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Characteristics of Households Receiving Selected Noncash Benefits: 1982

(Advance Data From the March 1983 Current Population Survey)

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SYMBOLS USED IN TABLES

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

Characteristics of Households Receiving Selected Noncash Benefits: 1982 (Advance Data From the March 1983 CPS)

INTRODUCTION

This report contains data on the characteristics of households receiving noncash benefits in 1982. These data were obtained from the March 1983 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. Data collection in March 1983 concentrated on two major categories of noncash benefits: those that are usually defined as public transfers and 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 rental 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

In 1982, 74.9 million (or 89 percent) of the households in the United States received at least one of the types of noncash benefits covered by the survey. This was about the same as the number of households receiving noncash benefits in 1981. 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 rental housing, and Medicaid was 14.6 million in 1982, not significantly different from the 1981 figure. The poverty rate for households increased from 14.0 to 14.5 percent between 1981 and 1982.[1]

[1]For this report poverty status was computed on a household basis rather than on the basis of families and unrelated individuals.

The number of households receiving nonmeans-tested benefits, which included Medicare, regular-price school lunches, employer- or union-provided pension plans, and employer- or union-provided group health plans, in 1982 showed no statistically significant change from 1981. The number of households receiving these benefits in 1982 was 69.4 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, exceeds cash public assistance by more than 2 to 1. In 1982, the market value of these benefits was estimated to be $51.1 billion.[2]

Between 1981 and 1982, the number of households containing one or more children receiving free or reduced-price school lunches increased by 5 percent to 5.6 million. There was no statistically significant change in the number of households receiving food stamps (7.2 million) or in the number of households residing in public or other subsidized rental housing (3.2 million). The number of households with one or more members covered by Medicaid declined by 5 percent to 8.1 million.

One-half of the households receiving means-tested noncash benefits had incomes below the poverty level in 1982 (table A). This represents an increase over the 1981 figure of 47 percent. Poverty rates increased from 67 to 72 percent for households receiving food stamps, from 49 to 54 percent for households receiving free or

[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.

Table A. Households Receiving Means-Tested Noncash Benefits—Number, Percent Below Poverty Level, and Percent of Poor Receiving Benefits: 1982 and 1981

(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 (1982 minus 1981)			Difference (1982 minus 1981)
	1982	1981		1982	1981		1982	1981	
All households....	83,918	83,527	0.5	14.5	14.0	*0.5	(X)	(X)	(X)
Households with one or more means-tested benefits[1].....	14,615	14,664	-0.3	49.7	46.8	*2.9	59.8	58.8	1.0
Households receiving food stamps.....	7,184	7,115	1.0	72.3	67.5	*4.8	42.7	41.1	*1.6
Households receiving free or reduced-price school lunches.....	5,634	5,356	*5.2	53.6	49.5	*4.1	[2]66.1	[2]62.6	*3.5
Households residing in publicly owned or other subsidized housing.....	3,158	3,050	3.5	52.1	52.2	-0.1	[3]23.0	[3]23.2	-0.2
Households with one or more members covered by Medicaid.....	8,068	8,487	*-4.9	59.1	54.3	*4.8	39.2	39.4	-0.2

*Significant at the .05 level.
X Not applicable.

[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.

reduced-price school lunches, and from 54 to 59 percent for households with one or more members covered by Medicaid. The poverty rate for households residing in public or other subsidized rental housing was not significantly different in 1982.

Nearly 60 percent of the households below the poverty level received some form of noncash benefits in 1982, about the same percentage as in 1981. The percentage of poor households receiving food stamps increased from 41 to 43 percent and the percentage with school children receiving free or reduced-price school lunches increased from 63 to 66 percent. The proportion of poor households residing in public or other subsidized rental housing and the proportion covered by Medicaid in 1982 were not significantly different from those in 1981.

The 7.2 million households receiving food stamps during 1982 accounted for 9 percent of all households (table B). The median total money income for these households was $5,830, or 29 percent of the median income for all households. About 72 percent of all food stamp households had total money incomes below the poverty level in 1982; 83 percent had incomes below 125 percent of the

Table B. Percent of Households Receiving Means-Tested Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1982

(Households as of March 1983. Households are classified according to the race of the family or nonfamily householder)

Characteristic	Number (thousands)	Percent				
		Total[1]	Food stamps	Free or reduced-price school lunches[2]	Public or other subsidized housing[3]	Medicaid
Total	83,918	100.0	8.6	21.5	10.7	9.6
White	73,182	100.0	6.3	16.2	8.0	7.5
Black	8,916	100.0	26.3	50.3	24.1	26.1
Spanish origin[4]	4,085	100.0	18.8	44.5	10.8	20.3
Households with--						
Children under 19 years old	34,233	100.0	14.0	21.5	14.1	12.7
Female family householder, no husband present	9,469	100.0	30.8	47.7	23.1	31.9
Householder 65 years old and over	17,671	100.0	6.4	32.1	21.6	13.2
Residence in the South	28,120	100.0	10.3	26.7	11.3	9.1
Residence in metropolitan areas	57,393	100.0	7.8	19.7	10.8	9.6
Residence in central cities	24,810	100.0	11.5	31.0	12.9	13.2

[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.

poverty level. Although only 9 percent of all households received food stamps, there were several subgroups with much higher rates of food stamp recipiency. These include households with Black householders (26 percent), those with householders of Spanish origin (19 percent), and family households maintained by women, no husband present (31 percent). The mean annual face value of food stamps received by all food stamp households in 1982 was $990, an increase of 12 percent over the 1981 mean of $890.

Free or reduced-price school lunches were received by children in 22 percent of all households with school children aged 5 to 18 years. About 48 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 43 percent of the total 5.6 million households receiving free or reduced-price school lunch. Two-thirds of the 4.6 million poverty households with school children received school lunches at a reduced price or for free.

About 11 percent of the 29.4 million renter-occupied households were residing in publicly owned or other subsidized housing in March 1983. Twenty-three percent of the 7.2 million renter-occupied households below the poverty level resided in public or subsidized housing. Thirty percent of the households residing in public or subsidized housing had a householder 65 years old or over.

Of the 8.1 million households with members covered by Medicaid, 4.8 million (about 59 percent) had incomes below the poverty level. The median income for households with Medicaid coverage was $6,600, or one-third of the median income for all households.

Table C. Percent Distribution of Means-Tested Noncash Benefit Households, by Selected Characteristics: 1982

(Households as of March 1983. Households are classified according to the race of the family or nonfamily householder)

Characteristic	Food stamps	Free or reduced-price school lunches	Public or other subsidized housing	Medicaid
Total.....thousands.....	7,184	5,634	3,158	8,068
Percent distribution.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White.....	64.4	62.2	59.8	67.9
Black.....	32.7	33.8	37.1	28.8
Spanish origin[1].....	10.7	15.8	8.2	10.3
Households with--				
Children under 19 years old.....	66.8	100.0	50.6	54.1
Female family householder, no husband present.....	40.6	46.0	36.9	37.5
Householder 65 years old and over.....	15.7	3.5	30.4	28.9
Residence in the South.....	40.5	42.9	33.3	31.8
Residence in metropolitan areas.....	62.7	61.0	76.4	68.3
Residence in central cities.....	39.8	38.1	52.0	40.6

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

Medicaid covered 39 percent of all poor households, one-half of all poor households with children under 19 years old, and 35 percent of all poor households with a householder 65 years and over. Of all households with Medicaid coverage, 68 percent had a White householder, 29 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 1982, there was no statistically significant change in the number of households with one or more members covered by Medicare (20.8 million). The number of households with school children receiving regular-price school lunches declined by 9 percent to 10.3 million (table D).

About 25 percent of all households in the United States contained one or more persons covered by Medicare during 1982. Of these, about 82 percent had a householder 65 years old or over. The median income of Medicare households was $11,760 in 1982. The poverty rate for these households was 17 percent as compared with 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 10.3 million households containing one or more children purchasing regular-price school lunches in 1982 represented 39 percent of all households with school children 5 to 18 years old. The median income for these households was $29,220 in 1982, about 20 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. The number of households with one or more workers covered by an employer- or

Table D. Households Receiving Nonmeans-Tested Noncash Benefits—Number, Median Income, and Percent Below Poverty Level: 1982 and 1981

(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 1982 dollars)					
	Number (thousands)		Percent change	Value (dollars)		Percent change			Difference (1982 minus 1981)
	1982	1981		1982	1981		1982	1981	
All households.....	83,918	83,527	0.5	20,170	20,243	-0.4	14.5	14.0	*0.5
Households with one or more nonmeans-tested benefits[2].....	69,374	69,813	-0.6	22,648	22,727	-0.3	8.4	8.8	*-0.4
Households with one or more members covered by Medicare.....	20,823	20,559	1.3	11,762	11,294	*4.1	17.3	18.7	*-1.4
Households receiving regular-price school lunches.....	10,339	11,376	*-9.1	29,222	29,296	-0.3	5.5	6.1	**-0.6
Households with one or more members with an employer- or union-provided pension plan.	37,543	38,094	*-1.4	29,653	29,633	0.1	2.4	2.2	**0.2
Households with one or more members with an employer- or union-provided group health insurance plan[3].....	49,011	49,316	-0.6	27,283	27,637	*-1.3	3.7	3.6	0.1

*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.

union-provided pension plan decreased from 38.1 million in 1981 to 37.5 million in 1982. The number of households with one or more members having a group health insurance plan paid for, at least in part, by their employer or union (49.0 million) was not significantly different in 1982.

Households in which one or more persons were covered by a pension plan at work during 1982 represented about 45 percent of all households. After excluding households in which the householder was 65 years old or over, this figure rises to 54 percent.

During 1982, households in which one or more members were covered by a group health plan at work that was paid for, in full or in part, by an employer or union represented 58 percent of all households. Of all households with a householder less than age 65, 70 percent had at least one member covered by an employer- or union-provided group health plan.

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. 136.

VALUATION OF NONCASH BENEFITS

In March 1982, 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 in 1979 would be reduced by between 12 and 42 percent from the current money income poverty definition.

Estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level for 1982 based on both money income and the value of noncash benefits are not yet available. A report containing these estimates will be available later this year.

