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Hardship: The Welfare Consequences of Labor Market Problems: A Policy Discussion Paper

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HARDSHIP



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A Policy Discussion Paper

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This book is dedicated to the memory of Dr. E. Earl Wright. Among his many contributions as director of the W. E. Upjohn Institute, Earl encouraged and guided the preparation of this volume, enriching the process, and hopefully the product, with his unique blend of warmth and wisdom. Fondly remembered and universally respected, he will be sorely missed.

THE AUTHOR

Robert Taggart, who is currently president of the Remediation and Training Institute in Washington, D.C., was formerly director of the Youth Knowledge Development Project, administrator of the Office of Youth Programs, U.S. Department of Labor, and executive director of the National Council on Employment Policy.

Dr. Taggart received his Ph.D. from The George Washington University in 1972.

Among the 26 books he has authored, co-authored, or edited are: *A Fisherman's Guide: An Assessment of Training and Remediation Strategies*; *The Promise of Greatness*; *Still a Dream: The Changing Status of Blacks Since 1960*; *The Labor Market Impacts of the Private Retirement System*; *Jobs for the Disabled*; *The Prison of Unemployment*; and *Low Income Housing: A Critique of Federal Aid*.

Author's Note

The detailed hardship data for 1974 through 1980 which are analyzed in the text are available upon request. These include alternative tabulations for 1979 which use the population estimates from the 1970 Census and the population estimates from the 1980 Census, respectively, to weight the Current Population Survey data. The latter estimates are used in most circumstances. When the 1970 Census-based estimates are utilized because of greater convenience or appropriateness, an asterisk notes this use in the text. The hardship data for 1981, which were only available after this volume was completed, are analyzed in separate publications and can also be provided upon request.

PREFACE

How many really suffer as a result of labor market problems? This is one of the most critical yet contentious social policy questions. In many ways, our social statistics exaggerate the degree of hardship. Unemployment does not have the same dire consequences today as it did in the 1930s when most of the unemployed were primary breadwinners, when income and earnings were usually much closer to the margin of subsistence, and when there was no safety net for those failing in the labor market. Increasing affluence, the rise of multiple earner families, the growing predominance of secondary earners among the unemployed, and improved social welfare protections, have unquestionably mitigated the welfare consequences of joblessness. Earnings and income data also overstate the dimensions of hardship. Among the millions with hourly earnings at or below the minimum wage level, the overwhelming majority are from multiple-earner, relatively affluent families. Most of those counted by the poverty statistics are elderly, handicapped or have family responsibilities which keep them out of the labor force, so the poverty statistics are by no means an accurate indicator of labor market pathologies.

Yet there are also many ways our social statistics underestimate the degree of labor market-related hardship. The unemployment counts exclude the millions of fully employed workers whose wages are so low that their families remain in poverty. Low wages and repeated or prolonged unemployment frequently interact to undermine the capacity for self-support. Since the number experiencing joblessness at some point during the year is several times the number unemployed in any month, those who suffer as a result of forced idleness can equal or exceed average annual unemployment, even though only a minority of the jobless in any month really suffer. For every person counted in the monthly unemployment tallies, there is another working part-time because of the inability to find full-time work, or else outside the labor force but wanting a job. Finally, income transfers in our country have always focused on the elderly, disabled and dependent, neglecting the needs of the working poor, so that the dramatic expansion of cash and in-kind transfers does not necessarily mean that those failing in the labor market are adequately protected.

Mountains of facts, figures and learned treatises have been marshalled to prove that the truly needy are few and far between. An equally imposing volume of contradicting evidence documents uncounted and unmet basic needs. The result is confusion. It is uncertain and bitterly disputed whether those suffering seriously as a result of labor market problems number in the hundreds of thousands or the tens of millions, and, hence, whether high levels of joblessness can be easily tolerated or must be countered by job creation and economic stimulus, whether the safety net needs dismantling or strengthening, and whether the long-term hardship trends justify a “laissez faire” response or demand fundamental restructuring of labor markets and the income distribution system. There is only one area of agreement in this debate—that the existing poverty, employment and earnings statistics are inadequate for one of their primary applications, measuring the welfare consequences of labor market problems.

This book presents a set of new measures developed to determine who really suffers as a result of joblessness, low earnings and involuntary part-time employment. Available employment, earnings and poverty data are structured into an array of core indicators which incorporate alternative need and workforce attachment standards, which assess the severity of problems, as well as the numbers affected, which consider earnings from both an individual

and family perspective, as well as considering earnings supplements including in-kind aid. The aggregate measures, in turn, are disaggregated to identify the relative hardship burdens for different population segments and geographic areas.

These measures are, then, used to reassess long-term and cyclical labor market developments, the changing status of minorities, the interrelationships between family patterns and employment problems, the effectiveness of income transfers for the working poor, alternative macroeconomic policies and a host of other issues. The dual aim of these applications is to demonstrate the utility and reliability of the new measures, while providing needed perspective on employment problems and policies.

The aim was not just to develop and gain acceptance for a new statistical indicator, but to design a comprehensive system for measuring and analyzing the welfare consequences of labor market problems. The hardship measures were intended as a "third leg" in our social statistics system, supplementing poverty and unemployment data and providing alternative perspectives on the major issues which have been analyzed using poverty and unemployment as proxies for labor market-related hardship. This ambitious undertaking was based on the assumption that in order to fully address earlier critiques of hardship measures, to cope with the inherently complex issues, to validate the internal consistency of the data and to demonstrate their varied uses, it was necessary to provide detailed information and comprehensive analysis. Tradeoffs were anticipated, though underestimated. The chances for error and its discovery, the difficulties of definitional refinement, tabulation and analysis, as well as the problems of comprehensible presentation, multiplied with each disaggregation and application. In retrospect, the ambitiousness of the effort was naive, somewhat Faustian and probably misplaced. I can only hope that in struggling through the mind-numbing statistics and terminology, or in weighing the inevitable shortcomings and mistakes, the reader will give some credit for my having "dared to fail greatly," as well as for my intellectual persistence, if not perspicacity.

This work is a reflection of fifteen years of collaboration with Sar Levitan. Dr. Levitan was one of the first to recognize the need to integrate income and employment statistics. He was among the initial developers and advocates of hardship measures. As Chairman of the National Commission on Employment and Unemployment Statistics, he worked long and hard to gain consensus for the adoption of hardship indicators. Sar supervised and supported the work on this volume, encouraging greater simplicity and succinctness. He should not be blamed because I ignored this sage advice.

The Bureau of the Census tabulated the hardship measures under contract from Dr. Levitan's Center for Social Policy Studies at The George Washington University and MDC, Incorporated. The Census Bureau is not responsible for any definitional errors, and it does not necessarily endorse nor approve the measurement concepts. However, without the hard work, expertise and good will of its technicians, this book would not have been possible. In particular, I would like to recognize the contributions of Gregory Russell who helped refine and validate the measures, as well as supervising their tabulation.

This study was made possible by grants from the Charles Stewart Mott, Edna McConnell Clark and Ford Foundations. It was only completed because Nancy Kiefer and Cathy Glasgow kept working to the last minute before entering the counts of the unemployed and discouraged, and because Theron remembered what the blind men of Hindustan never learned.

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CHAPTER 1. MEASURING WHAT MATTERS

The Consequences of Labor Market Problems

The well-being of most individuals and families is determined primarily by their success in the labor market. Since earnings account for three-fourths of total personal income, the unavailability or intermittency of employment, restricted hours of weekly work, or low wages are a major cause of economic hardship. ^{1/}

A substantial share of work force participants encounters such problems. During 1980, for instance, 21.4 million workers aged 16 and over experienced at least a week of joblessness. Another 7.6 million worked part-time involuntarily at least a week. There were an additional 7.3 million full-time and 9.1 million voluntary part-time workers who earned less than the minimum wage equivalent for the cumulative hours they were willing and able to work. Together, these groups with employment and earnings problems accounted for nearly two-fifths of the 118.3 million who participated in the 1980 work force.

Not all of these individuals suffered seriously as a result of their own employment and earnings problems. Some were secondary earners in affluent families or had other sources of income. Others had reduced, but still adequate, earnings. But for all too many, the failures in the labor market resulted in severe distress. Fifteen million work force participants resided in families with earnings below the poverty level and 8.4 million in poor families.

Our present system of labor force concepts and statistics was developed during the 1930s because of, and in order to measure, the suffering which resulted from the massive unemployment of the Great Depression. In the absence of extensive income transfer programs, with the work force composed primarily of breadwinners, and with a large share of the 1930s working population concentrated near the margin of subsistence, unemployment and hardship were synonymous. But the expansion of social welfare protections, the increasing affluence of the population, and the rise of multiple earner families, subsequently reduced the correspondence between joblessness and deprivation.

While extensive information has been gathered for many years on the hourly and weekly wages of American workers, these earnings data have received far less attention than the unemployment counts. It is usually assumed that family heads and primary breadwinners can achieve subsistence earnings if they can find jobs, hence employment has traditionally been considered the key factor affecting well-being. Most of the low-wage workers are new entrants to the labor force and secondary family earners.

Poverty concepts and statistics were developed in the 1960s to measure the dimensions of deprivation. The poverty definition and counts include both persons with labor market-related problems and those unable to work because of age, disability, family responsibilities or other barriers. Poverty is, thus, determined as much, or more, by the adequacy of transfers and private pensions and the demography of the population as by labor market conditions.

Over the years, the unemployment, earnings and poverty statistics have been disaggregated in ever finer detail in order to identify those among the unemployed who really suffer as a result of joblessness, those whose low earnings result in low income, and those whose poverty is caused primarily by labor market problems or could be cured by labor market interventions. But it is extremely difficult to piece together these separate items of detailed information in order to determine how many and who really suffer as a result of labor market problems. In the absence of simple and accepted statistical indicators which link employment and earnings data with measures of well-being, the unemployment and poverty rates tend to predominate in public policy formulation, planning, resource allocation and analysis, as proxies for the hardship resulting from the failings of or failures in the labor market. Unfortunately, these measures do not serve these purposes well.

Unemployment does not always result in deprivation, nor does employment guarantee well-being. Poverty is in many cases unrelated to labor market problems. Low wages are not usually associated with low family income.

- Less than a fifth of the individuals who experienced unemployment during 1980 lived in poor families. On the other hand, over a million persons were employed full-year, full-time--the usual standard of success in the labor market--yet they and their families still lived in poverty.

- Nearly half of the individuals with hourly earnings at or below the minimum wage lived in families with incomes above \$15,000 annually, and nearly two-thirds were in families with incomes above \$10,000 annually.

- Three-fifths of all poor persons 14 and over did not work at all during 1980 because of illness or disability, school, housekeeping, retirement, or other reasons unrelated to job availability.

Unemployment rates, wage data or aggregate poverty counts alone yield a distorted picture of fluctuations and long-term trends in labor market-related economic hardship.

- The number and proportion of labor force participants with inadequate annual earnings fluctuate less from year to year than the number and proportion who experience unemployment. Hardship is a chronic structural problem, exacerbated by recessions and depressions, alleviated by recoveries, but far less cyclical than joblessness.

- There has been very little improvement in the relative status of blacks as judged by unemployment and poverty rates. In contrast, there has been absolute and relative progress in alleviating labor market-related hardship, largely because of improvements in earnings rates.

- At the beginning of the 1960s, two-thirds of poor family heads worked, and a third worked full-time, full-year. Two decades later, less than half worked at all, and only 16 percent full-time, full-year. In other words, a declining portion of economic hardship (as measured by the poverty counts) is labor market-related.

Policies designed to alleviate labor market-related hardship may be misdirected to the extent they are based on poverty, unemployment, or wage data alone.

- Where unemployment rates are used to distribute employment and training resources, large metropolitan areas and particularly their suburbs receive a far larger share than if hardship measures were used. The volatility of unemployment rates also leads to significant year-to-year fluctuations in local funding, with adverse programmatic consequences, even though the underlying structural problems to which interventions are addressed remain relatively stable. On the other hand, the use of poverty rates for allocation tends to divert resources to areas whose problems may not be labor market-related or amenable to such interventions.

- Local or national employment and training policies which target resources to population subgroups based on their relative unemployment rather than hardship rates divert scarce resources to solving temporary problems with less serious consequences; conversely, targeting on the basis of poverty diverts resources to individuals and areas whose problems cannot necessary be solved by employment-oriented interventions.

- Across-the-board increases in the minimum wage have a modest impact on alleviating poverty, and a substantial portion of the benefits are realized by workers in affluent families. Wage data alone suggest only the gains which are realized by minimum wage increases, while hardship measures capture the disemployment effects which may, in part, offset the positive earnings impacts of minimum wage increases.

As these examples suggest, the currently available poverty, employment and earnings statistics are inadequate for one of their primary applications--measuring the welfare consequences of labor market problems. Without a conceptual and measurement framework which links income, employment and earnings information, and without accepted indicators developed specifically to measure labor market-related hardship, it is difficult to determine who needs help most, why, or how it can best be provided. As a result, our understanding is frequently clouded and our policies misdirected.

Because of these shortcomings, there is increasing recognition of the need for a measure or set of measures which considers employment and earnings problems in light of the economic hardship which results. A variety of hardship indicators have, in fact, been developed from available labor market and income statistics, demonstrating the conceptual promise of such measures in providing a better understanding of secular and cyclical trends, income transfer and minimum wage issues, and the relative severity of need for subareas and subgroups in the economy.

However, this analytical work has also suggested the significant definitional, measurement and interpretative problems implicit in hardship measures. There are normative issues inherent in defining any labor market status or income-based needs statistics, such as agreeing on the severity standards and deciding who will and will not be counted relative to these standards. Because hardship measures link poverty, earnings and employment concepts, the issues inherent in each of these separate measurement systems must be addressed. There are conceptual issues which are inherent in seeking to link individual earnings with family or household well-being, since family composition and income other than earnings are affected, but not determined, by labor market factors. There are measurement issues and uncertainties which result from shortcomings in existing data bases. Then, there are interpretative issues related to all of these definitional, conceptual and measurement questions.

Because of these problems, no set of hardship measures or applications has gained wide acceptance. Yet taken together, previous work has provided the foundation for an acceptable and extremely useful hardship measurement system. It is now possible to derive a set of composite measures that strikes an appropriate normative balance, which overcomes many conceptual problems and provides the information for better understanding the unresolvable issues. The composite measures cannot escape the underlying shortcomings in income and labor force statistics, but the needed improvements and their implications can be clearly identified. Based on previous work, it is also possible to dramatically expand the information yield and improve the policy relevance of hardship measures so that they can be institutionalized as a "third leg" in our system of social welfare indicators, supplementing employment and earnings statistics and the poverty measures.

This volume reviews the evolution of hardship measures as well as the underlying normative, conceptual, measurement and interpretative issues. It proposes a modified set of measures and suggests how these will overcome many of the problems in previous hardship indicators. The measures are calculated from existing labor market and income statistics covering 1974 through 1980. The hardship data are presented and analyzed in detail. The policy implications of the measures, the possible improvements, and the remaining issues are, then, discussed.

The Evolution of Hardship Measures

A Summary of Earlier Efforts

The hardship concept was first included in a 1967 Report on Employment and Unemployment in Urban Slums and Ghettos prepared by then Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz.^{2/} The measure, which was applied to data from a special survey of ten ghetto areas in eight major cities, included the following:

1. All persons unemployed in the survey week;
2. Individuals employed on a part-time basis but seeking full-time work;
3. Family heads with full-time jobs earning less than \$60 weekly (the weekly wage needed to lift a family of four above the poverty threshold) and unrelated individuals under age 65 earning less than \$56 weekly in full-time jobs (the minimum wage times 40 hours of weekly work);
4. Half of all males age 20 through 64 who were not in the labor force--an estimate of the number who would be active jobseekers if more and better paying jobs were available; and
5. Half the difference between the measured female and male adult populations--an adjustment for the undercount of males.

Another approach was developed in the 1968 Manpower Report of the President using Current Population Survey annual work experience data gathered each March covering the previous calendar year. 3/ This measure included all persons working full-time, full-year but earning less than \$3,000 annually, and all persons unemployed 15 or more weeks during the year.

In 1970, William Spring, Bennett Harrison and Thomas Vietorisz developed an index for the Senate Subcommittee on Employment, Manpower and Poverty based on data collected by the Bureau of the Census for 60 poverty areas in 51 large cities. 4/ The index included the following:

1. Persons unemployed in the survey week;
2. Persons working part-time involuntarily for economic reasons during the survey week;
3. Persons not in the labor force who wanted but were not seeking work because they did not think they could find employment (discouraged workers); and
4. Full-time workers paid less than \$80 a week--the amount necessary on an annualized basis to support an urban family of four at the poverty level.

In 1973, Herman P. Miller developed a two-part index also utilizing the same Census Employment Survey data for the 60 poverty areas. 5/ The "subemployment" measure included:

1. Persons unemployed in the survey week;
2. Persons working part-time involuntarily during the week;
3. Persons outside the labor force, wanting jobs but discouraged by the prospects; and

4. Family heads or unrelated individuals employed and earning less than the prevailing minimum wage of \$1.60 per hour or working full-time but with annualized weekly earnings below the poverty level for their households.

The Miller subemployment count excluded persons 16 to 21 years of age who were primarily students, as well as persons 65 years and over, on the assumption that their labor force attachment was minimal. The hardship measure was, then, derived by screening from the subemployed all individuals residing in families or households with above average incomes.

The Employment and Earnings Inadequacy Index was developed in 1974 by Sar Levitan and Robert Taggart and was calculated from the Current Population Survey data gathered each March covering current labor market status as well as the previous year's work experience. ^{6/} It was, like the Miller index, a two-part formulation, with a subemployment measure counting persons with labor market problems and an "Employment and Earnings Inadequacy" (EEI) measure excluding those subemployed residing in families or households with adequate incomes. The subemployment index included:

1. Persons unemployed during the survey week;
2. Persons outside the labor force in the survey week, wanting jobs but discouraged by the prospects;
3. Persons working part-time involuntarily for economic reasons during the survey week; and
4. Family heads and unrelated individuals currently employed full-time whose earnings in the previous 12 months were less than the poverty threshold for their families or households.

Persons age 16 to 21 whose major activity during the survey week was school attendance, as well as persons 65 years of age and over, were excluded from the subemployment count on the assumption that their labor force attachment was limited. The EEI measure, then, screened out all those individuals among the subemployed who resided in families and households with adequate incomes as judged relative to the medians for metropolitan or nonmetropolitan areas for families and unrelated individuals.

In 1975, Thomas Vietorisz, Robert Mier and John Giblin proposed a two-index approach with an "exclusion index" counting persons with individual labor market problems and an "inadequacy index" assessing earnings in light of family needs. ^{7/} The "exclusion index" counted:

1. Persons unemployed in the survey week;
2. Persons not in the labor force but desiring work;
3. Persons in the labor force full-time but working less than 35 hours in the survey week;

4. Persons currently employed but working less than 50 weeks in the last year for economic reasons; and

5. Full-time, full-year workers earning less than an adequate income defined by a range of annualized wages.

The "inadequacy index" was restricted to individuals counted by the exclusion index who were family heads or unrelated individuals whose incomes were below adequacy standards specified as a range of multiples of the poverty level for each family or household. All heads or unrelated individuals above these income levels were excluded.

Irwin Garfinkel and Robert Haveman in 1977 introduced the concept of "earnings capacity poverty," which was closely related to the hardship notion. ^{8/} "Earnings capacity" was defined as the annual income that would be produced if the household head and spouse were employed during all weeks of potential work (excluding weeks of illness, disability or unemployment) at the earnings level of other workers matched according to age, schooling, race, sex, region, work pattern and marital status. The earnings capacity poor were defined as the percentage (arbitrarily set at the poverty rate) lowest in the earnings capacity distribution. "Capacity utilization" compared actual earnings over the year to earnings capacity. Earnings capacity utilization, thus, sought to measure the work effort of families and households while earnings capacity poverty identified the household heads and spouses who would be the worst off even if their work effort and earnings were up to potential.

In 1979, Robert Stein of the Bureau of Labor Statistics proposed a simple hardship measure that included all primary earners in the labor force more than half year whose individual earnings were below the poverty line for their families or households, and whose total family or household incomes were less than double the poverty line. ^{9/}

In its 1979 report, Counting the Labor Force, the National Commission on Employment and Unemployment Statistics (NCEUS) developed (although it did not recommend) a hardship index based on work experience and earnings over the previous year. ^{10/} The measure included full-year, full-time workers whose individual earnings alone were inadequate to lift their households or families out of poverty, excluding those in families or households with a total income more than double the poverty threshold. The full-time, full-year labor force was defined as persons who were in the labor force 40 weeks or more, plus those who did not work at all, sought work at least 15 weeks, but left the labor force because of discouragement over job prospects. Excluded were persons who usually worked part-time voluntarily.

Bruce Klein in 1980 sought to link the Garfinkel/Haveman earnings capacity notion with the hardship concept, assessing the portion of individuals in hardship who would have inadequate income if working and earning up to "capacity." ^{11/} The "subemployed" were defined as:

1. Persons who did not work during the year but spent at least 13 weeks or more looking for work and did not look in other weeks because they felt they could not find work;

2. Unemployed workers who were looking for work or on layoff 14 weeks or more, worked at some time during the year, and were in the labor force 40 weeks or more;

3. Persons who worked 13 weeks or more part-time during the year but wanted full-time jobs; and

4. Individuals employed full-time for 40 weeks or more whose earnings were below the poverty level for their families.

"Earnings capacity economic hardship" was determined by assigning "potential" earnings to the subemployed and then comparing their augmented income (not including transfers) to an adequacy standard of 150 percent of the poverty threshold for the family or household. Potential earnings were defined as 40 weeks of 40 hours weekly at the minimum wage for discouraged workers; the number of weeks in the labor force times usual weekly earnings for those unemployed during the year; actual earnings times the ratio of 40 hours per week to usual weekly hours for the involuntarily part-time workers; and actual earnings for full-time workers in poverty. In other words, the Klein measure sought to identify those with labor market-related hardship who could not earn an adequate income if fully employed.

The Underlying Issues

There are subtle yet quite significant differences between the assumptions and approaches adopted in these various subemployment, hardship, earnings capacity and earnings adequacy measures. Each had shortcomings, but it is possible to pick and choose the best features in order to develop more useful and acceptable measures:

1. Individual vs. family perspectives. Individuals with similar work force experience may have different family status, income needs and supplements to their own earnings, so that their well-being will differ despite equal earnings. Should income adequacy and hardship be judged in terms of individual needs or in terms of family needs? Three different approaches were advanced to deal with this issue. The Wirtz, 1968 Manpower Report, and Spring/Harrison/Vietorisz measures were focused on the individual--assuming that the labor market should provide a basic standard which would lift a family of four out of poverty, whether or not an individual worker had these breadwinning responsibilities.

The Miller, Levitan/Taggart, the NCEUS, Stein and Klein measures used a two-step procedure to determine hardship. The first step defined the subemployed according to individual labor market problems; the second screened out persons whose family or household incomes were adequate. However, none of these measures clearly distinguished individual vs. family problems because the low earners, who constituted a significant portion of the subemployed, were defined in terms of family or household income needs. The Garfinkel/Haveman earnings capacity poor were also defined from a family or household earnings perspective.

The Vietorisz/Mier/Giblin approach derived two indices designed specifically to separate individual earnings problems from aggregate family earnings inadequacy, judging the first relative to wage standards applied to all workers and the second relative to income adequacy standards reflecting each individual's family size and needs. This is conceptually the preferred approach.

2. Timeframes. A person employed and with adequate earnings in any given survey week may experience a reduction in hours, hourly earnings or unemployment which generates inadequate earnings over a year. On the other hand, joblessness or reduced hours of employment for a week or two may not create undue hardship if earnings the remaining weeks are adequate. The number who experience labor market problems over a year are several times the number who experience them in any week, while only a small proportion of those with problems in any week will have them recur for a significant duration. The time period for assessing the adequacy of employment, earnings and income is, therefore, critical.

The Wirtz and Spring/Harrison/Vietorisz measures were based on labor force and earnings status in a single survey week. The Miller, Levitan/Taggart and Vietorisz/Mier/Giblin measures based some components on survey week status and other components on experience over the previous year. The 1968 Manpower Report, the NCEUS, Stein, Garfinkel/Haveman and Klein measures all used the work, earnings and income experience over the previous year. This latter approach is conceptually most appropriate for several reasons: First, hardship measures seek to identify individuals with continuing structural problems, rather than those whose labor market difficulties are only short-term and do not have serious consequences for well-being. Second, it is possible to define some weekly status variables in terms of their duration where the necessary information is gathered--for example, including in a definition of hardship only the currently unemployed with 15 or more weeks of unemployment--but this is not possible for most other earnings and employment status variables which are measured only for the survey week and annually. Family or household income data are collected only on an annual basis. Third, the poverty counts, which assess the hardship resulting from both labor market and non-labor market problems, have an annual focus. It makes sense, then, to use this same timeframe in assessing the labor market-related hardship components.

3. Income and earnings standards. Assuming an annual timeframe and separate consideration of individual problems and family needs, there are several different standards which could be and have been used to define hardship. The higher the earnings or income standards, the greater the number of individuals and proportion of the population which will be counted in hardship.

The individual earnings standards adopted by the Wirtz, 1968 Manpower Report, Spring/Harrison/Vietorisz and Miller measures were the weekly, hourly or annual earnings needed to lift a family of four out of poverty. Miller and Wirtz also used the minimum wage as the earnings standard for some components. Klein, NCEUS and Levitan/Taggart used the poverty level or its multiple as a minimum earnings standard, thus weighing individual earnings in light of family size. Vietorisz/Mier/Giblin used a parametric approach, defining individual earnings adequacy under a range of hourly earnings standards.

Several different family income standards were utilized. Miller and Levitan/Taggart used the mean and median incomes of families and unrelated individuals as the upper income screens, i.e., parameters which did not consider family size in assessing whether income was more than adequate. NCEUS and Stein used 200 percent of the poverty threshold for each particular family, while Klein used 150 percent. Vietorisz/Mier/Giblin employed a parametric approach with a range of income standards adjusted for family size. The other hardship measures used earnings and income standards synonymously, i.e., low earners were defined in terms of the poverty threshold or the minimum wage, and there was no screening out based on other sources and total levels of family income.

Probably the most defensible standards are the minimum wage for individual earnings and the poverty level for family income. The parametric approach, which calculates hardship under a range of different income and earnings standards, is complex if too many alternatives are utilized, but a few multiples of the basic standards can be extremely helpful in suggesting the sensitivity of hardship counts to alternative standards of need. It is inconsistent to use the minimum wage or family poverty level as an adequacy standard for individual earnings but to use a mid-level income (such as the median, mean, or 200 percent of poverty) as the cutoff point for family income hardship. Consistent income and earnings standards should be used rather than a low-level for screening in individual earnings problems but a mid-level for screening out families judged to have adequate incomes.

4. Nonearned income. Given the overlap between work and welfare, earnings alone may provide a less than adequate income but economic hardship may be alleviated by income transfers or other nonearned income such as private pensions or alimony. The Wirtz, 1968 Manpower Report, Spring/Harrison/Vietorisz, Miller, and Vietorisz/Mier/Giblin indices were concerned only with earnings. The Levitan/Taggart, Stein and the NCEUS indices counted all income in assessing adequacy for the families and households of the subemployed. The Garfinkel/Haveman and Klein measures excluded transfer payments but counted other nonearned income.

Three separate but related issues are involved: Whether the labor market is providing minimal earnings for an individual; whether the earnings of family members are adequate to meet minimal family needs; and, when this is not the case, whether nonearned income offsets earnings deficits. Put another way, the focus is, respectively, what an individual needs or should receive as a minimum from work; what he or she needs to earn in light of family status in order to be self-supporting; and what is needed in order to achieve minimal well-being in light of transfer payments or other income. No single measure can address all of these questions.

5. Treatment of secondary earners. One of the reasons for introducing a hardship index is that the increase in multiple earner families has reduced the hardship consequences of unemployment for any single family member. Yet it is clearly more significant if the family member experiencing labor market problems is the primary breadwinner rather than another member who contributes minimally to the family exchequer. Many of the hardship measures, therefore, focused in some way on those assumed to be primary breadwinners. The Vietorisz/Mier/Giblin "exclusion index" meas-

uring individual earnings problems included all workers regardless of family status; however, the "inadequacy" measure assessing well-being included only family heads and unrelated individuals. The Stein measure was restricted to primary earners. The Miller, Levitan/Taggart and Wirtz indices included only family heads or unrelated individuals in the low earners category of the subemployed and hardship measures, although making no distinction on the basis of breadwinner status in the other component categories. The Garfinkel/Haveman measure of earnings capacity poverty considered both family heads and their spouses.

In contrast, the 1968 Manpower Report, Spring/Harrison/Vietorisz, the NCEUS and Klein measures considered all potential earners and did not exclude on the basis of breadwinner status. This is the most consistent and probably the most reasonable approach. If the family or household is considered the appropriate unit for judging income needs and adequacy, then it is inconsistent to count a dollar of actual or potential earnings from one family member differently from that of another. To exclude from the hardship counts those individuals in families with adequate earnings or incomes including the wages and salaries of secondary earners, but to fail to count secondary earners with problems who live in families with below adequate earnings, is also inconsistent. If an inclusive definition is used which counts secondary earners with problems but disaggregates by family status, then hardship due to low earnings of the primary breadwinner can be identified through disaggregation where this is appropriate.

6. Attachment to the labor force. Earnings alone will rarely provide an adequate individual or family income when the weeks and weekly hours of work availability are limited. On the other hand, earnings from even a few additional weeks of work, or from part-time employment by an extra worker, can improve a family's well-being and perhaps lift the family out of poverty. Most of the hardship measures had at least some low earnings components restricted to persons working in full-time, rather than part-time, jobs. Those measures based on annual earnings, income and work experience usually restricted attention to persons with significant labor force attachment, variously defined. The 1968 Manpower Report measure included only low earners employed 50 weeks or more and all other labor force participants who experienced 15 or more weeks of unemployment. The Vietorisz/Mier/Giblin low earnings category also required 50 weeks of attachment. The NCEUS and Klein measures used a 40 week attachment requirement, while Stein required more than half-year participation. The Levitan/Taggart measures restricted the low earners categories to currently employed household heads who were assumed to be attached to the labor force by dint of their current work and breadwinning responsibilities. The remaining indices, which were based only on employment status in the survey week, implicitly required far less continuity of attachment to the labor force.

The degree of labor force attachment is also an issue in defining discouragement. Job search demonstrates availability and desire for work, and one might reasonably doubt the commitment of an individual claiming to want work but saying none is available without having looked. The discouraged in the Vietorisz/Mier/Giblin index included all those outside the labor force claiming to want employment. Spring/Harrison/Vietorisz included persons wanting work who listed inability to find work as either a

primary or secondary reason for not looking. The Levitan/Taggart measures restricted the discouraged to those wanting work but not looking primarily because they thought they could not find a job or perceived personal employment barriers (lack of skills or age), while the Miller index was even more restrictive, excluding those who perceived personal employment barriers. The NCEUS and Klein measures included those whose main reason for not working in the last year was the belief that no jobs were available, but added a further requirement of at least 15 weeks of job search in the first case, and 13 in the second. Stein implicitly required 26 weeks of work or unemployment, with no subspecification for those individuals who were discouraged some or all of their weeks outside the labor force.

Attachment was also the basis for exclusion of groups assumed to have alternative income and activities. The Levitan/Taggart and Miller indices excluded persons over age 64 as well as 16- to 21-year-old students. Spring/Harrison/Vietorisz restricted attention to persons age 16 to 65 years. These exclusions, justifiable on average, were unreasonable in many individual cases where younger or older workers had primary breadwinning responsibilities.

There was no agreement, then, on the appropriate length of work force attachment, since the measures based on survey week status required only one week of participation while those with an annual focus had requirements ranging from 13 to 50 weeks. Each approach measured something fundamentally different and reasonable arguments were made for both restrictive and inclusive standards. Clearly, then, it is necessary to incorporate alternative attachment standards within hardship measures. An inclusive approach, i.e., with minimal attachment requirements, can be disaggregated to focus on those with longer attachment, and is preferable to an exclusionary approach defined by a strict attachment standard which, therefore, limits information available on persons with real problems but falling marginally short of the strict standard. As an example, the inclusive approach is used in defining unemployment; the definition encompasses persons seeking just one hour of work a week as well as those seeking 40-hour jobs, or those unemployed one week as well as those jobless a year or more. Attachment is handled by disaggregating part-time and full-time jobseekers and short-term or long-term unemployed.

There are some other reasonable principles which might be applied in order to further simplify the attachment issue:

First, groups of individuals should not be excluded because, on average, they have marginal attachment; inclusion or exclusion should be based, insofar as possible, on individual behavior, experience and needs, treating all individuals by the same rules. In particular, there is no justification for excluding all persons aged 65 years and over, or students, except by the same criteria used for others.

Second, attachment standards should apply consistently. Mixing time-frames so that some persons are included by survey week status but others by annual experience violates this principle. So, too, does inclusion of part-time workers who are unemployed but not part-time workers who receive a subminimum hourly wage, or a low earner who works 35 hours weekly but not one who works 34 hours more weeks which yield more annual hours of work availability.

