

**Characteristics
of Households
and Persons
Receiving Noncash
Benefits: 1979**

(Preliminary data
from the March 1980
Current Population
Survey)

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SYMBOLS USED IN TABLES

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

Characteristics of Households and Persons Receiving Noncash Benefits: 1979 (Preliminary Data From the March 1980 CPS)

NOTE

The estimates in this report are based on population controls from the 1970 census which have been updated for changes in the population since that time. Therefore, the data on population and households shown here will not agree with the counts from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing.

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, there has been significant growth in programs which provide noncash (in-kind) benefits to households. Although much is known about the cost of such programs and the number of recipients, very little information is available on the demographic and economic characteristics of recipients. Such information is of vital importance to policymakers, Congress, program analysts, academic researchers, and the general public. In an attempt to provide limited information on this subject, the Bureau of the Census began in 1979 the necessary planning to supplement the collection of annual money income data in the March 1980 Current Population Survey (CPS) with questions designed to collect information on a selected group of noncash benefits. The data obtained for these noncash benefits were for the same reference period as the money income data—calendar year 1979.

Noncash benefits can be defined as benefits received in a form other than money which serve to enhance or improve the economic well-being of the recipient. The data collection in March 1980 concentrated on two major categories of noncash benefits: those which could be defined as public transfers and those which could be categorized as employer- or union-provided benefits to employees. In the area of public noncash transfers, the following programs were covered: Food Stamp Program, National School Lunch Program, public and other subsidized housing, Medicare health insurance, Medicaid health insurance, and CHAMPUS or military health insurance.¹ For employer- and union-provided noncash benefits, pension plans and group health insurance plans were covered.

This preliminary report provides some very generalized statistics from the March 1980 CPS to serve as an introduction to the data source.² Research work is now underway at

¹ Although data were collected on CHAMPUS and military health care programs, they have been excluded from this preliminary report. Information on these programs will be included in a detailed report on noncash benefits.

² A public use microdata file containing both money income and noncash benefit data will be available shortly following release of this report.

the Census Bureau to investigate methods of valuing some of these in-kind benefits. A comprehensive report on this research and more detailed data on the characteristics of noncash beneficiaries will be released later this year. This report will include alternative methods of estimating the value of these benefits, their effects on estimates of the poverty population, and an evaluation of data quality. A general description of this report is included in the section entitled "Forthcoming Detailed Report on Noncash Benefits: 1979."

Note on Limitations and Data Quality

Although these data on noncash benefits provide new information on the characteristics of households and persons receiving benefits, the data have some important limitations which must be noted before the results shown in this report can be examined in detail.

1. The first limitation is the use of gross annual household income, and poverty³ status based on gross annual income, to classify households. It should be kept in mind that, of the public noncash transfer programs covered in this report, only the school lunch program uses annual income to determine eligibility for participation. Almost all "means-tested" noncash transfer benefits⁴ are based, instead, on monthly or quarterly income "accounting" periods. Households with periodically low monthly or quarterly income but relatively high annual income may legally qualify for benefits. In addition, eligibility for benefits for most types of in-kind programs are based on "countable" income (i.e., gross income less certain types of excluded income and other allowable deductions). For example, the Food Stamp Program, which uses a monthly

³ In this report, the terms "poverty," "low-income," and "poor" are used interchangeably.

⁴ A "means-tested" transfer program requires that the household's income and/or assets (resources) fall below specified guidelines in order to qualify for benefits. The means-tested programs in this report are food stamps, free or reduced-price school lunches, publicly owned or other subsidized housing, and Medicaid. Eligibility for Medicare is based on age or disability status only.

or quarterly accounting period, provides a standard deduction for all applicants and additional allowances for those with large housing (shelter) or medical care costs relative to income.

It should also be noted that most means-tested noncash transfer programs require an "asset" or "resource" eligibility test in addition to the income test. Therefore, low income alone does not guarantee eligibility. Finally, rules for eligibility may vary from State to State, as in the Medicaid program, and even from locality to locality, as in several public housing programs. The combined effect of these factors—the monthly or quarterly income accounting period, the income exclusions and deductions, the asset tests, and the variation in some programs by State and locality—may result in patterns of noncash benefit reciprocity which are not fully explained by the annual gross income data presented in this report. Caution should be used, therefore, when examining the annual money income levels and their relationship to program eligibility.

2. A second limitation concerns household membership recorded in the survey. Household membership is defined as of the interview date in March 1980, however, most questions on noncash benefits referred to calendar year 1979. In some cases, therefore, household members present during part or all of 1979 may have moved out or died by the time the survey was conducted. In other households, some persons may have been members of that household only a short time. Current membership, therefore, may not always reflect the true economic status of the household during 1979. Household members who contributed significantly to the total household income may have entered or left the household during 1979 or prior to the interview in March 1980. Other individuals with little or no income and, hence, eligible for many noncash benefits, may have moved into households with relatively high incomes.
3. A third limitation which should be kept in mind, especially when examining the Medicare and Medicaid data, is that the CPS sample universe is limited to the civilian noninstitutional population. Persons residing in institutions, such as nursing homes, mental health facilities, and prisons, at the time of the interview in March 1980 were excluded from all estimates. The estimation procedure used in this survey involved the inflation of weighted sample results to independent estimates of the total civilian noninstitutional population of the United States by age, race, and sex. These independent estimates are based on the 1970 Census of Population. It should also be noted that the 1980 Census of Population indicated a total civilian noninstitutional population for April 1980 which was somewhat higher than the March 1980 CPS estimate based on the 1970 census.
4. A final limitation involves data quality. As mentioned earlier, an evaluation of data quality for the noncash benefit data will be presented in the detailed report to be

released later in 1981. A preliminary evaluation of the data quality indicated general trends toward underestimation of noncash beneficiaries similar to the underestimation problems experienced for recipients of public cash transfer programs.

Some of the limitations mentioned above suggest the need for caution in interpreting these data on noncash benefits. To overcome many of these limitations, the Department of Health and Human Services and the Bureau of the Census, in a joint effort, plan to implement a new household survey in the spring of 1982 known as the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP). The major goals of this survey are to (1) extend the scope and precision of policy analyses for a wide range of Federal and State social welfare programs; (2) improve current estimates of income and income change, including annual and subannual estimates; and (3) broadly assess the economic well-being of the population. Planning and various developmental surveys have been underway since 1975. In the area of noncash benefits, SIPP will provide income data for the appropriate monthly or quarterly accounting periods, provide a means of measuring changes in household membership, permit the calculation of various exclusions and allowable deductions from gross income, and provide the value of assets. The incorporation of these refinements into the SIPP program will produce more accurate estimates of the population eligible for benefits and of the characteristics of households and persons participating. Notwithstanding the limitations described above, the data presented in this report provide valuable and important insights into the various "reciprocity" groups.

RECIPIENCY OF NONCASH BENEFITS IN 1979

This section describes the social and demographic characteristics, money income levels, and poverty status of households⁵ and persons receiving selected types of noncash benefits. It also includes a brief description of the nature of each type of noncash benefit. The selected characteristics of the noncash benefit recipients are shown in tables 2 through 11. Table 1 has been included as a reference to allow comparisons of the characteristics of households receiving noncash benefits with the characteristics of all households.

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."⁶ Food purchasing power is increased by providing eligible households with coupons which can be used to purchase food. The Food and Nutrition Service 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 which provides bene-

⁵ The poverty status of households was determined according to the poverty status of the family or the nonfamily householder. An explanation of the poverty concept is described in appendix A.

⁶ From title XIII of P.L. 95-113, *The Food Stamp Act of 1977*, declaration of policy.

fits to all low-income and low-resource households regardless of household characteristics (e.g., sex, age, and disability). The questions on participation in the Food Stamp Program in the March 1980 CPS were designed to identify households in which one or more of the current members received food stamps during 1979. Once a food stamp household was identified, a question was asked to determine the number of current household members covered by food stamps during 1979. Questions were also asked about the number of months food stamps were received during 1979 and the total face value of all food stamps received during that period.

Table 2 presents data on selected characteristics, total money income levels, and poverty status of households receiving food stamps. Table 3 contains information on the total face value of all food stamps received during 1979,⁷ by poverty status and size of household.

The March 1980 data indicate that about 5.9 million (7 percent) of the 79.1 million households received food stamps during 1979; these households receiving food stamps included 17.3 million persons.⁸ The median total money income in 1979 of these households was \$5,300, compared with a median income of \$16,530 for all households. Of all households with income below the poverty level, 37 percent received food stamps. Only about 3 percent of all households

⁷The Food Stamp Program was the only noncash program for which data were collected on the value of the "benefit." The reader should be careful to note that the face value of food stamps may not be equal to the value which recipients place on these stamps.

⁸The number of persons receiving food stamps was derived from table 3 by multiplying the number of households in each category by the size and summing; eight was used for the "seven or more person" category.

with a householder working 40 weeks or more received food stamps. The average (mean) annual face value of food stamps received during 1979 was \$810 for all food stamp households. For food stamp households below the poverty level, the average was \$970. A selected profile of the 5.9 million households receiving food stamps, as shown in table A, follows:

- 3.6 million (60 percent) food stamp households had total money incomes below the poverty level in 1979; 4.3 million (73 percent) had total money incomes below 125 percent of the poverty level.
- 3.7 million (63 percent) food stamp householders were White, 2.1 million (35 percent) were Black, and 0.6 million (10 percent) were of Spanish origin.
- 2.5 million (42 percent) food stamp households consisted of families with a female householder, no husband present; 1.7 million (69 percent) of these households were poor.
- 1.0 million (17 percent) food stamp householders were 65 years old and over.
- 3.9 million (66 percent) food stamp households had children under 19 years old.
- 4.6 million (77 percent) food stamp households had total money incomes less than \$10,000 in 1979.

Table A. Food Stamp Reciprocity of Households, by Income and Poverty Status in 1979

(Households as of March 1980. Households are classified according to the race and poverty status of the family or the nonfamily householder)

Selected characteristics	All households			Households receiving food stamps		
	Total (thous.)	Below poverty level (thous.)	Median income	Total (thous.)	Below poverty level (thous.)	Median income
All households.....	79,108	9,549	\$16,533	5,911	3,575	\$5,300
White.....	69,454	6,846	17,333	3,266	2,088	5,615
Black.....	8,405	2,515	10,216	1,086	1,425	4,881
Spanish origin ¹	3,730	779	13,423	619	417	5,656
Households with--						
Female family householder, no husband present.....	8,540	2,575	10,300	2,475	1,696	5,078
Householder 65 years old and over.....	16,149	2,926	7,883	1,024	677	3,945
Members under 19 years old present.....	33,651	4,206	20,263	3,928	2,375	6,518
Householders working in 1979 ²	58,749	3,739	20,134	2,854	1,216	7,964
Working 40 weeks or more.....	50,515	1,757	21,546	1,465	421	10,346
Total money incomes under \$10,000 in 1979.....	23,417	(NA)	(NA)	4,559	(NA)	(NA)

NA Not available.

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

²Restricted to households with civilian householders.

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"⁹ 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. The program is administered by the Food and Nutrition Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) through State educational agencies or through regional USDA nutrition services for nonprofit private schools. The program is funded by a combination of Federal funds and matching State funds.

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. Program regulations require students receiving free lunches to live in households with incomes below 125 percent of the official poverty level. Those students receiving a reduced-price school lunch (10 to 20 cents per meal) live in households with incomes between 125 percent and 195 percent of the official poverty level. Over one-half of the children benefiting from this program during 1979 paid the full price. Most others received free lunches; only about 6 percent of all children benefiting from the school lunch program paid a reduced price.¹⁰ The data in this report, however, do not dis-

⁹ From P.L. 79-396, *The National School Lunch Act of 1946*, declaration of policy. P.L. 91-248 further amended the P.L. 79-396 to provide free and reduced-price school lunches for children of needy families in 1970.

¹⁰ Congressional Budget Office report entitled "Feeding Children: Federal Child Nutrition Policy in the 1980's," May 1980, p. 21.

tinguish between reciprocity of free and reduced-price school lunches.

The questions on the March 1980 CPS provide a very limited amount of data for the school lunch program. Questions concerning the school lunch program were designed to identify the number of members 5 to 18 years old in households who "usually" ate a hot lunch; this defined the universe of household members usually receiving this noncash benefit. This was followed by a question to identify the number of members receiving free or reduced-price lunches.

Data on selected characteristics, total money income levels, and poverty status of households with members receiving free or reduced-price school lunch benefits are shown in table 4.¹¹

About 4.9 million households included children 5 to 18 years old who received free or reduced-price school lunches during 1979. These households, representing 18 percent of all households with school-age children, had a median income of \$9,190, or about 44 percent of the median income for all households with school-age children. Of all poverty households with school-age children, 61 percent had children who received free or reduced-price lunches. A selected profile of the 4.9 million households with children 5 to 18 years old who received free or reduced-price lunches, as shown in table B, follows:

- 2.1 million (43 percent) households had total money incomes below the poverty level in 1979; 2.7 million (56 percent) had total money incomes below 125 percent of the poverty level.

¹¹ In the detailed report, data will be presented for the 22.3 million household members who were school lunch beneficiaries and paid the full established price for their lunches.

Table B. Free or Reduced-Price School Lunch Program Participation of Households With Members 5 to 18 Years Old, by Income and Poverty Status in 1979

(Households as of March 1980. Households are classified according to the race and poverty status of the family or the nonfamily householder)

Selected characteristics	All households			Households receiving free or reduced-price school lunches		
	Total (thous.)	Below poverty level (thous.)	Median income	Total (thous.)	Below poverty level (thous.)	Median income
Households with members 5 to 18 years old.....	27,554	3,463	\$20,900	4,929	2,104	\$9,191
White.....	23,344	2,143	22,061	3,051	1,125	9,948
Black.....	3,676	1,224	11,698	1,758	929	7,844
Spanish origin ¹	1,865	450	15,324	701	317	9,155
Households with--						
Female family householder, no husband present.....	5,389	1,950	9,542	2,331	1,343	6,548
Householder working in 1979 ²	24,280	1,882	22,206	3,446	1,038	10,840
Working 40 weeks or more.....	21,594	984	23,486	2,492	498	12,102
Residence in South Region.....	9,354	1,430	18,704	2,189	976	9,059

¹ Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

² Restricted to households with civilian householders.

- 3.1 million (62 percent) households had a White householder, 1.8 million (36 percent) had a Black householder, and 0.7 million (14 percent) had a householder of Spanish origin.
- 2.3 million (47 percent) households consisted of families with a female householder, no husband present.
- 3.4 million (71 percent) civilian householders worked in 1979; 2.5 million (72 percent) of these householders worked 40 weeks or more.
- 2.2 million (44 percent) households resided in the South.

Public or Other Subsidized Housing

There are several programs designed to "remedy the unsafe and unsanitary housing conditions and the acute shortage of decent, safe, and sanitary dwellings for families of low income."¹² Among these, the most important are Low Rent Public Housing and Sections 8, 236, and 101 (rent supplements) of the U.S. Housing Act. Low Rent Public Housing projects are owned, managed, and administered by a local housing authority. Partial financing may be provided by the State or the Department of Housing and Urban Development. 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 25 percent of net monthly money income. A recipient unit can either be a family of two or more related persons or an individual who is handicapped, elderly, or displaced by urban renewal or natural disaster.

There are some programs through which housing assistance is provided to low-income families and individuals living in publicly or privately owned dwellings. Two of the more common types of programs in which Federal, State, and local funds are used to subsidize private sector 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 charges.

There were two questions dealing with public and low-cost housing on the March 1980 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 due to a government subsidy. These questions differed from other questions covering

noncash benefits in that they established current reciprocity status (as of the third week in March 1980) rather than reciprocity status during 1979. No information on Federally subsidized homeownership (e.g., Section 235) or subsidized mortgage interest guarantees (e.g., FHA and VA) was collected.

Data on selected characteristics of public housing and subsidized rental housing beneficiaries by total money income and poverty status are shown in table 5.

