate. Between 1982 and 1983, the poverty population increased by 3.9 percent; from 1979 to 1983 the increase was 50 percent.

The estimate of the number of poor persons based on recipient values for food and housing is similar to that based on market values; however, when medical care is included, recipient values produce a much higher estimate than market values. The 1983 poverty rate for the elderly using recipient value was 8.7 percent, in between the rate based on market value and the official rate.

Problems with the recipient value approach center around the difficulty of estimating recipient values accurately. One problem is the possibility of selectivity bias, which is discussed in the earlier section, "Explanation of Valuation Techniques." The effect of this type of bias on the estimates is unknown. Another problem is the absence of a sufficiently large nonsubsidized group from which to estimate values for medical transfers. The inclusion in the so-called counter-factual groups of persons who, in fact, receive some type of health care coverage probably leads to a downward bias in the recipient values calculated for Medicaid and subjects the estimated values for Medicare to a high degree of unreliability.

Poverty budget shares value. The poverty budget share approach results in an overall estimate of poverty similar to that produced by the recipient value approach. In 1983, there were 32.2 million persons classified as poor using this method to value food and housing only, dropping to 29.9 million when medical benefits were also valued. These figures are respectively 8.6 percent and 15.1 percent below the official poverty estimates. Including all food, housing, and medical benefits, the poverty population using poverty budget shares rose by 4.3 percent between 1982 and 1983, and by 48.3 percent from 1979 to 1983.

Critics of the poverty budget share approach have focused on the fact that it is not really a valuation technique at all, contending that the cap it places on the value of in-kind transfers is arbitrary and fails to account for all the goods and services provided to recipients. In addition, poverty budget shares are determined on the basis of 1960-61 expenditure data, which may be considered a problem by those who are concerned about the currency of the data underlying the poverty measure.

RECEIPT OF NONCASH BENEFITS AND AVERAGE NONCASH BENEFIT VALUES

In 1983, 80.3 percent of all families below the poverty level received at least one noncash benefit, as shown in table F. This proportion was not significantly different from the previous year's figure but was significantly lower than the 83.1 percent receiving benefits in 1979. Similarly, the proportion of unrelated individuals in poverty who received one or more noncash benefits in 1983 (55.1 percent) was unchanged from 1982 but lower than in 1979 (60.2 percent).

Consistent with the overall lack of change between 1982 and 1983, there were no significant changes in the receipt of noncash benefits in most of the various family size categories. In general, larger families were more likely to receive benefits than smaller ones; for example, 79.6 percent of poor three-person families received one or more benefits in 1983, compared with 94.2 percent of poor families with seven or more members. Furthermore, families on the whole were more likely to receive benefits than unrelated individuals. Aged individuals and two-person families with an aged householder were exceptions to these overall patterns because of the universality of Medicare coverage for persons 65 years old and over.

The average market value of benefits received by poor families was $3,503 in 1983, not significantly different from the 1982 figure. The 1983 figure indicates a leveling off of the decline in real average market value that occurred between 1979 and 1982. For unrelated individuals below the poverty level, there was no change in the average market value of benefits ($2,749 in 1983). For unrelated individuals 65 years and over, the average benefit value rose by 5 percent, while the nonelderly showed no significant change.

POVERTY BEFORE AND AFTER CASH AND NON-CASH BENEFITS

The cumulative effect of cash assistance programs and noncash benefit programs on the poverty population is summarized in table G for families and unrelated individuals for 1982 and 1983. The detailed tables contain similar data for these two groups by selected characteristics.

If neither cash assistance nor the value of noncash benefits is considered, 12.1 million families would have been classified as poor in 1983, resulting in a poverty rate of 19.5 percent. Both of these figures are unchanged from 1982. Social Security, by far the largest cash transfer program, effects a 33-percent reduction in the number of poor families in 1983, to 8.1 million. The inclusion of means-tested cash transfers lowers this figure by another 6 percent, to 7.6 million, and yields a poverty rate of 12.3 percent. These are the estimates produced by the official definition of poverty.

The impact of counting noncash benefits, including the value of medical care with institutional expenditures, depends on the valuation method used. Market value lowers the official 1983 estimates of poor families by one-third, to 5.1 million. Cash equivalent value results in a 15-percent reduction, to 6.5 million; poverty budget shares, approximately the same.

The lower portion of table G shows data for unrelated individuals, 29 percent of whom were age 65 or older in 1983. Before transfers, there were 10.9 million unrelated individuals classified as poor in 1983, with a poverty rate of 37.1 percent. Social Security alone reduced the number in poverty by 34 percent, to 7.1 million. The addition of means-tested cash transfers

Table F. Percent of Families and Unrelated Individuals in Poverty Receiving Noncash Benefits and Mean Market Value of Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1983 and 1982

Characteristic	Number in poverty			Percent of families and unrelated individuals in poverty receiving one or more noncash benefits			Mean market value of benefits received (Constant 1983 dollars. Includes expenditures for institutional care)		
	1983	1982	Dif-fer-ence	1983	1982	Dif-fer-ence	1983	1982	Percent change
FAMILIES									
Total..........................	7,641	7,512	129	80.3	81.4	-1.1	$3,503	$3,437	1.9
2-person families, householder under 65 years...................	1,863	1,765	98	64.3	65.3	1.0	2,787	2,607	6.9
2-person families, householder 65 years old or over............	639	674	-35	96.4	96.1	0.3	4,301	4,288	0.3
3-person families................	1,645	1,715	-70	79.6	78.4	1.2	3,043	3,238	-6.0
4-person families................	1,553	1,413	140	81.3	84.1	2.8	3,216	3,139	2.5
5-person families................	974	958	16	87.4	88.0	-0.6	3,352	3,303	1.5
6-person families................	489	508	-19	91.4	93.7	-2.3	4,508	3,934	14.6
7-or-more-person families........	479	478	1	94.2	96.2	-2.0	5,737	5,386	6.5
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS									
Total..........................	6,832	6,458	374	55.1	55.9	-0.8	2,749	2,710	1.4
Under age 65.....................	4,559	4,183	376	34.3	34.3	-	2,256	2,354	-4.2
65 years and over................	2,273	2,275	-2	96.7	95.7	1.0	3,099	2,945	5.2

— Rounds to zero.

yielded the official estimate of 6.8 million,[3] with a poverty rate of 23.4 percent. The value of noncash benefits resulted in estimates ranging from 4.4 million to 5.9 million for the number of poor in 1983 and from 15.0 to 20.0 percent for the poverty rate.[4]

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

There are many conceptual and empirical problems associated with the procedures used to value noncash benefits for purposes of measuring the poverty population. Limitations of the valuation techniques themselves are discussed separately in the sections describing each procedure. While Technical Paper No. 50 discussed many of these limitations in detail, some of the problems are outlined below.

[3]The difference between 6.8 million and 7.1 million was not statistically significant.
[4]For both the number of poor persons and the poverty rate, there was no significant difference between the results of the recipient value and poverty budget share approaches.

A major empirical problem that was encountered in this research effort was the lack of a more comprehensive data base from which to launch the study. First, the March CPS does not collect information on all sources of noncash benefits. Data for some public noncash programs such as free or reduced-price school breakfasts, the Women and Infants Care Program, and several smaller programs for child nutrition, low-income energy assistance, etc., assisting the low-income population were not included. Data covering all noncash benefits received by the low-income population have not been collected because of constraints on interview time and questionnaire size. It should be noted, however, that the value of the benefits covered in the March CPS represent over 90 percent of the noncash benefits to the low-income population. Second, no data were collected on in-kind assistance provided by private charities or other organizations. Third, the questions on the March CPS were not specifically designed for purposes of noncash valuation. The lack of detailed information covering participation in the National School Lunch Program including amounts paid and days of participation probably prevented a more accurate distribution of these benefits. Estimating the value of subsidies for public or

Table G. Poverty Status of Families and Unrelated Individuals Before and After Cash and Noncash Transfers: 1983 and 1982

(Numbers in thousands)

Recipiency	Number in poverty			Percent in poverty		
	1983	1982	Difference	1983	1982	Difference
FAMILIES						
Before transfers.............................	12,085	12,024	61	19.5	19.6	-0.1
After Social Security........................	8,127	8,008	119	13.1	13.0	0.1
After all cash transfers[1]...................	7,641	7,512	129	12.3	12.2	0.1
After all cash and noncash transfers						
Market value.............................	5,080	4,904	176	8.2	8.0	0.2
Cash equivalent value....................	6,478	6,274	204	10.4	10.2	0.2
Poverty budget share.....................	6,389	6,157	232	10.3	10.0	0.3
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS						
Before transfers.............................	10,860	10,558	302	37.1	37.8	-0.7
After Social Security........................	7,124	6,711	413	24.3	24.0	0.3
After all cash transfers[1]...................	6,832	6,458	374	23.4	23.1	0.3
After all cash and noncash transfers						
Market value.............................	4,385	4,094	291	15.0	14.7	0.3
Cash equivalent value....................	5,775	5,462	313	19.7	19.6	0.1
Poverty budget share.....................	5,850	5,506	344	20.0	19.7	0.3

[1] Income concept used in the official poverty definition.

other low-rent housing was also difficult. Data from the Annual Housing Survey were used to assign market rents and subsidized rents paid to households reporting residence in public and other subsidized rental housing. The lack of data on the "true" market rent of the subsidized unit is probably the most serious problem in this area. As was the case for all benefits except food stamps, no data were available on the number of months of participation. All recipients were assigned amounts that reflect 12-month participation. This procedure tended to distribute benefits evenly, thus overestimating the values for part-year participants and underestimating the values for full-year participants.

A second empirical problem is the underreporting of cash income and noncash benefits. This is a common problem encountered in household surveys that attempt to collect these types of data. The effect of underreporting is downward biased estimates of income and program participation and overestimation of the extent of poverty. The magnitude of this problem is unknown. While income underreporting is a serious problem in household surveys such as the March CPS, its effect on measures of year-to-year change in levels of income and poverty is much less important because year-to-year variations in underreporting are relatively small. Estimates of underreporting are contained in appendix F.

There is a conceptual issue concerning the measurement of poverty that is germane to this report. The official poverty definition is based essentially on the cost of an economy food plan and a "multiplier" which was intended to account for amounts needed to cover the basic costs of housing, medical care, clothing, transportation, and other items. The value of the multiplier was set at three on the basis of a 1955 survey which showed that families spent one-third of their after-tax income on food. The poverty thresholds are updated annually to account for price changes. The value of the multiplier, then, depended only on the total value of money income after taxes and on the proportion spent on food. The introduction of noncash benefits into the income measure raises the question of whether it is desirable to compare this augmented income measure against poverty thresholds which were developed without taking into account noncash benefits or the proportion of total resources, cash and noncash, allocated to food.

Table 1. **Number of Persons Below The Poverty Level and Poverty Rate--Current Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1979 to 1983**

(Numbers in thousands. Persons as of March of the following year)

Year and characteristic	Current poverty definition	Valuing food and housing benefits only			Valuing food, housing, and all medical benefits			Valuing food, housing, and medical benefits, excluding institutional expenditures		
		Market value	Recipient value	Poverty budget share value	Market value	Recipient value	Poverty budget share value	Market value	Recipient value	Poverty budget share value
ALL PERSONS										
1983	35 266	31 903	32 528	32 237	23 739	30 202	29 935	24 334	30 585	29 935
1982	34 398	30 688	31 365	31 111	22 885	29 058	28 713	23 563	29 407	28 720
1981	31 822	27 932	28 651	28 317	20 500	26 500	26 175	21 046	26 784	26 175
1980	29 272	25 042	25 633	25 602	17 706	23 512	23 299	18 221	23 895	23 299
1979	26 072	21 698	22 270	22 409	15 099	20 152	20 184	15 696	20 478	20 186
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN										
White										
1983	23 974	22 105	22 375	22 285	16 958	20 792	20 744	17 323	21 020	20 744
1982	23 517	21 280	21 665	21 507	16 272	20 102	19 937	16 653	20 363	19 938
1981	21 553	19 219	19 632	19 440	14 482	18 092	17 936	14 767	18 286	17 936
1980	19 699	17 381	17 727	17 689	12 728	16 257	16 151	12 997	16 503	16 151
1979	17 214	14 897	15 135	15 253	10 645	13 701	13 748	10 965	13 888	13 748
Black										
1983	9 885	8 480	8 813	8 626	5 866	8 148	7 941	6 091	8 299	7 941
1982	9 697	8 347	8 633	8 533	5 839	7 982	7 811	6 126	8 068	7 817
1981	9 173	7 764	8 060	7 925	5 278	7 498	7 327	5 536	7 579	7 327
1980	8 579	6 767	7 006	7 004	4 291	6 404	6 289	4 525	6 529	6 289
1979	8 050	6 088	6 407	6 425	3 867	5 747	5 741	4 126	5 884	5 743
Spanish Origin[1]										
1983	4 249	3 870	3 930	3 912	3 015	3 739	3 704	3 067	3 764	3 704
1982	4 301	3 806	3 917	3 867	2 949	3 755	3 673	3 029	3 780	3 673
1981	3 713	3 201	3 307	3 270	2 355	3 118	3 032	2 401	3 137	3 032
1980	3 491	2 923	3 014	2 990	2 069	2 785	2 733	2 111	2 829	2 733
1979	2 921	2 328	2 398	2 416	1 606	2 214	2 185	1 668	2 234	2 185
AGE										
Under 6 Years										
1983	5 302	4 833	4 955	4 891	3 868	4 792	4 649	3 940	4 810	4 649
1982	4 977	4 472	4 597	4 535	3 587	4 423	4 297	3 649	4 431	4 297
1981	4 555	3 964	4 113	4 034	3 113	3 935	3 818	3 160	3 949	3 818
1980	4 107	3 502	3 602	3 607	2 670	3 468	3 376	2 722	3 482	3 376
1979	3 521	2 870	2 973	2 983	2 192	2 803	2 744	2 253	2 815	2 744
6 to 17 Years										
1983	8 505	7 542	7 691	7 597	5 812	7 325	7 166	5 935	7 360	7 166
1982	8 670	7 514	7 663	7 623	5 811	7 275	7 121	5 982	7 320	7 123
1981	7 950	6 732	6 930	6 814	5 193	6 645	6 462	5 314	6 661	6 462
1980	7 436	6 032	6 239	6 179	4 334	5 900	5 726	4 452	5 940	5 726
1979	6 856	5 298	5 550	5 564	3 824	5 205	5 125	3 934	5 251	5 125
18 to 24 Years										
1983	4 938	4 574	4 634	4 606	3 857	4 463	4 430	3 921	4 490	4 430
1982	4 546	4 182	4 259	4 224	3 557	4 122	4 053	3 613	4 143	4 054
1981	4 329	3 932	4 015	3 978	3 359	3 876	3 842	3 407	3 884	3 842
1980	3 818	3 429	3 482	3 484	2 868	3 370	3 337	2 902	3 386	3 337
1979	3 366	2 883	2 925	2 947	2 381	2 800	2 793	2 433	2 816	2 794
25 to 44 Years										
1983	8 379	7 630	7 754	7 695	6 313	7 460	7 353	6 399	7 499	7 353
1982	8 031	7 178	7 344	7 272	6 011	7 033	6 897	6 124	7 069	6 899
1981	7 010	6 170	6 304	6 249	5 156	6 057	5 958	5 236	6 075	5 958
1980	6 242	5 319	5 456	5 438	4 311	5 224	5 137	4 365	5 256	5 137
1979	4 949	4 106	4 227	4 253	3 271	4 000	3 993	3 348	4 023	3 993

[1]Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 1. Number of Persons Below The Poverty Level and Poverty Rate--Current Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1979 to 1983—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Persons as of March of the following year)

Year and characteristic		Poverty rate								
	Current poverty definition	Valuing food and housing benefits only			Valuing food, housing, and all medical benefits			Valuing food, housing, and medical benefits, excluding institutional expenditures		
		Market value	Recipient value	Poverty budget share value	Market value	Recipient value	Poverty budget share value	Market value	Recipient value	Poverty budget share value
ALL PERSONS										
1983	15.2	13.8	14.0	13.9	10.2	13.0	12.9	10.5	13.2	12.9
1982	15.0	13.4	13.7	13.6	10.0	12.7	12.5	10.3	12.8	12.5
1981	14.0	12.3	12.6	12.5	9.0	11.7	11.5	9.3	11.8	11.5
1980	13.0	11.1	11.4	11.4	7.9	10.4	10.4	8.1	10.6	10.4
1979	11.7	9.7	10.0	10.1	6.8	9.0	9.1	7.0	9.2	9.1
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN										
White										
1983	12.1	11.2	11.3	11.3	8.6	10.5	10.5	8.8	10.6	10.5
1982	12.0	10.9	11.1	11.0	8.3	10.3	10.2	8.5	10.4	10.2
1981	11.1	9.9	10.1	10.0	7.4	9.3	9.2	7.6	9.4	9.2
1980	10.2	9.0	9.2	9.2	6.6	8.4	8.4	6.7	8.6	8.4
1979	9.0	7.8	7.9	8.0	5.6	7.1	7.2	5.7	7.2	7.2
Black										
1983	35.7	30.7	31.9	31.2	21.2	29.4	28.7	22.0	30.0	28.7
1982	35.6	30.7	31.7	31.4	21.5	29.3	28.7	22.5	29.6	28.7
1981	34.2	28.9	30.0	29.5	19.7	27.9	27.3	20.6	28.2	27.3
1980	32.5	25.6	26.5	26.5	16.2	24.2	23.8	17.1	24.7	23.8
1979	31.0	23.5	24.7	24.8	14.9	22.2	22.1	15.9	22.7	22.1
Spanish Origin[1]										
1983	28.4	25.9	26.3	26.2	20.2	25.0	24.8	20.5	25.2	24.8
1982	29.9	26.5	27.2	26.9	20.5	26.1	25.5	21.1	26.3	25.5
1981	26.5	22.8	23.6	23.3	16.8	22.2	21.6	17.1	22.4	21.6
1980	25.7	21.5	22.2	22.0	15.2	20.5	20.1	15.5	20.8	20.1
1979	21.8	17.4	17.9	18.1	12.0	16.6	16.3	12.5	16.7	16.3
AGE										
Under 6 Years										
1983	25.0	22.8	23.4	23.1	18.2	22.6	21.9	18.6	22.7	21.9
1982	23.8	21.4	22.0	21.7	17.2	21.2	20.6	17.5	21.2	20.6
1981	22.4	19.5	20.3	19.9	15.3	19.4	18.8	15.6	19.4	18.8
1980	20.7	17.6	18.1	18.2	13.4	17.5	17.0	13.7	17.5	17.0
1979	18.2	14.8	15.4	15.4	11.3	14.5	14.2	11.6	14.5	14.2
6 to 17 Years										
1983	20.8	18.4	18.8	18.6	14.2	17.9	17.5	14.5	18.0	17.5
1982	20.9	18.1	18.5	18.4	14.0	17.6	17.2	14.4	17.7	17.2
1981	18.9	16.0	16.4	16.2	12.3	15.8	15.3	12.6	15.8	15.3
1980	17.3	14.0	14.5	14.3	10.1	13.7	13.3	10.3	13.8	13.3
1979	15.6	12.0	12.6	12.6	8.7	11.8	11.6	8.9	11.9	11.6
18 to 24 Years										
1983	17.2	15.9	16.2	16.1	13.4	15.6	15.4	13.7	15.7	15.4
1982	15.7	14.4	14.7	14.5	12.2	14.2	14.4	12.4	14.3	14.0
1981	14.8	13.5	13.8	13.8	11.5	13.3	13.2	11.7	13.3	13.2
1980	13.1	11.7	11.9	11.9	9.8	11.5	11.4	9.9	11.6	11.4
1979	11.6	9.9	10.0	10.1	8.2	9.6	9.6	8.4	9.7	9.6
25 to 44 Years										
1983	11.9	10.9	11.0	11.0	9.0	10.6	10.5	9.1	10.7	10.5
1982	11.8	10.5	10.8	10.7	8.8	10.3	10.1	9.0	10.4	10.1
1981	10.6	9.3	9.5	9.5	7.8	9.2	9.0	7.9	9.2	9.0
1980	9.8	8.3	8.5	8.5	6.7	8.2	8.0	6.8	8.2	8.0
1979	8.0	6.6	6.8	6.9	5.3	6.4	6.4	5.4	6.5	6.4

[1] Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 1. Number of Persons Below The Poverty Level and Poverty Rate--Current Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1979 to 1983—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Persons as of March of the following year)

Year and characteristic		Number below the poverty level								
	Current poverty definition	Valuing food and housing benefits only			Valuing food, housing, and all medical benefits			Valuing food, housing, and medical benefits, excluding institutional expenditures		
		Market value	Recipient value	Poverty budget share value	Market value	Recipient value	Poverty budget share value	Market value	Recipient value	Poverty budget share value
AGE--CONTINUED										
45 to 64 Years										
1983	4 430	4 081	4 192	4 203	3 021	3 863	3 953	3 177	3 942	3 953
1982	4 423	4 048	4 151	4 151	3 006	3 807	3 874	3 153	3 877	3 876
1981	4 125	3 787	3 859	3 883	2 755	3 560	3 629	2 870	3 623	3 629
1980	3 799	3 405	3 460	3 530	2 489	3 146	3 296	2 611	3 232	3 296
1979	3 697	3 304	3 353	3 415	2 399	3 039	3 150	2 527	3 097	3 150
65 Years and Over										
1983	3 711	3 242	3 301	3 246	869	2 299	2 384	963	2 485	2 384
1982	3 751	3 294	3 368	3 306	912	2 399	2 471	1 043	2 566	2 471
1981	3 853	3 347	3 430	3 360	924	2 427	2 466	1 059	2 591	2 466
1980	3 871	3 355	3 395	3 364	1 034	2 405	2 427	1 169	2 600	2 427
1979	3 682	3 237	3 242	3 248	1 033	2 304	2 378	1 200	2 476	2 379
FAMILY STATUS										
In Families, Total[2]										
1983	27 804	24 975	25 449	25 182	18 831	23 828	23 486	19 308	24 028	23 486
1982	27 349	24 144	24 665	24 438	18 273	23 019	22 631	18 809	23 219	22 638
1981	24 850	21 491	22 074	21 764	16 085	20 533	20 216	16 500	20 717	20 216
1980	22 601	18 968	19 477	19 379	13 553	18 038	17 723	13 914	18 281	17 723
1979	19 964	16 070	16 604	16 668	11 258	15 056	15 006	11 696	15 274	15 008
In Married-Couple Families										
1983	15 001	13 829	13 889	13 880	10 870	12 961	13 041	11 137	13 073	13 041
1982	14 839	13 342	13 478	13 412	10 572	12 547	12 534	10 762	12 647	12 534
1981	13 177	11 722	11 807	11 781	9 253	10 961	10 985	9 372	11 085	10 985
1980	11 861	10 264	10 377	10 381	7 826	9 578	9 597	7 946	9 745	9 597
1979	10 074	8 644	8 743	8 772	6 471	7 895	8 002	6 613	8 010	8 002
In Families With A Female Householder, No Husband Present										
1983	12 020	10 419	10 842	10 571	7 401	10 192	9 755	7 570	10 278	9 755
1982	11 701	10 064	10 437	10 284	7 137	9 788	9 417	7 438	9 870	9 423
1981	11 051	9 214	9 710	9 428	6 437	9 071	8 710	6 716	9 122	8 710
1980	10 120	8 183	8 572	8 470	5 316	7 965	7 645	5 535	8 039	7 645
1979	9 400	6 988	7 425	7 458	4 473	6 772	6 607	4 741	6 861	6 608
All Unrelated Individuals										
1983	6 832	6 317	6 469	6 445	4 385	5 775	5 850	4 493	5 953	5 850
1982	6 458	5 958	6 115	6 088	4 094	5 462	5 506	4 228	5 603	5 506
1981	6 490	5 981	6 116	6 089	3 989	5 519	5 511	4 119	5 618	5 511
1980	6 227	5 669	5 741	5 802	3 793	5 064	5 170	3 946	5 202	5 170
1979	5 743	5 280	5 314	5 389	3 537	4 745	4 830	3 696	4 853	4 830
Male Unrelated Individuals										
1983	2 619	2 515	2 547	2 557	2 044	2 416	2 460	2 085	2 450	2 460
1982	2 347	2 231	2 269	2 282	1 863	2 146	2 182	1 908	2 174	2 182
1981	2 239	2 150	2 181	2 184	1 749	2 071	2 071	1 779	2 086	2 071
1980	2 109	2 010	2 025	2 050	1 584	1 883	1 911	1 623	1 914	1 911
1979	1 972	1 875	1 885	1 910	1 505	1 762	1 788	1 542	1 779	1 788
Female Unrelated Individuals										
1983	4 213	3 802	3 922	3 888	2 341	3 359	3 390	2 408	3 503	3 390
1982	4 110	3 728	3 847	3 805	2 231	3 316	3 324	2 320	3 429	3 324
1981	4 251	3 831	3 935	3 905	2 240	3 448	3 440	2 340	3 532	3 440
1980	4 118	3 659	3 716	3 751	2 209	3 182	3 258	2 323	3 288	3 258
1979	3 771	3 405	3 429	3 479	2 031	2 983	3 042	2 154	3 074	3 042

[2]Includes families with a male householder, no wife present, not shown separately.

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Table 1.

Table 1. Number of Persons Below The Poverty Level and Poverty Rate—Current Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1979 to 1983—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Persons as of March of the following year)

Year and characteristic	Current poverty definition	Poverty rate								
		Valuing food and housing benefits only			Valuing food, housing, and all medical benefits			Valuing food, housing, and medical benefits, excluding institutional expenditures		
		Market value	Recipient value	Poverty budget share value	Market value	Recipient value	Poverty budget share value	Market value	Recipient value	Poverty budget share value
AGE—CONTINUED										
45 to 64 Years										
1983	10.0	9.2	9.5	9.5	6.8	8.7	8.9	7.2	8.9	8.9
1982	10.0	9.2	9.4	9.4	6.8	8.6	8.8	7.1	8.8	8.8
1981	9.3	8.6	8.7	8.8	6.2	8.1	8.2	6.5	8.2	8.2
1980	8.6	7.7	7.8	8.0	5.6	7.1	7.5	5.9	7.3	7.5
1979	8.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	5.4	6.9	7.1	5.7	7.0	7.1
65 Years and Over										
1983	14.1	12.3	12.6	12.3	3.3	8.7	9.1	3.7	9.5	9.1
1982	14.6	12.8	13.1	12.8	3.5	9.3	9.6	4.1	10.0	9.6
1981	15.3	13.3	13.6	13.3	3.7	9.6	9.8	4.2	10.3	9.8
1980	15.7	13.6	13.8	13.6	4.2	9.7	9.8	4.7	10.5	9.8
1979	15.2	13.4	13.4	13.4	4.3	9.5	9.8	5.0	10.2	9.8
FAMILY STATUS										
In Families, Total[2]										
1983	13.8	12.4	12.7	12.5	9.4	11.6	11.7	9.6	11.9	11.7
1982	13.6	12.0	12.3	12.2	9.1	11.5	11.3	9.4	11.6	11.3
1981	12.5	10.8	11.1	11.0	8.1	10.3	10.2	8.3	10.4	10.2
1980	11.5	9.6	9.9	9.8	6.9	9.2	9.0	7.1	9.3	9.0
1979	10.2	8.2	8.5	8.5	5.7	7.7	7.7	6.0	7.8	7.7
In Married-Couple Families										
1983	9.1	8.3	8.4	8.4	6.6	7.8	7.9	6.7	7.9	7.9
1982	8.9	8.0	8.1	8.1	6.4	7.5	7.5	6.5	7.6	7.5
1981	8.0	7.1	7.2	7.2	5.6	6.7	6.7	5.7	6.7	6.7
1980	7.2	6.2	6.3	6.3	4.8	5.8	5.8	4.8	5.9	5.8
1979	6.1	5.3	5.3	5.3	3.9	4.8	4.9	4.0	4.9	4.9
In Families With A Female Householder, No Husband Present										
1983	40.2	34.8	36.2	35.3	24.7	34.1	32.6	25.3	34.3	32.6
1982	40.6	34.9	36.2	35.7	24.8	33.9	32.7	25.8	34.2	32.7
1981	38.7	32.2	34.0	33.0	22.5	31.7	30.5	23.5	31.9	30.5
1980	36.7	29.7	31.1	30.7	19.3	28.9	27.7	20.1	29.2	27.7
1979	34.9	26.0	27.6	27.7	16.6	25.2	24.5	17.6	25.5	24.5
All Unrelated Individuals										
1983	23.4	21.6	22.1	22.0	15.0	19.7	20.0	15.4	20.3	20.0
1982	23.1	21.4	21.9	21.8	14.7	19.6	19.7	15.2	20.1	19.7
1981	23.4	21.6	22.1	22.0	14.4	19.9	19.9	14.9	20.3	19.9
1980	22.9	20.9	21.2	21.4	14.0	18.7	19.1	14.5	19.2	19.1
1979	21.9	20.2	20.3	20.6	13.5	18.1	18.5	14.1	18.5	18.5
Male Unrelated Individuals										
1983	19.9	19.1	19.4	19.4	15.5	18.4	18.7	15.8	18.6	18.7
1982	18.8	17.9	18.2	18.3	14.9	17.2	17.5	15.3	17.4	17.5
1981	18.1	17.4	17.6	17.7	14.1	16.8	16.8	14.4	16.9	16.8
1980	17.4	16.6	16.7	16.9	13.1	15.5	15.8	13.4	15.8	15.8
1979	16.9	16.1	16.2	16.4	12.9	15.1	15.3	13.2	15.3	15.3
Female Unrelated Individuals										
1983	26.2	23.6	24.4	24.1	14.5	20.9	21.1	15.0	21.8	21.1
1982	26.6	24.2	24.9	24.7	14.5	21.5	21.6	15.0	22.2	21.6
1981	27.7	24.9	25.6	25.4	14.6	22.5	22.4	15.2	23.0	22.4
1980	27.4	24.4	24.7	25.0	14.7	21.2	21.7	15.5	21.9	21.7
1979	26.0	23.5	23.6	24.0	14.0	20.6	21.0	14.8	21.2	21.0

[2]Includes families with a male householder, no wife present, not shown separately.

Table 1. Number of Persons Below The Poverty Level and Poverty Rate—Current Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1979 to 1983—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Persons as of March of the following year)

Year and characteristic	Current poverty definition	Valuing food and housing benefits only			Valuing food, housing, and all medical benefits			Valuing food, housing, and medical benefits, excluding institutional expenditures		
		Market value	Recipient value	Poverty budget share value	Market value	Recipient value	Poverty budget share value	Market value	Recipient value	Poverty budget share value
REGION										
Northeast										
1983	6 561	5 863	5 983	5 950	3 718	5 379	5 353	3 891	5 515	5 353
1982	6 364	5 451	5 631	5 590	3 579	5 102	4 971	3 685	5 228	4 971
1981	5 815	5 049	5 212	5 154	3 377	4 850	4 718	3 442	4 887	4 718
1980	5 369	4 456	4 613	4 567	2 609	4 135	4 032	2 683	4 226	4 032
1979	5 058	3 932	4 095	4 127	2 299	3 640	3 607	2 443	3 684	3 607
North Central										
1983	8 536	7 752	7 932	7 819	5 715	7 432	7 303	5 800	7 496	7 303
1982	7 772	7 113	7 278	7 202	5 189	6 720	6 610	5 343	6 792	6 616
1981	7 142	6 277	6 477	6 371	4 518	5 999	5 879	4 632	6 050	5 879
1980	6 592	5 698	5 893	5 883	4 009	5 451	5 324	4 114	5 533	5 324
1979	5 639	4 753	4 901	4 891	3 238	4 388	4 343	3 329	4 455	4 343
South										
1983	13 484	12 142	12 356	12 253	9 482	11 492	11 446	9 779	11 655	11 446
1982	13 967	12 507	12 705	12 611	9 588	11 841	11 854	9 967	11 961	11 854
1981	13 256	11 675	11 893	11 813	8 906	10 956	10 985	9 247	11 123	10 985
1980	12 353	10 498	10 693	10 684	7 783	9 859	9 882	8 058	10 037	9 882
1979	11 098	9 248	9 467	9 558	6 772	8 620	8 753	7 073	8 814	8 754
West										
1983	6 684	6 146	6 258	6 216	4 824	5 899	5 833	4 864	5 920	5 833
1982	6 296	5 617	5 752	5 707	4 528	5 395	5 279	4 569	5 426	5 280
1981	5 609	4 931	5 069	4 980	3 699	4 696	4 594	3 725	4 724	4 594
1980	4 958	4 391	4 434	4 467	3 305	4 066	4 062	3 366	4 100	4 062
1979	4 276	3 765	3 808	3 833	2 789	3 504	3 482	2 851	3 524	3 482
METROPOLITAN-NONMETROPOLITAN RESIDENCE										
Inside Metropolitan Areas, Total										
1983	21 750	19 650	20 100	19 895	14 276	18 616	18 404	14 599	18 831	18 404
1982	21 247	18 783	19 275	19 117	13 809	17 863	17 547	14 187	18 062	17 553
1981	19 347	16 776	17 346	17 072	12 056	16 034	15 761	12 338	16 163	15 761
1980	18 021	15 287	15 763	15 718	10 604	14 460	14 287	10 892	14 668	14 287
1979	16 134	13 196	13 636	13 711	9 178	12 445	12 379	9 513	12 573	12 379
Inside Central Cities										
1983	12 872	11 458	11 802	11 625	8 015	10 930	10 751	8 159	11 061	10 751
1982	12 696	11 073	11 447	11 309	7 770	10 640	10 406	8 026	10 744	10 413
1981	11 231	9 593	9 961	9 805	6 625	9 273	9 064	6 834	9 343	9 064
1980	10 644	8 795	9 167	9 122	5 818	8 390	8 249	6 005	8 542	8 249
1979	9 720	7 609	7 924	7 975	4 999	7 159	7 110	5 223	7 251	7 110
Outside Central Cities										
1983	8 878	8 191	8 298	8 270	6 261	7 686	7 653	6 440	7 770	7 653
1982	8 551	7 691	7 828	7 808	6 039	7 223	7 141	6 161	7 318	7 141
1981	8 116	7 183	7 385	7 267	5 430	6 762	6 696	5 505	6 820	6 696
1980	7 377	6 492	6 596	6 596	4 786	6 070	6 037	4 887	6 125	6 037
1979	6 415	5 587	5 712	5 736	4 179	5 285	5 269	4 290	5 322	5 269
Outside Metropolitan Areas										
1983	13 516	12 253	12 429	12 342	9 463	11 587	11 531	9 735	11 754	11 531
1982	13 152	11 925	12 091	11 994	9 076	11 195	11 168	9 376	11 345	11 167
1981	12 475	11 156	11 305	11 245	8 444	10 466	10 414	8 708	10 621	10 414
1980	11 251	9 755	9 870	9 884	7 101	9 052	9 013	7 329	9 228	9 013
1979	9 937	8 502	8 634	8 698	5 921	7 707	7 605	6 182	7 904	7 607

Note: The metropolitan population is based on standard metropolitan statistical areas as defined in the 1970 census and does not include any subsequent additions or changes.

