CURRENT POPULATION REPORTS

Consumer Income

Series P-60, No. 135
Issued August 1982

Characteristics of Households Receiving Selected Noncash Benefits: 1981

(Advance Data From the March 1982 Current Population Survey)

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report was prepared by **Charles T. Nelson** and **Angela M. Feldman,** under the general direction of **John F. Coder,** Chief Current Income Statistics Staff. Staff members contributing to the collection and compilation of the data and the preparation of the tables were **Edward J. Welniak** and **Robert W. Cleveland. Shirley L. Smith** typed this report. Publication review assistance was provided by **Rosa B. Taylor.** Overall direction was provided by **Gordon W. Green, Jr.,** Assistant Division Chief (Socioeconomic Statistics Programs), Population Division. Sampling review was conducted by **David Judkins** and **John Bushery** of the Statistical Methods Division.

SUGGESTED CITATION

U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 135, *Characteristics of Households Receiving Selected Noncash Benefits: 1981 (Advance Data From the March 1982 Current Population Survey),* Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 1982.

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Contents

	Page
Introduction	1
Highlights	1
Means-tested noncash benefits	1
Public nonmeans-tested noncash benefits	4
Employer- or union-provided noncash benefits	5
Note on limitations of noncash data	6
Valuation of noncash benefits	6
Changes in the poverty definition	6

TEXT TABLES

A. Households receiving means-tested noncash benefits--number, percent below the poverty level, and percent of poor receiving benefits in 1981 and 1980 2

B. Percent of households receiving means-tested noncash benefits, by selected characteristics 3

C. Percent distribution of means-tested noncash benefit households, by selected characteristics 4

D. Households receiving nonmeans-tested noncash benefits--number, median income, and percent below the poverty level in 1981 and 1980 5

DETAILED TABLES

1. Households receiving selected noncash benefits 1981, 1980, and 1979--number of households and median income and poverty status in 1981, 1980, and 1979, by selected characteristics of householder 7

2. Households, by household money income and poverty status in 1981 11

3. Food stamp recipiency and mean annual face value of food stamps in 1981 of households, by household money income and poverty status in 1981 12

4. Free or reduced-price school lunch program participation in 1981--households with school children 5 to 18 years old, by household money income and poverty status in 1981 15

5. Residence in publicly owned or other subsidized renter-occupied housing--households by household money income and poverty status in 1981 16

6. Households with one or more members covered by Medicaid in 1981, by household money income and poverty status in 1981 17

7. Households by number of selected means-tested public noncash benefits received in 1981, types of means-tested cash public assistance, and poverty status in 1981 18

DETAILED TABLES—Continued

Page

8. Households with one or more persons covered by Medicare in 1981, by household money income and poverty status in 1981. 19

APPENDIXES

Appendix A. Definitions and Explanations 21

Appendix B. Source and Reliability of the Estimates 23
Source of data. 23
Reliability of the estimates. 23

APPENDIX TABLES

B-1. Parameters for computation of standard errors of estimated numbers and percentages for households: 1981. 25

B-2. Year-to-year correlation coefficients for income and poverty estimates of households: 1981 and 1980. 25

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 Receiving Selected Noncash Benefits: 1981 (Advance Data From the March 1982 CPS)

INTRODUCTION

This report contains data on the characteristics of households receiving selected noncash benefits in 1981. These data were obtained from the March 1982 Current Population Survey (CPS) conducted by the Bureau of the Census. Noncash benefits can be defined as benefits received in a form other than money that serve to enhance or improve the economic well-being of the recipient. The Census Bureau began in March 1980 to supplement the collection of annual money income data in the CPS with questions designed to collect information on a selected group of noncash benefits.

The data collection in March 1982 concentrated on two major categories of noncash benefits: those that could be defined as public transfers and those that could be categorized as employer- or union-provided benefits to employees. In the area of public noncash transfers, the survey covered the following programs: the Food Stamp Program, the National School Lunch Program, public and other subsidized housing, Medicare health insurance, Medicaid health insurance, and CHAMPUS, VA, or military health insurance. Data were collected for two types of employer- or union-provided noncash benefits: pension plans and group health insurance plans.

HIGHLIGHTS

For the second consecutive year, a decrease in household money income after adjusting for inflation and an increase in the number of households with income below the poverty level[1] (measured solely in money terms) were accompanied by an increase in the number of households receiving noncash benefits.

In 1981, 9 out of every 10 households in the United States received at least one of the types of noncash benefits covered by the survey. The 74.8 million households receiving at least one of these benefits in 1981 represented an increase of 900,000 over 1980. There was some evidence that the number of households receiving at least one means-tested noncash benefit, which included food stamps, free or reduced-price school lunches, publicly owned or subsidized housing, and Medicaid, increased from 14.3 million in 1980 to 14.6 million in 1981. In addition, the number of households receiving nonmeans-tested benefits from one or more of four sources, which included Medicare, regular-price school lunches, employer- or union-provided pension plans, and employer- or union-provided group health insurance plans, increased from 69.0 million to 69.8 million.

Means-Tested Noncash Benefits

Means-tested benefits are those that require that the household's income or assets (resources) fall below specified guidelines in order to qualify for benefits. The market value of these benefits, which are intended for the low-income population, now exceeds cash public assistance by more than 2 to 1. In 1980, the market value of these benefits was estimated to be about $72.5 billion.[2]

Between 1980 and 1981, the number of households receiving food stamps increased by 5 percent to 7.1 million. There was some evidence that the number of households

[1]See appendix A for an explanation of the poverty concept. Data on the money income and poverty status of families and persons in 1981 were published in Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 134. For this report poverty status was computed on a household basis rather than on the basis of families and unrelated individuals.

[2]For further details concerning the valuation of noncash benefits, see Technical Paper No. 50, Alternative Methods for Valuing Selected In-Kind Transfer Benefits and Measuring Their Effect on Poverty.

containing one or more children receiving free or reduced-price school lunches declined by 3 percent to 5.4 million. There was no significant change in the number of households residing in public or other subsidized housing (2.9 million) or in the number of households with members covered by Medicaid (8.5 million).

Approximately 47 percent of the households receiving these means-tested noncash benefits had incomes below the poverty level in 1981 (table A), higher than the 1980 figure of 45 percent. Of the households receiving at least one means-tested noncash benefit, those receiving food stamps had the highest poverty rate (67 percent).

The 7.1 million households receiving food stamps during 1981 accounted for 9 percent of all households. (See table B.) The median total money income for these households was $5,940, or 31 percent of the median income for all households. About two-thirds of all food stamp households had total money incomes below the poverty level in 1981, and 79 percent had incomes below 125 percent of the poverty level. Although only 9 percent of all households received food stamps, there were several subgroups with much higher rates

Table A. Households Receiving Means-Tested Noncash Benefits—Number, Percent Below the Poverty Level, and Percent of Poor Receiving Benefits in 1981 and 1980

(Households as of March of the following year. Households are classified according to poverty status of the family or nonfamily householder)

Type of means-tested benefit	All households			Percent of households below the poverty level			Percent of all poor households receiving noncash benefits		
	Number (thousands)		Percent change			Difference (1981 minus 1980)			Difference (1981 minus 1980)
	1981	1980		1981	1980		1981	1980	
All households....	83,527	82,368	*1.4	14.0	13.4	*0.6	(X)	(X)	(X)
Households with one or more means-tested benefits[1].....	14,551	14,266	**2.0	47.0	44.9	*2.1	58.5	57.8	0.7
Households receiving food stamps.....	7,115	6,769	*5.1	67.5	65.8	**1.7	41.1	40.2	0.9
Households receiving free or reduced-price school lunches.....	5,356	5,532	**-3.2	49.5	45.6	*3.9	[2]62.6	[2]64.5	[2]**-1.9
Households residing in publicly owned or other subsidized housing.....	2,873	2,777	3.5	52.6	51.9	0.7	[3]23.7	[3]23.7	-
Households with one or more members covered by Medicaid.....	8,487	8,287	2.4	54.3	53.8	0.5	39.4	40.3	-0.9

*Significant at the .05 level.
**Significant between the .05 and .10 levels.
(X) Not applicable.
\- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

[1]Detail does not add because some households have noncash benefits from more than one source.

[2]Based on poor households with school children 5 to 18 years old.

[3]Based on poor households in renter-occupied housing.

Table B. Percent of Households Receiving Means-Tested Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics

(Households as of March 1982. Households are classified according to the race of the family or nonfamily householder)

Selected characteristics	Number (thousands)	Percent				
		Total[1]	Food stamps	Free or reduced-price school lunches[2]	Public or other subsidized housing[3]	Medicaid
Total	83,527	100.0	8.5	20.4	10.6	10.2
White	72,845	100.0	6.1	14.9	7.9	7.9
Black	8,961	100.0	28.1	50.4	22.6	28.3
Spanish origin[4]	3,980	100.0	18.3	43.4	10.8	20.5
Households with--						
Children under 19 years old	34,209	100.0	13.5	20.4	13.8	13.0
Female family householder, no husband present	9,403	100.0	30.6	46.0	22.5	33.4
Householder 65 years old and over	17,312	100.0	6.6	36.6	23.3	14.5
Residence in the South	27,925	100.0	10.6	25.5	11.2	9.6
Residence in metropolitan areas	56,900	100.0	7.9	18.8	10.5	10.2
Residence in central cities	24,668	100.0	11.5	29.1	12.7	14.0

[1]Includes households not receiving means-tested noncash benefits, not shown separately.

[2]Based on households with school children 5 to 18 years old.

[3]Based on households in renter-occupied housing.

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

of food stamp recipiency. These include households with Black householders (28 percent), those with householders of Spanish origin (18 percent), and family households maintained by women, no husband present (31 percent).

Free or reduced-price school lunches were received by children in 20 percent of all households with school children aged 5 to 18 years. About 46 percent of households maintained by women (no husband present) with children in school received free or reduced-price school lunches. The South, which contains about 35 percent of all households with school children 5 to 18 years old, accounted for about 44 percent of the total 5.4 million households receiving free or reduced-price school lunch. Of the 4.2 million poverty households with school children, about 63 percent received school lunches at a reduced price or for free.

About 11 percent of the 27.2 million renter-occupied households were residing in publicly owned or other subsidized housing in March 1982. Of the 6.4 million renter-occupied households below the poverty level, 24 percent resided in public or subsidized housing. One of every three households residing in public or subsidized housing had a householder 65 years old or over. About three-fourths of all public or subsidized housing units were in metropolitan areas; 51 percent were in central cities.

Of the 8.5 million households with members covered by Medicaid, 4.6 million (about 54 percent) had incomes below the poverty level. The median income for households with Medicaid coverage was $6,760, or 35 percent of the median income for all households. Medicaid covered 39 percent of all poor households, 51 percent of all poor households with children under 19 years old, and 36

percent of all poor households with a householder 65 years and over. Of all households with Medicaid coverage, 67 percent had a White householder, 30 percent had a Black householder, and 10 percent had a householder of Spanish origin. (See table C.)

Public Nonmeans-Tested Noncash Benefits

Households receiving public nonmeans-tested benefits are not required to meet income or asset guidelines. Two major public programs are covered in this report: Medicare and regular-price school lunches. (All school lunches served at schools participating in the National School Lunch Program are subsidized.) During 1981, the number of households with one or more members covered by Medicare rose by 4 percent to 20.6 million, and the number of households with school children receiving regular-price school lunches declined by 6 percent to 11.4 million. (See table D.)

About 25 percent of all households in the United States contained one or more persons covered by Medicare during 1981. Of these, about 82 percent had a householder 65 years old or over. The median income of Medicare households was $10,640 in 1981. The poverty rate for households in which one or more members were covered by Medicare was 19 percent, higher than the 14 percent poverty rate for all households. About 97 percent of all households with an elderly householder (65 years old or over) reported one or more members covered by Medicare; the percentage of poor households with an aged householder reporting Medicare coverage was about the same (98 percent).

The 11.4 million households containing one or more children receiving regular-price school lunches in 1981 represented 43 percent of all households with school children 5 to 18 years old. The median income for households with children receiving regular-price school lunches was $27,600 in 1981, about 17 percent higher than the median income for all households with school children and about 45 percent higher than the median income for all households.

Employer- or Union-Provided Noncash Benefits

Two of the most important employer-provided noncash benefits are pension plans and group health insurance plans. While

Table C. Percent Distribution of Means-Tested Noncash Benefit Households, by Selected Characteristics

(Households as of March 1982. Households are classified according to the race of the family or nonfamily householder)

Selected characteristics	Food stamps	Free or reduced-price school lunches	Public or other subsidized housing	Medicaid
Total.....thousands.....	7,115	5,356	2,873	8,487
Percent distribution.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White.....	62.2	60.5	59.5	67.5
Black.....	35.4	35.4	37.2	29.9
Spanish origin[1].....	10.2	15.7	8.0	9.6
Households with--				
Children under 19 years old.....	65.1	100.0	49.6	52.6
Female family householder, no husband present.....	40.4	47.6	36.3	37.0
Householder 65 years old and over...	16.1	3.7	33.0	29.5
Residence in the South.....	41.4	43.7	34.0	31.6
Residence in metropolitan areas.....	63.1	61.6	75.1	68.1
Residence in central cities.....	39.8	36.4	51.3	40.7

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

Table D. Households Receiving Nonmeans-Tested Noncash Benefits—Number, Median Income, and Percent Below the Poverty Level in 1981 and 1980

(Households as of March of the following year. Households are classified according to the poverty status of the family or nonfamily householder)

Type of nonmeans-tested benefit	All households						Percent of households below the poverty level		
	Total			Median income[1] (in 1981 dollars)					
	Number (thousands)		Percent change	Value (dollars)		Percent change			Difference (1981 minus 1980)
	1981	1980		1981	1980		1981	1980	
All households.....	83,527	82,368	*1.4	19,074	19,547	*-2.4	14.0	13.4	*0.6
Households with one or more nonmeans-tested benefits[2].....	69,813	69,021	*1.1	21,414	21,980	*-2.6	8.8	8.5	**0.3
Households with one or more members covered by Medicare.....	20,559	19,788	*3.9	10,642	10,393	2.4	18.7	19.0	-0.3
Households receiving regular-price school lunches.....	11,376	12,049	*-5.6	27,604	28,521	*-3.2	6.1	5.4	*0.7
Households with one or more members with an employer- or union-provided pension plan.	38,094	38,331	-0.6	27,921	28,325	*-1.4	2.2	2.1	0.1
Households with one or more members with an employer- or union-provided group health insurance plan[3].....	49,316	48,824	**1.0	26,041	26,325	**-1.1	3.6	3.3	*0.3

*Significant at the .05 level.
**Significant between the .05 and .10 levels.

