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Technical Paper 56

# **Estimates of Poverty Including the Value of Noncash Benefits:1985**

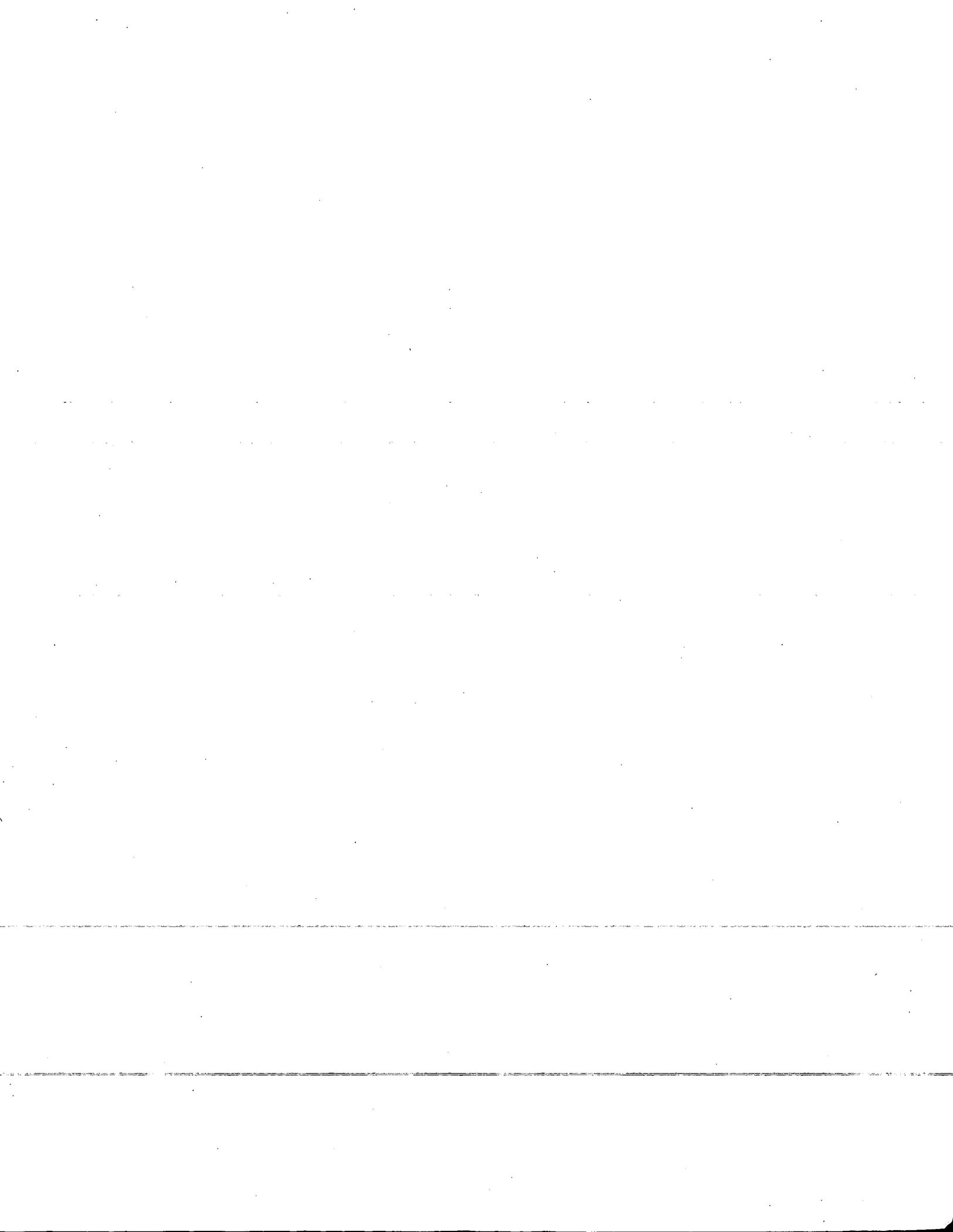
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## Acknowledgments

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# **Estimates of Poverty Including the Value of Noncash Benefits:1985**

Issued September 1986

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**SYMBOLS USED IN TABLES**

Represents zero or rounds to zero.

B Base less than 75,000.

X Not applicable.

r Revised

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# Estimates of Poverty Including the Value of Noncash Benefits: 1985

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## INTRODUCTION

This report describes alternative procedures for valuing non-cash benefits received by the low-income population and presents estimates of the effect of these benefits on the size and composition of the poverty population in 1985. This report updates estimates covering 1979 through 1984 which have been published in previous technical papers released by the Bureau of the Census. The methods used to assign values to noncash benefits received in 1985 were identical to those used in previous years.

The Census Bureau's work in the area of noncash valuation research began in the fall of 1980, following concerns expressed by Congress as outlined in appendix A. At that time, Dr. Timothy Smeeding came to the Census Bureau as a visiting scholar under the American Statistical Association Fellowship Program. Dr. Smeeding worked closely with the Census Bureau staff to investigate various procedures that might be used to value noncash benefits for 1979. This investigation resulted in the publication of Technical Paper 50, issued in March 1982, showing the effect of including the value of certain noncash benefits as income for purposes of measuring the poverty population. The report, which was exploratory in nature, examined three different valuation methods: the market value, the cash equivalent value, and the poverty budget share value. Five different noncash benefits were valued. These included food stamps, free or reduced-price school lunches, public or other subsidized rental housing, Medicaid, and Medicare. A significant portion of the Technical Paper 50 focused on conceptual and empirical problems associated with each of the three valuation techniques. The updated estimates that were published in subsequent technical papers used procedures to value noncash benefits that were the same as those described in the initial technical paper. They were, therefore, subject to the same problems of measurement. Publication of the estimates annually, in spite of the conceptual and empirical limitations, was carried out to provide a comparable, but experimental, time series.

Because noncash benefits, both government and private, have grown in importance, and because the problems of valuing such benefits are great, the Bureau of the Census sponsored a conference in December 1985 on the measurement of noncash benefits. This conference was held to provide an opportunity for the academic, private, and government communities to learn about noncash benefit valuation issues and to present their opinions to the Bureau of the Census.

That conference featured four papers devoted to conceptual and measurement issues, comments by two discussants

on each paper, and a wide-ranging discussion of the issues by the 115 conference participants. The conference attendees were not asked to produce a set of recommendations, but from the Census Bureau's perspective, there was widespread agreement on two issues: (1) the Census Bureau should continue its work on the valuation of noncash benefits, and (2) the current methods have serious flaws and should be substantially modified.

This is the last in the series of technical papers containing estimates based on the original methodology developed for the 1979 noncash valuations. This report contains updated alternative poverty estimates and summarizes many of the important measurement problems that were outlined in earlier reports and discussed at the noncash conference. Future reports on the value of noncash benefits will reflect the research that is currently underway at the Census Bureau.

This report is organized into several sections. Following the introduction are sections covering the growth of noncash benefits programs and a description of the three valuation concepts used in this analysis. Succeeding those are sections on official and experimental estimates of the number of persons in poverty, changes in receipt and average values of noncash benefits, and estimates of poverty before and after inclusion of both cash and noncash benefits. This material is followed by a summary of the Conference on the Measurement of Noncash Benefits and a discussion of measurement issues. Next are the detailed tables, providing data on non-cash benefits and their effect on poverty for various demographic and socioeconomic subgroups of the population. Technical appendixes are included after the detailed tables. Appendix A is the statement of the U.S. Congress that initiated noncash benefit research at the Census Bureau. Appendix B provides the technical details about the methods used to value noncash benefits under each of the different approaches. Appendix C provides information on the source and reliability of the estimates. Appendix D gives a description of each of the noncash benefit programs. Appendix E is a glossary of standard statistical definitions and explanations. Appendix F discusses problems of underreporting of reciprocity and amounts in the March Current Population Survey (CPS).

## GROWTH OF NONCASH BENEFITS

Federal expenditures intended to assist the low-income population are now concentrated in programs that provide in-kind or noncash benefits. The market value of these means-tested benefits surpassed that of means-tested cash assistance by 1970 and has continued to grow in importance.

The growth of both cash and noncash benefit programs is illustrated in table A. In 1970, the market value of means-tested noncash benefits (in constant 1985 dollars) was about \$22.2 billion. About 70 percent of these benefits were in the form of medical assistance. The amount of cash assistance received by low-income persons in 1970 was \$19.8 billion. By 1979, the first year for which noncash benefit data were collected in the March CPS, the market value of means-tested noncash benefits stood at about \$50.0 billion, compared with \$34.3 billion for means-tested cash assistance programs.

The market value of means-tested noncash benefits was \$56.2 billion in 1985. Means-tested cash benefits amounted to \$30.2 billion. Medicaid is the largest means-tested non-cash benefit program, accounting for about 65 percent of the total in 1985. The market value of Medicaid alone, \$36.7 billion, exceeded means-tested cash assistance.

The lower portion of table A shows the two nonmeans-tested benefits that were valued in this study. The market value of Medicare, \$70.5 billion in 1985, was the largest of any government noncash benefit program.

The other nonmeans-tested benefit, the subsidy received by those who pay the full price for school lunches, had a market value of \$582 million in 1985.

## EXPLANATION OF VALUATION TECHNIQUES

The valuation of noncash benefits in this report is based on the three valuation methods presented in Technical Paper 50. Before examining each valuation technique in detail, it is useful to understand the major conceptual differences between them and their general relationship to one another. *Market value* is the estimated private market cost of the goods and services transferred to the recipient. *Recipient or cash equivalent value* is equal to the average dollar amount of the good or service consumed by unsubsidized households with the same characteristics (including income) as the recipient (subsidized) household. The average expenditure is taken as an estimate of the value of the benefit to the recipient. The *poverty budget share value* is equal to the average dollar amount of the good or service consumed by households with money income approximately equal to the poverty level. The value assigned by either of the latter two approaches cannot exceed the value assigned by the market value approach.

### Market Value

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

The market values of Medicaid and Medicare benefits were estimated by dividing total medical benefits paid by the programs by the number of noninstitutionalized persons covered. The calculation is intended to provide an insurance value of the benefit. The calculations were carried out after persons were placed in various risk categories. For Medicare, the risk

classes were (1) age 65 and over and (2) blind and disabled. For Medicaid, the risk classes were (1) age 65 and over, (2) blind and disabled, (3) age 21 to 64, nondisabled, and (4) age less than 21, nondisabled. The market value assigned varied by risk class, state of residence, and whether, in the calculation of mean expenditures per covered person, the value of benefits going to institutionalized persons was included with the value of benefits going to those not in institutions. In the calculation of mean expenditures per covered person, the denominator remains the number of covered noninstitutionalized persons even when the numerator is based on both noninstitutional and institutional expenditures. For example, including the value of benefits going to the institutionalized, the market value of Medicaid benefits in 1985 was \$11,066 for a person 65 and over living in New York. If the benefits going to the institutionalized were not counted, the estimated market value dropped to \$3,895. For nondisabled persons under 21 living in New York, the estimated market value of Medicaid was \$1,150 when benefits going to the institutionalized were included and \$1,141 when they were not included.

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

### Recipient or Cash Equivalent Value

The receipt of noncash benefits may distort consumption patterns and, therefore, add less to a recipient's economic well-being than an equal dollar value cash transfer. If so, the benefits should be discounted from their market value to their recipient value to reflect this lower value. Recipient value (RV) theoretically reflects the program beneficiary's own valuation of the benefit. Theoretically, it would be measured by the amount of cash that would make the recipient feel just as well off as the noncash benefit. Many economists feel that cash equivalent value is the proper measure for valuing noncash benefits to evaluate their effect on the economic well-being of the poor. Not all economists are in full agreement on this issue, however, since many earlier studies of the effect of non-cash benefits on poverty have used MV. The Congressional Budget Office (1977) and Hoagland (1980) both used MV but included a statement that the cash value of noncash benefits to recipients may be less than the MV.

In theory, the recipient or cash equivalent value can be estimated by assigning a utility function<sup>1</sup> to all recipients. The cash equivalent measure is the amount of cash transfer that

<sup>1</sup>A utility function is an economic construct that indicates consumer's relative preferences for various goods and services depending on how consumers substitute these goods and services for one another.

**Table A. Means-Tested Cash Assistance, Outlays on Food Stamp and Medical Care Programs, and Estimated Market Value of School Lunch and Housing Subsidies: 1970 and 1979-85**

(Figures in millions of 1985 dollars)

Type of benefit	1970	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Means-tested cash assistance <sup>1</sup> .....	\$19,751	\$34,313	\$ 33,284	\$ 31,806	\$ 30,321	\$ 29,802	\$ 29,863	\$ 30,172
Noncash benefits, total.....	42,489	94,865	100,097	106,555	110,396	117,037	119,917	127,283
Means-tested, total.....	22,161	50,024	52,205	54,376	52,917	54,437	54,159	56,174
Food stamps.....	1,528	9,615	11,345	12,562	11,379	12,009	11,058	10,692
Free and reduced-price school lunches.....	550	3,146	3,193	2,754	2,603	2,742	2,721	2,662
Public and subsidized housing <sup>2</sup> .....	4,546	6,201	5,882	5,444	5,591	5,642	5,895	6,160
Medicaid.....	15,537	31,062	31,785	33,616	33,344	34,044	34,485	36,660
Nonmeans-tested, total.....	20,328	44,841	47,892	52,179	57,479	62,600	65,758	71,109
Medicare.....	19,661	43,467	46,623	51,407	56,911	62,038	65,183	70,527
Regular price school lunches.....	667	1,374	1,269	772	568	562	575	582

<sup>1</sup>Includes Aid to Families with Dependent Children, general assistance, Supplemental Security Income, and means-tested veteran's pensions.

<sup>2</sup>Estimates for 1979 through 1985 were derived directly from the noncash valuation techniques presented in this report.

Note: Estimates of school lunch benefits have been revised on the basis of new estimation procedures. The estimates include the value of commodities and State funds.

leaves the recipient at the same level of well-being or utility as the noncash transfers. Accurate estimates of cash equivalent value require knowledge of all recipients' differing utility functions and the prices they pay. Because utility functions cannot be observed and measured with a high degree of accuracy, and because of difficulties with current consumption data, a simplified measure of recipient value was developed as a substitute.

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

If the recipient normally spends less than the MV of the noncash benefit on the subsidized good or service, the non-cash benefit will cause a change in the expenditure pattern. This means that the noncash benefit is worth less to the individual than an equal amount of cash that would not lead to a change in spending habits. If the MV of the benefit exceeds the normal expenditure level, RV is set equal to the level

of normal expenditures. If normal expenditures exceed the MV of the benefit, RV is set equal to MV. That is, because the noncash benefit recipient would normally spend at least as much as the MV on the good, it would not alter the normal expenditure pattern.

The estimates of RV's were based on data from several sources. The normal expenditures for food were computed using diary data from the 1980-82 Consumer Expenditure Surveys. Those for public housing were based on the complex linkage of March CPS and Annual Housing Survey data for 1979 and 1981. The data used to compute the RV's for medical benefits are especially weak. They were derived from the 1972-73 Consumer Expenditure Survey and required the inclusion of persons covered by Medicare and employer-provided health insurance. More details on the problems of calculating RV's can be found in appendix B and Technical Paper 50.

### Poverty Budget Share Value

The third valuation method examined in this study was poverty budget share (PBS). The PBS approach links the value of noncash benefits directly to the current concept of poverty. PBS is not strictly a measure of the value of noncash benefits, but rather, it is a method for dealing with such benefits in the determination of a person's poverty status. The poverty thresholds can be thought of as the amount of money which, if spent wisely, will be sufficient to meet the basic needs of a family or single person. The approach places a limit on the value of specific benefits that is equal to the amount spent on the specific good or service by unsubsidized families and single persons at the poverty level. (The value assigned is equal to the MV value if the PBS value is greater than the MV; it is equal to the PBS value if the PBS value is less than the

MV.) For example, if a person participates in the Medicaid program, then PBS assumes that the value of those benefits cannot be more than the amount spent on medical care by people near the poverty level who were not receiving medical care benefits. This assumption presumes that recipients cannot use "extra" amounts of one noncash benefit to meet their basic needs for other types of goods and services. To assign values larger than PBS to a particular benefit requires the assumption that recipients can make such substitutions to a significant extent.

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

## ILLUSTRATION OF VALUATION TECHNIQUES

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

### Food Stamps

The market value has been defined as the price of the good or service provided for by the noncash benefit. A four-person family with an annual cash income of \$6,000 in 1985 and receiving an annual face value of \$1,500 in food stamps would be assigned \$1,500 as a market value. This value was assigned because the food stamps purchase that amount of the good, in this case food. The total income of the family would then be \$7,500, still below the poverty level of \$10,989.

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

The third approach, poverty budget shares, requires the calculation of the amount that the family needs to meet its basic food requirements. Because the official poverty defini-

tion assumes that one-third of total income is required for food, the food budget is calculated by multiplying the poverty threshold (\$10,989 for a four-person family) by one-third. In this case, the amount required for food is set at \$3,663. The value assigned by the poverty budget share approach is equal to the market value of the benefit if the market value is less than or equal to the calculated required budget amount. If the market value of the benefit exceeds the calculated required budget amount, then the latter amount is assigned as the value of the benefit. In this example, the poverty budget share approach assigns the market value of the food stamps (\$1,500).

### Medicaid

An insurance value approach was used to assign the market value of Medicaid benefits. Under this concept, total medical benefits paid were divided by the number of persons enrolled in the program. Beneficiaries were grouped into four categories: aged, blind or disabled, nondisabled persons age 21 to 64 years, and nondisabled persons under age 21. Insurance values for persons in these four groups were computed by state of residence and by whether total benefits were defined to include or exclude those going to persons in institutions. For example, a person 65 years old living in New York with money income of \$4,400 in 1985 would have been assigned additional income of \$11,066 if he or she were covered by Medicaid, if expenditures for institutional care were included in the calculation of average benefits. This Medicaid amount is \$5,910 higher than the poverty level of \$5,156 for elderly unrelated individuals.

The recipient value approach would have used data from the 1972-73 Consumer Expenditure Survey to assign a value of approximately \$450 for the insurance value of Medicaid to this individual. Under this concept, the value of the benefit is limited to the amount spent for the good or service, on average, by unsubsidized persons at the same level of income.

The poverty budget shares for medical care were based on the 1960-61 Consumer Expenditure Survey. This survey showed that persons 65 years old or over, living alone, with money income near the poverty level, spent about 11.4 percent of their income on medical care. Based on this figure, the required budget for medical care in 1985 was \$588, 11.4 percent of the \$5,156 poverty level for this person in 1985. Because the market value of Medicaid exceeded the calculated required budget amount, the poverty budget share approach valued the benefits this person received from Medicaid coverage at \$588.

## OFFICIAL AND EXPERIMENTAL POVERTY ESTIMATES, 1979-85

Tables B and C show the number and percent of persons in poverty for the years 1979-85 according to the official poverty definition and nine experimental definitions. The official estimate of the number of persons in poverty did not show a statistically significant change from 1984 to 1985 (the estimated number of persons in poverty was 33.7 million in

**Table B. Number of Persons in Poverty, by Valuation Technique and Type of Noncash Benefit Included: 1979-85**

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

Type of measure	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979
Official definition.....	33,064	33,700	35,515	34,398	31,822	29,272	26,072
Market value approach:							
Including food and housing.....	29,489	30,103	32,123	30,688	27,932	25,042	21,698
Including food, housing, and medical care for noninstitutionalized persons.....	21,941	23,019	24,512	23,563	21,046	18,221	15,696
Including food, housing, and all medical care.....	21,521	22,602	23,911	22,885	20,500	17,706	15,099
Recipient value approach:							
Including food and housing.....	30,351	30,909	32,718	31,365	28,651	25,633	22,270
Including food, housing, and medical care for noninstitutionalized persons.....	28,281	28,917	30,720	29,407	26,784	23,895	20,478
Including food, housing, and all medical care.....	27,995	28,623	30,332	29,058	26,500	23,512	20,152
Poverty budget share value approach:							
Including food and housing.....	29,769	30,455	32,458	31,111	28,317	25,602	22,409
Including food, housing, and medical care for noninstitutionalized persons.....	27,506	28,296	30,137	28,720	26,175	23,299	20,186
Including food, housing, and all medical care.....	27,506	28,296	30,137	28,713	26,175	23,299	20,184

1984 and 33.1 million in 1985). Two of the experimental approaches (the market value approaches that assign income to medical care benefits) did show decreases that were statistically significant.

The experimental approaches produced estimates of the number of persons in poverty that ranged from about 22 million to about 30 million (from 3 million to about 11 million under the official estimate). When medical care benefits were not counted, the three valuation approaches produced similar

estimates (about 3 million less than the official estimate). When medical care benefits were counted, the market value approach produced estimates that were far lower than the recipient value or poverty budget share approaches (the market value approach estimates were approximately 21-22 million compared to estimates of 27-28 million using the other approaches). The choice of whether to count institutional medical care expenditures actually had little effect on the poverty estimates.

**Table C. Percent of Persons in Poverty, by Valuation Technique and Type of Noncash Benefit Included: 1979-85**

Type of measure	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979
Official definition.....	14.0	14.4	15.3	15.0	14.0	13.0	11.7
Market value approach:							
Including food and housing only.....	12.5	12.9	13.9	13.4	12.3	11.1	9.7
Including food, housing, and medical care for noninstitutionalized persons.....	9.3	9.8	10.6	10.3	9.3	8.1	7.0
Including food, housing, and all medical care.....	9.1	9.7	10.3	10.0	9.0	7.9	6.8
Recipient value approach:							
Including food and housing only.....	12.8	13.2	14.1	13.7	12.6	11.4	10.0
Including food, housing, and medical care for noninstitutionalized persons.....	12.0	12.4	13.3	12.8	11.8	10.6	9.2
Including food, housing, and all medical care.....	11.8	12.2	13.1	12.7	11.7	10.4	9.0
Poverty budget share value approach:							
Including food and housing only.....	12.6	13.0	14.0	13.6	12.5	11.4	10.1
Including food, housing, and medical care for noninstitutionalized persons.....	11.6	12.1	13.0	12.5	11.5	10.4	9.1
Including food, housing, and all medical care.....	11.6	12.1	13.0	12.5	11.5	10.4	9.1

The estimates of change in the poverty rate produced by the experimental estimates were similar to the official estimate. The change in the official estimate, from 14.4 percent in 1984 to 14.0 percent in 1985, was not significant at the 95-percent confidence level but was significant at the 90-percent level of confidence. Four of the nine experimental measures showed a decline that was significant at the 95-percent confidence level; five showed a decline that was significant at the 90-percent level but not at the 95-percent level.

Table D shows 1984 and 1985 official and experimental poverty estimates for selected population subgroups. As has been noted in earlier reports, the inclusion of medical care benefits and the use of the market value approach have a dramatic effect on the poverty rate of persons 65 years old and over. (The rate changed from about 13 percent under the official approach to about 3 percent under the experimental approaches.) The significance of this result is discussed below in the sections on "Conference on the Measurement of Non-cash Benefits" and "Measurement Issues."

**Table D. Percent of Persons in Poverty, by Valuation Technique and Selected Characteristics: 1985 and 1984**

Type of measure	Race and Spanish origin			Age			Relationship		
	White	Black	Spanish origin	Under 6 years	6 to 17 years	65 years and over	In married-couple families	In families with female householder, no husband present	Unrelated individuals
<b>1985</b>									
Official definition.....	11.4	31.3	29.0	23.0	19.5	12.6	7.9	37.6	21.5
Market value approach:									
Includes food and housing.	10.2	27.5	25.5	20.8	16.9	10.7	7.1	32.4	19.5
Includes food, housing and medical care for noninstitutional.....	7.8	19.4	19.1	16.4	12.7	3.2	5.7	22.6	13.7
Includes food, housing and all medical care.....	7.7	18.7	18.9	16.2	12.5	2.9	5.6	21.9	13.5
Recipient value approach:									
Includes food and housing.	10.5	28.6	26.2	21.4	17.5	11.1	7.2	34.2	20.1
Includes food, housing and medical care for noninstitutional.....	9.7	26.8	24.6	20.7	16.7	7.9	6.8	31.9	18.1
Includes food, housing and all medical care.....	9.7	26.4	24.5	20.6	16.6	7.4	6.8	31.6	17.7
Poverty budget share:									
Includes food and housing.	10.3	27.9	25.7	20.9	17.0	10.7	7.1	32.8	20.0
Includes food, housing and medical care for noninstitutional.....	9.5	25.7	23.9	19.8	16.0	7.6	6.7	30.0	17.9
Includes food, housing and all medical care.....	9.5	25.7	23.9	19.8	16.0	7.6	6.7	30.0	17.9
<b>1984</b>									
Official definition.....	11.5	33.8	28.4	24.0	20.2	12.4	8.3	38.4	21.8
Market value approach:									
Includes food and housing.	10.5	28.8	25.5	21.7	17.5	10.5	7.6	32.8	19.8
Includes food, housing and medical care for noninstitutional.....	8.1	21.3	20.2	17.7	13.9	3.0	6.1	24.3	14.2
Includes food, housing and all medical care.....	8.0	20.5	19.9	17.5	13.6	2.6	6.0	23.6	13.8
Recipient value approach:									
Includes food and housing.	10.7	30.1	26.0	22.2	18.0	10.8	7.6	34.4	20.5
Includes food, housing and medical care for noninstitutional.....	9.9	28.7	24.8	21.5	17.3	7.9	7.2	32.5	18.7
Includes food, housing and all medical care.....	9.8	28.3	24.7	21.5	17.2	7.3	7.1	32.3	18.2
Poverty budget share:									
Includes food and housing.	10.6	29.3	25.7	21.9	17.7	10.5	7.6	33.3	20.3
Includes food, housing and medical care for noninstitutional.....	9.8	27.4	24.3	20.9	16.7	7.6	7.1	30.8	18.5
Includes food, housing and all medical care.....	9.8	27.4	24.3	20.9	16.7	7.6	7.1	30.8	18.5

## RECEIPT OF NONCASH BENEFITS, AVERAGE NONCASH BENEFIT VALUES, AND POVERTY BEFORE AND AFTER CASH AND NONCASH BENEFITS

Approximately two-thirds of all families in poverty in 1985 received food benefits (table E). Nearly 20 percent received housing benefits and about 55 percent received medical benefits. For each of these types of benefits, poor families with a female householder, no husband present were more likely than poor families in general to have been a recipient. Table E also shows that there has been an increase since 1979 in the percent of poor families and unrelated individuals living in public or subsidized housing (among families, for example, the rate rose from 13.5 percent in 1979 to 18.5 percent in 1985).

Table F shows the receipt and value of noncash benefits by type among families and unrelated individuals by poverty status. Of the 7.2 million families in poverty, 4.9 million received food benefits and 1.3 million lived in public or subsidized housing. The number receiving medical care benefits, either Medicare (a nonmeans-tested benefit) or Medicaid (a means-tested benefit) was 4.0 million.

The estimated value of the food benefits received by families in poverty was approximately \$1,400 (the choice of valuation method had little effect on the estimate). The estimated value

of housing benefits depended on the valuation method used. The mean value was approximately \$1,800 using the market value and about \$900 using the recipient value.

The mean value of medical benefits had a huge range depending on the valuation method used (\$3,330 if institutional expenditures were counted and the market value was used; \$730 if institutional expenditures were counted and the recipient value was used).

Of the 56.3 million families not in poverty, 14.7 million received food benefits, 0.8 million received housing benefits, and 13.0 million received medical benefits. The mean value of the food benefits received by these households was less than \$200 (an indication that the benefits tended to be received in the form of school lunches rather than food stamps).

There is an imperfect alignment between the household as it existed at the time of the CPS interview in March 1986 and the household as it existed during the calendar year. The assumption is made, of necessity, that the composition in March was also the composition during the calendar year. It is possible to identify a family as "in poverty" when, in fact, the incomes of members no longer present in March would have raised the income of the family to "above poverty." The reverse could also be true: a family identified as "above poverty" in March could have, in fact, been below poverty if

**Table E. Receipt of Noncash Benefits by Families and Unrelated Individuals in Poverty: 1979-85**

(Numbers in thousands)

Year	In poverty	Received food benefits		Received housing benefits		Received medical benefits	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>FAMILIES</b>							
1985.....	7,223	4,875	67.5	1,333	18.5	3,963	54.9
1984.....	7,277	5,074	69.7	1,259	17.3	4,109	56.5
1983.....	7,641	5,178	67.8	1,109	14.5	4,142	54.2
1982.....	7,512	5,146	68.5	1,105	14.7	4,119	54.8
1981.....	6,851	4,732	69.1	921	13.4	3,826	55.8
1980.....	6,217	4,353	70.0	863	13.9	3,557	57.2
1979.....	5,461	3,669	67.2	736	13.5	3,214	58.9
<b>FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT</b>							
1985.....	3,474	2,718	78.2	1,023	29.4	2,227	64.1
1984.....	3,498	2,736	78.2	909	26.0	2,210	63.2
1983.....	3,557	2,699	75.9	805	22.6	2,206	62.0
1982.....	3,434	2,683	78.1	806	23.5	2,165	63.0
1981.....	3,252	2,541	78.1	673	20.7	2,036	62.6
1980.....	2,972	2,388	80.3	637	21.4	1,952	65.7
1979.....	2,645	2,118	80.1	542	20.5	1,697	64.2
<b>UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS</b>							
1985.....	6,725	1,441	21.4	832	12.4	3,274	48.7
1984.....	6,609	1,549	23.4	729	11.0	3,188	48.2
1983.....	6,832	1,570	23.0	669	9.8	3,222	47.2
1982.....	6,458	1,459	22.6	625	9.7	3,117	48.3
1981.....	6,490	1,497	23.1	644	9.9	3,377	52.0
1980.....	6,227	1,349	21.7	610	9.8	3,294	52.9
1979.....	5,743	1,196	20.8	509	8.9	3,107	54.1

**Table F. Families and Unrelated Individuals Receiving Selected Noncash Benefits, by Poverty Status, Mean Value of Benefits, and Valuation Method: 1985**

Reciprocity status and valuation method	All families			Families with female householder, no husband present			Unrelated individuals		
	All income levels	In poverty	Not in poverty	All income levels	In poverty	Not in poverty	All income levels	In poverty	Not in poverty
Total (000's).....	63,558	7,223	56,335	10,211	3,474	6,737	31,351	6,725	24,626
Received one or more noncash benefits (000's).....	32,009	5,733	26,276	5,466	2,874	2,592	11,155	3,724	7,431
Mean value:									
Market.....	\$ 2,188	3,941	1,805	2,843	4,261	1,270	2,578	3,293	2,219
Reciprocity.....	\$ 838	1,890	608	1,484	2,313	566	730	849	671
Poverty budget share.....	\$ 776	2,095	488	1,691	2,693	581	680	804	618
Received food benefits (000's)..	19,575	4,875	14,700	5,075	2,718	2,357	1,799	1,441	359
Mean value:									
Market.....	\$ 505	1,435	196	1,009	1,624	300	429	452	335
Reciprocity.....	\$ 486	1,361	195	962	1,537	298	399	417	328
Poverty budget share.....	\$ 500	1,418	196	999	1,604	300	418	441	326
Received housing benefits (000's).	2,150	1,333	816	1,266	1,023	243	1,816	832	984
Mean value:									
Market.....	\$ 1,625	1,790	1,355	1,754	1,850	1,351	1,468	1,600	1,357
Reciprocity.....	\$ 954	991	895	1,002	1,021	923	951	992	915
Poverty budget share.....	\$ 1,447	1,686	1,056	1,636	1,746	1,175	779	891	684
Received medical benefits (000's).	16,981	3,963	13,018	2,906	2,227	679	10,292	3,274	7,018
Mean value (including institutional):									
Market.....	\$ 3,336	3,334	3,337	2,819	2,666	3,321	2,460	3,141	2,142
Reciprocity.....	\$ 899	726	951	675	639	795	554	531	565
Poverty budget share.....	\$ 703	719	698	724	715	754	527	494	542
Mean value (excluding institutional):									
Market.....	\$ 2,858	2,782	2,881	2,423	2,367	2,607	1,933	2,121	1,845
Reciprocity.....	\$ 835	652	891	614	587	701	498	428	530
Poverty budget share.....	\$ 703	719	698	724	715	753	527	494	542

one or more of the members with income in March was not with the family during the entire calendar year.

Table G shows the effect of cash and noncash transfers on poverty status. The number of families in poverty in 1985 before transfers (cash and noncash) was 11.7 million. Adding in the income received from Social Security and Railroad Retirement brought the total to 7.8 million, and adding in the remaining cash transfers brought the level to 7.2 million (the 7.2 million estimate is the official one because the official definition is based on money income from all sources). The addition of the value of noncash benefits brought the estimates to approximately 4.6 million or 6 million depending on the valuation method used.

## CONFERENCE ON THE MEASUREMENT OF NON-CASH BENEFITS

The conference, attended by 115 persons from various sectors, including universities, research organizations, public interest groups, and government, was held December 12 to 14, 1985.

The format featured the presentation of papers on four major topics, comments by two discussants on each paper, rejoinders by the authors, five discussion groups in which

specific issues were debated, and a plenary session in which a period of open discussion followed the presentation of summaries of conclusions reached by the discussion groups.

The conference proceedings will be published in two parts. The first volume, now available, includes the four papers, the written comments by the discussants, and other relevant material about the conference. The second volume, to be published within the next year, will contain an edited transcript of the discussions that took place in the working groups and in the plenary sessions.

The material below summarizes some of the main points raised in the papers and the formal discussions. Interested readers are strongly urged to refer to the first volume of proceedings for the complete versions of the papers and discussions.

In "Measuring Income: What Kind Should Be In?," David T. Ellwood and Lawrence H. Summers (Harvard University), suggested some guidelines for deciding what to include in the definition of income: "The benefit ought to be included if it provides for immediate material consumption or if the benefit is fungible, freeing up resources which become available for material consumption."

They also recommended a method of valuing noncash benefits: "From a theoretical standpoint, benefits should be

**Table G. Poverty Status of Families and Unrelated Individuals Before and After Cash and Noncash Transfers: 1985 and 1984**

(Numbers in thousands. Cash transfers include Social Security and Railroad Retirement, SSI, AFDC, and other cash assistance.)

Reciency	Number in poverty			Percent in poverty		
	1985	1984	Differ- ence	1985	1984	Differ- ence
<b>FAMILIES</b>						
Before transfers.....	11,660	11,625	35	18.3	18.5	-0.2
After Social Security and railroad retirement.....	7,769	7,775	-6	12.2	12.4	-0.2
After all cash transfers <sup>1</sup> .....	7,223	7,277	-54	11.4	11.6	-0.2
After all cash transfers and selected noncash transfers (value of medical transfers includes institutional expenditures):						
Market value.....	4,649	4,819	-170	7.3	7.7	-0.4
Recipient value.....	6,070	6,114	-44	9.6	9.8	-0.2
Poverty budget share.....	5,916	5,987	-71	9.3	9.5	-0.2
<b>UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS</b>						
Before transfers.....	11,003	10,914	89	35.1	36.1	-1.0
After Social Security and railroad retirement.....	7,054	6,971	83	22.5	23.0	-0.5
After all cash transfers <sup>1</sup> .....	6,725	6,609	116	21.5	21.8	-0.3
After all cash transfers and selected noncash transfers (value of medical transfers includes institutional expenditures):						
Market value.....	4,219	4,180	39	13.5	13.8	-0.3
Recipient value.....	5,543	5,508	35	17.7	18.2	-0.5
Poverty budget share.....	5,617	5,596	21	17.9	18.5	-0.6

<sup>1</sup>Income concept used in the official poverty definition.

measured at recipient value—not market value. Recipient values reflect the amount of cash that recipients would be willing to accept in place of the noncash benefit.” Their views on benefits that might be counted as income included the following:

“Since market and recipient values for food stamps are so close, and since market values are very easy to measure (recipients are asked it on the CPS), we think the market value of food stamps ought to be included in income.”

“Though the case for using market value here [in the school lunch program] is less clear cut than in the case of food stamps, we think the modest size of the program and the hopeless complexity and error involved in trying to get true recipient values of school lunch justify the use of market values.

“Energy assistance clearly deserves to be treated as income...We suspect its market value and recipient value are very close.

“We are somewhat uncomfortable with what has been done to date to estimate recipient (and market) values of housing...Among other things, we believe it probably makes sense to try to elicit some better information from the CPS on actual rent paid and likely market rents...In the meantime it seems reasonable to use the current procedure for measuring recipient values.

“Consistency requires that all medical benefits be included in income or that all be excluded...we are inclined to exclude nearly all medical care expenditures from income...unlike the case of food or housing, where evidence of very high levels of expenditures would be taken as evidence of superior levels of material well-being, high levels of medical care carry no such presumption...Employer provided medical insurance for the middle and upper classes undoubtedly passes the fungibility criterion, since most would purchase at least a modest level of protection anyway.

“If medical care is included in income then it is absolutely essential that the poverty line be adjusted for differences in medical ‘need,’ difficult and arbitrary as that might be.”

In his discussion of the paper by Ellwood and Summers, Alan Blinder (Princeton University and the Brookings Institution) took exception to the suggestion that medical benefits should not be counted as income:

“Ellwood and Summers object that some groups (e.g., the elderly, the poor) have greater medical needs than others, and hence would have higher valuation for health insurance, leaving us one again in the awkward position of...attributing more income to the more (probabilistically) infirm. One suggestion is to treat Medicare and Medicaid recipients as participants in a group health insurance policy and include the recipient value of that group policy— which

would be the same for every Medicare recipient and for every Medicaid recipient— in income”

Albert Rees (Alfred P. Sloan Foundation) also commented on the paper by Ellwood and Summers. His remarks included the following:

“Valuation of medical care on an insurance basis is clearly called for. Ellwood and Summers object to this because of the great difference in insurance costs for different age groups. Yet nowhere is it written on tablets of stone that the insurance-based estimate of the value of medical care should be age-specific. Let me suggest as a possible starting point for discussion that we include in measured income the full cost of government-subsidized or employer-subsidized medical insurance up to a limit equal to the average cost per capita of such coverage for the population of all ages.”

The second paper presented at the conference was by Barry R. Chiswick (University of Illinois at Chicago) and was entitled “Evaluation of Census Bureau Procedures for the Measurement of Noncash Benefits and the Incidence of Poverty.” After his analysis of the issues, Chiswick offered the following conclusions:

“*Poverty budget shares approach*—This procedure is a bounded market value approach where the ceiling placed on the value of the benefit is subject to selection bias and is arbitrary. This approach is conceptually groundless and should be discarded.

“*Recipient value approach*—This approach is not a recipient value or cash equivalent value approach, but rather is a “matched estimate” based on the assumption that there is no selection bias in program participation for families with the same current income. Measures which ignore selection bias in program participation are seriously flawed. Research efforts to estimate the nature of the selection bias should be continued and may prove to be quite successful in the coming decade as richer data (particularly the longitudinal data from the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP)) become available. However, publication of these estimates should be delayed until this problem is solved.

“*Market value approach*—Of the three approaches the market value estimates are conceptually the most sound, although not perfect. While in general a straight market value approach would be expected to overestimate the value to the recipient of noncash benefits, it is not obvious that this is the result of the implementation of the Census Bureau’s procedures. Given the nature of the current food subsidy programs the benefits are virtually the equivalent of cash and the market value approach seems appropriate. The Census Bureau uses essentially a matched estimate approach for valuing the housing subsidies, but because the methodology largely ignores program selection bias and family characteristics, the procedure may underestimate rather than overestimate the value of the subsidies. Nor is it unambiguous that the procedures overestimate the value of the Medicare and Medicaid benefits. Comparable medical insurance purchased on the private market would

be more costly. Furthermore, by including in the population base only program participants, the insurance value of Medicaid benefits is underestimated for potential participants and overestimated for actual participants. Clearly, the estimation of the value of the medical benefits is most problematic.

“The presentation of the data could be improved. The estimates of the market value of the food, housing and (noninstitutional) medical benefits (Medicare and Medicaid) should be separately identified. The marginal contributions to poverty reduction of each of the four major categories of programs should be presented. This would provide useful information on the relative contributions of each of these programs to poverty reduction.

“*Medical care for the institutionalized population*—The inclusion in the income of the noninstitutionalized population of estimates of the value of medical benefits received by those who are institutionalized appears to have no conceptual foundation. It appears to distort rather than enhance the nature of the insurance value of the medical benefits. This element should be dropped.”

Among Henry Aaron’s (The Brookings Institution and the University of Maryland) comments on the paper by Chiswick were the following:

“In short, I find inadequate all three of the methods that the Census Bureau has used for evaluating health care not paid for by households. None is sufficiently reliable. Use of any one of them is likely to lead to misleading comparisons of the rate of poverty at different points in time, among geographic areas, and among different family types.

“Should we follow the course recommended by Ellwood and Summers of ignoring in-kind health benefits and subtract direct payments for health care by individuals and families? I am not sure what course I would recommend for general statistics on the distribution of income. But I do not think that their recommendation should carry over to the measurement of poverty. Few commodities are more salient to the definition of abject want in modern society than a lack of access to “adequate” health care. To ignore it altogether in defining poverty would exclude from the definition an item, like food, that is often essential for life and is certainly necessary for freedom from gross economic insecurity.

“I would suggest that a person is poor if he or she lacks access both to a minimally adequate menu of health benefits and sufficient quantities of other goods and services. One would measure each spending unit’s cash income (with imputations, as noted below); if that amount of cash fell below stipulated poverty thresholds, the person would be defined as poor. If that person had even a munificent health coverage through Medicare, Medicaid, or employer-purchased health insurance, the person would still be defined as poor, because the health benefits are not at all fungible. If that spending unit was not defined as poor on the basis of income, it would still be classified as poor if it lacked “adequate” health coverage and if the direct

purchase of such coverage would cost enough to reduce residual income below the stipulated thresholds. Clearly, what is "adequate" is a matter of judgment—but so is the "adequate" food budget that historically has served as the basis for defining "adequate" income—in other words, for defining the poverty thresholds. People are poor if they don't have enough to eat. They are poor if they lack means to get adequate health care."

Edgar K. Browning (Texas A & M University) supported the use of market values in his comments on Chiswick's paper:

"Consistency calls for using market values or recipient values in all cases. Once we recognize the multitude of distortions involved, it is clear that we lack the knowledge to estimate recipient values with any degree of accuracy at all. But we can consistently measure all incomes at market value; that is basically what the Census Bureau now does with its data on money incomes. In the interest of consistency with the way other incomes are measured, we should evaluate in-kind transfers at their market value.

"The practical difficulties of estimating recipient value and the inconsistencies of treatment if they are used for in-kind transfers...represent strong reasons for favoring the market value approach over the recipient-value approach.

"My tentative conclusion is that there are several reasons for favoring the market value approach to measuring the benefits of in-kind transfers. Although I have not had the time to go into these reasons in great detail, I hope enough has been said to suggest that the case for the recipient value measure is not as strong as might be suggested by the number of economists who favor it."

The third paper, "The Statistical Measurement of Poverty," was authored by Michael P. Ward (Unicon Research Corporation). Some of his main comments follow:

"The use of the simple multiplier of food cost, based on 1955 data, assumes that all other needs are reflected in the average 1955 family's nonfood consumption. But changes in relative prices, especially for medical care, have been enormous and, even within the medical care bundle of services, the cost of caring for the elderly has risen relative to that of the average. As a practical matter, relative to 1985, health care needs are greatly underrepresented in the use of the current food cost multiplier.

"Valuing these noncash transfers on the income side of the accounting but not on the needs side forces a reconsideration of the poverty threshold methodology as well. Minor tinkering with the statistics will reduce some of the obvious inconsistencies but the principle problem, not to be solved easily or quickly, is to revamp a statistical concept in ways that will more closely reflect the resources both needed and transferred to the low income population.