Table 1. Households Receiving Selected Noncash Benefits—Number of Households and Median Income and Poverty Status, by Selected Characteristics of Householder: 1982, 1981, and 1980

(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	1982					1981					1980				
	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	83 918	12 163	17 004	20 170	91	83 527	11 676	16 537	19 074	100	82 368	11 069	15 702	17 710	92
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN 5 TO 18 YRS	26 187	4 571	5 938	24 409	180	26 307	4 231	5 636	23 571	170	26 506	3 910	5 229	22 160	136
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSEHOLDS	29 423	7 169	9 565	14 000	126	29 360	6 866	9 237	13 097	115	26 487	6 083	8 207	12 043	94
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE NONCASH BENEFITS[1]	74 869	10 001	14 086	21 241	95	74 843	9 772	13 899	20 182	93	73 899	9 273	13 302	18 690	95
MEANS-TESTED NONCASH BENEFITS[1]	14 615	7 270	9 099	8 030	122	14 664	6 860	8 716	8 039	112	14 266	6 402	8 266	7 453	94
HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING FOOD STAMPS	7 184	5 192	5 953	5 826	92	7 115	4 801	5 600	5 936	106	6 769	4 452	5 251	5 543	104
HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING FREE OR REDUCED-PRICE SCHOOL LUNCHES	5 634	3 020	3 684	10 147	179	5 356	2 650	3 333	10 179	181	5 532	2 520	3 205	9 975	177
HOUSEHOLDS RESIDING IN PUBLICLY OWNED OR OTHER SUBSIDIZED HOUSING	3 158	1 646	2 077	6 296	119	3 050	1 591	2 042	6 071	143	2 777	1 440	1 874	5 053	136
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS COVERED BY MEDICAID	8 068	4 766	5 604	6 597	90	8 487	4 606	5 561	6 759	101	8 287	4 459	5 406	6 097	104
NONMEANS-TESTED NONCASH BENEFITS[1]	69 374	5 850	9 407	22 648	108	69 813	6 142	9 777	21 414	91	69 021	5 836	9 347	19 914	93
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS COVERED BY MEDICARE	20 823	3 609	5 758	11 762	118	20 559	3 844	6 109	10 642	112	19 788	3 754	5 970	9 416	96
HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING REGULAR PRICE SCHOOL LUNCHES	10 339	565	880	29 222	239	11 376	699	1 025	27 604	230	12 049	656	982	25 841	174
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS HAVING A PENSION PLAN AT WORK	37 543	884	1 535	29 653	139	38 094	852	1 494	27 921	129	38 331	817	1 419	25 663	104
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS HAVING A GROUP HEALTH INSURANCE PLAN AT WORK	49 011	1 830	3 071	27 283	102	49 316	1 794	3 023	26 041	99	48 824	1 632	2 768	23 851	99
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN UNDER 19 YEARS OLD															
TOTAL	34 233	5 893	7 687	23 707	156	34 209	5 372	7 141	22 830	146	34 329	4 960	6 665	21 443	113
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN 5 TO 18 YRS	26 187	4 571	5 938	24 409	180	26 307	4 231	5 636	23 571	170	26 506	3 910	5 229	22 160	136
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSEHOLDS	11 304	3 905	4 892	13 864	186	11 046	3 543	4 480	13 511	167	10 036	3 137	3 982	12 460	154
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE NONCASH BENEFITS[1]	31 766	5 279	6 863	24 489	158	32 031	4 902	6 462	23 460	148	32 311	4 561	6 093	21 847	116
MEANS-TESTED NONCASH BENEFITS[1]	8 839	4 563	5 551	10 053	150	8 590	4 098	5 104	10 108	147	8 574	3 801	4 820	9 833	143
HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING FOOD STAMPS	4 801	3 491	3 978	6 816	108	4 630	3 113	3 632	7 226	119	4 501	2 932	3 458	6 706	110
HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING FREE OR REDUCED-PRICE SCHOOL LUNCHES	5 634	3 020	3 684	10 147	179	5 356	2 650	3 333	10 179	181	5 532	2 520	3 205	9 975	177
HOUSEHOLDS RESIDING IN PUBLICLY OWNED OR OTHER SUBSIDIZED HOUSING	1 598	1 017	1 165	6 799	183	1 483	890	1 052	7 477	250	1 297	791	924	6 557	221
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS COVERED BY MEDICAID	4 363	2 968	3 292	7 033	119	4 462	2 747	3 174	7 630	184	4 349	2 585	3 013	7 118	126
NONMEANS-TESTED NONCASH BENEFITS[1]	27 574	2 070	3 263	27 128	139	28 348	2 171	3 378	25 688	136	28 667	1 931	3 092	23 744	128
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS COVERED BY MEDICARE	1 742	424	557	19 692	527	1 702	452	618	17 545	620	1 660	405	566	15 942	574
HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING REGULAR PRICE SCHOOL LUNCHES	10 339	565	880	29 222	239	11 376	699	1 025	27 604	230	12 049	656	982	25 841	174
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS HAVING A PENSION PLAN AT WORK	18 628	594	1 072	30 582	164	19 155	588	1 060	28 971	174	19 590	556	1 018	26 426	135
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS HAVING A GROUP HEALTH INSURANCE PLAN AT WORK	24 249	1 254	2 144	28 363	170	24 658	1 224	2 091	26 974	138	24 918	1 086	1 926	24 738	128
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER															
TOTAL	17 671	3 026	4 896	11 040	125	17 312	3 185	5 175	9 903	99	16 912	3 212	5 167	8 781	100
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN 5 TO 18 YRS	619	179	220	17 566	775	541	182	247	13 364	871	562	163	217	13 353	818
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSEHOLDS	4 451	1 225	1 942	7 244	102	4 462	1 296	2 015	6 742	109	4 128	1 237	1 935	5 937	122
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE NONCASH BENEFITS[1]	17 452	2 951	4 812	11 051	125	17 103	3 127	5 094	9 895	99	16 645	3 124	5 066	8 775	100
MEANS-TESTED NONCASH BENEFITS[1]	3 420	1 525	2 100	6 032	114	3 587	1 597	2 219	5 537	123	3 495	1 593	2 203	4 781	57
HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING FOOD STAMPS	1 127	854	990	4 448	84	1 143	815	982	4 275	77	1 173	843	1 005	4 154	73
HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING FREE OR REDUCED-PRICE SCHOOL LUNCHES	199	103	117	11 647	1 762	198	93	126	9 700	1 120	201	107	131	8 889	645
HOUSEHOLDS RESIDING IN PUBLICLY OWNED OR OTHER SUBSIDIZED HOUSING	961	374	605	5 593	151	1 012	453	680	4 882	105	956	404	651	4 350	86
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS COVERED BY MEDICAID	2 328	1 074	1 433	6 157	156	2 505	1 134	1 524	5 779	160	2 510	1 178	1 557	4 832	68
NONMEANS-TESTED NONCASH BENEFITS[1]	17 445	2 947	4 808	11 055	125	17 084	3 115	5 078	9 904	99	16 621	3 112	5 046	8 779	100
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS COVERED BY MEDICARE	17 157	2 928	4 784	10 894	125	16 825	3 110	5 072	9 773	98	16 303	3 093	5 023	8 627	100
HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING REGULAR PRICE SCHOOL LUNCHES	182	25	33	19 641	927	162	33	47	18 632	1 876	175	29	46	16 614	1 529
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS HAVING A PENSION PLAN AT WORK	1 796	26	53	26 600	541	1 687	16	30	24 563	680	1 695	28	49	22 596	423
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS HAVING A GROUP HEALTH INSURANCE PLAN AT WORK	2 396	48	97	25 446	480	2 362	39	80	22 879	576	2 249	58	92	21 031	421

[1]DETAIL DOES NOT ADD BECAUSE SOME HOUSEHOLDS HAVE NONCASH BENEFITS FROM MORE THAN ONE SOURCE.

664
3020
1950

Table 1. Households Receiving Selected Noncash Benefits—Number of Households and Median Income and Poverty Status, by Selected Characteristics of Householder: 1982, 1981, and 1980—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	1982					1981					1980				
	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.	73 182	8 769	12 790	21 117	96	72 845	8 410	12 427	20 152	93	71 872	7 937	11 713	18 683	96
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN 5 TO 18 YRS	21 614	2 901	3 919	26 129	176	21 809	2 678	3 704	25 263	164	22 035	2 469	3 439	23 602	154
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSEHOLDS	23 698	4 749	6 684	15 134	134	23 367	4 521	6 390	14 150	124	21 135	3 959	5 584	12 922	124
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE NONCASH BENEFITS[1]	65 093	6 985	10 330	22 231	100	65 118	6 796	10 173	21 176	96	64 417	6 489	9 756	19 685	101
MEANS-TESTED NONCASH BENEFITS[1] . . .	10 152	4 655	5 995	8 448	150	10 108	4 261	5 615	8 617	134	9 840	3 999	5 326	7 932	153
HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING FOOD STAMPS .	4 627	3 178	3 704	6 135	113	4 424	2 775	3 347	6 379	134	4 238	2 647	3 196	5 807	132
HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING FREE OR REDUCED-PRICE SCHOOL LUNCHES. . .	3 506	1 724	2 156	11 074	216	3 241	1 413	1 865	11 194	205	3 429	1 365	1 805	10 967	208
HOUSEHOLDS RESIDING IN PUBLICLY OWNED OR OTHER SUBSIDIZED HOUSING	1 887	806	1 113	6 622	143	1 839	853	1 159	6 016	173	1 612	751	1 032	4 896	91
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS COVERED BY MEDICAID . . .	5 476	2 948	3 554	6 891	108	5 727	2 754	3 414	7 282	128	5 561	2 685	3 325	6 499	134
NONMEANS-TESTED NONCASH BENEFITS[1] . .	61 523	4 396	7 378	23 354	113	61 975	4 687	7 699	22 025	95	61 316	4 447	7 349	20 517	90
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS COVERED BY MEDICARE . . .	18 589	2 716	4 574	12 274	122	18 271	2 895	4 845	11 176	116	17 593	2 843	4 724	9 845	101
HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING REGULAR PRICE SCHOOL LUNCHES.	9 139	463	733	29 511	253	10 082	577	835	28 000	256	10 704	553	832	26 016	184
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS HAVING A PENSION PLAN AT WORK	33 136	619	1 127	30 425	130	33 873	611	1 086	28 584	138	34 204	601	1 068	26 157	108
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS HAVING A GROUP HEALTH INSURANCE PLAN AT WORK.	43 378	1 337	2 312	28 065	136	43 856	1 381	2 317	26 613	105	43 397	1 186	2 061	24 454	102
HOUSEHOLDS WITH BLACK HOUSEHOLDER															
TOTAL.	8 916	3 079	3 784	11 968	193	8 961	2 974	3 727	11 309	190	8 847	2 851	3 609	10 763	203
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN 5 TO 18 YRS	3 787	1 510	1 824	13 612	422	3 765	1 407	1 744	13 452	389	3 785	1 315	1 616	13 034	352
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSEHOLDS	4 873	2 197	2 586	9 079	232	5 179	2 146	2 593	9 042	215	4 618	1 934	2 370	8 227	217
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE NONCASH BENEFITS[1]	8 191	2 768	3 410	12 452	240	8 231	2 750	3 425	11 729	214	8 037	2 562	3 240	11 253	219
MEANS-TESTED NONCASH BENEFITS[1] . . .	3 999	2 425	2 843	6 957	156	4 122	2 410	2 863	6 712	153	4 011	2 233	2 709	6 567	155
HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING FOOD STAMPS .	2 349	1 879	2 088	4 981	128	2 522	1 905	2 120	5 051	156	2 376	1 701	1 936	5 020	143
HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING FREE OR REDUCED-PRICE SCHOOL LUNCHES. . .	1 904	1 191	1 402	8 424	272	1 898	1 134	1 338	8 260	284	1 889	1 071	1 285	7 872	314
HOUSEHOLDS RESIDING IN PUBLICLY OWNED OR OTHER SUBSIDIZED HOUSING	1 173	799	901	5 471	241	1 114	692	822	6 012	273	1 075	647	776	5 444	279
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS COVERED BY MEDICAID . . .	2 324	1 687	1 879	5 616	181	2 536	1 734	2 011	5 558	175	2 495	1 655	1 927	5 198	184
NONMEANS-TESTED NONCASH BENEFITS[1] . .	6 445	1 314	1 817	16 235	276	6 519	1 345	1 909	14 858	279	6 428	1 274	1 816	14 016	256
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS COVERED BY MEDICARE . . .	1 936	822	1 068	7 386	226	2 002	886	1 173	6 479	180	1 964	867	1 164	6 136	200
HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING REGULAR PRICE SCHOOL LUNCHES.	928	79	118	26 054	478	1 012	105	165	22 875	785	1 083	83	120	23 320	756
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS HAVING A PENSION PLAN AT WORK	3 573	231	363	22 401	334	3 449	219	369	21 884	351	3 410	191	310	20 170	326
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS HAVING A GROUP HEALTH INSURANCE PLAN AT WORK.	4 541	444	684	20 715	290	4 421	376	644	19 661	323	4 392	391	629	18 224	304
HOUSEHOLDS WITH SPANISH ORIGIN HOUSEHOLDER[2]															
TOTAL.	4 085	1 143	1 486	15 177	401	3 980	971	1 316	15 299	419	3 906	969	1 318	13 650	370
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN 5 TO 18 YRS	2 003	643	823	16 178	533	1 943	565	736	16 542	591	1 866	528	712	15 132	533
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSEHOLDS	2 402	881	1 118	11 679	379	2 260	731	957	11 960	384	2 085	694	912	10 486	362
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE NONCASH BENEFITS[1]	3 603	983	1 271	16 012	409	3 515	842	1 135	16 139	467	3 454	822	1 133	14 468	386
MEANS-TESTED NONCASH BENEFITS[1] . . .	1 567	873	1 073	8 734	400	1 488	739	936	9 079	368	1 433	687	896	8 416	366
HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING FOOD STAMPS .	770	587	657	6 376	263	728	513	596	6 691	317	732	498	585	6 138	308
HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING FREE OR REDUCED-PRICE SCHOOL LUNCHES. . .	892	502	605	10 360	506	843	436	543	10 380	528	804	396	514	9 488	429
HOUSEHOLDS RESIDING IN PUBLICLY OWNED OR OTHER SUBSIDIZED HOUSING	259	157	190	6 656	460	239	151	176	6 798	685	223	121	158	6 752	735
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS COVERED BY MEDICAID . . .	830	568	663	6 319	248	816	499	594	6 865	310	754	459	556	6 255	350
NONMEANS-TESTED NONCASH BENEFITS[1] . .	2 877	421	641	19 360	515	2 877	363	593	19 079	442	2 816	365	602	17 118	404
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS COVERED BY MEDICARE . . .	561	180	262	9 255	861	521	153	233	8 970	779	500	169	234	8 009	606
HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING REGULAR PRICE SCHOOL LUNCHES.	488	33	54	26 374	1 047	521	40	59	24 837	1 142	548	49	76	23 106	1 120
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS HAVING A PENSION PLAN AT WORK	1 546	87	153	24 881	706	1 572	68	154	23 790	677	1 563	76	159	21 560	513
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS HAVING A GROUP HEALTH INSURANCE PLAN AT WORK.	2 291	208	343	21 741	474	2 286	172	317	21 257	433	2 251	168	323	19 360	451

