

L 2.3/28:985

Linking Employment Problems to Economic Status

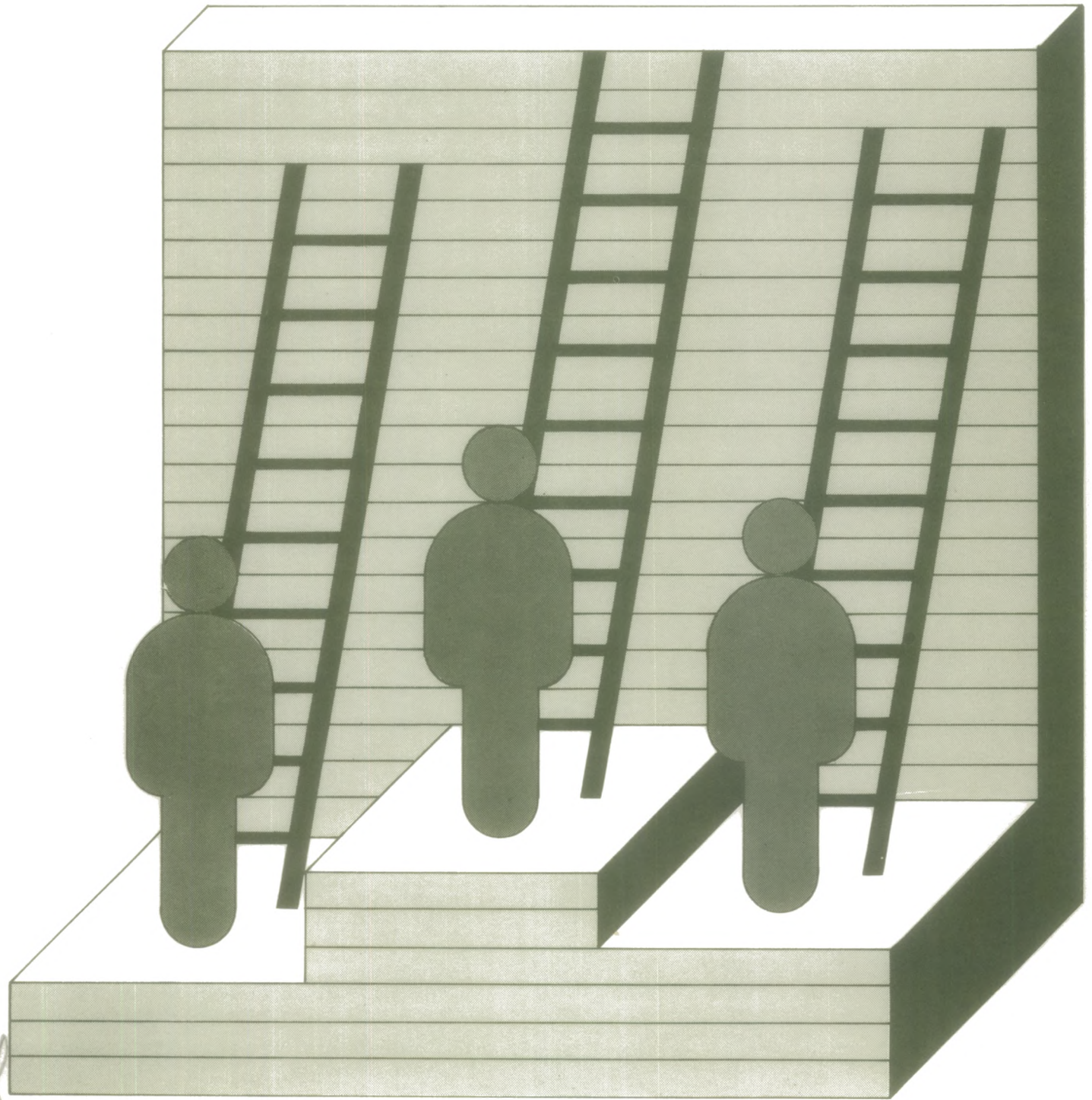


U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics
August 1987

Bulletin 2282

J.M.S.U. LIBRARY
U.S. DEPOSITORY

MAR 23 1988



Linking Employment Problems to Economic Status, 1985 Survey



U.S. Department of Labor
William E. Brock, Secretary

Bureau of Labor Statistics
Janet L. Norwood, Commissioner
August 1987

Bulletin 2282

1914

1914

Preface

This bulletin contains information on the employment-related problems faced by American workers in 1985 and the impact of these problems on the economic status of their families and households. The bulletin is based largely on data from the March 1986 Current Population Survey (CPS), which relate to the year 1985. Three employment problems are covered: Unemployment, involuntary part-time employment, and low earnings among year-round full-time workers. Statistics for persons with these problems are linked with data on family and household income. The poverty status is then determined using the Federal Government's official poverty measures. In addition, the analysis is extended to cover multiple employment problems of workers during 1985. In the final section, additional data on income and par-

ticipation in government assistance programs are used to supplement the analysis of employment problems. These data are from the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) conducted by the Bureau of the Census.

This bulletin was prepared by Bruce W. Klein of the Office of Employment and Unemployment Statistics, Division of Labor Force Statistics, under the direction of Philip L. Rones. Other office staff members contributing to its preparation were Bernard R. Altschuler, Gloria Peterson Green, Robert J. McIntire, and Jeannette S. Montgomery. Norma J. Wilson processed the text.

Material in this publication is in the public domain and, with appropriate credit, may be reproduced without permission.

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
Introduction	1
Summary of findings	2
Data from the Current Population Survey	2
Employment problems and family income in 1985	2
Trends since 1979	4
Multiple labor market problems	4
Data from the Survey of Income and Program Participation	4
Source of data	4
Employment problems during January-July 1985	5
 Tables: Current Population Survey (CPS)—1985:	
1. Persons with unemployment by age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, and extent of labor force experience	7
2. Persons with unemployment and median weeks of unemployment by family status, race, and Hispanic origin	9
3. Percent of unemployed workers below the poverty level by family status, race, Hispanic origin, and weeks of unemployment	10
4. Median family income of persons in the labor force by occurrence of unemployment, family status, race, and Hispanic origin	11
5. Persons with part-time employment by age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, and reason for working part time	12
6. Persons with part-time employment by family status, race, Hispanic origin, and reason for working part time	14
7. Persons with involuntary part-time employment by reason, family status, race, Hispanic origin, and weeks of involuntary part-time employment	15
8. Percent of persons with part-time employment below the poverty level by family status, race, Hispanic origin, and reason for working part time	17
9. Earnings distribution of year-round full-time workers by sex, race, and Hispanic origin . . .	18
10. Earnings distribution of year-round full-time workers by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin	18
11. Number of year-round full-time workers, percent earning less than \$6,700, and median earnings by family status, race, and Hispanic origin	19
12. Incidence of poverty among year-round full-time workers by family status, earnings, race, and Hispanic origin	20
13. Year-round full-time workers earning less than \$6,700 by family income, family status, race, and Hispanic origin	21
 1983-85:	
14. Incidence of unemployment among persons with labor force experience and percent in families below the poverty level by sex, race, Hispanic origin, and family status	22
15. Incidence of involuntary part-time employment among persons working part time and percent in families below the poverty level by sex, race, Hispanic origin, and family status	23

Contents—Continued

	<i>Page</i>
16. Incidence of low earnings among year-round full-time workers and percent in families below the poverty level by sex, race, Hispanic origin, and family status	24
1985:	
17. Persons with labor market problems by number and type of problems: Unemployment or involuntary part-time employment or low earnings	25
18. Persons with labor market problems by number and type of problems: 5 weeks or more of unemployment or involuntary part-time employment or low earnings	25
19. Persons with labor market problems by number and type of problems: 15 weeks or more of unemployment or involuntary part-time employment or low earnings	26
Tables: Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP)—4-month periods between January and July 1985:	
20. Persons with some unemployment, some involuntary part-time work, or both, by the number of weeks these problems were experienced	26
21. Persons with labor force activity by family relationship and size and type of employment problems	27
22. Persons who had weeks of labor force inactivity, but who wanted and could have taken a job during those weeks, by family relationship and the reason they did not look for work	28
23. Persons in the civilian noninstitutional population by receipt and type of cash or in-kind assistance and type of employment problem	29
24. Average monthly assistance payments for recipients of cash assistance by type of assistance and type of employment problem and discouragement	31
25. Persons with employment problems or with periods of discouragement who received cash or in-kind assistance by family size	31
Appendixes:	
A. Explanatory notes	32
B. Supplementary tables from the Current Population Survey	38
C. Some comparisons of SIPP and CPS data	53

Linking Employment Problems to Economic Status

Introduction

Of the 125.9 million persons who were in the labor force at some time during 1985 (they worked or looked for work), about 21 million were unemployed for at least a week during the year. About 14.3 million, though preferring to work full time, had to work part time at least part of the year; and 4.1 million, though working full time year round had annual earnings below the minimum-wage equivalent of \$6,700 (the amount which would have been earned by someone working 2,000 hours—50 weeks at 40 hours per week—at the Federal minimum wage of \$3.35 an hour). Because many persons experienced a combination of these three problems over the course of the year (for example, both some unemployment and involuntary part-time employment), the total affected—32.8 million—was significantly less than would have been obtained through the simple aggregation of the totals in each of the three categories. (See the section on multiple employment problems beginning on page 4.)

The 1985 figures represent a slight improvement over 1984. The number of persons experiencing some unemployment fell from the 1984 level by 550,000. The number of persons who were involuntarily limited to part-time work for at least part of the year fell by only 120,000. The largest proportional decline among these three measures of hardship occurred for workers whose earnings from year-round full-time work were below the minimum-wage equivalent—a level that has remained fixed at \$6,700 since 1981. Their numbers dropped by 9.4 percent to 4.1 million, 425,000 below the 1984 level.

While indicative of the prevalence of employment problems, these data do not, by themselves, reveal the impact of these problems on the economic well-being of the workers and their families. In order to determine how unemployment and other labor market problems affect the family, several additional factors need to be considered: The earnings lost by the worker in question, the presence of other earners in the family, the level of their earnings, and the availability of income other than earnings.

In many families, the economic setbacks which may be encountered by one member are often cushioned by the earnings of other members. And, with the rapid increase in labor force participation of women, dual-earner families have become the rule rather than the exception. Income transfer programs also shield family income from the full consequences of unemployment and other labor market problems.

Still, many families have only one earner, and in these families employment problems may have the most severe effect. For example, there has been a large increase in the proportion of families maintained by single women. Nearly 3 out of 4 black women who maintained families alone and were unemployed for any length of time during 1985 had family income below the poverty level.

The concepts, definitions, and sources of the data underlying this analysis of employment problems and economic status are described below.

Unemployment. Persons with unemployment are those reported as having looked for work while not employed, or as having been on layoff for at least 1 week during the year.

Involuntary part-time employment. The persons in this category are those who wanted to work full time but who, because of economic reasons, had to work less than 35 hours in some weeks during the year. This may have occurred either because of reductions in hours due to slack work or material shortages, or because a part-time job was all that could be found.

Low annual earnings among year-round full-time workers. Low annual earnings from a full year of full-time work are those falling below \$6,700, corresponding to 50 weeks of 40 hours of work at the minimum wage, which was \$3.35 in 1985. Full-time, year-round workers are those who usually worked 35 hours or more per week and who were employed for 50 weeks or more during the year.

Income and poverty. Income levels and poverty status are determined on the basis of total money income for 1985, before personal income taxes and payroll deductions, as reported in the March Current Population Survey. The value of noncash income such as food stamps, subsidized housing, and certain fringe benefits is not taken into account in computing total family income. Poverty status is determined by the relationship of family income to measures of poverty—poverty thresholds—as defined by the Federal Government.¹ The poverty lines are adjusted each year to reflect the changes in the Consumer Price Index for All

¹ For information on these measures of poverty, see *Money Income and Poverty Status of Families and Persons in the United States: 1985 (Advance Data From the March 1986 Current Population Survey)*, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 154 (Bureau of the Census, August 1986).

Urban Consumers (CPI-U). They are defined for families of various sizes as well as for individuals living alone or with unrelated individuals. For a family of four, the poverty line was \$10,989 in 1985; for a single individual under 65, it was \$5,593.

Source of data. This report is the seventh in an annual series.² It is based primarily on data obtained from the March 1986 supplement to the Current Population Survey (CPS). However, for the second time, some data from the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), conducted by the Bureau of the Census, are also used. (See page 4.)

The March supplement to the CPS provides extensive data on the work experience of the entire population of working age (16 years and over) over the course of the previous calendar year, including the number of weeks worked and the number of weeks spent looking for work. Data are also gathered on the annual earnings of workers and on the total income of their families.³

The SIPP is a panel survey in which the respondents are interviewed every 4 months over a 2 1/2 year period. The survey's principal focus is on income and participation in government assistance programs; in this context, information is also obtained on employment status and other characteristics.

While the labor force activity concepts used in the SIPP are similar to those used in the CPS, the estimates from the two surveys of persons with employment problems vary significantly. These differences are due to the widely dissimilar reference periods and to differences in survey procedures and methods. Comparisons of SIPP and CPS data and some of the reasons for divergences between them are discussed in appendix C.

Summary of Findings

The recent data on employment problems and their effect on the economic status of families may be summarized as follows:

- Over 21 million persons experienced some unemployment during 1985. Although the vast majority of these persons worked for some part of the year, 1 out of 5 lived in families with incomes below the poverty level.
- Slightly more than 14 million persons worked part time for at least a part of the year either because their hours were reduced or they could not find full-time work. Almost

² Data for 1979-84 were published as follows: 1984, Bulletin 2270; 1983, Bulletin 2222; 1982, Bulletin 2201; 1981, Bulletin 2169; 1980, National Technical Information Service (NTIS) PB83115345; and 1979, Bulletin 2123.

³ More detailed information from the March supplement is presented in the Current Population Reports, Series P-60 of the Bureau of the Census. In addition, work experience data are available from BLS in news releases, *Monthly Labor Review* articles, and unpublished tabulations which are provided upon request.

1 out of 5 of these persons were members of families living in poverty.

- About 4.1 million year-round full-time workers had total 1985 earnings below the minimum-wage equivalent of \$6,700. Many of these workers were either self-employed or held jobs exempt from coverage under the minimum wage law. Close to one-third of the 4.1 million lived in families with incomes below the poverty line.

- A total of 32.8 million persons experienced one or more of the three above-mentioned employment problems, with 6.5 million having encountered two or more—most frequently unemployment and involuntary part-time work—and, on rare occasions, all three.⁴ Of the 32.8 million, 1 out of 5 were members of families whose total income for 1985 fell below the federally designated poverty thresholds.

- By comparison, in 1984, the total number of persons with employment problems was 33.7 million, 810,000 more than in 1985. Persons with unemployment in 1985 were less likely to live in poverty than were similarly situated persons in 1984. However, the incidence of poverty rose slightly among persons who were involuntary part-time workers.

- According to the Survey of Income and Program Participation, a total of 24.1 million persons experienced employment problems in an average 4-month span in the first half of 1985. Over 40 percent of these persons received cash and in-kind government benefits. The most often cited forms of payments were children's subsidized school lunches and unemployment compensation.

Data from the Current Population Survey

Employment problems and family income in 1985

Unemployment and poverty. The 21 million persons 16 years and older who were unemployed at some time during 1985 (on the basis of data from the March 1986 CPS) represented 16.7 percent of the 125.9 million individuals with some labor force activity over the course of the year. This was more than double the annual average unemployment rate of 7.2 percent, and reflects the fact that the count of persons who encounter unemployment over an entire year is always much larger than the level for any month or the annual average of the monthly levels.

The incidence of unemployment among full-year labor force participants was about the same for men and women. Students and others who are in the labor force only part of the year had a much higher incidence of unemployment.

⁴ It may not seem possible that a person could encounter three employment problems during the same year—that is, be unemployed for a period, work part time for economic reasons for another period, and also be a year-round full-time worker with low earnings. Yet it is possible. Year-round full-time employment is defined as 50 weeks or more of employment which is usually full-time, but which may include some weeks of part-time work, as well as 1 or 2 weeks of unemployment. This pattern of employment could also conceivably produce less than the \$6,700 minimum-wage equivalent in annual earnings.

About one-fourth of all persons under age 25, many of whom were entering or reentering the labor force, encountered some unemployment during 1985 (table 1). Persons 25 to 54 years, who make up the majority of the labor force, had an unemployment incidence of 16 percent, while workers 55 years and over had by far the lowest incidence of unemployment—below 10 percent.

Almost 30 percent of persons with some unemployment during the year were classified, within a family context, as “other” members, generally the sons and daughters in families (table 2). Another 25 percent were husbands, 20 percent were wives, and almost 10 percent were men or women (mostly women) who maintained families. The remainder were single persons or those living with unrelated individuals.

For women and men who maintained their own families, the likelihood of encountering some unemployment was relatively high—about 20 percent. On the other hand, husbands and wives experienced the lowest incidence of unemployment, about 13 percent.

Of the persons unemployed at some time in 1985, 21 percent lived in families with incomes below the poverty level (table 3). About one-fourth, or 5.3 million, were unemployed for a total of less than 5 weeks during the year. The financial impact of a short spell of unemployment was often not very severe, particularly if there were other earners in their families. Only 15 percent of persons with short spells of unemployment lived in families with incomes below the poverty level (table B-1). Of course, the longer the duration of unemployment, the greater the reduction in income and the probability of falling into poverty. For example, among those unemployed for more than half the year, over one-third reported family income below the poverty line. On the other hand, just under one-half of all workers with unemployment in 1985 were members of families in which annual income exceeded \$20,000 (table B-1).

Often, when a family member encounters unemployment, other family members sustain the flow of family income. For example, in 1985, the median income in married-couple families was about \$21,000 when the husband encountered some unemployment; it was \$25,800 when the wife had some unemployment; and it was \$38,000 when some “other” family member had a period of joblessness (table 4). The last figure is so high largely because the parents in a family containing a son or daughter of working age tend to be somewhat older and well established in their jobs and careers.

Families with the advantage of multiple workers typically had a relatively low incidence of poverty. In contrast, women maintaining their own families are less likely to have other working family members, and their unemployment is often accompanied by income below the poverty line. The poverty rate for families maintained by women who were unemployed during 1985 was 60 percent.

Although unemployment may not, by itself, result in a family’s income falling below the poverty level, it may still cause a considerable reduction in the standard of living. As

indicated in table 4, the median family income of persons with some unemployment in 1985 was nearly 40 percent lower than it was for those without any unemployment. Of course, the 40-percent gap cannot be attributed entirely to unemployment. It also reflects the fact that persons who experience unemployment are also more likely to hold lower paying jobs when they are employed.

The disparity in family income between those with and without unemployment was particularly large for blacks, partly because, on average, blacks experienced longer spells of unemployment than did other jobseekers. Median family income of blacks with unemployment was 46 percent lower than for those with no unemployment; for Hispanics, 43 percent lower, and for whites, 37 percent lower.

Involuntary part-time employment and poverty. Some 44.0 million persons worked part time for at least 1 week during 1985. About one-third (14.3 million) did so involuntarily because their hours were cut, or because they could not find full-time work. The number of involuntary part-time workers changed little from 1984. Over three-fifths of these workers had reduced hours because of slack work or material shortages; the rest could not find full-time work (table 5).

Among men, almost 70 percent of those with some involuntary part-time work during 1985 had been on short schedules because of slack work or material shortages. By comparison, women with involuntary part-time work were more equally divided between those whose hours had been cut back at least temporarily and those who had worked part time because they were unable to find full-time work. As with unemployment, a higher proportion of black and Hispanic-origin workers were employed part time involuntarily than whites.

Almost one-half of husbands who worked part time did so involuntarily, as did about one-half of men and women who maintained their own families. On the other hand, only about one-fourth of the wives who worked part time in 1985 had done so involuntarily (table 6).

The duration of involuntary part-time work during 1985 was much shorter for those who reported “slack work” than for persons indicating that they could not find a full-time job. Only 25 percent of those working part time because of reduced workweeks did so for 15 weeks or more, compared with 56 percent of those who could only find part-time work (table 7).

The poverty rate among persons with some involuntary part-time work in 1985 was 19 percent, compared with 9 percent for those working part time by choice (table 8). Among the persons with involuntary part-time work, those who could not find a full-time job had about double the incidence of poverty of those affected by slack work (27 percent and 14 percent, respectively).

About 1 in 3 blacks and 1 in 4 Hispanics who worked part time involuntarily in 1985 lived in a poor family, in contrast to about 1 in 6 whites. The incidence of poverty was over 60 percent for black women who maintained families

alone and had some involuntary part-time work.

Low earnings and poverty. Of all year-round full-time workers, 4 million, or 6 percent, had earnings of less than \$6,700 in 1985, a decline of 425,000 from 1984.⁵ Although the majority of these low earners were wage and salary workers, a substantial number were self-employed in enterprises such as farms or small businesses. Many of these workers, therefore, were exempt from the minimum wage provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. Also, since year-round employment is defined as employment of 50 weeks or more, and full-time status is based on "usual" hours of work, earnings of some persons could fall below \$6,700 merely because of "unusual" weeks of part-time hours or a week or two without work. In fact, 650,000 persons classified as low earners with year-round work did have some brief spells of unemployment or part-time work during the year.