"How do we value income transfers that are contingent upon need? The most straightforward approach is to recognize that needs have risen when health care is required. Like the examples with variable incomes, there are

at least two ways to quantify this increase. First, theoretically at least, we could measure the medical expenses incurred by all individuals and offset this by contingent income, i.e., insurance benefits. Those who were not covered by medical insurance, public or private, and who therefore received no contingent income would show a net decrease in income net of needs, i.e., they would more likely to be poor. The poverty statistics would then reflect this increased source of variation and the effect of Medicare and Medicaid in reducing it. Those covered by these programs would have their medical needs offset by the benefits provided. Those covered by private insurance would likewise be offset. Only individuals not covered by insurance would show significant variation in needs not offset by contingent income.

"The second approach is to adopt the insurance valuation for income, but in addition, to also add health insurance as an explicit component of poverty income levels. This does not solve all of the problems of mixing current with long-term income and current and long-term needs but at least the introduction of noncash benefits will not add further to the mixing.

"The original methodology which gave rise to the poverty thresholds had, I think, some merit, even though it was and still is arbitrary. The enormous growth in medical care expenditures, both in terms of quantity and price, has made that original threshold obsolete. I would argue that Medicare and Medicaid programs themselves are evidence that we, as a society, consider health care to be a necessity alongside food and shelter. The poverty lines, however, do not recognize this fact. They are static, absolute standards, which cannot accommodate the changing definition of minimal economic standards.

"Because health care is effectively excluded from the official definition of the poverty line it makes little sense to begin counting it as income in-kind. To be consistent, health care should be accounted for explicitly in the definition of the minimal poverty-level bundle of goods and services. Either that, or we should not count it on the income side. Whatever we do it ought to be consistent.

The use of insurance values for health care transfers does not solve the problem. In some ways it compounds it because it fails to show that resources are being transferred to those who need it most—the sick. I think also that the inclusion of insurance values raises some more general problems since most transfers, cash and noncash, have insurance aspects to them. Perhaps we should all have our incomes raised because we all receive insurance value from the existence of an economic 'safety-net'."

June O'Neill (The Urban Institute) offered the following comments on Ward's paper:

"To my mind the more sensible approach is the insurance valuation method which is the second alternative proposed in the Ward paper. This method leads to the common sense result that income has increased by more than

cash income would suggest— because health care is more and more a noncash fringe or transfer benefit.

“There also remains a problem of cross-group comparison which is not easily resolved because we do not have good measures of group health status. We do know that the elderly and the disabled generally have greater health needs than other groups, and therefore, lower real incomes. To attribute to these groups their own health transfers as income could be misleading for cross-group comparisons. However, for each group separately, valuing health benefits does provide a way of assessing how their real incomes have changed over time.

“Should the poverty threshold be changed if noncash benefits are added to income? It all depends if the thresholds were believed to include all “adequate” medical care. Since free medical care was not unheard of in the 1960’s it is likely that the thresholds were not expected to cover medical costs fully. Therefore if noncash benefits are included in income the poverty thresholds should probably be raised, at least by the value of charitable care available in the 1960’s. However, the amount of the change in thresholds likely to be required is probably small.”

Comments on Ward’s paper from Eugene Smolensky (University of Wisconsin) included the following:

“In other words, my words now, for the measurement of poverty, all but ordinary health maintenance costs are irrelevant—unless illness propels someone into poverty in some way that keeps them out of Medicare or Medicaid, say via an asset test. I would add that nursing home costs are also irrelevant, since the institutional population is not in the statistical base of the poverty rate. That leaves routine health care, evaluated as an insurance policy, available to an eligible population of all the elderly, and say those up to twice the poverty line. Now we are talking about a relatively small number, one for which expenditures may be somewhere in the neighborhood of cash equivalent benefits, and these should be added, as Ward suggests, explicitly to the poverty thresholds.

“Expenditures on medical care and other in-kind transfers should be accounted for, attributed to those who benefit from them at cost, in the personal income distribution statistics. It is not relevant for poverty, but it is relevant for a full understanding of the distribution of income in the United States that enormous sums are spent on behalf of those who are ill, whatever their income level. We want to know who gets the resources. How these resources are distributed to the sick, classified so as to add those resources to all the other resources available to the sick, is an important fact about our economy. This is not to mean that the sick are “better off” for any practical purposes, only that the sick make a particular claim on resources that needs to be acknowledged. Here Census should follow Lampman’s accounting framework, and also include as private transfers expenditures by insurance companies on behalf of those who receive treatment at their expense.”

The final paper, by Eric A. Hanushek (Congressional Budget Office and University of Rochester) and Robertson Williams (Congressional Budget Office), was entitled “Alternative Poverty Measures and the Allocation of Federal Benefits.” Their summary is reproduced here:

“The use of eligibility criteria for targetting program benefits is very common, and the use of income measures or poverty calculations frequently enters in determining the distribution of benefits. Problems with geographic differences in living costs affecting income eligibility criteria enter in both currently used cash measures and the expanded measures being considered. However, inclusion of noncash benefits magnifies the importance of variations in living costs. In using these criteria to allocate funds across jurisdictions, a movement toward inclusion of non-cash benefits would immediately raise important issues about what policy goals are being chosen. To the extent that noncash programs vary across areas solely because of cost differences, inclusion of noncash benefits in determining Federal resource allocation would tend to penalize individuals living in high cost areas. This may be justified by some to the extent that high costs may reflect other desirable aspects of an area or that it may be desirable to discourage poor people from living in high cost areas. But, in general, one would probably conclude that differences in living costs lead to misclassifying some people in terms of their incomes.

“The second important eligibility issue in considering substituting an income definition that includes noncash benefits for current cash measures is the implications for fiscal federalism. Areas providing more benefits for low-income residents would be penalized to the extent that Federal dollars flowing into the area were reduced by such a move. This may be appropriate when one concentrates on the most needy, but it would increase incentives for localities to cut back in support of low-income families and individuals.”

Kenneth W. Clarkson (University of Miami) offered the following conclusion in his discussion of the paper by Hanushek and Williams:

“In summary, I agree that poverty statistics and measures should be revised to provide better information on the distribution of benefits from Federal transfers, but believe that the statistics should be broadened to permit an investigation of well-being both before and after consumption-directed intervention; they should also provide us with the ability to evaluate programs with respect to their overall effectiveness, including some elements not touched upon here at this conference. In-kind programs, for example, have different administrative costs that often depend on eligibility criteria and other factors. Information obtained in determining poverty measures should facilitate complete analyses of the outcome and effectiveness of transfer programs.”

Patricia Ruggles (The Urban Institute) also commented on the paper by Hanushek and Williams. Some of her remarks are reproduced below:

"It is clear that the specific poverty measure or income definition chosen can have important impacts both on our ability to analyze program impacts, and on the outcomes of these analyses. For example, to consider briefly a commonly discussed case: if medical benefits are included in income, and are valued using a market-value approach, it is almost impossible for certain categories of aged persons to have below-poverty level incomes. In fact, I have heard it said that under such a definition there would be no poor persons over the age of 65 in the whole of New York City. Since many of these persons would still have resources too low to allow them to meet basic needs such as food and shelter, however, they would still be considered poor by most noneconomists. At the least, it seems clear that such an approach to measuring income could obscure rather than clarify the economic status of many beneficiaries, and could make any meaningful analysis of the distributional impacts of Medicare options, for example, very difficult to conduct.

"This is not to imply that there is no set of circumstances under which a broader definition of income would be useful. On the contrary, one point that has been made several times in these meetings, and which I endorse, is that whatever income definition or set of definitions is adopted by the Census Bureau for its own publications, it will still be crucial to maintain full data on all of the individual components of income. Further, these data should be maintained in a form that allows income to be disaggregated and redefined by individual researchers in ways that are consistent with their own analytical purposes. For example, while an after-tax measure of income is generally preferable if one is trying to assess households' net resources, a pre-tax measure will be necessary if one wishes to consider the total distributional impact of Federal tax and transfer programs. Even if Census moves to an after-tax definition as the basis for its published poverty statistics, data on pre-tax incomes should therefore still be retained."

## MEASUREMENT ISSUES

There are a number of serious measurement issues that detract from the usefulness of the experimental measures that have been presented in this and earlier reports. These issues will be addressed in the Census Bureau's research program, and it is hoped that the research, combined with continuing advice from the user community, will allow the Census Bureau to improve its income and poverty estimates that incorporate the value of noncash benefits. Selected measurement issues are described below.

1. *Market values of medical benefits that are large relative to poverty thresholds.* Table H shows the relationship between the market value of medical care benefits and the poverty

thresholds in the ten largest states for these situations: an elderly couple covered by Medicare, an elderly unrelated individual covered by both Medicare and Medicaid, and a family covered by Medicaid that includes a single parent with two children. In the case of Medicaid, figures are shown for both treatments of institutional expenditures— included and excluded. The values assigned to medical care benefits are very large for the elderly families. In nine of the states, simply counting the value of Medicare received by an elderly couple results in the attribution of income that is more than half of the poverty threshold. In California, for example, the value of Medicare is estimated to be \$4,498, compared with the poverty threshold level of \$6,498.

The middle columns of the table compare the market value of medical benefits with the poverty threshold faced by an elderly unrelated individual. When institutional expenditures are included in the calculation of the value of Medicaid, the combined value of Medicaid and Medicare exceeds the poverty threshold in eight of the ten states. The estimated combined value ranged from \$13,100 in New York to \$4,239 in California (the poverty threshold for an elderly unrelated individual was \$5,156).

Dropping institutional expenditures from the Medicaid calculations brings down the mean value of the medical benefits, but the value of the benefits is still large relative to the poverty threshold. The combined value of medical benefits under this approach is more than 50 percent of the poverty threshold in nine of the ten states (and more than 100 percent in New York).

When the reciprocity unit is nonelderly, the market values of medical benefits make up a much smaller, though still sizable, proportion of the poverty threshold. In seven of the states, the value of Medicaid to a single parent family with two children is calculated to be more than 20 percent of the poverty threshold.

2. *Risk class differences in the value of Medicaid.* Most analysts would agree that benefits should not be measured in such a way that would produce a "the sicker you are, the richer you are" relationship. The Census Bureau methodology attempts to avoid this problem by assigning insurance values rather than counting the cost of medical care received; however, the use of risk classes in assigning insurance values means that the problem has not been eliminated. Table I shows the market value of Medicaid by risk class for the 10 largest states. A person may experience large changes in his or her income if he or she moves among risk classes. For example, a nondisabled adult in California was assumed to have an income from Medicaid of \$948 in 1985 (not counting institutional expenditures). But if that person had suffered a serious illness or injury and had become disabled, his or her income would have increased by \$1,431 (\$2,379-\$948). A New York resident in a similar situation would have had an income increase of \$5,240. When institutional expenditures are used in the calculation, persons experience very large increases in income when they turn 65 years of age. The difference

**Table H. Examples of the Relationship Between Market Value of Medical Benefits and Poverty Thresholds, by Family Type in 10 Largest States: 1985**

State and treatment of institutional expenditures	Elderly couple covered by Medicare			Elderly unrelated individual covered by Medicare and Medicaid			Single parent with two children covered by Medicaid		
	Market value of Medicare coverage	Poverty threshold	Market value as a percent of poverty threshold	Market value of Medicare and Medicaid coverage	Poverty threshold	Market value as a percent of poverty threshold	Market value of Medicaid coverage	Poverty threshold	Market value as a percent of poverty threshold
<b>MEDICAID VALUE INCLUDES INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES</b>									
California.....	\$4,498	\$6,498	69.2	\$ 4,239	\$5,156	82.2	\$1,815	\$8,662	21.0
New York.....	4,068	6,498	62.6	13,100	5,156	254.1	2,520	8,662	29.1
Texas.....	3,622	6,498	55.7	4,710	5,156	91.3	1,916	8,662	22.1
Pennsylvania....	4,274	6,498	65.8	7,899	5,156	153.2	1,611	8,662	18.6
Illinois.....	4,126	6,498	63.5	6,454	5,156	125.2	1,888	8,662	21.8
Florida.....	3,846	6,498	59.2	5,597	5,156	108.6	1,719	8,662	19.8
Ohio.....	3,430	6,498	52.8	7,204	5,156	139.7	2,090	8,662	24.1
Michigan.....	4,346	6,498	66.9	6,297	5,156	122.1	1,541	8,662	17.8
New Jersey.....	3,896	6,498	60.0	8,455	5,156	164.0	2,052	8,662	23.7
North Carolina...	2,648	6,498	40.8	5,206	5,156	101.0	1,871	8,662	21.6
<b>MEDICAID VALUE EXCLUDES INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES</b>									
California.....	4,498	6,498	69.2	2,886	5,156	56.0	1,810	8,662	20.9
New York.....	4,068	6,498	62.6	5,929	5,156	115.0	2,441	8,662	28.2
Texas.....	3,622	6,498	55.7	2,804	5,156	54.4	1,914	8,662	22.1
Pennsylvania....	4,274	6,498	65.8	2,698	5,156	52.3	1,490	8,662	17.2
Illinois.....	4,126	6,498	63.5	3,012	5,156	58.4	1,867	8,662	21.6
Florida.....	3,846	6,498	59.2	2,741	5,156	53.2	1,719	8,662	19.8
Ohio.....	3,430	6,498	52.8	2,948	5,156	57.2	2,079	8,662	24.0
Michigan.....	4,346	6,498	66.9	2,965	5,156	57.5	1,473	8,662	17.0
New Jersey.....	3,896	6,498	60.0	3,139	5,156	60.9	2,052	8,662	23.7
North Carolina...	2,648	6,498	40.8	2,241	5,156	43.5	1,834	8,662	21.2

between the income value of Medicaid to a 64 year old and a 65 year old was \$1,041 in California and \$9,916 in New York.

3. *Difficulty in implementing the recipient value approach.* The methods used to implement the recipient value approach and certain of the difficulties involved in the implementation effort have been described in the section on "Explanation of Valuation Techniques." The method used to implement this approach, the "matched expenditure" approach, has been criticized on several grounds. In his paper at the noncash conference, Chiswick noted that the approach involves a selection bias. That is, persons who choose to participate are not the same as those who choose not to (they may differ in terms of asset holdings or in terms of their demand for the benefit). Chiswick also noted that, for the purpose of measuring Medicare benefits, it is extremely difficult to find data on the "normal" medical expenditures of unsubsidized persons 65 years and over. The "normal" expenditures used to calculate the recipient values shown in this report are subject to these problems and, in addition, are based on data sets that are relatively old (e.g., the 1972-73 Consumer Expenditure Survey).

4. *Consistency in the treatment of noncash benefits.* Conference participants were essentially unanimous in supporting the position that noncash benefits should be treated consistently. Because the early valuation work at the Census Bureau focused on persons with low incomes, no methodology has been developed for valuing employer-provided health benefits or other noncash benefits received by the middle and upper portions of the income distribution. Future reports must broaden the range of benefits for which values are estimated.

5. *Comparing revised definitions of income against existing poverty thresholds.* The official poverty thresholds were defined on the basis of money income. For families of three or more, the poverty line was set equal to the cost of an economy food plan multiplied by a factor of three (the value of three was determined by survey data on the percent of money income that families spent on food). The implication of this procedure was that income in the amount of two-thirds of the poverty threshold was considered sufficient to cover nonfood requirements such as housing, clothing, transportation, and medical care. The growth in noncash benefits has led to the

**Table I. Market Value of Medicaid, by Risk Class and Treatment of Institutional Expenditures in 10 Largest States: 1985 and 1984**

(In 1985 dollars)

State and year	Excluding institutional			Including institutional		
	Nondisabled person 21 to 64 years	Disabled person 21 to 64 years	Person 65 and over	Nondisabled person 21 to 64 years	Disabled person 21 to 64 years	Person 65 and over
<b>1985</b>						
California.....	\$ 948	\$2,379	\$ 637	\$ 949	\$3,029	\$ 1,990
New York.....	1,141	6,381	3,895	1,150	8,303	11,066
Texas.....	1,074	1,832	993	1,076	4,617	2,899
Pennsylvania....	704	2,045	561	707	4,616	5,762
Illinois.....	947	4,438	949	950	6,055	4,391
Florida.....	913	1,636	818	913	3,073	3,674
Ohio.....	953	2,505	1,233	954	5,088	5,489
Michigan.....	853	3,121	792	855	3,986	4,124
New Jersey.....	1,106	2,727	1,191	1,106	5,286	6,507
North Carolina..	906	3,350	917	907	4,736	3,882
<b>1984</b>						
California.....	747	1,997	539	748	2,625	1,712
New York.....	1,015	5,854	2,889	1,021	7,472	9,239
Texas.....	1,151	1,854	934	1,152	4,749	2,783
Pennsylvania....	701	2,308	572	759	5,038	5,640
Illinois.....	996	4,354	887	891	4,231	3,688
Florida.....	606	1,561	768	606	2,864	2,910
Ohio.....	996	2,629	1,247	996	5,323	5,452
Michigan.....	986	3,601	865	988	4,548	4,455
New Jersey.....	1,082	2,526	1,055	1,082	5,072	6,213
North Carolina..	932	3,282	931	934	4,602	3,918

current effort to develop income measures that include the value of noncash benefits. Most data users agree that such measures would add to our understanding of the distribution of income. There is considerable disagreement, however, about the appropriateness of using these revised income measures in the determination of poverty status. Most participants at the noncash conference agreed that poverty thresholds would have to be changed if the value of medical care were to be included in the income definition. As revised income measures are proposed, it will be necessary to specifically address their appropriateness for use in the determination of poverty status.

## RESEARCH PLANS

The Bureau of the Census is developing a plan that describes proposed research on noncash valuation concepts and procedures. This plan will call for an examination and revision of the valuation procedures described in the technical paper series and a review of the types of benefits, both government and private, that should be included in income measures. The plan will also call for an examination of the issues concerned with estimating the imputed interest on home equity.

The objective of this noncash benefit research is to conduct a thorough follow-up investigation of the conceptual and empirical issues first outlined in Technical Paper 50 and

recently discussed at the noncash conference. Conceptual problems that need to be examined include 1) determining the valuation approaches that are most appropriate for specific applications or analyses, 2) determining which noncash benefits, including those received by the lower, middle, and upper parts of the income distribution, should be incorporated into the income definition, and 3) determining the most appropriate population to which noncash benefit values are assigned. Empirical problems requiring extensive research include 1) updating and expansion of the data bases needed as input to procedures for assigning values, 2) locating adequate counterfactuals in the nonrecipient populations in order to eliminate selectivity bias in the estimation procedures, 3) developing procedures to correct for underreporting of recipients and amounts of income, and 4) developing procedures for adjusting for regional differences in the price of the goods and services being provided through noncash benefit sources.

The results of these examinations into various noncash estimation issues will be published. The publication of the research findings will provide a forum for further discussion of valuation procedures and eventually lead to the publication of a new series of alternative income and poverty estimates based on carefully reviewed income definitions and valuation techniques.

**Table 1. Number of Persons Below The Poverty Level and Poverty Rate--Current Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1979 to 1985**

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

Year and characteristic	Number below the poverty level									
	Current poverty definition	Valuing food and housing benefits only			Valuing food, housing, and all medical benefits			Valuing food, housing, and medical benefits, excluding institutional expenditures		
		Market value	Recipient value	Poverty budget share value	Market value	Recipient value	Poverty budget share value	Market value	Recipient value	Poverty budget share value
<b>ALL PERSONS</b>										
1985	33 064	29 489	30 351	29 769	21 521	27 995	27 506	21 941	28 281	27 506
1984	33 700	30 103	30 909	30 455	22 602	28 623	28 296	23 019	28 917	28 296
1983	35 515	32 123	32 718	32 458	23 911	30 332	30 137	24 512	30 720	30 137
1982	34 398	30 688	31 365	31 111	22 885	29 508	28 713	23 563	29 407	28 720
1981	31 822	27 932	28 651	28 317	20 500	26 500	26 175	21 046	26 784	26 175
1980	29 272	25 042	25 633	25 602	17 706	23 512	23 299	18 221	23 895	23 299
1979	26 072	21 698	22 270	22 409	15 099	20 152	20 184	15 696	20 478	20 186
<b>RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN</b>										
<b>White</b>										
1985	22 860	20 525	21 063	20 703	15 391	18 392	19 129	15 598	19 568	19 129
1984	22 955	20 881	21 279	21 066	15 956	19 568	19 521	16 136	19 755	19 521
1983	24 189	22 299	22 569	22 480	17 096	20 962	20 929	17 464	21 193	20 929
1982	23 517	21 280	21 665	21 507	16 272	20 102	19 937	16 653	20 363	19 938
1981	21 553	19 219	19 632	19 440	14 482	18 092	17 936	14 767	18 286	17 936
1980	19 699	17 381	17 727	17 689	12 728	16 257	16 151	12 997	16 503	16 151
1979	17 214	14 897	15 135	15 253	10 645	13 701	13 748	10 965	13 888	13 748
<b>Black</b>										
1985	8 926	7 843	8 135	7 937	5 332	7 533	7 326	5 539	7 639	7 326
1984	9 490	8 084	8 464	8 225	5 747	7 956	7 696	5 976	8 060	7 696
1983	9 888	8 479	8 786	8 626	5 863	8 094	7 839	6 091	8 246	7 839
1982	9 697	8 347	8 633	8 533	5 839	7 982	7 811	6 126	8 068	7 811
1981	9 173	7 764	8 060	7 925	5 278	7 498	7 327	5 536	7 579	7 327
1980	8 579	6 767	7 006	7 004	4 291	6 404	6 289	4 525	6 529	6 289
1979	8 050	6 088	6 407	6 425	3 867	5 747	5 741	4 126	5 884	5 743
<b>Spanish Origin<sup>1</sup></b>										
1985	5 236	4 614	4 737	4 647	3 421	4 421	4 324	3 456	4 444	4 324
1984	4 806	4 315	4 394	4 350	3 371	4 172	4 113	3 413	4 197	4 113
1983	4 641	4 228	4 292	4 273	3 285	4 074	4 042	3 343	4 104	4 042
1982	4 301	3 806	3 917	3 867	2 949	3 755	3 673	3 029	3 780	3 673
1981	3 713	3 201	3 307	3 270	2 355	3 118	3 032	2 401	3 137	3 032
1980	3 491	2 923	3 014	2 990	2 069	2 785	2 733	2 111	2 829	2 733
1979	2 921	2 328	2 398	2 416	1 606	2 214	2 185	1 668	2 234	2 185
<b>AGE</b>										
<b>Under 6 Years</b>										
1985	4 972	4 503	4 633	4 531	3 506	4 465	4 286	3 551	4 473	4 286
1984	5 115	4 627	4 734	4 676	3 741	4 583	4 453	3 778	4 591	4 453
1983	5 256	4 791	4 904	4 846	3 842	4 729	4 606	3 913	4 746	4 606
1982	4 977	4 472	4 597	4 535	3 587	4 423	4 297	3 649	4 431	4 297
1981	4 555	3 964	4 113	4 034	3 113	3 935	3 818	3 160	3 949	3 818
1980	4 107	3 502	3 602	3 607	2 670	3 468	3 376	2 722	3 482	3 376
1979	3 521	2 870	2 973	2 983	2 192	2 803	2 744	2 253	2 815	2 744
<b>6 to 17 Years</b>										
1985	8 038	6 978	7 225	7 022	5 154	6 837	6 604	5 240	6 877	6 604
1984	8 305	7 183	7 404	7 261	5 592	7 069	6 877	5 701	7 099	6 877
1983	8 678	7 693	7 826	7 748	5 923	7 433	7 305	6 050	7 470	7 305
1982	8 670	7 514	7 663	7 623	5 811	7 275	7 121	5 982	7 320	7 123
1981	7 950	6 732	6 930	6 814	5 193	6 645	6 462	5 314	6 661	6 462
1980	7 436	6 032	6 239	6 179	4 334	5 900	5 726	4 452	5 940	5 726
1979	6 856	5 298	5 550	5 564	3 824	5 205	5 125	3 934	5 251	5 125
<b>18 to 24 Years</b>										
1985	4 483	4 148	4 222	4 176	3 544	4 102	4 025	3 585	4 104	4 025
1984	4 616	4 317	4 384	4 348	3 689	4 228	4 179	3 717	4 236	4 179
1983	4 931	4 570	4 627	4 601	3 860	4 451	4 427	3 924	4 479	4 427
1982	4 546	4 182	4 259	4 224	3 557	4 122	4 053	3 613	4 143	4 054
1981	4 329	3 932	4 015	3 978	3 359	3 876	3 842	3 407	3 884	3 842
1980	3 818	3 429	3 482	3 484	2 868	3 370	3 337	2 902	3 386	3 337
1979	3 366	2 883	2 925	2 947	2 381	2 800	2 793	2 433	2 816	2 794
<b>25 to 44 Years</b>										
1985	7 899	7 042	7 248	7 107	5 631	6 919	6 757	5 700	6 952	6 757
1984	7 938	7 140	7 318	7 219	5 855	6 969	6 856	5 924	7 013	6 856
1983	8 422	7 669	7 791	7 733	6 345	7 488	7 390	6 431	7 528	7 390
1982	8 031	7 178	7 344	7 272	6 011	7 033	6 897	6 124	7 069	6 899
1981	7 010	6 170	6 304	6 249	5 156	6 057	5 958	5 238	6 075	5 958
1980	6 242	5 319	5 456	5 438	4 311	5 224	5 137	4 365	5 256	5 137
1979	4 949	4 106	4 227	4 253	3 271	4 000	3 993	3 348	4 023	3 993

<sup>1</sup>Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

**Table 1. Number of Persons Below The Poverty Level and Poverty Rate--Current Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1979 to 1985--Con.**

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

Year and characteristic	Poverty rate									
	Current poverty definition	Valuing food and housing benefits only			Valuing food, housing, and all medical benefits			Valuing food, housing, and medical benefits, excluding institutional expenditures		
		Market value	Recipient value	Poverty budget share value	Market value	Recipient value	Poverty budget share value	Market value	Recipient value	Poverty budget share value
<b>ALL PERSONS</b>										
1985 .....	14.0	12.5	12.8	12.6	9.1	11.8	11.6	9.3	12.0	11.8
1984 .....	14.4	12.9	13.2	13.0	9.7	12.2	12.1	9.8	12.4	12.1
1983 <sup>1</sup> .....	15.3	13.9	14.1	14.0	10.3	13.1	13.0	10.6	13.3	13.0
1982 .....	15.0	13.4	13.7	13.6	10.0	12.7	12.5	10.3	12.8	12.5
1981 .....	14.0	12.3	12.6	12.5	9.0	11.7	11.5	9.3	11.8	11.5
1980 .....	13.0	11.1	11.4	11.4	7.9	10.4	10.4	8.1	10.6	10.4
1979 .....	11.7	9.7	10.0	10.1	6.8	9.0	9.1	7.0	9.2	9.1
<b>RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN</b>										
<b>White</b>										
1985 .....	11.4	10.2	10.5	10.3	7.7	9.7	9.5	7.8	9.7	9.5
1984 .....	11.5	10.5	10.7	10.6	8.0	9.8	9.8	8.1	9.9	9.8
1983 <sup>1</sup> .....	12.2	11.3	11.4	11.4	8.7	10.6	10.6	8.8	10.7	10.6
1982 .....	12.0	10.9	11.1	11.0	8.3	10.3	10.2	8.5	10.4	10.2
1981 .....	11.1	9.9	10.1	10.0	7.4	9.3	9.2	7.6	9.4	9.2
1980 .....	10.2	9.0	9.2	9.2	6.6	8.4	8.4	6.7	8.6	8.4
1979 .....	9.0	7.8	7.9	8.0	5.6	7.1	7.2	5.7	7.2	7.2
<b>Black</b>										
1985 .....	31.3	27.5	28.6	27.9	18.7	26.4	25.7	19.4	26.8	25.7
1984 .....	33.9	28.8	30.1	29.3	20.5	28.3	27.4	21.3	28.7	27.4
1983 <sup>1</sup> .....	35.7	30.6	31.7	31.2	21.2	29.2	28.7	22.0	29.8	28.7
1982 .....	35.6	30.7	31.7	31.4	21.5	29.3	28.7	22.5	29.6	28.7
1981 .....	34.2	28.9	30.0	29.5	19.7	27.9	27.3	20.6	28.2	27.3
1980 .....	32.5	25.6	26.5	26.5	16.2	24.2	23.8	17.1	24.7	23.8
1979 .....	31.0	23.5	24.7	24.8	14.9	22.2	22.1	15.9	22.7	22.1
<b>Spanish Origin<sup>1</sup></b>										
1985 .....	29.0	25.5	26.2	25.7	18.9	24.5	23.9	19.1	24.6	23.9
1984 .....	28.4	25.5	26.0	25.7	19.9	24.7	24.3	20.2	24.8	24.3
1983 <sup>1</sup> .....	28.1	25.6	25.9	25.8	19.9	24.6	24.4	20.2	24.8	24.4
1982 .....	29.9	26.5	27.2	26.9	20.5	26.1	25.5	21.1	26.3	25.5
1981 .....	26.5	22.8	23.6	23.3	16.8	22.2	21.6	17.1	22.4	21.6
1980 .....	25.7	21.5	22.2	22.0	15.2	20.5	20.1	15.5	20.8	20.1
1979 .....	21.8	17.4	17.9	18.1	12.0	16.6	16.3	12.5	16.7	16.3
<b>AGE</b>										
<b>Under 6 Years</b>										
1985 .....	23.0	20.8	21.4	20.9	16.2	20.6	19.8	16.4	20.7	19.8
1984 .....	24.0	21.7	22.2	21.9	17.5	21.5	20.9	17.7	21.5	20.9
1983 <sup>1</sup> .....	25.0	22.8	23.3	23.0	18.3	22.5	21.9	18.6	22.6	21.9
1982 .....	23.8	21.4	22.0	21.7	17.2	21.2	20.6	17.5	21.2	20.6
1981 .....	22.4	19.5	20.3	19.9	15.3	19.4	18.8	15.6	19.4	18.8
1980 .....	20.7	17.6	18.1	18.2	13.4	17.5	17.0	13.7	17.5	17.0
1979 .....	18.2	14.8	15.4	15.4	11.3	14.5	14.2	11.6	14.5	14.2
<b>6 to 17 Years</b>										
1985 .....	19.5	16.9	17.5	17.0	12.5	16.6	16.0	12.7	16.7	16.0
1984 .....	20.2	17.5	18.0	17.7	13.6	17.2	16.7	13.9	17.3	16.7
1983 <sup>1</sup> .....	21.0	18.6	18.9	18.8	14.3	18.0	17.7	14.8	18.1	17.7
1982 .....	20.9	18.1	18.5	18.4	14.0	17.6	17.2	14.4	17.7	17.2
1981 .....	18.9	16.0	16.4	16.2	12.3	15.8	15.3	12.6	15.8	15.3
1980 .....	17.3	14.0	14.5	14.3	10.1	13.7	13.3	10.3	13.8	13.3
1979 .....	15.6	12.0	12.6	12.6	8.7	11.8	11.6	8.9	11.9	11.6
<b>18 to 24 Years</b>										
1985 .....	16.5	15.3	15.6	15.4	13.1	15.1	14.8	13.2	15.1	14.8
1984 .....	16.6	15.5	15.7	15.6	13.2	15.2	15.0	13.4	15.2	15.0
1983 <sup>1</sup> .....	17.3	16.1	16.3	16.2	13.6	15.6	15.6	13.8	15.7	15.6
1982 .....	15.7	14.4	14.7	14.5	12.2	14.2	14.4	12.4	14.3	14.0
1981 .....	14.8	13.5	13.8	13.6	11.5	13.3	13.2	11.7	13.3	13.2
1980 .....	13.1	11.7	11.9	11.9	9.8	11.5	11.4	9.9	11.6	11.4
1979 .....	11.6	9.9	10.0	10.1	8.2	9.6	9.6	8.4	9.7	9.6
<b>25 to 44 Years</b>										
1985 .....	10.6	9.4	9.7	9.5	7.6	9.3	9.1	7.6	9.3	9.1
1984 .....	11.0	9.9	10.1	10.0	8.1	9.7	9.5	8.2	9.7	9.5
1983 <sup>1</sup> .....	12.0	10.9	11.1	11.0	9.0	10.7	10.5	9.2	10.7	10.5
1982 .....	11.8	10.5	10.8	10.7	8.8	10.3	10.1	9.0	10.4	10.1
1981 .....	10.6	9.3	9.5	9.5	7.8	9.2	9.0	7.9	9.2	9.0
1980 .....	9.8	8.3	8.5	8.5	6.7	8.2	8.0	6.8	8.2	8.0
1979 .....	8.0	6.6	6.8	6.9	5.3	6.4	6.4	5.4	6.5	6.4

<sup>1</sup>Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

**Table 1. Number of Persons Below The Poverty Level and Poverty Rate--Current Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1979 to 1985--Con.**

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

Year and characteristic	Number below the poverty level									
	Current poverty definition	Valuing food and housing benefits only			Valuing food, housing, and all medical benefits			Valuing food, housing, and medical benefits, excluding institutional expenditures		
		Market value	Recipient value	Poverty budget share value	Market value	Recipient value	Poverty budget share value	Market value	Recipient value	Poverty budget share value
<b>AGE--Continued</b>										
<b>45 to 64 Years</b>										
1985	4 236	3 892	4 000	4 000	2 900	3 638	3 754	2 989	3 704	3 754
1984	4 397	4 020	4 162	4 142	3 026	3 814	3 898	3 098	3 863	3 898
1983	4 500	4 144	4 254	4 269	3 066	3 918	4 015	3 223	3 999	4 015
1982	4 423	4 144	4 133	4 151	3 006	3 807	3 874	3 153	3 877	3 876
1981	4 125	3 787	3 859	3 883	2 755	3 560	3 629	2 870	3 623	3 629
1980	3 799	3 405	3 460	3 530	2 489	3 146	3 296	2 611	3 232	3 296
1979	3 697	3 304	3 353	3 415	2 399	3 039	3 150	2 527	3 097	3 150
<b>65 Years and Over</b>										
1985	3 456	2 927	3 023	2 933	786	2 034	2 079	876	2 170	2 079
1984	3 330	2 806	2 907	2 808	700	1 960	2 034	801	2 114	2 034
1983	3 730	3 257	3 317	3 261	875	2 312	2 396	973	2 498	2 396
1982	3 751	3 294	3 368	3 306	912	2 399	2 471	1 043	2 566	2 471
1981	3 853	3 347	3 430	3 360	924	2 427	2 466	1 059	2 591	2 466
1980	3 871	3 355	3 395	3 364	1 034	2 405	2 427	1 169	2 600	2 427
1979	3 682	3 237	3 242	3 248	1 033	2 304	2 378	1 200	2 476	2 379
<b>FAMILY STATUS</b>										
<b>In Families, Total<sup>2</sup></b>										
1985	25 729	22 779	23 447	22 904	16 762	21 860	21 303	17 092	22 000	21 303
1984	26 458	23 483	24 092	23 694	17 873	22 508	22 090	18 179	22 659	22 090
1983	28 025	25 173	25 614	25 378	18 982	23 936	23 666	19 467	24 139	23 666
1982	27 349	24 144	24 665	24 438	18 273	23 019	22 631	18 809	23 219	22 638
1981	24 850	21 491	22 074	21 764	16 085	20 533	20 216	16 500	20 717	20 216
1980	22 601	18 968	19 477	19 379	13 553	18 038	17 723	13 914	18 281	17 723
1979	19 964	16 070	16 604	16 668	11 258	15 056	15 006	11 696	15 274	15 008
<b>In Married-Couple Families</b>										
1985	13 213	11 886	12 014	11 888	9 366	11 304	11 238	9 491	11 361	11 238
1984	13 717	12 529	12 643	12 599	9 939	11 739	11 809	10 032	11 831	11 809
1983	15 111	13 923	13 983	13 973	10 962	13 053	13 134	11 230	13 167	13 134
1982	14 839	13 342	13 478	13 412	10 572	12 547	12 534	10 762	12 647	12 534
1981	13 177	11 722	11 807	11 781	9 253	10 961	10 985	9 372	11 085	10 985
1980	11 861	10 264	10 377	10 381	7 826	9 578	9 597	7 946	9 745	9 597
1979	10 074	8 644	8 743	8 772	6 471	7 895	8 002	6 613	8 010	8 002
<b>In Families With A Female Householder, No Husband Present</b>										
1985	11 600	10 013	10 548	10 131	6 778	9 762	9 279	6 977	9 844	9 279
1984	11 831	10 117	10 602	10 257	7 291	9 968	9 500	7 500	10 022	9 500
1983	12 101	10 496	10 885	10 647	7 445	10 188	9 824	7 615	10 275	9 824
1982	11 701	10 064	10 437	10 284	7 137	9 788	9 417	7 438	9 870	9 423
1981	11 051	9 214	9 710	9 428	6 437	9 071	8 710	6 716	9 122	8 710
1980	10 120	8 183	8 572	8 470	5 316	7 965	7 645	5 535	8 039	7 645
1979	9 400	6 988	7 425	7 458	4 473	6 772	6 607	4 741	6 861	6 608
<b>All Unrelated Individuals</b>										
1985	6 725	6 116	6 310	6 270	4 219	5 543	5 617	4 302	5 688	5 617
1984	6 609	6 001	6 197	6 141	4 180	5 508	5 596	4 284	5 647	5 596
1983	6 861	6 339	6 493	6 470	4 403	5 797	5 872	4 510	5 976	5 872
1982	6 458	5 958	6 115	6 088	4 094	5 462	5 506	4 228	5 603	5 506
1981	6 480	5 881	6 116	6 089	3 989	5 519	5 511	4 119	5 618	5 511
1980	6 227	5 669	5 741	5 802	3 793	5 064	5 170	3 946	5 202	5 170
1979	5 743	5 280	5 314	5 389	3 537	4 745	4 830	3 696	4 853	4 830
<b>Male Unrelated Individuals</b>										
1985	2 499	2 393	2 439	2 444	1 965	2 276	2 310	1 996	2 324	2 310
1984	2 575	2 455	2 496	2 501	2 019	2 355	2 389	2 047	2 382	2 389
1983	2 654	2 547	2 580	2 590	2 065	2 446	2 488	2 105	2 481	2 488
1982	2 347	2 231	2 269	2 282	1 863	2 146	2 182	1 908	2 174	2 182
1981	2 239	2 150	2 181	2 184	1 749	2 071	2 071	1 779	2 086	2 071
1980	2 109	2 010	2 025	2 050	1 584	1 883	1 911	1 623	1 914	1 911
1979	1 972	1 875	1 885	1 910	1 505	1 762	1 788	1 542	1 779	1 788
<b>Female Unrelated Individuals</b>										
1985	4 226	3 722	3 871	3 826	2 254	3 267	3 306	2 306	3 365	3 306
1984	4 035	3 546	3 702	3 640	2 181	3 153	3 206	2 238	3 285	3 206
1983	4 206	3 792	3 914	3 879	2 338	3 351	3 384	2 405	3 495	3 384
1982	4 110	3 728	3 847	3 805	2 231	3 316	3 324	2 320	3 429	3 324
1981	4 251	3 831	3 935	3 905	2 240	3 448	3 440	2 340	3 532	3 440
1980	4 118	3 659	3 716	3 751	2 209	3 182	3 258	2 323	3 288	3 258
1979	3 771	3 405	3 429	3 479	2 031	2 983	3 042	2 154	3 074	3 042

<sup>2</sup>Includes families with a male householder, no wife present, not shown separately.

**Table 1. Number of Persons Below The Poverty Level and Poverty Rate--Current Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1979 to 1985--Con.**

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

Year and characteristic	Poverty rate									
	Current poverty definition	Valuing food and housing benefits only			Valuing food, housing, and all medical benefits			Valuing food, housing, and medical benefits, excluding institutional expenditures		
		Market value	Recipient value	Poverty budget share value	Market value	Recipient value	Poverty budget share value	Market value	Recipient value	Poverty budget share value
<b>AGE--Continued</b>										
<b>45 to 64 Years</b>										
1985 .....	9.5	8.7	8.9	8.9	6.5	8.1	8.4	6.7	8.3	8.4
1984 .....	9.9	9.0	9.3	9.3	6.8	8.6	8.7	7.0	8.7	8.7
1983 <sup>1</sup> .....	10.1	9.3	9.6	9.6	6.9	8.8	9.0	7.3	9.0	9.0
1982 .....	10.0	9.2	9.4	9.4	6.8	8.6	8.8	7.1	8.8	8.8
1981 .....	9.3	8.6	8.7	8.8	6.2	8.1	8.2	6.5	8.2	8.2
1980 .....	8.6	7.7	7.8	8.0	5.6	7.1	7.5	5.9	7.3	7.5
1979 .....	8.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	5.4	6.9	7.1	5.7	7.0	7.1
<b>65 Years and Over</b>										
1985 .....	12.6	10.7	11.1	10.7	2.9	7.4	7.6	3.2	7.9	7.6
1984 .....	12.4	10.5	10.8	10.5	2.6	7.3	7.6	3.0	7.9	7.6
1983 <sup>1</sup> .....	14.2	12.4	12.6	12.4	3.3	8.8	9.1	3.7	9.5	9.1
1982 .....	14.6	12.8	13.1	12.8	3.5	9.3	9.6	4.1	10.0	9.6
1981 .....	15.3	13.3	13.6	13.3	3.7	9.6	9.8	4.2	10.3	9.8
1980 .....	15.7	13.6	13.8	13.6	4.2	9.7	9.8	4.7	10.5	9.8
1979 .....	15.2	13.4	13.4	13.4	4.3	9.5	9.8	5.0	10.2	9.8
<b>FAMILY STATUS</b>										
<b>In Families, Total<sup>2</sup></b>										
1985 .....	12.6	11.2	11.5	11.2	8.2	10.7	10.4	8.4	10.8	10.4
1984 .....	13.1	11.6	11.9	11.7	8.8	11.1	10.9	9.0	11.2	10.9
1983 <sup>1</sup> .....	13.9	12.5	12.7	12.6	9.4	11.9	11.8	9.7	12.0	11.8
1982 .....	13.6	12.0	12.3	12.2	9.1	11.5	11.3	9.4	11.6	11.3
1981 .....	12.5	10.8	11.1	11.0	8.1	10.3	10.2	8.3	10.4	10.2
1980 .....	11.5	9.6	9.9	9.8	6.9	9.2	9.0	7.1	9.3	9.0
1979 .....	10.2	8.2	8.5	8.5	5.7	7.7	7.7	6.0	7.8	7.7
<b>In Married-Couple Families</b>										
1985 .....	7.9	7.1	7.2	7.1	5.6	6.8	6.7	5.7	6.8	6.7
1984 .....	8.3	7.6	7.6	7.6	6.0	7.1	7.1	6.1	7.2	7.1
1983 <sup>1</sup> .....	9.1	8.4	8.4	8.4	6.6	7.9	7.9	6.8	7.9	7.9
1982 .....	8.9	8.0	8.1	8.1	6.4	7.5	7.5	6.5	7.6	7.5
1981 .....	8.0	7.1	7.2	7.2	5.6	6.7	6.7	5.7	6.7	6.7
1980 .....	7.2	6.2	6.3	6.3	4.8	5.8	5.8	4.8	5.9	5.8
1979 .....	6.1	5.3	5.3	5.3	3.9	4.8	4.9	4.0	4.9	4.9
<b>In Families With A Female Householder, No Husband Present</b>										
1985 .....	37.6	32.4	34.2	32.8	21.9	31.6	30.0	22.6	31.9	30.0
1984 .....	38.4	32.8	34.4	33.3	23.6	32.3	30.8	24.3	32.5	30.8
1983 <sup>1</sup> .....	40.3	34.9	36.2	35.4	24.8	33.9	32.7	25.3	34.2	32.7
1982 .....	40.6	34.9	36.2	35.7	24.8	33.9	32.7	25.8	34.2	32.7
1981 .....	38.7	32.2	34.0	33.0	22.5	31.7	30.5	23.5	31.9	30.5
1980 .....	36.7	29.7	31.1	30.7	19.3	28.9	27.7	20.1	29.2	27.7
1979 .....	34.9	26.0	27.6	27.7	16.6	25.2	24.5	17.6	25.5	24.5
<b>All Unrelated Individuals</b>										
1985 .....	21.5	19.5	20.1	20.0	13.5	17.7	17.9	13.7	18.1	17.9
1984 .....	21.8	19.8	20.5	20.3	13.8	18.2	18.5	14.2	18.7	18.5
1983 <sup>1</sup> .....	23.5	21.7	22.3	22.2	15.1	19.9	20.1	15.5	20.5	20.1
1982 .....	23.1	21.4	21.9	21.8	14.7	19.6	19.7	15.2	20.1	19.7
1981 .....	23.4	21.6	22.1	22.0	14.4	19.9	19.9	14.9	20.3	19.9
1980 .....	22.9	20.9	21.2	21.4	14.0	18.7	19.1	14.5	19.1	19.1
1979 .....	21.9	20.2	20.3	20.8	13.5	18.1	18.5	14.1	18.5	18.5
<b>Male Unrelated Individuals</b>										
1985 .....	17.4	16.7	17.0	17.0	13.7	15.9	16.1	13.9	16.2	16.1
1984 .....	18.7	17.9	18.2	18.2	14.7	17.1	17.4	14.9	17.3	17.4
1983 <sup>1</sup> .....	20.2	19.4	19.6	19.7	15.7	18.6	18.9	15.0	18.9	18.9
1982 .....	18.8	17.9	18.2	18.3	14.9	17.2	17.5	15.3	17.4	17.5
1981 .....	18.1	17.4	17.6	17.7	14.1	16.8	16.8	14.4	16.9	16.8
1980 .....	17.4	16.6	16.7	16.9	13.1	15.5	15.8	13.4	15.8	15.8
1979 .....	16.9	16.1	16.2	16.4	12.9	15.1	15.3	13.2	15.3	15.3
<b>Female Unrelated Individuals</b>										
1985 .....	24.8	21.9	22.8	22.5	13.3	19.2	19.4	13.6	19.8	19.4
1984 .....	24.4	21.5	22.4	22.0	13.1	19.1	19.4	13.5	19.8	19.4
1983 <sup>1</sup> .....	26.3	23.7	24.4	24.2	14.6	20.8	21.1	15.0	21.6	21.1
1982 .....	26.6	24.2	24.8	24.7	14.5	21.5	21.6	15.0	22.2	21.6
1981 .....	27.7	24.9	25.6	25.4	14.6	22.5	22.4	15.2	23.0	22.4
1980 .....	27.4	24.4	24.7	25.0	14.7	21.2	21.7	15.5	21.9	21.7
1979 .....	26.0	23.5	23.6	24.0	14.0	20.6	21.0	14.8	21.2	21.0

<sup>2</sup>Includes families with a male householder, no wife present, not shown separately.