Table 1. Number of Persons Below The Poverty Level and Poverty Rate—Current Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1979 to 1983—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Persons as of March of the following year)

Year and characteristic	Current poverty definition	Poverty rate — Valuing food and housing benefits only			Poverty rate — Valuing food, housing, and all medical benefits			Poverty rate — Valuing food, housing, and medical benefits, excluding institutional expenditures		
		Market value	Recipient value	Poverty budget share value	Market value	Recipient value	Poverty budget share value	Market value	Recipient value	Poverty budget share value
REGION										
Northeast										
1983	13.4	11.9	12.2	12.1	7.6	10.9	10.9	7.9	11.2	10.9
1982	13.0	11.1	11.5	11.4	7.3	10.4	10.1	7.5	10.7	10.1
1981	11.9	10.3	10.6	10.5	6.9	9.9	9.6	7.0	10.0	9.6
1980	11.1	9.2	9.5	9.4	5.4	8.5	8.3	5.5	8.7	8.3
1979	10.4	8.1	8.4	8.5	4.7	7.5	7.4	5.0	7.6	7.4
North Central										
1983	14.6	13.3	13.6	13.4	9.8	12.7	12.5	9.9	12.9	12.5
1982	13.3	12.2	12.5	12.4	8.9	11.5	11.4	9.2	11.7	11.4
1981	12.3	10.8	11.1	10.9	7.8	10.3	10.1	8.0	10.4	10.1
1980	11.4	9.8	10.2	10.1	6.9	9.4	9.2	7.1	9.5	9.2
1979	9.7	8.2	8.5	8.4	5.6	7.6	7.5	5.7	7.7	7.5
South										
1983	17.2	15.5	15.7	15.6	12.1	14.6	14.6	12.4	14.8	14.6
1982	18.1	16.2	16.4	16.3	12.4	15.3	15.3	12.9	15.5	15.3
1981	17.4	15.4	15.6	15.5	11.7	14.4	14.4	12.2	14.6	14.4
1980	16.5	14.0	14.3	14.2	10.4	13.1	13.2	10.7	13.4	13.2
1979	15.0	12.5	12.8	12.9	9.2	11.7	11.8	9.6	11.9	11.8
West										
1983	14.7	13.5	13.7	13.6	10.6	12.9	12.8	10.7	13.0	12.8
1982	14.1	12.5	12.9	12.8	10.1	12.1	11.8	10.2	12.1	11.8
1981	12.7	11.2	11.5	11.3	8.4	10.7	10.4	8.5	10.7	10.4
1980	11.4	10.1	10.2	10.3	7.6	9.4	9.3	7.7	9.4	9.3
1979	10.1	8.9	9.0	9.0	6.6	8.3	8.2	6.7	8.3	8.2
METROPOLITAN-NONMETROPOLITAN RESIDENCE										
Inside Metropolitan Areas, Total										
1983	13.8	12.5	12.8	12.6	9.1	11.8	11.7	9.3	11.9	11.7
1982	13.7	12.1	12.4	12.3	8.9	11.5	11.3	9.1	11.6	11.3
1981	12.6	10.9	11.3	11.1	7.8	10.4	10.3	8.0	10.5	10.3
1980	11.9	10.1	10.4	10.3	7.0	9.5	9.4	7.2	9.7	9.4
1979	10.7	8.7	9.0	9.1	6.1	8.2	8.2	6.3	8.3	8.2
Inside Central Cities										
1983	19.6	17.7	18.2	17.9	12.3	16.8	16.6	12.6	17.0	16.6
1982	19.9	17.4	18.0	17.8	12.2	16.7	16.3	12.6	16.9	16.4
1981	18.0	15.4	16.0	15.7	10.6	14.9	14.5	11.0	15.0	14.5
1980	17.2	14.2	14.8	14.7	9.4	13.5	13.3	9.7	13.8	13.3
1979	15.7	12.3	12.8	12.9	8.1	11.6	11.5	8.4	11.7	11.5
Outside Central Cities										
1983	9.6	8.8	9.0	8.9	6.8	8.3	8.3	6.9	8.4	8.3
1982	9.3	8.4	8.5	8.5	6.6	7.9	7.8	6.7	8.0	7.8
1981	8.9	7.9	8.1	8.0	5.9	7.4	7.3	6.0	7.5	7.3
1980	8.2	7.2	7.3	7.3	5.3	6.7	6.7	5.4	6.8	6.7
1979	7.2	6.3	6.4	6.4	4.7	5.9	5.9	4.8	6.0	5.9
Outside Metropolitan Areas										
1983	18.3	16.6	16.8	16.7	12.8	15.7	15.6	13.2	15.9	15.6
1982	17.8	16.2	16.4	16.3	12.3	15.2	15.1	12.7	15.4	15.1
1981	17.0	15.2	15.4	15.3	11.5	14.2	14.2	11.8	14.4	14.2
1980	15.4	13.4	13.5	13.5	9.7	12.4	12.3	10.0	12.6	12.3
1979	13.8	11.8	12.0	12.1	8.2	10.7	10.9	8.6	11.0	10.9

Note: The metropolitan population is based on standard metropolitan statistical areas as defined in the 1970 census and does not include any subsequent additions or changes.

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Table 2. Poverty Status of Persons and Families, by the Official Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1983

(Numbers in thousands. Persons and families as of March 1984. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Total	Below 100 percent of the poverty level							
		Current poverty definition		Market value concept		Recipient value concept		Poverty budget share concept	
		Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate
VALUING FOOD AND HOUSING ONLY									
All Races									
Persons									
Total	231 612	35 266	15.2	31 903	13.8	32 528	14.0	32 237	13.9
Age									
Under 6 years	21 205	5 302	25.0	4 833	22.8	4 955	23.4	4 891	23.1
6 to 17 years	40 935	8 505	20.8	7 542	18.4	7 691	18.8	7 597	18.6
18 to 24 years	28 678	4 938	17.2	4 574	15.9	4 634	16.2	4 606	16.1
25 to 44 years	70 230	8 379	11.9	7 630	10.9	7 754	11.0	7 695	11.0
45 to 64 years	44 273	4 430	10.0	4 081	9.2	4 192	9.5	4 203	9.5
65 years and over	26 291	3 711	14.1	3 242	12.3	3 301	12.6	3 246	12.3
Family Status									
In families	201 142	27 804	13.8	24 975	12.4	25 449	12.7	25 182	12.5
Married-couple families	165 661	15 001	9.1	13 829	8.3	13 889	8.4	13 880	8.4
Related children under 18 years	47 801	6 282	13.1	5 773	12.1	5 784	12.1	5 793	12.1
Female householder, no husband present	29 929	12 020	40.2	10 419	34.8	10 842	36.2	10 571	35.3
Related children under 18 years	12 100	6 709	55.4	5 830	48.2	6 094	50.4	5 919	48.9
Male householder, no wife present	5 552	782	14.1	727	13.1	718	12.9	730	13.2
Related children under 18 years	1 483	335	22.6	304	20.5	299	20.2	306	20.6
In unrelated subfamilies	1 213	630	51.9	611	50.4	611	50.4	611	50.4
Unrelated individuals	29 257	6 832	23.4	6 317	21.6	6 469	22.1	6 445	22.0
Males	13 155	2 619	19.9	2 515	19.1	2 547	19.4	2 557	19.4
65 years and over	1 865	412	22.1	372	19.9	381	20.4	372	19.9
Females	16 102	4 213	26.2	3 802	23.6	3 922	24.4	3 888	24.1
65 years and over	6 727	1 861	27.7	1 553	23.1	1 612	24.0	1 555	23.1
Residence									
Inside metropolitan areas	157 615	21 750	13.8	19 650	12.5	20 100	12.8	19 895	12.6
Inside central cities	64 907	12 872	19.8	11 458	17.7	11 802	18.2	11 625	17.9
Outside central cities	92 709	8 878	9.6	8 191	8.8	8 298	9.0	8 270	8.9
Outside metropolitan areas	73 997	13 516	18.3	12 253	16.6	12 429	16.8	12 342	16.7
Region									
Northeast	49 132	6 561	13.4	5 863	11.9	5 983	12.2	5 950	12.1
North Central	58 295	8 536	14.6	7 752	13.3	7 932	13.6	7 819	13.4
South	78 570	13 484	17.2	12 142	15.5	12 356	15.7	12 253	15.6
West	45 616	6 684	14.7	6 146	13.5	6 258	13.7	6 216	13.6
Families									
Total	61 997	7 641	12.3	6 849	11.0	7 007	11.3	6 921	11.2
Age of Householder									
Under 25 years	3 258	962	29.5	862	26.4	894	27.4	878	27.0
25 to 44 years	28 695	4 061	14.2	3 591	12.5	3 696	12.9	3 630	12.6
45 to 64 years	20 362	1 776	8.7	1 630	8.0	1 656	8.1	1 645	8.1
65 years and over	9 682	841	8.7	767	7.9	761	7.9	767	7.9
Size of Family									
2 persons	24 831	2 501	10.1	2 261	9.1	2 319	9.3	2 297	9.2
3 persons	14 427	1 645	11.4	1 415	9.8	1 469	10.2	1 435	9.9
4 persons	13 228	1 553	11.7	1 416	10.7	1 458	11.0	1 425	10.8
5 persons	5 916	974	16.5	890	15.0	892	15.1	890	15.0
6 persons	2 276	489	21.5	438	19.2	439	19.3	440	19.3
7 persons or more	1 319	478	36.3	429	32.5	431	32.7	433	32.8
Type of Family									
Married-couple families	50 090	3 820	7.6	3 528	7.0	3 546	7.1	3 542	7.1
With related children under 18 years	25 172	2 545	10.1	2 333	9.3	2 343	9.3	2 339	9.3
Female householder, no husband present	9 878	3 557	36.0	3 074	31.1	3 215	32.6	3 130	31.7
With related children under 18 years	6 609	3 118	47.2	2 672	40.4	2 813	42.6	2 726	41.2
Male householder, no wife present	2 030	264	13.0	247	12.2	246	12.1	249	12.3
With related children under 18 years	943	186	19.7	173	18.4	172	18.3	175	18.5
Work Experience of Householder									
Total civilian householders	61 301	7 610	12.4	6 821	11.1	6 979	11.4	6 892	11.2
Worked	47 088	3 765	8.0	3 367	7.2	3 434	7.3	3 395	7.2
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	36 189	1 596	4.4	1 415	3.9	1 430	4.0	1 418	3.9
Full time	34 269	1 289	3.8	1 148	3.3	1 153	3.4	1 149	3.4
Worked 1 to 49 weeks	10 899	2 169	19.9	1 953	17.9	2 004	18.4	1 977	18.1
Did not work last year	14 214	3 845	27.0	3 453	24.3	3 545	24.9	3 497	24.6

Table 2. Poverty Status of Persons and Families, by the Official Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1983 —Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Persons and families as of March 1984. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Below 125 percent of the poverty level							
	Current poverty definition		Market value concept		Recipient value concept		Poverty budget share concept	
	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate
VALUING FOOD AND HOUSING ONLY								
All Races								
Persons								
Total	47 124	20.3	44 916	19.4	45 303	19.6	45 225	19.5
Age								
Under 6 years	6 694	31.6	6 460	30.5	6 482	30.6	6 468	30.5
6 to 17 years	10 914	26.7	10 356	25.3	10 409	25.4	10 378	25.4
18 to 24 years	6 274	21.9	6 081	21.2	6 111	21.3	6 111	21.3
25 to 44 years	11 263	16.0	10 764	15.3	10 820	15.4	10 806	15.4
45 to 64 years	6 081	13.7	5 846	13.2	5 923	13.4	5 929	13.4
65 years and over	5 898	22.4	5 409	20.6	5 558	21.1	5 533	21.0
Family Status								
In families	37 296	18.5	35 590	17.7	35 764	17.8	35 675	17.7
Married-couple families	21 996	13.3	21 040	12.7	21 121	12.7	21 068	12.7
Related children under 18 years	9 013	18.9	8 573	17.9	8 607	18.0	8 576	17.9
Female householder, no husband present	14 296	47.8	13 596	45.4	13 701	45.8	13 654	45.6
Related children under 18 years	7 648	63.2	7 319	60.5	7 367	60.9	7 341	60.7
Male householder, no wife present	1 004	18.1	954	17.2	942	17.0	954	17.2
Related children under 18 years	407	27.4	389	26.3	383	25.8	389	26.3
In unrelated subfamilies	699	57.7	692	57.1	689	56.8	698	57.6
Unrelated individuals	9 128	31.2	8 635	29.5	8 850	30.2	8 852	30.3
Males	3 349	25.5	3 252	24.7	3 297	25.1	3 304	25.1
65 years and over	637	34.2	585	31.4	608	32.6	601	32.2
Females	5 780	35.9	5 383	33.4	5 553	34.5	5 547	34.5
65 years and over	2 898	43.1	2 566	38.2	2 708	40.3	2 671	39.7
Residence								
Inside metropolitan areas	28 901	18.3	27 464	17.4	27 740	17.6	27 679	17.6
Inside central cities	16 713	25.7	15 791	24.3	16 004	24.7	15 942	24.6
Outside central cities	12 189	13.1	11 672	12.6	11 737	12.7	11 737	12.7
Outside metropolitan areas	18 222	24.6	17 452	23.6	17 563	23.7	17 546	23.7
Region								
Northeast	8 729	17.8	8 170	16.6	8 291	16.9	8 268	16.8
North Central	11 197	19.2	10 670	18.3	10 749	18.4	10 730	18.4
South	18 180	23.1	17 414	22.2	17 555	22.3	17 525	22.3
West	9 018	19.8	8 662	19.0	8 709	19.1	8 703	19.1
Families								
Total	10 358	16.7	9 877	15.9	9 954	16.1	9 907	16.0
Age of Householder								
Under 25 years	1 172	36.0	1 130	34.7	1 144	35.1	1 135	34.9
25 to 44 years	5 353	18.7	5 083	17.7	5 130	17.9	5 097	17.8
45 to 64 years	2 458	12.1	2 350	11.5	2 377	11.7	2 359	11.6
65 years and over	1 374	14.2	1 313	13.6	1 304	13.5	1 315	13.6
Size of Family								
2 persons	3 501	14.1	3 336	13.4	3 381	13.6	3 353	13.5
3 persons	2 209	15.3	2 083	14.4	2 106	14.6	2 092	14.5
4 persons	2 086	15.8	2 000	15.1	2 016	15.2	2 006	15.2
5 persons	1 302	22.0	1 258	21.3	1 258	21.3	1 258	21.3
6 persons	682	30.0	651	28.6	649	28.5	651	28.6
7 persons or more	577	43.8	548	41.5	545	41.3	548	41.5
Type of Family								
Married-couple families	5 709	11.4	5 476	10.9	5 494	11.0	5 486	11.0
With related children under 18 years	3 737	14.8	3 566	14.2	3 584	14.2	3 568	14.2
Female householder, no husband present	4 306	43.6	4 074	41.2	4 135	41.9	4 094	41.4
With related children under 18 years	3 650	55.2	3 460	52.3	3 511	53.1	3 475	52.6
Male householder, no wife present	343	16.9	327	16.1	325	16.0	327	16.1
With related children under 18 years	228	24.2	222	23.6	220	23.4	222	23.6
Work Experience of Householder								
Total civilian householders	10 258	16.7	9 787	16.0	9 864	16.1	9 817	16.0
Worked	5 484	11.6	5 187	11.0	5 242	11.1	5 199	11.0
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	2 535	7.0	2 403	6.6	2 428	6.7	2 403	6.6
Full time	2 119	6.2	2 006	5.9	2 027	5.9	2 006	5.9
Worked 1 to 49 weeks	2 949	27.1	2 785	25.5	2 814	25.8	2 796	25.7
Did not work last year	4 772	33.6	4 599	32.4	4 622	32.5	4 619	32.5

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Table 2.

Table 2. Poverty Status of Persons and Families, by the Official Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1983 —Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Persons and families as of March 1984. For meaning of symbols, see text)

| Characteristic | Total | Below 100 percent of the poverty level | | | | | | | |
| | | Current poverty definition | | Market value concept | | Recipient value concept | | Poverty budget share concept | |
		Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate
VALUING FOOD AND HOUSING ONLY—CON.									
White									
Persons									
Total	197 671	23 974	12.1	22 105	11.2	22 375	11.3	22 285	11.3
Age									
Under 6 years	17 140	3 403	19.9	3 120	18.2	3 166	18.5	3 144	18.3
6 to 17 years	33 488	5 375	16.1	4 897	14.6	4 944	14.8	4 918	14.7
18 to 24 years	23 939	3 242	13.5	3 081	12.9	3 099	12.9	3 099	12.9
25 to 44 years	60 223	5 874	9.8	5 453	9.1	5 503	9.1	5 485	9.1
45 to 64 years	39 109	3 220	8.2	3 026	7.7	3 090	7.9	3 106	7.9
65 years and over	23 771	2 860	12.0	2 529	10.6	2 573	10.8	2 532	10.7
Family Status									
In families	171 418	18 269	10.7	16 771	9.8	16 948	9.9	16 873	9.8
Married-couple families..............	148 061	11 852	8.0	10 988	7.4	11 028	7.4	11 026	7.4
Related children under 18 years	41 874	4 898	11.7	4 514	10.8	4 527	10.8	4 526	10.8
Female householder, no husband present...................	19 153	5 956	31.1	5 350	27.9	5 487	28.6	5 413	28.3
Related children under 18 years	7 149	3 358	46.9	3 003	42.0	3 084	43.1	3 037	42.5
Male householder, no wife present ...	4 204	461	11.0	433	10.3	434	10.3	434	10.3
Related children under 18 years	1 068	202	19.0	185	17.3	185	17.3	185	17.3
In unrelated subfamilies	884	414	46.9	401	45.4	401	45.4	401	45.4
Unrelated individuals	25 369	5 291	20.9	4 933	19.4	5 026	19.8	5 011	19.8
Males	11 136	1 926	17.3	1 866	16.8	1 882	16.9	1 889	17.0
65 years and over	1 613	298	18.5	270	16.8	279	17.3	270	16.8
Females..........................	14 233	3 365	23.6	3 067	21.5	3 144	22.1	3 122	21.9
65 years and over	6 148	1 507	24.5	1 280	20.8	1 319	21.5	1 282	20.9
Residence									
Inside metropolitan areas................	131 577	13 770	10.5	12 753	9.7	12 925	9.8	12 877	9.8
Inside central cities	47 384	6 661	14.1	6 165	13.0	6 266	13.2	6 242	13.2
Outside central cities	84 193	7 110	8.4	6 588	7.8	6 659	7.9	6 635	7.9
Outside metropolitan areas	66 094	10 204	15.4	9 352	14.1	9 450	14.3	9 408	14.2
Region									
Northeast..........................	43 133	4 745	11.0	4 282	9.9	4 348	10.1	4 347	10.1
North Central	52 395	6 353	12.1	5 916	11.3	5 995	11.4	5 955	11.4
South	62 861	7 729	12.3	7 112	11.3	7 189	11.4	7 150	11.4
West	39 282	5 148	13.1	4 795	12.2	4 844	12.3	4 833	12.3
Families									
Total	53 934	5 223	9.7	4 790	8.9	4 858	9.0	4 829	9.0
Age of Householder									
Under 25 years........................	2 727	635	23.3	576	21.1	590	21.6	583	21.4
25 to 44 years	24 544	2 767	11.3	2 503	10.2	2 549	10.4	2 523	10.3
45 to 64 years	17 952	1 230	6.9	1 164	6.5	1 174	6.5	1 175	6.5
65 years and over	8 710	591	6.8	547	6.3	545	6.3	547	6.3
Size of Family									
2 persons.............................	22 272	1 807	8.1	1 677	7.5	1 705	7.7	1 698	7.6
3 persons.............................	12 510	1 132	9.0	996	8.0	1 026	8.2	1 009	8.1
4 persons.............................	11 539	1 075	9.3	1 005	8.7	1 015	8.8	1 007	8.7
5 persons.............................	4 940	663	13.4	608	12.3	609	12.3	608	12.3
6 persons.............................	1 782	317	17.8	291	16.3	291	16.4	293	16.4
7 persons or more......................	891	230	25.8	214	24.0	212	23.8	214	24.0
Type of Family									
Married-couple families.................	45 529	3 135	6.9	2 916	6.4	2 929	6.4	2 928	6.4
With related children under 18 years ..	22 334	2 050	9.2	1 891	8.5	1 898	8.5	1 895	8.5
Female householder, no husband present.............................	6 784	1 920	28.3	1 714	25.3	1 768	26.1	1 741	25.7
With related children under 18 years ..	4 197	1 670	39.8	1 473	35.1	1 526	36.3	1 498	35.7
Male householder, no wife present	1 621	168	10.4	160	9.9	161	9.9	161	9.9
With related children under 18 years ..	729	120	16.5	113	15.6	114	15.6	114	15.6
Work Experience of Householder									
Total civilian householders	53 356	5 200	9.7	4 770	8.9	4 837	9.1	4 809	9.0
Worked...............................	41 686	2 853	6.8	2 616	6.3	2 639	6.3	2 630	6.3
Worked 50 to 52 weeks..............	32 217	1 254	3.9	1 149	3.6	1 155	3.6	1 149	3.6
Full time	30 595	1 041	3.4	961	3.1	963	3.1	961	3.1
Worked 1 to 49 weeks	9 469	1 599	16.9	1 467	15.5	1 484	15.7	1 481	15.6
Did not work last year...................	11 670	2 347	20.1	2 154	18.5	2 199	18.8	2 179	18.7

Table 2. Poverty Status of Persons and Families, by the Official Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1983 —Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Persons and families as of March 1984. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Below 125 percent of the poverty level							
	Current poverty definition		Market value concept		Recipient value concept		Poverty budget share concept	
	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate
VALUING FOOD AND HOUSING ONLY—CON.								
White								
Persons								
Total	33 310	16.9	31 836	16.1	32 148	16.3	32 037	16.2
Age								
Under 6 years	4 452	26.0	4 297	25.1	4 316	25.2	4 302	25.1
6 to 17 years	7 186	21.5	6 848	20.4	6 877	20.5	6 852	20.5
18 to 24 years	4 289	17.9	4 171	17.4	4 196	17.5	4 180	17.5
25 to 44 years	8 120	13.5	7 791	12.9	7 820	13.0	7 809	13.0
45 to 64 years	4 528	11.6	4 385	11.2	4 443	11.4	4 442	11.4
65 years and over	4 735	19.9	4 347	18.3	4 497	18.9	4 452	18.7
Family Status								
In families	25 560	14.9	24 480	14.3	24 607	14.4	24 516	14.3
Married-couple families	17 605	11.9	16 886	11.4	16 951	11.4	16 906	11.4
Related children under 18 years	7 113	17.0	6 776	16.2	6 805	16.3	6 779	16.2
Female householder, no husband present	7 372	38.5	7 040	36.8	7 100	37.1	7 055	36.8
Related children under 18 years	3 929	55.0	3 778	52.8	3 800	53.2	3 785	52.9
Male householder, no wife present	583	13.9	555	13.2	555	13.2	555	13.2
Related children under 18 years	233	21.8	226	21.2	227	21.2	226	21.2
In unrelated subfamilies	457	51.7	456	51.6	453	51.2	456	51.6
Unrelated individuals	7 292	28.7	6 900	27.2	7 089	27.9	7 065	27.8
Males	2 518	22.6	2 443	21.9	2 476	22.2	2 479	22.3
65 years and over	485	30.1	441	27.4	482	28.7	455	28.2
Females	4 774	33.5	4 457	31.3	4 613	32.4	4 586	32.2
65 years and over	2 460	40.0	2 185	35.5	2 320	37.7	2 275	37.0
Residence								
Inside metropolitan areas	19 139	14.5	18 259	13.9	18 472	14.0	18 387	14.0
Inside central cities	9 235	19.5	8 769	18.5	8 910	18.8	8 845	18.7
Outside central cities	9 904	11.8	9 490	11.3	9 562	11.4	9 542	11.3
Outside metropolitan areas	14 170	21.4	13 578	20.5	13 676	20.7	13 651	20.7
Region								
Northeast	6 563	15.2	6 151	14.3	6 273	14.5	6 221	14.4
North Central	8 530	16.3	8 164	15.6	8 213	15.7	8 203	15.7
South	11 089	17.6	10 681	17.0	10 794	17.2	10 747	17.1
West	7 127	18.1	6 839	17.4	6 868	17.5	6 865	17.5
Families								
Total	7 329	13.6	7 034	13.0	7 077	13.1	7 048	13.1
Age of Householder								
Under 25 years	803	29.4	776	28.5	785	28.8	778	28.5
25 to 44 years	3 774	15.4	3 602	14.7	3 621	14.8	3 607	14.7
45 to 64 years	1 742	9.7	1 684	9.4	1 701	9.5	1 689	9.4
65 years and over	1 011	11.6	971	11.2	969	11.1	974	11.2
Size of Family								
2 persons	2 607	11.7	2 503	11.2	2 531	11.4	2 514	11.3
3 persons	1 544	12.3	1 482	11.8	1 488	11.9	1 483	11.9
4 persons	1 530	13.3	1 466	12.7	1 471	12.7	1 469	12.7
5 persons	893	18.1	868	17.6	868	17.6	868	17.6
6 persons	450	25.3	430	24.1	434	24.3	430	24.1
7 persons or more	306	34.3	285	31.9	286	32.0	285	31.9
Type of Family								
Married-couple families	4 706	10.3	4 531	10.0	4 547	10.0	4 540	10.0
With related children under 18 years	3 028	13.6	2 897	13.0	2 909	13.0	2 898	13.0
Female householder, no husband present	2 409	35.5	2 297	33.9	2 324	34.3	2 303	33.9
With related children under 18 years	2 003	47.7	1 921	45.8	1 939	46.2	1 925	45.9
Male householder, no wife present	214	13.2	205	12.6	205	12.7	205	12.6
With related children under 18 years	144	19.7	141	19.4	142	19.4	141	19.4
Work Experience of Householder								
Total civilian householders	7 258	13.6	6 971	13.1	7 014	13.1	6 985	13.1
Worked	4 211	10.1	4 028	9.7	4 055	9.7	4 035	9.7
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	1 953	6.1	1 887	5.9	1 896	5.9	1 887	5.9
Full time	1 661	5.4	1 605	5.2	1 613	5.3	1 605	5.2
Worked 1 to 49 weeks	2 258	23.8	2 142	22.6	2 160	22.8	2 148	22.7
Did not work last year	3 047	26.1	2 943	25.2	2 958	25.4	2 950	25.3

Table 2.

Table 2. Poverty Status of Persons and Families, by the Official Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1983 —Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Persons and families as of March 1984. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Total	Below 100 percent of the poverty level							
		Current poverty definition		Market value concept		Recipient value concept		Poverty budget share concept	
		Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate
VALUING FOOD AND HOUSING ONLY—CON.									
Black									
Persons									
Total	27 668	9 885	35.7	8 480	30.7	8 813	31.9	8 628	31.2
Age									
Under 6 years	3 328	1 646	49.5	1 478	44.4	1 543	46.3	1 510	45.4
6 to 17 years	6 051	2 738	45.2	2 281	37.7	2 377	39.3	2 313	38.2
18 to 24 years	3 919	1 465	37.4	1 273	32.5	1 312	33.5	1 288	32.8
25 to 44 years	7 940	2 156	27.2	1 848	23.3	1 918	24.2	1 877	23.6
45 to 64 years	4 238	1 084	25.6	939	22.2	986	23.3	980	23.1
65 years and over	2 191	796	36.3	662	30.2	677	30.9	662	30.2
Family Status									
In families	24 143	8 381	34.7	7 133	29.5	7 409	30.7	7 235	30.0
Married-couple families	12 896	2 344	18.2	2 072	16.1	2 087	16.2	2 085	16.2
Related children under 18 years	4 193	961	22.9	851	20.3	848	20.2	860	20.5
Female householder, no husband present	10 065	5 754	57.2	4 806	47.7	5 075	50.4	4 892	48.6
Related children under 18 years	4 652	3 185	68.5	2 686	57.7	2 855	61.4	2 739	58.9
Male householder, no wife present	1 182	283	24.0	256	21.7	246	20.8	259	21.9
Related children under 18 years	360	112	31.2	100	27.9	95	26.4	102	28.3
In unrelated subfamilies	257	170	65.9	164	63.6	164	63.6	164	63.6
Unrelated individuals	3 268	1 334	40.8	1 184	36.2	1 241	38.0	1 229	37.6
Males	1 682	578	34.4	536	31.9	551	32.8	555	33.0
65 years and over	229	105	46.0	93	40.7	94	41.0	93	40.7
Females	1 586	756	47.7	648	40.8	690	43.5	674	42.5
65 years and over	536	340	63.6	260	48.6	280	52.3	260	48.6
Residence									
Inside metropolitan areas	21 039	7 017	33.4	6 006	28.5	6 262	29.8	6 123	29.1
Inside central cities	14 905	5 514	37.0	4 651	31.2	4 874	32.7	4 737	31.8
Outside central cities	6 135	1 503	24.5	1 355	22.1	1 388	22.6	1 386	22.6
Outside metropolitan areas	6 628	2 867	43.3	2 475	37.3	2 551	38.5	2 505	37.8
Region									
Northeast	5 198	1 688	32.5	1 457	28.0	1 511	29.1	1 476	28.4
North Central	5 206	2 039	39.2	1 703	32.7	1 799	34.5	1 730	33.2
South	14 641	5 485	37.5	4 769	32.6	4 904	33.5	4 843	33.1
West	2 622	672	25.6	552	21.0	600	22.9	579	22.1
Families									
Total	6 675	2 162	32.4	1 825	27.3	1 910	28.6	1 856	27.8
Age of Householder									
Under 25 years	437	290	66.4	253	57.8	267	61.1	262	59.9
25 to 44 years	3 406	1 157	34.0	959	28.1	1 017	29.9	977	28.7
45 to 64 years	1 984	484	24.4	410	20.7	427	21.5	414	20.9
65 years and over	848	230	27.2	203	24.0	199	23.4	203	24.0
Size of Family									
2 persons	2 228	640	28.7	536	24.1	566	25.4	551	24.7
3 persons	1 587	475	29.9	384	24.2	408	25.7	392	24.7
4 persons	1 352	421	31.1	361	26.7	388	28.7	367	27.1
5 persons	775	271	35.0	242	31.3	244	31.5	242	31.3
6 persons	387	147	38.0	124	32.0	124	31.9	124	32.0
7 persons or more	346	208	60.0	177	51.2	181	52.3	181	52.4
Type of Family									
Married-couple families	3 446	533	15.5	468	13.6	471	13.7	470	13.6
With related children under 18 years	2 054	368	17.9	322	15.7	322	15.7	323	15.7
Female householder, no husband present	2 874	1 545	53.8	1 282	44.6	1 366	47.5	1 311	45.6
With related children under 18 years	2 250	1 367	60.7	1 127	50.1	1 213	53.9	1 156	51.4
Male householder, no wife present	354	84	23.7	74	21.0	73	20.7	76	21.3
With related children under 18 years	185	57	30.7	51	27.6	50	27.1	52	28.3
Work Experience of Householder									
Total civilian householders	6 587	2 156	32.7	1 819	27.6	1 904	28.9	1 850	28.1
Worked	4 340	804	18.5	649	15.0	691	15.9	662	15.3
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	3 135	290	9.3	215	6.9	224	7.2	218	7.0
Full time	2 875	201	7.0	142	4.9	145	5.1	142	4.9
Worked 1 to 49 weeks	1 205	514	42.7	434	36.0	466	38.7	444	36.9
Did not work last year	2 246	1 352	60.2	1 170	52.1	1 214	54.0	1 188	52.9

Table 2. Poverty Status of Persons and Families, by the Official Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1983 —Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Persons and families as of March 1984. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Below 125 percent of the poverty level							
	Current poverty definition		Market value concept		Recipient value concept		Poverty budget share concept	
	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate
VALUING FOOD AND HOUSING ONLY—CON.								
Black								
Persons								
Total...........................	12 080	43.7	11 408	41.2	11 485	41.5	11 507	41.6
Age								
Under 6 years	1 942	58.3	1 867	56.1	1 869	56.2	1 870	56.2
6 to 17 years	3 271	54.0	3 064	50.6	3 089	51.0	3 081	50.9
18 to 24 years	1 708	43.6	1 638	41.8	1 641	41.9	1 658	42.3
25 to 44 years	2 689	33.9	2 543	32.0	2 571	32.4	2 562	32.3
45 to 64 years	1 402	33.1	1 314	31.0	1 334	31.5	1 337	31.5
65 years and over....................	1 069	48.8	982	44.8	981	44.8	1 000	45.6
Family Status								
In families	10 300	42.7	9 718	40.3	9 773	40.5	9 768	40.5
Married-couple families	3 381	26.2	3 181	24.7	3 204	24.8	3 188	24.7
Related children under 18 years	1 399	33.4	1 308	31.2	1 315	31.4	1 308	31.2
Female householder, no husband present	6 539	65.0	6 179	61.4	6 224	61.8	6 223	61.8
Related children under 18 years	3 519	75.6	3 344	71.9	3 370	72.4	3 360	72.2
Male householder, no wife present....	380	32.1	358	30.3	345	29.2	358	30.3
Related children under 18 years	153	42.5	142	39.4	135	37.5	142	39.4
In unrelated subfamilies	196	76.2	190	73.9	190	73.9	196	76.2
Unrelated individuals	1 584	48.5	1 500	45.9	1 522	46.6	1 543	47.2
Males	702	41.7	683	40.6	684	41.3	698	41.5
65 years and over..................	141	61.6	135	59.2	137	59.9	137	60.0
Females	882	55.6	817	51.5	828	52.2	845	53.3
65 years and over.................	409	76.4	360	67.3	367	68.5	374	69.9
Residence								
Inside metropolitan areas	8 583	40.8	8 067	38.3	8 138	38.7	8 147	38.7
Inside central cities...................	6 647	44.6	6 225	41.8	6 299	42.3	6 292	42.2
Outside central cities	1 936	31.6	1 842	30.0	1 839	30.0	1 855	30.2
Outside metropolitan areas..............	3 496	52.7	3 341	50.4	3 347	50.5	3 360	50.7
Region								
Northeast	1 968	37.9	1 836	35.3	1 834	35.3	1 862	35.8
North Central	2 485	47.7	2 331	44.8	2 360	45.3	2 346	45.1
South...............................	6 761	46.2	6 416	43.8	6 441	44.0	6 460	44.1
West................................	865	33.0	825	31.5	849	32.4	639	32.0
Families								
Total...........................	2 687	40.3	2 514	37.7	2 552	38.2	2 531	37.9
Age of Householder								
Under 25 years	319	73.0	305	69.7	308	70.6	307	70.3
25 to 44 years	1 392	40.9	1 304	38.3	1 332	39.1	1 313	38.6
45 to 64 years	644	32.5	594	29.9	604	30.5	599	30.2
65 years and over.....................	332	39.1	312	36.8	307	36.2	312	36.8
Size of Family								
2 persons	817	36.7	757	34.0	777	34.9	764	34.3
3 persons	600	37.8	541	34.1	558	35.2	549	34.6
4 persons	485	35.9	467	34.5	477	35.3	470	34.7
5 persons	355	45.9	337	43.6	337	43.6	337	43.6
6 persons	202	52.1	191	49.4	186	47.9	191	49.4
7 persons or more	227	65.8	220	63.5	216	62.5	220	63.5
Type of Family								
Married-couple families	784	22.6	737	21.4	743	21.6	739	21.4
With related children under 18 years ..	539	26.2	506	24.7	512	24.9	506	24.7
Female householder, no husband present	1 787	62.2	1 668	58.0	1 702	59.2	1 683	58.6
With related children under 18 years ...	1 548	68.8	1 442	64.1	1 474	65.5	1 453	64.6
Male householder, no wife present......	116	32.7	109	30.8	107	30.2	109	30.8
With related children under 18 years ..	75	40.7	72	38.0	70	37.7	72	39.0
Work Experience of Householder								
Total civilian householders	2 667	40.5	2 495	37.9	2 533	38.5	2 512	38.1
Worked	1 115	25.7	1 007	23.2	1 035	23.8	1 012	23.3
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	505	16.1	443	14.1	459	14.6	443	14.1
Full time	391	13.6	340	11.6	353	12.3	340	11.8
Worked 1 to 49 weeks..............	610	50.7	564	46.8	576	47.8	569	47.2
Did not work last year	1 552	69.1	1 488	66.2	1 498	66.7	1 500	66.8

Table 2. Poverty Status of Persons and Families, by the Official Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1983 —Con.