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

Table 1. Households Receiving Selected Noncash Benefits—Number of Households and Median Income and Poverty Status, by Selected Characteristics of Householder: 1982, 1981, and 1980—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	1982					1981					1980				
	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	28 120	4 934	6 626	18 590	177	27 925	4 808	6 479	17 340	145	27 220	4 584	6 177	16 298	141
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN 5 TO 18 YRS	9 044	1 827	2 382	22 275	265	9 161	1 756	2 341	21 329	230	9 228	1 651	2 194	20 151	245
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSEHOLDS	9 261	2 538	3 266	13 541	194	9 186	2 517	3 216	12 187	160	8 069	2 249	2 856	11 166	161
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE NONCASH BENEFITS[1]	24 887	4 173	5 568	19 746	198	24 661	4 059	5 477	18 455	178	24 110	3 868	5 246	17 230	151
MEANS-TESTED NONCASH BENEFITS[1]	5 454	3 006	3 609	7 729	198	5 429	2 916	3 555	7 467	160	5 247	2 679	3 304	7 176	148
HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING FOOD STAMPS	2 906	2 181	2 464	5 335	164	2 949	2 126	2 435	5 271	181	2 741	1 929	2 231	4 961	112
HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING FREE OR REDUCED-PRICE SCHOOL LUNCHES	2 415	1 293	1 587	10 205	259	2 339	1 216	1 533	9 661	207	2 480	1 162	1 477	9 688	246
HOUSEHOLDS RESIDING IN PUBLICLY OWNED OR OTHER SUBSIDIZED HOUSING	1 051	657	781	5 505	261	1 004	642	754	4 981	230	862	571	667	4 551	139
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS COVERED BY MEDICAID	2 569	1 727	1 909	5 409	218	2 681	1 707	1 947	5 369	218	2 571	1 630	1 859	4 948	111
NONMEANS-TESTED NONCASH BENEFITS[1]	23 071	2 780	4 044	21 077	157	22 960	2 756	4 039	19 856	175	22 434	2 664	3 868	18 465	161
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS COVERED BY MEDICARE	7 200	1 839	2 513	10 940	222	7 059	1 829	2 561	9 701	171	6 767	1 806	2 506	8 879	169
HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING REGULAR PRICE SCHOOL LUNCHES	4 046	240	395	28 080	389	4 374	289	444	26 369	312	4 509	293	449	25 036	304
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS HAVING A PENSION PLAN AT WORK	11 538	357	618	28 142	264	11 765	319	579	26 813	206	11 741	359	593	24 588	191
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS HAVING A GROUP HEALTH INSURANCE PLAN AT WORK	15 695	800	1 303	25 689	188	15 507	730	1 218	24 599	210	15 251	693	1 142	22 518	167
INSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS															
TOTAL	57 393	7 553	10 514	21 651	112	56 900	7 122	10 226	20 603	111	56 072	6 784	9 668	19 043	114
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN 5 TO 18 YRS	17 473	2 906	3 688	25 866	202	17 504	2 642	3 481	25 117	200	17 581	2 477	3 230	23 666	191
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSEHOLDS	22 399	5 173	6 903	14 754	148	22 265	4 843	6 583	13 766	134	19 961	4 273	5 817	12 602	131
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE NONCASH BENEFITS[1]	51 504	6 210	8 701	22 785	133	51 230	5 973	8 619	21 651	115	50 596	5 634	8 132	20 085	107
MEANS-TESTED NONCASH BENEFITS[1]	9 440	4 646	5 811	7 876	158	9 449	4 318	5 517	8 113	137	9 197	4 034	5 204	7 437	115
HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING FOOD STAMPS	4 504	3 267	3 727	5 705	114	4 491	3 025	3 524	5 991	133	4 282	2 792	3 288	5 626	125
HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING FREE OR REDUCED-PRICE SCHOOL LUNCHES	3 439	1 926	2 297	9 580	232	3 297	1 678	2 056	9 844	219	3 391	1 612	1 994	9 406	238
HOUSEHOLDS RESIDING IN PUBLICLY OWNED OR OTHER SUBSIDIZED HOUSING	2 412	1 290	1 613	6 192	134	2 313	1 208	1 556	6 096	161	2 089	1 089	1 413	5 020	148
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS COVERED BY MEDICAID	5 514	3 217	3 811	6 660	104	5 776	3 055	3 740	6 946	118	5 732	2 988	3 642	6 304	126
NONMEANS-TESTED NONCASH BENEFITS[1]	47 791	3 361	5 495	24 403	129	47 751	3 431	5 742	23 029	134	47 265	3 225	5 385	21 227	103
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS COVERED BY MEDICARE	13 187	2 027	3 358	12 577	184	12 930	2 063	3 506	11 264	155	12 502	2 027	3 394	10 000	143
HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING REGULAR PRICE SCHOOL LUNCHES	6 293	292	436	30 853	280	6 934	345	525	29 537	345	7 464	342	507	27 239	220
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS HAVING A PENSION PLAN AT WORK	27 214	544	905	30 947	146	27 420	554	986	29 248	155	27 552	474	857	26 629	123
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS HAVING A GROUP HEALTH INSURANCE PLAN AT WORK	35 385	1 136	1 872	28 669	158	35 253	1 112	1 909	27 215	119	34 884	994	1 708	24 927	118
INSIDE CENTRAL CITIES															
TOTAL	24 810	4 516	6 054	17 895	194	24 668	4 211	5 902	16 634	154	24 473	4 116	5 760	15 629	146
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN 5 TO 18 YRS	6 915	1 780	2 187	20 619	317	6 694	1 545	1 983	19 910	340	6 733	1 474	1 868	19 002	308
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSEHOLDS	12 690	3 457	4 479	12 982	194	12 647	3 222	4 315	12 167	142	11 343	2 881	3 904	11 312	150
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE NONCASH BENEFITS[1]	22 105	3 791	5 099	19 063	203	21 977	3 604	5 044	17 633	194	21 936	3 489	4 938	16 423	153
MEANS-TESTED NONCASH BENEFITS[1]	5 539	2 996	3 661	7 219	114	5 532	2 792	3 488	7 192	126	5 457	2 652	3 398	6 639	131
HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING FOOD STAMPS	2 858	2 175	2 438	5 416	140	2 829	2 008	2 286	5 405	172	2 736	1 883	2 195	5 082	142
HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING FREE OR REDUCED-PRICE SCHOOL LUNCHES	2 144	1 276	1 497	8 908	271	1 949	1 063	1 283	9 186	301	2 040	1 054	1 291	8 361	316
HOUSEHOLDS RESIDING IN PUBLICLY OWNED OR OTHER SUBSIDIZED HOUSING	1 642	949	1 162	5 918	164	1 569	894	1 115	5 733	197	1 534	852	1 097	4 906	110
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS COVERED BY MEDICAID	3 275	2 140	2 485	6 094	131	3 454	2 037	2 432	6 211	150	3 420	1 985	2 422	5 506	156
NONMEANS-TESTED NONCASH BENEFITS[1]	19 724	1 899	2 992	21 275	171	19 787	1 934	3 179	19 779	195	19 813	1 878	3 119	18 065	172
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS COVERED BY MEDICARE	6 023	1 187	1 885	11 034	232	6 101	1 191	1 998	9 583	167	6 044	1 282	2 081	8 560	188
HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING REGULAR PRICE SCHOOL LUNCHES	2 022	134	194	28 084	660	2 125	151	236	26 862	534	2 255	137	193	25 905	435
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS HAVING A PENSION PLAN AT WORK	10 620	309	483	27 403	226	10 470	320	543	26 376	228	10 730	255	473	24 082	211
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS HAVING A GROUP HEALTH INSURANCE PLAN AT WORK	14 049	631	987	25 606	187	13 865	618	1 030	24 365	214	13 931	513	929	22 154	161

[1]DETAIL DOES NOT ADD BECAUSE SOME HOUSEHOLDS HAVE NONCASH BENEFITS FROM MORE THAN ONE SOURCE.