Third, while the truly discouraged should be included in any hardship count, the definition should include a minimum job search requirement to provide a tangible demonstration of job desire and availability and some proof that the inability to find work is, in fact and not just imagination, a primary reason for nonparticipation.

7. Disaggregations and supplementary statistics. Counts of persons with inadequate income or earnings are one dimensional indicators of need, including persons with no earnings whatsoever as well as those fully employed but with earnings a dollar short of meeting adequacy standards. The Miller, Levitan/Taggart and Klein measures all estimated the average incomes of persons excluded and included in the subemployed and hardship counts, as well as the percentages living in poverty. Combined with the disaggregations by typology of labor market problems, these data provided some indication of the relative severity of different types of problems for individuals included in the counts. Klein introduced the deficit notion, already used in the poverty data system, measuring the dollar shortfall of income or earnings relative to the needs standards.

Hardship may result from low earnings despite full employment, as well as from part-time, intermittent, or no employment, and each of these work experience patterns and problems might be addressed by different policy measures. It is, therefore, necessary to isolate the typology of labor market problems causing hardship. The subemployment measures were usually derived by cumulating separate components defined according to the typology of labor force problem and these separate component totals were usually presented. For instance, the Levitan/Taggart Employment and Earnings Inadequacy count was composited of, and disaggregated for, the unemployed, discouraged workers, fully-employed low earners, the intermittently employed and persons employed part-time involuntarily.

Some of the previous hardship measures were also disaggregated by family status, race, age, sex and other key demographic variables. Geographic breakdowns were also available in a few cases. The Miller, Wirtz and Spring/Harrison/Vietorisz measures were calculated strictly for central city poverty areas, while the NCEUS, Klein and Levitan/Taggart measures included breakdowns for metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

While primary emphasis in previous hardship measurement efforts went to developing acceptable indicators and explaining their meaning rather than utilizing the measurement system for analytical purposes, Levitan/Taggart, NCEUS, and Klein examined cyclical hardship patterns, as well as racial differentials over time. To better identify the causes and cures of hardship, there was some experimentation with simulations in the Garfinkel/Haveman and Klein measures, which estimated hardship after augmentation of individual earnings up to estimated "capacity." These measures also assessed variants with and without income transfers.

Some of the measures also disaggregated according to different need standards. The Vietorisz/Mier/Giblin measures used a parametric approach in defining need and thus produced several score of alternative indices. The NCEUS and Levitan/Taggart measures were calculated (but not published) with a range of assumptions about attachment and adequacy standards. The hardship measures also, in some cases, calculated exclusion rates--i.e.,

the proportion in any labor market problem category excluded because of earnings or income above adequacy standards.

The appropriate degree and focus of disaggregation and of derivative measures is suggested not only by the previous work on hardship, which was basically exploratory in nature and focused on developing indicators rather than data systems, but also by the approaches used in presenting and analyzing labor force and poverty statistics. Both annual work experience and poverty data are published with breakdowns by age, marital and family status, number of family earners, income levels and sources, education, occupation, race and region. The poverty data calculate total and average income deficits to measure the severity of poverty. The "near-poor" population is counted using 125 percent of the poverty thresholds. There are supplementary data which identify income sources, measure poverty with and without cash transfers included, and, recently, calculate the incidence of poverty before and after the receipt of in-kind aid. The work experience measures assess severity in terms of frequency and duration of joblessness and the weeks of labor force participation. In other words, the Bureau of Labor Statistics' annual report on work experience, and its monthly report on employment and earnings, as well as the annual Bureau of the Census reports on poverty and income, provide examples of the types of disaggregation which are possible and have proven useful.

The National Commission on Employment and Unemployment Statistics argued for a comparable array of information organizing these data elements from the hardship perspective: 12/

A single indicator cannot give individual attention to the . . . components of labor market related hardship . . . , deal with multiple classifications of labor force status . . . during a year, or give separate attention to the individual's status and to his or her family's economic status.

The commission therefore recommends that the Bureau of Labor Statistics prepare an annual report containing measures of the different types of labor market related economic hardship resulting from low wages, unemployment and insufficient participation in the labor force. These data, which refer to individuals, would be presented in conjunction with the family relationship and the household income status of the individual

The purpose of the annual report would be to present employment problems in relation to the most basic economic problem: inadequate income. The Bureau of the Census publishes statistics on the poverty population, with peripheral attention to labor force attachment. The perspective would be reversed in the recommended report from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which would start with labor force status and labor market conditions and relate them to poverty.

Consensus and Convergence

There is, then, consensus on some hardship measurement issues and convergence on others:

First, the concepts and related indicators linking labor force and income status should differentiate between individual earnings problems disregarding family status, and family earnings shortfalls which consider differing family size and composition.

Second, hardship measures should also differentiate between family earnings shortfalls and family income deficits, while it would be desirable to further differentiate the income deficits before and after cash transfer payments as well as weighing the effects of in-kind aid.

Third, the measures should utilize an annual timeframe, drawing on work experience rather than current work status data, and annual rather than weekly earnings.

Fourth, the minimum wage is the only socially agreed-upon standard for judging the adequacy of individual earnings, while the poverty thresholds are the most frequently used and publicly accepted standards for judging the adequacy of family income. Supplemental calculations assessing hardship relative to multiples of the minimum wage and the poverty level can indicate the sensitivity of the measures to alternate needs standards, can enrich analytical potential and can reduce debate about appropriate needs standards.

Fifth, since a dollar of earnings by any family member has an equal impact on family well-being, the earnings deficits resulting from the labor market problem affecting all family members should be treated consistently. The distinction between "primary" and "secondary" earners should be handled by disaggregation not by exclusion. The severity of an individual's problems should be measured in terms of the dollar decrement which it produces in the income or earnings of the individual and family.

Sixth, various typologies of labor market experience which generate earnings problems should be identified since they result from substantially different causes and require substantially different cures. Along with the numbers affected by each type of problem, the resulting income and earnings shortfalls should also be estimated, since some types of problems usually have more severe consequences than others.

Seventh, the adequacy of earnings and labor force experience should be judged relative to an individual's hours and weeks of availability for work. All work force participants should be included if individual earnings fall short of a minimum adequacy level for their hours of availability and if this shortfall contributes to family earnings and income deficits. Labor force attachment issues should be addressed by disaggregating these more inclusive measures according to the degree of participation in the work force and the size of the individual earnings deficits.

Eighth, the hardship concepts and indicators must have the potential for disaggregation to consider family size and composition, age, race, sex,

region, occupation, and education, i.e., paralleling the disaggregations of poverty and work experience data. There should be an annual presentation and analysis of these disaggregated data supporting the composite hardship indicators.

The first step, then, is to define a set of hardship measurement concepts and related indicators that meet these various requirements.

A Measurement and Assessment System

The Primary Indicators

The proposed hardship measurement and assessment system consists of three sets of core indicators which measure the adequacy of individual earnings, the adequacy of family earnings, and the adequacy of family incomes in terms of both the numbers who fall below minimum standards and the dollar shortfalls relative to these standards:

1. The Inadequate Individual Earnings (IIE) measure counts individuals who, because of low wages or limited employment, have earnings less than what would have been provided by employment at the minimum wage (or its multiple) during the annual hours of actual or discouraged labor force participation. The Inadequate Individual Earnings Deficit (IIE Deficit) is the difference between the earnings that would have been generated by minimum wage employment for all hours of availability and actual annual earnings of persons in the IIE.

2. The Inadequate Family Earnings (IFE) measure counts work force participants whose earnings, when added to those of other family members, do not provide a minimally adequate family income as judged by the poverty standard (or its multiple) for the family. An unrelated individual is considered a family of one. The Inadequate Family Earnings Deficit (IFE Deficit) is the difference between the earnings of all workers in the IFE and the poverty levels (or multiples) for their families.

3. The Inadequate Family Income (IFI) measure counts work force participants whose earnings and nonearned incomes, combined with those of other family members, do not provide a minimally adequate family income as judged by the poverty standard (or its multiple). The Inadequate Family Income Deficit (IFI Deficit) is the difference between the incomes of families in the IFI and the poverty levels (or multiples) for these families.

These indices are calculated using three sets of adequacy standards arbitrarily defined as "severe," "intermediate" and "moderate" hardship. The severe hardship standards are the minimum wage for judging the adequacy of individual earnings (IIE) and the poverty thresholds for judging the adequacy of family earnings and family incomes (the IFE and IFI). The intermediate hardship standards compare earnings and incomes to 125 percent of the minimum wage equivalent for the individual and 125 percent of the

poverty threshold for the family. The moderate hardship standards use 150 percent of the minimum wage equivalent and 150 percent of the poverty level to define individual and family hardship.

For all those who worked or sought work during the previous year, the adequacy of individual earnings is assessed relative to their total time in the work force. Actual annual earnings are compared to an "individual earnings standard" derived by multiplying the hourly standard (the minimum wage, 125 percent of the minimum or 150 percent of the minimum, depending on whether severe, intermediate or moderate hardship counts are being derived) times each person's weeks in the work force multiplied by the hours they were seeking work or working weekly. Since the legislated minimum wage is changed irregularly, the dollar level equal to the real average minimum wage for the 1967-1980 period is used as the hourly earnings standard for severe hardship.

The adequacy of family earnings and family income are assessed relative to 100, 125, and 150 percent of the poverty standards for each family with at least one member in the work force. The poverty thresholds, of course, vary with family size and farm or nonfarm residence.

Hardship is assessed for all persons participating in the work force over the course of a year, as well as for the subsets of participants in the work force 27 weeks or more, i.e., "half-year," and those in the work force "full-year," defined as 50 weeks or more.

In summary, the system calculates nine basic variants of the IIE, IFE, IFI and their associated IIE, IFE and IFI Deficits: each measure is estimated using severe, intermediate, and moderate hardship standards considering full-year, half-year, and total work force participants.

Supplementary Measures

The hardship measurement system includes several supplementary measures, as well as subclassifications and disaggregations of the primary indicators:

First, all work force participants (whether in the labor force full-year, half-year or less-than-half-year) are classified into mutually exclusive categories based on their work experience patterns over their weeks of participation in the previous year:

1. Employed full-time (35 hours or more weekly) during all weeks of work force participation.
2. Employed part-time some or all weeks for persons employed throughout their period of participation. Subcategories include persons involuntarily employed part-time at least one week and the remainder employed part-time voluntarily.
3. Intermittently employed, combining weeks of employment and weeks of unemployment. Subcategories include those "mostly unemployed" (two-

thirds or more of their weeks in the work force), "mostly employed" (working two-thirds or more of their weeks of participation), and the remainder with a "mixed" pattern.

4. Nonemployed during weeks of availability for work. Subcategories include persons "unemployed" throughout all weeks in the work force and those searching for work at least four weeks but "discouraged" the remainder of the year.

Second, incidence rates are derived for the IIE, IFE, and IFI, by dividing the number with inadequate individual earnings, family earnings, and family incomes, respectively, by the number in the work force. The IIE index measures the probability that a work force participant will have earnings less than the minimum wage (or a multiple of the minimum) for the hours and weeks of work that individual is an active or discouraged work force participant. The IFE index measures the proportion of the work force whose earnings, combined with those of other family members, would result in some degree of hardship in the absence of other income sources. The IFI index measures the incidence of hardship among work force participants after nonearned income is added to family earnings.

Third, aggregate and average IIE, IFE and IFI Deficits are calculated for individuals in different work force experience categories. The IIE Deficits of persons in any given work experience category are straightforwardly added and averaged. Family earnings and income deficits are allocated among family work force participants in proportion to their shares of the combined individual earnings deficits of family members. Where the combined IIE Deficits of family members are less than the family's earnings or income deficit, the difference is distributed according to family members' shares of family earnings if each received at least minimally adequate individual earnings. This procedure for allocating family deficits among members suggests the relative impact of each member's employment and earnings problem on family hardship. The distribution of the total deficits among persons in each work experience category are also calculated, suggesting the relative severity of different labor force pathologies.

Fourth, all these measures--the IIE, IFE, and IFI counts, their incidence rates and distributions, plus the IIE, IFE, and IFI Deficits, average deficits and deficit distributions as calculated for individuals based on their category of work force experience--are further disaggregated according to age, race, sex, family size and number of earners, individual family status, educational attainment, individual earnings, individual earnings deficit, family income, region and area of residence, and occupation. These calculations parallel the standard disaggregations of the poverty and work experience data.

Interpretative Indices

Individual earnings may be inadequate because of low wages, periods of nonemployment or less than desired hours of weekly employment. A person with Inadequate Individual Earnings may be in a family with adequate family

earnings, as exemplified by the teenager in a family with a fully employed and well-paid head. Likewise, a person with adequate individual earnings may reside in a family which, because of large size or few work force participants, may have Inadequate Family Earnings even though no members have Inadequate Individual Earnings. Family income inadequacy, which is assessed only for persons in the adjusted work force, results when family earnings are low and are not adequately supplemented by transfers and other sources of nonearned income.

To help sort out the causes, consequences and cures for hardship, there are a range of interpretative indices in addition to the primary indicators and supplementary measures. To better assess the underlying labor market pathologies and the effectiveness of various labor market interventions, the earnings and incomes of individuals in hardship are augmented in several different ways to simulate certain "what if" conditions. For instance, the IFE and IFE Deficit are calculated after augmenting the earnings of all unemployed and involuntarily part-time workers by providing minimum wage (or multiple) earnings for all hours of idleness. Under a closely related augmentation scheme, these same individuals are ascribed "capacity employment" defined as their usual hourly earnings rate for all hours of forced idleness. The impact of increased hourly wages or earnings supplements is simulated by the "enhanced earnings augmentation" which raises the actual earnings of all workers in the IFE by 10 percent. The attainment of minimally "adequate employment" for all work force participants is simulated by augmenting each worker's annual earnings up to the level of the minimum wage multiplied by the annual hours of availability for work. The impacts of more comprehensive solutions for labor market problems are simulated by an "enhanced capacity" augmentation which first provides workers in the IFE their usual wage for any hours of forced idleness, then increases everyone's annual earnings by 10 percent.

To better assess the interaction between family size and composition and the family's earnings patterns and problems, a variant of the IFE is calculated which considers only persons who also have Inadequate Individual Earnings. The difference between this smaller total and the regular IFE suggests the number whose family hardship results from large families and limited work effort rather than the failure of family members to earn minimum wages during their hours of availability.

To determine the marginal effect of solving the problems of significant segments of the population in hardship, the IFE and IFE Deficit are calculated by augmenting the earnings of particular family member subgroups (such as heads, wives or other family members) and age subgroups, and then determining how many families would remain with earnings below the poverty level (or its multiple), as well as the size of their deficit. The augmentations include providing minimum wage and usual earnings for all hours of forced idleness, and increasing earnings up to the individual earnings standard for all hours of availability.

To better understand the effectiveness of cash and in-kind aid in alleviating the consequences of labor market problems, the IFI and IFI Deficit are calculated with cash transfers excluded from family income. Differencing the Net-of-Transfers IFI and the regular IFI suggests the number of work force participants lifted out of poverty by cash transfer

payments. An Earnings Supplementation Rate-Total is also calculated indicating the proportion of persons with Inadequate Family Earnings who are lifted out of hardship by other income sources, and an Earnings Supplementation Rate-Nontransfers indicates the proportion of the IFE escaping poverty (or its multiple) by the receipt of nontransfer earnings supplements alone. Finally, the IFI and IFI Deficit are calculated after adding the estimated value of food stamps to cash income; they are also calculated after adding the estimated values of food stamps, housing subsidies and school lunches.

Thus, the hardship measurement system consists of an array of thirty measures which are calculated separately for individuals in the labor force full-year, half-year, and at any point during the year, using, in each case, the severe, intermediate, and moderate hardship standards (Table 1.1). For each of these nine variants of the data matrix, there are disaggregations of the measures according to work experience patterns, and then these complete data sets are further disaggregated by age, race, sex, family status, occupation, family income, individual earnings and area of residence of the work force participants.

Assumptions and Approaches

All measures involve normative judgments and assumptions translated into a set of decision rules and definitions which are used in considering the information gathered about the status and experience of each individual. The detailed definitions used in the calculation of the hardship measures from the March Current Population Survey responses are presented in Appendix A, but the general assumptions and approaches which are implicit must first be understood.

Inclusiveness

The proposed set of hardship measures is inclusive rather than exclusive, encompassing diverse labor market problems, work force attachment levels, as well as family earnings and income patterns. The adequacy of individual earnings is judged by the standard that each work force participant should earn at least the minimum wage for the hours and weeks he or she is willing and able to work, and that each family with work force participants should be able to at least earn enough to escape poverty. All earnings and earnings shortfalls are considered from an individual as well as family perspective, considering each individual's work experience and his or her family needs. The disaggregation of individuals in the hardship counts according to work experience patterns and duration of work force participation, and the disaggregations by family status and individual characteristics, are used to identify the portion of hardship accounted for by persons with continuous work force attachment, primary breadwinning responsibilities or particular patterns of work experience which may be of concern.

Table 1.1 HARDSHIP MEASURES

Primary Indicators

1. IIE--Number of work force participants failing to earn the minimum wage (or its multiple) for their annual hours in the work force.
2. IIE Deficit--Shortfall of individual annual earnings relative to the minimum wage equivalent.
3. IFE--Number of work force participants in families with earnings below the poverty level (or its multiple).
4. IFE Deficit--Shortfall of family earnings relative to the poverty level (or its multiple) for families with at least one work force participant.
5. IFI--Number of work force participants in families with incomes below the poverty level (or its multiple).
6. IFI Deficit--Poverty deficit for families with at least one work force participant.

Supplementary Measures

7. IIE Incidence--Percent of work force with Inadequate Individual Earnings.
8. IFE Incidence--Percent of work force with Inadequate Family Earnings.
9. IFI Incidence--Percent of work force with Inadequate Family Income.
10. IIE Average Deficit--IIE Deficit divided by IIE count.
11. IFE Average Deficit--IFE Deficit divided by IFE count.
12. IFI Average Deficit--IFI Deficit divided by IFI count.

Interpretative Indices

13. Full Employment IFE--IFE if every individual were employed at minimum wage (or its multiple) for all hours of involuntary idleness.
14. Full Employment IFE Deficit--IFE Deficit if every individual were employed at minimum wage (or its multiple) for all hours of involuntary idleness.

Table 1.1 (Continued)

15. Capacity Employment IFE--IFE if every individual were employed at his or her usual hourly wage for all hours of involuntary idleness.

16. Capacity Employment IFE Deficit--IFE Deficit if every individual were employed at his or her usual hourly wage for all hours of involuntary idleness.

17. Enhanced Earnings IFE--IFE if annual earnings of all workers were raised by 10 percent.

18. Enhanced Earnings IFE Deficit--IFE Deficit if annual earnings were raised by 10 percent.

19. Adequate Employment IFE--IFE if all persons earned at least the minimum wage equivalent (or its multiple) for all hours in the work force.

20. Adequate Employment IFE Deficit--IFE if all persons earned at least the minimum wage equivalent (or its multiple) for all hours in the work force.

21. Enhanced Capacity IFE--IFE if all persons were provided employment at the usual wage for all hours of forced idleness, and earnings of all persons were increased by 10 percent.

22. Enhanced Capacity IFE Deficit--IFE Deficit if all persons were provided employment at the usual wage for all hours of forced idleness, and earnings of all persons were then increased by 10 percent.

23. Earnings Supplementation Rate-Total--Proportion of persons in IFE who escape poverty as a result of nonearned income.

24. Earnings Supplementation Rate-Nontransfers--Proportion of persons in IFE who escape poverty as a result of nontransfer earnings supplements.

25. IFI Net-of-Transfers--Work force participants in families with cash incomes, excluding transfers, which are below the poverty level (or its multiple).

26. IFI Net-of-Transfers Deficit--IFI Deficit when cash transfers are subtracted from family income.

27. IFI Including Food Stamps--IFI when estimated value of food stamps is added to cash income.

28. IFI Deficit Including Food Stamps--IFI Deficit when estimated value of food stamps is added to cash income.

29. IFI Including In-Kind Aid--IFI when estimated value of food stamps, school lunches and housing subsidies are added to cash income.

30. IFI Including In-Kind Aid Deficit--IFI Deficit when estimated value of food stamps, school lunches and housing subsidies are added to cash income.

As noted previously, this inclusive approach was adopted because the exclusion rules used in previous measures to focus on breadwinners and individuals with a serious commitment to work, treated certain situations and individuals inconsistently. For instance, the restriction of hardship counts to "full-year" labor force participants using a 40-week attachment standard excluded an individual unemployed 39 weeks but too ill to work the remainder of the year despite the fact that this individual's labor market experience would have been just as much a source of economic hardship as that of a low earner unemployed for 8 weeks during the year. Likewise, the restriction of previous hardship measures to primary earners and their problems implicitly and incorrectly assumed that an extra dollar of earnings to the primary earner would alleviate hardship while an extra dollar to a secondary earner would not, or that problems of primary earners could be cured more easily (which may or may not be true) or should have higher priority than those of others in the family.

By measuring hardship relative to individually derived standards based on annual hours of work availability, by treating all earners equally in considering family earnings and income adequacy, and by providing disaggregations to get at the issues usually handled by exclusion, these anomalies were reduced. Inclusive measures can be disaggregated to the exclusive measures but the inverse is not true. For instance, if 40 weeks of participation were the standard for counting hardship, data would not be available to assess the problems of those with, say, 35 to 39 weeks of participation. Clearly, then, the information yield is enriched by the inclusive approach adopted in the proposed hardship measures.

How Much Not Just How Many

The use of the earnings and income deficit approach to supplement the hardship counts provides an indicator of the severity of individual and family problems. Previous hardship measures were usually one-dimensional--once included, each individual counted the same as another regardless of the degree of hardship, making it necessary to exclude by definition all those considered to have less serious problems, such as voluntary part-time workers. They are included in the proposed measures if earning less than the minimum wage or living in families with inadequate earnings or income. They might contribute only a small amount to the budget of their families, and the increment from raising their wages to the minimum might be small, but this is revealed by the average earnings and income deficits for such workers. With such information and the weighting which is implicit, there is no reason for arbitrary exclusion.

There is some inherent arbitrariness in allocating family earnings and income shortfalls among family members. While the decision rule is complex, the principle is not. To the extent that family members earn less than the minimum wage equivalent for their hours in the work force, and that these individual shortfalls cause the family earnings or income deficits, these family deficits can reasonably be distributed according to the relative severity of members' individual problems. If all members had at least minimally adequate earnings, any remaining family deficit would require greater earnings from all family members in proportion to their relative contribution to total family earnings.

The hardship counts can be straightforwardly disaggregated to focus on the subsets of all work force participants who are available for work full-year or half-year. However, assumptions are required in order to allocate family income and earnings shortfalls among family members where some may be participating full-year or half-year but others less-than-full-year or less-than-half-year. Where the hardship measures are restricted to full-year or half-year participants, the adopted approach allocates the family deficit by the same two-step procedure outlined above, except that only the individual earnings deficits of the full-year or half-year participants are considered in the first step. In other words, to the extent the individual earnings problems of the full-year or half-year participants lead to a family's earnings or income shortfall, the full-year or half-year participants are assigned this share of the family shortfall. The relative contributions of all family earners are considered in allocating any remaining family earnings or income deficit. This means that the share of the family IFE and IFI Deficits allocated to full-year and half-year participants under the full-year and half-year disaggregations of the hardship measures are not the same as the shares allocated to them under the hardship calculations for the total work force.

Hardship Standards

The choice of the minimum wage to assess the adequacy of individual earnings and the poverty level to measure the adequacy of family earnings and income are based on the fact that the minimum wage and the poverty levels are unquestionably the most accepted and understood needs indicators. Yet there are some implications which must be recognized and some adaptations which must be made.

Because the legislated minimum is adjusted sporadically, sometimes lagging behind the cost of living and then suddenly catching up in a single step, its use would produce irregular fluctuations in the individual earnings adequacy measures reflecting the irregular changes in the law rather than changes in well-being. In years when the legislated minimum was eroded by inflation, the individual hardship count would go down even though real purchasing power of low wage earners would probably be declining. Conversely, there would appear to be an increase in individual hardship in years when the legislated minimum was raised because wage adjustments would not be instantaneous. To avoid this anomaly, the proposed hardship measurement system does not use the legislated minimum wage as the basis for the individual earnings standard, but rather an average of the real value of the legislated minimum, with adjustments to maintain purchasing power from year to year.

Since an indexed minimum rather than the legislated minimum wage is used as the individual earnings standard, its acceptability depends on the base level and the cost index which are used. The Minimum Wage Study Commission suggested indexing the legislated minimum relative to nonfarm earnings because of problems with the Consumer Price Index, particularly the weight given to fluctuating housing mortgage interest costs. However, the poverty level used to assess the adequacy of family earnings and incomes is an absolute rather than relative standard, i.e., it is adjusted

each year for the CPI. Thus, the CPI index minus housing interest costs is used to calculate the minimum wage standard for each year, thereby overcoming many of the problems with the regular CPI, while achieving consistency in the use of absolute adequacy standards for both family and individual earnings.

There is no reason to assume that the real value of the legislated minimum wage in any specific year is a better base than another, which is why the adopted approach was to average the real value (adjusted for the CPI minus housing interest costs) of the legislated minimum wage from 1967 through 1980 (using the minimum legislated for pre-1966 covered workers). This relatively long period included minimum wage increases legislated in 1966, 1974, and 1977, as well as the erosion periods of 1969 through 1973 when the minimum was stable despite inflation, and 1980, when it rose but not enough in light of unexpectedly high rates of inflation. The 1966 Fair Labor Standards Act amendments completed most of the extensions in coverage.^{13/} In other words, the average for the 1967-1980 period reasonably represents the real standard selected by society over the years when coverage was relatively comprehensive and stable, over periods of minimum wage activism and neglect, as well as during economic growth and recession and changing political cycles.

Another base period would yield different individual earnings standards for each year. For instance, if the average for the 1974-1980 period had been used as the baseline rather than the average for the 1967-1980 period, the standard for each year would have been 1.2 percent lower. Likewise, the use of the total CPI, rather than the CPI minus housing mortgage costs, would have yielded different standards, particularly in 1980 when interest rates rose so much faster than other CPI components.

| | <u>Minimum wage standards using 1967-1980 as base and adjusting for CPI minus mortgage interest costs</u> | <u>Minimum wage standards using 1974-1980 as base and adjusting for CPI minus mortgage interest costs</u> | <u>Minimum wage standard using 1967-1980 as base and adjusting for CPI</u> | <u>Legislated minimum wage</u> |
|------|---|---|--|------------------------------------|
| 1974 | \$1.99 | \$1.96 | \$1.98 | \$2.00 |
| 1975 | 2.16 | 2.14 | 2.16 | 2.10 |
| 1976 | 2.29 | 2.26 | 2.29 | 2.30 |
| 1977 | 2.44 | 2.41 | 2.44 | 2.30 |
| 1978 | 2.61 | 2.58 | 2.62 | 2.65 |
| 1979 | 2.87 | 2.84 | 2.92 | 2.90 |
| 1980 | 3.21 | 3.17 | 3.31 | 3.10 |

There is no adjustment for the student learners differential since it is impossible to determine which of the students in the labor force are covered by certificates. Likewise, there is no way to identify workers in jobs not covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act. The disaggregations in the hardship tallies permit adjustments where these are considered appropriate. For instance, teenage students or agricultural workers can be subtracted from the totals.

The use of severe, intermediate and moderate hardship standards not only accommodates varying judgments about what constitutes hardship, but it also increases analytical potential. For instance, one policy might reduce the number in severe hardship more than another, but alter the intermediate

hardship count by less. Likewise, some subgroups in the work force may be more concentrated above the severe hardship line but below the intermediate hardship cutoff, while others are concentrated among those with severe hardship. The different data sets can be used like scissors to cut through many critical issues concerning the relative severity of problems, thus supplementing the dimension added by the deficit measures.

The severe, intermediate and moderate income and earnings standards are arbitrary. Rather than 100, 125 and 150 percent of the minimum wage and poverty thresholds, any other multiples could have been used. The choice was dictated largely by the conventions in previous hardship studies and by value judgments based upon examination of the income and earnings distributions in the population. In 1979 the poverty threshold for a nonfarm family of four was \$7,412 and for an unrelated individual, \$3,800. The minimum wage standard of \$2.87 would have produced annual earnings of \$5,800 assuming 2,020 annual hours of employment. The median income for households with four members was \$22,576. For all unrelated individuals, the median was \$7,542, but, perhaps more appropriately, it was \$13,321 for unrelated individuals in the labor force full-year. The severe, intermediate and moderate income and earnings standards, thus, represented the following percentages of the medians:

| | Severe hardship standards (100 percent of minimum wage or poverty thresholds) | Intermediate hardship standards (125 percent of minimum wage or poverty thresholds) | Moderate hardship standards (150 percent of minimum wage or poverty thresholds) |
|--|--|--|--|
| Family earnings and income standards as percent of median income of-- | | | |
| Nonfarm family of four | .33 | .41 | .49 |
| Unrelated individuals | .50 | .63 | .76 |
| Unrelated individuals in labor force full-year | .28 | .36 | .43 |
| Individual earnings standards for full-time, full-year worker as percent of median income of-- | | | |
| Nonfarm family of four | .25 | .32 | .39 |
| Unrelated individuals | .77 | .96 | 1.15 |
| Unrelated individuals in labor force full-year | .44 | .54 | .65 |

Obviously, minimum wage level earnings and multiples provide better for the needs of unrelated individuals than for families, and for small families than for large ones. In 1980, for instance, the Minimum Wage

Commission estimated the hourly earnings needed for an individual full-time worker to provide poverty level annual earnings for households of different sizes:

Hourly wage equivalent for an individual worker employed full-time and earning at OMB poverty level, 1980

| Family members: | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Hourly wage required: | \$1.82 | \$2.41 | \$3.00 | \$3.58 | \$4.17 | \$4.76 |

Conversely, the poverty threshold is based on family size so that a sole worker in a large family must earn more than a sole worker with fewer breadwinning responsibilities. The divergence between what society considers adequate earnings for an individual and the self-support needs of families is the reason why there are separate measures and standards for individual earnings adequacy and family earnings adequacy.

The minimum wage standards do not vary with residence while the poverty thresholds are lower in farm areas. The income needs of farm residents were estimated to be 25 percent less than those of nonfarm residents when poverty was first defined; the accepted differential was reduced to 15 percent in the poverty counts covering the 1974-1980 period for which the hardship measures are calculated. The minimum wage is uniform for the entire nation and, therefore, does not account at all for cost-of-living differentials. Thus, for rural compared to urban areas, the IIE measures will be relatively larger than the IFE and IFI measures because of the cost adjustment in the poverty standard but not in the minimum wage standard.

It might make sense to utilize cost-of-living adjustments for all earnings and income standards. For instance, the BLS lower living standards which vary for metropolitan areas based on cost survey data, might be utilized rather than the poverty levels. This option would be important if the hardship measures were to be utilized in resource allocation (although the poverty measures which do not utilize such adjustments are used currently without much debate).

Typologies of Work Experience

The categorization of the work force according to their work experience pattern during their weeks of participation is critical in order to understand the nature of the underlying labor market problems and hence the appropriate solutions. This classification is relatively straightforward. The work experience categories include full-time employment during the full-period of work force participation at one extreme, no employment whatsoever at the other extreme, with intermittent employment and unemployment, as well as part-time employment falling between these extremes. The

intermittently employed are subcategorized by the proportion of their weeks in the labor force they are employed and unemployed, just as work experience measures subclassify participants according to weeks of joblessness. The intermittently employed include workers whose usual employment is part-time voluntary, part-time involuntary, full-time, or a mixture. The nonemployed and intermittently employed may include individuals seeking part-time work for some or all weeks not working. Workers employed full-period but with some weeks of part-time employment are subcategorized into those who worked part-time voluntarily and those who worked part-time because full-time work was not available. The involuntarily part-time employed include some who worked full-time most of the period, while the voluntarily part-time employed include individuals wanting full-time work some weeks but restricted by reasons other than the lack of full-time work. The important point is that any individual can be classified in one and only one work experience pattern category.

Because the Current Population Survey questions used in calculating the hardship measures are limited, assumptions must be made about the hours of work for individuals who mix full-time and voluntary part-time employment in order to calculate the individual earnings standard. Where an individual works predominantly part-time, 40 hours of availability are assumed during weeks this individual indicates he or she wants more than 35 hours of employment. Where work is predominantly full-time, hours worked when employed part-time are assumed to be 20 hours per week.