Characteristic	Total	Below 100 percent of the poverty level							
		Current poverty definition		Market value concept		Recipient value concept		Poverty budget share concept	
		Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate
VALUING FOOD AND HOUSING ONLY—CON.									
Spanish Origin[1]									
Persons									
Total	14 938	4 249	28.4	3 870	25.9	3 930	26.3	3 912	26.2
Age									
Under 6 years	2 009	840	41.8	783	39.0	795	39.5	786	39.1
6 to 17 years	3 641	1 320	36.2	1 195	32.8	1 203	33.0	1 204	33.1
18 to 24 years	2 019	554	27.5	520	25.8	523	25.9	521	25.8
25 to 44 years	4 551	1 033	22.7	943	20.7	964	21.2	953	20.9
45 to 64 years	2 073	353	17.0	314	15.1	328	15.8	333	16.1
65 years and over	645	149	23.1	115	17.8	117	18.2	115	17.8
Family Status									
In families	13 754	3 822	27.8	3 489	25.4	3 535	25.7	3 515	25.6
Married-couple families	10 560	2 154	20.4	1 981	18.8	1 997	18.9	1 989	18.8
Related children under 18 years	4 074	1 095	26.9	1 010	24.8	1 016	24.9	1 013	24.9
Female householder, no husband present	2 741	1 549	56.5	1 406	51.3	1 435	52.4	1 423	51.9
Related children under 18 years	1 354	956	70.6	869	64.2	883	65.2	878	64.8
Male householder, no wife present	453	119	26.3	102	22.6	103	22.6	103	22.6
Related children under 18 years	142	54	38.0	44	31.2	44	31.2	44	31.2
In unrelated subfamilies	95	57	59.5	57	59.5	57	59.5	57	59.5
Unrelated individuals	1 089	370	34.0	324	29.7	339	31.1	340	31.2
Males	599	172	28.7	165	27.5	167	28.0	168	28.0
65 years and over	57	22	(B)	20	(B)	21	(B)	20	(B)
Females	490	198	40.3	159	32.5	171	35.0	172	35.1
65 years and over	116	53	45.6	32	27.1	34	29.3	32	27.1
Residence									
Inside metropolitan areas	12 817	3 567	27.8	3 249	25.4	3 305	25.8	3 288	25.7
Inside central cities	7 511	2 394	31.9	2 189	29.1	2 243	29.9	2 224	29.6
Outside central cities	5 306	1 173	22.1	1 061	20.0	1 062	20.0	1 064	20.1
Outside metropolitan areas	2 121	682	32.1	621	29.3	625	29.5	624	29.4
Region									
Northeast	2 627	1 028	39.1	893	34.0	929	35.4	919	35.0
North Central	1 093	286	26.2	274	25.1	274	25.1	274	25.1
South	4 880	1 259	25.8	1 136	23.3	1 151	23.6	1 143	23.4
West	6 339	1 675	26.4	1 567	24.7	1 576	24.9	1 576	24.9
Families									
Total	3 567	933	26.1	843	23.6	862	24.2	853	23.9
Age of Householder									
Under 25 years	306	143	46.6	131	43.0	133	43.6	131	43.0
25 to 44 years	2 009	563	28.0	506	25.2	520	25.9	512	25.5
45 to 64 years	1 019	183	17.9	168	16.5	172	16.9	172	16.9
65 years and over	233	45	19.1	37	16.1	37	15.7	37	16.1
Size of Family									
2 persons	854	186	21.8	170	19.9	178	20.8	176	20.6
3 persons	823	216	26.3	181	21.9	190	23.1	182	22.2
4 persons	865	207	24.0	192	22.2	195	22.5	195	22.5
5 persons	528	139	26.4	131	24.7	131	24.7	131	24.7
6 persons	264	89	33.8	83	31.5	83	31.5	83	31.5
7 persons or more	233	95	40.6	87	37.3	86	37.0	87	37.3
Type of Family									
Married-couple families	2 606	466	17.9	426	16.3	431	16.6	429	16.5
With related children under 18 years	1 865	399	21.4	366	19.6	371	19.9	368	19.7
Female householder, no husband present	810	433	53.5	388	48.0	401	49.6	395	48.8
With related children under 18 years	631	401	63.6	358	56.8	370	58.6	364	57.7
Male householder, no wife present	151	34	22.5	29	19.0	29	19.1	29	19.1
With related children under 18 years	81	27	33.3	22	26.8	22	27.1	22	27.1
Work Experience of Householder									
Total civilian householders	3 517	931	26.5	841	23.9	860	24.5	852	24.2
Worked	2 699	464	17.2	424	15.7	428	15.9	426	15.8
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	1 911	190	9.9	169	8.8	171	8.9	169	8.8
Full time	1 802	165	9.1	146	8.1	148	8.2	146	8.1
Worked 1 to 49 weeks	788	275	34.9	255	32.4	258	32.7	257	32.6
Did not work last year	818	467	57.1	417	51.0	432	52.8	426	52.0

[1] Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

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Table 2. Poverty Status of Persons and Families, by the Official Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1983 —Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Persons and families as of March 1984. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Below 125 percent of the poverty level							
	Current poverty definition		Market value concept		Recipient value concept		Poverty budget share concept	
	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate
VALUING FOOD AND HOUSING ONLY—CON.								
Spanish Origin[1]								
Persons								
Total............................	5 587	37.4	5 293	35.4	5 335	35.7	5 309	35.5
Age								
Under 6 years	1 038	51.7	995	49.5	999	49.7	996	49.6
6 to 17 years	1 713	47.0	1 614	44.3	1 626	44.7	1 614	44.3
18 to 24 years	713	35.3	693	34.3	699	34.6	693	34.3
25 to 44 years	1 379	30.3	1 310	28.8	1 319	29.0	1 313	28.9
45 to 64 years	499	24.1	469	22.6	477	23.0	474	22.9
65 years and over.....................	245	38.0	213	33.0	215	33.3	220	34.1
Family Status								
In families	5 059	36.8	4 798	34.9	4 835	35.2	4 799	34.9
Married-couple families	3 130	29.6	2 943	27.9	2 962	28.1	2 943	27.9
Related children under 18 years	1 566	38.5	1 462	35.9	1 469	36.1	1 462	35.9
Female householder, no husband present	1 802	65.7	1 736	63.3	1 754	64.0	1 738	63.4
Related children under 18 years	1 067	78.8	1 035	76.4	1 045	77.2	1 036	76.5
Male householder, no wife present	128	28.3	118	26.1	118	26.1	118	26.1
Related children under 18 years	57	40.3	52	36.3	52	36.3	52	36.3
In unrelated subfamilies................	61	63.7	61	63.7	61	63.7	61	63.7
Unrelated individuals	467	42.9	435	39.9	440	40.4	449	41.3
Males	211	35.3	200	33.4	201	33.6	204	34.1
65 years and over.................	34	(B)	29	(B)	29	(B)	29	(B)
Females	256	52.2	235	48.0	239	48.6	245	50.0
65 years and over.................	84	71.9	66	57.1	67	57.9	73	62.8
Residence								
Inside metropolitan areas	4 678	38.5	4 425	34.5	4 467	34.9	4 440	34.6
Inside central cities..................	3 078	41.0	2 912	38.8	2 957	39.4	2 925	38.9
Outside central cities	1 601	30.2	1 513	28.5	1 510	28.5	1 516	28.6
Outside metropolitan areas.............	909	42.8	869	41.0	869	40.9	869	41.0
Region								
Northeast	1 223	46.6	1 141	43.4	1 163	44.3	1 150	43.8
North Central	358	32.7	341	31.2	346	31.7	342	31.3
South	1 716	35.2	1 631	33.4	1 647	33.7	1 636	33.5
West.................................	2 290	36.1	2 180	34.4	2 179	34.4	2 182	34.4
Families								
Total............................	1 224	34.3	1 165	32.7	1 175	32.9	1 166	32.7
Age of Householder								
Under 25 years	167	54.7	164	53.5	165	54.0	164	53.5
25 to 44 years........................	726	36.1	692	34.5	697	34.7	693	34.5
45 to 64 years	256	25.2	240	23.5	244	23.9	240	23.5
65 years and over.....................	75	32.2	69	29.7	69	29.7	69	29.7
Size of Family								
2 persons	257	30.1	238	27.9	243	28.5	239	28.0
3 persons	263	31.9	258	31.3	258	31.3	258	31.3
4 persons	267	30.9	255	29.5	257	29.7	255	29.5
5 persons	188	35.6	183	34.7	183	34.7	183	34.7
6 persons	119	45.3	112	42.3	113	42.8	112	42.3
7 persons or more	130	55.9	120	51.4	121	51.8	120	51.4
Type of Family								
Married-couple families	681	26.1	644	24.7	649	24.9	644	24.7
With related children under 18 years ..	568	30.4	539	28.9	543	29.1	539	28.9
Female householder, no husband present	506	62.5	487	60.2	492	60.7	488	60.3
With related children under 18 years ..	455	72.1	441	69.9	443	70.3	442	70.0
Male householder, no wife present......	37	24.7	34	22.7	34	22.7	34	22.7
With related children under 18 years ..	29	35.6	27	33.2	27	33.2	27	33.2
Work Experience of Householder								
Total civilian householders	1 211	34.4	1 152	32.8	1 162	33.0	1 153	32.8
Worked	663	24.6	626	23.2	632	23.4	626	23.2
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	309	16.2	290	15.2	294	15.4	290	15.2
Full time	276	15.3	258	14.3	262	14.5	258	14.3
Worked 1 to 49 weeks...............	355	45.0	337	42.7	339	43.0	337	42.7
Did not work last year	547	66.9	526	64.3	530	64.8	527	64.4

[1]Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

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Table 2. Poverty Status of Persons and Families, by the Official Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1983 —Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Persons and families as of March 1984. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Total	Below 100 percent of the poverty level							
		Current poverty definition		Market value concept		Recipient value concept		Poverty budget share concept	
		Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate
VALUING FOOD, HOUSING, AND ALL MEDICAL BENEFITS									
All Races									
Persons									
Total	231 612	35 266	15.2	23 739	10.2	30 202	13.0	29 935	12.9
Age									
Under 6 years	21 205	5 302	25.0	3 868	18.2	4 792	22.6	4 649	21.9
6 to 17 years	40 935	8 505	20.8	5 812	14.2	7 325	17.9	7 166	17.5
18 to 24 years	28 678	4 938	17.2	3 857	13.4	4 463	15.6	4 430	15.4
25 to 44 years	70 230	8 379	11.9	6 313	9.0	7 460	10.6	7 353	10.5
45 to 64 years	44 273	4 430	10.0	3 021	6.8	3 863	8.7	3 953	8.9
65 years and over	26 291	3 711	14.1	869	3.3	2 299	8.7	2 384	9.1
Family Status									
In families	201 142	27 804	13.8	18 831	9.4	23 828	11.8	23 486	11.7
Married-couple families	165 661	15 001	9.1	10 870	6.6	12 961	7.8	13 041	7.9
Related children under 18 years	47 801	6 282	13.1	4 792	10.0	5 574	11.7	5 554	11.6
Female householder, no husband present	29 929	12 020	40.2	7 401	24.7	10 192	34.1	9 755	32.6
Related children under 18 years	12 100	6 709	55.4	4 231	35.0	5 796	47.9	5 508	45.5
Male householder, no wife present	5 552	782	14.1	560	10.1	675	12.2	689	12.4
Related children under 18 years	1 483	335	22.6	243	16.4	282	19.0	288	19.4
In unrelated subfamilies	1 213	630	51.9	523	43.2	599	49.4	599	49.4
Unrelated individuals	29 257	6 832	23.4	4 385	15.0	5 775	19.7	5 850	20.0
Males	13 155	2 619	19.9	2 044	15.5	2 416	18.4	2 460	18.7
65 years and over	1 865	412	22.1	85	4.5	300	16.1	300	16.1
Females	16 102	4 213	26.2	2 341	14.5	3 359	20.9	3 390	21.1
65 years and over	6 727	1 861	27.7	387	5.8	1 134	16.9	1 108	16.5
Residence									
Inside metropolitan areas	157 615	21 750	13.8	14 276	9.1	18 616	11.8	18 404	11.7
Inside central cities	64 907	12 872	19.8	8 015	12.3	10 930	16.8	10 751	16.6
Outside central cities	92 709	8 878	9.6	6 261	6.8	7 686	8.3	7 653	8.3
Outside metropolitan areas	73 997	13 516	18.3	9 463	12.8	11 587	15.7	11 531	15.6
Region									
Northeast	49 132	6 561	13.4	3 718	7.6	5 379	10.9	5 353	10.9
North Central	58 295	8 536	14.6	5 715	9.8	7 432	12.7	7 303	12.5
South	78 570	13 484	17.2	9 482	12.1	11 492	14.6	11 446	14.6
West	45 616	6 684	14.7	4 824	10.6	5 899	12.9	5 833	12.8
Families									
Total	61 997	7 641	12.3	5 080	8.2	6 478	10.4	6 389	10.3
Age of Householder									
Under 25 years	3 258	962	29.5	724	22.2	876	26.9	835	25.6
25 to 44 years	28 695	4 061	14.2	2 879	10.0	3 554	12.4	3 440	12.0
45 to 64 years	20 362	1 776	8.7	1 235	6.1	1 541	7.6	1 539	7.6
65 years and over	9 682	841	8.7	243	2.5	507	5.2	574	5.9
Size of Family									
2 persons	24 831	2 501	10.1	1 524	6.1	2 028	8.2	2 027	8.2
3 persons	14 427	1 645	11.4	1 089	7.5	1 368	9.5	1 327	9.2
4 persons	13 228	1 553	11.7	1 103	8.3	1 399	10.6	1 362	10.3
5 persons	5 916	974	16.5	722	12.2	849	14.3	850	14.4
6 persons	2 276	489	21.5	326	14.3	424	18.6	420	18.5
7 persons or more	1 319	478	36.3	317	24.0	410	31.1	403	30.5
Type of Family									
Married-couple families	50 090	3 820	7.6	2 685	5.4	3 229	6.4	3 277	6.5
With related children under 18 years	25 172	2 545	10.1	1 945	7.7	2 255	9.0	2 246	8.9
Female householder, no husband present	9 878	3 557	36.0	2 200	22.3	3 016	30.5	2 875	29.1
With related children under 18 years	6 609	3 118	47.2	1 957	29.6	2 676	40.5	2 524	38.2
Male householder, no wife present	2 030	264	13.0	196	9.7	232	11.4	236	11.6
With related children under 18 years	943	186	19.7	141	15.0	164	17.4	166	17.6
Work Experience of Householder									
Total civilian householders	61 301	7 610	12.4	5 052	8.2	6 449	10.5	6 360	10.4
Worked	47 088	3 765	8.0	2 984	6.3	3 349	7.1	3 272	6.9
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	36 189	1 596	4.4	1 340	3.7	1 404	3.9	1 389	3.8
Full time	34 269	1 269	3.8	1 098	3.2	1 138	3.3	1 132	3.3
Worked 1 to 49 weeks	10 899	2 169	19.9	1 644	15.1	1 945	17.8	1 882	17.3
Did not work last year	14 214	3 845	27.0	2 068	14.6	3 100	21.8	3 088	21.7

(Numbers in thousands. Persons and families as of March 1984. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Below 125 percent of the poverty level							
	Current poverty definition		Market value concept		Recipient value concept		Poverty budget share concept	
	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate
VALUING FOOD, HOUSING, AND ALL MEDICAL BENEFITS								
All Races								
Persons								
Total	47 124	20.3	36 941	15.9	43 466	18.8	43 544	18.8
Age								
Under 6 years	6 694	31.6	5 931	28.0	6 408	30.2	6 380	30.1
6 to 17 years	10 914	26.7	9 267	22.6	10 241	25.0	10 220	25.0
18 to 24 years	6 274	21.9	5 533	19.3	6 018	21.0	6 028	21.0
25 to 44 years	11 263	16.0	9 696	13.8	10 631	15.1	10 648	15.2
45 to 64 years	6 081	13.7	4 589	10.4	5 621	12.7	5 726	12.9
65 years and over	5 898	22.4	1 925	7.3	4 546	17.3	4 543	17.3
Family Status								
In families	37 296	18.5	30 169	15.0	34 497	17.2	34 617	17.2
Married-couple families	21 996	13.3	18 118	10.9	20 342	12.3	20 416	12.3
Related children under 18 years	9 013	18.9	7 971	16.7	8 494	17.8	8 463	17.7
Female householder, no husband present	14 296	47.8	11 236	37.5	13 258	44.3	13 279	44.4
Related children under 18 years	7 648	63.2	6 350	52.5	7 253	59.9	7 220	59.7
Male householder, no wife present	1 004	18.1	815	14.7	897	16.2	922	16.6
Related children under 18 years	407	27.4	354	23.9	374	25.2	382	25.8
In unrelated subfamilies	699	57.7	685	54.9	683	56.3	692	57.1
Unrelated individuals	9 128	31.2	6 107	20.9	8 286	28.3	8 235	28.1
Males	3 349	25.5	2 669	20.3	3 172	24.1	3 200	24.3
65 years and over	637	34.2	216	11.6	522	28.0	511	27.4
Females	5 780	35.9	3 437	21.3	5 114	31.8	5 035	31.3
65 years and over	2 898	43.1	949	14.1	2 304	34.3	2 175	32.3
Residence								
Inside metropolitan areas	28 901	18.3	22 395	14.2	26 588	16.9	26 629	16.9
Inside central cities	16 713	25.7	12 610	19.4	15 342	23.6	15 350	23.6
Outside central cities	12 189	13.1	9 785	10.6	11 246	12.1	11 279	12.2
Outside metropolitan areas	18 222	24.6	14 545	19.7	16 878	22.8	16 915	22.9
Region								
Northeast	8 729	17.8	6 269	12.8	7 903	16.1	7 886	16.0
North Central	11 197	19.2	8 728	15.0	10 322	17.7	10 343	17.7
South	18 180	23.1	14 632	18.6	16 841	21.4	16 937	21.6
West	9 018	19.8	7 311	16.0	8 400	18.4	8 378	18.4
Families								
Total	10 358	16.7	8 074	13.0	9 469	15.3	9 516	15.3
Age of Householder								
Under 25 years	1 172	36.0	1 043	32.0	1 134	34.8	1 119	34.3
25 to 44 years	5 353	18.7	4 622	16.1	5 067	17.7	5 033	17.5
45 to 64 years	2 458	12.1	1 946	9.6	2 272	11.2	2 285	11.2
65 years and over	1 374	14.2	463	4.6	996	10.3	1 079	11.1
Size of Family								
2 persons	3 501	14.1	2 307	9.3	3 035	12.2	3 090	12.4
3 persons	2 209	15.3	1 728	12.0	2 026	14.0	2 018	14.0
4 persons	2 086	15.8	1 844	13.9	1 989	15.0	1 981	15.0
5 persons	1 302	22.0	1 144	19.3	1 245	21.0	1 246	21.1
6 persons	682	30.0	569	25.0	634	27.9	642	28.2
7 persons or more	577	43.8	482	36.6	540	40.9	539	40.8
Type of Family								
Married-couple families	5 709	11.4	4 450	8.9	5 187	10.4	5 237	10.5
With related children under 18 years	3 737	14.8	3 290	13.1	3 528	14.0	3 516	14.0
Female householder, no husband present	4 306	43.6	3 344	33.9	3 972	40.2	3 962	40.1
With related children under 18 years	3 650	55.2	2 975	45.0	3 442	52.1	3 404	51.5
Male householder, no wife present	343	16.9	280	13.8	309	15.2	317	15.6
With related children under 18 years	228	24.2	201	21.3	213	22.6	218	23.1
Work Experience of Householder								
Total civilian householders	10 256	16.7	7 984	13.0	9 379	15.3	9 426	15.4
Worked	5 484	11.6	4 833	10.3	5 161	11.0	5 113	10.9
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	2 535	7.0	2 296	6.3	2 391	6.6	2 371	6.6
Full time	2 119	6.2	1 937	5.7	2 004	5.8	1 982	5.8
Worked 1 to 49 weeks	2 949	27.1	2 537	23.3	2 770	25.4	2 741	25.2
Did not work last year	4 772	33.6	3 151	22.2	4 218	29.7	4 313	30.3

Table 2. Poverty Status of Persons and Families, by the Official Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1983 —Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Persons and families as of March 1984. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Total	Below 100 percent of the poverty level							
		Current poverty definition		Market value concept		Recipient value concept		Poverty budget share concept	
		Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate
VALUING FOOD, HOUSING, AND ALL MEDICAL BENEFITS—CON.									
White									
Persons									
Total	197 671	23 974	12.1	16 958	8.6	20 792	10.5	20 744	10.5
Age									
Under 6 years.....................	17 140	3 403	19.9	2 609	15.2	3 086	18.0	3 017	17.6
6 to 17 years	33 488	5 375	16.1	3 931	11.7	4 722	14.1	4 667	13.9
18 to 24 years	23 939	3 242	13.5	2 733	11.4	3 006	12.6	3 005	12.6
25 to 44 years	60 223	5 874	9.8	4 633	7.7	5 322	8.8	5 277	8.8
45 to 64 years	39 109	3 220	8.2	2 360	6.0	2 881	7.4	2 942	7.5
65 years and over	23 771	2 860	12.0	692	2.9	1 775	7.5	1 836	7.7
Family Status									
In families	171 418	18 269	10.7	13 170	7.7	15 922	9.3	15 835	9.2
Married-couple families..............	148 061	11 852	8.0	8 950	6.0	10 317	7.0	10 383	7.0
Related children under 18 years	41 674	4 898	11.7	3 885	9.3	4 365	10.4	4 346	10.4
Female householder, no husband present.......................	19 153	5 956	31.1	3 870	20.2	5 194	27.1	5 035	26.3
Related children under 18 years	7 149	3 356	46.9	2 209	30.9	2 954	41.3	2 848	39.8
Male householder, no wife present	4 204	461	11.0	350	8.3	410	9.8	416	9.9
Related children under 18 years	1 068	202	19.0	158	14.8	178	16.7	179	16.8
In unrelated subfamilies	884	414	46.9	356	40.3	390	44.1	390	44.1
Unrelated individuals	25 369	5 291	20.9	3 433	13.5	4 480	17.7	4 520	17.8
Males	11 136	1 926	17.3	1 544	13.9	1 791	16.1	1 819	16.3
65 years and over	1 613	298	18.5	72	4.5	224	13.9	221	13.7
Females	14 233	3 365	23.6	1 889	13.3	2 689	18.9	2 701	19.0
65 years and over	6 148	1 507	24.5	325	5.3	919	14.9	896	14.6
Residence									
Inside metropolitan areas...............	131 577	13 770	10.5	9 645	7.3	12 004	9.1	11 946	9.1
Inside central cities	47 384	6 661	14.1	4 498	9.5	5 806	12.3	5 789	12.2
Outside central cities	84 193	7 110	8.4	5 147	6.1	6 198	7.4	6 157	7.3
Outside metropolitan areas	66 094	10 204	15.4	7 313	11.1	8 788	13.3	8 798	13.3
Region									
Northeast..........................	43 133	4 745	11.0	2 790	6.5	3 922	9.1	3 897	9.0
North Central	52 395	6 353	12.1	4 471	8.5	5 620	10.7	5 598	10.7
South	62 861	7 729	12.3	5 719	9.1	6 649	10.6	6 678	10.6
West	39 282	5 148	13.1	3 978	10.1	4 601	11.7	4 571	11.6
Families									
Total	53 934	5 223	9.7	3 666	6.8	4 500	8.3	4 477	8.3
Age of Householder									
Under 25 years......................	2 727	635	23.3	503	18.4	577	21.2	560	20.5
25 to 44 years	24 544	2 767	11.3	2 057	8.4	2 457	10.0	2 401	9.8
45 to 64 years	17 952	1 230	6.9	934	5.2	1 112	6.2	1 114	6.2
65 years and over	8 710	591	6.8	172	2.0	355	4.1	402	4.6
Size of Family									
2 persons..........................	22 272	1 807	8.1	1 143	5.1	1 484	6.7	1 495	6.7
3 persons..........................	12 510	1 132	9.0	789	6.3	964	7.7	943	7.5
4 persons..........................	11 539	1 075	9.3	818	7.1	982	8.5	969	8.4
5 persons..........................	4 940	663	13.4	511	10.3	585	11.9	584	11.8
6 persons..........................	1 782	317	17.8	231	13.0	282	15.8	280	15.7
7 persons or more	891	230	25.8	175	19.6	203	22.7	205	22.9
Type of Family									
Married-couple families.................	45 529	3 135	6.9	2 289	5.0	2 680	5.9	2 715	6.0
With related children under 18 years ..	22 334	2 050	9.2	1 627	7.3	1 831	8.2	1 823	8.2
Female householder, no husband present.............................	6 784	1 920	28.3	1 248	18.4	1 669	24.6	1 608	23.7
With related children under 18 years ..	4 197	1 670	39.8	1 099	26.2	1 463	34.9	1 395	33.2
Male householder, no wife present	1 621	168	10.4	129	8.0	151	9.3	154	9.5
With related children under 18 years ..	729	120	16.5	98	13.4	109	14.9	110	15.1
Work Experience of Householder									
Total civilian householders	53 356	5 200	9.7	3 645	6.8	4 480	8.4	4 457	8.4
Worked............................	41 686	2 853	6.8	2 348	5.6	2 575	6.2	2 537	6.1
Worked 50 to 52 weeks..............	32 217	1 254	3.9	1 096	3.4	1 139	3.5	1 131	3.5
Full time.....................	30 595	1 041	3.4	930	3.0	955	3.1	953	3.1
Worked 1 to 49 weeks................	9 469	1 599	16.9	1 252	13.2	1 436	15.2	1 405	14.8
Did not work last year................	11 670	2 347	20.1	1 297	11.1	1 905	16.3	1 920	16.5

Table 2. Poverty Status of Persons and Families, by the Official Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1983 —Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Persons and families as of March 1984. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Below 125 percent of the poverty level							
	Current poverty definition		Market value concept		Recipient value concept		Poverty budget share concept	
	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate
VALUING FOOD, HOUSING, AND ALL MEDICAL BENEFITS—CON.								
White								
Persons								
Total............................	33 310	16.9	26 360	13.3	30 673	15.5	30 696	15.5
Age								
Under 6 years	4 452	26.0	4 016	23.4	4 268	24.9	4 249	24.8
6 to 17 years	7 186	21.5	6 250	18.7	6 756	20.2	6 741	20.1
18 to 24 years	4 289	17.9	3 905	16.3	4 142	17.3	4 135	17.3
25 to 44 years	8 120	13.5	7 141	11.9	7 699	12.8	7 706	12.8
45 to 64 years	4 528	11.6	3 517	9.0	4 199	10.7	4 276	10.9
65 years and over....................	4 735	19.9	1 531	6.4	3 608	15.2	3 589	15.1
Family Status								
In families	25 560	14.9	21 063	12.3	23 644	13.8	23 717	13.8
Married-couple families	17 605	11.9	14 621	9.9	16 288	11.0	16 351	11.0
Related children under 18 years	7 113	17.0	6 341	15.1	6 715	16.0	6 694	16.0
Female householder, no husband present	7 372	38.5	5 958	31.1	6 825	35.6	6 829	35.7
Related children under 18 years	3 929	55.0	3 361	47.0	3 729	52.2	3 713	51.9
Male householder, no wife present....	583	13.9	484	11.5	531	12.6	537	12.8
Related children under 18 years	233	21.8	213	20.0	223	20.9	222	20.8
In unrelated subfamilies	457	51.7	434	49.1	447	50.6	450	51.0
Unrelated individuals	7 292	28.7	4 863	19.2	6 582	25.9	6 528	25.7
Males	2 518	22.6	2 027	18.2	2 387	21.4	2 400	21.6
65 years and over..................	485	30.1	160	9.9	390	24.2	379	23.5
Females	4 774	33.5	2 836	19.9	4 195	29.5	4 128	29.0
65 years and over..................	2 460	40.0	814	13.2	1 933	31.4	1 832	29.8
Residence								
Inside metropolitan areas	19 139	14.5	15 027	11.4	17 564	13.3	17 598	13.4
Inside central cities..................	9 235	19.5	7 066	14.9	8 442	17.8	8 445	17.8
Outside central cities	9 904	11.8	7 961	9.5	9 122	10.8	9 153	10.9
Outside metropolitan areas.............	14 170	21.4	11 333	17.1	13 109	19.8	13 098	19.8
Region								
Northeast	6 563	15.2	4 694	10.9	5 926	13.7	5 907	13.7
North Central	8 530	16.3	6 842	13.1	7 864	15.0	7 872	15.0
South	11 089	17.6	9 026	14.4	10 290	16.4	10 323	16.4
West.................................	7 127	18.1	5 796	14.8	6 593	16.8	6 594	16.8
Families								
Total............................	7 329	13.6	5 807	10.8	6 698	12.4	6 743	12.5
Age of Householder								
Under 25 years	803	29.4	724	26.5	780	28.6	769	28.2
25 to 44 years	3 774	15.4	3 327	13.6	3 583	14.6	3 568	14.5
45 to 64 years	1 742	9.7	1 438	8.0	1 621	9.0	1 632	9.1
65 years and over.....................	1 011	11.6	319	3.7	714	8.2	773	8.9
Size of Family								
2 persons	2 607	11.7	1 727	7.8	2 250	10.1	2 303	10.3
3 persons	1 544	12.3	1 260	10.1	1 433	11.5	1 427	11.4
4 persons	1 530	13.3	1 374	11.9	1 453	12.6	1 451	12.6
5 persons	893	18.1	803	16.3	859	17.4	860	17.4
6 persons	450	25.3	382	21.4	421	23.6	422	23.7
7 persons or more	306	34.3	261	29.3	283	31.7	280	31.4
Type of Family								
Married-couple families	4 706	10.3	3 707	8.1	4 280	9.4	4 322	9.5
With related children under 18 years ..	3 028	13.6	2 693	12.1	2 868	12.8	2 859	12.8
Female householder, no husband present	2 409	35.5	1 920	28.3	2 220	32.7	2 222	32.8
With related children under 18 years ..	2 003	47.7	1 693	40.3	1 898	45.2	1 886	44.9
Male householder, no wife present......	214	13.2	180	11.1	197	12.2	199	12.3
With related children under 18 years ..	144	19.7	133	18.3	140	19.2	139	19.1
Work Experience of Householder								
Total civilian householders	7 258	13.6	5 744	10.8	6 634	12.4	6 680	12.5
Worked	4 211	10.1	3 782	9.1	3 997	9.6	3 976	9.5
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	1 953	6.1	1 812	5.6	1 869	5.8	1 862	5.8
Full time	1 661	5.4	1 559	5.1	1 595	5.2	1 587	5.2
Worked 1 to 49 weeks...............	2 258	23.8	1 970	20.8	2 127	22.5	2 113	22.3
Did not work last year	3 047	26.1	1 962	16.8	2 638	22.6	2 704	23.2

Table 2. Poverty Status of Persons and Families, by the Official Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1983 —Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Persons and families as of March 1984. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Total	Below 100 percent of the poverty level							
		Current poverty definition		Market value concept		Recipient value concept		Poverty budget share concept	
		Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate
VALUING FOOD, HOUSING, AND ALL MEDICAL BENEFITS—CON.									
Black									
Persons									
Total	27 688	9 885	35.7	5 866	21.2	8 148	29.4	7 941	28.7
Age									
Under 6 years	3 328	1 646	49.5	1 104	33.2	1 470	44.2	1 408	42.3
6 to 17 years	6 051	2 738	45.2	1 643	27.1	2 259	37.3	2 157	35.7
18 to 24 years	3 919	1 465	37.4	948	24.2	1 240	31.6	1 211	30.9
25 to 44 years	7 940	2 158	27.2	1 434	18.1	1 822	22.9	1 761	22.2
45 to 64 years	4 238	1 084	25.6	580	13.7	875	20.7	902	21.3
65 years and over	2 191	796	36.3	157	7.2	482	22.0	501	22.9
Family Status									
In families	24 143	8 381	34.7	4 952	20.5	6 888	28.5	6 646	27.5
Married-couple families	12 896	2 344	18.2	1 419	11.0	1 910	14.8	1 929	15.0
Related children under 18 years	4 193	961	22.9	649	15.5	815	19.4	817	19.5
Female householder, no husband present	10 065	5 754	57.2	3 346	33.2	4 739	47.1	4 469	44.4
Related children under 18 years	4 652	3 185	68.5	1 920	41.3	2 698	58.0	2 528	54.3
Male householder, no wife present	1 182	283	24.0	187	15.8	239	20.2	248	21.0
Related children under 18 years	360	112	31.2	76	21.2	94	26.1	99	27.4
In unrelated subfamilies	257	170	65.9	137	53.4	164	63.6	164	63.6
Unrelated individuals	3 268	1 334	40.8	776	23.8	1 097	33.6	1 132	34.6
Males	1 682	578	34.4	398	23.7	512	30.5	528	31.4
65 years and over	229	105	46.0	11	4.9	68	29.7	71	31.0
Females	1 586	756	47.7	378	23.8	585	36.9	604	38.1
65 years and over	536	340	63.6	60	11.1	205	38.3	202	37.7
Residence									
Inside metropolitan areas	21 039	7 017	33.4	4 067	19.3	5 746	27.3	5 612	26.7
Inside central cities	14 905	5 514	37.0	3 141	21.1	4 486	30.1	4 341	29.1
Outside central cities	6 135	1 503	24.5	926	15.1	1 260	20.5	1 272	20.7
Outside metropolitan areas	6 628	2 867	43.3	1 798	27.1	2 402	36.2	2 328	35.1
Region									
Northeast	5 198	1 688	32.5	837	16.1	1 342	25.8	1 340	25.8
North Central	5 206	2 039	39.2	1 142	21.9	1 673	32.1	1 579	30.3
South	14 641	5 485	37.5	3 523	24.1	4 592	31.4	4 509	30.8
West	2 622	672	25.6	364	13.9	541	20.6	512	19.5
Families									
Total	6 675	2 162	32.4	1 254	18.8	1 757	26.3	1 693	25.4
Age of Householder									
Under 25 years	437	290	66.4	193	44.2	262	59.9	243	55.5
25 to 44 years	3 406	1 157	34.0	734	21.6	976	28.7	921	27.0
45 to 64 years	1 984	484	24.4	263	13.3	381	19.2	374	18.8
65 years and over	848	230	27.2	63	7.5	139	16.4	156	18.4
Size of Family									
2 persons	2 228	640	28.7	344	15.4	504	22.6	486	21.8
3 persons	1 587	475	29.9	273	17.2	371	23.4	351	22.1
4 persons	1 352	421	31.1	246	18.2	363	26.8	345	25.5
5 persons	775	271	35.0	188	24.3	229	29.6	231	29.8
6 persons	387	147	38.0	80	20.6	119	30.7	117	30.1
7 persons or more	346	208	60.0	124	35.7	171	49.6	162	47.0
Type of Family									
Married-couple families	3 446	533	15.5	303	8.8	415	12.1	428	12.4
With related children under 18 years	2 054	368	17.9	240	11.7	309	15.0	309	15.1
Female householder, no husband present	2 874	1 545	53.8	894	31.1	1 271	44.2	1 193	41.5
With related children under 18 years	2 250	1 367	60.7	802	35.6	1 141	50.7	1 061	47.2
Male householder, no wife present	354	84	23.7	58	16.3	71	20.1	72	20.3
With related children under 18 years	185	57	30.7	38	20.3	49	26.6	50	27.0
Work Experience of Householder									
Total civilian householders	6 587	2 156	32.7	1 248	18.9	1 751	26.6	1 687	25.6
Worked	4 340	804	18.5	548	12.6	674	15.5	639	14.7
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	3 135	290	9.3	198	6.3	216	6.9	208	6.6
Full time	2 875	201	7.0	126	4.4	139	4.8	134	4.7
Worked 1 to 49 weeks	1 205	514	42.7	350	29.0	458	38.0	431	35.7
Did not work last year	2 246	1 352	60.2	700	31.2	1 077	48.0	1 048	46.7

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Table 2. **Poverty Status of Persons and Families, by the Official Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1983 —Con.**

(Numbers in thousands. Persons and families as of March 1984. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Below 125 percent of the poverty level							
	Current poverty definition		Market value concept		Recipient value concept		Poverty budget share concept	
	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate
VALUING FOOD, HOUSING, AND ALL MEDICAL BENEFITS—CON.								
Black								
Persons								
Total	12 080	43.7	9 116	32.9	11 154	40.3	11 211	40.5
Age								
Under 6 years	1 942	58.3	1 645	49.4	1 849	55.5	1 843	55.4
6 to 17 years	3 271	54.0	2 610	43.1	3 044	50.3	3 039	50.2
18 to 24 years	1 708	43.6	1 383	35.3	1 603	40.9	1 630	41.6
25 to 44 years	2 689	33.9	2 184	27.2	2 507	31.6	2 513	31.7
45 to 64 years	1 402	33.1	957	22.6	1 281	30.2	1 304	30.8
65 years and over	1 069	48.8	357	16.3	870	39.7	881	40.2
Family Status								
In families	10 300	42.7	7 893	32.7	9 494	39.3	9 549	39.6
Married-couple families	3 381	26.2	2 623	20.3	3 100	24.0	3 099	24.0
Related children under 18 years	1 399	33.4	1 174	26.0	1 292	30.6	1 280	30.5
Female householder, no husband present	6 539	65.0	4 975	49.4	6 067	60.3	6 105	60.7
Related children under 18 years	3 519	75.8	2 823	60.7	3 333	71.6	3 321	71.4
Male householder, no wife present	380	32.1	294	24.9	327	27.7	346	29.3
Related children under 18 years	153	42.5	121	33.7	131	36.4	140	38.8
In unrelated subfamilies	196	76.2	185	72.0	190	73.9	196	76.2
Unrelated individuals	1 584	48.5	1 038	31.8	1 470	45.0	1 465	44.8
Males	702	41.7	525	31.2	658	39.1	674	40.1
65 years and over	141	61.6	50	21.9	123	53.9	123	53.7
Females	882	55.6	513	32.3	811	51.2	792	49.9
65 years and over	409	76.4	126	23.5	351	65.4	323	60.2
Residence								
Inside metropolitan areas	8 583	40.8	6 405	30.4	7 915	37.6	7 924	37.7
Inside central cities	6 647	44.6	4 875	32.7	6 119	41.1	6 133	41.1
Outside central cities	1 936	31.6	1 531	25.0	1 796	29.3	1 791	29.2
Outside metropolitan areas	3 496	52.7	2 711	40.9	3 239	48.9	3 287	49.6
Region								
Northeast	1 968	37.9	1 425	27.4	1 796	34.6	1 818	35.0
North Central	2 485	47.7	1 740	33.4	2 288	44.0	2 297	44.1
South	6 761	46.2	5 300	36.2	6 236	42.6	6 297	43.0
West	865	33.0	651	24.8	834	31.8	798	30.4
Families								
Total	2 687	40.3	1 985	29.7	2 454	36.8	2 454	36.8
Age of Householder								
Under 25 years	319	73.0	270	61.8	304	69.6	300	68.6
25 to 44 years	1 392	40.9	1 132	33.2	1 311	38.5	1 292	37.9
45 to 64 years	644	32.5	451	22.7	581	29.3	583	29.4
65 years and over	332	39.1	132	15.6	258	30.4	280	33.0
Size of Family								
2 persons	817	36.7	521	23.4	717	32.2	716	32.2
3 persons	600	37.8	421	26.5	537	33.8	535	33.7
4 persons	485	35.9	408	30.1	469	34.7	462	34.2
5 persons	355	45.9	294	37.9	333	43.0	333	43.0
6 persons	202	52.1	158	40.7	183	47.3	189	48.9
7 persons or more	227	65.8	185	53.5	215	62.1	218	63.0
Type of Family								
Married-couple families	784	22.8	565	16.4	707	20.5	711	20.6
With related children under 18 years	539	26.2	446	21.7	498	24.2	494	24.1
Female householder, no husband present	1 787	62.2	1 333	46.4	1 647	57.3	1 638	57.0
With related children under 18 years	1 548	68.8	1 200	53.3	1 450	64.4	1 427	63.4
Male householder, no wife present	116	32.7	88	24.7	100	28.1	105	29.7
With related children under 18 years	75	40.7	59	32.1	65	35.3	70	37.8
Work Experience of Householder								
Total civilian householders	2 687	40.5	1 967	29.9	2 435	37.0	2 435	37.0
Worked	1 115	25.7	910	21.0	1 015	23.4	987	22.7
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	505	16.1	413	13.2	449	14.3	436	13.9
Full time	391	13.6	319	11.1	348	12.1	334	11.6
Worked 1 to 49 weeks	610	50.7	497	41.2	566	47.0	551	45.7
Did not work last year	1 552	69.1	1 057	47.1	1 420	63.2	1 448	64.5

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Table 2.