The 4.1 million low earners were divided almost equally between men and women, and almost 9 out of 10 were white (tables 9 and 10). About 6 percent of both white and black year-round full-time workers were low earners; for Hispanics, the proportion was 8 percent.

Low earnings from a full year's work were most often reported for teenagers and workers 65 years and over (table 10). About one-third of 16- to 19-year-olds and about one-fifth of those age 65 and over earned less than \$6,700 in 1985. Overall, the incidence of low earnings among full-year workers was much higher for women than for men, 7 percent compared to 5 percent. The highest incidence was among Hispanic women (10.9 percent), and the lowest was among white men (4.6 percent).

Table 11 shows the incidence of low earnings among year-round full-time workers by marital and family status. Between 9 and 13 percent of young persons, generally classified as "others" in a family context, had low earnings, depending upon the type of family in which they lived. Only 4 percent of husbands and 8 percent of wives fell in the low-earnings category.

Nearly 1 in 3 of the 4 million workers with low earnings lived in families with total income below their specific poverty line (table 12). As in past years, the incidence of poverty associated with low earnings was higher than that associated with either unemployment or involuntary part-time work.

Trends since 1979

Since 1979, the economy has experienced two recessions, in 1980 and, to a greater extent, in 1981-82. As shown in text table 1, the changes in the number of persons who ex-

perienced unemployment or involuntary part-time employment have generally followed the overall cyclical pattern of the economy. While the number of workers with low earnings rose slightly in 1980 and 1981, the trend since then has been downward. This is because a general rise in nominal earnings has occurred while the minimum wage (on which the low-earnings level is based) has not changed since 1981. Although the number of persons experiencing labor market problems declined after 1982, the proportion of such persons living in families below the poverty level stayed about the same.

Multiple employment problems

When the number of persons experiencing either unemployment, involuntary part-time employment, or low earnings in 1985 is added up, the total comes to 39.4 million. However, this figure overestimates the total number of separate individuals having employment problems over the year because many persons encountered more than one of these labor market difficulties. About 6.5 million individuals experienced a combination of these problems; thus, the unduplicated count of persons with one or more of these difficulties was about 32.8 million. This figure was about 810,000 lower than the comparable total for 1984.

Of the 6.5 million persons with more than one employment problem in 1985, the most common combination of difficulties was unemployment and involuntary part-time work. More than 5.8 million persons experienced both, and close to one-fourth were in families below the poverty level. It should be emphasized that among the 32.8 million persons with employment problems as defined here, many had only short spells of 1 or 2 weeks of unemployment or involuntary part-time work. Not surprisingly, the total number of persons with these problems decreases when more restrictive definitions are used. If only those with a minimum of 5 weeks of unemployment or involuntary part-time work are counted, the total would be lowered to 26.1 million for 1985 (table 18). If the definition is restricted to 15 weeks or more, the number would decline to 17.3 million, as shown in table 19. The application of these more restrictive definitions also affects the incidence of poverty. For example, for those with labor market problems for 15 weeks or more, the incidence of poverty was 27 percent, as opposed to 21 percent for those having employment problems of 1 week or more.

Data from the Survey of Income and Program Participation

Source of data

The Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), a relatively new longitudinal survey conducted by the Bureau

⁵ The low-earnings line was set at \$5,800 in 1979 (2,000 hours x \$2.90 an hour), \$6,200 in 1980 (2,000 hours x \$3.10 an hour), and \$6,700 in 1981-85 (2,000 hours x \$3.35 an hour). These hourly wage rates represent the Federal minimum wage rate in these years.

Text table 1. Persons with employment problems, 1979-85

(Numbers in thousands)

Year	Persons with one or more labor market problems			Persons with unemployment		Persons with involuntary part-time employment		Persons with low earnings	
	Total ¹	In families below the poverty line		Total	Percent in families below the poverty line	Total	Percent in families below the poverty line	Total	Percent in families below the poverty line
		Total	Percent of total						
1979	(²)	(²)	(²)	18,468	14.3	11,455	13.4	4,922	22.4
1980	32,342	5,626	17.4	21,410	17.5	13,033	15.4	5,199	24.4
1981	35,924	6,717	18.7	23,382	19.1	14,627	16.7	5,202	26.5
1982	39,040	7,800	20.0	26,493	20.5	16,064	18.0	4,608	29.8
1983	35,797	7,796	21.8	23,762	23.0	14,869	19.3	4,463	30.7
1984	32,657	7,063	21.0	21,535	22.0	14,429	17.7	4,492	31.2
1985	32,849	6,831	20.8	20,984	21.4	14,311	18.7	4,069	31.3

¹ These figures represent an unduplicated count of persons who experienced one or more employment problems; thus, they are significantly lower than the figures that would be obtained by summing the persons in each of the three categories shown.

² Not available.

of the Census, provides additional insight into the economic situation of persons with employment problems, as it yields very detailed data on income and on participation in both cash and noncash government assistance programs.⁶

The SIPP data in this bulletin are from the sixth wave of the 1984 SIPP panel.⁷ In this wave, households were interviewed about their labor force situation and income received during the previous 4 months. Four rotation groups were interviewed in May through August; thus, the reference months overlapped. The data presented are the average of the four rotation groups.

Given the relatively new and complex nature of the SIPP data, the analysis presented in this report should be viewed as exploratory. Future SIPP data will allow the examination of more than 4 months of data for each of the rotation groups, since the households in the sample are interviewed at 4-month intervals for 2 1/2 years. The linkage of the 4-month files will provide the potential for a longer range view of those who receive assistance payments and for assessing the relationship between changes in employment status and the receipt of assistance.

Employment problems during January-July 1985

On the basis of the SIPP data, 14.4 million persons experienced periods of unemployment lasting 1 week or more during an average 4-month period between January and July 1985. In addition, 6.5 million persons spent a week or more working part time involuntarily, and 5.0 million persons

worked full time at an average wage below the Federal minimum. Altogether, there were 24.1 million persons who experienced one of these problems or a combination of them for the 4-month periods. This was 1.7 million less than for the same period in 1984 and represented 20 percent of those with labor force activity. An additional 1.6 million, 26 percent less than during the same period in 1984, had some periods of inactivity which they attributed to discouragement over job prospects. These estimates are compared to the CPS estimates in appendix C.

Receipt of cash and in-kind benefits by persons with employment problems. Government benefits lessen the burden caused by loss of earnings. Of the 24.1 million persons with employment problems, 9.8 million (41 percent) received some type of cash or in-kind benefits, and very often both types (table 23). Understandably, the most common type of cash benefits for these persons was unemployment compensation. The primary form of in-kind aid was free or reduced-price school lunches received by children in households who had members with employment problems. Food stamps—a major assistance program—were the second most common in-kind aid.

About one-sixth of all recipients of government benefits were persons with employment problems. But among the participants in some specific programs, the proportion with such problems was much higher—nearly one-third among the recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and over two-fifths among the recipients of general assistance (State welfare for the needy not covered under other programs). Among the recipients of food stamps, about one-third had employment problems, as did about one-fifth of those receiving a housing subsidy (table 23).

The highest average monthly cash benefits for persons with employment problems came from State unemployment com-

⁶ For more information, see D. Nelson, D.B. McMillen, and D. Kasprzyk, "An Overview of the Survey of Income and Program Participation, Update 1," *SIPP Working Paper Series* No. 8401 (Bureau of the Census, 1985).

⁷ A wave in the SIPP is, in general, one cycle of four interviews, one interview with each rotation group. A panel composed of four rotation groups is sampled over time.

pensation (\$403) and Social Security (\$399). The lowest average amount (\$165) came from general assistance (table 24).

Although almost one-third of the persons with labor force activity in families of six members or more had employment problems, only 16 percent of these persons received govern-

ment benefits because many of these members were teenagers who do not qualify for benefits (table 25). Among the persons with employment problems who lived in families with two to five members, the proportion receiving government benefits varied from 13 to 21 percent.

Table 1. Persons with unemployment by age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, and extent of labor force experience, 1985

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Persons with labor force experience	Persons with unemployment and percent with labor force experience							
		Total		50 to 52 weeks		27 to 49 weeks		1 to 26 weeks	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total, 16 years and over									
Total	125,890	20,984	16.7	13,991	14.6	3,616	26.5	3,378	20.4
Age:									
16 to 19	9,301	2,404	25.8	792	27.7	602	36.0	1,010	21.2
20 to 24	16,990	4,405	25.9	2,712	24.0	955	39.3	737	22.5
25 to 54	82,050	12,692	15.5	9,386	13.7	1,864	24.8	1,442	23.8
55 to 64	13,365	1,239	9.3	949	8.8	164	12.4	126	9.7
65 and over	4,185	245	5.9	151	6.5	31	4.4	63	5.4
Men	68,270	11,754	17.2	8,893	15.7	1,664	30.4	1,198	19.1
Age:									
16 to 19	4,846	1,298	26.8	464	30.3	292	37.0	542	21.5
20 to 24	8,720	2,410	27.6	1,695	27.2	455	42.3	260	18.5
25 to 54	44,544	7,181	16.1	6,045	14.8	829	31.1	307	27.6
55 to 64	7,603	732	9.6	597	9.2	73	13.0	62	11.8
65 and over	2,558	133	5.2	92	6.3	15	3.9	26	3.7
Women	57,620	9,230	16.0	5,098	13.0	1,952	23.9	2,180	21.2
Age:									
16 to 19	4,455	1,106	24.8	328	24.8	311	35.1	468	20.8
20 to 24	8,270	1,995	24.1	1,018	20.2	500	36.9	477	25.5
25 to 54	37,506	5,511	14.7	3,340	12.1	1,036	21.3	1,135	23.0
55 to 64	5,762	507	8.8	352	8.3	91	12.0	64	8.3
65 and over	1,627	112	6.9	60	6.8	15	5.2	37	8.1
White									
Total	109,060	17,054	15.6	11,509	13.9	3,014	25.2	2,531	17.8
Age:									
16 to 19	8,049	1,943	24.1	662	26.5	520	34.5	761	18.8
20 to 24	14,599	3,517	24.1	2,212	22.6	791	37.5	514	19.2
25 to 54	70,664	10,319	14.6	7,692	13.1	1,529	23.3	1,097	21.0
55 to 64	11,926	1,049	8.8	800	8.3	145	12.6	104	8.8
65 and over	3,823	226	5.9	143	6.7	28	4.6	55	5.1
Men	59,924	9,718	16.2	7,427	14.9	1,377	28.8	915	17.0
Age:									
16 to 19	4,205	1,053	25.0	393	29.5	251	35.1	409	19.0
20 to 24	7,543	1,971	26.1	1,416	25.9	368	40.1	186	16.1
25 to 54	38,938	5,959	15.3	5,038	14.1	677	29.6	243	26.3
55 to 64	6,883	607	8.8	491	8.3	65	12.9	50	10.6
65 and over	2,355	130	5.5	88	6.6	15	4.2	26	4.0
Women	49,136	7,336	14.9	4,082	12.3	1,637	22.8	1,616	18.3
Age:									
16 to 19	3,844	890	23.2	270	23.0	269	33.9	352	18.7
20 to 24	7,056	1,547	21.9	796	18.3	423	35.4	328	21.5
25 to 54	31,726	4,360	13.7	2,654	11.5	852	19.9	854	19.9
55 to 64	5,042	442	8.8	309	8.4	80	12.4	53	7.6
65 and over	1,468	96	6.6	54	6.9	14	5.1	29	7.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Persons with unemployment by age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, and extent of labor force experience, 1985—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Persons with labor force experience	Persons with unemployment and percent with labor force experience							
		Total		50 to 52 weeks		27 to 49 weeks		1 to 26 weeks	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Black									
Total	13,297	3,321	25.0	2,099	20.8	487	37.5	735	38.9
Age:									
16 to 19	1,019	399	39.1	114	39.5	68	54.6	217	35.7
20 to 24	1,972	798	40.5	454	37.0	140	54.3	204	41.7
25 to 54	8,856	1,961	22.1	1,414	18.8	263	36.6	284	45.3
55 to 64	1,148	147	12.8	110	12.1	14	10.2	22	24.2
65 and over	302	17	5.7	7	4.1	2	3.9	8	10.7
Men	6,504	1,685	25.9	1,215	23.1	226	43.1	244	34.2
Age:									
16 to 19	529	210	39.7	61	36.6	32	58.3	117	37.9
20 to 24	956	390	40.7	251	39.0	75	60.1	64	34.0
25 to 54	4,286	985	23.0	820	21.1	114	43.3	51	35.7
55 to 64	569	98	17.3	82	17.0	5	9.7	12	29.8
65 and over	164	2	1.3	2	(¹)	-	-	-	-
Women	6,793	1,636	24.1	885	18.3	261	33.7	491	41.8
Age:									
16 to 19	490	189	38.5	54	43.4	36	51.7	100	33.4
20 to 24	1,015	408	40.2	203	34.9	65	48.8	140	46.6
25 to 54	4,570	976	21.4	594	16.4	149	32.8	233	48.1
55 to 64	579	49	8.4	29	6.6	10	10.4	10	19.9
65 and over	139	15	11.0	5	7.3	2	7.5	8	19.7
Hispanic origin									
Total	8,252	1,865	22.6	1,282	20.6	296	33.1	287	25.5
Age:									
16 to 19	602	176	29.3	69	34.5	29	34.4	78	24.7
20 to 24	1,512	452	29.9	279	26.7	96	49.7	77	27.8
25 to 54	5,466	1,144	20.9	858	19.2	162	29.8	124	27.3
55 to 64	531	73	13.8	60	13.7	8	15.8	5	12.9
65 and over	141	19	13.8	16	18.7	1	(¹)	3	7.3
Men	4,891	1,194	24.4	934	23.1	162	38.7	98	22.7
Age:									
16 to 19	350	113	32.4	50	38.2	14	32.3	50	28.1
20 to 24	906	291	32.1	208	30.2	55	54.0	28	23.9
25 to 54	3,222	726	22.5	624	21.6	86	36.0	16	16.9
55 to 64	324	48	14.9	41	14.5	7	26.9	1	(¹)
65 and over	89	16	17.8	12	21.2	1	10.7	3	12.5
Women	3,361	670	19.9	347	15.8	134	28.2	189	27.3
Age:									
16 to 19	252	63	25.1	19	27.6	16	36.4	28	20.3
20 to 24	606	161	26.6	71	20.0	41	45.0	49	30.7
25 to 54	2,245	417	18.6	234	14.8	76	24.9	107	30.2
55 to 64	207	25	12.1	19	12.2	1	(¹)	5	19.9
65 and over	52	4	(¹)	4	13.4	-	-	-	-

¹ Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

NOTE: Dash represents zero or rounds to zero. Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because

data for the other races group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

Table 2. Persons with unemployment and median weeks of unemployment by family status, race, and Hispanic origin, 1985

Characteristic	Persons with labor force experience (thousands)	Persons with unemployment		Median weeks unemployed
		Number (thousands)	Percent	
Total, 16 years and over				
Total	125,890	20,984	16.7	13
Husbands	40,825	5,028	12.3	13
Wives	31,278	4,093	13.1	11
Others in married-couple families	15,926	3,838	24.1	12
Women who maintain families	6,766	1,505	22.2	12
Others in families maintained by women	6,436	1,951	30.3	14
Men who maintain families	1,888	345	18.3	17
Others in families maintained by men	1,726	427	24.8	15
All other men ¹	11,590	2,370	20.4	13
All other women ¹	9,455	1,427	15.1	12
White				
Total	109,060	17,054	15.6	12
Husbands	36,901	4,369	11.8	13
Wives	27,819	3,505	12.6	10
Others in married-couple families	13,996	3,220	23.0	12
Women who maintain families	4,768	948	19.9	10
Others in families maintained by women	4,513	1,248	27.6	13
Men who maintain families	1,545	267	17.3	16
Others in families maintained by men	1,374	314	22.9	16
All other men ¹	9,912	1,948	19.6	13
All other women ¹	8,231	1,235	15.0	11
Black				
Total	13,297	3,321	25.0	17
Husbands	2,860	497	17.4	16
Wives	2,464	449	18.2	14
Others in married-couple families	1,389	508	36.6	14
Women who maintain families	1,851	529	28.5	17
Others in families maintained by women	1,772	670	37.8	21
Men who maintain families	262	64	24.3	(²)
Others in families maintained by men	267	88	33.1	13
All other men ¹	1,418	356	25.1	23
All other women ¹	1,013	160	15.8	16
Hispanic origin				
Total	8,252	1,865	22.6	14
Husbands	2,557	536	21.0	15
Wives	1,710	305	17.9	13
Others in married-couple families	1,073	298	27.8	13
Women who maintain families	527	138	26.2	12
Others in families maintained by women	635	204	32.1	17
Men who maintain families	219	43	19.5	(²)
Others in families maintained by men	257	51	19.7	(²)
All other men ¹	857	218	25.4	17
All other women ¹	416	71	17.2	(²)

¹ Includes a small number of members of unrelated subfamilies.

² Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

NOTE: Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not

sum to totals because data for the other races group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

Table 3. Percent of unemployed workers below the poverty level by family status, race, Hispanic origin, and weeks of unemployment, 1985

Characteristic	Total	1 to 4 weeks	5 to 14 weeks	15 to 26 weeks	27 to 52 weeks
Total, 16 years and over					
Total below poverty level	21.4	15.6	15.1	22.7	37.4
Husbands	19.8	8.6	13.4	22.0	39.9
Wives	10.3	8.0	7.8	9.8	20.3
Others in married-couple families	6.1	5.3	4.5	7.6	8.1
Women who maintain families	58.7	54.2	48.6	58.9	78.6
Others in families maintained by women	24.9	25.4	18.5	24.1	31.3
Men who maintain families	30.6	(¹)	14.9	26.6	61.4
Others in families maintained by men	14.0	(¹)	13.8	6.5	21.6
All other men ²	31.6	18.9	19.1	31.1	67.5
All other women ²	39.1	33.3	24.8	47.2	67.1
White					
Total below poverty level	18.2	13.1	13.1	19.4	33.8
Husbands	18.8	7.7	12.5	21.5	39.1
Wives	9.1	6.7	7.4	9.1	17.8
Others in married-couple families	5.0	3.1	3.6	7.0	7.9
Women who maintain families	49.1	44.7	41.9	47.3	74.6
Others in families maintained by women	17.9	18.2	14.3	16.5	23.3
Men who maintain families	31.2	(¹)	15.7	(¹)	(¹)
Others in families maintained by men	9.4	(¹)	6.1	3.6	(¹)
All other men ²	28.5	20.2	18.2	26.0	63.9
All other women ²	36.9	33.9	23.2	43.2	64.0
Black					
Total below poverty level	36.9	32.9	26.5	38.7	47.5
Husbands	24.3	12.7	16.1	23.7	40.7
Wives	17.5	17.9	11.8	15.7	26.3
Others in married-couple families	11.8	17.8	11.1	9.5	9.1
Women who maintain families	76.6	79.5	65.0	76.6	84.4
Others in families maintained by women	37.6	46.7	26.6	39.6	39.9
Men who maintain families	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Others in families maintained by men	29.3	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
All other men ²	50.8	(¹)	28.7	55.1	76.9
All other women ²	52.5	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Hispanic origin					
Total below poverty level	32.6	27.7	29.1	30.8	44.8
Husbands	35.5	25.2	28.6	38.8	50.1
Wives	15.2	10.0	17.5	(¹)	(¹)
Others in married-couple families	19.9	(¹)	20.8	(¹)	(¹)
Women who maintain families	66.3	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Others in families maintained by women	29.1	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Men who maintain families	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Others in families maintained by men	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
All other men ²	45.5	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
All other women ²	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)

¹ Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

² Includes a small number of members of unrelated subfamilies.

NOTE: Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not

sum to totals because data for the other races group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

Table 4. Median family income of persons in the labor force by occurrence of unemployment, family status, race, and Hispanic origin, 1985

Characteristic	Persons with no unemployment	Persons with some unemployment	Percent difference in income
Total, 16 years and over			
Total	\$32,652	\$19,753	-39.5
Husbands	36,670	21,106	-42.4
Wives	37,182	25,813	-30.6
Others in married-couple families	46,141	37,973	-17.7
Women who maintain families	19,402	7,126	-63.3
Others in families maintained by women	26,833	17,349	-35.3
Men who maintain families	27,370	13,710	-49.9
Others in families maintained by men	35,527	23,070	-35.1
All other men ¹	19,789	8,927	-54.9
All other women ¹	15,570	7,305	-53.1
White			
Total	33,465	21,175	-36.7
Husbands	37,092	21,682	-41.5
Wives	37,587	26,998	-28.2
Others in married-couple families	46,800	39,497	-15.6
Women who maintain families	20,679	8,567	-58.6
Others in families maintained by women	27,729	19,822	-28.5
Men who maintain families	28,590	14,096	-50.7
Others in families maintained by men	36,275	26,074	-28.1
All other men ¹	20,397	9,856	-51.7
All other women ¹	15,795	7,596	-51.9
Black			
Total	24,883	13,553	-45.5
Husbands	30,759	16,757	-45.5
Wives	32,635	20,894	-36.0
Others in married-couple families	39,175	29,339	-25.1
Women who maintain families	15,971	5,204	-67.4
Others in families maintained by women	23,305	14,096	-39.5
Men who maintain families	20,091	(²)	(²)
Others in families maintained by men	32,541	15,444	-52.5
All other men ¹	16,335	5,483	-66.4
All other women ¹	13,088	6,255	-52.2
Hispanic origin			
Total	24,936	14,315	-42.6
Husbands	26,227	15,266	-41.8
Wives	29,546	18,915	-36.0
Others in married-couple families	34,973	26,044	-25.5
Women who maintain families	15,737	6,779	-56.9
Others in families maintained by women	22,200	14,731	-33.6
Men who maintain families	23,251	(²)	(²)
Others in families maintained by men	28,072	(²)	(²)
All other men ¹	15,731	6,282	-60.1
All other women ¹	12,234	(²)	(²)

¹ Includes a small number of members of unrelated subfamilies. For persons not in families, income data refer to personal income.

² Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

NOTE: Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups

will not sum to totals because data for the other races group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

Table 5. Persons with part-time employment by age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, and reason for working part time, 1985

(In thousands)

Characteristic	Total	Involuntary part-time employment			Voluntary: Wanted or could only work part time	Other reasons
		Total	Slack work or material shortage	Could only find part-time work		
Total, 16 years and over						
Total	44,015	14,311	9,122	5,189	21,818	7,885
Age:						
16 to 19	7,092	1,296	447	849	5,146	650
20 to 24	7,815	2,950	1,608	1,342	3,681	1,184
25 to 54	22,730	8,693	6,079	2,613	8,946	5,092
55 to 64	3,796	1,107	793	314	1,976	714
65 and over	2,581	266	195	71	2,069	246
Men	19,223	7,717	5,631	2,086	7,079	4,428
Age:						
16 to 19	3,560	718	279	439	2,481	361
20 to 24	3,754	1,570	1,009	561	1,512	672
25 to 54	8,927	4,692	3,755	937	1,414	2,820
55 to 64	1,506	589	471	118	502	414
65 and over	1,477	147	117	29	1,170	160
Women	24,791	6,594	3,491	3,103	14,739	3,458
Age:						
16 to 19	3,532	578	168	410	2,665	289
20 to 24	4,061	1,380	599	781	2,170	512
25 to 54	13,803	4,000	2,324	1,676	7,532	2,271
55 to 64	2,291	517	322	195	1,474	299
65 and over	1,105	120	78	42	899	86
White						
Total	38,602	12,033	7,906	4,127	19,750	6,819
Age:						
16 to 19	6,243	1,072	395	677	4,592	579
20 to 24	6,716	2,427	1,394	1,033	3,256	1,033
25 to 54	19,910	7,359	5,252	2,107	8,206	4,345
55 to 64	3,382	932	687	246	1,803	647
65 and over	2,351	242	177	65	1,893	216
Men	16,757	6,602	4,932	1,670	6,294	3,861
Age:						
16 to 19	3,150	608	252	356	2,220	322
20 to 24	3,215	1,314	875	439	1,319	583
25 to 54	7,695	4,036	3,287	749	1,229	2,430
55 to 64	1,341	510	411	99	452	379
65 and over	1,356	135	107	27	1,074	147
Women	21,845	5,431	2,974	2,457	13,456	2,958
Age:						
16 to 19	3,093	464	144	321	2,372	256
20 to 24	3,500	1,114	519	594	1,937	450
25 to 54	12,215	3,323	1,965	1,357	6,977	1,915
55 to 64	2,041	423	276	147	1,351	268
65 and over	996	108	70	38	819	69

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Persons with part-time employment by age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, and reason for working part time, 1985—Continued

(In thousands)

Characteristic	Total	Involuntary part-time employment			Voluntary: Wanted or could only work part time	Other reasons
		Total	Slack work or material shortage	Could only find part-time work		
Black						
Total	4,311	1,956	1,027	929	1,486	869
Age:						
16 to 19	682	199	45	154	424	59
20 to 24	903	459	178	281	312	131
25 to 54	2,204	1,134	707	427	473	598
55 to 64	333	148	88	60	133	52
65 and over	190	16	10	6	145	29
Men	1,984	943	586	357	576	466
Age:						
16 to 19	332	95	24	71	204	32
20 to 24	442	224	113	111	138	80
25 to 54	973	549	393	156	109	315
55 to 64	137	67	51	16	43	26
65 and over	101	7	5	2	82	12
Women	2,327	1,014	441	572	910	403
Age:						
16 to 19	350	104	21	83	219	27
20 to 24	461	235	65	170	174	51
25 to 54	1,231	585	314	271	364	282
55 to 64	195	80	37	44	89	26
65 and over	89	9	5	4	63	17
Hispanic origin						
Total	2,750	1,310	839	471	935	506
Age:						
16 to 19	393	115	50	66	227	50
20 to 24	628	318	173	145	230	80
25 to 54	1,523	802	571	231	377	343
55 to 64	136	63	39	24	43	29
65 and over	71	11	6	5	57	3
Men	1,479	803	574	229	342	334
Age:						
16 to 19	212	63	34	29	118	31
20 to 24	377	213	128	85	107	58
25 to 54	785	490	393	98	72	223
55 to 64	67	32	17	15	15	20
65 and over	38	4	2	2	31	3
Women	1,271	507	265	242	593	171
Age:						
16 to 19	181	52	16	36	110	19
20 to 24	250	105	45	60	123	22
25 to 54	737	312	179	133	305	120
55 to 64	69	31	22	9	28	10
65 and over	33	6	4	3	27	-

NOTE: Dash represents zero or rounds to zero. Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for

the other races group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

Table 6. Persons with part-time employment by family status, race, Hispanic origin, and reason for working part time, 1985

(In thousands)

Characteristic	Total	Involuntary part-time employment			Voluntary: Wanted or could only work part time	Other reasons
		Total	Slack work or material shortage	Could only find part-time work		
Total, 16 years and over						
Total	44,015	14,311	9,122	5,189	21,818	7,885
Husbands	8,252	3,746	3,140	605	2,104	2,402
Wives	13,570	3,135	1,876	1,259	8,547	1,888
Others in married-couple families	8,998	2,254	1,015	1,239	5,776	967
Women who maintain families	2,299	1,008	499	509	825	466
Others in families maintained by women	2,971	1,135	515	620	1,460	376
Men who maintain families	506	247	196	51	139	120
Others in families maintained by men	676	275	171	104	301	100
All other men ¹	3,556	1,422	1,094	329	1,157	976
All other women ¹	3,188	1,089	616	473	1,509	589
White						
Total	38,602	12,033	7,906	4,127	19,750	6,819
Husbands	7,464	3,337	2,829	508	1,963	2,164
Wives	12,554	2,783	1,681	1,102	8,063	1,708
Others in married-couple families	8,028	1,917	891	1,026	5,228	884
Women who maintain families	1,664	681	364	318	659	324
Others in families maintained by women	2,156	763	378	385	1,137	256
Men who maintain families	404	193	154	39	106	104
Others in families maintained by men	547	217	136	81	252	78
All other men ¹	3,013	1,212	945	267	985	816
All other women ¹	2,772	929	528	401	1,358	485
Black						
Total	4,311	1,956	1,027	929	1,486	869
Husbands	617	340	261	78	101	177
Wives	705	278	153	125	300	128
Others in married-couple families	692	272	94	178	355	65
Women who maintain families	586	311	128	183	148	127
Others in families maintained by women	750	349	125	224	295	106
Men who maintain families	79	41	34	8	27	11
Others in families maintained by men	90	42	24	18	27	20
All other men ¹	450	186	132	54	117	146
All other women ¹	343	137	76	61	117	89
Hispanic origin						
Total	2,750	1,310	839	471	935	506
Husbands	646	405	324	80	72	170
Wives	630	253	145	108	283	94
Others in married-couple families	524	199	108	91	258	67
Women who maintain families	157	90	47	42	48	19
Others in families maintained by women	261	136	55	81	94	32
Men who maintain families	57	27	20	7	19	11
Others in families maintained by men	72	31	25	6	34	6
All other men ¹	262	130	95	35	53	79
All other women ¹	141	40	20	20	72	28

¹ Includes a small number of members of unrelated subfamilies.

NOTE: Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the other races group are not

presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

Table 7. Persons with involuntary part-time employment by reason, family status, race, Hispanic origin, and weeks of involuntary part-time employment, 1985

(In thousands)

Characteristic	Total	1 to 4 weeks	5 to 14 weeks	15 to 26 weeks	27 weeks or more
Total, 16 years and over					
Total with involuntary part-time employment	14,311	4,139	4,791	2,675	2,705
Husbands	3,746	1,374	1,372	602	399
Wives	3,135	835	875	618	807
Others in married-couple families	2,254	557	791	432	475
Women who maintain families	1,008	233	327	179	269
Others in families maintained by women	1,135	265	415	230	225
Men who maintain families	247	80	101	42	23
Others in families maintained by men	275	89	88	47	52
All other men ¹	1,422	433	516	265	209
All other women ¹	1,089	274	307	261	247
Total with slack work	9,122	3,455	3,352	1,427	888
Husbands	3,140	1,268	1,205	456	211
Wives	1,876	694	614	315	254
Others in married-couple families	1,015	396	386	139	94
Women who maintain families	499	170	194	67	67
Others in families maintained by women	515	162	193	112	48
Men who maintain families	196	69	89	26	13
Others in families maintained by men	171	77	54	29	11
All other men ¹	1,094	394	424	158	118
All other women ¹	616	225	194	125	72
Total who could only find part-time work	5,189	684	1,439	1,248	1,818
Husbands	605	105	166	146	188
Wives	1,259	142	261	303	553
Others in married-couple families	1,239	161	405	293	381
Women who maintain families	509	62	133	112	202
Others in families maintained by women	620	103	223	118	177
Men who maintain families	51	12	13	16	10
Others in families maintained by men	104	12	34	17	41
All other men ¹	329	39	92	107	91
All other women ¹	473	48	113	136	175
White					
Total with involuntary part-time employment	12,033	3,610	4,006	2,230	2,187
Husbands	3,337	1,256	1,228	523	330
Wives	2,783	738	781	551	712
Others in married-couple families	1,917	492	667	365	393
Women who maintain families	681	172	224	111	174
Others in families maintained by women	763	191	267	166	139
Men who maintain families	193	65	73	34	21
Others in families maintained by men	217	74	65	38	41
All other men ¹	1,212	385	449	207	171
All other women ¹	929	236	251	235	206
Total with slack work	7,906	3,047	2,914	1,200	745
Husbands	2,829	1,168	1,090	393	179
Wives	1,681	607	558	283	232
Others in married-couple families	891	354	339	117	81
Women who maintain families	364	129	141	44	49
Others in families maintained by women	378	125	141	80	32
Men who maintain families	154	54	65	22	13
Others in families maintained by men	136	64	42	22	7
All other men ¹	945	348	378	125	94
All other women ¹	528	197	159	114	58
Total who could only find part-time work	4,127	563	1,092	1,031	1,442
Husbands	508	88	139	130	152
Wives	1,102	131	223	268	480
Others in married-couple families	1,026	139	328	248	312
Women who maintain families	318	43	83	68	125
Others in families maintained by women	385	66	126	86	107
Men who maintain families	39	11	8	12	8
Others in families maintained by men	81	10	23	15	34
All other men ¹	267	37	71	82	77
All other women ¹	401	39	92	122	148

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Persons with involuntary part-time employment by reason, family status, race, Hispanic origin, and weeks of involuntary part-time employment, 1985—Continued

(In thousands)

Characteristic	Total	1 to 4 weeks	5 to 14 weeks	15 to 26 weeks	27 weeks or more
Black					
Total with involuntary part-time employment	1,956	423	702	391	440
Husbands	340	97	125	69	49
Wives	278	76	80	43	79
Others in married-couple families	272	45	104	60	64
Women who maintain families	311	54	100	65	91
Others in families maintained by women	349	65	142	62	79
Men who maintain families	41	9	22	9	2
Others in families maintained by men	42	12	19	6	6
All other men ¹	186	39	57	54	36
All other women ¹	137	28	52	22	35
Total with slack work	1,027	329	385	200	113
Husbands	261	83	101	54	24
Wives	153	66	45	25	17
Others in married-couple families	94	29	39	20	7
Women who maintain families	128	40	50	23	14
Others in families maintained by women	125	32	47	32	14
Men who maintain families	34	9	21	4	-
Others in families maintained by men	24	10	9	4	1
All other men ¹	132	37	40	30	25
All other women ¹	76	23	32	10	12
Total who could only find part-time work	929	94	317	191	327
Husbands	78	14	24	15	25
Wives	125	10	35	18	62
Others in married-couple families	178	16	65	40	57
Women who maintain families	183	14	50	43	77
Others in families maintained by women	224	33	95	31	65
Men who maintain families	8	-	1	5	2
Others in families maintained by men	18	1	10	2	5
All other men ¹	54	1	17	25	11
All other women ¹	61	5	20	12	23
Hispanic origin					
Total with involuntary part-time employment	1,310	365	475	200	269
Husbands	405	120	160	56	69
Wives	253	57	85	41	69
Others in married-couple families	199	49	84	28	38
Women who maintain families	90	19	32	19	20
Others in families maintained by women	136	34	50	22	30
Men who maintain families	27	9	9	7	3
Others in families maintained by men	31	20	6	4	1
All other men ¹	130	54	42	12	22
All other women ¹	40	3	8	12	17
Total with slack work	839	309	331	111	87
Husbands	324	111	136	40	37
Wives	145	47	60	18	20
Others in married-couple families	108	36	47	16	8
Women who maintain families	47	15	17	11	4
Others in families maintained by women	55	19	20	13	3
Men who maintain families	20	7	9	3	1
Others in families maintained by men	25	19	4	1	1
All other men ¹	95	52	31	4	8
All other women ¹	20	3	7	6	5
Total who could only find part-time work	471	56	144	89	182
Husbands	80	9	24	16	32
Wives	108	11	25	24	49
Others in married-couple families	91	13	37	12	30
Women who maintain families	42	3	15	8	16
Others in families maintained by women	81	14	30	9	27
Men who maintain families	7	2	-	3	2
Others in families maintained by men	6	1	2	3	-
All other men ¹	35	2	11	8	14
All other women ¹	20	-	1	6	13

¹ Includes a small number of members of unrelated subfamilies.

NOTE: Dash represents zero or rounds to zero. Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals

because data for the other races group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

Table 8. Percent of persons with part-time employment below the poverty level by family status, race, Hispanic origin, and reason for working part time, 1985

Characteristic	Total	Involuntary part-time employment			Voluntary: Wanted or could only work part time	Other reasons
		Total	Slack work or material shortage	Could only find part-time work		
Total, 16 years and over						
Total below poverty level	12.5	18.7	14.1	26.6	9.2	10.6
Husbands	11.9	16.7	13.4	33.6	6.9	9.0
Wives	5.6	10.1	7.3	14.3	4.2	4.4
Others in married-couple families	4.2	5.8	6.1	5.6	3.5	4.7
Women who maintain families	39.0	46.0	33.6	58.2	34.9	31.3
Others in families maintained by women	18.2	25.7	21.3	29.3	13.3	14.8
Men who maintain families	17.1	22.1	13.6	(¹)	12.8	11.6
Others in families maintained by men	7.3	10.7	8.3	14.6	5.0	4.9
All other men ²	24.1	26.9	19.7	50.7	29.5	13.8
All other women ²	30.1	34.5	21.9	50.9	29.6	23.4
White						
Total below poverty level	10.8	16.2	12.7	22.8	8.2	8.9
Husbands	11.0	15.4	12.5	32.0	6.4	8.3
Wives	5.1	9.4	7.4	12.5	3.8	4.2
Others in married-couple families	3.5	5.4	5.9	5.0	2.9	3.3
Women who maintain families	33.0	38.3	28.9	49.0	31.2	25.5
Others in families maintained by women	13.5	19.4	18.1	20.6	10.3	9.9
Men who maintain families	15.0	19.3	12.6	(¹)	9.9	12.4
Others in families maintained by men	5.5	8.9	7.0	12.1	4.3	-
All other men ²	22.5	24.5	17.5	49.4	29.0	11.8
All other women ²	29.1	32.3	20.2	48.2	29.4	22.0
Black						
Total below poverty level	28.1	33.5	25.1	42.9	22.7	24.8
Husbands	21.9	26.1	23.3	35.6	15.8	17.3
Wives	14.3	16.5	6.3	29.1	15.0	8.1
Others in married-couple families	10.3	8.7	9.4	8.3	9.2	(¹)
Women who maintain families	56.9	63.1	46.9	74.4	54.4	44.7
Others in families maintained by women	32.4	39.9	30.8	45.0	25.0	28.3
Men who maintain families	24.6	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Others in families maintained by men	16.1	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
All other men ²	33.8	41.2	33.4	(¹)	33.3	24.8
All other women ²	40.7	48.6	35.4	(¹)	36.0	34.9
Hispanic origin						
Total below poverty level	23.3	28.8	24.9	35.7	19.5	16.1
Husbands	26.2	32.6	26.3	58.3	(¹)	16.9
Wives	13.5	18.4	16.1	21.5	11.2	7.5
Others in married-couple families	14.5	21.0	19.3	23.0	10.1	(¹)
Women who maintain families	45.3	43.1	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Others in families maintained by women	30.4	30.1	(¹)	27.7	34.5	(¹)
Men who maintain families	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Others in families maintained by men	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
All other men ²	30.5	37.1	29.5	(¹)	(¹)	16.1
All other women ²	45.7	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)

¹ Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

² Includes a small number of members of unrelated subfamilies.

NOTE: Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not

sum to totals because data for the other races group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

Table 9. Earnings distribution of year-round full-time workers by sex, race, and Hispanic origin, 1985

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total	With earnings of —						Median earnings
		Under \$6,700	\$6,700-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$14,999	\$15,000-\$19,999	\$20,000-\$24,999	\$25,000 and over	
Total	72,422	4,069	5,681	13,399	12,547	10,511	26,215	\$20,204
Men	44,952	2,059	2,344	5,872	6,621	6,425	21,631	24,215
Women	27,470	2,011	3,337	7,527	5,926	4,085	4,584	15,508
White	63,202	3,503	4,531	11,181	10,657	9,273	24,058	20,782
Men	40,045	1,850	1,859	4,861	5,630	5,744	20,102	24,813
Women	23,157	1,654	2,672	6,319	5,027	3,529	3,956	15,661
Black	7,199	450	968	1,818	1,562	951	1,450	15,821
Men	3,769	164	407	834	834	534	995	17,741
Women	3,430	285	561	984	728	418	455	14,411
Hispanic origin	4,461	360	668	1,070	856	558	948	15,624
Men	2,900	191	369	641	516	388	794	17,246
Women	1,561	170	299	430	340	169	154	13,219

NOTE: Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the other races group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

Table 10. Earnings distribution of year-round full-time workers by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, 1985

Characteristic	Total (thousands)	Men					Median earnings	Women					Median earnings
		Total	Percent distribution			Total (thousands)		Total	Percent distribution				
			Under \$6,700	\$6,700-\$9,999	\$10,000 and over				Under \$6,700	\$6,700-\$9,999	\$10,000 and over		
Total, 16 years and over													
Total	44,952	100.0	4.6	5.2	90.2	\$24,215	27,470	100.0	7.3	12.1	80.5	\$15,508	
Age:													
16 to 19	408	100.0	33.2	24.7	42.1	8,600	335	100.0	38.8	26.6	34.5	8,199	
20 to 24	3,929	100.0	9.6	16.3	74.1	13,791	3,135	100.0	11.0	22.3	66.7	11,720	
25 to 54	34,115	100.0	3.2	3.9	93.0	25,388	20,591	100.0	5.9	10.4	83.7	16,549	
55 to 64	5,664	100.0	5.4	3.8	90.8	25,911	3,062	100.0	8.5	11.6	79.9	15,307	
65 and over	837	100.0	18.7	8.1	73.1	19,630	346	100.0	18.2	15.8	66.0	13,506	
White													
Total	40,045	100.0	4.6	4.6	90.7	24,813	23,157	100.0	7.1	11.5	81.3	15,661	
Age:													
16 to 19	360	100.0	33.9	25.8	40.3	8,474	309	100.0	37.3	27.3	35.4	8,336	
20 to 24	3,514	100.0	9.4	15.0	75.6	14,022	2,764	100.0	9.7	22.0	68.2	11,839	
25 to 54	30,204	100.0	3.2	3.3	93.5	26,027	17,106	100.0	5.8	9.6	84.6	16,877	
55 to 64	5,194	100.0	5.4	3.4	91.2	26,732	2,664	100.0	8.0	10.9	81.1	15,433	
65 and over	773	100.0	19.3	6.7	74.0	20,570	315	100.0	18.0	15.4	66.6	13,581	
Black													
Total	3,769	100.0	4.4	10.8	84.8	17,741	3,430	100.0	8.3	16.4	75.3	14,411	
Age:													
16 to 19	45	100.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	25	100.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	
20 to 24	337	100.0	12.8	29.5	57.7	10,844	289	100.0	21.3	26.7	51.9	10,209	
25 to 54	2,973	100.0	2.9	8.5	88.6	18,732	2,755	100.0	5.9	15.2	78.9	15,031	
55 to 64	365	100.0	4.3	8.9	86.8	18,859	331	100.0	12.1	16.4	71.5	14,347	
65 and over	49	100.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	30	100.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	
Hispanic origin													
Total	2,900	100.0	6.6	12.7	80.7	17,246	1,561	100.0	10.9	19.1	70.0	13,219	
Age:													
16 to 19	44	100.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	21	100.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	
20 to 24	410	100.0	14.3	25.5	60.1	10,971	234	100.0	15.9	24.9	59.2	11,271	
25 to 54	2,200	100.0	4.7	10.5	84.8	18,928	1,176	100.0	8.9	16.9	74.2	14,672	
55 to 64	223	100.0	5.2	8.6	86.2	17,941	120	100.0	17.4	24.9	57.7	11,343	
65 and over	23	100.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	10	100.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	

¹ Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

NOTE: Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the other races group are not

presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

Table 11. Number of year-round full-time workers, percent earning less than \$6,700, and median earnings by family status, race, and Hispanic origin, 1985

Characteristic	Number (thousands)	Percent earning less than \$6,700	Median earnings
Total, 16 years and over			
Total	72,422	5.6	\$20,204
Husbands	31,752	3.6	26,214
Wives	14,899	7.5	15,646
Others in married-couple families	4,481	12.6	12,834
Women who maintain families	3,746	5.7	15,672
Others in families maintained by women	2,306	9.8	13,456
Men who maintain families	1,307	5.1	21,874
Others in families maintained by men	765	11.7	14,844
All other men ¹	7,328	4.5	21,280
All other women ¹	5,836	5.6	17,105
White			
Total	63,202	5.5	20,782
Husbands	28,867	3.6	26,933
Wives	12,936	7.6	15,888
Others in married-couple families	3,895	12.5	12,777
Women who maintain families	2,710	5.3	16,212
Others in families maintained by women	1,679	8.9	14,328
Men who maintain families	1,085	5.1	22,830
Others in families maintained by men	623	12.4	15,472
All other men ¹	6,350	4.5	21,742
All other women ¹	5,057	5.3	17,303
Black			
Total	7,199	6.2	15,821
Husbands	2,092	3.2	19,444
Wives	1,418	5.9	15,318
Others in married-couple families	419	15.3	12,832
Women who maintain families	950	6.7	14,502
Others in families maintained by women	562	12.1	11,574
Men who maintain families	162	6.6	16,247
Others in families maintained by men	112	10.0	12,654
All other men ¹	841	3.4	18,650
All other women ¹	641	8.3	14,948
Hispanic origin			
Total	4,461	8.1	15,624
Husbands	1,765	3.9	19,160
Wives	825	10.0	13,962
Others in married-couple families	357	12.9	11,768
Women who maintain families	251	8.4	13,353
Others in families maintained by women	224	12.8	12,374
Men who maintain families	142	6.2	18,927
Others in families maintained by men	146	29.7	10,712
All other men ¹	521	6.4	16,735
All other women ¹	229	12.1	14,010

¹ Includes a small number of members of unrelated subfamilies.