In March 1980, about 2.5 million (3 percent) of all households were residing in publicly owned or other subsidized housing. The median income for these households was \$4,980, about 30 percent of the median income for all households. Of the 5.2 million renter-occupied households below the poverty level, 22 percent resided in public or subsidized housing. Of the 1.2 million householders 65 years and over residing in renter-occupied housing with incomes below the poverty level, 30 percent (350,000) lived in public or subsidized housing. A selected profile of households in public or subsidized housing, as shown in table C, follows:

- 1.2 million (47 percent) households residing in public or subsidized housing had incomes below the poverty level; 1.6 million (63 percent) had incomes below 125 percent of the poverty level.
- 1.5 million (59 percent) households residing in public housing had a White householder, 1.0 million (39 percent) had a Black householder, and 0.2 million (8 percent) had a householder of Spanish origin.
- 1.7 million (66 percent) public or subsidized households were maintained by a female householder.
- 0.9 million (34 percent) households living in assisted housing had householders 65 years old or over.
- 1.4 million (55 percent) public or subsidized housing households were located in central cities.

Medicare

The Medicare Program consists of two separate but complementary health plans to provide adequate medical care for the aged and disabled. The Basic Hospital Insurance Plan (Part A) "is designed to provide basic protection against the costs of hospital and related post-hospital services."¹³ This plan also covers many 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 Medical Insurance Plan (Part B) is a voluntary plan which builds upon the hospital insurance protection provided by the basic plan. It provides insurance protection covering physicians' and surgeons'

¹² From P.L. 75-412, *The United States Housing Act of 1937*, declaration of policy.

¹³ As specified in Section 1811 of title XVIII of the 1965 Amendments to P.L. 89-97, *The Social Security Act*, "Health Insurance for the Aged."

Table C. Public or Other Subsidized Housing Residence of Households, by Income and Poverty Status in 1979

(Households as of March 1980. Households are classified according to the race and poverty status of the family or the nonfamily householder)

Selected characteristics	All renter-occupied households			Households residing in publicly owned or other subsidized housing		
	Total (thous.)	Below poverty level (thous.)	Median income	Total (thous.)	Below poverty level (thous.)	Median income
All households.....	25,278	5,244	\$11,185	2,511	1,170	\$4,978
White.....	20,428	3,466	11,883	1,473	592	4,822
Black.....	4,320	1,653	8,022	967	549	5,367
Spanish origin ¹	1,924	562	10,253	202	99	6,146
Households with--						
Householder 65 years old and over.....	4,184	1,172	5,283	863	349	4,087
Female family householder, no husband present.....	4,117	1,815	7,469	867	558	5,325
Female nonfamily householder.....	5,850	1,462	6,791	792	363	3,845
Residence inside central cities.....	10,913	2,524	10,455	1,373	692	4,880

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

services and a variety of medical and other health services received either in hospitals or on an ambulatory basis. It is financed through monthly premium payments (about \$8.50 per month in 1979) by each enrollee and subsidized by Federal general revenue funds.

The Medicare question on the March 1980 CPS attempted to identify all persons 15 years old and over who were covered by Medicare at any time during 1979. The term "covered" means enrolled in the Medicare Program. In order to be counted, the person *did not* necessarily have to receive medical care paid for by Medicare.

Table 6 presents data on selected characteristics, total money income levels, and poverty status of households covered by Medicare in 1979. Table 7 contains data on

selected characteristics and poverty status of persons 15 years old and over covered by Medicare during 1979.

About 23 percent of all households in the United States contained one or more members covered by Medicare in 1979. These households contained a total of 10.4 million men and 14.3 million women covered by Medicare. A selected profile of the 18.5 million households and 24.7 million persons covered by Medicare, as shown in tables D and E, respectively, follows:

- 15.0 million (81 percent) Medicare households had householders 65 years old and over.
- 7.4 million (40 percent) Medicare households were non-family households.

Table D. Households With One or More Persons Covered by Medicare, by Income and Poverty Status in 1979

(Households as of March 1980. Households are classified according to the race and poverty status of the family or the nonfamily householder)

Selected characteristics	All households			Households with one or more persons covered by Medicare		
	Total (thous.)	Below poverty level (thous.)	Median income	Total (thous.)	Below poverty level (thous.)	Median income
All households.....	79,108	9,549	\$16,533	18,526	3,330	\$8,584
White.....	69,454	6,846	17,333	16,508	2,571	8,895
Black.....	8,405	2,515	10,216	1,823	734	5,891
Spanish origin ¹	3,730	779	13,423	474	140	7,632
Nonfamily households.....	20,682	4,229	8,519	7,418	2,244	4,705
Householder 65 years old and over.....	16,149	2,926	7,883	15,040	2,720	7,758

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

- 22.1 million (90 percent) persons covered by Medicare were White, 2.3 million (9 percent) were Black, and 0.6 million (2 percent) were of Spanish origin.

Table E. Medicare Coverage of Persons 15 Years Old and Over, by Poverty Status in 1979

(Numbers in thousands. Persons 15 years old and over as of March 1980)

Sex, race, and Spanish origin	All persons		Persons covered by Medicare	
	Total	Below poverty level	Total	Below poverty level
MALE				
All races....	80,218	6,288	10,412	1,293
White.....	70,632	4,412	9,284	962
Black.....	8,067	1,681	1,004	314
Spanish origin ¹	4,224	592	288	73
FEMALE				
All races....	87,980	10,618	14,277	2,687
White.....	76,480	7,292	12,840	2,102
Black.....	9,828	3,082	1,295	566
Spanish origin ¹	4,338	942	327	105

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Medicaid

The Medicaid Program is designed "to furnish medical assistance on behalf of needy families with dependent children, and of aged, blind, or permanently and totally disabled individuals whose incomes and resources are insufficient to meet the costs of necessary medical services."¹⁴ The program is administered by State agencies through grants from the Health Care Financing Administration of the Department of Health and Human Services. Funding for medical assistance payments consists of a combination of Federal, State, and in some cases, local funds.

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. 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 who meet categorical eligibility standards but are institutionalized for medical reasons (e.g., low-income elderly persons in nursing homes). However, such institutionalized persons are not included in the CPS universe and, therefore, are not reflected in these statistics.

¹⁴ 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.

In roughly one-half of the States, coverage is extended to the medically needy: persons meeting categorical age, sex, or disability criteria whose money incomes and assets exceed eligibility levels for cash assistance but are not sufficient to meet the cost of medical care. In such States, qualifying income and asset levels are usually above those set for cash assistance. Families with large medical expenses relative to their incomes and assets may also meet medically needy eligibility standards in these States.

The Medicaid question on the March 1980 CPS attempted to identify all persons who were covered by Medicaid at any time during 1979. 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* 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. (This procedure was required mainly because the Medicaid coverage question was asked only for persons 15 years old and over.) All adult AFDC recipients, and their children, and SSI recipients living in 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 in which no adult member was covered by Medicaid.

Table 8 presents data on selected characteristics, total money income levels, and poverty status of households covered by Medicaid in 1979. Table 9 contains data on selected characteristics and poverty status of all persons covered by Medicaid during 1979.

The March 1980 data indicated that 8.0 million households and 18.1 million persons were covered by Medicaid during 1979. Of these, 3.8 million households and 9.9 million persons had incomes below the poverty level in 1979. Medicaid covered 40 percent of all poor households and 55 percent of all poor children under 19 years old. The median household income for households with Medicaid coverage was \$5,990. A selected profile of households and persons covered by Medicaid, as shown in tables F and G, respectively, follows:

- 5.4 million (68 percent) Medicaid households had a White householder, 2.4 million (30 percent) had a Black householder, and 0.7 million (9 percent) had a householder of Spanish origin.
- 2.9 million (36 percent) Medicaid households consisted of families with a female householder, no husband present.
- 2.7 million (33 percent) Medicaid households had a householder 65 years old and over.
- 6.1 million children under 15 years old were covered by Medicaid; 4.1 million (67 percent) of these were below the poverty level.
- 4.9 million (61 percent) of all civilian householders covered by Medicaid did not work in 1979.

Table F. Medicaid Coverage of Households, by Income and Poverty Status in 1979

(Households as of March 1980. Households are classified according to the race and poverty status of the family or the nonfamily householder)

Selected characteristics	All households			Households covered by Medicaid		
	Total (thous.)	Below poverty level (thous.)	Median income	Total (thous.)	Below poverty level (thous.)	Median income
All households.....	79,108	9,549	\$16,533	7,993	3,799	\$5,990
White.....	69,454	6,846	17,333	5,403	2,236	6,381
Black.....	8,405	2,515	10,216	2,417	1,489	5,080
Spanish origin ¹	3,730	779	13,423	726	408	5,826
Households with--						
Female family householder, no husband present.....	8,540	2,575	10,300	2,893	1,763	5,602
Householder 65 years old and over.....	16,149	2,926	7,883	2,652	1,051	4,778
Members under 19 years old present.....	33,651	4,206	20,263	4,066	2,211	7,055
Total number of members under 19 years old.....	66,011	10,410	19,999	9,556	5,697	7,271
Householder not working in 1979 ²	19,599	5,787	6,819	4,868	2,846	4,466

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

²Restricted to households with civilian householders.

Table G. Medicaid Coverage of Persons, by Poverty Status in 1979

(Numbers in thousands. Persons as of March 1980)

Sex, race, and Spanish origin	All persons		Persons covered by Medicaid	
	Total	Below poverty level	Total	Below poverty level
MALE				
Total.....	105,691	10,535	7,055	3,725
White.....	91,663	7,015	4,507	2,056
Black.....	11,888	3,218	2,357	1,567
Spanish origin ¹	6,597	1,247	821	480
Under 15 years old.	25,473	4,247	3,015	2,050
FEMALE				
Total.....	112,410	14,810	11,081	6,219
White.....	96,544	9,807	6,823	3,380
Black.....	13,585	4,620	3,977	2,683
Spanish origin ¹	6,647	1,616	1,243	775
Under 15 years old.	24,430	4,192	3,099	2,074

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Households With Multiple Sources of Noncash Benefits

It is of great interest to identify patterns of multiple government transfer program coverage. Categorical eligibility requirements suggest that certain low-income families may

qualify for several cash and noncash programs. A brief glimpse at the characteristics of households with multiple sources of noncash public transfer benefits is provided in table 10. These patterns of multiple reciprocity are classified by poverty status of households and receipt of selected cash public transfers. Programs included in table 10 are Medicare (not means tested) and Medicaid, food stamps, free or reduced-price school lunches, and publicly owned or other subsidized housing (all means-tested programs). Caution should be used when comparing combinations of noncash benefits shown here because of the mix of means tested and non-means tested programs.

Table 10 presents data on households receiving one or more noncash benefits by type of income and poverty status in 1979.

In 1979, about 27.2 million (34 percent) of all households received one or more of the public noncash benefits. About 73 percent of all poor households received one or more public noncash benefits. Of the 27.2 million households receiving benefits, about 51 percent received Medicare only. A selected profile of the 27.2 million households receiving one or more of the public noncash benefits, as shown in table H, follows:

- 5.5 million (20 percent) noncash beneficiary households had two sources of benefits. The most frequent combination of two in-kind benefits received was Medicare and Medicaid.
- 3.2 million (12 percent) noncash beneficiary households received three or more in-kind benefits. The most frequent combination of three or more benefits received was food stamps, school lunches, and Medicaid.

- 3.8 million (14 percent) noncash beneficiary households received public assistance cash benefits. About 1.8 million (49 percent) of these received three or more types of noncash benefits.
- 17.9 million (66 percent) noncash beneficiary households received Social Security cash benefits. Of these, 13.0 million (72 percent) received Medicare as their only source of noncash benefits.
- 1.6 million (6 percent) noncash beneficiary households received unemployment compensation cash benefits.

Table H. Multiple Sources of Noncash Benefits Received by Households, by Poverty Status in 1979

(Numbers in thousands. Households as of March 1980. Households are classified according to the poverty status of the family or the nonfamily householder)

Source of selected noncash benefits ¹	Total	Below poverty level
All households receiving noncash benefits.....	27,190	6,925
Households receiving--		
Medicare only.....	13,835	1,548
Two or more sources.....	8,693	4,297
No income from earnings.....	4,507	2,748
Two sources only.....	5,484	2,127
Medicare and Medicaid only...	2,269	561
Three or more sources.....	3,209	2,170
Food stamps, school lunch, and Medicaid only.....	1,049	756
Public assistance.....	3,799	2,194
With three or more sources....	1,845	1,328
Social Security payments.....	17,935	3,264
With Medicare only.....	12,994	1,406
Unemployment compensation.....	1,574	270

¹Limited to food stamps, free or reduced-price school lunch, Medicare, Medicaid, and public or subsidized housing.

Employer-Provided Noncash Benefits: Pension Plans and Group Health Insurance Coverage

The March 1980 CPS collected a limited amount of information on employer- and union-provided group health insurance and pension plan coverage for civilian persons 15 years old and over who worked during 1979. These workers were asked about their participation in pension and group health insurance plans provided by employers or unions. Workers who participated in group health insurance plans were asked whether or not their employer or union helped pay for part (or all) of the health insurance premium. This report assumes that all workers covered by pension plans were receiving a subsidy from their employer.

Table 11 provides selected data on workers 15 years old and over with earnings in 1979 who are included in a pension plan, a group health plan paid for in part (or entirely) by an employer or union, or in both types of plans.

Employer- and union-provided benefits in the form of pension plans or group health insurance were received by 67.1 million of the 113.3 million workers in 1979. About

65 percent of men and 52 percent of women received either or both of these benefits. A selected profile of workers with earnings, as shown in table I, follows:

- 47.7 million (42 percent) workers were covered by pension plans.
- 60.9 million (54 percent) workers were covered by group health insurance plans paid for in part (or entirely) by an employer or union.
- 41.3 million (65 percent) male workers were included in a pension plan or in a group health insurance plan or both; 27.3 million (66 percent) of these were included in both pension plans and group health insurance paid for in part (or entirely) by an employer or union.
- 25.8 million (52 percent) female workers were included in a pension plan or in a group health insurance plan or both; 14.2 million (55 percent) of these were included in both pension plans and group health insurance paid for in part (or entirely) by an employer or union.
- 11.6 million (33 percent) workers in the South were included in both a pension plan and a group health insurance plan; 29.9 million (38 percent) workers in the non-South regions were included in both plans.

FORTHCOMING DETAILED REPORT ON NONCASH BENEFITS: 1979

Later this year, the Census Bureau will publish a more complete report on noncash benefits. The first part of this report will present detailed information on reciprocity patterns for various types of noncash benefits, including several detailed tables showing beneficiaries of multiple sources of noncash benefits. That section will essentially provide information similar to that shown in this report but in much greater detail. Information on the CHAMPUS program and information on additional types of health insurance coverage which are not contained in this report will also be included. A section of the forthcoming report will also evaluate the quality of the March 1980 noncash benefit data by comparing survey estimates with administrative program sources. Thus, the limitations of the data reported in the CPS will be described in more detail.

In the second part of the report, we plan to provide several estimates of the recipient value of noncash transfer benefits and their potential impact on poverty using both current and alternative concepts of poverty. In particular, the value of food (food stamps and school lunches) and medical care (Medicare and Medicaid) benefits will be estimated and assigned to program beneficiaries. Together, these four programs account for over 85 percent of government expenditures on those noncash programs for which the March 1980 CPS provided estimates of beneficiary status. Estimates of the value of the several public housing programs may also be included. However, the value of CHAMPUS and other military health care and the value of employer-subsidized

pension rights and health insurance will not be included in the forthcoming report.

It is important to note that the second part of the forth-

coming report will be highly exploratory in nature and will outline both the shortcoming and strengths of various valuation methodologies for noncash benefits.