Table 2. Poverty Status of Persons and Families, by the Official Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1983 —Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Persons and families as of March 1984. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Total	Below 100 percent of the poverty level							
		Current poverty definition		Market value concept		Recipient value concept		Poverty budget share concept	
		Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate
VALUING FOOD, HOUSING, AND ALL MEDICAL BENEFITS—CON.									
Spanish Origin[1]									
Persons									
Total	14 938	4 249	28.4	3 015	20.2	3 739	25.0	3 704	24.8
Age									
Under 6 years	2 009	840	41.8	629	31.3	773	38.5	752	37.4
6 to 17 years	3 641	1 320	36.2	920	25.3	1 151	31.6	1 141	31.3
18 to 24 years	2 019	554	27.5	435	21.5	506	25.1	500	24.8
25 to 44 years	4 551	1 033	22.7	775	17.0	923	20.3	911	20.0
45 to 64 years	2 073	353	17.0	233	11.2	302	14.6	316	15.3
65 years and over	645	149	23.1	23	3.6	84	13.1	85	13.1
Family Status									
In families	13 754	3 822	27.8	2 719	19.8	3 375	24.5	3 334	24.2
Married-couple families	10 560	2 154	20.4	1 692	16.0	1 929	18.3	1 927	18.3
Related children under 18 years	4 074	1 095	26.9	888	21.8	997	24.5	991	24.3
Female householder, no husband present	2 741	1 549	56.5	944	34.4	1 349	49.2	1 311	47.8
Related children under 18 years	1 354	956	70.6	578	42.7	830	61.3	805	59.5
Male householder, no wife present	453	119	26.3	83	18.3	97	21.4	95	21.0
Related children under 18 years	142	54	38.0	37	25.9	43	30.4	41	29.1
In unrelated subfamilies	95	57	59.5	43	45.1	55	57.3	55	57.3
Unrelated individuals	1 089	370	34.0	254	23.3	310	28.5	315	28.9
Males	599	172	28.7	138	23.0	159	26.5	158	26.4
65 years and over	57	22	(B)	4	(B)	16	(B)	14	(B)
Females	490	198	40.3	116	23.7	151	30.9	157	32.0
65 years and over	116	53	45.6	5	4.6	23	19.5	22	18.8
Residence									
Inside metropolitan areas	12 817	3 567	27.8	2 475	19.3	3 137	24.5	3 093	24.1
Inside central cities	7 511	2 394	31.9	1 581	21.1	2 122	28.3	2 078	27.7
Outside central cities	5 306	1 173	22.1	894	16.8	1 015	19.1	1 015	19.1
Outside metropolitan areas	2 121	682	32.1	540	25.5	602	28.4	610	28.8
Region									
Northeast	2 627	1 028	39.1	513	19.5	858	32.7	834	31.8
North Central	1 093	286	26.2	195	17.8	249	22.8	244	22.4
South	4 880	1 259	25.8	987	20.2	1 115	22.9	1 112	22.8
West	6 339	1 675	26.4	1 320	20.8	1 517	23.9	1 513	23.9
Families									
Total	3 567	933	26.1	637	17.9	814	22.8	801	22.5
Age of Householder									
Under 25 years	306	143	46.6	103	33.7	132	43.1	126	41.1
25 to 44 years	2 009	563	28.0	398	19.8	495	24.6	484	24.1
45 to 64 years	1 019	183	17.9	127	12.5	162	15.9	164	16.1
65 years and over	233	45	19.1	9	3.9	26	11.0	27	11.6
Size of Family									
2 persons	854	186	21.8	116	13.6	160	18.7	159	18.6
3 persons	823	216	26.3	130	15.8	174	21.1	166	20.2
4 persons	865	207	24.0	149	17.2	189	21.9	188	21.7
5 persons	528	139	26.4	100	18.9	124	23.5	121	22.9
6 persons	264	89	33.8	68	25.7	82	31.0	81	30.7
7 persons or more	233	95	40.6	75	32.0	85	36.6	86	36.9
Type of Family									
Married-couple families	2 606	466	17.9	352	13.5	410	15.7	411	15.8
With related children under 18 years	1 865	399	21.4	319	17.1	362	19.4	358	19.2
Female householder, no husband present	810	433	53.5	263	32.4	378	46.6	364	45.0
With related children under 18 years	631	401	63.6	242	38.4	350	55.4	335	53.2
Male householder, no wife present	151	34	22.5	23	15.2	27	17.8	26	17.3
With related children under 18 years	81	27	33.3	18	22.4	21	26.0	19	23.7
Work Experience of Householder									
Total civilian householders	3 517	931	26.5	636	18.1	813	23.1	800	22.7
Worked	2 699	464	17.2	377	14.0	418	15.5	411	15.2
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	1 911	190	9.9	160	8.4	169	8.8	167	8.7
Full time	1 802	165	9.1	140	7.8	147	8.2	145	8.0
Worked 1 to 49 weeks	788	275	34.9	217	27.5	250	31.7	244	30.9
Did not work last year	818	467	57.1	259	31.6	394	48.2	389	47.6

[1] Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 2.

Table 2. Poverty Status of Persons and Families, by the Official Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1983 —Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Persons and families as of March 1984. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Below 125 percent of the poverty level							
	Current poverty definition		Market value concept		Recipient value concept		Poverty budget share concept	
	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate
VALUING FOOD, HOUSING, AND ALL MEDICAL BENEFITS—CON.								
Spanish Origin[1]								
Persons								
Total	5 587	37.4	4 617	30.9	5 193	34.8	5 177	34.7
Age								
Under 6 years	1 038	51.7	933	46.4	994	49.5	987	49.1
6 to 17 years	1 713	47.0	1 438	39.5	1 592	43.7	1 580	43.4
18 to 24 years	713	35.3	647	32.0	695	34.4	687	34.0
25 to 44 years	1 379	30.3	1 177	25.9	1 301	28.6	1 294	28.4
45 to 64 years	499	24.1	385	17.6	448	21.6	457	22.1
65 years and over	245	38.0	58	9.0	164	25.4	172	26.7
Family Status								
In families	5 059	36.8	4 235	30.8	4 717	34.3	4 699	34.2
Married-couple families	3 130	29.6	2 665	25.2	2 906	27.5	2 897	27.4
Related children under 18 years	1 566	38.5	1 367	33.6	1 458	35.8	1 445	35.5
Female householder, no husband present	1 802	65.7	1 467	53.5	1 698	62.0	1 689	61.6
Related children under 18 years	1 067	78.8	898	66.3	1 018	75.2	1 012	74.7
Male householder, no wife present	128	26.3	103	22.7	112	24.8	112	24.8
Related children under 18 years	57	40.3	45	31.7	50	34.8	50	34.8
In unrelated subfamilies	61	63.7	59	61.5	61	63.7	61	63.7
Unrelated individuals	467	42.9	324	29.7	416	38.2	417	38.3
Males	211	35.3	170	28.4	194	32.4	197	33.0
65 years and over	34	(B)	11	(B)	24	(B)	24	(B)
Females	256	52.2	154	31.4	222	45.2	220	44.8
65 years and over	84	71.9	9	7.9	53	45.6	49	42.2
Residence								
Inside metropolitan areas	4 678	36.5	3 838	29.9	4 339	33.9	4 320	33.7
Inside central cities	3 078	41.0	2 456	32.7	2 861	38.1	2 842	37.8
Outside central cities	1 601	30.2	1 383	26.1	1 478	27.9	1 478	27.9
Outside metropolitan areas	909	42.8	779	36.7	854	40.3	856	40.4
Region								
Northeast	1 223	46.6	892	34.0	1 128	42.9	1 121	42.7
North Central	358	32.7	321	29.4	344	31.5	338	31.0
South	1 716	35.2	1 465	30.0	1 604	32.9	1 607	32.9
West	2 290	36.1	1 939	30.6	2 118	33.4	2 110	33.3
Families								
Total	1 224	34.3	997	28.0	1 135	31.8	1 137	31.9
Age of Householder								
Under 25 years	167	54.7	159	51.8	164	53.7	164	53.5
25 to 44 years	726	36.1	622	30.9	692	34.5	686	34.1
45 to 64 years	256	25.2	197	19.3	231	22.7	231	22.7
65 years and over	75	32.2	20	8.8	48	20.4	56	24.1
Size of Family								
2 persons	257	30.1	174	20.4	219	25.6	226	26.5
3 persons	263	31.9	212	25.7	251	30.5	249	30.2
4 persons	267	30.9	232	26.8	252	29.1	251	29.1
5 persons	188	35.8	165	31.2	183	34.7	183	34.7
6 persons	119	45.3	107	40.6	111	42.0	110	41.9
7 persons or more	130	55.9	108	46.2	120	51.4	117	50.1
Type of Family								
Married-couple families	681	26.1	563	21.6	627	24.0	630	24.2
With related children under 18 years	568	30.4	501	26.8	537	28.8	534	28.6
Female householder, no husband present	506	62.5	404	49.8	476	58.8	475	58.7
With related children under 18 years	455	72.1	374	59.3	435	68.9	431	68.4
Male householder, no wife present	37	24.7	30	20.2	32	21.3	32	21.3
With related children under 18 years	29	35.6	24	29.2	25	30.6	25	30.6
Work Experience of Householder								
Total civilian householders	1 211	34.4	984	28.0	1 122	31.9	1 124	32.0
Worked	663	24.6	585	21.7	624	23.1	620	23.0
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	309	16.2	272	14.3	287	15.0	286	14.9
Full time	276	15.3	243	13.5	257	14.3	255	14.1
Worked 1 to 49 weeks	355	45.0	313	39.7	337	42.8	335	42.5
Did not work last year	547	66.9	399	48.8	498	60.9	504	61.6

[1]Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 2. Poverty Status of Persons and Families, by the Official Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1983 —Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Persons and families as of March 1984. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Total	Below 100 percent of the poverty level							
		Current poverty definition		Market value concept		Recipient value concept		Poverty budget share concept	
		Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate
VALUING FOOD, HOUSING, AND MEDICAL BENEFITS, EXCLUDING INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES									
All Races									
Persons									
Total	231 612	35 266	15.2	24 334	10.5	30 585	13.2	29 935	12.9
Age									
Under 6 years	21 205	5 302	25.0	3 940	18.6	4 810	22.7	4 649	21.9
6 to 17 years	40 935	8 505	20.8	5 935	14.5	7 360	18.0	7 166	17.5
18 to 24 years	28 678	4 938	17.2	3 921	13.7	4 490	15.7	4 430	15.4
25 to 44 years	70 230	8 379	11.9	6 399	9.1	7 499	10.7	7 353	10.5
45 to 64 years	44 273	4 430	10.0	3 177	7.2	3 942	8.9	3 953	8.9
65 years and over	26 291	3 711	14.1	963	3.7	2 485	9.5	2 384	9.1
Family Status									
In families	201 142	27 804	13.8	19 308	9.6	24 028	11.9	23 488	11.7
Married-couple families	165 661	15 001	9.1	11 137	6.7	13 073	7.9	13 041	7.9
Related children under 18 years	47 801	6 262	13.1	4 891	10.2	5 589	11.7	5 554	11.6
Female householder, no husband present	29 929	12 020	40.2	7 570	25.3	10 278	34.3	9 755	32.6
Related children under 18 years	12 100	6 709	55.4	4 306	35.6	5 831	48.2	5 508	45.5
Male householder, no wife present	5 552	782	14.1	602	10.8	677	12.2	689	12.4
Related children under 18 years	1 483	335	22.6	256	17.2	282	19.0	288	19.4
In unrelated subfamilies	1 213	630	51.9	533	44.0	605	49.9	599	49.4
Unrelated individuals	29 257	6 832	23.4	4 493	15.4	5 953	20.3	5 850	20.0
Males	13 155	2 619	19.9	2 085	15.8	2 450	18.6	2 460	18.7
65 years and over	1 865	412	22.1	89	4.8	319	17.1	300	16.1
Females	16 102	4 213	26.2	2 408	15.0	3 503	21.8	3 390	21.1
65 years and over	6 727	1 861	27.7	418	6.2	1 247	18.5	1 108	16.5
Residence									
Inside metropolitan areas	157 615	21 750	13.8	14 599	9.3	18 831	11.9	18 404	11.7
Inside central cities	64 907	12 872	19.8	8 159	12.6	11 061	17.0	10 751	16.6
Outside central cities	92 709	8 878	9.6	6 440	6.9	7 770	8.4	7 653	8.3
Outside metropolitan areas	73 997	13 516	18.3	9 735	13.2	11 754	15.9	11 531	15.6
Region									
Northeast	49 132	6 561	13.4	3 891	7.9	5 515	11.2	5 353	10.9
North Central	58 295	8 536	14.6	5 800	9.9	7 496	12.9	7 303	12.5
South	78 570	13 484	17.2	9 779	12.4	11 655	14.8	11 446	14.6
West	45 616	6 684	14.7	4 864	10.7	5 920	13.0	5 833	12.8
Families									
Total	61 997	7 641	12.3	5 210	8.4	6 551	10.6	6 389	10.3
Age of Householder									
Under 25 years	3 258	962	29.5	726	22.3	882	27.1	835	25.6
25 to 44 years	28 695	4 061	14.2	2 905	10.1	3 563	12.4	3 440	12.0
45 to 64 years	20 362	1 776	8.7	1 294	6.4	1 564	7.7	1 539	7.6
65 years and over	9 682	841	8.7	284	2.9	543	5.6	574	5.9
Size of Family									
2 persons	24 831	2 501	10.1	1 577	6.3	2 070	8.3	2 027	8.2
3 persons	14 427	1 645	11.4	1 105	7.7	1 385	9.6	1 327	9.2
4 persons	13 228	1 553	11.7	1 128	8.5	1 409	10.7	1 362	10.3
5 persons	5 916	974	16.5	736	12.4	853	14.4	850	14.4
6 persons	2 276	489	21.5	341	15.0	424	18.6	420	18.5
7 persons or more	1 319	478	36.3	324	24.5	410	31.1	403	30.5
Type of Family									
Married-couple families	50 090	3 820	7.6	2 749	5.5	3 274	6.5	3 277	6.5
With related children under 18 years	25 172	2 545	10.1	1 989	7.9	2 265	9.0	2 246	8.9
Female householder, no husband present	9 878	3 557	36.0	2 255	22.8	3 045	30.8	2 875	29.1
With related children under 18 years	6 609	3 118	47.2	1 996	30.2	2 692	40.7	2 524	38.2
Male householder, no wife present	2 030	264	13.0	205	10.1	233	11.5	236	11.6
With related children under 18 years	943	186	19.7	149	15.8	164	17.4	166	17.6
Work Experience of Householder									
Total civilian householders	61 301	7 610	12.4	5 181	8.5	6 523	10.6	6 360	10.4
Worked	47 088	3 765	8.0	2 999	6.4	3 357	7.1	3 272	6.9
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	36 189	1 596	4.4	1 345	3.7	1 406	3.9	1 389	3.8
Full time	34 269	1 289	3.8	1 102	3.2	1 140	3.3	1 132	3.3
Worked 1 to 49 weeks	10 899	2 169	19.9	1 654	15.2	1 951	17.9	1 882	17.3
Did not work last year	14 214	3 845	27.0	2 182	15.3	3 166	22.3	3 088	21.7

Table 2. Poverty Status of Persons and Families, by the Official Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1983 —Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Persons and families as of March 1984. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Below 125 percent of the poverty level							
	Current poverty definition		Market value concept		Recipient value concept		Poverty budget share concept	
	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate
VALUING FOOD, HOUSING, AND MEDICAL BENEFITS, EXCLUDING INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES								
All Races								
Persons								
Total	47 124	20.3	38 136	16.5	43 718	18.9	43 544	18.8
Age								
Under 6 years	8 694	31.6	6 019	28.4	6 414	30.2	6 380	30.1
6 to 17 years	10 914	26.7	9 492	23.2	10 274	25.1	10 220	25.0
18 to 24 years	6 274	21.9	5 630	19.6	6 044	21.1	6 028	21.0
25 to 44 years	11 263	16.0	9 884	14.1	10 663	15.2	10 648	15.2
45 to 64 years	6 081	13.7	4 819	10.9	5 682	12.8	5 726	12.9
65 years and over	5 898	22.4	2 292	8.7	4 640	17.6	4 543	17.3
Family Status								
In families	37 296	18.5	30 968	15.4	34 686	17.2	34 617	17.2
Married-couple families	21 996	13.3	18 476	11.2	20 400	12.3	20 416	12.3
Related children under 18 years	9 013	18.9	8 080	16.9	8 495	17.8	8 463	17.7
Female householder, no husband present	14 296	47.8	11 663	39.0	13 370	44.7	13 279	44.4
Related children under 18 years	7 648	63.2	6 551	54.1	7 286	60.2	7 220	59.7
Male householder, no wife present	1 004	18.1	829	14.9	916	16.5	922	16.6
Related children under 18 years	407	27.4	359	24.2	376	25.5	382	25.8
In unrelated subfamilies	689	57.7	665	54.9	683	56.3	692	57.1
Unrelated individuals	9 128	31.2	6 503	22.2	8 347	28.5	8 235	28.1
Males	3 349	25.5	2 780	21.1	3 193	24.3	3 200	24.3
65 years and over	637	34.2	279	15.0	532	28.5	511	27.4
Females	5 780	35.9	3 723	23.1	5 155	32.0	5 035	31.3
65 years and over	2 898	43.1	1 150	17.1	2 337	34.7	2 175	32.3
Residence								
Inside metropolitan areas	28 901	18.3	23 100	14.7	26 772	17.0	26 629	16.9
Inside central cities	16 713	25.7	13 076	20.1	15 471	23.8	15 350	23.6
Outside central cities	12 189	13.1	10 024	10.8	11 301	12.2	11 279	12.2
Outside metropolitan areas	18 222	24.6	15 036	20.3	16 944	22.9	16 915	22.9
Region								
Northeast	8 729	17.6	6 525	13.3	7 970	16.2	7 886	16.0
North Central	11 197	19.2	9 039	15.5	10 365	17.8	10 343	17.7
South	18 180	23.1	15 149	19.3	16 942	21.6	16 937	21.6
West	9 018	19.8	7 423	16.3	8 439	18.5	8 378	18.4
Families								
Total	10 358	16.7	8 299	13.4	9 537	15.4	9 516	15.3
Age of Householder								
Under 25 years	1 172	36.0	1 055	32.4	1 134	34.8	1 119	34.3
25 to 44 years	5 353	18.7	4 703	16.4	5 076	17.7	5 033	17.5
45 to 64 years	2 458	12.1	2 014	9.9	2 300	11.3	2 285	11.2
65 years and over	1 374	14.2	527	5.4	1 027	10.6	1 079	11.1
Size of Family								
2 persons	3 501	14.1	2 412	9.7	3 080	12.4	3 090	12.4
3 persons	2 209	15.3	1 766	12.2	2 039	14.1	2 018	14.0
4 persons	2 086	15.8	1 868	14.1	1 993	15.1	1 981	15.0
5 persons	1 302	22.0	1 163	19.7	1 248	21.1	1 246	21.1
6 persons	682	30.0	593	26.1	639	28.1	642	28.2
7 persons or more	577	43.8	499	37.8	540	40.9	539	40.8
Type of Family								
Married-couple families	5 709	11.4	4 543	9.1	5 210	10.4	5 237	10.5
With related children under 18 years	3 737	14.8	3 331	13.2	3 529	14.0	3 516	14.0
Female householder, no husband present	4 306	43.6	3 472	35.1	4 009	40.6	3 962	40.1
With related children under 18 years	3 650	55.2	3 069	46.4	3 458	52.3	3 404	51.5
Male householder, no wife present	343	16.9	284	14.0	317	15.6	317	15.6
With related children under 18 years	228	24.2	203	21.5	218	23.1	218	23.1
Work Experience of Householder								
Total civilian householders	10 256	16.7	8 209	13.4	9 447	15.4	9 426	15.4
Worked	5 484	11.6	4 870	10.3	5 166	11.0	5 113	10.9
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	2 535	7.0	2 310	6.4	2 396	6.5	2 371	6.6
Full time	2 119	6.2	1 949	5.7	2 008	5.9	1 982	5.8
Worked 1 to 49 weeks	2 949	27.1	2 560	23.5	2 770	25.4	2 741	25.2
Did not work last year	4 772	33.6	3 340	23.5	4 280	30.1	4 313	30.3

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(Numbers in thousands. Persons and families as of March 1984. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Total	Below 100 percent of the poverty level							
		Current poverty definition		Market value concept		Recipient value concept		Poverty budget share concept	
		Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate
VALUING FOOD, HOUSING, AND MEDICAL BENEFITS, EXCLUDING INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES--CON.									
White									
Persons									
Total	197 671	23 974	12.1	17 323	8.8	21 020	10.6	20 744	10.5
Age									
Under 6 years........................	17 140	3 403	19.9	2 657	15.5	3 096	18.1	3 017	17.6
6 to 17 years	33 488	5 375	16.1	3 996	11.9	4 738	14.1	4 667	13.9
18 to 24 years	23 939	3 242	13.5	2 764	11.5	3 022	12.6	3 005	12.6
25 to 44 years	60 223	5 874	9.8	4 694	7.8	5 350	8.9	5 277	8.8
45 to 64 years	39 109	3 220	8.2	2 463	6.3	2 915	7.5	2 942	7.5
65 years and over	23 771	2 860	12.0	750	3.2	1 900	8.0	1 836	7.7
Family Status									
In families	171 418	18 269	10.7	13 460	7.9	16 027	9.3	15 835	9.2
Married-couple families...............	148 061	11 852	8.0	9 143	6.2	10 391	7.0	10 383	7.0
Related children under 18 years	41 874	4 898	11.7	3 959	9.5	4 379	10.5	4 346	10.4
Female householder, no husband present..	19 153	5 956	31.1	3 954	20.6	5 223	27.3	5 035	26.3
Related children under 18 years	7 149	3 356	46.9	2 244	31.4	2 963	41.4	2 848	39.8
Male householder, no wife present	4 204	461	11.0	363	8.6	412	9.8	416	9.9
Related children under 18 years	1 068	202	19.0	162	15.2	178	16.7	179	16.8
In unrelated subfamilies	884	414	46.9	356	40.3	395	44.7	390	44.1
Unrelated individuals	25 369	5 291	20.9	3 507	13.8	4 599	18.1	4 520	17.8
Males	11 136	1 926	17.3	1 573	14.1	1 816	16.3	1 819	16.3
65 years and over	1 613	298	18.5	76	4.7	237	14.7	221	13.7
Females	14 233	3 365	23.6	1 934	13.6	2 783	19.6	2 701	19.0
65 years and over	6 148	1 507	24.5	343	5.6	996	16.2	896	14.6
Residence									
Inside metropolitan areas...............	131 577	13 770	10.5	9 823	7.5	12 113	9.2	11 946	9.1
Inside central cities	47 384	6 661	14.1	4 559	9.6	5 866	12.4	5 789	12.2
Outside central cities	84 193	7 110	8.4	5 264	6.3	6 247	7.4	6 157	7.3
Outside metropolitan areas	66 094	10 204	15.4	7 500	11.3	8 908	13.5	8 798	13.3
Region									
Northeast............................	43 133	4 745	11.0	2 898	6.7	4 012	9.3	3 897	9.0
North Central	52 395	6 353	12.1	4 538	8.7	5 664	10.8	5 598	10.7
South	62 861	7 729	12.3	5 873	9.3	6 727	10.7	6 678	10.6
West	39 282	5 148	13.1	4 013	10.2	4 617	11.8	4 571	11.6
Families									
Total	53 934	5 223	9.7	3 748	6.9	4 540	8.4	4 477	8.3
Age of Householder									
Under 25 years........................	2 727	635	23.3	503	18.4	583	21.4	560	20.5
25 to 44 years	24 544	2 767	11.3	2 076	8.5	2 463	10.0	2 401	9.8
45 to 64 years	17 952	1 230	6.9	975	5.4	1 117	6.2	1 114	6.2
65 years and over	8 710	591	6.8	195	2.2	376	4.3	402	4.6
Size of Family									
2 persons............................	22 272	1 807	8.1	1 184	5.3	1 508	6.8	1 495	6.7
3 persons............................	12 510	1 132	9.0	799	6.4	973	7.8	943	7.5
4 persons............................	11 539	1 075	9.3	830	7.2	987	8.6	969	8.4
5 persons............................	4 940	663	13.4	515	10.4	587	11.9	584	11.8
6 persons............................	1 782	317	17.8	241	13.5	282	15.8	280	15.7
7 persons or more....................	891	230	25.8	180	20.2	203	22.7	205	22.9
Type of Family									
Married-couple families.................	45 529	3 135	6.9	2 336	5.1	2 708	5.9	2 715	6.0
With related children under 18 years ..	22 334	2 050	9.2	1 657	7.4	1 840	8.2	1 823	8.2
Female householder, no husband present................................	6 784	1 920	28.3	1 279	18.8	1 681	24.8	1 608	23.7
With related children under 18 years ..	4 197	1 670	39.8	1 116	26.6	1 467	35.0	1 395	33.2
Male householder, no wife present	1 621	168	10.4	133	8.2	152	9.3	154	9.5
With related children under 18 years ..	729	120	16.5	101	13.8	109	14.9	110	15.1
Work Experience of Householder									
Total civilian householders	53 356	5 200	9.7	3 728	7.0	4 519	8.5	4 457	8.4
Worked..............................	41 686	2 853	6.8	2 360	5.7	2 583	6.2	2 537	6.1
Worked 50 to 52 weeks...............	32 217	1 254	3.9	1 101	3.4	1 141	3.5	1 131	3.5
Full time........................	30 595	1 041	3.4	934	3.1	957	3.1	953	3.1
Worked 1 to 49 weeks	9 469	1 599	16.9	1 259	13.3	1 442	15.2	1 405	14.8
Did not work last year.................	11 670	2 347	20.1	1 368	11.7	1 937	16.6	1 920	16.5

Table 2. **Poverty Status of Persons and Families, by the Official Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1983** —Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Persons and families as of March 1984. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Below 125 percent of the poverty level							
	Current poverty definition		Market value concept		Recipient value concept		Poverty budget share concept	
	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate
VALUING FOOD, HOUSING, AND MEDICAL BENEFITS, EXCLUDING INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES—CON.								
White								
Persons								
Total	33 310	16.9	27 042	13.7	30 855	15.6	30 696	15.5
Age								
Under 6 years	4 452	26.0	4 047	23.6	4 272	24.9	4 249	24.8
6 to 17 years	7 186	21.5	6 371	19.0	6 773	20.2	6 741	20.1
18 to 24 years	4 288	17.9	3 944	16.5	4 158	17.4	4 135	17.3
25 to 44 years	8 120	13.5	7 246	12.0	7 719	12.8	7 706	12.8
45 to 64 years	4 528	11.6	3 656	9.3	4 245	10.9	4 276	10.9
65 years and over	4 735	19.9	1 779	7.5	3 688	15.5	3 589	15.1
Family Status								
In families	25 560	14.9	21 466	12.5	23 776	13.9	23 717	13.8
Married-couple families	17 605	11.9	14 821	10.0	16 337	11.0	16 351	11.0
Related children under 18 years	7 113	17.0	6 399	15.3	6 717	16.0	6 694	16.0
Female householder, no husband present	7 372	38.5	6 156	32.1	6 901	36.0	6 829	35.7
Related children under 18 years	3 929	55.0	3 455	48.3	3 748	52.4	3 713	51.9
Male householder, no wife present	583	13.9	490	11.7	538	12.8	537	12.8
Related children under 18 years	233	21.8	213	20.0	223	20.9	222	20.8
In unrelated subfamilies	457	51.7	434	49.1	447	50.6	450	51.0
Unrelated individuals	7 292	26.7	5 142	20.3	6 632	26.1	6 528	25.7
Males	2 516	22.6	2 104	18.9	2 403	21.6	2 400	21.6
65 years and over	485	30.1	203	12.6	400	24.8	379	23.5
Females	4 774	33.5	3 038	21.3	4 229	29.7	4 128	29.0
65 years and over	2 460	40.0	953	15.5	1 961	31.9	1 832	29.8
Residence								
Inside metropolitan areas	19 139	14.5	15 401	11.7	17 690	13.4	17 598	13.4
Inside central cities	9 235	19.5	7 250	15.3	8 520	18.0	8 445	17.8
Outside central cities	9 904	11.8	8 151	9.7	9 170	10.9	9 153	10.9
Outside metropolitan areas	14 170	21.4	11 642	17.6	13 165	19.9	13 098	19.8
Region								
Northeast	6 563	15.2	4 857	11.3	5 984	13.9	5 907	13.7
North Central	8 530	16.3	7 034	13.4	7 895	15.1	7 872	15.0
South	11 089	17.6	9 278	14.8	10 347	16.5	10 323	16.4
West	7 127	18.1	5 873	15.0	6 630	16.9	6 594	16.8
Families								
Total	7 329	13.6	5 934	11.0	6 747	12.5	6 743	12.5
Age of Householder								
Under 25 years	803	29.4	731	26.8	780	28.6	769	28.2
25 to 44 years	3 774	15.4	3 370	13.7	3 587	14.6	3 568	14.5
45 to 64 years	1 742	9.7	1 471	8.2	1 641	9.1	1 632	9.1
65 years and over	1 011	11.6	381	4.1	739	8.5	773	8.9
Size of Family								
2 persons	2 607	11.7	1 791	8.0	2 284	10.3	2 303	10.3
3 persons	1 544	12.3	1 264	10.3	1 441	11.5	1 427	11.4
4 persons	1 530	13.3	1 388	12.0	1 455	12.6	1 451	12.6
5 persons	893	18.1	813	16.4	860	17.4	860	17.4
6 persons	450	25.3	390	21.9	424	23.8	422	23.7
7 persons or more	306	34.3	268	30.1	283	31.7	280	31.4
Type of Family								
Married-couple families	4 706	10.3	3 767	8.3	4 301	9.4	4 322	9.5
With related children under 18 years	3 028	13.6	2 714	12.2	2 869	12.8	2 859	12.8
Female householder, no husband present	2 409	35.5	1 984	29.2	2 247	33.1	2 222	32.8
With related children under 18 years	2 003	47.7	1 737	41.4	1 908	45.5	1 886	44.9
Male householder, no wife present	214	13.2	183	11.3	199	12.3	199	12.3
With related children under 18 years	144	19.7	133	18.3	140	19.2	139	19.1
Work Experience of Householder								
Total civilian householders	7 258	13.6	5 871	11.0	6 684	12.5	6 680	12.5
Worked	4 211	10.1	3 799	9.1	4 000	9.6	3 976	9.5
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	1 953	6.1	1 819	5.6	1 872	5.8	1 862	5.8
Full time	1 661	5.4	1 565	5.1	1 597	5.2	1 587	5.2
Worked 1 to 49 weeks	2 258	23.8	1 980	20.9	2 128	22.5	2 113	22.3
Did not work last year	3 047	26.1	2 072	17.8	2 684	23.0	2 704	23.2

Table 2.

Table 2. Poverty Status of Persons and Families, by the Official Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1983 —Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Persons and families as of March 1984. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Total	Below 100 percent of the poverty level							
		Current poverty definition		Market value concept		Recipient value concept		Poverty budget share concept	
		Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate
VALUING FOOD, HOUSING, AND MEDICAL BENEFITS, EXCLUDING INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES—CON.									
Black									
Persons									
Total	27 668	9 885	35.7	6 091	22.0	8 299	30.0	7 941	28.7
Age									
Under 6 years	3 328	1 646	49.5	1 127	33.9	1 478	44.4	1 408	42.3
6 to 17 years	6 051	2 738	45.2	1 698	28.1	2 277	37.6	2 157	35.7
18 to 24 years	3 919	1 465	37.4	981	25.0	1 251	31.9	1 211	30.9
25 to 44 years	7 940	2 156	27.2	1 458	18.4	1 832	23.1	1 781	22.2
45 to 64 years	4 238	1 084	25.6	631	14.9	920	21.7	902	21.3
65 years and over	2 191	796	36.3	194	8.9	540	24.6	501	22.9
Family Status									
In families	24 143	8 381	34.7	5 135	21.3	6 982	28.9	6 646	27.5
Married-couple families	12 896	2 344	18.2	1 492	11.6	1 947	15.1	1 929	15.0
Related children under 18 years	4 193	961	22.9	673	16.1	815	19.4	817	19.5
Female householder, no husband present	10 065	5 754	57.2	3 427	34.0	4 796	47.6	4 469	44.4
Related children under 18 years	4 652	3 185	68.5	1 958	42.1	2 725	58.6	2 528	54.3
Male householder, no wife present	1 182	283	24.0	216	18.3	239	20.2	248	21.0
Related children under 18 years	360	112	31.2	85	23.5	94	26.1	99	27.4
In unrelated subfamilies	257	170	65.9	147	57.1	164	63.6	164	63.6
Unrelated individuals	3 268	1 334	40.8	809	24.8	1 153	35.3	1 132	34.6
Males	1 682	578	34.4	409	24.3	522	31.1	528	31.4
65 years and over	229	105	46.0	12	5.3	74	32.3	71	31.0
Females	1 586	756	47.7	400	25.2	631	39.8	604	38.1
65 years and over	536	340	63.6	72	13.5	238	44.5	202	37.7
Residence									
Inside metropolitan areas	21 039	7 017	33.4	4 212	20.0	5 850	27.8	5 612	26.7
Inside central cities	14 905	5 514	37.0	3 224	21.6	4 555	30.6	4 341	29.1
Outside central cities	6 135	1 503	24.5	988	16.1	1 295	21.1	1 272	20.7
Outside metropolitan areas	6 628	2 867	43.3	1 879	28.3	2 449	36.9	2 328	35.1
Region									
Northeast	5 198	1 688	32.5	902	17.4	1 385	26.7	1 340	25.8
North Central	5 206	2 039	39.2	1 158	22.2	1 692	32.5	1 579	30.3
South	14 641	5 485	37.5	3 666	25.0	4 678	32.0	4 509	30.8
West	2 622	672	25.6	364	13.9	543	20.7	512	19.5
Families									
Total	6 675	2 162	32.4	1 299	19.5	1 792	26.8	1 693	25.4
Age of Householder									
Under 25 years	437	290	66.4	196	44.8	262	59.9	243	55.5
25 to 44 years	3 406	1 157	34.0	743	21.8	979	28.7	921	27.0
45 to 64 years	1 984	484	24.4	280	14.1	398	20.1	374	18.8
65 years and over	848	230	27.2	82	9.6	153	18.1	156	18.4
Size of Family									
2 persons	2 228	640	28.7	356	16.0	521	23.4	486	21.8
3 persons	1 587	475	29.9	278	17.5	380	23.9	351	22.1
4 persons	1 352	421	31.1	258	19.1	369	27.3	345	25.5
5 persons	775	271	35.0	198	25.5	231	29.9	231	29.8
6 persons	387	147	38.0	85	21.9	119	30.7	117	30.1
7 persons or more	346	208	60.0	125	36.1	171	49.6	162	47.0
Type of Family									
Married-couple families	3 446	533	15.5	320	9.3	433	12.6	428	12.4
With related children under 18 years	2 054	368	17.9	253	12.3	309	15.1	309	15.1
Female householder, no husband present	2 874	1 545	53.8	917	31.9	1 288	44.8	1 193	41.5
With related children under 18 years	2 250	1 367	60.7	823	36.6	1 153	51.2	1 061	47.2
Male householder, no wife present	354	84	23.7	63	17.7	71	20.1	72	20.3
With related children under 18 years	185	57	30.7	43	23.0	49	26.6	50	27.0
Work Experience of Householder									
Total civilian householders	6 587	2 156	32.7	1 293	19.6	1 786	27.1	1 687	25.6
Worked	4 340	804	18.5	551	12.7	674	15.5	639	14.7
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	3 135	290	9.3	198	6.3	216	6.9	208	6.6
Full time	2 875	201	7.0	126	4.4	139	4.8	134	4.7
Worked 1 to 49 weeks	1 205	514	42.7	354	29.3	458	38.0	431	35.7
Did not work last year	2 246	1 352	60.2	742	33.0	1 112	49.5	1 048	46.7