Finally, the nonemployed are subcategorized into those who are discouraged vs. those unemployed. The discouraged workers include persons who did not work in the last year, who claimed that the inability to find work was the primary reason, and who looked for a job at least a month. This job search requirement is used in order to weed out individuals who claimed they wanted to work and could not find jobs, but might not have been really eager for employment, or might not have known about available opportunities because of the absence of job search. A more rigorous job search requirement would alter some but not all of the hardship measures. For instance, an individual with five weeks of unemployment, counted as discouraged according to the above definitions, would appear among the totally unemployed in the hardship measures for the total work force even if two months of job search were required to classify an individual as discouraged; on the other hand, this individual with five weeks of unemployment would be excluded from the full-year tallies if a two-month search period were used in the discouraged worker classification. The deficits and interpretative measures which augment earnings are also affected by the stringency of the job search requirement, since those counted as discouraged are ascribed 50 weeks of work force participation in calculating individual earnings standards and deficits, whereas they would only be ascribed their weeks searching for work if included among the totally unemployed. The intermittently employed who were outside the labor force for some weeks might also have been discouraged, but this cannot be determined from the CPS questionnaire since inability to find work is not included as one of the possible reasons for nonparticipation unless it occurs throughout the year. Because earnings adequacy is judged relative to weeks in the labor force for the intermittently employed, the inability to estimate their weeks of discouragement leads to a slight understatement of the number with Inadequate Individual Earnings.

"What If" Measures

The Full Employment, Capacity Employment, Enhanced Earnings, Adequate Employment and Enhanced Capacity IFE and IFE Deficit measures augment the earnings of work force participants in different ways, and then determine how many would remain with family earnings below the poverty level (or its multiple). The aim of these interpretative indices is to help in assessing the impacts and implications of policy alternatives. For instance, the Full Employment IFE yields a general sense of the costs and consequences of a large-scale job creation approach, while the Enhanced Earnings IFE yields some notion of what would occur if minimum wages were raised. This does not mean that guaranteeing minimum wage jobs or increasing the legislated minimum would have these exact effects on hardship. For instance, if minimum wage jobs were guaranteed, there is no doubt that most workers fully employed at less than the minimum would leave their existing jobs for the new positions. Many persons would be attracted from outside the labor force. Likewise, minimum increases would have disemployment effects as well as attracting more workers into the labor force. The augmented measures, thus, provide indicators of relative magnitudes and directions of change associated with alternative policies, but are hardly the last word on their relative impacts.

The augmented measures are disaggregated by the same work force attachment, work experience pattern and demographic categories as are used for the other hardship indicators. In the disaggregations for full-year and half-year workers, only the earnings of the full-year or half-year participants are augmented in the prescribed ways. The "what if" question addressed by these measures is "how many full-year or half-year participants would remain in families with earnings below the poverty level (or multiple) if the earnings of the full-year or half-year participants in the family were augmented in the prescribed ways?"

The work experience and demographic disaggregations for any of the nine hardship severity/work force attachment combinations for the augmented measures include persons in the disaggregated group who are in families with inadequate earnings after all work force participants with the required attachment have their earnings augmented. For instance, in the Full Employment IFE for the total work force, the earnings of the voluntary part-time workers are not augmented because they have no hours of forced idleness; nevertheless, the number of voluntary part-time workers in the Full Employment IFE will be lower than in the regular IFE because some have other family members whose earnings are augmented, raising their families out of poverty.

To shed light on secondary earner issues, the Full Employment, Adequate Employment and Capacity Employment IFE measures are also calculated by augmenting only the earnings of specified subgroups while leaving constant the earnings of all other individuals in the work force. The combined earnings of family members are, then, compared to the poverty standard or multiple, and all family members in the work force are included in the marginally augmented tallies if they fall below the standards or multiples. Because marginal augmentation involves extensive computer time and cost, it is only undertaken for the age/student status and family relationship disaggregations. The disaggregations of the marginally aug-

mented measures for age/student and family status subgroups count all work force participants in families which remain with inadequate earnings after augmentation of the earnings of the specified age/student or family status subgroups. In contrast, the age/student and family relationship disaggregations for the regularly augmented IFE measures include just the subgroup members who remain in families with inadequate earnings after every family member has their earnings augmented in the specified manner.

Valuing In-Kind Aid

The IFI Including Food Stamps and the IFI Including In-Kind Aid estimate how many work force participants remain with a below-poverty living standard after receipt of in-kind aid. These measures are derived from responses to the supplemental questions on noncash benefits which were added to the March 1980 Current Population Survey questionnaire and continued in March 1981. The valuation of food stamps is relatively straightforward, since food stamps are very similar to cash income and since individuals are queried concerning the dollar amount of food stamps received. The IFI Including Food Stamps as income simply adds cash and food stamps received for each family with at least one work force participant and compares this with the poverty level (or its multiple).

The IFI Including In-Kind Aid adds the estimated value of school lunches and housing subsidies to food stamps and cash income. These estimates are much more problematic because the CPS questions concerning lunches and housing are not as specific, and a range of plausible assumptions yields quite different valuations.^{14/} The CPS asks how many children in the household received free or reduced price lunches. According to federal program statistics, about 9.9 million children from poor and near-poor families received free meals in 1979, at an average federal subsidy of 93¢ per meal, while 1.7 million received reduced-price lunches, at an average subsidy of 73¢. Another 13 million received lunches at prices modestly below cost because of the provision of federal commodities. It is assumed that families in the latter category will not perceive that they are getting a free or reduced-price meal. This squares with the aggregate counts from the March 1980 in-kind questionnaire, where 11.3 million youth age 5 to 18 lived in households reporting that their children usually received free or reduced price lunches in 1979. The poverty threshold in 1979 for an urban family of four was based on a \$1.71 daily feeding cost for each family member. Since six out of seven of the persons receiving free or reduced price lunches got free lunches, and since the subsidy for the reduced price lunch exceeded the amount budgeted for each poverty meal, it is reasonable to assume that all families who reported receipt of a free or reduced price meal, in fact, had their food needs reduced by one-third per person each day a lunch was received. Assuming that meals were available for 182 school days, with a twenty percent absentee rate, that the lunches reduced food costs of each recipient by one-third (i.e., covering one of three meals), and that food costs represented a third of the poverty level (which is the basis of the poverty definition), then each recipient in a family would have augmented family cash income by .044 of its poverty threshold per household member (one-half year times 80 percent attendance times one-third reduction in daily food

costs times the one-third of a poverty income which presumably is allocated for food). The estimated value of free lunches for a family of four with two children receiving lunches was \$164 in 1979, whereas the supply price to the government was estimated to be \$271. Though the subsidized lunch might have supplied more calories and nutrients than the poverty budgeted diet, and certainly cost more to deliver, it hardly eliminated the need for breakfast and dinner for the student.

Valuation of housing benefits is even more conjectural. If benefits were valued at government subsidy cost and added to cash incomes, many of the residents of subsidized housing would be considered nonpoor simply because the units are more costly and presumably more adequate than the alternatives which would have been secured in the absence of housing subsidies. Yet the income remaining after rent might still be less than what is necessary to purchase other needed goods and services. For instance, a family of three with a cash income of \$4800 living in a new public housing unit might pay only \$100 monthly in rent even though an equivalent unsubsidized unit would rent for \$500 monthly. The annual subsidy would cost the government \$4800 and the sum of cash and housing valued at this subsidy would be above the poverty threshold for this family. But can a family of three survive on \$3600 net of housing costs? Not if housing costs equal just a fourth of the poverty threshold, with three-fourths required for other needs, as the poverty index assumes. Therefore, the crude valuation procedure adopted in the hardship calculations caps the housing subsidy at the estimated housing expenditure share for unsubsidized low income families. In 1979, according to the annual housing survey, occupants of subsidized units paid a median of 24 percent of cash income for gross rent (the public housing formula, for instance, allowed for a rent of 30 percent of adjusted income). Among all households (subsidized and unsubsidized) with less than \$3000 cash income, the median percent of cash income going for gross rent was in excess of 60 percent. For renter households with \$3000 to \$7000 cash incomes, the median was 44 percent; for those with \$7000 to \$10,000, the median was 31 percent; and for the \$10,000 to \$15,000 income group, it was 24 percent. Adjusting for the estimated proportions below the median who were in subsidized units, the medians for each income class are estimated to be roughly 65, 50, 35 and 30 percent, respectively, for residents of unsubsidized units with each level of family cash income. Subtracting the 24 percent of cash income that is usually paid as rent in subsidized units means that housing expenditures were reduced by approximately 40, 25, 10, and 5 percent, respectively, of the cash incomes for households in the different cash income classes. This is, admittedly, a very crude estimation procedure. For instance, large and small families with the same cash incomes are estimated to spend the same proportions of income on housing, which is unlikely. Regression analysis from the annual housing survey data could derive a predicted housing cost percentage for each household, and rent subsidy formulae could be used to predict subsidized housing rents. However, such detailed calculations were not justified for the present purposes. Further, since two-thirds of the 2.3 million households in public and leased housing had no reported earners, only a small proportion of all persons in hardship were affected by in-kind housing aid, and in most of the cases where the low-income families with work force participants resided in subsidized units, the estimation procedures should have yielded a reasonable "best guess" of the impacts of housing subsidies on well-being. It is important to stress, however, that the in-kind valua-

tions for housing, like the valuations for school lunches, are below the subsidy costs. The principle which is applied in both cases is to determine whether the cash income, which remains after the specific need is met by in-kind aid, will provide for a poverty level "market basket" after subtracting the price which this "market basket" assumes for each element provided in-kind.

A Comprehensive System

The thrust of this effort is not just to develop an acceptable hardship indicator, but to design a comprehensive system of measurement and analysis to supplement the poverty and labor force statistics systems, as well as the massive body of analytical work covering labor market problems and appropriate public policies which has been based on the poverty and unemployment measures. In particular, the disaggregations and the interpretative measures were designed to provide data usable with minimum adaptation or manipulation to address a range of important theoretical and policy issues. For instance, previous hardship indicators have suggested that the number of persons in hardship fluctuates less than the number unemployed over the business cycle because those who already have structural problems are the ones who suffer most in recessions, i.e., their hardship simply becomes more severe. The proposed measures permit a much better assessment of the shifting severity of need over the business cycle. Because the labor force categories are mutually exclusive and descriptive of all possible work experience patterns, recession or recovery-induced shifts from one category to another can be identified; for instance, shifts from the mostly employed category to the mostly unemployed category as economic conditions worsen. The comparison between the severe, intermediate, and moderate adequacy counts enriches the analysis of the severity issues. The family responses to changing economic conditions such as increased labor force participation and earnings of added family members can be assessed by analysis of the disaggregations. The augmented earnings IFE measures provide varied perspectives on the changes in the composition and causes of hardship over the business cycle. The effectiveness of income transfer programs in protecting against cyclical fluctuations can be determined from relative movements in the IFI and the IFI Net-of-Transfers. In other words, the tabulated data can be added, subtracted and multiplied to address most analytical issues concerning the hardship consequences of macroeconomic changes. The tabulated data are equally useful in assessing secular trends, the problems of minorities, the impacts of changing family size, composition and work patterns, allocation and targeting issues, transfer program impacts, as well as the potentials of policy tools, such as minimum wage increases and full-employment job creation. Such applications are demonstrated in the following analyses using the annual hardship data calculated for the 1974-1980 period.

There are tradeoffs, however, in seeking to develop a hardship measurement system rather than a single indicator, and in trying to accommodate the criticisms of previous hardship measures. The departures from previous approaches overcome most of the criticisms but increase the complexity. There are three primary sets of hardship measures rather than one or two in other hardship systems, and these sets include deficit meas-

ures of hardship severity as well as body counts of those who fall below specified standards. Because the measurement system is inclusive, disaggregation is necessary for acceptability in certain contexts, since the aggregated measures include some individuals who may have only minimal attachment to the work force and thus only a small potential contribution to the well-being of their families. The use of severe, intermediate, and moderate income and earnings standards further complicates the picture. Finally, the incorporation of interpretative indices as an integral part of the measurement system increases potential understanding of causes and interactions, but generates even more numbers for consideration.

The critical issue is whether the added complexity of the hardship approach adds to understanding of the interface between work and well-being, whether it leads to increased attention to the structural employment problems which have the most severe consequences, and whether it provides an improved framework for assessing policy alternatives. The subsequent analysis seeks to document the meaningfulness and reasonability of the measures and their utility in analysis of the causes and cures for the critical labor market problems which undermine the well-being of our nation's citizens.

Notes

1. Proprietors' income is included along with wages and salaries as earnings in the hardship calculations.
2. 1967 Manpower Report of the President (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, April 1967), pp. 74-76.
3. 1968 Manpower Report of the President (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, April 1968), pp. 34, 36.
4. William Spring, Bennett Harrison and Thomas Vietorisz, "Crisis of the Underemployed," The New York Times Magazine, November 5, 1972.
5. Herman P. Miller, "Subemployment in Poverty Areas of Large U.S. Cities," Monthly Labor Review, October 1973, pp. 10-17.
6. Sar A. Levitan and Robert Taggart, Employment and Earnings Inadequacy: A New Social Indicator (Baltimore, Md.: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1974); and Sar A. Levitan and Robert Taggart, "Do Our Statistics Measure the Real Labor Market Hardships?" American Statistical Association Annual Meeting, Boston, Massachusetts, August 23, 1976.
7. Thomas Vietorisz, Robert Mier and John Giblin, "Subemployment: Exclusion and Inadequacy Indexes," Monthly Labor Review, May 1975, pp. 3-12.
8. Irwin Garfinkel and Robert H. Haveman, Earnings Capacity, Poverty, and Inequality (New York: Academic Press, 1977).
9. Robert Stein, unpublished Bureau of Labor Statistics paper.
10. National Commission on Employment and Unemployment Statistics, Counting the Labor Force (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), pp. 57-81.
11. Bruce W. Klein, "The Adequacy of the Earnings Capacity of the Subemployed and Its Policy Implications," unpublished Ph.D dissertation, The George Washington University, August 1981.
12. National Commission on Employment and Unemployment Statistics, op. cit., pp. 60-63.
13. The majority of the additional workers covered in 1974 were government employees and the coverage of these state and local workers was subsequently reversed by a Supreme Court decision.
14. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, Technical Paper 50: Alternative Methods for Valuing Selected In-Kind Transfer Benefits and Measuring Their Effect on Poverty (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, April 1982).

CHAPTER 2. HARDSHIP IN 1979

The Derivation and Dimensions of Hardship

The Basic Indicators

While the complete array of hardship statistics tabulated for a single year is imposing, including over a half million numbers, and though the unfamiliar terminology can be unwieldy, the underlying notions are quite simple. The core indicators which serve as the building blocks of the hardship measurement system are derived straightforwardly from available work experience, income and earnings statistics. They are designed to address six basic questions:

- Inadequate Individual Earnings (IIE) - How many of the persons who participate in the work force during the year are unable to earn at least the minimum wage multiplied by their total hours of work availability?
- IIE Deficit - What additional earnings are needed to raise the wages and salaries of these individuals with inadequate earnings to the minimum wage level?
- Inadequate Family Earnings (IFE) - How many work force participants are in families whose total wages and salaries are below the poverty level?
- IFE Deficit - Among work force participants with Inadequate Family Earnings, what is the shortfall between family earnings and poverty thresholds?
- Inadequate Family Income (IFI) - How many work force participants have earnings and other family income below the poverty level?
- IFI Deficit - How many dollars of added earnings or other income are needed to raise the families of work force participants in the IFI out of poverty?

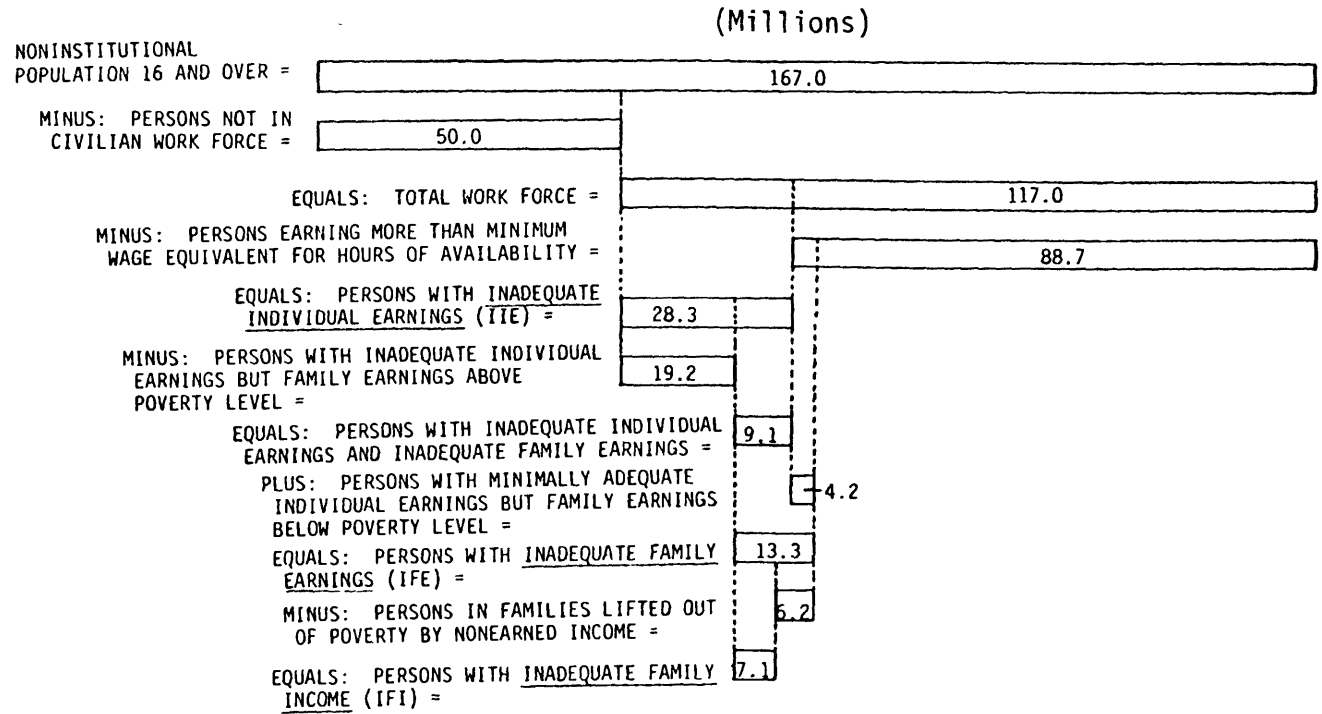
Based on the work experience, income, earnings and other information collected in the Current Population Survey each March covering the preceding calendar year, these questions can be answered for each year from 1974 through 1980. However, the derivation and dimensions of hardship are best illustrated using 1979 as a baseline. This last year of the 1970s was also the last in which there was a reasonably healthy economy. The national unemployment rate averaged 5.8 percent--0.4 percentage points below the 1970s average and 1.6 percentage points below the unemployment rate for

1980 and 1981. The annual employment growth in 1979 was a robust 2.5 percent, equalling the employment growth rate averaged over the 1970s and in contrast to a slight decline in total employment during 1980 and 1981. The real value of the legislated minimum wage which prevailed in 1979 very nearly equalled the real value of the legislated minimum averaged over the 1967 to 1980 period. The poverty rate was 11.6 percent, just a shade below the average for the 1970s but significantly below the 13.0 percent rate in 1980. While the cost-of-living (and the poverty thresholds) rose by 13.3 percent in 1979, noticeably above the 7.4 percent annual increase of the 1970s, inflation was more in line with the 11.0 percent annual increase averaged in 1980 and 1981. In other words, 1979 was not the best of years for our nation's economy, but it was generally characteristic of the 1970s and a reasonable baseline for assessing the rather dramatic changes which have occurred in the 1980s.

For this baseline year, the six primary severe hardship measures are estimated as follows:

1. Inadequate Individual Earnings (IIE). During 1979, seven of every ten persons age 16 or over worked or looked for work in the civilian labor market (Chart 2.1). Among these 117.0 million participants, one of every four, or 28.3 million, had annual earnings less than the amount each would have earned if paid the minimum wage for all hours they were willing and able to work during the year. 1/
2. IIE Deficit. To raise the earnings of these individuals up to the minimum wage equivalent for their hours of availability would have required \$52.0 billion in additional earnings, which represented 4.0 percent of the nation's total wages and salaries. The average worker in the IIE needed \$1,839 more to achieve minimally adequate individual earnings.
3. Inadequate Family Earnings (IFE). Not all these individuals suffered seriously as a result of their earnings shortfalls; while others, who earned at least the minimum wage equivalent, nevertheless lacked the annual family earnings required to escape poverty either because of their own limited hours of work availability, their large families, or the lack of supplementary family earners. Two-thirds of the 28.3 million persons with Inadequate Individual Earnings lived in families with combined earnings above the poverty level, leaving only 9.1 million in families unable to achieve minimal self-support by the work of family members. On the other hand, there were 4.2 million work force participants with adequate individual earnings relative to their hours of availability who were in families with below-poverty earnings. These 13.3 million work force participants with Inadequate Family Earnings represented 11.4 percent of the total work force.
4. IFE Deficit. Work force participants in the IFE needed an additional \$31.7 billion in wages and salaries to raise their families' earnings to the poverty level. This IFE Deficit represented 2.4 percent of the nation's total wages and salaries and

Chart 2.1. PERSONS IN SEVERE HARDSHIP, 1979



averaged \$2,384 for each work force member with Inadequate Family Earnings.

5. Inadequate Family Income (IFI). Of the 13.3 million in the IFE, 2.8 million were in families lifted out of poverty by the receipt of private pensions, alimony, interest and other nontransfer income. Cash transfers such as welfare and social security, raised an additional 3.4 million above the poverty threshold. Thus, only half of the individuals with Inadequate Family Earnings were in households with Inadequate Family Incomes. This 7.1 million in the IFI represented 6.0 percent of the work force and two-fifths of the poor age 16 and over.
6. IFI Deficit. Transfers and other sources of income reduced the \$31.7 billion IFE Deficit by almost three-fifths. The remaining \$12.8 billion IFI Deficit for families with members in the work force represented 56 percent of the nation's total poverty deficit. To alleviate poverty among the working poor would have required \$1,818 in earnings supplements for each work force participant.

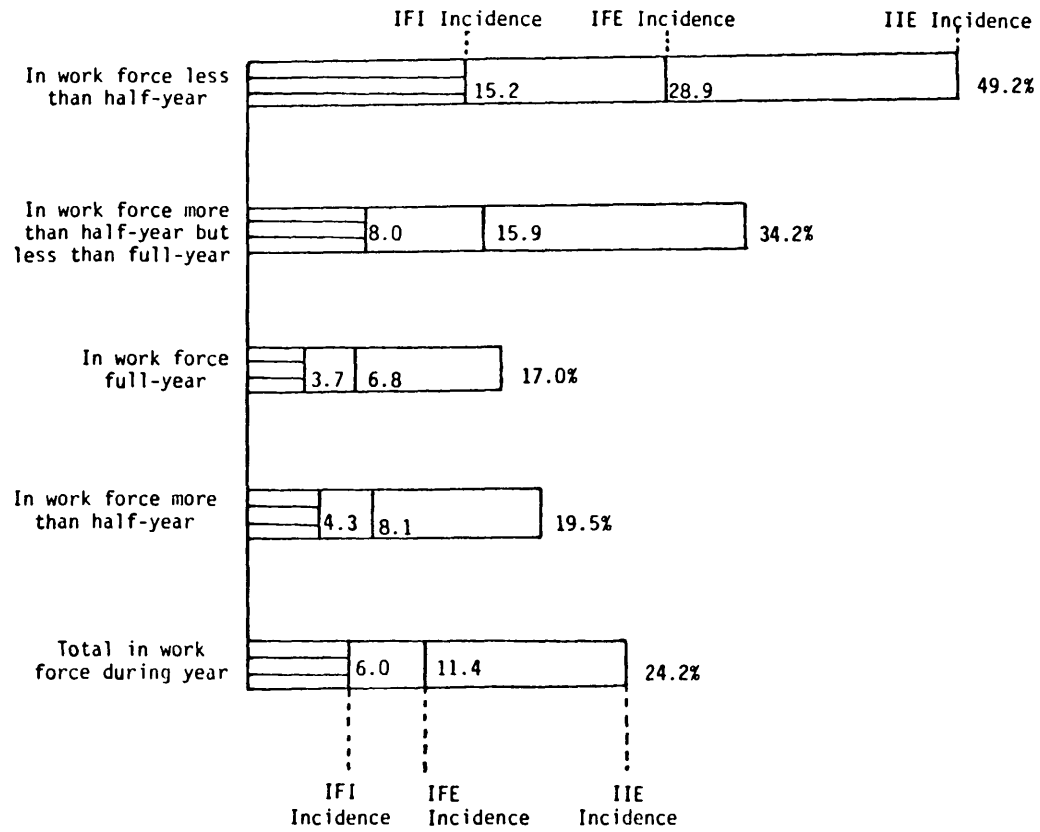
Hardship and Work Force Attachment

These measures of severe hardship count all individuals participating in the work force during 1979, including some working or looking for part-time work totalling just a few hours of availability over the year, but others in the labor force full-time, full-year. The incidence, nature and consequences of employment and earnings problems vary with the annual hours of availability.

In order to understand these interrelationships, the basic hardship indicators are calculated for only those participants in the work force at least half-year, i.e., 27 weeks or more, as well as for those participating full-year, i.e., 50 weeks or more. The half-year hardship counts are a subset of the total hardship counts, while the full-year counts are a subset of the half-year counts. Hardship incidence rates are calculated for these subsets; in other words, the IIE incidence among full-year workers equals persons in the work force for 50 weeks or more who have earnings below the minimum wage level, divided by the total number of full-year participants. The hardship deficits for full-year and half-year participants focus on the individual earnings shortfalls of these individuals and the share of the family earnings and income shortfalls that can be attributed to their labor market problems.

Increased work force attachment reduces the probability of suffering hardship (Chart 2.2). Among those participating less than half-year during 1979, the proportions with Inadequate Family Earnings and Inadequate Family Income were more than four times those among full-year work force participants. Obviously, families with full-year participants had more hours of potential employment and were, therefore, more likely to have family earnings above the poverty level. Yet the IIE incidence among less than half-year participants was also greater than among full year participants, even

Chart 2.2. INCIDENCE OF HARDSHIP BY WORK FORCE ATTACHMENT, 1979



though each individual's annual earnings were judged relative to his or her weeks and weekly hours in the work force.

Although seven of every ten work force participants in 1979 worked or looked for work at least 50 weeks, only half of the persons with Inadequate Individual Earnings were full-year participants (Chart 2.3). Among all work force participants with Inadequate Family Earnings and Inadequate Family Income, only three-fifths participated for half a year or more and just two-fifths were full-year participants.

If two individuals averaged the same earnings deficits each week in the work force, the one with more weeks of attachment would have a larger individual earnings deficit and would account for a larger share of the total IIE Deficit. Thus, the work force participants with less than half-year in the labor force accounted for only a ninth of the total IIE Deficit, even though they represented a third of persons in the IIE. Conversely, the half of persons in the total IIE who were in the work force full-year accounted for three-fourths of the aggregate IIE Deficit. If the family earnings and income deficits are allocated among all family work force participants according to each participant's share of the combined individual earnings deficits for all family members where this total exceeds the family's IFE and IFI Deficits, and the remainder of the family's IFE and IFI Deficits, if any, according to each participant's share of family earnings assuming all family workers achieved at least minimally adequate individual earnings, the deficit attributed to each individual represents the relative importance of his or her earnings problem in contributing to the family earnings or income shortfall. Using this procedure for allocating family deficits among family work force participants, the full-year and half-year workers accounted for roughly the same shares of the 1979 IFE and IFI Deficits as they did of the IFE and IFI counts. ^{2/} This is because the family deficits were less for families with full-year workers, so that even though the average IIE Deficit of full-year workers was substantially larger than that of less-than-full-year workers, the difference in their average IFE and IFI Deficits was less:

SEVERE HARDSHIP DEFICITS BY WORK FORCE ATTACHMENT

| | Deficit (millions) | | | Percent of Total Deficit | | | Average Deficit | | |
|-----------|--------------------|----------|----------|--------------------------|--------|--------|-----------------|---------|---------|
| | IIE | IFE | IFI | IIE | IFE | IFI | IIE | IFE | IFI |
| Total | \$51,998 | \$31,656 | \$12,824 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | \$1,839 | \$2,384 | \$1,818 |
| Half-Year | 46,403 | 17,891 | 8,064 | 89.2 | 56.5 | 62.9 | 2,404 | 2,232 | 1,885 |
| Full-Year | 38,446 | 13,306 | 6,308 | 73.9 | 42.0 | 49.2 | 2,698 | 2,345 | 2,036 |

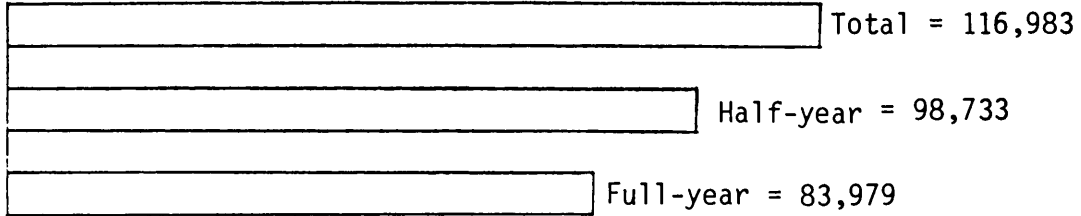
Alternative Adequacy Standards

The attainment of minimum wage earnings for individuals and poverty-level earnings for families is hardly a cause for rejoicing. For an urban family of four, the lowest-level food menu of the Department of Agriculture, dinner out at an inexpensive restaurant once every two months, minimally adequate rental housing, no out-of-town trips, auto ownership by

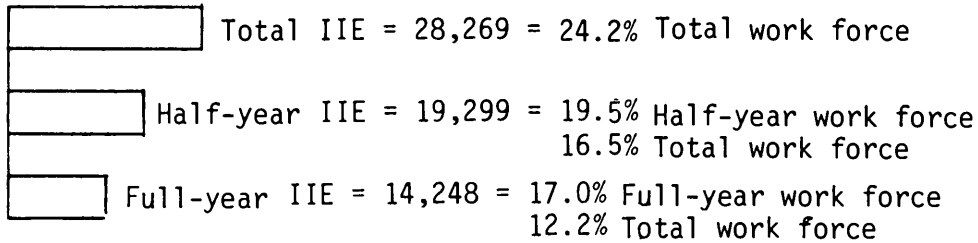
Chart 2.3. SEVERE HARDSHIP COUNTS BY WORK FORCE ATTACHMENT DURING 1979

(Numbers in Thousands)

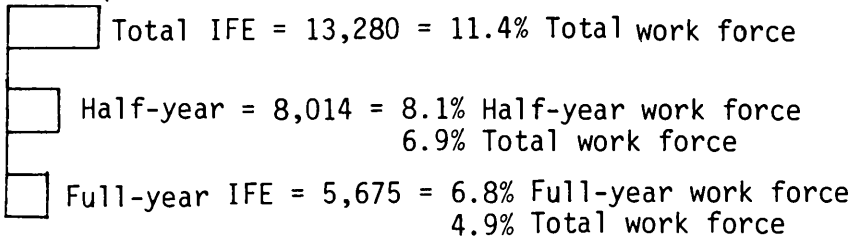
WORK FORCE



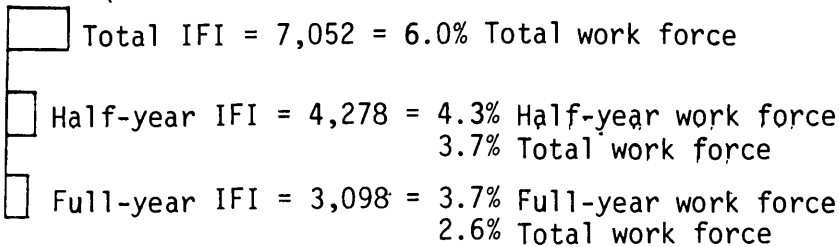
INADEQUATE INDIVIDUAL EARNINGS



INADEQUATE FAMILY EARNINGS



INADEQUATE FAMILY INCOME



just half of families, a movie for the children once a month, no cigarettes, and a six pack of beer three times a month for the family, would have cost an estimated \$12,585 in Autumn 1979. ^{3/} If one family member worked full-time at the minimum wage in 1979, his or her \$5,900 in earnings would have provided for less than half of this Bureau of Labor Statistics-defined lower living standard. If a second family member also worked half-time all year, the combined family earnings would be less than three-fourths of the standard, and even full-time, full-year minimum wage earnings by two family members would fall slightly short. Put another way, a family of four with one fully employed full-time worker, and one fully-employed part-time worker, both earning 150 percent of the minimum wage, would just exceed the BLS lower living standard, and a few weeks of unemployment would drop the family below this modest level of sufficiency. A family with income or earnings 150 percent above the poverty level would also fall short. After cutting the three six packs of beer a month and the once-a-month movie, there is little that could be labelled frivolous in the market basket which could be afforded by a family with workers earning 150 percent of the minimum wage or with earnings or income 150 percent above the poverty level. Such workers and families may not be living in absolute deprivation, but they certainly cannot be considered more than marginally self-sufficient.