Table I. Pension Plan or Employer-Subsidized Group Health Insurance Coverage of Civilian Workers 15 Years Old and Over With Earnings in 1979

(Numbers in thousands. Persons 15 years old and over as of March 1980)

Selected characteristics	Total	With a pension plan		With a group health insurance plan		With both a pension plan and group health insurance
		Total	With a pension plan only	Total	With a group health insurance plan only	
ALL WORKERS						
All races.....	113,261	47,714	6,214	60,906	19,406	41,500
White.....	100,213	42,530	5,464	54,153	17,087	37,066
Black.....	10,934	4,388	633	5,627	1,872	3,755
Spanish origin ¹	5,715	1,981	297	2,858	1,174	1,684
Residence:						
South.....	35,586	13,879	2,274	17,822	6,217	11,605
Nonsouth.....	77,675	33,835	3,940	43,084	13,189	29,895
MALE						
All races.....	63,422	30,109	2,807	38,469	11,167	27,302
White.....	56,702	27,265	2,467	34,704	9,906	24,798
Black.....	5,580	2,378	286	3,093	1,001	2,092
Spanish origin ¹	3,433	1,273	152	1,875	754	1,121
Residence:						
South.....	19,995	8,418	1,060	11,028	3,670	7,358
Nonsouth.....	43,427	21,691	1,747	27,441	7,497	19,944
FEMALE						
All races.....	49,839	17,605	3,407	22,437	8,239	14,198
White.....	43,511	15,265	2,997	19,449	7,181	12,268
Black.....	5,354	2,010	347	2,534	871	1,663
Spanish origin ¹	2,282	708	145	983	420	563
Residence:						
South.....	15,591	5,461	1,214	6,794	2,547	4,247
Nonsouth.....	34,248	12,144	2,193	15,643	5,692	9,951

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 1. Selected Characteristics of All Households, by Total Money Income in 1979

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS. HOUSEHOLDS AS OF MARCH 1980. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE TEXT)

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	TOTAL	UNDER	\$2,500	\$5,000	\$7,500	\$10,000	\$12,500	\$15,000	\$20,000	\$25,000	\$30,000	\$35,000	\$50,000	\$75,000	MEDIAN	MEAN
		\$2,500	TO \$4,999	TO \$7,499	TO \$9,999	TO \$12,499	TO \$14,999	TO \$19,999	TO \$24,999	TO \$29,999	TO \$34,999	TO \$49,999	TO \$74,999	AND OVER	(DOL.)	(DOL.)
ALL HOUSEHOLDS.	79 108	2 931	7 480	6 642	6 364	6 923	5 651	11 099	9 783	7 469	4 911	6 577	2 423	853	16 533	19 620
TYPE OF RESIDENCE																
INSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS.	54 051	1 816	4 696	4 178	4 059	4 523	3 738	7 409	6 809	5 409	3 651	5 112	1 969	682	17 611	20 756
INSIDE CENTRAL CITIES.	23 705	1 091	2 827	2 351	2 052	2 215	1 734	3 216	2 721	1 911	1 181	1 580	623	201	14 397	17 772
OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES.	30 346	724	1 869	1 826	2 008	2 308	2 004	4 193	4 088	3 498	2 470	3 531	1 346	481	20 270	23 087
OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS.	25 057	1 116	2 785	2 464	2 305	2 400	1 913	3 691	2 974	2 061	1 260	1 465	453	171	14 407	17 171
REGION																
NORTHEAST.	17 447	510	1 647	1 541	1 366	1 544	1 218	2 281	2 179	1 695	1 107	1 584	530	244	16 897	20 137
NORTH CENTRAL.	20 933	676	1 869	1 697	1 578	1 694	1 431	3 050	2 722	2 114	1 425	1 839	670	169	17 347	20 039
SOUTH.	25 523	1 275	2 628	2 227	2 235	2 390	1 976	3 662	2 999	2 181	1 375	1 711	633	232	15 040	18 157
WEST.	15 205	470	1 336	1 178	1 185	1 295	1 026	2 106	1 883	1 479	1 005	1 443	569	208	17 534	20 906
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER ¹																
WHITE.	69 454	2 148	5 925	5 459	5 393	5 978	4 995	9 954	8 912	6 860	4 536	6 154	2 320	821	17 333	20 393
BLACK.	8 405	724	1 435	1 077	894	835	570	990	727	486	291	314	49	12	10 216	13 088
SPANISH ORIGIN.	3 730	164	414	393	360	418	315	559	415	266	155	199	58	14	13 423	16 161
TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD																
FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS.	58 426	1 227	2 718	3 692	4 096	4 829	4 255	8 740	8 428	6 755	4 554	6 076	2 268	787	19 801	22 506
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILIES.	48 180	519	1 351	2 400	2 923	3 619	3 339	7 444	7 496	6 215	4 226	5 745	2 153	751	21 540	24 324
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT.	1 706	44	102	107	140	192	122	267	222	147	123	156	60	24	17 939	21 087
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT.	8 540	664	1 265	1 185	1 033	1 017	795	1 030	710	392	206	175	56	12	10 300	12 534
NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDS.	20 682	1 705	4 762	2 950	2 268	2 094	1 395	2 360	1 355	714	357	501	154	65	8 519	11 468
MALE HOUSEHOLDER.	8 594	472	1 185	951	877	905	692	1 332	892	487	263	385	104	49	12 243	14 987
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER.	12 088	1 232	3 577	2 000	1 391	1 190	703	1 026	464	227	94	116	50	16	6 543	8 965
AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER																
15 TO 24 YEARS.	6 398	397	625	712	822	834	638	1 111	660	328	132	110	22	6	11 926	13 384
25 TO 34 YEARS.	17 900	443	845	1 059	1 209	1 648	1 561	3 358	3 024	2 051	1 194	1 145	273	88	18 243	19 573
35 TO 44 YEARS.	13 904	304	462	609	672	1 002	832	2 081	2 163	1 882	1 315	1 748	590	245	22 142	24 668
45 TO 54 YEARS.	12 581	382	476	633	619	784	658	1 642	1 676	1 519	1 198	1 929	820	245	23 118	26 050
55 TO 64 YEARS.	12 177	538	956	877	834	1 032	879	1 549	1 502	1 185	798	1 257	565	208	18 020	21 802
65 YEARS AND OVER.	16 149	867	4 117	2 753	2 208	1 623	1 084	1 358	759	503	275	389	153	61	7 883	11 144
SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD																
1 PERSON.	17 816	1 658	4 637	2 763	2 047	1 835	1 153	1 828	940	440	170	224	75	43	7 364	9 953
2 PERSONS.	24 734	590	1 572	2 233	2 399	2 597	2 124	3 667	3 121	2 360	1 429	1 763	648	230	16 115	19 233
3 PERSONS.	13 845	293	605	699	882	1 099	988	2 217	2 123	1 690	1 158	1 452	470	168	20 308	22 667
4 PERSONS.	12 470	207	362	502	521	754	781	1 969	2 102	1 672	1 218	1 615	573	192	22 541	25 109
5 PERSONS.	5 996	115	164	226	293	322	343	867	930	789	568	900	350	129	23 529	26 716
6 PERSONS.	2 499	32	84	123	110	182	147	361	335	316	220	364	176	50	22 948	26 348
7 PERSONS OR MORE.	1 748	38	56	95	112	136	114	191	231	201	149	259	128	41	22 793	26 386
NUMBER OF MEMBERS UNDER 19 YEARS OLD																
WITH MEMBERS.	33 651	943	1 613	1 829	2 031	2 557	2 312	5 242	5 200	4 016	2 733	3 486	1 255	434	20 263	22 598
TOTAL NUMBER OF MEMBERS.	66 011	1 921	3 330	3 955	4 043	5 038	4 532	10 188	10 025	7 784	5 218	6 723	2 410	843	19 999	(x)
WITH MEMBERS 5 TO 18 YEARS	27 554	738	1 252	1 477	1 610	1 978	1 791	4 127	4 134	3 373	2 367	3 148	1 157	400	20 900	23 390
1 MEMBER.	12 446	380	613	668	774	962	846	1 917	1 809	1 452	1 004	1 330	507	186	20 163	22 799
2 MEMBERS.	9 297	208	372	409	491	606	570	1 371	1 528	1 219	887	1 110	404	124	21 886	24 098
3 MEMBERS.	3 809	96	162	225	196	228	239	575	538	471	339	508	172	61	21 620	24 346
4 MEMBERS.	1 312	33	70	84	94	109	84	182	178	166	93	146	49	25	20 015	23 248
5 MEMBERS OR MORE.	690	22	35	91	56	73	53	84	82	66	44	55	25	4	16 204	19 511
TOTAL NUMBER OF MEMBERS.	50 160	1 310	2 305	2 927	2 959	3 599	3 227	7 376	7 408	6 138	4 281	5 808	2 103	719	20 864	(x)
WORK EXPERIENCE IN 1979 OF HOUSEHOLDER ²																
WORKED.	58 749	980	2 048	3 266	3 859	4 998	4 352	9 609	8 770	6 903	4 629	6 221	2 294	819	20 134	22 955
40 WEEKS OR MORE.	50 515	446	840	2 049	2 789	4 091	3 681	8 607	8 118	6 487	4 397	5 986	2 226	797	21 546	24 565
27 TO 39 WEEKS.	3 369	73	294	470	455	400	282	530	352	226	115	124	38	9	12 443	15 250
14 TO 26 WEEKS.	2 778	154	467	464	385	326	232	281	195	114	61	71	18	9	9 475	12 286
13 WEEKS OR LESS.	2 087	307	447	284	229	181	157	190	105	76	36	38	12	4	7 565	10 626
DID NOT WORK.	19 599	1 948	5 426	3 332	2 394	1 805	1 212	1 351	904	498	250	325	119	32	6 819	9 701
TENURE																
OWNER-OCCUPIED.	53 830	1 434	3 641	3 585	3 512	3 985	3 485	7 431	7 433	6 207	4 254	5 849	2 222	791	19 891	22 515
RENTER-OCCUPIED.	23 849	1 347	3 551	2 890	2 686	2 767	2 056	3 492	2 259	1 218	633	702	190	57	11 309	13 585
OCCUPIER PAID NO CASH RENT.	1 429	150	288	167	166	171	110	177	93	45	24	26	9	4	9 159	11 316

¹PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN MAY BE OF ANY RACE.²RESTRICTED TO HOUSEHOLDS WITH CIVILIAN HOUSEHOLDERS.

Table 2. Food Stamp Reciprocity in 1979 of Households, by Selected Characteristics, Total Money Income, and Poverty Status in 1979

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS. HOUSEHOLDS AS OF MARCH 1980. HOUSEHOLDS ARE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE POVERTY STATUS OF THE FAMILY OR THE NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDER. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE TEXT)

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	RECEIVED FOOD STAMPS										BELOW SPECIFIED POVERTY LEVEL				ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL	
	TOTAL	TOTAL MONEY INCOME									BELOW 100 PERCENT		BELOW 125 PERCENT		TOTAL ¹	RE-CEIVED FOOD STAMPS
		UNDER \$2,500	\$2,500 TO \$4,999	\$5,000 TO \$7,499	\$7,500 TO \$9,999	\$10,000 TO \$12,499	\$12,500 TO \$14,999	\$15,000 AND OVER	MEDIAN INCOME (DOL.)	MEAN INCOME (DOL.)	TOTAL ¹	RE-CEIVED FOOD STAMPS	TOTAL ¹	RE-CEIVED FOOD STAMPS		
		140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140		
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	5 911	807	2 018	1 077	657	455	301	595	5 300	7 196	9 549	3 575	13 714	4 286	69 559	2 336
TYPE OF RESIDENCE																
INSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS	3 822	525	1 247	719	427	286	196	422	5 483	7 407	5 872	2 270	8 481	2 724	48 179	1 552
INSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	2 487	377	884	480	258	158	109	220	4 948	6 758	3 578	1 580	5 022	1 859	20 127	907
OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	1 335	148	363	239	168	128	87	203	6 642	8 617	2 295	690	3 459	865	28 052	645
OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS	2 088	282	771	357	230	169	105	173	4 967	6 810	3 677	1 305	5 233	1 562	21 380	783
REGION																
NORTHEAST	1 359	121	464	326	143	110	63	131	5 718	7 441	1 899	796	2 844	976	15 548	563
NORTH CENTRAL	1 251	140	476	216	131	89	72	128	5 111	7 131	2 251	739	3 201	906	18 702	512
SOUTH	2 401	452	798	377	269	178	118	209	4 845	6 669	3 905	1 567	5 281	1 809	21 618	834
WEST	900	94	281	156	113	78	48	127	6 185	8 297	1 514	473	2 388	594	13 690	427
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER ²																
WHITE	3 726	433	1 268	658	420	292	212	443	5 615	7 615	6 846	2 088	10 237	2 555	62 608	1 638
BLACK	2 086	358	719	402	228	154	84	141	4 881	6 409	2 515	1 425	3 211	1 657	5 890	661
SPANISH ORIGIN	619	60	214	136	77	47	24	60	5 656	7 406	779	417	1 068	467	2 950	202
TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD																
FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS	4 508	450	1 284	964	608	422	273	508	6 349	7 940	5 320	2 603	7 586	3 166	53 106	1 905
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILIES	1 917	75	403	389	298	214	180	357	8 271	9 849	2 573	853	4 080	1 117	45 606	1 064
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	117	4	32	14	19	19	7	21	8 522	10 146	172	54	265	65	1 535	62
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	2 475	371	849	561	290	189	85	129	5 078	6 358	2 575	1 696	3 241	1 983	5 965	779
NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDS	1 402	358	735	113	49	33	29	87	3 668	4 806	4 229	972	6 129	1 120	16 453	430
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	450	84	176	57	30	16	23	65	4 511	7 133	1 256	247	1 756	286	7 339	203
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	952	274	559	56	19	16	6	22	3 403	3 706	2 974	725	4 373	833	9 114	227
AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER																
15 TO 24 YEARS	787	134	251	134	104	65	37	62	5 144	6 817	1 183	477	1 545	548	5 215	310
25 TO 34 YEARS	1 645	182	451	361	202	151	112	186	6 311	7 825	1 802	950	2 496	1 158	16 098	696
35 TO 44 YEARS	1 031	89	238	244	146	108	80	126	6 934	8 465	1 237	606	1 664	733	12 667	426
45 TO 54 YEARS	772	124	184	152	96	50	39	127	6 282	8 431	1 053	443	1 481	516	11 528	329
55 TO 64 YEARS	651	141	247	80	56	46	22	60	4 371	6 586	1 349	422	1 830	485	10 228	230
65 YEARS AND OVER	1 024	138	647	106	52	35	12	35	3 945	4 657	2 926	677	4 738	848	13 823	347
SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD ³																
1 PERSON	1 175	349	706	68	21	10	5	15	3 343	3 360	3 762	887	5 500	1 020	14 054	288
2 PERSONS	1 182	169	505	235	118	65	35	56	4 588	5 815	2 111	663	3 086	826	22 624	518
3 PERSONS	1 135	136	372	238	122	93	52	122	5 618	7 575	1 144	612	1 616	748	12 701	523
4 PERSONS	1 021	70	229	244	138	116	78	147	7 172	8 895	1 086	540	1 499	659	11 384	481
5 PERSONS	628	54	101	143	106	66	60	99	7 899	9 342	679	377	938	446	5 317	251
6 PERSONS	364	12	60	73	73	39	31	75	8 758	10 248	352	218	522	259	2 148	147
7 PERSONS OR MORE	406	18	46	76	79	65	41	81	9 504	10 927	417	278	554	328	1 331	128
NUMBER OF MEMBERS UNDER 19 YEARS OLD																
WITH MEMBERS	3 928	421	1 033	840	537	371	253	479	6 518	8 098	4 206	2 375	5 695	2 825	29 445	1 554
TOTAL NUMBER OF MEMBERS	9 734	894	2 289	2 205	1 473	1 004	691	1 174	6 909	(x)	10 410	6 337	13 881	7 406	55 601	3 397
WITH MEMBERS 5 TO 18 YEARS	3 181	313	801	689	455	309	210	404	6 730	8 279	3 463	1 941	4 705	2 317	24 091	1 240
1 MEMBER	1 244	180	369	226	160	111	65	153	6 028	7 828	1 326	698	1 801	854	11 121	546
2 MEMBERS	893	84	243	185	112	87	58	124	6 520	8 344	978	511	1 368	618	8 319	382
3 MEMBERS	856	37	115	153	90	49	48	64	7 053	8 419	610	372	809	432	3 199	184
4 MEMBERS	239	22	45	48	49	25	15	35	7 760	9 061	300	172	407	197	1 192	66
5 MEMBERS OR MORE	248	10	30	76	43	38	23	29	7 997	9 243	289	188	320	216	441	61
TOTAL NUMBER OF MEMBERS	6 906	565	1 543	1 625	1 075	713	499	886	7 068	(x)	7 562	4 491	10 159	5 268	42 598	2 415
WORK EXPERIENCE IN 1979 OF HOUSEHOLDER ⁴																
WORKED	2 854	188	550	606	441	350	240	479	7 964	9 508	3 739	1 216	5 572	1 589	55 011	1 638
40 WEEKS OR MORE	1 465	40	131	267	261	244	165	357	10 346	11 623	1 757	421	2 898	617	48 758	1 044
27 TO 39 WEEKS	468	14	96	121	82	49	35	65	7 499	9 111	470	177	705	240	2 899	287
14 TO 26 WEEKS	476	37	142	136	67	38	25	30	6 084	7 032	720	274	1 021	351	2 058	201
13 WEEKS OR LESS	450	97	181	82	31	17	14	27	4 257	5 645	792	345	948	382	1 295	105
DID NOT WORK	3 032	619	1 466	465	207	102	59	113	4 028	4 994	5 787	2 351	8 069	2 683	13 812	681
TENURE																
OWNER-OCCUPIED	2 059	224	613	329	214	197	159	323	6 459	8 596	4 305	1 040	6 458	1 303	49 525	1 020
RENTER-OCCUPIED	3 687	544	1 338	733	426	247	135	264	4 927	6 494	4 850	2 413	6 720	2 844	18 998	1 274
OCCUPIER PAID NO CASH RENT	165	40	67	15	17	11	7	8	4 087	5 405	394	123	536	138	1 035	42

¹INCLUDES HOUSEHOLDS NOT RECEIVING FOOD STAMPS IN 1979, NOT SHOWN SEPARATELY.
²PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN MAY BE OF ANY RACE.
³HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING FOOD STAMPS ARE SHOWN BY TOTAL HOUSEHOLD SIZE NOT BY NUMBER OF PERSONS COVERED BY FOOD STAMPS. HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING FOOD STAMPS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS COVERED ARE SHOWN IN TABLE 3.
⁴RESTRICTED TO HOUSEHOLDS WITH CIVILIAN HOUSEHOLDERS.