Table 2. Poverty Status of Persons and Families, by the Official Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1983 —Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Persons and families as of March 1984. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Below 125 percent of the poverty level							
	Current poverty definition		Market value concept		Recipient value concept		Poverty budget share concept	
	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate
VALUING FOOD, HOUSING, AND MEDICAL BENEFITS, EXCLUDING INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES—CON.								
Black								
Persons								
Total............................	12 080	43.7	9 598	34.7	11 220	40.6	11 211	40.5
Age								
Under 6 years	1 942	58.3	1 697	51.0	1 851	55.6	1 843	55.4
6 to 17 years	3 271	54.0	2 710	44.8	3 060	50.6	3 039	50.2
18 to 24 years	1 708	43.6	1 437	36.7	1 613	41.2	1 630	41.6
25 to 44 years	2 689	33.9	2 241	28.2	2 520	31.7	2 513	31.7
45 to 64 years	1 402	33.1	1 041	24.6	1 293	30.5	1 304	30.8
65 years and over....................	1 069	48.8	471	21.5	884	40.3	881	40.2
Family Status								
In families	10 300	42.7	8 263	34.2	9 551	39.6	9 549	39.6
Married-couple families	3 381	26.2	2 774	21.5	3 108	24.1	3 099	24.0
Related children under 18 years	1 399	33.4	1 220	29.1	1 293	30.8	1 280	30.5
Female householder, no husband present	6 539	65.0	5 188	51.5	6 104	60.6	6 105	60.7
Related children under 18 years	3 519	75.6	2 925	62.9	3 346	71.9	3 321	71.4
Male householder, no wife present....	380	32.1	301	25.5	339	28.7	346	29.3
Related children under 18 years	153	42.5	126	34.9	135	37.5	140	38.8
In unrelated subfamilies	196	76.2	185	72.0	190	73.9	196	76.2
Unrelated individuals	1 584	48.5	1 149	35.2	1 479	45.3	1 465	44.8
Males	702	41.7	555	33.0	663	39.4	674	40.1
65 years and over..................	141	61.6	68	29.6	123	53.9	123	53.7
Females	882	55.6	594	37.5	816	51.4	792	49.9
65 years and over..................	409	76.4	188	35.1	355	66.3	323	60.2
Residence								
Inside metropolitan areas	8 583	40.8	6 714	31.9	7 971	37.9	7 924	37.7
Inside central cities.....................	6 647	44.6	5 133	34.4	6 168	41.4	6 133	41.1
Outside central cities	1 936	31.6	1 580	25.8	1 803	29.4	1 791	29.2
Outside metropolitan areas..............	3 496	52.7	2 884	43.5	3 250	49.0	3 287	49.6
Region								
Northeast	1 968	37.9	1 518	29.2	1 805	34.7	1 818	35.0
North Central	2 485	47.7	1 847	35.5	2 301	44.2	2 297	44.1
South	6 761	46.2	5 565	38.0	6 280	42.9	6 297	43.0
West................................	865	33.0	669	25.5	834	31.8	798	30.4
Families								
Total............................	2 687	40.3	2 078	31.1	2 473	37.0	2 454	36.8
Age of Householder								
Under 25 years	319	73.0	275	62.9	304	69.6	300	68.6
25 to 44 years	1 392	40.9	1 168	34.3	1 315	38.6	1 292	37.9
45 to 64 years	644	32.5	481	24.3	588	29.6	583	29.4
65 years and over....................	332	39.1	154	18.1	265	31.3	280	33.0
Size of Family								
2 persons	817	36.7	560	25.2	727	32.6	716	32.2
3 persons	600	37.8	433	27.3	541	34.1	535	33.7
4 persons	485	35.9	414	30.6	471	34.8	462	34.2
5 persons	355	45.9	302	38.9	333	43.0	333	43.0
6 persons	202	52.1	174	44.9	185	47.9	189	48.9
7 persons or more	227	65.8	194	56.2	215	62.1	218	63.0
Type of Family								
Married-couple families	784	22.8	596	17.3	710	20.6	711	20.6
With related children under 18 years ..	539	26.2	464	22.6	498	24.2	494	24.1
Female householder, no husband present	1 787	62.2	1 393	48.4	1 658	57.7	1 638	57.0
With related children under 18 years ..	1 548	68.8	1 248	55.4	1 456	64.7	1 427	63.4
Male householder, no wife present......	116	32.7	90	25.3	105	29.7	105	29.7
With related children under 18 years ..	75	40.7	61	33.1	70	37.7	70	37.8
Work Experience of Householder								
Total civilian householders	2 667	40.5	2 059	31.3	2 454	37.3	2 435	37.0
Worked	1 115	25.7	928	21.4	1 017	23.4	987	22.7
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	505	16.1	418	13.3	451	14.4	438	13.9
Full time	391	13.6	323	11.2	350	12.2	334	11.6
Worked 1 to 49 weeks...............	610	50.7	510	42.3	566	47.0	551	45.7
Did not work last year	1 552	69.1	1 131	50.4	1 437	64.0	1 448	64.5

Table 2. **Poverty Status of Persons and Families, by the Official Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1983 —Con.**

(Numbers in thousands. Persons and families as of March 1984. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Total	Below 100 percent of the poverty level							
		Current poverty definition		Market value concept		Recipient value concept		Poverty budget share concept	
		Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate
VALUING FOOD, HOUSING, AND MEDICAL BENEFITS, EXCLUDING INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES—CON.									
Spanish Origin[1]									
Persons									
Total	14 938	4 249	28.4	3 067	20.5	3 764	25.2	3 704	24.8
Age									
Under 6 years..................	2 009	840	41.8	639	31.8	774	38.5	752	37.4
6 to 17 years	3 641	1 320	36.2	934	25.6	1 154	31.7	1 141	31.3
18 to 24 years	2 019	554	27.5	437	21.7	508	25.2	500	24.8
25 to 44 years	4 551	1 033	22.7	783	17.2	926	20.4	911	20.0
45 to 64 years	2 073	353	17.0	242	11.7	312	15.1	316	15.3
65 years and over	645	149	23.1	32	5.0	90	14.0	85	13.1
Family Status									
In families	13 754	3 822	27.8	2 788	20.1	3 390	24.6	3 334	24.2
Married-couple families..........	10 560	2 154	20.4	1 723	16.3	1 940	18.4	1 927	18.3
Related children under 18 years	4 074	1 095	26.9	902	22.1	996	24.5	991	24.3
Female householder, no husband present....	2 741	1 549	56.5	960	35.0	1 353	49.4	1 311	47.8
Related children under 18 years	1 354	956	70.6	587	43.3	832	61.4	805	59.5
Male householder, no wife present	453	119	26.3	86	18.9	97	21.4	95	21.0
Related children under 18 years	142	54	38.0	37	25.9	43	30.4	41	29.1
In unrelated subfamilies	95	57	59.5	43	45.1	55	57.3	55	57.3
Unrelated individuals..............	1 089	370	34.0	255	23.5	319	29.3	315	28.9
Males	599	172	28.7	139	23.2	160	26.7	158	26.4
65 years and over	57	22	(B)	5	(B)	17	(B)	14	(B)
Females	490	198	40.3	117	23.8	159	32.5	157	32.0
65 years and over	116	53	45.6	6	5.0	26	22.0	22	18.8
Residence									
Inside metropolitan areas...............	12 817	3 567	27.8	2 511	19.6	3 162	24.7	3 093	24.1
Inside central cities	7 511	2 394	31.9	1 609	21.4	2 142	28.5	2 078	27.7
Outside central cities	5 306	1 173	22.1	902	17.0	1 020	19.2	1 015	19.1
Outside metropolitan areas	2 121	682	32.1	556	26.2	602	28.4	610	28.8
Region									
Northeast......................	2 627	1 028	39.1	532	20.2	875	33.3	834	31.8
North Central	1 093	286	26.2	196	17.9	249	22.8	244	22.4
South	4 880	1 259	25.8	1 012	20.7	1 120	23.0	1 112	22.8
West.........................	6 339	1 675	26.4	1 327	20.9	1 520	24.0	1 513	23.9
Families									
Total	3 567	933	26.1	648	18.2	820	23.0	801	22.5
Age of Householder									
Under 25 years..................	306	143	46.6	103	33.7	132	43.1	126	41.1
25 to 44 years	2 009	563	28.0	401	20.0	497	24.7	484	24.1
45 to 64 years	1 019	183	17.9	132	12.9	163	16.0	164	16.1
65 years and over	233	45	19.1	12	5.0	28	11.9	27	11.6
Size of Family									
2 persons......................	854	186	21.8	119	13.9	162	19.0	159	18.6
3 persons......................	823	216	26.3	132	16.1	177	21.5	166	20.2
4 persons......................	865	207	24.0	152	17.6	190	22.0	188	21.7
5 persons......................	528	139	26.4	100	18.9	124	23.5	121	22.9
6 persons......................	264	89	33.8	69	26.1	82	31.0	81	30.7
7 persons or more.................	233	95	40.6	76	32.8	85	36.6	86	36.9
Type of Family									
Married-couple families...............	2 606	466	17.9	358	13.7	413	15.9	411	15.8
With related children under 18 years ..	1 865	399	21.4	323	17.3	363	19.5	358	19.2
Female householder, no husband present........................	810	433	53.5	266	32.9	379	46.9	364	45.0
With related children under 18 years ..	631	401	63.6	246	39.0	351	55.6	335	53.2
Male householder, no wife present	151	34	22.5	24	15.8	27	17.8	26	17.3
With related children under 18 years ..	81	27	33.3	18	22.4	21	26.0	19	23.7
Work Experience of Householder									
Total civilian householders	3 517	931	26.5	647	18.4	818	23.3	800	22.7
Worked........................	2 699	464	17.2	380	14.1	418	15.5	411	15.2
Worked 50 to 52 weeks..............	1 911	190	9.9	161	8.4	169	8.8	167	8.7
Full time....................	1 802	165	9.1	140	7.8	147	8.2	145	8.0
Worked 1 to 49 weeks................	788	275	34.9	219	27.7	250	31.7	244	30.9
Did not work last year.................	818	467	57.1	267	32.6	400	48.9	389	47.6

[1]Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 2. Poverty Status of Persons and Families, by the Official Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1983 —Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Persons and families as of March 1984. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Below 125 percent of the poverty level							
	Current poverty definition		Market value concept		Recipient value concept		Poverty budget share concept	
	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate
VALUING FOOD, HOUSING, AND MEDICAL BENEFITS, EXCLUDING INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES—CON.								
Spanish Origin[1]								
Persons								
Total........................	5 587	37.4	4 700	31.5	5 243	35.1	5 177	34.7
Age								
Under 6 years	1 038	51.7	943	48.9	996	49.6	987	49.1
6 to 17 years	1 713	47.0	1 466	40.3	1 603	44.0	1 580	43.4
18 to 24 years	713	35.3	655	32.4	696	34.5	687	34.0
25 to 44 years	1 379	30.3	1 192	26.2	1 309	28.8	1 294	28.4
45 to 64 years	499	24.1	374	18.0	459	22.2	457	22.1
65 years and over..............	245	38.0	70	10.9	179	27.8	172	26.7
Family Status								
In families	5 059	36.8	4 305	31.3	4 762	34.6	4 699	34.2
Married-couple families	3 130	29.6	2 683	25.4	2 921	27.7	2 897	27.4
Related children under 18 years	1 566	38.5	1 374	33.7	1 459	35.8	1 445	35.5
Female householder, no husband present	1 802	65.7	1 519	55.4	1 723	62.9	1 689	61.6
Related children under 18 years	1 067	78.8	930	68.7	1 029	76.0	1 012	74.7
Male householder, no wife present	128	28.3	103	22.7	118	26.1	112	24.8
Related children under 18 years	57	40.3	45	31.7	52	36.3	50	34.8
In unrelated subfamilies................	61	63.7	59	61.5	61	63.7	61	63.7
Unrelated individuals	467	42.9	337	30.9	420	38.6	417	38.3
Males	211	35.3	175	29.2	196	32.6	197	33.0
65 years and over.................	34	(B)	13	(B)	24	(B)	24	(B)
Females	256	52.2	162	33.0	225	45.8	220	44.8
65 years and over.................	84	71.9	15	13.0	55	47.3	49	42.2
Residence								
Inside metropolitan areas	4 678	36.5	3 911	30.5	4 380	34.2	4 320	33.7
Inside central cities....................	3 078	41.0	2 525	33.6	2 891	38.5	2 842	37.8
Outside central cities	1 601	30.2	1 387	26.1	1 489	28.1	1 478	27.9
Outside metropolitan areas..............	909	42.8	789	37.2	863	40.7	856	40.4
Region								
Northeast	1 223	46.6	932	35.5	1 143	43.5	1 121	42.7
North Central	358	32.7	332	30.4	344	31.5	338	31.0
South	1 716	35.2	1 489	30.5	1 623	33.3	1 607	32.9
West..................................	2 290	36.1	1 947	30.7	2 133	33.7	2 110	33.3
Families								
Total........................	1 224	34.3	1 016	28.5	1 150	32.2	1 137	31.9
Age of Householder								
Under 25 years	167	54.7	160	52.4	164	53.7	164	53.5
25 to 44 years	726	36.1	632	31.4	692	34.5	686	34.1
45 to 64 years	256	25.2	201	19.7	235	23.1	231	22.7
65 years and over.....................	75	32.2	23	9.8	58	25.0	56	24.1
Size of Family								
2 persons	257	30.1	178	20.8	229	26.8	226	26.5
3 persons	263	31.9	216	26.2	254	30.9	249	30.2
4 persons	267	30.9	238	27.5	252	29.1	251	29.1
5 persons	188	35.6	168	31.9	183	34.7	183	34.7
6 persons	119	45.3	108	41.0	112	42.5	110	41.9
7 persons or more	130	55.9	109	48.6	120	51.4	117	50.1
Type of Family								
Married-couple families	681	26.1	567	21.8	633	24.3	630	24.2
With related children under 18 years ..	566	30.4	504	27.0	537	28.8	534	28.6
Female householder, no husband present	506	62.5	418	51.7	482	59.5	475	58.7
With related children under 18 years ..	455	72.1	388	61.5	436	69.2	431	68.4
Male householder, no wife present	37	24.7	31	20.3	34	22.7	32	21.3
With related children under 18 years ..	29	35.6	24	29.2	27	33.2	25	30.6
Work Experience of Householder								
Total civilian householders	1 211	34.4	1 003	28.5	1 136	32.3	1 124	32.0
Worked	663	24.6	589	21.8	625	23.2	620	23.0
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	309	16.2	272	14.3	288	15.0	286	14.9
Full time	276	15.3	243	13.5	257	14.3	255	14.1
Worked 1 to 49 weeks...............	355	45.0	317	40.2	337	42.8	335	42.5
Did not work last year	547	66.9	414	50.6	511	62.5	504	61.6

[1]Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 3. Number of Families and Unrelated Individuals Receiving Noncash Benefits and Average Benefits Received, by Type of Benefit and Valuation Method, by Poverty Status: 1983

(Families and unrelated individuals as of March 1984. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Type of Benefit	Total				Below the poverty level				Above the poverty level			
	Number (thousands)	Mean market value	Mean recipient value	Mean poverty budget shares	Number (thousands)	Mean market value	Mean recipient value	Mean poverty budget shares	Number (thousands)	Mean market value	Mean recipient value	Mean poverty budget shares
VALUING FOOD, HOUSING, AND ALL MEDICAL BENEFITS												
Families												
Total												
Receiving at least one benefit, total	30 464	1 968	799	746	6 133	3 503	1 741	1 876	24 331	1 582	562	461
Noncash benefits totals:												
Food	18 673	516	492	510	5 178	1 358	1 278	1 342	13 494	192	191	191
Housing	1 902	1 631	1 127	1 342	1 109	1 774	1 218	1 602	792	1 432	999	978
Medical	16 343	2 890	796	652	4 142	3 014	654	671	12 202	2 848	845	845
Receiving one benefit only	24 956	1 400	513	417	2 652	1 630	747	732	22 303	1 372	485	380
Food	13 389	223	216	222	1 768	768	717	760	11 621	140	140	140
Housing	309	1 360	740	928	50	(B)	(B)	(B)	258	1 323	697	821
Medical	11 258	2 800	859	636	835	3 461	799	628	10 424	2 747	864	637
Receiving two benefits	4 563	4 131	1 822	1 886	2 664	4 492	2 181	2 332	1 899	3 624	1 319	1 266
Food and housing	423	2 271	1 641	1 949	173	2 794	2 149	2 616	250	1 909	1 288	1 487
Food and medical	3 915	4 274	1 813	1 890	2 421	4 610	2 180	2 317	1 494	3 729	1 219	1 198
Housing and medical	225	5 155	2 325	1 742	70	(B)	(B)	(B)	155	5 383	2 342	1 564
Receiving three benefits	945	6 546	3 434	3 912	816	6 358	3 534	4 103	129	7 738	2 804	2 701
Two-Person Families, Householder Under 65 Years												
Receiving at least one benefit, total	3 497	2 040	802	809	1 197	2 787	1 311	1 465	2 300	1 651	537	467
Noncash benefits totals:												
Food	1 968	507	480	497	963	844	791	829	1 005	183	181	179
Housing	573	1 537	894	1 291	330	1 726	1 095	1 542	243	1 261	620	952
Medical	2 231	2 355	604	497	888	2 201	502	503	1 344	2 457	671	493
Receiving one benefit only	2 471	1 425	468	390	435	1 468	519	526	2 036	1 416	458	361
Food	1 004	182	171	180	234	448	404	443	770	101	101	100
Housing	134	1 254	668	836	23	(B)	(B)	(B)	111	1 181	598	802
Medical	1 333	2 379	672	493	178	2 795	606	497	1 155	2 315	682	493
Receiving two benefits	776	3 107	1 358	1 472	540	3 062	1 470	1 605	236	3 210	1 103	1 167
Food and housing	127	1 914	1 231	1 654	52	(B)	(B)	(B)	75	1 666	927	1 368
Food and medical	587	3 198	1 381	1 409	455	3 036	1 441	1 516	132	3 760	1 174	1 042
Housing and medical	61	(B)	(B)	(B)	33	(B)	(B)	(B)	29	(B)	(B)	(B)
Receiving three benefits	250	4 810	2 370	2 889	222	4 704	2 479	2 968	28	(B)	(B)	(B)
Two-Person Families, Householder 65 Years and Over												
Receiving at least one benefit, total	7 689	2 995	985	688	616	4 301	1 236	888	7 073	2 881	963	670
Noncash benefits totals:												
Food	359	457	457	455	163	586	586	586	195	349	349	345
Housing	153	1 556	1 932	1 139	35	(B)	(B)	(B)	119	1 482	1 631	1 018
Medical	7 685	2 944	926	644	614	4 055	916	646	7 071	2 847	926	644
Receiving one benefit only	7 215	2 848	924	644	435	3 886	899	643	6 781	2 782	926	644
Food	3	(B)	(B)	(B)	2	(B)	(B)	(B)	2	(B)	(B)	(B)
Housing	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	-	(B)	(B)	(B)
Medical	7 212	2 850	925	644	433	3 901	902	644	6 779	2 782	926	644
Receiving two benefits	439	5 040	1 787	1 273	166	5 153	1 852	1 359	273	4 972	1 747	1 220
Food and housing	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	-	(B)	(B)	(B)
Food and medical	321	4 901	1 412	1 112	146	5 087	1 543	1 245	174	4 744	1 301	1 000
Housing and medical	118	5 420	2 805	1 710	20	(B)	(B)	(B)	99	5 375	2 535	1 609
Receiving three benefits	35	(B)	(B)	(B)	15	(B)	(B)	(B)	20	(B)	(B)	(B)
Three-Person Families												
Receiving at least one benefit, total	6 035	1 779	722	725	1 309	3 043	1 617	1 813	4 726	1 428	474	424
Noncash benefits totals:												
Food	4 238	451	433	447	1 168	1 176	1 114	1 163	3 070	175	175	175
Housing	464	1 634	985	1 331	268	1 789	1 094	1 591	196	1 423	836	977
Medical	2 883	2 797	716	646	900	2 367	580	655	1 983	2 992	777	642
Receiving one benefit only	4 726	1 159	397	345	496	1 138	585	602	4 233	1 162	375	315
Food	2 957	164	159	163	367	567	531	562	2 590	107	107	107
Housing	88	1 440	758	803	11	(B)	(B)	(B)	76	1 421	731	714
Medical	1 684	2 893	795	641	118	2 878	718	648	1 566	2 894	801	640
Receiving two benefits	1 063	3 622	1 608	1 697	599	3 703	1 880	2 040	464	3 518	1 257	1 255
Food and housing	108	2 107	1 463	1 834	31	(B)	(B)	(B)	77	1 719	1 118	1 449
Food and medical	930	3 766	1 614	1 675	557	3 744	1 863	1 997	374	3 800	1 242	1 194
Housing and medical	25	(B)	(B)	(B)	12	(B)	(B)	(B)	14	(B)	(B)	(B)
Receiving three benefits	243	5 750	3 167	3 854	214	5 611	3 272	3 987	30	(B)	(B)	(B)

Table 3. Number of Families and Unrelated Individuals Receiving Noncash Benefits and Average Benefits Received, by Type of Benefit and Valuation Method, by Poverty Status: 1983—Con.

(Families and unrelated individuals as of March 1984. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Type of Benefit	Total				Below the poverty level				Above the poverty level			
	Number (thousands)	Mean market value	Mean recipient value	Mean poverty budget shares	Number (thousands)	Mean market value	Mean recipient value	Mean poverty budget shares	Number (thousands)	Mean market value	Mean recipient value	Mean poverty budget shares
VALUING FOOD, HOUSING, AND ALL MEDICAL BENEFITS—CON.												
Families—Con.												
Four-Person Families												
Receiving at least one benefit, total	6 749	1 104	532	572	1 263	3 216	1 692	1 930	5 486	617	266	260
Noncash benefits totals:												
Food	6 067	366	352	364	1 177	1 330	1 261	1 320	4 890	135	133	134
Housing	328	1 643	971	1 330	204	1 699	756	1 549	123	1 549	1 326	967
Medical	1 626	2 882	701	751	758	2 839	658	750	868	2 920	738	751
Receiving one benefit only	5 648	466	230	235	535	1 140	661	711	5 114	395	185	185
Food	4 978	164	157	162	449	698	635	690	4 529	111	110	110
Housing	52	(B)	(B)	(B)	9	(B)	(B)	(B)	43	(B)	(B)	(B)
Medical	619	2 818	761	753	77	3 680	798	758	542	2 695	755	752
Receiving two benefits	930	3 912	1 853	1 963	582	4 295	2 219	2 428	348	3 271	1 242	1 187
Food and housing	93	2 436	1 853	2 071	48	(B)	(B)	(B)	45	(B)	(B)	(B)
Food and medical	825	4 037	1 833	1 953	533	4 415	2 232	2 390	292	3 345	1 104	1 155
Housing and medical	12	(B)	(B)	(B)	1	(B)	(B)	(B)	11	(B)	(B)	(B)
Receiving three benefits	171	6 904	3 338	4 171	147	6 501	3 355	4 395	24	(B)	(B)	(B)
Five-Person Families												
Receiving at least one benefit, total	3 805	1 296	686	704	851	3 352	1 927	2 006	2 955	704	328	329
Noncash benefits totals:												
Food	3 524	500	485	496	821	1 478	1 421	1 465	2 703	202	201	201
Housing	192	1 665	1 331	1 410	124	1 734	1 493	1 577	67	(B)	(B)	(B)
Medical	916	3 114	703	720	431	3 299	666	713	485	2 949	737	727
Receiving one benefit only	3 078	469	289	296	415	875	728	760	2 663	406	221	223
Food	2 801	249	244	248	388	757	722	751	2 413	167	167	167
Housing	29	(B)	(B)	(B)	7	(B)	(B)	(B)	22	(B)	(B)	(B)
Medical	248	2 831	743	734	21	(B)	(B)	(B)	228	2 826	744	735
Receiving two benefits	628	4 364	2 049	2 116	345	5 209	2 714	2 829	282	3 329	1 235	1 242
Food and housing	59	(B)	(B)	(B)	25	(B)	(B)	(B)	34	(B)	(B)	(B)
Food and medical	565	4 548	2 037	2 092	318	5 393	2 728	2 831	246	3 457	1 144	1 138
Housing and medical	4	(B)	(B)	(B)	2	(B)	(B)	(B)	2	(B)	(B)	(B)
Receiving three benefits	99	7 523	4 369	4 418	90	7 634	4 433	4 586	9	(B)	(B)	(B)
Six-Person Families												
Receiving at least one benefit, total	1 638	2 002	1 002	1 024	447	4 508	2 434	2 513	1 191	1 062	465	466
Noncash benefits totals:												
Food	1 518	755	737	745	439	1 871	1 806	1 836	1 079	302	302	302
Housing	107	1 597	1 428	1 419	77	1 700	1 452	1 652	30	(B)	(B)	(B)
Medical	520	3 772	713	759	253	4 202	724	751	267	3 366	702	767
Receiving one benefit only	1 212	654	406	423	194	1 142	979	1 047	1 019	561	297	305
Food	1 095	390	372	385	187	1 085	984	1 057	909	247	247	247
Housing	5	(B)	(B)	(B)	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	5	(B)	(B)	(B)
Medical	113	3 199	725	771	7	(B)	(B)	(B)	106	3 224	717	771
Receiving two benefits	344	5 073	2 181	2 258	185	6 554	3 017	3 103	159	3 358	1 214	1 279
Food and housing	18	(B)	(B)	(B)	8	(B)	(B)	(B)	11	(B)	(B)	(B)
Food and medical	323	5 242	2 209	2 276	176	6 720	3 060	3 115	147	3 472	1 189	1 272
Housing and medical	3	(B)	(B)	(B)	1	(B)	(B)	(B)	2	(B)	(B)	(B)
Receiving three benefits	81	9 092	4 894	4 755	69	(B)	(B)	(B)	13	(B)	(B)	(B)
Seven-or-More-Person Families												
Receiving at least one benefit, total	1 051	3 248	1 689	1 921	451	5 737	3 030	3 465	600	1 379	683	762
Noncash benefits totals:												
Food	998	1 426	1 289	1 409	447	2 570	2 271	2 534	551	497	492	496
Housing	85	2 312	1 781	1 908	71	(B)	(B)	(B)	14	(B)	(B)	(B)
Medical	482	3 724	701	835	299	4 266	694	936	183	2 842	712	934
Receiving one benefit only	602	843	683	709	144	1 657	1 604	1 643	458	587	394	417
Food	551	692	681	691	142	1 657	1 613	1 651	409	357	356	357
Housing	1	(B)	(B)	(B)	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	1	(B)	(B)	(B)
Medical	51	(B)	(B)	(B)	2	(B)	(B)	(B)	49	(B)	(B)	(B)
Receiving two benefits	384	5 873	2 625	3 074	247	7 005	3 222	3 783	137	3 829	1 545	1 794
Food and housing	18	(B)	(B)	(B)	10	(B)	(B)	(B)	8	(B)	(B)	(B)
Food and medical	365	5 997	2 627	3 098	236	7 200	3 234	3 832	129	3 804	1 520	1 760
Housing and medical	2	(B)	(B)	(B)	2	(B)	(B)	(B)	-	(B)	(B)	(B)
Receiving three benefits	65	(B)	(B)	(B)	59	(B)	(B)	(B)	5	(B)	(B)	(B)

Table 3. Number of Families and Unrelated Individuals Receiving Noncash Benefits and Average Benefits Received, by Type of Benefit and Valuation Method, by Poverty Status: 1983—Con.

(Families and unrelated individuals as of March 1984. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Type of Benefit	Total				Below the poverty level				Above the poverty level			
	Number (thousands)	Mean market value	Mean recipient value	Mean poverty budget shares	Number (thousands)	Mean market value	Mean recipient value	Mean poverty budget shares	Number (thousands)	Mean market value	Mean recipient value	Mean poverty budget shares
VALUING FOOD, HOUSING, AND ALL MEDICAL BENEFITS—CON.												
Families—Con.												
Female Householder, No Husband Present												
Receiving at least one benefit, total	5 084	2 672	1 444	1 615	2 856	3 894	2 146	2 441	2 228	1 107	544	556
Noncash benefits totals:												
Food	4 693	1 020	956	1 007	2 699	1 567	1 457	1 547	1 994	280	277	278
Housing	1 066	1 736	1 168	1 531	805	1 814	1 192	1 654	261	1 494	1 091	1 155
Medical	2 760	2 517	585	670	2 206	2 462	562	665	554	2 737	677	693
Receiving one benefit only	2 357	581	353	377	654	1 024	670	720	1 703	411	232	245
Food	2 012	311	296	309	529	726	670	716	1 483	163	163	163
Housing	73	(B)	(B)	(B)	15	(B)	(B)	(B)	58	(B)	(B)	(B)
Medical	272	2 369	658	670	110	2 372	623	624	182	2 368	682	702
Receiving two benefits	2 020	3 883	1 993	2 190	1 551	4 154	2 186	2 426	468	2 986	1 356	1 405
Food and housing	239	2 311	1 687	2 042	106	2 947	2 248	2 732	133	1 801	1 238	1 489
Food and medical	1 734	4 079	2 037	2 215	1 412	4 247	2 195	2 410	322	3 343	1 344	1 356
Housing and medical	47	(B)	(B)	(B)	33	(B)	(B)	(B)	14	(B)	(B)	(B)
Receiving three benefits	708	6 180	3 511	4 098	651	6 154	3 535	4 203	57	(B)	(B)	(B)
Unrelated Individuals												
Total												
Receiving at least one benefit, total	10 786	2 193	688	610	3 764	2 749	805	702	7 022	1 896	625	561
Noncash benefits totals:												
Food	1 948	381	355	372	1 570	401	372	392	378	296	288	289
Housing	1 460	1 449	1 300	727	669	1 528	1 392	825	790	1 382	1 223	644
Medical	9 816	2 119	492	488	3 222	2 698	470	458	6 594	1 836	503	503
Receiving one benefit only	8 682	1 739	493	475	2 341	1 901	466	454	6 341	1 680	503	482
Food	591	362	316	348	411	411	348	396	180	249	243	239
Housing	332	1 044	729	163	89	1 071	827	308	244	1 034	693	111
Medical	7 759	1 874	496	497	1 842	2 273	474	473	5 917	1 750	503	505
Receiving two benefits	1 772	3 743	1 289	1 085	1 149	3 747	1 081	990	622	3 735	1 674	1 259
Food and housing	47	(B)	(B)	(B)	43	(B)	(B)	(B)	4	(B)	(B)	(B)
Food and medical	977	3 602	843	827	843	3 590	845	827	135	3 681	835	826
Housing and medical	747	4 059	1 876	1 439	264	4 571	1 801	1 531	484	3 779	1 916	1 388
Receiving three benefits	333	5 784	2 572	1 619	274	5 808	2 549	1 617	59	(B)	(B)	(B)
Under 65 Years												
Receiving at least one benefit, total	2 443	2 055	652	448	1 565	2 256	710	542	878	1 697	550	280
Noncash benefits totals:												
Food	1 230	431	392	418	986	465	418	451	244	293	285	285
Housing	608	1 170	781	149	315	1 280	887	206	294	1 053	669	88
Medical	1 475	2 562	431	332	1 022	2 610	410	332	452	2 451	479	332
Receiving one benefit only	1 704	1 447	457	304	927	1 456	422	358	777	1 436	498	240
Food	591	362	316	348	411	411	348	396	180	249	243	239
Housing	330	1 045	729	159	89	1 071	827	308	241	1 036	692	105
Medical	783	2 435	449	332	427	2 540	410	332	356	2 309	496	332
Receiving two benefits	607	3 094	936	762	518	3 009	939	794	89	3 587	918	575
Food and housing	47	(B)	(B)	(B)	43	(B)	(B)	(B)	4	(B)	(B)	(B)
Food and medical	461	2 936	882	821	412	2 927	868	827	48	(B)	(B)	(B)
Housing and medical	99	4 506	1 135	459	63	(B)	(B)	(B)	37	(B)	(B)	(B)
Receiving three benefits	132	5 131	1 871	863	120	5 184	1 940	881	12	(B)	(B)	(B)
65 Years and Over												
Receiving at least one benefit, total	8 344	2 234	698	657	2 199	3 099	873	815	6 145	1 924	636	601
Noncash benefits totals:												
Food	717	296	293	294	584	294	293	293	134	302	295	297
Housing	851	1 648	1 671	1 140	355	1 748	1 840	1 374	497	1 576	1 550	973
Medical	8 341	2 041	503	516	2 199	2 739	498	516	6 142	1 791	505	516
Receiving one benefit only	6 978	1 811	502	516	1 414	2 193	494	516	5 564	1 714	504	516
Food	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	-	(B)	(B)	(B)
Housing	2	(B)	(B)	(B)	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	2	(B)	(B)	(B)
Medical	6 976	1 811	502	516	1 414	2 193	494	516	5 561	1 714	504	516
Receiving two benefits	1 164	4 082	1 474	1 253	631	4 353	1 199	1 151	533	3 760	1 800	1 374
Food and housing	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	-	(B)	(B)	(B)
Food and medical	517	4 196	827	832	430	4 225	822	827	86	4 053	851	855
Housing and medical	648	3 990	1 989	1 589	201	4 627	2 004	1 845	447	3 704	1 983	1 474
Receiving three benefits	201	6 213	3 033	2 115	154	6 296	3 026	2 192	47	(B)	(B)	(B)

(Families and unrelated individuals as of March 1984. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Type of Benefit	Total				Below the poverty level				Above the poverty level			
	Number (thousands)	Mean market value	Mean recipient value	Mean poverty budget shares	Number (thousands)	Mean market value	Mean recipient value	Mean poverty budget shares	Number (thousands)	Mean market value	Mean recipient value	Mean poverty budget shares
VALUING FOOD, HOUSING, AND MEDICAL BENEFITS, EXCLUDING INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES												
Families												
Total												
Receiving at least one benefit, total	30 464	1 717	765	746	6 133	3 084	1 685	1 875	24 331	1 372	533	461
Noncash benefits totals:												
Food	18 673	516	492	510	5 178	1 358	1 278	1 342	13 494	192	191	191
Housing	1 902	1 631	1 127	1 342	1 109	1 774	1 218	1 602	792	1 432	999	978
Medical	16 343	2 422	732	651	4 142	2 394	570	671	12 202	2 431	787	645
Receiving one benefit only	24 956	1 231	488	417	2 652	1 345	712	732	22 303	1 218	462	380
Food	13 389	223	216	222	1 768	768	717	760	11 621	140	140	140
Housing	309	1 360	740	928	50	(B)	(B)	(B)	258	1 323	697	821
Medical	11 258	2 427	805	636	835	2 553	686	627	10 424	2 417	815	636
Receiving two benefits	4 563	3 514	1 743	1 888	2 664	3 955	2 109	2 332	1 899	2 895	1 231	1 265
Food and housing	423	2 271	1 641	1 949	173	2 794	2 149	2 616	250	1 909	1 288	1 487
Food and medical	3 915	3 612	1 728	1 889	2 421	4 044	2 105	2 317	1 494	2 912	1 118	1 197
Housing and medical	225	4 150	2 206	1 742	70	(B)	(B)	(B)	155	4 324	2 231	1 563
Receiving three benefits	945	5 863	3 349	3 912	816	5 892	3 481	4 103	129	5 680	2 635	2 701
Two-Person Families, Householder Under 65 Years												
Receiving at least one benefit, total	3 497	1 743	759	809	1 197	2 415	1 254	1 465	2 300	1 393	501	467
Noncash benefits totals:												
Food	1 968	507	480	497	963	844	791	829	1 005	183	181	179
Housing	573	1 537	894	1 291	330	1 726	1 095	1 542	243	1 281	620	952
Medical	2 231	1 889	536	497	888	1 698	425	503	1 344	2 015	610	493
Receiving one benefit only	2 471	1 224	439	390	435	1 175	477	526	2 036	1 235	431	361
Food	1 004	182	171	180	234	448	404	443	770	101	101	100
Housing	134	1 254	668	936	23	(B)	(B)	(B)	111	1 181	598	802
Medical	1 333	2 007	618	493	178	2 078	505	497	1 155	1 996	635	493
Receiving two benefits	776	2 578	1 283	1 472	540	2 646	1 407	1 605	236	2 422	998	1 167
Food and housing	127	1 914	1 231	1 654	52	(B)	(B)	(B)	75	1 666	927	1 388
Food and medical	587	2 621	1 297	1 409	455	2 625	1 379	1 516	132	2 609	1 012	1 042
Housing and medical	61	(B)	(B)	(B)	33	(B)	(B)	(B)	29	(B)	(B)	(B)
Receiving three benefits	250	4 271	2 289	2 889	222	4 280	2 404	2 968	28	(B)	(B)	(B)
Two-Person Families, Householder 65 Years and Over												
Receiving at least one benefit, total	7 689	2 596	927	688	616	3 013	1 072	887	7 073	2 560	914	670
Noncash benefits totals:												
Food	359	457	457	455	163	586	586	586	195	349	349	345
Housing	153	1 556	1 932	1 139	35	(B)	(B)	(B)	119	1 482	1 631	1 018
Medical	7 685	2 545	887	644	614	2 763	752	646	7 071	2 526	877	644
Receiving one benefit only	7 215	2 524	875	643	435	2 774	769	642	6 781	2 508	881	643
Food	3	(B)	(B)	(B)	2	(B)	(B)	(B)	2	(B)	(B)	(B)
Housing	–	(B)	(B)	(B)	–	(B)	(B)	(B)	–	(B)	(B)	(B)
Medical	7 212	2 525	875	644	433	2 784	772	644	6 779	2 508	882	644
Receiving two benefits	439	3 587	1 600	1 272	166	3 444	1 608	1 358	273	3 673	1 595	1 220
Food and housing	–	(B)	(B)	(B)	–	(B)	(B)	(B)	–	(B)	(B)	(B)
Food and medical	321	3 281	1 196	1 111	146	3 297	1 290	1 244	174	3 268	1 117	1 000
Housing and medical	118	4 415	2 697	1 710	20	(B)	(B)	(B)	99	4 389	2 441	1 609
Receiving three benefits	35	(B)	(B)	(B)	15	(B)	(B)	(B)	20	(B)	(B)	(B)
Three-Person Families												
Receiving at least one benefit, total	6 035	1 530	689	725	1 309	2 762	1 575	1 813	4 726	1 189	444	423
Noncash benefits totals:												
Food	4 238	451	433	447	1 168	1 176	1 114	1 163	3 070	175	175	175
Housing	464	1 634	985	1 331	268	1 789	1 094	1 591	196	1 423	836	977
Medical	2 883	2 278	646	646	900	1 959	519	655	1 983	2 423	704	642
Receiving one benefit only	4 728	981	373	345	496	993	564	602	4 233	980	350	315
Food	2 957	164	159	163	367	567	531	562	2 590	107	107	107
Housing	88	1 440	758	803	11	(B)	(B)	(B)	76	1 421	731	714
Medical	1 684	2 392	728	641	118	2 267	631	648	1 566	2 402	735	640
Receiving two benefits	1 063	3 095	1 539	1 697	599	3 298	1 823	2 040	464	2 832	1 173	1 255
Food and housing	108	2 107	1 463	1 834	31	(B)	(B)	(B)	77	1 719	1 118	1 449
Food and medical	830	3 186	1 538	1 675	557	3 312	1 803	1 997	374	2 999	1 144	1 194
Housing and medical	25	(B)	(B)	(B)	12	(B)	(B)	(B)	14	(B)	(B)	(B)
Receiving three benefits	243	5 369	3 115	3 654	214	5 363	3 223	3 987	30	(B)	(B)	(B)

Table 3. Number of Families and Unrelated Individuals Receiving Noncash Benefits and Average Benefits Received, by Type of Benefit and Valuation Method, by Poverty Status: 1983—Con.