Table 1. Number of Persons Below The Poverty Level and Poverty Rate--Current Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1979 to 1985--Con.

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

Year and characteristic	Number below the poverty level									
	Current poverty definition	Valuing food and housing benefits only			Valuing food, housing, and all medical benefits			Valuing food, housing, and medical benefits, excluding institutional expenditures		
		Market value	Recipient value	Poverty budget share value	Market value	Recipient value	Poverty budget share value	Market value	Recipient value	Poverty budget share value
<b>REGION</b>										
<b>Northeast</b>										
1985	5 751	4 952	5 194	5 051	2 912	4 618	4 462	2 961	4 692	4 462
1984	6 531	5 587	5 832	5 716	3 772	5 340	5 171	3 819	5 391	5 171
1983	6 643	5 936	6 056	6 024	3 753	5 444	5 420	3 930	5 584	5 420
1982	6 364	5 451	5 631	5 590	3 579	5 102	4 971	3 685	5 228	4 971
1981	5 815	5 049	5 212	5 154	3 377	4 850	4 718	3 442	4 887	4 718
1980	5 369	4 456	4 613	4 567	2 609	4 135	4 032	2 683	4 226	4 032
1979	5 058	3 932	4 095	4 127	2 299	3 640	3 607	2 443	3 684	3 607
<b>Midwest</b>										
1985	8 191	7 460	7 665	7 526	5 430	7 174	6 984	5 497	7 226	6 984
1984	8 303	7 490	7 670	7 568	5 397	7 144	7 074	5 510	7 212	7 074
1983	8 559	7 771	7 923	7 836	5 727	7 409	7 314	5 812	7 472	7 314
1982	7 772	7 113	7 278	7 202	5 189	6 720	6 610	5 343	6 792	6 610
1981	7 142	6 277	6 477	6 371	4 518	5 999	5 879	4 632	6 050	5 879
1980	6 592	5 698	5 893	5 883	4 009	5 451	5 324	4 114	5 533	5 324
1979	5 639	4 753	4 901	4 891	3 238	4 388	4 343	3 329	4 455	4 343
<b>South</b>										
1985	12 921	11 586	11 832	11 664	8 886	10 926	10 880	9 158	11 066	10 880
1984	12 792	11 454	11 754	11 550	8 962	10 867	10 833	9 186	11 010	10 833
1983	13 575	12 218	12 435	12 330	9 553	11 540	11 525	9 852	11 705	11 525
1982	13 967	12 507	12 705	12 611	9 588	11 841	11 854	9 967	11 961	11 854
1981	13 256	11 675	11 893	11 813	8 906	10 956	10 985	9 247	11 123	10 985
1980	12 353	10 498	10 693	10 684	7 783	9 859	9 882	8 058	10 037	9 882
1979	11 098	9 248	9 467	9 558	6 772	8 620	8 753	7 073	8 814	8 754
<b>West</b>										
1985	6 201	5 492	5 660	5 528	4 293	5 276	5 180	4 325	5 296	5 180
1984	6 074	5 572	5 654	5 620	4 472	5 271	5 218	4 504	5 303	5 218
1983	6 738	6 197	6 303	6 267	4 878	5 939	5 878	4 917	5 959	5 878
1982	6 296	5 617	5 752	5 707	4 528	5 395	5 279	4 569	5 426	5 279
1981	5 609	4 931	5 069	4 980	3 699	4 696	4 594	3 725	4 724	4 594
1980	4 958	4 391	4 434	4 467	3 305	4 066	4 062	3 366	4 100	4 062
1979	4 276	3 765	3 808	3 833	2 789	3 504	3 482	2 851	3 524	3 482
<b>METROPOLITAN-NONMETROPOLITAN RESIDENCE</b>										
<b>Inside Metropolitan Areas, Total</b>										
1985	23 275	20 609	21 317	20 842	14 878	19 695	19 196	15 068	19 853	19 196
1984	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1983	21 963	19 835	20 256	20 081	14 420	18 752	18 576	14 749	18 973	18 576
1982	21 247	18 763	19 275	19 117	13 809	17 863	17 547	14 187	18 062	17 553
1981	19 347	16 776	17 346	17 072	12 056	16 034	15 761	12 338	16 163	15 761
1980	18 021	15 287	15 763	15 718	10 604	14 460	14 287	10 892	14 668	14 287
1979	16 134	13 196	13 636	13 711	9 178	12 445	12 379	9 513	12 573	12 379
<b>Inside Central Cities</b>										
1985	14 177	12 320	12 822	12 491	8 524	11 820	11 439	8 644	11 923	11 439
1984	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1983	13 038	11 604	11 925	11 772	8 126	11 031	10 883	8 275	11 168	10 883
1982	12 696	11 073	11 447	11 309	7 770	10 640	10 406	8 026	10 744	10 413
1981	11 231	9 593	9 981	9 805	6 625	9 273	9 064	6 834	9 343	9 064
1980	10 644	8 795	9 167	9 122	5 818	8 390	8 249	6 005	8 542	8 249
1979	9 720	7 609	7 924	7 975	4 999	7 159	7 110	5 223	7 251	7 110
<b>Outside Central Cities</b>										
1985	9 097	8 289	8 495	8 351	6 353	7 875	7 758	6 424	7 930	7 758
1984	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1983	8 924	8 231	8 332	8 309	6 294	7 721	7 693	6 474	7 805	7 693
1982	8 551	7 691	7 828	7 808	6 039	7 223	7 141	6 161	7 318	7 141
1981	8 116	7 183	7 365	7 267	5 430	6 762	6 696	5 505	6 820	6 696
1980	7 377	6 492	6 596	6 596	4 786	6 070	6 037	4 887	6 125	6 037
1979	6 415	5 587	5 712	5 736	4 179	5 285	5 269	4 290	5 322	5 269
<b>Outside Metropolitan Areas</b>										
1985	9 789	8 880	9 034	8 926	6 643	8 300	8 309	6 873	8 428	8 309
1984	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1983	13 553	12 287	12 461	12 377	9 491	11 580	11 561	9 763	11 747	11 561
1982	13 152	11 925	12 091	11 994	9 076	11 195	11 166	9 376	11 345	11 167
1981	12 475	11 156	11 305	11 245	8 444	10 466	10 414	8 708	10 621	10 414
1980	11 251	9 755	9 870	9 884	7 101	9 052	9 013	7 329	9 228	9 013
1979	9 937	8 502	8 634	8 698	5 921	7 707	7 805	6 182	7 904	7 807

Note: See text for discussion of change in definition of metropolitan statistical areas.

**Table 1. Number of Persons Below The Poverty Level and Poverty Rate--Current Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1979 to 1985--Con.**

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

Year and characteristic	Poverty rate									
	Current poverty definition	Valuing food and housing benefits only			Valuing food, housing, and all medical benefits			Valuing food, housing, and medical benefits, excluding institutional expenditures		
		Market value	Recipient value	Poverty budget share value	Market value	Recipient value	Poverty budget share value	Market value	Recipient value	Poverty budget share value
<b>REGION</b>										
<b>Northeast</b>										
1985 .....	11.6	10.0	10.5	10.2	5.9	9.3	9.0	6.0	8.5	9.0
1984 .....	13.2	11.3	11.8	11.6	7.6	10.8	10.5	7.7	10.9	10.5
1983 .....	13.5	12.1	12.3	12.3	7.6	11.1	11.0	8.0	11.4	11.0
1982 .....	13.0	11.1	11.5	11.4	7.3	10.4	10.1	7.5	10.7	10.1
1981 .....	11.9	10.3	10.6	10.5	6.9	9.9	9.6	7.0	10.0	9.6
1980 .....	11.1	9.2	9.5	9.4	5.4	8.5	8.3	5.5	8.7	8.3
1979 .....	10.4	8.1	8.4	8.5	4.7	7.5	7.4	5.0	7.6	7.4
<b>Midwest</b>										
1985 .....	13.9	12.7	13.0	12.8	9.2	12.2	11.9	9.4	12.3	11.9
1984 .....	14.1	12.7	13.1	12.9	9.2	12.2	12.0	9.4	12.3	12.0
1983 .....	14.7	13.3	13.6	13.4	9.8	12.7	12.5	10.0	12.8	12.5
1982 .....	13.3	12.2	12.5	12.4	8.9	11.5	11.4	9.2	11.7	11.4
1981 .....	12.3	10.8	11.1	10.9	7.8	10.3	10.1	8.0	10.4	10.1
1980 .....	11.4	9.8	10.2	10.1	6.9	9.4	9.2	7.1	9.5	9.2
1979 .....	9.7	8.2	8.5	8.4	5.6	7.6	7.5	5.7	7.7	7.5
<b>South</b>										
1985 .....	16.0	14.4	14.7	14.5	11.0	13.6	13.5	11.4	13.7	13.5
1984 .....	16.2	14.5	14.8	14.6	11.3	13.7	13.7	11.6	13.9	13.7
1983 .....	17.3	15.5	15.8	15.7	12.2	14.7	14.7	12.5	14.9	14.7
1982 .....	18.1	16.2	16.4	16.3	12.4	15.3	15.3	12.9	15.5	15.3
1981 .....	17.4	15.4	15.6	15.5	11.7	14.4	14.4	12.2	14.6	14.4
1980 .....	16.5	14.0	14.3	14.2	10.4	13.1	13.2	10.7	13.4	13.2
1979 .....	15.0	12.5	12.8	12.9	9.2	11.7	11.8	9.6	11.9	11.8
<b>West</b>										
1985 .....	13.0	11.5	11.8	11.6	9.0	11.0	10.8	9.0	11.1	10.8
1984 .....	13.1	12.0	12.2	12.1	9.6	11.3	11.2	9.7	11.4	11.2
1983 .....	14.8	13.6	13.8	13.7	10.7	13.0	12.9	10.8	13.1	12.9
1982 .....	14.1	12.5	12.9	12.8	10.1	12.1	11.8	10.2	12.1	11.8
1981 .....	12.7	11.2	11.5	11.3	8.4	10.7	10.4	8.5	10.7	10.4
1980 .....	11.4	10.1	10.2	10.3	7.6	9.4	9.3	7.7	9.4	9.3
1979 .....	10.1	8.9	9.0	9.0	6.6	8.3	8.2	6.7	8.3	8.2
<b>METROPOLITAN-NONMETROPOLITAN RESIDENCE</b>										
<b>Inside Metropolitan Areas, Total</b>										
1985 .....	12.7	11.3	11.6	11.4	8.1	10.8	10.5	8.2	10.8	10.5
1984 .....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1983 .....	13.9	12.6	12.8	12.7	9.1	11.9	11.8	9.3	12.0	11.8
1982 .....	13.7	12.1	12.4	12.3	8.9	11.5	11.3	9.1	11.6	11.3
1981 .....	12.6	10.9	11.3	11.1	7.8	10.4	10.3	8.0	10.5	10.3
1980 .....	11.9	10.1	10.4	10.3	7.0	9.5	9.4	7.2	9.7	9.4
1979 .....	10.7	8.7	9.0	9.1	6.1	8.2	8.2	6.3	8.3	8.2
<b>Inside Central Cities</b>										
1985 .....	19.0	16.5	17.2	16.8	11.4	15.9	15.4	11.6	16.0	15.4
1984 .....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1983 .....	20.0	17.8	18.3	18.0	12.4	16.9	16.7	12.7	17.1	16.7
1982 .....	19.9	17.4	18.0	17.8	12.2	16.7	16.3	12.6	16.9	16.4
1981 .....	18.0	15.4	16.0	15.7	10.6	14.9	14.5	11.0	15.0	14.5
1980 .....	17.2	14.2	14.8	14.7	9.4	13.5	13.3	9.7	13.8	13.3
1979 .....	15.7	12.3	12.8	12.9	8.1	11.6	11.5	8.4	11.7	11.5
<b>Outside Central Cities</b>										
1985 .....	8.4	7.6	7.8	7.7	5.8	7.2	7.1	5.9	7.3	7.1
1984 .....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1983 .....	9.6	8.9	9.0	9.0	6.8	8.3	8.3	7.0	8.4	8.3
1982 .....	9.3	8.4	8.5	8.5	6.6	7.9	7.8	6.7	8.0	7.8
1981 .....	8.9	7.9	8.1	8.0	5.9	7.4	7.3	6.0	7.5	7.3
1980 .....	8.2	7.2	7.3	7.3	5.3	6.7	6.7	5.4	6.8	6.7
1979 .....	7.2	6.3	6.4	6.4	4.7	5.9	5.9	4.8	6.0	5.9
<b>Outside Metropolitan Areas</b>										
1985 .....	18.3	16.6	16.9	16.7	12.4	15.5	15.5	12.8	15.8	15.5
1984 .....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1983 .....	18.4	16.6	16.9	16.8	12.9	15.7	15.7	13.2	15.9	15.7
1982 .....	17.8	16.2	16.4	16.3	12.3	15.2	15.1	12.7	15.4	15.1
1981 .....	17.0	15.2	15.4	15.3	11.5	14.2	14.2	11.8	14.4	14.2
1980 .....	15.4	13.4	13.5	13.5	9.7	12.4	12.3	10.0	12.6	12.3
1979 .....	13.8	11.8	12.0	12.1	8.2	10.7	10.9	8.6	11.0	10.9

NOTE: See text for discussion of change in definition of metropolitan statistical areas.

**Table 2. Poverty Status of Persons and Families, by the Official Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1985**

(Numbers in thousands. Persons and families as of March 1986. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Total	Below 100 percent of the poverty level							
		Current poverty definition		Market value concept		Recipient value concept		Poverty budget share concept	
		Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate
<b>VALUING FOOD AND HOUSING ONLY</b>									
<b>All Races</b>									
<b>Persons</b>									
Total .....	236 594	33 064	14.0	29 489	12.5	30 351	12.8	29 769	12.6
<b>Age</b>									
Under 6 years .....	21 631	4 972	23.0	4 503	20.8	4 633	21.4	4 531	20.9
6 to 17 years .....	41 245	8 038	19.5	6 978	16.9	7 225	17.5	7 022	17.0
18 to 24 years .....	27 112	4 463	16.5	4 148	15.3	4 222	15.6	4 176	15.4
25 to 44 years .....	74 560	7 899	10.6	7 042	9.4	7 248	9.7	7 107	9.5
45 to 64 years .....	44 723	4 236	9.5	3 892	8.7	4 000	8.9	4 000	8.9
65 years and over .....	27 322	3 456	12.6	2 927	10.7	3 023	11.1	2 933	10.7
<b>Family Status</b>									
In families .....	203 963	25 729	12.6	22 779	11.2	23 447	11.5	22 904	11.2
Married-couple families .....	166 525	13 213	7.9	11 886	7.1	12 014	7.2	11 888	7.1
Related children under 18 years .....	47 740	5 395	11.3	4 772	10.0	4 834	10.1	4 773	10.0
Female householder, no husband present .....	30 878	11 600	37.6	10 013	32.4	10 548	34.2	10 131	32.8
Related children under 18 years .....	12 531	6 716	53.6	5 833	46.5	6 146	49.0	5 902	47.1
Male householder, no wife present .....	6 560	917	14.0	880	13.4	885	13.5	885	13.5
Related children under 18 years .....	1 748	373	21.3	359	20.6	362	20.7	362	20.7
Unrelated subfamilies .....	1 280	609	47.6	594	46.4	594	46.4	594	46.4
Unrelated individuals .....	31 351	6 725	21.5	6 116	19.5	6 310	20.1	6 270	20.0
Males .....	14 339	2 499	17.4	2 393	16.7	2 439	17.0	2 444	17.0
65 years and over .....	1 962	402	20.5	362	18.5	371	18.9	362	18.5
Females .....	17 013	4 226	24.8	3 722	21.9	3 871	22.8	3 826	22.5
65 years and over .....	6 961	1 879	27.0	1 508	21.7	1 588	22.8	1 509	21.7
<b>Residence</b>									
Inside metropolitan areas .....	183 097	23 275	12.7	20 609	11.3	21 317	11.6	20 842	11.4
Inside central cities .....	74 473	14 177	19.0	12 320	16.5	12 822	17.2	12 491	16.8
Outside central cities .....	108 624	9 097	8.4	8 289	7.6	8 495	7.8	8 351	7.7
Outside metropolitan areas .....	53 497	9 789	18.3	8 880	16.6	9 034	16.9	8 926	16.7
<b>Region</b>									
Northeast .....	49 413	5 751	11.6	4 952	10.0	5 194	10.5	5 051	10.2
North Central .....	58 745	8 191	13.9	7 460	12.7	7 665	13.0	7 526	12.8
South .....	80 604	12 921	16.0	11 586	14.4	11 832	14.7	11 664	14.5
West .....	47 832	6 201	13.0	5 492	11.5	5 660	11.8	5 528	11.6
<b>Families</b>									
Total .....	63 558	7 223	11.4	6 381	10.0	6 609	10.4	6 429	10.1
<b>Age of Householder</b>									
Under 25 years .....	3 174	957	30.2	886	27.9	922	29.0	898	28.3
25 to 44 years .....	29 807	3 904	13.1	3 357	11.3	3 511	11.8	3 387	11.4
45 to 64 years .....	20 510	1 654	8.1	1 500	7.3	1 533	7.5	1 503	7.3
65 years and over .....	10 067	708	7.0	637	6.3	642	6.4	641	6.4
<b>Size of Family</b>									
2 persons .....	25 472	2 325	9.1	2 073	8.1	2 158	8.5	2 096	8.2
3 persons .....	15 400	1 705	11.1	1 446	9.4	1 540	10.0	1 468	9.5
4 persons .....	13 355	1 513	11.3	1 362	10.2	1 398	10.5	1 364	10.2
5 persons .....	6 106	813	14.9	821	13.5	833	13.6	822	13.5
6 persons .....	2 044	387	19.0	325	15.9	325	15.9	325	15.9
7 persons or more .....	1 181	380	32.1	353	29.9	356	30.2	353	29.9
<b>Type of Family</b>									
Married-couple families .....	50 833	3 438	6.7	3 129	6.1	3 160	6.2	3 130	6.1
With related children under 18 years .....	25 496	2 258	8.9	2 017	7.9	2 045	8.0	2 017	7.9
Female householder, no husband present .....	10 211	3 474	34.0	2 956	28.9	3 151	30.9	3 002	29.4
With related children under 18 years .....	6 892	3 131	45.4	2 651	38.5	2 842	41.2	2 696	39.1
Male householder, no wife present .....	2 414	311	12.9	295	12.2	298	12.3	298	12.3
With related children under 18 years .....	1 147	197	17.1	189	16.5	190	16.6	190	16.6
<b>Work Experience of Householder</b>									
Total civilian householders .....	62 704	7 165	11.4	6 331	10.1	6 560	10.5	6 380	10.2
Worked .....	48 335	3 630	7.5	3 183	6.6	3 279	6.8	3 199	6.6
Worked 50 to 52 weeks .....	38 186	1 484	3.9	1 307	3.4	1 342	3.5	1 310	3.4
Full time .....	36 185	1 182	3.3	1 047	2.9	1 071	3.0	1 047	2.9
Worked 1 to 49 weeks .....	10 149	2 146	21.1	1 876	18.5	1 938	19.1	1 889	18.6
Did not work last year .....	14 370	3 535	24.6	3 149	21.9	3 281	22.8	3 181	22.1

Table 2. **Poverty Status of Persons and Families, by the Official Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1985**

—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Persons and families as of March 1986. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Below 125 percent of the poverty level							
	Current poverty definition		Market value concept		Recipient value concept		Poverty budget share concept	
	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate
<b>VALUING FOOD AND HOUSING ONLY</b>								
<b>All Races</b>								
<b>Persons</b>								
Total .....	44 166	18.7	42 123	17.8	42 709	18.1	42 477	18.0
<b>Age</b>								
Under 6 years .....	6 241	28.9	6 061	28.0	6 106	28.2	6 080	28.1
6 to 17 years .....	10 113	24.5	9 669	23.4	9 728	23.6	9 674	23.5
18 to 24 years .....	5 742	21.2	5 584	20.6	5 616	20.7	5 600	20.7
25 to 44 years .....	10 616	14.2	10 169	13.6	10 269	13.8	10 227	13.7
45 to 64 years .....	5 748	12.9	5 508	12.3	5 595	12.5	5 596	12.5
65 years and over .....	5 706	20.9	5 132	18.8	5 395	19.7	5 300	19.4
<b>Family Status</b>								
In families .....	34 394	16.9	32 987	16.2	33 249	16.3	33 045	16.2
Married-couple families .....	19 384	11.6	18 655	11.2	18 740	11.3	18 690	11.2
Related children under 18 years .....	7 697	16.1	7 374	15.4	7 410	15.5	7 390	15.5
Female householder, no husband present .....	13 742	44.5	13 123	42.5	13 296	43.1	13 147	42.6
Related children under 18 years .....	7 607	60.7	7 331	58.5	7 397	59.0	7 338	58.6
Male householder, no wife present .....	1 268	19.3	1 209	18.4	1 213	18.5	1 209	18.4
Related children under 18 years .....	480	27.5	460	26.3	462	26.4	460	26.3
In unrelated subfamilies .....	680	53.1	674	52.6	674	52.6	674	52.6
Unrelated individuals .....	9 093	29.0	8 463	27.0	8 786	28.0	8 759	27.9
Males .....	3 321	23.2	3 189	22.2	3 262	22.8	3 267	22.8
65 years and over .....	668	34.0	613	31.2	642	32.7	627	32.0
Females .....	5 772	33.9	5 274	31.0	5 524	32.5	5 492	32.3
65 years and over .....	2 930	42.1	2 511	36.1	2 726	39.2	2 664	38.3
<b>Residence</b>								
Inside metropolitan areas .....	30 951	16.9	29 439	16.1	29 889	16.3	29 725	16.2
Inside central cities .....	18 083	24.3	17 094	23.0	17 412	23.4	17 286	23.2
Outside central cities .....	12 868	11.8	12 344	11.4	12 477	11.5	12 439	11.5
Outside metropolitan areas .....	13 216	24.7	12 685	23.7	12 820	24.0	12 753	23.8
<b>Region</b>								
Northeast .....	7 798	15.8	7 309	14.8	7 480	15.1	7 406	15.0
North Central .....	10 772	18.3	10 366	17.6	10 485	17.8	10 427	17.8
South .....	17 399	21.6	16 561	20.5	16 767	20.8	16 695	20.7
West .....	8 197	17.1	7 888	16.5	7 978	16.7	7 949	16.6
<b>Families</b>								
Total .....	9 753	15.3	9 335	14.7	9 434	14.8	9 352	14.7
<b>Age of Householder</b>								
Under 25 years .....	1 161	36.6	1 136	35.8	1 141	36.0	1 137	35.8
25 to 44 years .....	5 100	17.1	4 872	16.3	4 930	16.5	4 883	16.4
45 to 64 years .....	2 249	11.0	2 143	10.5	2 172	10.6	2 148	10.5
65 years and over .....	1 242	12.3	1 184	11.8	1 191	11.8	1 184	11.8
<b>Size of Family</b>								
2 persons .....	3 306	13.0	3 138	12.3	3 198	12.6	3 141	12.3
3 persons .....	2 203	14.3	2 100	13.6	2 128	13.8	2 107	13.7
4 persons .....	2 008	15.0	1 950	14.6	1 958	14.7	1 957	14.7
5 persons .....	1 252	20.5	1 205	19.7	1 207	19.8	1 206	19.7
6 persons .....	521	25.5	493	24.1	493	24.1	493	24.1
7 persons or more .....	463	39.2	448	37.9	450	38.1	448	37.9
<b>Type of Family</b>								
Married-couple families .....	5 156	10.1	4 973	9.8	4 998	9.8	4 983	9.8
With related children under 18 years ..	3 288	12.9	3 161	12.4	3 176	12.5	3 169	12.4
Female householder, no husband present .....	4 161	40.8	3 949	38.7	4 022	39.4	3 957	38.8
With related children under 18 years ..	3 629	52.6	3 465	50.3	3 518	51.0	3 469	50.3
Male householder, no wife present .....	436	18.0	412	17.1	414	17.1	412	17.1
With related children under 18 years ..	261	22.7	247	21.6	249	21.7	247	21.6
<b>Work Experience of Householder</b>								
Total civilian householders .....	9 644	15.4	9 231	14.7	9 327	14.9	9 247	14.7
Worked .....	5 185	10.7	4 940	10.2	4 993	10.3	4 949	10.2
Worked 50 to 52 weeks .....	2 401	6.3	2 284	6.0	2 302	6.0	2 287	6.0
Full time .....	1 994	5.5	1 889	5.2	1 907	5.3	1 892	5.2
Worked 1 to 49 weeks .....	2 784	27.4	2 656	26.2	2 692	26.5	2 662	26.2
Did not work last year .....	4 458	31.0	4 291	29.9	4 334	30.2	4 298	29.9

Table 2. **Poverty Status of Persons and Families, by the Official Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1985**  
—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Persons and families as of March 1986. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Total	Below 100 percent of the poverty level							
		Current poverty definition		Market value concept		Recipient value concept		Poverty budget share concept	
		Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate
<b>VALUING FOOD AND HOUSING ONLY—CON.</b>									
<b>White</b>									
<b>Persons</b>									
Total .....	200 918	22 860	11.4	20 525	10.2	21 063	10.5	20 703	10.3
<b>Age</b>									
Under 6 years .....	17 605	3 223	18.3	2 929	16.6	3 001	17.0	2 947	16.7
6 to 17 years .....	33 426	5 030	15.0	4 369	13.1	4 514	13.5	4 393	13.1
18 to 24 years .....	22 618	3 175	14.0	2 986	13.2	3 030	13.4	3 004	13.3
25 to 44 years .....	63 575	5 619	8.8	5 060	8.0	5 198	8.2	5 107	8.0
45 to 64 years .....	39 064	3 114	8.0	2 901	7.4	2 968	7.6	2 967	7.6
65 years and over .....	24 629	2 698	11.0	2 281	9.3	2 351	9.5	2 284	9.3
<b>Family Status</b>									
In families .....	172 863	17 125	9.9	15 268	8.8	15 666	9.1	15 341	8.9
Married-couple families .....	147 596	10 541	7.1	9 536	6.5	9 637	6.5	9 538	6.5
Related children under 18 years .....	41 535	4 229	10.2	3 758	9.0	3 804	9.2	3 758	9.0
Female householder, no husband present .....	20 105	5 990	29.8	5 159	25.7	5 451	27.1	5 225	26.0
Related children under 18 years .....	7 464	3 372	45.2	2 907	38.9	3 076	41.2	2 946	39.5
Male householder, no wife present .....	5 162	594	11.5	573	11.1	579	11.2	579	11.2
Related children under 18 years .....	1 359	238	17.5	227	16.7	230	16.9	230	16.9
In unrelated subfamilies .....	989	435	44.0	424	42.9	424	42.9	424	42.9
Unrelated individuals .....	27 067	5 299	19.6	4 834	17.9	4 973	18.4	4 938	18.2
Males .....	12 112	1 893	15.6	1 824	15.1	1 852	15.3	1 857	15.3
65 years and over .....	1 685	296	17.6	266	15.8	269	15.9	266	15.8
Females .....	14 955	3 406	22.8	3 010	20.1	3 121	20.9	3 081	20.6
65 years and over .....	6 339	1 541	24.3	1 238	19.5	1 302	20.5	1 239	19.6
<b>Residence</b>									
Inside metropolitan areas .....	153 252	15 415	10.1	13 777	9.0	14 195	9.3	13 917	9.1
Inside central cities .....	54 438	8 105	14.9	7 112	13.1	7 374	13.5	7 197	13.2
Outside central cities .....	98 814	7 310	7.4	6 665	6.7	6 821	6.9	6 720	6.8
Outside metropolitan areas .....	47 667	7 445	15.6	6 748	14.2	6 868	14.4	6 786	14.2
<b>Region</b>									
Northeast .....	43 355	4 245	9.8	3 705	8.5	3 866	8.9	3 760	8.7
North Central .....	52 204	5 960	11.4	5 479	10.5	5 612	10.8	5 530	10.6
South .....	63 996	7 634	11.9	6 854	10.7	6 993	10.9	6 903	10.8
West .....	41 363	5 020	12.1	4 488	10.8	4 592	11.1	4 510	10.9
<b>Families</b>									
Total .....	54 991	4 983	9.1	4 449	8.1	4 587	8.3	4 477	8.1
<b>Age of Householder</b>									
Under 25 years .....	2 670	661	24.7	617	23.1	634	23.7	624	23.4
25 to 44 years .....	25 339	2 664	10.5	2 312	9.1	2 411	9.5	2 330	9.2
45 to 64 years .....	17 915	1 153	6.4	1 061	5.9	1 081	6.0	1 063	5.9
65 years and over .....	9 068	506	5.6	459	5.1	461	5.1	460	5.1
<b>Size of Family</b>									
2 persons .....	22 896	1 735	7.6	1 574	6.9	1 625	7.1	1 586	6.9
3 persons .....	13 242	1 172	8.9	1 008	7.6	1 067	8.1	1 022	7.7
4 persons .....	11 526	1 050	9.1	961	8.3	979	8.5	964	8.4
5 persons .....	4 981	594	11.9	530	10.6	541	10.9	530	10.6
6 persons .....	1 574	240	15.2	194	12.3	194	12.3	194	12.3
7 persons or more .....	771	192	25.0	181	23.5	181	23.5	181	23.5
<b>Type of Family</b>									
Married-couple families .....	45 924	2 815	6.1	2 575	5.6	2 600	5.7	2 575	5.6
With related children under 18 years .....	22 399	1 827	8.2	1 639	7.3	1 662	7.4	1 639	7.3
Female householder, no husband present .....	7 111	1 950	27.4	1 664	23.4	1 774	24.9	1 689	23.7
With related children under 18 years .....	4 470	1 730	38.7	1 464	32.8	1 572	35.2	1 489	33.3
Male householder, no wife present .....	1 958	218	11.2	211	10.8	213	10.9	213	10.9
With related children under 18 years .....	926	138	14.9	132	14.3	133	14.4	133	14.4
<b>Work Experience of Householder</b>									
Total civilian householders .....	54 316	4 942	9.1	4 412	8.1	4 550	8.4	4 440	8.2
Worked .....	42 378	2 721	6.4	2 423	5.7	2 487	5.9	2 435	5.7
Worked 50 to 52 weeks .....	33 772	1 148	3.4	1 041	3.1	1 060	3.1	1 042	3.1
Full time .....	32 062	940	2.9	859	2.7	871	2.7	859	2.7
Worked 1 to 49 weeks .....	8 606	1 573	18.3	1 383	16.1	1 427	16.6	1 393	16.2
Did not work last year .....	11 938	2 221	18.6	1 988	16.7	2 063	17.3	2 004	16.8

**Table 2. Poverty Status of Persons and Families, by the Official Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1985**  
—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Persons and families as of March 1986. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Below 125 percent of the poverty level							
	Current poverty definition		Market value concept		Recipient value concept		Poverty budget share concept	
	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate
<b>VALUING FOOD AND HOUSING ONLY—CON.</b>								
<b>White</b>								
<b>Persons</b>								
Total .....	31 539	15.7	30 173	15.0	30 551	15.2	30 418	15.1
<b>Age</b>								
Under 6 years .....	4 206	23.9	4 108	23.3	4 129	23.5	4 117	23.4
6 to 17 years .....	6 568	19.6	6 279	18.8	6 306	18.9	6 283	18.8
18 to 24 years .....	4 170	18.4	4 078	18.0	4 098	18.1	4 089	18.1
25 to 44 years .....	7 699	12.1	7 421	11.7	7 459	11.7	7 448	11.7
45 to 64 years .....	4 274	10.9	4 130	10.6	4 182	10.7	4 185	10.7
65 years and over .....	4 621	18.8	4 156	16.9	4 376	17.8	4 297	17.4
<b>Family Status</b>								
In families .....	23 737	13.7	22 860	13.2	22 986	13.3	22 887	13.2
Married-couple families .....	15 592	10.6	15 048	10.2	15 093	10.2	15 069	10.2
Related children under 18 years .....	6 102	14.7	5 862	14.1	5 877	14.1	5 872	14.1
Female householder, no husband present .....	7 284	36.2	7 005	34.8	7 082	35.2	7 011	34.9
Related children under 18 years .....	3 910	52.4	3 783	50.7	3 814	51.1	3 786	50.7
Male householder, no wife present .....	860	16.7	807	15.6	811	15.7	807	15.6
Related children under 18 years .....	319	23.4	302	22.2	303	22.3	302	22.2
In unrelated subfamilies .....	487	49.3	482	48.7	482	48.7	482	48.7
Unrelated individuals .....	7 315	27.0	6 831	25.2	7 084	26.7	7 049	26.0
Males .....	2 549	21.0	2 468	20.4	2 508	20.7	2 514	20.8
65 years and over .....	512	30.4	471	28.0	491	29.1	484	28.7
Females .....	4 766	31.9	4 363	29.2	4 575	30.6	4 535	30.3
65 years and over .....	2 491	39.3	2 144	33.8	2 332	36.8	2 271	35.8
<b>Residence</b>								
Inside metropolitan areas .....	21 164	13.8	20 180	13.2	20 466	13.4	20 383	13.3
Inside central cities .....	10 652	19.6	10 091	18.5	10 265	18.9	10 217	18.8
Outside central cities .....	10 512	10.6	10 090	10.2	10 201	10.3	10 166	10.3
Outside metropolitan areas .....	10 374	21.8	9 993	21.0	10 086	21.2	10 035	21.1
<b>Region</b>								
Northeast .....	5 858	13.5	5 492	12.7	5 618	13.0	5 562	12.8
North Central .....	8 174	15.7	7 846	15.0	7 936	15.2	7 894	15.1
South .....	10 733	16.8	10 287	16.1	10 389	16.2	10 377	16.2
West .....	6 774	16.4	6 549	15.8	6 608	16.0	6 584	15.9
<b>Families</b>								
Total .....	6 959	12.7	6 693	12.2	6 741	12.3	6 701	12.2
<b>Ages of Householder</b>								
Under 25 years .....	833	31.2	813	30.4	820	30.7	814	30.5
25 to 44 years .....	3 584	14.1	3 445	13.6	3 466	13.7	3 449	13.6
45 to 64 years .....	1 617	9.0	1 557	8.7	1 571	8.8	1 559	8.7
65 years and over .....	925	10.2	879	9.7	884	9.7	880	9.7
<b>Size of Family</b>								
2 persons .....	2 529	11.0	2 425	10.6	2 454	10.7	2 427	10.6
3 persons .....	1 555	11.7	1 485	11.2	1 498	11.3	1 487	11.2
4 persons .....	1 444	12.5	1 408	12.2	1 413	12.3	1 411	12.2
5 persons .....	862	17.3	828	16.6	829	16.6	829	16.6
6 persons .....	325	20.6	310	19.7	310	19.7	310	19.7
7 persons or more .....	244	31.7	238	30.8	238	30.8	238	30.8
<b>Type of Family</b>								
Married-couple families .....	4 247	9.2	4 109	8.9	4 124	9.0	4 114	9.0
With related children under 18 years .....	2 674	11.9	2 577	11.5	2 585	11.5	2 582	11.5
Female householder, no husband present .....	2 398	33.7	2 290	32.2	2 322	32.7	2 293	32.2
With related children under 18 years .....	2 047	45.8	1 965	44.0	1 989	44.5	1 967	44.0
Male householder, no wife present .....	314	16.1	294	15.0	295	15.1	294	15.0
With related children under 18 years .....	187	20.2	177	19.1	178	19.2	177	19.1
<b>Work Experience of Householder</b>								
Total civilian householders .....	6 878	12.7	6 615	12.2	6 662	12.3	6 622	12.2
Worked .....	3 922	9.3	3 776	8.9	3 799	9.0	3 780	8.9
Worked 50 to 52 weeks .....	1 839	5.4	1 775	5.3	1 779	5.3	1 776	5.3
Full time .....	1 552	4.8	1 498	4.7	1 501	4.7	1 499	4.7
Worked 1 to 49 weeks .....	2 083	24.2	2 001	23.2	2 020	23.5	2 004	23.3
Did not work last year .....	2 956	24.8	2 839	23.8	2 863	24.0	2 842	23.8

Table 2. **Poverty Status of Persons and Families, by the Official Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1985**  
— Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Persons and families as of March 1986. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Total	Below 100 percent of the poverty level							
		Current poverty definition		Market value concept		Recipient value concept		Poverty budget share concept	
		Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate
<b>VALUING FOOD AND HOUSING ONLY—CON.</b>									
<b>Black</b>									
<b>Persons</b>									
Total .....	28 485	8 926	31.3	7 843	27.5	8 135	28.6	7 937	27.9
<b>Age</b>									
Under 6 years .....	3 248	1 548	47.7	1 412	43.5	1 464	45.1	1 422	43.8
6 to 17 years .....	6 297	2 609	41.4	2 256	35.8	2 342	37.2	2 273	36.1
18 to 24 years .....	3 707	1 157	31.2	1 041	28.1	1 070	28.9	1 052	28.4
25 to 44 years .....	8 509	1 908	22.4	1 649	19.4	1 710	20.1	1 684	19.6
45 to 64 years .....	4 452	988	22.2	872	19.6	911	20.5	912	20.5
65 years and over .....	2 273	717	31.5	613	26.9	637	28.0	615	27.1
<b>Family Status</b>									
In families .....	24 620	7 504	30.5	6 560	26.6	6 799	27.6	6 607	26.8
Married-couple families .....	13 481	1 862	13.8	1 643	12.2	1 651	12.2	1 643	12.2
Related children under 18 years .....	4 330	749	17.3	652	15.1	654	15.1	652	15.1
Female householder, no husband present .....	10 041	5 342	53.2	4 632	46.1	4 863	48.4	4 680	46.6
Related children under 18 years .....	4 756	3 181	66.9	2 794	58.8	2 930	61.6	2 820	59.3
Male householder, no wife present .....	1 098	300	27.3	285	25.9	285	25.9	285	25.9
Related children under 18 years .....	319	126	39.5	123	38.7	123	38.7	123	38.7
In unrelated subfamilies .....	225	157	70.1	154	68.4	154	68.4	154	68.4
Unrelated individuals .....	3 841	1 264	34.7	1 129	31.0	1 182	32.5	1 178	32.3
Males .....	1 882	530	28.2	497	26.4	515	27.4	513	27.3
65 years and over .....	256	104	40.6	95	37.2	101	39.4	95	37.2
Females .....	1 759	734	41.7	632	35.9	667	37.9	663	37.7
65 years and over .....	578	320	55.4	256	44.3	272	47.0	256	44.3
<b>Residence</b>									
Inside metropolitan areas .....	23 767	6 918	29.1	5 995	25.2	6 256	26.3	6 082	25.6
Inside central cities .....	16 929	5 437	32.1	4 669	27.6	4 886	28.9	4 749	28.1
Outside central cities .....	6 837	1 481	21.7	1 327	19.4	1 370	20.0	1 333	19.5
Outside metropolitan areas .....	4 719	2 008	42.6	1 848	39.2	1 878	39.8	1 855	39.3
<b>Region</b>									
Northeast .....	5 035	1 411	28.0	1 169	23.2	1 251	24.8	1 213	24.1
North Central .....	5 607	1 980	35.3	1 769	31.5	1 838	32.8	1 784	31.8
South .....	15 428	5 050	32.7	4 525	29.3	4 630	30.0	4 554	29.5
West .....	2 415	486	20.1	380	15.7	416	17.2	387	16.0
<b>Families</b>									
Total .....	6 821	1 983	28.7	1 708	24.7	1 793	25.9	1 728	25.0
<b>Age of Householder</b>									
Under 25 years .....	455	283	62.1	255	56.1	275	60.4	261	57.2
25 to 44 years .....	3 571	1 081	30.3	910	25.5	960	26.9	920	25.8
45 to 64 years .....	2 040	432	21.2	377	18.5	388	19.0	378	18.5
65 years and over .....	855	188	22.0	167	19.5	169	19.8	169	19.8
<b>Size of Family</b>									
2 persons .....	2 178	539	24.8	452	20.7	484	22.2	463	21.3
3 persons .....	1 803	497	27.5	406	22.5	440	24.4	414	23.0
4 persons .....	1 420	411	29.0	354	24.9	372	26.2	354	24.9
5 persons .....	871	262	30.0	245	28.1	245	28.1	245	28.1
6 persons .....	338	120	35.6	106	31.5	106	31.5	106	31.5
7 persons or more .....	311	155	49.7	145	46.7	145	46.7	145	46.7
<b>Type of Family</b>									
Married-couple families .....	3 680	447	12.2	401	10.9	404	11.0	401	10.9
With related children under 18 years ..	2 185	281	12.9	249	11.4	251	11.5	249	11.4
Female householder, no husband present .....	2 874	1 452	50.5	1 231	42.8	1 313	45.7	1 251	43.5
With related children under 18 years ..	2 269	1 336	58.9	1 131	49.9	1 210	53.3	1 150	50.7
Male householder, no wife present .....	368	84	22.8	76	20.8	76	20.8	76	20.8
With related children under 18 years ..	182	53	29.0	51	27.8	51	27.8	51	27.8
<b>Work Experience of Householder</b>									
Total civilian householders .....	6 782	1 970	29.0	1 699	25.1	1 764	26.3	1 719	25.3
Worked .....	4 675	782	16.9	655	14.0	686	14.7	659	14.1
Worked 50 to 52 weeks .....	3 434	294	8.6	228	6.8	242	7.0	229	6.7
Full time .....	3 191	208	6.5	157	4.9	167	5.2	157	4.9
Worked 1 to 49 weeks .....	1 241	488	40.1	427	34.4	444	35.8	430	34.7
Did not work last year .....	2 107	1 178	55.9	1 044	49.8	1 088	52.1	1 080	50.3