Table 3. Food Stamp Reciprocity in 1979 of Households, by Size of Household, Mean Face Value of Food Stamps, and Poverty Status in 1979

(HOUSEHOLDS AS OF MARCH 1980. HOUSEHOLDS ARE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE POVERTY STATUS OF THE FAMILY OR THE NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDER. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE TEXT)

FOOD STAMP RECIPIENCY	TOTAL	SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD						
		1 PERSON	2 PERSONS	3 PERSONS	4 PERSONS	5 PERSONS	6 PERSONS	7 PERSONS OR MORE
ALL INCOME LEVELS								
ALL HOUSEHOLDS ¹THOUSANDS.	79 108	17 816	24 734	13 845	12 470	5 996	2 499	1 748
HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING FOOD STAMPS ² .THOUSANDS.	5 911	1 678	1 224	1 095	842	509	266	296
MEAN ANNUAL FACE VALUEDOLLARS.	812	368	595	855	1 018	1 238	1 472	2 164
STANDARD ERROR.DOLLARS.	13	11	17	24	32	48	73	92
BELOW SPECIFIED POVERTY LEVEL								
BELOW 100 PERCENT								
ALL HOUSEHOLDS ¹THOUSANDS.	9 549	3 762	2 111	1 144	1 086	679	352	417
HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING FOOD STAMPS ² .THOUSANDS.	3 575	1 065	671	609	490	339	177	224
MEAN ANNUAL FACE VALUEDOLLARS.	968	398	705	1 015	1 275	1 459	1 721	2 333
STANDARD ERROR.DOLLARS.	18	14	22	31	40	60	77	107
BELOW 125 PERCENT								
ALL HOUSEHOLDS ¹THOUSANDS.	13 714	5 500	3 086	1 616	1 499	938	522	554
HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING FOOD STAMPS ² .THOUSANDS.	4 286	1 247	834	766	588	387	200	264
MEAN ANNUAL FACE VALUEDOLLARS.	918	381	665	953	1 205	1 413	1 648	2 232
STANDARD ERROR.DOLLARS.	17	14	21	28	38	57	75	99
ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL								
ALL HOUSEHOLDS ¹THOUSANDS.	69 559	14 054	22 624	12 701	11 384	5 317	2 148	1 331
HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING FOOD STAMPS ² .THOUSANDS.	2 336	613	554	486	352	170	89	72
MEAN ANNUAL FACE VALUEDOLLARS.	573	315	461	654	661	797	976	(b)
STANDARD ERROR.DOLLARS.	17	19	25	34	43	70	136	(b)

¹INCLUDES HOUSEHOLDS NOT RECEIVING FOOD STAMPS IN 1979, NOT SHOWN SEPARATELY.

²HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING FOOD STAMPS ARE SHOWN BY NUMBER OF PERSONS COVERED BY FOOD STAMPS NOT BY TOTAL HOUSEHOLD SIZE.

Table 4. Free or Reduced-Price School Lunch Program Participation in 1979 of Households With Members 5 to 18 Years Old, by Selected Characteristics, Total Money Income, and Poverty Status in 1979

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS. HOUSEHOLDS AS OF MARCH 1980. HOUSEHOLDS ARE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE POVERTY STATUS OF THE FAMILY OR THE NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDER. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE TEXT)

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	MEMBERS USUALLY ATE FREE OR REDUCED PRICE LUNCH										BELOW SPECIFIED POVERTY LEVEL				ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL	
	TOTAL MONEY INCOME										BELOW 100 PERCENT		BELOW 125 PERCENT		TOTAL ¹	MEMB. ATE FREE LUNCH ²
	TOTAL	UNDER \$2,500	\$2,500 TO \$4,999	\$5,000 TO \$7,499	\$7,500 TO \$9,999	\$10,000 TO \$12,499	\$12,500 TO \$14,999	\$15,000 AND OVER	MEDIAN INCOME (DOL.)	MEAN INCOME (DOL.)	TOTAL ¹	MEMB. ATE FREE LUNCH ²	TOTAL ¹	MEMB. ATE FREE LUNCH ²		
															TOTAL ¹	MEMB. ATE FREE LUNCH ²
HOUSEHOLDS WITH MEMBERS 5 TO 18 YRS. . .	4 929	326	795	830	760	687	457	1 075	9 191	10 038	3 463	2 104	4 705	2 742	24 091	2 826
TYPE OF RESIDENCE																
INSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS. . .	3 062	207	506	544	472	424	256	652	8 950	9 908	2 220	1 343	2 948	1 728	16 204	1 718
INSIDE CENTRAL CITIES. . .	1 836	156	344	357	274	221	143	341	8 059	9 259	1 365	908	1 752	1 114	5 746	929
OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES. . .	1 225	51	162	187	197	203	113	311	10 182	10 879	855	436	1 196	613	10 458	790
OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS. . .	1 868	119	289	286	288	263	201	423	9 585	10 253	1 243	761	1 757	1 014	7 888	1 107
REGION																
NORTHEAST.	1 032	30	169	234	141	150	91	217	8 976	10 087	733	437	1 015	574	5 221	595
NORTH CENTRAL.	954	59	186	133	144	114	88	230	9 221	10 138	756	409	1 013	534	6 525	545
SOUTH.	2 189	205	333	335	355	307	220	433	9 059	9 756	1 430	976	1 914	1 243	7 924	1 213
WEST.	754	32	106	128	121	115	57	195	9 791	10 666	544	282	763	391	4 421	472
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER ³																
WHITE.	3 051	148	437	482	469	444	306	767	9 948	10 666	2 143	1 125	3 020	1 533	21 201	1 926
BLACK.	1 758	168	343	329	282	229	128	278	7 844	8 874	1 224	929	1 561	1 144	2 452	829
SPANISH ORIGIN.	701	34	112	129	114	103	53	155	9 155	10 045	450	317	610	408	1 415	384
TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD																
FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS.	4 853	321	787	812	751	675	448	1 059	9 186	10 040	3 352	2 078	4 579	2 715	23 798	2 775
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILIES. . .	2 397	53	167	300	358	385	307	826	12 077	12 464	1 305	687	2 011	1 032	19 756	1 710
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT.	125	6	24	15	20	23	11	27	9 774	10 258	97	48	134	64	604	77
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT.	2 331	262	596	497	373	267	130	206	6 548	7 536	1 950	1 343	2 435	1 619	3 439	988
NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDS.	76	5	8	17	9	12	9	16	9 578	9 928	111	26	125	27	293	51
MALE HOUSEHOLDER.	50	-	3	10	4	12	7	13	(B)	(B)	48	12	57	13	222	37
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER.	27	5	5	8	5	-	1	2	(B)	(B)	63	14	69	14	71	13
AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER																
15 TO 24 YEARS.	242	29	66	31	58	16	20	22	7 082	7 635	365	127	473	164	676	115
25 TO 34 YEARS.	1 799	122	339	343	262	249	159	326	8 413	9 391	1 189	801	1 600	1 054	6 183	998
35 TO 44 YEARS.	1 529	92	188	238	227	228	161	396	10 219	10 803	968	622	1 326	803	9 220	907
45 TO 54 YEARS.	836	52	123	120	131	124	75	211	9 843	10 618	564	341	789	444	5 837	496
55 TO 64 YEARS.	332	22	38	67	51	46	31	81	9 998	10 691	238	126	321	165	1 730	206
65 YEARS AND OVER.	191	9	44	31	32	25	11	39	8 400	9 387	138	87	194	112	446	104
SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD																
1 PERSON.	7	4	-	-	-	3	-	-	(B)	(B)	45	4	49	4	33	3
2 PERSONS.	405	60	126	77	67	42	14	18	5 520	6 425	413	187	529	230	1 367	218
3 PERSONS.	959	88	243	185	155	110	70	108	7 005	8 113	751	390	998	503	5 478	569
4 PERSONS.	1 310	76	213	237	213	181	105	285	9 017	9 967	871	524	1 201	697	8 944	786
5 PERSONS.	975	63	104	153	152	143	118	241	10 256	10 694	633	412	879	541	4 903	563
6 PERSONS.	647	16	59	95	84	96	81	216	11 822	12 144	337	253	500	344	2 067	394
7 PERSONS OR MORE.	627	19	50	82	88	111	68	208	11 654	12 331	413	335	548	423	1 299	292
NUMBER OF MEMBERS 5 TO 18 YEARS OLD ⁴																
WITH MEMBERS 5 TO 18 YEARS	4 929	326	795	830	760	687	457	1 075	9 191	10 038	3 463	2 104	4 705	2 742	24 091	2 826
1 MEMBER.	1 531	143	298	259	247	204	102	278	8 163	9 181	1 326	584	1 801	778	11 121	947
2 MEMBERS.	1 628	92	277	254	264	236	156	348	9 301	10 052	978	630	1 368	839	8 319	997
3 MEMBERS.	939	54	132	166	135	120	103	229	9 668	10 412	610	441	809	560	3 199	498
4 MEMBERS.	467	26	53	71	63	67	54	133	10 786	11 298	300	233	407	293	1 012	234
5 MEMBERS OR MORE.	365	11	35	80	51	60	41	88	10 266	11 003	249	216	320	270	441	149
TOTAL NUMBER OF MEMBERS. . .	11 234	640	1 647	1 942	1 681	1 585	1 130	2 609	9 563	(X)	7 562	5 205	10 159	6 679	42 598	6 030
WORK EXPERIENCE IN 1979 OF HOUSEHOLDER ⁵																
WORKED.	3 446	105	340	520	570	556	387	968	10 840	11 470	1 882	1 038	2 833	1 527	22 399	2 408
40 WEEKS OR MORE.	2 492	39	114	280	433	453	318	856	12 102	12 730	984	498	1 643	844	20 610	1 995
27 TO 39 WEEKS.	357	6	51	96	63	45	40	57	8 528	9 608	238	148	352	209	930	209
14 TO 26 WEEKS.	328	18	88	95	46	36	14	30	6 533	7 626	328	197	463	259	560	130
13 WEEKS OR LESS.	269	43	88	50	28	21	14	25	5 196	6 943	331	195	375	216	299	74
DID NOT WORK.	1 420	221	455	305	171	115	57	97	5 280	6 480	1 567	1 058	1 829	1 193	1 350	362
TENURE																
OWNER-OCCUPIED.	2 234	102	236	272	302	356	273	693	11 440	11 768	1 352	691	1 976	957	19 229	1 542
RENTER-OCCUPIED.	2 542	208	530	543	431	308	168	355	7 457	8 555	1 991	1 345	2 568	1 695	4 539	1 198
OCCUPIER PAID NO CASH RENT. .	153	16	29	15	26	24	15	27	9 018	9 441	120	68	161	91	323	85

¹INCLUDES HOUSEHOLDS WHERE MEMBERS DID NOT USUALLY EAT FREE OR REDUCED-PRICE SCHOOL LUNCH, NOT SHOWN SEPARATELY.

²MEMBERS USUALLY ATE FREE OR REDUCED-PRICE SCHOOL LUNCH.

³PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN MAY BE OF ANY RACE.

⁴NUMBER OF MEMBERS IN HOUSEHOLDS WHERE ONE OR MORE MEMBERS RECEIVED FREE OR REDUCED-PRICE SCHOOL LUNCH.

⁵RESTRICTED TO HOUSEHOLDS WITH CIVILIAN HOUSEHOLDERS.

Table 5. Residence in Publicly Owned or Other Subsidized Housing of Renter-Occupied Households, by Selected Characteristics, Total Money Income, and Poverty Status in 1979

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS. HOUSEHOLDS AS OF MARCH 1980. HOUSEHOLDS ARE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE POVERTY STATUS OF THE FAMILY OR THE NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDER. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE TEXT)