[1]For standard errors on median incomes see table 1.

[2]Detail does not add because some households have noncash benefits from more than one source.

[3]Includes only workers with group health insurance plans which were paid for in part (or all) by an employer or union.

there was some evidence that the number of households with one or more members having a group health insurance plan paid for, at least in part, by their employer increased from 48.8 million in 1980 to 49.3 million in 1981, the number of households with one or more workers covered by an employer or union-provided pension plan (38.1 million) was not significantly different in 1981.

Households in which one or more persons were covered by a pension plan at work during 1981 represented about 46 percent of all households. After excluding households in which the householder was 65 years old or over, this figure rises to 55 percent. The median income for households with one or more members covered by a pension plan at work was $27,920, or $8,850 higher than the median for all households.

During 1981, households in which one or more members were covered by a group health plan at work which was paid for, in full or in part, by an employer or union represented 59 percent of all households. Of all households with a householder less than age 65, 71 percent had at least one member covered by an employer- or union-provided group health plan. The median income for households in which one or more members were covered by an employer- or union-provided group health plan was $26,040, $6,970 above the median for all households.

NOTE ON LIMITATIONS OF NONCASH DATA

Although these data on noncash benefits provide needed information on the characteristics of households receiving noncash benefits, caution should be used in interpreting the data, or in using the data to determine whether eligibility rules are being observed. The accounting period and definition of income in the CPS often differ substantially from those used to determine program eligibility for public noncash transfer programs. Also, household composition may differ between the time benefits were received and the time the survey was taken. In addition, the CPS sample universe is limited to the civilian noninstitutional population. This fact should be kept in mind especially when examining the Medicare and Medicaid data because a significant proportion of persons receiving benefits from these programs are institutionalized. As in all household surveys, the CPS tends to underestimate the number of money income recipients. A preliminary evaluation of the quality of the noncash benefit data indicates that they have underestimation problems similar to those experienced for recipients of public cash transfer programs. For further details concerning the limitations of noncash benefits data, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 131.

VALUATION OF NONCASH BENEFITS

In March of this year, the Census Bureau released Technical Paper No. 50, Alternative Methods for Valuing Selected In-Kind Transfer Benefits and Measuring Their Effect on Poverty. This technical paper presented estimates of poverty based on both money income and the value of selected noncash benefits. By including the value of noncash benefits the report indicates that the number of poor would be reduced by between 12 and 42 percent from the current money income poverty definition.

CHANGES IN THE POVERTY DEFINITION

The poverty definition used to produce estimates in this report differs slightly from the one used in previous Current Population Surveys as a result of recommendations made in 1980 by a Federal Interagency Committee. The poverty estimates shown for 1979, 1980, and 1981 were all computed using the revised definition. These revisions resulted in a slight increase in the estimated number of poor. This increase for 1980 was from 29.3 million using the old definition to 29.6 million for the new definition. For more discussion of these revisions, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, Nos. 133 and 134.

Table 1. Households Receiving Selected Noncash Benefits in 1981, 1980, and 1979—Number of Households and Median Income and Poverty Status in 1981, 1980, and 1979, by Selected Characteristics of Householder

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

TYPE OF NONCASH BENEFITS	1981					1980					1979[1]				
	NUMBER			MEDIAN INCOME		NUMBER			MEDIAN INCOME		NUMBER			MEDIAN INCOME	
		BELOW SPECIFIED POVERTY LEVEL					BELOW SPECIFIED POVERTY LEVEL					BELOW SPECIFIED POVERTY LEVEL			
	TOTAL	BELOW 100 PERCENT	BELOW 125 PERCENT	VALUE (DOL.)	STANDARD ERROR (DOL.)	TOTAL	BELOW 100 PERCENT	BELOW 125 PERCENT	VALUE (DOL.)	STANDARD ERROR (DOL.)	TOTAL	BELOW 100 PERCENT	BELOW 125 PERCENT	VALUE (DOL.)	STANDARD ERROR (DOL.)
ALL HOUSEHOLDS															
TOTAL	83 527	11 676	16 538	19 074	100	82 368	11 069	15 702	17 710	92	80 776	9 915	14 188	16 461	79
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN 5 TO 18 YRS	26 307	4 231	5 637	23 571	170	26 506	3 910	5 229	22 160	136	26 441	3 343	4 588	20 909	122
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSEHOLDS	27 210	6 371	8 554	13 086	118	26 487	6 083	8 207	12 043	94	25 885	5 418	7 486	11 166	88
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE NONCASH BENEFITS[2]	74 823	9 769	13 893	20 190	93	73 899	9 273	13 302	18 690	95	71 979	8 178	11 904	17 269	82
MEANS-TESTED NONCASH BENEFITS[2]	14 551	6 835	8 673	8 025	112	14 266	6 402	8 266	7 453	94	13 604	5 542	7 317	7 236	92
HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING FOOD STAMPS	7 115	4 801	5 600	5 936	106	6 769	4 452	5 251	5 543	104	6 054	3 712	4 427	5 281	116
HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING FREE OR REDUCED-PRICE SCHOOL LUNCHES	5 356	2 650	3 334	10 179	181	5 532	2 520	3 205	9 975	177	4 933	2 118	2 784	9 214	152
HOUSEHOLDS RESIDING IN PUBLICLY OWNED OR OTHER SUBSIDIZED HOUSING	2 873	1 510	1 931	6 054	146	2 777	1 440	1 874	5 053	136	2 573	1 198	1 613	4 979	119
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS COVERED BY MEDICAID	8 487	4 606	5 561	6 759	101	8 287	4 459	5 406	6 097	104	8 146	3 926	4 911	5 963	115
NONMEANS-TESTED NONCASH BENEFITS[2]	69 813	6 142	9 777	21 414	91	69 021	5 836	9 347	19 914	93	67 578	5 317	8 508	18 279	87
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS COVERED BY MEDICARE	20 559	3 844	6 109	10 642	112	19 788	3 754	5 970	9 416	96	19 687	3 587	5 691	8 589	91
HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING REGULAR PRICE SCHOOL LUNCHES	11 376	699	1 025	27 604	230	12 049	656	982	25 841	174	12 866	564	849	24 279	174
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS HAVING A PENSION PLAN AT WORK	38 094	852	1 494	27 921	129	38 331	817	1 419	25 663	104	38 026	739	1 298	23 538	101
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS HAVING A GROUP HEALTH INSURANCE PLAN AT WORK	49 316	1 794	3 024	26 041	99	48 824	1 632	2 768	23 851	99	46 903	1 297	2 242	22 090	82
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN UNDER 19 YEARS OLD															
TOTAL	34 209	5 372	7 142	22 830	146	34 329	4 960	6 665	21 443	113	33 902	4 259	5 802	20 277	106
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN 5 TO 18 YRS	26 307	4 231	5 637	23 571	170	26 506	3 910	5 229	22 160	136	26 441	3 343	4 588	20 909	122
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSEHOLDS	10 368	3 347	4 234	13 394	170	10 036	3 137	3 982	12 460	154	9 554	2 738	3 552	11 711	140
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE NONCASH BENEFITS[2]	32 033	4 902	6 463	23 461	148	32 311	4 561	6 093	21 847	116	31 622	3 866	5 252	20 656	107
MEANS-TESTED NONCASH BENEFITS[2]	8 566	4 095	5 099	10 089	146	8 574	3 801	4 820	9 833	143	7 932	3 263	4 220	9 264	133
HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING FOOD STAMPS	4 630	3 113	3 632	7 226	119	4 501	2 932	3 458	6 706	110	3 987	2 441	2 899	6 499	122
HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING FREE OR REDUCED-PRICE SCHOOL LUNCHES	5 356	2 650	3 334	10 179	181	5 532	2 520	3 205	9 975	177	4 933	2 118	2 784	9 214	152
HOUSEHOLDS RESIDING IN PUBLICLY OWNED OR OTHER SUBSIDIZED HOUSING	1 426	851	1 002	7 531	259	1 297	791	924	6 557	221	1 197	670	815	6 504	225
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS COVERED BY MEDICAID	4 462	2 747	3 174	7 630	184	4 349	2 585	3 013	7 118	126	4 107	2 265	2 690	7 042	137
NONMEANS-TESTED NONCASH BENEFITS[2]	28 348	2 171	3 378	25 688	136	28 667	1 931	3 092	23 744	128	28 290	1 670	2 651	22 138	103
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS COVERED BY MEDICARE	1 702	452	618	17 545	620	1 660	405	566	15 942	574	1 774	386	539	15 342	547
HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING REGULAR PRICE SCHOOL LUNCHES	11 376	699	1 025	27 604	230	12 049	656	982	25 841	174	12 866	564	849	24 279	174
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS HAVING A PENSION PLAN AT WORK	19 155	588	1 061	28 971	174	19 590	556	1 018	26 426	135	19 563	489	911	24 439	128
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS HAVING A GROUP HEALTH INSURANCE PLAN AT WORK	24 658	1 224	2 092	26 974	138	24 918	1 086	1 926	24 738	128	24 057	863	1 546	23 112	122
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER															
TOTAL	17 312	3 185	5 175	9 903	99	16 912	3 212	5 167	8 781	100	16 544	3 047	4 886	7 878	94
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN 5 TO 18 YRS	541	182	247	13 364	871	562	163	217	13 353	818	543	138	192	12 586	672
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSEHOLDS	4 076	1 183	1 864	6 693	112	4 128	1 237	1 935	5 937	122	4 279	1 216	1 900	5 271	143
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE NONCASH BENEFITS[2]	17 103	3 127	5 094	9 895	99	16 645	3 124	5 066	8 775	100	16 302	2 984	4 819	7 868	94
MEANS-TESTED NONCASH BENEFITS[2]	3 535	1 581	2 194	5 529	124	3 495	1 593	2 203	4 781	57	3 619	1 456	2 062	4 677	59
HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING FOOD STAMPS	1 143	815	982	4 275	77	1 173	843	1 005	4 154	73	1 055	709	879	3 941	80
HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING FREE OR REDUCED-PRICE SCHOOL LUNCHES	198	93	126	9 700	1 120	201	107	131	8 889	645	192	93	116	8 513	705
HOUSEHOLDS RESIDING IN PUBLICLY OWNED OR OTHER SUBSIDIZED HOUSING	949	433	648	4 862	107	956	404	651	4 350	86	883	360	567	4 078	93
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS COVERED BY MEDICAID	2 505	1 134	1 524	5 779	160	2 510	1 178	1 557	4 832	68	2 711	1 088	1 514	4 769	71
NONMEANS-TESTED NONCASH BENEFITS[2]	17 084	3 115	5 078	9 904	99	16 621	3 112	5 046	8 779	100	16 281	2 969	4 804	7 874	94
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS COVERED BY MEDICARE	16 825	3 110	5 072	9 773	98	16 303	3 093	5 023	8 627	100	16 032	2 966	4 794	7 749	94
HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING REGULAR PRICE SCHOOL LUNCHES	162	33	47	18 632	1 876	175	29	46	16 614	1 529	173	14	26	17 389	1 675
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS HAVING A PENSION PLAN AT WORK	1 687	16	30	24 563	680	1 695	28	49	22 596	423	1 681	21	37	20 592	501
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS HAVING A GROUP HEALTH INSURANCE PLAN AT WORK	2 362	39	80	22 879	576	2 249	58	92	21 031	421	2 072	44	77	19 290	363

[1]BASED ON 1980 CENSUS POPULATION CONTROLS.
[2]DETAIL DOES NOT ADD BECAUSE SOME HOUSEHOLDS HAVE NONCASH BENEFITS FROM MORE THAN ONE SOURCE.

Table 1. Households Receiving Selected Noncash Benefits in 1981, 1980, and 1979—Number of Households and Median Income and Poverty Status in 1981, 1980, and 1979, by Selected Characteristics of Householder—Continued