Table 1. Households Receiving Selected Noncash Benefits—Number of Households and Median Income and Poverty Status, by Selected Characteristics of Householder: 1982, 1981, and 1980—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	1982					1981					1980				
	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.)	STAND-ARD ERROR (DOL.)	TOTAL	BELOW 100 PERCENT	BELOW 125 PERCENT	VALUE (DOL.)	STAND-ARD ERROR (DOL.)	TOTAL	BELOW 100 PERCENT	BELOW 125 PERCENT	VALUE (DOL.)	STAND-ARD ERROR (DOL.)
HOUSEHOLDS WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT															
TOTAL.	9 469	3 432	4 141	11 883	173	9 403	3 252	3 985	11 440	159	9 082	3 021	3 751	10 830	165
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN 5 TO 18 YRS	5 431	2 446	2 892	10 452	210	5 544	2 338	2 817	10 377	192	5 434	2 224	2 689	9 803	201
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSEHOLDS	5 043	2 585	2 996	8 306	220	5 002	2 435	2 827	8 632	196	4 529	2 135	2 538	7 820	211
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE NONCASH BENEFITS[1]	8 735	3 179	3 814	12 014	181	8 776	3 038	3 700	11 525	168	8 509	2 842	3 522	10 973	171
MEANS-TESTED NONCASH BENEFITS[1] . . .	4 507	2 924	3 375	6 592	112	4 541	2 751	3 218	6 921	118	4 391	2 535	3 020	6 584	116
HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING FOOD STAMPS .	2 920	2 396	2 635	5 237	118	2 875	2 197	2 459	5 580	133	2 755	2 073	2 333	5 115	129
HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING FREE OR REDUCED-PRICE SCHOOL LUNCHES. . .	2 593	1 814	2 059	6 712	142	2 550	1 692	1 965	6 845	143	2 458	1 573	1 855	6 414	134
HOUSEHOLDS RESIDING IN PUBLICLY OWNED OR OTHER SUBSIDIZED HOUSING	1 164	847	935	5 559	195	1 095	741	855	6 031	224	1 029	683	778	5 481	229
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS COVERED BY MEDICAID . . .	3 024	2 263	2 486	5 656	121	3 139	2 165	2 448	6 070	132	3 038	2 051	2 335	5 645	133
NONMEANS-TESTED NONCASH BENEFITS[1]. .	6 193	989	1 449	16 451	216	6 353	1 017	1 516	15 066	213	6 190	931	1 432	14 388	192
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS COVERED BY MEDICARE . . .	1 897	369	526	14 240	481	1 746	340	509	12 455	391	1 790	354	531	12 544	422
HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING REGULAR PRICE SCHOOL LUNCHES.	1 205	176	256	17 333	395	1 514	242	323	15 126	372	1 567	239	318	15 002	353
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS HAVING A PENSION PLAN AT WORK	3 136	224	350	20 878	291	3 203	246	409	19 480	319	3 211	214	354	18 108	284
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS HAVING A GROUP HEALTH INSURANCE PLAN AT WORK.	4 487	487	760	18 856	276	4 563	477	778	17 583	265	4 375	399	681	16 573	217

[1]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: 1982

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS. HOUSEHOLDS AS OF MARCH 1983. HOUSEHOLDS ARE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE POVERTY STATUS OF THE FAMILY OR THE NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDER. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE TEXT)

CHARACTERISTIC	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	MEDIAN INCOME (DOLLARS): STAND-ARD ERROR	MEAN INCOME (DOLLARS): VALUE	MEAN INCOME (DOLLARS): STAND-ARD ERROR	BELOW CURRENT POVERTY LEVEL: NUMBER	BELOW CURRENT POVERTY LEVEL: POV-ERTY RATE	BELOW 125 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	83 918	2 449	5 633	6 536	5 464	6 048	5 262	10 213	42 314	20 171	91	24 309	90	12 161	14.5	17 005
TYPE OF RESIDENCE																
INSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS	57 393	1 548	3 478	4 138	3 349	3 805	3 359	6 703	31 013	21 652	112	26 017	115	7 551	13.2	10 514
INSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	24 810	897	2 096	2 259	1 801	1 900	1 570	3 005	11 283	17 895	194	22 389	165	4 516	18.2	6 054
OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	32 584	651	1 382	1 880	1 548	1 906	1 789	3 698	19 730	24 631	173	28 779	157	3 034	9.3	4 460
OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS	26 524	900	2 155	2 398	2 114	2 243	1 903	3 510	11 302	17 094	177	20 613	165	4 610	17.4	6 491
REGION																
NORTHEAST	17 926	428	1 123	1 555	1 176	1 265	986	2 100	9 292	20 707	187	24 732	192	2 314	12.9	3 320
NORTH CENTRAL	21 331	599	1 430	1 554	1 346	1 487	1 254	2 563	11 099	20 820	183	24 161	171	2 840	13.3	3 979
SOUTH	28 120	969	2 317	2 187	1 886	2 048	2 007	3 516	13 191	18 591	177	23 207	156	4 934	17.5	6 626
WEST	16 541	452	763	1 240	1 055	1 248	1 016	2 034	8 733	21 192	199	25 913	197	2 072	12.5	3 079
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER[1]																
WHITE	73 182	1 788	4 206	5 331	4 530	5 081	4 595	8 997	38 655	21 117	96	25 311	99	8 764	12.0	12 791
BLACK	8 916	598	1 336	1 059	803	840	575	1 003	2 702	11 968	192	15 747	197	3 081	34.6	3 784
SPANISH ORIGIN	4 085	174	354	473	353	368	299	559	1 506	15 178	401	18 732	380	1 143	28.0	1 486
TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD																
FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS	61 393	1 348	2 201	3 158	3 286	3 979	3 666	7 432	36 322	23 614	115	27 563	109	7 512	12.2	10 279
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILIES	49 908	674	818	1 814	2 243	2 924	2 785	5 921	32 729	26 067	114	30 052	123	3 789	7.6	5 765
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	2 016	66	81	116	144	130	136	263	1 080	21 216	496	23 976	490	290	14.4	373
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	9 469	609	1 303	1 228	899	925	745	1 249	2 513	11 883	173	15 208	181	3 434	36.3	4 141
NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDS	22 525	1 100	3 432	3 378	2 177	2 069	1 595	2 780	5 993	11 420	119	15 440	129	4 648	20.6	6 725
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	9 514	451	867	927	751	843	655	1 271	3 749	15 958	233	19 673	235	1 516	15.9	2 057
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	13 011	649	2 565	2 451	1 426	1 226	940	1 510	2 244	8 973	131	12 344	131	3 133	24.1	4 668
AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER																
15 TO 24 YEARS	5 695	325	520	570	533	625	521	847	1 754	13 816	238	15 940	208	1 415	24.8	1 822
25 TO 34 YEARS	19 104	538	848	972	937	1 299	1 318	2 875	10 316	21 281	152	23 433	149	2 741	14.3	3 581
35 TO 44 YEARS	16 020	443	521	672	609	836	754	1 718	10 468	26 370	211	29 353	210	2 047	12.8	2 676
45 TO 54 YEARS	12 354	339	465	470	513	586	560	1 213	8 208	27 985	328	31 941	278	1 345	10.9	1 794
55 TO 64 YEARS	13 074	376	753	826	745	950	745	1 541	7 139	22 075	258	27 249	263	1 592	12.2	2 238
65 YEARS AND OVER	17 671	427	2 525	3 027	2 127	1 753	1 364	2 020	4 429	11 041	124	15 869	161	3 022	17.1	4 895
SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD																
1 PERSON (LIVING ALONE)	19 250	1 043	3 337	3 247	2 011	1 847	1 365	2 335	4 066	9 984	117	13 343	115	4 046	21.0	5 926
2 PERSONS	26 439	637	1 097	1 658	1 850	2 204	1 956	3 670	13 367	20 201	146	24 550	161	2 775	10.5	3 956
3 PERSONS	14 793	358	606	690	690	842	838	1 775	8 993	24 445	226	27 699	214	1 824	12.3	2 382
4 PERSONS	13 303	226	311	490	431	597	598	1 444	9 205	27 617	238	30 933	234	1 487	11.2	2 070
5 PERSONS	6 105	109	160	259	242	306	306	556	4 169	27 176	323	30 978	366	972	15.9	1 326
6 PERSONS	2 460	46	78	107	129	135	114	256	1 593	27 191	688	31 410	604	542	22.0	693
7 PERSONS OR MORE	1 568	29	44	84	111	116	84	177	922	23 717	1 127	29 564	782	515	32.8	651
PRESENCE OF CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD																
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	32 908	955	1 535	1 744	1 596	1 955	1 862	3 825	19 436	23 522	157	26 603	140	5 782	17.6	7 523
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS OLD	15 323	517	844	987	839	1 046	1 017	1 946	8 128	21 010	176	23 554	184	3 279	21.4	4 218
HOUSEHOLDS WITH NO CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	51 010	1 494	4 098	4 792	3 868	4 092	3 399	6 388	22 878	17 776	125	22 829	117	6 379	12.5	9 482
WORK EXPERIENCE IN 1982 OF HOUSEHOLDER																
TOTAL CIVILIAN HHLDR.	83 153	2 444	5 630	6 525	5 416	5 945	5 159	10 055	41 978	20 195	92	24 326	91	12 139	14.6	16 914
WORKED	60 108	974	1 463	2 340	2 803	3 729	3 587	7 674	37 538	24 691	110	28 643	110	5 031	8.4	7 325
WORKED AT FULL-TIME JOBS	53 576	622	862	1 530	2 102	3 062	3 076	6 815	35 508	25 959	105	29 931	115	3 399	6.3	5 166
40 WEEKS OR MORE	46 319	362	271	832	1 434	2 393	2 415	5 729	32 883	27 496	123	31 741	125	1 698	3.7	2 908
27 TO 39 WEEKS	2 986	42	123	219	269	279	280	470	1 304	17 778	409	20 678	369	451	15.1	669
26 WEEKS OR LESS	4 272	218	467	479	398	390	381	617	1 322	13 707	281	16 769	279	1 251	29.3	1 590
WORKED AT PART-TIME JOBS	6 532	352	601	810	702	668	511	859	2 030	13 153	260	18 077	296	1 632	25.0	2 159
40 WEEKS OR MORE	3 673	68	257	404	395	390	312	502	1 345	15 094	360	20 569	438	615	16.7	886
27 TO 39 WEEKS	851	31	71	127	105	91	64	138	225	12 510	641	16 308	634	226	26.5	301
26 WEEKS OR LESS	2 007	253	273	279	201	186	135	220	460	9 968	378	14 267	438	791	39.4	972
DID NOT WORK	23 045	1 471	4 168	4 185	2 613	2 215	1 573	2 381	4 440	9 126	95	13 068	114	7 107	30.8	9 589
TENURE																
OWNER-OCCUPIED	54 494	1 077	2 379	3 156	2 891	3 261	3 019	6 103	32 609	24 148	128	28 207	121	4 992	9.2	7 441
RENTER-OCCUPIED, INCLUDING NO CASH RENT	29 423	1 372	3 254	3 380	2 573	2 787	2 243	4 110	9 705	14 001	125	17 090	107	7 169	24.4	9 564

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

Table 3. Food Stamp Recipiency and Mean Annual Face Value of Food Stamps—Households, by Household Money Income and Poverty Status: 1982

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS. HOUSEHOLDS AS OF MARCH 1983. HOUSEHOLDS ARE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE POVERTY STATUS OF THE FAMILY OR THE NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDER. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE TEXT)