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	IN PUBLICLY OWNED OR OTHER SUBSIDIZED HOUSING											BELOW SPECIFIED POVERTY LEVEL				ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL	
	TOTAL	TOTAL MONEY INCOME										BELOW 100 PERCENT		BELOW 125 PERCENT		RENTER OCCUPIED ¹	SUBSIDIZED HOUSING ²
		UNDER \$2,500	\$2,500 TO \$4,999	\$5,000 TO \$7,499	\$7,500 TO \$9,999	\$10,000 TO \$12,499	\$12,500 TO \$14,999	\$15,000 AND OVER	MEDIAN INCOME (DOL.)	MEAN INCOME (DOL.)	RENTER OCCUPIED ¹	SUBSIDIZED HOUSING ²	RENTER OCCUPIED ¹	SUBSIDIZED HOUSING ²			
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	2 511	309	954	468	289	205	109	177	4 978	6 747	5 244	1 170	7 257	1 573	20 034	1 342	
TYPE OF RESIDENCE																	
INSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS . .	1 858	227	713	351	207	141	79	139	4 959	6 782	3 686	867	5 134	1 176	15 376	991	
INSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	1 373	180	532	262	141	94	59	106	4 880	6 723	2 524	692	3 444	921	8 389	681	
OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	485	47	181	89	66	47	20	33	5 386	6 950	1 162	175	1 690	256	6 987	310	
OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS . .	653	82	241	117	82	63	30	38	5 078	6 646	1 558	302	2 123	397	4 658	351	
REGION																	
NORTHEAST	794	37	273	185	97	84	49	68	6 172	7 797	1 228	279	1 739	415	5 106	515	
NORTH CENTRAL	538	73	223	95	56	34	18	39	4 696	6 426	1 183	276	1 896	349	4 758	262	
SOUTH	809	171	276	122	103	63	28	46	4 617	6 026	1 951	476	2 506	583	5 569	334	
WEST	370	28	182	66	32	23	15	24	4 651	6 540	882	139	1 416	227	4 600	231	
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER ³																	
WHITE	1 473	149	632	263	163	108	68	89	4 822	6 620	3 466	592	5 007	863	16 962	881	
BLACK	967	153	302	193	121	84	36	78	5 367	6 836	1 653	549	2 070	671	2 668	417	
SPANISH ORIGIN	202	16	68	38	29	20	16	15	6 146	7 708	562	99	778	126	1 361	103	
TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD																	
FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS	1 491	139	371	325	245	180	89	142	6 812	8 080	2 961	718	3 974	894	11 348	774	
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILIES . .	596	7	92	109	113	104	64	109	9 507	10 746	1 064	151	1 649	230	8 504	445	
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	28	-	4	6	7	5	-	5	(b)	(b)	82	8	130	15	543	20	
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	867	131	274	210	125	71	25	29	5 325	6 191	1 815	558	2 195	650	2 301	309	
NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDS	1 020	170	584	142	44	24	20	35	3 955	4 798	2 283	452	3 283	680	8 685	568	
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	228	28	112	36	14	7	13	19	4 418	6 134	821	89	1 141	138	4 298	139	
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	792	142	472	107	30	18	8	17	3 845	4 414	1 462	363	2 143	542	4 388	428	
AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER																	
15 TO 24 YEARS	289	48	67	60	45	43	7	19	6 227	7 025	1 004	143	1 306	174	3 706	146	
25 TO 34 YEARS	543	52	132	127	86	57	36	52	6 708	7 916	1 322	269	1 804	337	6 728	273	
35 TO 44 YEARS	339	30	87	62	43	41	26	49	7 100	8 809	717	180	919	210	2 839	160	
45 TO 54 YEARS	221	33	55	42	28	16	16	30	6 286	8 566	523	104	688	136	2 005	117	
55 TO 64 YEARS	256	40	99	46	26	16	7	21	4 720	6 445	506	125	689	164	1 743	131	
65 YEARS AND OVER	863	105	515	129	61	31	18	6	4 087	4 733	1 172	349	1 851	552	3 012	514	
SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD																	
1 PERSON	980	168	578	132	41	19	16	25	3 892	4 562	1 932	443	2 817	662	7 094	537	
2 PERSONS	494	54	129	113	79	63	23	34	6 425	7 338	1 066	171	1 449	235	6 229	324	
3 PERSONS	436	43	110	93	70	50	30	40	6 758	8 348	749	186	1 022	241	3 269	250	
4 PERSONS	277	16	69	65	38	35	17	37	7 054	8 599	663	147	887	178	2 036	130	
5 PERSONS	159	17	35	37	29	13	10	18	6 861	8 227	396	107	524	124	878	51	
6 PERSONS	83	7	23	13	11	8	10	10	7 245	8 777	188	54	254	63	320	29	
7 PERSONS OR MORE	82	5	11	14	20	16	4	13	8 895	9 600	251	62	304	71	208	21	
NUMBER OF MEMBERS UNDER 19 YEARS OLD																	
WITH MEMBERS	1 173	136	306	246	181	129	69	107	6 475	7 745	2 724	659	3 527	797	6 826	514	
TOTAL NUMBER OF MEMBERS . .	2 680	280	695	601	437	287	139	241	6 516	(x)	6 674	1 711	8 428	2 007	12 030	968	
WITH MEMBERS 5 TO 18 YEARS	925	101	236	203	145	88	57	96	6 555	7 921	2 111	530	2 229	644	4 862	395	
1 MEMBER	411	60	106	66	61	39	37	41	6 470	7 905	848	203	1 122	252	2 628	208	
2 MEMBERS	251	19	62	78	38	26	4	24	6 436	7 724	585	134	768	174	1 480	117	
3 MEMBERS	127	12	37	28	18	8	7	17	6 302	7 947	350	88	440	100	512	38	
4 MEMBERS	75	7	22	19	9	6	5	6	6 165	7 526	171	57	213	65	165	17	
5 MEMBERS OR MORE	62	3	9	11	18	10	3	8	(b)	(b)	156	48	185	53	77	15	
TOTAL NUMBER OF MEMBERS . .	1 869	173	472	436	325	183	105	197	6 718	(x)	4 552	1 206	5 758	1 422	8 005	683	
WORK EXPERIENCE IN 1979 OF HOUSEHOLDER ⁴																	
WORKED	989	47	167	221	190	143	86	135	8 283	9 509	2 252	312	3 277	434	16 185	677	
40 WEEKS OR MORE	641	13	45	131	133	120	75	124	9 974	11 280	904	112	1 514	185	13 663	529	
27 TO 39 WEEKS	88	-	23	21	21	9	5	9	7 436	8 261	329	27	460	38	1 236	61	
14 TO 26 WEEKS	130	11	41	41	24	7	6	1	5 833	6 157	461	68	689	94	903	62	
13 WEEKS OR LESS	130	24	58	28	11	7	1	1	4 272	4 973	528	105	614	116	383	25	
DID NOT WORK	1 456	262	787	243	81	46	16	21	3 981	4 570	2 977	854	3 921	1 128	3 386	603	

¹INCLUDES 'OCCUPIER PAID NO CASH RENT,' NOT SHOWN SEPARATELY.
²IN PUBLICLY OWNED OR OTHER SUBSIDIZED HOUSING.
³PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN MAY BE OF ANY RACE.
⁴RESTRICTED TO HOUSEHOLDS WITH CIVILIAN HOUSEHOLDERS.

Table 6. Households With One or More Persons Covered by Medicare in 1979, by Selected Characteristics, Total Money Income, and Poverty Status in 1979

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS, HOUSEHOLDS AS OF MARCH 1980. HOUSEHOLDS ARE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE POVERTY STATUS OF THE FAMILY OR THE NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDER, FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE TEXT)

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE PERSONS COVERED BY MEDICARE											BELOW SPECIFIED POVERTY LEVEL				ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL	
	TOTAL	TOTAL MONEY INCOME										BELOW 100 PERCENT		BELOW 125 PERCENT		TOTAL ¹	COVERED BY MEDICARE ²
		UNDER \$2,500	\$2,500 TO \$4,999	\$5,000 TO \$7,499	\$7,500 TO \$9,999	\$10,000 TO \$12,499	\$12,500 TO \$14,999	\$15,000 AND OVER	MEDIAN INCOME (DOL.)	MEAN INCOME (DOL.)	TOTAL ¹	COVERED BY MEDICARE ²	TOTAL ¹	COVERED BY MEDICARE ²			
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	18 526	901	4 363	2 960	2 397	1 874	1 278	4 754	8 584	12 216	9 549	3 330	13 714	5 319	69 559	15 196	
TYPE OF RESIDENCE																	
INSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS . .	11 751	469	2 613	1 818	1 475	1 151	839	3 388	9 154	13 150	5 872	1 737	8 481	2 989	48 179	10 015	
INSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	5 732	268	1 508	953	652	525	382	1 445	8 026	11 949	3 578	1 055	5 022	1 718	20 127	4 678	
OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES . . .	6 019	201	1 105	865	822	626	457	1 942	10 065	14 292	2 295	682	3 459	1 271	28 052	5 337	
OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS . .	6 774	432	1 750	1 142	922	723	439	1 366	7 671	10 598	3 677	1 593	5 233	2 329	21 380	5 181	
REGION																	
NORTHEAST	4 404	140	961	733	561	459	309	1 241	9 141	13 226	1 899	574	2 844	1 062	15 548	3 830	
NORTH CENTRAL	4 788	232	1 052	851	638	488	357	1 171	8 520	11 878	2 231	789	3 201	1 275	18 702	3 999	
SOUTH	6 199	423	1 609	916	802	603	387	1 459	7 972	11 383	3 905	1 577	5 281	2 204	21 618	4 621	
WEST	3 135	106	741	461	396	324	225	882	9 136	12 964	1 514	389	2 388	778	13 690	2 746	
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER ³																	
WHITE	16 508	712	3 698	2 626	2 181	1 721	1 191	4 379	8 895	12 551	6 846	2 571	10 237	4 276	62 608	13 937	
BLACK	1 823	183	620	304	195	143	77	302	5 891	8 862	2 515	734	3 211	985	5 890	1 089	
SPANISH ORIGIN	474	44	118	71	62	45	32	100	7 632	11 092	779	140	1 068	207	2 950	334	
TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD																	
FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS	11 108	183	972	1 546	1 636	1 473	1 067	4 231	12 065	15 915	5 320	1 086	7 586	1 790	53 106	10 022	
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILIES . .	8 856	105	732	1 242	1 343	1 190	848	3 397	12 114	16 187	2 573	750	4 080	1 276	45 606	8 106	
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	514	21	46	47	61	72	47	220	13 031	16 889	172	65	265	101	1 535	449	
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	1 738	58	194	256	232	211	172	614	11 520	14 240	2 575	271	3 241	413	5 965	1 467	
NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDS	7 418	717	3 390	1 414	760	401	211	523	4 705	6 678	4 229	2 244	6 129	3 529	16 453	5 174	
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	1 594	128	617	325	215	95	62	156	5 427	7 865	1 256	413	1 756	656	7 339	1 181	
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	5 823	589	2 773	1 089	545	306	149	367	4 589	6 353	2 974	1 831	4 373	2 873	9 114	3 993	
AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER																	
15 TO 24 YEARS	65	11	6	10	9	9	3	17	(b)	(b)	1 183	22	1 545	27	5 215	42	
25 TO 34 YEARS	193	5	13	18	20	13	27	98	15 234	19 304	1 802	29	2 496	40	16 098	164	
35 TO 44 YEARS	425	10	38	31	25	42	41	237	17 139	21 174	1 237	72	1 664	105	12 667	354	
45 TO 54 YEARS	887	28	81	68	80	69	46	516	18 357	21 063	1 053	141	1 441	195	11 528	746	
55 TO 64 YEARS	1 914	85	297	217	175	206	154	780	12 219	15 976	1 349	345	1 830	503	10 828	1 569	
65 YEARS AND OVER	15 040	761	3 928	2 615	2 088	1 536	1 007	3 106	7 758	10 880	2 926	2 720	4 738	4 449	13 223	12 321	
SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD																	
1 PERSON	7 114	711	3 358	1 362	715	364	182	422	4 618	6 341	3 762	2 154	5 500	3 400	14 054	4 960	
2 PERSONS	8 229	154	850	1 392	1 401	1 195	838	2 400	10 665	13 552	2 111	793	3 086	1 352	22 624	7 437	
3 PERSONS	1 647	19	84	118	154	203	138	932	16 952	20 024	1 144	141	1 616	211	12 701	1 507	
4 PERSONS	695	4	38	44	75	47	57	431	19 050	22 352	1 086	83	1 499	138	11 384	612	
5 PERSONS	390	6	16	19	18	20	36	275	22 473	25 492	679	55	938	69	5 317	335	
6 PERSONS	227	5	11	13	11	28	11	149	22 206	24 182	352	42	522	67	2 148	186	
7 PERSONS OR MORE	223	3	6	12	22	18	17	144	22 829	25 735	417	63	554	81	1 331	160	
WORK EXPERIENCE IN 1979 OF HOUSEHOLDER ⁴																	
WORKED	4 561	68	297	422	530	505	367	2 372	15 633	19 758	3 739	255	5 572	446	55 011	4 307	
40 WEEKS OR MORE	3 120	40	104	210	302	309	234	1 921	18 542	22 607	1 757	107	2 898	189	48 759	3 013	
27 TO 39 WEEKS	335	2	22	38	53	61	36	123	12 179	15 688	470	22	705	37	2 899	313	
14 TO 26 WEEKS	499	15	63	78	82	65	42	154	10 459	13 125	720	63	1 021	97	2 058	436	
13 WEEKS OR LESS	608	12	108	97	93	70	54	173	9 825	12 826	792	63	948	123	1 295	545	
DID NOT WORK	13 957	832	4 065	2 538	1 866	1 370	911	2 375	7 049	9 748	5 787	3 075	8 069	4 872	13 812	10 882	
TENURE																	
OWNER-OCCUPIED	13 750	556	2 536	2 119	1 850	1 500	1 033	4 156	9 747	13 592	4 305	1 944	6 458	3 173	49 525	11 806	
RENTER-OCCUPIED	4 371	295	1 661	768	498	351	226	572	5 745	8 403	4 850	1 226	6 720	1 929	18 998	3 145	
OCCUPIER PAID NO CASH RENT . .	405	50	165	73	49	23	19	26	4 812	6 670	394	160	536	217	1 035	245	

¹INCLUDES HOUSEHOLDS NOT COVERED BY MEDICARE IN 1979, NOT SHOWN SEPARATELY.

²HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE PERSONS COVERED BY MEDICARE.

³PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN MAY BE OF ANY RACE.

⁴RESTRICTED TO HOUSEHOLDS WITH CIVILIAN HOUSEHOLDERS.

Table 7. Selected Characteristics of Persons 15 Years Old and Over Covered by Medicare in 1979, by Poverty Status in 1979

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS. PERSONS 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER AS OF MARCH 1980. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE TEXT)

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	MALE								FEMALE							
	ALL INCOME LEVELS		BELOW SPECIFIED POVERTY LEVEL				ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL		ALL INCOME LEVELS		BELOW SPECIFIED POVERTY LEVEL				ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL	
	TOTAL ¹	COVER-ED BY MEDI-CARE	BELOW 100 PERCENT		BELOW 125 PERCENT		TOTAL ¹	COVER-ED BY MEDI-CARE	TOTAL ¹	COVER-ED BY MEDI-CARE	BELOW 100 PERCENT		BELOW 125 PERCENT		TOTAL ¹	COVER-ED BY MEDI-CARE
			TOTAL ¹	COVER-ED BY MEDI-CARE	TOTAL ¹	COVER-ED BY MEDI-CARE					TOTAL ¹	COVER-ED BY MEDI-CARE	TOTAL ¹	COVER-ED BY MEDI-CARE		
TOTAL, 15 YEARS & OVER.	80 218	10 412	6 288	1 293	9 294	2 136	73 929	9 119	87 980	14 277	10 618	2 687	15 121	4 283	77 362	11 590
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN²																
WHITE	70 632	9 284	4 412	962	6 751	1 635	66 220	8 322	76 480	12 840	7 292	2 102	10 806	3 493	69 189	10 738
BLACK	8 067	1 004	1 681	314	2 279	462	6 386	690	9 828	1 295	3 082	566	3 973	751	6 747	729
SPANISH ORIGIN.	4 224	288	592	73	899	114	3 632	215	4 358	327	942	105	1 281	150	3 396	221
REGION																
NORTHEAST	17 796	2 325	1 143	181	1 743	346	16 653	2 143	20 283	3 563	2 183	500	3 199	911	18 100	3 063
NORTH CENTRAL	21 267	2 668	1 347	291	1 984	481	19 920	2 377	23 152	3 712	2 419	641	3 445	1 033	20 713	3 072
SOUTH	25 993	3 643	2 753	655	3 943	989	23 240	2 988	28 319	4 680	4 369	1 256	5 954	1 762	23 950	3 423
WEST.	15 161	1 776	1 046	165	1 623	319	14 116	1 611	16 246	2 321	1 647	290	2 523	576	14 599	2 032
RELATIONSHIP TO FAMILY HOUSEHOLDER																
IN FAMILIES	68 659	8 667	4 339	807	6 649	1 379	64 320	7 860	73 497	8 306	6 800	800	9 714	1 331	66 697	7 506
HOUSEHOLDER	48 255	7 603	2 635	702	4 159	1 195	45 620	6 901	10 171	1 569	2 685	245	3 427	379	7 486	1 323
SPOUSE PRESENT	46 548	7 262	2 463	658	3 894	1 124	44 085	6 604	1 631	227	110	24	186	37	1 521	203
NO SPOUSE PRESENT	1 706	341	172	43	265	71	1 535	298	8 540	1 342	2 575	221	3 241	343	5 965	1 120
SPOUSE OF HOUSEHOLDER	1 631	307	110	43	186	64	1 521	264	46 548	5 155	2 463	418	3 894	734	44 085	4 736
OTHER RELATIVE OF HHLDR	18 773	757	1 594	62	2 305	121	17 180	695	16 777	1 583	1 651	136	2 393	218	15 126	1 447
IN UNRELATED SUBFAMILIES.	102	2	19	-	23	2	83	2	354	17	149	5	176	8	205	12
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	11 456	1 743	1 930	486	2 622	755	9 526	1 257	14 129	5 953	3 669	1 883	5 231	2 944	10 460	4 071
AGE																
15 TO 24 YEARS.	19 960	120	2 109	31	2 938	39	17 851	90	20 356	104	2 814	41	3 790	51	17 542	64
25 TO 34 YEARS.	17 346	134	1 001	25	1 536	34	16 345	109	17 918	88	1 893	21	2 588	30	16 025	66
35 TO 44 YEARS.	12 297	157	722	37	1 008	58	11 575	120	13 042	112	1 148	31	1 608	44	11 894	81
45 TO 54 YEARS.	10 962	296	652	58	946	90	10 310	238	11 670	246	1 001	64	1 351	93	10 669	182
55 TO 64 YEARS.	9 870	878	724	164	1 053	246	9 147	714	11 034	822	1 256	205	1 739	276	9 778	617
65 YEARS AND OVER	9 783	8 826	1 080	978	1 813	1 670	8 703	7 848	13 960	12 904	2 505	2 325	4 045	3 790	11 455	10 579

¹INCLUDES PERSONS NOT COVERED BY MEDICARE IN 1979, NOT SHOWN SEPARATELY.
²PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN MAY BE OF ANY RACE.