The use of less severe earnings and income standards increases the hardship counts and related deficits (Chart 2.4). Calculating the IIE by comparing earnings to 125 percent, rather than 100 percent, of the minimum wage for all hours of availability, raises the IIE tally for all work force participants by 45 percent; while comparing family earnings and incomes to 125 percent rather than 100 percent of the poverty level raises the IFE by 30 percent and the IFI by nearly half. Under these "intermediate" hardship standards, the IIE, IFE, and IFI Deficits are two-thirds, one-half, and four-fifths above the severe hardship deficits (Table 2.1). There were 51.4 million work force participants in 1979 who earned less than \$4.50 per hour of availability, the moderate hardship standard; while 21.6 million had family earnings less than 150 percent of the poverty level and 14.4 million had family incomes below this level. To provide all work force participants with 150 percent of the minimum wage for their hours of availability would have required \$136.4 billion in additional earnings, representing 10.5 percent of the nation's total wages and salaries. To provide earnings and income 150 percent of the poverty level for all families with work force participants would have required \$69.7 and \$37.2 billion, respectively.

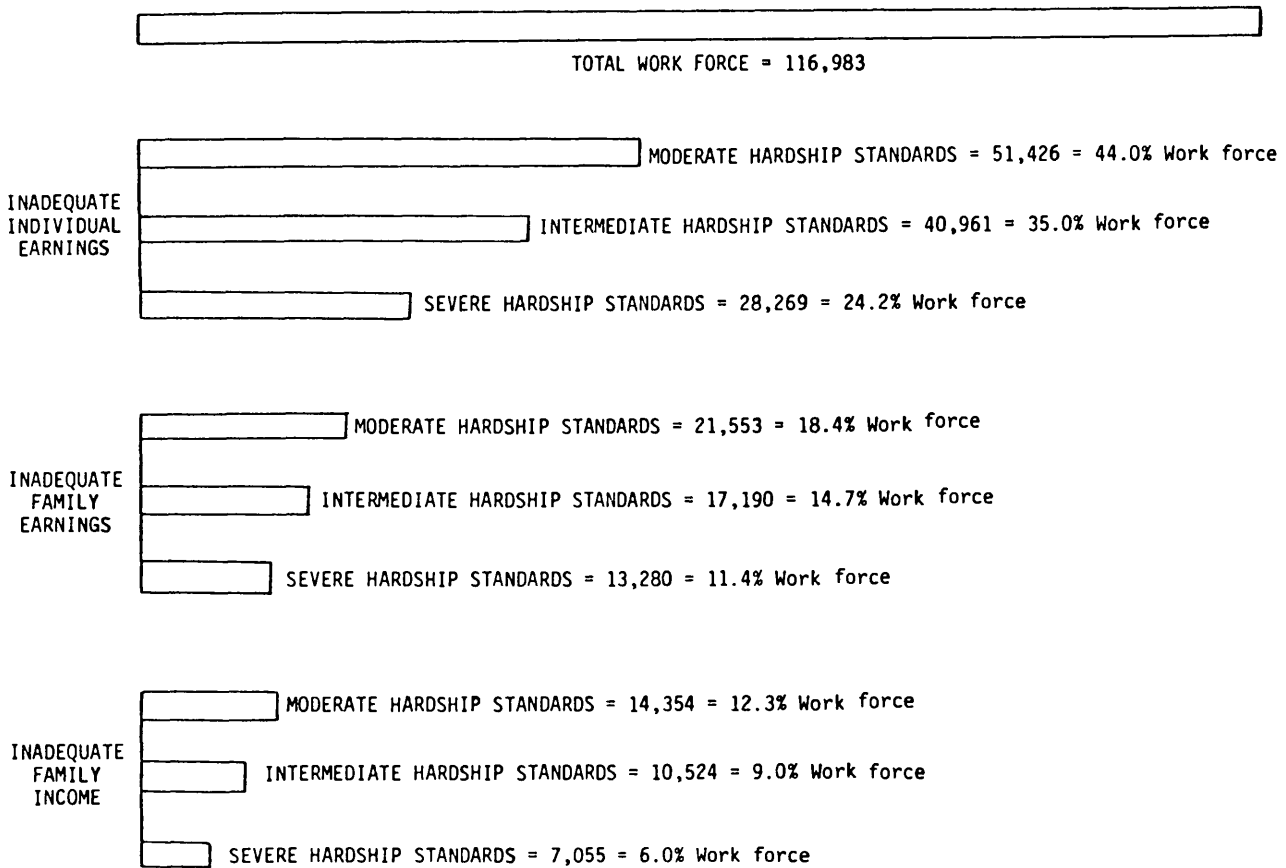
What Causes Hardship?

Labor Market Pathologies

The unemployment rate is our nation's most carefully scrutinized and widely quoted social indicator, to a large extent because of the presumed association between joblessness and suffering. Each week of forced idleness reduces annual earnings and increases the chances that, over the

Chart 2.4. HARDSHIP AMONG 1979 WORK FORCE PARTICIPANTS UNDER ALTERNATIVE ADEQUACY STANDARDS

(Numbers in Thousands)



Severe Hardship Standard: IIE earnings standard 100 percent of minimum wage and IFE family earnings and IFI family income standard 100 percent of poverty

Intermediate Hardship Standard: IIE earnings standard 125 percent of minimum wage and IFE family earnings and IFI family income standard 125 percent of poverty

Moderate Hardship Standard: IIE earnings standard 150 percent of minimum wage and IFE family earnings and IFI family income standard 150 percent of poverty

Table 2.1. HARSHIP COUNTS AND DEFICITS UNDER ALTERNATIVE HARSHIP STANDARDS

| | <u>Severe Hardship Standards</u> | <u>Intermediate Hardship Standards</u> | <u>Moderate Hardship Standards</u> |
|--|--|--|--|
| | <u>Total Work Force</u> | | |
| <u>Persons in Hardship (000)</u> | | | |
| Inadequate Individual Earnings | 28,269 | 40,961 | 51,426 |
| Inadequate Family Earnings | 13,280 | 17,190 | 21,553 |
| Inadequate Family Income | 7,055 | 10,524 | 14,354 |
| <u>Hardship Deficits (millions)</u> | | | |
| Inadequate Individual Earnings Deficit | \$51,998 | \$87,442 | \$136,402 |
| Inadequate Family Earnings Deficit | 31,656 | 48,556 | 69,668 |
| Inadequate Family Income Deficit | 12,824 | 23,015 | 37,173 |
| | <u>Half-Year Work Force</u> | | |
| <u>Persons in Hardship (000)</u> | | | |
| Inadequate Individual Earnings | 19,299 | 29,232 | 28,130 |
| Inadequate Family Earnings | 8,014 | 11,128 | 14,699 |
| Inadequate Family Income | 4,278 | 6,804 | 9,776 |
| <u>Hardship Deficits (millions)</u> | | | |
| Inadequate Individual Earnings Deficit | \$46,403 | \$78,659 | \$123,804 |
| Inadequate Family Earnings Deficit | 17,891 | 30,053 | 46,195 |
| Inadequate Family Income Deficit | 8,064 | 15,391 | 26,227 |
| | <u>Full-Year Work Force</u> | | |
| <u>Persons in Hardship (000)</u> | | | |
| Inadequate Individual Earnings | 14,248 | 22,047 | 29,442 |
| Inadequate Family Earnings | 5,675 | 8,088 | 10,981 |
| Inadequate Family Income | 3,098 | 5,075 | 7,383 |
| <u>Hardship Deficits (millions)</u> | | | |
| Inadequate Individual Earnings Deficit | \$38,446 | \$65,053 | \$102,809 |
| Inadequate Family Earnings Deficit | 13,306 | 22,665 | 35,456 |
| Inadequate Family Income Deficit | 6,308 | 12,077 | 20,808 |

course of the year, earnings will be inadequate (Chart 2.5). Almost all of the 1979 work force participants who were unemployed or discouraged for two-thirds or more of their weeks of participation had annual earnings below the minimum wage level for their yearly hours of availability. Yet among those unemployed less than a third of their weeks in the labor force, only a third had Inadequate Individual Earnings. Since this group with shorter duration unemployment represented three of every five work force participants who experienced unemployment in 1979, only half of all the unemployed were in the IIE. Moreover, among the unemployed with Inadequate Individual Earnings, only two in five resided in families with combined earnings below the poverty level, and only one in four resided in poor families after the receipt of transfers and other nonearned income:

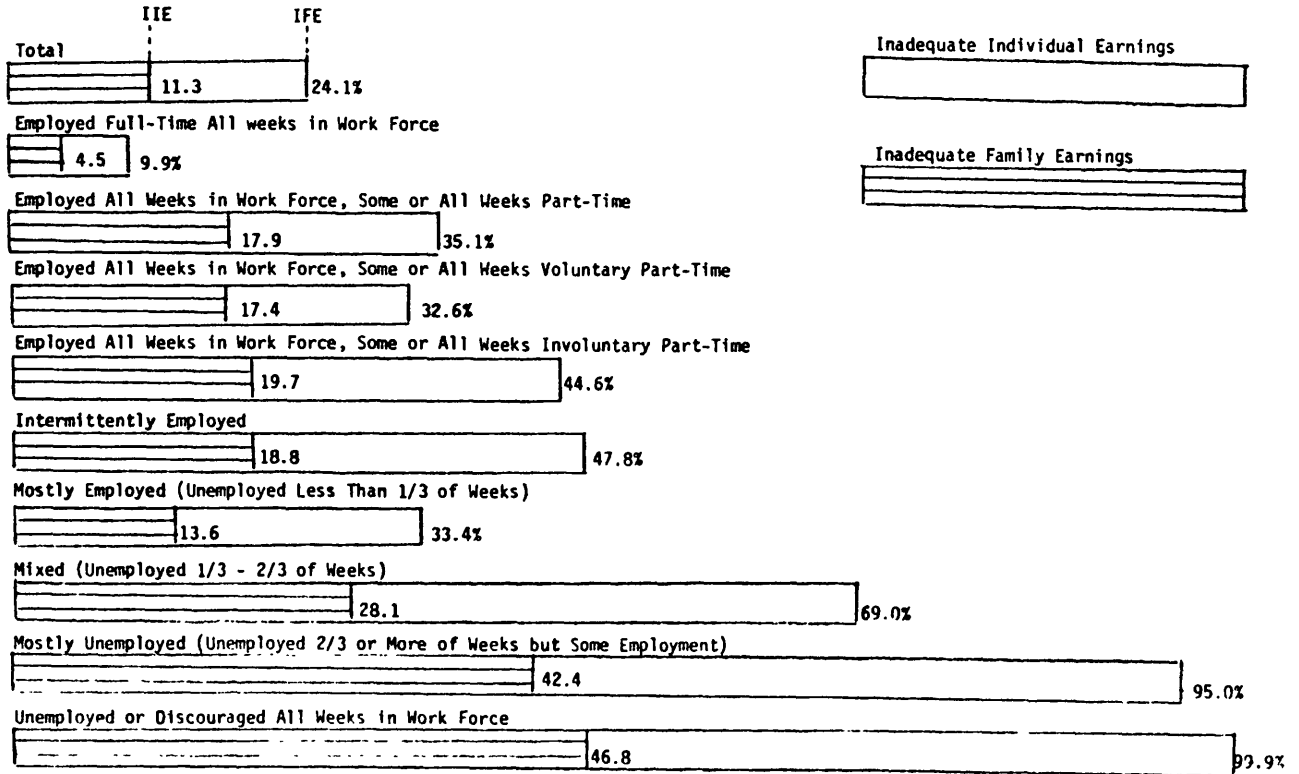
| | |
|---|---------------|
| Experienced unemployment (000) | 18,468 |
| - Unemployed with adequate individual earnings | <u>-8,591</u> |
| = Unemployed in IIE | 9,877 |
| - Unemployed with Inadequate Individual Earnings but adequate family earnings | -6,169 |
| + Unemployed with adequate individual earnings but Inadequate Family Earnings | <u>+502</u> |
| = Unemployed in IFE | 4,210 |
| - Unemployed in IFE lifted out of poverty by nontransfer income | -548 |
| - Unemployed in IFE lifted out of poverty by transfer income | <u>-1,044</u> |
| = Unemployed in IFI | 2,618 |

Thus, only half of the unemployed were in the IIE, less than a fourth in the IFE and only one in seven in the IFI. Conversely, over half of the unemployed resided in families with incomes above \$15,000 annually, compared with just 6 percent of labor force participants included in the IFE count, and virtually none of those included in the IFI count (Chart 2.6). Without question, the IIE, the IFE, and particularly the IFI rates, are much better indicators of economic hardship than the unemployment rate.

Low hourly earnings and limited hours of employment, rather than unemployment, were the most frequent causes of hardship. Two-thirds of the 28.3 million work force participants with Inadequate Individual Earnings, and a similar proportion of the 13.3 million with Inadequate Family Earnings, suffered no weeks of unemployment during the year. There were 6.4 million low-paid workers who were employed full-time during their participation in the labor force but did not earn the minimum wage equiva-

Chart 2.5. SEVERE HARDSHIP INCIDENCE RATES AMONG INDIVIDUALS WITH DIFFERING PATTERNS OF WORK EXPERIENCE DURING 1979*

All Work Force Participants



Full-Year Work Force Participants

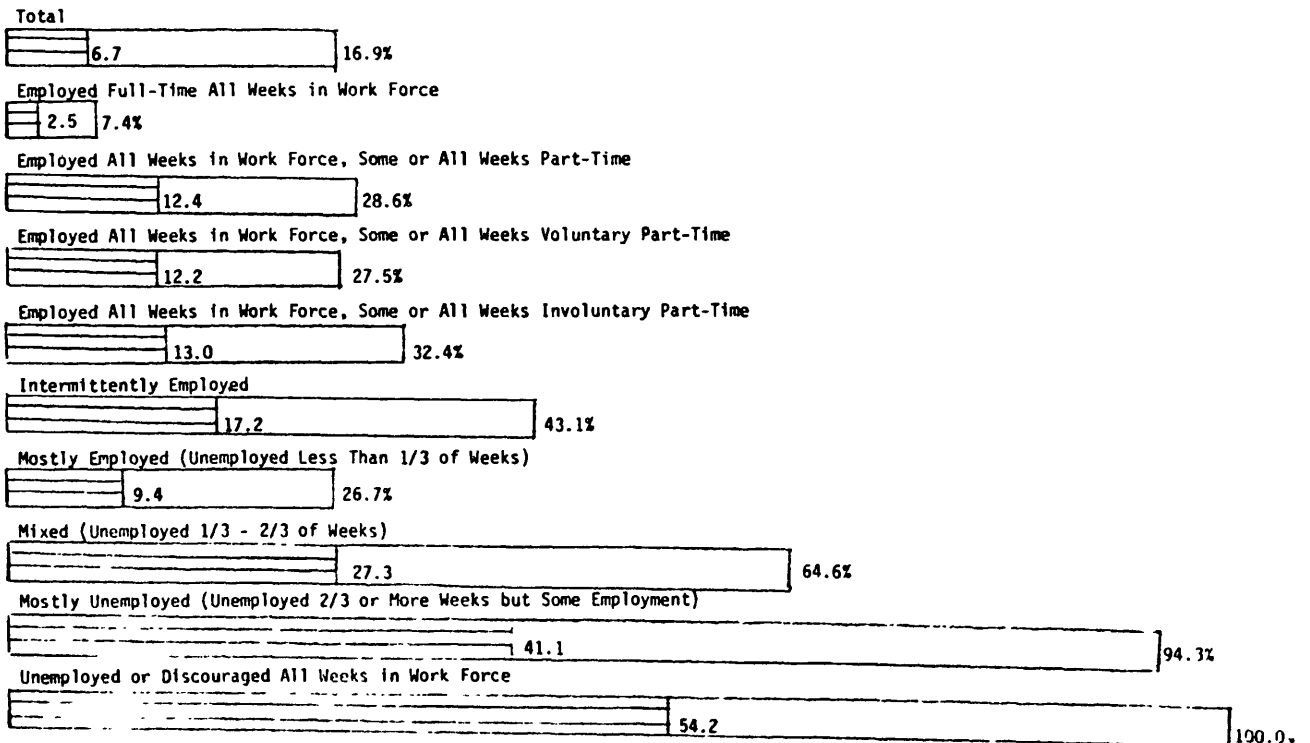
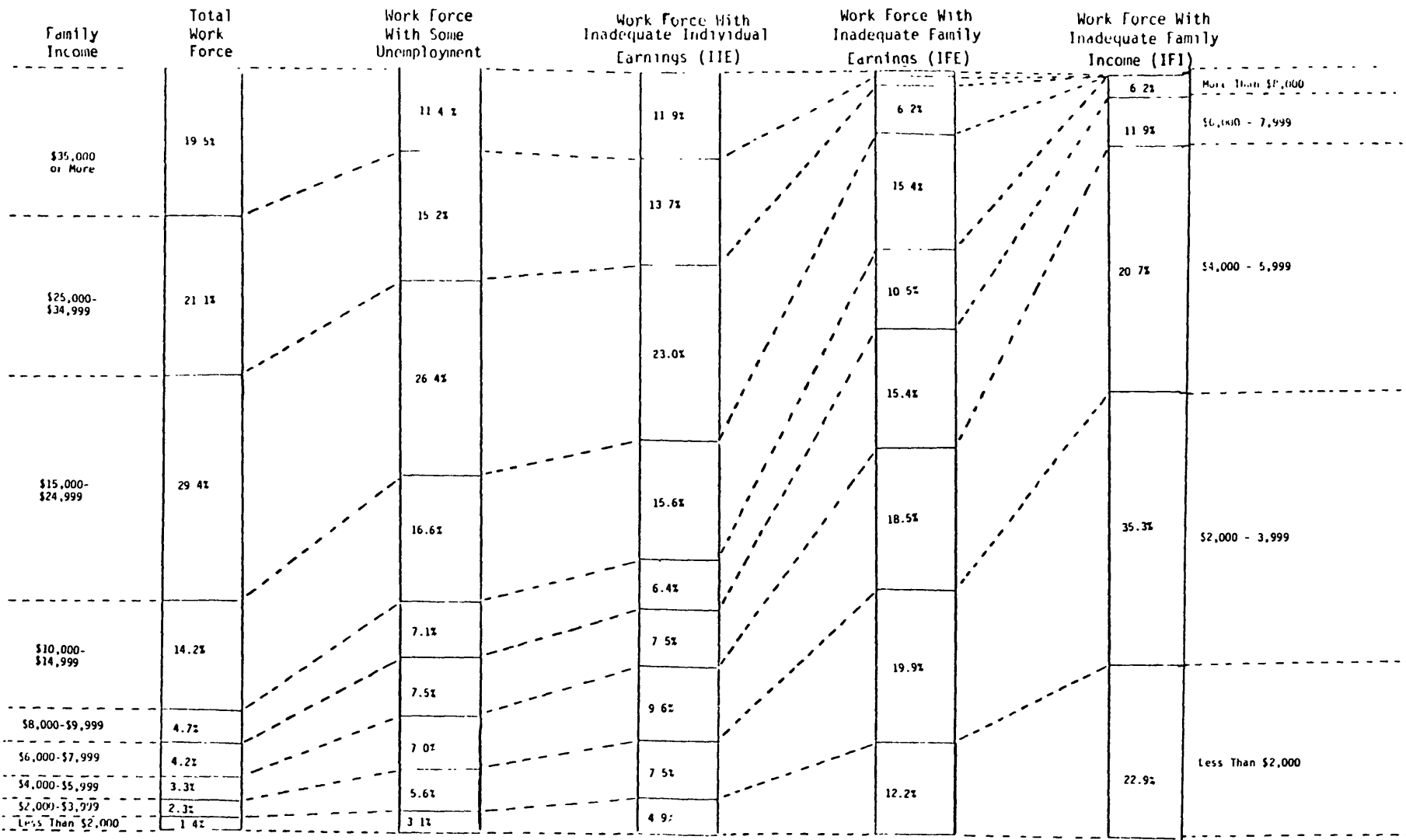


Chart 2.6. DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL WORK FORCE, UNEMPLOYED AND WORK FORCE MEMBERS IN HARDSHIP BY FAMILY INCOME*



lent for their hours of availability. Likewise, over a fifth of persons with Inadequate Family Earnings, and a fourth of those with Inadequate Family Incomes, had full-time jobs during all their weeks in the labor force. Thirty-five percent of part-time workers employed all weeks in the labor force did not earn the equivalent of the minimum wage for their hours of availability, and they accounted for over two-fifths of the IIE. Part-time workers also accounted for 46 percent of the IFE and 38 percent of the IFI.

Work experience pattern distribution
of persons in severe
hardship counts for total work force

| | Work force | IIE | IFE | IFI |
|--|---------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Employed full-time, all weeks | 55.0% | 22.7% | 22.0% | 24.8% |
| Employed part-time voluntarily some or all weeks | 23.1 | 31.1 | 35.6 | 26.6 |
| Employed part-time involuntarily some or all weeks | 6.1 | 11.3 | 10.7 | 11.6 |
| Unemployed one-third or fewer of weeks in work force | 9.4 | 13.0 | 11.3 | 13.3 |
| Unemployed one-third to two-thirds of weeks in work force | 3.3 | 9.5 | 8.3 | 8.9 |
| Unemployed over two-thirds of weeks in work force but with some employment | 1.4 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 6.0 |
| Not employed | <u>1.7</u> | <u>7.0</u> | <u>7.0</u> | <u>8.9</u> |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Another perspective is provided by the hardship deficit measures. The average hardship deficits for part-time workers were much lower than those for fully-employed, full-time workers:

| | Average deficits total work force | | | Average deficits full-year work force | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--|--------------|--------------|
| | IIE | IFE | IFI | IIE | IFE | IFI |
| Not employed | \$1,974 | \$4,176 | \$2,591 | \$5,960 | \$5,069 | \$3,253 |
| Intermittently employed | 2,157 | 2,314 | 1,747 | 2,720 | 2,411 | 1,956 |
| Part-time involuntary | 1,830 | 2,506 | 1,954 | 2,825 | 2,409 | 2,120 |
| Part-time voluntary | 1,060 | 2,159 | 1,553 | 1,648 | 1,940 | 1,670 |
| Employed full-time | <u>2,480</u> | <u>2,196</u> | <u>1,840</u> | <u>3,309</u> | <u>2,334</u> | <u>2,176</u> |
| Total | \$1,839 | \$2,384 | \$1,118 | \$2,698 | \$2,345 | \$2,036 |

In the aggregate, persons in the severe hardship IIE were \$52.0 billion short of the minimum wage equivalent for their annual hours in the work force. Those who were employed full-time during their weeks in the work force accounted for 31 percent of this deficit, while those who were employed part-time some or all weeks and experienced no unemployment accounted for 29 percent. Thus, individuals unemployed some or all weeks accounted for only two-fifths of the IIE Deficit. The individuals in the IFE with full-time employment all weeks in the work force accounted for a fifth of the \$31.7 billion IFE Deficit and workers employed some weeks part-time and experiencing no unemployment accounted for over two-fifths. In other words, the low earnings of part-time workers in hardship were a major factor in the economic hardship faced by their families.

Share of severe hardship deficits
for total work force
by work experience pattern

| | <u>IIE Deficit</u> | <u>IFE Deficit</u> | <u>IFI Deficit</u> |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Employed full-time all weeks | 30.6% | 20.3% | 25.1% |
| Employed part-time voluntarily | 17.9 | 32.3 | 22.7 |
| Employed part-time involuntarily | 11.2 | 11.2 | 12.4 |
| Unemployed one-third or fewer of weeks in work force | 10.5 | 8.9 | 10.9 |
| Unemployed one-third to two- thirds of weeks in work force | 11.4 | 7.9 | 8.5 |
| Unemployed more than two-thirds of weeks but with some employment | 10.9 | 7.1 | 7.7 |
| Not employed | <u>7.5</u> | <u>12.3</u> | <u>12.5</u> |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

The relative importance of unemployment, involuntary part-time work, and low wages received for full-time or voluntary part-time work, varied with the hardship and work force attachment standards. Part-time workers with no unemployment accounted for 31 percent of all work force participants with Inadequate Individual Earnings in 1979, but only 26 percent of the full-year IIE (Table 2.2). Conversely, full-time workers with no unemployment accounted for 23 percent of the total IIE but 29 percent of the full-year IIE. The explanation for this difference is that a lesser proportion of full-year participants were part-time workers (29 percent vs. 21 percent), while the IIE incidence among full-year part-time workers was less than among all part-time workers (29 percent vs. 35 percent).

Fully-employed, full-time workers with no unemployment represented a larger share of the hardship counts and deficits when the income and earnings standards were less stringent. They accounted for 23 percent of the 1979 severe hardship IIE for the total work force but 34 percent of the moderate hardship IIE; their shares of the severe and moderate hardship IFE counts were 22 and 28 percent, respectively. Conversely, the unemployed accounted for 35 percent of the severe hardship IIE for the total work force but only 26 percent of the moderate hardship IIE, while representing

Table 2.2. SHARE OF HARDSHIP BY WORK EXPERIENCE PATTERN*

| | <u>TOTAL</u> | <u>Employed Full-Time</u> | <u>Employed Part-Time</u> | <u>(Employed Part-Time Voluntarily)</u> | <u>(Employed Part-Time Involuntarily)</u> | <u>Intermittently Employed</u> | <u>(Mostly Employed)</u> | <u>(Mixed)</u> | <u>(Mostly Unemployed)</u> | <u>Not Employed</u> |
|---|--------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| <u>Inadequate Individual Earnings</u> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Severe Hardship Standard- Total Work Force | 100.0 | 22.7 | 42.5 | (31.2) | (11.4) | 27.8 | (13.0) | (9.5) | (5.3) | 6.9 |
| Half-Year Work Force | 100.0 | 24.7 | 39.5 | (29.4) | (10.1) | 33.6 | (15.2) | (11.3) | (7.0) | 2.2 |
| Full-Year Work Force | 100.0 | 28.6 | 35.7 | (26.2) | (9.5) | 33.3 | (13.4) | (11.9) | (8.0) | 2.4 |
| Intermediate Hardship Standard- Total Work Force | 100.0 | 29.1 | 42.1 | (32.1) | (10.0) | 23.9 | (12.6) | (7.5) | (3.8) | 4.8 |
| Moderate Hardship Standard- Total Work Force | 100.0 | 34.0 | 40.4 | (31.2) | (9.2) | 21.7 | (12.3) | (6.4) | (3.0) | 3.8 |
| <u>IIE Deficit</u> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Severe Hardship Standard- Total Work Force | 100.0 | 30.8 | 29.3 | (17.9) | (11.3) | 32.5 | (10.4) | (11.4) | (10.7) | 7.4 |
| Half-Year Work Force | 100.0 | 32.3 | 28.4 | (17.6) | (10.8) | 34.1 | (10.7) | (11.8) | (11.7) | 5.2 |
| Full-Year Work Force | 100.0 | 35.2 | 25.9 | (16.0) | (10.0) | 33.5 | (9.3) | (11.8) | (12.4) | 5.4 |
| Intermediate Hardship Standard- Total Work Force | 100.0 | 33.1 | 30.1 | (19.0) | (11.1) | 31.3 | (12.0) | (10.8) | (9.6) | 5.5 |
| Moderate Hardship Standard- Total Work Force | 100.0 | 36.5 | 30.0 | (19.4) | (10.6) | 29.2 | (12.6) | (9.7) | (7.0) | 2.9 |
| <u>Inadequate Family Earnings</u> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Severe Hardship Standard- Total Work Force | 100.0 | 22.0 | 46.4 | (35.7) | (10.7) | 24.6 | (11.3) | (8.3) | (5.1) | 7.0 |
| Half-Year Work Force | 100.0 | 21.6 | 42.6 | (32.5) | (10.1) | 32.7 | (14.2) | (11.0) | (7.5) | 2.3 |
| Full-Year Work Force | 100.0 | 24.8 | 38.7 | (29.1) | (9.6) | 33.2 | (11.9) | (12.6) | (9.7) | 3.3 |
| Intermediate Hardship Standard- Total Work Force | 100.0 | 25.2 | 44.6 | (34.1) | (10.4) | 24.4 | (18.0) | (7.9) | (4.4) | 5.9 |
| Moderate Hardship Standard- Total Work Force | 100.0 | 28.4 | 42.5 | (32.3) | (10.2) | 24.0 | (12.6) | (7.5) | (3.9) | 5.1 |
| <u>IFE Deficit</u> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Severe Hardship Standard- Total Work Force | 100.0 | 20.3 | 43.6 | (32.3) | (11.3) | 23.9 | (8.9) | (7.9) | (7.1) | 12.2 |
| Half-Year Work Force | 100.0 | 21.8 | 37.5 | (27.3) | (10.2) | 33.9 | (11.6) | (10.8) | (11.5) | 6.8 |
| Full-Year Work Force | 100.0 | 24.8 | 33.9 | (24.1) | (9.9) | 34.2 | (9.9) | (12.0) | (12.3) | 7.1 |
| Intermediate Hardship Standard- Total Work Force | 100.0 | 22.2 | 42.7 | (31.5) | (11.2) | 25.0 | (10.2) | (8.3) | (6.5) | 10.2 |
| Moderate Hardship Standard- Total Work Force | 100.0 | 24.4 | 41.6 | (30.5) | (11.1) | 25.4 | (11.1) | (8.3) | (5.9) | 8.7 |

32 percent of severe hardship IFE but only 29 percent of the moderate hardship IFE.

Alleviating Hardship By Solving Labor Market Problems

The relative importance of different labor force pathologies is suggested by the changes in the hardship counts and deficits which occur when earnings are augmented in various ways. Suppose, for instance, that all labor force participants experiencing unemployment or involuntary part-time employment were ascribed minimum wages for all hours of forced idleness. The combination of these augmented earnings with the wages and salaries of other family members would, in many cases, lift family earnings above the hardship threshold. The Full Employment IFE--calculated just like the regular IFE but after augmenting the earnings of the unemployed and involuntary part-time workers--was a fourth below the regular IFE in 1979, as was the Full Employment IFE Deficit (Table 2.3).

If the unemployed and involuntary part-time workers in the IFE were ascribed the same wage as they averaged during their hours of employment--or up to the earnings capacity they demonstrated in the labor market--the Capacity Employment IFE would have been just a sixth below the regular IFE and the Capacity Employment IFE Deficit a fifth below the regular IFE Deficit. Because the impact of augmentation was less when unemployed and involuntary part-time workers were ascribed their usual wage, rather than the minimum wage, for their hours of idleness, it is clear that many in the IFE experiencing forced idleness also received low wages when they worked.

Eliminating Inadequate Individual Earnings would not eliminate Inadequate Family Earnings. If all persons in both the IIE and IFE counts were ascribed the minimum wage equivalent for all hours of availability, and their then adequate individual earnings were added to those of other family members, this Adequate Employment IFE would have been 36 percent below the regular IFE in 1979, but would still have included 8.5 million persons. While the regular IFE Deficit would have been reduced by two-fifths, an Adequate Employment IFE Deficit of \$18.8 billion would have remained.

If the annual earnings of the persons in the IFE were enhanced by 10 percent, whether through increased hours of employment or raised hourly wages, the Enhanced Earnings IFE would have been only a tenth below the regular IFE. Even if the unemployed and involuntary part-time workers were first provided employment for all hours of idleness, with wages at their usual hourly rate, and then the earnings of all persons in the IFE were enhanced by 10 percent, this Enhanced Capacity IFE would still have been 55 percent of the regular IFE, and 7.4 million work force participants would have remained in families with earnings below the poverty level.