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

TYPE OF NONCASH BENEFITS	1981					1980					1979[1]				
	NUMBER			MEDIAN INCOME		NUMBER			MEDIAN INCOME		NUMBER			MEDIAN INCOME	
		BELOW SPECIFIED POVERTY LEVEL					BELOW SPECIFIED POVERTY LEVEL					BELOW SPECIFIED POVERTY LEVEL			
	TOTAL	BELOW 100 PERCENT	BELOW 125 PERCENT	VALUE (DOL.)	STANDARD ERROR (DOL.)	TOTAL	BELOW 100 PERCENT	BELOW 125 PERCENT	VALUE (DOL.)	STANDARD ERROR (DOL.)	TOTAL	BELOW 100 PERCENT	BELOW 125 PERCENT	VALUE (DOL.)	STANDARD ERROR (DOL.)
HOUSEHOLDS WITH WHITE HOUSEHOLDER															
TOTAL.	72 845	8 410	12 428	20 152	93	71 872	7 937	11 713	18 683	96	70 766	7 092	10 569	17 258	83
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN 5 TO 18 YRS	21 809	2 678	3 705	25 263	164	22 035	2 469	3 439	23 602	154	22 214	2 003	2 884	22 097	127
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSEHOLDS	21 735	4 194	5 928	14 157	127	21 135	3 959	5 584	12 922	124	20 853	3 561	5 152	11 865	98
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE NONCASH BENEFITS[2]	65 101	6 793	10 166	21 183	96	64 417	6 489	9 756	19 685	101	62 889	5 648	8 637	18 135	92
MEANS-TESTED NONCASH BENEFITS[2] . . .	10 014	4 242	5 584	8 592	134	9 840	3 999	5 326	7 932	153	9 404	3 402	4 670	7 569	135
HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING FOOD STAMPS .	4 424	2 775	3 347	6 379	134	4 238	2 647	3 196	5 807	132	3 799	2 162	2 631	5 594	151
HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING FREE OR REDUCED-PRICE SCHOOL LUNCHES. . .	3 241	1 413	1 866	11 194	205	3 429	1 365	1 805	10 967	208	3 014	1 113	1 537	10 001	200
HOUSEHOLDS RESIDING IN PUBLICLY OWNED OR OTHER SUBSIDIZED HOUSING	1 710	804	1 090	5 959	175	1 612	751	1 032	4 896	91	1 504	606	884	4 814	99
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS COVERED BY MEDICAID . . .	5 727	2 754	3 414	7 282	128	5 561	2 685	3 325	6 499	134	5 484	2 308	3 000	6 344	142
NONMEANS-TESTED NONCASH BENEFITS[2]. .	61 975	4 687	7 700	22 025	95	61 316	4 447	7 349	20 517	90	60 170	4 022	6 627	18 839	91
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS COVERED BY MEDICARE . . .	18 271	2 895	4 845	11 176	116	17 593	2 843	4 724	9 845	101	17 526	2 776	4 559	8 898	94
HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING REGULAR PRICE SCHOOL LUNCHES.	10 082	577	836	28 000	256	10 704	553	832	26 016	184	11 541	442	677	24 475	180
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS HAVING A PENSION PLAN AT WORK	33 873	611	1 086	28 584	138	34 204	601	1 068	26 157	108	33 898	494	892	24 070	104
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS HAVING A GROUP HEALTH INSURANCE PLAN AT WORK.	43 856	1 381	2 317	26 613	105	43 397	1 186	2 061	24 454	102	41 727	896	1 584	22 602	100
HOUSEHOLDS WITH BLACK HOUSEHOLDER															
TOTAL.	8 961	2 974	3 727	11 309	190	8 847	2 851	3 609	10 763	203	8 586	2 606	3 320	10 133	185
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN 5 TO 18 YRS	3 765	1 407	1 744	13 452	389	3 785	1 315	1 616	13 034	352	3 634	1 232	1 570	11 644	280
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSEHOLDS	4 731	1 996	2 405	8 863	217	4 618	1 934	2 370	8 227	217	4 413	1 712	2 135	7 964	203
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE NONCASH BENEFITS[2]	8 228	2 750	3 425	11 737	214	8 037	2 562	3 240	11 253	219	7 856	2 373	3 039	10 541	197
MEANS-TESTED NONCASH BENEFITS[2] . . .	4 107	2 404	2 852	6 725	154	4 011	2 233	2 709	6 567	155	3 874	2 023	2 492	6 407	166
HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING FOOD STAMPS .	2 522	1 905	2 120	5 051	156	2 376	1 701	1 936	5 020	143	2 145	1 481	1 717	4 863	108
HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING FREE OR REDUCED-PRICE SCHOOL LUNCHES. . .	1 898	1 134	1 338	8 260	284	1 889	1 071	1 285	7 872	314	1 782	949	1 175	7 827	255
HOUSEHOLDS RESIDING IN PUBLICLY OWNED OR OTHER SUBSIDIZED HOUSING	1 070	659	781	6 081	280	1 075	647	776	5 444	279	990	562	688	5 338	272
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS COVERED BY MEDICAID . . .	2 536	1 734	2 011	5 558	175	2 495	1 655	1 927	5 198	184	2 476	1 536	1 805	5 049	170
NONMEANS-TESTED NONCASH BENEFITS[2]. .	6 519	1 345	1 909	14 858	279	6 428	1 274	1 816	14 016	256	6 291	1 212	1 735	12 849	285
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS COVERED BY MEDICARE . . .	2 002	886	1 173	6 479	180	1 964	867	1 164	6 136	200	1 957	784	1 076	5 808	237
HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING REGULAR PRICE SCHOOL LUNCHES.	1 012	105	165	22 875	785	1 083	83	120	23 320	756	1 071	105	149	21 475	661
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS HAVING A PENSION PLAN AT WORK	3 449	219	369	21 884	351	3 410	191	310	20 170	326	3 452	221	365	18 176	336
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS HAVING A GROUP HEALTH INSURANCE PLAN AT WORK.	4 421	376	644	19 661	323	4 392	391	629	18 224	304	4 303	363	588	16 868	249
HOUSEHOLDS WITH SPANISH ORIGIN HOUSEHOLDER[3]															
TOTAL.	3 980	971	1 316	15 299	419	3 906	969	1 318	13 650	370	3 684	791	1 107	13 042	377
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN 5 TO 18 YRS	1 943	565	737	16 542	591	1 866	528	712	15 132	533	1 721	423	587	15 047	558
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSEHOLDS	2 128	700	910	11 843	385	2 085	694	912	10 486	362	1 931	569	803	10 125	322
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE NONCASH BENEFITS[2]	3 515	842	1 135	16 139	467	3 454	822	1 133	14 468	386	3 222	681	944	13 814	403
MEANS-TESTED NONCASH BENEFITS[2] . . .	1 486	739	936	9 074	370	1 433	687	896	8 416	366	1 310	593	767	7 999	398
HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING FOOD STAMPS .	728	513	596	6 691	317	732	498	585	6 138	308	627	423	480	5 681	348
HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING FREE OR REDUCED-PRICE SCHOOL LUNCHES. . .	843	436	544	10 380	528	804	396	514	9 488	429	702	314	418	9 278	452
HOUSEHOLDS RESIDING IN PUBLICLY OWNED OR OTHER SUBSIDIZED HOUSING	229	145	169	6 820	703	223	121	158	6 752	735	201	101	129	6 026	726
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS COVERED BY MEDICAID . . .	816	499	594	6 865	310	754	459	556	6 255	350	731	418	504	5 782	396
NONMEANS-TESTED NONCASH BENEFITS[2]. .	2 877	363	593	19 079	442	2 816	365	602	17 118	404	2 683	315	511	16 049	391
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS COVERED BY MEDICARE . . .	521	153	233	8 970	779	500	169	234	8 009	606	495	151	217	7 616	639
HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING REGULAR PRICE SCHOOL LUNCHES.	521	40	59	24 837	1 142	548	49	76	23 106	1 120	518	28	44	23 190	1 074
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS HAVING A PENSION PLAN AT WORK	1 572	68	154	23 790	677	1 563	76	159	21 560	513	1 511	60	132	20 339	505
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS HAVING A GROUP HEALTH INSURANCE PLAN AT WORK.	2 286	172	317	21 257	433	2 251	168	323	19 360	451	2 072	130	248	18 141	438

[1]BASED ON 1980 CENSUS POPULATION CONTROLS.
[2]DETAIL DOES NOT ADD BECAUSE SOME HOUSEHOLDS HAVE NONCASH BENEFITS FROM MORE THAN ONE SOURCE.
[3]PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN MAY BE OF ANY RACE.

Table 1. Households Receiving Selected Noncash Benefits in 1981, 1980, and 1979—Number of Households and Median Income and Poverty Status in 1981, 1980, and 1979, by Selected Characteristics of Householder—Continued

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

TYPE OF NONCASH BENEFITS	1981					1980					1979[1]				
	NUMBER			MEDIAN INCOME		NUMBER			MEDIAN INCOME		NUMBER			MEDIAN INCOME	
		BELOW SPECIFIED POVERTY LEVEL					BELOW SPECIFIED POVERTY LEVEL					BELOW SPECIFIED POVERTY LEVEL			
	TOTAL	BELOW 100 PERCENT	BELOW 125 PERCENT	VALUE (DOL.)	STANDARD ERROR (DOL.)	TOTAL	BELOW 100 PERCENT	BELOW 125 PERCENT	VALUE (DOL.)	STANDARD ERROR (DOL.)	TOTAL	BELOW 100 PERCENT	BELOW 125 PERCENT	VALUE (DOL.)	STANDARD ERROR (DOL.)
SOUTH															
TOTAL	27 925	4 808	6 479	17 340	153	27 220	4 584	6 177	16 298	149	26 613	4 124	5 571	14 967	137
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN 5 TO 18 YRS	9 161	1 756	2 341	21 329	243	9 228	1 651	2 194	20 151	259	9 166	1 418	1 919	18 768	233
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSEHOLDS	8 753	2 414	3 082	12 141	172	8 069	2 249	2 856	11 166	169	7 869	2 053	2 636	10 513	164
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE NONCASH BENEFITS[2]	24 660	4 057	5 475	18 460	188	24 110	3 868	5 246	17 230	159	23 320	3 455	4 713	15 707	148
MEANS-TESTED NONCASH BENEFITS[2]	5 414	2 907	3 541	7 482	171	5 247	2 679	3 304	7 176	156	5 022	2 404	2 991	6 906	174
HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING FOOD STAMPS	2 949	2 126	2 435	5 271	191	2 741	1 929	2 231	4 961	120	2 502	1 651	1 901	4 835	103
HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING FREE OR REDUCED-PRICE SCHOOL LUNCHES	2 339	1 216	1 533	9 661	218	2 480	1 162	1 477	9 688	260	2 224	995	1 287	9 069	226
HOUSEHOLDS RESIDING IN PUBLICLY OWNED OR OTHER SUBSIDIZED HOUSING	977	617	720	5 065	279	862	571	667	4 551	147	844	494	611	4 606	173
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS COVERED BY MEDICAID	2 681	1 707	1 947	5 369	230	2 571	1 630	1 859	4 948	119	2 596	1 539	1 774	4 849	100
NONMEANS-TESTED NONCASH BENEFITS[2]	22 960	2 756	4 039	19 856	184	22 434	2 664	3 868	18 465	169	21 771	2 407	3 507	16 689	145
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS COVERED BY MEDICARE	7 059	1 829	2 561	9 701	180	6 767	1 806	2 506	8 879	178	6 721	1 723	2 394	7 986	161
HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING REGULAR PRICE SCHOOL LUNCHES	4 374	289	444	26 369	329	4 509	293	449	25 036	321	4 861	233	352	22 897	315
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS HAVING A PENSION PLAN AT WORK	11 765	319	579	26 813	217	11 741	359	593	24 588	201	11 379	287	499	22 070	171
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS HAVING A GROUP HEALTH INSURANCE PLAN AT WORK	15 507	730	1 218	24 599	221	15 251	693	1 142	22 518	176	14 253	523	903	20 588	159
INSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS															
TOTAL	56 900	7 122	10 226	20 603	157	56 072	6 784	9 668	19 043	161	55 198	6 060	8 760	17 529	145
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN 5 TO 18 YRS	17 504	2 642	3 481	25 117	284	17 581	2 477	3 230	23 666	269	17 707	2 160	2 901	22 070	213
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSEHOLDS	20 451	4 436	6 025	13 751	194	19 961	4 273	5 817	12 602	181	19 524	3 784	5 294	11 625	144
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE NONCASH BENEFITS[2]	51 213	5 970	8 613	21 663	162	50 596	5 634	8 132	20 085	154	49 456	4 963	7 312	18 459	153
MEANS-TESTED NONCASH BENEFITS[2]	9 357	4 300	5 481	8 090	195	9 197	4 034	5 204	7 437	170	8 835	3 470	4 622	7 355	163
HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING FOOD STAMPS	4 491	3 025	3 524	5 991	188	4 282	2 792	3 288	5 626	177	3 896	2 338	2 801	5 478	198
HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING FREE OR REDUCED-PRICE SCHOOL LUNCHES	3 297	1 678	2 056	9 844	316	3 391	1 612	1 994	9 406	337	3 063	1 349	1 748	8 987	271
HOUSEHOLDS RESIDING IN PUBLICLY OWNED OR OTHER SUBSIDIZED HOUSING	2 157	1 139	1 460	6 049	232	2 089	1 089	1 413	5 020	207	1 898	885	1 204	4 956	188
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS COVERED BY MEDICAID	5 776	3 055	3 740	6 946	167	5 732	2 988	3 642	6 304	178	5 557	2 549	3 241	6 263	195
NONMEANS-TESTED NONCASH BENEFITS[2]	47 751	3 431	5 742	23 029	189	47 265	3 225	5 385	21 227	146	46 413	2 959	4 954	19 529	150
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS COVERED BY MEDICARE	12 930	2 063	3 506	11 264	219	12 502	2 027	3 394	10 000	202	12 492	1 871	3 200	9 148	166
HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING REGULAR PRICE SCHOOL LUNCHES	6 934	345	525	29 537	485	7 464	342	507	27 239	316	8 101	328	462	25 684	265
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS HAVING A PENSION PLAN AT WORK	27 420	554	986	29 248	219	27 552	474	857	26 629	174	27 319	457	813	24 460	172
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS HAVING A GROUP HEALTH INSURANCE PLAN AT WORK	35 253	1 112	1 909	27 215	168	34 884	994	1 708	24 927	166	33 700	845	1 432	22 963	166
INSIDE CENTRAL CITIES															
TOTAL	24 668	4 211	5 902	16 634	218	24 473	4 116	5 760	15 629	207	24 212	3 673	5 183	14 358	204
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN 5 TO 18 YRS	6 694	1 545	1 983	19 910	480	6 733	1 474	1 868	19 002	436	6 806	1 318	1 716	18 286	387
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSEHOLDS	11 596	2 960	3 959	12 124	203	11 343	2 881	3 904	11 312	213	11 156	2 578	3 547	10 434	194
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE NONCASH BENEFITS[2]	21 969	3 602	5 042	17 654	271	21 936	3 489	4 938	16 423	216	21 532	3 076	4 389	15 155	217
MEANS-TESTED NONCASH BENEFITS[2]	5 476	2 775	3 460	7 187	179	5 457	2 652	3 398	6 639	185	5 261	2 337	3 032	6 480	198
HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING FOOD STAMPS	2 829	2 008	2 286	5 405	243	2 736	1 883	2 195	5 082	193	2 532	1 626	1 909	4 941	160
HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING FREE OR REDUCED-PRICE SCHOOL LUNCHES	1 949	1 063	1 283	9 186	425	2 040	1 054	1 291	8 361	447	1 838	904	1 119	8 119	364
HOUSEHOLDS RESIDING IN PUBLICLY OWNED OR OTHER SUBSIDIZED HOUSING	1 473	841	1 044	5 764	281	1 534	852	1 097	4 906	178	1 401	704	943	4 884	184
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS COVERED BY MEDICAID	3 454	2 037	2 432	6 211	212	3 420	1 985	2 422	5 506	220	3 339	1 752	2 181	5 359	246
NONMEANS-TESTED NONCASH BENEFITS[2]	19 787	1 934	3 179	19 779	271	19 813	1 878	3 119	18 065	244	19 580	1 704	2 808	16 597	211
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS COVERED BY MEDICARE	6 101	1 191	1 998	9 583	236	6 044	1 282	2 081	8 560	266	6 111	1 140	1 860	7 993	265
HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING REGULAR PRICE SCHOOL LUNCHES	2 125	151	236	26 862	774	2 255	137	193	25 905	616	2 488	147	203	23 672	606
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS HAVING A PENSION PLAN AT WORK	10 470	320	543	26 376	322	10 730	255	473	24 082	299	10 616	233	442	21 941	241
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS HAVING A GROUP HEALTH INSURANCE PLAN AT WORK	13 865	618	1 030	24 365	303	13 931	513	929	22 154	227	13 570	469	817	20 493	218

[1]BASED ON 1980 CENSUS POPULATION CONTROLS.
[2]DETAIL DOES NOT ADD BECAUSE SOME HOUSEHOLDS HAVE NONCASH BENEFITS FROM MORE THAN ONE SOURCE.