Table 8. Households Covered by Medicaid in 1979, by Selected Characteristics, Total Money Income, and Poverty Status in 1979

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS. HOUSEHOLDS AS OF MARCH 1980. HOUSEHOLDS ARE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE POVERTY STATUS OF THE FAMILY OR THE NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDER. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE TEXT)

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	HOUSEHOLDS COVERED BY MEDICAID											BELOW SPECIFIED POVERTY LEVEL				ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL	
	TOTAL	TOTAL MONEY INCOME									BELOW 100 PERCENT		BELOW 125 PERCENT		TOTAL ¹	COVERED BY MEDI-CAID ²	
		UNDER \$2,500	\$2,500 TO \$4,999	\$5,000 TO \$7,499	\$7,500 TO \$9,999	\$10,000 TO \$12,499	\$12,500 TO \$14,999	\$15,000 AND OVER	MEDIAN INCOME (DOL.)	MEAN INCOME (DOL.)	TOTAL ¹	COVERED BY MEDI-CAID ²	TOTAL ¹	COVERED BY MEDI-CAID ²			
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	7 993	930	2 561	1 275	812	593	397	1 425	5 990	9 338	9 549	3 799	13 714	4 781	69 559	4 194	
TYPE OF RESIDENCE																	
INSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS	5 457	623	1 660	875	557	399	278	1 066	6 273	9 814	5 872	2 489	8 481	3 163	48 179	2 968	
INSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	3 291	419	1 144	541	309	212	149	517	5 377	8 581	3 578	1 720	5 022	2 134	20 127	1 570	
OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	2 166	204	516	334	248	187	130	549	7 803	11 687	2 295	769	3 459	1 029	28 052	1 398	
OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS	2 536	307	901	401	256	195	118	359	5 374	8 314	3 677	1 310	5 233	1 618	21 380	1 226	
REGION																	
NORTHEAST	1 947	161	644	401	177	155	83	327	6 050	9 364	1 899	941	2 844	1 196	15 548	1 007	
NORTH CENTRAL	1 881	181	572	314	226	139	90	359	6 490	9 682	2 231	846	3 201	1 059	18 702	1 035	
SOUTH	2 492	458	836	307	240	177	131	344	4 858	7 942	3 905	1 464	5 281	1 694	21 618	1 028	
WEST	1 673	130	510	253	169	123	94	395	6 945	11 000	1 514	548	2 388	831	13 690	1 124	
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER ³																	
WHITE	5 403	510	1 724	846	573	413	262	1 074	6 381	9 977	6 846	2 236	10 237	2 921	62 608	3 167	
BLACK	2 417	400	795	399	227	165	126	304	5 080	7 670	2 515	1 489	3 211	1 756	5 890	928	
SPANISH ORIGIN	726	79	240	132	80	52	31	112	5 826	8 787	779	408	1 068	490	2 950	318	
TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD																	
FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS	5 787	491	1 357	1 063	695	524	359	1 298	7 456	10 868	5 320	2 576	7 586	3 181	53 106	3 211	
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILIES	2 613	84	410	419	340	255	218	889	10 535	14 174	2 573	742	4 080	989	45 606	1 871	
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	280	13	41	39	29	39	13	106	11 137	14 314	172	71	265	103	1 535	209	
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	2 893	394	906	605	326	230	128	303	5 602	7 549	2 575	1 763	3 241	2 089	5 965	1 131	
NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDS	2 207	438	1 204	212	117	69	38	127	3 880	5 320	4 229	1 224	6 129	1 600	16 453	983	
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	672	95	292	86	60	32	19	88	4 559	7 433	1 256	307	1 756	412	7 339	365	
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	1 534	343	911	127	58	37	19	40	3 662	4 402	2 974	916	4 373	1 188	9 114	618	
AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER																	
15 TO 24 YEARS	786	154	253	111	88	55	45	81	4 854	7 154	1 183	492	1 545	555	5 215	294	
25 TO 34 YEARS	1 487	175	406	306	174	117	81	229	6 330	8 892	1 802	846	2 496	1 012	16 098	642	
35 TO 44 YEARS	1 069	104	220	205	118	105	60	257	7 617	11 227	1 237	537	1 664	662	12 667	532	
45 TO 54 YEARS	990	114	207	142	110	56	48	313	8 212	12 464	1 053	446	1 441	528	11 528	545	
55 TO 64 YEARS	1 009	127	301	128	67	89	64	233	6 504	11 197	1 349	428	1 830	556	10 828	580	
65 YEARS AND OVER	2 652	256	1 174	384	255	172	99	313	4 778	7 600	2 926	1 051	4 736	1 467	13 223	1 602	
SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD																	
1 PERSON	1 915	427	1 164	164	83	34	13	31	3 639	4 023	3 762	1 104	5 500	1 462	14 054	811	
2 PERSONS	2 019	200	634	408	227	181	101	269	6 075	8 430	2 111	803	3 086	1 020	22 624	1 216	
3 PERSONS	1 471	145	374	241	162	127	88	334	7 242	10 766	1 144	628	1 616	764	12 701	843	
4 PERSONS	1 096	72	215	213	130	89	81	296	8 405	11 802	1 086	514	1 499	625	11 384	581	
5 PERSONS	697	55	90	130	87	60	48	226	9 584	13 659	679	347	938	406	5 317	350	
6 PERSONS	355	12	45	58	57	53	26	104	10 285	13 362	352	175	522	226	2 148	179	
7 PERSONS OR MORE	441	19	39	61	67	50	40	166	11 779	15 614	417	228	554	277	1 331	214	
NUMBER OF MEMBERS UNDER 19 YEARS OLD																	
WITH MEMBERS	4 066	433	979	756	477	344	239	839	7 055	10 211	4 206	2 211	5 695	2 638	29 445	1 855	
TOTAL NUMBER OF MEMBERS	9 556	914	2 114	1 926	1 255	877	613	1 857	7 271	(x)	10 410	5 697	13 881	6 702	55 601	3 859	
WITH MEMBERS 5 TO 18 YEARS	3 264	315	760	619	393	291	193	694	7 248	10 476	3 463	1 792	4 705	2 139	24 091	1 472	
1 MEMBER	1 365	164	357	207	141	116	76	306	6 959	10 375	1 326	673	1 801	809	11 121	692	
2 MEMBERS	920	79	229	180	105	80	47	200	7 115	10 454	978	482	1 368	584	8 319	438	
3 MEMBERS	516	43	111	127	64	42	35	94	7 056	10 224	610	332	809	388	3 199	184	
4 MEMBERS	246	21	40	48	44	25	19	50	8 339	11 270	300	156	407	186	1 012	89	
5 MEMBERS OR MORE	217	8	25	57	40	27	15	44	8 641	10 902	249	148	320	172	441	68	
TOTAL NUMBER OF MEMBERS	6 821	564	1 437	1 423	925	641	431	1 398	7 473	(x)	7 562	4 028	10 159	4 762	42 598	2 793	
WORK EXPERIENCE IN 1979 OF HOUSEHOLDER ⁴																	
WORKED	3 103	158	446	486	404	342	230	1 036	10 415	13 829	3 739	950	5 572	1 267	55 011	2 154	
40 WEEKS OR MORE	1 857	35	108	210	222	231	157	894	14 451	17 557	1 757	307	2 898	459	48 758	1 550	
27 TO 39 WEEKS	331	4	50	72	78	43	34	49	6 798	8 427	470	97	705	145	2 899	234	
14 TO 26 WEEKS	443	25	114	116	75	42	23	49	4 533	6 787	720	229	1 021	304	2 058	214	
13 WEEKS OR LESS	472	94	175	88	29	26	16	45	4 533	6 787	792	317	948	359	1 295	155	
DID NOT WORK	4 868	772	2 113	788	404	248	163	381	4 466	6 458	5 787	2 846	8 069	3 507	13 812	2 023	
TENURE																	
OWNER-OCCUPIED	3 737	326	928	526	370	314	221	1 051	8 092	12 125	4 305	1 333	6 458	1 712	49 525	2 404	
RENTER-OCCUPIED	4 086	572	1 564	736	423	267	167	358	4 850	6 895	4 850	2 367	6 720	2 950	18 998	1 720	
OCCUPIER PAID NO CASH RENT	170	32	69	13	20	13	8	16	4 436	6 791	394	100	536	119	1 035	70	

¹INCLUDES HOUSEHOLDS NOT COVERED BY MEDICAID IN 1979, NOT SHOWN SEPARATELY.
²HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE PERSONS COVERED BY MEDICAID.
³PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN MAY BE OF ANY RACE.
⁴RESTRICTED TO HOUSEHOLDS WITH CIVILIAN HOUSEHOLDERS.

Table 9. Selected Characteristics of All Persons Covered by Medicaid in 1979, by Poverty Status in 1979

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS, PERSONS AS OF MARCH 1980)

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	MALE								FEMALE							
	ALL INCOME LEVELS		BELOW SPECIFIED POVERTY LEVEL				ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL		ALL INCOME LEVELS		BELOW SPECIFIED POVERTY LEVEL				ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL	
	TOTAL ¹	COVER- ED BY MEDI- CAID	BELOW 100 PERCENT		BELOW 125 PERCENT		TOTAL ¹	COVER- ED BY MEDI- CAID	TOTAL ¹	COVER- ED BY MEDI- CAID	BELOW 100 PERCENT		BELOW 125 PERCENT		TOTAL ¹	COVER- ED BY MEDI- CAID
			TOTAL ¹	COVER- ED BY MEDI- CAID	TOTAL ¹	COVER- ED BY MEDI- CAID					TOTAL ¹	COVER- ED BY MEDI- CAID	TOTAL ¹	COVER- ED BY MEDI- CAID		
TOTAL PERSONS	105 691	7 055	10 535	3 725	14 926	4 501	95 156	3 330	112 410	11 081	14 810	6 219	20 666	7 612	97 600	4 862
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN²																
WHITE	91 663	4 507	7 015	2 056	10 349	2 565	84 648	2 451	96 544	6 823	9 807	3 380	14 244	4 257	86 736	3 442
BLACK	11 888	2 357	3 218	1 567	4 163	1 800	8 670	790	13 585	3 977	4 620	2 683	5 903	3 161	8 965	1 294
SPANISH ORIGIN	6 597	821	1 247	480	1 752	564	5 349	341	6 647	1 243	1 616	775	2 128	909	5 032	468
REGION																
NORTHEAST	23 075	1 762	2 010	953	2 922	1 154	21 065	810	25 372	2 824	3 019	1 656	4 295	1 987	22 353	1 168
NORTH CENTRAL	28 073	1 774	2 262	872	3 211	1 068	25 811	901	29 778	2 737	3 332	1 466	4 658	1 812	26 446	1 270
SOUTH	34 529	2 117	4 508	1 323	6 202	1 502	30 020	794	36 442	3 394	6 119	2 228	8 228	2 602	30 323	1 166
WEST	20 014	1 402	1 755	578	2 591	778	18 259	824	20 818	2 127	2 340	869	3 485	1 212	18 477	1 258
RELATIONSHIP TO FAMILY HOUSEHOLDER																
IN FAMILIES	93 790	6 289	8 499	3 310	12 178	3 971	85 292	2 979	97 627	9 210	10 895	5 052	15 138	6 127	86 732	4 158
HOUSEHOLDER	48 255	1 701	2 635	599	4 159	782	45 620	1 102	10 171	2 594	2 685	1 696	3 427	2 000	7 486	898
SPOUSE PRESENT	46 548	1 573	2 463	555	3 894	726	44 085	1 017	1 631	123	110	35	186	51	1 521	88
NO SPOUSE PRESENT	1 706	128	172	44	265	55	1 535	84	8 540	2 472	2 575	1 661	3 241	1 949	5 965	810
SPOUSE OF HOUSEHOLDER	1 631	108	110	32	186	48	1 521	76	46 548	1 607	2 463	553	3 894	734	44 085	1 055
OTHER RELATIVE OF HHLDR	43 905	4 479	5 754	2 678	7 833	3 142	38 151	1 801	40 908	5 008	5 747	2 803	7 817	3 393	35 161	2 205
IN UNRELATED SUBFAMILIES	295	64	106	82	126	50	189	22	550	174	246	124	296	150	304	51
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	11 605	702	1 930	374	2 622	481	9 675	329	14 232	1 697	3 669	1 043	5 231	1 335	10 563	654
AGE																
UNDER 15 YEARS	25 473	3 015	4 247	2 050	5 632	2 340	21 226	965	24 430	3 099	4 192	2 074	5 545	2 425	20 238	1 026
15 TO 24 YEARS	19 960	1 372	2 109	686	2 938	834	17 851	687	20 356	2 175	2 814	1 230	3 790	1 480	17 542	945
25 TO 34 YEARS	17 346	547	1 001	207	1 536	255	16 345	340	17 918	1 489	1 893	881	2 588	1 050	16 025	608
35 TO 44 YEARS	12 297	337	722	140	1 008	180	11 575	196	13 042	846	1 148	476	1 608	594	11 894	370
45 TO 54 YEARS	10 962	303	652	150	946	180	10 310	153	11 670	664	1 001	356	1 351	433	10 669	308
55 TO 64 YEARS	9 870	322	724	142	1 053	184	9 147	181	11 034	680	1 256	339	1 739	432	9 778	341
65 YEARS AND OVER	9 783	1 159	1 080	352	1 813	529	8 703	807	13 960	2 129	2 505	865	4 045	1 199	11 455	1 264

¹INCLUDES PERSONS NOT COVERED BY MEDICAID IN 1979, NOT SHOWN SEPARATELY.
²PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN MAY BE OF ANY RACE.