The family earnings shortfalls of half-year and full-year, as opposed to total, work force participants were much more clearly the result of labor market problems rather than limited work force availability, as suggested by the greater impacts of earnings augmentation for half-year and full-year workers. For instance, if full-year participants with Inade-

Table 2.3. REDUCTIONS IN INADEQUATE FAMILY EARNINGS RESULTING FROM AUGMENTED INDIVIDUAL EARNINGS

| | Severe Hardship Standards | | | Intermediate Hardship Standards | | | Moderate Hardship Standards | | |
|---|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | Total Work Force | Half-Year Work Force | Full-Year Work Force | Total Work Force | Half-Year Work Force | Full-Year Work Force | Total Work Force | Half-Year Work Force | Full-Year Work Force |
| <u>Hardship</u> | | | | | | | | | |
| IFE | 13,280 | 8,014 | 5,675 | 17,190 | 11,128 | 8,088 | 21,553 | 14,699 | 10,981 |
| Full Employment IFE ¹ | 10,078 | 5,434 | 3,667 | 12,802 | 7,647 | 5,393 | 15,660 | 9,991 | 7,318 |
| Adequate Employment IFE ² | 8,513 | 3,959 | 2,408 | 10,006 | 5,110 | 3,235 | 11,275 | 6,079 | 4,018 |
| Capacity Employment IFE ³ | 11,093 | 6,193 | 4,278 | 14,610 | 9,022 | 6,397 | 18,480 | 12,232 | 9,014 |
| Enhanced Earnings IFE ⁴ | 11,998 | 7,000 | 4,935 | 15,422 | 9,728 | 7,010 | 19,078 | 12,663 | 9,323 |
| Enhanced Capacity IFE ⁵ | 7,379 | 3,122 | 1,882 | 8,623 | 4,054 | 2,550 | 9,602 | 4,827 | 3,316 |
| <u>Hardship Deficits</u> | | | | | | | | | |
| IFE Deficit | 31,656 | 17,891 | 13,306 | 48,556 | 30,053 | 22,665 | 69,668 | 46,195 | 35,456 |
| Full Employment IFE Deficit ¹ | 22,115 | 10,957 | 8,142 | 33,203 | 18,447 | 14,111 | 46,871 | 28,572 | 22,682 |
| Adequate Employment IFE Deficit ² | 18,769 | 7,261 | 4,766 | 26,570 | 11,628 | 7,990 | 34,926 | 16,574 | 11,886 |
| Capacity Employment IFE Deficit ³ | 25,451 | 13,503 | 10,231 | 39,600 | 23,505 | 18,213 | 57,747 | 37,559 | 29,908 |
| Enhanced Earnings IFE Deficit ⁴ | 29,231 | 16,597 | 12,854 | 44,605 | 27,671 | 21,640 | 63,820 | 42,306 | 33,590 |
| Enhanced Capacity IFE Deficit ⁵ | 16,690 | 5,631 | 3,578 | 23,373 | 8,972 | 5,955 | 30,471 | 12,769 | 8,750 |
| <u>Percent Reduction in Regular IFE</u> | | | | | | | | | |
| Full Employment IFE ¹ | -24 | -32 | -35 | -26 | -31 | -32 | -27 | -32 | -33 |
| Adequate Employment IFE ² | -36 | -51 | -58 | -42 | -54 | -60 | -48 | -59 | -63 |
| Capacity Employment IFE ³ | -16 | -23 | -24 | -15 | -19 | -21 | -14 | -17 | -18 |
| Enhanced Earnings IFE Deficit ⁴ | -10 | -13 | -13 | -10 | -12 | -13 | -11 | -14 | -15 |
| Enhanced Capacity IFE ⁵ | -45 | -61 | -67 | -50 | -64 | -69 | -56 | -67 | -70 |
| <u>Percent Reduction in Regular IFE Deficit</u> | | | | | | | | | |
| Full Employment IFE Deficit ¹ | -30 | -39 | -39 | -32 | -39 | -38 | -33 | -38 | -36 |
| Adequate Employment IFE Deficit ² | -41 | -59 | -64 | -45 | -61 | -65 | -50 | -64 | -66 |
| Capacity Employment IFE Deficit ³ | -20 | -25 | -23 | -18 | -22 | -20 | -17 | -19 | -16 |
| Enhanced Earnings IFE Deficit ⁴ | -08 | -07 | -03 | -08 | -08 | -05 | -08 | -08 | -05 |
| Enhanced Capacity IFE Deficit ⁵ | -47 | -69 | -73 | -52 | -70 | -74 | -56 | -72 | -75 |

¹In calculating the Full Employment IFE and Deficit, earnings are augmented by providing all unemployed and involuntarily part-time employed persons in the IFE the minimum wage (or 125 and 150 percent of the minimum wage for intermediate and moderate hardship standards) for all hours of forced idleness.

²In calculating the Adequate Employment IFE and Deficit, earnings are augmented for all persons in the IFE with Inadequate Individual Earnings. Their earnings are raised to the individual adequacy standard, i.e., the minimum wage or its multiple times their hours of availability.

³In calculating the Capacity Employment IFE and Deficit, the unemployed and involuntary part-time workers in the IFE are provided their usual wage (when working) for all hours of forced idleness.

⁴In calculating the Enhanced Earnings IFE and Deficit, the earnings of each person in the IFE are augmented by 10 percent.

⁵In calculating the Enhanced Capacity IFE and Deficit, unemployed and involuntary part-time workers in the IFE are first provided their usual wage (when working) for all hours of forced idleness, then their capacity level earnings, as well as the earnings of all other persons in the IFE, are raised by 10 percent.

quate Family Earnings in 1979 were provided the minimum wage equivalent for all hours of availability, or their actual earnings if higher than this level, the regular full-year IFE would have been reduced by three-fifths. The Enhanced Capacity IFE for full-year participants was only a third of the regular IFE for full-year participants.

Full Employment augmentation had a greater effect on reducing moderate and intermediate hardship than severe hardship; while Capacity Employment augmentation had a lesser effect. Multiples of the minimum wage exceeded the usual earnings of the unemployed, so that when their earnings were augmented by providing 125 or 150 percent of the minimum for each hour of unemployment or involuntary part-time work, this represented a substantially greater increment than when usual earnings were ascribed for all idle hours. Adequate Employment augmentation had a greater effect in reducing moderate than severe hardship because persons with Inadequate Individual Earnings represented a larger share of the moderate hardship IFE than the severe hardship IFE (69 percent of persons in the severe hardship IFE for the total work force had Inadequate Individual Earnings compared to 83 percent of the persons in the moderate hardship IFE).

Breadwinners and Breadwinning Responsibilities

By definition, Inadequate Individual Earnings may result only from low hourly earnings, unemployment, involuntary part-time employment, or some combination. Inadequate Family Earnings often results from these individual labor market problems, but can be compounded by limited work force participation of family members as well as by large families. Among the 13.3 million total work force participants with Inadequate Family Earnings, and the 5.7 million in the full-year IFE, 4.2 million and 1.2 million, respectively, had adequate individual earnings. On the other hand, individual earnings problems were not always, or not even usually, associated with family earnings problems. Among the 28.7 million total work force participants and 14.2 million full-year work force participants with Inadequate Individual Earnings in 1979, only 9.1 and 4.5 million, respectively, were in families with below-poverty earnings.

Overall, the IFE incidence was higher among unrelated individuals and workers who were members of two-person families than among those living in families with three to five members. The IFE incidence was also significant among families with six or more members:

IFE rate for total work force by family size

| | |
|---------------------|-------|
| One member | 20.5% |
| Two members | 12.0 |
| Three members | 8.0 |
| Four-five members | 7.8 |
| Six or more members | 13.9 |

However, controlling for the number of work force participants, hardship increased with family size. Reflecting the higher IIE rates among part-time and secondary earners, the work force participants from larger families with more than one earner were most likely to have Inadequate Individual Earnings (Table 2.4). Workers with Inadequate Individual Earnings were more likely to have Inadequate Family Earnings if their families were larger. The more family members to support, the greater were the chances that a person with adequate individual earnings would nevertheless have below-poverty family earnings.

Conversely, the likelihood of Inadequate Family Earnings was much lower when there were more breadwinners in the family and when these breadwinners had greater labor force attachment. Families with four to five members had the following probabilities of having annual earnings below the poverty level:

| | Probability of below-poverty family earnings |
|---|---|
| Three or more full-year work force participants | 1.6% |
| Three or more half-year work force participants | 2.0 |
| Three or more in work force during year | 3.0 |
| Two full-year work force participants | 5.5 |
| Two half-year work force participants | 6.2 |
| Two in work force during year | 8.6 |
| One full-year work force participant | 12.3 |
| One half-year work force participant | 14.6 |
| One in work force during year | 20.5 |

Supplements to Family Earnings

The economic hardship which would have resulted from Inadequate Family Earnings was significantly mitigated by transfer payments and other non-earned income. Nearly half of all 1979 work force participants with family earnings below the poverty level had at least minimally adequate family incomes. Nontransfer earnings supplements accounted for 45 percent of those rising out of poverty, while the addition of transfers accounted for the remainder. The IFE Deficit of \$31.7 billion for 1979 was reduced to \$24.0 billion by nontransfer income, and reduced further to \$12.8 billion (or the IFI Deficit) by cash transfers. This \$11.2 billion deficit reduction caused by transfers was not the amount of transfers received by the families of workers in the IFE, since the benefits they received may have exceeded the IFE Deficit in many cases. Nevertheless, the deficit reduction provides an important indicator of the degree to which labor market-related hardship was alleviated by transfers and other income.

The "Earnings Supplementation Rate"--i.e., the probability that a worker with Inadequate Family Earnings will have adequate family income because of transfers and other nonearned income--was, understandably, much

Table 2.4. INCIDENCE OF HARDSHIP BY FAMILY SIZE AND NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN TOTAL WORK FORCE*

| | Percent with Inadequate Individual Earnings | Percent with Inadequate Individual Earnings who had Inadequate Family Earnings | Percent with adequate individual earnings who had Inadequate Family Earnings | Percent with Inadequate Family Earnings |
|--|---|--|--|---|
| One person in work force | 20.5 | 76.8 | 7.8 | 23.6 |
| 1 in family | 21.8 | 67.9 | 5.7 | 20.5 |
| 2 in family | 21.3 | 83.1 | 10.8 | 28.5 |
| 3 in family | 21.4 | 88.0 | 7.6 | 26.4 |
| 4-5 in family | 14.6 | 87.4 | 7.8 | 20.5 |
| 6 or more in family | 21.2 | 96.8 | 20.9 | 41.5 |
| Two persons in work force | 21.8 | 23.3 | 2.0 | 7.0 |
| 2 in family | 19.2 | 18.9 | 1.4 | 5.0 |
| 3 in family | 21.4 | 17.9 | 1.2 | 5.1 |
| 4-5 in family | 23.5 | 26.7 | 2.3 | 8.6 |
| 6 or more in family | 33.2 | 46.9 | 9.3 | 24.8 |
| Three or more persons in work force | 32.0 | 8.9 | 1.0 | 3.9 |
| 3 in family | 27.3 | 6.0 | 0.5 | 2.1 |
| 4-5 in family | 31.2 | 7.0 | 0.8 | 3.0 |
| 6 or more in family | 37.7 | 14.0 | 2.1 | 7.4 |

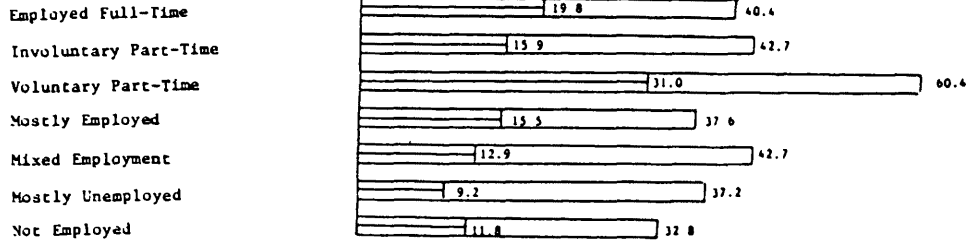
lower when he or she had a more severe labor market problem or more mouths to feed, and, therefore, a greater deficit to make up by earnings supplements. The Earnings Supplementation Rate for the total work force was 46.9 percent, with a 21.3 percent reduction in the IFE due to nontransfer income (Chart 2.7). Among voluntary part-time workers--who had lower average IFE Deficits--the Earnings Supplementation Rate was 60.4 percent, compared to only 32.8 percent for persons in the IFE who had no employment during their weeks in the work force. Those in the IFE with adequate individual earnings or an individual earnings deficit of less than \$250 had a 57.8 percent chance of rising out of poverty as a result of earnings supplements, compared to a 31.7 percent Earnings Supplementation Rate among IFE workers with individual earnings deficits of \$4,000 or more. Families with more members were less likely to be lifted out of the IFE, reflecting their larger family earnings deficits. As the number of family earners increased, so did the likelihood of earnings supplementation, again because the extra earnings brought the families closer to the poverty threshold.

Because most cash transfers are income targeted and are reduced as earnings increase, the proportions of 1979 work force participants who were moved out of intermediate and moderate hardship by the receipt of transfers were lower than the proportion moved out of severe hardship, even though the numbers affected were nearly the same. The percentage reduction in the severe hardship IFI Net-of-Transfers Deficit which resulted from cash benefits exceeded the percentage reductions in either the intermediate and moderate IFI Net-of-Transfer Deficits, even though the dollar reductions were much smaller simply because there were more persons and hence more recipients in moderate and intermediate, compared to severe, hardship. Again, the deficit represented only the difference between income net of transfer and the poverty level; the transfers received by persons lifted out of hardship by their receipt may have exceeded this deficit reduction to the degree the cash benefits raised incomes above the poverty level. Since most of the persons in severe hardship who received transfers remained below the moderate hardship standards, most of the transfers received by the poor in the work force were included in the deficit reductions measured using moderate hardship standards:

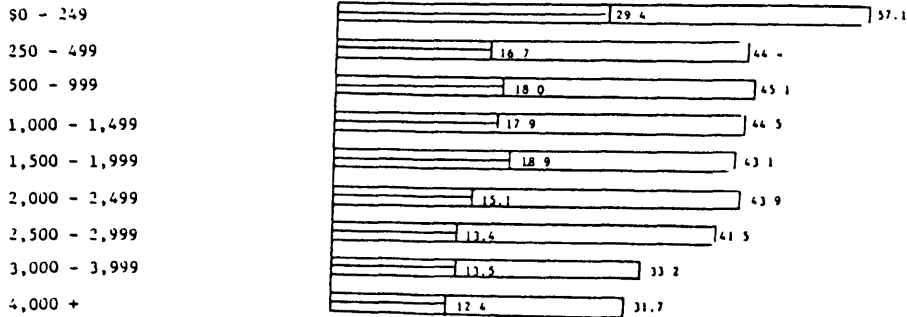
| | Severe hardship standards | Intermediate hardship standards | Moderate hardship standards |
|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| IFI Net-of-Transfers (000) | 10,457 | 14,145 | 18,205 |
| <u>minus IFI</u> | <u>- 7,055</u> | <u>-10,524</u> | <u>-14,354</u> |
| Transfer effect | - 3,402 | - 3,621 | - 3,851 |
| Percentage transfer effect | -33% | -26% | -21% |
| IFI Net-of-Transfers Deficit (millions) | \$24,006 | \$37,970 | \$55,982 |
| <u>minus IFI Deficit</u> | <u>-12,825</u> | <u>-23,015</u> | <u>-37,173</u> |
| Transfer effect | -11,181 | -14,945 | -18,809 |
| Percentage transfer effect | -47% | -39% | -34% |

Chart 2.7. PERCENT OF PERSONS IN SEVERE HARDSHIP IFE BUT NOT IN IFI BECAUSE OF EARNINGS SUPPLEMENTS*

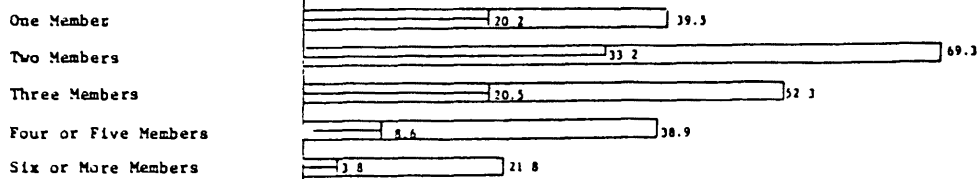
Work Experience Patterns



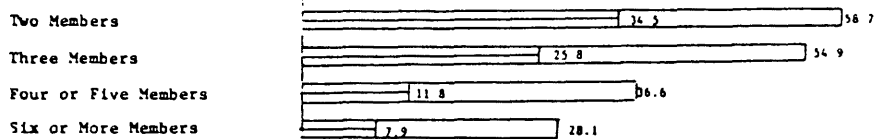
IFE Deficit



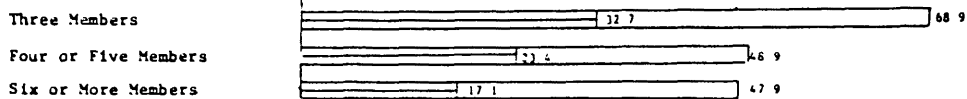
One Person in Work Force



Two Persons in Work Force



Three Persons in Work Force



Percent IFE Lifted Out of Poverty By Non-Transfer Income Supplements to Earnings

Percent IFE Lifted Out of Poverty By Transfer and Non-Transfer Income Supplements to Earnings

The IFI considers only cash transfers, but in-kind aid such as subsidized housing and free school lunches may reduce cash needs, while food stamps may actually be used as currency in some communities. Adding the value of food stamps received by a family to its cash income in 1979 reduces the number of work force participants with Inadequate Family Income by half a million and the IFI Deficit from \$12.8 to \$10.9 billion. Valuing school lunches at the poverty budget expenditure for each meal, and subsidized housing at the estimated percentage reduction in housing expenditure which resulted from subsidies, and adding these amounts to cash and food stamp income for recipient families, reduces the IFI and its Deficit even more. Where there were 7.1 million persons in the severe hardship IFI considering only cash income, and 6.5 million counting the value of food stamps as income, the number drops to 6.2 million when subsidized housing and school lunches are counted as income, reducing the IFI Deficit to \$10.4 billion. As in the case of cash transfers, the percentage reductions in hardship counts and deficits resulting from in-kind aid are greater for the severe hardship measures than the intermediate or moderate hardship measures, even though the absolute reductions in the deficits are far less:

| | Severe hardship standards | Intermediate hardship standards | Moderate hardship standards |
|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| IFI Net of Cash Transfers (000) | 10,457 | 14,145 | 18,205 |
| <u>minus IFI Including Food Stamps</u> | <u>- 6,522</u> | <u>-10,189</u> | <u>-14,103</u> |
| Cash and food stamps transfer effect | 3,935 | 3,956 | 4,102 |
| Percentage cash and food stamps transfer effect | -38% | -28% | -23% |
| | | | |
| IFI Deficit Net of Cash Transfers (millions) | \$24,006 | \$37,970 | \$55,982 |
| <u>minus IFI Deficit Including Food Stamps</u> | <u>-10,909</u> | <u>-20,599</u> | <u>-34,429</u> |
| Cash and food stamps transfer effect | 13,097 | 17,371 | 21,553 |
| Percentage cash and food stamps transfer effect | -55% | -46% | -39% |
| | | | |
| IFI Net of Cash Transfers (000) | 10,457 | 14,145 | 18,205 |
| <u>minus IFI Including Food Stamps, School Lunches and Housing</u> | <u>- 6,241</u> | <u>- 9,909</u> | <u>-13,858</u> |
| Cash and in-kind transfer effect | 4,216 | 4,236 | 4,347 |
| Percentage cash and in-kind transfer effect | -40% | -30% | -24% |
| | | | |
| IFI Deficit Net of Cash Transfers (millions) | \$24,006 | \$37,970 | \$55,982 |
| <u>minus IFI Deficit Including Food Stamps, School Lunches and Housing</u> | <u>-10,379</u> | <u>-19,646</u> | <u>-33,093</u> |
| Cash and in-kind transfer effect | 13,627 | 18,324 | 22,889 |
| Percentage cash and in-kind transfer effect | -57% | -48% | -41% |

The Burdens of Hardship

Hardship is concentrated among women, minorities, younger and older work force participants, persons with limited education, workers in blue collar and service jobs, residents of nonmetropolitan, particularly rural, areas as well as large central cities. As a general rule, the concentration of hardship among these subgroups and areas is even greater than the concentration of joblessness, so that the relative severity of the problems of the less advantaged is greater from the hardship perspective.

Sex and Family Status

Only 16.0 percent of females in the work force during 1979 experienced unemployment, very near the 15.4 percent incidence among males. Yet because of lower wages, one of every three female participants had earnings below the minimum wage equivalent for their hours of availability, compared to just one of every six males. One reason was that the males were more likely to be full-year participants (81 percent vs. 61 percent for females), and the IIE among full-year workers tends to be lower than among part-year workers. Yet 23 percent of the women in the work force full-year had earnings below the minimum wage equivalent compared to just 13 percent of male full-year participants:

| | Male | Female | Female in proportion to male |
|--|---------|---------|------------------------------------|
| <u>Severe hardship--total work force</u> | | | |
| Unemployment incidence | 15.5% | 16.1% | 104% |
| IIE incidence | 17.5 | 32.4 | 186 |
| IFE incidence | 9.7 | 13.4 | 137 |
| IFI incidence | 5.2 | 7.1 | 135 |
| IIE Average Deficit | \$2,219 | \$1,585 | 71 |
| IFE Average Deficit | 2,405 | 2,365 | 98 |
| IFI Average Deficit | 1,922 | 1,723 | 89 |
| <u>Severe hardship--full-year work force</u> | | | |
| Unemployment incidence | 13.7% | 12.9% | 94% |
| IIE incidence | 13.0 | 23.2 | 178 |
| IFE incidence | 6.1 | 7.7 | 126 |
| IFI incidence | 3.6 | 3.8 | 106 |
| IIE Average Deficit | \$2,992 | \$2,441 | 82 |
| IFE Average Deficit | 2,520 | 2,130 | 85 |
| IFI Average Deficit | 2,238 | 1,750 | 78 |

Females with Inadequate Individual Earnings were less likely than males to live in families with Inadequate Family Earnings, while among individuals with Inadequate Family Earnings, females were more likely than males to escape poverty through the receipt of nonearned income:

| | Total work force | | Full-year work force | |
|--|------------------|---------|----------------------|---------|
| | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| Proportion of persons with Inadequate Individual Earnings who were in families with Inadequate Family Earnings | 37.1% | 29.1% | 37.9% | 26.2% |
| Proportion of work force participants in families with Inadequate Family Earnings whose families exited from poverty as a result of nonearned income | 46.6 | 47.2 | 41.7 | 50.2 |

As a result, the sex differentials in IFE and IFI incidence were less than the differential in IIE incidence. Females accounted for three-fifths of the IIE, but only half of the IFE and IFI:

| | Female share | |
|---|------------------|----------------------|
| | Total work force | Full-year work force |
| Work force | 44.7% | 37.9% |
| Unemployment | 45.6 | 36.6 |
| Persons with Inadequate Individual Earnings | 59.8 | 52.2 |
| Persons with Inadequate Family Earnings | 52.5 | 43.5 |
| Persons with Inadequate Family Income | 52.3 | 39.7 |

The labor market problems of women are often downplayed because females are more likely than males to live in families with other earners. Nearly a fourth of all male participants in 1979 were family heads whose wives were either not present or not in the work force compared to only 12 percent of females in the work force who were family heads (Table 2.5). Yet comparing hardship among males and females with similar breadwinning status, women were clearly worse off, increasingly so if they were parents or primary earners:

Table 2.5. DISTRIBUTION OF MALES AND FEMALES IN THE WORK FORCE AND IN SEVERE HARDSHIP BY FAMILY RELATIONSHIP

| | Share Work Force | Share Unemployment | Incidence Unemployment | Share IIE | Incidence IIE | Share IFE | Incidence IFE | Share IFI | Incidence IFI |
|---|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|
| <u>Male</u> | <u>100.0%</u> | <u>100.0%</u> | <u>15.5%</u> | <u>100.0%</u> | <u>17.5%</u> | <u>100.0%</u> | <u>9.7%</u> | <u>100.0%</u> | <u>5.2%</u> |
| Male Family Householder, No Wife in Work Force | 23.9 | 15.2 | 9.8 | 14.0 | 9.7 | 34.2 | 13.8 | 28.8 | 6.2 |
| Male Family Householder, Wife in Work Force | 41.2 | 29.8 | 11.2 | 21.1 | 8.9 | 17.5 | 4.1 | 20.0 | 2.5 |
| Male Other | 20.6 | 35.3 | 26.4 | 49.9 | 42.3 | 22.9 | 10.8 | 19.2 | 4.8 |
| Male Unrelated Individual | 14.4 | 19.6 | 20.9 | 15.6 | 18.9 | 25.4 | 17.1 | 31.9 | 11.4 |
| <u>Female</u> | <u>100.0%</u> | <u>100.0%</u> | <u>16.1%</u> | <u>100.0%</u> | <u>32.4%</u> | <u>100.0%</u> | <u>13.4%</u> | <u>100.0%</u> | <u>7.1%</u> |
| Female Family Householder | 11.5 | 11.5 | 20.4 | 10.6 | 29.8 | 28.9 | 33.4 | 36.0 | 22.0 |
| Wife | 55.3 | 45.6 | 13.2 | 50.7 | 29.6 | 27.0 | 6.5 | 22.3 | 2.8 |
| Female Other | 18.4 | 25.1 | 21.9 | 27.2 | 47.7 | 16.7 | 12.0 | 13.1 | 5.0 |
| Female Unrelated Individual | 14.8 | 14.7 | 15.9 | 11.5 | 25.2 | 27.4 | 24.6 | 28.7 | 13.6 |

| | Female divided by male unemployment incidence | Female divided by male IIE incidence | Female divided by male IFE incidence | Female divided by male IFI incidence |
|--|---|--|--|--|
| Family heads, no husbands or wives in work force | 208 | 307 | 242 | 355 |
| Male family heads with wives in work force vs. working wives | 118 | 333 | 159 | 112 |
| Other family members | 83 | 113 | 111 | 104 |
| Unrelated individuals | 76 | 133 | 144 | 119 |

The hardship deficits suggest that the labor market problems of women have serious consequences for themselves and their families. Females account for half of the severe hardship deficits for the total work force despite the lower average deficits of women:

| | Female deficit share | |
|-------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| | Total work force | Full-year work force |
| IIE Deficit | 51.6 | 47.1 |
| IFE Deficit | 52.1 | 39.1 |
| IFI Deficit | 49.6 | 33.9 |

The Problems of Minorities

Minorities bear a disproportionate share of hardship burdens. Blacks, who represented 10 percent of the total work force in 1979, and 16 percent of those experiencing unemployment, accounted for 15 percent of the severe hardship IIE, 22 percent of the IFE, and 28 percent of the IFI (Table 2.6). The black shares of the severe hardship deficits were 15, 26, and 30 percent, respectively. While the black shares of moderate hardship were somewhat lower, the majority of black work force participants had individual earnings below the moderate hardship standard, or 150 percent of the minimum wage for their hours of availability.

The chances of experiencing unemployment during the year were 165 percent higher for blacks than whites; and the chances of having individual earnings below the minimum wage equivalent were 151 percent higher (Table 2.7). But only a third of the whites with Inadequate Individual Earnings were in families with Inadequate Family Earnings, compared to almost two-thirds of the blacks in the IIE. Thus, the IFE incidence among black

Table 2.6. WHITE, BLACK AND HISPANIC SHARES OF HARDSHIP AND HARDSHIP DEFICITS, 1979

| | Work Force | Unemployed | Predominantly ¹ Unemployed | Individuals With Inadequate Earnings | IIE Deficit | Individuals With Inadequate Family Earnings | IFE Deficit | Individuals With Inadequate Family Income | IFI Deficit |
|---------------------|---------------|------------|--|---|----------------|---|----------------|---|----------------|
| Whites | | | | | | | | | |
| Severe--Total | 87.8% | 82.1% | 74.9% | 83.4% | 83.0% | 76.1% | 72.1% | 69.5% | 67.4% |
| Half-Year | 88.1 | 83.5 | 76.8 | 83.6 | 83.3 | 76.2 | 72.9 | 71.0 | 70.9 |
| Full-Year | 88.1 | 82.5 | 76.2 | 82.9 | 83.2 | 75.1 | 72.6 | 70.4 | 71.1 |
| Intermediate--Total | 87.8 | 82.7 | 74.9 | 84.2 | 83.3 | 76.9 | 72.9 | 71.4 | 67.7 |
| Moderate--Total | 87.8 | 82.1 | 74.9 | 84.9 | 83.7 | 77.7 | 73.6 | 73.2 | 68.7 |
| Blacks | | | | | | | | | |
| Severe--Total | 9.9 | 15.6 | 22.7 | 14.5 | 14.9 | 21.5 | 25.7 | 27.5 | 29.7 |
| Half-Year | 9.7 | 14.5 | 21.3 | 14.4 | 14.6 | 21.7 | 25.2 | 16.4 | 26.6 |
| Full-Year | 9.8 | 15.3 | 21.6 | 15.0 | 14.8 | 22.8 | 25.4 | 27.0 | 26.5 |
| Intermediate--Total | 9.9 | 15.6 | 22.7 | 13.6 | 14.5 | 20.6 | 24.8 | 25.7 | 29.4 |
| Moderate--Total | 9.9 | 15.6 | 22.7 | 12.9 | 14.1 | 19.7 | 24.0 | 23.9 | 28.4 |
| Hispanics | | | | | | | | | |
| Severe--Total | 5.0 | 7.1 | 7.7 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 9.7 | 9.7 |
| Half-Year | 5.1 | 7.1 | 8.0 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 7.8 | 8.4 | 10.2 | 10.7 |
| Full-Year | 5.0 | 7.4 | 8.4 | 6.6 | 6.2 | 8.0 | 8.7 | 10.3 | 10.6 |
| Intermediate--Total | 5.0 | 7.1 | 7.7 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 7.6 | 7.8 | 10.0 | 10.3 |
| Moderate--Total | 5.0 | 7.1 | 7.7 | 6.3 | 6.6 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 10.0 | 10.6 |

¹Individuals unemployed over one-third of their weeks in the work force.

Table 2.7. INCIDENCE AND SEVERITY OF LABOR MARKET PROBLEMS AND HARDSHIP AMONG WHITES, BLACKS AND HISPANICS

| | UNEMPLOYMENT AND HARDSHIP INDICATORS | | | | | | | | Earnings Supplementation Rate (IFE-IFI) IFE | Persons with Inadequate Individual and Family Earnings as Proportion of IIE |
|--|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|---|--|
| | Unemployed | Predominantly Unemployed ¹ | Inadequate Individual Earnings | Average IIE Deficit | Inadequate Family Earnings | Average IFE Deficit | Inadequate Family Income | Average IFI Deficit | | |
| Whites | | | | | | | | | | |
| Severe--Total | 14.7% | 5.4% | 22.9% | \$1,836 | 9.8% | \$2,265 | 4.8% | \$1,770 | 51.4% | 32.1% |
| Half-Year | 14.2 | 4.5 | 18.5 | 2,405 | 7.0 | 2,147 | 3.5 | 1,891 | 50.1 | 28.8 |
| Full-Year | 12.6 | 4.3 | 15.9 | 2,716 | 5.7 | 2,278 | 2.9 | 2,065 | 48.7 | 28.2 |
| Intermediate--Total | 14.7 | 5.4 | 33.5 | 2,116 | 12.8 | 2,684 | 7.3 | 2,079 | 43.1 | 30.4 |
| Moderate--Total | 14.7 | 5.4 | 42.3 | 2,620 | 16.2 | 3,070 | 10.2 | 2,438 | 37.2 | 31.4 |
| Blacks | | | | | | | | | | |
| Severe--Total | 24.2 | 14.3 | 34.6 | 1,885 | 24.1 | 2,836 | 16.4 | 1,963 | 32.0 | 64.1 |
| Half-Year | 22.0 | 11.2 | 28.4 | 2,444 | 17.9 | 2,570 | 11.6 | 1,904 | 35.3 | 57.4 |
| Full-Year | 20.8 | 10.8 | 25.7 | 2,638 | 15.7 | 2,600 | 10.1 | 2,002 | 35.7 | 55.9 |
| Intermediate--Total | 24.2 | 14.3 | 47.9 | 2,279 | 29.9 | 2,294 | 22.8 | 2,507 | 23.9 | 59.4 |
| Moderate--Total | 24.2 | 14.3 | 56.2 | 2,884 | 35.9 | 3,928 | 29.1 | 3,066 | 19.1 | 60.3 |
| Hispanics | | | | | | | | | | |
| Severe--Total | 22.0 | 9.7 | 28.5 | 1,860 | 16.0 | 2,447 | 11.5 | 1,856 | 28.4 | 50.7 |
| Half-Year | 21.1 | 8.2 | 24.4 | 2,322 | 12.4 | 2,418 | 8.7 | 1,972 | 29.7 | 46.4 |
| Full-Year | 19.6 | 8.2 | 22.0 | 2,570 | 10.8 | 2,541 | 7.5 | 2,135 | 30.0 | 45.0 |
| Intermediate--Total | 22.0 | 9.7 | 43.8 | 2,143 | 21.8 | 2,987 | 17.3 | 2,319 | 20.3 | 46.6 |
| Moderate--Total | 22.0 | 9.7 | 53.9 | 2,780 | 28.8 | 3,274 | 23.9 | 2,744 | 17.0 | 50.2 |
| UNEMPLOYMENT AND HARDSHIP INDICATORS FOR BLACKS AND HISPANICS DIVIDED BY INDICATORS FOR WHITES | | | | | | | | | | |
| Blacks Divided by Whites | | | | | | | | | | |
| Severe--Total | 165% | 265% | 151% | 103% | 246% | 125% | 342% | 111% | 62% | 200% |
| Half-Year | 155 | 249 | 154 | 102 | 256 | 120 | 331 | 101 | 70 | 200 |
| Full-Year | 165 | 251 | 162 | 97 | 275 | 114 | 348 | 97 | 73 | 198 |
| Intermediate--Total | 165 | 265 | 140 | 108 | 234 | 126 | 312 | 121 | 55 | 195 |
| Moderate--Total | 165 | 265 | 133 | 110 | 222 | 128 | 285 | 126 | 51 | 192 |
| Hispanics Divided by Whites | | | | | | | | | | |
| Severe--Total | 150 | 180 | 124 | 101 | 163 | 108 | 240 | 105 | 55 | 158 |
| Half-Year | 149 | 182 | 132 | 87 | 177 | 113 | 249 | 104 | 59 | 161 |
| Full-Year | 156 | 182 | 138 | 95 | 189 | 117 | 259 | 103 | 62 | 160 |
| Intermediate--Total | 150 | 180 | 131 | 101 | 170 | 108 | 237 | 112 | 47 | 153 |
| Moderate--Total | 150 | 180 | 127 | 106 | 178 | 107 | 234 | 114 | 46 | 160 |

¹Individuals unemployed over one-third of their weeks in the work force.

work force participants was 246 percent the incidence among whites. Furthermore, half of the whites with Inadequate Family Earnings were lifted out of poverty by other family income, compared to less than a third of blacks. As a result, black workers were nearly three and a half times as likely as whites to have Inadequate Family Income.