CHARACTERISTIC	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	7 184	788	2 303	1 516	853	565	388	382	389	5 826	92	7 608	97	5 192	72.3	5 953
TYPE OF RESIDENCE																
INSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS	4 504	498	1 480	969	495	341	243	242	236	5 706	114	7 578	126	3 267	72.5	3 727
INSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	2 858	329	996	627	329	201	128	133	116	5 417	140	7 063	142	2 175	76.1	2 438
OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	1 645	169	485	342	165	140	115	109	120	6 236	194	8 472	238	1 092	66.4	1 289
OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS	2 680	290	823	546	358	224	146	140	153	6 040	190	7 658	186	1 924	71.8	2 226
REGION																
NORTHEAST	1 382	103	494	372	143	80	68	75	48	5 636	163	7 193	190	1 038	75.1	1 174
NORTH CENTRAL	1 794	194	602	380	200	152	88	95	84	5 668	184	7 350	189	1 288	71.8	1 507
SOUTH	2 906	392	989	536	347	210	143	127	162	5 335	163	7 212	144	2 181	75.0	2 464
WEST	1 102	100	218	227	163	124	90	86	95	7 586	276	9 593	285	684	62.1	808
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER[1]																
WHITE	4 627	459	1 404	992	552	396	277	268	280	6 136	112	7 940	124	3 178	68.7	3 704
BLACK	2 349	314	868	475	262	146	98	93	95	4 981	128	6 770	162	1 879	80.0	2 088
SPANISH ORIGIN	770	71	201	205	101	71	38	40	43	6 376	263	7 943	339	587	76.2	657
TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD																
FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS	5 571	517	1 361	1 335	796	523	339	353	348	6 699	92	8 351	114	3 929	70.5	4 544
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILIES	2 445	135	302	545	431	319	223	248	242	8 895	188	10 408	186	1 412	57.7	1 767
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	206	9	43	37	31	22	16	13	34	8 561	752	11 064	826	121	58.6	142
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	2 920	373	1 016	753	334	182	100	92	71	5 237	118	6 437	123	2 396	82.1	2 635
NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDS	1 613	272	942	181	57	42	50	30	42	3 920	70	5 041	151	1 263	78.3	1 409
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	539	101	228	63	41	25	32	16	32	4 344	167	6 559	362	368	68.2	411
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	1 074	170	714	117	16	16	18	14	9	3 785	75	4 279	125	895	83.4	998
AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER																
15 TO 24 YEARS	868	146	265	193	87	51	44	45	37	5 298	250	6 923	272	644	74.2	712
25 TO 34 YEARS	2 130	214	563	474	293	205	125	140	116	6 519	160	8 040	174	1 524	71.5	1 731
35 TO 44 YEARS	1 418	154	307	310	196	160	118	89	85	7 002	199	8 507	218	991	69.9	1 157
45 TO 54 YEARS	857	114	230	145	113	76	42	70	67	6 458	332	8 526	322	607	70.9	695
55 TO 64 YEARS	783	111	279	165	86	43	33	20	46	5 038	229	7 085	329	571	72.9	669
65 YEARS AND OVER	1 127	50	659	229	77	30	25	19	39	4 449	84	5 852	189	854	75.7	990
SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD																
1 PERSON (LIVING ALONE)	1 370	260	909	151	21	13	13	-	3	3 668	67	3 786	75	1 146	83.6	1 276
2 PERSONS	1 435	200	514	396	129	69	54	39	33	5 019	141	6 085	163	1 017	70.9	1 170
3 PERSONS	1 491	153	425	362	207	106	72	95	70	6 155	175	7 598	200	988	66.3	1 154
4 PERSONS	1 202	109	233	289	185	125	88	84	89	7 244	197	8 998	256	828	68.9	951
5 PERSONS	784	26	117	175	146	116	74	52	80	8 787	315	10 348	337	545	69.5	633
6 PERSONS	472	24	66	81	83	66	47	43	61	9 446	427	11 003	444	341	72.3	388
7 PERSONS OR MORE	430	17	38	63	81	70	40	69	53	10 587	485	12 282	493	326	75.8	381
PRESENCE OF CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD																
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	4 738	451	1 161	1 036	684	465	313	315	313	6 827	109	8 502	126	3 452	72.8	3 929
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS OLD	2 839	279	674	623	382	302	193	193	193	6 873	140	8 581	166	2 075	73.1	2 352
HOUSEHOLDS WITH NO CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	2 446	338	1 142	480	168	99	75	68	77	4 439	71	5 875	136	1 740	71.1	2 024
WORK EXPERIENCE IN 1982 OF HOUSEHOLDER																
TOTAL CIVILIAN HHLDR.	7 169	788	2 303	1 516	852	562	383	379	388	5 814	92	7 593	97	5 189	72.4	5 948
WORKED	3 200	225	527	635	502	404	296	300	311	8 557	185	10 105	166	1 792	56.0	2 248
WORKED AT FULL-TIME JOBS	2 374	117	306	415	382	333	267	267	286	9 778	209	11 191	201	1 173	49.4	1 543
40 WEEKS OR MORE	1 049	24	49	146	183	177	140	145	184	11 720	300	13 316	318	394	37.6	589
27 TO 39 WEEKS	433	16	37	82	79	63	57	55	44	10 095	495	11 286	432	182	42.0	251
26 WEEKS OR LESS	892	77	221	187	119	93	70	67	58	6 979	262	8 646	282	597	66.9	703
WORKED AT PART-TIME JOBS	826	107	221	220	120	70	29	33	24	5 960	214	6 982	234	619	75.0	705
40 WEEKS OR MORE	304	24	70	103	35	29	16	13	14	6 409	277	7 859	428	211	69.3	252
27 TO 39 WEEKS	140	8	30	47	24	13	5	8	5	6 715	415	7 879	564	104	74.1	115
26 WEEKS OR LESS	382	76	121	70	61	29	8	13	5	4 878	317	5 953	296	304	79.8	339
DID NOT WORK	3 970	564	1 775	881	349	158	87	79	77	4 501	58	5 568	94	3 398	85.6	3 700
TENURE																
OWNER-OCCUPIED	2 268	205	619	416	319	195	167	147	201	6 867	188	8 821	199	1 452	64.0	1 752
RENTER-OCCUPIED, INCLUDING NO CASH RENT	4 916	584	1 684	1 100	534	369	222	236	188	5 433	105	7 048	107	3 740	76.1	4 201

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

Table 3. Food Stamp Recipiency and Mean Annual Face Value of Food Stamps—Households, by Household Money Income and Poverty Status: 1982—Continued

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

CHARACTERISTIC	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	994	1 154	982	1 106	1 099	897	787	788	622	1 153	(X)	1 089
TYPE OF RESIDENCE												
INSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS	1 011	1 157	1 027	1 156	1 039	831	768	873	592	1 171	(X)	1 110
INSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	1 078	1 218	1 052	1 225	1 059	907	904	1 109	614	1 210	(X)	1 163
OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	894	1 038	975	1 030	999	722	617	587	571	1 093	(X)	1 009
OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS	966	1 150	900	1 018	1 182	997	818	641	667	1 122	(X)	1 055
REGION												
NORTHEAST	1 080	929	1 005	1 289	1 251	953	(B)	748	(B)	1 215	(X)	1 154
NORTH CENTRAL	955	830	1 124	1 031	961	875	653	705	426	1 115	(X)	1 049
SOUTH	1 033	1 452	911	1 113	1 160	961	824	811	673	1 189	(X)	1 123
WEST	846	845	858	915	1 007	779	700	883	571	1 012	(X)	966
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER[1]												
WHITE	879	1 039	862	995	1 005	778	762	617	554	1 035	(X)	977
BLACK	1 212	1 318	1 179	1 331	1 292	1 138	903	1 167	820	1 336	(X)	1 278
SPANISH ORIGIN	1 180	(B)	1 045	1 355	1 303	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	1 320	(X)	1 272
TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD												
FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS	1 150	1 407	1 384	1 212	1 146	932	843	790	615	1 370	(X)	1 284
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILIES	991	1 205	1 213	1 114	1 167	869	822	698	621	1 284	(X)	1 174
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	882	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	1 028	(X)	960
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	1 302	1 484	1 457	1 306	1 116	1 043	892	1 012	(B)	1 437	(X)	1 376
NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDS	454	672	400	321	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	478	(X)	459
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	497	661	443	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	519	(X)	504
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	433	678	386	332	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	461	(X)	441
AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER												
15 TO 24 YEARS	992	1 177	1 179	1 091	758	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	1 159	(X)	1 110
25 TO 34 YEARS	1 123	1 296	1 406	1 332	1 045	692	696	725	479	1 344	(X)	1 274
35 TO 44 YEARS	1 232	1 422	1 437	1 372	1 286	1 087	815	866	742	1 467	(X)	1 379
45 TO 54 YEARS	1 082	1 004	1 112	1 160	1 300	1 046	(B)	(B)	(B)	1 241	(X)	1 180
55 TO 64 YEARS	816	800	741	818	943	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	941	(X)	862
65 YEARS AND OVER	509	(B)	385	464	1 102	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	521	(X)	501
SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD												
1 PERSON (LIVING ALONE)	418	659	384	265	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	448	(X)	430
2 PERSONS	657	970	808	501	496	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	756	(X)	718
3 PERSONS	1 006	1 377	1 380	1 077	700	526	(B)	407	(B)	1 239	(X)	1 160
4 PERSONS	1 138	1 640	1 692	1 300	953	665	671	557	606	1 379	(X)	1 284
5 PERSONS	1 384	(B)	2 066	1 829	1 445	932	(B)	(B)	489	1 676	(X)	1 557
6 PERSONS	1 569	(B)	(B)	2 194	1 748	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	1 831	(X)	1 721
7 PERSONS OR MORE	2 163	(B)	(B)	(B)	2 349	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	2 442	(X)	2 314
PRESENCE OF CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD												
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	1 249	1 490	1 491	1 404	1 236	992	892	831	676	1 460	(X)	1 382
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS OLD	1 270	1 465	1 541	1 448	1 244	1 062	852	800	728	1 483	(X)	1 404
HOUSEHOLDS WITH NO CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	500	706	463	464	542	451	349	(B)	402	542	(X)	521
WORK EXPERIENCE IN 1982 OF HOUSEHOLDER												
TOTAL CIVILIAN HHLDR	994	1 154	982	1 106	1 100	891	785	793	623	1 152	(X)	1 089
WORKED	878	916	1 005	1 052	985	754	689	719	598	1 121	(X)	1 032
WORKED AT FULL-TIME JOBS	836	917	1 034	979	947	776	691	662	604	1 119	(X)	1 013
40 WEEKS OR MORE	889	(B)	(B)	1 107	1 026	914	798	687	701	1 309	(X)	1 121
27 TO 39 WEEKS	570	(B)	(B)	820	495	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	822	(X)	748
26 WEEKS OR LESS	904	936	1 050	948	1 126	686	(B)	(B)	(B)	1 084	(X)	1 016
WORKED AT PART-TIME JOBS	997	915	966	1 189	1 106	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	1 126	(X)	1 074
40 WEEKS OR MORE	888	(B)	(B)	1 126	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	1 023	(X)	954
27 TO 39 WEEKS	1 130	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	1 254	(X)	1 251
26 WEEKS OR LESS	1 035	948	985	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	1 153	(X)	1 102
DID NOT WORK	1 088	1 249	975	1 145	1 266	1 241	1 112	1 076	724	1 168	(X)	1 124
TENURE												
OWNER-OCCUPIED	827	1 055	710	868	1 028	813	798	751	639	991	(X)	915
RENTER-OCCUPIED, INCLUDING NO CASH RENT	1 071	1 189	1 082	1 196	1 142	941	778	812	603	1 215	(X)	1 162

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

Table 3. Food Stamp Recipiency and Mean Annual Face Value of Food Stamps—Households, by Household Money Income and Poverty Status: 1982—Continued