Table 1. Households Receiving Selected Noncash Benefits in 1981, 1980, and 1979—Number of Households and Median Income and Poverty Status in 1981, 1980, and 1979, by Selected Characteristics of Householder—Continued

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

TYPE OF NONCASH BENEFITS	1981					1980					1979[1]				
	NUMBER			MEDIAN INCOME		NUMBER			MEDIAN INCOME		NUMBER			MEDIAN INCOME	
		BELOW SPECIFIED POVERTY LEVEL					BELOW SPECIFIED POVERTY LEVEL					BELOW SPECIFIED POVERTY LEVEL			
	TOTAL	BELOW 100 PERCENT	BELOW 125 PERCENT	VALUE (DOL.)	STANDARD ERROR (DOL.)	TOTAL	BELOW 100 PERCENT	BELOW 125 PERCENT	VALUE (DOL.)	STANDARD ERROR (DOL.)	TOTAL	BELOW 100 PERCENT	BELOW 125 PERCENT	VALUE (DOL.)	STANDARD ERROR (DOL.)
HOUSEHOLDS WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT															
TOTAL.	9 403	3 252	3 985	11 440	159	9 082	3 021	3 751	10 830	165	8 705	2 676	3 389	10 251	148
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN 5 TO 18 YRS	5 544	2 338	2 817	10 377	192	5 434	2 224	2 689	9 803	201	5 240	1 945	2 446	9 374	169
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSEHOLDS	4 645	2 283	2 649	8 526	198	4 529	2 135	2 538	7 820	211	4 205	1 878	2 285	7 427	157
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE NONCASH BENEFITS[2]	8 775	3 038	3 700	11 524	169	8 509	2 842	3 522	10 973	171	8 137	2 513	3 180	10 348	153
MEANS-TESTED NONCASH BENEFITS[2] . . .	4 530	2 749	3 212	6 915	118	4 391	2 535	3 020	6 584	116	4 234	2 250	2 766	6 444	128
HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING FOOD STAMPS .	2 875	2 197	2 459	5 580	133	2 755	2 073	2 333	5 115	129	2 535	1 755	2 058	5 043	128
HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING FREE OR REDUCED-PRICE SCHOOL LUNCHES. . .	2 550	1 692	1 965	6 845	143	2 458	1 573	1 855	6 414	134	2 340	1 353	1 644	6 549	157
HOUSEHOLDS RESIDING IN PUBLICLY OWNED OR OTHER SUBSIDIZED HOUSING	1 044	706	811	6 033	229	1 029	683	778	5 481	229	890	572	676	5 308	227
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS COVERED BY MEDICAID . . .	3 139	2 165	2 448	6 070	132	3 038	2 051	2 335	5 645	133	2 946	1 815	2 156	5 567	146
NONMEANS-TESTED NONCASH BENEFITS[2]. .	6 353	1 017	1 516	15 066	213	6 190	931	1 432	14 388	192	5 984	878	1 324	13 016	182
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS COVERED BY MEDICARE . . .	1 746	340	509	12 455	391	1 790	354	531	12 544	422	1 831	299	459	11 571	315
HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING REGULAR PRICE SCHOOL LUNCHES.	1 514	242	323	15 126	372	1 567	239	318	15 002	353	1 554	260	346	13 569	339
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS HAVING A PENSION PLAN AT WORK	3 203	246	409	19 480	319	3 211	214	354	18 108	284	3 092	208	349	16 354	259
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS HAVING A GROUP HEALTH INSURANCE PLAN AT WORK.	4 563	477	778	17 583	265	4 375	399	681	16 573	217	4 111	363	600	15 118	232

[1]BASED ON 1980 CENSUS POPULATION CONTROLS.
[2]DETAIL DOES NOT ADD BECAUSE SOME HOUSEHOLDS HAVE NONCASH BENEFITS FROM MORE THAN ONE SOURCE.

Table 2. Households, by Household Money Income and Poverty Status in 1981

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS. HOUSEHOLDS AS OF MARCH 1982. HOUSEHOLDS ARE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE POVERTY STATUS OF THE FAMILY OR THE NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDER. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE TEXT)

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	TOTAL	HOUSEHOLD MONEY INCOME: 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 TO $19,999	$20,000 AND OVER	MEDIAN INCOME (DOLLARS): VALUE	STANDARD ERROR	MEAN INCOME (DOLLARS): VALUE	STANDARD ERROR	BELOW CURRENT POVERTY LEVEL: NUMBER	POVERTY RATE	BELOW 125 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	83 527	2 449	6 308	6 512	5 960	6 443	5 615	10 235	40 005	19 074	100	22 787	83	11 676	14.0	16 538
TYPE OF RESIDENCE																
INSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS	56 900	1 491	3 832	4 217	3 792	4 020	3 595	6 650	29 303	20 603	157	24 355	150	7 122	12.5	10 226
INSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	24 668	891	2 338	2 350	1 935	2 077	1 647	3 012	10 417	16 635	218	20 847	209	4 211	17.1	5 902
OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	32 232	599	1 494	1 867	1 857	1 943	1 949	3 638	18 886	23 554	236	27 040	206	2 911	9.0	4 324
OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS	26 627	958	2 476	2 294	2 168	2 424	2 020	3 585	10 702	16 259	196	19 435	173	4 554	17.1	6 312
REGION																
NORTHEAST	18 000	405	1 418	1 439	1 190	1 302	1 170	2 148	8 929	19 825	217	23 190	177	2 247	12.5	3 339
NORTH CENTRAL	21 254	616	1 425	1 562	1 498	1 662	1 404	2 604	10 484	19 691	210	22 809	160	2 653	12.5	3 767
SOUTH	27 925	995	2 526	2 273	2 151	2 284	1 973	3 484	12 238	17 341	152	21 603	152	4 808	17.2	6 479
WEST	16 348	432	940	1 238	1 121	1 196	1 068	1 999	8 355	20 444	198	24 337	186	1 970	12.0	2 953
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER[1]																
WHITE	72 845	1 769	4 773	5 237	5 005	5 431	4 903	9 012	36 715	20 153	93	23 742	90	8 410	11.5	12 428
BLACK	8 961	612	1 444	1 139	838	853	617	1 019	2 438	11 309	190	14 856	180	2 974	33.2	3 727
SPANISH ORIGIN	3 980	150	346	413	356	366	324	567	1 458	15 300	419	18 373	351	971	24.4	1 316
TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD																
FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS	61 019	1 233	2 191	3 267	3 616	4 284	3 957	7 658	34 813	22 552	111	26 004	99	6 851	11.2	9 568
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILIES	49 630	592	892	1 885	2 453	3 105	3 000	6 195	31 506	25 106	111	28 297	112	3 394	6.8	5 274
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	1 986	42	63	109	144	180	151	273	1 024	20 542	506	23 693	502	205	10.3	309
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	9 403	599	1 236	1 272	1 019	999	806	1 190	2 283	11 441	159	14 389	162	3 252	34.6	3 985
NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDS	22 508	1 216	4 117	3 245	2 343	2 160	1 658	2 577	5 192	10 385	114	14 066	117	4 826	21.4	6 970
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	9 457	465	962	990	826	874	735	1 223	3 382	14 580	217	18 206	217	1 477	15.6	2 063
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	13 051	750	3 156	2 255	1 518	1 286	923	1 354	1 810	8 101	123	11 066	114	3 348	25.7	4 908
AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER																
15 TO 24 YEARS	6 110	379	522	602	648	719	620	982	1 637	13 242	207	15 073	177	1 385	22.7	1 822
25 TO 34 YEARS	19 327	559	830	1 036	1 114	1 483	1 453	2 844	10 008	20 513	136	22 123	134	2 571	13.3	3 423
35 TO 44 YEARS	15 326	355	477	566	654	836	810	1 775	9 855	25 384	199	28 078	199	1 722	11.2	2 310
45 TO 54 YEARS	12 505	324	478	496	534	709	562	1 179	8 222	27 044	242	30 090	244	1 278	10.2	1 684
55 TO 64 YEARS	12 947	401	826	868	816	888	775	1 556	6 817	21 041	226	25 520	244	1 536	11.9	2 124
65 YEARS AND OVER	17 312	430	3 174	2 944	2 193	1 810	1 396	1 899	3 466	9 903	99	14 246	145	3 185	18.4	5 175
SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD																
1 PERSON (LIVING ALONE)	19 354	1 162	3 985	3 114	2 092	1 940	1 424	2 146	3 491	9 192	109	12 308	109	4 223	21.8	6 158
2 PERSONS	26 486	577	1 212	1 877	2 141	2 333	2 072	3 780	12 494	18 909	156	22 875	146	2 646	10.0	3 834
3 PERSONS	14 617	361	535	641	708	969	917	1 785	8 700	23 601	219	26 539	199	1 560	10.7	2 106
4 PERSONS	12 868	192	300	465	527	658	638	1 392	8 696	26 324	212	29 031	214	1 381	10.7	1 949
5 PERSONS	6 103	112	156	243	274	311	332	680	3 995	26 131	306	29 056	322	938	15.4	1 283
6 PERSONS	2 480	25	63	87	110	131	140	258	1 666	26 945	525	29 942	509	433	17.5	595
7 PERSONS OR MORE	1 619	21	56	84	108	102	92	194	962	24 558	783	28 512	673	495	30.5	613
PRESENCE OF CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD																
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	32 886	852	1 459	1 674	1 781	2 156	2 039	3 971	18 954	22 680	148	25 313	127	5 247	16.0	6 978
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS OLD	15 172	470	810	896	954	1 124	1 101	2 019	7 799	20 432	164	22 371	165	2 997	19.8	3 927
HOUSEHOLDS WITH NO CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	50 641	1 596	4 850	4 838	4 178	4 287	3 576	6 264	21 051	16 439	106	21 146	107	6 430	12.7	9 560
WORK EXPERIENCE IN 1981 OF HOUSEHOLDER																
TOTAL CIVILIAN HHLDR.	82 785	2 448	6 304	6 499	5 906	6 326	5 517	10 100	39 686	19 091	100	22 805	83	11 654	14.1	16 462
WORKED	60 679	1 009	1 629	2 607	3 227	4 218	3 935	7 951	36 103	23 348	110	26 696	99	4 829	8.0	7 097
WORKED AT FULL-TIME JOBS	54 425	696	933	1 759	2 499	3 572	3 378	7 157	34 430	24 662	111	27 887	104	3 302	6.1	5 071
40 WEEKS OR MORE	47 936	416	337	1 046	1 811	2 881	2 827	6 197	32 422	26 067	102	29 408	111	1 745	3.6	3 007
27 TO 39 WEEKS	2 814	35	129	241	270	297	239	468	1 135	16 903	338	19 929	379	399	14.2	563
26 WEEKS OR LESS	3 675	245	467	473	418	395	312	492	872	11 484	252	14 145	244	1 157	31.5	1 502
WORKED AT PART-TIME JOBS	6 254	313	696	848	728	646	556	794	1 673	12 102	201	16 326	263	1 528	24.4	2 026
40 WEEKS OR MORE	3 580	102	289	456	439	404	302	504	1 084	13 329	325	18 014	377	628	17.6	909
27 TO 39 WEEKS	756	33	97	117	84	90	76	84	175	11 293	500	14 493	621	218	28.8	299
26 WEEKS OR LESS	1 918	178	309	276	204	152	179	207	414	9 906	396	13 900	412	681	35.5	818
DID NOT WORK	22 106	1 439	4 675	3 892	2 679	2 108	1 583	2 149	3 582	8 478	91	12 125	107	6 824	30.9	9 365
TENURE																
OWNER-OCCUPIED	56 317	1 203	2 994	3 450	3 289	3 670	3 313	6 350	32 047	22 714	129	26 122	108	5 305	9.4	7 984
RENTER-OCCUPIED, INCLUDING NO CASH RENT	27 210	1 246	3 314	3 061	2 670	2 773	2 302	3 885	7 958	13 087	118	15 883	99	6 371	23.4	8 554

[1]PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN MAY BE OF ANY RACE.