**Table 2. Poverty Status of Persons and Families, by the Official Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1985**

—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Persons and families as of March 1986. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Below 125 percent of the poverty level							
	Current poverty definition		Market value concept		Recipient value concept		Poverty budget share concept	
	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate
<b>VALUING FOOD AND HOUSING ONLY—CON.</b>								
<b>Black</b>								
<b>Persons</b>								
Total .....	11 054	38.8	10 438	36.6	10 618	37.3	10 532	37.0
<b>Age</b>								
Under 6 years .....	1 799	55.4	1 726	53.1	1 745	53.7	1 733	53.4
6 to 17 years .....	3 102	49.3	2 961	47.0	2 990	47.5	2 961	47.0
18 to 24 years .....	1 407	38.0	1 346	36.3	1 357	36.6	1 351	36.5
25 to 44 years .....	2 445	28.7	2 288	26.9	2 343	27.5	2 316	27.2
45 to 64 years .....	1 281	28.8	1 196	26.9	1 226	27.5	1 221	27.4
65 years and over .....	1 021	44.9	921	40.5	958	42.1	949	41.8
<b>Family Status</b>								
In families .....	9 331	37.9	8 845	35.9	8 965	36.4	8 868	36.0
Married-couple families .....	2 798	20.8	2 635	19.5	2 667	19.8	2 642	19.6
Related children under 18 years .....	1 123	25.9	1 049	24.2	1 067	24.6	1 053	24.3
Female householder, no husband present .....	6 154	61.3	5 837	58.1	5 924	59.0	5 854	58.3
Related children under 18 years .....	3 520	74.0	3 384	71.1	3 413	71.8	3 387	71.2
Male householder, no wife present .....	379	34.5	373	33.9	373	33.9	373	33.9
Related children under 18 years .....	153	47.9	150	46.9	150	46.9	150	46.9
Unrelated subfamilies .....	168	74.6	167	74.2	167	74.2	167	74.2
Unrelated individuals .....	1 556	42.7	1 427	39.2	1 487	40.8	1 497	41.1
Males .....	663	35.2	620	33.0	645	34.3	647	34.3
65 years and over .....	148	57.9	136	53.1	144	56.1	138	54.0
Females .....	893	50.8	807	45.9	841	47.8	850	48.3
65 years and over .....	411	71.1	346	59.8	369	63.9	372	64.3
<b>Residence</b>								
Inside metropolitan areas .....	8 611	36.2	8 114	34.1	8 266	34.8	8 188	34.5
Inside central cities .....	6 645	39.3	6 242	36.9	6 374	37.6	6 300	37.2
Outside central cities .....	1 966	28.8	1 872	27.4	1 892	27.7	1 888	27.6
Outside metropolitan areas .....	2 443	51.8	2 324	49.3	2 352	49.8	2 343	49.7
<b>Region</b>								
Northeast .....	1 755	34.9	1 645	32.7	1 680	33.4	1 665	33.1
North Central .....	2 307	41.1	2 241	40.0	2 259	40.3	2 251	40.1
South .....	6 391	41.4	5 998	38.9	6 102	39.6	6 042	39.2
West .....	601	24.9	553	22.9	577	23.9	573	23.7
<b>Families</b>								
Total .....	2 480	35.8	2 340	33.8	2 365	34.5	2 346	33.9
<b>Age of Householder</b>								
Under 25 years .....	315	69.2	309	68.0	308	67.6	309	68.0
25 to 44 years .....	1 323	37.1	1 243	34.8	1 274	35.7	1 247	34.9
45 to 64 years .....	544	26.6	501	24.6	515	25.3	504	24.7
65 years and over .....	298	34.9	286	33.4	288	33.7	286	33.4
<b>Size of Family</b>								
2 persons .....	713	32.7	653	30.0	683	31.3	653	30.0
3 persons .....	596	33.1	569	31.5	581	32.2	574	31.8
4 persons .....	502	35.3	481	33.9	482	33.9	483	34.0
5 persons .....	326	37.5	314	36.1	316	36.2	314	36.1
6 persons .....	159	47.2	147	43.7	147	43.7	147	43.7
7 persons or more .....	183	58.9	175	56.4	177	56.9	175	56.4
<b>Type of Family</b>								
Married-couple families .....	690	18.8	651	17.7	658	17.9	652	17.7
With related children under 18 years ..	431	19.7	405	18.5	410	18.8	407	18.6
Female householder, no husband present .....	1 679	58.4	1 582	55.0	1 620	56.4	1 586	55.2
With related children under 18 years ..	1 509	66.5	1 433	63.2	1 459	64.3	1 435	63.3
Male householder, no wife present .....	111	30.1	108	29.2	108	29.2	108	29.2
With related children under 18 years ..	68	37.1	65	35.5	65	35.5	65	35.5
<b>Work Experience of Householder</b>								
Total civilian householders .....	2 454	36.2	2 317	34.2	2 361	34.8	2 324	34.3
Worked .....	1 102	23.6	1 010	21.6	1 038	22.2	1 014	21.7
Worked 50 to 52 weeks .....	494	14.4	446	13.0	457	13.3	448	13.0
Full time .....	384	12.0	339	10.6	351	11.0	340	10.7
Worked 1 to 49 weeks .....	608	49.0	565	45.5	581	46.8	567	45.7
Did not work last year .....	1 352	64.2	1 306	62.0	1 323	62.8	1 309	62.1

Table 2. **Poverty Status of Persons and Families, by the Official Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1985**

—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Persons and families as of March 1986. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Total	Below 100 percent of the poverty level							
		Current poverty definition		Market value concept		Recipient value concept		Poverty budget share concept	
		Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate
<b>VALUING FOOD AND HOUSING ONLY—CON.</b>									
<b>Spanish Origin<sup>1</sup></b>									
<b>Persons</b>									
Total .....	18 075	5 236	29.0	4 614	25.5	4 737	26.2	4 647	25.7
<b>Age</b>									
Under 6 years .....	2 324	963	41.4	863	37.1	875	37.7	867	37.3
6 to 17 years .....	4 151	1 644	39.6	1 428	34.4	1 480	35.7	1 436	34.6
18 to 24 years .....	2 571	720	28.0	666	25.9	677	26.3	668	26.0
25 to 44 years .....	5 685	1 283	22.6	1 151	20.2	1 175	20.7	1 157	20.3
45 to 64 years .....	2 429	408	16.8	350	14.4	367	15.1	362	14.9
65 years and over .....	915	219	23.9	156	17.1	162	17.7	158	17.3
<b>Family Status</b>									
In families .....	16 276	4 605	28.3	4 040	24.8	4 151	25.5	4 081	24.9
Married-couple families .....	11 890	2 453	20.6	2 185	18.4	2 208	18.6	2 186	18.4
Related children under 18 years .....	4 425	1 196	27.0	1 055	23.8	1 066	24.1	1 056	23.9
Female householder, no husband present .....	3 561	1 983	55.7	1 691	47.5	1 776	49.9	1 708	48.0
Related children under 18 years .....	1 721	1 247	72.4	1 074	62.4	1 128	65.6	1 085	63.1
Male householder, no wife present .....	825	169	20.4	165	20.0	167	20.2	167	20.2
Related children under 18 years .....	200	70	34.9	70	34.9	70	34.9	70	34.9
In unrelated subfamilies .....	197	99	50.1	99	50.1	99	50.1	99	50.1
Unrelated individuals .....	1 602	532	33.2	475	29.6	487	30.4	488	30.4
Males .....	957	256	26.7	241	25.2	246	25.7	246	25.7
65 years and over .....	58	26	(B)	19	(B)	19	(B)	19	(B)
Females .....	645	276	42.9	234	36.2	241	37.4	242	37.5
65 years and over .....	174	82	46.8	50	28.8	53	30.3	50	28.8
<b>Residence</b>									
Inside metropolitan areas .....	16 491	4 660	28.3	4 091	24.8	4 209	25.5	4 123	25.0
Inside central cities .....	10 019	3 364	33.6	2 904	29.0	3 008	30.0	2 933	29.3
Outside central cities .....	6 472	1 296	20.0	1 188	18.4	1 201	18.6	1 190	18.4
Outside metropolitan areas .....	1 584	576	36.4	522	33.0	528	33.3	524	33.1
<b>Region</b>									
Northeast .....	3 169	1 241	39.2	1 038	32.8	1 100	34.7	1 056	33.3
North Central .....	1 320	362	27.4	349	26.5	354	26.8	353	26.8
South .....	5 735	1 588	27.7	1 376	24.0	1 407	24.5	1 385	24.2
West .....	7 851	2 045	26.0	1 850	23.6	1 876	23.9	1 853	23.6
<b>Families</b>									
Total .....	4 206	1 074	25.5	935	22.2	971	23.1	942	22.4
<b>Age of Householder</b>									
Under 25 years .....	409	165	40.2	151	36.9	157	38.4	152	37.2
25 to 44 years .....	2 343	668	28.5	587	25.1	608	25.9	592	25.3
45 to 64 years .....	1 128	187	16.6	154	13.7	162	14.4	154	13.7
65 years and over .....	327	54	16.6	42	12.9	45	13.7	43	13.2
<b>Size of Family</b>									
2 persons .....	1 059	199	18.8	168	15.9	179	16.9	171	16.1
3 persons .....	981	255	26.0	213	21.7	230	23.4	215	21.9
4 persons .....	1 048	254	24.2	223	21.3	231	22.0	225	21.5
5 persons .....	598	171	28.7	156	26.0	157	26.3	156	26.0
6 persons .....	286	87	30.3	76	26.5	76	26.5	76	26.5
7 persons or more .....	234	108	46.2	99	42.4	99	42.4	99	42.4
<b>Type of Family</b>									
Married-couple families .....	2 962	505	17.0	446	15.1	453	15.3	446	15.1
With related children under 18 years .....	2 068	427	20.7	378	18.3	384	18.6	378	18.3
Female householder, no husband present .....	980	521	53.1	442	45.1	471	48.1	448	45.7
With related children under 18 years .....	771	493	64.0	422	54.7	450	58.4	427	55.4
Male householder, no wife present .....	264	48	18.4	46	17.6	47	17.9	47	17.9
With related children under 18 years .....	134	34	25.7	34	25.7	34	25.7	34	25.7
<b>Work Experience of Householder</b>									
Total civilian householders .....	4 167	1 073	25.7	933	22.4	970	23.3	940	22.6
Worked .....	3 202	542	16.9	482	15.1	494	15.4	484	15.1
Worked 50 to 52 weeks .....	2 269	225	9.9	196	8.6	201	8.9	196	8.6
Full time .....	2 127	187	8.8	163	7.7	167	7.8	163	7.7
Worked 1 to 49 weeks .....	933	317	34.0	287	30.7	293	31.4	289	30.9
Did not work last year .....	965	531	55.0	451	46.7	476	49.3	456	47.2

<sup>1</sup>Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

**Table 2. Poverty Status of Persons and Families, by the Official Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1985**  
— Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Persons and families as of March 1986. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Below 125 percent of the poverty level							
	Current poverty definition		Market value concept		Recipient value concept		Poverty budget share concept	
	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate
<b>VALUING FOOD AND HOUSING ONLY—CON.</b>								
<b>Spanish Origin<sup>1</sup></b>								
<b>Persons</b>								
Total .....	6 648	36.8	6 371	35.2	6 423	35.5	6 414	35.5
<b>Age</b>								
Under 6 years .....	1 168	50.3	1 148	49.4	1 153	49.6	1 152	49.6
6 to 17 years .....	1 957	47.1	1 887	45.5	1 895	45.7	1 890	45.5
18 to 24 years .....	941	36.6	918	35.7	924	35.9	921	35.8
25 to 44 years .....	1 699	29.9	1 628	28.6	1 635	28.8	1 634	28.7
45 to 64 years .....	564	23.2	524	21.6	539	22.2	536	22.1
65 years and over .....	319	34.8	266	29.1	277	30.3	281	30.6
<b>Family Status</b>								
In families .....	5 873	36.1	5 644	34.7	5 681	34.9	5 658	34.8
Married-couple families .....	3 374	28.4	3 230	27.2	3 242	27.3	3 242	27.3
Related children under 18 years .....	1 584	35.8	1 519	34.3	1 524	34.4	1 524	34.4
Female householder, no husband present .....	2 270	63.7	2 197	61.7	2 222	62.4	2 200	61.8
Related children under 18 years .....	1 358	78.9	1 337	77.7	1 344	78.1	1 337	77.7
Male householder, no wife present .....	229	27.7	216	26.2	217	26.3	216	26.2
Related children under 18 years .....	78	39.3	76	38.3	77	38.6	76	38.3
In unrelated subfamilies .....	113	57.4	113	57.4	113	57.4	113	57.4
Unrelated individuals .....	662	41.3	614	38.3	629	39.2	643	40.1
Males .....	327	34.2	314	32.8	320	33.5	324	33.8
65 years and over .....	36	(B)	30	(B)	33	(B)	33	(B)
Females .....	335	51.9	300	46.5	309	47.8	319	49.4
65 years and over .....	111	63.7	86	49.1	89	51.2	96	55.3
<b>Residence</b>								
Inside metropolitan areas .....	5 954	36.1	5 721	34.7	5 771	35.0	5 762	34.9
Inside central cities .....	4 245	42.4	4 046	40.4	4 091	40.8	4 084	40.8
Outside central cities .....	1 708	26.4	1 675	25.9	1 681	26.0	1 678	25.9
Outside metropolitan areas .....	694	43.8	650	41.1	652	41.2	652	41.1
<b>Region</b>								
Northeast .....	1 468	46.3	1 373	43.3	1 396	44.0	1 392	43.9
North Central .....	446	33.7	437	33.1	437	33.1	437	33.1
South .....	2 097	36.6	2 003	34.9	2 012	35.1	2 016	35.2
West .....	2 637	33.6	2 558	32.6	2 578	32.8	2 568	32.7
<b>Families</b>								
Total .....	1 398	33.2	1 334	31.7	1 348	32.0	1 338	31.8
<b>Age of Householder</b>								
Under 25 years .....	208	50.8	205	50.2	207	50.5	207	50.5
25 to 44 years .....	843	36.0	813	34.7	818	34.9	814	34.8
45 to 64 years .....	262	23.2	242	21.5	250	22.1	243	21.6
65 years and over .....	85	26.0	74	22.6	74	22.6	74	22.8
<b>Size of Family</b>								
2 persons .....	286	27.0	286	25.1	272	25.7	267	25.2
3 persons .....	320	32.6	303	30.9	309	31.5	304	31.0
4 persons .....	329	31.3	320	30.5	321	30.8	321	30.6
5 persons .....	228	38.2	215	35.9	216	36.1	216	36.1
6 persons .....	108	37.9	105	36.6	105	36.6	105	36.6
7 persons or more .....	127	54.2	126	53.6	126	53.6	126	53.6
<b>Type of Family</b>								
Married-couple families .....	728	24.6	695	23.5	698	23.6	698	23.6
With related children under 18 years ..	601	29.0	575	27.8	578	28.0	578	28.0
Female householder, no husband present .....	604	61.7	577	58.9	587	59.9	579	59.0
With related children under 18 years ..	555	72.0	537	69.7	544	70.6	537	69.7
Male householder, no wife present .....	65	24.8	62	23.4	62	23.6	62	23.4
With related children under 18 years ..	42	31.5	41	30.5	41	30.9	41	30.5
<b>Work Experience of Householder</b>								
Total civilian householders .....	1 391	33.4	1 327	31.8	1 340	32.2	1 331	31.9
Worked .....	784	24.5	749	23.4	756	23.6	752	23.5
Worked 50 to 52 weeks .....	381	16.8	361	15.9	363	16.0	362	16.0
Full time .....	324	15.2	307	14.4	309	14.5	308	14.5
Worked 1 to 49 weeks .....	403	43.2	388	41.6	393	42.1	390	41.8
Did not work last year .....	606	62.8	577	59.8	584	60.5	579	59.9

<sup>1</sup>Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

**Table 2. Poverty Status of Persons and Families, by the Official Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1985**

—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Persons and families as of March 1986. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Total	Below 100 percent of the poverty level							
		Current poverty definition		Market value concept		Recipient value concept		Poverty budget share concept	
		Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate
<b>VALUING FOOD, HOUSING, AND ALL MEDICAL BENEFITS</b>									
<b>All Races</b>									
<b>Persons</b>									
Total .....	236 594	33 064	14.0	21 521	9.1	27 895	11.8	27 506	11.6
<b>Age</b>									
Under 6 years .....	21 631	4 972	23.0	3 506	16.2	4 465	20.6	4 286	19.8
6 to 17 years .....	41 245	8 038	19.5	5 154	12.5	6 837	16.6	6 604	16.0
18 to 24 years .....	27 112	4 463	16.5	3 544	13.1	4 102	15.1	4 025	14.8
25 to 44 years .....	74 560	7 899	10.6	5 631	7.6	6 919	9.3	6 757	9.1
45 to 64 years .....	44 723	4 236	9.5	2 900	6.5	3 638	8.1	3 754	8.4
65 years and over .....	27 322	3 456	12.6	786	2.9	2 034	7.4	2 079	7.6
<b>Family Status</b>									
In families .....	203 963	25 729	12.6	16 762	8.2	21 860	10.7	21 303	10.4
Married-couple families .....	166 525	13 213	7.9	9 366	5.6	11 304	6.8	11 238	6.7
Related children under 18 years .....	47 740	5 395	11.3	3 912	8.2	4 700	9.8	4 613	9.7
Female householder, no husband present .....	30 878	11 600	37.6	6 778	21.9	9 762	31.6	9 279	30.0
Related children under 18 years .....	12 531	6 716	53.6	3 989	31.8	5 757	45.9	5 440	43.4
Male householder, no wife present .....	6 560	917	14.0	618	9.4	793	12.1	786	12.0
Related children under 18 years .....	1 748	373	21.3	276	15.8	331	18.9	327	18.7
In unrelated subfamilies .....	1 280	609	47.6	540	42.2	592	46.3	586	45.8
Unrelated individuals .....	31 351	6 725	21.5	4 219	13.5	5 543	17.7	5 617	17.9
Males .....	14 339	2 499	17.4	1 965	13.7	2 276	15.9	2 310	16.1
65 years and over .....	1 962	402	20.5	112	5.7	251	12.8	252	12.9
Females .....	17 013	4 226	24.8	2 254	13.3	3 267	19.2	3 306	19.4
65 years and over .....	6 961	1 879	27.0	329	4.7	1 066	15.3	1 041	15.0
<b>Residence</b>									
Inside metropolitan areas .....	183 097	23 275	12.7	14 878	8.1	19 695	10.8	19 196	10.5
Inside central cities .....	74 473	14 177	19.0	8 524	11.4	11 820	15.9	11 439	15.4
Outside central cities .....	108 624	9 097	8.4	6 353	5.8	7 875	7.2	7 758	7.1
Outside metropolitan areas .....	53 497	9 789	18.3	6 643	12.4	8 300	15.5	8 309	15.5
<b>Region</b>									
Northeast .....	49 413	5 751	11.6	2 912	5.9	4 618	9.3	4 462	9.0
North Central .....	58 745	8 191	13.9	5 430	9.2	7 174	12.2	6 984	11.9
South .....	80 604	12 921	16.0	8 886	11.0	10 926	13.6	10 880	13.5
West .....	47 832	6 201	13.0	4 293	9.0	5 276	11.0	5 180	10.8
<b>Families</b>									
Total .....	63 558	7 223	11.4	4 649	7.3	6 070	9.6	5 916	9.3
<b>Age of Householder</b>									
Under 25 years .....	3 174	957	30.2	739	23.3	894	28.2	851	26.8
25 to 44 years .....	29 807	3 904	13.1	2 582	8.7	3 366	11.3	3 196	10.7
45 to 64 years .....	20 510	1 654	8.1	1 110	5.4	1 394	6.8	1 412	6.9
65 years and over .....	10 067	708	7.0	219	2.2	417	4.1	458	4.5
<b>Size of Family</b>									
2 persons .....	25 472	2 325	9.1	1 427	5.6	1 869	7.3	1 846	7.2
3 persons .....	15 400	1 705	11.1	1 067	6.9	1 419	9.2	1 342	8.7
4 persons .....	13 355	1 513	11.3	1 006	7.5	1 318	9.9	1 286	9.6
5 persons .....	6 106	913	14.9	646	10.6	806	13.2	793	13.0
6 persons .....	2 044	387	19.0	255	12.5	316	15.5	317	15.5
7 persons or more .....	1 181	380	32.1	248	21.0	343	29.0	332	28.1
<b>Type of Family</b>									
Married-couple families .....	50 933	3 438	6.7	2 396	4.7	2 896	5.7	2 806	5.7
With related children under 18 years .....	25 496	2 258	8.9	1 677	6.6	1 981	7.8	1 946	7.6
Female householder, no husband present .....	10 211	3 474	34.0	2 030	19.9	2 895	28.4	2 733	26.8
With related children under 18 years .....	6 892	3 131	45.4	1 841	26.7	2 637	38.3	2 470	35.8
Male householder, no wife present .....	2 414	311	12.9	223	9.2	279	11.6	277	11.5
With related children under 18 years .....	1 147	197	17.1	155	13.5	182	15.9	181	15.8
<b>Work Experience of Householder</b>									
Total civilian householders .....	62 704	7 165	11.4	4 600	7.3	6 021	9.6	5 867	9.4
Worked .....	48 335	3 630	7.5	2 753	5.7	3 180	6.6	3 062	6.3
Worked 50 to 52 weeks .....	38 186	1 484	3.9	1 193	3.1	1 310	3.4	1 267	3.3
Full time .....	36 185	1 182	3.3	977	2.7	1 052	2.9	1 023	2.8
Worked 1 to 49 weeks .....	10 149	2 146	21.1	1 560	15.4	1 871	18.4	1 795	17.7
Did not work last year .....	14 370	3 535	24.6	1 847	12.9	2 841	19.8	2 805	19.5

**Table 2. Poverty Status of Persons and Families, by the Official Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1985**  
— Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Persons and families as of March 1986. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Below 125 percent of the poverty level							
	Current poverty definition		Market value concept		Recipient value concept		Poverty budget share concept	
	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate
<b>VALUING FOOD, HOUSING, AND ALL MEDICAL BENEFITS</b>								
<b>All Races</b>								
<b>Persons</b>								
Total .....	44 166	18.7	33 930	14.3	40 573	17.1	40 584	17.2
<b>Age</b>								
Under 6 years .....	6 241	28.9	5 529	25.6	6 036	27.9	5 979	27.6
6 to 17 years .....	10 113	24.5	8 433	20.4	9 555	23.2	9 478	23.0
18 to 24 years .....	5 742	21.2	5 077	18.7	5 520	20.4	5 496	20.3
25 to 44 years .....	10 616	14.2	8 996	12.1	10 061	13.5	10 029	13.5
45 to 64 years .....	5 748	12.9	4 256	9.5	5 272	11.8	5 425	12.1
65 years and over .....	5 706	20.9	1 639	6.0	4 129	15.1	4 177	15.3
<b>Family Status</b>								
In families .....	34 394	16.9	27 494	13.5	31 858	15.6	31 912	15.6
Married-couple families .....	19 384	11.6	15 597	9.4	17 827	10.7	17 988	10.8
Related children under 18 years .....	7 697	16.1	6 649	13.9	7 296	15.3	7 256	15.2
Female householder, no husband present .....	13 742	44.5	10 924	35.4	12 877	41.7	12 759	41.3
Related children under 18 years .....	7 607	60.7	6 337	50.6	7 280	58.1	7 186	57.3
Male householder, no wife present .....	1 268	19.3	974	14.8	1 154	17.6	1 164	17.8
Related children under 18 years .....	480	27.5	416	23.8	450	25.8	450	25.8
In unrelated subfamilies .....	680	53.1	659	51.5	674	52.6	674	52.6
Unrelated individuals .....	9 093	29.0	5 776	18.4	8 042	25.7	7 999	25.5
Males .....	3 321	23.2	2 555	17.8	3 083	21.5	3 125	21.8
65 years and over .....	668	34.0	207	10.5	509	26.0	501	25.5
Females .....	5 772	33.9	3 221	18.9	4 959	29.1	4 874	28.6
65 years and over .....	2 930	42.1	811	11.7	2 192	31.5	2 054	29.5
<b>Residence</b>								
Inside metropolitan areas .....	30 951	16.9	23 738	13.0	28 448	15.5	28 448	15.5
Inside central cities .....	18 083	24.3	13 570	18.2	16 657	22.4	16 602	22.3
Outside central cities .....	12 868	11.8	10 168	9.4	11 791	10.9	11 846	10.9
Outside metropolitan areas .....	13 216	24.7	10 192	19.1	12 125	22.7	12 136	22.7
<b>Region</b>								
Northeast .....	7 798	15.8	5 201	10.5	7 042	14.3	6 996	14.2
North Central .....	10 772	18.3	8 547	14.5	9 978	17.0	9 918	16.9
South .....	17 399	21.6	13 543	16.8	15 902	19.7	15 975	19.8
West .....	8 197	17.1	6 639	13.9	7 651	16.0	7 695	16.1
<b>Families</b>								
Total .....	9 753	15.3	7 539	11.9	8 907	14.0	8 969	14.1
<b>Age of Householder</b>								
Under 25 years .....	1 161	36.6	1 045	32.9	1 130	35.6	1 120	35.3
25 to 44 years .....	5 100	17.1	4 369	14.7	4 870	16.3	4 801	16.1
45 to 64 years .....	2 249	11.0	1 721	8.4	2 069	10.1	2 094	10.2
65 years and over .....	1 242	12.3	404	4.0	838	8.3	954	9.5
<b>Size of Family</b>								
2 persons .....	3 306	13.0	2 171	8.5	2 817	11.1	2 909	11.4
3 persons .....	2 203	14.3	1 730	11.2	2 056	13.3	2 043	13.3
4 persons .....	2 008	15.0	1 726	12.9	1 931	14.5	1 924	14.4
5 persons .....	1 252	20.5	1 093	17.9	1 175	19.3	1 173	19.2
6 persons .....	521	25.5	433	21.2	483	23.6	483	23.6
7 persons or more .....	463	39.2	386	32.7	444	37.6	437	37.0
<b>Type of Family</b>								
Married-couple families .....	5 156	10.1	3 942	7.7	4 636	9.1	4 733	9.3
With related children under 18 years ..	3 288	12.9	2 839	11.1	3 123	12.2	3 104	12.2
Female householder, no husband present .....	4 161	40.8	3 270	32.0	3 881	38.0	3 840	37.6
With related children under 18 years ..	3 629	52.6	2 972	43.1	3 450	50.1	3 391	49.2
Male householder, no wife present .....	436	18.0	327	13.5	390	16.2	395	16.4
With related children under 18 years ..	261	22.7	224	19.5	241	21.0	241	21.0
<b>Work Experience of Householder</b>								
Total civilian householders .....	9 644	15.4	7 435	11.9	8 800	14.0	8 864	14.1
Worked .....	5 185	10.7	4 565	9.4	4 904	10.1	4 838	10.0
Worked 50 to 52 weeks .....	2 401	6.3	2 163	5.7	2 288	5.9	2 243	5.9
Full time .....	1 994	5.5	1 815	5.0	1 885	5.2	1 863	5.1
Worked 1 to 49 weeks .....	2 784	27.4	2 402	23.7	2 617	26.0	2 585	25.8
Did not work last year .....	4 458	31.0	2 871	20.0	3 897	27.1	4 026	28.0

**Table 2. Poverty Status of Persons and Families, by the Official Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1985**  
— Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Persons and families as of March 1986. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Total	Below 100 percent of the poverty level							
		Current poverty definition		Market value concept		Recipient value concept		Poverty budget share concept	
		Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate
<b>VALUING FOOD, HOUSING, AND ALL MEDICAL BENEFITS—CON.</b>									
<b>White</b>									
<b>Persons</b>									
Total .....	200 918	22 860	11.4	15 391	7.7	19 392	9.7	19 129	9.5
<b>Age</b>									
Under 6 years .....	17 605	3 223	18.3	2 335	13.3	2 895	16.4	2 792	15.9
6 to 17 years .....	33 426	5 030	15.0	3 379	10.1	4 293	12.8	4 171	12.5
18 to 24 years .....	22 618	3 175	14.0	2 640	11.7	2 950	13.0	2 905	12.8
25 to 44 years .....	63 575	5 619	8.8	4 161	6.5	4 993	7.9	4 897	7.7
45 to 64 years .....	39 064	3 114	8.0	2 250	5.8	2 722	7.0	2 797	7.2
65 years and over .....	24 629	2 698	11.0	626	2.5	1 540	6.3	1 568	6.4
<b>Family Status</b>									
In families .....	172 863	17 125	9.9	11 617	6.7	14 623	8.5	14 333	8.3
Married-couple families .....	147 596	10 541	7.1	7 654	5.2	9 122	6.2	9 057	6.1
Related children under 18 years .....	41 535	4 229	10.2	3 142	7.6	3 722	9.0	3 653	8.8
Female householder, no husband present .....	20 105	5 990	29.8	3 521	17.5	4 942	24.6	4 725	23.5
Related children under 18 years .....	7 464	3 372	45.2	1 989	26.7	2 833	38.0	2 685	36.0
Male householder, no wife present .....	5 162	594	11.5	442	8.6	559	10.8	551	10.7
Related children under 18 years .....	1 359	238	17.5	189	14.7	229	16.8	225	16.5
In unrelated subfamilies .....	989	435	44.0	398	40.3	424	42.9	417	42.2
Unrelated individuals .....	27 067	5 299	19.6	3 375	12.5	4 346	16.1	4 379	16.2
Males .....	12 112	1 893	15.6	1 530	12.6	1 735	14.3	1 754	14.5
65 years and over .....	1 685	296	17.6	86	5.1	183	10.8	183	10.9
Females .....	14 955	3 406	22.8	1 845	12.3	2 611	17.5	2 625	17.6
65 years and over .....	6 339	1 541	24.3	278	4.4	850	13.4	826	13.0
<b>Residence</b>									
Inside metropolitan areas .....	153 252	15 415	10.1	10 233	6.7	13 062	8.5	12 815	8.4
Inside central cities .....	54 438	8 105	14.9	5 107	9.4	6 768	12.4	6 619	12.2
Outside central cities .....	98 814	7 310	7.4	5 126	5.2	6 294	6.4	6 196	6.3
Outside metropolitan areas .....	47 667	7 445	15.6	5 158	10.8	6 330	13.3	6 314	13.2
<b>Region</b>									
Northeast .....	43 355	4 245	9.8	2 231	5.1	3 416	7.9	3 302	7.6
North Central .....	52 204	5 860	11.4	4 107	7.9	5 228	10.0	5 172	9.9
South .....	63 996	7 634	11.9	5 477	8.6	6 426	10.0	6 397	10.0
West .....	41 363	5 020	12.1	3 576	8.6	4 322	10.4	4 258	10.3
<b>Families</b>									
Total .....	54 991	4 983	9.1	3 323	6.0	4 207	7.6	4 125	7.5
<b>Age of Householder</b>									
Under 25 years .....	2 670	661	24.7	517	19.4	611	22.9	587	22.0
25 to 44 years .....	25 339	2 664	10.5	1 819	7.2	2 312	9.1	2 209	8.7
45 to 64 years .....	17 915	1 153	6.4	821	4.6	996	5.6	1 010	5.6
65 years and over .....	9 068	506	5.6	166	1.8	288	3.2	319	3.5
<b>Size of Family</b>									
2 persons .....	22 896	1 735	7.6	1 100	4.8	1 398	6.1	1 401	6.1
3 persons .....	13 242	1 172	8.9	766	5.8	988	7.5	942	7.1
4 persons .....	11 526	1 050	9.1	741	6.4	937	8.1	909	7.9
5 persons .....	4 981	594	11.9	420	8.4	516	10.4	507	10.2
6 persons .....	1 574	240	15.2	159	10.1	190	12.1	192	12.2
7 persons or more .....	771	192	25.0	138	17.9	177	22.9	174	22.6
<b>Type of Family</b>									
Married-couple families .....	45 924	2 815	6.1	2 005	4.4	2 405	5.2	2 404	5.2
With related children under 18 years ..	22 399	1 827	8.2	1 377	6.1	1 619	7.2	1 588	7.1
Female householder, no husband present .....	7 111	1 950	27.4	1 156	16.2	1 599	22.5	1 521	21.4
With related children under 18 years ..	4 470	1 730	38.7	1 033	23.1	1 441	32.2	1 352	30.2
Male householder, no wife present .....	1 956	218	11.2	162	8.3	203	10.4	201	10.3
With related children under 18 years ..	926	138	14.9	113	12.2	132	14.3	131	14.1
<b>Work Experience of Householder</b>									
Total civilian householders .....	54 316	4 942	9.1	3 286	6.0	4 170	7.7	4 088	7.5
Worked .....	42 378	2 721	6.4	2 133	5.0	2 424	5.7	2 354	5.6
Worked 50 to 52 weeks .....	33 772	1 148	3.4	975	2.9	1 042	3.1	1 020	3.0
Full time .....	32 062	840	2.6	821	2.6	863	2.7	847	2.6
Worked 1 to 49 weeks .....	8 626	1 573	18.3	1 158	13.5	1 382	16.1	1 334	15.5
Did not work last year .....	11 938	2 221	18.6	1 153	9.7	1 746	14.6	1 734	14.5

**Table 2. Poverty Status of Persons and Families, by the Official Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1985**

— Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Persons and families as of March 1986. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Below 125 percent of the poverty level							
	Current poverty definition		Market value concept		Recipient value concept		Poverty budget share concept	
	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate
<b>VALUING FOOD, HOUSING, AND ALL MEDICAL BENEFITS—CON.</b>								
<b>White</b>								
<b>Persons</b>								
Total .....	31 539	15.7	24 270	12.1	28 908	14.4	28 995	14.4
<b>Age</b>								
Under 6 years .....	4 206	23.9	3 773	21.4	4 089	23.2	4 057	23.0
6 to 17 years .....	6 568	19.6	5 551	16.8	6 193	18.5	6 170	18.5
18 to 24 years .....	4 170	18.4	3 779	16.7	4 052	17.9	4 037	17.8
25 to 44 years .....	7 699	12.1	6 622	10.4	7 333	11.5	7 327	11.5
45 to 64 years .....	4 274	10.9	3 245	8.3	3 939	10.1	4 053	10.4
65 years and over .....	4 621	18.8	1 301	5.3	3 301	13.4	3 352	13.6
<b>Family Status</b>								
In families .....	23 737	13.7	19 135	11.1	21 979	12.7	22 120	12.8
Married-couple families .....	15 592	10.6	12 670	8.6	14 353	9.7	14 516	9.8
Related children under 18 years .....	6 102	14.7	5 335	12.8	5 798	14.0	5 779	13.9
Female householder, no husband present .....	7 284	36.2	5 825	29.0	6 861	34.1	6 829	34.0
Related children under 18 years .....	3 910	52.4	3 286	44.0	3 751	50.3	3 715	49.8
Male householder, no wife present .....	860	16.7	641	12.4	765	14.8	775	15.0
Related children under 18 years .....	319	23.4	268	19.7	292	21.5	292	21.5
Unrelated subfamilies .....	487	49.3	477	48.3	482	48.7	482	48.7
Unrelated individuals .....	7 315	27.0	4 658	17.2	6 447	23.8	6 393	23.6
Males .....	2 549	21.0	2 000	16.5	2 362	19.5	2 395	19.8
65 years and over .....	512	30.4	157	9.3	380	22.6	379	22.5
Females .....	4 766	31.9	2 658	17.8	4 084	27.3	3 998	26.7
65 years and over .....	2 491	39.3	700	11.0	1 861	29.4	1 742	27.5
<b>Residence</b>								
Inside metropolitan areas .....	21 164	13.8	16 238	10.6	19 373	12.6	19 447	12.7
Inside central cities .....	10 652	19.6	8 021	14.7	9 781	18.0	9 814	18.0
Outside central cities .....	10 512	10.6	8 216	8.3	9 592	9.7	9 633	9.7
Outside metropolitan areas .....	10 374	21.8	8 033	16.9	9 535	20.0	9 548	20.0
<b>Region</b>								
Northeast .....	5 858	13.5	3 869	8.9	5 253	12.1	5 233	12.1
North Central .....	8 174	15.7	6 487	12.4	7 528	14.4	7 507	14.4
South .....	10 733	16.8	8 361	13.1	9 796	15.3	9 890	15.5
West .....	6 774	16.4	5 553	13.4	6 331	15.3	6 365	15.4
<b>Families</b>								
Total .....	6 959	12.7	5 397	9.8	6 338	11.5	6 420	11.7
<b>Age of Householder</b>								
Under 25 years .....	833	31.2	752	28.2	811	30.4	803	30.1
25 to 44 years .....	3 584	14.1	3 105	12.3	3 433	13.5	3 401	13.4
45 to 64 years .....	1 617	9.0	1 259	7.0	1 491	8.3	1 514	8.5
65 years and over .....	925	10.2	282	3.1	603	6.6	703	7.7
<b>Size of Family</b>								
2 persons .....	2 529	11.0	1 671	7.3	2 147	9.4	2 238	9.8
3 persons .....	1 555	11.7	1 236	9.3	1 448	10.9	1 446	10.9
4 persons .....	1 444	12.5	1 255	10.9	1 397	12.1	1 394	12.1
5 persons .....	862	17.3	748	15.0	807	16.2	805	16.2
6 persons .....	325	20.6	280	17.8	306	19.4	305	19.4
7 persons or more .....	244	31.7	207	26.9	233	30.2	232	30.1
<b>Type of Family</b>								
Married-couple families .....	4 247	9.2	3 271	7.1	3 820	8.3	3 910	8.5
With related children under 18 years ..	2 674	11.9	2 333	10.4	2 545	11.4	2 535	11.3
Female householder, no husband present .....	2 398	33.7	1 896	26.7	2 241	31.5	2 229	31.3
With related children under 18 years ..	2 047	45.8	1 697	38.0	1 953	43.7	1 928	43.1
Male householder, no wife present .....	314	16.1	230	11.8	276	14.1	282	14.4
With related children under 18 years ..	187	20.2	157	17.0	171	18.5	171	18.5
<b>Work Experience of Householder</b>								
Total civilian householders .....	6 878	12.7	5 319	9.8	6 259	11.5	6 341	11.7
Worked .....	3 922	9.3	3 515	8.3	3 736	8.8	3 703	8.7
Worked 50 to 52 weeks .....	1 839	5.4	1 698	5.0	1 758	5.2	1 754	5.2
Full time .....	1 552	4.8	1 448	4.5	1 488	4.6	1 483	4.6
Worked 1 to 49 weeks .....	2 083	24.2	1 817	21.1	1 978	23.0	1 949	22.6
Did not work last year .....	2 956	24.8	1 805	15.1	2 523	21.1	2 638	22.1

Table 2. **Poverty Status of Persons and Families, by the Official Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1985**

—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Persons and families as of March 1986. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Total	Below 100 percent of the poverty level							
		Current poverty definition		Market value concept		Recipient value concept		Poverty budget share concept	
		Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate
<b>VALUING FOOD, HOUSING, AND ALL MEDICAL BENEFITS--CON.</b>									
<b>Black</b>									
<b>Persons</b>									
Total .....	28 485	8 926	31.3	5 332	18.7	7 533	26.4	7 326	25.7
<b>Age</b>									
Under 6 years .....	3 248	1 548	47.7	1 070	32.9	1 418	43.7	1 347	41.5
6 to 17 years .....	6 297	2 609	41.4	1 539	24.4	2 205	35.0	2 105	33.4
18 to 24 years .....	3 707	1 157	31.2	802	21.6	1 034	27.9	1 004	27.1
25 to 44 years .....	8 509	1 908	22.4	1 195	14.0	1 602	18.8	1 540	18.1
45 to 64 years .....	4 452	988	22.2	572	12.9	804	18.1	844	19.0
65 years and over .....	2 273	717	31.5	153	6.8	469	20.7	487	21.4
<b>Family Status</b>									
In families .....	24 620	7 504	30.5	4 501	18.3	6 332	25.7	6 088	24.7
Married-couple families .....	13 481	1 862	13.8	1 213	9.0	1 523	11.3	1 529	11.3
Related children under 18 years .....	4 330	749	17.3	521	12.0	641	14.8	627	14.5
Female householder, no husband present .....	10 041	5 342	53.2	3 134	31.2	4 596	45.8	4 346	43.3
Related children under 18 years .....	4 756	3 181	66.9	1 930	40.6	2 790	58.7	2 632	55.4
Male householder, no wife present .....	1 098	300	27.3	154	14.0	213	19.4	213	19.4
Related children under 18 years .....	319	126	39.5	68	21.2	94	29.3	94	29.3
In unrelated subfamilies .....	225	157	70.1	127	56.3	154	68.4	154	68.4
Unrelated individuals .....	3 641	1 264	34.7	704	19.3	1 047	28.7	1 085	29.8
Males .....	1 882	530	28.2	367	19.5	471	25.0	485	25.7
65 years and over .....	256	104	40.6	27	10.4	68	26.7	69	27.0
Females .....	1 759	734	41.7	338	19.2	576	32.8	600	34.1
65 years and over .....	578	320	55.4	47	8.2	204	35.3	204	35.2
<b>Residence</b>									
Inside metropolitan areas .....	23 767	6 918	29.1	4 048	17.0	5 838	24.6	5 601	23.6
Inside central cities .....	16 929	5 437	32.1	3 047	18.0	4 539	26.8	4 316	25.5
Outside central cities .....	6 837	1 481	21.7	1 001	14.6	1 299	19.0	1 285	18.8
Outside metropolitan areas .....	4 719	2 008	42.6	1 284	27.2	1 695	35.9	1 725	36.6
<b>Region</b>									
Northeast .....	5 035	1 411	28.0	639	12.7	1 133	22.5	1 091	21.7
North Central .....	5 607	1 980	35.3	1 167	20.8	1 736	31.0	1 603	28.6
South .....	15 428	5 050	32.7	3 227	20.9	4 291	27.8	4 276	27.7
West .....	2 415	486	20.1	300	12.4	373	15.5	357	14.8
<b>Families</b>									
Total .....	6 921	1 983	28.7	1 166	16.8	1 654	23.9	1 587	22.9
<b>Age of Householder</b>									
Under 25 years .....	455	283	62.1	211	46.3	271	59.4	252	55.4
25 to 44 years .....	3 571	1 081	30.3	655	18.3	924	25.9	860	24.1
45 to 64 years .....	2 040	432	21.2	250	12.2	339	16.6	344	16.9
65 years and over .....	855	188	22.0	51	5.9	121	14.2	131	15.3
<b>Size of Family</b>									
2 persons .....	2 178	539	24.8	290	13.3	428	19.7	403	18.5
3 persons .....	1 803	497	27.5	278	15.4	403	22.3	372	20.7
4 persons .....	1 420	411	29.0	236	16.6	339	23.9	337	23.7
5 persons .....	871	262	30.0	188	21.6	243	27.9	241	27.7
6 persons .....	338	120	35.6	82	24.4	100	29.7	100	29.7
7 persons or more .....	311	155	49.7	92	29.6	141	45.3	133	42.7
<b>Type of Family</b>									
Married-couple families .....	3 680	447	12.2	278	7.6	352	9.6	363	9.9
With related children under 18 years ..	2 185	281	12.9	206	9.4	243	11.1	241	11.0
Female householder, no husband present .....	2 874	1 452	50.5	835	29.1	1 235	43.0	1 156	40.2
With related children under 18 years ..	2 269	1 336	58.9	772	34.0	1 140	50.3	1 066	47.0
Male householder, no wife present .....	368	84	22.9	53	14.3	68	18.4	68	18.4
With related children under 18 years ..	182	53	29.0	35	19.3	44	23.9	44	23.9
<b>Work Experience of Householder</b>									
Total civilian householders .....	6 782	1 970	29.0	1 157	17.1	1 645	24.3	1 578	23.3
Worked .....	4 675	792	16.9	530	11.3	662	14.2	615	13.2
Worked 50 to 52 weeks .....	3 434	294	8.6	188	5.5	235	6.9	216	6.3
Full time .....	3 191	208	6.5	131	4.1	162	5.1	150	4.7
Worked 1 to 49 weeks .....	1 241	498	40.1	342	27.6	427	34.4	399	32.2
Did not work last year .....	2 107	1 178	55.9	627	29.7	983	46.7	963	45.7