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

CHARACTERISTIC	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	14	44	24	31	42	49	56	56	49	18	(X)	16
TYPE OF RESIDENCE												
INSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS	17	55	29	38	49	56	70	75	53	22	(X)	19
INSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	22	67	34	48	61	70	115	115	86	27	(X)	24
OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	27	96	51	60	84	90	70	75	62	37	(X)	32
OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS	30	90	54	67	91	111	115	96	114	39	(X)	34
REGION												
NORTHEAST	29	98	46	60	97	108	(B)	93	(B)	36	(X)	32
NORTH CENTRAL	25	61	42	55	84	85	106	125	55	32	(X)	28
SOUTH	25	69	42	60	72	97	98	94	86	32	(X)	28
WEST	28	92	61	60	76	78	82	118	94	39	(X)	34
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER[1]												
WHITE	16	58	28	35	50	50	64	52	50	21	(X)	19
BLACK	28	71	46	65	89	117	127	146	127	32	(X)	31
SPANISH ORIGIN	54	(B)	79	101	149	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	63	(X)	59
TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD												
FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS	16	56	32	33	44	52	63	56	52	21	(X)	19
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILIES	26	126	80	54	64	63	80	62	67	38	(X)	32
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	68	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	100	(X)	87
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	22	62	35	43	64	98	110	127	(B)	25	(X)	23
NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDS	16	51	18	38	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	20	(X)	18
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	29	81	40	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	37	(X)	33
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	20	65	20	50	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	24	(X)	21
AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER												
15 TO 24 YEARS	34	82	59	70	92	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	41	(X)	37
25 TO 34 YEARS	26	90	51	55	64	52	94	94	55	32	(X)	29
35 TO 44 YEARS	35	115	71	77	88	104	86	119	152	44	(X)	39
45 TO 54 YEARS	42	99	79	96	124	172	(B)	(B)	(B)	55	(X)	48
55 TO 64 YEARS	41	96	62	97	139	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	54	(X)	47
65 YEARS AND OVER	25	(B)	21	44	192	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	31	(X)	27
SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD												
1 PERSON (LIVING ALONE)	16	49	17	34	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	19	(X)	17
2 PERSONS	18	57	28	26	53	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	22	(X)	20
3 PERSONS	24	83	41	43	56	54	(B)	57	(B)	29	(X)	27
4 PERSONS	32	120	72	55	65	65	89	89	74	40	(X)	36
5 PERSONS	45	(B)	120	80	80	90	(B)	(B)	68	54	(X)	49
6 PERSONS	69	(B)	(B)	167	131	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	86	(X)	77
7 PERSONS OR MORE	88	(B)	(B)	(B)	194	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	103	(X)	92
PRESENCE OF CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD												
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	18	61	35	38	49	57	66	61	58	22	(X)	20
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS OLD	24	80	47	49	69	72	81	81	84	30	(X)	27
HOUSEHOLDS WITH NO CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	14	45	18	31	53	56	51	(B)	63	18	(X)	15
WORK EXPERIENCE IN 1982 OF HOUSEHOLDER												
TOTAL CIVILIAN HHLDR	14	44	24	31	43	49	57	56	49	18	(X)	16
WORKED	20	70	53	47	52	52	58	58	56	31	(X)	26
WORKED AT FULL-TIME JOBS	23	109	76	59	57	58	62	56	56	39	(X)	32
40 WEEKS OR MORE	37	(B)	(B)	119	84	96	86	73	79	77	(X)	57
27 TO 39 WEEKS	39	(B)	(B)	101	70	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	77	(X)	60
26 WEEKS OR LESS	38	127	82	81	110	74	(B)	(B)	(B)	52	(X)	45
WORKED AT PART-TIME JOBS	39	85	71	76	117	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	49	(X)	43
40 WEEKS OR MORE	56	(B)	(B)	102	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	70	(X)	60
27 TO 39 WEEKS	109	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	137	(X)	124
26 WEEKS OR LESS	59	103	98	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	72	(X)	64
DID NOT WORK	19	54	27	41	70	105	143	150	98	22	(X)	20
TENURE												
OWNER-OCCUPIED	24	90	43	60	67	78	97	77	68	35	(X)	29
RENTER-OCCUPIED, INCLUDING NO CASH RENT	17	50	28	36	55	63	67	77	70	21	(X)	19

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

Table 4. Free or Reduced-Price School Lunch Program Participation—Households With School Children 5 to 18 Years Old, by Household Money Income and Poverty Status: 1982

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS. HOUSEHOLDS AS OF MARCH 1983. HOUSEHOLDS ARE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE POVERTY STATUS OF THE FAMILY OR THE NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDER. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE TEXT)

CHARACTERISTIC	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	5 634	362	820	878	717	688	531	777	862	10 148	178	11 778	146	3 023	53.7	3 684
TYPE OF RESIDENCE																
INSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS	3 439	236	556	582	415	385	299	472	495	9 581	232	11 494	192	1 928	56.1	2 297
INSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	2 144	154	381	379	280	244	168	271	267	8 909	271	10 814	229	1 278	59.6	1 497
OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	1 296	82	176	203	134	141	131	201	228	10 937	419	12 619	338	651	50.2	800
OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS	2 194	126	263	296	302	303	232	305	367	10 909	310	12 224	273	1 094	49.9	1 386
REGION																
NORTHEAST	1 032	43	172	208	114	94	100	138	164	9 557	463	11 844	349	570	55.2	686
NORTH CENTRAL	1 141	78	225	194	128	138	80	153	145	8 938	437	10 955	338	646	56.6	765
SOUTH	2 415	199	329	318	337	305	235	302	392	10 206	259	11 708	217	1 293	53.6	1 587
WEST	1 045	42	94	157	139	151	116	185	161	11 488	322	12 774	302	513	49.1	646
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER[1]																
WHITE	3 506	200	414	535	411	450	375	538	583	11 074	216	12 426	187	1 724	49.2	2 156
BLACK	1 904	152	385	313	275	206	137	191	245	8 424	271	10 422	251	1 193	62.6	1 402
SPANISH ORIGIN	892	49	104	158	118	114	89	136	124	10 361	506	11 823	422	502	56.2	605
TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD																
FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS	5 561	355	812	875	711	683	515	766	844	10 100	178	11 753	147	2 998	53.9	3 653
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILIES	2 810	86	162	276	318	390	345	557	676	13 756	252	14 902	217	1 105	39.3	1 504
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	158	13	13	11	30	21	12	21	37	11 456	983	13 002	854	77	48.8	90
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	2 593	256	638	588	363	272	158	188	131	6 712	142	8 266	163	1 816	70.0	2 059
NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDS	72	7	7	2	6	5	15	11	18	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	25	(B)	30
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	53	4	4	-	4	4	11	8	17	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	15	(B)	18
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	19	3	3	2	2	1	4	3	1	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	10	(B)	12
AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER																
15 TO 24 YEARS	215	35	44	43	31	17	23	6	16	6 658	558	8 338	616	159	74.0	170
25 TO 34 YEARS	2 108	131	393	387	266	259	183	265	223	8 844	283	10 350	199	1 196	56.8	1 457
35 TO 44 YEARS	1 925	132	238	289	219	253	192	285	316	10 835	285	12 283	262	1 012	52.6	1 233
45 TO 54 YEARS	814	41	88	87	112	106	74	132	174	11 862	443	13 529	404	384	47.2	491
55 TO 64 YEARS	373	19	32	43	53	44	40	60	82	12 230	743	14 238	690	167	44.9	216
65 YEARS AND OVER	199	3	25	29	37	9	19	27	50	11 647	1 762	13 980	892	103	51.7	117
NUMBER OF CHILDREN 5 TO 18 YEARS OLD																
1 CHILD	2 412	193	399	355	283	292	213	333	345	9 792	284	11 351	220	1 164	48.2	1 430
2 CHILDREN	1 788	108	241	297	239	193	186	239	285	10 117	337	11 918	263	954	53.3	1 163
3 CHILDREN	875	37	111	134	101	121	79	124	167	11 099	399	12 807	385	502	57.4	618
4 CHILDREN	345	15	46	61	50	58	30	51	34	9 998	569	11 133	546	239	69.2	288
5 CHILDREN OR MORE	214	8	23	30	45	24	23	30	32	10 178	820	12 261	706	165	77.0	185
WORK EXPERIENCE IN 1982 OF HOUSEHOLDER																
TOTAL CIVILIAN HHLDR.	5 569	359	820	878	715	675	514	757	851	10 046	177	11 734	147	3 016	54.2	3 661
WORKED	3 714	120	290	435	475	545	418	664	767	12 464	206	13 886	183	1 472	39.6	2 008
WORKED AT FULL-TIME JOBS	3 073	57	179	281	377	481	379	605	713	13 563	240	14 862	199	1 047	34.1	1 513
40 WEEKS OR MORE	2 070	22	38	119	242	365	257	454	572	14 911	298	16 202	236	504	24.4	847
27 TO 39 WEEKS	359	3	21	49	45	52	59	65	66	12 916	534	14 269	596	145	40.2	210
26 WEEKS OR LESS	644	32	120	112	90	64	63	87	75	9 080	461	10 884	396	398	61.8	457
WORKED AT PART-TIME JOBS	641	62	111	155	98	63	39	59	54	7 377	310	9 207	370	426	66.4	495
40 WEEKS OR MORE	275	11	30	73	48	29	22	31	31	8 715	572	10 496	556	148	53.8	189
27 TO 39 WEEKS	113	5	19	32	9	11	5	17	16	7 745	1 372	11 372	1 160	72	63.3	78
26 WEEKS OR LESS	253	47	61	50	42	24	12	10	7	5 912	525	6 833	420	206	81.5	228
DID NOT WORK	1 855	240	530	442	240	131	96	92	84	5 892	160	7 426	190	1 543	83.2	1 653
TENURE																
OWNER-OCCUPIED	2 373	109	191	228	269	292	249	432	605	13 495	321	14 628	249	938	39.5	1 216
RENTER-OCCUPIED, INCLUDING NO CASH RENT	3 260	253	629	649	448	396	282	344	258	8 049	209	9 704	160	2 085	63.9	2 467

[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: 1982

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS. HOUSEHOLDS AS OF MARCH 1983. HOUSEHOLDS ARE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE POVERTY STATUS OF THE FAMILY OR THE NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDER. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE TEXT)