Table 3. Food Stamp Recipiency and Mean Annual Face Value of Food Stamps in 1981 of Households, by Household Money Income and Poverty Status in 1981

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS. MEAN ANNUAL FACE VALUE AND STANDARD ERROR OF FOOD STAMPS IN DOLLARS. HOUSEHOLDS AS OF MARCH 1982. HOUSEHOLDS ARE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE POVERTY STATUS OF THE FAMILY OR THE NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDER. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE TEXT)

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	TOTAL	HOUSEHOLD MONEY INCOME: 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 TO $19,999	$20,000 AND OVER	MEDIAN INCOME (DOLLARS): VALUE	STANDARD ERROR	MEAN INCOME (DOLLARS): VALUE	STANDARD ERROR	BELOW CURRENT POVERTY LEVEL: NUMBER	POVERTY RATE	BELOW 125 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL
HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING FOOD STAMPS																
TOTAL	7 115	744	2 324	1 306	883	594	395	443	425	5 937	106	7 882	103	4 801	67.5	5 600
TYPE OF RESIDENCE																
INSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS	4 491	483	1 435	826	594	343	249	264	297	5 992	188	7 975	185	3 025	67.4	3 524
INSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	2 829	351	982	507	331	209	119	164	167	5 406	243	7 517	225	2 008	71.0	2 286
OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	1 662	132	453	319	263	134	130	99	130	6 924	296	8 756	317	1 017	61.2	1 238
OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS	2 623	261	890	480	289	251	146	179	128	5 842	248	7 723	236	1 776	67.7	2 076
REGION																
NORTHEAST	1 403	120	504	300	150	106	62	90	71	5 644	208	7 615	223	930	66.3	1 099
NORTH CENTRAL	1 640	168	517	296	193	132	102	117	115	6 139	229	8 146	221	1 070	65.2	1 249
SOUTH	2 949	370	1 052	488	362	232	145	147	153	5 272	191	7 329	164	2 126	72.1	2 435
WEST	1 123	85	252	223	179	124	86	89	86	7 523	270	9 285	265	676	60.2	817
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER[1]																
WHITE	4 424	370	1 393	815	552	408	288	305	294	6 379	134	8 336	135	2 775	62.7	3 347
BLACK	2 522	357	894	454	301	166	99	130	120	5 051	155	7 037	165	1 905	75.5	2 120
SPANISH ORIGIN	728	53	199	165	113	74	44	43	37	6 691	317	8 269	358	513	70.4	596
TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD																
FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS	5 419	464	1 310	1 148	792	548	354	407	396	7 037	105	8 847	123	3 509	64.7	4 147
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILIES	2 358	91	354	459	384	332	208	263	266	9 289	207	10 838	195	1 224	51.9	1 575
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	186	17	28	27	24	28	12	34	17	9 702	900	10 778	727	88	47.2	113
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	2 875	356	928	662	384	188	134	110	112	5 581	133	7 090	149	2 197	76.4	2 459
NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDS	1 696	280	1 014	157	91	46	42	36	30	3 900	67	4 798	138	1 292	76.2	1 453
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	546	105	230	67	54	29	24	21	18	4 327	166	5 946	300	352	64.4	404
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	1 150	175	784	91	38	17	18	15	12	3 774	71	4 253	141	941	81.8	1 048
AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER																
15 TO 24 YEARS	922	148	260	176	118	72	52	56	40	5 744	284	7 378	262	626	67.9	724
25 TO 34 YEARS	2 054	217	503	419	307	211	139	135	125	6 837	178	8 333	182	1 371	66.7	1 592
35 TO 44 YEARS	1 269	110	261	254	210	127	101	111	95	7 615	264	9 246	277	841	66.2	978
45 TO 54 YEARS	883	106	239	134	112	96	49	66	81	6 800	364	8 924	341	568	64.3	658
55 TO 64 YEARS	844	108	333	138	75	47	31	52	59	4 853	143	7 357	302	581	68.9	666
65 YEARS AND OVER	1 143	55	728	186	60	41	24	23	26	4 275	76	5 546	177	815	71.4	982
SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD																
1 PERSON (LIVING ALONE)	1 428	270	967	121	40	14	8	8	1	3 648	64	3 670	79	1 161	81.3	1 282
2 PERSONS	1 475	188	583	327	138	96	49	59	34	4 853	108	6 250	158	982	66.6	1 151
3 PERSONS	1 361	147	365	301	187	127	73	82	79	6 393	201	8 129	252	814	59.8	974
4 PERSONS	1 269	80	221	286	228	141	94	117	103	8 035	257	9 593	241	771	60.8	926
5 PERSONS	715	29	103	148	138	106	71	58	62	8 904	318	10 114	310	493	68.9	583
6 PERSONS	386	15	39	60	67	52	45	51	56	10 510	604	12 046	508	244	63.2	296
7 PERSONS OR MORE	481	14	45	63	86	57	55	68	92	11 376	629	13 526	548	337	70.1	387
PRESENCE OF CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD																
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	4 571	402	1 049	935	690	475	320	353	347	7 232	119	9 017	137	3 074	67.2	3 585
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS OLD	2 736	242	609	564	427	296	186	196	217	7 293	152	9 038	173	1 874	68.5	2 178
HOUSEHOLDS WITH NO CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	2 544	342	1 276	370	193	119	76	90	78	4 323	65	5 843	134	1 727	67.9	2 014
WORK EXPERIENCE IN 1981 OF HOUSEHOLDER																
TOTAL CIVILIAN HHLDR.	7 087	744	2 322	1 305	881	583	390	441	422	5 916	106	7 862	103	4 795	67.7	5 585
WORKED	3 273	205	538	602	564	412	280	334	337	8 788	166	10 318	165	1 674	51.2	2 142
WORKED AT FULL-TIME JOBS	2 399	102	277	418	414	355	229	296	308	9 932	204	11 427	196	1 066	44.4	1 428
40 WEEKS OR MORE	1 244	17	42	146	237	207	149	207	239	12 173	279	13 813	280	378	30.4	601
27 TO 39 WEEKS	355	3	38	70	57	66	36	41	43	10 320	482	11 693	469	141	39.7	186
26 WEEKS OR LESS	799	82	197	201	120	82	44	48	26	6 507	230	7 597	252	547	68.5	641
WORKED AT PART-TIME JOBS	874	104	261	184	150	56	51	38	29	5 977	263	7 271	260	608	69.6	714
40 WEEKS OR MORE	365	31	86	84	75	29	20	24	15	6 929	371	8 057	379	215	58.8	276
27 TO 39 WEEKS	132	14	34	34	24	9	10	2	4	6 336	555	7 493	727	98	74.4	117
26 WEEKS OR LESS	377	58	141	66	51	18	21	12	10	4 801	240	6 433	396	295	78.3	321
DID NOT WORK	3 815	538	1 784	704	317	171	109	107	85	4 419	57	5 755	110	3 121	81.8	3 444
TENURE																
OWNER-OCCUPIED	2 476	196	728	444	281	239	147	213	228	6 768	184	9 103	205	1 483	59.9	1 784
RENTER-OCCUPIED, INCLUDING NO CASH RENT	4 639	547	1 596	862	602	355	249	229	197	5 509	130	7 231	112	3 318	71.5	3 816

[1]PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN MAY BE OF ANY RACE.

Table 3. Food Stamp Recipiency and Mean Annual Face Value of Food Stamps in 1981 of Households, by Household Money Income and Poverty Status in 1981—Continued

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS. MEAN ANNUAL FACE VALUE AND STANDARD ERROR OF FOOD STAMPS IN DOLLARS. HOUSEHOLDS AS OF MARCH 1982. HOUSEHOLDS ARE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE POVERTY STATUS OF THE FAMILY OR THE NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDER. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE TEXT)

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	TOTAL	HOUSEHOLD MONEY INCOME								BELOW CURRENT POVERTY LEVEL		BELOW 125 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL
		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 TO $19,999	$20,000 AND OVER	NUMBER	POVERTY RATE	
MEAN ANNUAL FACE VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS												
TOTAL	889	1 046	848	1 008	988	785	788	715	691	1 039	(X)	985
TYPE OF RESIDENCE												
INSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS	909	1 020	871	1 056	964	835	900	697	675	1 054	(X)	1 005
INSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	956	1 019	901	1 129	999	888	1 112	737	716	1 087	(X)	1 041
OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	829	1 021	805	940	919	753	706	631	621	990	(X)	940
OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS	856	1 093	810	926	1 039	717	598	742	730	1 013	(X)	951
REGION												
NORTHEAST	951	738	914	1 184	1 052	825	(B)	760	(B)	1 091	(X)	1 051
NORTH CENTRAL	871	731	923	1 071	868	778	802	658	721	1 030	(X)	970
SOUTH	940	1 367	818	958	1 112	824	766	836	726	1 083	(X)	1 025
WEST	706	707	689	799	814	688	636	545	552	841	(X)	803
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER[1]												
WHITE	773	925	760	890	854	666	689	576	606	922	(X)	865
BLACK	1 085	1 170	983	1 239	1 198	1 051	1 028	1 023	883	1 202	(X)	1 166
SPANISH ORIGIN	1 060	(B)	1 017	1 187	1 194	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	1 219	(X)	1 153
TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD												
FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS	1 042	1 364	1 220	1 096	1 054	817	833	728	711	1 269	(X)	1 186
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILIES	872	1 304	1 010	911	970	827	743	669	690	1 134	(X)	1 031
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	737	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	947	(X)	886
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	1 200	1 414	1 303	1 239	1 151	840	998	907	743	1 357	(X)	1 300
NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDS	402	517	367	366	415	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	415	(X)	411
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	407	498	369	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	423	(X)	416
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	400	529	367	422	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	411	(X)	409
AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER												
15 TO 24 YEARS	827	1 043	986	730	690	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	967	(X)	917
25 TO 34 YEARS	1 032	1 276	1 371	1 110	919	721	731	561	627	1 271	(X)	1 200
35 TO 44 YEARS	1 187	1 245	1 276	1 415	1 391	1 037	964	837	656	1 427	(X)	1 360
45 TO 54 YEARS	939	981	902	1 165	937	918	(B)	(B)	825	1 092	(X)	1 036
55 TO 64 YEARS	659	730	549	674	888	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	709	(X)	685
65 YEARS AND OVER	484	(B)	402	622	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	501	(X)	483
SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD												
1 PERSON (LIVING ALONE)	381	525	354	341	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	402	(X)	396
2 PERSONS	589	859	713	458	415	356	(B)	(B)	(B)	696	(X)	652
3 PERSONS	891	1 449	1 223	853	652	445	(B)	531	450	1 121	(X)	1 045
4 PERSONS	1 042	1 508	1 694	1 164	920	699	724	578	509	1 292	(X)	1 206
5 PERSONS	1 303	(B)	1 851	1 817	1 243	911	(B)	(B)	(B)	1 575	(X)	1 461
6 PERSONS	1 388	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	1 710	(X)	1 574
7 PERSONS OR MORE	1 898	(B)	(B)	(B)	2 233	(B)	(B)	(B)	1 289	2 180	(X)	2 078
PRESENCE OF CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD												
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	1 139	1 445	1 361	1 249	1 133	886	885	794	757	1 353	(X)	1 280
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS OLD	1 150	1 452	1 354	1 274	1 152	915	863	808	797	1 363	(X)	1 287
HOUSEHOLDS WITH NO CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	441	576	426	401	469	384	381	408	401	479	(X)	461
WORK EXPERIENCE IN 1981 OF HOUSEHOLDER												
TOTAL CIVILIAN HHLDR.	890	1 046	848	1 009	989	788	790	717	695	1 039	(X)	986
WORKED	805	890	975	850	877	723	732	601	641	1 042	(X)	970
WORKED AT FULL-TIME JOBS	778	883	1 063	829	839	714	681	608	643	1 060	(X)	976
40 WEEKS OR MORE	742	(B)	(B)	830	922	713	591	642	639	1 137	(X)	993
27 TO 39 WEEKS	658	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	994	(X)	901
26 WEEKS OR LESS	887	870	1 067	877	768	749	(B)	(B)	(B)	1 024	(X)	981
WORKED AT PART-TIME JOBS	878	897	881	896	980	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	1 010	(X)	957
40 WEEKS OR MORE	789	(B)	727	887	886	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	965	(X)	888
27 TO 39 WEEKS	840	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	878	(X)	820
26 WEEKS OR LESS	977	(B)	1 012	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	1 086	(X)	1 066
DID NOT WORK	964	1 105	809	1 144	1 190	946	940	1 080	909	1 038	(X)	996
TENURE												
OWNER-OCCUPIED	759	923	625	909	943	670	807	665	682	902	(X)	847
RENTER-OCCUPIED, INCLUDING NO CASH RENT	959	1 090	950	1 059	1 009	863	778	762	703	1 100	(X)	1 050

[1]PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN MAY BE OF ANY RACE.

Table 3. Food Stamp Recipiency and Mean Annual Face Value of Food Stamps in 1981 of Households, by Household Money Income and Poverty Status in 1981—Continued

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS. MEAN ANNUAL FACE VALUE AND STANDARD ERROR OF FOOD STAMPS IN DOLLARS. HOUSEHOLDS AS OF MARCH 1982. HOUSEHOLDS ARE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE POVERTY STATUS OF THE FAMILY OR THE NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDER. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE TEXT)