NOTE: Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups

will not sum to totals because data for the other races group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

Table 12. Incidence of poverty among year-round full-time workers by family status, earnings, race, and Hispanic origin, 1985

Characteristic	Total		With earnings of —			
	Number (thousands)	Percent in families below poverty level	Under \$6,700		\$6,700 or more	
			Number (thousands)	Percent in families below poverty level	Number (thousands)	Percent in families below poverty level
Total, 16 years and over						
Total	72,422	2.7	4,069	31.3	68,353	1.0
Husbands	31,752	3.0	1,136	47.0	30,616	1.4
Wives	14,899	1.5	1,123	13.8	13,776	.5
Others in married-couple families	4,481	1.9	563	8.6	3,918	.9
Women who maintain families	3,746	6.1	212	48.7	3,534	3.5
Others in families maintained by women	2,306	2.5	226	17.6	2,081	.9
Men who maintain families	1,307	3.8	66	(¹)	1,241	1.9
Others in families maintained by men	765	.8	89	4.7	676	.3
All other men ²	7,328	2.8	328	60.1	7,000	.1
All other women ²	5,836	3.0	326	51.3	5,510	.1
White						
Total	63,202	2.5	3,503	30.7	59,699	.8
Husbands	28,867	2.9	1,044	46.8	27,823	1.3
Wives	12,936	1.4	989	13.4	11,947	.4
Others in married-couple families	3,895	1.8	487	8.4	3,409	.9
Women who maintain families	2,710	4.0	144	42.0	2,566	1.9
Others in families maintained by women	1,679	1.8	149	16.2	1,530	.4
Men who maintain families	1,085	2.9	56	(¹)	1,029	1.1
Others in families maintained by men	623	.6	77	4.1	546	.1
All other men ²	6,350	2.7	289	58.7	6,061	—
All other women ²	5,057	2.8	269	50.1	4,788	.1
Black						
Total	7,199	4.5	450	35.1	6,749	2.5
Husbands	2,092	3.9	67	(¹)	2,026	2.4
Wives	1,418	1.7	83	9.6	1,335	1.2
Others in married-couple families	419	1.4	64	(¹)	355	1.1
Women who maintain families	950	11.9	64	(¹)	886	8.2
Others in families maintained by women	562	4.3	68	(¹)	494	2.3
Men who maintain families	162	11.6	11	(¹)	151	7.6
Others in families maintained by men	112	1.9	11	(¹)	101	1.2
All other men ²	841	2.9	29	(¹)	812	.3
All other women ²	641	5.1	53	(¹)	588	—
Hispanic origin						
Total	4,461	6.6	360	32.6	4,100	4.3
Husbands	1,765	8.8	68	(¹)	1,697	7.2
Wives	825	2.2	83	14.5	742	.9
Others in married-couple families	357	5.0	46	(¹)	311	2.9
Women who maintain families	251	13.0	21	(¹)	230	11.1
Others in families maintained by women	224	5.4	29	(¹)	196	1.5
Men who maintain families	142	7.2	9	(¹)	133	5.1
Others in families maintained by men	146	2.1	44	(¹)	103	.7
All other men ²	521	4.7	33	(¹)	487	.5
All other women ²	229	8.8	28	(¹)	202	—

¹ Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

² Includes a small number of members of unrelated subfamilies.

NOTE: Dash represents zero or rounds to zero. Detail for the above

race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the other races group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

Table 13. Year-round full-time workers earning less than \$6,700 by family income, family status, race, and Hispanic origin, 1985

Characteristic	Total	With family income of —					
		Under \$5,000	\$5,000-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$14,999	\$15,000-\$19,999	\$20,000-\$24,999	\$25,000 and over
Total, 16 years and over							
Total earning less than \$6,700 (thousands)	4,069	704	815	578	423	344	1,205
Percent distribution	100.0	17.3	20.0	14.2	10.4	8.5	29.6
Husbands	100.0	25.3	22.3	17.7	12.1	8.7	14.0
Wives	100.0	7.7	7.5	12.5	13.0	12.6	46.6
Others in married-couple families	100.0	1.7	3.6	10.9	9.6	9.1	65.0
Women who maintain families	100.0	13.1	44.7	19.7	9.6	2.8	10.0
Others in families maintained by women	100.0	3.8	15.8	18.4	15.5	10.4	36.0
Men who maintain families	100.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Others in families maintained by men	100.0	2.3	8.0	13.0	13.9	21.5	41.3
All other men ²	100.0	47.6	38.0	10.1	1.9	.5	2.0
All other women ²	100.0	33.2	53.6	10.2	1.8	.7	.4
White							
Total earning less than \$6,700 (thousands)	3,503	627	651	495	359	307	1,064
Percent distribution	100.0	17.9	18.6	14.1	10.3	8.8	30.4
Husbands	100.0	26.2	21.5	16.5	12.3	8.8	14.8
Wives	100.0	7.8	6.8	12.2	12.2	12.5	48.5
Others in married-couple families	100.0	2.0	3.1	10.5	9.8	9.2	65.5
Women who maintain families	100.0	12.1	41.8	23.3	9.6	3.9	9.3
Others in families maintained by women	100.0	4.5	12.8	20.6	13.9	12.0	36.1
Men who maintain families	100.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Others in families maintained by men	100.0	2.6	9.3	15.0	13.4	24.9	34.6
All other men ²	100.0	46.8	36.8	11.4	2.2	.5	2.2
All other women ²	100.0	33.8	50.2	12.4	2.2	.9	.5
Black							
Total earning less than \$6,700 (thousands)	450	55	139	73	48	29	106
Percent distribution	100.0	12.2	30.8	16.2	10.7	6.5	23.6
Husbands	100.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Wives	100.0	.6	16.1	21.0	20.6	14.5	27.1
Others in married-couple families	100.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Women who maintain families	100.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Others in families maintained by women	100.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Men who maintain families	100.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Others in families maintained by men	100.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
All other men ²	100.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
All other women ²	100.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Hispanic origin							
Total earning less than \$6,700 (thousands)	360	40	88	82	35	37	78
Percent distribution	100.0	11.2	24.5	22.7	9.6	10.3	21.7
Husbands	100.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Wives	100.0	.2	13.7	26.7	17.3	15.0	27.0
Others in married-couple families	100.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Women who maintain families	100.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Others in families maintained by women	100.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Men who maintain families	100.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Others in families maintained by men	100.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
All other men ²	100.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
All other women ²	100.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)

¹ Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

² Includes a small number of members of unrelated subfamilies. For persons not in families, income data refer to personal income.

NOTE: Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not

sum to totals because data for the other races group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

Table 14. Incidence of unemployment among persons with labor force experience and percent in families below the poverty level by sex, race, Hispanic origin, and family status, 1983-85

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	1983				1984				1985			
	Persons with labor force experience	With unemployment			Persons with labor force experience	With unemployment			Persons with labor force experience	With unemployment		
		Number	Percent	Percent in families below the poverty level		Number	Percent	Percent in families below the poverty level		Number	Percent	Percent in families below the poverty level
Total	121,503	23,762	19.6	23.0	124,117	21,535	17.4	22.0	125,890	20,984	16.7	21.4
Men	66,350	13,919	21.0	21.0	67,234	12,174	18.1	21.1	68,270	11,754	17.2	19.8
Women	55,153	9,842	17.8	25.9	56,883	9,361	16.5	23.2	57,620	9,230	16.0	23.5
White	105,870	19,549	18.5	19.0	107,749	17,461	16.2	18.1	109,060	17,054	15.6	18.2
Men	58,520	11,614	19.8	17.8	59,144	10,008	16.9	18.0	59,924	9,718	16.2	17.8
Women	47,351	7,935	16.8	20.8	48,605	7,454	15.3	18.4	49,136	7,336	14.9	18.9
Black	12,560	3,640	29.0	43.7	12,994	3,473	26.7	40.0	13,297	3,321	25.0	36.9
Men	6,234	1,992	32.0	38.7	6,297	1,847	29.3	35.7	6,504	1,685	25.9	29.8
Women	6,326	1,648	26.0	49.7	6,697	1,626	24.3	44.9	6,793	1,636	24.1	44.2
Hispanic origin	7,409	1,830	24.7	31.4	7,795	1,778	22.8	33.3	8,252	1,865	22.6	32.6
Men	4,378	1,151	26.3	30.6	4,567	1,144	25.0	34.5	4,891	1,194	24.4	33.9
Women	3,030	680	22.4	32.6	3,228	634	19.7	31.0	3,361	670	19.9	30.3
Husbands	40,477	6,431	15.9	19.5	40,532	5,231	12.9	19.0	40,825	5,028	12.3	19.8
Wives	29,991	4,371	14.6	12.6	30,724	4,145	13.5	10.5	31,278	4,093	13.1	10.3
Others in married-couple families	16,199	4,532	28.0	8.6	16,098	4,000	24.8	8.1	15,926	3,838	24.1	6.1
Women who maintain families	6,458	1,550	24.0	61.1	6,687	1,439	21.5	57.5	6,766	1,505	22.2	58.7
Others in such families	6,020	2,129	35.4	30.0	6,454	2,029	31.4	26.4	6,436	1,951	30.3	24.9
Men who maintain families	1,602	297	18.5	31.8	1,767	342	19.4	30.5	1,888	345	18.3	30.6
Others in such families	1,446	470	32.5	10.8	1,624	504	31.1	14.7	1,726	427	24.8	14.0
All other men ¹	10,468	2,481	23.7	35.0	11,027	2,411	21.9	35.8	11,590	2,370	20.4	31.6
All other women ¹	8,842	1,501	17.0	45.1	9,205	1,431	15.5	40.9	9,455	1,427	15.1	39.1

¹ Includes a small number of members of unrelated subfamilies.

NOTE: Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not

sum to totals because data for the other races group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

Table 15. Incidence of involuntary part-time employment among persons working part time and percent in families below the poverty level by sex, race, Hispanic origin, and family status, 1983-85

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	1983				1984				1985			
	Persons with part-time work	With involuntary part-time work			Persons with part-time work	With involuntary part-time work			Persons with part-time work	With involuntary part-time work		
		Number	Percent of part-time workers	Percent in families below the poverty level		Number	Percent of part-time workers	Percent in families below the poverty level		Number	Percent of part-time workers	Percent in families below the poverty level
Total	42,795	14,869	34.7	19.3	43,877	14,429	32.9	17.7	44,015	14,311	32.5	18.7
Men	19,152	8,328	43.5	18.5	19,204	7,954	41.4	17.0	19,223	7,717	40.1	17.4
Women	23,642	6,542	27.7	20.3	24,673	6,476	26.2	18.7	24,791	6,594	26.6	20.1
White	37,834	12,530	33.1	16.5	38,523	12,077	31.4	15.0	38,602	12,033	31.2	16.2
Men	16,858	7,162	42.5	16.3	16,749	6,734	40.2	14.5	16,757	6,602	39.4	15.7
Women	20,975	5,368	25.6	16.8	21,773	5,343	24.5	15.7	21,845	5,431	24.9	16.7
Black	4,056	2,046	50.4	36.0	4,344	2,016	46.4	32.5	4,311	1,956	45.4	33.5
Men	1,906	1,023	53.7	33.2	1,992	1,042	52.3	30.7	1,984	943	47.5	28.5
Women	2,150	1,023	47.6	38.8	2,352	974	41.4	34.5	2,327	1,014	43.6	38.2
Hispanic origin	2,512	1,164	46.3	28.1	2,655	1,194	45.0	26.7	2,750	1,310	47.6	28.8
Men	1,323	716	54.1	29.7	1,365	767	56.2	26.6	1,479	803	54.3	31.7
Women	1,189	448	37.7	25.6	1,290	427	33.1	26.8	1,271	507	39.9	24.2
Husbands	8,498	4,136	48.7	16.4	8,242	3,658	44.4	14.4	8,252	3,746	45.4	16.7
Wives	13,032	3,158	24.2	10.1	13,332	3,039	22.8	9.2	13,570	3,135	23.1	10.1
Others in married-couple families	9,045	2,513	27.8	7.2	9,034	2,382	26.4	6.3	8,998	2,254	25.1	5.8
Women who maintain families	2,131	1,021	47.9	48.2	2,188	920	42.1	44.7	2,299	1,008	43.8	46.0
Others in such families	2,771	1,077	38.9	22.7	3,177	1,300	40.9	21.8	2,971	1,135	38.2	25.7
Men who maintain families	436	218	50.1	23.2	438	219	50.0	23.1	506	247	48.8	22.1
Others in such families	591	269	45.5	14.9	712	315	44.2	9.6	676	275	40.6	10.7
All other men ¹	3,332	1,514	45.4	32.8	3,533	1,565	44.3	31.9	3,556	1,422	40.0	26.9
All other women ¹	2,958	963	32.6	38.4	3,221	1,032	32.0	31.9	3,188	1,089	34.2	34.5

¹ Includes a small number of members of unrelated subfamilies.

NOTE: Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not

sum to totals because data for the other races group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

Table 16. Incidence of low earnings among year-round full-time workers and percent in families below the poverty level by sex, race, Hispanic origin, and family status, 1983-85

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	1983				1984				1985			
	Year-round full-time workers	Low earners (under \$6,700)			Year-round full-time workers	Low earners (under \$6,700)			Year-round full-time workers	Low earners (under \$6,700)		
		Number	Percent of year-round full-time workers	Percent in families below the poverty level		Number	Percent of year-round full-time workers	Percent in families below the poverty level		Number	Percent of year-round full-time workers	Percent in families below the poverty level
Total	66,744	4,463	6.7	30.7	70,419	4,492	6.4	31.2	72,422	4,069	5.6	31.3
Men	41,469	2,239	5.4	41.3	43,833	2,356	5.4	38.7	44,952	2,059	4.6	40.1
Women	25,275	2,224	8.8	20.0	26,585	2,136	8.0	23.0	27,470	2,011	7.3	22.3
White	58,683	3,859	6.6	29.9	61,679	3,886	6.3	30.5	63,202	3,503	5.5	30.7
Men	37,163	1,957	5.3	41.0	39,226	2,077	5.3	38.7	40,045	1,850	4.6	39.7
Women	21,521	1,902	8.8	18.5	22,453	1,809	8.1	21.2	23,157	1,654	7.1	20.6
Black	6,303	464	7.4	32.7	6,769	450	6.7	37.2	7,199	450	6.2	35.1
Men	3,284	217	6.6	39.1	3,453	206	6.0	38.1	3,769	164	4.4	42.6
Women	3,019	247	8.2	27.1	3,316	245	7.4	36.4	3,430	285	8.3	30.8
Hispanic origin	3,908	354	9.0	32.9	4,177	348	8.3	30.7	4,461	360	8.1	32.6
Men	2,524	180	7.1	41.3	2,709	184	6.8	33.9	2,900	191	6.6	36.5
Women	1,384	173	12.5	24.2	1,468	165	11.2	27.1	1,561	170	10.9	28.2
Husbands	30,152	1,294	4.3	47.7	31,327	1,272	4.1	44.7	31,752	1,136	3.6	47.0
Wives	13,931	1,278	9.2	13.3	14,517	1,279	8.8	12.7	14,899	1,123	7.5	13.8
Others in married-couple families	4,190	558	13.3	5.1	4,506	606	13.4	10.8	4,481	563	12.6	8.6
Women who maintain families	3,526	234	6.6	50.4	3,777	233	6.2	55.5	3,746	212	5.7	48.7
Others in such families	1,934	261	13.5	9.6	2,209	261	11.8	22.4	2,306	226	9.8	17.6
Men who maintain families	1,087	40	3.7	(¹)	1,235	65	5.2	(¹)	1,307	66	5.1	(¹)
Others in such families	568	42	7.3	(¹)	638	74	11.6	(¹)	765	89	11.7	4.7
All other men ²	6,279	407	6.5	57.5	6,883	401	5.8	55.3	7,328	328	4.5	60.1
All other women ²	5,077	350	6.9	40.3	5,326	303	5.7	49.6	5,836	326	5.6	51.3

¹ Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

² Includes a small number of members of unrelated subfamilies.

NOTE: Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not

sum to totals because data for the other races group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

Table 17. Persons with labor market problems by number and type of problems: Unemployment or involuntary part-time employment or low earnings, 1985

(In thousands)

Labor market problem	Persons with labor market problems	Persons with labor market problems living in "poor" families
Total	32,849	6,831
Workers employed year round, full time	8,055	1,391
One problem only:		
Low earnings	3,423	1,045
Unemployment	564	11
Involuntary part-time employment	3,219	96
Two problems:		
Low earnings, unemployment	29	6
Low earnings, involuntary part-time employment	600	219
Unemployment, involuntary part-time employment	203	8
Three problems:		
Low earnings, unemployment, involuntary part-time employment	18	5
Workers employed less than year round, full time	22,369	4,312
One problem only:		
Unemployment	12,098	1,972
Involuntary part-time employment	4,623	977
Two problems:		
Unemployment, involuntary part-time employment	5,648	1,364
Nonworkers who looked for work	2,424	1,127

Table 18. Persons with labor market problems by number and type of problems: 5 weeks or more of unemployment or involuntary part-time employment or low earnings, 1985

(In thousands)

Labor market problem	Persons with labor market problems	Persons with labor market problems living in "poor" families
Total	26,085	5,954
Workers employed year round, full time	5,905	1,347
One problem only:		
Low earnings	3,623	1,112
Involuntary part-time employment, 5 weeks or more	1,836	71
Two problems:		
Low earnings; involuntary part-time employment, 5 weeks or more	447	164
Workers employed less than year round, full time	18,419	3,733
One problem only:		
Unemployment, 5 weeks or more	10,529	1,916
Involuntary part-time employment, 5 weeks or more	4,544	948
Two problems:		
Unemployment, 5 weeks or more; involuntary part-time employment, 5 weeks or more	3,345	868
Nonworkers who looked for work, 5 weeks or more	1,761	875

Table 19. Persons with labor market problems by number and type of problems: 15 weeks or more of unemployment or involuntary part-time employment or low earnings, 1985

(In thousands)

Labor market problem	Persons with labor market problems	Persons with labor market problems living in "poor" families
Total	17,328	4,764
Workers employed year round, full time	4,513	1,302
One problem only:		
Low earnings	3,893	1,208
Involuntary part-time employment, 15 weeks or more	444	27
Two problems:		
Low earnings; involuntary part-time employment, 15 weeks or more	177	67
Workers employed less than year round, full time	11,592	2,833
One problem only:		
Unemployment, 15 weeks or more	6,832	1,728
Involuntary part-time employment, 15 weeks or more	3,859	811
Two problems:		
Unemployment, 15 weeks or more; involuntary part-time employment, 15 weeks or more	901	294
Nonworkers who looked for work, 15 weeks or more	1,222	629

Table 20. Persons with some unemployment, some involuntary part-time work, or both, by the number of weeks these problems were experienced, during 4-month periods between January and July 1985

Labor market problem	Total (in thousands)	Percent distribution by cumulative duration of problem(s)					
		Total	Less than 5 weeks	5 to 8 weeks	9 to 13 weeks	More than 13 weeks, but less than the entire period	The entire period
Total	19,251	100.0	26.0	14.4	13.6	6.8	39.3
Some unemployment	12,786	100.0	28.4	15.0	15.0	6.0	35.5
Some involuntary part-time work	4,902	100.0	25.6	12.2	9.2	8.0	45.0
Both	1,563	100.0	6.9	15.6	15.8	9.4	52.3
In the labor force the entire 4 months	15,483	100.0	18.0	12.5	13.1	7.6	48.8
Some unemployment	9,814	100.0	17.6	13.3	15.5	7.4	46.2
Some involuntary part-time work	4,284	100.0	23.1	10.1	7.5	7.8	51.5
Both	1,385	100.0	5.6	13.9	13.2	8.3	59.0
In the labor force for only part of the 4 months	3,768	100.0	58.5	22.1	15.7	3.7	-
Some unemployment	2,972	100.0	64.3	20.7	13.4	1.6	-
Some involuntary part-time work	618	100.0	42.9	26.5	20.9	9.7	-
Both	178	100.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	-

¹ Data not shown where base is less than 250,000.