Hispanics (self-identified according to origin and including both whites and blacks) were better off than blacks in 1979, but lagged far behind whites:

| | Hispanic incidence divided by white incidence | Hispanic incidence divided by black incidence |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| Unemployment incidence | 150% | 91% |
| Likelihood predominantly unemployed | 180 | 68 |
| IIE incidence | 124 | 82 |
| IFE incidence | 163 | 66 |
| IFI incidence | 240 | 70 |

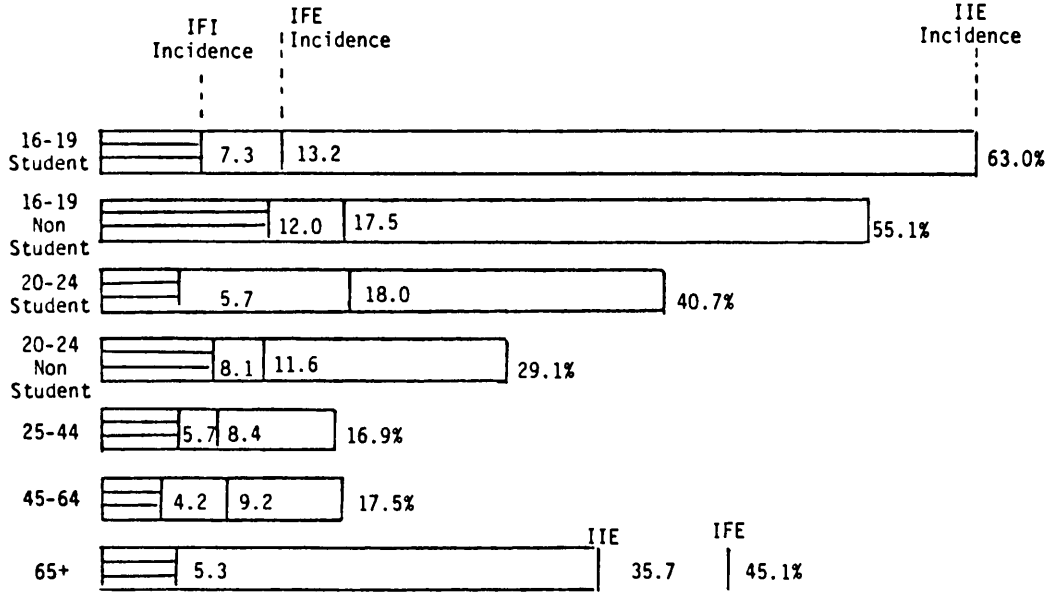
While Hispanics with Inadequate Individual Earnings were less likely than blacks to have Inadequate Family Earnings (51 percent of Hispanics in the severe hardship IIE were also in the IFE compared to 64 percent of blacks), those with Inadequate Family Earnings were more likely to have Inadequate Family Income (the Hispanic IFI was 72 percent of the IFE compared to 68 percent for blacks) largely because they were less protected by transfers. Nonearned income raised 10 percent of the Hispanic IFE out of poverty, and cash transfers 19 percent, compared to Earnings Supplementation Rates of 8 percent and 24 percent, respectively, for blacks in the IFE.

Age and Hardship

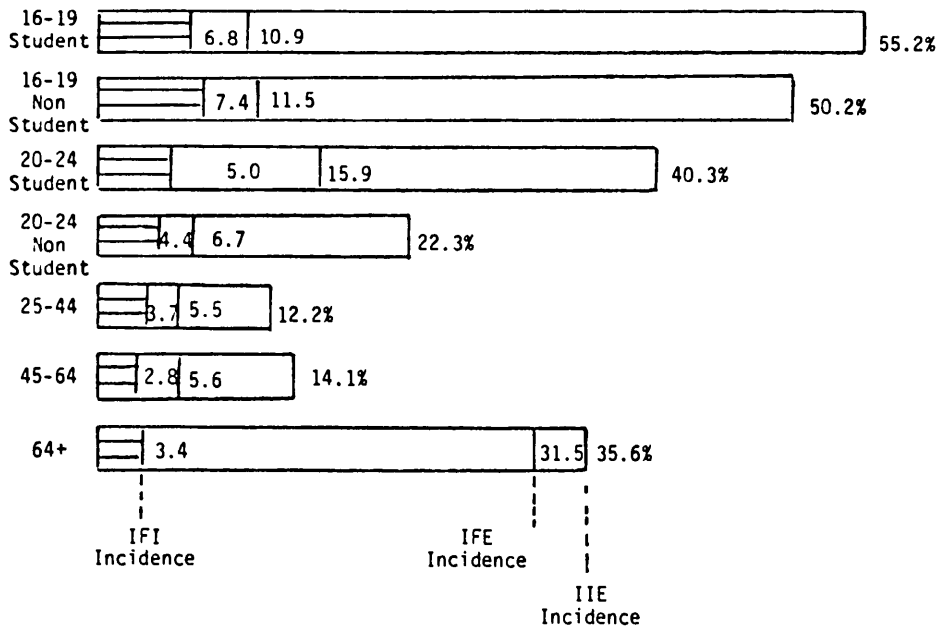
The 1979 IIE incidence among work force participants age 65 and over was twice that among workers age 25 to 44 (Chart 2.8). Many older workers remained in the work force because of economic necessity, but those with low family earnings were likely to have other sources of income, particularly transfers, so that while their IFE rate was over five times that among 25- to 44-year-olds, their IFI rate was actually lower.

The IIE incidence among teenagers was three and a half times that among prime age workers. But the younger work force participants with Inadequate Individual Earnings were more likely than prime age workers in the IIE to reside in families with other earners and other income sources which lifted them out of hardship (Table 2.8). This was particularly true of students, who represented three-fifths of all teenage work force participants and a fifth of participants age 20 through 24. 4/ Where 35

Chart 2.8. SEVERE HARDSHIP INCIDENCE RATES BY AGE



Total Work Force



Full-Year Work Force

Table 2.8. INCIDENCE OF SEVERE HARDSHIP BY AGE FOR FULL-YEAR AND TOTAL WORK FORCE PARTICIPANTS*

| | IIE Rate | Percent IIE in IFE | Percent not IIE in IFE | IFE Rate | Earnings Supplementation Rate | Earnings Supplementation Rate - Nontransfers | Earnings Supplementation Rate - Transfers | IFI Incidence |
|------------------|-------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|---|---|------------------|
| Total | | | | | | | | |
| 16-19 | 59.4% | 19.2% | 9.2% | 15.2% | 37.9% | 15.6% | 22.3% | 9.2% |
| 16-19 Student | 63.0 | 14.9 | 10.4 | 13.2 | 45.2 | 19.5 | 25.7 | 7.3 |
| 20-24 | 30.8 | 29.4 | 5.2 | 12.7 | 37.0 | 19.3 | 17.7 | 8.0 |
| 20-24 Student | 40.7 | 26.9 | 11.8 | 18.0 | 57.7 | 42.1 | 15.6 | 7.6 |
| 25-44 | 16.9 | 34.7 | 3.0 | 8.4 | 32.1 | 12.4 | 19.7 | 5.7 |
| 45-64 | 17.5 | 37.1 | 3.3 | 9.2 | 54.8 | 28.1 | 36.7 | 4.2 |
| 65+ | 35.7 | 68.7 | 32.0 | 45.1 | 88.2 | 38.0 | 50.2 | 5.3 |
| Full-Year | | | | | | | | |
| 16-19 | 55.2% | 16.9% | 3.4% | 10.9% | 37.7% | 14.1% | 33.6% | 6.8% |
| 16-19 Student | 64.1 | 11.8 | 5.7 | 9.6 | 41.8 | 20.0 | 21.9 | 5.6 |
| 20-24 | 23.5 | 25.5 | 1.7 | 7.3 | 38.8 | 15.9 | 22.9 | 4.4 |
| 20-24 Student | 40.3 | 29.2 | 7.0 | 15.9 | 68.7 | 51.3 | 17.4 | 5.0 |
| 25-44 | 12.2 | 35.2 | 1.3 | 5.5 | 32.2 | 10.4 | 21.8 | 3.7 |
| 45-64 | 14.1 | 33.4 | 1.0 | 5.6 | 49.5 | 24.7 | 24.8 | 2.8 |
| 65+ | 35.6 | 61.5 | 14.9 | 31.5 | 89.2 | 36.5 | 52.7 | 3.4 |

percent of all prime age (25-44) work force participants with Inadequate Individual Earnings also had Inadequate Family Earnings, only 15 percent of teenage students in the IIE, and 27 percent of 20-24 year-old students, resided in families with below-poverty earnings.

These hardship patterns reflect underlying age-related work participation and family patterns. Four-fifths of prime age work force participants in 1979 were in the labor force year-round and 55 percent were employed full-time, full-year (Table 2.9). In contrast, only 55 percent of workers age 65 and older were full-year participants, and less than one in seven worked full-year. Only a third of teenage work force participants in 1979 participated full-year and just 6 percent were employed full-time, full-year. Teenagers represented a quarter of the total work force but only a ninth of the full-time, full-year work force.

Younger and older persons in hardship were more likely than prime age individuals to have been in the work force less than full-year and to have experienced unemployment or part-time employment. For instance, although half of those with Inadequate Individual Earnings were under age 25 or over age 64, younger and older full-year participants accounted for only a fifth of the total IIE, while those working full-time, full-year accounted for only 4 percent.

Because younger and older work force participants had fewer hours of availability, their average hardship deficits were lower than those of prime age workers (Table 2.10). Moreover, the younger and older workers with Inadequate Family Earnings were more likely than prime age participants in the IFE to have had their hardship mitigated by nonearned and particularly transfer income, as suggested by their Earnings Supplementation Rates:

| | Percent in IFE lifted out of poverty by all nonearned income | Percent in IFE lifted out of poverty by transfer income |
|-------|---|--|
| 16-19 | 37.9 | 22.3 |
| 20-24 | 37.0 | 17.7 |
| 25-44 | 32.1 | 19.7 |
| 45-64 | 54.8 | 26.7 |
| 65+ | 88.2 | 50.0 |

As a result, younger and older workers represented a smaller share of hardship deficits than of hardship counts. Prime age participants accounted for 31 percent of the IIE but 35 percent of the IIE Deficit, 33 percent of the IFE but 37 percent of the IFE Deficit, and 42 percent of the IFI but 48 percent of the IFI Deficit.

Table 2.9. AGE, WORK FORCE ATTACHMENT, WORK EXPERIENCE PATTERNS AND HARDSHIP, 1979*

| Shares of All Work Force Participants | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|--|---|--|--|---|--|
| | Total | Full-Year Work Force Employed Full-Time | Less Than Full-Year Work Force Employed During Weeks in Work Force | Full-Year Work Force Employed Part-Time All Weeks in Work Force | Less Than Full-Year Work Force Employed Part-Time Some or All Weeks in Work Force | Full-Year Work Force Unemployed At Least One Week | Less Than Full-Year Work Force Unemployed At Least One Week |
| 16-19 Nonstudent | 4.5 | .6 | .5 | .8 | 1.2 | .6 | .9 |
| 16-19 Student | 5.4 | -- | .7 | .8 | 2.7 | .3 | .8 |
| 20-24 Nonstudent | 12.8 | 4.7 | 1.2 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 1.2 |
| 20-24 Student | 2.2 | .1 | .5 | .4 | .8 | .1 | .3 |
| 25-44 | 44.5 | 24.3 | 3.0 | 6.3 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 2.1 |
| 45-64 | 27.0 | 16.5 | 1.9 | 3.7 | 2.4 | 1.8 | .7 |
| 65+ | 3.7 | .9 | .4 | 1.0 | 1.2 | .1 | .1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 47.2 | 8.0 | 15.1 | 14.1 | 9.7 | 6.0 |
| Shares of IIE for All Work Force Participants | | | | | | | |
| 16-19 Nonstudent | 10.3 | .6 | .8 | 1.6 | 2.8 | 2.0 | 2.6 |
| 16-19 Student | 14.1 | .1 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 6.4 | .9 | 3.0 |
| 20-24 Nonstudent | 15.5 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 2.6 | 4.3 | 3.4 |
| 20-24 Student | 3.7 | .1 | .6 | .6 | 1.4 | .3 | .7 |
| 25-44 | 31.2 | 5.5 | 2.3 | 5.4 | 6.0 | 7.0 | 5.0 |
| 45-64 | 19.6 | 5.3 | 1.4 | 4.5 | 3.6 | 3.1 | 1.7 |
| 65+ | 5.4 | .8 | .5 | 1.8 | 1.7 | .4 | .3 |
| Total | 100.0 | 14.4 | 8.3 | 18.0 | 24.5 | 18.0 | 16.7 |
| Shares of IFE for All Work Force Participants | | | | | | | |
| 16-19 Nonstudent | 7.0 | .2 | .7 | .7 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 1.9 |
| 16-19 Student | 6.3 | -- | .9 | .6 | 3.2 | .3 | 1.3 |
| 20-24 Nonstudent | 13.3 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 3.5 |
| 20-24 Student | 3.6 | -- | .6 | .7 | 1.5 | .2 | .6 |
| 25-44 | 33.0 | 4.8 | 3.6 | 4.5 | 6.5 | 7.7 | 6.0 |
| 45-64 | 22.1 | 3.8 | 2.7 | 4.3 | 6.3 | 2.9 | 2.0 |
| 65+ | 14.6 | .8 | 1.2 | 4.0 | 7.5 | .6 | .5 |
| Total | 100.0 | 10.6 | 11.4 | 16.6 | 29.8 | 15.7 | 15.8 |
| Shares of IFI for All Work Force Participants | | | | | | | |
| 16-19 Nonstudent | 9.1 | .3 | 1.1 | .7 | 2.8 | 1.5 | 2.7 |
| 16-19 Student | 6.5 | -- | .8 | .7 | 3.2 | .4 | 1.4 |
| 20-24 Nonstudent | 17.3 | 1.2 | 2.6 | 2.0 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 4.5 |
| 20-24 Student | 2.8 | .1 | .5 | .3 | 1.2 | .1 | .6 |
| 25-44 | 42.2 | 6.8 | 4.6 | 5.8 | 7.6 | 9.2 | 8.1 |
| 45-64 | 18.8 | 4.4 | 1.9 | 3.5 | 4.2 | 2.7 | 2.0 |
| 65+ | 3.3 | .4 | .1 | .7 | 1.6 | .2 | .2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 13.3 | 11.6 | 13.7 | 24.2 | 17.5 | 19.5 |

Table 2.10. SHARES AND SEVERITY OF SEVERE HARDSHIP IN 1979, BY AGE*

| | | Total Work Force | | | | | | | | |
|-------|---------|---------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| | | IIE Average Deficit | Share IIE | Share IIE Deficit | IFE Average Deficit | Share IFE | Share IFE Deficit | IFI Average Deficit | Share IFI | Share IFI Deficit |
| 16-19 | | \$1,202 | 24.4% | 15.9% | \$2,284 | 13.3% | 12.8% | \$1,562 | 15.6% | 13.4% |
| 16-19 | Student | 914 | 14.1 | 7.0 | 2,140 | 6.3 | 5.7 | 1,351 | 6.5 | 4.8 |
| 20-24 | | 1,688 | 19.3 | 17.6 | 2,186 | 16.9 | 15.5 | 1,636 | 20.1 | 18.0 |
| 20-24 | Student | 1,011 | 3.8 | 2.1 | 1,966 | 3.6 | 2.9 | 1,211 | 2.8 | 1.9 |
| 25-44 | | 2,049 | 31.2 | 34.7 | 2,685 | 33.0 | 37.2 | 2,063 | 42.2 | 47.8 |
| 45-64 | | 2,456 | 19.6 | 26.2 | 2,244 | 22.1 | 20.8 | 1,814 | 18.8 | 18.7 |
| 65+ | | 1,886 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 2,244 | 14.6 | 13.8 | 1,196 | 3.3 | 2.1 |
| | | Full-Year Work Force | | | | | | | | |
| 16-19 | | 2,252 | 14.5 | 12.1 | 2,594 | 7.2 | 7.9 | 1,662 | 8.2 | 6.7 |
| 16-19 | Student | 1,979 | 6.1 | 4.4 | 2,246 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 1,231 | 2.4 | 1.5 |
| 20-24 | | 2,422 | 18.4 | 16.5 | 2,100 | 14.3 | 12.8 | 1,751 | 16.0 | 13.7 |
| 20-24 | Student | 1,722 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 1,794 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 1,213 | 1.2 | 0.7 |
| 25-44 | | 2,770 | 35.4 | 36.3 | 2,616 | 39.8 | 44.2 | 2,250 | 49.4 | 54.4 |
| 45-64 | | 3,085 | 25.7 | 21.7 | 2,262 | 25.6 | 24.7 | 2,037 | 23.7 | 23.6 |
| 65+ | | 2,645 | 3.0 | 4.3 | 1,865 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1,245 | 2.6 | 1.6 |

The Payoffs of Education

Limited education increases the likelihood of inadequate earnings and income. Over a third of high school dropouts in the 1979 work force had Inadequate Individual Earnings, and one in eight had Inadequate Family Income--incidence rates that were, respectively, 3.7 and 5.5 times those of college graduates (Chart 2.9). In comparison, the incidence of unemployment among dropouts was only 2.6 times the incidence among college graduates. Thus, dropouts accounted for 21 percent of the work force and 29 percent of the unemployed, but 46 percent of the IIE count, and 43 percent of both the IFE and IFI counts (Table 2.11).

The less educated were far less likely to achieve stable, full-time employment during their weeks in the work force, and this, in part, explained the large differentials in hardship incidence rates. During 1979, only two of five dropouts were in the work force full-year and employed full-time, all weeks, compared to half of high school graduates with no further education and nearly two-thirds of college graduates (Table 2.12). Not only did 22 percent of dropouts experience some weeks of joblessness, but 9 percent experienced some weeks of involuntary part-time employment (or three times the incidence of involuntary part-time work among participants with some post-secondary education).

Yet whatever their pattern of work force experience, persons with less education were more likely to suffer individual and family hardship (Table 2.13). For instance, among the less than full-year participants with some weeks of unemployment, the IIE rate for dropouts was half again that of college graduates, the IFE rate was double, and the IFI rate was triple. The college educated with Inadequate Individual Earnings were less likely to reside in families with inadequate earnings, while those in families with inadequate earnings were more likely to have other sources of income lifting them out of poverty:

| | Percent IIE in IFE | Percent IFE not in IFI |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| High school dropouts | 44.6% | 43.4% |
| High school graduates | 28.7 | 46.9 |
| 1-3 years post-secondary education | 30.4 | 50.2 |
| College degree | 32.4 | 56.2 |

Good Jobs, Bad Jobs

Not surprisingly, hardship was concentrated among workers in those occupations with low average wages and higher unemployment. The IFE rate among individuals employed primarily as laborers was three times the rate among those employed primarily in technical, professional or managerial jobs (Chart 2.10). Service workers were over four times more likely to have Inadequate Family Income than professional, technical, and managerial workers.

Chart 2.9. SEVERE HARDSHIP INCIDENCE RATES OF TOTAL WORK FORCE BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND STATUS

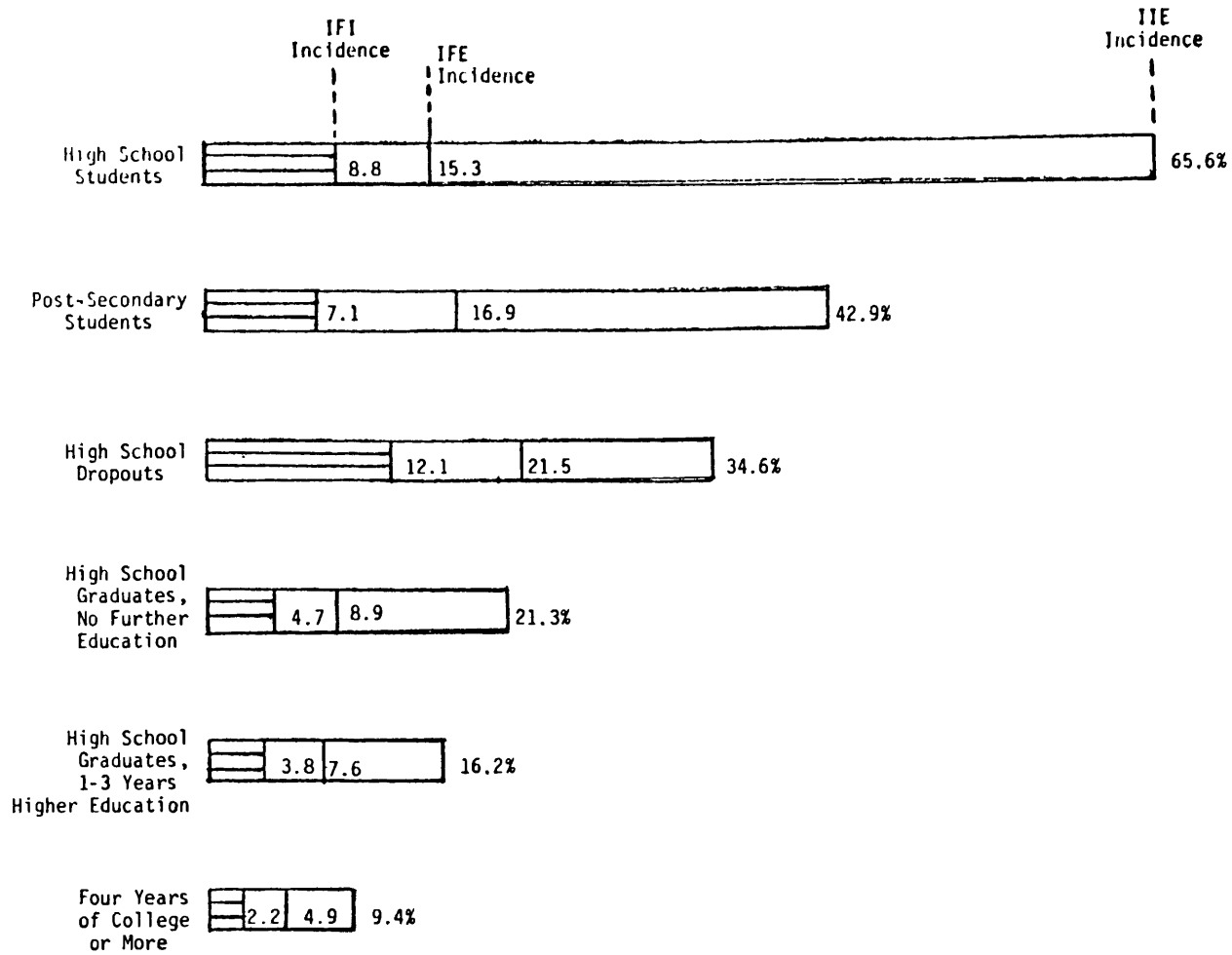


Table 2,11. DISTRIBUTION OF WORK FORCE, UNEMPLOYED AND HARDSHIP BY EDUCATIONAL STATUS

| | Total Work Force | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Work Force | Experienced Unemployment | IIE | IFE | IFI | IIE Deficit | IFE Deficit | IFI Deficit |
| High School Student | 4.3% | 6.0% | 11.8% | 5.9% | 6.4% | 6.2% | 5.7% | 5.1% |
| Post-Secondary Student | 4.0 | 4.7 | 7.0 | 6.0 | 4.7 | 3.8 | 5.3 | 3.5 |
| High School Dropout | 20.9 | 28.8 | 30.2 | 39.9 | 42.7 | 34.1 | 42.6 | 44.8 |
| High School Graduate, No Further Education | 38.1 | 38.4 | 33.8 | 30.2 | 30.2 | 36.4 | 28.9 | 30.6 |
| 1-3 Years of Higher Education | 15.8 | 13.0 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.0 | 11.4 | 10.5 | 10.2 |
| 4 Years or More of Higher Education | 16.9 | 9.0 | 6.6 | 7.4 | 6.1 | 8.1 | 7.0 | 5.9 |
| <u>Total</u> | <u>100.0</u> | <u>100.0</u> | <u>100.0</u> | <u>100.0</u> | <u>100.0</u> | <u>100.0</u> | <u>100.0</u> | <u>100.0</u> |
| | Full-Year Work Force | | | | | | | |
| High School Student | 1.3% | 2.5% | 5.3% | 2.4% | 2.6% | 4.1% | 2.5% | 1.8% |
| Post-Secondary Student | 1.4 | 2.0 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 1.1 |
| High School Dropout | 20.2 | 31.1 | 33.8 | 43.5 | 45.8 | 35.8 | 46.3 | 47.2 |
| High School Graduate, No Further Education | 40.8 | 41.8 | 38.5 | 33.2 | 32.9 | 37.7 | 31.1 | 33.0 |
| 1-3 Years of Higher Education | 17.1 | 13.8 | 11.7 | 10.6 | 10.5 | 11.7 | 10.7 | 10.3 |
| 4 Years or More of Higher Education | 19.1 | 8.9 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 6.6 | 8.5 | 7.1 | 6.6 |
| <u>Total</u> | <u>100.0</u> | <u>100.0</u> | <u>100.0</u> | <u>100.0</u> | <u>100.0</u> | <u>100.0</u> | <u>100.0</u> | <u>100.0</u> |

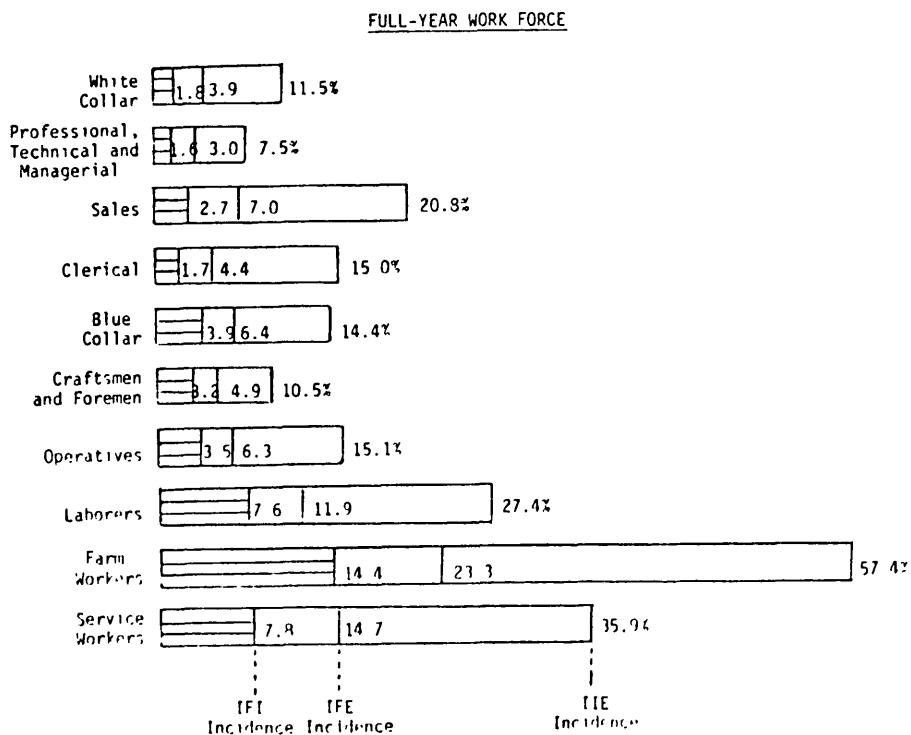
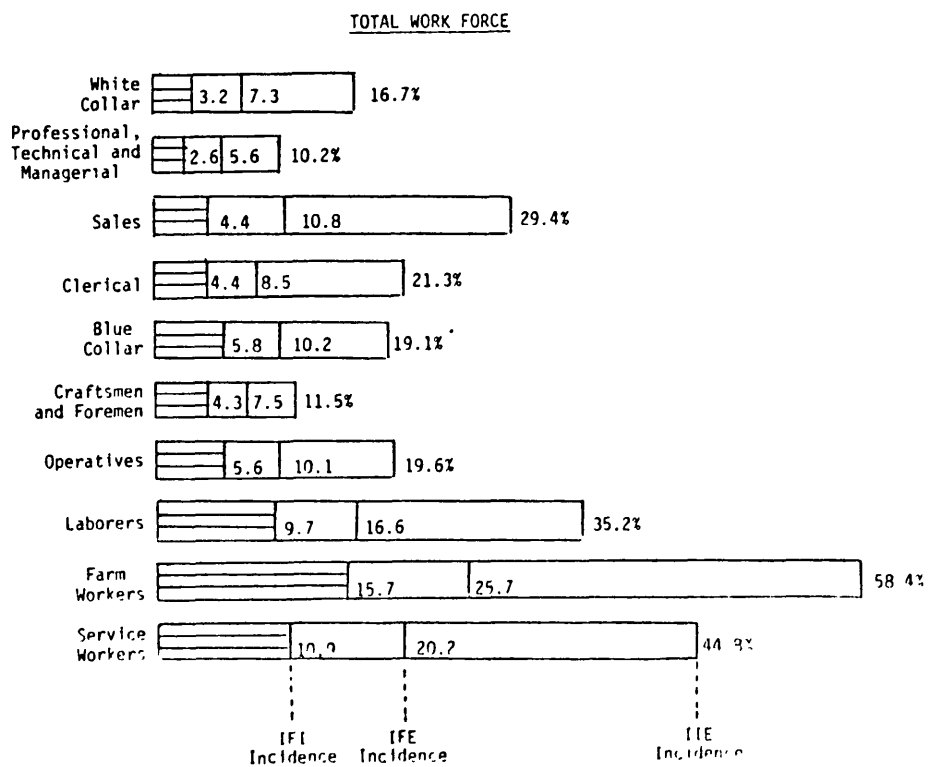
Table 2.12. WORK EXPERIENCE PATTERN AND WORK FORCE ATTACHMENT BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND STATUS*

| | High School Students | Post-Secondary Students | High School Dropouts | High School Graduates, No Further Education | High School Graduates with 1-3 Years College | College Graduates |
|--|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--|---|-------------------|
| Employed full-time full-year | 1.3 | 3.3 | 38.3 | 50.6 | 54.6 | 65.3 |
| Employed full-time less than full-year | 10.6 | 23.2 | 8.5 | 7.1 | 6.4 | 6.8 |
| Employed part-time voluntarily some weeks, in work force full-year | 14.8 | 16.1 | 11.5 | 11.6 | 12.3 | 8.9 |
| Employed part-time voluntarily some weeks, in work force less than full-year | 42.7 | 32.6 | 10.9 | 8.7 | 9.5 | 7.5 |
| Employed part-time involuntarily some weeks, in work force full-year | .6 | 1.0 | 5.4 | 4.1 | 2.8 | 2.1 |
| Employed part-time involuntarily some weeks, in work force less than full-year | 8.3 | 5.0 | 3.8 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 1.0 |
| Unemployed some weeks, in work force full-year | 5.6 | 4.9 | 14.3 | 10.6 | 8.5 | 5.1 |
| Unemployed some weeks, in work force less than full-year | <u>16.1</u> | <u>14.0</u> | <u>7.3</u> | <u>5.2</u> | <u>4.4</u> | <u>3.4</u> |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Table 2.13. SEVERE HARDSHIP INCIDENCE BY EDUCATIONAL STATUS AND WORK FORCE EXPERIENCE PATTERN*

| | IIE Incidence | | | | | | IFE Incidence | | | | | | IFI Incidence | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| | High School Students | Post-Secondary Students | High School Dropouts | High School Graduates | One to Three Years Higher Education | College Graduate | High School Students | Post-Secondary Students | High School Dropouts | High School Graduates | One to Three Years Higher Education | College Graduate | High School Students | Post-Secondary Students | High School Dropouts | High School Graduates | One to Three Years Higher Education | College Graduate |
| Total | <u>65.6</u> | <u>40.8</u> | <u>34.6</u> | <u>21.3</u> | <u>16.2</u> | <u>9.4</u> | <u>15.3</u> | <u>13.4</u> | <u>21.5</u> | <u>8.9</u> | <u>7.6</u> | <u>4.9</u> | <u>8.8</u> | <u>4.3</u> | <u>12.1</u> | <u>4.7</u> | <u>3.8</u> | <u>2.2</u> |
| Employed full-time, full-year | 51.5 | 15.3 | 14.8 | 7.4 | 5.3 | 3.1 | 15.4 | 3.4 | 6.5 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 4.4 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 0.6 |
| Employed full-time, less than full-year | 60.1 | 30.2 | 30.6 | 21.9 | 10.2 | 9.8 | 16.2 | 11.6 | 22.6 | 15.1 | 15.3 | 8.0 | 9.4 | 5.4 | 14.9 | 8.5 | 6.5 | 4.5 |
| Employed part-time, some weeks; in work force full-year | 61.6 | 40.2 | 37.1 | 25.8 | 20.6 | 16.1 | 9.7 | 12.7 | 22.6 | 9.8 | 8.0 | 7.7 | 6.3 | 3.5 | 9.7 | 4.5 | 3.8 | 2.9 |
| Employed part-time, some weeks; in work force less than full-year | 59.9 | 42.0 | 46.6 | 38.7 | 33.4 | 24.1 | 14.9 | 19.7 | 40.4 | 21.3 | 20.4 | 17.7 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 18.2 | 8.8 | 9.0 | 5.7 |
| Unemployed some weeks; in work force full-year | 84.4 | 60.3 | 53.1 | 41.9 | 35.4 | 30.1 | 18.8 | 22.4 | 26.1 | 14.9 | 13.8 | 12.6 | 10.9 | 8.7 | 17.1 | 8.3 | 7.6 | 6.3 |
| Unemployed some weeks; in work force less than half-year | 85.3 | 70.6 | 76.9 | 63.8 | 52.0 | 41.2 | 20.0 | 24.9 | 45.5 | 25.8 | 25.9 | 22.5 | 12.2 | 2.5 | 33.4 | 17.5 | 14.5 | 10.2 |

Chart 2.10. SEVERE HARDSHIP INCIDENCE RATES IN 1979 BY OCCUPATION OF LONGEST JOB



| | IIE incidence | Percent IIE in IFE | IFE incidence | Earnings Supple- mentation Rate | IFI incidence |
|--------------|------------------|--------------------------|------------------|--|------------------|
| White collar | 16.7% | 27.0% | 7.3% | 55.8% | 3.2% |
| Blue collar | 19.1 | 34.3 | 10.2 | 43.1 | 5.8 |
| Service | 44.8 | 31.8 | 20.2 | 46.1 | 10.9 |

As a result of these disparate hardship rates, white collar workers accounted for half of the work force but only a fourth of the severe hardship IFI and IFI Deficit, and a third of the IFE and IFE Deficit. Conversely, service workers represented a seventh of the work force but a fourth of the IFE, IFI and associated deficits (Table 2.14).