Table 10. Households, by Number of Selected Public Noncash Benefits Received in 1979, Type of Income, and Poverty Status in 1979

(HOUSEHOLDS AS OF MARCH 1980. HOUSEHOLDS ARE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE POVERTY STATUS OF THE FAMILY OR THE NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDER. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE TEXT)

SOURCE OF SELECTED NONCASH BENEFITS ¹	ALL INCOME LEVELS		BELOW SPECIFIED POVERTY LEVEL				ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL	
	NUMBER (THOUS.)	PERCENT DISTRIBU- TION	BELOW 100 PERCENT		BELOW 125 PERCENT		NUMBER (THOUS.)	PERCENT DISTRIBU- TION
			NUMBER (THOUS.)	PERCENT DISTRIBU- TION	NUMBER (THOUS.)	PERCENT DISTRIBU- TION		
TOTAL								
HHLDS. RECEIVING AT LEAST ONE NONCASH BENEFIT. . .	27 190	100.0	6 925	100.0	9 884	100.0	20 265	100.0
RECEIVING ONE PROGRAM ONLY:								
TOTAL	18 497	68.0	2 627	37.9	4 355	44.1	15 869	78.3
FOOD STAMPS ONLY	919	3.4	310	4.5	396	4.0	609	3.0
FREE OR REDUCED PRICED SCHOOL LUNCH ONLY	2 008	7.4	346	5.0	599	6.1	1 662	8.2
MEDICARE ONLY	13 835	50.9	1 588	22.4	2 785	28.2	12 287	60.6
MEDICAID ONLY	1 210	4.5	334	4.8	439	4.4	876	4.3
PUBLIC OR SUBSIDIZED HOUSING ONLY	525	1.9	90	1.3	136	1.4	434	2.1
RECEIVING TWO PROGRAMS ONLY:								
TOTAL	5 484	20.2	2 127	30.7	2 911	29.5	3 357	16.6
MEDICARE AND MEDICAID ONLY	2 269	8.3	561	8.1	861	8.7	1 709	8.4
FOOD STAMPS AND MEDICARE ONLY	313	1.2	169	2.4	223	2.3	144	0.7
FOOD STAMPS AND MEDICAID ONLY	1 162	4.3	706	10.2	823	8.3	456	2.3
FOOD STAMPS AND SCHOOL LUNCH ONLY	538	2.0	292	4.2	367	3.7	246	1.2
PUBLIC HOUSING AND MEDICARE ONLY	524	1.9	153	2.2	279	2.8	371	1.8
OTHER COMBINATIONS	678	2.5	247	3.6	359	3.6	432	2.1
RECEIVING THREE OR MORE PROGRAMS:								
TOTAL	3 209	11.8	2 170	31.3	2 618	26.5	1 039	5.1
FOOD STAMPS, SCHOOL LUNCH, AND MEDICAID ONLY	1 049	3.9	756	10.9	883	8.9	293	1.4
FOOD STAMPS, MEDICARE, AND MEDICAID ONLY	669	2.5	443	6.4	539	5.5	226	1.1
FOOD STAMPS, PUBLIC HOUSING, SCHOOL LUNCH, AND MEDICAID ONLY	356	1.3	296	4.3	321	3.2	60	0.3
ALL OTHER COMBINATIONS	1 135	4.2	675	9.7	876	8.9	460	2.3
HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT EARNINGS								
HHLDS. RECEIVING AT LEAST ONE NONCASH BENEFIT. . .	13 378	100.0	4 430	100.0	6 264	100.0	8 948	100.0
RECEIVING ONE PROGRAM ONLY:								
TOTAL	8 870	66.3	1 682	38.0	2 827	45.1	7 189	80.3
FOOD STAMPS ONLY	94	0.7	82	1.9	86	1.4	12	0.1
FREE OR REDUCED PRICED SCHOOL LUNCH ONLY	73	0.5	49	1.1	59	0.9	24	0.3
MEDICARE ONLY	8 425	63.0	1 359	30.7	2 432	38.8	7 066	79.0
MEDICAID ONLY	231	1.7	158	3.6	209	3.3	73	0.8
PUBLIC OR SUBSIDIZED HOUSING ONLY	48	0.4	34	0.8	42	0.7	14	0.2
RECEIVING TWO PROGRAMS ONLY:								
TOTAL	2 771	20.7	1 355	30.6	1 830	29.2	1 416	15.8
MEDICARE AND MEDICAID ONLY	1 421	10.6	495	11.2	747	11.9	926	10.3
FOOD STAMPS AND MEDICARE ONLY	222	1.7	148	3.3	193	3.1	74	0.8
FOOD STAMPS AND MEDICAID ONLY	487	3.6	430	9.7	466	7.4	57	0.6
FOOD STAMPS AND SCHOOL LUNCH ONLY	36	0.3	36	0.8	36	0.6	1	-
PUBLIC HOUSING AND MEDICARE ONLY	454	3.4	144	3.3	261	4.2	310	3.5
OTHER COMBINATIONS	151	1.1	102	2.3	127	2.0	49	0.6
RECEIVING THREE OR MORE PROGRAMS:								
TOTAL	1 736	13.0	1 393	31.4	1 607	25.7	343	3.8
FOOD STAMPS, SCHOOL LUNCH, AND MEDICAID ONLY	388	2.9	366	8.3	381	6.1	23	0.3
FOOD STAMPS, MEDICARE, AND MEDICAID ONLY	523	3.9	401	9.0	477	7.6	122	1.4
FOOD STAMPS, PUBLIC HOUSING, SCHOOL LUNCH, AND MEDICAID ONLY	174	1.3	169	3.8	174	2.8	5	0.1
ALL OTHER COMBINATIONS	651	4.9	458	10.3	576	9.2	193	2.2
HOUSEHOLDS WITH EARNINGS								
HHLDS. RECEIVING AT LEAST ONE NONCASH BENEFIT. . .	13 812	100.0	2 495	100.0	3 620	100.0	11 317	100.0
RECEIVING ONE PROGRAM ONLY:								
TOTAL	9 626	69.7	945	37.9	1 528	42.2	8 681	76.7
FOOD STAMPS ONLY	825	6.0	228	9.1	310	8.6	597	5.3
FREE OR REDUCED PRICED SCHOOL LUNCH ONLY	1 935	14.0	297	11.9	560	14.9	1 638	14.5
MEDICARE ONLY	5 410	39.2	189	7.6	353	9.8	5 221	46.1
MEDICAID ONLY	979	7.1	175	7.0	230	6.4	804	7.1
PUBLIC OR SUBSIDIZED HOUSING ONLY	477	3.5	57	2.3	94	2.6	420	3.7
RECEIVING TWO PROGRAMS ONLY:								
TOTAL	2 713	19.6	772	31.0	1 081	29.9	1 941	17.1
MEDICARE AND MEDICAID ONLY	849	6.1	66	2.6	113	3.1	783	6.9
FOOD STAMPS AND MEDICARE ONLY	91	0.7	21	0.8	30	0.8	70	0.6
FOOD STAMPS AND MEDICAID ONLY	675	4.9	276	11.1	357	9.9	399	3.5
FOOD STAMPS AND SCHOOL LUNCH ONLY	501	3.6	256	10.3	331	9.1	245	2.2
PUBLIC HOUSING AND MEDICARE ONLY	70	0.5	9	0.3	18	0.5	61	0.5
OTHER COMBINATIONS	528	3.8	145	5.8	232	6.4	383	3.4
RECEIVING THREE OR MORE PROGRAMS:								
TOTAL	1 473	10.7	777	31.1	1 011	27.9	696	6.1
FOOD STAMPS, SCHOOL LUNCH, AND MEDICAID ONLY	661	4.8	390	15.6	502	13.9	270	2.4
FOOD STAMPS, MEDICARE, AND MEDICAID ONLY	147	1.1	43	1.7	62	1.7	104	0.9
FOOD STAMPS, PUBLIC HOUSING, SCHOOL LUNCH, AND MEDICAID ONLY	182	1.3	127	5.1	147	4.1	55	0.5
ALL OTHER COMBINATIONS	484	3.5	217	8.7	300	8.3	267	2.4

¹LIMITED TO FOOD STAMPS, FREE OR REDUCED-PRICE SCHOOL LUNCH, MEDICARE, MEDICAID, AND PUBLIC OR SUBSIDIZED HOUSING.

Table 10. Households, by Number of Selected Public Noncash Benefits Received in 1979, Type of Income, and Poverty Status in 1979—Continued

(HOUSEHOLDS AS OF MARCH 1980. HOUSEHOLDS ARE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE POVERTY STATUS OF THE FAMILY OR THE NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDER. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE TEXT)

SOURCE OF SELECTED NONCASH BENEFITS ¹	ALL INCOME LEVELS		BELOW SPECIFIED POVERTY LEVEL				ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL	
	NUMBER (THOUS.)	PERCENT DISTRIBU- TION	BELOW 100 PERCENT		BELOW 125 PERCENT		NUMBER (THOUS.)	PERCENT DISTRIBU- TION
			NUMBER (THOUS.)	PERCENT DISTRIBU- TION	NUMBER (THOUS.)	PERCENT DISTRIBU- TION		
HOUSEHOLDS WITH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE²								
HHLDS. RECEIVING AT LEAST ONE NONCASH BENEFIT. . .	3 799	100.0	2 194	100.0	2 623	100.0	1 605	100.0
RECEIVING ONE PROGRAM ONLY:								
TOTAL	626	16.5	168	7.6	227	8.7	458	28.5
FOOD STAMPS ONLY	69	1.8	35	1.6	40	1.5	34	2.1
FREE OR REDUCED PRICED SCHOOL LUNCH ONLY	9	0.2	-	-	4	0.2	8	0.5
MEDICARE ONLY	78	2.0	21	1.0	34	1.3	56	3.5
MEDICAID ONLY	464	12.2	107	4.9	145	5.5	358	22.3
PUBLIC OR SUBSIDIZED HOUSING ONLY	6	0.2	4	0.2	4	0.2	2	0.1
RECEIVING TWO PROGRAMS ONLY:								
TOTAL	1 329	35.0	698	31.8	854	32.6	630	39.3
MEDICARE AND MEDICAID ONLY	164	4.3	53	2.4	74	2.8	110	6.9
FOOD STAMPS AND MEDICARE ONLY	21	0.6	15	0.7	16	0.6	7	0.4
FOOD STAMPS AND MEDICAID ONLY	890	23.4	531	24.2	622	23.7	359	22.4
FOOD STAMPS AND SCHOOL LUNCH ONLY	23	0.6	12	0.6	15	0.6	11	0.7
PUBLIC HOUSING AND MEDICARE ONLY	2	0.1	-	-	1	-	2	0.1
OTHER COMBINATIONS	228	6.0	87	4.0	126	4.8	141	8.8
RECEIVING THREE OR MORE PROGRAMS:								
TOTAL	1 845	48.6	1 328	60.5	1 542	58.8	517	32.2
FOOD STAMPS, SCHOOL LUNCH, AND MEDICAID ONLY	944	24.9	681	31.0	791	30.2	264	16.4
FOOD STAMPS, MEDICARE, AND MEDICAID ONLY	133	3.5	69	3.1	93	3.5	64	4.0
FOOD STAMPS, PUBLIC HOUSING, SCHOOL LUNCH, AND MEDICAID ONLY	339	8.9	282	12.8	304	11.6	57	3.6
ALL OTHER COMBINATIONS	428	11.3	296	13.5	353	13.5	131	8.2
HOUSEHOLDS WITH SOCIAL SECURITY								
HHLDS. RECEIVING AT LEAST ONE NONCASH BENEFIT. . .	17 935	100.0	3 264	100.0	5 221	100.0	14 672	100.0
RECEIVING ONE PROGRAM ONLY:								
TOTAL	13 522	75.4	1 563	47.9	2 816	53.9	11 959	81.5
FOOD STAMPS ONLY	103	0.6	49	1.5	60	1.1	54	0.4
FREE OR REDUCED PRICED SCHOOL LUNCH ONLY	193	1.1	33	1.0	65	1.2	160	1.1
MEDICARE ONLY	12 994	72.4	1 406	43.1	2 596	49.7	11 588	79.0
MEDICAID ONLY	177	1.0	54	1.7	64	1.2	123	0.8
PUBLIC OR SUBSIDIZED HOUSING ONLY	55	0.3	21	0.6	31	0.6	35	0.2
RECEIVING TWO PROGRAMS ONLY:								
TOTAL	3 133	17.5	928	28.4	1 411	27.0	2 205	15.0
MEDICARE AND MEDICAID ONLY	1 948	10.9	448	13.7	709	13.6	1 500	10.2
FOOD STAMPS AND MEDICARE ONLY	295	1.6	160	4.9	212	4.1	135	0.9
FOOD STAMPS AND MEDICAID ONLY	101	0.6	64	2.0	72	1.4	37	0.2
FOOD STAMPS AND SCHOOL LUNCH ONLY	56	0.3	37	1.1	43	0.8	19	0.1
PUBLIC HOUSING AND MEDICARE ONLY	515	2.9	150	4.6	276	5.3	365	2.5
OTHER COMBINATIONS	217	1.2	68	2.1	100	1.9	150	1.0
RECEIVING THREE OR MORE PROGRAMS:								
TOTAL	1 281	7.1	773	23.7	994	19.0	508	3.5
FOOD STAMPS, SCHOOL LUNCH, AND MEDICAID ONLY	110	0.6	77	2.3	93	1.8	33	0.2
FOOD STAMPS, MEDICARE, AND MEDICAID ONLY	523	2.9	334	10.2	414	7.9	189	1.3
FOOD STAMPS, PUBLIC HOUSING, SCHOOL LUNCH, AND MEDICAID ONLY	34	0.2	27	0.8	32	0.6	6	-
ALL OTHER COMBINATIONS	614	3.4	335	10.3	455	8.7	279	1.9
HOUSEHOLDS WITH UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION								
HHLDS. RECEIVING AT LEAST ONE NONCASH BENEFIT. . .	1 574	100.0	270	100.0	422	100.0	1 304	100.0
RECEIVING ONE PROGRAM ONLY:								
TOTAL	1 016	64.6	122	45.2	197	46.7	895	68.6
FOOD STAMPS ONLY	215	13.6	44	16.3	66	15.6	171	13.1
FREE OR REDUCED PRICED SCHOOL LUNCH ONLY	256	16.2	34	12.5	68	16.1	222	17.0
MEDICARE ONLY	369	23.4	10	3.7	17	4.0	359	27.5
MEDICAID ONLY	139	8.8	28	10.2	39	9.3	111	8.5
PUBLIC OR SUBSIDIZED HOUSING ONLY	38	2.4	6	2.4	7	1.6	32	2.4
RECEIVING TWO PROGRAMS ONLY:								
TOTAL	381	24.2	88	32.4	136	32.2	293	22.5
MEDICARE AND MEDICAID ONLY	76	4.8	3	1.1	9	2.2	73	5.6
FOOD STAMPS AND MEDICARE ONLY	16	1.0	2	0.7	3	0.6	14	1.1
FOOD STAMPS AND MEDICAID ONLY	114	7.3	26	9.6	35	8.2	88	6.8
FOOD STAMPS AND SCHOOL LUNCH ONLY	109	6.9	45	16.7	64	15.1	64	4.9
PUBLIC HOUSING AND MEDICARE ONLY	3	0.2	-	-	-	-	3	0.3
OTHER COMBINATIONS	64	4.0	12	4.5	26	6.1	51	3.9
RECEIVING THREE OR MORE PROGRAMS:								
TOTAL	177	11.2	60	22.4	89	21.1	116	8.9
FOOD STAMPS, SCHOOL LUNCH, AND MEDICAID ONLY	88	5.6	42	15.5	58	13.7	47	3.6
FOOD STAMPS, MEDICARE, AND MEDICAID ONLY	20	1.3	2	0.6	3	0.6	18	1.4
FOOD STAMPS, PUBLIC HOUSING, SCHOOL LUNCH, AND MEDICAID ONLY	18	1.1	6	2.2	8	1.8	12	0.9
ALL OTHER COMBINATIONS	51	3.2	11	4.2	21	4.9	40	3.0

¹LIMITED TO FOOD STAMPS, FREE OR REDUCED-PRICE SCHOOL LUNCH, MEDICARE, MEDICAID, AND PUBLIC OR SUBSIDIZED HOUSING.

²PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCLUDES MONEY FROM THE FOLLOWING PROGRAMS: AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN, GENERAL ASSISTANCE, AND ALL OTHER PUBLIC ASSISTANCE OR WELFARE EXCEPT SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME.