NOTE: These estimates are derived from the Survey of Income and Program Participation and are averages of four overlapping 4-month

reference periods between January and July 1985. The four periods are January through April, February through May, March through June, and April through July.

Table 21. Persons with labor force activity by family relationship and size and type of employment problems, during 4-month periods between January and July 1985

Family relationship and size	Total	Persons with employment problems			
		Total	Some unemployment	Some involuntary part-time work	Low earners
Numbers (in thousands)					
Total	119,464	24,056	14,349	6,465	5,030
Persons in families	101,146	20,748	12,622	5,455	4,238
Husbands	39,808	5,180	2,676	1,482	1,432
Wives	29,028	4,980	2,679	1,309	1,380
Others in married-couple families	16,173	5,320	3,659	1,359	673
Women who maintain families	6,532	1,682	1,058	486	287
Others in families maintained by women	6,522	2,748	1,987	612	347
Men who maintain families	1,715	301	188	61	65
Others in families maintained by men	1,367	537	374	146	53
With two members	26,844	4,914	2,525	1,343	1,379
With three members	25,977	5,011	3,144	1,309	889
With four members	26,849	5,332	3,395	1,386	1,051
With five members	12,424	2,683	1,688	751	477
With six members or more	9,053	2,808	1,870	666	442
Persons not in families ¹	18,318	3,308	1,727	1,010	792
Men	10,099	1,894	1,081	543	415
Women	8,219	1,414	646	467	378
Percent distribution					
Total	100.0	20.1	12.0	5.4	4.2
Persons in families	100.0	20.5	12.5	5.4	4.2
Husbands	100.0	13.0	6.7	3.7	3.6
Wives	100.0	17.2	9.2	4.5	4.8
Others in married-couple families	100.0	32.9	22.6	8.4	4.2
Women who maintain families	100.0	25.7	16.2	7.4	4.4
Others in families maintained by women	100.0	42.1	30.5	9.4	5.3
Men who maintain families	100.0	17.6	11.0	3.5	3.8
Others in families maintained by men	100.0	39.3	27.4	10.7	3.9
With two members	100.0	18.3	9.4	5.0	5.1
With three members	100.0	19.3	12.1	5.0	3.4
With four members	100.0	19.9	12.6	5.2	3.9
With five members	100.0	21.6	13.6	6.0	3.8
With six members or more	100.0	31.0	20.7	7.4	4.9
Persons not in families ¹	100.0	18.1	9.4	5.5	4.3
Men	100.0	18.8	10.7	5.4	4.1
Women	100.0	17.2	7.9	5.7	4.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 21. Persons with labor force activity by family relationship and size and type of employment problems, during 4-month periods between January and July 1985—Continued

Family relationship and size	Total	Persons with employment problems			
		Total	Some unemployment	Some involuntary part-time work	Low earners
Percent distribution					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons in families	84.7	86.2	88.0	84.4	84.2
Husbands	33.3	21.5	18.7	22.9	28.5
Wives	24.3	20.7	18.7	20.3	27.4
Others in married-couple families	13.5	22.1	25.5	21.0	13.4
Women who maintain families	5.5	7.0	7.4	7.5	5.7
Others in families maintained by women	5.5	11.4	13.8	9.5	6.9
Men who maintain families	1.4	1.3	1.3	.9	1.3
Others in families maintained by men	1.1	2.2	2.6	2.3	1.1
With two members	22.5	20.4	17.6	20.8	27.4
With three members	21.7	20.8	21.9	20.3	17.7
With four members	22.5	22.2	23.7	21.4	20.9
With five members	10.4	11.2	11.8	11.6	9.5
With six members or more	7.6	11.7	13.0	10.3	8.8
Persons not in families ¹	15.3	13.8	12.0	15.6	15.8
Men	8.5	7.9	7.5	8.4	8.2
Women	6.9	5.9	4.5	7.2	7.5

¹ Includes a small number of members of unrelated subfamilies.

NOTE: These estimates are derived from the Survey of Income and Program Participation and are averages of four overlapping 4-month

reference periods between January and July 1985. The four periods are January through April, February through May, March through June, and April through July.

Table 22. Persons who had weeks of labor force inactivity, but who wanted and could have taken a job during those weeks, by family relationship and the reason they did not look for work, during 4-month periods between January and July 1985

(Percent distribution)

Family relationship	Total	Discouragement over job prospects			Child care or other family responsibilities	In school or other training	Ill health, physical disability	Other
		Total	Job-market factors	Personal factors				
Total, in thousands	5,033	1,603	1,167	436	878	1,130	436	985
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons in families	89.2	86.7	86.3	87.6	96.3	97.1	66.8	88.0
Husbands	8.1	9.9	9.6	10.7	1.0	2.4	15.5	14.6
Wives	23.6	23.0	26.7	12.9	53.8	1.5	17.0	25.9
Others in married-couple families	27.7	24.6	21.6	32.6	10.8	60.9	6.4	19.2
Women who maintain families	11.9	10.5	12.7	4.9	24.0	3.3	14.6	12.3
Others in families maintained by women	14.1	13.9	12.0	18.9	4.6	22.7	12.0	13.7
Men who maintain families .....	.5	.3	.5	-	1.8	.6	-	-
Others in families maintained by men	3.3	4.5	3.2	7.7	.4	5.7	1.4	2.2
Persons not in families ¹	10.8	13.3	13.7	12.4	3.7	2.9	33.2	12.0
Men	4.0	5.8	5.8	5.7	.7	1.1	10.0	4.6
Women	6.8	7.6	7.9	6.7	3.1	1.8	23.2	7.4

¹ Includes a small number of members of unrelated subfamilies.

NOTE: These estimates are derived from the Survey of Income and Program Participation and are averages of four overlapping 4-month

reference periods between January and July 1985. The four periods are January through April, February through May, March through June, and April through July.

Table 23. Persons in the civilian noninstitutional population by receipt and type of cash or in-kind assistance and type of employment problem, during 4-month periods between January and July 1985

Receipt and type of assistance	Total	Total with labor force activity	Persons with employment problems				Persons with labor force inactivity due to discouragement
			Total	Some unemployment	Some involuntary part-time work	Low earners	
Numbers (in thousands)							
Total	178,526	119,464	24,056	14,349	6,465	5,030	1,603
Total who received cash or in-kind assistance	58,517	21,365	9,790	7,458	2,178	1,048	812
Received cash assistance	42,459	10,580	5,796	4,878	1,048	449	435
State unemployment compensation	3,923	3,793	3,393	3,160	683	35	54
Supplemental unemployment benefits	123	110	110	110	30	-	-
Other unemployment compensation	102	96	58	44	10	5	-
Workers' compensation	964	724	128	86	29	13	-
General assistance	951	397	332	319	23	7	79
Other welfare	296	122	67	54	-	14	-
Aid to Families with Dependent Children	3,107	1,234	974	885	97	34	121
Federal Supplemental Security Income	3,587	242	99	77	16	6	58
Social Security benefits	32,156	4,303	967	469	213	338	149
Received in-kind assistance	50,582	16,576	6,767	4,793	1,516	952	709
Food stamps	11,048	4,905	3,258	2,584	657	270	392
Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children	1,543	708	384	255	110	52	47
Medicaid	10,303	2,953	2,038	1,767	274	94	372
Medicare	28,811	3,308	626	217	130	304	79
Housing subsidy	5,636	2,548	958	652	210	173	114
Energy assistance	4,312	1,818	1,019	787	222	64	99
School lunch	12,742	8,001	3,471	2,667	676	327	325
Total who received no such assistance	120,009	98,099	14,265	6,891	4,287	3,982	791
Percent distribution							
Total	100.0	66.9	13.5	8.0	3.6	2.8	0.9
Total who received cash or in-kind assistance	100.0	36.5	16.7	12.7	3.7	1.8	1.4
Received cash assistance	100.0	24.9	13.7	11.5	2.5	1.1	1.0
State unemployment compensation	100.0	96.7	86.5	80.6	17.4	.9	1.4
Supplemental unemployment benefits	100.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Other unemployment compensation	100.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Workers' compensation	100.0	75.1	13.2	8.9	3.0	1.4	-
General assistance	100.0	41.7	34.9	33.5	2.4	.7	8.4
Other welfare	100.0	41.4	22.8	18.2	-	4.6	-
Aid to Families with Dependent Children	100.0	39.7	31.3	28.5	3.1	1.1	3.9
Federal Supplemental Security Income	100.0	6.8	2.8	2.1	.4	.2	1.6
Social Security benefits	100.0	13.4	3.0	1.5	.7	1.1	.5
Received in-kind assistance	100.0	32.8	13.4	9.5	3.0	1.9	1.4
Food stamps	100.0	44.4	29.5	23.4	5.9	2.4	3.6
Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children	100.0	45.8	24.9	16.5	7.1	3.4	3.1
Medicaid	100.0	28.7	19.8	17.1	2.7	.9	3.6
Medicare	100.0	11.5	2.2	.8	.4	1.1	.3
Housing subsidy	100.0	45.2	17.0	11.6	3.7	3.1	2.0
Energy assistance	100.0	42.2	23.6	18.2	5.1	1.5	2.3
School lunch	100.0	62.8	27.2	20.9	5.3	2.6	2.5
Total who received no such assistance	100.0	81.7	11.9	5.7	3.6	3.3	.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 23. Persons in the civilian noninstitutional population by receipt and type of cash or in-kind assistance and type of employment problem, during 4-month periods between January and July 1985—Continued

Receipt and type of assistance	Total	Total with labor force activity	Persons with employment problems				Persons with labor force inactivity due to discouragement
			Total	Some unemployment	Some involuntary part-time work	Low earners	
Percent distribution							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total who received cash or in-kind assistance	32.8	17.9	40.7	52.0	33.7	20.8	50.7
Received cash assistance	23.8	8.9	24.1	34.0	16.2	8.9	27.2
State unemployment compensation	2.2	3.2	14.1	22.0	10.6	.7	3.4
Supplemental unemployment benefits .....	.1	.1	.5	.8	.5	—	—
Other unemployment compensation .....	.1	.1	.2	.3	—	—	—
Workers' compensation .....	.5	.6	.5	.6	.4	.5	—
General assistance .....	.5	.3	1.4	2.2	.3	.1	5.0
Other welfare .....	.2	.1	.3	.4	—	.3	—
Aid to Families with Dependent Children	1.7	1.0	4.0	6.2	1.5	.7	7.5
Federal Supplemental Security Income	2.0	.2	.4	.5	.2	.1	3.6
Social Security benefits	18.0	3.6	4.0	3.3	3.3	6.7	9.3
Received in-kind assistance	28.3	13.9	28.1	33.4	23.4	18.9	44.2
Food stamps	6.2	4.1	13.5	18.0	10.2	5.4	24.5
Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children .....	.9	.6	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.0	3.0
Medicaid	5.8	2.5	8.5	12.3	4.2	1.9	23.2
Medicare	16.1	2.8	2.6	1.5	2.0	6.0	5.0
Housing subsidy	3.2	2.1	4.0	4.5	3.3	3.4	7.1
Energy assistance	2.4	1.5	4.2	5.5	3.4	1.3	6.2
School lunch	7.1	6.7	14.4	18.6	10.5	6.5	20.3
Total who received no such assistance	67.2	82.1	59.3	48.0	66.3	79.2	49.3

¹ Data not shown where base is less than 250,000.

NOTE: These estimates are derived from the Survey of Income and Program Participation and are averages of four overlapping 4-month

reference periods between January and July 1985. The four periods are January through April, February through May, March through June, and April through July.

Table 24. Average monthly assistance payments for recipients of cash assistance by type of assistance and type of employment problem and discouragement, during 4-month periods between January and July 1985

Type of assistance	Average monthly assistance payments for:						
	Total recipients	Recipients with labor force activity	Recipients with employment problems				Recipients with labor force inactivity due to discouragement
			Total	Some unemployment	Some involuntary part-time work	Low earners	
State unemployment compensation	\$397	\$395	\$403	\$409	\$328	(¹)	(¹)
Supplemental unemployment benefits	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	-	-
Other unemployment compensation	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	-
Workers' compensation	1,019	899	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	-
General assistance	197	178	165	168	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Other welfare	194	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	-	(¹)	-
Aid to Families with Dependent Children	315	304	319	329	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Federal Supplemental Security Income	217	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Social Security benefits	423	443	399	357	(¹)	\$434	(¹)

¹ Data not shown where base is less than 250,000.

NOTE: These estimates are derived from the Survey of Income and Program Participation and are averages of four overlapping 4-month reference periods between January and July 1985. The four periods are January through April, February through May, March through June, and

April through July. The average monthly payments were calculated per receipt month, per recipient, for each type of assistance; that is, for each type of assistance, an average was calculated across receipt months for each recipient and those monthly averages were then averaged across all recipients.

Table 25. Persons with employment problems or with periods of discouragement who received cash or in-kind assistance by family size, during 4-month periods between January and July 1985

Labor market problem or discouragement	Total (in thousands)	Percent distribution by family size							
		Total	Persons in families						Persons not in families ¹
			Total	With two members	With three members	With four members	With five members	With six members or more	
Persons with employment problems	9,790	100.0	87.9	20.1	19.0	20.2	12.5	16.1	12.1
Some unemployment	7,458	100.0	88.7	18.0	19.5	21.9	13.3	16.0	11.3
Some involuntary part-time work	2,178	100.0	86.9	25.3	15.1	17.9	13.1	15.4	13.1
Low earners	1,048	100.0	86.7	28.9	20.9	14.4	7.4	15.0	13.3
Persons with some discouragement	812	100.0	86.4	27.4	14.1	15.8	10.1	19.0	13.6

¹ Includes a small number of members of unrelated subfamilies.

NOTE: These estimates are derived from the Survey of Income and Program Participation and are averages of four overlapping 4-month

reference periods between January and July 1985. The four periods are January through April, February through May, March through June, and April through July.

Appendix A. Explanatory Notes

Current Population Survey (CPS)

(Tables 1-19 and B-1 to B-3)

The source, coverage, concepts, definitions, and limitations of the data presented in this bulletin are described below.

Source of data

The primary source of data is the supplement to the March 1986 CPS. The data refer to calendar year 1985.

Population coverage

During March 1986, trained interviewers collected information from about 59,500 households in 729 areas in 1,973 counties and independent cities in each State and the District of Columbia. Estimates are for persons 16 years of age and over in the civilian noninstitutional population during the week ending March 24, 1986. The civilian noninstitutional population excludes all members of the Armed Forces and inmates of institutions such as homes for the aged and correctional institutions.

No information was obtained on persons who might have been in the civilian labor force during 1985 but were not in the civilian noninstitutional population as of the March date. Similarly, no data on persons who died in 1985 or in 1986 before the survey date are included. Persons who reached age 16 during January, February, or March 1986, however, are included.

Concepts and definitions

Work experience. Persons with work experience are those who worked as civilians at any time during the year at full- or part-time jobs. Respondents are asked how many hours they usually worked per week during the year. They are classified as having worked at full-time jobs if they worked 35 hours or more per week in a majority of the weeks employed during the year; respondents are classified as having worked at part-time jobs if they worked 1 to 34 hours per week in a majority of the weeks employed during the year.

Income. Data on income are limited to money income received before personal income taxes and payroll deductions. Money income is the sum of the amounts received from earnings (hourly wages, salaries, or profits or losses of self-

employed operations); Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefits; public assistance or welfare payments; Supplemental Security Income; dividends, interest, and rents; unemployment, veterans', and workers' compensation; government and private employee pensions; alimony, child support, or regular contributions from persons not living in the household; and other periodic income. In the March 1986 CPS, income did not include one-time payments, such as capital gains; nonmoney transfers, such as food stamps; subsidized housing; goods produced on a farm or in a home; and employer-financed fringe benefits like retirement, educational expenses, stock options, or health and life insurance. For more information on the income concept, see *Money Income of Households, Families, and Persons in the United States: 1985*, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 156 (Bureau of the Census, 1987).

Poverty (low-income) classification. Poverty statistics presented in this bulletin are based on definitions developed by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and revised by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980. These definitions are based on the Department of Agriculture's Economy Food Plan and reflect the different consumption requirements of families based on their size, and age and number of children under 18 years. In this bulletin, the term "family" includes households consisting of individuals living alone or with unrelated persons. Unrelated individuals are differentiated by age.

In 1985, the average poverty threshold for a family of four was \$10,989; for a family of nine persons or more, the threshold was \$22,083; and for an unrelated individual age 65 and over, \$5,156. The poverty thresholds are updated each year to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U). For more information, see *Money Income and Poverty Status of Families and Persons in the United States: 1985 (Advance Data from the March 1986 Current Population Survey)*, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 154 (Bureau of the Census, August 1986.)

Civilian labor force. The civilian labor force comprises all civilians 16 years and older classified as employed or unemployed sometime during the year.

Employed. Employed persons are all civilians who worked for pay or profit (including paid vacations and sick leave) or worked without pay on a family-operated farm or business.

Year-round, full-time work. Year-round, full-time work is employment of 50 to 52 weeks during the year, usually at a full-time job.

Unemployed. Unemployed persons are those who were looking for work while not employed or were on layoff for at least 1 week during the year. The number of weeks unemployed is accumulated over the entire year.

Involuntary part-time employment. Persons who worked less than 35 hours for at least 1 week during the year because of slack work or material shortages, or because they could not find part-time work.

Median. The median is the value which divides a distribution into two equal parts, one part having values above the median and the other having values below the median. Median earnings in this bulletin are based on a distribution which includes zero values. The median is estimated by linear interpolation within the distribution. The precision of the estimates depends on the size of the interval which contains the median.

Earnings. Earnings are all money income from hourly wages, salaries, tips, and profits or losses from self-employment.

Race and Hispanic origin. White, black, and other are terms used to describe the race of workers. Included in the "other" group are American Indians, Alaskan Natives, and Asians and Pacific Islanders. All tables in this publication which contain racial data present data for the black population group. Because of their relatively small sample size, data for "other" races are not published.

Hispanic origin refers to persons who identify themselves in the enumeration process as Mexican, Puerto Rican living on the mainland, Cuban, Central or South American, or of other Hispanic origin or descent. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race; thus, they are included in both the white and black population groups.

Family. A family is a group of two persons or more residing together who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption. All such persons are considered as members of one family even though they may include a "subfamily," that is, a married couple or a parent and child sharing the living quarters of the married couple or person maintaining the household. Family status is that at the time of the March interview, which may be different from that of the previous year.

Family income. In this bulletin, this term refers to family income for persons in families and personal income for unrelated individuals.

Reliability of the estimates

Estimating procedure. The estimating procedure used in this survey inflates sample results to independent estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin. These independent estimates are based on statistics from the 1980 census and other data on births, deaths, immigration, emigration, and size of the Armed Forces.

Since the CPS estimates are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, instructions, and enumerators. There are two types of errors possible in an estimate based on a sample survey: Sampling and nonsampling. The standard errors that may be obtained from use of the formulas given later in this appendix primarily indicate the magnitude of the sampling error. They also partially measure the effect of some nonsampling errors in response and enumeration, but do not measure any systematic biases in the data. The full extent of nonsampling error is unknown. Consequently, particular care should be exercised in the interpretation of figures based on a relatively small number of cases or on small differences between estimates.

Sampling Variability. The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability; that is, of the variation that occurs by chance because a sample rather than the entire population is surveyed. The sample estimate and its standard error enable one to construct confidence intervals—ranges that would include the average result of all possible samples with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples were selected, each of these surveyed under essentially the same general conditions and using the same sample design, and an estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated from each sample then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one standard error below the estimate to one standard error above the estimate would include the average result of all possible samples.
2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.6 standard errors below the estimate to 1.6 standard errors above the estimate would include the average result of all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two standard errors below the estimate to two standard errors above the estimate would include the average result of all possible samples.

The average estimate derived from all possible samples may not be contained in any particular computed interval. However, for a particular sample, one can say with a specified confidence that the average estimate derived from all possible samples is included in the confidence interval.