**Table 2. Poverty Status of Persons and Families, by the Official Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1985**  
— Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Persons and families as of March 1986. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Below 125 percent of the poverty level							
	Current poverty definition		Market value concept		Recipient value concept		Poverty budget share concept	
	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate
<b>VALUING FOOD, HOUSING, AND ALL MEDICAL BENEFITS—CON.</b>								
<b>Black</b>								
<b>Persons</b>								
Total .....	11 054	38.8	8 350	29.3	10 148	35.6	10 080	35.4
<b>Age</b>								
Under 6 years .....	1 799	55.4	1 566	48.2	1 718	52.9	1 696	52.2
6 to 17 years .....	3 102	49.3	2 501	39.7	2 930	46.5	2 881	45.7
18 to 24 years .....	1 407	38.0	1 147	31.0	1 308	35.3	1 299	35.0
25 to 44 years .....	2 445	28.7	1 958	23.0	2 263	26.6	2 243	26.4
45 to 64 years .....	1 281	28.8	860	19.3	1 149	25.8	1 182	26.6
65 years and over .....	1 021	44.9	318	14.0	780	34.3	780	34.3
<b>Family Status</b>								
In families .....	9 331	37.9	7 257	29.5	8 589	34.9	8 515	34.6
Married-couple families .....	2 798	20.8	2 089	15.5	2 502	18.6	2 504	18.6
Related children under 18 years .....	1 123	25.9	909	21.0	1 036	23.9	1 018	23.5
Female householder, no husband present .....	6 154	61.3	4 857	48.4	5 727	57.0	5 649	56.3
Related children under 18 years .....	3 520	74.0	2 914	61.3	3 359	70.6	3 306	69.5
Male householder, no wife present .....	379	34.5	311	28.3	361	32.8	361	32.8
Related children under 18 years .....	153	47.9	139	43.6	149	46.7	149	46.7
In unrelated subfamilies .....	168	74.6	157	69.9	167	74.2	167	74.2
Unrelated individuals .....	1 556	42.7	936	25.7	1 392	38.2	1 399	38.4
Males .....	663	35.2	460	24.4	616	32.7	626	33.2
65 years and over .....	148	57.9	50	19.4	126	49.1	119	46.5
Females .....	893	50.8	475	27.0	775	44.1	773	44.0
65 years and over .....	411	71.1	103	17.8	314	54.3	295	51.0
<b>Residence</b>								
Inside metropolitan areas .....	8 611	36.2	6 500	27.4	7 928	33.4	7 856	33.1
Inside central cities .....	6 645	39.3	4 899	28.9	6 108	36.1	6 021	35.6
Outside central cities .....	1 966	28.8	1 601	23.4	1 820	26.6	1 835	26.8
Outside metropolitan areas .....	2 443	51.8	1 849	39.2	2 220	47.0	2 224	47.1
<b>Region</b>								
Northeast .....	1 755	34.9	1 177	23.4	1 610	32.0	1 585	31.5
North Central .....	2 307	41.1	1 828	32.6	2 165	36.6	2 136	38.1
South .....	6 391	41.4	4 929	31.9	5 834	37.8	5 810	37.7
West .....	601	24.9	416	17.2	538	22.3	549	22.7
<b>Families</b>								
Total .....	2 480	35.8	1 884	27.2	2 264	32.7	2 248	32.5
<b>Age of Householder</b>								
Under 25 years .....	315	69.2	279	61.3	305	67.0	304	66.7
25 to 44 years .....	1 323	37.1	1 100	30.8	1 249	35.0	1 216	34.1
45 to 64 years .....	544	26.6	390	19.1	492	24.1	494	24.2
65 years and over .....	298	34.9	115	13.5	216	25.5	234	27.4
<b>Size of Family</b>								
2 persons .....	713	32.7	446	20.5	609	28.0	611	28.1
3 persons .....	596	33.1	459	25.5	558	31.0	550	30.5
4 persons .....	502	35.3	418	29.4	473	33.3	470	33.1
5 persons .....	326	37.5	292	33.5	306	35.1	304	35.0
6 persons .....	159	47.2	121	35.9	141	41.9	142	42.1
7 persons or more .....	183	58.9	148	47.5	176	56.5	170	54.7
<b>Type of Family</b>								
Married-couple families .....	690	18.8	489	13.3	602	16.4	611	16.6
With related children under 18 years ..	431	19.7	353	16.2	399	18.3	392	17.9
Female householder, no husband present .....	1 679	58.4	1 306	45.5	1 559	54.2	1 534	53.4
With related children under 18 years ..	1 509	66.5	1 217	53.7	1 427	62.9	1 397	61.6
Male householder, no wife present .....	111	30.1	88	24.1	103	27.9	103	27.9
With related children under 18 years ..	68	37.1	61	33.3	64	35.0	64	35.0
<b>Work Experience of Householder</b>								
Total civilian householders .....	2 454	36.2	1 861	27.4	2 240	33.0	2 225	32.8
Worked .....	1 102	23.6	905	19.3	1 012	21.7	984	21.1
Worked 50 to 52 weeks .....	494	14.4	401	11.7	443	12.9	426	12.4
Full time .....	384	12.0	314	9.8	343	10.7	327	10.2
Worked 1 to 49 weeks .....	608	49.0	503	40.5	570	45.9	559	45.0
Did not work last year .....	1 352	64.2	957	45.4	1 227	58.3	1 241	58.9

**Table 2. Poverty Status of Persons and Families, by the Official Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1985**

— Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Persons and families as of March 1986. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Total	Below 100 percent of the poverty level							
		Current poverty definition		Market value concept		Recipient value concept		Poverty budget share concept	
		Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate
<b>VALUING FOOD, HOUSING, AND ALL MEDICAL BENEFITS—CON.</b>									
<b>Spanish Origin<sup>1</sup></b>									
<b>Persons</b>									
Total .....	18 075	5 236	29.0	3 421	18.9	4 421	24.5	4 324	23.9
<b>Age</b>									
Under 6 years .....	2 324	963	41.4	664	28.6	847	36.4	818	35.2
6 to 17 years .....	4 151	1 644	39.6	988	23.8	1 377	33.2	1 332	32.1
18 to 24 years .....	2 571	720	28.0	577	22.4	656	25.5	649	25.3
25 to 44 years .....	5 685	1 283	22.6	889	15.6	1 107	19.5	1 079	19.0
45 to 64 years .....	2 429	408	16.8	255	10.5	334	13.7	338	13.9
65 years and over .....	915	219	23.9	48	5.3	100	11.0	108	11.8
<b>Family Status</b>									
In families .....	16 276	4 605	28.3	2 944	18.1	3 872	23.8	3 771	23.2
Married-couple families .....	11 890	2 453	20.6	1 806	15.2	2 124	17.9	2 097	17.6
Related children under 18 years .....	4 425	1 196	27.0	878	19.8	1 043	23.6	1 024	23.1
Female householder, no husband present .....	3 561	1 983	55.7	1 035	29.1	1 606	45.1	1 537	43.2
Related children under 18 years .....	1 721	1 247	72.4	646	37.5	1 026	59.6	973	56.5
Male householder, no wife present .....	825	169	20.4	103	12.5	142	17.2	137	16.6
Related children under 18 years .....	200	70	34.9	48	24.2	64	32.3	62	31.1
In unrelated subfamilies .....	197	99	50.1	92	46.8	97	49.2	97	49.2
Unrelated individuals .....	1 602	532	33.2	385	24.0	452	28.2	456	28.5
Males .....	957	256	26.7	219	22.9	239	24.9	240	25.0
65 years and over .....	58	26	(B)	8	(B)	14	(B)	14	(B)
Females .....	645	276	42.9	165	25.6	213	33.0	217	33.6
65 years and over .....	174	82	46.8	7	3.8	30	17.2	30	17.2
<b>Residence</b>									
Inside metropolitan areas .....	16 491	4 660	28.3	2 976	18.0	3 906	23.7	3 809	23.1
Inside central cities .....	10 019	3 364	33.6	1 956	19.5	2 761	27.6	2 677	26.7
Outside central cities .....	6 472	1 296	20.0	1 021	15.8	1 145	17.7	1 132	17.5
Outside metropolitan areas .....	1 584	576	36.4	445	28.1	515	32.5	515	32.5
<b>Region</b>									
Northeast .....	3 169	1 241	39.2	469	14.8	958	30.2	905	28.6
North Central .....	1 320	362	27.4	241	18.2	321	24.3	319	24.2
South .....	5 735	1 588	27.7	1 200	20.9	1 355	23.6	1 328	23.2
West .....	7 851	2 045	26.0	1 512	19.3	1 787	22.8	1 772	22.6
<b>Families</b>									
Total .....	4 206	1 074	25.5	677	16.1	898	21.3	869	20.6
<b>Age of Householder</b>									
Under 25 years .....	409	165	40.2	122	29.7	153	37.3	148	36.3
25 to 44 years .....	2 343	668	28.5	435	18.6	577	24.6	550	23.5
45 to 64 years .....	1 128	187	16.6	103	9.1	142	12.6	141	12.5
65 years and over .....	327	54	16.6	18	5.4	26	8.0	28	8.7
<b>Size of Family</b>									
2 persons .....	1 059	199	18.8	118	11.1	156	14.7	152	14.4
3 persons .....	981	255	26.0	146	14.8	205	20.9	191	19.5
4 persons .....	1 048	254	24.2	162	15.5	216	20.6	207	19.7
5 persons .....	598	171	28.7	118	19.7	150	25.2	150	25.1
6 persons .....	286	87	30.3	61	21.3	74	25.8	74	25.8
7 persons or more .....	234	108	46.2	73	31.0	97	41.2	95	40.4
<b>Type of Family</b>									
Married-couple families .....	2 962	505	17.0	363	12.3	428	14.5	423	14.3
With related children under 18 years .....	2 068	427	20.7	319	15.4	372	18.0	365	17.7
Female householder, no husband present .....	980	521	53.1	280	28.6	425	43.4	402	41.0
With related children under 18 years .....	771	493	64.0	269	34.9	409	53.1	384	49.9
Male householder, no wife present .....	264	48	18.4	33	12.6	44	16.8	43	16.3
With related children under 18 years .....	134	34	25.7	24	18.2	34	25.1	32	24.2
<b>Work Experience of Householder</b>									
Total civilian householders .....	4 167	1 073	25.7	676	16.2	896	21.5	867	20.8
Worked .....	3 202	542	16.9	424	13.2	483	15.1	470	14.7
Worked 50 to 52 weeks .....	2 269	225	9.9	181	8.0	187	8.7	191	8.4
Full time .....	2 127	187	8.8	151	7.1	162	7.6	158	7.4
Worked 1 to 49 weeks .....	933	317	34.0	243	26.0	286	30.7	278	29.8
Did not work last year .....	965	531	55.0	252	26.1	413	42.8	398	41.2

<sup>1</sup>Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

**Table 2. Poverty Status of Persons and Families, by the Official Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1985**

—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Persons and families as of March 1986. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Below 125 percent of the poverty level							
	Current poverty definition		Market value concept		Recipient value concept		Poverty budget share concept	
	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate
<b>VALUING FOOD, HOUSING, AND ALL MEDICAL BENEFITS—CON.</b>								
<b>Spanish Origin<sup>1</sup></b>								
<b>Persons</b>								
Total .....	6 648	36.8	5 383	29.8	6 244	34.5	6 264	34.7
<b>Age</b>								
Under 6 years .....	1 168	50.3	1 036	44.6	1 145	49.3	1 143	49.2
6 to 17 years .....	1 957	47.1	1 602	38.6	1 859	44.8	1 858	44.8
18 to 24 years .....	941	36.6	844	32.8	917	35.7	916	35.6
25 to 44 years .....	1 699	29.9	1 413	24.8	1 601	28.2	1 605	28.2
45 to 64 years .....	564	23.2	399	16.4	514	21.2	524	21.6
65 years and over .....	319	34.8	90	9.8	208	22.8	218	23.8
<b>Family Status</b>								
In families .....	5 873	36.1	4 778	29.4	5 537	34.0	5 542	34.1
Married-couple families .....	3 374	28.4	2 852	24.0	3 166	26.6	3 179	26.7
Related children under 18 years .....	1 584	35.8	1 372	31.0	1 502	33.9	1 502	33.9
Female householder, no husband present .....	2 270	63.7	1 769	49.7	2 164	60.8	2 156	60.6
Related children under 18 years .....	1 358	78.9	1 107	64.3	1 324	76.9	1 321	76.8
Male householder, no wife present .....	229	27.7	157	19.1	207	25.1	207	25.1
Related children under 18 years .....	78	39.3	60	30.2	74	37.1	74	37.1
In unrelated subfamilies .....	113	57.4	109	55.1	113	57.4	113	57.4
Unrelated individuals .....	662	41.3	496	31.0	594	37.1	608	38.0
Males .....	327	34.2	285	29.8	308	32.2	316	33.0
65 years and over .....	36	(B)	13	(B)	22	(B)	25	(B)
Females .....	335	51.9	211	32.7	286	44.3	292	45.3
65 years and over .....	111	63.7	21	12.1	68	38.8	70	40.0
<b>Residence</b>								
Inside metropolitan areas .....	5 954	36.1	4 799	29.1	5 606	34.0	5 625	34.1
Inside central cities .....	4 245	42.4	3 315	33.1	3 978	39.7	3 990	39.8
Outside central cities .....	1 708	26.4	1 484	22.9	1 628	25.2	1 635	25.3
Outside metropolitan areas .....	694	43.8	584	36.9	639	40.3	639	40.3
<b>Region</b>								
Northeast .....	1 468	46.3	967	30.5	1 345	42.4	1 344	42.4
North Central .....	446	33.7	402	30.4	434	32.9	434	32.9
South .....	2 097	36.6	1 745	30.4	1 960	34.2	1 969	34.3
West .....	2 637	33.6	2 269	28.9	2 504	31.9	2 516	32.0
<b>Families</b>								
Total .....	1 398	33.2	1 107	26.3	1 304	31.0	1 305	31.0
<b>Age of Householder</b>								
Under 25 years .....	208	50.8	190	46.4	207	50.5	206	50.4
25 to 44 years .....	843	36.0	713	30.4	808	34.5	804	34.3
45 to 64 years .....	262	23.2	176	15.6	236	20.9	238	21.1
65 years and over .....	85	26.0	27	8.4	54	16.5	58	17.7
<b>Size of Family</b>								
2 persons .....	286	27.0	193	18.2	251	23.6	253	23.9
3 persons .....	320	32.6	234	23.8	299	30.4	296	30.2
4 persons .....	329	31.3	286	27.3	318	30.3	318	30.3
5 persons .....	228	38.2	193	32.3	212	35.4	212	35.5
6 persons .....	108	37.9	92	32.2	103	35.9	103	36.2
7 persons or more .....	127	54.2	109	46.3	123	52.3	123	52.3
<b>Type of Family</b>								
Married-couple families .....	728	24.6	593	20.0	674	22.8	681	23.0
With related children under 18 years ..	601	29.0	521	25.2	569	27.5	569	27.5
Female householder, no husband present .....	604	61.7	466	47.5	572	58.3	566	57.8
With related children under 18 years ..	555	72.0	447	58.0	535	69.4	530	68.7
Male householder, no wife present .....	65	24.8	48	18.3	58	22.0	58	22.0
With related children under 18 years ..	42	31.5	33	24.8	39	28.8	39	28.8
<b>Work Experience of Householder</b>								
Total civilian householders .....	1 391	33.4	1 099	26.4	1 297	31.1	1 298	31.1
Worked .....	784	24.5	697	21.8	748	23.3	743	23.2
Worked 50 to 52 weeks .....	381	16.8	339	14.9	359	15.8	358	15.8
Full time .....	324	15.2	292	13.7	306	14.4	305	14.3
Worked 1 to 49 weeks .....	403	43.2	358	38.4	389	41.6	385	41.2
Did not work last year .....	606	62.8	403	41.7	549	56.9	555	57.5

<sup>1</sup>Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 2. **Poverty Status of Persons and Families, by the Official Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1985**

—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Persons and families as of March 1986. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Total	Below 100 percent of the poverty level							
		Current poverty definition		Market value concept		Recipient value concept		Poverty budget share concept	
		Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate
<b>VALUING FOOD, HOUSING, AND MEDICAL BENEFITS, EXCLUDING INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES</b>									
<b>All Races</b>									
<b>Persons</b>									
Total .....	236 594	33 064	14.0	21 941	9.3	28 281	12.0	27 506	11.6
<b>Age</b>									
Under 6 years .....	21 631	4 972	23.0	3 551	16.4	4 473	20.7	4 286	19.8
6 to 17 years .....	41 245	8 038	19.5	5 240	12.7	6 877	16.7	6 604	16.0
18 to 24 years .....	27 112	4 463	16.5	3 585	13.2	4 104	15.1	4 025	14.8
25 to 44 years .....	74 560	7 899	10.6	5 700	7.6	6 952	9.3	6 757	9.1
45 to 64 years .....	44 723	4 236	9.5	2 989	6.7	3 704	8.3	3 754	8.4
65 years and over .....	27 322	3 456	12.6	876	3.2	2 170	7.9	2 079	7.6
<b>Family Status</b>									
In families .....	203 963	25 729	12.6	17 092	8.4	22 000	10.8	21 303	10.4
Married-couple families .....	166 525	13 213	7.9	9 491	5.7	11 361	6.8	11 238	6.7
Related children under 18 years .....	47 740	5 395	11.3	3 952	8.3	4 707	9.9	4 613	9.7
Female householder, no husband present .....	30 878	11 600	37.6	6 977	22.6	9 844	31.9	9 279	30.0
Related children under 18 years .....	12 531	6 716	53.6	4 076	32.5	5 798	46.3	5 440	43.4
Male householder, no wife present .....	6 560	917	14.0	624	9.5	796	12.1	786	12.0
Related children under 18 years .....	1 748	373	21.3	276	15.8	331	18.9	327	18.7
In unrelated subfamilies .....	1 280	609	47.6	547	42.7	592	46.3	586	45.8
Unrelated individuals .....	31 351	6 725	21.5	4 302	13.7	5 688	18.1	5 617	17.9
Males .....	14 339	2 499	17.4	1 996	13.9	2 324	16.2	2 310	16.1
65 years and over .....	1 962	402	20.5	129	6.6	284	14.5	252	12.9
Females .....	17 013	4 226	24.8	2 306	13.6	3 365	19.8	3 306	19.4
65 years and over .....	6 961	1 879	27.0	359	5.2	1 140	16.4	1 041	15.0
<b>Residence</b>									
Inside metropolitan areas .....	183 097	23 275	12.7	15 068	8.2	19 653	10.8	19 196	10.5
Inside central cities .....	74 473	14 177	19.0	8 644	11.6	11 923	16.0	11 439	15.4
Outside central cities .....	108 624	9 097	8.4	6 424	5.9	7 930	7.3	7 758	7.1
Outside metropolitan areas .....	53 497	9 789	18.3	6 873	12.8	8 428	15.8	8 309	15.5
<b>Region</b>									
Northeast .....	49 413	5 751	11.6	2 961	6.0	4 692	9.5	4 462	9.0
North Central .....	58 745	8 191	13.9	5 497	9.4	7 226	12.3	6 984	11.9
South .....	80 604	12 921	16.0	9 158	11.4	11 066	13.7	10 880	13.5
West .....	47 832	6 201	13.0	4 325	9.0	5 296	11.1	5 180	10.8
<b>Families</b>									
Total .....	63 558	7 223	11.4	4 741	7.5	6 123	9.6	5 916	9.3
<b>Age of Householder</b>									
Under 25 years .....	3 174	957	30.2	744	23.4	895	28.2	851	26.8
25 to 44 years .....	29 807	3 904	13.1	2 607	8.7	3 378	11.3	3 196	10.7
45 to 64 years .....	20 510	1 654	8.1	1 143	5.6	1 416	6.9	1 412	6.9
65 years and over .....	10 067	708	7.0	247	2.5	434	4.3	458	4.5
<b>Size of Family</b>									
2 persons .....	25 472	2 325	9.1	1 455	5.7	1 900	7.5	1 846	7.2
3 persons .....	15 400	1 705	11.1	1 093	7.1	1 430	9.3	1 342	8.7
4 persons .....	13 355	1 513	11.3	1 019	7.6	1 329	10.0	1 286	9.6
5 persons .....	6 106	913	14.9	685	10.9	806	13.2	793	13.0
6 persons .....	2 044	387	19.0	260	12.7	316	15.5	317	15.5
7 persons or more .....	1 181	380	32.1	251	21.2	343	29.0	332	28.1
<b>Type of Family</b>									
Married-couple families .....	50 933	3 438	6.7	2 432	4.8	2 918	5.7	2 906	5.7
With related children under 18 years .....	25 496	2 258	8.9	1 694	6.6	1 986	7.8	1 946	7.6
Female householder, no husband present .....	10 211	3 474	34.0	2 082	20.4	2 925	28.6	2 733	26.8
With related children under 18 years .....	6 892	3 131	45.4	1 885	27.3	2 663	38.6	2 470	35.8
Male householder, no wife present .....	2 414	311	12.9	226	9.4	280	11.6	277	11.5
With related children under 18 years .....	1 147	197	17.1	155	13.5	182	15.9	181	15.8
<b>Work Experience of Householder</b>									
Total civilian householders .....	62 704	7 165	11.4	4 692	7.5	6 074	9.7	5 867	9.4
Worked .....	48 335	3 630	7.5	2 766	5.7	3 185	6.6	3 062	6.3
Worked 50 to 52 weeks .....	38 186	1 484	3.9	1 197	3.1	1 311	3.4	1 267	3.3
Full time .....	36 185	1 182	3.3	979	2.7	1 052	2.9	1 023	2.8
Worked 1 to 49 weeks .....	10 149	2 146	21.1	1 569	15.5	1 874	18.5	1 795	17.7
Did not work last year .....	14 370	3 535	24.6	1 926	13.4	2 889	20.1	2 805	19.5

**Table 2. Poverty Status of Persons and Families, by the Official Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1985**  
— Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Persons and families as of March 1986. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Below 125 percent of the poverty level							
	Current poverty definition		Market value concept		Recipient value concept		Poverty budget share concept	
	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate
<b>VALUING FOOD, HOUSING, AND MEDICAL BENEFITS, EXCLUDING INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES</b>								
<b>All Races</b>								
<b>Persons</b>								
Total.....	44 166	18.7	34 852	14.7	40 827	17.3	40 584	17.2
<b>Age</b>								
Under 6 years .....	6 241	28.9	5 594	25.9	6 040	27.9	5 979	27.6
6 to 17 years .....	10 113	24.5	8 634	20.9	9 578	23.2	9 478	23.0
18 to 24 years .....	5 742	21.2	5 151	19.0	5 527	20.4	5 496	20.3
25 to 44 years .....	10 616	14.2	9 153	12.3	10 092	13.5	10 029	13.5
45 to 64 years .....	5 748	12.9	4 424	9.9	5 320	11.9	5 425	12.1
65 years and over.....	5 706	20.9	1 895	6.9	4 269	15.6	4 177	15.3
<b>Family Status</b>								
In families .....	34 394	16.9	28 144	13.8	32 037	15.7	31 912	15.6
Married-couple families .....	19 384	11.6	15 895	9.5	17 907	10.8	17 988	10.8
Related children under 18 years .....	7 697	16.1	6 757	14.2	7 303	15.3	7 256	15.2
Female householder, no husband present .....	13 742	44.5	11 262	36.5	12 975	42.0	12 759	41.3
Related children under 18 years .....	7 607	60.7	6 488	51.8	7 300	58.3	7 186	57.3
Male householder, no wife present .....	1 268	19.3	987	15.0	1 154	17.6	1 164	17.8
Related children under 18 years .....	480	27.5	421	24.1	450	25.8	450	25.8
In unrelated subfamilies .....	680	53.1	668	52.2	674	52.6	674	52.6
Unrelated individuals .....	9 093	29.0	6 040	19.3	8 117	25.9	7 999	25.5
Males .....	3 321	23.2	2 622	18.3	3 104	21.6	3 125	21.8
65 years and over.....	668	34.0	241	12.3	524	26.7	501	25.5
Females .....	5 772	33.9	3 418	20.1	5 012	29.5	4 874	28.6
65 years and over.....	2 930	42.1	948	13.6	2 242	32.2	2 054	29.5
<b>Residence</b>								
Inside metropolitan areas .....	30 951	16.9	24 301	13.3	28 624	15.6	28 448	15.5
Inside central cities .....	18 083	24.3	13 923	18.7	16 764	22.5	16 602	22.3
Outside central cities .....	12 868	11.8	10 378	9.6	11 860	10.9	11 846	10.9
Outside metropolitan areas .....	13 216	24.7	10 551	19.7	12 203	22.8	12 136	22.7
<b>Region</b>								
Northeast .....	7 798	15.8	5 365	10.9	7 102	14.4	6 996	14.2
North Central .....	10 772	18.3	8 725	14.9	10 008	17.0	9 918	16.9
South .....	17 399	21.8	14 034	17.4	16 006	19.9	15 975	19.8
West.....	8 197	17.1	6 728	14.1	7 710	16.1	7 695	16.1
<b>Families</b>								
Total.....	9 753	15.3	7 722	12.1	8 973	14.1	8 969	14.1
<b>Age of Householder</b>								
Under 25 years .....	1 161	36.6	1 049	33.0	1 130	35.6	1 120	35.3
25 to 44 years .....	5 100	17.1	4 431	14.9	4 876	16.4	4 801	16.1
45 to 64 years .....	2 249	11.0	1 782	8.7	2 084	10.2	2 094	10.2
65 years and over.....	1 242	12.3	459	4.6	884	8.8	954	9.5
<b>Size of Family</b>								
2 persons .....	3 306	13.0	2 243	8.8	2 867	11.3	2 909	11.4
3 persons .....	2 203	14.3	1 766	11.5	2 067	13.4	2 043	13.3
4 persons .....	2 008	15.0	1 761	13.2	1 933	14.5	1 924	14.4
5 persons .....	1 252	20.5	1 110	18.2	1 178	19.3	1 173	19.2
6 persons .....	521	25.5	441	21.6	484	23.7	483	23.6
7 persons or more .....	463	39.2	400	33.9	445	37.7	437	37.0
<b>Type of Family</b>								
Married-couple families .....	5 156	10.1	4 018	7.9	4 671	9.2	4 733	9.3
With related children under 18 years .....	3 288	12.9	2 880	11.3	3 127	12.3	3 104	12.2
Female householder, no husband present .....	4 161	40.8	3 371	33.0	3 913	38.3	3 840	37.6
With related children under 18 years .....	3 629	52.6	3 043	44.2	3 461	50.2	3 391	49.2
Male householder, no wife present.....	436	18.0	333	13.8	390	16.2	395	16.4
With related children under 18 years .....	261	22.7	227	19.8	241	21.0	241	21.0
<b>Work Experience of Householder</b>								
Total civilian householders .....	9 644	15.4	7 618	12.1	8 867	14.1	8 864	14.1
Worked .....	5 185	10.7	4 595	9.5	4 912	10.2	4 838	10.0
Worked 50 to 52 weeks .....	2 401	6.3	2 170	5.7	2 270	5.9	2 243	5.9
Full time .....	1 994	5.5	1 820	5.0	1 887	5.2	1 863	5.1
Worked 1 to 49 weeks.....	2 784	27.4	2 424	23.9	2 642	26.0	2 595	25.6
Did not work last year .....	4 458	31.0	3 024	21.0	3 955	27.5	4 026	28.0

Table 2. **Poverty Status of Persons and Families, by the Official Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1985**

— Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Persons and families as of March 1986. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Total	Below 100 percent of the poverty level							
		Current poverty definition		Market value concept		Recipient value concept		Poverty budget share concept	
		Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate
<b>VALUING FOOD, HOUSING, AND MEDICAL BENEFITS, EXCLUDING INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES—CON.</b>									
<b>White</b>									
<b>Persons</b>									
Total .....	200 918	22 860	11.4	15 598	7.8	19 568	9.7	19 129	9.5
<b>Age</b>									
Under 6 years .....	17 605	3 223	18.3	2 359	13.4	2 900	16.5	2 792	15.9
6 to 17 years .....	33 426	5 030	15.0	3 410	10.2	4 307	12.9	4 171	12.5
18 to 24 years .....	22 618	3 175	14.0	2 653	11.7	2 952	13.1	2 905	12.8
25 to 44 years .....	63 575	5 619	8.8	4 197	6.6	5 013	7.9	4 897	7.7
45 to 64 years .....	39 064	3 114	8.0	2 295	5.9	2 761	7.1	2 797	7.2
65 years and over .....	24 629	2 698	11.0	684	2.8	1 635	6.6	1 568	6.4
<b>Family Status</b>									
In families .....	172 863	17 125	9.9	11 765	6.8	14 700	8.5	14 333	8.3
Married-couple families .....	147 596	10 541	7.1	7 741	5.2	9 153	6.2	9 057	6.1
Related children under 18 years .....	41 535	4 229	10.2	3 168	7.6	3 724	9.0	3 653	8.8
Female householder, no husband present .....	20 105	5 990	29.8	3 578	17.8	4 986	24.8	4 725	23.5
Related children under 18 years .....	7 464	3 372	45.2	2 017	27.0	2 851	38.2	2 685	36.0
Male householder, no wife present .....	5 162	594	11.5	447	8.7	561	10.9	551	10.7
Related children under 18 years .....	1 359	238	17.5	189	14.7	229	16.8	225	16.5
In unrelated subfamilies .....	989	435	44.0	402	40.7	424	42.9	417	42.2
Unrelated individuals .....	27 067	5 299	19.6	3 431	12.7	4 444	16.4	4 379	16.2
Males .....	12 112	1 893	15.6	1 554	12.8	1 765	14.6	1 754	14.5
65 years and over .....	1 685	296	17.6	100	5.9	203	12.1	183	10.9
Females .....	14 955	3 406	22.8	1 877	12.5	2 679	17.9	2 625	17.6
65 years and over .....	6 339	1 541	24.3	301	4.7	903	14.3	826	13.0
<b>Residence</b>									
Inside metropolitan areas .....	153 252	15 415	10.1	10 309	6.7	13 155	8.6	12 815	8.4
Inside central cities .....	54 438	8 105	14.9	5 140	9.4	6 816	12.5	6 619	12.2
Outside central cities .....	98 814	7 310	7.4	5 169	5.2	6 339	6.4	6 196	6.3
Outside metropolitan areas .....	47 667	7 445	15.6	5 289	11.1	6 413	13.5	6 314	13.2
<b>Region</b>									
Northeast .....	43 355	4 245	9.8	2 263	5.2	3 467	8.0	3 302	7.6
North Central .....	52 204	5 960	11.4	4 161	8.0	5 271	10.1	5 172	9.9
South .....	63 996	7 634	11.9	5 573	8.7	6 498	10.2	6 397	10.0
West .....	41 363	5 020	12.1	3 601	8.7	4 332	10.5	4 258	10.3
<b>Families</b>									
Total .....	54 991	4 983	9.1	3 369	6.1	4 238	7.7	4 125	7.5
<b>Age of Householder</b>									
Under 25 years .....	2 670	661	24.7	520	19.5	612	22.9	587	22.0
25 to 44 years .....	25 339	2 664	10.5	1 833	7.2	2 319	9.2	2 209	8.7
45 to 64 years .....	17 915	1 153	6.4	836	4.7	1 006	5.6	1 010	5.6
65 years and over .....	9 068	506	5.6	179	2.0	302	3.3	319	3.5
<b>Size of Family</b>									
2 persons .....	22 896	1 735	7.6	1 121	4.9	1 420	6.2	1 401	6.1
3 persons .....	13 242	1 172	8.9	778	5.9	996	7.5	942	7.1
4 persons .....	11 526	1 050	9.1	746	6.5	938	8.1	909	7.9
5 persons .....	4 981	594	11.9	424	8.5	516	10.4	507	10.2
6 persons .....	1 574	240	15.2	160	10.2	190	12.1	192	12.2
7 persons or more .....	771	192	25.0	140	18.1	177	22.9	174	22.6
<b>Type of Family</b>									
Married-couple families .....	45 924	2 815	6.1	2 033	4.4	2 416	5.3	2 404	5.2
With related children under 18 years .....	22 399	1 827	8.2	1 387	6.2	1 621	7.2	1 588	7.1
Female householder, no husband present .....	7 111	1 950	27.4	1 172	16.5	1 618	22.7	1 521	21.4
With related children under 18 years .....	4 470	1 730	38.7	1 044	23.4	1 455	32.6	1 352	30.2
Male householder, no wife present .....	1 956	218	11.2	164	8.4	204	10.4	201	10.3
With related children under 18 years .....	926	138	14.9	113	12.2	132	14.3	131	14.1
<b>Work Experience of Householder</b>									
Total civilian householders .....	54 316	4 942	9.1	3 332	6.1	4 201	7.7	4 088	7.5
Worked .....	42 378	2 721	6.4	2 141	5.1	2 429	5.7	2 354	5.8
Worked 50 to 52 weeks .....	33 772	1 148	3.4	977	2.9	1 043	3.1	1 020	3.0
Full time .....	32 062	940	2.9	822	2.6	863	2.7	847	2.6
Worked 1 to 49 weeks .....	8 606	1 573	18.3	1 164	13.5	1 385	16.1	1 334	15.5
Did not work last year .....	11 938	2 221	18.6	1 191	10.0	1 773	14.9	1 734	14.5

**Table 2. Poverty Status of Persons and Families, by the Official Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1985**

— Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Persons and families as of March 1986. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Below 125 percent of the poverty level							
	Current poverty definition		Market value concept		Recipient value concept		Poverty budget share concept	
	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate
<b>VALUING FOOD, HOUSING, AND MEDICAL BENEFITS, EXCLUDING INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES—CON.</b>								
<b>White</b>								
<b>Persons</b>								
Total.....	31 539	15.7	24 839	12.4	29 101	14.5	28 895	14.4
<b>Age</b>								
Under 6 years .....	4 206	23.9	3 809	21.6	4 092	23.2	4 057	23.0
6 to 17 years .....	8 568	19.6	5 656	16.9	6 208	18.6	6 170	18.5
18 to 24 years .....	4 170	18.4	3 814	16.9	4 056	17.9	4 037	17.8
25 to 44 years .....	7 699	12.1	6 721	10.6	7 348	11.6	7 327	11.5
45 to 64 years .....	4 274	10.9	3 381	8.6	3 978	10.2	4 053	10.4
65 years and over .....	4 621	18.8	1 477	6.0	3 419	13.9	3 352	13.6
<b>Family Status</b>								
In families .....	23 737	13.7	19 505	11.3	22 112	12.8	22 120	12.8
Married-couple families .....	15 592	10.6	12 872	8.7	14 425	9.8	14 516	9.8
Related children under 18 years .....	8 102	14.7	5 403	13.0	5 804	14.0	5 779	13.9
Female householder, no husband present .....	7 284	36.2	5 981	29.7	6 922	34.4	6 829	34.0
Related children under 18 years .....	3 910	52.4	3 352	44.9	3 764	50.4	3 715	49.8
Male householder, no wife present .....	860	16.7	652	12.6	765	14.8	775	15.0
Related children under 18 years .....	319	23.4	273	20.1	292	21.5	292	21.5
In unrelated subfamilies .....	487	49.3	482	48.7	482	48.7	482	48.7
Unrelated individuals .....	7 315	27.0	4 852	17.9	6 507	24.0	6 393	23.6
Males .....	2 549	21.0	2 048	16.9	2 378	19.6	2 395	19.8
65 years and over .....	512	30.4	186	11.0	393	23.3	379	22.5
Females .....	4 766	31.9	2 806	18.8	4 129	27.8	3 998	26.7
65 years and over .....	2 491	39.3	797	12.6	1 903	30.0	1 742	27.5
<b>Residence</b>								
Inside metropolitan areas .....	21 164	13.8	16 567	10.8	19 509	12.7	19 447	12.7
Inside central cities .....	10 652	19.6	8 196	15.1	9 863	18.1	9 814	18.0
Outside central cities .....	10 512	10.6	8 371	8.5	9 646	9.8	9 633	9.7
Outside metropolitan areas .....	10 374	21.8	8 272	17.4	9 592	20.1	9 548	20.0
<b>Region</b>								
Northeast .....	5 858	13.5	3 983	9.2	5 307	12.2	5 233	12.1
North Central .....	8 174	15.7	6 628	12.7	7 555	14.5	7 507	14.4
South .....	10 733	16.8	8 601	13.4	9 858	15.4	9 890	15.5
West .....	6 774	16.4	5 627	13.6	6 381	15.4	6 365	15.4
<b>Families</b>								
Total.....	6 959	12.7	5 513	10.0	6 388	11.6	6 420	11.7
<b>Age of Householder</b>								
Under 25 years .....	833	31.2	755	28.3	811	30.4	803	30.1
25 to 44 years .....	3 584	14.1	3 145	12.4	3 435	13.6	3 401	13.4
45 to 64 years .....	1 817	9.0	1 299	7.3	1 504	8.4	1 514	8.5
65 years and over .....	925	10.2	314	3.5	638	7.0	703	7.7
<b>Size of Family</b>								
2 persons .....	2 529	11.0	1 727	7.5	2 183	9.5	2 238	9.8
3 persons .....	1 555	11.7	1 257	9.5	1 459	11.0	1 446	10.9
4 persons .....	1 444	12.5	1 279	11.1	1 399	12.1	1 394	12.1
5 persons .....	862	17.3	758	15.2	807	16.2	805	16.2
6 persons .....	325	20.6	281	17.9	307	19.5	305	19.4
7 persons or more .....	244	31.7	212	27.5	234	30.4	232	30.1
<b>Type of Family</b>								
Married-couple families .....	4 247	9.2	3 329	7.2	3 851	8.4	3 910	8.5
With related children under 18 years ..	2 674	11.9	2 364	10.6	2 548	11.4	2 535	11.3
Female householder, no husband present .....	2 398	33.7	1 949	27.4	2 261	31.8	2 229	31.3
With related children under 18 years ..	2 047	45.8	1 733	38.8	1 961	43.9	1 928	43.1
Male householder, no wife present .....	314	16.1	235	12.0	276	14.1	282	14.4
With related children under 18 years ..	187	20.2	160	17.3	171	18.5	171	18.5
<b>Work Experience of Householder</b>								
Total civilian householders .....	6 878	12.7	5 438	10.0	6 309	11.6	6 341	11.7
Worked .....	3 922	9.3	3 537	8.3	3 742	8.8	3 703	8.7
Worked 50 to 52 weeks .....	1 839	5.4	1 700	5.0	1 759	5.2	1 754	5.2
Full time .....	1 552	4.8	1 450	4.5	1 488	4.6	1 483	4.6
Worked 1 to 49 weeks .....	2 083	24.2	1 837	21.3	1 982	23.0	1 949	22.6
Did not work last year .....	2 956	24.8	1 899	15.9	2 567	21.5	2 638	22.1

**Table 2. Poverty Status of Persons and Families, by the Official Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1985**

— Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Persons and families as of March 1986. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Total	Below 100 percent of the poverty level							
		Current poverty definition		Market value concept		Recipient value concept		Poverty budget share concept	
		Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate
<b>VALUING FOOD, HOUSING, AND MEDICAL BENEFITS, EXCLUDING INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES—CON.</b>									
<b>Black</b>									
<b>Persons</b>									
Total .....	28 485	8 926	31.3	5 539	19.4	7 639	26.8	7 326	25.7
<b>Age</b>									
Under 6 years .....	3 248	1 548	47.7	1 090	33.6	1 419	43.7	1 347	41.5
6 to 17 years .....	6 297	2 609	41.4	1 594	25.3	2 230	35.4	2 105	33.4
18 to 24 years .....	3 707	1 157	31.2	831	22.4	1 034	27.9	1 004	27.1
25 to 44 years .....	8 509	1 808	22.4	1 228	14.4	1 615	19.0	1 540	18.1
45 to 64 years .....	4 452	988	22.2	615	13.8	830	18.6	844	19.0
65 years and over .....	2 273	717	31.5	182	8.0	510	22.4	487	21.4
<b>Family Status</b>									
In families .....	24 620	7 504	30.5	4 678	19.0	6 393	26.0	6 088	24.7
Married-couple families .....	13 481	1 862	13.8	1 249	9.3	1 548	11.5	1 529	11.3
Related children under 18 years .....	4 330	749	17.3	535	12.4	646	14.9	627	14.5
Female householder, no husband present .....	10 041	5 342	53.2	3 274	32.6	4 632	46.1	4 346	43.3
Related children under 18 years .....	4 756	3 181	66.9	1 989	41.8	2 811	59.1	2 632	55.4
Male householder, no wife present .....	1 098	300	27.3	155	14.2	213	18.4	213	19.4
Related children under 18 years .....	319	126	39.5	68	21.2	94	29.3	94	29.3
In unrelated subfamilies .....	225	157	70.1	130	57.8	154	68.4	154	68.4
Unrelated individuals .....	3 641	1 264	34.7	731	20.1	1 092	30.0	1 085	29.8
Males .....	1 882	530	28.2	374	19.9	488	25.9	485	25.7
65 years and over .....	256	104	40.6	29	11.3	80	31.3	69	27.0
Females .....	1 759	734	41.7	357	20.3	604	34.3	600	34.1
65 years and over .....	578	320	55.4	54	9.4	224	38.8	204	35.2
<b>Residence</b>									
Inside metropolitan areas .....	23 767	6 918	29.1	4 161	17.5	5 901	24.8	5 601	23.6
Inside central cities .....	16 929	5 437	32.1	3 133	18.5	4 592	27.1	4 318	25.5
Outside central cities .....	6 837	1 481	21.7	1 029	15.0	1 309	19.1	1 285	18.8
Outside metropolitan areas .....	4 719	2 008	42.6	1 377	29.2	1 738	36.8	1 725	36.6
<b>Region</b>									
Northeast .....	5 035	1 411	28.0	655	13.0	1 156	23.0	1 091	21.7
North Central .....	5 607	1 980	35.3	1 177	21.0	1 743	31.1	1 603	28.6
South .....	15 428	5 050	32.7	3 401	22.0	4 359	28.3	4 278	27.7
West .....	2 415	486	20.1	305	12.6	381	15.8	357	14.8
<b>Families</b>									
Total .....	6 921	1 983	28.7	1 210	17.5	1 675	24.2	1 587	22.9
<b>Age of Householder</b>									
Under 25 years .....	455	283	62.1	213	46.8	271	59.4	252	55.4
25 to 44 years .....	3 571	1 081	30.3	665	18.6	929	26.0	860	24.1
45 to 64 years .....	2 040	432	21.2	268	13.2	351	17.2	344	16.9
65 years and over .....	855	188	22.0	64	7.5	124	14.5	131	15.3
<b>Size of Family</b>									
2 persons .....	2 178	539	24.8	296	13.6	436	20.0	403	18.5
3 persons .....	1 803	497	27.5	290	16.1	406	22.5	372	20.7
4 persons .....	1 420	411	29.0	244	17.1	349	24.6	337	23.7
5 persons .....	871	262	30.0	202	23.2	243	27.9	241	27.7
6 persons .....	338	120	35.6	85	25.2	100	29.7	100	29.7
7 persons or more .....	311	155	49.7	93	30.0	141	45.3	133	42.7
<b>Type of Family</b>									
Married-couple families .....	3 680	447	12.2	286	7.8	362	9.8	363	9.9
With related children under 18 years .....	2 185	281	12.9	213	9.8	246	11.3	241	11.0
Female householder, no husband present .....	2 874	1 452	50.5	871	30.3	1 246	43.3	1 156	40.2
With related children under 18 years .....	2 269	1 336	58.9	804	35.4	1 151	50.7	1 066	47.0
Male householder, no wife present .....	368	84	22.9	54	14.6	68	18.4	68	18.4
With related children under 18 years .....	182	53	29.0	35	19.3	44	23.9	44	23.9
<b>Work Experience of Householder</b>									
Total civilian householders .....	6 782	1 970	29.0	1 201	17.7	1 666	24.6	1 578	23.3
Worked .....	4 875	792	16.9	538	11.5	662	14.2	615	13.2
Worked 50 to 52 weeks .....	3 434	294	8.6	191	5.6	235	6.9	216	6.3
Full time .....	3 191	208	6.5	132	4.1	162	5.1	150	4.7
Worked 1 to 49 weeks .....	1 241	498	40.1	345	27.8	427	34.4	399	32.2
Did not work last year .....	2 107	1 178	55.9	666	31.6	1 004	47.7	963	45.7