Table 11. Selected Characteristics of Civilian Workers 15 Years Old and Over With Earnings in 1979, by Pension Plan Coverage or Employer-Subsidized Group Health Coverage

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS. PERSONS 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER AS OF MARCH 1980)

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	MALE					FEMALE				
	TOTAL	WITHOUT PENSION PLAN OR GROUP HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE ¹	INCLUDED IN PENSION PLAN ONLY	INCLUDED IN GROUP HEALTH INSURANCE ONLY ¹	INCLUDED IN BOTH PLANS	TOTAL	WITHOUT PENSION PLAN OR GROUP HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE ¹	INCLUDED IN PENSION PLAN ONLY	INCLUDED IN GROUP HEALTH INSURANCE ONLY ¹	INCLUDED IN BOTH PLANS
TOTAL, 15 YEARS & OVER . . .	63 422	22 146	2 807	11 167	27 302	49 839	23 996	3 407	8 239	14 198
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN ²										
WHITE	56 702	19 531	2 467	9 906	24 798	43 511	21 065	2 997	7 181	12 268
BLACK	5 580	2 200	286	1 001	2 092	5 354	2 473	347	871	1 663
SPANISH ORIGIN	3 433	1 405	152	754	1 121	2 282	1 153	145	420	563
REGION										
NORTHEAST	13 900	4 321	576	2 246	6 757	11 003	5 055	676	1 863	3 410
NORTH CENTRAL	17 434	5 616	654	2 876	8 289	13 516	6 516	999	2 126	3 876
SOUTH	19 995	7 907	1 060	3 670	7 358	15 591	7 582	1 214	2 547	4 247
WEST	12 093	4 303	517	2 375	4 898	9 729	4 844	518	1 703	2 665
RELATIONSHIP TO FAMILY HOUSEHOLDER										
IN FAMILIES	54 314	19 052	2 445	9 105	23 712	42 130	21 214	3 089	6 544	11 283
HOUSEHOLDER	39 844	9 868	2 086	6 984	20 906	6 445	2 385	405	1 279	2 376
SPOUSE PRESENT	38 546	9 417	2 038	6 783	20 308	1 044	417	81	181	365
NO SPOUSE PRESENT	1 298	451	48	201	598	5 401	1 968	325	1 098	2 011
SPOUSE OF HOUSEHOLDER	1 250	406	76	226	542	26 183	12 353	2 465	3 905	7 459
OTHER RELATIVE OF HMLDR	13 221	8 778	283	1 895	2 264	9 502	6 475	219	1 360	1 448
IN UNRELATED SUBFAMILIES	80	43	8	18	11	241	111	10	47	73
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	9 028	3 051	354	2 044	3 579	7 468	2 671	307	1 648	2 842
AGE										
15 TO 24 YEARS	15 143	9 330	396	2 729	2 689	13 601	8 719	413	2 490	1 977
25 TO 34 YEARS	16 283	3 999	707	3 743	7 834	13 090	5 085	940	2 603	4 462
35 TO 44 YEARS	11 614	2 569	603	1 994	6 447	9 021	3 943	901	1 283	2 894
45 TO 54 YEARS	10 145	2 369	570	1 373	5 833	7 413	2 977	657	1 040	2 739
55 TO 64 YEARS	7 712	2 134	411	1 063	4 105	5 151	2 114	424	675	1 937
65 YEARS AND OVER	2 526	1 745	121	266	393	1 563	1 157	71	147	188

¹INCLUDES ONLY WORKERS WITH GROUP HEALTH INSURANCE PLANS WHICH WERE PAID FOR IN PART (OR ALL) BY AN EMPLOYER OR UNION.

²PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN MAY BE OF ANY RACE.

Appendix A. Definitions and Explanations

Money income. Data on money income collected in the CPS are limited to money income received before payments for personal income taxes and deductions for Social Security, union dues, Medicare premiums, etc. Money income is the sum of the amounts received from earnings (including losses which occurred among the self-employed from their own farm or nonfarm operations); Social Security and public assistance payments; Supplemental Security income; dividends, interest, and rent (including losses); unemployment and worker's compensation; government and private employee pensions; and other periodic income. (Certain money receipts such as capital gains are not included.) Therefore, money income does not reflect the fact that some households receive part of their income in the form of nonmoney transfers such as food stamps, health benefits, and subsidized housing; that some farm households receive nonmoney income in the form of rent-free housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm; or that noncash benefits are also received by some nonfarm residents such as the use of business transportation and facilities, full or partial payments by business for retirement programs, and medical and educational expenses. These elements should be considered when comparing income levels.

As in most household surveys, the estimated total amount of income received by persons derived from the March CPS is somewhat less than estimated amounts derived from independent sources such as the Bureau of Economic Analysis, the Social Security Administration, and Veterans' Administration. The difference between the survey estimate and the independent estimate is termed "underreporting." Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as unemployment compensation, public assistance, and net income from

interest, dividends, and rentals. Overall, income earned from wages or salary is much better reported than other sources of income and, when dollar imputations are assigned for nonreporting, total wage and salary income approximates independently derived estimates. By contrast, 1978 income data (both reported and allocated) for unemployment compensation, and public assistance payments to beneficiaries were approximately 59 and 76 percent, respectively, of independently derived estimates. For further details, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 123.

Poverty (low-income) classification. Households and persons are classified as being above or below the poverty level using the poverty index adopted by a Federal Interagency Committee in 1969. It should be noted that this index is based solely on money income, and does not reflect the fact that many persons are receiving noncash benefits such as those described in this report. 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, sex and age of the family householder, and farm-nonfarm residence. 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. Households are classified according to the poverty status of the family or the nonfamily house-

Table A-1. Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level in 1979, by Size and Type of Family, by Farm-Nonfarm Residence

SIZE OF FAMILY UNIT	TOTAL (DOLLARS)	NONFARM			FARM		
		TOTAL (DOLLARS)	FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HHLDR, NO HUSBAND PRESENT ¹ (DOLLARS)	ALL OTHER FAMILIES ² (DOLLARS)	TOTAL (DOLLARS)	FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HHLDR, NO HUSBAND PRESENT ¹ (DOLLARS)	ALL OTHER FAMILIES ² (DOLLARS)
1 PERSON (UNRELATED INDIVIDUAL)	3 683	3 689	3 556	3 855	3 138	3 000	3 235
15 TO 64 YEARS	3 774	3 779	3 619	3 912	3 254	3 076	3 324
65 YEARS AND OVER	3 472	3 479	3 469	3 515	2 963	2 948	2 988
2 PERSONS	4 702	4 725	4 669	4 737	3 986	3 916	3 990
HOUSEHOLDER 15 TO 64 YEARS	4 858	4 878	4 762	4 905	4 155	4 027	4 163
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER	4 364	4 390	4 362	4 394	3 730	3 686	3 732
3 PERSONS	5 763	5 784	5 625	5 820	4 916	4 679	4 927
4 PERSONS	7 386	7 412	7 381	7 416	6 328	6 261	6 332
5 PERSONS	8 737	8 775	8 691	8 785	7 492	7 509	7 492
6 PERSONS	9 849	9 914	9 843	9 922	8 425	8 310	8 429
7 PERSONS OR MORE	12 213	12 280	12 036	12 322	10 533	10 178	10 548

¹ INCLUDES FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS.
² INCLUDES MALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS.

holder. The poverty thresholds are updated every year to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

The average thresholds shown in table A-1 were weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, for a given size of family, sex of householder, and residence category, the weighted average threshold for that group is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the total aggregate is

divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that size family. The average poverty threshold for a nonfarm family of four was \$7,412 in 1979, about 11.3 percent higher than the comparable 1978 cutoff of \$6,662. For further details, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 124.

Symbols. A dash (—) represents zero or rounds to zero, and the symbol "B" means that the base is less than 75,000. An "X" means not applicable, and "NA" means not available.

Appendix B. Source and Reliability of the Estimates

SOURCE OF DATA

The estimates are based on data obtained in March 1980 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, supplementary questions were asked in March 1980 about money income, noncash benefits, and work experience for the previous year. 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 current CPS sample is located in 629 areas comprising 1,133 counties, independent cities, and minor civil divisions in the Nation. In this sample, approximately 68,000 occupied households were eligible for interview. Of this number, about 2,900 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. In addition to the 68,000 there were also about 12,400 sample units which were visited but were found to be vacant or otherwise not to be interviewed. For a description of the previous CPS sample designs see the detailed reports for 1978 in this series, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, Nos. 121, 123, and 124.

The estimating 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 are based on statistics from the 1970 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 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 schedules, instructions, and enumerators. There are two types of errors possible in an estimate based on a sample survey—sampling and nonsampling. The standard errors

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.

Sampling variability. The standard errors 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 estimated 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 surveyed under essentially the same general conditions and using the same sample design, and an estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated from each sample, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one standard error below the estimate to one standard error above the estimate would include the average result of all possible samples.
2. 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.
3. 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, 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.

All the statements of comparison appearing in the text are significant at a 1.6 standard error level or better, and most are significant at a level of more than 2.0 standard errors. This means that for most differences cited in the text, the estimated difference is greater than twice the standard error of the difference. Statements of comparison qualified in some way (e.g., by use of the phrase, "some evidence") have a level of significance between 1.6 and 2.0 standard errors.

Note when using small estimates. Summary measures (such as means, medians, 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 for data based on CPS. Since this is a preliminary report, standard error parameters are provided in table B-1 for estimated numbers of persons or households and estimated percentages for only certain characteristics which are considered the most important among the data in this report.

Standard error tables for each characteristic of interest for estimated numbers of persons or households and estimated percentages are provided in the detailed reports for 1978 in this series, Current Population Reports, P-60, Nos 121, 123, and 124. A more complete source and reliability statement will be published with updated standard errors in the forthcoming detailed reports for 1979.

Standard errors of estimated numbers and estimated percentages. Standard errors of estimated numbers and estimated percentages can be computed directly with formulae (1) and (2) below, respectively. The formulae are:

$$\sigma_x = \sqrt{ax^2 + bx} \quad (1)$$

Here x is the size of the estimate and a and b are the parameters associated with the characteristic.

$$\sigma_{(x,p)} = \sqrt{\frac{b}{x} \cdot p(100-p)} \quad (2)$$

Here x is the size of the subclass of the population which is the base of the percentage, p is the percentage ($0 < p < 100$), and b is the parameter associated with the characteristic in the numerator of the percentage.

Table B-1 provides the values of the a and b parameters that are used in formulae (1) and (2) to create standard errors of estimated numbers of persons or households and estimated percentages.

Standard error of a difference. The formula for approximate standard errors of the difference between two estimates x and y , is given by

$$\sigma_{(x-y)} = \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_x^2}{x} + \frac{\sigma_y^2}{y}} \quad (3)$$

STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATED MEANS AND MEDIANS

Estimated standard errors are not provided for the means and medians of the published income distribution and must be calculated by the user. The following sections are provided

to enable the user to calculate standard errors for estimates of means and medians.

Estimating the standard error of the mean. The standard error of a mean can be approximated by formula (4). Because of the approximations used in developing formula (4), an estimate of the standard error of the mean obtained from that formula will generally underestimate the true standard deviation. The formula used to estimate the standard error of a mean is

$$s_{\bar{x}} = \sqrt{\frac{b}{y}} s^2 \quad (4)$$

where y is the size of the base and b is a constant which depends on the sample size, the sample design, the estimation procedure, and the type of characteristic. The b values are given in table B-1. The variance, s^2 , is given by formula (5):

$$\text{where } s^2 = \sum_{i=1}^c p_i \bar{x}_i^2 - \bar{x}^2 \quad (5)$$

where \bar{x} is the mean of the distribution.

c is the number of groups; i indicates a specific group, thus taking on values 1 through c .

p_i is the estimated proportion of households or persons whose values, for the characteristic (x -values) being considered, fall in group i .

$\bar{x}_i = (Z_{i-1} + Z_i)/2$ where Z_{i-1} and Z_i are the lower and upper interval boundaries, respectively, for group i .

\bar{x}_i is assumed to be the most representative value for the characteristic for households or persons in group i . Group c is open-ended, i.e., no upper interval boundary exists. For this group an approximate average value is $\bar{x}_c = \frac{3}{2} Z_{c-1}$.

When two or more distributions are combined the mean of the combined distribution is:

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{y} \sum_j \bar{x}_j y_j$$

where \bar{x}_j is the mean of the j^{th} distribution, y_j is the base of the j^{th} distribution, and $y = \sum_j y_j$. This mean must be computed by the user.

Standard error of a median. The sampling variability of an estimated median depends upon the form of the distribution as well as the size of its base. An approximate method for measuring the reliability of a median is to determine an interval about the estimated median, such that there is a stated degree of confidence that the average median derived from all possible samples lies within the interval. The following procedure may be used to estimate the 68-percent confidence limits of a median based on sample data.

1. Determine, using the standard error tables and factors or formula (4), the standard error of the estimate of 50 percent from the distribution;
2. Add to and subtract from 50 percent the standard error determined in step (1);
3. Using the distribution of the characteristic, calculate the confidence interval corresponding to the two points established in step (2).

A 95-percent confidence interval may be determined by finding the values corresponding to 50 percent plus and minus twice the standard error determined in step (1).

The formula used to implement step (3) for linear interpolation is

$$\text{Linear: } x_{pN} = \frac{N_1 - pN}{N_1 - N_2} (A_2 - A_1) + A_1 \quad (6)$$

where N = total number of households or persons in the distribution.

X_{pN} = estimated income for which the number pN, ($0 < p < 1$) of households or persons in the distribution have larger incomes. For the purposes of calculating the confidence interval, p takes on the two values in step (2). Note

that the median can be approximated by using $p = .50$ in the formula.

A_1 and A_2 = the estimated incomes which are the lower and upper bounds, respectively, on the interval in which x_{pN} falls.

N_1 and N_2 = the estimated number of households or persons with income greater than A_1 and A_2 , respectively.

Note that in some cases, a median income calculated in this manner will not exactly agree with the median published in the detailed tables of the report. This is because in some cases, the published distribution of the characteristic is not as detailed as the distribution used to calculate the median income. However, any differences will be minor.

Illustration of the computation of a confidence interval for a median using linear interpolation. Table 1 shows that the median income in 1979 for nonfamily households is estimated to be \$8,519. Table 1 also shows that the base of the distribution from which this median was determined is 20,682,000.

1. Using formula (2), the standard error of 50 percent on a base of 20,682,000 is about 0.5 percent.

Table B-1. Parameters for Direct Computation of Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers and Percentages: 1979

Characteristic	Parameter		Characteristic	Parameter	
	a	b		a	b
HOUSEHOLDS			PERSONS		
<u>Food Stamps, Free or Reduced-Price School Lunch, Publicly Owned or Other Subsidized Housing, Medicare, and Medicaid</u>			<u>Medicare and Medicaid</u>		
All income levels			All income levels		
Type of residence.....	-0.000020	3442	Region:		
Region:			Northeast.....	-0.000009	1942
Northeast.....	-0.000010	1773	North Central.....	-0.000009	1960
North Central.....	-0.000010	1790	South.....	-0.000010	2055
South.....	-0.000011	1876	West.....	-0.000008	1753
West.....	-0.000009	1601	Race and Spanish origin:		
Race and Spanish origin:			Total or White.....	-0.000009	1885
Total or White.....	-0.000010	1721	Black.....	-0.000077	2155
Black.....	-0.000089	1876	Spanish origin.....	-0.000020	3000
Spanish origin.....	-0.000014	2420	Relationship to and age of family householder.....	-0.000009	1885
Type and size of household, age and work experience of householder, and tenure.....	-0.000010	1721	Below the poverty level		
Below the poverty level			Region:		
Type of residence.....	0.000152	3752	Northeast.....	-0.000032	8184
Region:			North Central.....	-0.000032	8264
Northeast.....	0.000078	1932	South.....	-0.000034	8661
North Central.....	0.000079	1951	West.....	-0.000029	7390
South.....	0.000083	2045	Race and Spanish origin:		
West.....	0.000071	1745	Total or White.....	-0.000031	7946
Race and Spanish origin:			Black.....	-0.000270	7946
Total, White, or Black.....	0.000076	1876	Spanish origin.....	-0.000063	11528
Black.....	-0.000014	2420	Relationship to and age of family householder.....	-0.000031	7946
Spanish origin.....	-0.000014	2420	<u>Pension Plan Coverage and Subsidized Group Health Coverage</u>		
Type and size of household, age and work experience of householder, and tenure.....	0.000076	1876	Race and Spanish origin:		
			Total or White.....	-0.000016	2078
			Black.....	-0.000133	2078
			Spanish origin.....	-0.000018	2607

2. To obtain a 95-percent confidence interval on the estimated median, add to and subtract from 50 percent twice the standard error found in step 1. This yields percent limits of 49.0 and 51.0.
3. From table 1, the income of 11,263,000 (or 54.5 percent) of these households was at least \$7,500 and the income of 8,995,000 (or 43.5 percent) of these households was at least \$10,000. Thus, the upper and lower limits of the 95-percent confidence interval median fall in the income interval \$7,500 to \$9,999. Therefore, the median income and the upper and lower limits on the confidence interval are to be calculated using linear interpolation. Using

formula (6), the lower limit on the estimate is found to be about

$$\frac{11,263,000 - (0.51) (20,682,000)}{11,263,000 - 8,995,000} (\$10,000 - \$7,500) + \$7,500 = \$8,288$$

Similarly, the upper limit is found by linear interpolation to be about

$$\frac{11,263,000 - (0.49) (20,682,000)}{11,263,000 - 8,995,000} (\$10,000 - \$7,500) + \$7,500 = \$8,744$$

Thus, the 95-percent confidence interval on the estimated median income is from \$8,288 to \$8,744.

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