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	TOTAL	HOUSEHOLD MONEY INCOME								BELOW CURRENT POVERTY LEVEL		BELOW 125 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL
		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 TO $19,999	$20,000 AND OVER	NUMBER	POVERTY RATE	
STANDARD ERROR ON MEAN ANNUAL FACE VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS												
TOTAL	13	41	21	31	39	41	56	46	46	17	(X)	15
TYPE OF RESIDENCE												
INSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS	22	68	36	56	65	81	108	70	72	30	(X)	26
INSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	28	80	43	74	91	104	186	86	96	36	(X)	32
OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	35	128	67	86	93	129	107	118	110	51	(X)	43
OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS	31	105	52	67	104	82	104	125	133	41	(X)	36
REGION												
NORTHEAST	27	60	39	65	101	97	(B)	96	(B)	35	(X)	31
NORTH CENTRAL	25	55	43	68	73	92	112	73	93	34	(X)	30
SOUTH	23	69	37	55	70	75	99	108	86	30	(X)	27
WEST	24	89	46	55	73	68	96	71	84	35	(X)	30
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER[1]												
WHITE	14	53	24	35	45	42	57	45	48	20	(X)	17
BLACK	25	64	41	61	77	101	142	113	107	30	(X)	28
SPANISH ORIGIN	49	(B)	81	114	144	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	62	(X)	56
TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD												
FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS	15	55	30	33	42	44	61	49	48	21	(X)	18
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILIES	22	132	60	50	58	58	73	59	60	36	(X)	29
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	61	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	104	(X)	87
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	21	61	35	44	63	73	110	102	87	26	(X)	23
NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDS	11	26	11	49	67	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	11	(X)	11
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	22	47	23	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	23	(X)	21
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	12	30	12	76	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	13	(X)	13
AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER												
15 TO 24 YEARS	29	83	50	51	72	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	38	(X)	33
25 TO 34 YEARS	25	83	48	55	63	60	88	67	72	32	(X)	28
35 TO 44 YEARS	37	122	83	73	96	110	119	121	109	48	(X)	42
45 TO 54 YEARS	36	100	65	103	102	120	(B)	(B)	117	49	(X)	43
55 TO 64 YEARS	28	69	38	72	115	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	37	(X)	32
65 YEARS AND OVER	21	(B)	19	74	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	27	(X)	23
SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD												
1 PERSON (LIVING ALONE)	11	26	11	60	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	11	(X)	11
2 PERSONS	15	48	23	27	39	44	(B)	(B)	(B)	19	(X)	17
3 PERSONS	23	80	40	44	45	39	(B)	72	62	32	(X)	28
4 PERSONS	28	132	63	48	57	71	102	63	68	36	(X)	33
5 PERSONS	46	(B)	115	87	97	76	(B)	(B)	(B)	57	(X)	50
6 PERSONS	67	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	89	(X)	77
7 PERSONS OR MORE	76	(B)	(B)	(B)	169	(B)	(B)	(B)	138	95	(X)	84
PRESENCE OF CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD												
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	17	60	35	36	46	49	66	55	54	22	(X)	20
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS OLD	23	81	45	47	61	66	90	82	74	29	(X)	26
HOUSEHOLDS WITH NO CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	10	29	12	32	48	46	67	55	53	13	(X)	11
WORK EXPERIENCE IN 1981 OF HOUSEHOLDER												
TOTAL CIVILIAN HHLDR.	13	41	21	31	39	42	56	47	46	17	(X)	15
WORKED	18	79	47	39	45	47	68	47	47	29	(X)	24
WORKED AT FULL-TIME JOBS	21	109	69	46	52	51	68	52	49	37	(X)	29
40 WEEKS OR MORE	29	(B)	(B)	83	77	69	61	63	56	66	(X)	48
27 TO 39 WEEKS	46	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	96	(X)	75
26 WEEKS OR LESS	37	122	75	67	79	100	(B)	(B)	(B)	49	(X)	42
WORKED AT PART-TIME JOBS	35	116	63	70	87	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	46	(X)	40
40 WEEKS OR MORE	49	(B)	105	99	113	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	72	(X)	58
27 TO 39 WEEKS	97	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	103	(X)	90
26 WEEKS OR LESS	57	(B)	90	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	70	(X)	63
DID NOT WORK	18	47	24	46	72	85	98	113	127	21	(X)	19
TENURE												
OWNER-OCCUPIED	20	77	32	52	69	56	108	58	58	30	(X)	25
RENTER-OCCUPIED, INCLUDING NO CASH RENT	16	48	27	38	48	57	62	71	72	21	(X)	18

[1]PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN MAY BE OF ANY RACE.

Table 4. Free or Reduced-Price School Lunch Program Participation in 1981—Households With School Children 5 to 18 Years Old, by Household Money Income and Poverty Status in 1981

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS. HOUSEHOLDS AS OF MARCH 1982. HOUSEHOLDS ARE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE POVERTY STATUS OF THE FAMILY OR THE NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDER. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE TEXT)

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	TOTAL	HOUSEHOLD MONEY INCOME												BELOW CURRENT POVERTY LEVEL		BELOW 125 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL
		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 TO $19,999	$20,000 AND OVER	MEDIAN INCOME (DOLLARS) VALUE	MEDIAN INCOME (DOLLARS) STANDARD ERROR	MEAN INCOME (DOLLARS) VALUE	MEAN INCOME (DOLLARS) STANDARD ERROR	NUMBER	POVERTY RATE	
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	5 356	322	717	850	742	665	535	745	780	10 180	180	11 786	145	2 650	49.5	3 334
TYPE OF RESIDENCE																
INSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS	3 297	207	487	540	443	365	315	433	507	9 844	316	11 755	267	1 678	50.9	2 056
INSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	1 949	134	334	344	241	226	174	216	281	9 186	425	11 187	346	1 063	54.5	1 283
OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	1 348	72	152	197	202	140	141	218	226	10 911	610	12 576	418	614	45.6	773
OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS	2 059	115	230	310	299	300	220	311	273	10 629	351	11 838	318	972	47.2	1 277
REGION																
NORTHEAST	943	35	166	179	112	104	96	116	135	9 561	459	11 523	354	471	50.0	595
NORTH CENTRAL	1 064	52	157	179	112	132	113	152	168	10 610	412	12 027	342	505	47.5	629
SOUTH	2 339	202	291	348	380	289	214	306	308	9 661	218	11 225	220	1 216	52.0	1 533
WEST	1 010	33	103	145	138	140	112	171	169	11 553	360	13 078	332	458	45.3	577
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER[1]																
WHITE	3 241	144	326	491	443	454	363	506	514	11 194	205	12 541	185	1 413	43.6	1 866
BLACK	1 898	169	370	331	263	173	151	209	234	8 261	284	10 413	252	1 134	59.7	1 338
SPANISH ORIGIN	843	42	94	135	134	103	77	136	120	10 381	527	12 059	421	436	51.7	544
TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD																
FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS	5 311	321	711	848	733	656	532	741	770	10 165	181	11 772	146	2 639	49.7	3 316
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILIES	2 620	41	123	252	320	385	332	570	597	13 924	253	14 978	208	893	34.1	1 277
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	141	3	16	18	20	21	15	22	26	11 550	923	13 462	991	53	37.9	74
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	2 550	277	572	578	392	250	185	150	146	6 846	143	8 384	168	1 692	66.4	1 965
NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDS	45	1	6	2	9	10	3	4	11	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	11	(B)	18
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	36	-	2	-	7	10	3	4	11	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	8	(B)	11
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	9	1	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	3	(B)	6
AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER																
15 TO 24 YEARS	205	17	56	48	24	15	18	14	14	6 545	487	8 778	681	135	66.0	168
25 TO 34 YEARS	2 100	165	321	353	309	278	196	254	223	9 205	244	10 595	214	1 104	52.6	1 369
35 TO 44 YEARS	1 697	71	190	240	240	197	198	291	270	11 366	342	12 687	255	782	46.1	1 002
45 TO 54 YEARS	840	47	89	122	101	117	72	119	174	11 321	405	13 085	403	387	46.1	478
55 TO 64 YEARS	316	18	34	42	43	43	33	37	66	11 236	677	12 735	605	148	46.9	191
65 YEARS AND OVER	198	5	27	45	25	15	18	30	33	9 700	1 120	12 793	883	93	46.9	126
NUMBER OF CHILDREN 5 TO 18 YEARS OLD																
1 CHILD	2 324	165	359	397	304	301	211	297	290	9 482	260	11 164	220	1 054	45.3	1 362
2 CHILDREN	1 617	96	196	245	224	206	168	236	246	10 577	319	11 965	259	766	47.3	975
3 CHILDREN	845	31	95	125	123	99	101	124	147	11 232	482	12 682	362	462	54.7	572
4 CHILDREN	348	17	42	56	52	28	41	50	62	10 615	987	12 628	624	206	59.2	248
5 CHILDREN OR MORE	222	13	25	27	39	31	14	38	36	10 610	769	12 270	668	163	73.4	177
WORK EXPERIENCE IN 1981 OF HOUSEHOLDER																
TOTAL CIVILIAN HHLDR.	5 308	322	717	850	741	657	523	728	770	10 091	177	11 732	145	2 648	49.9	3 321
WORKED	3 547	100	255	452	507	510	423	620	680	12 249	191	13 705	181	1 281	36.1	1 815
WORKED AT FULL-TIME JOBS	2 945	49	143	335	388	452	375	574	629	13 200	237	14 543	198	905	30.7	1 360
40 WEEKS OR MORE	2 177	19	28	164	299	343	297	481	545	14 480	258	15 781	221	478	22.0	836
27 TO 39 WEEKS	265	1	14	49	33	48	35	36	49	11 844	554	13 890	733	113	42.4	149
26 WEEKS OR LESS	502	29	101	122	56	61	43	56	34	7 489	470	9 524	410	314	62.6	376
WORKED AT PART-TIME JOBS	602	51	112	116	119	59	48	46	51	7 953	337	9 608	376	376	62.5	455
40 WEEKS OR MORE	289	13	42	55	65	32	29	22	32	8 862	431	10 699	560	157	54.2	198
27 TO 39 WEEKS	88	6	11	17	19	11	10	7	7	8 844	815	10 139	899	53	60.9	68
26 WEEKS OR LESS	225	32	60	44	36	15	9	17	12	6 164	554	8 003	582	166	73.8	188
DID NOT WORK	1 761	221	462	398	234	147	100	108	90	6 237	173	7 758	191	1 367	77.6	1 506
TENURE																
OWNER-OCCUPIED	2 303	111	157	288	270	301	249	418	510	12 756	311	14 025	235	843	36.6	1 152
RENTER-OCCUPIED, INCLUDING NO CASH RENT	3 053	211	560	562	471	365	287	327	270	8 523	192	10 098	172	1 807	59.2	2 181

[1]PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN MAY BE OF ANY RACE.

Table 5. Residence in Publicly Owned or Other Subsidized Renter-Occupied Housing—Households, by Household Money Income and Poverty Status in 1981

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS. HOUSEHOLDS AS OF MARCH 1982. HOUSEHOLDS ARE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE POVERTY STATUS OF THE FAMILY OR THE NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDER. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE TEXT)

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	TOTAL	HOUSEHOLD MONEY INCOME												BELOW CURRENT POVERTY LEVEL		BELOW 125 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL
		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 TO $19,999	$20,000 AND OVER	MEDIAN INCOME (DOLLARS) VALUE	MEDIAN INCOME (DOLLARS) STANDARD ERROR	MEAN INCOME (DOLLARS) VALUE	MEAN INCOME (DOLLARS) STANDARD ERROR	NUMBER	POVERTY RATE	
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	2 873	256	926	603	397	231	165	161	134	6 055	146	7 696	152	1 510	52.6	1 931
TYPE OF RESIDENCE																
INSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS	2 157	209	674	466	293	168	116	123	108	6 050	231	7 660	241	1 139	52.8	1 460
INSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	1 473	166	474	317	202	108	62	81	64	5 764	281	7 332	290	841	57.1	1 044
OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	684	44	200	149	91	60	54	42	44	6 656	407	8 367	430	299	43.6	416
OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS	716	46	253	137	105	63	49	38	26	6 071	451	7 806	462	371	51.8	471
REGION																
NORTHEAST	816	48	279	190	104	70	39	45	43	6 070	251	7 903	297	397	48.6	540
NORTH CENTRAL	593	43	186	123	96	45	37	41	23	6 377	332	7 709	303	306	51.6	360
SOUTH	977	139	346	146	124	78	63	41	40	5 066	279	7 161	285	617	63.1	720
WEST	487	26	116	144	74	39	26	34	28	6 763	242	8 410	345	190	39.1	311
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER[1]																
WHITE	1 710	100	606	387	218	138	93	100	68	5 959	175	7 645	194	804	47.0	1 090
BLACK	1 070	147	301	200	160	82	64	55	60	6 081	280	7 678	265	659	61.6	781
SPANISH ORIGIN	229	15	69	42	35	19	20	21	7	6 821	702	8 118	537	145	63.1	169
TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD																
FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS	1 724	168	339	316	300	185	146	149	121	7 826	227	9 296	222	921	53.4	1 103
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILIES	634	15	50	77	147	81	83	99	81	10 838	507	12 605	406	195	30.7	272
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	46	5	11	7	8	1	4	4	7	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	21	(B)	21
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	1 044	148	278	232	145	102	59	46	34	6 033	229	7 185	215	706	67.6	811
NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDS	1 149	87	588	287	97	46	19	12	13	4 573	95	5 296	136	589	51.2	828
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	244	26	101	48	33	14	7	10	4	4 869	320	6 178	380	113	46.3	160
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	905	61	486	239	64	32	11	2	9	4 511	101	5 059	136	476	52.5	667
AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER																
15 TO 24 YEARS	327	51	89	49	52	30	32	15	10	6 228	607	7 392	395	189	57.7	217
25 TO 34 YEARS	654	67	136	113	94	72	64	60	49	7 787	434	9 336	376	358	54.7	420
35 TO 44 YEARS	392	48	56	69	70	40	35	44	29	8 297	462	9 653	467	224	57.2	279
45 TO 54 YEARS	266	19	56	42	47	26	22	31	25	8 388	574	10 122	616	127	47.6	151
55 TO 64 YEARS	285	41	118	42	37	24	1	6	16	4 636	234	6 412	431	180	63.1	215
65 YEARS AND OVER	949	30	471	289	98	39	10	7	6	4 863	107	5 567	152	433	45.6	648
SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD																
1 PERSON (LIVING ALONE)	1 104	83	577	283	87	41	16	10	6	4 530	94	5 100	121	564	51.1	796
2 PERSONS	575	63	129	116	106	60	27	36	38	7 056	339	8 535	369	246	42.8	301
3 PERSONS	455	60	113	85	66	47	37	32	16	6 624	413	7 883	339	251	55.1	304
4 PERSONS	370	32	52	69	69	37	42	41	27	8 668	457	10 108	519	204	55.1	253
5 PERSONS	196	10	31	32	33	23	24	20	22	9 381	715	11 167	780	125	63.7	139
6 PERSONS	93	7	13	14	15	9	10	12	13	9 621	1 273	11 653	1 085	56	60.9	68
7 PERSONS OR MORE	81	1	11	5	21	13	9	10	12	10 565	1 039	12 152	1 004	64	79.2	70
PRESENCE OF CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD																
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	1 397	151	294	253	223	146	128	116	86	7 512	259	8 979	241	840	60.1	991
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS OLD	774	86	176	123	123	86	82	59	39	7 524	370	8 780	323	496	64.1	571
HOUSEHOLDS WITH NO CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	1 476	105	632	350	174	85	37	45	48	5 004	141	6 482	177	670	45.4	940
WORK EXPERIENCE IN 1981 OF HOUSEHOLDER																
TOTAL CIVILIAN HHLDR.	2 814	256	926	602	389	211	158	144	127	5 934	144	7 555	152	1 507	53.6	1 919
WORKED	1 119	60	138	200	213	150	126	118	114	9 402	258	10 919	290	411	36.7	548
WORKED AT FULL-TIME JOBS	804	32	74	108	151	127	107	99	105	10 715	367	12 092	357	255	31.8	352
40 WEEKS OR MORE	567	1	11	62	123	98	88	92	92	12 203	403	13 822	388	104	18.4	179
27 TO 39 WEEKS	75	2	13	12	7	19	7	4	10	10 440	997	11 762	1 669	35	45.9	41
26 WEEKS OR LESS	161	29	50	34	21	9	12	3	3	5 122	531	6 149	462	117	72.5	132
WORKED AT PART-TIME JOBS	315	29	64	91	61	23	20	19	8	6 789	319	7 931	403	155	49.2	196
40 WEEKS OR MORE	162	12	23	56	33	15	11	9	4	7 087	376	8 268	579	58	35.8	84
27 TO 39 WEEKS	43	2	13	10	7	4	5	-	2	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	25	(B)	31
26 WEEKS OR LESS	110	15	28	26	22	5	4	10	2	6 209	668	7 309	646	72	65.6	81
DID NOT WORK	1 695	195	789	403	177	60	32	26	13	4 568	86	5 335	120	1 097	64.7	1 371

[1]PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN MAY BE OF ANY RACE.