**Table 2. Poverty Status of Persons and Families, by the Official Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1985**

—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Persons and families as of March 1986. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Below 125 percent of the poverty level							
	Current poverty definition		Market value concept		Recipient value concept		Poverty budget share concept	
	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate
<b>VALUING FOOD, HOUSING, AND MEDICAL BENEFITS, EXCLUDING INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES—CON.</b>								
<b>Black</b>								
<b>Persons</b>								
Total .....	11 054	38.8	8 679	30.5	10 205	35.8	10 080	35.4
<b>Age</b>								
Under 6 years .....	1 799	55.4	1 589	48.9	1 718	52.9	1 696	52.2
6 to 17 years .....	3 102	49.3	2 594	41.2	2 937	46.7	2 881	45.7
18 to 24 years .....	1 407	38.0	1 184	32.0	1 310	35.3	1 299	35.0
25 to 44 years .....	2 445	28.7	2 015	23.7	2 281	28.6	2 243	28.4
45 to 64 years .....	1 281	28.8	908	20.4	1 158	26.0	1 182	26.8
65 years and over .....	1 021	44.9	389	17.1	600	35.2	780	34.3
<b>Family Status</b>								
In families .....	9 331	37.9	7 514	30.5	8 635	35.1	8 515	34.6
Married-couple families .....	2 798	20.8	2 174	16.1	2 510	18.6	2 504	18.6
Related children under 18 years .....	1 123	25.9	948	21.9	1 037	23.9	1 018	23.5
Female householder, no husband present .....	6 154	61.3	5 028	50.1	5 784	57.4	5 649	56.3
Related children under 18 years .....	3 520	74.0	2 991	62.9	3 366	70.8	3 306	69.5
Male householder, no wife present .....	379	34.5	313	28.5	361	32.8	361	32.8
Related children under 18 years .....	153	47.9	139	43.6	149	46.7	149	46.7
In unrelated subfamilies .....	168	74.6	162	72.0	167	74.2	167	74.2
Unrelated individuals .....	1 556	42.7	1 002	27.5	1 404	38.5	1 399	38.4
Males .....	663	35.2	481	25.6	621	33.0	626	33.2
65 years and over .....	148	57.9	55	21.6	127	49.7	119	46.5
Females .....	893	50.8	521	29.7	782	44.5	773	44.0
65 years and over .....	411	71.1	139	24.0	319	55.2	295	51.0
<b>Residence</b>								
Inside metropolitan areas .....	8 611	36.2	6 724	28.3	7 966	33.5	7 856	33.1
Inside central cities .....	6 645	39.3	5 068	29.9	6 132	36.2	6 021	35.6
Outside central cities .....	1 966	28.8	1 656	24.2	1 834	26.8	1 835	26.8
Outside metropolitan areas .....	2 443	51.8	1 954	41.4	2 239	47.5	2 224	47.1
<b>Region</b>								
Northeast .....	1 755	34.9	1 228	24.4	1 615	32.1	1 585	31.5
North Central .....	2 307	41.1	1 858	33.1	2 168	38.7	2 136	38.1
South .....	6 391	41.4	5 178	33.6	5 876	38.1	5 810	37.7
West .....	601	24.9	416	17.2	547	22.6	549	22.7
<b>Families</b>								
Total .....	2 480	35.8	1 946	28.1	2 280	32.9	2 248	32.5
<b>Age of Householder</b>								
Under 25 years .....	315	69.2	281	61.6	305	67.0	304	66.7
25 to 44 years .....	1 323	37.1	1 120	31.4	1 253	35.1	1 216	34.1
45 to 64 years .....	544	26.6	410	20.1	495	24.2	494	24.2
65 years and over .....	298	34.9	134	15.7	228	26.7	234	27.4
<b>Size of Family</b>								
2 persons .....	713	32.7	482	21.2	623	28.6	611	28.1
3 persons .....	596	33.1	474	26.3	559	31.0	550	30.5
4 persons .....	502	35.3	429	30.2	473	33.3	470	33.1
5 persons .....	326	37.5	297	34.1	308	35.3	304	35.0
6 persons .....	159	47.2	126	37.5	141	41.9	142	42.1
7 persons or more .....	183	58.9	158	50.7	176	56.5	170	54.7
<b>Type of Family</b>								
Married-couple families .....	690	18.8	505	13.7	606	16.5	611	16.6
With related children under 18 years ..	431	19.7	362	16.6	400	18.3	392	17.9
Female householder, no husband present .....	1 679	58.4	1 351	47.0	1 572	54.7	1 534	53.4
With related children under 18 years ..	1 509	66.5	1 251	55.1	1 431	63.1	1 397	61.6
Male householder, no wife present .....	111	30.1	89	24.3	103	27.9	103	27.9
With related children under 18 years ..	68	37.1	61	33.3	64	35.0	64	35.0
<b>Work Experience of Householder</b>								
Total civilian householders .....	2 454	36.2	1 923	28.4	2 256	33.3	2 225	32.8
Worked .....	1 102	23.6	912	19.5	1 015	21.7	984	21.1
Worked 50 to 52 weeks .....	494	14.4	408	11.9	445	13.0	426	12.4
Full time .....	384	12.0	318	10.0	344	10.8	327	10.2
Worked 1 to 49 weeks .....	608	49.0	505	40.7	570	45.9	559	45.0
Did not work last year .....	1 352	64.2	1 011	48.0	1 241	58.9	1 241	58.9

Table 2. **Poverty Status of Persons and Families, by the Official Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1985**

—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Persons and families as of March 1986. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Total	Below 100 percent of the poverty level							
		Current poverty definition		Market value concept		Recipient value concept		Poverty budget share concept	
		Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate
<b>VALUING FOOD, HOUSING, AND MEDICAL BENEFITS, EXCLUDING INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES—CON.</b>									
<b>Spanish Origin<sup>1</sup></b>									
<b>Persons</b>									
Total .....	18 075	5 236	29.0	3 456	19.1	4 444	24.6	4 324	23.9
<b>Age</b>									
Under 6 years .....	2 324	963	41.4	673	28.9	847	36.4	818	35.2
6 to 17 years .....	4 151	1 644	39.6	1 001	24.1	1 382	33.3	1 332	32.1
18 to 24 years .....	2 571	720	28.0	578	22.5	656	25.5	649	25.3
25 to 44 years .....	5 685	1 283	22.6	895	15.7	1 111	19.5	1 079	19.0
45 to 64 years .....	2 429	408	16.8	258	10.6	337	13.9	338	13.9
65 years and over .....	915	219	23.9	51	5.6	112	12.2	108	11.8
<b>Family Status</b>									
In families .....	16 276	4 605	28.3	2 977	18.3	3 888	23.9	3 771	23.2
Married-couple families .....	11 890	2 453	20.6	1 813	15.2	2 126	17.9	2 097	17.6
Related children under 18 years .....	4 425	1 196	27.0	880	19.9	1 043	23.6	1 024	23.1
Female householder, no husband present .....	3 561	1 983	55.7	1 058	29.7	1 619	45.5	1 537	43.2
Related children under 18 years .....	1 721	1 247	72.4	664	38.6	1 032	60.0	973	56.5
Male householder, no wife present .....	825	169	20.4	106	12.8	144	17.4	137	16.6
Related children under 18 years .....	200	70	34.9	48	24.2	64	32.3	62	31.1
In unrelated subfamilies .....	197	99	50.1	92	46.8	97	49.2	97	49.2
Unrelated individuals .....	1 602	532	33.2	386	24.1	458	28.6	456	28.5
Males .....	957	256	26.7	220	23.0	240	25.0	240	25.0
65 years and over .....	58	26	(B)	8	(B)	14	(B)	14	(B)
Females .....	645	276	42.9	166	25.7	219	33.9	217	33.6
65 years and over .....	174	82	46.8	7	4.1	35	20.1	30	17.2
<b>Residence</b>									
Inside metropolitan areas .....	16 491	4 660	28.3	2 991	18.1	3 923	23.8	3 809	23.1
Inside central cities .....	10 019	3 364	33.6	1 965	19.6	2 777	27.7	2 677	26.7
Outside central cities .....	6 472	1 296	20.0	1 027	15.9	1 146	17.7	1 132	17.5
Outside metropolitan areas .....	1 584	576	36.4	464	29.3	521	32.9	515	32.5
<b>Region</b>									
Northeast .....	3 169	1 241	39.2	472	14.9	967	30.5	905	28.6
North Central .....	1 320	362	27.4	244	18.5	321	24.3	319	24.2
South .....	5 735	1 588	27.7	1 220	21.3	1 364	23.8	1 328	23.2
West .....	7 851	2 045	26.0	1 519	19.4	1 792	22.8	1 772	22.6
<b>Families</b>									
Total .....	4 206	1 074	25.5	685	16.3	905	21.5	869	20.6
<b>Age of Householder</b>									
Under 25 years .....	409	165	40.2	123	30.0	153	37.3	148	36.3
25 to 44 years .....	2 343	668	28.5	439	18.8	578	24.7	550	23.5
45 to 64 years .....	1 128	187	16.6	105	9.3	144	12.7	141	12.5
65 years and over .....	327	54	16.6	18	5.6	31	9.4	28	8.7
<b>Size of Family</b>									
2 persons .....	1 059	199	18.8	120	11.4	162	15.3	152	14.4
3 persons .....	981	255	26.0	149	15.2	207	21.1	191	19.5
4 persons .....	1 048	254	24.2	162	15.5	216	20.6	207	19.7
5 persons .....	598	171	28.7	119	19.9	150	25.2	150	25.1
6 persons .....	286	87	30.3	61	21.3	74	25.8	74	25.8
7 persons or more .....	234	108	46.2	74	31.6	97	41.2	95	40.4
<b>Type of Family</b>									
Married-couple families .....	2 962	505	17.0	365	12.3	430	14.5	423	14.3
With related children under 18 years .....	2 068	427	20.7	320	15.5	372	18.0	365	17.7
Female householder, no husband present .....	980	521	53.1	285	29.1	430	43.9	402	41.0
With related children under 18 years .....	771	493	64.0	274	35.5	413	53.6	384	49.9
Male householder, no wife present .....	264	48	18.4	35	13.2	45	17.2	43	16.3
With related children under 18 years .....	134	34	25.7	24	18.2	34	25.1	32	24.2
<b>Work Experience of Householder</b>									
Total civilian householders .....	4 167	1 073	25.7	684	16.4	904	21.7	867	20.8
Worked .....	3 202	542	16.9	424	13.2	485	15.1	470	14.7
Worked 50 to 52 weeks .....	2 269	225	9.9	181	8.0	197	8.7	191	8.4
Full time .....	2 127	187	8.8	151	7.1	162	7.6	158	7.4
Worked 1 to 49 weeks .....	933	317	34.0	243	26.0	288	30.9	278	29.8
Did not work last year .....	965	531	55.0	260	26.9	419	43.4	398	41.2

<sup>1</sup>Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

**Table 2. Poverty Status of Persons and Families, by the Official Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1985**

— Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Persons and families as of March 1986. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Below 125 percent of the poverty level							
	Current poverty definition		Market value concept		Recipient value concept		Poverty budget share concept	
	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate
<b>VALUING FOOD, HOUSING, AND MEDICAL BENEFITS, EXCLUDING INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES—CON.</b>								
<b>Spanish Origin<sup>1</sup></b>								
<b>Persons</b>								
Total .....	6 648	36.8	5 489	30.4	6 295	34.8	6 264	34.7
<b>Age</b>								
Under 6 years .....	1 168	50.3	1 043	44.9	1 148	49.4	1 143	49.2
6 to 17 years .....	1 957	47.1	1 651	39.8	1 867	45.0	1 858	44.8
18 to 24 years .....	941	36.6	846	32.9	922	35.9	916	35.6
25 to 44 years .....	1 699	29.9	1 431	25.2	1 612	28.4	1 605	28.2
45 to 64 years .....	564	23.2	419	17.2	520	21.4	524	21.6
65 years and over .....	319	34.8	99	10.9	227	24.8	218	23.8
<b>Family Status</b>								
In families .....	5 873	36.1	4 871	29.9	5 579	34.3	5 542	34.1
Married-couple families .....	3 374	28.4	2 899	24.4	3 185	26.8	3 179	26.7
Related children under 18 years .....	1 584	35.8	1 395	31.5	1 506	34.0	1 502	33.9
Female householder, no husband present .....	2 270	63.7	1 806	50.7	2 187	61.4	2 156	60.6
Related children under 18 years .....	1 358	78.9	1 132	65.8	1 330	77.3	1 321	76.8
Male householder, no wife present .....	229	27.7	165	20.0	207	25.1	207	25.1
Related children under 18 years .....	78	39.3	65	32.4	74	37.1	74	37.1
In unrelated subfamilies .....	113	57.4	113	57.4	113	57.4	113	57.4
Unrelated individuals .....	662	41.3	505	31.5	603	37.6	608	38.0
Males .....	327	34.2	285	29.8	312	32.6	316	33.0
65 years and over .....	36	(B)	13	(B)	26	(B)	25	(B)
Females .....	335	51.9	220	34.1	291	45.1	292	45.3
65 years and over .....	111	63.7	26	14.7	73	41.8	70	40.0
<b>Residence</b>								
Inside metropolitan areas .....	5 954	36.1	4 897	29.7	5 654	34.3	5 625	34.1
Inside central cities .....	4 245	42.4	3 387	33.8	4 011	40.0	3 990	39.8
Outside central cities .....	1 708	26.4	1 510	23.3	1 643	25.4	1 635	25.3
Outside metropolitan areas .....	694	43.8	592	37.4	641	40.4	639	40.3
<b>Region</b>								
Northeast .....	1 468	46.3	1 006	31.7	1 365	43.1	1 344	42.4
North Central .....	446	33.7	411	31.1	434	32.9	434	32.9
South .....	2 097	36.6	1 778	31.0	1 973	34.4	1 969	34.3
West .....	2 637	33.6	2 295	29.2	2 522	32.1	2 516	32.0
<b>Families</b>								
Total .....	1 398	33.2	1 131	26.9	1 314	31.2	1 305	31.0
<b>Age of Householder</b>								
Under 25 years .....	208	50.8	190	46.4	207	50.5	206	50.4
25 to 44 years .....	843	36.0	727	31.0	809	34.5	804	34.3
45 to 64 years .....	262	23.2	186	16.5	240	21.3	238	21.1
65 years and over .....	85	26.0	28	8.6	58	17.9	58	17.7
<b>Size of Family</b>								
2 persons .....	286	27.0	200	18.9	255	24.0	253	23.9
3 persons .....	320	32.6	240	24.5	300	30.6	296	30.2
4 persons .....	329	31.3	291	27.8	319	30.4	318	30.3
5 persons .....	228	38.2	196	32.7	212	35.5	212	35.5
6 persons .....	108	37.9	93	32.6	104	36.3	103	36.2
7 persons or more .....	127	54.2	111	47.5	124	52.7	123	52.3
<b>Type of Family</b>								
Married-couple families .....	728	24.6	604	20.4	679	22.9	681	23.0
With related children under 18 years ..	601	29.0	528	25.5	571	27.6	569	27.5
Female householder, no husband present .....	604	61.7	476	48.5	576	58.8	566	57.8
With related children under 18 years ..	555	72.0	455	59.1	537	69.7	530	68.7
Male householder, no wife present .....	65	24.8	51	19.4	58	22.0	58	22.0
With related children under 18 years ..	42	31.5	36	27.1	39	28.8	39	28.8
<b>Work Experience of Householder</b>								
Total civilian householders .....	1 391	33.4	1 124	27.0	1 306	31.3	1 298	31.1
Worked .....	784	24.5	704	22.0	749	23.4	743	23.2
Worked 50 to 52 weeks .....	381	16.8	341	15.0	360	15.9	358	15.8
Full time .....	324	15.2	294	13.8	306	14.4	305	14.3
Worked 1 to 49 weeks .....	403	43.2	362	38.8	389	41.7	385	41.2
Did not work last year .....	606	62.8	420	43.5	557	57.7	555	57.5

<sup>1</sup>Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

**Table 3. Number of Families and Unrelated Individuals Receiving Noncash Benefits and Average Benefits Received, by Type of Benefit and Valuation Method, by Poverty Status: 1985**

(Families and unrelated individuals as of March 1986. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Type of Benefit	Total				Below the poverty level				Above the poverty level			
	Number (thousands)	Mean market value	Mean recipient value	Mean poverty budget shares	Number (thousands)	Mean market value	Mean recipient value	Mean poverty budget shares	Number (thousands)	Mean market value	Mean recipient value	Mean poverty budget shares
<b>VALUING FOOD, HOUSING, AND ALL MEDICAL BENEFITS</b>												
<b>Families</b>												
<b>Total</b>												
Receiving at least one benefit, total .....	32 009	2 188	838	776	5 733	3 941	1 890	2 095	26 276	1 805	608	488
Noncash benefits totals:												
Food .....	19 575	505	486	500	4 875	1 435	1 361	1 418	14 700	196	185	196
Housing .....	2 150	1 625	954	1 447	1 333	1 790	991	1 686	816	1 355	895	1 056
Medical .....	16 981	3 336	899	703	3 963	3 334	726	719	13 018	3 337	951	698
Receiving one benefit only .....	26 419	1 593	556	437	2 262	1 806	828	803	24 156	1 573	531	402
Food .....	14 221	216	208	214	1 455	856	787	841	12 766	143	142	143
Housing .....	301	1 331	804	1 000	52	(B)	(B)	(B)	250	1 259	741	874
Medical .....	11 896	3 246	966	688	756	3 642	886	675	11 140	3 219	971	689
Receiving two benefits .....	4 485	4 576	1 887	1 961	2 503	4 820	2 263	2 423	1 982	4 268	1 412	1 377
Food and housing .....	505	2 355	1 704	2 176	264	2 917	2 135	2 829	242	1 741	1 462	1 462
Food and medical .....	3 742	4 772	1 900	1 936	2 189	5 039	2 287	2 382	1 554	4 394	1 356	1 308
Housing and medical .....	237	6 233	2 067	1 897	50	(B)	(B)	(B)	6 494	2 115	1 845	1 845
Receiving three benefits .....	1 106	6 712	3 308	4 083	967	6 662	3 411	4 270	138	7 062	2 590	2 774
<b>Two-Person Families, Householder Under 65 Years</b>												
Receiving at least one benefit, total .....	3 572	2 211	845	857	1 099	3 230	1 451	1 674	2 473	1 757	575	494
Noncash benefits totals:												
Food .....	2 017	540	504	533	887	944	865	932	1 130	223	221	220
Housing .....	563	1 568	839	1 370	329	1 856	1 016	1 679	234	1 162	589	934
Medical .....	2 260	2 622	676	537	848	2 478	581	543	1 412	2 709	733	534
Receiving one benefit only .....	2 572	1 563	507	415	367	1 831	649	629	2 205	1 519	484	380
Food .....	1 066	211	190	208	174	631	505	617	892	129	128	129
Housing .....	128	1 183	598	876	16	(B)	(B)	(B)	111	1 084	520	744
Medical .....	1 378	2 645	744	533	177	3 012	746	534	1 202	2 591	744	533
Receiving two benefits .....	732	3 430	1 410	1 535	499	3 430	1 511	1 666	233	3 429	1 192	1 254
Food and housing .....	118	1 975	1 277	1 836	60	(B)	(B)	(B)	58	(B)	(B)	(B)
Food and medical .....	565	3 594	1 437	1 459	419	3 507	1 500	1 570	146	3 844	1 256	1 138
Housing and medical .....	49	(B)	(B)	(B)	19	(B)	(B)	(B)	30	(B)	(B)	(B)
Receiving three benefits .....	268	5 096	2 540	3 241	233	5 006	2 584	3 335	35	(B)	(B)	(B)
<b>Two-Person Families, Householder 65 Years and Over</b>												
Receiving at least one benefit, total .....	7 958	3 500	1 091	742	504	4 911	1 244	947	7 455	3 405	1 081	728
Noncash benefits totals:												
Food .....	286	493	493	492	130	559	558	559	156	439	438	436
Housing .....	182	1 535	1 291	1 289	31	(B)	(B)	(B)	151	1 466	1 261	1 206
Medical .....	7 955	3 449	1 044	695	502	4 665	1 014	700	7 453	3 367	1 046	695
Receiving one benefit only .....	7 530	3 288	1 043	695	361	3 908	989	699	7 169	3 257	1 046	695
Food .....	2	(B)	(B)	(B)	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	2	(B)	(B)	(B)
Housing .....	1	(B)	(B)	(B)	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	-	(B)	(B)	(B)
Medical .....	7 527	3 289	1 043	695	359	3 920	990	697	7 168	3 257	1 046	695
Receiving two benefits .....	390	6 965	1 865	1 470	125	7 254	1 736	1 389	265	6 829	1 925	1 509
Food and housing .....	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	-	(B)	(B)	(B)
Food and medical .....	247	6 915	1 571	1 205	113	7 320	1 650	1 282	134	6 575	1 505	1 140
Housing and medical .....	143	7 053	2 372	1 929	12	(B)	(B)	(B)	131	7 090	2 356	1 888
Receiving three benefits .....	37	(B)	(B)	(B)	17	(B)	(B)	(B)	20	(B)	(B)	(B)
<b>Three-Person Families</b>												
Receiving at least one benefit, total .....	6 624	1 931	766	775	1 392	3 448	1 808	2 090	5 233	1 527	489	425
Noncash benefits totals:												
Food .....	4 663	444	425	440	1 235	1 252	1 181	1 237	3 428	153	153	153
Housing .....	604	1 650	948	1 487	409	1 768	1 010	1 660	195	1 466	819	1 126
Medical .....	3 122	3 114	807	699	990	2 555	651	708	2 132	3 374	879	694
Receiving one benefit only .....	5 208	1 300	417	352	450	1 259	600	604	4 757	1 304	399	328
Food .....	3 280	145	140	144	310	539	491	528	2 970	104	104	104
Housing .....	82	1 348	719	1 029	12	(B)	(B)	(B)	70	(B)	(B)	(B)
Medical .....	1 846	3 350	895	692	128	2 961	830	702	1 718	3 379	899	692
Receiving two benefits .....	1 069	3 674	1 725	1 834	640	3 767	2 024	2 234	429	3 534	1 280	1 237
Food and housing .....	141	2 430	1 818	2 304	80	2 904	2 240	2 850	61	(B)	(B)	(B)
Food and medical .....	884	3 820	1 705	1 754	544	3 863	1 995	2 141	350	3 753	1 253	1 152
Housing and medical .....	33	(B)	(B)	(B)	16	(B)	(B)	(B)	17	(B)	(B)	(B)
Receiving three benefits .....	348	6 009	3 044	3 839	301	6 042	3 157	4 006	47	(B)	(B)	(B)

**Table 3. Number of Families and Unrelated Individuals Receiving Noncash Benefits and Average Benefits Received, by Type of Benefit and Valuation Method, by Poverty Status: 1985—Con.**

(Families and unrelated individuals as of March 1986. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Type of Benefit	Total				Below the poverty level				Above the poverty level			
	Number (thousands)	Mean market value	Mean recipient value	Mean poverty budget shares	Number (thousands)	Mean market value	Mean recipient value	Mean poverty budget shares	Number (thousands)	Mean market value	Mean recipient value	Mean poverty budget shares
<b>VALUING FOOD, HOUSING, AND ALL MEDICAL BENEFITS—CON.</b>												
<b>Families—Con.</b>												
<b>Four-Person Families</b>												
Receiving at least one benefit, total .....	7 295	1 248	566	616	1 232	3 860	1 929	2 248	6 063	718	289	284
Noncash benefits totals:												
Food .....	6 572	377	362	373	1 161	1 455	1 374	1 434	5 411	145	144	145
Housing .....	442	1 601	856	1 423	285	1 732	738	1 669	157	1 363	1 070	978
Medical .....	1 741	3 403	789	812	776	3 311	735	810	965	3 476	833	814
Receiving one benefit only .....	6 065	534	240	241	451	1 192	742	809	5 614	481	200	195
Food .....	5 348	162	155	159	380	811	715	776	4 968	112	112	112
Housing .....	74	(B)	(B)	(B)	16	(B)	(B)	(B)	58	(B)	(B)	(B)
Medical .....	642	3 522	838	817	55	(B)	(B)	(B)	587	3 503	840	816
Receiving two benefits .....	1 002	4 254	1 899	2 016	571	4 761	2 319	2 522	430	3 581	1 341	1 344
Food and housing .....	131	2 201	1 614	1 998	59	(B)	(B)	(B)	72	(B)	(B)	(B)
Food and medical .....	863	4 564	1 945	2 017	512	4 982	2 365	2 495	351	3 953	1 333	1 320
Housing and medical .....	7	(B)	(B)	(B)	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	7	(B)	(B)	(B)
Receiving three benefits .....	229	7 017	3 376	4 429	210	7 139	3 419	4 596	19	(B)	(B)	(B)
<b>Five-Person Families</b>												
Receiving at least one benefit, total .....	4 063	1 414	702	724	786	3 790	2 143	2 288	3 277	844	356	349
Noncash benefits totals:												
Food .....	3 737	499	488	497	763	1 613	1 561	1 604	2 974	214	212	213
Housing .....	195	1 693	1 140	1 552	142	1 780	1 160	1 744	53	(B)	(B)	(B)
Medical .....	1 004	3 534	804	778	427	3 505	771	767	578	3 555	828	785
Receiving one benefit only .....	3 301	545	312	311	341	1 088	903	934	2 960	482	244	239
Food .....	2 978	257	253	257	320	936	898	934	2 658	175	175	175
Housing .....	10	(B)	(B)	(B)	3	(B)	(B)	(B)	7	(B)	(B)	(B)
Medical .....	313	3 257	849	795	18	(B)	(B)	(B)	295	3 218	847	795
Receiving two benefits .....	652	4 750	2 079	2 120	345	5 350	2 725	2 819	308	4 079	1 355	1 336
Food and housing .....	71	(B)	(B)	(B)	36	(B)	(B)	(B)	35	(B)	(B)	(B)
Food and medical .....	577	5 031	2 095	2 105	306	5 633	2 765	2 807	271	4 351	1 338	1 312
Housing and medical .....	4	(B)	(B)	(B)	2	(B)	(B)	(B)	2	(B)	(B)	(B)
Receiving three benefits .....	110	7 670	4 236	4 836	100	7 566	4 353	5 061	10	(B)	(B)	(B)
<b>Six-Person Families</b>												
Receiving at least one benefit, total .....	1 526	2 034	977	1 038	365	4 493	2 482	2 684	1 162	1 262	504	521
Noncash benefits totals:												
Food .....	1 397	745	718	736	354	1 962	1 871	1 930	1 043	332	326	331
Housing .....	90	1 763	1 100	1 691	78	1 831	1 171	1 766	13	(B)	(B)	(B)
Medical .....	489	3 893	795	825	196	4 084	772	806	293	3 765	810	837
Receiving one benefit only .....	1 142	786	440	448	165	1 479	1 108	1 155	976	669	326	328
Food .....	1 013	398	386	395	155	1 188	1 119	1 174	858	255	254	255
Housing .....	4	(B)	(B)	(B)	2	(B)	(B)	(B)	2	(B)	(B)	(B)
Medical .....	125	3 909	837	849	9	(B)	(B)	(B)	117	3 698	832	850
Receiving two benefits .....	318	5 105	2 144	2 257	135	6 217	3 113	3 255	183	4 282	1 427	1 519
Food and housing .....	21	(B)	(B)	(B)	12	(B)	(B)	(B)	9	(B)	(B)	(B)
Food and medical .....	298	5 300	2 176	2 259	124	6 560	3 198	3 317	174	4 406	1 451	1 509
Housing and medical .....	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	-	(B)	(B)	(B)
Receiving three benefits .....	66	(B)	(B)	(B)	64	(B)	(B)	(B)	2	(B)	(B)	(B)
<b>Seven-or-More-Person Families</b>												
Receiving at least one benefit, total .....	970	3 648	1 616	1 780	357	6 743	3 180	3 483	614	1 849	708	790
Noncash benefits totals:												
Food .....	902	1 330	1 290	1 317	344	2 689	2 585	2 655	558	491	491	491
Housing .....	73	(B)	(B)	(B)	59	(B)	(B)	(B)	14	(B)	(B)	(B)
Medical .....	410	5 364	812	1 015	224	6 134	812	1 001	187	4 442	811	1 032
Receiving one benefit only .....	601	993	632	663	127	2 202	1 426	1 475	474	668	418	445
Food .....	534	616	607	616	115	1 533	1 493	1 533	419	364	364	364
Housing .....	3	(B)	(B)	(B)	1	(B)	(B)	(B)	2	(B)	(B)	(B)
Medical .....	65	(B)	(B)	(B)	11	(B)	(B)	(B)	54	(B)	(B)	(B)
Receiving two benefits .....	321	7 416	2 859	3 165	188	8 684	3 797	4 144	134	5 639	1 544	1 792
Food and housing .....	23	(B)	(B)	(B)	17	(B)	(B)	(B)	6	(B)	(B)	(B)
Food and medical .....	298	7 647	2 855	3 110	171	9 039	3 817	4 089	127	5 778	1 563	1 795
Housing and medical .....	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	-	(B)	(B)	(B)
Receiving three benefits .....	47	(B)	(B)	(B)	42	(B)	(B)	(B)	6	(B)	(B)	(B)

**Table 3. Number of Families and Unrelated Individuals Receiving Noncash Benefits and Average Benefits Received, by Type of Benefit and Valuation Method, by Poverty Status: 1985—Con.**

(Families and unrelated individuals as of March 1986. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Type of Benefit	Total				Below the poverty level				Above the poverty level			
	Number (thousands)	Mean market value	Mean recipient value	Mean poverty budget shares	Number (thousands)	Mean market value	Mean recipient value	Mean poverty budget shares	Number (thousands)	Mean market value	Mean recipient value	Mean poverty budget shares
<b>VALUING FOOD, HOUSING, AND ALL MEDICAL BENEFITS—CON.</b>												
<b>Families—Con.</b>												
<b>Female Householder, No Husband Present</b>												
Receiving at least one benefit, total .....	5 466	2 843	1 484	1 691	2 874	4 261	2 313	2 693	2 592	1 270	566	581
Noncash benefits totals:												
Food .....	5 075	1 009	962	999	2 718	1 624	1 537	1 604	2 357	300	298	300
Housing .....	1 266	1 754	1 002	1 636	1 023	1 850	1 021	1 746	243	1 351	923	1 175
Medical .....	2 906	2 819	675	724	2 227	2 666	639	715	679	3 321	795	754
Receiving one benefit only .....	2 549	584	358	376	575	1 070	732	818	1 973	443	246	247
Food .....	2 194	297	280	292	444	801	714	775	1 750	170	169	170
Housing .....	82	1 547	1 028	1 402	35	(B)	(B)	(B)	47	(B)	(B)	(B)
Medical .....	273	2 606	768	743	96	2 060	646	690	177	2 903	834	772
Receiving two benefits .....	2 053	4 128	2 086	2 257	1 502	4 323	2 323	2 540	551	3 594	1 437	1 488
Food and housing .....	283	2 425	1 785	2 326	167	2 904	2 120	2 840	116	1 733	1 301	1 585
Food and medical .....	1 734	4 411	2 144	2 251	1 311	4 517	2 359	2 509	423	4 081	1 478	1 452
Housing and medical .....	36	(B)	(B)	(B)	24	(B)	(B)	(B)	12	(B)	(B)	(B)
Receiving three benefits .....	864	6 449	3 383	4 224	786	6 450	3 434	4 336	68	(B)	(B)	(B)
<b>Unrelated Individuals</b>												
<b>Total</b>												
Receiving at least one benefit, total .....	11 155	2 578	730	680	3 724	3 293	849	804	7 431	2 219	671	618
Noncash benefits totals:												
Food .....	1 799	429	399	418	1 441	452	417	441	359	335	328	326
Housing .....	1 816	1 468	951	779	832	1 600	992	891	984	1 357	915	684
Medical .....	10 292	2 460	554	527	3 274	3 141	531	494	7 018	2 142	565	542
Receiving one benefit only .....	8 784	2 038	556	513	2 228	2 280	534	495	6 556	1 956	563	519
Food .....	427	432	371	425	287	514	423	507	141	266	266	259
Housing .....	365	1 022	702	104	114	1 059	851	248	251	1 005	634	38
Medical .....	7 992	2 170	559	537	1 828	2 633	532	509	6 164	2 033	567	545
Receiving two benefits .....	1 992	4 210	1 261	1 212	1 171	4 314	1 127	1 118	821	4 062	1 453	1 347
Food and housing .....	72	(B)	(B)	(B)	50	(B)	(B)	(B)	22	(B)	(B)	(B)
Food and medical .....	921	4 206	924	889	779	4 235	940	896	142	4 048	838	842
Housing and medical .....	1 000	4 408	1 565	1 554	342	4 872	1 480	1 685	657	4 167	1 609	1 486
Receiving three benefits .....	380	6 490	1 984	1 746	325	6 560	2 010	1 783	54	(B)	(B)	(B)
<b>Under 65 Years</b>												
Receiving at least one benefit, total .....	2 435	2 566	722	478	1 485	2 787	802	588	950	2 219	597	305
Noncash benefits totals:												
Food .....	1 107	488	443	472	848	538	483	522	259	322	312	309
Housing .....	738	1 203	720	103	380	1 339	812	154	357	1 059	623	49
Medical .....	1 576	3 059	467	358	1 038	3 058	456	358	538	3 062	490	358
Receiving one benefit only .....	1 608	1 749	494	317	839	1 724	488	393	770	1 777	500	234
Food .....	424	431	371	424	283	513	423	506	141	266	266	259
Housing .....	363	1 020	700	99	114	1 059	852	247	250	1 002	631	32
Medical .....	821	2 754	467	358	441	2 672	437	358	379	2 849	501	358
Receiving two benefits .....	669	3 840	1 019	738	50	3 820	1 048	786	156	3 905	925	580
Food and housing .....	72	(B)	(B)	(B)	50	(B)	(B)	(B)	22	(B)	(B)	(B)
Food and medical .....	453	3 663	913	852	380	3 763	943	874	73	(B)	(B)	(B)
Housing and medical .....	144	5 584	1 184	451	82	5 366	1 187	448	62	(B)	(B)	(B)
Receiving three benefits .....	158	5 479	1 786	1 012	135	5 485	1 827	1 048	24	(B)	(B)	(B)
<b>65 Years and Over</b>												
Receiving at least one benefit, total .....	8 720	2 581	733	736	2 239	3 629	881	947	6 481	2 219	682	664
Noncash benefits totals:												
Food .....	692	335	329	330	592	330	322	324	100	369	369	369
Housing .....	1 078	1 650	1 108	1 241	452	1 820	1 144	1 511	627	1 527	1 082	1 046
Medical .....	8 716	2 351	570	557	2 238	3 179	565	557	6 480	2 066	571	557
Receiving one benefit only .....	7 175	2 103	570	557	1 389	2 615	562	557	5 786	1 980	572	557
Food .....	3	(B)	(B)	(B)	3	(B)	(B)	(B)	1	(B)	(B)	(B)
Housing .....	1	(B)	(B)	(B)	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	-	(B)	(B)	(B)
Medical .....	7 171	2 104	570	557	1 386	2 620	562	557	5 785	1 980	571	557
Receiving two benefits .....	1 323	4 397	1 384	1 452	659	4 698	1 188	1 376	665	4 099	1 578	1 527
Food and housing .....	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	-	(B)	(B)	(B)
Food and medical .....	468	4 733	936	925	398	4 686	938	920	70	(B)	(B)	(B)
Housing and medical .....	856	4 214	1 629	1 740	260	4 716	1 572	2 074	595	3 994	1 654	1 594
Receiving three benefits .....	221	7 213	2 125	2 270	191	7 318	2 140	2 300	30	(B)	(B)	(B)

**Table 3. Number of Families and Unrelated Individuals Receiving Noncash Benefits and Average Benefits Received, by Type of Benefit and Valuation Method, by Poverty Status: 1985—Con.**

(Families and unrelated individuals as of March 1986. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Type of Benefit	Total				Below the poverty level				Above the poverty level			
	Number (thousands)	Mean market value	Mean recipient value	Mean poverty budget shares	Number (thousands)	Mean market value	Mean recipient value	Mean poverty budget shares	Number (thousands)	Mean market value	Mean recipient value	Mean poverty budget shares
<b>VALUING FOOD, HOUSING, AND MEDICAL BENEFITS, EXCLUDING INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES</b>												
<b>Families</b>												
<b>Total</b>												
Receiving at least one benefit, total .....	32 009	1 934	804	776	5 733	3 560	1 839	2 095	26 276	1 580	578	488
Noncash benefits totals:												
Food .....	19 575	505	486	500	4 875	1 435	1 361	1 418	14 700	196	195	196
Housing .....	2 150	1 625	954	1 447	1 333	1 790	991	1 686	816	1 355	895	1 056
Medical .....	16 981	2 858	835	703	3 963	2 782	652	719	13 018	2 881	891	698
Receiving one benefit only .....	26 419	1 416	532	437	2 262	1 557	797	803	24 156	1 403	507	402
Food .....	14 221	216	208	214	1 455	856	787	841	12 766	143	142	143
Housing .....	301	1 331	804	1 000	52	(B)	(B)	(B)	250	1 259	741	874
Medical .....	11 896	2 854	911	688	756	2 897	796	675	11 140	2 851	919	689
Receiving two benefits .....	4 485	3 930	1 808	1 961	2 503	4 323	2 195	2 423	1 982	3 434	1 318	1 377
Food and housing .....	505	2 355	1 704	2 176	264	2 917	2 135	2 829	242	1 741	1 233	1 462
Food and medical .....	3 742	4 075	1 813	1 936	2 189	4 490	2 212	2 382	1 554	3 491	1 251	1 307
Housing and medical .....	237	4 999	1 944	1 896	50	(B)	(B)	(B)	186	5 155	1 993	1 845
Receiving three benefits .....	1 106	6 207	3 240	4 083	967	6 270	3 351	4 270	138	5 768	2 462	2 774
<b>Two-Person Families, Householder Under 65 Years</b>												
Receiving at least one benefit, total .....	3 572	1 947	806	857	1 099	2 887	1 399	1 674	2 473	1 529	543	494
Noncash benefits totals:												
Food .....	2 017	540	504	533	887	944	865	932	1 130	223	221	220
Housing .....	563	1 568	839	1 370	329	1 856	1 016	1 679	234	1 162	589	934
Medical .....	2 260	2 205	616	537	848	2 033	514	543	1 412	2 309	877	534
Receiving one benefit only .....	2 572	1 372	480	415	367	1 574	611	628	2 205	1 338	458	380
Food .....	1 066	211	190	208	174	631	505	617	892	129	128	129
Housing .....	128	1 183	598	876	16	(B)	(B)	(B)	111	1 084	520	744
Medical .....	1 378	2 287	693	533	177	2 477	667	534	1 202	2 259	697	533
Receiving two benefits .....	732	2 936	1 341	1 535	499	2 991	1 451	1 666	233	2 819	1 105	1 254
Food and housing .....	118	1 975	1 277	1 836	60	(B)	(B)	(B)	58	(B)	(B)	(B)
Food and medical .....	565	3 016	1 357	1 459	419	3 018	1 434	1 570	146	3 010	1 137	1 137
Housing and medical .....	49	(B)	(B)	(B)	19	(B)	(B)	(B)	30	(B)	(B)	(B)
Receiving three benefits .....	268	4 770	2 482	3 241	233	4 731	2 532	3 335	35	(B)	(B)	(B)
<b>Two-Person Families, Householder 65 Years and Over</b>												
Receiving at least one benefit, total .....	7 958	3 057	1 031	742	504	3 467	1 080	947	7 455	3 029	1 028	728
Noncash benefits totals:												
Food .....	286	493	493	492	130	559	558	559	156	439	438	436
Housing .....	182	1 535	1 291	1 289	31	(B)	(B)	(B)	151	1 466	1 261	1 206
Medical .....	7 955	3 005	885	695	502	3 217	849	700	7 453	2 991	994	695
Receiving one benefit only .....	7 530	2 956	994	695	361	3 009	889	699	7 169	2 953	999	695
Food .....	2	(B)	(B)	(B)	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	2	(B)	(B)	(B)
Housing .....	1	(B)	(B)	(B)	1	(B)	(B)	(B)	-	(B)	(B)	(B)
Medical .....	7 527	2 956	994	695	359	3 017	889	697	7 168	2 953	999	695
Receiving two benefits .....	390	4 672	1 618	1 470	125	4 417	1 411	1 388	265	4 792	1 716	1 509
Food and housing .....	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	-	(B)	(B)	(B)
Food and medical .....	247	4 215	1 261	1 205	113	4 329	1 308	1 282	134	4 120	1 222	1 140
Housing and medical .....	143	5 461	2 235	1 929	12	(B)	(B)	(B)	131	5 482	2 223	1 888
Receiving three benefits .....	37	(B)	(B)	(B)	17	(B)	(B)	(B)	20	(B)	(B)	(B)
<b>Three-Person Families</b>												
Receiving at least one benefit, total .....	6 624	1 710	735	775	1 392	3 219	1 768	2 090	5 233	1 309	460	425
Noncash benefits totals:												
Food .....	4 663	444	425	440	1 235	1 252	1 181	1 237	3 428	153	153	153
Housing .....	604	1 650	948	1 487	409	1 768	1 010	1 660	195	1 402	819	1 126
Medical .....	3 122	2 646	741	698	990	2 232	595	708	2 132	2 838	809	694
Receiving one benefit only .....	5 208	1 122	393	352	450	1 132	581	604	4 757	1 121	375	328
Food .....	3 280	145	140	144	310	539	491	528	2 970	104	104	104
Housing .....	82	1 348	719	1 029	12	(B)	(B)	(B)	70	(B)	(B)	(B)
Medical .....	1 846	2 848	828	692	128	2 518	1 764	702	1 718	2 872	833	692
Receiving two benefits .....	1 069	3 311	1 669	1 834	640	3 536	1 978	2 234	429	2 974	1 206	1 237
Food and housing .....	141	2 430	1 818	2 304	80	2 904	2 240	2 850	61	(B)	(B)	(B)
Food and medical .....	894	3 412	1 641	1 754	544	3 612	1 948	2 141	350	3 101	1 168	1 151
Housing and medical .....	33	(B)	(B)	(B)	16	(B)	(B)	(B)	17	(B)	(B)	(B)
Receiving three benefits .....	348	5 592	2 978	3 839	301	5 663	3 095	4 006	47	(B)	(B)	(B)

Table 3. **Number of Families and Unrelated Individuals Receiving Noncash Benefits and Average Benefits Received, by Type of Benefit and Valuation Method, by Poverty Status: 1985—Con.**