(Families and unrelated individuals as of March 1984. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Type of Benefit	Total				Below the poverty level				Above the poverty level			
	Number (thousands)	Mean market value	Mean recipient value	Mean poverty budget shares	Number (thousands)	Mean market value	Mean recipient value	Mean poverty budget shares	Number (thousands)	Mean market value	Mean recipient value	Mean poverty budget shares
VALUING FOOD, HOUSING, AND MEDICAL BENEFITS, EXCLUDING INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES—CON.												
Families—Con.												
Four-Person Families												
Receiving at least one benefit, total	6 749	984	517	572	1 263	2 970	1 655	1 930	5 486	526	255	260
Noncash benefits totals:												
Food	6 067	366	352	364	1 177	1 330	1 261	1 320	4 890	135	133	134
Housing	328	1 643	971	1 330	204	1 699	756	1 549	123	1 549	1 326	967
Medical	1 626	2 385	637	750	758	2 428	597	750	868	2 347	672	750
Receiving one benefit only	5 648	414	224	234	535	1 024	648	711	5 114	350	179	185
Food	4 978	164	157	162	449	688	635	690	4 529	111	110	110
Housing	52	(B)	(B)	(B)	9	(B)	(B)	(B)	43	(B)	(B)	(B)
Medical	619	2 344	703	751	77	2 873	706	757	542	2 266	703	750
Receiving two benefits	930	3 484	1 796	1 963	582	3 956	2 168	2 427	348	2 695	1 175	1 185
Food and housing	93	2 436	1 853	2 071	48	(B)	(B)	(B)	45	(B)	(B)	(B)
Food and medical	825	3 570	1 770	1 952	533	4 044	2 176	2 390	292	2 704	1 030	1 154
Housing and medical	12	(B)	(B)	(B)	1	(B)	(B)	(B)	11	(B)	(B)	(B)
Receiving three benefits	171	6 220	3 254	4 171	147	6 149	3 289	4 395	24	(B)	(B)	(B)
Five-Person Families												
Receiving at least one benefit, total	3 805	1 157	667	703	851	3 085	1 894	2 006	2 955	602	314	328
Noncash benefits totals:												
Food	3 524	500	485	496	821	1 478	1 421	1 465	2 703	202	201	201
Housing	192	1 665	1 331	1 410	124	1 734	1 493	1 577	67	(B)	(B)	(B)
Medical	916	2 538	627	720	431	2 772	599	713	485	2 329	651	726
Receiving one benefit only	3 078	422	282	296	415	851	724	760	2 663	356	213	223
Food	2 801	249	244	248	388	757	722	751	2 413	167	167	167
Housing	29	(B)	(B)	(B)	7	(B)	(B)	(B)	22	(B)	(B)	(B)
Medical	248	2 248	656	733	21	(B)	(B)	(B)	228	2 233	659	734
Receiving two benefits	628	3 872	1 987	2 115	345	4 757	2 659	2 829	282	2 789	1 165	1 241
Food and housing	59	(B)	(B)	(B)	25	(B)	(B)	(B)	34	(B)	(B)	(B)
Food and medical	565	4 002	1 968	2 091	318	4 902	2 669	2 831	246	2 839	1 084	1 136
Housing and medical	4	(B)	(B)	(B)	2	(B)	(B)	(B)	2	(B)	(B)	(B)
Receiving three benefits	99	6 776	4 262	4 418	90	6 955	4 341	4 586	9	(B)	(B)	(B)
Six-Person Families												
Receiving at least one benefit, total	1 638	1 717	974	1 024	447	3 949	2 374	2 513	1 191	879	448	465
Noncash benefits totals:												
Food	1 518	755	737	745	439	1 871	1 808	1 836	1 079	302	302	302
Housing	107	1 597	1 428	1 419	77	1 700	1 452	1 652	30	(B)	(B)	(B)
Medical	520	2 874	623	758	253	3 214	618	750	267	2 553	627	765
Receiving one benefit only	1 212	596	400	423	194	1 126	977	1 047	1 019	495	291	305
Food	1 095	390	372	385	187	1 085	984	1 057	909	247	247	247
Housing	5	(B)	(B)	(B)	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	5	(B)	(B)	(B)
Medical	113	2 577	665	769	7	(B)	(B)	(B)	106	2 600	658	769
Receiving two benefits	344	4 232	2 096	2 256	185	5 541	2 915	3 101	159	2 717	1 147	1 278
Food and housing	18	(B)	(B)	(B)	8	(B)	(B)	(B)	11	(B)	(B)	(B)
Food and medical	323	4 349	2 118	2 275	176	5 660	2 954	3 114	147	2 777	1 117	1 270
Housing and medical	3	(B)	(B)	(B)	1	(B)	(B)	(B)	2	(B)	(B)	(B)
Receiving three benefits	81	7 771	4 764	4 755	69	(B)	(B)	(B)	13	(B)	(B)	(B)
Seven-or-More-Person Families												
Receiving at least one benefit, total	1 051	3 006	1 662	1 920	451	5 355	2 988	3 465	600	1 244	666	760
Noncash benefits totals:												
Food	998	1 426	1 289	1 409	447	2 570	2 271	2 534	551	497	492	496
Housing	85	2 312	1 781	1 908	71	(B)	(B)	(B)	14	(B)	(B)	(B)
Medical	482	3 197	641	934	299	3 688	631	936	183	2 397	656	930
Receiving one benefit only	602	826	681	709	144	1 656	1 603	1 643	458	566	391	416
Food	551	692	681	691	142	1 657	1 613	1 651	409	357	356	357
Housing	1	(B)	(B)	(B)	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	1	(B)	(B)	(B)
Medical	51	(B)	(B)	(B)	2	(B)	(B)	(B)	49	(B)	(B)	(B)
Receiving two benefits	384	5 327	2 560	3 073	247	6 444	3 157	3 783	137	3 311	1 481	1 791
Food and housing	18	(B)	(B)	(B)	10	(B)	(B)	(B)	8	(B)	(B)	(B)
Food and medical	365	5 422	2 558	3 097	236	6 611	3 166	3 832	129	3 255	1 452	1 757
Housing and medical	2	(B)	(B)	(B)	2	(B)	(B)	(B)	-	(B)	(B)	(B)
Receiving three benefits	65	(B)	(B)	(B)	59	(B)	(B)	(B)	5	(B)	(B)	(B)

Table 3. Number of Families and Unrelated Individuals Receiving Noncash Benefits and Average Benefits Received, by Type of Benefit and Valuation Method, by Poverty Status: 1983—Con.

(Families and unrelated individuals as of March 1984. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Type of Benefit	Total				Below the poverty level				Above the poverty level			
	Number (thousands)	Mean market value	Mean recipient value	Mean poverty budget shares	Number (thousands)	Mean market value	Mean recipient value	Mean poverty budget shares	Number (thousands)	Mean market value	Mean recipient value	Mean poverty budget shares
VALUING FOOD, HOUSING, AND MEDICAL BENEFITS, EXCLUDING INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES--CON.												
Families--Con.												
Female Householder, No Husband Present												
Receiving at least one benefit, total	5 084	2 449	1 410	1 615	2 856	3 618	2 103	2 441	2 228	951	522	556
Noncash benefits totals:												
Food	4 693	1 020	956	1 007	2 699	1 567	1 457	1 547	1 994	280	277	278
Housing	1 066	1 738	1 168	1 531	805	1 814	1 192	1 654	261	1 494	1 091	1 155
Medical	2 760	2 106	522	670	2 206	2 105	506	664	554	2 111	587	692
Receiving one benefit only	2 357	529	345	377	654	931	654	720	1 703	374	226	245
Food	2 012	311	296	309	529	726	670	716	1 483	163	163	163
Housing	73	(B)	(B)	(B)	15	(B)	(B)	(B)	58	(B)	(B)	(B)
Medical	272	1 917	583	669	110	1 820	529	624	162	1 983	619	700
Receiving two benefits	2 020	3 520	1 938	2 189	1 551	3 820	2 135	2 426	468	2 525	1 285	1 405
Food and housing	239	2 311	1 687	2 042	106	2 947	2 248	2 732	133	1 801	1 238	1 489
Food and medical	1 734	3 679	1 977	2 214	1 412	3 898	2 143	2 410	322	2 722	1 248	1 355
Housing and medical	47	(B)	(B)	(B)	33	(B)	(B)	(B)	14	(B)	(B)	(B)
Receiving three benefits	708	5 790	3 454	4 096	651	5 835	3 483	4 203	57	(B)	(B)	(B)
Unrelated Individuals												
Total												
Receiving at least one benefit, total	10 786	1 743	639	610	3 764	1 928	719	702	7 022	1 643	596	561
Noncash benefits totals:												
Food	1 948	381	355	372	1 570	401	372	392	378	296	288	289
Housing	1 460	1 449	1 300	727	669	1 528	1 392	825	790	1 382	1 223	644
Medical	9 816	1 624	438	488	3 222	1 740	370	458	6 594	1 567	471	503
Receiving one benefit only	8 682	1 458	460	475	2 341	1 396	411	454	6 341	1 481	478	482
Food	591	362	316	348	411	411	348	396	180	249	243	239
Housing	332	1 044	729	163	89	1 071	827	308	244	1 034	693	111
Medical	7 759	1 559	459	497	1 842	1 631	405	473	5 917	1 537	476	505
Receiving two benefits	1 772	2 692	1 182	1 085	1 149	2 495	952	990	622	3 055	1 608	1 259
Food and housing	47	(B)	(B)	(B)	43	(B)	(B)	(B)	4	(B)	(B)	(B)
Food and medical	977	2 235	702	827	843	2 212	698	827	135	2 381	722	826
Housing and medical	747	3 355	1 807	1 439	264	3 520	1 703	1 531	484	3 265	1 863	1 388
Receiving three benefits	333	4 116	2 417	1 619	274	4 101	2 385	1 617	59	(B)	(B)	(B)
Under 65 Years												
Receiving at least one benefit, total	2 443	1 587	600	448	1 565	1 654	643	542	878	1 487	523	280
Noncash benefits totals:												
Food	1 230	431	392	418	986	465	418	451	244	293	285	285
Housing	608	1 170	781	149	315	1 280	887	206	294	1 053	669	88
Medical	1 475	1 786	345	332	1 022	1 690	309	332	452	2 004	426	332
Receiving one benefit only	1 704	1 171	425	304	927	1 071	381	358	777	1 289	478	240
Food	591	362	316	348	411	411	348	396	180	249	243	239
Housing	330	1 045	729	159	89	1 071	827	308	241	1 036	692	105
Medical	783	1 834	380	332	427	1 706	320	332	356	1 988	452	332
Receiving two benefits	607	2 256	843	762	518	2 172	844	794	89	2 744	841	575
Food and housing	47	(B)	(B)	(B)	43	(B)	(B)	(B)	4	(B)	(B)	(B)
Food and medical	481	2 056	761	821	412	2 050	765	827	48	(B)	(B)	(B)
Housing and medical	99	3 465	1 037	459	63	(B)	(B)	(B)	37	(B)	(B)	(B)
Receiving three benefits	132	3 888	1 738	863	120	3 925	1 806	881	12	(B)	(B)	(B)
65 Years and Over												
Receiving at least one benefit, total	8 344	1 788	650	657	2 199	2 123	773	815	6 145	1 668	606	601
Noncash benefits totals:												
Food	717	296	293	294	584	294	293	293	134	302	295	297
Housing	851	1 648	1 671	1 140	355	1 748	1 840	1 374	497	1 576	1 550	973
Medical	8 341	1 595	455	516	2 199	1 763	399	516	6 142	1 535	475	516
Receiving one benefit only	6 978	1 526	468	516	1 414	1 608	430	516	5 564	1 508	478	516
Food	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	-	(B)	(B)	(B)
Housing	2	(B)	(B)	(B)	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	2	(B)	(B)	(B)
Medical	6 976	1 526	468	516	1 414	1 608	430	516	5 561	1 508	478	516
Receiving two benefits	1 164	2 919	1 359	1 253	631	2 761	1 040	1 151	533	3 107	1 736	1 374
Food and housing	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	-	(B)	(B)	(B)
Food and medical	517	2 395	649	832	430	2 367	634	827	88	2 534	720	855
Housing and medical	648	3 338	1 925	1 589	201	3 606	1 909	1 845	447	3 217	1 932	1 474
Receiving three benefits	201	4 265	2 882	2 115	154	4 238	2 637	2 192	47	(B)	(B)	(B)

Table 4. Families and Unrelated Individuals Below the Poverty Thresholds Based on Income, Cash Transfers, and Noncash Transfers, by Selected Characteristics: 1983

(Families and unrelated individuals as of March 1984. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Poverty before transfers			Poverty after social security benefits				Poverty after all cash transfers			
	Number (thousands)	Poverty rate	Mean deficit	Number (thousands)	Poverty rate	Mean deficit	Mean amount in excess of poverty thresholds	Number (thousands)	Poverty rate	Mean deficit	Mean amount in excess of poverty thresholds
FAMILIES											
Total	12 085	19.5	5 298	8 127	13.1	5 279	4 769	7 641	12.3	4 020	4 551
2 persons	5 952	24.0	4 249	2 728	11.0	3 687	4 756	2 501	10.1	2 872	4 627
Under 65 years	2 402	14.2	4 521	1 981	11.7	4 257	3 931	1 863	11.0	3 251	3 438
65 years and over	3 550	44.9	4 066	748	9.5	2 176	4 880	639	8.1	1 766	4 847
3 persons	2 240	15.5	5 087	1 764	12.2	4 687	4 925	1 645	11.4	3 550	4 528
4 persons	1 744	13.2	6 045	1 606	12.1	5 695	5 177	1 553	11.7	4 291	4 393
5 persons	1 085	18.3	6 844	1 022	17.3	6 405	(B)	974	16.5	4 995	3 537
6 persons	555	24.4	7 819	513	22.5	7 396	(B)	489	21.5	5 630	(B)
7 persons or more	509	38.6	10 302	495	37.5	9 585	(B)	478	36.3	7 139	(B)
Type of Family											
Married-couple families	7 259	14.5	4 640	4 033	8.1	4 464	4 969	3 820	7.6	3 807	4 856
With related children under 18 years	2 839	11.3	5 557	2 644	10.5	5 234	4 491	2 545	10.1	4 381	3 676
Without related children under 18 years	4 419	17.7	4 051	1 389	5.6	3 000	5 000	1 275	5.1	2 702	4 966
Female householder, no husband present	4 431	44.9	6 391	3 801	38.5	6 184	3 834	3 557	36.0	4 269	3 426
With related children under 18 years	3 492	52.8	6 870	3 255	49.3	6 643	4 001	3 118	47.2	4 490	3 232
Without related children under 18 years	939	28.7	4 608	546	16.7	3 453	3 733	439	13.4	2 701	3 571
Male householder, no wife present	395	19.5	5 120	293	14.4	4 746	4 233	264	13.0	3 761	4 073
With related children under 18 years	207	22.0	6 045	193	20.5	5 552	(B)	186	19.7	4 170	(B)
Without related children under 18 years	188	17.3	4 100	100	9.2	3 190	4 485	78	7.2	2 790	4 215
Recipiency of Benefits											
Neither cash nor noncash benefits	1 413	4.7	3 776	1 413	4.7	3 776	(B)	1 413	4.7	3 776	(B)
Cash benefits only	280	16.3	3 797	97	5.7	2 438	4 490	95	5.6	2 440	4 477
Noncash benefits only	2 211	15.4	4 397	2 211	15.4	4 397	(B)	2 211	15.4	4 397	(B)
Both cash and noncash benefits	8 181	50.9	5 855	4 407	27.4	6 266	4 783	3 922	24.4	3 935	4 555
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS											
Total	10 860	37.1	3 548	7 124	24.3	2 623	2 334	6 832	23.4	2 232	2 252
Under 65 years	5 063	24.5	3 383	4 673	22.6	3 087	2 224	4 559	22.1	2 728	1 971
65 years and over	5 797	67.5	3 689	2 451	28.5	1 739	2 347	2 273	26.5	1 237	2 292
Males	3 551	27.0	3 431	2 703	20.5	2 862	2 550	2 619	19.9	2 545	2 439
Under 65 years	2 410	21.3	3 336	2 247	19.9	3 075	2 245	2 207	19.5	2 773	2 091
65 years and over	1 140	61.2	3 633	456	24.4	1 812	2 623	412	22.1	1 322	2 537
Females	7 309	45.4	3 602	4 421	27.5	2 477	2 271	4 213	26.2	2 037	2 196
Under 65 years	2 652	28.3	3 427	2 426	25.9	3 098	2 209	2 352	25.1	2 685	1 890
65 years and over	4 657	69.2	3 702	1 995	29.7	1 722	2 276	1 861	27.7	1 218	2 228
Recipiency of Benefits											
Neither cash nor noncash benefits	2 922	16.5	2 909	2 922	16.5	2 909	(B)	2 922	16.5	2 909	(B)
Cash benefits only	349	48.3	3 241	151	20.9	1 827	2 298	146	20.2	1 704	2 295
Noncash benefits only	721	55.3	3 321	721	55.3	3 321	(B)	721	55.3	3 321	(B)
Both cash and noncash benefits	6 867	72.4	3 857	3 329	35.1	2 257	2 336	3 043	32.1	1 349	2 250

(Families and unrelated individuals as of March 1984. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Poverty after both cash and noncash transfers											
	Market value				Recipient value				Poverty budget share			
	Number (thousands)	Poverty rate	Mean deficit	Mean amount in excess of poverty thresholds	Number (thousands)	Poverty rate	Mean deficit	Mean amount in excess of poverty thresholds	Number (thousands)	Poverty rate	Mean deficit	Mean amount in excess of poverty thresholds
FAMILIES												
Total	5 080	8.2	3 208	2 741	6 478	10.4	3 260	906	6 389	10.3	3 186	891
2 persons	1 524	6.1	2 768	3 072	2 028	8.2	2 588	824	2 027	8.2	2 587	753
Under 65 years	1 372	8.1	2 856	2 436	1 682	9.9	2 738	849	1 625	9.6	2 780	902
65 years and over	152	1.9	1 980	3 714	346	4.4	1 858	931	402	5.1	1 809	603
3 persons	1 089	7.5	2 875	2 277	1 368	9.5	2 891	820	1 327	9.2	2 834	917
4 persons	1 103	8.3	3 244	2 157	1 399	10.6	3 330	819	1 362	10.3	3 249	1 013
5 persons	722	12.2	3 711	2 619	849	14.3	3 927	828	850	14.4	3 843	838
6 persons	326	14.3	3 909	3 252	424	18.6	4 159	(B)	420	18.5	4 056	(B)
7 persons or more	317	24.0	4 467	3 636	410	31.1	5 269	(B)	403	30.5	4 849	1 313
Type of Family												
Married-couple families	2 685	5.4	3 539	2 961	3 229	6.4	3 484	779	3 277	6.5	3 400	690
With related children under 18 years	1 945	7.7	3 649	2 197	2 255	9.0	3 734	718	2 246	8.9	3 665	773
Without related children under 18 years	740	3.0	3 248	3 817	975	3.9	2 907	838	1 031	4.1	2 823	588
Female householder, no husband present	2 200	22.3	2 833	2 559	3 016	30.5	3 031	1 018	2 875	29.1	2 956	1 043
With related children under 18 years	1 957	29.6	2 883	2 382	2 676	40.5	3 116	1 070	2 524	38.2	3 041	1 094
Without related children under 18 years	243	7.4	2 433	3 609	340	10.4	2 365	785	352	10.8	2 343	696
Male householder, no wife present	196	9.7	2 876	(B)	232	11.4	3 111	(B)	238	10.8	3 014	(B)
With related children under 18 years	141	15.0	2 983	(B)	164	17.4	3 327	(B)	166	17.6	3 219	(B)
Without related children under 18 years	55	5.0	(B)	(B)	68	6.2	(B)	(B)	70	6.4	(B)	(B)
Recipiency of Benefits												
Neither cash nor noncash benefits	1 413	4.7	3 776	(B)	1 413	4.7	3 776	(B)	1 413	4.7	3 776	(B)
Cash benefits only	95	5.6	2 440	(B)	95	5.6	2 440	(B)	95	5.6	2 440	(B)
Noncash benefits only	1 869	13.0	3 844	1 168	1 972	13.7	3 954	605	1 951	13.6	3 899	603
Both cash and noncash benefits	1 704	10.6	2 082	2 984	2 998	18.7	2 587	983	2 930	18.2	2 451	914
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS												
Total	4 385	15.0	2 621	2 690	5 775	19.7	2 265	815	5 850	20.0	2 259	617
Under 65 years	3 913	18.9	2 747	2 847	4 341	21.0	2 639	590	4 442	21.5	2 616	261
65 years and over	472	5.5	1 580	2 634	1 434	16.7	1 135	873	1 408	16.4	1 134	665
Males	2 044	15.5	2 723	2 711	2 416	18.4	2 507	672	2 460	18.7	2 479	514
Under 65 years	1 959	17.4	2 768	2 908	2 116	18.7	2 706	598	2 159	19.1	2 673	(B)
65 years and over	85	4.5	1 674	2 562	300	16.1	1 104	731	300	16.1	1 090	624
Females	2 341	14.5	2 532	2 684	3 359	20.9	2 092	849	3 390	21.1	2 099	638
Under 65 years	1 954	20.8	2 725	2 810	2 225	23.7	2 576	584	2 283	24.3	2 562	(B)
65 years and over	387	5.8	1 559	2 649	1 134	16.9	1 143	895	1 108	16.5	1 146	671
Recipiency of Benefits												
Neither cash nor noncash benefits	2 922	16.5	2 909	(B)	2 922	16.5	2 909	(B)	2 922	16.5	2 909	(B)
Cash benefits only	146	20.2	1 704	(B)	146	20.2	1 704	(B)	146	20.2	1 704	(B)
Noncash benefits only	633	48.6	2 819	1 009	683	52.4	3 070	(B)	692	53.1	3 003	(B)
Both cash and noncash benefits	684	7.2	1 403	2 753	2 024	21.3	1 106	832	2 089	22.0	1 143	629

Appendix A. U.S. Senate Statement, "Data Collection and Poverty Level"

Official poverty statistics published by the Bureau of the Census currently ignore billions of dollars of Government in-kind benefits, such as food stamps, public housing rental subsidies, and medical care. The Congresssional Budget Office has estimated that including in-kind benefits in the income statistics would cause the number of people in poverty to decline to about 9 million as compared to official statistics showing nearly 25 million people in poverty. The official statistics show no significant reduction in recent years in the incidence of poverty, although in-kind benefit programs have expanded greatly. The Committee considers it essential that official poverty statistics reflect, at the earliest possible date, the effects of in-kind benefits. Without such information, Congress and the Executive Branch cannot be certain that Government transfer programs are properly targeted.

The Census Bureau has recognized the need for better data on in-kind benefits. The most recent March Current Population Survey has collected data on some types of in-kind program benefits. In addition, Census has under way an experimental survey—known as the Survey of Income and Program Participation—which collects more extensive data. However, Census has not yet published the data collected thus far and has no current plans for integrating such data with cash income data now reported routinely.

The Committee has inscribed language in the bill directing the Secretary of Commerce to expedite the program of collecting, through surveys, data on benefits received and data on participation in federally funded, in-kind benefit programs. Programs on which data are to be reported include, but are not necessarily limited to, food stamps, Medicaid, Medicare and subsidies in areas such as housing, nutrition, child care, and transportation. The Secretary of Commerce is further directed to continue research and testing of techniques for assigning monetary values to in-kind benefits and for calculating the impact of such benefits on income and poverty estimates. The Secretary of Commerce is also directed to include in survey reports, beginning no later than October 1, 1981, appropriate summaries of data on in-kind benefits and estimates of the effect of in-kind benefits on the number of families and individuals below the poverty level.

Appendix B. Description of Noncash Valuation Techniques

This appendix contains descriptions of the procedures used to develop and assign values to each of the five types of noncash benefits valued in this study. These benefits are (1) food stamps, (2) school lunches, (3) public or other subsidized rental housing, (4) Medicaid, and (5) Medicare. The first section describes procedures for the market value approach; the second, procedures for the recipient or cash equivalent approach; and the third, procedures for the poverty budget share approach.

MARKET VALUE

The market value concept values the noncash benefit at the cost of the specific goods or services in the private market place. The procedures used to assign market values to noncash benefits require the identification of analogous goods or services in the private market place and estimation of the cost of the goods or services. Because it is sometimes difficult to find and value goods or services in the private market place that are precisely the same as those provided by the noncash benefit program, various assumptions and compromises were made in the estimation process. Details of the market value estimation process are contained in the following subsections for each noncash benefit.

Food stamps. Valuing food stamps was the simplest and most straightforward of the market value procedures. The market value assigned was the annual face value as reported in the survey; i.e., the face value is equal to the purchasing power of the food stamps in the market place.

School lunches. All children eating lunches prepared in schools that participate in the National School Lunch Program receive a subsidy or benefit because the price paid by the student is less than the cost of the meal. The value of the benefit varies depending on how much the student pays for the lunch. In the case of school lunches, it is difficult to identify the analogous good in the private market place since such a large proportion of schools participate in the program. It was decided, therefore, to assign market values that were equal to the amount of money and value of commodities contributed by the Department of Agriculture and State governments (excluding contributions directly from student payments for lunches).

Data from the Department of Agriculture allowed the calculation of the amount of contributions per meal served. These con-

tributions differ for each of the three categories of lunches: (1) paid (full price), (2) reduced price, and (3) free. Table B-1 shows the total contributions per meal by type of lunch for 1979 to 1983. These figures were multiplied by 167 days to obtain an annual estimate per child. This assumes an average school year of 180 days and 93 percent attendance. Annual market values per child are also shown in table B-1. These amounts were multiplied by the number of children in each family reporting that they usually ate a hot lunch offered at school.

Public and other subsidized rental housing. The noncash benefit for public or other subsidized rental housing was defined as the difference between the market rent of the housing unit and the subsidized or lower rent paid by the participant. The market value of the benefit is equal to this difference. Data on the market rent of public housing units are not readily available. Since these data are the key to estimating market values, procedures were developed to estimate market rents.

The market rent estimation procedure was based on survey data from the 1979 and 1981 Annual Housing Survey (AHS) national samples conducted by the Bureau of the Census. The AHS was chosen for several reasons. First, it collected relatively current data on monthly amounts paid for rent and utilities. Second, it allowed identification of public or other subsidized housing units. Third, the AHS had a relatively large sample size, about 60,000 households. Finally, the survey can provide data needed for future updates.

The first step in the market rent estimation procedure was development of a method to "statistically" match public and private market rental units with similar housing characteristics. In this process, each sample public or subsidized housing unit was matched to two nonsubsidized units with similar housing unit characteristics. The average market rent for two matching private market units was assigned as the market rent for each matching public or other subsidized rental unit. The average market rent for two nonsubsidized units was assigned rather than a rental amount from only one unit in order to help stabilize the estimated market rents.

Once the assignment of a market rent had been made to each public or subsidized rental housing unit on the 1979 and 1981 AHS sample files, tabulations of average market rents and average subsidized rents paid were made. An examination of these data indicated that the data for both years should be com-

Table B-1. Contributions Per Meal and Annual Value Subsidies for National School Lunch Program Benefits, by Type of Lunch: 1979-83

(Figures in dollars)

Type of lunch	1979		1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Per meal	Annual	Per meal	Annual	Per meal	Annual	Per meal	Annual	Per meal	Annual
Full price...............	.31	51.77	.34	56.78	.32	53.44	.23	38.41	.24	40.08
Reduced price............	.84	140.28	.95	158.65	.99	165.33	.84	140.28	.90	150.30
Free.....................	1.04	173.68	1.15	192.05	1.19	198.73	1.24	207.08	1.30	217.10

bined in order to provide larger sample sizes and thus more stable estimates for the market and subsidized rents.

The tabulation and combination of the market rent and subsidized rent data for 1979 and 1981 were followed by the calculation of average market values for the rent subsidy. These averages were simply the difference between the average simulated market rents and the average reported subsidized rents paid. Tables B-2, B-3, and B-4 show the average market rents, average subsidized rents, and average market value subsidies used in the assignment of market values for public housing. The values in these tables are averages derived by combining the 1979 and 1981 data. The averages were replaced by rent-to-income ratios for purposes of making the actual calculation.

Market value estimates for public housing described here differ somewhat from those used in the original Technical Paper No. 50 work because slightly different procedures were used. The original work covering 1979 used data from the 1979 AHS; however, valuation techniques based on hedonic regression procedures yielded lower estimates of market rent for the public housing units and thus lower market values for the noncash housing benefit.

The rent-to-income ratios used in the assignment of the market value subsidy were held constant for all years. This meant that the market value subsidy for public housing was fixed as a function of income level based on the combined 1979 and 1981 data. This procedure yielded market value subsidies that changed only slightly over the period.

Medicare and Medicaid. Procedures used to assign the market value of Medicare and Medicaid coverage are based on an insurance value concept. A major problem in the assignment of market values is the identification of a comparable good in the private market and estimation of the cost of the comparable good. The comparable private market, in the case of Medicare and Medicaid, would be nonprofit insurance companies charging premium amounts that cover the cost of benefits and overhead.

In the absence of a similar private market, the market values of Medicare and Medicaid were determined using program data

covering the total amount of medical vendor payments and numbers of persons covered or enrolled in the program, including those covered but not receiving medical care benefits from the program.

The market values for Medicare are shown in table B-5 for 1979 and 1983. These values were obtained by dividing medical benefits paid by the number of enrollees. All calculations of market value were made separately by State and risk class. As can be seen in the table, the Medicare risk classes were the aged (persons over age 65) and the disabled. Supplemental medical insurance (SMI) premiums were assumed to be paid by all enrollees and were, therefore, deducted in the market value calculation process. These amounts of SMI premiums *have not* been deducted from the values shown in table B-5. The data in these tables include expenditures for the institutionalized population. The market values based on vendor payments that exclude institutional expenditures were estimated to be about 2 percent lower in all States even though this factor differed slightly from State to State. Unlike the earlier study, no adjustment was made to the average value to account for small amounts of program administrative costs. All of the data used in the estimation of the market value of Medicare are readily available from the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA), Department of Health and Human Services.

The market values for Medicaid are shown in tables B-6 and B-7 for 1979 and B-8 and B-9 for 1983. Separate market values based on inclusion and exclusion of institutional expenditures have been provided to illustrate the large differences in market values resulting from the exclusion or inclusion of benefits paid on behalf of institutionalized individuals. Four risk classes were defined for estimating the market value of Medicaid. These were aged, blind or disabled, dependent children under age 21, and adults aged 21 to 64. The calculations for the child and adult risk classes were restricted to expenditures and recipients in Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) units. Calculations excluded the "other title XIX" recipients and benefits as shown in the annual HCFA tabulation.

The computation of market values for Medicaid was *not* made based on the "ever enrolled" population. Estimating ever enrolled

Table B-2. Mean Annual Market Rent for Public or Other Subsidized Housing Units, by Total Household Money Income and Size of Family Unit

(Figures in dollars. Combined data from the 1979 and 1981 Annual Housing Survey)

Size of family unit	Total household money income							
	Less than $5,000	$5,000 to $7,499	$7,500 to $9,999	$10,000 to $12,499	$12,500 to $14,999	$15,000 to $17,499	$17,500 to $19,999	$20,000 or more
Householder 65 year and over								
1 person.....................	2,675	3,211	3,597	2,884	3,841	2,388	2,344	2,648
2 persons or more...........	3,049	3,208	3,158	3,728	3,472	3,604	3,627	5,068
Householder under 65 years								
Married-couple family households:								
2 persons................	2,894	3,203	3,583	3,432	3,995	4,009	3,822	3,924
3 persons................	3,316	3,268	3,539	3,612	3,723	4,364	4,355	4,570
4 persons................	3,450	3,470	3,680	4,047	3,858	3,623	4,313	3,922
5 persons................	4,264	3,533	3,962	3,590	4,155	4,194	4,578	3,642
6 persons................	3,924	3,699	4,004	3,388	3,001	4,313	3,764	5,129
7 persons or more........	4,025	3,009	4,720	3,110	4,809	3,685	4,290	5,880
Other family households:								
2 persons................	3,185	3,500	3,297	3,831	3,831	4,424	4,418	4,284
3 persons................	3,305	3,478	4,190	3,882	3,528	3,726	3,534	4,068
4 persons................	3,386	3,450	3,691	4,319	4,527	4,192	6,994	4,498
5 persons................	3,325	3,481	3,321	3,933	3,388	4,908	4,481	4,020
6 persons................	3,111	3,298	4,381	4,122	5,658	4,826	3,389	3,414
7 persons or more........	3,341	3,712	4,980	3,994	5,278	5,748	4,294	2,646
Nonfamily households:								
1 person.................	2,678	3,073	3,312	3,323	3,262	3,011	6,468	4,824
2 persons................	3,489	4,378	4,183	4,440	3,498	3,407	⁻9,120	3,490
3 persons or more........	5,670	5,082	5,005	4,624	3,648	4,122	2,322	3,594

populations within risk class and State for Medicaid is difficult. There are no administrative or survey data available that can be used to develop accurate ever enrolled figures and the figures on those receiving benefits are weak for some States, often requiring revision. An examination of estimates of market value based on recipients of Medicaid benefits with market value estimates based on the ever enrolled figures derived for the original Technical Paper No. 50 study covering 1979 showed relatively small differences for most States. Some large differences were discovered during this comparison. These apparent problems were traced to major revisions to the HCFA Medicaid data following completion of the original valuation work. Considering the relatively small differences in these comparisons, the problems in obtaining an adequate ever enrolled estimate, and the major revisions made to the 1979 Medicaid data, it was decided to compute the market values for Medicaid based on estimated recipient counts readily available from HCFA. Use of this procedure may overstate the value somewhat but provides a more consistent and stable data base for the examination of the effect of noncash benefits on *changes* in poverty levels during the 1979 to 1983 period. Administrative costs were also excluded in the calculation of Medicaid benefits.

RECIPIENT OR CASH EQUIVALENT VALUE

The recipient or cash equivalent concept assigns a value to the noncash benefit that would make the recipient feel just as well off as the noncash benefit itself. This concept reflects the value the recipient places on the benefit. The recipient or cash equivalent concept assures that the value assigned never exceeds the market value and is, in most cases, less than the market value.

Two procedures have been used by researchers to estimate recipient values. These are the utility function approach and the normal expenditures approach. Both of these approaches have advantages and disadvantages. The major problem in either case, however, is a lack of data needed to adequately estimate recipient value accurately. A more detailed discussion of the recipient value concept and problems of estimation is contained in Technical Paper No. 50.

Table B-3. Mean Annual Subsidized Rent for Public or Other Subsidized Housing Units, by Total Household Money Income and Size of Family Unit

(Figures in dollars. Combined data from the 1979 and 1981 Annual Housing Surveys)

Size of family unit	Total household money income							
	Less than $5,000	$5,000 to $7,499	$7,500 to $9,999	$10,000 to $12,499	$12,500 to $14,999	$15,000 to $17,499	$17,500 to $19,999	$20,000 or more
Householder 65 years and over								
1 person.....................	1,058	1,541	2,217	1,942	3,145	1,632	1,631	1,885
2 persons or more............	1,290	1,518	2,066	2,172	2,102	2,232	3,032	3,171
Householder under 65 years								
Married-couple family households:								
2 persons................	1,454	1,990	2,249	2,428	2,285	3,013	2,953	3,092
3 persons................	2,111	1,933	2,433	2,549	2,869	2,984	3,333	2,928
4 persons................	1,794	1,849	2,256	2,481	2,451	2,976	3,607	2,799
5 persons................	1,945	1,859	2,081	2,243	2,469	2,642	3,358	2,538
6 persons................	1,696	1,852	2,203	2,335	1,947	3,224	2,423	3,792
7 persons or more........	1,492	1,652	1,959	1,976	3,691	2,242	2,493	3,553
Other family households:								
2 persons................	1,482	1,552	2,119	2,688	2,749	2,912	2,933	3,332
3 persons................	1,344	1,863	2,150	2,265	2,394	3,157	2,331	2,297
4 persons................	1,434	1,976	2,055	3,141	3,703	2,289	2,493	1,845
5 persons................	1,352	1,903	1,869	2,832	1,728	2,400	2,756	3,494
6 persons................	1,387	1,494	1,541	1,908	3,324	2,665	1,591	2,375
7 persons or more........	1,264	1,763	2,007	1,595	1,746	2,616	2,006	1,380
Nonfamily households:								
1 person.................	1,232	1,618	2,237	2,286	2,620	2,219	5,784	3,142
2 persons................	1,585	2,900	2,590	2,424	2,304	2,482	3,204	3,011
3 persons or more........	2,820	1,464	1,794	2,239	2,808	3,480	708	2,640

The normal expenditure approach was used to estimate recipient values in this study. The first step in this technique is to obtain expenditure data for households purchasing the good or service in the private market. In this valuation effort, the general procedure was to tabulate an average annual household expenditure matrix defined by a set of cross-classifying variables. The next step was comparison of the previously assigned market value of the noncash benefit to the average (normal) expenditure in the appropriate cell of this matrix. The recipient value assigned was equal to the average value in the matrix unless this value is greater than the market value. In this situation, the recipient value is constrained, making it equal to the market value.