Standard errors for data based on the CPS. Because of the large number of estimates that are produced from the CPS,

it is not feasible to give a standard error for each of the estimates. Instead, generalized standard error tables and adjustment factors for different types of estimates are provided by the Bureau of the Census.

Standard errors of estimated numbers and estimated percentages. Standard errors of estimated numbers and estimated percentages can be computed directly with formulas (1) and (2) respectively:

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

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

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

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

Table A-1 provides the values of the a and b parameters that are used in formulas (1) and (2) to create standard errors of estimated numbers and estimated percentages of households, families, unrelated individuals, and persons.

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

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

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

For the year-to-year comparisons of income and poverty estimates, the correlation coefficients, ρ , are contained in the detailed reports in the Current Population Reports, P-60 series. For other comparisons, assume ρ equals zero. Making this assumption will result in accurate estimates of the difference between two estimates of the same characteristics in two different areas, or for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics in the same area. If, however, there is a high positive (negative) correlation between the two characteristics, the formula will overestimate (underestimate) the true standard error.

Note when using small estimates. Summary measures (such as means, medians, and percent distributions) are shown in this bulletin 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. Estimates are shown, however, even though the standard errors of these

Table A-1. Parameters for direct computation of standard errors of estimated numbers and percentages of households, families, unrelated individuals, and persons, 1985

Characteristic	Parameters	
	a	b
Number of households, families, and unrelated individuals:		
All races or white	-0.000010	1,896
Black and/or other races	-.000081	2,067
Hispanic origin	-.000165	2,067
Number of persons:		
All races or white	-.000011	2,077
Black and/or other races	-.000092	2,374
Hispanic origin	-.000189	2,374
Families below poverty level:		
All races or white . . . . .	.000084	2,067
Black and/or other races . . . . .	.000084	2,067
Hispanic origin . . . . .	.000084	2,067
Persons below poverty level:		
All races or white	-.000052	9,628
Black and/or other races	-.000375	9,628
Hispanic origin	-.000768	9,628

numbers are relatively large. These smaller estimates are provided, however, so that data users may use them in combination with other categories.

Other limitations of the data

Besides errors that result directly from sampling variation, the CPS is known to have other limitations which affect results of the survey. Foremost, the income estimates reported in the CPS are lower than amounts reported by other independent sources, such as the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Social Security Administration. These differences are termed "underreporting" and occur for a variety of reasons, among them: Overlooking small amounts of income, lack of information on money-income-producing activities of family members not present during the interview, and reluctance to reveal certain types of income such as dividends or alimony. More generally, the CPS is affected by recall problems—inability to recall completely or accurately events which took place during the previous year. Other errors can occur in conducting or processing interviews, such as misstating or misunderstanding interview questions.

In the March 1986 CPS, no interview was obtained for approximately 5 percent of the households in the sample for reasons such as "no one home," "temporarily absent," or "refusals." In order to account for these households, the weights assigned to households in which interviews were obtained have been increased slightly. The "noninterview" adjustment procedure alters the weights of interviewed households according to the householder's race and geographic location. Nonresponse is a serious problem in most household surveys and is especially troublesome for household in-

come surveys. In many cases, even though an interview is obtained, complete information for the income questions is not available, unknown, or not divulged. Missing income items are filled with values of other respondents with like economic and demographic characteristics.¹

Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) (Tables 20-25)

The source, coverage, and concepts and definitions of the SIPP data presented in this bulletin are described below.

Source of data

The data are from the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) wave 6 of the 1984 panel. The data are averages of 4-month overlapping reference periods between January and July 1985. The periods are January through April, February through May, March through June, and April through July 1985.

Population coverage

During each month in 1985 a personal interview was conducted for about one-fourth of the 18,000 active sample households in 174 areas comprising 450 counties and independent cities in 44 States and the District of Columbia.

Estimates are for persons in the civilian noninstitutional population who were 16 years of age and over as of April 1986. (Persons who would have 16 years old as of April 1986 and were at least 15 years old during all four reference periods in which data were collected in 1985 are included.) The civilian noninstitutional population excludes members of the Armed Forces in barracks and inmates of institutions such as homes for the aged and detention centers. Only persons who remained in the civilian noninstitutional population for the 4 months of the survey period are included in the estimates. Excluded are persons who died or became institutionalized during the period.

Concepts and definitions

With a job. Persons are classified as "with a job" during the reference period if they were 16 years or older and either (a) worked as paid employees or worked in their own business or profession or on their own farm or worked without pay in a family business or farm or (b) were temporarily absent from work either with or without pay. In general, the word "job" implies an arrangement for regular work for pay where payment is in cash wages or salaries, at piece rates, in tips, by commission, or in kind (meals, living quarters, supplies received). In this bulletin, "job" also includes self-employment at a business, professional

¹ For more information, see *Money Income of Households, Families, and Persons in the United States: 1985*, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 156 (Bureau of the Census, 1987).

practice, or farm. A business is defined as an activity that involves the use of machinery or equipment in which money has been invested or an activity requiring an office, "place of business," or advertising. Payment may be in the form of profits or fees.

The CPS, the official source of labor force statistics for the Nation, uses the same definitions for a job or business. The term "with a job," however, should not be confused with the term "employed" as used in the CPS. In SIPP, "with a job" includes those who were temporarily absent from a job because of layoff and those waiting to begin a new job in 30 days; in the CPS these persons are not considered employed, but are classified as "unemployed."

With labor force activity. This term as used in this bulletin includes all persons with a job (as defined above) and those looking for work or on layoff from a job for at least 1 week during a 4-month period. Conversely, those persons "with no labor force activity" had no job, were not on layoff from a job, and made no effort to find a job during the month.

Looking for work. Persons who "looked for work" in a given month are those who were 16 years old or over and (a) were without a job during at least 1 week during the reference period, (b) tried to get work or establish a business or profession in that week, and (c) were available to accept a job. Examples of jobseeking activities are (1) registering at a public or private employment office, (2) meeting with prospective employers, (3) investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business, (4) placing or answering advertisements, (5) writing letters of application, (6) being on a professional register, and (7) asking friends or relatives.

Layoff. In general, the word "layoff" means release from a job because of slack work, material shortages, inventory taking, plant remodeling, installation of machinery, or other similar reasons; the released workers anticipate recall at some future date, either specified or not. For this survey, persons were also on "layoff" who did not have a job but responded that they had spent at least 1 week on layoff from a job and that they were available to accept a job.

In addition, persons were on "layoff" during the reference period if they were "with a job" but "absent without pay" from that job for at least 1 full week and they responded that their main reason for being absent from their job or business was "layoff." In this bulletin, the figures for persons "on layoff" also include a small number of persons who responded that they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job that was to begin within 30 days.

Some unemployment. Persons with some unemployment are those who were looking for work while not employed or were on layoff for at least 1 week during a 4-month period. The number of weeks with some unemployment is the total during the 4-month period.

Some involuntary part-time employment. This includes persons who worked less than 35 hours per week during the 4-month period a) because of slack work or material shortages, or b) because they could not find part-time work.

Low earners. These are persons who worked full time during the entire 4-month period whose earnings were less than \$2,233—approximately the equivalent of earning the minimum hourly wage of \$3.35 for 40 hours of work per week for 4 months.

Discouraged workers. These are persons who reported no labor force activity in 1 week or more and didn't look for work during this time because they felt they lacked certain personal qualifications, believed no jobs were available, or believed they could not find a job.

Cash income. The cash income concept includes the sum of all income received from any of the sources listed in table A-2. Excluded are rebates, refunds, loans, and capital gains or losses from the sale of assets; interhousehold transfers of cash such as allowances; and accrued interest on Individual Retirement Accounts; Keough retirement plans; and U.S. Savings Bonds. This definition differs somewhat from that used in the annual income reports based on the March CPS income supplement questionnaire. The data in those reports, published in the Consumer Income Series, P-60, are based only on income received in a regular or periodic manner and, therefore, exclude lump-sum or one-time payments, such as inheritances or insurance settlements. The March CPS income definition also excludes those same income sources excluded by SIPP.

The income amounts represent amounts actually received before deductions for income and payroll taxes, union dues, Part B Medicare premiums, etc.

The SIPP income definition includes three types of earnings: Wages and salaries, nonfarm self-employment income, and farm self-employment income. The definition of self-employment income is based on salary and other income received from the business by the owner of the business or farm during the 4-month period; it is not based on the net difference between gross receipts or sales and operating expenses, depreciation, etc. Earnings from all jobs and self-employment are included.

Means-tested benefits. This term refers to programs that require that the income or assets (resources) of the individual or family be below specified guidelines in order to qualify for benefits. These programs provide cash and noncash assistance to the low-income population. The major sources of means-tested cash and noncash assistance are shown in table A-3.

Medicare is the Federal Health Insurance Program for the Aged and Disabled as provided for by Title XVII of the Social Security Act. The phrase "Medicare covered" refers to per-

sons enrolled in the Medicare program, regardless of whether they actually utilized any Medicare-covered health care services during the survey reference period.

Table A-2. Income sources included in cash income

Earnings from employment
Wages and salaries
Nonfarm self-employment income
Farm self-employment income
Income from assets (property income)
Regular/passbook savings accounts in a bank, savings and loan, or credit union
Money market deposit accounts
Certificates of deposit or other savings certificates
NOW, Super NOW, or other interest-earning checking accounts
Money market funds
U.S. Government securities
Municipal or corporate bonds
Other interest-earning assets
Stocks or mutual fund shares
Rental property
Mortgages
Royalties
Other financial investments
Other income sources
Social Security
U.S. Government Railroad Retirement
Federal Supplemental Security Income
State-Administered Supplemental Security Income
State unemployment compensation
Supplemental unemployment benefits
Other unemployment compensation (Trade Adjustment Act benefits, strike pay, other)
Veterans' compensation or pensions
Black-lung payments
Workers' compensation
State temporary sickness or disability benefits
Payments from a sickness, accident, or disability insurance policy purchased on your own
Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC)
General assistance or general relief
Indian, Cuban, or Refugee Assistance
Foster child care payments
Other welfare
Child support payments
Alimony payments
Pensions from a company or union
Federal Civil Service or other Federal civilian employee pensions
U.S. military retirement
National Guard or Reserve Forces retirement
State government pensions
Local government pensions
Income from paid-up life insurance policies or annuities
Estates and trusts
Other payments for retirement, disability, or survivors
G.I. Bill/Veterans' Education Assistance Program
Income assistance from a charitable group
Money from relatives or friends outside the household
Lump-sum payments
Income from roomers or boarders
National Guard or Reserve pay
Incidental or casual earnings
Other cash income not included elsewhere

Medicaid is the Federal-State program of medical assistance for low-income individuals and their families as provided for by Title XIX of the Social Security Act. Persons are considered recipients if they are enrolled in the Medicaid program, regardless of whether they actually used any Medicaid-covered health care services during the survey reference period.

Unemployment compensation is the cash benefits paid to unemployed workers through a State or local unemployment agency. It includes all benefits paid under the Federal-State unemployment insurance program as established under the Social Security Act, as well as those benefits paid to State and local government employees, Federal civilian employees, and veterans.

Low-income home energy assistance benefits are provided by the federally funded program authorized by Title XXVI of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981, or comparable assistance provided through State-funded assistance programs. The assistance may be received in the form of direct payment to the household as reimbursement for heating or cooling expenses or paid directly to the fuel dealer or landlord.

Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC). Benefits from this program are received in the form of vouchers that are redeemed at retail stores for specific supplemental nutritious foods. Eligible low-income recipients are infants and children up to age five, and pregnant, postpartum, and breastfeeding women.

Average monthly cash benefit payments. For each type of cash benefit, an average benefit payment was calculated per receipt month, per recipient. That is, an average was calculated across receipt months for each recipient and these monthly averages were then averaged across all recipients.

Reliability of the estimates

Since the SIPP data are produced from a sample, they are subject to both sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling errors can be quantified and are estimated in the same way as the sampling errors associated with the data from the CPS. For comprehensive information on sampling errors in the SIPP

Table A-3. Sources of means-tested benefits covered in SIPP

Cash benefits
Federal Supplemental Security Income
State-Administered Supplemental Security Income
Veterans' pensions
Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC)
General assistance or general relief
Indian, Cuban, or Refugee Assistance
Other welfare
Noncash benefits
Food stamps
Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)
Low-income home energy assistance
Medicaid
Free or reduced-price school lunches
Free or reduced-price school breakfasts
Public or subsidized rental housing

data, see Current Population Reports, Series P-70, No. 3, *Economic Characteristics of Households in the United States: First Quarter 1984* (Bureau of the Census, 1985), and No. 6 in this series for the fourth quarter of 1984.

Nonsampling errors arise from such factors as the possible misinterpretation of questions, unwillingness on the part of some respondents to answer some or all of the questions, problems of recall, the provision of incorrect information, mistakes in data processing and coding, and in the allocation for missing data values. Unlike sampling errors, the magnitude of which can be estimated, nonsampling errors cannot be quantified unless data on the same topic are available from other sources, such as administrative records.

Comparisons of the SIPP data with those from other sources have been made with regard to some items, particularly income. The data on income are known to be subject to underreporting (a problem which also affects the data from the CPS); that is, other data sources indicate that there are more recipients of certain types of income and more dollars received than indicated by the SIPP findings. Comparisons of SIPP data with other sources, including the CPS, may be found in the reports cited above.

Appendix B. Supplementary Tables from the Current Population Survey

Table B-1. Persons with unemployment by family status, family income, poverty status, and weeks of unemployment, 1985

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Persons with labor force experience	Without unemployment	Total with unemployment	Weeks of unemployment				
				1 to 4 weeks	5 to 14 weeks	15 to 26 weeks	27 to 51 weeks	52 weeks
Total, 16 years and over								
Total	125,890	104,906	20,984	5,348	6,680	4,774	3,495	687
Family income:								
Under \$5,000	4,836	2,571	2,264	370	457	537	678	223
\$5,000 to \$9,999	8,365	5,248	3,116	614	872	854	636	140
\$10,000 to \$14,999	11,239	8,338	2,901	671	961	647	520	101
\$15,000 to \$19,999	12,049	9,738	2,311	538	806	543	373	51
\$20,000 to \$24,999	12,536	10,471	2,065	559	698	459	296	54
\$25,000 and over	76,866	68,539	8,327	2,597	2,885	1,734	992	119
Below poverty level:								
Total	10,135	5,642	4,493	834	1,009	1,085	1,204	362
Percent	8.1	5.4	21.4	15.6	15.1	22.7	34.5	52.7
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	14,017	8,204	5,814	1,079	1,365	1,454	1,491	424
Percent	11.1	7.8	27.7	20.2	20.4	30.5	42.7	61.7
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	19,023	11,732	7,290	1,389	1,851	1,816	1,768	467
Percent	15.1	11.2	34.7	26.0	27.7	38.0	50.6	68.0
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	29,622	19,841	9,781	1,968	2,669	2,408	2,203	533
Percent	23.5	18.9	46.6	36.8	40.0	50.4	63.0	77.7
Median family income	\$30,640	\$32,652	\$19,753	\$24,390	\$21,640	\$17,963	\$14,195	\$9,128
Husbands								
Total	40,825	35,797	5,028	1,128	1,664	1,214	864	158
Family income:								
Under \$5,000	694	421	273	22	45	56	103	47
\$5,000 to \$9,999	1,495	866	630	53	149	191	193	43
\$10,000 to \$14,999	2,632	1,842	789	140	220	211	179	40
\$15,000 to \$19,999	3,320	2,656	664	129	240	185	105	5
\$20,000 to \$24,999	3,922	3,306	615	152	216	152	86	9
\$25,000 and over	28,761	26,705	2,056	632	794	419	198	13
Below poverty level:								
Total	2,311	1,317	994	97	223	267	307	101
Percent	5.7	3.7	19.8	8.6	13.4	22.0	35.5	63.8
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	3,400	2,059	1,341	149	320	372	384	117
Percent	8.3	5.8	26.7	13.2	19.2	30.7	44.5	73.8
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	4,808	3,135	1,673	201	428	460	458	127
Percent	11.8	8.8	33.3	17.8	25.7	37.9	53.0	80.2
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	7,958	5,648	2,310	312	619	652	589	137
Percent	19.5	15.8	45.9	27.7	37.2	53.7	68.2	87.0
Median family income	\$34,671	\$36,670	\$21,106	\$27,224	\$23,993	\$18,726	\$13,678	\$8,109

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-1. Persons with unemployment by family status, family income, poverty status, and weeks of unemployment, 1985—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Persons with labor force experience	Without unemployment	Total with unemployment	Weeks of unemployment				
				1 to 4 weeks	5 to 14 weeks	15 to 26 weeks	27 to 51 weeks	52 weeks
Wives								
Total	31,278	27,185	4,093	1,267	1,329	833	579	84
Family income:								
Under \$5,000	440	323	117	20	30	19	37	12
\$5,000 to \$9,999	913	624	289	62	71	78	64	14
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1,790	1,298	492	146	165	83	83	15
\$15,000 to \$19,999	2,477	1,931	546	164	182	110	78	12
\$20,000 to \$24,999	3,062	2,549	512	159	174	108	63	9
\$25,000 and over	22,596	20,460	2,136	717	707	435	254	23
Below poverty level:								
Total	1,342	919	422	102	104	82	104	30
Percent	4.3	3.4	10.3	8.0	7.8	9.8	18.0	35.9
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	2,027	1,412	615	149	158	130	142	36
Percent	6.5	5.2	15.0	11.7	11.9	15.6	24.5	42.4
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	2,967	2,087	880	230	241	175	192	42
Percent	9.5	7.7	21.5	18.1	18.1	21.1	33.1	49.6
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	5,212	3,844	1,368	390	407	258	255	58
Percent	16.7	14.1	33.4	30.7	30.7	31.0	44.0	68.5
Median family income	\$35,617	\$37,182	\$25,813	\$28,104	\$26,213	\$25,957	\$22,696	\$15,354
Others in married-couple families								
Total	15,926	12,087	3,838	1,091	1,158	840	648	100
Family income:								
Under \$5,000	143	97	46	5	9	13	20	-
\$5,000 to \$9,999	222	133	89	22	20	28	16	4
\$10,000 to \$14,999	620	364	256	64	61	55	64	12
\$15,000 to \$19,999	724	427	298	55	66	77	86	14
\$20,000 to \$24,999	927	653	274	60	74	65	66	9
\$25,000 and over	13,290	10,414	2,876	886	930	603	396	61
Below poverty level:								
Total	643	408	235	58	53	64	55	5
Percent	4.0	3.4	6.1	5.3	4.5	7.6	8.5	5.3
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	945	581	364	85	76	94	99	9
Percent	5.9	4.8	9.5	7.8	6.6	11.2	15.2	9.4
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	1,404	850	554	135	115	141	147	15
Percent	8.8	7.0	14.4	12.4	9.9	16.8	22.7	15.2
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	2,486	1,550	936	205	223	238	231	38
Percent	15.6	12.8	24.4	18.8	19.3	28.4	35.6	37.9
Median family income	\$44,250	\$46,141	\$37,973	\$41,732	\$41,057	\$36,206	\$31,608	\$27,206

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-1. Persons with unemployment by family status, family income, poverty status, and weeks of unemployment, 1985—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Persons with labor force experience	Without unemployment	Total with unemployment	Weeks of unemployment				
				1 to 4 weeks	5 to 14 weeks	15 to 26 weeks	27 to 51 weeks	52 weeks
Women who maintain families								
Total	6,766	5,261	1,505	400	465	316	248	75
Family income:								
Under \$5,000	792	310	482	100	114	111	113	45
\$5,000 to \$9,999	1,147	662	484	128	139	110	89	19
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1,097	878	219	68	82	42	22	5
\$15,000 to \$19,999	999	886	114	25	52	23	11	2
\$20,000 to \$24,999	858	762	96	28	41	18	4	5
\$25,000 and over	1,874	1,764	110	52	38	12	8	-
Below poverty level:								
Total	1,715	832	883	217	226	186	189	66
Percent	25.3	15.8	58.7	54.2	48.6	58.9	76.0	87.2
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	2,155	1,138	1,017	244	263	229	212	68
Percent	31.9	21.6	67.6	61.1	56.6	72.5	85.5	91.0
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	2,651	1,526	1,125	270	301	256	226	72
Percent	39.2	29.0	74.7	67.4	64.7	81.1	91.0	96.0
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	3,481	2,223	1,258	312	361	278	234	73
Percent	51.4	42.2	83.6	78.0	77.6	87.9	94.2	97.6
Median family income	\$16,728	\$19,402	\$7,126	\$8,066	\$9,029	\$6,617	\$5,565	\$4,515
Others in families maintained by women								
Total	6,436	4,486	1,951	441	549	396	464	101
Family income:								
Under \$5,000	238	106	132	26	20	30	45	12
\$5,000 to \$9,999	738	356	382	89	70	88	105	30
\$10,000 to \$14,999	810	474	336	45	99	63	110	21
\$15,000 to \$19,999	761	520	241	54	80	43	58	6
\$20,000 to \$24,999	874	608	265	60	74	56	56	19
\$25,000 and over	3,015	2,421	594	167	207	118	89	13
Below poverty level:								
Total	951	465	486	112	101	96	140	37
Percent	14.8	10.4	24.9	25.4	18.5	24.1	30.2	36.6
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	1,287	648	639	131	121	138	193	57
Percent	20.0	14.4	32.8	29.7	22.1	34.8	41.5	56.4
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	1,671	869	803	152	164	172	245	69
Percent	26.0	19.4	41.1	34.5	29.9	43.4	52.8	68.9
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	2,410	1,343	1,068	202	244	223	324	75
Percent	37.5	29.9	54.7	45.8	44.5	56.3	69.9	74.3
Median family income	\$23,889	\$26,833	\$17,349	\$20,708	\$20,422	\$16,540	\$13,662	\$11,608