(Families and unrelated individuals as of March 1986. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Type of Benefit	Total				Below the poverty level				Above the poverty level			
	Number (thousands)	Mean market value	Mean recipient value	Mean poverty budget shares	Number (thousands)	Mean market value	Mean recipient value	Mean poverty budget shares	Number (thousands)	Mean market value	Mean recipient value	Mean poverty budget shares
<b>VALUING FOOD, HOUSING, AND MEDICAL BENEFITS, EXCLUDING INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES—CON.</b>												
<b>Families—Con.</b>												
<b>Four-Person Families</b>												
Receiving at least one benefit, total .....	7 295	1 111	548	616	1 232	3 590	1 889	2 248	6 063	607	276	284
Noncash benefits totals:												
Food .....	6 572	377	362	373	1 161	1 455	1 374	1 434	5 411	145	144	145
Housing .....	442	1 601	856	1 423	285	1 732	738	1 669	1 363	1 070	978	
Medical .....	1 741	2 827	715	812	776	2 884	672	810	965	2 780	750	813
Receiving one benefit only .....	6 065	462	231	240	451	1 126	732	809	5 614	408	191	195
Food .....	5 348	162	155	159	380	811	715	776	4 968	112	112	112
Housing .....	74	(B)	(B)	(B)	16	(B)	(B)	(B)	58	(B)	(B)	(B)
Medical .....	642	2 836	759	816	55	(B)	(B)	587	2 804	761	816	816
Receiving two benefits .....	1 002	3 790	1 833	2 015	571	4 387	2 260	2 522	430	2 996	1 265	1 342
Food and housing .....	131	2 201	1 614	1 998	59	(B)	(B)	72	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Food and medical .....	863	4 032	1 870	2 016	512	4 565	2 300	2 495	351	3 254	1 242	1 319
Housing and medical .....	7	(B)	(B)	(B)	-	(B)	(B)	7	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Receiving three benefits .....	229	6 592	3 320	4 429	210	6 718	3 363	4 596	19	(B)	(B)	(B)
<b>Five-Person Families</b>												
Receiving at least one benefit, total .....	4 063	1 283	686	724	786	3 600	2 113	2 288	3 277	728	344	349
Noncash benefits totals:												
Food .....	3 737	499	488	497	763	1 613	1 561	1 604	2 974	214	212	213
Housing .....	195	1 693	1 140	1 552	142	1 780	1 160	1 744	53	(B)	(B)	(B)
Medical .....	1 004	3 004	740	777	427	3 157	715	767	578	2 892	759	784
Receiving one benefit only .....	3 301	498	306	311	341	1 066	895	934	2 960	433	238	239
Food .....	2 978	257	253	257	320	936	898	934	2 658	175	175	175
Housing .....	10	(B)	(B)	(B)	3	(B)	(B)	(B)	7	(B)	(B)	(B)
Medical .....	313	2 757	787	794	18	(B)	(B)	295	2 724	790	794	794
Receiving two benefits .....	652	4 239	2 020	2 119	345	5 013	2 676	2 819	308	3 371	1 286	1 335
Food and housing .....	71	(B)	(B)	(B)	36	(B)	(B)	35	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Food and medical .....	577	4 453	2 029	2 104	306	5 254	2 709	2 807	271	3 548	1 260	1 311
Housing and medical .....	4	(B)	(B)	(B)	2	(B)	(B)	(B)	2	(B)	(B)	(B)
Receiving three benefits .....	110	7 293	4 182	4 836	100	7 346	4 312	5 060	10	(B)	(B)	(B)
<b>Six-Person Families</b>												
Receiving at least one benefit, total .....	1 526	1 846	957	1 038	365	4 280	2 456	2 684	1 162	1 081	486	521
Noncash benefits totals:												
Food .....	1 397	745	718	736	354	1 962	1 871	1 930	1 043	332	326	331
Housing .....	90	1 763	1 100	1 691	78	1 831	1 171	1 766	13	(B)	(B)	(B)
Medical .....	489	3 306	731	824	196	3 689	722	806	293	3 049	736	836
Receiving one benefit only .....	1 142	709	432	448	165	1 386	1 100	1 155	976	595	318	328
Food .....	1 013	398	386	395	155	1 188	1 119	1 174	858	255	254	255
Housing .....	4	(B)	(B)	(B)	2	(B)	(B)	(B)	2	(B)	(B)	(B)
Medical .....	125	3 208	766	849	9	(B)	(B)	(B)	117	3 075	786	850
Receiving two benefits .....	318	4 556	2 084	2 257	135	5 861	3 067	3 255	183	3 591	1 357	1 519
Food and housing .....	21	(B)	(B)	(B)	12	(B)	(B)	(B)	9	(B)	(B)	(B)
Food and medical .....	298	4 714	2 111	2 259	124	6 171	3 147	3 317	174	3 680	1 377	1 508
Housing and medical .....	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	-	(B)	(B)	(B)
Receiving three benefits .....	66	(B)	(B)	(B)	64	(B)	(B)	(B)	2	(B)	(B)	(B)
<b>Seven-or-More-Person Families</b>												
Receiving at least one benefit, total .....	970	3 268	1 581	1 779	357	6 165	3 130	3 483	614	1 584	681	789
Noncash benefits totals:												
Food .....	902	1 330	1 290	1 317	344	2 689	2 585	2 655	558	491	491	491
Housing .....	73	(B)	(B)	(B)	59	(B)	(B)	(B)	14	(B)	(B)	(B)
Medical .....	410	4 466	728	1 014	224	5 212	732	1 000	187	3 572	723	1 030
Receiving one benefit only .....	601	899	622	663	127	1 955	1 415	1 475	474	615	409	444
Food .....	534	616	607	616	115	1 533	1 493	1 533	419	364	364	364
Housing .....	3	(B)	(B)	(B)	1	(B)	(B)	(B)	2	(B)	(B)	(B)
Medical .....	65	(B)	(B)	(B)	11	(B)	(B)	(B)	54	(B)	(B)	(B)
Receiving two benefits .....	321	6 548	2 782	3 163	188	7 910	3 727	4 142	134	4 637	1 457	1 791
Food and housing .....	23	(B)	(B)	(B)	17	(B)	(B)	(B)	6	(B)	(B)	(B)
Food and medical .....	298	6 712	2 772	3 109	171	8 190	3 740	4 088	127	4 726	1 472	1 794
Housing and medical .....	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	-	(B)	(B)	(B)
Receiving three benefits .....	47	(B)	(B)	(B)	42	(B)	(B)	(B)	6	(B)	(B)	(B)

**Table 3. Number of Families and Unrelated Individuals Receiving Noncash Benefits and Average Benefits Received, by Type of Benefit and Valuation Method, by Poverty Status: 1985—Con.**

(Families and unrelated individuals as of March 1986. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Type of Benefit	Total				Below the poverty level				Above the poverty level			
	Number (thousands)	Mean market value	Mean recipient value	Mean poverty budget shares	Number (thousands)	Mean market value	Mean recipient value	Mean poverty budget shares	Number (thousands)	Mean market value	Mean recipient value	Mean poverty budget shares
<b>VALUING FOOD, HOUSING, AND MEDICAL BENEFITS, EXCLUDING INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES—CON.</b>												
<b>Families—Con.</b>												
<b>Female Householder, No Husband Present</b>												
Receiving at least one benefit, total .....	5 466	2 632	1 451	1 691	2 874	4 029	2 272	2 693	2 592	1 083	541	581
Noncash benefits totals:												
Food .....	5 075	1 009	962	999	2 718	1 624	1 537	1 604	2 357	300	298	300
Housing .....	1 268	1 754	1 002	1 636	1 023	1 850	1 021	1 746	243	1 351	923	1 175
Medical .....	2 906	2 423	614	724	2 227	2 367	587	715	679	2 607	701	753
Receiving one benefit only .....	2 549	545	350	376	575	1 049	726	818	1 973	398	241	247
Food .....	2 194	297	280	292	444	801	714	775	1 750	170	169	170
Housing .....	82	1 547	1 026	1 402	35	(B)	(B)	(B)	47	(B)	(B)	(B)
Medical .....	273	2 233	714	742	96	1 937	612	690	177	2 395	770	771
Receiving two benefits .....	2 053	3 768	2 030	2 257	1 502	4 054	2 277	2 539	551	2 987	1 356	1 487
Food and housing .....	283	2 425	1 785	2 326	167	2 904	2 120	2 840	116	1 733	1 301	1 585
Food and medical .....	1 734	3 995	2 079	2 251	1 311	4 213	2 307	2 509	423	3 317	1 375	1 451
Housing and medical .....	36	(B)	(B)	(B)	24	(B)	(B)	(B)	12	(B)	(B)	(B)
Receiving three benefits .....	864	6 089	3 325	4 224	796	6 136	3 382	4 336	68	(B)	(B)	(B)
<b>Unrelated Individuals</b>												
<b>Total</b>												
Receiving at least one benefit, total .....	11 155	2 092	678	680	3 724	2 397	759	804	7 431	1 938	638	618
Noncash benefits totals:												
Food .....	1 799	429	399	418	1 441	452	417	441	359	335	328	326
Housing .....	1 816	1 468	951	779	832	1 600	992	891	984	1 357	915	684
Medical .....	10 292	1 933	498	527	3 274	2 121	428	494	7 018	1 845	530	542
Receiving one benefit only .....	8 784	1 731	520	513	2 228	1 716	476	495	6 556	1 737	535	519
Food .....	427	432	371	425	287	514	423	507	141	266	266	259
Housing .....	365	1 022	702	104	114	1 059	851	248	251	1 005	634	38
Medical .....	7 992	1 833	520	537	1 828	1 945	461	509	6 164	1 800	538	545
Receiving two benefits .....	1 992	3 188	1 156	1 212	1 171	3 060	997	1 118	821	3 371	1 384	1 347
Food and housing .....	72	(B)	(B)	(B)	50	(B)	(B)	22	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Food and medical .....	921	2 752	775	889	779	2 762	782	898	142	2 699	736	842
Housing and medical .....	1 000	3 711	1 493	1 554	342	3 934	1 393	1 685	657	3 595	1 545	1 486
Receiving three benefits .....	380	4 670	1 831	1 746	325	4 679	1 849	1 783	54	(B)	(B)	(B)
<b>Under 65 Years</b>												
Receiving at least one benefit, total .....	2 435	2 137	674	478	1 485	2 255	743	588	950	1 954	566	305
Noncash benefits totals:												
Food .....	1 107	488	443	472	848	538	483	522	259	322	312	309
Housing .....	738	1 203	720	103	380	1 339	812	154	357	1 059	623	49
Medical .....	1 576	2 397	393	358	1 038	2 296	371	358	538	2 592	436	358
Receiving one benefit only .....	1 608	1 518	467	317	839	1 426	455	393	770	1 619	481	234
Food .....	424	431	371	424	283	513	423	506	141	266	266	259
Housing .....	363	1 020	700	99	114	1 059	852	247	250	1 002	631	32
Medical .....	821	2 301	414	358	441	2 107	373	358	379	2 528	462	358
Receiving two benefits .....	669	3 039	929	738	512	2 983	953	786	156	3 224	850	580
Food and housing .....	72	(B)	(B)	(B)	50	(B)	(B)	22	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Food and medical .....	453	2 756	811	852	380	2 823	835	874	73	(B)	(B)	(B)
Housing and medical .....	144	4 699	1 087	451	82	4 497	1 097	448	62	(B)	(B)	(B)
Receiving three benefits .....	158	4 614	1 697	1 012	135	4 646	1 739	1 048	24	(B)	(B)	(B)
<b>65 Years and Over</b>												
Receiving at least one benefit, total .....	8 720	2 079	680	736	2 239	2 492	770	947	6 481	1 936	648	664
Noncash benefits totals:												
Food .....	692	335	329	330	592	330	322	324	100	369	369	369
Housing .....	1 078	1 650	1 108	1 241	452	1 820	1 144	1 511	627	1 527	1 082	1 046
Medical .....	8 716	1 849	517	557	2 236	2 040	455	557	6 480	1 783	538	557
Receiving one benefit only .....	7 175	1 779	532	557	1 389	1 890	488	557	5 786	1 752	543	557
Food .....	3	(B)	(B)	(B)	3	(B)	(B)	(B)	—	(B)	(B)	(B)
Housing .....	1	(B)	(B)	(B)	—	(B)	(B)	(B)	1	(B)	(B)	(B)
Medical .....	7 171	1 780	532	557	1 386	1 893	488	557	5 785	1 752	542	557
Receiving two benefits .....	1 323	3 263	1 271	1 452	659	3 120	1 030	1 376	665	3 405	1 510	1 527
Food and housing .....	—	(B)	(B)	(B)	—	(B)	(B)	(B)	—	(B)	(B)	(B)
Food and medical .....	468	2 748	741	925	398	2 703	732	920	70	(B)	(B)	(B)
Housing and medical .....	856	3 545	1 561	1 740	260	3 757	1 486	2 074	595	3 452	1 594	1 594
Receiving three benefits .....	221	4 709	1 927	2 270	191	4 702	1 827	2 300	30	(B)	(B)	(B)

**Table 4. Families and Unrelated Individuals Below the Poverty Thresholds Based on Income, Cash Transfers, and Noncash Transfers, by Selected Characteristics: 1985**

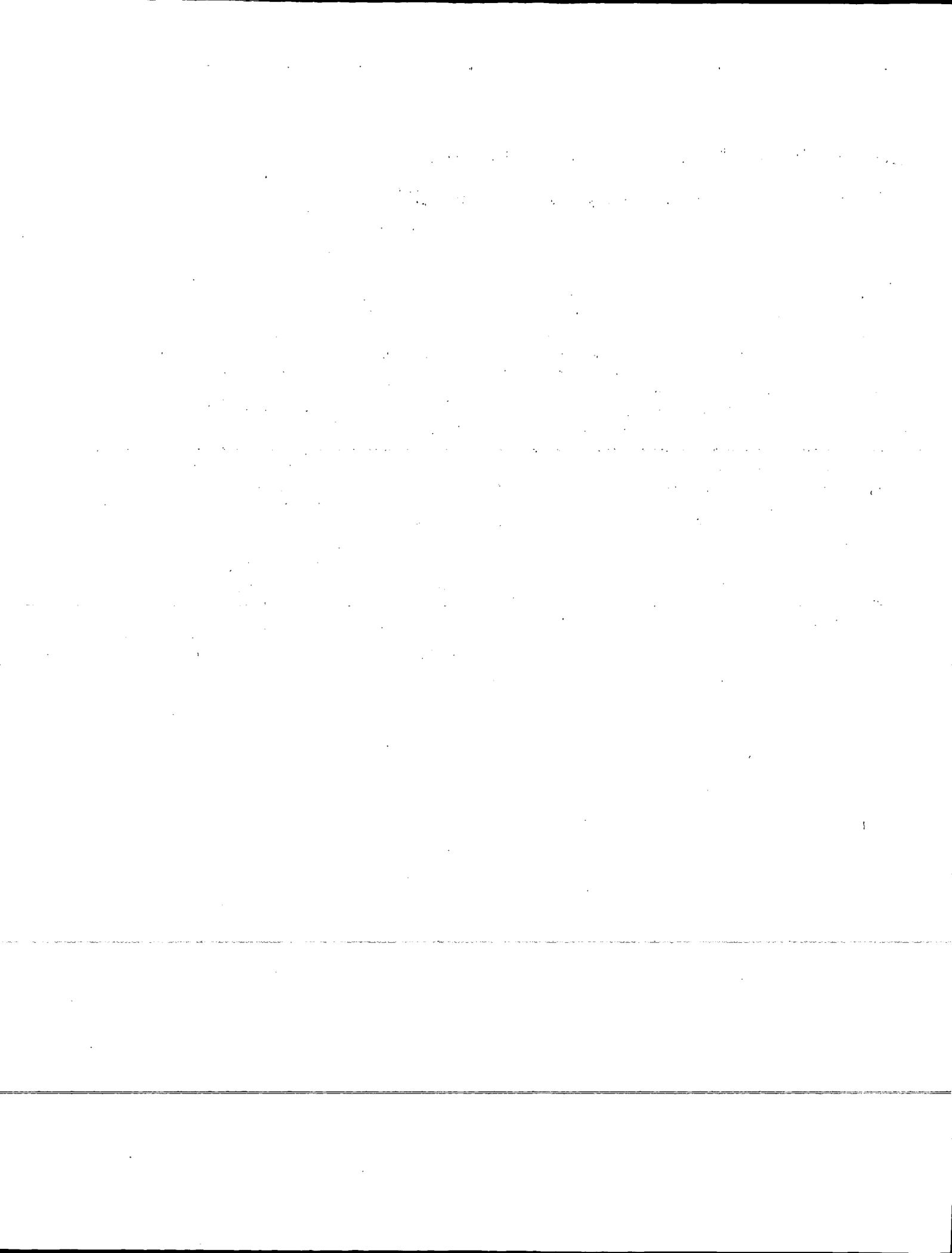
(Families and unrelated individuals as of March 1986. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Poverty before transfers			Poverty after social security benefits				Poverty after all cash transfers			
	Number (thousands)	Poverty rate	Mean deficit	Number (thousands)	Poverty rate	Mean deficit	Mean amount in excess of poverty thresholds	Number (thousands)	Poverty rate	Mean deficit	Mean amount in excess of poverty thresholds
<b>FAMILIES</b>											
Total .....	11 660	18.3	5 610	7 769	12.2	5 614	5 212	7 223	11.4	4 265	4 964
2 persons .....	5 757	22.6	4 459	2 562	10.1	3 899	5 249	2 325	9.1	3 083	5 073
Under 65 years .....	2 380	13.8	4 726	1 907	11.0	4 343	4 082	1 800	10.4	3 328	3 736
65 years and over .....	3 377	41.3	4 270	656	8.0	2 605	5 452	525	6.4	2 241	5 345
3 persons .....	2 299	14.9	5 636	1 855	12.0	5 380	5 330	1 705	11.1	3 848	4 810
4 persons .....	1 722	12.9	6 433	1 588	11.9	6 172	4 953	1 513	11.3	4 642	4 515
5 persons .....	1 021	16.7	7 304	956	15.7	6 891	(B)	913	14.9	5 456	4 365
6 persons .....	445	21.8	8 053	410	20.1	7 668	(B)	387	19.0	5 912	(B)
7 persons or more .....	417	35.3	11 202	397	33.6	10 343	(B)	380	32.1	7 330	(B)
<b>Type of Family</b>											
Married-couple families .....	6 834	13.4	4 917	3 659	7.2	4 788	5 469	3 438	6.7	4 040	5 349
With related children under 18 years .....	2 568	10.1	5 892	2 367	9.3	5 620	4 572	2 258	8.9	4 633	4 085
Without related children under 18 years .....	4 266	16.8	4 270	1 292	5.1	3 264	5 529	1 180	4.6	2 905	5 476
Female householder, no husband present .....	4 331	42.4	6 749	3 768	36.9	6 509	4 038	3 474	34.0	4 518	3 591
With related children under 18 years .....	3 501	50.8	7 269	3 303	47.9	6 962	4 386	3 131	45.4	4 717	3 474
Without related children under 18 years .....	829	25.0	4 552	465	14.0	3 290	3 849	343	10.3	2 693	3 681
Male householder, no wife present .....	495	20.5	5 208	342	14.2	4 591	4 193	311	12.9	3 931	4 249
With related children under 18 years .....	252	22.0	5 688	211	18.4	4 935	(B)	197	17.1	4 309	(B)
Without related children under 18 years .....	243	19.2	4 710	131	10.3	4 037	4 153	114	9.0	3 279	4 409
<b>Reciprocity of Benefits</b>											
Neither cash nor noncash benefits .....	1 394	4.6	4 074	1 394	4.6	4 074	(B)	1 394	4.6	4 074	(B)
Cash benefits only .....	232	15.5	4 530	98	6.5	2 801	4 426	96	6.4	2 722	4 370
Noncash benefits only .....	1 950	12.9	4 576	1 950	12.9	4 576	(B)	1 950	12.9	4 576	(B)
Both cash and noncash benefits .....	8 084	47.9	6 155	4 328	25.6	6 641	5 240	3 783	22.4	4 214	4 983
<b>UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS</b>											
Total .....	11 003	35.1	3 857	7 054	22.5	2 779	2 548	6 725	21.5	2 364	2 459
Under 65 years .....	4 995	22.3	3 692	4 592	20.5	3 319	2 375	4 444	19.8	2 912	2 104
65 years and over .....	6 008	67.3	3 994	2 461	27.6	1 771	2 568	2 281	25.6	1 296	2 511
Males .....	3 509	24.5	3 691	2 583	18.0	3 073	2 838	2 499	17.4	2 775	2 725
Under 65 years .....	2 311	18.7	3 615	2 149	17.4	3 271	2 195	2 097	16.9	2 991	2 027
65 years and over .....	1 198	61.1	3 839	434	22.1	2 093	2 974	402	20.5	1 647	2 913
Females .....	7 494	44.0	3 934	4 471	26.3	2 610	2 460	4 226	24.8	2 121	2 376
Under 65 years .....	2 684	26.7	3 758	2 443	24.3	3 362	2 496	2 347	23.4	2 842	2 154
65 years and over .....	4 810	69.1	4 033	2 027	29.1	1 703	2 457	1 879	27.0	1 220	2 402
<b>Reciprocity of Benefits</b>											
Neither cash nor noncash benefits .....	2 823	14.5	3 058	2 823	14.5	3 058	(B)	2 823	14.5	3 058	(B)
Cash benefits only .....	397	53.8	3 856	178	24.1	2 384	2 681	178	24.1	2 139	2 681
Noncash benefits only .....	617	51.9	3 753	617	51.9	3 753	(B)	617	51.9	3 753	(B)
Both cash and noncash benefits .....	7 166	71.9	4 181	3 436	34.5	2 396	2 541	3 108	31.2	1 471	2 447

Table 4. Families and Unrelated Individuals Below the Poverty Thresholds Based on Income, Cash Transfers, and Noncash Transfers, by Selected Characteristics: 1985—Con.

(Families and unrelated individuals as of March 1986. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Poverty after both cash and noncash transfers											
	Market value				Recipient value				Poverty budget share			
	Number (thousands)	Poverty rate	Mean deficit	Mean amount in excess of poverty thresholds	Number (thousands)	Poverty rate	Mean deficit	Mean amount in excess of poverty thresholds	Number (thousands)	Poverty rate	Mean deficit	Mean amount in excess of poverty thresholds
<b>FAMILIES</b>												
Total .....	4 649	7.3	3 426	2 989	6 070	9.6	3 461	886	5 916	9.3	3 393	970
2 persons .....	1 427	5.6	2 978	3 450	1 869	7.3	2 835	761	1 846	7.2	2 836	796
Under 65 years .....	1 273	7.4	3 000	2 611	1 583	9.2	2 871	687	1 528	8.8	2 886	956
65 years and over .....	154	1.9	2 791	4 644	285	3.5	2 635	828	318	3.9	2 594	586
3 persons .....	1 067	6.9	3 051	2 332	1 419	9.2	3 023	846	1 342	8.7	3 000	1 030
4 persons .....	1 006	7.5	3 601	2 659	1 318	9.9	3 656	849	1 286	9.6	3 487	986
5 persons .....	646	10.6	4 122	2 478	806	13.2	4 247	1 194	793	13.0	4 183	1 148
6 persons .....	255	12.5	4 100	2 978	316	15.5	4 678	317	317	15.5	4 431	1 148
7 persons or more .....	248	21.0	4 396	5 345	343	29.0	4 965	(B)	332	28.1	4 840	(B)
<b>Type of Family</b>												
Married-couple families .....	2 396	4.7	3 780	3 623	2 896	5.7	3 727	874	2 906	5.7	3 674	844
With related children under 18 years .....	1 677	6.6	3 988	2 963	1 981	7.8	4 018	903	1 946	7.6	3 987	971
Without related children under 18 years .....	719	2.8	3 296	4 457	915	3.6	3 099	844	959	3.8	3 040	665
Female householder, no husband present .....	2 030	19.9	2 976	2 505	2 895	28.4	3 190	903	2 733	26.8	3 082	1 073
With related children under 18 years .....	1 841	26.7	3 003	2 329	2 637	38.3	3 251	911	2 470	35.8	3 139	1 092
Without related children under 18 years .....	188	5.7	2 716	3 974	258	7.8	2 563	857	263	7.9	2 550	909
Male householder, no wife present .....	223	9.2	3 704	3 435	279	11.6	3 501	(B)	277	11.5	3 514	(B)
With related children under 18 years .....	155	13.5	3 676	(B)	182	15.9	3 663	(B)	181	15.8	3 639	(B)
Without related children under 18 years .....	68	5.4	(B)	(B)	97	7.6	3 196	(B)	97	7.6	3 279	(B)
<b>Reciprocity of Benefits</b>												
Neither cash nor noncash benefits .....	1 394	4.6	4 074	(B)	1 394	4.6	4 074	(B)	1 394	4.6	4 074	(B)
Cash benefits only .....	96	6.4	2 722	(B)	96	6.4	2 722	(B)	96	6.4	2 722	(B)
Noncash benefits only .....	1 599	10.6	4 014	1 359	1 710	11.3	4 133	724	1 660	11.0	4 118	935
Both cash and noncash benefits .....	1 560	9.2	2 286	3 247	2 870	17.0	2 787	928	2 767	16.4	2 639	980
<b>UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS</b>												
Total .....	4 219	13.5	2 772	3 214	5 543	17.7	2 431	626	5 617	17.9	2 439	713
Under 65 years .....	3 778	16.8	2 939	3 449	4 226	18.8	2 811	587	4 323	19.3	2 803	400
65 years and over .....	441	4.9	1 348	3 129	1 317	14.8	1 214	635	1 294	14.5	1 221	751
Males .....	1 965	13.7	2 917	3 156	2 276	15.9	2 766	484	2 310	16.1	2 759	501
Under 65 years .....	1 853	15.0	2 970	3 119	2 024	16.4	2 890	(B)	2 058	16.6	2 882	(B)
65 years and over .....	112	5.7	2 041	3 188	251	12.8	1 766	467	252	12.9	1 751	539
Females .....	2 254	13.3	2 646	3 230	3 267	19.2	2 198	659	3 306	19.4	2 215	756
Under 65 years .....	1 925	19.2	2 908	3 640	2 202	21.9	2 738	619	2 265	22.5	2 732	420
65 years and over .....	329	4.7	1 112	3 118	1 066	15.3	1 083	667	1 041	15.0	1 093	789
<b>Reciprocity of Benefits</b>												
Neither cash nor noncash benefits .....	2 823	14.5	3 058	(B)	2 823	14.5	3 058	(B)	2 823	14.5	3 058	(B)
Cash benefits only .....	178	24.1	2 139	(B)	178	24.1	2 139	(B)	178	24.1	2 139	(B)
Noncash benefits only .....	510	43.0	3 239	1 393	582	49.0	3 478	(B)	584	49.2	3 461	(B)
Both cash and noncash benefits .....	708	7.1	1 456	3 295	1 961	19.7	1 245	634	2 032	20.4	1 311	727



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

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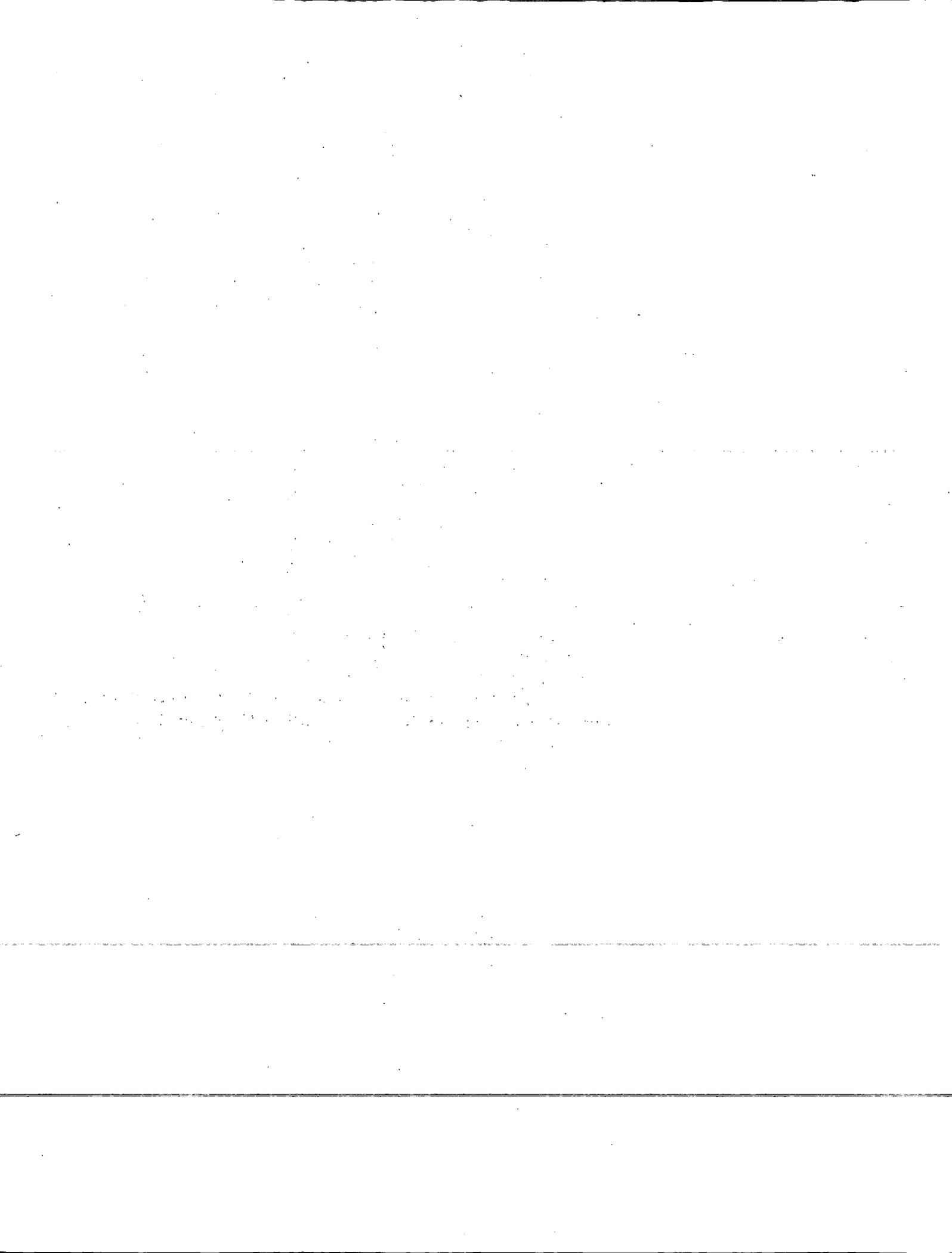
Official poverty statistics published by the Bureau of the Census currently ignore billions of dollars of Government in-kind benefits, such as food stamps, public housing rental subsidies, and medical care. The Congressional Budget Office has estimated that including in-kind benefits in the income statistics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

The Census Bureau has recognized the need for better data on in-kind benefits. The most recent March Current Population Survey has collected data on some types of in-kind program benefits. In addition, Census has under way an experimental survey—known as the Survey of Income and Program Participation—which collects more extensive data. However, Census has not yet published the data collected thus far and

has no current plans for integrating such data with cash income data now reported routinely.

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

*Department of State, Justice, and Commerce, The Judiciary and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill, 1981. U.S. Senate, 96th Congress, 2nd Session. September 16, 1980: 33-34.*



## Appendix B. Description of Noncash Valuation Techniques

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

### MARKET VALUE

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

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

**School lunches.** All children eating lunches prepared in schools that participate in the National School Lunch Program receive a subsidy or benefit because the price paid by the student is less

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

Data from the Department of Agriculture allowed the calculation of the amount of contributions per meal served. These contributions differ for each of the three categories of lunches: (1) paid (full price), (2) reduced price, and (3) free. Table B-1 shows the total contributions per meal by type of lunch for 1979 to 1985. These figures were multiplied by 167 days to obtain an annual estimate per child. This assumes an average school year of 180 days and 93 percent attendance. These amounts were multiplied by the number of children in each family reporting that they usually ate a hot lunch offered at school.

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

The market rent estimation procedure was based on survey data from the 1979 and 1981 Annual Housing Survey (AHS) national samples conducted by the Bureau of the Census. The AHS was chosen for several reasons. First, it collected rela-

**Table B-1. Contributions Per Meal and Annual Market Value Subsidies for National School Lunch Program, by Cost Status of Lunch: 1979-85**

(Figures in 1985 dollars)

Cost status of lunch	1979		1980		1981		1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Per meal	Annual												
Full price....	.46	76.73	.44	74.13	.38	63.21	.26	42.81	.26	43.28	.26	43.24	.25	41.75
Reduced price.	1.24	207.90	1.24	207.12	1.17	195.56	.94	156.34	.97	162.29	.98	164.31	1.06	177.02
Free.....	1.54	257.40	1.50	250.72	1.41	235.06	1.38	230.79	1.40	234.42	1.40	233.49	1.46	243.82

tively current data on monthly amounts paid for rent and utilities. Second, it allowed identification of public or other subsidized housing units. Third, the AHS had a relatively large sample size, about 60,000 households. Finally, the survey can provide data needed for future updates.

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

Once the assignment of a market rent had been made to each public or subsidized rental housing unit on the 1979 and 1981 AHS sample files, tabulations of average market rents and average subsidized rents paid were made. An examination of these data indicated that the data for both years should be combined in order to provide larger sample sizes and thus more stable estimates for the market and subsidized rents.

The tabulation and combination of the market rent and subsidized rent data for 1979 and 1981 were followed by the

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

Market value estimates for public housing described here differ somewhat from those used in the original Technical Paper 50 work because slightly different procedures were used. The original work covering 1979 used data from the 1979 AHS; however, valuation techniques based on hedonic regression procedures yielded lower estimates of market rent for the public housing units and thus lower market values for the noncash housing benefit.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In the absence of a similar private market, the market values of Medicare and Medicaid were determined using program data covering the total amount of medical vendor payments and numbers of persons covered or enrolled in the program, including those covered but not receiving medical care benefits from the program.

The market values for Medicare are shown in table B-5 for 1979 and 1985. These values were obtained by dividing medical benefits paid by the number of enrollees. All calculations of market value were made separately by State and risk class. As can be seen in the table, the Medicare risk classes were the aged (persons over age 65) and the disabled. Supplemental medical insurance (SMI) premiums were assumed to be paid by all enrollees and were, therefore, deducted in the market value calculation process. These amounts of SMI premiums *have not* been deducted from the values shown in table B-5. The data in these tables include expenditures for the institutionalized population. The market values based on vendor payments that exclude institutional expenditures were estimated to be about 2 percent lower in all States even though this factor differed slightly from State to State. Unlike the earlier study, no adjustment was made to the average value to account for small amounts of program administrative costs. All of the data used in the estimation of the market value of Medicare are available from the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA), Department of Health and Human Services.

The market values for Medicaid are shown in tables B-6 and B-7 for 1979 and B-8 and B-9 for 1985. Separate market values based on inclusion and exclusion of institutional expenditures have been provided to illustrate the large differences in market values resulting from the exclusion or inclusion of benefits paid on behalf of institutionalized individuals. Four risk classes were defined for estimating the market value of Medicaid. These were aged, blind or disabled, dependent children under age 21, and adults aged 21 to 64. The calculations for the child and adult risk classes were restricted to expenditures and recipients in Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) units. Calculations excluded the "other title XIX" recipients and benefits as shown in the annual HCFA tabulation.

The computation of market values for Medicaid was *not* made based on the "ever enrolled" population. Estimating ever enrolled populations within risk class and State for Medicaid is difficult. There are no administrative or survey data available that can be used to develop accurate ever enrolled figures and the figures on those receiving benefits are weak for some States, often requiring revision. An examination of estimates of market value based on recipients of Medicaid benefits with market value estimates based on the ever enrolled figures derived for the

original Technical Paper 50 study covering 1979 showed relatively small differences for most States, but large differences for a few States. These apparent problems were traced to major revisions to the HCFA Medicaid data following completion of the original valuation work. Considering the relatively small differences for most States, the problems in obtaining an adequate ever enrolled estimate, and the major revisions made to the 1979 Medicaid data, it was decided to compute the market values for Medicaid based on estimated recipient counts readily available from HCFA. Use of this procedure may overstate the value somewhat but provides a more consistent and stable data base for the examination of the effect of noncash benefits on *changes* in poverty levels during the 1979 to 1984 period. Administrative costs were also excluded in the calculation of Medicaid benefits.

## RECIPIENT OR CASH EQUIVALENT VALUE

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

Two procedures have been used by researchers to estimate recipient values. These are the utility function approach and the normal expenditures approach. Both of these approaches have advantages and disadvantages. The major problem in either case, however, is a lack of data needed to adequately estimate recipient value accurately. A more detailed discussion of the recipient value concept and problems of estimation is contained in Technical Paper 50.

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

**Food stamps.** The recipient or cash equivalent values for food stamps were based on data from the Consumer Expenditure Survey (CES) diary sample. The CES is conducted by the Bureau of the Census under the sponsorship of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Since this survey has a relatively small sample size, it was necessary to combine expenditure data for 1980, 1981, and 1982 in order to improve the stability of the normal expenditure matrix. Table B-10 shows the figures used in the assignment of recipient value for food stamps. These figures include both food consumed at home and away from home. In practice, the average subsidy amounts were replaced by subsidy-to-

Table B-5. Annual Market Value for Medicare, by State and Risk Class: 1979 and 1985

(Figures in 1985 dollars)

State	1979		1985	
	Risk class		Risk class	
	Age 65 and over	Blind and disabled	Age 65 and over	Blind and disabled
United States.....	1,288	1,593	1,945	2,237
Alabama.....	1,137	1,484	1,612	1,959
Alaska.....	1,578	2,982	1,980	2,998
Arizona.....	1,288	1,593	1,945	2,237
Arkansas.....	1,023	997	1,584	1,724
California.....	1,789	2,305	2,249	2,952
Colorado.....	1,326	1,758	1,758	2,255
Connecticut.....	1,441	1,964	1,820	2,415
Delaware.....	1,384	2,042	1,854	2,151
District of Columbia.	2,029	2,727	2,338	3,915
Florida.....	1,467	1,773	1,923	2,401
Georgia.....	1,046	1,412	1,644	2,108
Hawaii.....	1,335	2,103	1,562	2,540
Idaho.....	1,012	1,192	1,424	1,670
Illinois.....	1,583	2,236	2,063	2,899
Indiana.....	1,187	1,654	1,511	2,072
Iowa.....	1,147	1,660	1,545	2,075
Kansas.....	1,331	1,919	1,694	2,294
Kentucky.....	978	1,122	1,408	1,527
Louisiana.....	1,107	1,168	1,843	2,078
Maine.....	1,255	1,501	1,487	1,738
Maryland.....	1,630	2,204	1,868	2,620
Massachusetts.....	1,722	2,072	2,094	2,553
Michigan.....	1,669	2,162	2,173	2,480
Minnesota.....	1,254	1,761	1,347	1,889
Mississippi.....	1,042	1,168	1,626	1,854
Missouri.....	1,349	1,641	1,868	2,249
Montana.....	1,064	1,116	1,329	1,520
Nebraska.....	1,162	1,845	1,380	1,896
Nevada.....	1,655	2,225	1,982	2,449
New Hampshire.....	1,162	1,816	1,512	1,977
New Jersey.....	1,414	1,967	1,948	2,709
New Mexico.....	1,138	1,512	1,542	1,899
New York.....	1,522	1,716	2,034	2,499
North Carolina.....	996	1,329	1,324	1,764
North Dakota.....	1,291	2,150	1,720	2,431
Ohio.....	1,315	1,644	1,715	2,020
Oklahoma.....	1,174	1,295	1,511	1,799
Oregon.....	1,252	1,479	1,582	1,816
Pennsylvania.....	1,427	1,856	2,137	2,710
Rhode Island.....	1,552	1,685	2,030	2,265
South Carolina.....	897	1,168	1,475	1,953
South Dakota.....	1,048	1,135	1,376	1,695
Tennessee.....	1,080	1,349	1,543	1,975
Texas.....	1,285	1,710	1,811	2,551
Utah.....	1,046	1,359	1,157	1,559
Vermont.....	1,162	1,639	1,358	1,804
Virginia.....	1,169	1,521	1,305	1,707
Washington.....	1,155	1,427	1,556	1,975
West Virginia.....	1,032	1,054	1,579	1,603
Wisconsin.....	1,255	1,740	1,671	1,923
Wyoming.....	1,072	1,402	1,491	1,759

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

(Figures in 1985 dollars)

State	Age 65 and over	Blind and disabled	Age 21-64, nondisabled	Age less than 21, nondisabled
United States.....	3,106	3,801	1,042	494
Alabama.....	1,755	1,661	860	339
Alaska.....	6,675	6,125	1,066	433
Arizona.....	3,106	3,801	1,042	494
Arkansas.....	2,022	2,493	753	350
California.....	2,008	2,263	997	492
Colorado.....	2,967	5,707	949	353
Connecticut.....	6,456	4,559	1,061	534
Delaware.....	5,297	3,830	834	371
District of Columbia.....	2,929	5,171	1,414	757
Florida.....	1,976	1,804	790	402
Georgia.....	2,205	2,595	959	384
Hawaii.....	3,887	3,616	944	416
Idaho.....	3,901	4,602	843	425
Illinois.....	3,910	4,405	1,134	514
Indiana.....	5,900	6,158	1,086	439
Iowa.....	4,028	5,208	1,033	479
Kansas.....	3,721	5,654	926	359
Kentucky.....	1,741	1,921	670	299
Louisiana.....	2,082	2,737	763	342
Maine.....	3,241	1,764	668	341
Maryland.....	3,757	2,539	1,058	565
Massachusetts.....	2,007	4,781	1,209	544
Michigan.....	4,128	5,199	1,421	541
Minnesota.....	5,839	6,549	966	413
Mississippi.....	1,375	1,725	596	277
Missouri.....	1,944	2,299	774	322
Montana.....	4,661	4,042	1,002	400
Nebraska.....	4,139	5,134	978	455
Nevada.....	4,002	5,244	1,008	424
New Hampshire.....	5,700	4,065	818	455
New Jersey.....	5,845	3,905	968	594
New Mexico.....	1,961	2,471	815	345
New York.....	5,470	8,895	1,602	817
North Carolina.....	2,311	2,809	811	338
North Dakota.....	4,923	3,981	1,202	568
Ohio.....	4,298	3,702	925	381
Oklahoma.....	2,989	4,500	571	413
Oregon.....	3,816	4,356	605	239
Pennsylvania.....	4,839	3,527	765	368
Rhode Island.....	3,226	3,096	753	357
South Carolina.....	2,319	1,818	787	255
South Dakota.....	4,320	5,421	880	393
Tennessee.....	2,362	2,324	895	449
Texas.....	2,776	3,877	1,153	396
Utah.....	3,967	5,335	981	630
Vermont.....	3,804	4,065	808	427
Virginia.....	3,106	3,100	949	421
Washington.....	3,366	4,980	940	415
West Virginia.....	1,319	1,319	1,319	1,319
Wisconsin.....	5,206	5,244	854	437
Wyoming.....	5,152	3,262	808	290

**Table B-7. Annual Market Values for Medicaid Including Institutional Expenditures, by State and Risk Class: 1985**

(Figures in dollars)