Major differences in the work experience patterns by occupation were reflected in the hardship patterns (Table 2.15). Less than three-fifths of laborers and service workers were full-year work force participants during 1979 compared to over four-fifths of professional, technical and managerial workers. Likewise, less than half of laborers and service workers with Inadequate Individual Earnings were full-year work force participants compared to three-fifths of professional, technical, and managerial workers in the IIE. Blue collar workers in the IFE and IIE were more likely than other workers to have experienced some unemployment during the previous year. Over half of service workers in the IIE and IFE were part-timers employed all weeks in the work force.

The Geography of Hardship

Hardship was concentrated in central cities and nonmetropolitan areas. Central city workers, who represented 28 percent of the work force, accounted for a similar proportion of the IIE and IIE Deficit, but 32 percent of the IFE and 35 percent of the IFE Deficit, as well as 35 percent of the IFI and 37 percent of the IFI Deficit (Table 2.16). The suburban areas surrounding these central cities accounted for 41 percent of the labor force but only 35 percent of the unemployed, 34 percent of the IIE, 31 percent of the IFE and 27 percent of the IFI. Suburban work force participants with Inadequate Individual Earnings were much less likely than their central city counterparts to have Inadequate Family Earnings (26 percent vs. 39 percent). In addition, 52 percent of the suburbanites in the IFE were lifted out of poverty by nonearned income compared to only 42 percent of central city residents with Inadequate Family Earnings (Table 2.17).

Nonmetropolitan areas accounted for 31 percent of the labor force but 39 percent of the IIE, 38 percent of the IFE, and 37 percent of the IFI. While the incidence of unemployment was roughly the same as in metropolitan areas, the rates of family earnings and income inadequacy were two-fifths higher. Hardship was particularly acute in farm areas. Over two-fifths of workers residing in farm areas had Inadequate Individual Earnings, while the IFE incidence was half again that of metropolitan areas.

Table 2.14. DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL WORK FORCE, UNEMPLOYED AND HARDSHIP COUNTS AND DEFICITS, BY OCCUPATION

| | Work force | Unemployed | Predominantly unemployed | IIE | IIE Deficit | IFE | IFE Deficit | IFI | IFI Deficit |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| White collar | <u>49.3%</u> | <u>29.5%</u> | <u>22.9%</u> | <u>34.2%</u> | <u>33.6%</u> | <u>32.0%</u> | <u>29.6%</u> | <u>26.6%</u> | <u>25.3%</u> |
| Professional, technical and managerial | 25.0 | 11.3 | 7.6 | 10.5 | 14.6 | 12.3 | 12.2 | 10.8 | 11.8 |
| Sales | 6.1 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 7.4 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 5.3 | 4.5 | 3.9 |
| Clerical | 18.3 | 14.1 | 11.6 | 16.2 | 12.9 | 13.8 | 12.1 | 11.4 | 9.6 |
| Blue collar | <u>31.8</u> | <u>42.4</u> | <u>34.1</u> | <u>25.2</u> | <u>25.0</u> | <u>28.7</u> | <u>27.3</u> | <u>30.8</u> | <u>29.9</u> |
| Craftsmen and foremen | 12.3 | 13.5 | 10.2 | 5.9 | 7.1 | 8.1 | 7.5 | 8.9 | 8.8 |
| Operatives | 14.2 | 19.8 | 14.6 | 11.6 | 10.9 | 12.8 | 11.8 | 13.4 | 12.4 |
| Laborers | 5.3 | 9.2 | 9.4 | 7.7 | 7.0 | 7.8 | 8.0 | 8.5 | 8.7 |
| Farm workers | 2.8 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 6.7 | 11.8 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 7.3 | 8.1 |
| Service workers | <u>14.5</u> | <u>15.4</u> | <u>14.2</u> | <u>27.0</u> | <u>22.2</u> | <u>26.0</u> | <u>24.6</u> | <u>26.4</u> | <u>24.1</u> |
| No work | <u>4.4</u> | <u>12.7</u> | <u>28.8</u> | <u>13.6</u> | <u>19.2</u> | <u>13.3</u> | <u>18.5</u> | <u>16.2</u> | <u>20.7</u> |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Table 2.15. WORK EXPERIENCE PATTERN FOR TOTAL WORK FORCE BY OCCUPATION OF LONGEST JOB

| | Percent in Work Force Full-Year | Share of Total Work Force in Each Occupation by Employment Pattern | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------|-------|----------------------|
| | | Total | Employed Full-Time | Employed Part-Time Voluntarily | Employed Part-Time Involuntarily | Mostly Employed | Mixed | Mostly Unemployed |
| Work Force | | | | | | | | |
| White Collar | 75.7 | 100.0 | 63.8 | 23.0 | 3.8 | 6.4 | 2.1 | 0.8 |
| Professional/Technical/ Managerial | 82.0 | 100.0 | 73.1 | 16.9 | 2.9 | 5.1 | 1.4 | 0.5 |
| Sales | 68.0 | 100.0 | 45.5 | 37.6 | 6.0 | 6.9 | 2.6 | 1.3 |
| Clerical | 69.7 | 100.0 | 57.3 | 26.4 | 4.2 | 8.1 | 3.0 | 1.1 |
| Blue Collar | 76.2 | 100.0 | 53.6 | 17.1 | 8.3 | 14.1 | 5.0 | 1.8 |
| Craft and Kindred | 83.6 | 100.0 | 61.8 | 14.1 | 7.0 | 12.0 | 3.9 | 1.3 |
| Operatives | 75.5 | 100.0 | 52.8 | 16.3 | 9.1 | 15.3 | 4.8 | 1.7 |
| Laborers | 60.6 | 100.0 | 37.0 | 26.5 | 9.2 | 16.0 | 8.0 | 3.3 |
| Farm Workers | 70.8 | 100.0 | 44.4 | 30.2 | 14.6 | 5.4 | 3.3 | 2.0 |
| Service Workers | 56.2 | 100.0 | 37.5 | 37.4 | 8.5 | 10.5 | 4.1 | 2.1 |
| IIE | | | | | | | | |
| White Collar | 52.4 | 100.0 | 26.0 | 38.0 | 10.0 | 12.5 | 8.9 | 4.7 |
| Professional/Technical/ Managerial | 60.7 | 100.0 | 37.7 | 31.8 | 8.8 | 10.5 | 6.8 | 4.4 |
| Sales | 48.1 | 100.0 | 18.3 | 47.8 | 11.0 | 11.4 | 7.1 | 4.4 |
| Clerical | 48.9 | 100.0 | 21.8 | 37.5 | 10.3 | 14.3 | 11.2 | 4.9 |
| Blue Collar | 57.6 | 100.0 | 22.7 | 22.1 | 12.5 | 17.9 | 15.8 | 9.0 |
| Craft and Kindred | 69.7 | 100.0 | 26.9 | 18.5 | 10.7 | 17.1 | 16.7 | 10.1 |
| Operatives | 58.3 | 100.0 | 24.4 | 19.1 | 13.5 | 18.8 | 15.7 | 8.6 |
| Laborers | 47.1 | 100.0 | 16.9 | 29.5 | 12.3 | 17.1 | 15.4 | 8.7 |
| Farm Workers | 69.7 | 100.0 | 39.3 | 30.9 | 14.8 | 6.3 | 5.2 | 3.4 |
| Service Workers | 45.0 | 100.0 | 20.4 | 39.1 | 14.1 | 13.9 | 7.8 | 4.6 |
| IFE | | | | | | | | |
| White Collar | 40.8 | 100.0 | 24.9 | 45.2 | 7.8 | 11.0 | 6.6 | 4.4 |
| Professional/Technical/ Managerial | 44.8 | 100.0 | 32.1 | 43.8 | 6.4 | 10.6 | 4.1 | 3.1 |
| Sales | 43.9 | 100.0 | 19.1 | 51.2 | 9.9 | 8.9 | 6.5 | 4.4 |
| Clerical | 36.0 | 100.0 | 21.0 | 43.8 | 8.3 | 12.3 | 8.9 | 5.7 |
| Blue Collar | 48.1 | 100.0 | 23.3 | 27.2 | 13.4 | 14.1 | 14.0 | 8.0 |
| Craft and Kindred | 54.8 | 100.0 | 24.1 | 26.8 | 11.1 | 15.0 | 14.6 | 8.3 |
| Operatives | 46.6 | 100.0 | 25.3 | 24.5 | 14.8 | 15.0 | 13.1 | 7.1 |
| Laborers | 43.6 | 100.0 | 19.1 | 32.1 | 13.2 | 11.6 | 14.8 | 9.2 |
| Farm Workers | 64.3 | 100.0 | 35.8 | 33.5 | 15.7 | 6.7 | 4.9 | 3.3 |
| Service Workers | 40.8 | 100.0 | 19.6 | 43.4 | 13.0 | 12.6 | 7.1 | 4.4 |

Table 2.16. DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, WORK FORCE, UNEMPLOYMENT AND HARDSHIP BY REGION AND METROPOLITAN AREA

| | Population | Work Force | Experienced Unemployment | Predominantly Unemployed | IIE | IIE Deficit | IFE | IFE Deficit | IFI | IFI Deficit |
|--------------------------|------------|------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------|-------------|--------|-------------|--------|-------------|
| Inside SMSA | 67.8% | 69.0% | 68.9% | 68.0% | 61.5% | 56.7% | 61.7% | 62.7% | 62.2% | 62.9% |
| SMSA 1 Million or More | 38.4 | 39.4 | 38.7 | 39.5 | 32.3 | 29.7 | 32.8 | 34.7 | 33.6 | 34.0 |
| Central City | (14.4) | (14.2) | (16.2) | (18.8) | (13.0) | (13.0) | (16.6) | (18.7) | (18.7) | (18.9) |
| Balance | (24.0) | (25.2) | (22.6) | (20.7) | (19.3) | (16.7) | (16.3) | (16.0) | (14.9) | (15.1) |
| SMSA Less Than 1 Million | 29.4 | 29.6 | 30.2 | 28.5 | 29.2 | 27.0 | 28.9 | 28.1 | 28.6 | 29.0 |
| Central City | (13.4) | (13.6) | (15.1) | (15.2) | (14.1) | (12.8) | (15.6) | (15.9) | (16.7) | (18.0) |
| Balance | (16.0) | (16.0) | (15.1) | (13.4) | (15.1) | (14.3) | (13.3) | (12.1) | (11.9) | (11.0) |
| Outside SMSA | 32.2 | 31.0 | 31.1 | 32.0 | 38.5 | 43.3 | 38.2 | 37.3 | 37.8 | 37.1 |
| Farm | (2.7) | (2.9) | (1.3) | (1.2) | (5.1) | (9.3) | (3.9) | (3.3) | (3.8) | (4.4) |
| New England | 5.4% | 5.9% | 5.5% | 5.1% | 5.6% | 5.0% | 4.9% | 4.7% | 4.2% | 3.6% |
| Middle Atlantic | 16.4 | 15.7 | 15.8 | 18.8 | 14.0 | 13.8 | 13.6 | 14.6 | 12.6 | 12.6 |
| East North Central | 18.5 | 18.6 | 20.2 | 20.0 | 17.6 | 17.3 | 15.3 | 16.2 | 14.3 | 14.9 |
| West North Central | 7.5 | 8.1 | 6.9 | 5.5 | 9.1 | 10.2 | 8.3 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 6.7 |
| South Atlantic | 16.4 | 16.0 | 15.2 | 15.8 | 17.1 | 17.1 | 18.5 | 17.8 | 19.1 | 18.8 |
| East South Central | 6.4 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 6.4 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 8.1 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 9.5 |
| West South Central | 10.4 | 10.1 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 11.2 | 11.3 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 14.3 | 15.5 |
| Mountain | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 4.2 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 5.4 | 5.5 |
| Pacific | 14.0 | 14.4 | 16.1 | 15.1 | 12.7 | 12.2 | 13.6 | 13.4 | 14.7 | 13.0 |

Table 2.17. INCIDENCE AND SEVERITY OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND HARDSHIP IN 1979 BY REGION AND METROPOLITAN AREA*

| | Percent Unemployed | Percent Predominantly unemployed | IIE incidence | IFE incidence | Percent IIE in IFE | Percent with adequate individual earnings in IFE | IFI incidence | Earnings Supplementation Rate - Total | Earnings Supplementation Rate - Nontransfers | IIE Average Deficit | IFE Average Deficit | IFI Average Deficit |
|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|--|---------------|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Inside SMSA | 15.7% | 6.3% | 21.4% | 10.1% | 31.3% | 4.3% | 5.4% | 46.5% | 22.8% | \$1,699 | \$2,425 | \$1,852 |
| SMSA 1 Million or More | 15.4 | 6.3 | 19.7 | 9.4 | 31.2 | 4.0 | 5.1 | 45.7 | 22.7 | 1,689 | 2,515 | 1,839 |
| Central City | 17.9 | 8.4 | 22.0 | 13.1 | 40.9 | 5.3 | 7.9 | 40.2 | 17.8 | 1,831 | 2,673 | 1,833 |
| Balance | 14.0 | 5.2 | 18.4 | 7.3 | 24.6 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 51.3 | 27.7 | 1,594 | 2,356 | 1,847 |
| SMSA Less Than 1 Million | 16.0 | 6.2 | 23.9 | 11.1 | 31.4 | 4.7 | 5.8 | 47.4 | 22.8 | 1,709 | 2,323 | 1,866 |
| Central City | 17.4 | 7.1 | 25.0 | 13.0 | 36.1 | 5.4 | 7.4 | 43.2 | 19.3 | 1,679 | 2,439 | 1,985 |
| Balance | 14.9 | 5.3 | 22.9 | 9.4 | 27.1 | 4.1 | 4.5 | 52.3 | 27.0 | 1,737 | 2,185 | 1,700 |
| Outside SMSA | 15.7 | 6.8 | 29.8 | 13.9 | 33.7 | 5.4 | 7.3 | 47.7 | 18.7 | 2,074 | 2,321 | 1,778 |
| Farm | 7.1 | 2.6 | 42.9 | 15.2 | 29.4 | 4.5 | 7.9 | 47.7 | 22.5 | 3,344 | 2,040 | 2,127 |
| New England | 14.7% | 5.5% | 22.8% | 9.4% | 27.7% | 3.9% | 4.3% | 54.4% | 25.8% | \$1,646 | \$2,292 | \$1,595 |
| Middle Atlantic | 15.8 | 7.6 | 21.3 | 9.8 | 30.7 | 4.1 | 4.8 | 51.0 | 19.5 | 1,823 | 2,551 | 1,811 |
| East North Central | 17.0 | 6.8 | 22.7 | 9.2 | 29.2 | 3.4 | 4.6 | 50.6 | 21.8 | 1,809 | 2,517 | 1,897 |
| West North Central | 13.3 | 4.3 | 27.0 | 11.5 | 30.0 | 4.7 | 5.6 | 51.8 | 25.7 | 2,056 | 2,157 | 1,617 |
| South Atlantic | 14.8 | 6.3 | 25.8 | 13.0 | 35.6 | 5.2 | 7.1 | 45.2 | 21.5 | 1,839 | 2,285 | 1,797 |
| East South Atlantic | 16.0 | 6.7 | 28.8 | 15.2 | 36.9 | 6.5 | 8.4 | 44.6 | 16.0 | 1,837 | 2,477 | 2,024 |
| West South Atlantic | 14.0 | 5.7 | 26.7 | 14.1 | 37.0 | 5.7 | 8.6 | 39.0 | 17.8 | 1,877 | 2,407 | 1,978 |
| Mountain | 15.6 | 5.2 | 26.2 | 11.5 | 30.0 | 4.9 | 6.5 | 43.9 | 24.1 | 1,952 | 2,231 | 1,849 |
| Pacific | 17.5 | 6.7 | 21.2 | 10.6 | 31.6 | 5.0 | 5.9 | 44.9 | 22.4 | 1,778 | 2,357 | 1,695 |

Hardship was concentrated in the South. The South Atlantic region (Delaware, the District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North and South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia) accounted for a sixth of the labor force, the unemployed and the predominantly unemployed, but nearly a fifth of the IFE and the IFI. The East South Central area (Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi and Tennessee) accounted for 6 percent of the labor force and the unemployed, but 7 percent of the IIE, 8 percent of the IFE and 9 percent of the IFI. Finally, the West South Central area (Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas), with 10 percent of the work force, contained 11 percent of the IIE, 13 percent of the IFE and 14 percent of the IFI. In contrast, the New England (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont), Middle Atlantic (New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania), and East North Central (Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio and Wisconsin) areas together contained 40 percent of the labor force and 42 percent of persons experiencing unemployment, but only 37 percent of the IIE, 34 percent of the IFE and 31 percent of the IFI. The West North Central (Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North and South Dakota) and Mountain (Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming) areas had hardship shares roughly proportional to their labor force shares; while the hardship shares of the Pacific states (Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon and Washington) were slightly lower than their labor force and unemployment shares.

The explanations are varied. The New England, Middle Atlantic, and East North Central areas all had below average IIE rates in 1979. For these three areas, the proportions of individuals with inadequate earnings who were in families with inadequate earnings were below the 32.2 percent average for the nation, while the Earnings Supplementation Rates for individuals in the IFE were above the 46.9 percent national average and transfers lifted larger proportions of workers in the IFE above the poverty threshold than the 25.5 percent averaged nationwide.

Notes

1. Unless otherwise indicated, the 1979 data used in this chapter are the 1979 estimates adjusted for 1980 Census weights. The choice of 1970 or 1980 Census weights makes very little or no difference when incidence rates are involved but is usually more of a factor in the levels and distributions of hardship. The 1979 data adjusted for the 1980 Census were not available until most of this chapter and its charts and tables had been completed, so that adjustments were made only in charts and tables where the 1980-weighted figures differed noticeably from the 1970-weighted figures. The use of 1970 weights is noted by an asterisk.
2. In allocating the family IFE and IFI Deficits among family work force participants when the total work force is considered, the IIE Deficits of all family members are first summed, and if this exceeds the IFE and IFI Deficits for the family, the IFE and IFI Deficits are allocated according to shares of the combined IIE Deficits. If the combined IIE Deficits of all family members are less than the IFE and/or IFI Deficits, the difference is allocated according to shares of family earnings which would be contributed by each member if those with IIE had minimally adequate earnings. In the case of the full-year and half-year hardship deficits, the IIE Deficits of only the full-year or half-year participating members are first summed, and the allocations then proceed as indicated above. The IFE or IFI Deficits for the total work force, minus the IFE or IFI Deficits for the full-year or half-year work force, do not equal the IFE or IFI Deficits allocated to the less than full-year or less than half-year workers in the total work force deficit allocations.
3. "Family Budgets," Monthly Labor Review, August 1980, pp. 29-30.
4. In determining the adequacy of family income and earnings, college students were counted as members of their regular families unless they had a permanent, independent residence.

CHAPTER 3. *HARDSHIP TRENDS OVER THE 1974-1980 PERIOD*

An Overview

Seven Lean Years

Is hardship increasing or decreasing? Are the differentials in hardship incidence narrowing or widening? Have changes in the composition of the work force exacerbated hardship? Has the safety net for the working poor been substantially improved? These and other important questions about labor market developments and related hardship trends can be tentatively addressed using the hardship data tabulated for the 1974-1980 period.

These seven years may be remembered fondly, but only in contrast to the depression conditions of the 1980s. Unemployment reached and remained at levels which had previously been considered untenable. The annual unemployment rate averaged 6.8 percent from 1974 through 1980, compared to the 4.7 percent average for 1947 through 1973. The 1974-1980 period witnessed slowed productivity growth and minimal improvements in real wages. Output per hour increased only 7 percent between 1974 and 1980, half the increase over the preceding six years. The purchasing power of average hourly earnings in private nonfarm employment, which had risen by 16 percent between 1964 and 1973, fell by 5 percent between 1974 and 1980. Likewise, progress slowed in the War on Poverty. The poverty rate dropped from 14.2 percent of the population in 1967 to 11.2 percent in 1973, but then rose to 13.0 percent in 1980, largely as a result of the slack labor market conditions.

High unemployment, slowed productivity growth, and increased poverty were, in part, the result of changes in the composition of the working population. Teenagers (16-19) accounted for 7.2 percent of the work force in 1947, but 8.8 percent in 1980; and the 16- to 24-year-old share rose from 19.7 to 23.5 percent. However, by the late 1970s, these trends were reversing, as the teenage share dropped from 9.7 percent between 1974 and 1980, while the 16- to 24-year-old share dropped from 24.1 to 23.5 percent. Other compositional shifts during the 1974-1980 period were more consistent with secular trends. From 1947 to 1973, the female share of the labor force had increased from 28.1 to 38.9 percent. By 1980, it had reached 42.7 percent. Married males with a spouse present declined from 52.3 percent of the work force in 1947 to 44.8 percent in 1973, then further declined to 37.9 percent in 1980. White collar workers had increased from 43.4 percent of the experienced labor force in 1960 to 47.8 percent in 1973, and their share continued to increase to 52.2 percent in 1980. The percent of the labor force who were high school graduates rose from 53.8 percent in 1962 to 67.7 percent in 1973, and continued rising to 76.2

percent in 1980; the proportion with a college degree increased from 11.0 to 14.1 percent, and then 18.2 percent. The long-term population shifts to suburban areas, and to the Southern and Western states, accelerated between 1974 and 1980. 1/

Slowing Progress

With high unemployment, slowed real wage gains, and shifts in the composition of the work force, there was very limited progress in reducing labor market-related hardship. The hardship measure defined by the National Commission on Employment and Unemployment Statistics, (which included persons in the work force 40 weeks or more, plus those discouraged but seeking work at least 15 weeks, whose individual earnings were less than double the poverty level for their families) declined from 11.2 percent in 1967 to 7.9 percent in 1973, but then rose to 8.3 percent in 1979. The Levitan/Taggart Employment and Earnings Inadequacy Index (which included those currently unemployed, discouraged, or working part-time as well as those working full-time but earning less than a poverty income over the previous year, minus all those in families with above average incomes) remained constant between 1968 and 1974, but then rose from 10.5 percent in 1974 to 11.8 percent in 1979. 2/

The hardship measures proposed in this volume reveal a similar picture. Over the 1974-1980 period, for which these measures were tabulated, there was a significant decline in the incidence of Inadequate Individual Earnings, a lesser decline in the incidence of Inadequate Family Earnings, but no improvement in the incidence of Inadequate Family Income. This is suggested by comparisons between the low unemployment years, 1974 and 1979, and the high unemployment years, 1975 and 1980. 3/ The severe hardship IIE rate dropped by 1.6 percentage points between 1974 and 1979, and 1.4 percentage points between 1975 and 1980. The IFE rate fell by 0.2 percentage points in the first period and 0.4 percentage points in the second. The IFI rate rose by 0.5 percentage points between 1975 and 1980:

Changes in severe hardship incidence for total work force

| | <u>1974</u> | <u>1979</u> | <u>1979-</u> <u>1974</u> | <u>1975</u> | <u>1980</u> | <u>1980-</u> <u>1975</u> |
|-----|-------------|-------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------------|
| IIE | 25.8% | 24.2% | -1.6% | 29.1% | 27.7% | -1.4% |
| IFE | 11.6 | 11.4 | -0.2 | 13.2 | 12.8 | -0.4 |
| IFI | 6.1 | 6.0 | -0.1 | 6.9 | 7.2 | +0.3 |

Put another way, the number of persons with Inadequate Family Income increased both relative to the number with Inadequate Family Earnings and the number with Inadequate Individual Earnings, while the IFE rose in relation to the IIE:

Relative changes in IIE, IFE and IFI
severe hardship counts

| <u>Ratios</u> | <u>1974</u> | <u>1979</u> | <u>1979- 1974</u> | <u>1975</u> | <u>1980</u> | <u>1980- 1975</u> |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| IFI ÷ IFE | 52.8% | 53.1% | +0.3% | 52.7% | 56.0% | +3.3% |
| IFI ÷ IIE | 23.7 | 25.0 | +1.3 | 23.9 | 25.8 | +1.9 |
| IFE ÷ IIE | 44.9 | 47.0 | +2.1 | 45.4 | 46.1 | +0.7 |

Similarly, the average IIE and IFE Deficits, measured in 1980 dollars, declined between 1974 with 1979, as well as between 1975 and 1980, but the average IFI Deficit rose. The IFI Deficit, thus, increased relative to the total IFE and IIE Deficits, while the IFE Deficit increased relative to the IIE Deficit:

Changes in severe hardship deficits

Average deficits (\$1980)

| | <u>1974</u> | <u>1979</u> | <u>1979- 1974</u> | <u>1975</u> | <u>1980</u> | <u>1980- 1975</u> |
|-----|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| IIE | \$2126 | \$2087 | -\$39 | \$2326 | \$2157 | -\$169 |
| IFE | 2742 | 2706 | - 36 | 2771 | 2713 | - 58 |
| IFI | 2030 | 2063 | + 33 | 2013 | 2062 | + 49 |

Total deficits (\$1980 in millions)

| | | | | | | |
|-----|----------|----------|--------|----------|----------|-------|
| IIE | \$56,862 | \$59,018 | \$2156 | \$70,568 | \$70,648 | \$ 80 |
| IFE | 32,919 | 35,929 | 3010 | 38,160 | 41,000 | 2840 |
| IFI | 12,889 | 14,556 | 1667 | 14,603 | 17,452 | 2849 |

Total deficit ratios

| | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| IFI ÷ IFE | 39.2% | 40.5% | +1.3% | 38.3% | 42.6% | +4.3% |
| IFI ÷ IIE | 22.7 | 24.7 | +2.0 | 20.7 | 24.7 | +4.0 |
| IFE ÷ IIE | 57.9 | 60.9 | +3.0 | 54.1 | 58.0 | +3.9 |

The improvements in the IIE and IFE between 1974 and 1979, as well as between 1975 and 1980, reflected the reductions in unemployment over these same periods (Table 3.1). Yet the numbers in hardship increased relative both to the numbers experiencing unemployment and the numbers predominantly unemployed (i.e., more than one-third of their weeks in the work force). There was an increase in the IFE and IFI rates among persons experiencing unemployment, but declines in all three hardship incidence rates among those who were employed full-time or part-time all weeks in the work force. The proportion of persons with Inadequate Individual Earnings who were in families with Inadequate Family Earnings increased slightly. More critically, however, the proportion of those with Inadequate Family Earnings lifted out of poverty by earnings supplements declined, totally as

Table 3.1. LONG-TERM SHIFTS IN KEY SEVERE HARDSHIP AND UNEMPLOYMENT INDICATORS

| | <u>1974</u> | <u>1979</u> | <u>1979- 1974</u> | <u>1975</u> | <u>1980</u> | <u>1980- 1975</u> |
|--|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| IIE | 25.8% | 24.2% | -1.6% | 29.1% | 27.7% | -1.4% |
| IFE | 11.6 | 11.4 | -0.2 | 13.2 | 12.8 | -0.4 |
| IFI | 6.1 | 6.0 | -0.1 | 6.9 | 7.2 | +0.3 |
| Experienced Unemployment | 17.9 | 15.8 | -2.1 | 20.2 | 18.1 | -2.1 |
| Predominantly Unemployed | 7.5 | 6.4 | -1.1 | 10.4 | 8.7 | -1.7 |
| IIE + Experienced Unemployment | 1.44 | 1.53 | +0.09 | 1.44 | 1.53 | +0.09 |
| IFE + Experienced Unemployment | 0.65 | 0.72 | +0.07 | 0.65 | 0.77 | +0.12 |
| IFI + Experienced Unemployment | 0.34 | 0.38 | +0.04 | 0.34 | 0.40 | +0.06 |
| IIE + Predominantly Unemployed | 3.46 | 3.77 | +0.31 | 2.77 | 3.16 | +0.39 |
| IFE + Predominantly Unemployed | 1.55 | 1.77 | +0.22 | 1.26 | 1.46 | +0.20 |
| IFI + Predominantly Unemployed | 0.82 | 0.94 | +0.12 | 0.66 | 0.82 | +0.12 |
| Percent Unemployed in IIE | 54.2 | 53.5 | -0.7 | 59.9 | 59.6 | -0.3 |
| Percent Unemployed in IFE | 21.9 | 22.8 | +0.9 | 25.6 | 26.6 | +1.0 |
| Percent Unemployed in IFI | 13.7 | 14.2 | +0.5 | 14.4 | 17.4 | +3.0 |
| Unemployed As Percent IIE | 37.6 | 34.9 | -2.7 | 41.6 | 39.0 | -2.6 |
| Unemployed As Percent IFE | 33.8 | 31.7 | -2.1 | 39.3 | 37.6 | -1.7 |
| Unemployed As Percent IFI | 39.9 | 37.1 | -2.8 | 41.8 | 43.9 | +2.1 |
| Percent of Persons Employed All Weeks But in IIE | 19.6 | 18.7 | -0.9 | 21.2 | 20.6 | -0.6 |
| Percent of Persons Employed All Weeks But in IFI | 9.3 | 9.2 | -0.1 | 10.0 | 9.7 | -0.3 |
| Percent of Persons Employed All Weeks But in IFE | 4.5 | 4.5 | 0 | 5.1 | 4.9 | -0.2 |
| Percent IIE in IFE | 0.31 | 0.32 | +0.01 | 0.34 | 0.35 | +0.01 |
| Earnings Supplemen- tation Rate-Total | 47.1 | 46.9 | -0.2 | 47.3 | 44.0 | -3.3 |
| Earnings Supplemen- tation Rate- Nontransfers | 18.3 | 21.3 | +3.0 | 16.2 | 19.5 | +3.3 |
| Earnings Supplemen- tation Rate-Transfers | 28.8 | 25.6 | -3.2 | 31.1 | 24.5 | -6.6 |

a result of the declining impacts of transfers in alleviating severe hardship. If transfers had the same proportional impacts in 1979 as in 1974, and in 1980 as in 1975, the IFI would have declined by more than the IFE, since the impacts of earnings supplements other than transfers increased significantly.

The patterns of change in intermediate and moderate hardship were somewhat more complex. The 1974-1979 and 1975-1980 declines in the severe hardship IIE were not matched by improvements in the intermediate and moderate hardship IIE rates:

| | <u>1974</u> | <u>1979</u> | <u>1979- 1974</u> | <u>1975</u> | <u>1980</u> | <u>1980- 1975</u> | <u>1980- 1974</u> |
|------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| <u>Severe Hardship</u> | | | | | | | |
| IIE | 25.8% | 24.2% | -1.6% | 29.1% | 27.7% | -1.4% | +1.9% |
| IFE | 11.6 | 11.4 | -0.2 | 13.2 | 12.8 | -0.4 | +1.2 |
| IFI | 6.1 | 6.0 | -0.1 | 6.9 | 7.2 | +0.3 | +1.1 |
| <u>Intermediate Hardship</u> | | | | | | | |
| IIE | 35.3 | 35.0 | -0.3 | 38.4 | 37.9 | -0.5 | +2.6 |
| IFE | 14.9 | 14.7 | -0.2 | 16.8 | 16.4 | -0.4 | +1.5 |
| IFI | 9.2 | 9.0 | -0.2 | 10.3 | 10.4 | +0.1 | +1.2 |
| <u>Moderate Hardship</u> | | | | | | | |
| IIE | 44.3 | 44.0 | -0.3 | 46.6 | 47.3 | +0.7 | +3.0 |
| IFE | 18.5 | 18.4 | -0.1 | 20.9 | 20.5 | -0.4 | +2.0 |
| IFI | 12.8 | 12.3 | -0.5 | 14.3 | 14.1 | -0.3 | +1.3 |

Consequently, the moderate hardship IIE increased from 1.72 times the severe hardship IIE in 1974 to 1.82 times the IIE in 1979 (Table 3.2). The ratio of the moderate and severe hardship IFEs stayed the same from 1974 to 1979, but the ratio of the moderate and the severe hardship IFIs declined from 2.08 to 2.04.