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-1. Persons with unemployment by family status, family income, poverty status, and weeks of unemployment, 1985—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Persons with labor force experience	Without unemployment	Total with unemployment	Weeks of unemployment				
				1 to 4 weeks	5 to 14 weeks	15 to 26 weeks	27 to 51 weeks	52 weeks
Men who maintain families								
Total	1,888	1,542	345	56	102	88	66	34
Family income:								
Under \$5,000	96	35	61	6	8	8	28	11
\$5,000 to \$9,999	164	88	77	4	11	29	20	13
\$10,000 to \$14,999	199	155	44	2	23	12	6	2
\$15,000 to \$19,999	240	187	53	8	24	9	5	6
\$20,000 to \$24,999	259	214	45	12	9	18	3	2
\$25,000 and over	930	864	66	24	27	13	4	-
Below poverty level:								
Total	186	81	106	6	15	23	41	21
Percent	9.9	5.2	30.6	(¹)	14.9	26.6	(¹)	(¹)
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	271	138	134	10	19	28	48	28
Percent	14.4	8.9	38.7	(¹)	19.0	31.7	(¹)	(¹)
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	365	198	167	11	32	42	53	28
Percent	19.3	12.8	48.3	(¹)	31.5	47.7	(¹)	(¹)
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	537	335	201	12	48	53	59	30
Percent	28.4	21.7	58.3	(¹)	47.0	60.0	(¹)	(¹)
Median family income	\$24,470	\$27,370	\$13,710	(¹)	\$15,904	\$12,632	(¹)	(¹)
Others in families maintained by men								
Total	1,726	1,299	427	70	148	119	75	16
Family income:								
Under \$5,000	51	14	37	8	9	7	9	4
\$5,000 to \$9,999	98	61	36	1	18	8	7	2
\$10,000 to \$14,999	106	56	50	9	16	15	8	2
\$15,000 to \$19,999	174	114	60	7	17	13	18	5
\$20,000 to \$24,999	193	144	50	8	19	13	10	-
\$25,000 and over	1,104	909	195	37	69	63	23	3
Below poverty level:								
Total	101	41	60	12	20	8	15	4
Percent	5.9	3.2	14.0	(¹)	13.8	6.5	20.4	(¹)
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	167	94	73	14	24	12	17	6
Percent	9.7	7.2	17.0	(¹)	16.1	9.7	23.2	(¹)
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	233	125	108	16	43	22	19	8
Percent	13.5	9.6	25.3	(¹)	29.2	18.8	25.7	(¹)
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	358	201	157	24	54	32	34	13
Percent	20.8	15.5	36.7	(¹)	36.5	26.8	46.2	(¹)
Median family income	\$32,254	\$35,527	\$23,070	(¹)	\$23,372	\$26,382	\$17,482	(¹)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-1. Persons with unemployment by family status, family income, poverty status, and weeks of unemployment, 1985—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Persons with labor force experience	Without unemployment	Total with unemployment	Weeks of unemployment				
				1 to 4 weeks	5 to 14 weeks	15 to 26 weeks	27 to 51 weeks	52 weeks
All other men²								
Total	11,590	9,220	2,370	476	825	606	383	81
Family income:								
Under \$5,000	1,250	591	659	74	129	160	226	69
\$5,000 to \$9,999	1,738	1,112	625	117	233	181	92	2
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1,936	1,488	448	107	187	119	30	5
\$15,000 to \$19,999	1,740	1,485	254	69	112	63	10	-
\$20,000 to \$24,999	1,323	1,175	148	45	71	22	8	-
\$25,000 and over	3,604	3,369	236	63	93	59	7	-
Below poverty level:								
Total	1,483	734	749	90	157	188	244	69
Percent	12.8	8.0	31.6	18.9	19.1	31.1	63.7	85.7
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	1,918	974	944	131	219	254	268	72
Percent	16.5	10.6	39.8	27.5	26.5	41.9	70.0	89.6
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	2,480	1,338	1,142	170	301	309	290	72
Percent	21.4	14.5	48.2	35.7	36.5	51.1	75.7	89.6
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	3,582	2,143	1,439	230	428	379	329	74
Percent	30.9	23.2	60.7	48.3	51.9	62.5	85.8	91.8
Median family income	\$17,511	\$19,789	\$8,927	\$11,869	\$11,096	\$8,327	\$4,116	\$2,078
All other women²								
Total	9,455	8,028	1,427	419	439	363	168	38
Family income:								
Under \$5,000	1,132	675	457	111	94	134	95	23
\$5,000 to \$9,999	1,850	1,346	504	137	161	142	51	12
\$10,000 to \$14,999	2,049	1,783	266	90	109	48	18	-
\$15,000 to \$19,999	1,614	1,532	82	26	34	20	1	-
\$20,000 to \$24,999	1,119	1,058	61	35	19	7	-	-
\$25,000 and over	1,691	1,633	58	19	22	12	3	2
Below poverty level:								
Total	1,402	844	558	139	109	171	110	29
Percent	14.8	10.5	39.1	33.3	24.8	47.2	65.3	(¹)
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	1,847	1,160	687	166	165	199	127	30
Percent	19.5	14.4	48.2	39.7	37.6	54.7	75.8	(¹)
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	2,443	1,605	838	204	226	238	138	34
Percent	25.8	20.0	58.8	48.8	51.3	65.4	81.8	(¹)
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	3,599	2,554	1,044	281	284	296	148	36
Percent	38.1	31.8	73.2	67.1	64.6	81.6	88.0	(¹)
Median family income	\$14,078	\$15,570	\$7,305	\$8,860	\$8,444	\$6,315	\$4,316	(¹)

¹ Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

² Includes a small number of members of unrelated subfamilies. For

persons not in families, income data refer to personal income.

NOTE: Dash represents zero or rounds to zero.

Table B-2. Persons with part-time employment by family status, family income, poverty status, and reason for working part time, 1985

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total	Reason for working part time						Other reasons
		Voluntary: Wanted or could only work part time	Involuntary: Slack work or could only find part-time work				27 weeks or more	
			Total	1 to 4 weeks	5 to 14 weeks	15 to 26 weeks		
Total, 16 years and over								
Total	44,015	21,818	14,311	4,139	4,791	2,675	2,705	7,885
Family income:								
Under \$5,000	2,747	1,095	1,242	269	360	316	296	410
\$5,000 to \$9,999	4,610	1,795	2,105	520	687	445	453	709
\$10,000 to \$14,999	4,707	1,818	2,025	596	713	353	363	864
\$15,000 to \$19,999	4,542	1,951	1,748	520	590	330	308	843
\$20,000 to \$24,999	4,430	1,963	1,567	474	515	287	290	900
\$25,000 and over	22,979	13,196	5,624	1,759	1,925	945	995	4,159
Below poverty level:								
Total	5,515	2,008	2,669	617	852	605	594	838
Percent	12.5	9.2	18.7	14.9	17.8	22.6	21.9	10.6
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	7,539	2,822	3,565	850	1,145	789	781	1,152
Percent	17.1	12.9	24.9	20.5	23.9	29.5	28.9	14.6
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	9,973	3,790	4,632	1,159	1,501	980	992	1,551
Percent	22.7	17.4	32.4	28.0	31.3	36.6	36.7	19.7
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	14,574	5,788	6,452	1,687	2,134	1,331	1,300	2,334
Percent	33.1	26.5	45.1	40.7	44.5	49.7	48.1	29.6
Median family income	\$26,063	\$30,860	\$20,104	\$21,522	\$20,380	\$18,280	\$18,800	\$26,281
Husbands								
Total	8,252	2,104	3,746	1,374	1,372	602	399	2,402
Family income:								
Under \$5,000	282	50	172	36	59	42	36	60
\$5,000 to \$9,999	721	150	441	108	167	90	76	129
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1,032	262	518	165	188	87	78	251
\$15,000 to \$19,999	1,172	337	553	204	195	98	56	281
\$20,000 to \$24,999	1,051	262	490	167	195	78	49	299
\$25,000 and over	3,995	1,042	1,571	694	568	207	102	1,382
Below poverty level:								
Total	985	145	624	153	221	131	120	216
Percent	11.9	6.9	16.7	11.1	16.1	21.7	30.1	9.0
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	1,372	197	866	233	302	178	153	308
Percent	16.6	9.4	23.1	16.9	22.0	29.6	38.4	12.8
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	1,868	284	1,143	331	402	219	192	440
Percent	22.6	13.5	30.5	24.1	29.3	36.4	48.1	18.3
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	2,811	496	1,639	505	602	302	230	676
Percent	34.1	23.6	43.8	36.7	43.9	50.2	57.8	28.1
Median family income	\$24,260	\$24,772	\$21,605	\$24,952	\$21,665	\$19,160	\$15,632	\$27,954

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2. Persons with part-time employment by family status, family income, poverty status, and reason for working part time, 1985—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total	Reason for working part time						Other reasons
		Voluntary: Wanted or could only work part time	Involuntary: Slack work or could only find part-time work				Other reasons	
			Total	1 to 4 weeks	5 to 14 weeks	15 to 26 weeks			27 weeks or more
Wives								
Total	13,570	8,547	3,135	835	875	618	807	1,888
Family income:								
Under \$5,000	257	136	90	24	11	25	29	32
\$5,000 to \$9,999	557	271	225	46	55	57	68	61
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1,009	521	355	98	101	63	93	133
\$15,000 to \$19,999	1,358	760	446	113	113	103	116	153
\$20,000 to \$24,999	1,553	887	453	129	127	86	111	213
\$25,000 and over	8,835	5,973	1,566	426	468	283	389	1,296
Below poverty level:								
Total	762	362	317	84	72	75	85	83
Percent	5.6	4.2	10.1	10.1	8.3	12.2	10.5	4.4
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	1,165	560	468	123	113	106	125	138
Percent	8.6	6.5	14.9	14.8	12.9	17.2	15.5	7.3
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	1,713	857	655	177	159	145	174	201
Percent	12.6	10.0	20.9	21.2	18.2	23.4	21.6	10.6
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	2,985	1,592	1,042	283	267	225	268	350
Percent	22.0	18.6	33.3	33.9	30.5	36.4	33.2	18.5
Median family income	\$31,472	\$33,775	\$24,978	\$25,303	\$26,191	\$23,500	\$24,487	\$32,703
Others in married-couple families								
Total	8,998	5,776	2,254	557	791	432	475	967
Family income:								
Under \$5,000	88	54	22	3	11	7	2	12
\$5,000 to \$9,999	133	57	57	23	18	2	14	19
\$10,000 to \$14,999	360	182	143	41	49	21	32	35
\$15,000 to \$19,999	469	252	170	25	80	34	32	47
\$20,000 to \$24,999	587	307	205	48	62	47	47	75
\$25,000 and over	7,360	4,924	1,657	418	571	321	348	779
Below poverty level:								
Total	377	200	131	33	49	22	28	46
Percent	4.2	3.5	5.8	5.9	6.2	5.0	5.9	4.7
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	564	295	196	51	72	36	37	73
Percent	6.3	5.1	8.7	9.1	9.1	8.4	7.8	7.6
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	864	446	326	83	122	67	55	92
Percent	9.6	7.7	14.5	14.8	15.5	15.4	11.5	9.5
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	1,562	825	574	139	210	109	116	164
Percent	17.4	14.3	25.4	24.9	26.6	25.2	24.4	16.9
Median family income	\$42,727	\$45,144	\$36,741	\$38,403	\$36,256	\$35,115	\$36,660	\$41,079

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2. Persons with part-time employment by family status, family income, poverty status, and reason for working part time, 1985—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total	Reason for working part time						Other reasons
		Voluntary: Wanted or could only work part time	Involuntary: Slack work or could only find part-time work				27 weeks or more	
			Total	1 to 4 weeks	5 to 14 weeks	15 to 26 weeks		
Women who maintain families								
Total	2,299	825	1,008	233	327	179	269	466
Family income:								
Under \$5,000	414	116	229	48	68	58	55	69
\$5,000 to \$9,999	608	200	318	61	115	53	87	90
\$10,000 to \$14,999	435	163	185	41	55	34	55	87
\$15,000 to \$19,999	270	98	99	26	26	14	34	73
\$20,000 to \$24,999	195	85	62	24	24	5	9	45
\$25,000 and over	376	160	116	32	40	14	29	101
Below poverty level:								
Total	897	288	464	92	147	100	125	146
Percent	39.0	34.9	46.0	39.5	44.9	55.7	46.5	31.3
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	1,116	354	584	115	190	119	159	177
Percent	48.5	42.9	58.0	49.4	58.2	66.8	59.2	38.1
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	1,330	427	684	140	225	139	181	218
Percent	57.8	51.7	67.9	60.2	68.8	77.5	67.1	46.9
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	1,575	518	780	163	257	154	207	277
Percent	68.5	62.7	77.4	69.9	78.5	85.9	76.8	59.4
Median family income	\$10,984	\$12,621	\$8,961	\$10,576	\$8,711	\$7,576	\$8,990	\$14,372
Others in families maintained by women								
Total	2,971	1,460	1,135	265	415	230	225	376
Family income:								
Under \$5,000	125	40	65	23	11	19	13	19
\$5,000 to \$9,999	454	181	230	60	94	48	28	43
\$10,000 to \$14,999	409	168	209	40	88	43	37	32
\$15,000 to \$19,999	358	187	133	34	42	25	32	37
\$20,000 to \$24,999	448	235	155	37	45	33	41	58
\$25,000 and over	1,178	649	342	71	135	62	73	186
Below poverty level:								
Total	540	194	291	72	108	71	40	56
Percent	18.2	13.3	25.7	27.3	25.9	30.8	18.0	14.8
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	721	282	370	93	136	83	57	69
Percent	24.3	19.3	32.6	35.2	32.9	36.2	25.1	18.5
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	927	367	471	119	181	98	73	90
Percent	31.2	25.1	41.5	44.7	43.5	42.8	32.6	23.9
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	1,284	523	624	152	236	130	106	137
Percent	43.2	35.8	55.0	57.4	56.8	56.7	47.3	36.3
Median family income	\$21,760	\$23,289	\$16,989	\$15,675	\$17,187	\$15,560	\$20,306	\$25,389

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2. Persons with part-time employment by family status, family income, poverty status, and reason for working part time, 1985—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total	Reason for working part time						Other reasons
		Voluntary: Wanted or could only work part time	Involuntary: Slack work or could only find part-time work				Other reasons	
			Total	1 to 4 weeks	5 to 14 weeks	15 to 26 weeks			27 weeks or more
Men who maintain families								
Total	506	139	247	80	101	42	23	120
Family income:								
Under \$5,000	39	8	28	6	9	10	4	4
\$5,000 to \$9,999	89	27	41	11	15	12	3	21
\$10,000 to \$14,999	74	14	44	15	20	4	5	16
\$15,000 to \$19,999	82	30	35	7	16	7	5	16
\$20,000 to \$24,999	80	19	41	20	15	3	3	20
\$25,000 and over	141	41	57	20	27	7	4	42
Below poverty level:								
Total	86	18	55	12	21	17	5	14
Percent	17.1	12.8	22.1	14.5	20.5	(¹)	(¹)	11.6
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	132	32	74	19	24	23	7	26
Percent	26.0	23.3	29.9	24.1	23.9	(¹)	(¹)	21.3
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	164	40	88	25	30	23	9	36
Percent	32.4	28.4	35.5	31.3	29.8	(¹)	(¹)	30.4
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	229	56	125	35	51	27	13	48
Percent	45.3	40.6	50.8	43.2	49.9	(¹)	(¹)	39.7
Median family income	\$17,865	\$18,079	\$16,340	\$20,073	\$18,110	(¹)	(¹)	\$20,858
Others in families maintained by men								
Total	676	301	275	89	88	47	52	100
Family income:								
Under \$5,000	27	9	19	8	3	1	7	-
\$5,000 to \$9,999	60	26	25	5	10	3	6	8
\$10,000 to \$14,999	36	17	15	8	7	-	1	4
\$15,000 to \$19,999	67	22	29	11	10	6	2	17
\$20,000 to \$24,999	89	34	37	10	7	10	9	18
\$25,000 and over	397	193	150	46	51	26	27	54
Below poverty level:								
Total	49	15	29	11	5	2	11	5
Percent	7.3	5.0	10.7	12.4	6.2	(¹)	(¹)	4.9
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	87	38	36	11	12	2	11	14
Percent	12.9	12.5	13.0	12.4	13.3	(¹)	(¹)	13.8
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	111	45	49	13	19	4	13	17
Percent	16.4	14.9	18.0	14.9	21.6	(¹)	(¹)	16.5
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	163	70	68	23	25	7	14	24
Percent	24.1	23.3	24.9	26.4	28.5	(¹)	(¹)	24.3
Median family income	\$29,242	\$33,928	\$27,475	\$27,432	\$27,039	(¹)	(¹)	\$26,366

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2. Persons with part-time employment by family status, family income, poverty status, and reason for working part time, 1985—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total	Reason for working part time						Other reasons
		Voluntary: Wanted or could only work part time	Involuntary: Slack work or could only find part-time work					
			Total	1 to 4 weeks	5 to 14 weeks	15 to 26 weeks	27 weeks or more	
All other men²								
Total	3,556	1,157	1,422	433	516	265	209	976
Family income:								
Under \$5,000	716	294	315	72	103	79	61	107
\$5,000 to \$9,999	913	340	387	95	127	82	83	186
\$10,000 to \$14,999	698	193	314	125	125	45	18	191
\$15,000 to \$19,999	457	121	197	78	77	30	11	139
\$20,000 to \$24,999	263	64	89	25	29	19	17	110
\$25,000 and over	510	146	121	37	55	10	19	243
Below poverty level:								
Total	858	341	382	97	124	88	73	135
Percent	24.1	29.5	26.9	22.4	24.1	33.1	35.0	13.8
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	1,114	451	491	117	162	107	104	173
Percent	31.3	38.9	34.5	27.1	31.5	40.5	49.6	17.7
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	1,398	549	608	148	197	131	132	240
Percent	39.3	47.5	42.8	34.2	38.3	49.5	63.0	24.6
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	1,871	700	811	206	272	181	151	361
Percent	52.6	60.5	57.0	47.5	52.8	68.5	72.3	37.0
Median family income	\$10,804	\$9,169	\$10,130	\$11,846	\$10,985	\$8,426	\$7,029	\$15,104
All other women²								
Total	3,188	1,509	1,089	274	307	261	247	589
Family income:								
Under \$5,000	799	389	303	51	86	76	90	107
\$5,000 to \$9,999	1,076	544	381	109	87	97	88	152
\$10,000 to \$14,999	653	299	242	64	80	55	43	113
\$15,000 to \$19,999	309	142	86	22	33	12	19	80
\$20,000 to \$24,999	163	66	34	14	11	6	3	62
\$25,000 and over	187	69	42	14	9	15	4	75
Below poverty level:								
Total	960	447	375	64	105	100	106	138
Percent	30.1	29.6	34.5	23.3	34.2	38.3	43.0	23.4
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	1,268	612	481	87	133	134	127	175
Percent	39.8	40.6	44.2	32.0	43.3	51.1	51.5	29.6
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	1,599	776	606	124	165	155	163	216
Percent	50.1	51.4	55.6	45.2	53.8	59.1	65.8	36.7
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	2,094	1,009	788	182	214	196	196	298
Percent	65.7	66.8	72.3	66.4	69.8	74.9	79.1	50.5
Median family income	\$8,568	\$8,223	\$7,894	\$9,221	\$8,116	\$6,865	\$6,888	\$11,436

¹ Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

² Includes a small number of members of unrelated subfamilies. For

persons not in families, income data refer to personal income.

NOTE: Dash represents zero or rounds to zero.