State	Age 65 and over	Blind and disabled	Age 21-64, nondisabled	Age less than 21, nondisabled
United States.....	4,606	4,565	937	474
Alabama.....	1,750	2,105	726	305
Alaska.....	8,262	11,350	1,383	724
Arizona.....	4,606	4,565	937	474
Arkansas.....	2,649	3,405	780	498
California.....	1,990	3,029	949	433
Colorado.....	2,981	5,245	688	527
Connecticut.....	8,354	7,154	1,111	536
Delaware.....	5,794	4,436	845	464
District of Columbia.....	9,551	8,575	1,950	890
Florida.....	3,674	3,073	913	403
Georgia.....	2,687	3,029	1,051	411
Hawaii.....	5,359	4,251	910	409
Idaho.....	4,637	5,320	923	447
Illinois.....	4,391	6,055	950	469
Indiana.....	6,570	7,050	1,357	607
Iowa.....	3,785	5,304	927	494
Kansas.....	3,770	4,828	814	466
Kentucky.....	2,876	2,846	790	354
Louisiana.....	2,832	4,291	1,090	474
Maine.....	5,136	3,923	765	377
Maryland.....	5,306	4,270	1,104	620
Massachusetts.....	5,932	6,947	1,081	560
Michigan.....	4,124	3,986	855	343
Minnesota.....	7,783	10,168	992	446
Mississippi.....	1,788	1,529	636	304
Missouri.....	3,528	3,244	695	427
Montana.....	6,017	4,925	1,067	406
Nebraska.....	4,541	5,305	824	447
Nevada.....	3,968	5,807	910	515
New Hampshire.....	6,714	6,682	495	309
New Jersey.....	6,507	5,286	1,106	473
New Mexico.....	3,421	3,981	1,128	514
New York.....	11,066	8,303	1,150	685
North Carolina.....	3,882	4,736	907	482
North Dakota.....	6,211	7,730	1,251	662
Ohio.....	5,489	5,088	954	568
Oklahoma.....	3,361	4,135	1,061	702
Oregon.....	4,030	4,917	974	314
Pennsylvania.....	5,762	4,616	707	452
Rhode Island.....	5,744	5,471	761	349
South Carolina.....	2,427	2,438	473	199
South Dakota.....	5,120	6,828	1,001	553
Tennessee.....	2,769	2,616	1,039	539
Texas.....	2,899	4,617	1,076	420
Utah.....	3,609	5,503	774	370
Vermont.....	4,657	4,987	807	386
Virginia.....	4,209	4,228	837	350
Washington.....	4,299	5,043	965	502
West Virginia.....	2,794	1,489	573	260
Wisconsin.....	5,286	5,235	618	408
Wyoming.....	5,220	2,943	761	422

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

(Figures in 1985 dollars)

State	Age 65 and over	Blind and disabled	Age 21-64, nondisabled	Age less than 21, nondisabled
United States.....	618	1,878	1,030	465
Alabama.....	445	1,169	860	339
Alaska.....	720	1,644	1,061	402
Arizona.....	618	1,878	1,030	465
Arkansas.....	467	1,030	753	348
California.....	682	1,762	997	489
Colorado.....	491	1,556	946	323
Connecticut.....	809	2,001	1,029	485
Delaware.....	609	1,774	834	371
District of Columbia.....	1,867	3,793	1,412	731
Florida.....	658	1,429	790	402
Georgia.....	550	1,513	959	384
Hawaii.....	737	1,675	943	415
Idaho.....	605	1,607	843	425
Illinois.....	788	2,268	1,131	511
Indiana.....	821	2,331	1,082	415
Iowa.....	700	1,544	1,023	479
Kansas.....	548	1,264	923	341
Kentucky.....	330	1,103	668	296
Louisiana.....	624	1,089	763	339
Maine.....	416	1,212	667	339
Maryland.....	700	1,962	1,055	565
Massachusetts.....	256	2,247	1,200	525
Michigan.....	631	2,620	1,393	471
Minnesota.....	784	1,897	960	409
Mississippi.....	492	1,155	594	267
Missouri.....	496	1,267	774	322
Montana.....	649	2,090	997	399
Nebraska.....	729	1,786	974	430
Nevada.....	677	2,909	1,008	416
New Hampshire.....	695	2,075	818	446
New Jersey.....	728	1,970	968	467
New Mexico.....	513	1,615	814	344
New York.....	766	3,778	1,562	731
North Carolina.....	628	1,676	809	333
North Dakota.....	622	2,333	1,202	568
Ohio.....	652	1,675	925	378
Oklahoma.....	688	1,224	560	397
Oregon.....	541	1,079	605	239
Pennsylvania.....	464	1,319	722	333
Rhode Island.....	1,153	1,432	753	357
South Carolina.....	381	984	780	255
South Dakota.....	467	1,328	880	393
Tennessee.....	532	1,263	894	439
Texas.....	588	1,521	1,153	396
Utah.....	532	1,476	977	462
Vermont.....	614	1,913	783	388
Virginia.....	781	1,664	946	385
Washington.....	710	2,013	938	415
West Virginia.....	473	1,061	1,318	1,313
Wisconsin.....	919	1,989	839	409
Wyoming.....	369	1,518	806	264

**Table B-9. Annual Market Values for Medicaid Excluding Institutional Expenditures, by State and Risk Class: 1985**

(Figures in dollars)

State	Age 65 and over	Blind and disabled	Age 21-64, nondisabled	Age less than 21, nondisabled
United States.....	1,216	2,852	932	457
Alabama.....	454	1,030	726	305
Alaska.....	2,932	3,908	1,358	718
Arizona.....	1,216	2,852	932	457
Arkansas.....	847	1,460	779	496
California.....	637	2,379	948	431
Colorado.....	619	2,513	649	413
Connecticut.....	1,133	5,577	1,101	523
Delaware.....	663	1,943	845	464
District of Columbia.....	2,056	6,549	1,947	879
Florida.....	818	1,636	913	403
Georgia.....	920	1,935	1,049	409
Hawaii.....	827	3,147	910	409
Idaho.....	505	2,053	923	446
Illinois.....	949	4,438	947	460
Indiana.....	955	3,585	1,356	601
Iowa.....	703	1,986	925	477
Kansas.....	755	2,944	814	445
Kentucky.....	556	2,268	789	344
Louisiana.....	961	1,770	1,090	462
Maine.....	952	2,151	765	375
Maryland.....	1,033	3,450	1,103	620
Massachusetts.....	2,189	5,282	1,081	560
Michigan.....	792	3,121	853	310
Minnesota.....	1,184	4,191	989	441
Mississippi.....	545	860	636	304
Missouri.....	725	1,688	695	420
Montana.....	914	2,954	1,059	406
Nebraska.....	872	3,587	822	438
Nevada.....	642	3,298	909	515
New Hampshire.....	576	3,553	495	306
New Jersey.....	1,191	2,727	1,106	473
New Mexico.....	787	2,437	1,124	513
New York.....	3,895	6,381	1,141	650
North Carolina.....	917	3,350	906	464
North Dakota.....	857	5,703	1,250	653
Ohio.....	1,233	2,505	953	563
Oklahoma.....	1,142	2,010	896	530
Oregon.....	791	1,562	901	311
Pennsylvania.....	561	2,045	704	393
Rhode Island.....	2,059	2,256	761	349
South Carolina.....	524	1,071	473	197
South Dakota.....	742	3,419	1,001	553
Tennessee.....	643	1,478	1,039	522
Texas.....	993	1,832	1,074	420
Utah.....	584	1,689	771	342
Vermont.....	837	3,058	790	380
Virginia.....	1,052	2,047	835	349
Washington.....	758	2,164	965	493
West Virginia.....	566	1,109	573	259
Wisconsin.....	806	1,983	609	366
Wyoming.....	385	1,880	761	421

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

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

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

income ratios in order to compute recipient values. These ratios are shown in table B-11 and were used in the estimation process throughout the 1979-85 period.

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

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

school lunch benefits that were equal to the market value of these benefits.

**Public or other subsidized rental housing.** Estimates of recipient value for public housing tenants were based on data from the 1979 and 1981 Annual Housing Survey as were the estimates of market value. The first step in the procedure was tabulation of average or normal annual rental expenditures in the private market place—in this case, rental units in nonpublic housing. Data for 1979 and 1981 were combined to increase the sample size in order to stabilize the average rental amounts. The normal expenditure estimates tabulated for the recipient value calculations are shown in table B-12.

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

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

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

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

**Table B-12. Mean Annual Normal Expenditures for Rental Units in Nonsubsidized Housing, by Total Household Money Income and Size of Family Unit**

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

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

in these tables were replaced by expenditure-to-income ratios. These ratios were then used in the calculations for each of the 5 years.

**Medical care benefits.** The procedures used to estimate recipient value of medical care benefits were based on simple updates of the original 1979 techniques. For the purpose of estimating normal expenditures for medical care, a nonsubsidized population is, for all practical purposes, nonexistent. The aged population is almost totally covered by the Medicare program and the population under 65 years of age receives widespread coverage from employer-provided group health insurance.

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

The normal expenditure data in table B-13 were tabulated from the 1972-73 CES. Adjustments were then made to the 1972-73 average medical expenditures and income classes to account for the increases in consumer prices. The expenditure data were

adjusted by the change in the medical component within the overall Consumer Price Index (CPI). The income classes were adjusted by the change in the overall CPI. These same adjustments were made annually to update the 1979 figures in this table to the appropriate year between 1980 and 1985.

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

## POVERTY BUDGET SHARES

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

**Food benefits.** The values of food stamps and school lunch benefits were combined for the calculation of the PBS value for food benefits. The amount spent on food by families near the poverty line was assumed to be one-third of the appropriate poverty level. This reflects directly the food-to-income ratio used to develop the current poverty definition. The PBS limits for food benefits are shown in table B-14 for 1979 through 1985. The figures in this table are simply the weighted average

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

(In 1979 dollars)

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

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

Unit: 1979-85

(Figures in dollars)

Size of family unit	Year						
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
One person (unrelated individual).	1,228	1,395	1,540	1,634	1,687	1,759	1,823
15 to 64 years.....	1,258	1,429	1,576	1,673	1,727	1,800	1,864
65 years and over.....	1,157	1,314	1,453	1,542	1,592	1,660	1,719
Two persons.....	1,567	1,779	1,972	2,094	2,161	2,254	2,333
Householder 15 to 64 years.....	1,619	1,839	2,037	2,162	2,232	2,328	2,410
Householder 65 years and over...	1,455	1,651	1,833	1,945	2,008	2,094	2,168
Three persons.....	1,921	2,180	2,417	2,564	2,646	2,759	2,858
Four persons.....	2,462	2,795	3,096	3,287	3,393	3,536	3,663
Five persons.....	2,912	3,308	3,669	3,895	4,016	4,189	4,336
Six persons.....	3,283	3,738	4,150	4,402	4,543	4,736	4,899
Seven persons (or more <sup>1</sup> ).....	4,071	4,628	4,703	5,012	5,167	5,365	5,552
Eight persons.....	(X)	(X)	5,218	5,573	5,723	5,987	6,171
Nine persons or more.....	(X)	(X)	6,191	6,566	6,770	7,082	7,361

<sup>1</sup>1979 and 1980.

X Not applicable.

poverty threshold for the specified family type multiplied by one-third.

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

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

The calculation of the PBS limit was made by multiplying the appropriate proportion in table B-15 by the family's poverty level. If the previously assigned market rent exceeded the PBS limit,

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

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

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

Size of family unit	Expenditure- to-income ratio
Householder 65 years and over:	
One person.....	.567
Two persons or more.....	.525
Householder under 65 years in--	
Married-couple family households:	
Two persons.....	.498
Three persons.....	.446
Four persons.....	.384
Five persons.....	.324
Six persons.....	.288
Seven persons or more.....	.270
Other family households:	
Two persons.....	.548
Three persons.....	.471
Four persons.....	.401
Five persons.....	.344
Six persons.....	.299
Seven persons or more.....	.306
Nonfamily households:	
One person.....	.572
Two persons.....	.522
Three persons or more.....	.487

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

(Ratios based on 1960-61 Consumer Expenditure Survey)

Size of family unit	Expenditure- to-income ratio
One person (unrelated individual):	
15 to 64 years.....	.044
65 years and over.....	.114
Two persons:	
Householder 15 to 64 years.....	.060
Householder 65 years and over.....	.103
Three persons.....	.053
Four persons.....	.044
Five persons.....	.054
Six persons or more.....	.048

## Appendix C. Source and Reliability of Estimates

### SOURCE OF DATA

The estimates in this report are based on data obtained in March 1980 through March 1986 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 in every sample household. In addition, in March 1986, supplementary questions were asked about money income, noncash benefits and work experience for the previous year. To obtain more reliable data for the Spanish origin population, the March CPS sample was enlarged to include all households from the previous November sample which contained at least one sample person of Spanish origin. For this report, persons in the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post are also included.

**Current Population Survey (CPS).** The present CPS sample was selected from the 1980 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 729 areas comprising 1,973 counties, independent cities, and minor civil divisions in the Nation. In this sample, approximately 60,500 occupied households were eligible for interview. Of this number, about 2,500 occupied units were visited but interviews were not obtained because the occupants were not found at home after repeated calls or were unavailable for some other reason.

**Other sources of data.** Table A data on cash and noncash benefits were obtained from administrative records. Values of school lunches and food stamps are from unpublished data from the Department of Agriculture. Data on Medicaid and Medicare were obtained from unpublished data from the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) of the Department of Health and Human Services. Data on veterans' pensions are from Veteran's Administration unpublished records. SSI and AFDC amounts are from administrative records published in the *Social Security Bulletin*. Recipient value for food expenditures were estimated using data from the 1972-73 Consumer Expenditure Survey, and value of public housing was estimated using a statistical matching procedure with the 1979 and 1981 Annual Housing Survey. Refer to appendix B and reports from these surveys for more information.

**CPS estimation procedure.** The estimation procedure used in this survey involved the inflation of the weighted sample results to independent estimates of the total civilian noninstitutional population of the United States by age, race, sex and Hispanic/non-Hispanic categories. These independent estimates are based on statistics from the decennial censuses of population; statistics on births, deaths, immigration and emigration; and statistics on the strength of the Armed Forces. The estimation procedure for the data from the March supplement involved a further adjustment so that husband and wife of a household received the same weight.

### Description of the Current Population Survey

Time period	Number of sample areas	Housing units eligible	
		Interviewed	Not interviewed
1986 . . . . .	729	58,000	2,500
1985 . . . . .	629,729	57,000	2,500
1982 to 1984 . . . . .	629	59,000	2,500
1980 to 1981 . . . . .	629	65,500	3,000

### RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

Since the CPS estimates were 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 accuracy of a survey result depends on both types of errors, but the full extent of the 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. The standard errors provided for the CPS estimates primarily indicate the magnitude of the sampling error. They also partially measure the effect of some nonsampling errors in responses and enumeration; but do not measure any systematic biases in the data. (Bias is the difference, averaged over all possible samples, between the estimate and the desired value.)

**Nonsampling variability.** Nonsampling errors can be attributed to many sources, e.g., inability to obtain information about all cases in the sample, definitional difficulties, differences in the interpretation of questions, inability or unwillingness on the part of respondents to provide correct information, inability

to recall information, errors made in collection such as in recording or coding the data, errors made in processing the data, errors made in estimating values for missing data, and failure to represent all units with the sample (undercoverage).

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

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

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

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

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 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 type of hypothesis appearing in this report is that the population parameters are different. An example of this would be comparing the poverty rate for Whites versus the poverty rate for Blacks. Tests may be performed at various levels of significance, where a level of significance is the probability of concluding that the characteristics are different when, in fact, they are identical.

To perform the most common test, let  $x$  and  $y$  be sample estimates for two characteristics of interest. Let the standard error on the difference  $x-y$  be  $\sigma_{DIFF}$ . If the ratio  $R = (x-y)/\sigma_{DIFF}$  is between  $-2$  and  $+2$ , no conclusion about the difference between the characteristics is justified at the 0.05 level of significance. If, on the other hand, this ratio is smaller than  $-2$  or larger than  $+2$ , the observed difference is significant at the 0.05 level. In this event, it is commonly accepted practice to say that the characteristics are different. Of course, sometimes this conclusion will be wrong. When the characteristics are, in fact, the same, there is a 5 percent chance of concluding that they are different. 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 characteristics is greater than twice the standard error of the difference. For the other differences mentioned, the estimated difference between characteristics is between 1.6 and 2.0 times the standard error of the difference. When this is the case, the statement of comparison is qualified, e.g., by the use of the phrase "some evidence."

**Comparability of data.** Data obtained from the CPS and other governmental sources are not entirely comparable. This is due in large part to differences in interviewer training and experience and in differing survey processes. This is an additional component of error not reflected in the standard error tables. Therefore, caution should be used in comparing results between these different sources.

**Note when using small estimates.** Summary measures (such as 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 data user's needs. Also, care must be taken in the interpretation of small differences. For instance, even a small amount of nonsampling error can cause a borderline difference to appear significant or not, thus distorting a seemingly valid hypothesis test.

**Standard error tables and their use.** In order to derive standard errors that would be applicable to a larger number of estimates and could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. Therefore, instead of providing an individual standard error for each estimate, generalized sets of standard errors are provided for various types of characteristics. As a result, the sets of standard errors provided give an indication of the order of magnitude of the standard error of an estimate rather than the precise standard error. The figures presented in tables C-1 through C-4 are approximations to the standard errors of various estimates for households and persons. To obtain the approximate standard error for a specific characteristic the appropriate standard error in tables C-1 through C-4 must be multiplied by the factor for that characteristic given in tables C-5 and C-6. These factors must be applied to the generalized standard errors in order to adjust for the combined effect of the sample design and the estimating procedure on the value of the characteristic.

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

Two parameters (denoted "a" and "b") are used to calculate standard errors for each type of characteristic; they are presented in tables C-5 and C-6. These parameters were used to calculate the standard errors in tables C-1 through C-4 and to calculate the factors in tables C-5 and C-6. They also may be used directly to calculate the standard errors for estimated numbers and percentages. Methods for computation are given in the following sections.

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

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

Where f is the appropriate factor from table C-5 or C-6 and  $\sigma$  is the standard error on the estimate obtained by interpolation from table C-1 or C-2. Alternatively, the standard error may be approximated by formula (2) from which the standard errors in tables C-1 and C-2 were calculated. Use of this formula will provide more accurate results than the use of formula (1) above

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

Here x is the size of the estimate and a and b are the parameters in table C-5 or C-6 associated with the particular characteristic.

**Illustration of the computation of the standard error of an estimated number.** Table B shows that there were 33,064,000 persons below the poverty level in 1985. From table C-5 the appropriate parameters are a = -0.000041 and b = 9,628. Using formula (2), the approximate standard error on an estimate of 33,064,000 is

**Table C-1. Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers of Households Below the Poverty Level: 1979-85**

(Numbers in thousands)

Size of estimate	Standard error <sup>1</sup>
75.....	12
100.....	14
250.....	23
500.....	32
1,000.....	46
2,000.....	67
3,000.....	83
5,000.....	112
7,500.....	142
10,000.....	170
15,000.....	223
25,000.....	323
50,000.....	560
100,000.....	1,023

<sup>1</sup>These values must be multiplied by the appropriate factor in tables C-5 and C-6 to obtain the standard error for a specific characteristic.

Note: The parameters used to calculate this standard error table were a = +0.000084 and b = 2,067.

$$\sigma_x = \sqrt{(-0.000041)(33,064,000)^2 + (9,628)(33,064,000)} = 523,000$$

Using the 523,000 estimate of standard error, the 90-percent confidence interval as shown by the data is from

**Table C-2. Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers of Persons Below the Poverty Level: 1979-85**

(Numbers in thousands)

Size of estimate	Standard error <sup>1</sup>
75.....	27
100.....	31
250.....	49
500.....	69
1,000.....	98
2,000.....	138
3,000.....	169
5,000.....	217
7,500.....	264
10,000.....	304
15,000.....	368
25,000.....	464
50,000.....	616
100,000.....	744
125,000.....	750
160,000.....	701

<sup>1</sup>These values must be multiplied by the appropriate factor in tables C-5 and C-6 to obtain the standard error for a specific characteristic.

Note: The parameters used to calculate this standard error table were a = -0.000041 and b = 9,628.

32,227,200 to 33,900,800. Therefore, a conclusion that the average estimate derived from all possible samples lies within a range computed in this way would be correct for roughly 90 percent of all possible samples. Similarly, we could conclude with 95-percent confidence that the number of persons below the poverty level in 1985 lies within the interval from 32,018,000 to 34,110,000 (using twice the standard error).

Alternately, by interpolation in table C-2, the standard error on 33,064,000 using a factor of 1.0 (table C-5) and rounding to the nearest thousand is 513,000 (1.0 x 513,000).

**Standard errors of estimated percentages.** The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed using sample data for both numerator and denominator, depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the total upon which this percentage is based.

Estimated percentages are relatively more reliable than the corresponding estimates of the numerators of the percentages, particularly if the percentages are 50 percent or more. When the numerator and denominator of the percentage are in different categories, use the factors or parameters from table C-5 or C-6 indicated by the numerator. The approximate standard error,  $e(x,p)$ , of an estimated percentage can be obtained by use of the formula:

$$\sigma(x,p) = fe \quad (3)$$

In this formula, f is the appropriate factor from table C-5 or C-6 and e is the standard error on the estimate from table C-3 or C-4. Alternatively, it may be approximated by the following formula from which the standard errors in tables C-3 and

**Table C-3. Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages of Households Below the Poverty Level: 1979-86**

Base of estimated percentage (thousands)	Estimated percentage <sup>1</sup>				
	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
75.....	2.3	3.6	5.0	7.2	8.3
100.....	2.0	3.1	4.3	6.2	7.2
250.....	1.3	2.0	2.7	3.9	4.6
500.....	0.9	1.4	1.9	2.8	3.2
1,000.....	0.6	1.0	1.4	2.0	2.3
2,000.....	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.6
3,000.....	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.3
5,000.....	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.0
7,500.....	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8
10,000.....	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7
15,000.....	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6
25,000.....	0.13	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4
50,000.....	0.09	0.14	0.2	0.3	0.3
100,000.....	0.06	0.10	0.14	0.2	0.2

<sup>1</sup>These values must be multiplied by the appropriate factor in tables C-5 and C-6 to obtain the standard error for a specific characteristic.

Note: The parameter used to calculate this standard error table was b = 2,067.

**Table C-4. Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages of Persons Below the Poverty Level: 1979-86**

Base of estimated percentage (thousands)	Estimated percentage <sup>1</sup>				
	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
75.....	5.0	7.8	10.8	15.5	17.9
100.....	4.3	6.8	9.3	13.4	15.5
250.....	2.8	4.3	5.9	8.5	9.8
500.....	1.9	3.0	4.2	6.0	6.9
1,000.....	1.4	2.1	2.9	4.2	4.9
2,000.....	1.0	1.5	2.1	3.0	3.5
3,000.....	0.8	1.2	1.7	2.4	2.8
5,000.....	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.9	2.2
7,500.....	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.6	1.8
10,000.....	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.6
15,000.....	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.3
25,000.....	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0
50,000.....	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7
100,000.....	0.14	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5
125,000.....	0.12	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4
160,000.....	0.11	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4

<sup>1</sup>These values must be multiplied by the appropriate factor in tables C-5 and C-6 to obtain the standard error for a specific characteristic.

Note: The parameter used to calculate this standard error table was b = 9,628.

C-4 were calculated. Use of this formula will give more accurate results than use of formula (3) above.

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

Here x is the size of the subclass of persons or households which is the base of the percentage, p is the percentage (0 < p < 100), and b is the parameter in table C-5 or C-6 associated with the particular characteristic in the numerator of the percentage.

**Illustration of the computation of the standard error of a percentage.** Table 2 shows that of 28,485,000 Black persons, 8,926,000 or 31.3 percent were in poverty. From table C-5, the appropriate b parameter is 9,628. Using (4), the approximate standard error on 31.3 percent is

$$\sigma(x,p) = \frac{9,628}{28,485,000} (31.3)(68.7) = 0.7$$

Therefore, the 90-percent confidence interval of the percentage of Blacks below the poverty level is from 30.6 to 32.0, and the 95-percent confidence interval is from 29.9 to 32.7.

Alternately, by interpolation in table C-4, the standard error on 31.3 percent using a factor of 1.0 is 0.8 percent (1.0 x 0.8).

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

**Table C-5. "a" and "b" Parameters for Computing Approximate Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers and Percentages of Households and Persons: 1979-85**

Characteristic	Parameters		"f" factor
	a	b	
<b>HOUSEHOLDS</b>			
Race and Spanish origin:			
Total or White .....	-0.000010	1,778	10.9
Black .....	-0.000066	1,606	10.9
Spanish origin .....	-0.000137	1,606	10.9
South Region.....	-0.000010	1,831	10.9
Other regions.....	-0.000010	1,778	10.9
Metropolitan and central city.....	-0.000010	1,778	10.9
Below Poverty Level			
Type of Residence:			
Metropolitan.....	+0.000084	2,067	1.0
Nonmetropolitan.....	+0.000126	3,101	1.2
Region (1979-81):			
Northeast.....	+0.000078	1,932	1.0
Midwest.....	+0.000079	1,951	1.0
South.....	+0.000083	2,045	1.0
West.....	+0.000071	1,745	0.9
Region (1982-83):			
Northeast.....	+0.000075	1,857	0.9
Midwest.....	+0.000078	1,914	1.0
South.....	+0.000074	1,838	0.9
West.....	+0.000064	1,576	0.9
Region (1984-85):			
Northeast.....	+0.000063	1,550	0.9
Midwest.....	+0.000077	1,902	1.0
South.....	+0.000087	2,129	1.0
West.....	+0.000090	2,212	1.0
Race:			
Total or White; Black and other races.....	+0.000084	2,067	1.0
Spanish origin.....	+0.000084	2,067	1.0
Type of household, age of householder, size of household, work experience of householder and tenure.....	+0.000084	2,067	1.0

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

where  $\sigma_x$  and  $\sigma_y$  are the standard errors of the estimates  $x$  and  $y$ , respectively and represents the correlation between the two estimates for adjacent years. (See table C-7.) The estimates can be of numbers, percents, ratios, etc. If the years being compared are not adjacent, then  $\rho$  is assumed to be equal to zero.

**Illustration of the computation of the standard error of a difference.** Table B shows that there were 33,064,000 persons below the poverty level in 1985 and in 1984 there were 33,700,000. The apparent difference is 636,000. Using formula (2), and  $a = -0.000041$  and  $b = 9,628$  from table C-5 and the correlation coefficient from table C-7,  $\rho = 0.4$ ,

the standard error<sup>1</sup> on the estimated difference is approximately

$$\sigma_{(x-y)} = \sqrt{(523,000)^2 + (527,200)^2 - 2(0.4)(523,000)(527,200)} = 575,200$$

Therefore, the 90-percent confidence interval around the 636,000 difference is from -284,300 to 1,556,300, i.e.,  $636,000 \pm (575,200 \times 1.6)$ . Since the 90-percent confidence interval includes zero, we can conclude that there was no statistically significant difference in persons below the poverty level between 1984 and 1985.

<sup>1</sup>  $\sqrt{(-0.000041)(33,064,000)^2 + (9,628)(33,064,000)} = 523,000$

$\sqrt{(-0.000041)(33,700,000)^2 + (9,628)(33,700,000)} = 527,200$

**Table C-5. "a" and "b" Parameters for Computing Approximate Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers and Percentages of Households and Persons: 1979-86—Continued**

Characteristics	Parameters		"f" factor
	a	b	
<b>PERSONS</b>			
Race and Spanish origin:			
Total or White.....	-0.000011	2,077	0.5
Total Black and other.....	-0.000092	2,374	0.5
Total Spanish origin.....	-0.000189	2,374	0.5
South Region.....	-0.000011	2,129	0.5
Other regions.....	-0.000011	2,077	0.5
Metropolitan and central city.....	-0.000011	2,077	0.5
Below Poverty Level			
Region (1979-81):			
Northeast.....	-0.000032	8,184	0.9
Midwest.....	-0.000032	8,264	0.9
South.....	-0.000034	8,661	0.9
West.....	-0.000029	7,390	0.9
Region (1982-83):			
Northeast.....	-0.000031	7,867	0.9
Midwest.....	-0.000032	8,105	0.9
South.....	-0.000030	7,787	0.9
West.....	-0.000026	6,675	0.8
Region (1984-85):			
Northeast.....	-0.000031	7,221	0.9
Midwest.....	-0.000038	8,858	1.0
South.....	-0.000042	9,917	1.0
West.....	-0.000044	10,302	1.0
Race:			
Total or White <sup>2</sup> .....	-0.000041	9,628	1.0
Black and other races <sup>2</sup> .....	-0.000270	9,628	1.0
Spanish origin <sup>2</sup> .....	-0.000534	9,628	1.0
Relationship to and age of family householder.....	-0.000041	9,628	1.0

<sup>1</sup>These factors are to be applied to table C-3 only. For estimated numbers use formula (2).

<sup>2</sup>For nonmetropolitan residence categories multiply the "a" and "b" parameters by 1.5 and the factor by 1.22.

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

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

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

**Case 1:** There is at least one person having the characteristic in every family or household of the class: as an example, the mean number of persons per family or the mean number of persons per family with a male householder. For ratios of this kind, the standard errors are approximated by the following formula:

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

The standard error of the estimated number of households,  $\sigma_y$ , and the standard error of the estimated number of persons with the characteristic in those households,  $\sigma_x$ , may be obtained from formula (1). Alternatively, formula (2) and tables C-1 through C-4 may be used. In formula (6),  $\rho$  represents the correlation coefficient between the numerator

and the denominator of the estimate. In the above example, and for other ratios of this kind, use 0.7 as an estimate of  $\rho$ .

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

**Comparisons of alternate poverty estimates for the same population.** As discussed in this report, several estimates of poverty may be obtained for any given population by using different income concepts and valuation techniques in determining poverty status. The most meaningful comparisons between two measures of poverty are those in which either the income concept or the valuation technique is fixed, e.g.,

a comparison between a poverty estimate determined by income and the market value of food and housing benefits and a poverty estimate determined by income and the market value of food, housing and medical benefits. All comparisons presented in this section make this assumption.

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

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

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

**Table C-6. Parameters for Estimated Numbers and Percentages of Persons in Poverty, by Age, Sex, Race, and Spanish Origin: 1979-85**

Characteristic	Parameters		"f" factor
	a	b	
<b>ALL RACES AND WHITE</b>			
Male 15 and over.....	-0.000110	9,628	1.0
Female 15 and over.....	-0.000100	9,628	1.0
Under 15 years.....	-0.000128	6,663	0.8
Persons 15 and over <sup>1</sup> .....	-0.000052	9,628	1.0
15 to 24.....	-0.000087	3,319	0.6
25 to 34.....	-0.000080	3,319	0.6
35 to 44.....	-0.000103	3,319	0.6
45 to 64.....	-0.000074	3,319	0.6
65 and over.....	-0.000121	3,319	0.6
<b>BLACK AND OTHER RACES</b>			
Male 15 and over.....	-0.000825	9,628	1.0
Female 15 and over.....	-0.000688	9,628	1.0
Under 15 years.....	-0.000671	6,663	0.8
Persons 15 and over <sup>1</sup> .....	-0.000375	9,628	1.0
15 to 24.....	-0.000507	3,319	0.6
25 to 34.....	-0.000521	3,319	0.6
35 to 44.....	-0.000751	3,319	0.6
45 to 64.....	-0.000593	3,319	0.6
65 and over.....	-0.001213	3,319	0.6
<b>SPANISH ORIGIN</b>			
Male 15 and over.....	-0.001552	9,628	1.0
Female 15 and over.....	-0.001519	9,628	1.0
Under 15 years.....	-0.000870	6,663	0.8
Persons 15 and over <sup>1</sup> .....	-0.000768	9,628	1.0
15 to 24.....	-0.000612	3,319	0.6
25 to 34.....	-0.000397	3,319	0.6
35 to 44.....	-0.000727	3,319	0.6
45 to 64.....	-0.000466	3,319	0.6
65 and over.....	-0.001298	3,319	0.6

<sup>1</sup>Use these parameters for work experience and employment status data for persons.

**Standard errors for difference of yearly change between poverty estimates.** In comparing year-to-year changes between two poverty estimates, (e.g., change in poverty from 1984 to 1985 using cash income alone in determining poverty versus the change in poverty using income and food and housing benefits in determining poverty) the standard error of a difference of differences is needed.

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

$$\sigma_d = \sqrt{\sigma^2_{d_1} + \sigma^2_{d_2} - 2 \rho \sigma_{d_1} \sigma_{d_2}} \quad (8)$$

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

**Standard error of the ratio of an alternative poverty estimate to the official poverty estimate.** When computing the ratio of the number of persons in poverty using an alternative poverty definition divided by the number of persons in poverty using the official poverty definition the standard error of the ratio can be approximated by the formula

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

where  $\sigma_x$  and  $\sigma_y$  are the estimates of the standard errors of the estimates  $x$  and  $y$  as determined by formula (1) or (2).

**Illustration of the computation of a standard error when comparing alternate definitions of poverty.** Table B shows that the number of persons below the poverty level as determined by two definitions of poverty are as follows:

Method	1985	1984	Decrease
1. Official definition	33,064,000	33,700,000	636,000
2. Market valuation including food/housing . . . . .	29,489,000	30,103,000	614,000

The data show that the apparent difference in the decrease in poverty between the two methods from 1984 to 1985 is 22,000.

Using formula (8) we have

$$d_1 = 3,597,000^2 \quad od_1 = 184,700^3$$

$$d_2 = 3,575,000^2 \quad od_2 = 184,100^3$$

and  $\rho = 0.4$  so that the standard error associated with 22,000 is

$$\sqrt{(184,700)^2 + (184,100)^2 - 2(0.4)(184,700)(184,100)} = 202,000$$

A 90-percent confidence interval around 22,000 is from -301,200 to 345,200. Thus, since this interval includes zero we cannot conclude that more persons have been dropped from poverty status between 1984 and 1985 by using method 2 than by using method 1. These data show no evidence of difference between the two numbers.

**Standard error of the mean.** The formula used to estimate the standard error of a mean is

$$\sigma_{\bar{x}} = \sqrt{\frac{b}{y} S^2}$$

$$S^2 = \sum_{x=1}^c p_i \bar{x}_i^2 - \bar{x}^2$$

where  $\bar{x}$  is the mean of the distribution, estimated by

$$\sum_{i=1}^c e_i \bar{x}_i$$

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

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

$\bar{x}_i = (Z_{i-1} + Z_i)/2$  where  $Z_{i-1}$  and  $Z_i$  are the lower and upper interval boundaries, respectively, for group  $i$ . This is assumed to be the most representative value for the characteristic for households, families or persons in group  $i$ . Group  $c$  is open-ended, i.e., no upper interval boundary exists. For this group the approximate average value is

$$\bar{x}_c = \frac{3}{2} Z_{c-1}$$

$$^2d_1 = 33,700,000 - 30,103,000$$

$$d_2 = 33,064,000 - 29,489,000$$

$$^3\sigma_{d_1} = \sqrt{(-0.000041)(3,597,000)^2 + (9,628)(3,597,000)}$$

$$^3\sigma_{d_2} = \sqrt{(-0.000041)(3,575,000)^2 + (9,628)(3,575,000)}$$

**Table C-7. Year-to-Year Correlation Coefficients for Poverty Estimates of Households and Persons: 1979-85**

Characteristic	1979 to 1984		1985	
	Households	Persons	Households	Persons
Total . . . . .	0.35	0.45	0.32	0.40
White . . . . .	0.30	0.35	0.27	0.32
Black and other races . . . . .	0.35	0.45	0.32	0.40
Spanish origin . . . . .	0.55	0.65	0.50	0.58

Note: For estimates 2 or more years apart assume the correlation to be zero.

## Appendix D. Program Descriptions and Data Collection

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

### FOOD STAMPS

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

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

### SCHOOL LUNCHES

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

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

The questions on the March CPS provide a limited amount of data for the School Lunch program. Questions concerning the program were designed to identify the number of household members 5 to 18 years old who "usually" ate hot lunches during the year. This defined the universe of household members receiving this noncash benefit. This approach was necessary because the majority of children benefit indirectly; i.e., they pay full-established price but are not aware that these lunches are subsidized. A second question identified the number of members receiving free or reduced-price lunches.

## PUBLIC OR OTHER SUBSIDIZED HOUSING

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

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

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

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

## MEDICAID

The Medicaid program is designed to furnish medical assistance for needy families with dependent children and for aged, blind, or disabled individuals whose incomes and resources are insufficient to meet the costs of necessary medical services.<sup>1</sup> The program is administered by State agencies through grants from the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) of the Department of Health and Human Services.

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

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

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

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

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

## MEDICARE

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

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

<sup>3</sup>This procedure was required mainly because the Medicaid coverage question was asked only for persons 15 years old and over.

designed to provide basic protection against the costs of hospital and related post-hospital services. In addition to the elderly, this plan also covers virtually all persons under 65 years old who receive Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefits based on long-term disability. Part A is financed jointly by employers and employees through Social Security payroll deductions. Qualified persons 65 years old and over who are not otherwise eligible for Part A benefits may pay premiums directly to obtain this coverage. The Supplemental Medical Insurance Plan (Part B) is a voluntary plan which builds upon the hospital insurance protection provided by the basic plan and is available to all Medicare Part A beneficiaries. It provides insurance protection covering

physicians' and surgeons' services and a variety of medical and other health services received either in hospitals or on an ambulatory basis. It is financed through monthly premium payments (about \$8.50 per month in 1979 and \$15.50 in 1985) by each enrollee and further subsidized by Federal general revenue funds.

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

## Appendix E. Definitions and Explanations

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

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

updated every year to reflect changes in the CPI. The average weighted poverty thresholds for 1979 to 1985 are shown in table E-1. The average annual CPI for 1947 through 1985 is shown in table E-2.

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

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

**Money income.** Total money income is the sum of the amounts received from wages and salaries, self-employment income (including losses), Social Security, Supplemental Security Income, public assistance, interest, dividends, rent, royalties, estates or trusts, veterans' payments, unemployment and workers' compensation, private and government retirement and disability pensions, alimony, child support, and any other source of money

**Table E-1. Weighted Average Poverty Thresholds: 1979-85**

Size of family unit	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979
One person (unrelated individual).	\$ 5,469	\$ 5,278	\$ 5,061	\$ 4,901	\$ 4,620	\$ 4,184	\$ 3,683
15 to 64 years.....	5,593	5,400	5,180	5,019	4,729	4,286	3,773
65 years and over.....	5,156	4,979	4,775	4,626	4,359	3,941	3,472
Two persons.....	6,998	6,762	6,483	6,281	5,917	5,338	4,702
Householder 15 to 64 years.....	7,231	6,983	6,697	6,487	6,111	5,518	4,858
Householder 65 years and over...	6,503	6,282	6,023	5,836	5,498	4,954	4,364
Three persons.....	8,573	8,277	7,938	7,693	7,250	6,539	5,763
Four persons.....	10,989	10,609	10,178	9,862	9,287	8,385	7,386
Five persons.....	13,007	12,566	12,049	11,684	11,007	9,923	8,736
Six persons.....	14,696	14,207	13,630	13,207	12,449	11,215	9,849
Seven persons (or more) <sup>1</sup> .....	16,656	16,096	15,500	15,036	14,110	13,883	12,212
Eight persons.....	18,512	17,961	17,170	16,719	15,655	(X)	(X)
Nine persons or more.....	22,083	21,247	20,310	19,698	18,572	(X)	(X)

X Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup>1979 and 1980.

Table E-2. Annual Average Consumer Price Index (CPI): 1947-85

(1977 = 100)

Year	CPI	Year	CPI	Year	CPI	Year	CPI
1947.....	36.9	1957.....	46.4	1967.....	55.1	1977.....	100.0
1948.....	39.7	1958.....	47.7	1968.....	57.4	1978.....	107.7
1949.....	39.3	1959.....	48.1	1969.....	60.5	1979.....	119.8
1950.....	39.7	1960.....	48.9	1970.....	64.1	1980.....	136.0
1951.....	42.9	1961.....	49.4	1971.....	66.8	1981.....	150.1
1952.....	43.8	1962.....	49.9	1972.....	69.0	1982.....	159.3
1953.....	44.1	1963.....	50.5	1973.....	73.3	1983.....	164.4
1954.....	44.4	1964.....	51.2	1974.....	81.4	1984.....	171.4
1955.....	44.2	1965.....	52.1	1975.....	88.8	1985.....	177.5
1956.....	44.8	1966.....	53.6	1976.....	93.9		

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

income which was regularly received. Capital gains (or losses) and lump sum or one-time payments such as life insurance settlements are excluded.

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

**Family.** The term "family" refers to a group of two or more persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption and residing

together; all such persons are considered members of the same family. Thus, if the son of the householder and the son's wife are in the household, they are treated as part of the householder's family. However, a lodger and his wife not related to the householder or an unrelated servant and his wife are considered as additional families, not a part of the householder's family. These unrelated subfamilies are not included in the count of total families.

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

## Appendix F. Underreporting of Cash Income and Noncash Benefits

This appendix discusses some important aspects of underreporting and its measurement and presents some estimates of underreporting for the year 1983. The general survey phenomenon that is commonly termed underreporting actually refers to the tendency of household surveys to underestimate the number of income or noncash benefit recipients and/or the amount of income or benefits received. There are three main causes for underreporting. These are failure to report receipt of the income type, underreporting of the amount received, and misclassification of the income type received.

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

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

Shown in table F-1 are estimates of underreporting for amounts of cash income for 1983.

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

**Food stamps.** The March CPS estimate for the face value of food stamps received in 1983 was about \$7.6 billion, 71 percent of the independent estimate derived for that year. The 20.1 million recipient (persons covered) estimate for 1983 compares to a 26.1 million independent estimate of recipients. Since this in-

dependent estimate was developed using USDA monthly person reciprocity counts and average months of participation as reported in the CPS, it is difficult to validate its accuracy.

**School lunches.** The March CPS data for 1983 show 10.8 million children usually eating free or reduced-price school lunches and 17.5 million usually eating full-price school lunches. Since independent estimates on the "ever-participated" universe are not available for this group, comparisons of the CPS estimates with peak monthly average daily participation have been made. These peak figures were 11.4 million for free or reduced-price lunches and 11.6 million for full-price lunches. The CPS estimate is 93 percent of the peak monthly average for free or reduced-price. The CPS estimate of full-price lunch participants was 54 percent higher than the peak monthly figure. The obvious conceptual differences between the CPS and USDA figures make these comparisons difficult to interpret.

**Public or other subsidized housing.** In 1984 the March CPS estimate for the number of households residing in public or other subsidized rental housing was 3.6 million. An independent estimate was derived by summing housing units in (1) low-income public housing, (2) Section 8 (including Section 202), (3) rent supplements (Section 101), and (4) Section 236. This summing yielded a figure of 3.3 million. While the CPS estimate was about 9 percent higher than the independent figure, it is likely that the survey estimate contains some units, such as student or military housing, that were not intended to be counted. The magnitude of this problem is probably small, but unknown.

**Medicare.** The independent estimate for persons covered by Medicare is probably the most reliable of all independent estimates. In 1982, this figure was 28.2 million persons. This compares to a survey estimate of 28.4 million, 0.9 percent higher than the control. The survey count probably contains some persons covered by Medicaid that report coverage under Medicare by mistake. The magnitude of this misreporting problem is not known.

**Medicaid.** While the previous technical paper contained figures labeled independent estimates, the derivation of these estimates used a combination of administrative counts for persons "ever receiving" benefits and the March CPS "ever covered" figures. Because the derivation of the independent estimates should not be based, even partially, on the survey data, this comparison has not been made here. The CPS estimate of 19.3 million for

1984 was about 3 percent higher than the "unduplicated" administrative figure of 18.7 million persons "ever receiving" benefits available from the HCFA. This HCFA figure has not been

adjusted for decedents or the institutionalized population and does not include persons who were covered by Medicaid but did not receive benefits in 1984.

**Table F-1. Comparisons of CPS Aggregate Money Income in 1983 With Independently Derived Estimates, by Income Type**

(Billions of dollars)

Source of income	Independent estimate	CPS estimate	CPS as a percent of independent
Total.....	2,402.5	2,164.9	90.1
Wages and salaries.....	1,632.3	1,616.3	99.0
Self-employment.....	112.6	130.1	115.5
Social Security <sup>1</sup> .....	155.2	142.3	91.7
Supplemental Security Income.....	9.0	7.6	84.9
Aid to Families with Dependent Children.....	13.8	10.5	76.0
Interest, dividends, and rental income.....	315.3	143.2	45.4
Veterans' payments.....	14.0	8.8	63.3
Unemployment compensation.....	26.1	19.7	75.5
Workers' compensation.....	14.1	6.6	47.0
Private, government, and military pensions.....	110.1	79.7	72.4

<sup>1</sup>Includes Railroad Retirement benefits.