CHARACTERISTIC	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	3 158	262	915	774	372	278	159	231	166	6 297	119	7 808	127	1 646	52.1	2 077
TYPE OF RESIDENCE																
INSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS	2 412	221	697	603	267	197	117	178	131	6 192	134	7 732	146	1 290	53.5	1 613
INSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	1 642	177	495	405	152	144	74	118	77	5 918	164	7 432	173	949	57.8	1 162
OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	770	44	202	198	115	53	43	60	54	6 752	230	8 374	268	341	44.3	452
OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS	746	41	218	171	105	81	42	53	35	6 666	321	8 054	319	356	47.7	463
REGION																
NORTHEAST	894	49	227	246	98	89	57	76	52	6 741	198	8 415	235	407	45.5	539
NORTH CENTRAL	702	44	243	167	90	54	27	39	37	5 954	262	7 537	269	381	54.3	458
SOUTH	1 051	146	339	202	131	81	54	69	30	5 506	260	6 904	202	657	62.5	781
WEST	512	24	106	158	54	54	22	46	47	6 979	215	8 978	325	200	39.1	299
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER[1]																
WHITE	1 887	106	513	501	239	171	100	144	113	6 622	142	8 227	167	806	42.7	1 113
BLACK	1 173	150	391	243	121	96	49	76	47	5 471	241	7 015	208	799	68.1	901
SPANISH ORIGIN	259	23	62	68	29	25	15	22	15	6 657	460	8 320	542	157	60.7	190
TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD																
FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS	1 937	185	410	425	257	218	121	183	137	7 196	170	8 718	175	1 105	57.1	1 288
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILIES	732	22	43	132	141	106	66	118	105	10 669	419	11 892	298	240	32.8	333
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	40	4	8	6	4	5	2	8	4	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	18	(B)	21
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	1 164	159	359	288	112	108	54	57	28	5 560	194	6 672	178	847	72.8	935
NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDS	1 221	78	505	349	114	60	38	48	29	5 201	164	6 365	163	540	44.2	788
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	290	24	87	63	37	17	18	27	17	6 335	442	8 100	448	110	38.0	147
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	932	53	418	286	78	44	20	20	13	4 966	140	5 826	155	430	46.2	642
AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER																
15 TO 24 YEARS	395	68	117	58	47	24	18	40	22	5 520	553	7 560	401	244	61.7	270
25 TO 34 YEARS	814	77	174	178	96	91	57	77	65	7 203	263	8 890	277	472	57.9	543
35 TO 44 YEARS	449	35	83	82	48	63	38	59	40	8 741	726	9 704	378	241	53.7	282
45 TO 54 YEARS	261	17	66	56	31	26	15	25	25	7 099	504	9 020	507	145	55.8	177
55 TO 64 YEARS	279	38	102	62	27	19	14	11	5	4 989	351	6 365	377	170	61.0	199
65 YEARS AND OVER	961	27	373	338	123	55	17	19	9	5 593	150	6 199	140	374	38.9	605
SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD																
1 PERSON (LIVING ALONE)	1 169	75	497	344	110	55	30	33	24	5 088	151	6 093	154	518	44.3	756
2 PERSONS	691	82	162	139	102	94	32	46	33	6 817	309	7 910	272	327	47.3	405
3 PERSONS	564	61	127	129	51	61	38	44	54	6 822	301	8 713	346	327	57.9	371
4 PERSONS	366	29	65	70	61	36	30	54	23	8 308	518	9 491	396	221	60.4	257
5 PERSONS	200	8	36	51	21	17	21	24	22	8 149	985	10 211	580	126	62.9	148
6 PERSONS	103	6	20	20	15	6	7	19	10	8 385	1 093	10 259	828	71	68.7	77
7 PERSONS OR MORE	65	2	8	20	12	10	2	11	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	56	(B)	63
PRESENCE OF CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD																
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	1 570	160	375	349	180	158	101	146	100	6 786	186	8 402	192	1 005	64.0	1 150
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS OLD	912	118	218	207	111	89	50	78	42	6 456	239	7 869	242	626	68.6	711
HOUSEHOLDS WITH NO CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	1 588	102	540	425	192	120	59	85	66	5 895	154	7 221	165	641	40.4	926
WORK EXPERIENCE IN 1982 OF HOUSEHOLDER																
TOTAL CIVILIAN HHLDR.	3 065	262	915	771	365	253	142	206	150	6 151	118	7 597	127	1 638	53.4	2 050
WORKED	1 181	45	162	212	188	161	114	165	134	9 776	306	10 774	234	451	38.2	575
WORKED AT FULL-TIME JOBS	897	15	78	145	149	141	96	152	120	11 073	348	11 832	262	281	31.3	375
40 WEEKS OR MORE	619	4	14	70	96	123	84	121	107	12 575	421	13 319	298	103	16.6	173
27 TO 39 WEEKS	86	-	7	26	21	9	6	12	4	8 659	707	10 073	723	41	47.3	55
26 WEEKS OR LESS	192	11	57	50	31	9	6	20	8	6 393	458	7 831	503	138	71.6	147
WORKED AT PART-TIME JOBS	284	30	83	67	39	20	18	12	14	6 058	415	7 428	411	170	59.9	199
40 WEEKS OR MORE	133	5	26	31	23	13	14	12	9	8 010	777	9 373	646	58	43.8	74
27 TO 39 WEEKS	43	1	15	18	3	3	1	-	2	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	33	(B)	35
26 WEEKS OR LESS	108	25	43	17	13	3	3	-	3	4 224	400	5 364	543	79	72.9	90
DID NOT WORK	1 884	217	753	559	176	92	29	41	16	4 906	95	5 606	108	1 187	63.0	1 475

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

Table 6. Households With One or More Members Covered by Medicaid, by Household Money Income and Poverty Status: 1982

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS. HOUSEHOLDS AS OF MARCH 1983. HOUSEHOLDS ARE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE POVERTY STATUS OF THE FAMILY OR THE NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDER. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE TEXT)

CHARACTERISTIC	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	MEDIAN INCOME (DOLLARS): STANDARD ERROR	MEAN INCOME (DOLLARS): VALUE	MEAN INCOME (DOLLARS): STANDARD ERROR	BELOW CURRENT POVERTY LEVEL: NUMBER	BELOW CURRENT POVERTY LEVEL: POVERTY RATE	BELOW 125 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	8 068	647	2 337	1 643	818	576	423	537	1 087	6 598	90	10 633	176	4 766	59.1	5 604
TYPE OF RESIDENCE																
INSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS	5 514	436	1 541	1 175	553	367	269	373	801	6 660	104	11 113	225	3 217	58.3	3 811
INSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	3 275	295	1 028	718	346	213	133	201	342	6 095	131	9 321	232	2 140	65.3	2 485
OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	2 239	140	513	458	207	154	137	171	459	7 603	300	13 735	427	1 077	48.1	1 325
OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS	2 554	212	796	467	265	210	154	164	286	6 442	217	9 597	333	1 549	60.6	1 793
REGION																
NORTHEAST	1 900	110	568	447	186	106	83	125	274	6 521	159	11 326	428	1 155	60.8	1 323
NORTH CENTRAL	1 829	132	593	359	193	136	87	115	213	6 315	197	9 735	322	1 150	62.9	1 317
SOUTH	2 569	308	914	378	213	164	142	144	305	5 410	218	9 538	286	1 727	67.2	1 909
WEST	1 770	97	261	458	226	170	112	152	295	8 264	280	12 409	347	734	41.4	1 055
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER[1]																
WHITE	5 476	375	1 511	1 125	532	403	295	370	864	6 892	108	11 526	234	2 946	53.8	3 554
BLACK	2 324	256	794	456	241	148	115	143	170	5 617	181	8 046	206	1 689	72.7	1 879
SPANISH ORIGIN	830	68	227	226	95	54	38	43	79	6 319	247	9 013	491	568	68.4	663
TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD																
FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS	5 955	449	1 234	1 252	692	505	367	475	979	7 649	175	12 087	221	3 407	57.2	3 917
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILIES	2 639	105	209	464	337	277	225	308	714	11 854	304	16 691	407	1 023	38.8	1 288
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	291	11	42	43	37	29	19	29	81	11 013	978	15 037	997	119	41.0	143
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	3 024	333	984	745	318	199	123	138	184	5 656	121	7 786	179	2 265	74.9	2 486
NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDS	2 113	198	1 102	390	126	71	56	62	108	4 447	68	6 538	219	1 358	64.3	1 687
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	646	72	250	90	66	39	35	23	69	5 010	317	9 089	592	362	56.0	435
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	1 468	126	853	300	60	32	20	39	39	4 284	74	5 416	164	997	67.9	1 252
AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER																
15 TO 24 YEARS	778	141	264	177	62	39	34	24	37	4 848	178	6 655	319	619	79.5	668
25 TO 34 YEARS	1 664	161	482	391	196	125	67	99	143	6 206	171	8 758	286	1 242	74.7	1 353
35 TO 44 YEARS	1 258	106	256	254	135	99	79	90	239	7 756	389	12 338	448	761	60.5	881
45 TO 54 YEARS	964	71	204	140	102	73	51	84	239	9 159	501	15 858	820	517	53.6	596
55 TO 64 YEARS	1 076	75	296	173	106	86	52	89	200	7 422	386	12 636	553	555	51.5	673
65 YEARS AND OVER	2 328	93	836	508	218	154	140	151	228	6 158	156	9 292	252	1 072	46.1	1 433
SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD																
1 PERSON (LIVING ALONE)	1 801	196	1 070	357	72	30	21	21	33	4 145	65	4 896	123	1 223	67.9	1 528
2 PERSONS	1 926	181	500	430	224	171	122	119	179	6 638	167	9 548	315	982	51.0	1 184
3 PERSONS	1 579	146	386	338	161	117	85	136	211	6 910	193	10 635	351	926	58.7	1 049
4 PERSONS	1 161	80	213	244	128	77	73	112	234	8 358	437	13 168	501	681	58.7	757
5 PERSONS	724	22	86	151	95	71	58	47	194	10 293	578	15 610	730	408	56.3	470
6 PERSONS	431	14	54	69	71	44	23	39	117	10 488	717	16 247	945	266	61.8	291
7 PERSONS OR MORE	446	8	29	54	67	65	42	63	118	12 486	676	18 392	1 223	278	62.4	325
PRESENCE OF CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD																
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	4 291	383	1 041	902	496	328	232	285	624	7 001	119	11 056	247	2 940	68.5	3 256
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS OLD	2 514	245	619	552	283	199	138	148	330	6 779	149	10 242	277	1 804	71.8	1 978
HOUSEHOLDS WITH NO CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	3 777	264	1 296	741	322	249	191	252	463	6 108	136	10 153	250	1 826	48.3	2 348
WORK EXPERIENCE IN 1982 OF HOUSEHOLDER																
TOTAL CIVILIAN HHLDR	8 061	647	2 337	1 643	818	574	422	537	1 084	6 593	90	10 625	176	4 766	59.1	5 604
WORKED	2 780	141	327	418	307	278	219	299	791	11 767	311	16 606	401	1 152	41.4	1 408
WORKED AT FULL-TIME JOBS	2 051	69	169	239	202	210	175	255	733	14 467	425	19 332	504	689	33.6	881
40 WEEKS OR MORE	1 199	17	19	56	87	118	115	170	618	20 596	738	25 187	733	185	15.4	288
27 TO 39 WEEKS	236	8	12	43	37	28	28	36	45	11 698	889	14 326	879	94	40.0	131
26 WEEKS OR LESS	615	44	137	141	78	63	33	49	70	7 244	302	9 841	450	410	66.7	463
WORKED AT PART-TIME JOBS	730	73	158	179	105	69	44	43	58	6 869	248	8 945	369	463	63.4	527
40 WEEKS OR MORE	283	12	50	83	35	25	20	25	34	7 424	509	10 514	621	145	51.3	179
27 TO 39 WEEKS	109	3	13	32	29	11	6	8	6	8 020	587	9 137	678	70	64.3	80
26 WEEKS OR LESS	338	58	95	64	41	33	18	11	17	5 605	470	7 571	545	248	73.3	268
DID NOT WORK	5 281	506	2 010	1 225	511	296	203	238	293	5 255	97	7 477	137	3 614	68.4	4 195
TENURE																
OWNER-OCCUPIED	3 180	158	672	482	306	251	231	309	772	9 774	310	14 889	364	1 298	40.8	1 617
RENTER-OCCUPIED, INCLUDING NO CASH RENT	4 888	489	1 665	1 161	512	325	192	228	315	5 624	99	7 865	148	3 467	70.9	3 987

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

Table 7. Households, by Number of Selected Means-Tested Public Noncash Benefits Received, Types of Means-Tested Cash Public Assistance, and Poverty Status: 1982