Table 6. Households With One or More Members Covered by Medicaid in 1981, by Household Money Income and Poverty Status in 1981

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS. HOUSEHOLDS AS OF MARCH 1982. HOUSEHOLDS ARE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE POVERTY STATUS OF THE FAMILY OR THE NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDER. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE TEXT)

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	HOUSEHOLD MONEY INCOME													BELOW CURRENT POVERTY LEVEL		BELOW 125 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL
										MEDIAN INCOME (DOLLARS)		MEAN INCOME (DOLLARS)				
	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 TO $19,999	$20,000 AND OVER	VALUE	STANDARD ERROR	VALUE	STANDARD ERROR	NUMBER	POVERTY RATE	
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	8 487	676	2 506	1 507	939	669	468	568	1 154	6 760	100	10 647	170	4 606	54.3	5 561
TYPE OF RESIDENCE																
INSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS	5 776	479	1 585	1 058	665	438	326	374	850	6 946	167	11 158	317	3 055	52.9	3 740
INSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	3 454	336	1 079	644	374	259	175	195	392	6 212	212	9 709	350	2 037	59.0	2 432
OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	2 321	143	506	414	291	179	151	179	458	8 339	384	13 314	581	1 018	43.9	1 307
OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS	2 711	197	922	448	274	231	141	193	304	6 320	269	9 558	332	1 551	57.2	1 821
REGION																
NORTHEAST	2 006	126	634	381	211	127	105	133	290	6 600	196	10 795	341	1 085	54.1	1 317
NORTH CENTRAL	1 913	157	524	327	213	165	116	148	264	7 113	224	10 520	325	1 039	54.3	1 223
SOUTH	2 681	295	989	386	259	184	124	150	295	5 370	230	9 590	338	1 707	63.7	1 947
WEST	1 886	99	361	413	255	194	123	137	305	8 191	269	12 119	360	775	41.1	1 074
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER[1]																
WHITE	5 727	381	1 595	972	642	481	341	416	899	7 282	128	11 525	222	2 754	48.1	3 414
BLACK	2 536	286	872	493	261	161	117	142	203	5 559	175	8 212	219	1 734	68.4	2 011
SPANISH ORIGIN	816	58	217	179	102	77	45	52	87	6 866	310	9 762	486	499	61.2	594
TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD																
FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS	6 247	430	1 276	1 116	812	605	414	514	1 080	8 428	160	12 408	216	3 189	51.1	3 769
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILIES	2 801	72	322	378	362	334	230	311	792	11 994	260	16 945	398	930	33.2	1 193
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	307	10	31	40	45	39	20	48	74	11 741	746	15 411	1 036	94	30.6	128
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	3 139	348	923	698	404	233	164	155	214	6 070	132	8 066	163	2 165	69.0	2 448
NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDS	2 240	246	1 230	391	127	64	53	53	74	4 276	63	5 733	170	1 417	63.2	1 792
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	586	73	227	104	59	28	24	29	41	4 918	230	7 448	416	313	53.4	402
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	1 654	173	1 003	287	68	36	30	24	33	4 130	66	5 126	174	1 103	66.7	1 391
AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER																
15 TO 24 YEARS	786	117	265	124	94	58	38	50	38	5 216	329	7 391	302	565	71.9	632
25 TO 34 YEARS	1 690	201	457	336	201	142	89	110	154	6 391	201	8 830	263	1 121	66.3	1 277
35 TO 44 YEARS	1 277	104	238	239	160	105	108	112	210	8 388	366	12 049	427	722	56.5	850
45 TO 54 YEARS	1 040	82	210	131	113	95	54	91	264	9 645	477	14 921	647	506	48.6	598
55 TO 64 YEARS	1 189	89	327	163	102	86	55	80	287	7 875	520	14 274	669	558	46.9	681
65 YEARS AND OVER	2 505	84	1 008	513	268	184	123	124	201	5 780	160	8 681	234	1 134	45.3	1 524
SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD																
1 PERSON (LIVING ALONE)	1 962	236	1 204	352	74	38	16	21	22	4 047	60	4 537	108	1 299	66.2	1 631
2 PERSONS	2 110	174	570	424	288	187	127	134	205	6 832	178	9 853	319	979	46.4	1 189
3 PERSONS	1 601	153	360	253	188	147	113	142	244	7 953	350	11 589	392	777	48.5	925
4 PERSONS	1 184	61	200	230	183	113	69	116	213	8 889	309	12 953	506	645	54.5	765
5 PERSONS	741	31	101	138	91	89	62	65	163	10 249	498	14 052	606	425	57.4	503
6 PERSONS	441	11	35	57	52	47	38	51	149	13 656	900	18 197	942	218	49.3	257
7 PERSONS OR MORE	448	10	35	52	63	49	42	39	158	13 383	836	18 611	1 026	263	58.6	291
PRESENCE OF CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD																
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	4 373	381	994	796	557	399	275	325	646	7 568	176	11 085	221	2 715	62.1	3 133
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS OLD	2 483	231	582	460	331	229	149	187	314	7 327	178	10 300	255	1 641	66.1	1 866
HOUSEHOLDS WITH NO CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	4 114	295	1 512	711	381	270	193	243	508	5 878	148	10 181	260	1 891	46.0	2 429
WORK EXPERIENCE IN 1981 OF HOUSEHOLDER																
TOTAL CIVILIAN HHLDR.	8 476	676	2 504	1 506	939	666	465	565	1 154	6 755	100	10 645	170	4 603	54.3	5 557
WORKED	3 142	128	417	420	382	324	255	328	890	11 737	284	16 388	369	1 136	36.1	1 472
WORKED AT FULL-TIME JOBS	2 295	68	200	258	237	253	200	266	813	14 142	393	18 812	463	666	29.0	908
40 WEEKS OR MORE	1 433	26	24	75	107	143	145	204	710	19 803	675	23 905	647	192	13.4	320
27 TO 39 WEEKS	261	2	24	39	41	46	22	29	58	11 330	573	14 056	763	87	33.1	129
26 WEEKS OR LESS	601	41	153	144	89	63	32	33	45	6 859	279	8 735	372	388	64.5	459
WORKED AT PART-TIME JOBS	847	60	217	161	145	71	54	62	77	7 277	300	9 822	424	470	55.4	564
40 WEEKS OR MORE	371	14	72	64	81	36	21	40	43	8 586	392	11 022	565	165	44.4	219
27 TO 39 WEEKS	110	1	19	23	18	19	14	8	8	9 120	968	11 036	1 125	51	46.2	66
26 WEEKS OR LESS	366	44	126	74	46	16	20	15	26	5 448	423	8 241	708	254	69.3	279
DID NOT WORK	5 334	549	2 087	1 087	557	342	211	238	264	5 072	101	7 262	127	3 467	65.0	4 085
TENURE																
OWNER-OCCUPIED	4 003	230	886	605	427	335	264	341	915	9 142	243	14 128	314	1 579	39.4	1 992
RENTER-OCCUPIED, INCLUDING NO CASH RENT	4 483	446	1 620	902	511	334	204	226	240	5 486	122	7 538	131	3 026	67.5	3 569

[1]PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN MAY BE OF ANY RACE.

Table 7. Households, by Number of Selected Means-Tested Public Noncash Benefits Received in 1981, Types of Means-Tested Cash Public Assistance, and Poverty Status in 1981

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS. HOUSEHOLDS AS OF MARCH 1982. HOUSEHOLDS ARE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE POVERTY STATUS OF THE FAMILY OR THE NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDER. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE TEXT)

NONCASH BENEFITS	ALL INCOME LEVELS					BELOW CURRENT POVERTY LEVEL					ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL				
			RECEIVING CASH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE					RECEIVING CASH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE					RECEIVING CASH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE		
	TOTAL	NOT RECEIVING CASH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	TOTAL	RECEIVING AFDC OR OTHER ASSISTANCE	RECEIVING SSI	TOTAL	NOT RECEIVING CASH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	TOTAL	RECEIVING AFDC OR OTHER ASSISTANCE	RECEIVING SSI	TOTAL	NOT RECEIVING CASH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	TOTAL	RECEIVING AFDC OR OTHER ASSISTANCE	RECEIVING SSI
ALL HOUSEHOLDS															
TOTAL	83 527	76 808	6 719	4 110	2 984	11 676	7 596	4 081	2 705	1 605	71 850	69 212	2 639	1 406	1 378
NOT RECEIVING NONCASH BENEFITS	68 976	68 726	250	81	177	4 841	4 765	77	26	55	64 135	63 961	174	55	122
RECEIVING AT LEAST ONE NONCASH BENEFIT	14 551	8 082	6 469	4 029	2 807	6 835	2 831	4 004	2 679	1 550	7 715	5 250	2 465	1 350	1 256
NONCASH BENEFITS TOTALS															
FOOD STAMPS, TOTAL	7 115	2 740	4 375	3 284	1 386	4 801	1 521	3 280	2 431	1 050	2 314	1 219	1 095	853	336
SCHOOL LUNCH, TOTAL	5 356	3 220	2 136	1 949	348	2 650	1 098	1 552	1 449	216	2 706	2 122	584	500	132
PUBLIC HOUSING, TOTAL	2 873	1 678	1 195	801	455	1 510	573	936	662	316	1 363	1 105	258	139	139
MEDICAID, TOTAL	8 487	2 325	6 161	3 830	2 683	4 606	797	3 808	2 566	1 462	3 881	1 528	2 353	1 263	1 221
RECEIVING ONE NONCASH BENEFIT ONLY															
TOTAL	8 262	6 474	1 788	607	1 233	2 504	1 879	625	201	439	5 757	4 595	1 163	406	794
FOOD STAMPS ONLY	1 654	1 457	197	141	70	823	708	115	72	48	831	749	81	68	22
SCHOOL LUNCH ONLY	2 128	2 109	19	6	13	462	454	8	1	7	1 666	1 655	11	5	6
PUBLIC HOUSING ONLY	1 174	1 155	19	7	13	297	280	17	5	12	877	874	2	2	1
MEDICAID ONLY	3 306	1 753	1 553	454	1 136	922	437	485	124	371	2 384	1 316	1 068	330	765
RECEIVING TWO NONCASH BENEFITS															
TOTAL	3 769	1 345	2 424	1 447	1 123	2 327	756	1 571	898	762	1 442	589	853	549	362
FOOD STAMPS AND SCHOOL LUNCH ONLY	684	646	38	26	11	410	384	26	18	7	274	262	12	8	4
FOOD STAMPS AND PUBLIC HOUSING ONLY	171	145	25	14	11	119	97	22	11	11	52	49	3	3	-
FOOD STAMPS AND MEDICAID ONLY	2 139	242	1 897	1 160	853	1 475	144	1 331	766	639	664	98	566	393	215
SCHOOL LUNCH AND PUBLIC HOUSING ONLY	141	139	2	-	2	35	35	-	-	-	106	103	2	-	2
SCHOOL LUNCH AND MEDICAID ONLY	373	110	263	212	76	168	63	105	86	31	205	47	158	126	45
PUBLIC HOUSING AND MEDICAID ONLY	261	63	198	35	169	120	33	87	16	73	141	30	111	19	96
RECEIVING THREE NONCASH BENEFITS															
TOTAL	2 049	251	1 799	1 536	409	1 607	186	1 422	1 207	318	442	65	377	328	91
FOOD STAMPS, SCHOOL LUNCH, AND PUBLIC HOUSING ONLY	113	105	7	5	2	83	75	7	5	2	30	30	-	-	-
FOOD STAMPS, SCHOOL LUNCH, AND MEDICAID ONLY	1 393	86	1 308	1 229	192	1 065	68	997	949	130	328	18	310	280	61
FOOD STAMPS, PUBLIC HOUSING, AND MEDICAID ONLY	490	46	444	270	205	430	35	395	237	180	60	12	49	34	24
SCHOOL LUNCH, PUBLIC HOUSING, AND MEDICAID ONLY	53	14	40	31	11	30	8	22	16	6	24	6	18	15	5
RECEIVING ALL FOUR NONCASH BENEFITS															
TOTAL	471	12	459	439	42	397	10	386	372	32	74	1	73	67	10

Table 8. Households With One or More Persons Covered by Medicare in 1981, by Household Money Income and Poverty Status in 1981

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS. HOUSEHOLDS AS OF MARCH 1982. HOUSEHOLDS ARE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE POVERTY STATUS OF THE FAMILY OR THE NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDER. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE TEXT)