Food stamps. The recipient or cash equivalent values for food stamps were based on some of the newly available expenditure data from the Consumer Expenditure Survey (CES) diary sample. The CES is conducted by the Bureau of the Census under the sponsorship of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Since this survey has a relatively small sample size, it was necessary to combine expenditure data for 1980, 1981, and 1982 in order

to improve the stability of the normal expenditure matrix. Table B-10 shows the figures used in the assignment of recipient value for food stamps. These average expenditures include both food consumed at home and 100 percent of the reported expenditures away from home. In practice, the average subsidy amounts were replaced by subsidy-to-income ratios in order to compute recipient values. These ratios are shown in table B-11 and were used in the estimation process throughout the 1979-83 period.

Since food stamps may have been received for a specified number of months during the year, the calculation of recipient value should be based only on the months during which the stamps were received. Data collected in the March CPS on the number of months received were used to account for these part-year recipients. This was accomplished by transforming the average annual normal food expenditures and market value of food stamps to average monthly figures. In these cases, if the average monthly normal expenditure was less than the average monthly food stamp amount, the annual recipient value was made equal to the average monthly normal expenditure multiplied by the number of months in which food stamps were received. If the monthly normal expenditure was greater than the market

Table B-4. Mean Annual Market Value of Housing Subsidies for Public or Other Subsidized Housing Units, by Total Household Money Income and Size of Family Unit

(Figures in dollars. Combined data from the 1979 and 1981 Annual Housing Surveys)

Size of family unit	Total household money income							
	Less than $5,000	$5,000 to $7,499	$7,500 to $9,999	$10,000 to $12,499	$12,500 to $14,999	$15,000 to $17,499	$17,500 to $19,999	$20,000 or more
Householder 65 years and over								
1 person....................	1,617	1,670	1,380	942	696	756	713	763
2 persons or more..........	1,760	1,690	1,092	1,556	1,370	1,371	595	1,897
Householder under 65 years								
Married-couple family households:								
2 persons.................	1,440	1,213	1,334	1,003	1,711	996	869	832
3 persons.................	1,205	1,335	1,106	1,063	853	1,380	1,023	1,642
4 persons.................	1,656	1,621	1,424	1,567	1,406	647	707	1,123
5 persons.................	2,318	1,675	1,881	1,347	1,686	1,553	1,220	1,105
6 persons.................	2,228	1,847	1,800	1,053	1,054	1,089	1,341	1,337
7 persons or more........	2,532	1,357	2,761	1,134	1,117	1,444	1,796	2,327
Other family households:								
2 persons.................	1,703	1,948	1,178	1,144	1,082	1,512	1,485	953
3 persons.................	1,961	1,615	2,040	1,618	1,134	569	1,203	1,771
4 persons.................	1,952	1,474	1,635	1,177	824	1,903	4,501	2,653
5 persons.................	1,972	1,578	1,452	1,101	1,660	2,508	1,706	526
6 persons.................	1,724	1,804	2,840	2,214	2,334	2,161	1,798	1,039
7 persons or more........	2,077	1,950	2,973	2,399	3,531	3,132	2,288	1,266
Nonfamily households:								
1 person..................	1,446	1,455	1,074	1,037	642	792	684	1,683
2 persons.................	1,903	1,478	1,593	2,016	1,194	925	5,916	479
3 persons or more........	2,850	3,618	3,211	2,385	840	642	1,614	954

value, the annual recipient value equaled the annual market value of food stamps.

School lunches. Estimating normal expenditures for school lunches is difficult since virtually all school children eating lunches prepared at school are participating in the program; i.e., there is no private market from which to estimate normal expenditures. Given this problem and the relatively small size of the benefits, a decision was made to assign recipient values to school lunch benefits that were equal to the market value of these benefits.

Public or other subsidized rental housing. Estimates of recipient value for public housing tenants were based on data from the 1979 and 1981 Annual Housing Survey as were the estimates of market value. The first step in the procedure was tabulation of average or normal annual rental expenditures in the private market place—in this case, rental units in nonpublic housing. Data for 1979 and 1981 were combined to increase the sample size in order to stabilize the average rental amounts. The

normal expenditure estimates tabulated for the recipient value calculations are shown in table B-12.

The second step, calculation of recipient value for public housing, is somewhat more complicated than for food stamps because the recipients pay a reduced price rather than obtaining the goods at no cost. First, the market rent established as part of the market value procedures (table B-2) was compared to the appropriate normal expenditures figure in table B-12. If the market rent figure was less than the normal expenditure, the recipient value was assigned to be equal to the market value of the benefit. If the market rent figure was greater than the normal expenditure, the recipient value was determined as the difference between the normal expenditure and the subsidized rental payment (table B-4). In practice, the average figures shown in these tables were replaced by expenditure-to-income ratios. These ratios were then used in the calculations for each of the 4 years.

Medical care benefits. The procedures used to estimate recipient value of medical care benefits were based on simple updates

Table B-5. Annual Market Values for Medicare, by State and Risk Class for 1979 and 1983

(Figures in dollars)

State	1979		1983	
	Risk class		Risk class	
	Age 65 and over	Blind and disabled	Age 65 and over	Blind and disabled
United States............	929	1,167	1,538	2,041
Alabama..................	767	1,001	1,329	1,753
Alaska...................	1,065	2,012	1,460	2,036
Arizona..................	869	1,075	1,494	2,022
Arkansas.................	690	673	1,263	1,475
California...............	1,207	1,555	1,890	2,658
Colorado.................	895	1,186	1,466	1,964
Connecticut..............	972	1,325	1,504	2,374
Delaware.................	934	1,378	1,414	1,817
District of Columbia....	1,369	1,840	2,473	4,051
Florida..................	990	1,196	1,697	2,209
Georgia..................	706	953	1,249	1,740
Hawaii...................	901	1,419	1,332	1,975
Idaho....................	683	804	1,159	1,347
Illinois.................	1,068	1,509	1,688	2,526
Indiana..................	801	1,116	1,275	1,724
Iowa.....................	774	1,120	1,237	1,896
Kansas...................	898	1,295	1,408	2,182
Kentucky.................	660	757	1,211	1,360
Louisiana................	747	788	1,369	1,628
Maine....................	847	1,013	1,403	1,723
Maryland.................	1,100	1,487	1,744	2,526
Massachusetts............	1,162	1,398	1,815	2,247
Michigan.................	1,126	1,459	1,769	2,330
Minnesota................	846	1,188	1,242	1,831
Mississippi..............	703	788	1,270	1,464
Missouri.................	910	1,107	1,480	1,814
Montana..................	718	753	1,264	1,497
Nebraska.................	784	1,245	1,277	2,000
Nevada...................	1,117	1,501	1,716	2,197
New Hampshire............	784	1,225	1,270	1,859
New Jersey...............	954	1,327	1,690	2,475
New Mexico...............	768	1,020	1,319	1,517
New York.................	1,027	1,158	1,672	2,024
North Carolina...........	672	897	1,150	1,600
North Dakota.............	871	1,451	1,526	1,733
Ohio.....................	887	1,109	1,461	1,947
Oklahoma.................	792	874	1,384	1,714
Oregon...................	845	998	1,428	1,835
Pennsylvania.............	963	1,252	1,711	2,347
Rhode Island.............	1,047	1,137	1,423	1,694
South Carolina...........	605	788	1,066	1,526
South Dakota.............	707	766	1,221	1,711
Tennessee................	729	910	1,329	1,695
Texas....................	867	1,154	1,551	2,249
Utah.....................	706	917	1,016	1,498
Vermont..................	784	1,106	1,203	1,820
Virginia.................	789	1,026	1,356	1,854
Washington...............	779	963	1,252	1,737
West Virginia	696	711	1,258	1,270
Wisconsin	847	1,174	1,364	1,765
Wyoming	723	946	1,230	1,521

Table B-6. Annual Market Values for Medicaid Including Institutional Expenditures, by State and Risk Class for 1979

(Figures in dollars)

State	Age 65 and over	Blind and disabled	Age 21-64, nondisabled	Age less than 21, nondisabled
United States	2,096	2,565	703	333
Alabama	1,184	1,121	580	229
Alaska	4,504	4,133	719	292
Arizona	2,096	2,565	703	333
Arkansas	1,364	1,682	508	236
California	1,355	1,527	673	332
Colorado	2,002	3,851	640	238
Connecticut	4,356	3,076	716	360
Delaware	3,574	2,584	563	250
District of Columbia	1,976	3,489	954	511
Florida	1,333	1,217	533	271
Georgia	1,488	1,751	647	259
Hawaii	2,623	2,440	637	281
Idaho	2,632	3,105	569	287
Illinois	2,638	2,972	765	347
Indiana	3,981	4,155	733	296
Iowa	2,718	3,514	697	323
Kansas	2,511	3,815	625	242
Kentucky	1,175	1,296	452	202
Louisiana	1,405	1,847	515	231
Maine	2,187	1,190	451	230
Maryland	2,535	1,713	714	381
Massachusetts	1,354	3,226	816	367
Michigan	2,785	3,508	959	365
Minnesota	3,940	4,419	652	279
Mississippi	928	1,164	402	187
Missouri	1,312	1,551	522	217
Montana	3,145	2,727	676	270
Nebraska	2,793	3,464	660	307
Nevada	2,700	3,538	680	286
New Hampshire	3,846	2,743	552	307
New Jersey	3,944	2,635	653	401
New Mexico	1,323	1,667	550	233
New York	3,691	6,002	1,081	551
North Carolina	1,559	1,895	547	228
North Dakota	3,322	2,686	811	383
Ohio	2,900	2,498	624	257
Oklahoma	2,017	3,036	385	279
Oregon	2,575	2,939	408	161
Pennsylvania	3,265	2,380	516	248
Rhode Island	2,177	2,089	508	241
South Carolina	1,565	1,227	531	172
South Dakota	2,915	3,658	594	265
Tennessee	1,594	1,568	604	303
Texas	1,873	2,616	778	267
Utah	2,677	3,600	662	425
Vermont	2,567	2,743	545	288
Virginia	2,096	2,092	640	284
Washington	2,271	3,360	634	280
West Virginia	890	890	890	890
Wisconsin	3,513	3,538	576	295
Wyoming	3,476	2,201	545	196

Table B-7. Annual Market Values for Medicaid Including Institutional Expenditures, by State and Risk Class for 1983

(Figures in dollars)

State	Age 65 and over	Blind and disabled	Age 21-64, nondisabled	Age less than 21, nondisabled
United States......................	3,682	3,968	866	419
Alabama............................	1,612	2,222	779	347
Alaska.............................	6,575	6,314	1,062	616
Arizona............................	3,682	3,968	866	419
Arkansas...........................	2,271	3,069	867	389
California.........................	1,537	2,395	750	358
Colorado...........................	2,679	5,200	705	338
Connecticut........................	7,689	6,390	992	473
Delaware...........................	4,738	4,094	788	404
District of Columbia...............	4,710	5,026	1,125	524
Florida............................	2,444	2,600	668	320
Georgia............................	2,158	2,637	978	390
Hawaii.............................	4,607	4,124	845	395
Idaho..............................	3,855	4,620	765	359
Illinois...........................	3,508	3,995	831	411
Indiana............................	5,730	6,162	1,206	466
Iowa...............................	3,472	5,463	917	474
Kansas.............................	3,402	5,363	1,011	510
Kentucky...........................	2,187	2,324	704	296
Louisiana..........................	2,600	4,318	904	395
Maine..............................	4,333	3,599	870	405
Maryland...........................	4,799	2,607	1,021	542
Massachusetts......................	4,567	5,134	1,079	576
Michigan...........................	4,092	4,054	902	342
Minnesota..........................	7,309	10,243	843	430
Mississippi........................	1,960	1,731	726	327
Missouri...........................	3,030	3,036	750	428
Montana............................	4,801	4,151	1,061	391
Nebraska...........................	4,190	5,096	825	468
Nevada.............................	3,911	6,879	1,221	629
New Hampshire......................	6,262	3,734	491	267
New Jersey.........................	6,008	4,373	944	418
New Mexico.........................	2,194	2,802	906	361
New York...........................	7,884	6,801	1,037	602
North Carolina.....................	2,697	3,441	788	400
North Dakota.......................	4,253	4,030	1,030	588
Ohio...............................	5,086	5,030	1,063	483
Oklahoma...........................	2,878	3,196	1,184	693
Oregon.............................	3,526	4,711	825	354
Pennsylvania.......................	5,066	4,599	675	312
Rhode Island.......................	5,017	5,190	657	310
South Carolina.....................	2,289	2,124	489	167
South Dakota.......................	3,981	5,646	816	447
Tennessee..........................	2,481	2,536	958	561
Texas..............................	2,593	4,550	1,124	416
Utah...............................	1,986	4,477	998	396
Vermont............................	4,123	4,521	705	397
Virginia...........................	3,483	3,401	804	331
Washington.........................	3,836	4,756	820	399
West Virginia......................	2,222	1,337	573	236
Wisconsin..........................	5,465	5,867	914	494
Wyoming............................	4,781	3,714	893	415

Table B-8. Annual Market Values for Medicaid Excluding Institutional Expenditures, by State and Risk Class for 1979

(Figures in dollars)

State	Age 65 and over	Blind and disabled	Age 21-64, nondisabled	Age less than 21, nondisabled
United States......................	417	1,267	695	314
Alabama............................	300	789	580	229
Alaska.............................	486	1,109	716	271
Arizona............................	417	1,267	695	314
Arkansas...........................	315	695	508	235
California.........................	460	1,189	673	330
Colorado...........................	331	1,050	638	218
Connecticut........................	546	1,350	694	327
Delaware...........................	411	1,197	563	250
District of Columbia...............	1,260	2,559	953	493
Florida............................	444	964	533	271
Georgia............................	371	1,021	647	259
Hawaii.............................	497	1,130	636	280
Idaho..............................	408	1,084	569	287
Illinois...........................	532	1,530	763	345
Indiana............................	554	1,573	730	280
Iowa...............................	472	1,042	690	323
Kansas.............................	370	853	623	230
Kentucky...........................	223	744	451	200
Louisiana..........................	421	735	515	229
Maine..............................	281	818	450	229
Maryland...........................	472	1,324	712	381
Massachusetts......................	173	1,516	810	354
Michigan...........................	426	1,768	940	318
Minnesota..........................	529	1,280	648	276
Mississippi........................	332	779	401	180
Missouri...........................	335	855	522	217
Montana............................	438	1,410	673	269
Nebraska...........................	492	1,205	657	290
Nevada.............................	457	1,963	680	281
New Hampshire......................	469	1,400	552	301
New Jersey.........................	491	1,329	653	315
New Mexico.........................	346	1,090	549	232
New York...........................	517	2,549	1,054	493
North Carolina.....................	424	1,131	546	225
North Dakota.......................	420	1,574	811	383
Ohio...............................	440	1,130	624	255
Oklahoma...........................	464	826	378	268
Oregon.............................	365	728	408	161
Pennsylvania.......................	313	890	487	225
Rhode Island.......................	778	966	508	241
South Carolina.....................	257	664	526	172
South Dakota.......................	315	896	594	265
Tennessee..........................	359	852	603	296
Texas..............................	397	1,026	778	267
Utah...............................	359	996	659	312
Vermont............................	414	1,291	528	262
Virginia...........................	527	1,123	638	260
Washington.........................	479	1,358	633	280
West Virginia......................	319	716	889	886
Wisconsin..........................	620	1,342	566	276
Wyoming............................	249	1,024	544	178

Table B-9. Annual Market Values for Medicaid Excluding Institutional Expenditures, by State and Risk Class for 1983

(Figures in dollars)

State	Age 65 and over	Blind and disabled	Age 21-64, nondisabled	Age less than 21, nondisabled
United States	1,014	1,948	851	404
Alabama	476	1,106	779	347
Alaska	2,027	3,059	1,031	609
Arizona	1,014	1,948	851	404
Arkansas	721	1,309	867	388
California	553	1,899	750	357
Colorado	609	1,741	679	320
Connecticut	1,070	2,927	989	468
Delaware	587	1,727	788	404
District of Columbia	1,459	3,349	1,125	514
Florida	721	1,599	667	320
Georgia	704	1,673	977	390
Hawaii	839	1,778	845	395
Idaho	416	1,467	765	359
Illinois	661	1,716	831	406
Indiana	863	3,054	1,205	462
Iowa	603	1,775	916	454
Kansas	698	1,740	1,010	498
Kentucky	420	1,405	703	290
Louisiana	777	1,538	904	392
Maine	723	1,812	870	405
Maryland	883	1,975	1,017	542
Massachusetts	1,685	2,382	1,078	576
Michigan	767	2,233	901	305
Minnesota	995	2,632	841	424
Mississippi	597	1,047	726	327
Missouri	597	1,406	750	423
Montana	747	2,329	1,057	390
Nebraska	800	1,939	824	456
Nevada	819	4,687	1,220	629
New Hampshire	474	1,860	491	265
New Jersey	921	2,123	943	417
New Mexico	581	1,712	905	361
New York	3,222	3,142	959	546
North Carolina	614	1,717	788	395
North Dakota	574	1,953	1,029	584
Ohio	1,402	2,633	1,063	480
Oklahoma	939	1,131	993	588
Oregon	841	1,780	815	309
Pennsylvania	465	1,421	619	300
Rhode Island	1,907	2,006	657	310
South Carolina	424	818	486	166
South Dakota	564	2,567	816	447
Tennessee	514	1,261	956	489
Texas	817	1,754	1,124	416
Utah	388	1,370	996	389
Vermont	826	2,566	704	383
Virginia	749	1,482	794	325
Washington	611	1,689	816	399
West Virginia	436	1,022	572	236
Wisconsin	864	1,995	899	462
Wyoming	328	2,614	893	415

Table B-10. Mean Annual Normal Expenditures for Food, by Total Household Money Income and Size of Family Unit

(Figures in dollars. Combined data from 1980, 1981, and 1982 Current Expenditure Survey Monthly Diaries)

Size of family unit	Total household money income							
	Less than $5,000	$5,000 to $7,499	$7,500 to $9,999	$10,000 to $12,499	$12,500 to $14,999	$15,000 to $17,499	$17,500 to $19,999	$20,000 or more
Householder 65 years and over								
1 person.....................	1,015	1,328	1,464	1,683	1,394	1,676	2,370	2,293
2 persons or more..........	1,414	1,806	2,143	2,536	2,556	2,383	2,810	3,577
Householder under 65 years								
Married-couple family households:								
2 persons.................	648	1,916	2,103	2,465	2,369	2,842	2,921	3,293
3 persons.................	344	2,683	2,308	2,395	2,612	3,036	2,912	3,716
4 persons.................	621	2,774	2,521	2,902	2,791	3,278	3,334	4,352
5 persons.................	931	2,159	3,119	3,091	3,299	2,778	4,319	4,864
6 persons.................	1,000	2,188	2,517	3,582	3,710	4,226	4,058	5,303
7 persons or more........	1,250	2,938	3,914	4,642	4,291	5,191	4,563	5,570
Other family households:								
2 persons.................	991	1,472	1,769	1,782	2,539	2,732	2,468	2,938
3 persons.................	1,404	2,177	1,719	2,329	2,958	3,250	3,272	3,546
4 persons.................	1,125	2,203	2,009	2,958	3,491	2,913	2,316	4,772
5 persons.................	931	2,159	3,119	3,091	3,299	2,778	4,319	4,864
6 persons.................	1,000	2,188	2,517	3,582	3,710	4,226	4,058	5,303
7 persons or more........	1,250	2,938	3,914	4,642	4,291	5,191	4,563	5,570
Nonfamily households:								
1 person..................	714	1,123	1,303	1,600	1,637	1,782	2,123	2,626
2 persons or more........	999	1,799	2,265	2,386	2,097	2,052	2,339	3,561

of the original 1979 techniques. For the purpose of estimating normal expenditures for medical care, a nonsubsidized population is, for all practical purposes, nonexistent. The aged population is almost totally covered by the Medicare program and the population under 65 years of age receives widespread coverage from employer-provided group health insurance.

The estimates of normal expenditures for medical care were made using data from the 1972-73 Consumer Expenditure Survey (CES) in spite of the major problems cited above. The normal expenditure tabulation used as the basis for this study is shown in table B-13. The data for the under-age-65 population were derived from CES survey cases reporting partial employer-provided coverage. The expenditure data do not include the amount of the employer's contribution, and therefore, the normal expenditures for this group are probably underestimated. The sample group used to derive the normal expenditures for the 65-and-over population included persons with Medicare coverage but excluded persons covered by Medicaid and those covered by both Medicaid and Medicare. Use of the Medicare population in estimates of normal expenditures is

undesirable and probably results in underestimates of recipient value as well.

The normal expenditure data in table B-13 were tabulated from the 1972-73 CES. Adjustments were then made to the 1972-73 average medical expenditures and income classes to account for the increases in consumer prices. The expenditure data were adjusted by the change in the medical component within the overall Consumer Price Index (CPI). The income classes were adjusted by the change in the overall CPI. These same adjustments were made annually to update the 1979 figures in this table to the appropriate year between 1980 and 1983.

The assignment of recipient values followed the same procedures as outlined for food stamps. Separate estimates of recipient value were made based on the inclusion or exclusion of institutional care expenditures.

POVERTY BUDGET SHARES

The third procedure used to value noncash benefits in this study was the poverty budget share (PBS) approach. The PBS

Table B-11. Annual Food Expenditure to income Ratios, by Total Household Money Income and Size of Family Unit

(Combined data from 1980, 1981, and 1982 Current Expenditure Survey Montly Diaries)

Size of family unit	Total household money income							
	Less than $5,000	$5,000 to $7,499	$7,500 to $9,999	$10,000 to $12,499	$12,500 to $14,999	$15,000 to $17,499	$17,500 to $19,999	$20,000 or more
Householder 65 years and over								
1 person......................	.286	.221	.170	.149	.102	.102	.128	.074
2 persons or more...........	.399	.284	.244	.228	.186	.148	.151	.103
Householder under 65 years								
Married-couple family households:								
2 persons.................	.480	.286	.237	.222	.172	.177	.156	.093
3 persons.................	.391	.411	.274	.215	.190	.188	.155	.107
4 persons.................	.409	.419	.282	.256	.204	.202	.179	.123
5 persons.................	.378	.332	.365	.270	.241	.172	.232	.138
6 persons.................	.400	.350	.274	.327	.270	.262	.216	.142
7 persons or more.........	.500	.470	.435	.417	.312	.315	.239	.160
Other family households:								
2 persons.................	.342	.244	.203	.160	.184	.170	.132	.098
3 persons.................	.490	.344	.200	.210	.213	.203	.176	.119
4 persons.................	.450	.374	.225	.263	.255	.179	.121	.147
5 persons.................	.378	.332	.365	.270	.241	.172	.232	.138
6 persons.................	.400	.350	.274	.327	.270	.262	.216	.142
7 persons or more.........	.500	.470	.435	.417	.312	.315	.239	.160
Nonfamily households:								
1 person..................	.266	.183	.152	.144	.120	.112	.115	.088
2 persons or more.........	.340	.280	.252	.209	.150	.126	.129	.103

approach is a different and much more limited valuation technique that links the value of the noncash benefit directly to the current money income poverty concept. The PBS approach assumes that, for purposes of measuring poverty, the value assigned to the benefit can be no greater than the amount that is usually spent on the specified good or service by people near the poverty level, since values in excess of this amount cannot always substitute for other needs.

Food benefits. The values of food stamps and school lunch benefits were combined for the calculation of the PBS value for food benefits. The amount spent on food by families near the poverty line was assumed to be one-third of the appropriate poverty level. This reflects directly the food-to-income ratio used to develop the current poverty definition. The PBS limits for food benefits are shown in table B-14 for 1979 through 1982. The figures in this table are simply the weighted average poverty threshold for the specified family type multiplied by one-third.

The PBS value was computed by comparing the combined market value of food stamps and school lunch to the PBS limit. If the market value was greater than the PBS limit, the PBS value was constrained to the PBS limit. If the market value was lower, the PBS value was equal to the market value.

Public or other subsidized rental housing. The PBS values for public or other subsidized rental housing were computed using the 1979 and 1983 AHS data. Calculation of the PBS limits were based on the housing expenditure to income ratios shown in table B-15. These ratios represent the proportion of income spent on nonsubsidized rental housing by families with incomes within ± 25 percent of the poverty level and are averages of the 1979 and 1981 data from the AHS for nonsubsidized housing units.

The calculation of the PBS limit was made by multiplying the appropriate proportion in table B-15 by the family's poverty level.

(Figures in dollars. Combined data from 1979 and 1981 Annual Housing Survey)

Size of family unit	Total household money income							
	Less than $5,000	$5,000 to $7,499	$7,500 to $9,999	$10,000 to $12,499	$12,500 to $14,999	$15,000 to $17,499	$17,500 to $19,999	$20,000 or more
Householder 65 years and over								
1 person....................	2,092	2,702	3,002	3,073	3,583	4,023	3,439	3,915
2 persons or more..........	2,396	2,805	3,223	3,546	3,356	3,690	3,798	4,674
Householder under 65 years								
Married-couple family households:								
2 persons................	2,680	2,821	2,864	3,181	3,140	3,165	3,316	4,441
3 persons................	2,836	2,846	2,889	3,134	3,284	3,502	3,574	4,495
4 persons................	3,115	3,042	3,247	3,207	3,422	3,387	3,647	4,789
5 persons................	2,829	2,852	3,118	3,498	3,513	3,567	3,500	4,864
6 persons................	3,799	2,973	2,927	3,201	3,618	2,806	4,024	4,106
7 persons or more........	3,307	2,094	2,965	3,405	3,511	3,870	4,161	4,701
Other family households:								
2 persons................	2,721	3,032	2,991	3,197	3,479	3,574	3,733	4,485
3 persons................	2,819	2,930	3,317	3,274	3,572	3,520	3,515	4,759
4 persons................	2,971	3,027	3,324	3,680	3,209	3,873	3,514	4,678
5 persons................	2,773	3,414	3,616	3,214	3,065	3,803	4,046	4,163
6 persons................	2,614	3,346	3,358	3,042	3,566	2,498	3,468	4,188
7 persons or more........	3,209	3,204	3,204	3,467	3,332	2,383	3,594	4,602
Nonfamily households:								
1 person................	2,306	2,480	2,632	2,858	3,012	3,205	3,352	4,204
2 persons................	2,934	3,082	3,264	3,436	3,449	3,595	3,451	4,635
3 persons or more........	3,061	3,238	3,870	3,902	4,703	3,975	4,623	6,203

If the previously assigned market rent exceeded the PBS limit, the PBS value for public housing was made equal to the difference between the PBS limit and the amount of subsidized rent paid. If the market rent was less than the PBS limit, the PBS value for public housing was made equal to the market value of the subsidy.

Medical care. The PBS values for noncash medical care benefits were computed using the same expenditure to income ratios at the poverty line as used in the previous study. These ratios, which were derived from the 1960-61 Consumer Expenditure Survey, are shown in table B-16. The data from the 1960-61 survey were selected originally because they reflect expenditure patterns for medical care that existed prior to the Medicare program and expansion of employer-provided benefits. The PBS value for medical care was computed by comparing the combined market value of Medicare and/or Medicaid for the family with the PBS limit. The PBS value was equal to the PBS limit if the market value exceeded the limit or equal to the market value if the market value was lower.

Table B-13. Normal Expenditure Values for Medical Care, by Age or Disability Status of the Householder and Size of Household

(In 1979 dollars)

Total household income	Householder age 65 years old and over or disabled		Householder under 65 years old and not disabled				
	1 person	2 persons or more	1 person	2 persons	3 persons	4 persons	5 persons or more
Under $1,250.............	341	637	99	209	307	380	410
$1,250 to $2,499........	291	547	146	219	373	402	430
$2,500 to $3,749........	385	578	178	290	390	396	421
$3,750 to $4,999........	443	608	209	311	263	364	393
$5,000 to $6,249........	488	828	248	336	256	383	414
$6,250 to $7,499........	646	770	306	520	443	460	497
$7,500 to $8,749........	610	891	289	549	518	419	575
$8,750 to $9,999........	642	807	315	576	572	450	601
$10,000 to $11,24.......	684	868	302	585	652	637	675
$11,250 to $12,49.......	718	862	309	588	655	662	721
$12,500 to $13,74.......	738	1,060	299	606	662	588	712
$13,750 to $14,99.......	695	1,070	290	601	661	582	715
$15,000 or more.........	753	1,202	375	678	803	867	926

Table B-14. Poverty Budget Shares for Food, by Year and Size of Family Unit

(Figures in dollars)

Size of family unit	Year				
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
1 person (unrelated individual)..........	1,228	1,395	1,540	1,634	1,687
15 to 64 years...........................	1,258	1,429	1,576	1,673	1,727
65 years and over.......................	1,157	1,314	1,453	1,542	1,592
2 persons.................................	1,567	1,779	1,972	2,094	2,161
Householder 15 to 64 years..............	1,619	1,839	2,037	2,162	2,232
Householder 65 years and over..........	1,455	1,651	1,833	1,945	2,008
3 persons.................................	1,921	2,180	2,417	2,564	2,646
4 persons.................................	2,462	2,795	3,096	3,287	3,393
5 persons.................................	2,912	3,308	3,669	3,895	4,016
6 persons.................................	3,283	3,738	4,150	4,402	4,543
7 persons (or more[1])...................	4,071	4,628	4,703	5,012	5,167
8 persons.................................	(X)	(X)	5,218	5,573	5,723
9 persons or more.........................	(X)	(X)	6,191	6,566	6,770

[1]1979 and 1980.

X Not applicable.

Table B-15. Poverty Budget Shares for Public or Other Subsidized Rental Housing, by Size of Family Unit

Size of family unit	Expenditure to income ratio
Householder 65 years and over	
1 person...................................	.567
2 persons or more...........................	.525
Householder under 65 years	
Married-couple family households:	
2 persons..................................	.498
3 persons..................................	.446
4 persons..................................	.384
5 persons..................................	.324
6 persons..................................	.288
7 persons or more..........................	.270
Other family households:	
2 persons..................................	.548
3 persons..................................	.471
4 persons..................................	.401
5 persons..................................	.344
6 persons..................................	.299
7 persons or more..........................	.306
Nonfamily households:	
1 person...................................	.572
2 persons..................................	.522
3 persons or more..........................	.487

Table B-16. Poverty Budget Shares for Medical Benefits, by Size of Family Unit

Size of family unit	Expenditure to income ratio
1 person (unrelated individual):	
15 to 64 years.............................	.044
65 years and over..........................	.114
2 persons:	
Householder 15 to 64 years.................	.060
Householder 65 years and over..............	.103
3 persons....................................	.053
4 persons....................................	.044
5 persons....................................	.054
6 persons or more...........................	.048

Appendix C. Source and Reliability of Estimates

SOURCE OF DATA

The estimates in this report are based on data obtained during the month of March in the years 1980 to 1984 from the Current Population Survey (CPS) conducted by the Bureau of the Census and from supplementary questions to the CPS. The monthly CPS deals mainly with labor force data for the civilian noninstitutional population. Questions relating to labor force participation are asked about each member 14 years old and over in every sample household. In addition, each March supplementary questions are asked about money income, noncash benefits, and work experience for the previous year. In order to obtain more reliable data for the Spanish origin population, the March CPS samples are enlarged to include all households from the previous November sample which contained at least one sample person of Spanish origin. For this report, persons in the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post are also included.

The present CPS sample was initially selected from the 1970 census files with coverage in all 50 States and the District of Columbia. The sample is continually updated to reflect new construction. The Spanish supplemental sample adds about 2,500 eligible households.

The following table provides a description of some aspects of the CPS sample designs in use during the referenced data collection periods.

Each year about 4 percent of occupied units were visited but interviews were not obtained because the occupants were not found at home after repeated calls or were unavailable for some other reason.

For a description of the previous CPS sample designs see the detailed reports in the series, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

The estimation procedure used in this survey involved the inflation of the weighted sample results to independent estimates of the total civilian noninstitutional population of the United States by age, race, and sex. These independent estimates were based on statistics from the 1980 Decennial Census of Population; statistics on births, deaths, immigration and emigration; and statistics on the strength of the Armed Forces. The estimation procedure for the data in the report also involved a further adjustment so that the husband and wife of a household received the same weight.

RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

Since the CPS estimates are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaire, instructions, and enumerators. There are two types of errors possible in an estimate based on a sample survey—sampling and nonsampling. The standard errors provided for this

Description of the Current Population Survey (1980-84)

Time period	Number of sample areas[a]	Sample civil divisions[b]	Housing units eligible[c]	
			Interviewed	Not interviewed
May 1981 to March 1984	629	1,148	57,000	2,500
January 1980 to April 1981	629	1,133	63,000	3,000

[a]These areas were chosen to provide coverage in each State and the District of Columbia.
[b]Includes counties, independent cities and minor civil divisions in the United States.
[c]Monthly averages, excluding supplemental Spanish households.

report primarily indicate the magnitude of the sampling error. They also partially measure the effect of some nonsampling errors in response and enumeration, but do not measure any systematic biases in the data. The full extent of nonsampling error is unknown. Consequently, particular care should be exercised in the interpretation of figures based on a relatively small number of cases or on small differences between estimates.

Nonsampling variability. Nonsampling errors can be attributed to many sources, e.g., inability to obtain information about all cases in the sample, definitional difficulties, differences in the interpretation of questions, inability or unwillingness on the part of the respondents to provide correct information, inability to recall information, errors made in collection such as in recording or coding the data, errors made in processing the data, errors made in estimating values for missing data, and failure to represent all units within the sample (undercoverage).

Undercoverage in the CPS results from missed housing units and missed persons within sample households. Overall undercoverage, as compared to the level of the 1980 Decennial Census, is about 7 percent. It is known that CPS undercoverage varies with age, sex, and race. Generally, undercoverage is larger for males than for females and larger for Blacks and other races combined than for Whites. Ratio estimation to independent age-sex-race population controls partially corrects for the bias due to survey undercoverage. However, biases exist in the estimates to the extent that missed persons in missed households or missed persons in interviewed households have different characteristics from interviewed persons in the same age-sex-race group. Further, the independent population controls used have not been adjusted for undercoverage in the decennial census.

The estimates of income and noncash benefits received (as derived from the March CPS) are subject to underreporting.

Underreporting in household surveys can be attributed to several factors. These include a failure to report benefits received and misclassification of the source of benefits.

For additional information on nonsampling error including the possible impact on CPS when known, refer to *Statistical Policy Working Paper 3, An Error Profile: Employment as Measured by the Current Population Survey*, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1978 and Technical Paper 40, *The Current Population Survey: Design and Methodology*, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Sampling variability. The standard errors given in Tables C-1 through C-4 are primarily measures of sampling variability, that is, of the variation that occurred by chance because a sample rather than the entire population was surveyed. The sample estimate and its standard error enable one to construct confidence intervals — ranges that would include the average result of all possible samples with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples were selected, each of these being surveyed under essentially the same general conditions and using the same sample design, and if an estimate and its standard error were calculated from each sample, then:

1. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.6 standard errors below the estimate to 1.6 standard errors above the estimate would include the average result of all possible samples.

2. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two standard errors below the estimate to two standard errors above the estimate would include the average result of all possible samples.

The average estimate derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. However,

Table C-1. Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers of Households or Persons: 1979-83

(Numbers in thousands)

Size of estimate	Standard[1] error	Size of estimate	Standard[1] error
75	11	7,500	111
100	13	10,000	127
250	21	15,000	154
500	29	25,000	192
1,000	41	50,000	247
2,000	58	100,000	269
3,000	71	125,000	243
5,000	91	160,000	139

[1]These values must be multiplied by the appropriate "f" factor in tables C-3 and C-4 to obtain the standard error for a specific characteristic.

Table C-2. Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages of Households or Persons: 1979-83

Base of estimated percentage (thousands)	Estimated percentage[1]				
	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
75...................	2.1	3.3	4.5	6.6	7.6
100..................	1.8	2.9	3.9	5.7	6.6
250..................	1.2	1.8	2.5	3.6	4.1
500..................	0.8	1.3	1.8	2.5	2.9
1,000...............	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.8	2.1
2,000...............	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.5
3,000...............	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.2
5,000...............	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.9
10,000..............	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7
15,000..............	0.15	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5
25,000..............	0.12	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4
50,000..............	0.08	0.13	0.2	0.3	0.3
100,000.............	0.06	0.09	0.12	0.2	0.2
125,000.............	0.05	0.08	0.11	0.2	0.2
160,000.............	0.05	0.07	0.10	0.14	0.2

[1]These values must be multiplied by the appropriate "f" factor in tables C-3 and C-4 to obtain the standard error for a specific characteristic.

for a particular sample, one can say with a specified confidence that the average estimate derived from all possible samples is included in the confidence interval.