Table B-3. Earnings distribution of year-round full-time workers by family status, family income, and poverty status, 1985

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total	With personal earnings of —						Median personal earnings ¹
		Under \$6,700			\$6,700 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$14,999	\$15,000 and over	
		Total	Under \$3,000	\$3,000 to \$6,699				
Total, 16 years and over								
Total	72,422	4,069	1,553	2,516	5,681	13,399	49,272	\$20,204
Family income:								
Under \$5,000	715	704	510	194	5	4	2	143
\$5,000 to \$9,999	2,318	815	173	643	1,482	10	11	7,473
\$10,000 to \$14,999	5,353	578	231	347	732	4,013	30	11,578
\$15,000 to \$19,999	6,712	423	133	290	745	1,438	4,106	15,647
\$20,000 to \$24,999	7,436	344	106	238	698	1,559	4,838	18,988
\$25,000 and over	49,887	1,205	401	804	2,020	6,375	40,287	25,296
Below poverty level:								
Total	1,972	1,276	664	611	433	238	26	5,108
Percent	2.7	31.3	42.8	24.3	7.6	1.8	.1	-
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	3,296	1,676	762	915	812	674	132	6,661
Percent	4.6	41.2	49.0	36.4	14.3	5.0	.3	-
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	5,291	1,919	847	1,072	1,596	1,282	494	7,987
Percent	7.3	47.2	54.5	42.6	28.1	9.6	1.0	-
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	10,345	2,405	1,009	1,396	2,751	3,310	1,878	10,014
Percent	14.3	59.1	65.0	55.5	48.4	24.7	3.8	-
Median family income	\$34,061	\$14,366	\$12,079	\$16,197	\$19,191	\$23,887	\$39,810	-
Husbands								
Total	31,752	1,136	593	543	1,027	3,245	26,344	26,214
Family income:								
Under \$5,000	292	287	246	41	1	2	1	-1,534
\$5,000 to \$9,999	512	253	80	173	253	3	3	6,829
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1,336	201	98	103	220	910	6	10,954
\$15,000 to \$19,999	2,087	137	48	89	219	618	1,112	15,186
\$20,000 to \$24,999	2,845	98	38	60	164	622	1,960	18,582
\$25,000 and over	24,681	160	84	76	170	1,090	23,262	30,774
Below poverty level:								
Total	950	534	327	207	230	173	13	6,041
Percent	3.0	47.0	55.1	38.1	22.4	5.3	.0	-
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	1,539	615	370	245	345	480	98	8,225
Percent	4.8	54.1	62.4	45.1	33.6	14.8	.4	-
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	2,370	676	391	285	486	797	412	10,096
Percent	7.5	59.5	65.9	52.5	47.3	24.5	1.6	-
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	4,523	827	459	369	646	1,443	1,607	12,630
Percent	14.2	72.8	77.3	67.9	62.9	44.5	6.1	-
Median family income	\$38,010	\$10,613	\$7,733	\$12,644	\$15,764	\$20,681	\$41,984	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-3. Earnings distribution of year-round full-time workers by family status, family income, and poverty status, 1985—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total	With personal earnings of —						Median personal earnings ¹
		Under \$6,700			\$6,700 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$14,999	\$15,000 and over	
		Total	Under \$3,000	\$3,000 to \$6,699				
Wives								
Total	14,899	1,123	466	657	1,719	3,973	8,084	\$15,646
Family income:								
Under \$5,000	88	86	76	10	-	1	1	1
\$5,000 to \$9,999	139	84	40	44	45	5	5	5,322
\$10,000 to \$14,999	417	141	56	85	123	144	10	8,236
\$15,000 to \$19,999	755	146	47	99	299	218	91	9,289
\$20,000 to \$24,999	1,174	142	35	107	302	516	214	10,861
\$25,000 and over	12,327	524	212	312	949	3,090	7,764	17,330
Below poverty level:								
Total	221	155	103	52	35	23	8	3,227
Percent	1.5	13.8	22.0	8.0	2.0	.6	.1	-
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	383	218	131	87	78	67	20	5,479
Percent	2.6	19.4	28.1	13.3	4.6	1.7	.2	-
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	591	273	156	117	160	128	30	7,228
Percent	4.0	24.3	33.5	17.8	9.3	3.2	.4	-
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	1,225	428	208	221	389	329	79	8,224
Percent	8.2	38.2	44.6	33.6	22.6	8.3	1.0	-
Median family income	\$41,308	\$23,484	\$21,357	\$23,962	\$26,567	\$33,657	\$50,773	-
Others in married-couple families								
Total	4,481	563	162	401	786	1,436	1,696	12,834
Family income:								
Under \$5,000	13	10	10	-	3	-	-	(²)
\$5,000 to \$9,999	33	20	14	7	7	2	3	(²)
\$10,000 to \$14,999	105	62	30	32	26	15	2	6,285
\$15,000 to \$19,999	128	54	23	32	45	25	5	7,667
\$20,000 to \$24,999	190	51	19	32	72	58	9	8,396
\$25,000 and over	4,013	366	67	299	633	1,337	1,677	13,592
Below poverty level:								
Total	85	48	34	15	26	6	5	5,397
Percent	1.9	8.6	20.8	3.6	3.3	.4	.3	-
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	135	72	43	29	42	15	6	6,484
Percent	3.0	12.8	26.7	7.2	5.4	1.0	.4	-
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	223	117	65	52	64	32	9	6,587
Percent	5.0	20.7	40.2	12.9	8.2	2.3	.6	-
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	400	179	86	93	121	81	19	7,176
Percent	8.9	31.8	53.0	23.3	15.4	5.7	1.1	-
Median family income	\$49,075	\$33,136	\$22,425	\$37,478	\$39,984	\$47,022	\$61,496	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-3. Earnings distribution of year-round full-time workers by family status, family income, and poverty status, 1985—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total	With personal earnings of —						Median personal earnings ¹
		Under \$6,700			\$6,700 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$14,999	\$15,000 and over	
		Total	Under \$3,000	\$3,000 to \$6,699				
Women who maintain families								
Total	3,746	212	26	186	448	1,059	2,027	\$15,672
Family income:								
Under \$5,000	28	28	10	18	-	-	-	(²)
\$5,000 to \$9,999	299	95	3	92	204	-	-	7,571
\$10,000 to \$14,999	631	42	9	33	109	480	-	11,186
\$15,000 to \$19,999	682	20	-	20	47	233	381	15,288
\$20,000 to \$24,999	626	6	-	6	45	130	445	18,496
\$25,000 and over	1,480	21	4	18	42	216	1,201	22,356
Below poverty level:								
Total	227	103	13	90	99	25	-	7,024
Percent	6.1	48.7	(²)	48.4	22.1	2.3	-	-
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	425	130	14	117	210	78	7	7,936
Percent	11.3	61.4	(²)	62.7	46.8	7.3	.3	-
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	701	152	17	135	273	251	26	9,153
Percent	18.7	71.5	(²)	72.4	60.9	23.7	1.3	-
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	1,248	177	22	155	361	587	122	10,525
Percent	33.3	83.6	(²)	83.2	80.5	55.5	6.0	-
Median family income	\$21,879	\$8,574	(²)	\$8,492	\$10,798	\$16,120	\$27,380	-
Others in families maintained by women								
Total	2,306	226	69	157	422	707	952	13,456
Family income:								
Under \$5,000	9	9	6	3	-	-	-	(²)
\$5,000 to \$9,999	55	36	14	22	19	-	-	(²)
\$10,000 to \$14,999	189	42	12	29	110	36	2	7,858
\$15,000 to \$19,999	244	35	7	28	69	114	26	10,367
\$20,000 to \$24,999	294	24	11	13	66	139	65	11,776
\$25,000 and over	1,516	81	19	63	157	419	859	15,991
Below poverty level:								
Total	58	40	21	19	15	2	-	(²)
Percent	2.5	17.6	(²)	11.9	3.7	.3	-	-
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	112	57	28	29	46	7	2	6,555
Percent	4.9	25.2	(²)	18.5	11.0	1.1	.2	-
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	191	79	32	47	87	20	5	7,173
Percent	8.3	35.0	(²)	29.9	20.6	2.9	.5	-
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	407	120	36	83	179	97	12	7,834
Percent	17.6	53.0	(²)	53.1	42.3	13.7	1.2	-
Median family income	\$31,531	\$18,799	(²)	\$19,254	\$20,779	\$28,631	\$40,194	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-3. Earnings distribution of year-round full-time workers by family status, family income, and poverty status, 1985—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total	With personal earnings of —						Median personal earnings ¹
		Under \$6,700			\$6,700 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$14,999	\$15,000 and over	
		Total	Under \$3,000	\$3,000 to \$6,699				
Men who maintain families								
Total	1,307	66	26	40	98	187	956	\$21,874
Family income:								
Under \$5,000	18	18	8	10	-	-	-	(²)
\$5,000 to \$9,999	55	21	6	15	34	-	-	(²)
\$10,000 to \$14,999	121	13	6	7	20	88	-	11,508
\$15,000 to \$19,999	139	6	3	3	17	21	95	16,165
\$20,000 to \$24,999	187	-	-	-	16	33	138	20,228
\$25,000 and over	787	9	3	6	10	45	723	28,932
Below poverty level:								
Total	50	27	12	15	16	7	-	(²)
Percent	3.8	(²)	(²)	(²)	16.4	3.8	-	-
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	89	37	16	20	35	18	-	7,612
Percent	6.8	(²)	(²)	(²)	35.4	9.6	-	-
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	132	46	18	28	46	33	8	8,388
Percent	10.1	(²)	(²)	(²)	46.6	17.9	.8	-
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	239	54	21	33	62	97	25	10,168
Percent	18.3	(²)	(²)	(²)	63.3	52.2	2.7	-
Median family income	\$29,128	(²)	(²)	(²)	\$14,197	\$16,345	\$34,832	-
Others in families maintained by men								
Total	765	89	16	73	108	191	377	14,844
Family income:								
Under \$5,000	3	2	2	-	1	-	-	(²)
\$5,000 to \$9,999	11	7	1	6	3	-	-	(²)
\$10,000 to \$14,999	35	12	3	9	16	5	2	(²)
\$15,000 to \$19,999	64	12	1	11	18	24	9	(²)
\$20,000 to \$24,999	86	19	1	18	23	21	22	10,070
\$25,000 and over	568	37	8	29	47	140	344	16,906
Below poverty level:								
Total	6	4	3	1	2	-	-	(²)
Percent .....	.8	4.7	(²)	(²)	1.8	-	-	-
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	30	16	4	12	9	5	-	(²)
Percent	3.9	17.8	(²)	(²)	8.0	2.8	-	-
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	40	19	4	15	14	5	2	(²)
Percent	5.3	21.8	(²)	(²)	12.7	2.8	.4	-
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	88	32	7	26	31	18	6	8,044
Percent	11.4	36.4	(²)	(²)	28.6	9.4	1.7	-
Median family income	\$36,626	\$22,936	(²)	(²)	\$22,997	\$35,516	\$46,787	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-3. Earnings distribution of year-round full-time workers by family status, family income, and poverty status, 1985—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total	With personal earnings of —						Median personal earnings ¹
		Under \$6,700			\$6,700 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$14,999	\$15,000 and over	
		Total	Under \$3,000	\$3,000 to \$6,699				
All other men³								
Total	7,328	328	126	202	501	1,172	5,327	\$21,280
Family income:								
Under \$5,000	157	156	94	62	-	1	-	1,760
\$5,000 to \$9,999	571	125	11	114	447	-	-	7,918
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1,165	33	12	21	42	1,084	6	12,473
\$15,000 to \$19,999	1,300	6	3	3	8	57	1,229	17,379
\$20,000 to \$24,999	1,063	2	2	-	3	13	1,046	21,894
\$25,000 and over	3,071	6	4	2	2	16	3,047	31,970
Below poverty level:								
Total	202	197	94	104	4	1	-	3,137
Percent	2.8	60.1	74.4	51.3	.9	.1	-	-
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	293	263	97	167	28	2	-	4,581
Percent	4.0	80.4	76.8	82.5	5.5	.2	-	-
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	513	281	102	179	229	2	1	6,363
Percent	7.0	85.6	81.0	88.5	45.7	.2	-	-
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	1,060	296	106	190	470	290	4	8,448
Percent	14.5	90.4	84.5	94.1	93.7	24.7	.1	-
Median family income	\$22,077	\$5,119	\$532	\$5,693	\$8,712	\$12,894	\$26,559	-
All other women³								
Total	5,836	326	69	257	571	1,430	3,509	17,105
Family income:								
Under \$5,000	108	108	58	51	-	-	-	2,305
\$5,000 to \$9,999	642	175	4	171	468	-	-	8,015
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1,353	33	4	29	66	1,251	2	12,305
\$15,000 to \$19,999	1,314	6	1	5	22	128	1,158	16,977
\$20,000 to \$24,999	974	2	-	2	6	26	939	21,619
\$25,000 and over	1,444	1	1	-	9	24	1,410	29,510
Below poverty level:								
Total	173	167	58	109	6	-	-	3,839
Percent	3.0	51.3	(²)	42.4	1.0	-	-	-
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	290	268	58	210	19	2	-	5,281
Percent	5.0	82.2	(²)	81.4	3.4	.2	-	-
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	530	276	61	215	237	14	2	6,625
Percent	9.1	84.7	(²)	83.4	41.6	1.0	.1	-
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	1,156	291	64	226	494	368	4	8,832
Percent	19.8	89.1	(²)	87.9	86.4	25.7	.1	-
Median family income	\$18,053	\$5,698	(²)	\$6,069	\$9,037	\$12,855	\$22,984	-

¹ Earnings are defined as all money income from wages, salaries, and profits or losses from self-employment.

² Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

³ Includes a small number of members of unrelated subfamilies. For persons not in families, income data refer to personal income.

NOTE: Dash represents zero or rounds to zero.

Appendix C. Some Comparisons of SIPP and CPS Data

As indicated in appendix A, the labor force activity concepts used in the SIPP are similar to those used in the CPS. The resulting estimates, however, vary significantly due to the widely dissimilar reference periods and to differences in survey procedures and collection methods.¹ While the estimates from the two surveys cannot be reconciled, it is useful to compare these estimates, where possible, in order to gain additional insight into the number of persons experiencing employment problems. Table C-1 below compares data from the SIPP with monthly and annual data from the CPS. A discussion of some differences and the reasons for them follows.

Table C-1. Comparison of selected data from the SIPP with monthly and annual data from the CPS, 1985

(In thousands)

Data source	Persons with—			
	Unemployment	Involuntary part-time work	Low earnings	Discouragement
Monthly CPS	8,404	5,616	(¹)	1,221
4-month SIPP data	14,349	6,465	5,030	1,603
Annual March supplement to the CPS	20,984	14,311	4,069	(¹)

¹ Not available.

Unemployment. As measured in the CPS, average monthly unemployment in the period January through July 1985 was 8.4 million. This compares with a SIPP 4-month average estimate of 14.3 million persons and with a CPS “work experience” total of 21 million persons for the entire calendar year of 1985, as measured in the annual March supplement.

Because of the longer reference period, more people who were jobseeking or on layoff are reflected in the SIPP than in the monthly estimates from the CPS. In the monthly CPS, persons are classified into three separate but distinct categories—the employed, the unemployed, and not in the labor force. The SIPP concept, however, permits multiple labor force statuses, and persons are counted in each status over the course of the

4-month reference period. In this regard, the SIPP is similar to the March CPS supplement, which obtains information on the work experience of the population during each week in the previous calendar year.

Involuntary part-time work. During the January-July 1985 period, the average monthly count of persons on part-time schedules who wanted full-time jobs was 5.6 million in the CPS. During the 4-month SIPP reference periods, an average of 6.5 million persons spent some weeks working part time involuntarily, while, for all of 1985, the CPS March supplement recorded 14.3 million such persons. The reasons for the pattern are the same as those for unemployment, as cited above.

Low earners. The SIPP indicates more low earners—persons working full time with earnings below the minimum-wage equivalent over a 4-month period—than the CPS reported for the whole year (5 million vs. 4.1 million). The higher SIPP estimate may reflect, in part, the fact that persons can experience temporary fluctuations in their earnings which may bring them below the minimum-wage equivalent for parts of the year, as measured by SIPP, although they might exceed such a standard for the entire year as measured by the annual CPS. Also, there is some evidence that wage and salary earnings as reported in the SIPP are lower than in the CPS.

Discouragement. In the SIPP, an average of 1.6 million persons reported 1 week or more of inactivity due to discouragement over job prospects. In contrast, the average monthly number of discouraged workers as measured in the CPS was 1.2 million. Although the definitions used in the two surveys may also play a role, this difference may reflect the longer SIPP reference period. As noted earlier, the CPS data indicate how many persons, on average, were “discouraged” at any one point in time, while the SIPP data are a cumulative count of all discouraged persons over a 4-month period.

For the most part, the SIPP estimates for the 4-month reference periods compare reasonably well with both monthly and annual CPS data. The directions and general magnitude of the differences that can be seen in table C-1 are consistent with what can be expected based on the varying lengths of the reference periods and the inherent character of the types of experiences being measured. For unemployment, involuntary part-time work, and discouragement, the longer the reference period, the greater the probability that more people will have experienced these statuses. Estimates of low earners, however,

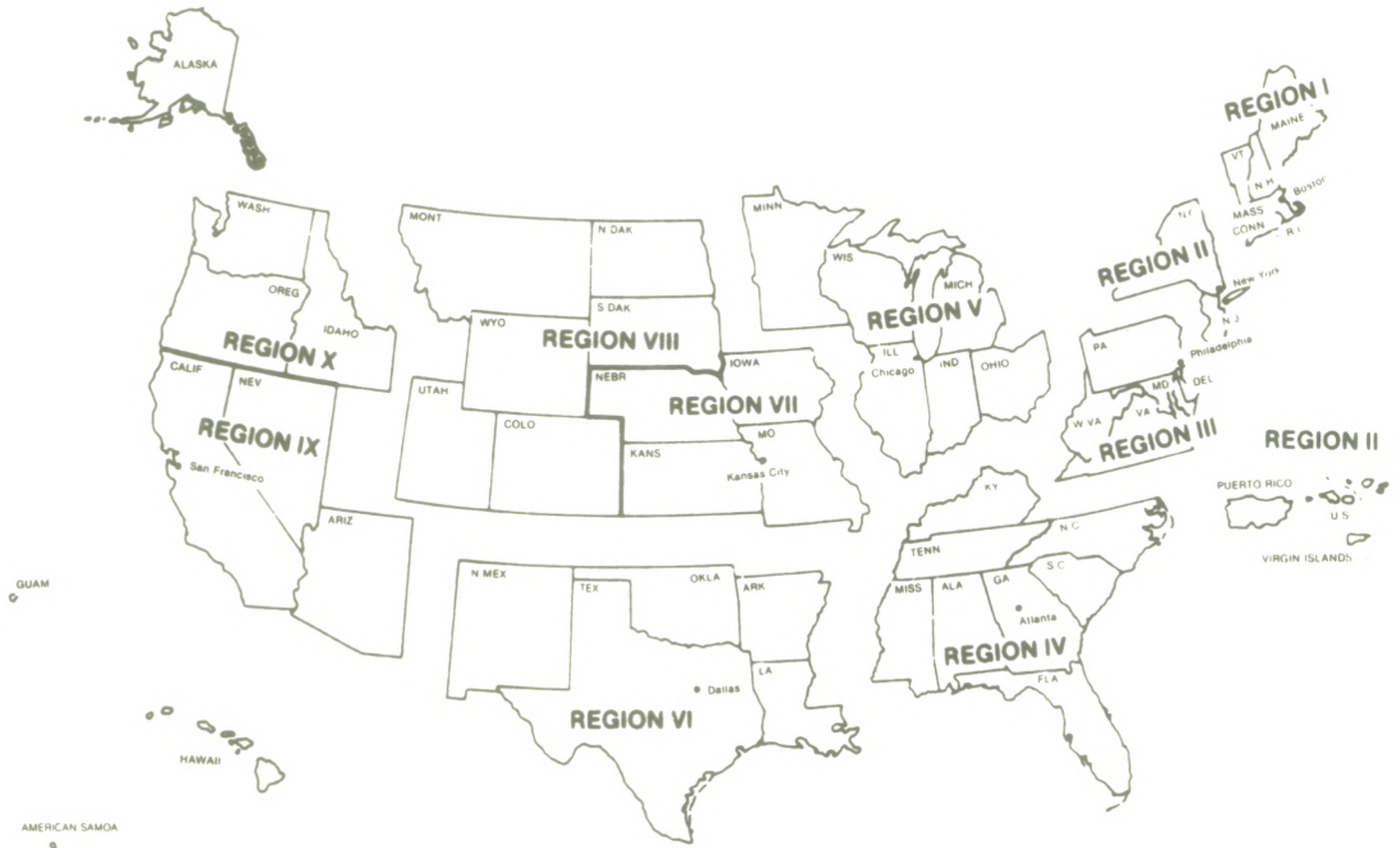
¹ See Paul M. Ryscavage and John E. Bregger, “New household survey and the CPS: a look at labor force differences,” *Monthly Labor Review*, September 1985, pp.3-12.

need not be higher when the reference period is a year than when it is a part of a year. A person who experiences low earnings during part of a year has a chance to realize higher earnings during the rest of the year and not be a low earner

for the whole year. On the other hand, a person with a period of unemployment during part of the year will be classified as having been unemployed at some time during that year regardless of the labor force status during the balance of that year.

Bureau of Labor Statistics

Regional Offices



Region I

John F. Kennedy Federal Building
Suite 1603
Boston, Mass. 02203
Phone: (617) 565-2327

Region II

Suite 3400
1515 Broadway
New York, N.Y. 10036
Phone: (212) 944-3121

Region III

3535 Market Street
P.O. Box 13309
Philadelphia, Pa. 19101
Phone: (215) 596-1154

Region IV

1371 Peachtree Street, N.E.
Atlanta, Ga. 30367
Phone: (404) 347-4418

Region V

9th Floor
Federal Office Building
230 S. Dearborn Street
Chicago, Ill. 60604
Phone: (312) 353-1880

Region VI

Federal Building
525 Griffin St., Rm. 221
Dallas, Tex. 75202
Phone: (214) 767-6971

Regions VII and VIII

911 Walnut Street
Kansas City, Mo. 64106
Phone: (816) 374-2481

Regions IX and X

450 Golden Gate Avenue
Box 36017
San Francisco, Calif. 94102
Phone: (415) 556-4678

U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Washington, D.C. 20212

Official Business
Penalty for Private Use, \$300

Postage and Fees Paid
U.S. Department of Labor

Third Class Mail

Lab-441