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	TOTAL	HOUSEHOLD MONEY INCOME												BELOW CURRENT POVERTY LEVEL	
		UNDER $5,000	$5,000 TO $9,999	$10,000 TO $14,999	$15,000 TO $19,999	$20,000 TO $24,999	$25,000 TO $34,999	$35,000 TO $49,999	$50,000 AND OVER	MEDIAN INCOME (DOLLARS) VALUE	MEDIAN INCOME (DOLLARS) STANDARD ERROR	MEAN INCOME (DOLLARS) VALUE	MEAN INCOME (DOLLARS) STANDARD ERROR	NUMBER	POVERTY RATE
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	20 559	4 003	5 736	3 730	2 270	1 383	1 707	1 019	711	10 643	112	15 332	141	3 844	18.7
TYPE OF RESIDENCE															
INSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS	12 930	2 218	3 638	2 181	1 441	923	1 191	775	563	11 265	219	16 611	274	2 063	16.0
INSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	6 101	1 295	1 884	955	625	378	497	274	192	9 583	236	14 665	377	1 191	19.5
OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	6 829	923	1 754	1 226	816	544	694	501	371	12 873	334	18 350	391	871	12.8
OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS	7 629	1 785	2 098	1 549	829	460	516	244	148	9 819	215	13 163	260	1 782	23.4
REGION															
NORTHEAST	4 873	844	1 336	845	572	361	414	300	200	11 435	260	16 377	303	725	14.9
NORTH CENTRAL	5 083	897	1 490	1 034	560	317	418	235	132	10 653	201	14 833	274	809	15.9
SOUTH	7 059	1 726	1 899	1 208	720	460	541	289	217	9 702	180	14 258	240	1 829	25.9
WEST	3 543	536	1 011	643	418	244	334	195	162	11 566	262	16 748	353	481	13.6
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER[1]															
WHITE	18 271	3 215	5 023	3 425	2 091	1 298	1 597	948	674	11 177	116	15 875	152	2 895	15.8
BLACK	2 002	749	641	259	158	60	74	47	15	6 479	180	9 649	286	886	44.3
SPANISH ORIGIN	521	117	167	73	50	28	42	33	12	8 971	779	14 016	925	153	29.3
TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD															
FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS	12 217	683	2 687	2 673	1 850	1 201	1 516	951	656	15 165	180	20 057	201	1 243	10.2
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILIES	9 893	487	2 066	2 203	1 548	978	1 217	804	588	15 584	201	20 646	229	843	8.5
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	578	27	125	115	83	52	92	55	29	16 130	797	20 614	859	60	10.4
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	1 746	169	497	355	219	170	207	91	38	12 456	391	16 533	442	340	19.5
NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDS	8 341	3 320	3 049	1 057	420	182	190	68	55	6 090	77	8 411	129	2 602	31.2
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	1 818	559	682	297	111	44	70	26	29	7 086	167	10 490	400	465	25.6
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	6 523	2 761	2 367	760	309	138	120	42	26	5 817	87	7 831	120	2 137	32.8
SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD															
1 PERSON (LIVING ALONE)	8 017	3 294	2 940	976	374	170	158	56	48	5 934	77	8 120	126	2 491	31.1
2 PERSONS	9 032	596	2 346	2 191	1 432	824	897	426	321	13 463	155	17 407	209	857	9.5
3 PERSONS	1 881	59	240	373	254	218	349	246	141	20 292	605	24 707	556	182	9.7
4 PERSONS	711	33	111	81	98	71	133	111	74	22 134	1 214	26 302	918	136	19.1
5 PERSONS	460	13	52	58	44	44	86	107	56	26 909	1 411	29 891	1 212	78	17.0
6 PERSONS	268	1	20	33	36	29	52	45	51	27 523	1 739	31 885	1 684	45	16.8
7 PERSONS OR MORE	190	5	27	17	31	29	32	28	20	22 267	1 550	28 502	2 194	56	29.8
WORK EXPERIENCE IN 1981 OF HOUSEHOLDER															
TOTAL CIVILIAN HOUSEHOLDER	20 549	4 003	5 736	3 730	2 267	1 383	1 704	1 016	710	10 637	112	15 323	141	3 843	18.7
WORKED	4 726	258	651	866	649	504	775	578	446	19 490	380	25 152	401	296	6.3
WORKED AT FULL-TIME JOBS	2 831	78	225	431	390	326	559	445	377	24 452	551	29 639	543	120	4.2
40 WEEKS OR MORE	2 210	29	118	311	283	249	462	400	357	27 291	638	32 537	645	56	2.5
27 TO 39 WEEKS	175	4	21	36	27	25	40	12	10	19 822	2 588	22 824	1 461	8	4.4
26 WEEKS OR LESS	446	45	86	84	80	52	56	33	10	15 545	983	17 962	753	57	12.8
WORKED AT PART-TIME JOBS	1 895	180	425	435	259	178	216	132	69	13 829	362	18 451	523	175	9.3
40 WEEKS OR MORE	1 052	69	228	246	152	101	130	79	47	14 559	562	19 711	771	71	6.7
27 TO 39 WEEKS	198	17	48	54	23	14	25	11	6	13 149	851	17 483	1 458	17	8.5
26 WEEKS OR LESS	646	94	149	135	85	63	61	42	16	13 144	557	16 696	751	88	13.6
DID NOT WORK	15 823	3 745	5 086	2 864	1 618	879	929	438	264	8 916	97	12 387	122	3 548	22.4

[1] PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN MAY BE OF ANY RACE.

Appendix A. Definitions and Explanations

Noncash benefits. 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. Data collection in March 1982 concentrated on two major categories of noncash benefits: those which could be categorized 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: the Food Stamp Program, the National School Lunch Program, public and other subsidized housing, Medicare health insurance, Medicaid health insurance, and CHAMPUS, VA, or military health insurance. For employer- or union-provided noncash benefits, pension plans and group health insurance plans were covered.

Population coverage. This report includes the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States (the 50 States and the District of Columbia) and members of the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post, but excludes all other members of the Armed Forces. The exclusion of the institutional population from the CPS sample universe is an important limitation which should be noted when examining the Medicare and Medicaid data. The exclusion of Puerto Rico from the sample is an important limitation when examining the food stamp data.

Money income. Median income figures shown in this report are limited to money income before payment of Federal, State, local, or Social Security (FICA) taxes and before any other types of deductions such as union dues or Medicare premiums. Total money income is the sum of the amounts received from wages and salaries, self-employment income (including losses), Social Security, Supplemental Security income, public assistance, interest, dividends, rent, royalties, estates or trusts, veterans' payments, unemployment and workers' compensations, private and government retirement and disability pensions, alimony, child support, and any other source of money income which was regularly received. Capital gains (or losses) and lump sum or one-time payments such as life insurance settlements are excluded.

Underreporting. As in all household surveys, the estimates of the number of noncash benefit recipients, money income recipients, and the total amount of money income derived from the March CPS are, in most cases, somewhat less than comparable estimates derived from independent sources, such as the Bureau of Economic Analysis, Department of Health and Human Services, and Department of Agriculture. The difference between the survey estimate and the independent estimate is generally termed "underreporting." Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources such as public assistance and welfare, unemployment compensation, and property income such as interest, dividends, and net rental income, and less for wages and salaries. For details concerning the reporting of money income, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 132. For an evaluation of the quality of the noncash benefit data, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 131.

Poverty definition. In this report households are classified as being above or below the poverty level using the poverty index originated at the Social Security Administration in 1964 and revised by Federal Interagency Committees in 1969 and 1980. The poverty index is based solely on money income and does not reflect the fact that many low-income persons receive noncash benefits, the most important of which are covered in this report. For estimates of the value of noncash benefits and their effect on the measurement of poverty see Technical Paper No. 50, Alternative Methods for Valuing Selected Noncash In-Kind Transfer Benefits and Measuring Their Effect on Poverty. The index is based on the Department of Agriculture's 1961 economy food plan and reflects the different consumption requirements of

families based on their size and composition. It was determined from the Department of Agriculture's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; the poverty level for these families was, therefore, set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher in order to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses of these smaller households. Households are classified according to the poverty status of the family or nonfamily householder. The poverty thresholds are updated every year to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). Analyses of the CPI have shown that, in recent years, the treatment of home prices and mortgage interest costs in the calculation of the index tended to overstate the increase in prices experienced by the average consumer. The average poverty threshold for a family of four was $9,287 in 1981, about 10.4 percent higher than the comparable 1980 cutoff of $8,414. For further details, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, Nos. 133 and 134.

Household. A household consists of all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a single room, is regarded as a housing unit when it is occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters; that is, when the occupants do not live and eat with any other persons in the structure and there is either (1) direct access from the outside or through a common hall or (2) a kitchen or cooking equipment for the exclusive use of the occupants.

A household includes the related family members and all the unrelated persons, if any, such as lodgers, foster children, wards, or employees who share the housing unit. A person living alone in a housing unit, or a group of unrelated persons sharing a housing unit as partners, is also counted as a household. The count of households excludes group quarters.

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 1982 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 1982 about money income, noncash benefits, and work experience for the previous year. In order to obtain more reliable data for the Spanish population, the March CPS sample was enlarged to include all households from the previous November which contained at least one sample person of Spanish origin. For this report, households containing Armed Forces members living off post or family households 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 1,148 counties, independent cities, and minor civil divisions in the Nation. In this sample, roughly 60,500 occupied households were eligible for interview each month during the last year.[1] Of this number, each month roughly 2,500 occupied units were visited but not interviewed because the occupants were not found at home after repeated calls or were unavailable for some other reason. For a description of the previous CPS sample designs see the detailed reports in the series, Current Population Reports, Series P-60.

The estimation procedure used in this survey involves 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 etimates are based on statistics from the 1980 Decennial Census; statistics on births, deaths, immigration, and emigration; and statistics on the strength of the Armed Forces. The estimation procedure in this report also includes an additional adjustment so that the husband and wife of a household receive equal weights.

RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

Since the CPS estimates in this report 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 questionnaires, 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 that may be obtained using this appendix are primarily measures of sampling variability. That is, they are measures 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

1/ These numbers do not include supplemental Spanish households in the March CPS sample.

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.

Standard errors may also be used to perform hypothesis testing, a procedure for distinguishing between population parameters using sample estimates. The most common types of hypotheses appearing in this report are 1) the population parameters are identical, versus 2) they are different. An example of this would be comparing the number of households receiving noncash benefits in 1981 with the number of households receiving noncash benefits in 1980. Tests may be performed at various levels of significance, where a level of significance is the probability of concluding that the parameters are different when, in fact, they are identical.

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

Note when using small estimates. Summary measures (such as means, 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. Because of the large number of estimates that are produced from the CPS, it is not feasible to give a standard error for each of the estimates. Instead, the Bureau provides generalized standard error tables and adjustment factors for different types of estimates. These generalized tables may be found in the detailed report for 1980 in this series, Current Population Reports, P-60, No. 131. They will also be contained in the detailed report for 1981, when it is published.

In this advance report, the Bureau provides the formulas and parameters that are used to derive the generalized tables and adjustment factors. Note that standard errors calculated with the formulas will be more accurate than those obtained by adjusting the generalized standard errors.

Standard errors of estimated numbers and estimated percentages. Approximate standard errors of estimated numbers and estimated percentages can be computed using formulas (1) and (2) below, respectively. The formulas are:

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

where x is the size of the estimate and a and b are the parameters from table B-1 associated with the characteristic; and

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

where 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 from table B-1 associated with the characteristic in the numerator of the percentage.

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

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

where σ_x and σ_y are the standard errors of the estimates x and y and ρ represents the correlation between x and y.

Correlation coefficients (ρ) for year-to-year comparisons of income and poverty estimates are presented in table B-2. For other comparisons assume ρ equals zero. Making this assumption will result in accurate estimates of the difference between two estimates of the same characteristic in two different areas, or for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics in the same area. If, however, there is a high positive (negative) correlation between the two characteristics, the formula will overestimate (underestimate) the true standard error.

Standard errors of estimated medians. The estimated medians published in this report are accompanied by their estimated standard errors. Thus, it is not necessary for the reader to make any additional computations in order to obtain estimates of standard errors for these statistics.

Table B-1. Parameters for Computation of Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers and Percentages for Households: 1981

Characteristic	Parameters	
	a	b
HOUSEHOLDS FROM ALL INCOME LEVELS		
Type of residence.....	-0.000020	3442
Region:		
Northeast.....	-0.000010	1704
North Central.....	-0.000010	1755
South.....	-0.000009	1583
West.....	-0.000008	1446
Race and Spanish origin:		
Total or White.....	-0.000010	1721
Black.....	-0.000089	1876
Spanish origin.....	-0.000014	2420
Type of household, age of householder, and tenure....	-0.000010	1721
HOUSEHOLDS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL		
Type of residence.....	0.000152	3752
Region:		
Northeast.....	0.000075	1857
North Central.....	0.000078	1914
South.....	0.000070	1726
West.....	0.000064	1576
Race and Spanish origin:		
Total, White, or Black....	0.000076	1876
Spanish origin.....	-0.000014	2420
Type of household, age of householder, and tenure....	0.000076	1876

Table B-2. Year-to-Year Correlation Coefficients for Income and Poverty Estimates of Households: 1981 and 1980

Characteristic	Income	Poverty
Total.....	0.35	0.35
White.....	0.35	0.30
Black.....	0.35	0.35
Spanish origin.....	0.55	0.55

Note: These coefficients are based on CPS data obtained in March 1978 and March 1979.

P-23, No. 109

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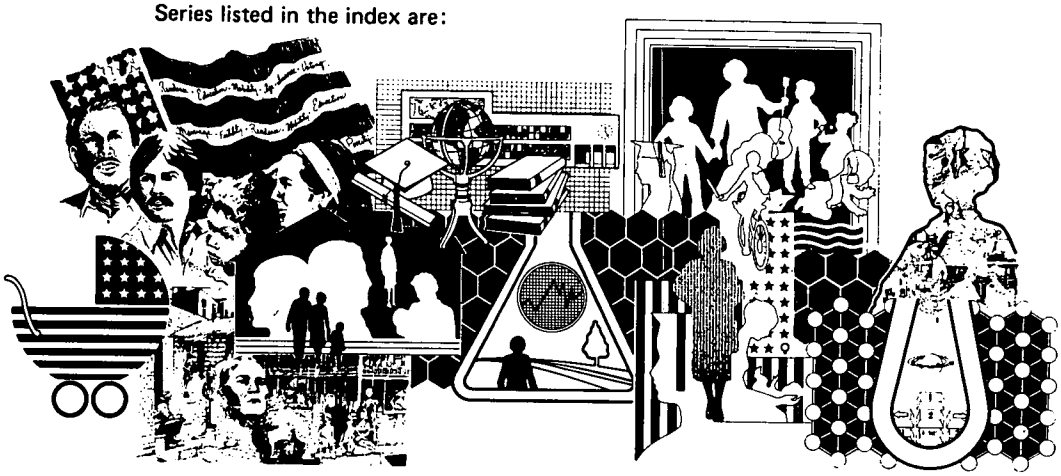

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