Standard errors may also be used to perform hypothesis testing, a procedure for distinguishing between population parameters using sample estimates. The most common types of hypotheses are: 1) the population parameters are identical, versus 2) they are different. An example of this would be comparing the poverty rate for Whites versus the poverty rate for Blacks. Tests may be performed at various levels of significance, where a level of significance is the probability of concluding that the parameters are different when, in fact, they are identical.

All statements of comparison in the text have passed a hypothesis test at the 0.10 level of significance or better, and most have passed a hypothesis test at the 0.05 level of significance or better. This means that, for most differences cited in the text, the estimated difference between parameters is greater than twice the standard error of the difference. For the other differences mentioned, the estimated difference between parameters is between 1.6 and 2.0 times the standard error of the difference. When this is the case, the statement of comparison will be qualified in some way; e.g., by use of the phrase "some evidence."

Note when using small estimates. Summary measures (such as means and percent distributions) are shown only when the base is 75,000 or greater. Because of the large standard errors involved, there is little chance that summary measures would

reveal useful information when computed on a smaller base. Estimated numbers are shown, however, even though the relative standard errors of these numbers are larger than those for corresponding percentages. These smaller estimates are provided primarily to permit such combinations of the categories as serve each user's needs.

STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES

Standard error tables and their use. In order to derive standard errors that would be applicable to a large number of estimates and that could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. Therefore, instead of providing an individual standard error for each estimate, generalized sets of standard errors are provided for various types of characteristics. As a result, the sets of standard errors provided give an indication of the order of magnitude of the standard error of an estimate rather than the precise standard error.

The figures presented in tables C-1 and C-2 are approximations to standard errors of various estimates for households and persons in the United States. To obtain the approximate standard error for a specific characteristic, the appropriate standard error in table C-1 or C-2 must be multiplied by the "f" factor for that characteristic given in tables C-3 or C-4. These factors must be applied to the generalized standard errors in order to adjust for the combined effect of the sample design and the estimating procedure on the value of the characteristic.

Table C-3. "a" and "b" Parameters for Computing Approximate Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers and Percentages of Households and Persons: 1979-83

| Characteristics | Parameters | | "f" factor |
	a	b	
HOUSEHOLDS			
Total Households			
Race and Spanish origin:			
Total or White...	−0.000010	1389	0.90
Black and/or other races.....................................	−0.000087	1255	0.85
Spanish origin..	−0.000020	1422	0.91
South region...	−0.000016	1361	0.89
Other regions..	−0.000010	1389	0.90
Inside metropolitan and central city areas....................	−0.000016	2170	1.12
Below the Poverty Level			
Type of Residence:			
Metropolitan...	0.000076	1876	1.04
Nonmetropolitan...	0.000114	2814	1.28
Region (1979–81):			
Northeast..	0.000078	1932	1.06
North Central..	0.000079	1951	1.06
South...	0.000083	2045	1.09
West..	0.000071	1745	1.01
Region (1982–83):			
Northeast..	0.000075	1857	1.04
North Central..	0.000078	1914	1.05
South...	0.000074	1838	1.03
West..	0.000064	1576	0.96
Race:			
Total or White...	0.000076	1876	1.04
Black and/or other races...................................	0.000076	1876	1.04
Spanish origin...	−0.000014	2420	1.19
Type of household, age of householder, size of household, work experience of householder, and tenure..................	0.000076	1876	1.04
PERSONS			
Total Persons			
Race and Spanish origin:			
Total or White...	−0.000017	3500	1.43
Black and/or other races...................................	−0.000210	5020	1.71
Spanish origin...	−0.000026	4432	1.60
South region...	−0.000017	3430	1.41
Other regions..	−0.000016	3360	1.40
Inside metropolitan and central city areas....................	−0.000020	4253	1.57

| Characteristics | Parameters | | "f" factor |
	a	b	
Below the Poverty Level			
Region (1979-81):			
Northeast...	-0.000032	8184	2.18
North Central..	-0.000032	8264	2.19
South..	-0.000034	8661	2.24
West...	-0.000029	7390	2.07
Region (1982-83):			
Northeast..	-0.000031	7867	2.14
North Central..	-0.000032	8105	2.17
South..	-0.000030	7787	2.13
West...	-0.000026	6675	1.97
Race:			
Total or White[1]......................................	-0.000031	7946	2.15
Black and/or other races[1]............................	-0.000270	7946	2.15
Spanish origin[1]......................................	-0.000063	11528	2.59
Relationship to and age of family householder..............	-0.000031	7946	2.15

[1]For nonmetropolitan residence categories multiply the "a" and "b" parameters by 1.5 and the "f" factor by 1.22.

Standard errors for intermediate values not shown in the generalized tables of standard errors may be approximated by linear interpolation.

Two parameters (denoted "a" and "b') are used to calculate standard errors for each type of characteristic; they are presented in tables C-3 and C-4. These parameters were used to calculate the standard errors in tables C-1 and C-2 and to calculate the "f" factors in tables C-3 and C-4. They also may be used to calculate directly the standard errors for estimated numbers and percentages. Methods for computation are given in the following sections.

Standard errors of estimated numbers. The approximate standard error, σ_x, of an estimated number shown in this report can be obtained in two ways. It may be obtained by use of the formula

$$\sigma_x = f\sigma \qquad (1)$$

where f is the appropriate "f" factor from table C-3 or C-4 and σ is the standard error on the estimate obtained by interpolation from table C-1. Alternatively, it may be approximated by the following formula, from which the standard errors in table C-1

were calculated. Use of this formula will provide more accurate results than the use of formula (1) above.

$$\sigma_x = \sqrt{ax^2 + bx} \qquad (2)$$

Here x is the size of the estimate and a and b are the parameters in tables C-3 and C-4 associated with the particular type of characteristic.

Standard errors of estimated percentages. The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed using sample data for both numerator and denominator, depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the total upon which this percentage is based. Estimated percentages are relatively more reliable than the corresponding estimates of the numerators of the percentages, particularly if the percentages are 50 percent or more. When the numerator and denominator of the percentage are in different categories, use the "f" factor or parameters from table C-3 or C-4 indicated by the numerator. The approximate standard error, $\sigma_{(x,p)}$, of an estimated percentage can be obtained by use of the formula

$$\sigma_{(x,p)} = f\sigma \qquad (3)$$

Table C-4. Parameters for Estimated Numbers and Percentages of Persons, by Poverty Status, Age, Sex, Race, and Spanish Origin: 1979-83

Characteristic	Below the poverty level						"f" factors	
	All races and White		Black and other races		Spanish origin		1	2
	a	b	a	b	a	b		
Male.....................	-0.000064	7946	-0.000577	7946	-0.000130	11528	2.15	2.59
Female..................	-0.000060	7946	-0.000508	7946	-0.000123	11528	2.15	2.59
Under 14 years..........	-0.000052	6057	-0.000052	6057	-0.000052	6057	1.88	1.88
14 years and over[3]......	-0.000019	3017	-0.000178	3017	-0.000032	4520	1.32	1.62
14 to 24 years..........	-0.000077	3017	-0.000542	3017	-0.000122	4520	1.32	1.62
25 to 34 years..........	-0.000098	3017	-0.000939	3017	-0.000169	4520	1.32	1.62
35 to 44 years..........	-0.000134	3017	-0.001253	3017	-0.000230	4520	1.32	1.62
45 to 64 years..........	-0.000070	3017	-0.000765	3017	-0.000117	4520	1.32	1.62
65 years and over.......	-0.000139	3017	-0.001683	3017	-0.000153	4520	1.32	1.62

[1] Use these factors for total or any race.
[2] Use these factors for Spanish origin
[3] Use these parameters for work experience and employment status data for persons.

In this formula, f is the appropriate "f" factor from table C-3 or C-4 and σ is the standard error on the estimate from table C-2. Alternatively, it may be approximated by the following formula, from which the standard errors in table C-2 were calculated. Use of this formula will give more accurate results than use of formula (3) above.

$$\sigma_{(x,p)} = \sqrt{\frac{b}{x} \cdot p(100 - p)} \qquad (4)$$

Here x is the size of the subclass of persons or households which is the base of the percentage, p is the percentage $(0 < p < 100)$, and b is the parameter in table C-3 or C-4 associated with the particular type of characteristic in the numerator of the percentage.

Illustration of the use of standard error tables. Table B of this report shows that there were 35,266,000 persons below the poverty level in 1983. Using table C-1 and the "f" factor of 2.15, the standard error of an estimate of this size is approximately 461,000. Alternately, using the parameters in table C-3 and formula (2) gives a more accurate estimate of the standard error of

$$492,000 \doteq \sqrt{(-0.000031)(35,266,000)^2 + (7946)(35,266,000)}$$

A 90-percent confidence interval as shown by the data is from 34,479,000 to 36,053,000. Therefore, a conclusion that in 1983 the average estimate of the number of persons below the

poverty level, derived from all possible samples, lies within a range computed in this way would be correct for roughly 90 percent of all possible samples. Similarly, we could conclude with 95-percent confidence that in 1983 the average estimate of the number of persons below the poverty level, derived from all possible samples, lies within the interval from 34,282,000 to 36,250,000 (using twice the standard error).

Table B of this report also shows that 35.7 percent of Black persons were below the poverty level in 1983. Table 2 of this report displays the total number of Black persons in 1983 as 27,668,000. Table C-2 shows the standard error of 35.7 percent on a base of 27,668,000 to be approximately 0.8 percent. (An "f" factor of 2.15 was applied here.)

Alternatively, this standard error could have been derived by using the "b" parameter for Blacks from table C-3 in formula (4).

$$0.8 = \sqrt{\frac{7946}{27,668,000} (35.7)(64.3)}$$

Consequently, a 90-percent confidence interval for the percentage of Black persons below the poverty level in 1983, as shown by these data, is from 34.4 to 37.0 percent, and a 95-percent confidence interval is from 34.1 to 37.3 percent.

Comparisons of estimates. Estimates are often compared by computing their difference or ratio. The two sections which follow, "Standard Error of a Difference" and "Standard Error of a Ratio" give general procedures for the computation of

standard errors when making comparisons. This report also discusses several different estimates of poverty when noncash benefits are included as income. The standard errors needed for the comparison of such estimates are discussed in the section "Comparisons of Alternative Poverty Estimates for the Same Population."

Standard error of a difference. For a difference between two sample estimates, the standard error is approximately equal to

$$\sigma_{(x-y)} = \sqrt{\sigma_x^2 + \sigma_y^2 - 2\rho\,\sigma_x\,\sigma_y} \qquad (5)$$

where σ_x and σ_y are the standard errors of the estimates x and y (from tables C-1 through C-4). The estimates can be numbers, percents, ratios, etc. The correlation coefficient ρ can be determined from table C-5 for year-to-year comparisons for poverty estimates and proportions (assuming the same yearly poverty definition); for other comparisons assume that ρ equals zero. Making this assumption will result in accurate estimates of standard errors for the difference between two estimates of the same characteristic in two different areas, or for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics in the same area. If, however, there is a high positive (negative) correlation between the two characteristics, the assumption of zero correlation will overstate (understate) the true standard error.

Illustration of the computation of the standard error of a difference in estimates. Table B of this report shows that the number of persons below the poverty level in 1983 was 35,266,000, and in 1982 the figure was 34,398,000. The apparent difference is 868,000. The standard error on the 35,266,000 persons below the poverty level, computed from formula (2), is 492,000, and similarly, the standard error on the 34,398,000 persons is 486,000. From table C-5 we obtain the correlation coefficient, $\rho = 0.45$. The standard error associated with the estimated difference of 868,000 is:

$$513,000 \doteq \sqrt{(492,000)^2 + (486,000)^2 - 2(0.45)\,(492,000)\,(486,000)}$$

This means that the 90-percent confidence interval around the 868,000 difference is from 47,000 to 1,689,000, i.e., 868,000 ± 821,000. A conclusion that the average estimate of the difference derived from all possible samples lies within a range computed in this way would be correct for roughly 90 percent of all possible samples. Thus, we can conclude with 90-percent confidence that the number of persons below the poverty level in 1983 is higher than the figure for 1982. However, the 95-percent confidence interval around the 868,000 difference is 868,000 ± 1,026,000, i.e., from −158,000 to 1,894,000. Because this interval contains the value 0 (zero) we cannot conclude with 95-percent confidence that the number of persons below the poverty level in 1983 is higher than the figure for 1982. These data show there is some evidence of a difference between the two numbers.

Standard error of a ratio. Certain mean values for persons in households listed in the tables of this report were calculated as the ratio of two numbers. For example, the mean number of persons per household is calculated as

$$\frac{x}{y} = \frac{\text{total number of persons in households}}{\text{total number of households}}$$

Standard errors for these means may be approximated as shown below. There are two cases to consider. In either case, the denominator y represents a count of households of a certain class, and the numerator x represents a count of persons with the characteristic under consideration who are members of these households.

Case 1. There is at least one person having the characteristic in every household of the class; for example, the mean number of persons per household, or the mean number of persons per household with a male householder. For ratios of this kind, the standard error is approximated by the following formula.

$$\sigma_{x/y} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2 \left[\left(\frac{\sigma_y}{y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sigma_x}{x}\right)^2 - 2\rho\left(\frac{\sigma_x}{x}\right)\left(\frac{\sigma_y}{y}\right)\right]} \qquad (6)$$

The standard error of the estimated number of households, σ_y, and the standard error of the estimated number of persons with the characteristic in those households, σ_x, may be obtained from

Table C-5. Year-to-Year Correlation Coefficients for Poverty Estimates of Households and Persons: 1979-83[1]

Characteristic	Households	Persons
Total...........................	0.35	0.45
White...........................	0.30	0.35
Black and/or other races............	0.35	0.45
Spanish origin......................	0.55	0.65

[1]For estimates two or more years apart assume the correlation to be zero.

formula (1) or (2). In formula (6), ρ represents the correlation coefficient between the numerator and the denominator of the estimate. In the above example, and for other ratios of this kind, use 0.7 as an estimate of ρ.

Case 2: The number of persons having the characteristic in a given household may be 0, 1, 2, 3, or more, for example, the mean number of persons under 18 years of age per household. For ratios of this kind the standard error is approximated by formula (6) but ρ is assumed to be zero. If ρ is actually positive (negative), then this procedure will provide an overestimate (underestimate) of the standard error of the ratio.

Comparisons of alternate poverty estimates for the same population. As discussed in this report, several estimates of poverty may be obtained for any given population by using different income concepts and valuation techniques in determining poverty status. The most meaningful comparisons between two measures of poverty are those in which either the income concept or the valuation technique is fixed, e.g., a comparison between a poverty estimate determined by income and the market value of food and housing benefits and a poverty estimate determined by income and the market value of food, housing, and medical benefits. All comparisons presented in this section make this assumption.

Standard errors for within-year differences between poverty estimates. In a given year the standard error for the difference of two poverty estimates (numbers or percentages) is given by the formula:

$$\sigma_{(x,y)} = \sigma_d \tag{7}$$

where $d = |x-y|$, the absolute difference between the two estimates x and y, and σ_d is computed by using formula (1) or (2) using d as the size of the estimate or by using formula (3) or (4) using d as the estimated percentage.

Standard errors for differences of yearly change between poverty estimates. In comparing year-to-year changes between two poverty estimates (e.g., change in poverty from 1982 to 1983 using cash income alone in determining poverty versus the change in poverty using income and food and housing benefits in determining poverty), the standard error of a difference of differences is needed.

If x_1, x_2 (y_1, y_2) are the x(y) estimates in years 1 and 2 and $d = (x_1-x_2)-(y_1-y_2)$ then

$$\sigma_d = \sqrt{\sigma_{d_1}^2 + \sigma_{d_2}^2 - 2\rho\,\sigma_{d_1}\,\sigma_{d_2}} \tag{8}$$

where for i=1 and 2, $d_i = |x_i-y_i|$ is the absolute difference for the estimates in year i. The variance of d_i, $\sigma_{d_i}^2$ is obtained using formula (7) and ρ is obtained from table C-5.

Standard error of the ratio of an alternative poverty estimate to the official poverty estimate. When computing the ratio of the number of persons in poverty using an alternative poverty definition divided by the number of persons in poverty using the official poverty definition (only income included) the standard error of the ratio can be approximated by the formula:

$$\sigma_{x/y} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2 \left[\left(\frac{\sigma_x}{x}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{\sigma_y}{y}\right)^2\right]} \tag{9}$$

where σ_x and σ_y are the estimates of the standard errors of the estimates x and y as determined by formula (1) or (2).

Illustration of the computation of a standard error when comparing alternate definitions of poverty. Table C of this report shows that the number of people below the poverty level as determined by two definitions of poverty are as listed in the following table:

Method	1982	1983	Yearly Increase
1. Official Definition.........	34,398,000	35,266,000	868,000
2. Market Valuation including food/housing....	30,688,000	31,903,000	1,215,000

The data show in the period from 1982 to 1983 that the apparent difference in the increase in poverty between the two methods is 347,000.

Using formula (8) we have

$d_1 \doteq 3,710,000,$[1] $\sigma_{d_1} \doteq 170,000,$[2]

$d_2 \doteq 3,363,000,$ $\sigma_{d_2} \doteq 162,000,$

---

[1] $d_1 = 34,398,000 - 30,688,000$

[2] $\sigma_{d_1} = \sqrt{(-0.000031)(3,710,000)^2 + 7946(3,710,000)}$

and p=0.45 so that the standard error associated with 347,000 is

$174,000 \doteq \sqrt{(170,000)^2 + (162,000)^2 - 2(0.45)(170,000)(162,000)}$

A 90-percent confidence interval around 347,000 is from 69,000 to 625,000. Thus, we can conclude with 90-percent confidence that between 1982 and 1983 more people have been

added to poverty status by using method 2 than by using method 1. However, the 95-percent confidence interval around the 347,000 difference is 347,000 ± 348,000, i.e., from — 1,000 to 695,000. Because this interval contains the value 0 (zero) we cannot conclude with 95-percent confidence that between 1982 and 1983 method 2 has added more people to poverty status than method 1. These data show there is some evidence of difference between the two numbers.

Standard errors of estimated means. Standard errors for estimated means shown in this report can be obtained by calling Population Division of the Census Bureau.

Appendix D. Program Descriptions and Data Collection

Appendix D contains brief descriptions of each public in-kind transfer program covered in the March CPS, a description of the questions used to collect the data, and an evaluation of the data quality. The description of each program begins with a statement of program objectives and is followed by general comments regarding program characteristics, eligibility, and so forth. Next is a review of the survey questions and the limitations associated with the question wording and design.

FOOD STAMPS

The Food Stamp Act of 1977 defines this Federally funded program as one intended to "permit low-income households to obtain a more nutritious diet." (From title XIII of P.L. 95-113, The Food Stamp Act of 1977, declaration of policy.) Food purchasing power is increased by providing eligible households with coupons which can be used to purchase food. The Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) administers the Food Stamp program through State and local welfare offices. The Food Stamp program is the major national income support program to which all low-income and low-resource households, regardless of household characteristics, are eligible.

The Food Stamp Act was amended by the 1981 Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act which changed the criteria used to determine food stamp eligibility (P.L. 97-35, title I, subtitle A). As of October 1, 1981, households without an elderly or disabled member must have gross monthly income below 130 percent of the Federal poverty level. Previously, eligibility was based on "countable" income (gross income less specified deductions for shelter, medical expenses, child care, etc.) so, e.g., a household with a gross income of twice the poverty guideline and substantial specified deductions could have been eligible for food stamps. The asset (resources) limit was $1,750 per household until July 1980, when it was changed to $1,500. For households of two or more persons with at least one member 60 or over, the asset limit was $3,000. This $3,000 limit has not changed since 1979. The questions on participation in the Food Stamp program in the March CPS were designed to identify households in which one or more of the current members received food stamps during the calendar year. Once a food stamp household was identified, a question was asked to determine the number of current household members covered by food stamps during the year. Questions were also asked about the number of months

food stamps were received and the total face value of all food stamps received during that period.

SCHOOL LUNCHES

The National School Lunch program is designed "to help safeguard the health and well-being of the Nation's children by assisting the States in providing an adequate supply of foods" (P.L. 79-396, the National School Lunch Act of 1946) for all children at moderate cost. Additional assistance is provided for children determined by local school officials to be unable to pay the "full established" price for lunches. Like the Food Stamp program, the National School Lunch program is administered by the Food and Nutrition Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture through State educational agencies or through regional USDA nutrition services for some nonprofit private schools.

All students eating lunches prepared at participating schools pay less than the total cost of the lunches. Some students pay the "full established" price for lunch (which itself is subsidized), while others pay a "reduced" price for lunch, and still others receive a "free" lunch. Until January 1981, children were eligible for free school lunches if their household's income was below 125 percent of the poverty guidelines or reduced-price lunches if their household's income was between 125 and 195 percent of the poverty guidelines. The term "income" basically followed the Census Bureau definition but excluded certain Federal benefits and specified "hardship" expenses. Effective January 1, 1981, the hardship exclusion was replaced by a standard deduction. (Ref. *Federal Register,* Vol. 46, No. 11, January 16, 1981.) Beginning August 13, 1981, the income definition was amended to a gross income concept with the standard deduction being eliminated. At the same time, the income eligibility criteria were changed to 130 percent for free lunches and to 185 percent for reduced-price lunches. (Ref. Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981, P.L. 97-35, title VIII.)

The questions on the March CPS provide a limited amount of data for the School Lunch program. Questions concerning the program were designed to identify the number of household members 5 to 18 years old who "usually" ate hot lunches during the year. This defined the universe of household members receiving this noncash benefit. This approach was necessary

because the majority of children benefit indirectly; i.e., they pay full-established price but are not aware that these lunches are subsidized. A second question identified the number of members receiving free or reduced-price lunches.

PUBLIC OR OTHER SUBSIDIZED HOUSING

There are numerous programs designed to "remedy the unsafe and unsanitary housing conditions and the acute shortage of decent, safe, and sanitary dwellings for low-income families" (U.S. Housing Act of 1937, declaration of policy). Several Federal, State, and local agencies administer these programs. Some are funded by USDA (for rural families) or largely by State-local agencies, but most are administered by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Among the most important HUD rental housing programs are Low Rent Public Housing and Sections 8, 236, and 101 (rent supplements) of various U.S. Housing Acts.

Low Rent Public Housing projects are owned, managed, and administered by a local housing authority. Partial financing may be provided by the State or HUD. Participation in public housing is determined by two factors: program eligibility and the availability of housing. Income standards for initial and continuing occupancy vary by local housing authority, although the limits are constrained by Federal guidelines. Rental charges, which, in turn, define net benefits, are set by a Federal statute not to exceed 30 percent of adjusted monthly money income. A recipient household can either be a family or two or more related persons or an individual who is handicapped, elderly, or displaced by urban renewal or natural disaster. Other HUD programs provide similar types of housing assistance to low-income families and individuals.

Two of the more common types of programs in which Federal, State, and local funds are used to subsidize private sector rental housing are rent supplement and interest reduction plans. Under a rent supplement plan (e.g., Sections 8 and 101), the difference between the "fair market" rent and the rent charged to the tenant is paid to the owner by a government agency. Under an interest reduction program (e.g., Section 236), the amount of interest paid on the mortgage by the owner is reduced so that subsequent savings can be passed along to low-income tenants in the form of lower rent changes.

There were two questions dealing with public and low-cost rental housing on the March CPS supplement questionnaire. The first question identified residence in a housing unit owned by a public agency. The second question identified beneficiaries who were not living in public housing projects but who were paying lower rent because of a government subsidy.

MEDICAID

The Medicaid program is designed to furnish medical assistance for needy families with dependent children and for aged, blind, or disabled individuals whose incomes and resources are insufficient to meet the costs of necessary medical services.[1]

The program is administered by State agencies through grants from the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) of the Department of Health and Human Services.

Medicaid is, for the most part, a categorical program with complex eligibility rules which vary from State to State. There are two basic groups of eligible individuals: the categorically eligible and the medically needy. The major categorically eligible groups are all Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) recipients and most Supplemental Security Income (SSI) recipients.[2] Other categorically eligible groups are (1) those who meet basic State cash assistance eligibility rules (the aged, blind, or disabled; needy single parents with children; and, in some States, needy unemployed parents with children who are not currently receiving money payments) and (2) needy persons meeting categorical eligibility standards who are institutionalized for medical reasons (e.g., low-income elderly persons in nursing homes). Institutionalized persons are not included in the CPS universe and, therefore, are not reflected in the CPS recipiency statistics.

In 30 States, Medicaid coverage is also extended to the medically needy: persons meeting categorical age, sex, or disability criteria and having money incomes and assets which exceed eligibility levels for cash assistance but are not sufficient to meet the cost of medical care. Families with large medical expenses relative to their incomes and assets may also meet medically needy eligibility standards by "spending down" (i.e., having high enough medical expenses) to obtain eligibility.

The Medicaid question on the March CPS attempted to identify all persons 15 years old and over who were covered by Medicaid at any time during the year. The term "covered" means enrolled in the Medicaid program, i.e., had a Medicaid medical assistance card or incurred medical bills which were paid for by Medicaid. In order to be counted, the person did not necessarily have to receive medical care paid for by Medicaid.

After data collection and creation of an initial microdata file, further refinements were made to assign Medicaid coverage to children. In this procedure, all children under 21 years old in families were assumed to be covered by Medicaid if either the householder or spouse reported being covered by Medicaid.[3] AFDC recipients in all States and SSI recipients living in the 36 States which legally require Medicaid coverage of all SSI recipients were also assigned coverage. The data shown in this report exclude children covered by Medicaid in households where no adult member was covered. Because there are no administrative data which separately identify these recipients, the extent of the bias is unknown.

MEDICARE

The Medicare program consists of two separate but complementary health plans to provide adequate medical care for the aged and disabled. The Hospital Insurance Plan (Part A) is

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[1]Taken from title XIX of the 1965 Amendments to P.L. 89-97, *The Social Security Act*, "Grants to States for Medical Assistance Programs," declaration of policy.

[2]In 1981, Public Law 97-35 made several changes in AFDC eligibility determinations under the Medicaid program. Changes in treatment of earnings and other income and resources have resulted in some persons being dropped not only from the AFDC rolls but also off of automatic Medicaid coverage. Some of these individuals may be able to regain coverage if their State offers medically needy protection; however, the range of available benefits may be less.

[3]This procedure was required mainly because the Medicaid coverage question was asked only for persons 15 years old and over.

designed to provide basic protection against the costs of hospital and related post-hospital services. In addition to the elderly, this plan also covers virtually all persons under 65 years old who receive Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefits based on long-term disability. Part A is financed jointly by employers and employees through Social Security payroll deductions. Qualified persons 65 years old and over who are not otherwise eligible for Part A benefits may pay premiums directly to obtain this coverage. The Supplemental Medical Insurance Plan (Part B) is a voluntary plan which builds upon the hospital insurance protection provided by the basic plan and is available to all Medicare Part A beneficiaries. It provides insurance protection covering physicians' and surgeons' services and a variety of medical and other health services received either in hospitals or on an ambulatory basis. It is financed through monthly preminum payments (about $8.50 per month in 1979 and $12.20 in 1983) by each enrollee and further subsidized by Federal general revenue funds.

The Medicare question on the March CPS attempted to identify all persons 15 years old and over who were covered by Medicare at any time during the year. The term "covered" means enrolled in the Medicare program. In order to be counted, the persons did not necessarily have to receive medical care paid for by Medicare.

Appendix E. Definitions and Explanations

Population coverage. This report includes the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States (the 50 States and the District of Columbia) and members of the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post but excludes all other members of the Armed Forces.

Current poverty definition. Families and unrelated individuals are classified as being above or below the poverty level using the poverty index originated at the Social Security Administration in 1964 and revised by Federal Interagency Committees in 1969 and 1980. The poverty index is based solely on money income and does not reflect the fact that many low-income persons receive noncash benefits such as food stamps, Medicaid, and public housing. The index is based on the Department of Agriculture's 1961 Economy Food Plan and reflects the different consumption requirements of families based on their size and composition. It was determined from the Department of Agriculture's 1955 Survey of Food Consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; the poverty level for these families was, therefore, set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher in order to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses of these smaller households. The poverty thresholds are updated every year to reflect changes in the CPI. The average weighted poverty thresholds for 1979 to 1983 are shown in table E-1. The average annual CPI for 1947 through 1983 is shown in table E-2.

Table E-1. Weighted Average Poverty Thresholds: 1979-83

Size of family unit	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979
1 person (unrelated individual)...........	$ 5,061	$ 4,901	$ 4,620	$ 4,184	$ 3,683
15 to 64 years...........................	5,180	5,019	4,729	4,286	3,773
65 years and over........................	4,775	4,626	4,359	3,941	3,472
2 persons................................	6,483	6,281	5,917	5,338	4,702
Householder 15 to 64 years..............	6,697	6,487	6,111	5,518	4,858
Householder 65 years and over..........	6,023	5,836	5,498	4,954	4,364
3 persons................................	7,938	7,693	7,250	6,539	5,763
4 persons................................	10,178	9,862	9,287	8,385	7,386
5 persons................................	12,049	11,684	11,007	9,923	8,736
6 persons................................	13,630	13,207	12,449	11,215	9,849
7 persons (or more)[1]....................	15,500	15,036	14,110	13,883	12,212
8 persons................................	17,170	16,719	15,655	(X)	(X)
9 persons or more........................	20,310	19,698	18,572	(X)	(X)

X Not applicable.

[1] 1979 and 1980.

Table E-2. Annual Average Consumer Price Index (CPI): 1947-83

(1977 = 100)

Year	CPI	Year	CPI	Year	CPI	Year	CPI
1947	36.9	1956	44.8	1965	52.1	1974	81.4
1948	39.7	1957	46.4	1966	53.6	1975	88.8
1949	39.3	1958	47.7	1967	55.1	1976	93.9
1950	39.7	1959	48.1	1968	57.4	1977	100.0
1951	42.9	1960	48.9	1969	60.5	1978	107.6
1952	44.6	1961	49.4	1970	64.1	1979	119.8
1953	44.1	1962	49.9	1971	66.8	1980	136.0
1954	44.4	1963	50.2	1972	69.0	1981	150.1
1955	44.2	1964	51.2	1973	73.3	1982	159.3

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The poverty definition was modified slightly in 1981 based on recommendations made by the Federal Interagency Committee. These revisions (1) eliminated distinctions made between families with a female householder, no husband present, and all other families; (2) eliminated the distinctive poverty levels used for nonfarm and farm residence categories; and (3) expanded the matrix of poverty levels to include eight-person families, and nine-or-more person families that previously had been limited to seven persons or more.

An evaluation of the effect of this change showed that in 1980 the estimated poverty rate was 13.2 percent based on the revised definition compared to 13.0 percent using the definition prior to revision.

Money Income. Total money income is the sum of the amounts received from wages and salaries, self-employment income (including losses), Social Security, Supplemental Security Income, public assistance, interest, dividends, rent, royalties, estates or trusts, veterans' payments, unemployment and workers' compensation, private and government retirement and disability pensions, alimony, child support, and any other source of money income which was regularly received. Capital gains (or losses) and lump sum or one-time payments such as life insurance settlements are excluded.

Underreporting. As in most household surveys, estimates from the March CPS of the number of money income recipients and the total amount of money income received are somewhat less than comparable estimates derived from independent sources, such as the Bureau of Economic Analysis, Social Security Administration, and Veterans Administration. The difference between the survey estimate and the independent estimate is generally termed "underreporting." Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources such as public assistance and welfare, unemployment compensation, and property income (interest, dividends, and net rental income). Estimates of income from wages and salaries tend to have less underreporting than most income types. For further details concerning the reporting of cash income and noncash benefits, see appendix F.

Family. The term "family" refers to a group of two or more persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption and residing together; all such persons are considered members of the same family. Thus, if the son of the householder and the son's wife are in the household, they are treated as part of the householder's family. However, a lodger and his wife not related to the householder or an unrelated servant and his wife are considered as additional families, not a part of the householder's family. These unrelated subfamilies are not included in the count of total families.

Unrelated individuals. The term "unrelated individuals" refers to persons 15 years old and over (other than inmates of institutions) who are not living with any relatives. An unrelated individual may (1) constitute a one-person household, (2) be part of a household including one or more families or other unrelated individuals, or (3) reside in group quarters (such as a rooming house). Thus, a widow living by herself or with one or more other persons not related to her, a lodger not related to the householder or to anyone else in the household, and a servant living in an employer's household with no relatives are examples of unrelated individuals.

Appendix F. Underreporting of Cash Income and Noncash Benefits

This appendix discusses some important aspects of under-reporting and its measurement and presents some estimates of underreporting for the year 1982. The general survey phenomenon that is commonly termed underreporting actually refers to the tendency of household surveys to underestimate the number of income or noncash benefit recipients and/or the amount of income or benefits received. There are three main causes for underreporting. These are failure to report receipt of the income type, underreporting of the amount received, and misclassification of the income type received.

Accurately measuring the extent of underreporting of cash income and noncash benefits is difficult for many of the income types and noncash benefit programs. There are two main components of measuring underreporting: the number of income or noncash benefit recipients and the total amount of income or benefits received. Measuring the survey undercount of recipients for the March CPS is extremely difficult because independent estimates (benchmarks or controls) for the CPS noninstitutional, "ever-received during the year" recipient concept are difficult to validate. In addition, some of the administrative sources required for the derivation of independent estimates have significant errors themselves.

The derivation of accurate underreporting estimates for amounts of income or noncash benefits is easier but still not without similar problems. In general, better administrative data are available on the annual amount of benefits received, or income earned, than recipients. Some of the more important problems associated with development of the independent controls for amounts are adjusting independent estimates to the CPS noninstitutional population, significant differences between alternate sources of independent estimates, especially for self-employment income, interest, dividends, and rents, and periodic revisions to the sources of independent estimates that delay availability of data and significantly alter estimates of under-reporting. In the case of noncash benefits, the face value of food stamps was the only noncash benefit amount collected.

Shown in table F-1 are estimates of underreporting for amounts of cash income for 1982.

Estimates of the extent of underreporting for most noncash benefits are less well defined. Following are discussions of the underreporting for each benefit type.

Food stamps. The March CPS estimate for the face value of food stamps received in 1982 was about $7.1 billion, 72 percent of the independent estimate derived for that year. The 21.2 million recipient (persons covered) estimate for 1982 compares to a 27.3 million independent estimate of recipients. Since this independent estimate was developed using USDA monthly person recipiency counts and average months of participation as reported in the CPS, it is difficult to validate its accuracy.

School lunches. The March CPS data for 1982 show 11.2 million children usually eating free or reduced-price school lunches and 16.5 million usually eating full-price school lunches. Since independent estimates on the "ever-participated" universe are not available for this group, comparisons of the CPS estimates with peak monthly average daily participation have been made. These peak figures were 11.1 million for free or reduced-price lunches and 11.3 million for full-price lunches. The CPS estimate is 100 percent of the peak monthly average for free or reduced-price. The CPS estimate of full-price lunch participants was 146 percent of the peak monthly figure. The obvious conceptual differences between the CPS and USDA figures make these comparisons difficult to interpret.

Public or other subsidized housing. In 1982 the March CPS estimate for the number of households residing in public or other subsidized rental housing was 3.2 million. An independent estimate was derived by summing housing units in (1) low-income public housing, (2) Section 8 (including Section 202), (3) rent supplements (Section 101), and (4) Section 236. This summing yielded a figure of 3.3 million. While the CPS estimate was about 95 percent of the independent figure, it is likely that the survey estimate contains some units, such as student or military housing, that were not intended to be counted. The magnitude of this problem is probably small, but unknown.

Medicare. The independent estimate for persons covered by Medicare is probably the most reliable of all independent estimates. In 1982, this figure was 27.3 million persons. This compares to a survey estimate of 27.5 million, 101 percent of the control. The survey count probably contains some persons

Table F-1. Comparisons of CPS Aggregate Money Income in 1982 With Independently Derived Estimates, by Income Type

(Billions of dollars)

Source of income	Independent estimate	CPS estimate	CPS as a percent of independent
Total...	2,273.5	2,029.1	89.2
Wages and salaries..............................	1,542.3	1,516.9	98.4
Self-employment................................	99.6	115.6	116.1
Social security[1]...............................	145.2	135.1	93.1
Supplemental security income.................	8.5	6.6	77.6
Aid to families with dependent children[2].....	12.9	9.8	76.4
Interest, dividends, and rental income........	314.1	139.0	44.3
Veterans payments.............................	13.8	8.7	63.0
Unemployment compensation...................	25.4	20.0	78.5
Worker's compensation........................	13.4	5.9	44.2
Private, government, and military pensions.....	98.4	71.4	72.5

[1] Includes Railroad Retirement Benefits.
[2] Includes general assistance.

covered by Medicaid that report coverage under Medicare by mistake. The magnitude of this misreporting problem is not known.

Medicaid. While the previous technical paper contained figures labeled independent estimates, the derivation of these estimates used a combination of administrative counts for persons "ever receiving" benefits and the March CPS "ever covered" figures. Because the derivation of the independent estimates should not be based, even partially, on the survey data, this comparison has not been made here. The CPS estimate of 18.9 million for 1982 was about 93 percent of the "unduplicated" administative figure of 20.4 million persons "ever receiving" benefits available from the HCFA. This HCFA figure has not been adjusted for decedents or the institutionalized population and does not include persons who were covered by Medicaid but did not receive benefits in 1982.