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS. HOUSEHOLDS AS OF MARCH 1983. 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				
	TOTAL	NOT RECEIVING CASH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	RECEIVING CASH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE			TOTAL	NOT RECEIVING CASH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	RECEIVING CASH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE			TOTAL	NOT RECEIVING CASH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	RECEIVING CASH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE		
			TOTAL	RECEIVING AFDC OR OTHER ASSISTANCE	RECEIVING SSI			TOTAL	RECEIVING AFDC OR OTHER ASSISTANCE	RECEIVING SSI			TOTAL	RECEIVING AFDC OR OTHER ASSISTANCE	RECEIVING SSI
ALL HOUSEHOLDS															
TOTAL	83 918	77 520	6 398	3 999	2 743	12 161	7 938	4 223	2 952	1 500	71 757	69 581	2 176	1 047	1 244
NOT RECEIVING NONCASH BENEFITS	69 303	69 079	224	84	146	4 891	4 820	70	31	41	64 413	64 258	154	53	105
RECEIVING AT LEAST ONE NONCASH BENEFIT	14 615	8 441	6 174	3 915	2 597	7 270	3 118	4 152	2 921	1 459	7 345	5 323	2 022	994	1 138
NONCASH BENEFITS TOTALS															
FOOD STAMPS, TOTAL	7 184	2 954	4 230	3 240	1 251	5 192	1 748	3 444	2 630	1 018	1 993	1 206	787	610	233
SCHOOL LUNCH, TOTAL	5 634	3 571	2 062	1 888	331	3 023	1 351	1 671	1 579	211	2 611	2 220	391	309	119
PUBLIC HOUSING, TOTAL	3 158	1 912	1 246	888	411	1 646	642	1 004	780	269	1 512	1 270	242	107	142
MEDICAID, TOTAL	8 068	2 182	5 886	3 722	2 486	4 766	815	3 950	2 788	1 376	3 302	1 367	1 936	933	1 110
RECEIVING ONE NONCASH BENEFIT ONLY															
TOTAL	8 271	6 604	1 667	580	1 151	2 579	1 959	620	244	398	5 692	4 646	1 047	336	753
FOOD STAMPS ONLY	1 650	1 464	186	141	97	863	724	139	99	49	788	740	47	41	8
SCHOOL LUNCH ONLY	2 283	2 258	25	12	13	566	555	11	6	5	1 717	1 703	14	6	8
PUBLIC HOUSING ONLY	1 320	1 303	17	6	11	289	284	5	-	5	1 031	1 019	11	6	6
MEDICAID ONLY	3 018	1 579	1 439	421	1 071	861	396	465	139	339	2 157	1 183	974	283	731
RECEIVING TWO NONCASH BENEFITS															
TOTAL	3 760	1 522	2 238	1 312	1 049	2 477	902	1 575	920	737	1 283	620	663	392	312
FOOD STAMPS AND SCHOOL LUNCH ONLY	830	805	25	16	14	525	509	17	13	9	305	297	8	3	5
FOOD STAMPS AND PUBLIC HOUSING ONLY	168	137	31	16	16	124	96	27	13	15	44	41	3	3	‡
FOOD STAMPS AND MEDICAID ONLY	1 978	236	1 742	1 060	777	1 482	164	1 318	760	625	496	72	424	299	152
SCHOOL LUNCH AND PUBLIC HOUSING ONLY	174	171	2	2	1	38	36	2	2	-	136	135	1	-	‡
SCHOOL LUNCH AND MEDICAID ONLY	305	86	219	160	77	154	47	107	88	26	151	39	112	72	52
PUBLIC HOUSING AND MEDICAID ONLY	306	87	219	58	165	155	51	104	45	62	151	36	115	13	102
RECEIVING THREE NONCASH BENEFITS															
TOTAL	2 082	288	1 794	1 561	357	1 766	236	1 530	1 338	292	316	52	264	223	64
FOOD STAMPS, SCHOOL LUNCH, AND PUBLIC HOUSING ONLY	122	121	1	1	-	101	99	1	1	-	21	21	-	-	-
FOOD STAMPS, SCHOOL LUNCH, AND MEDICAID ONLY	1 393	101	1 292	1 218	178	1 174	82	1 092	1 037	137	218	19	200	181	40
FOOD STAMPS, PUBLIC HOUSING, AND MEDICAID ONLY	542	63	478	326	171	475	53	422	287	152	67	11	56	39	19
SCHOOL LUNCH, PUBLIC HOUSING, AND MEDICAID ONLY	26	3	23	16	8	17	2	15	13	3	9	1	8	3	5
RECEIVING ALL FOUR NONCASH BENEFITS															
TOTAL	502	27	475	463	40	449	21	427	420	31	53	5	48	43	9

Table 8. Households With One or More Persons Covered by Medicare, by Household Money Income and Poverty Status: 1982

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS. HOUSEHOLDS AS OF MARCH 1983. HOUSEHOLDS ARE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE POVERTY STATUS OF THE FAMILY OR THE NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDER. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE TEXT)

CHARACTERISTIC	TOTAL	HOUSEHOLD MONEY INCOME												BELOW CURRENT POVERTY LEVEL	
										MEDIAN INCOME (DOLLARS)		MEAN INCOME (DOLLARS)			
		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	VALUE	STANDARD ERROR	VALUE	STANDARD ERROR	NUMBER	POVERTY RATE
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	20 823	3 249	5 738	3 572	2 440	1 807	1 860	1 238	919	11 763	117	16 920	153	3 605	17.3
TYPE OF RESIDENCE															
INSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS	13 187	1 880	3 463	2 177	1 531	1 246	1 268	896	727	12 578	184	18 285	211	2 022	15.3
INSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	6 023	1 076	1 708	960	667	524	510	335	244	11 035	232	16 240	279	1 186	19.7
OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	7 164	804	1 754	1 217	865	722	758	561	483	14 111	254	20 006	308	837	11.7
OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS	7 636	1 369	2 275	1 395	908	562	592	343	192	10 545	219	14 561	241	1 583	20.7
REGION															
NORTHEAST	4 952	638	1 467	805	547	393	478	367	256	11 935	240	17 916	321	671	13.5
NORTH CENTRAL	5 141	696	1 476	936	636	466	480	275	176	11 854	221	16 409	287	711	13.8
SOUTH	7 200	1 568	1 798	1 190	834	574	566	380	290	10 940	222	15 931	264	1 839	25.5
WEST	3 531	346	997	641	423	374	335	217	197	12 875	347	18 283	344	383	10.9
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER[1]															
WHITE	18 589	2 595	5 028	3 285	2 248	1 660	1 729	1 151	893	12 275	122	17 519	166	2 712	14.6
BLACK	1 936	612	617	259	166	121	99	51	10	7 386	225	10 745	292	822	42.4
SPANISH ORIGIN	561	127	170	84	59	38	32	34	17	9 256	860	14 218	915	180	32.0
TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD															
FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS	12 395	591	2 374	2 451	1 918	1 465	1 630	1 133	833	16 903	178	21 975	222	1 272	10.3
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILIES	9 974	384	1 827	1 999	1 560	1 225	1 330	920	730	17 354	202	22 581	253	833	8.3
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	524	25	98	88	65	62	88	79	18	18 819	1 217	21 870	850	70	13.4
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	1 897	181	448	365	294	178	213	133	86	14 241	481	18 820	509	369	19.4
NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDS	8 428	2 658	3 364	1 121	521	343	229	105	86	6 718	66	9 484	133	2 333	27.7
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	1 855	449	691	280	137	115	83	47	54	7 906	279	12 244	393	404	21.8
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	6 573	2 209	2 674	841	384	228	146	58	32	6 474	73	8 706	126	1 929	29.4
SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD															
1 PERSON (LIVING ALONE)	8 124	2 638	3 294	1 047	469	313	191	95	76	6 593	66	9 165	128	2 250	27.7
2 PERSONS	9 021	500	2 041	2 054	1 431	1 042	1 018	537	397	14 772	167	19 214	241	885	9.8
3 PERSONS	1 931	62	218	282	320	239	355	276	179	21 679	584	26 290	565	175	9.1
4 PERSONS	820	28	90	100	117	104	138	131	112	23 768	824	29 010	962	116	14.1
5 PERSONS	436	10	36	42	42	49	76	109	72	30 176	2 118	32 697	1 241	59	13.5
6 PERSONS	288	4	37	17	36	41	48	52	53	27 946	2 565	31 526	1 503	55	19.2
7 PERSONS OR MORE	203	6	21	30	24	19	33	39	30	25 277	3 465	32 704	2 564	66	32.6
WORK EXPERIENCE IN 1982 OF HOUSEHOLDER															
TOTAL CIVILIAN HOUSEHOLDER	20 817	3 249	5 738	3 572	2 440	1 806	1 858	1 238	917	11 759	117	16 913	153	3 605	17.3
WORKED	4 649	160	558	723	659	588	669	674	617	21 808	361	28 283	438	240	5.2
WORKED AT FULL-TIME JOBS	2 813	54	193	344	359	368	469	539	487	26 805	709	32 598	559	99	3.5
40 WEEKS OR MORE	2 165	29	102	229	256	257	372	479	441	30 523	749	35 623	666	47	2.2
27 TO 39 WEEKS	176	3	16	36	28	33	28	17	16	21 037	2 164	24 066	1 412	11	6.1
26 WEEKS OR LESS	472	22	76	79	74	78	69	44	29	18 855	1 066	21 911	903	42	8.8
WORKED AT PART-TIME JOBS	1 836	106	365	379	300	220	200	135	130	16 038	430	21 673	654	141	7.7
40 WEEKS OR MORE	1 038	54	175	210	166	142	117	81	93	17 156	600	23 784	1 008	68	6.5
27 TO 39 WEEKS	173	7	30	40	37	22	15	10	13	16 443	1 238	20 832	1 723	7	4.3
26 WEEKS OR LESS	625	45	160	129	97	56	69	44	25	14 182	613	18 397	781	66	10.5
DID NOT WORK	16 168	3 089	5 180	2 849	1 781	1 218	1 188	564	300	9 778	101	13 643	134	3 365	20.8

[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 1983 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. 137. For an evaluation of the quality of the noncash benefit data, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 136.

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). The average poverty threshold for a family of four was $9,862 in 1982, about 6.2 percent higher than the comparable 1981 cutoff of $9,287. For further details, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, Nos. 138 and 140.

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 Estimates

SOURCE OF DATA

The estimates are based on data obtained in March 1983 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 1983 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. The estimation procedure also involved a further adjustment so that the husband and wife of a household receive equal weights. 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.

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

RELIABILITY OF 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

standard error were calculated from each sample, then:

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

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

The average estimate derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. However, 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 1982 with the number of households receiving noncash benefits in 1981. 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 1981 in this series, Current Population Reports, P-60, No. 136. They will also be contained in the detailed report for 1982, 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

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

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

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

Table B-1. Parameters for Computation of Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers and Percentages for Households: 1982

Characteristic	Parameters	
	a	b
HOUSEHOLDS FROM ALL INCOME LEVELS		
Type of residence:		
Metropolitan.....	-0.000010	1721
Nonmetropolitan.....	-0.000015	2582
Region:		
Northeast.....	-0.000010	1704
North Central.....	-0.000010	1755
South.....	-0.000010	1687
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:		
Metropolitan.....	0.000076	1876
Nonmetropolitan.....	0.000114	2814
Region:		
Northeast.....	0.000075	1857
North Central.....	0.000078	1914
South.....	0.000074	1838
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

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-2. Year-to-Year Correlation Coefficients for Income and Poverty Estimates of Households: 1982 and 1981

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.

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