Changes in Work Force Attachment and Work Experience Patterns

Over the 1974-1980 period, the average work force attachment of all participants increased. In 1974, 70.2 percent of the total work force participated fifty weeks or more compared to 71.8 percent in 1979. The proportion of the total work force with at least half a year of participation rose from 83.0 to 84.4. Since increased weeks in the work force reduce the likelihood of experiencing hardship, this trend toward increased attachment had a positive impact on hardship rates. Weighting hardship incidence among full-year and less than full-year participants in 1979 by their 1974 shares of the total work force, and the 1980 rates by their 1975 shares, and comparing these weighted rates to actual hardship incidence for the total work force in 1979 and 1980, respectively, suggests that increased attachment was associated with a 0.3 to 0.4 percentage point reduction in the IIE rate and with lesser effects on the IFE and IFI rates:

Table 3.2. CHANGE IN RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SEVERE, INTERMEDIATE AND MODERATE HARDSHIP FOR TOTAL WORK FORCE

| | <u>1974</u> | <u>1979</u> | <u>1979- 1974</u> | <u>1975</u> | <u>1980</u> | <u>1980- 1975</u> |
|--|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| <u>IIE</u> | | | | | | |
| Intermediate + Severe | 136.7% | 144.9% | 8.2% | 132.0% | 136.8% | 4.8% |
| Moderate + Severe | 171.6 | 181.9 | 10.3 | 160.5 | 170.8 | 10.3 |
| <u>Intermediate-Severe</u> Severe | 36.6 | 44.9 | 8.3 | 32.0 | 36.8 | 4.8 |
| <u>Moderate-Intermediate</u> Severe | 35.0 | 37.0 | 2.0 | 28.4 | 34.0 | 5.6 |
| <u>IIE Deficit</u> | | | | | | |
| Intermediate + Severe | 163.8 | 168.2 | 4.4 | 159.4 | 163.9 | 4.5 |
| Moderate + Severe | 250.5 | 262.3 | 11.7 | 236.7 | 249.1 | 12.4 |
| <u>Intermediate-Severe</u> Severe | 63.8 | 68.2 | 4.4 | 59.4 | 63.9 | 4.5 |
| <u>Moderate-Intermediate</u> Severe | 86.7 | 94.2 | 7.5 | 77.3 | 85.2 | 7.9 |
| <u>IFE</u> | | | | | | |
| Intermediate + Severe | 128.5 | 129.4 | 1.9 | 127.2 | 128.8 | 1.6 |
| Moderate + Severe | 159.3 | 162.3 | 3.0 | 158.7 | 160.8 | 1.8 |
| <u>Intermediate-Severe</u> Severe | 28.5 | 29.4 | 0.9 | 27.2 | 28.8 | 1.6 |
| <u>Moderate-Intermediate</u> Severe | 30.9 | 32.9 | 2.0 | 31.5 | 31.7 | 0.2 |
| <u>IFE Deficit</u> | | | | | | |
| Intermediate + Severe | 152.8 | 153.4 | 0.6 | 151.9 | 152.2 | 0.3 |
| Moderate + Severe | 218.9 | 220.1 | 1.2 | 216.6 | 217.4 | 0.8 |
| <u>Intermediate-Severe</u> Severe | 52.8 | 53.4 | 0.6 | 51.9 | 52.2 | 0.3 |
| <u>Moderate-Intermediate</u> Severe | 66.1 | 66.7 | 0.6 | 64.7 | 66.7 | 3.0 |
| <u>IFI</u> | | | | | | |
| Intermediate + Severe | 150.6 | 149.2 | -1.4 | 148.3 | 145.0 | -3.3 |
| Moderate + Severe | 208.3 | 203.5 | -4.8 | 206.2 | 197.3 | -8.9 |
| <u>Intermediate-Severe</u> Severe | 50.6 | 49.2 | -1.4 | 48.3 | 45.0 | -3.3 |
| <u>Moderate-Intermediate</u> Severe | 57.7 | 54.3 | -3.4 | 57.9 | 52.4 | -6.5 |
| <u>IFI Deficit</u> | | | | | | |
| Intermediate + Severe | 181.8 | 179.5 | -2.3 | 181.5 | 176.6 | -4.9 |
| Moderate + Severe | 297.5 | 289.8 | -7.7 | 297.1 | 282.2 | -14.9 |
| <u>Intermediate-Severe</u> Severe | 81.8 | 79.5 | -2.3 | 81.5 | 76.6 | -4.9 |
| <u>Moderate-Intermediate</u> Severe | 115.7 | 109.5 | -6.2 | 115.5 | 105.6 | -9.9 |

| | <u>IIE</u> | <u>IFE</u> | <u>IFI</u> |
|--|------------|------------|------------|
| 1979 actual severe hardship rate for total work force | 24.2% | 11.4% | 6.0% |
| 1979 if had 1974 proportion full-year participants | 24.6 | 11.6 | 6.2 |
| 1974-1979 improvement from increased attachment | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| 1980 actual severe hardship rates for total work force | 27.7 | 12.8 | 7.2 |
| 1980 if had 1975 proportion full-year participants | 28.0 | 13.0 | 7.3 |
| 1975-1980 improvement from increased attachment | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| 1980 if had 1974 proportion full-year participants | 28.7 | 13.4 | 7.5 |
| 1974-1980 improvement from increased attachment | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.3 |

The incidence of Inadequate Individual Earnings fell among both full-year and less than full-year participants, but more so among the latter than the former (Table 3.3). In contrast, the IFE rate improved more for full-year participants. There was also a decline in the ratio of the average hardship deficits of full-year participants compared to those for the total work force. As a result, the full-year IFE and IFI Deficits declined relative to the total IFE and IFI Deficits despite the relative growth of the full-year work force.

There were two significant and offsetting changes in work experience patterns over the two comparison periods. First, the incidence and severity of unemployment declined. The proportion of the population experiencing unemployment was 2.1 percentage points lower in 1979 than in 1974, and 2.2 percentage points lower in 1980 than 1975 (Table 3.4). Since hardship is more prevalent among the unemployed than the employed, the unemployment incidence declines should have lowered hardship rates. Weighting the 1979 hardship rates among work force participants experiencing unemployment and those not experiencing unemployment by their 1974 shares of the total work force suggests that the reduction in unemployment should have contributed a 0.7 to 0.8 percentage point improvement in the severe hardship IIE for the total work force, a 0.2 to 0.3 percentage point improvement in the IFE rate, and a 0.2 to 0.4 percentage point improvement in the IFI rate:

Table 3.3. RELATIVE CHANGES IN SEVERE HARDSHIP FOR FULL-YEAR HALF-YEAR AND TOTAL WORK FORCE

| | <u>1974</u> | <u>1979</u> | <u>1979- 1974</u> | <u>1975</u> | <u>1980</u> | <u>1980- 1975</u> |
|----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| <u>Work Force Ratio</u> | | | | | | |
| Full-Year + Total | 70.2% | 71.8% | 1.6% | 72.7% | 73.9% | 1.2% |
| Half-Year + Total | 83.0 | 84.4 | 1.4 | 84.3 | 85.4 | 1.1 |
| <u>IIE Incidence</u> | | | | | | |
| Total | 25.8 | 24.2 | -1.6 | 29.1 | 27.7 | -1.4 |
| Half-Year | 20.8 | 19.5 | -1.3 | 23.9 | 23.0 | -0.9 |
| Full-Year | 18.0 | 17.0 | -1.0 | 21.3 | 20.5 | -0.8 |
| <u>IIE Ratio</u> | | | | | | |
| Full-Year + Total | 49.0 | 50.4 | 1.4 | 53.3 | 54.7 | 1.4 |
| Half-Year + Total | 66.7 | 68.3 | 1.6 | 69.4 | 71.0 | 1.6 |
| <u>IIE Deficit Ratio</u> | | | | | | |
| Full-Year + Total | 73.2 | 73.9 | 0.7 | 76.3 | 76.4 | 0.1 |
| Half-Year + Total | 88.4 | 89.2 | 0.8 | 89.8 | 90.4 | 0.6 |
| <u>IIE Average Deficit Ratio</u> | | | | | | |
| Full-Year + Total | 1.49 | 1.47 | -0.02 | 1.43 | 1.40 | -0.03 |
| Half-Year + Total | 1.33 | 1.31 | -0.02 | 1.29 | 1.27 | -0.02 |
| <u>IFE Incidence</u> | | | | | | |
| Total | 11.6 | 11.4 | -0.2 | 13.2 | 12.8 | -0.4 |
| Half-Year | 8.4 | 8.1 | -0.3 | 10.1 | 9.7 | -0.4 |
| Full-Year | 7.1 | 6.8 | -0.3 | 8.9 | 8.3 | -0.6 |
| <u>IFE Ratio</u> | | | | | | |
| Full-Year + Total | 43.0 | 42.7 | -0.3 | 48.8 | 48.1 | -0.6 |
| Half-Year + Total | 60.1 | 60.3 | +0.2 | 64.5 | 64.6 | +0.1 |
| <u>IFE Deficit Ratio</u> | | | | | | |
| Full-Year + Total | 43.0 | 42.0 | -1.0 | 50.1 | 48.7 | -1.4 |
| Half-Year + Total | 58.8 | 56.5 | -1.3 | 64.4 | 62.8 | -1.6 |
| <u>IFE Average Deficit Ratio</u> | | | | | | |
| Full-Year + Total | 1.00 | 0.98 | -0.02 | 1.03 | 1.01 | -0.02 |
| Half-Year + Total | 0.98 | 0.94 | -0.04 | 1.00 | 0.97 | -0.03 |
| <u>IFI Incidence</u> | | | | | | |
| Total | 6.1 | 6.0 | -0.1 | 6.9 | 7.2 | +0.3 |
| Half-Year | 4.4 | 4.3 | -0.1 | 5.2 | 5.4 | +0.2 |
| Full-Year | 3.8 | 3.7 | -0.1 | 4.6 | 4.8 | +0.2 |
| <u>IFI Ratio</u> | | | | | | |
| Full-Year + Total | 43.7 | 43.9 | +0.2 | 48.1 | 49.8 | +1.7 |
| Half-Year + Total | 59.7 | 60.6 | +0.9 | 63.1 | 65.0 | +1.9 |
| <u>IFI Deficit Ratio</u> | | | | | | |
| Full-Year + Total | 50.0 | 49.2 | -0.8 | 54.9 | 54.4 | -0.5 |
| Half-Year + Total | 65.3 | 62.9 | -2.4 | 69.2 | 67.5 | -1.7 |
| <u>IFI Average Deficit Ratio</u> | | | | | | |
| Full-Year + Total | 1.15 | 1.12 | -0.03 | 1.15 | 1.09 | -0.06 |
| Half-Year + Total | 1.09 | 1.04 | -0.05 | 1.10 | 1.04 | -0.06 |

| | <u>1979 actual</u> | <u>1979 if had 1974 proportion unemployed and employed</u> | <u>1974-1979 improvement associated with declining unemployment</u> | <u>1980 actual</u> | <u>1980 if had 1975 proportion unemployed and employed</u> | <u>1975-1980 improvement associated with declining unemployment</u> |
|-----|------------------------|--|---|------------------------|--|---|
| IIE | 24.2% | 24.9% | 0.7% | 27.7% | 28.5% | 0.8% |
| IFE | 11.4 | 11.6 | 0.2 | 12.8 | 13.1 | 0.3 |
| IFI | 6.0 | 6.4 | 0.4 | 7.2 | 7.4 | 0.2 |

The proportion of the unemployed who did not work at all or were out of work over one-third of their weeks in the work force declined from 41.8 percent in 1974 to 40.6 percent in 1979, or from 51.8 percent in 1975 to 48.3 percent in 1980. Since the short-duration unemployed had lower hardship rates, this shift within the unemployed should have been a further positive factor.

The percent of the labor force employed part-time some or all weeks in the work force and experiencing no weeks of unemployment, rose from 22.5 percent in 1974 to 29.2 percent in 1979, or from 25.2 to 27.5 percent between 1975 and 1980. The 1979 severe hardship IIE incidence among part-time workers was 35.1 percent compared to 19.7 percent among all other work force participants; the IFE rates were 13.7 and 8.6 percent, respectively; while the IFI rates were 7.9 and 5.2 percent, respectively. Thus, the increase in part-time work contributed to increased hardship:

| | <u>1979 actual</u> | <u>1979 if had 1974 proportion part-time workers</u> | <u>1974-1979 increase in hardship associated with increase in part-time work</u> | <u>1980 actual</u> | <u>1980 if had 1975 proportion part-time workers</u> | <u>1975-1980 increase in hardship associated with increase in part-time work</u> |
|-----|------------------------|--|--|------------------------|--|--|
| IIE | 24.2% | 23.2% | 1.0% | 27.7% | 27.2% | 0.5% |
| IFE | 11.4 | 9.8 | 1.6 | 12.8 | 11.3 | 1.5 |
| IFI | 6.0 | 5.9 | 0.1 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 0.1 |

But the incidence of hardship also changed within the various attachment and work experience pattern subgroups (Table 3.5). The severe hardship IIE incidence increased among both full-year and total work force participants who experienced unemployment, including those not employed at all, mostly unemployed, those mixing employment and unemployment, and even those mostly employed. Because the share of the unemployed who were mostly employed increased, the IIE rate among the unemployed as a whole fell despite the rising incidence in each subgroup. In 1979, 53.5 percent of persons experiencing unemployment had Inadequate Individual Earnings compared to 54.2 percent in 1974. From 1975 to 1980, the severe hardship IIE rate fell from 59.9 to 59.6 percent.

Table 3.5. SHIFTS IN HARDSHIP INCIDENCE RATES AMONG WORK EXPERIENCE PATTERN AND ATTACHMENT SUBGROUPS

| | Total | | | | | Full-Year | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|---------------|-------|------|---------------|--------|--------|---------------|--------|--------|---------------|
| | 1974 | 1979 | 1979- 1974 | 1975 | 1980 | 1980- 1975 | 1974 | 1979 | 1979- 1974 | 1975 | 1980 | 1980- 1975 |
| IIE rate | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Not employed | 97.9% | 99.4% | +1.5% | 98.3% | 99.6 | +1.3 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 0 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 0 |
| Mostly unemployed | 94.3 | 95.1 | +0.8 | 93.9 | 95.3 | +1.4 | 94.3 | 94.5 | +0.2 | 93.7 | 95.1 | +1.4 |
| Mixed | 69.1 | 69.1 | 0 | 67.8 | 70.9 | +3.1 | 63.0 | 64.8 | +1.8 | 63.4 | 67.1 | +3.7 |
| Mostly employed | 34.1 | 33.5 | -0.6 | 35.2 | 36.7 | +1.5 | 24.2 | 26.9 | +2.7 | 27.1 | 30.1 | +3.0 |
| Part-time involuntary | 53.0 | 44.6 | -8.4 | 48.6 | 47.8 | -0.8 | 40.8 | 32.3 | -8.5 | 36.5 | 37.9 | +1.4 |
| Part-time voluntary | 38.1 | 32.6 | -5.5 | 39.7 | 36.4 | -3.3 | 37.0 | 27.5 | -9.5 | 35.6 | 31.6 | -4.0 |
| Employed full-time | 11.7 | 10.0 | -1.7 | 11.8 | 11.3 | -0.5 | 8.7 | 7.4 | -0.7 | 8.7 | 8.5 | -0.2 |
| IFE rate | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Not employed | 45.6 | 46.8 | +1.2 | 47.4 | 51.7 | +4.3 | 62.2 | 54.4 | -7.8 | 57.7 | 60.8 | +3.1 |
| Mostly unemployed | 44.1 | 42.4 | -1.7 | 42.5 | 47.4 | +4.9 | 44.9 | 41.0 | -3.9 | 43.1 | 48.5 | +5.4 |
| Mixed | 25.4 | 28.1 | +2.7 | 28.2 | 29.6 | +1.4 | 23.6 | 27.2 | +3.6 | 27.4 | 27.5 | +0.1 |
| Mostly employed | 12.6 | 13.7 | +1.1 | 13.2 | 14.4 | +1.2 | 8.4 | 9.5 | +1.1 | 9.9 | 10.9 | +1.0 |
| Part-time involuntary | 22.3 | 19.8 | -2.5 | 20.0 | 20.2 | +0.2 | 16.5 | 13.0 | -3.5 | 14.7 | 15.4 | +0.7 |
| Part-time voluntary | 20.1 | 17.5 | -2.6 | 20.2 | 19.2 | -1.0 | 16.5 | 12.2 | -4.3 | 16.2 | 14.0 | -2.2 |
| Employed full-time | 5.1 | 4.5 | -0.6 | 5.4 | 4.8 | -0.6 | 2.9 | 2.5 | -0.4 | 3.0 | 2.7 | -0.3 |
| IFI rate | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Not employed | 30.0 | 31.6 | +1.6 | 27.6 | 38.4 | +10.8 | 34.7 | 37.7 | +3.0 | 29.2 | 43.8 | +14.6 |
| Mostly unemployed | 26.9 | 26.3 | -0.6 | 22.6 | 30.7 | +8.1 | 26.4 | 25.0 | -1.4 | 22.0 | 31.4 | +9.4 |
| Mixed | 15.5 | 16.0 | +1.5 | 14.4 | 17.6 | +3.2 | 13.5 | 14.6 | +1.1 | 12.9 | 15.4 | +2.5 |
| Mostly employed | 7.8 | 8.6 | +0.8 | 8.1 | 9.3 | +1.2 | 5.2 | 5.7 | +0.5 | 5.6 | 5.9 | +0.3 |
| Part-time involuntary | 13.6 | 11.4 | -2.2 | 12.3 | 12.1 | -0.2 | 10.4 | 8.1 | -2.3 | 9.3 | 9.5 | +0.2 |
| Part-time voluntary | 7.7 | 6.9 | -0.8 | 8.4 | 7.8 | -0.6 | 5.6 | 4.6 | -1.0 | 6.5 | 5.6 | -0.9 |
| Employed full-time | 2.9 | 2.7 | -0.2 | 3.1 | 2.8 | -0.3 | 1.8 | 1.7 | -0.1 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 0 |

In contrast, the severe hardship IIE incidence fell among participants employed part-time some or all weeks in the work force, as well as among those employed full-time all weeks of participation. Because part-time workers increased relative to full-time workers, the improvement in IIE incidence for those employed all weeks of participation was slight, declining 0.9 percentage points between 1974 and 1979.

The changes in the severe hardship IFE and IFI rates among the various work experience and work force attachment subgroups were similar, but in these cases, the increased hardship incidence among the unemployed subgroups was not offset by the reduced predominance of unemployment among the intermittently employed. The IFE rate among work force participants experiencing unemployment rose from 21.9 in 1974 to 22.8 percent in 1979, and from 25.6 to 26.6 percent between 1975 and 1980. The IFI rate among the unemployed rose from 13.7 to 14.2 percent in the first period and from 14.4 to 17.4 percent in the second. Even though the IIE incidence among the unemployed had declined over both periods, the proportion of the unemployed with Inadequate Individual Earnings who also had Inadequate Family Earnings increased. In addition, the IFI incidence among the unemployed increased dramatically between 1975 and 1980, primarily as a result of declining transfers:

| | <u>Percent of unemployed with Inadequate Individual Earnings</u> | <u>Percent of unemployed in IIE who were also in IFE</u> | <u>Earnings Supplementation Rate among unemployed in IFE</u> | <u>Earnings Supplementation Rate-Transfers among unemployed in IFE</u> | <u>Percent of unemployed with Inadequate Family Income</u> |
|-----------|--|--|--|--|--|
| 1974 | 54.2 | 35.4 | 37.6 | 26.4 | 13.7 |
| 1979 | 53.5 | 37.5 | 37.8 | 24.8 | 14.2 |
| 1979-1974 | -0.7 | +2.1 | +0.2 | -1.6 | +0.5 |
| 1975 | 59.9 | 38.6 | 43.9 | 31.7 | 14.4 |
| 1980 | 59.6 | 40.8 | 34.6 | 23.6 | 17.4 |
| 1980-1975 | -0.3 | +2.2 | -9.3 | -8.1 | +3.0 |

The balance of these changes in work force attachment, work experience patterns, and hardship incidence among work attachment/experience subgroups can be assessed by weighting the 1979 incidence rates for each subgroup (i.e., disaggregating the total work force into full-year participants not employed, mostly unemployed, mixing employment and unemployment, mostly employed, employed part-time involuntarily, employed part-time voluntarily and those employed full-time, plus less than full-year participants in these same work experience categories) by their 1974 shares of the total work force. Comparison of the weighted with the actual 1979 hardship rates, then, suggests the effect of changing attachment/experience patterns, while comparison with the actual 1974 hardship rates suggests the effect of incidence rate changes for the subgroups. The same comparisons can be made between 1975 and 1980. Declining IIE incidence within the various work experience/attachment subcategories was responsible for all of the 1974-1979 drop in the severe hardship IIE rate and a third of the 1975-1980 drop. The IFE incidence declines within the various work experience/attachment subcategories were responsible for the slight improvement in the overall severe hardship IFE, but slight increases in incidence from 1975 to 1980 offset the effects of favorable work experience/attachment shifts over this period. The increases in IFI incidence within the various

work experience/attachment subcategories were responsible for the rise of the severe hardship IFI, which otherwise would have declined because of the favorable work experience/attachment changes:

| IIE | | | |
|---|-------|---|-------|
| Actual 1979 IIE rate | 24.17 | Actual 1980 IIE rate | 27.67 |
| Weighted rate | 23.86 | Weighted rate | 28.65 |
| Effect of changing distribution 1974-1979 | +0.31 | Effect of changing distribution 1975-1980 | -0.98 |
| Actual 1974 IIE rate | 25.83 | Actual 1975 IIE rate | 29.05 |
| Effect of changing incidence 1974-1979 | -1.97 | Effect of changing incidence 1975-1980 | -0.40 |
| IFE | | | |
| Actual 1979 IFE rate | 11.35 | Actual 1980 IFE rate | 12.77 |
| Weighted rate | 11.24 | Weighted rate | 13.35 |
| Effect of changing distribution 1974-1979 | +0.11 | Effect of changing distribution 1975-1980 | -0.58 |
| Actual 1974 IFE rate | 11.59 | Actual 1975 IFE rate | 13.18 |
| Effect of changing incidence 1974-1979 | -0.35 | Effect of changing incidence 1975-1980 | +0.17 |
| IFI | | | |
| Actual 1979 IFI rate | 6.03 | Actual 1980 IFI rate | 7.15 |
| Weighted rate | 6.12 | Weighted rate | 7.61 |
| Effect of changing distribution 1974-1979 | -0.09 | Effect of changing distribution 1975-1980 | -0.46 |
| Actual 1974 IFI rate | 6.13 | Actual 1980 IFI rate | 6.94 |
| Effect of changing incidence 1974-1979 | -0.01 | Effect of changing incidence 1975-1980 | -0.65 |

Long-Term Shifts in the Composition
and Distribution of Hardship

Changes in the demographic, geographic and occupational distributions of the work force were generally favorable over the 1974-1980 period and should have reduced hardship incidence. The favorable factors included the aging of the post-war babies into the prime working years and the exit of older workers, the increased educational attainment of the work force, and

increased employment in occupations characterized by lower hardship rates. The shift of population to areas characterized by lower wages and lower transfers was a marginally negative factor, but was balanced by a relative improvement in hardship incidence in the previously worst off areas as well as the suburbanization of metropolitan area populations.

Aging Postwar Babies and Exiting Oldsters

The proportion of the work force who were individuals in their "prime" working and earning years increased noticeably over the late 1970s:

| | Share of total work force | | | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | <u>1974</u> | <u>1979</u> | <u>1979- 1974</u> | <u>1975</u> | <u>1980</u> | <u>1980- 1975</u> | <u>1980- 1974</u> |
| 16-19 (Student) | 11.0% (6.3) | 10.0% (5.4) | -1.0% (-0.9) | 10.6% (5.8) | 9.3% (5.3) | -1.3% (-0.5) | -1.7% (-1.0) |
| 20-24 (Student) | 15.0 (2.4) | 15.2 (2.3) | +0.2 (-0.1) | 15.0 (2.3) | 15.3 (2.2) | +0.3 (-0.1) | +0.3 (-0.2) |
| 25-44 | 40.2 | 44.5 | +4.3 | 41.2 | 45.5 | +4.3 | +5.3 |
| 45-64 | 29.7 | 26.6 | -3.1 | 29.2 | 26.4 | -2.8 | -3.3 |
| 65+ | 4.1 | 3.7 | -0.4 | 4.0 | 3.6 | -0.4 | -0.5 |

Weighting the 1979 severe hardship rate for each age group (and counting younger students and nonstudents separately) by its 1974 work force share, suggests that the IIE and IFE rates were reduced noticeably by these changes in age composition. Since older workers have low IFI incidence despite high IFE incidence, their declining share offsets the IFI improvement expected from increased numbers of prime age workers:

| | <u>IIE incidence</u> | <u>IFE incidence</u> | <u>IFI incidence</u> |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Incidence in 1979 if had 1974 age distribution | 24.73% | 11.59% | 6.01% |
| Actual 1979 incidence | <u>24.17</u> | <u>11.35</u> | <u>6.07</u> |
| Changes in hardship incidence rates associated with age shifts | -0.56 | -0.24 | +0.02 |

Yet the incidence of hardship among the different age groups also changed with the changes in work force shares, combining to alter the age composition of persons in hardship.

First, the participation rates of 16- to 19-year-olds, and of persons 45 and over, declined, while rising significantly among prime age workers (Table 3.6). This reduced the proportion of the younger and older segments of the work force who were marginal participants likely to be in hardship, thus reducing the relative hardship rates for these age groups.

Second, full-year work force participation rose more among 16- to 24-year-olds than among 25- to 44-year-olds, while full-year participation declined among older workers. This reduced the relative hardship incidence among younger participants, but increased the relative incidence among older participants.

Third, the incidence of unemployment declined more among younger and older workers than among those of prime age, which should have reduced the disparity in hardship incidence.

Fourth, the incidence of Inadequate Individual Earnings declined among unemployed teenagers, while rising more for prime age workers than other age groups.

Fifth, the probability of Inadequate Family Earnings among persons with Inadequate Individual Earnings rose noticeably among prime age workers, with lesser increases or actual declines for younger and older participants in the IIE.

Sixth, the Earnings Supplementation Rate declined substantially among prime age workers in the IFE, while increasing among younger and older workers, with most of this the reflection of more rapidly expanding non-transfer supplements received by the families of younger and older participants in the IFE, as well as a less severe decline in transfer supplements for older participants.

The end result of these various factors was a substantial change in the relative incidence of Inadequate Family Earnings and Income among the different age groups. The IFE rates declined for 16- to 19-year-olds and for work force participants age 45 and over, while increasing for prime age work force participants. The IFI rate rose by 0.9 percentage points for prime age workers between 1975 and 1980, while declining 2.3 percentage points for teenage work force participants and 1.0 percentage points for participants age 65 and over.

The teenager and older-worker shares of hardship declined substantially as a result of their reduced work force shares and their falling hardship rates:

Table 3.6. CHANGES IN WORK FORCE PARTICIPATION, UNEMPLOYMENT AND HARDSHIP BY AGE

| | Proportion In Work Force | | | | | | Share of Work Force Participants Experiencing Unemployment | | | | | | Proportion in Work Force Full-Year | | | | | |
|---------------|---|-------|-----------|-------|-------|-----------|--|-------|-----------|-------|-------|-----------|--|-------|-----------|-------|-------|-----------|
| | 1974 | 1979 | 1979-1974 | 1975 | 1980 | 1980-1975 | 1974 | 1979 | 1979-1974 | 1975 | 1980 | 1980-1975 | 1974 | 1979 | 1979-1974 | 1975 | 1980 | 1980-1975 |
| 16-19 | 70.4% | 69.7% | -.7% | 67.5% | 67.0% | -.5% | 31.6% | 26.5% | -5.1% | 32.5% | 29.5% | -3.0 | 30.4% | 32.3% | +1.9% | 33.4% | 34.9% | +1.5% |
| 16-19 Student | 62.5 | 61.4 | -1.1 | 58.7 | 59.1 | +.4 | 26.8 | 21.2 | -5.6 | 26.6 | 24.3 | -2.3 | 20.5 | 21.5 | +1.0 | 22.1 | 24.5 | +2.4 |
| 20-24 | 86.2 | 86.8 | +.6 | 84.6 | 86.9 | +2.3 | 29.2 | 25.5 | -3.7 | 32.5 | 28.8 | -3.7 | 59.2 | 63.2 | +4.0 | 63.3 | 64.9 | +1.6 |
| 20-24 Student | 81.5 | 77.5 | -4.0 | 76.3 | 76.6 | +.3 | 24.4 | 17.5 | -6.9 | 26.9 | 21.0 | -5.9 | 22.6 | 27.2 | +4.6 | 27.7 | 31.1 | +3.4 |
| 25-44 | 80.1 | 83.5 | +3.4 | 80.7 | 84.8 | +4.1 | 15.9 | 14.9 | -1.0 | 18.6 | 17.5 | -1.1 | 78.2 | 78.9 | +.7 | 79.8 | 81.0 | +1.2 |
| 45-64 | 71.5 | 70.6 | -.9 | 70.6 | 70.8 | +.2 | 10.7 | 9.1 | -1.6 | 13.0 | 10.6 | -2.4 | 81.5 | 81.8 | +.3 | 83.6 | 83.1 | -.5 |
| 65 + | 19.9 | 17.7 | -2.2 | 19.1 | 17.1 | -2.0 | 8.3 | 5.8 | -2.5 | 10.0 | 5.6 | -4.4 | 57.7 | 55.1 | -2.6 | 58.3 | 55.2 | -3.1 |
| | IIE | | | | | | IFE | | | | | | IFI | | | | | |
| | 1974 | 1979 | 1979-1974 | 1975 | 1980 | 1980-1975 | 1974 | 1979 | 1979-1974 | 1975 | 1980 | 1980-1975 | 1974 | 1979 | 1979-1974 | 1975 | 1980 | 1980-1975 |
| 16-19 | 61.3% | 59.4% | -1.7% | 69.3% | 67.2% | -2.1% | 15.7% | 15.3% | -.4 | 18.4% | 17.7% | -.7% | 9.8% | 9.5% | -.3% | 12.2% | 10.9% | -2.3% |
| 16-19 Student | 64.4 | 63.0 | -1.4 | 72.5 | 70.0 | -2.3 | 14.6 | 13.3 | -1.3 | 16.0 | 15.3 | -.7 | 8.4 | 7.3 | -1.1 | 10.0 | 8.5 | -1.5 |
| 20-24 | 13.9 | 30.9 | -1.0 | 37.7 | 37.2 | -.5 | 11.9 | 12.8 | +.9 | 14.5 | 14.8 | +.3 | 7.7 | 8.1 | +.4 | 9.4 | 10.0 | +.6 |
| 20-24 Student | 40.7 | 40.6 | -.1 | 49.3 | 48.3 | -1.0 | 16.5 | 18.0 | 1.5 | 19.4 | 19.6 | +.1 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 0 | 10.3 | 9.8 | -.5 |
| 25-44 | 17.9 | 17.0 | -.9 | 20.2 | 20.4 | +.2 | 8.4 | 8.5 | +.1 | 9.9 | 10.0 | +.1 | 5.6 | 5.8 | +.2 | 6.1 | 7.0 | +.9 |
| 45-64 | 18.6 | 17.6 | -1.0 | 20.8 | 19.4 | -1.4 | 9.5 | 9.2 | -.3 | 10.5 | 10.1 | -.4 | 4.5 | 4.1 | -.4 | 4.9 | 4.7 | -.2 |
| 65 + | 38.4 | 35.7 | -2.7 | 41.6 | 38.0 | -3.6 | 46.5 | 45.1 | -1.4 | 48.4 | 45.9 | -2.5 | 7.1 | 5.3 | -1.8 | 7.2 | 6.2 | -1.0 |
| | IIE Incidence Among Those Experiencing Unemployment | | | | | | Proportion of IIE in IFE | | | | | | Proportion Not in IIE But in IFE | | | | | |
| | 1974 | 1979 | 1979-1974 | 1975 | 1980 | 1980-1975 | 1974 | 1979 | 1979-1974 | 1975 | 1980 | 1980-1975 | 1974 | 1979 | 1979-1974 | 1975 | 1980 | 1980-1975 |
| 16-19 | 79.4% | 78.3% | -1.1% | 85.3% | 84.5% | -.8% | 19.3% | 19.4% | +.1% | 22.1% | 21.9% | -.2% | 10.0% | 9.3% | -.7% | 10.0% | 9.3% | -.7% |
| 16-19 Student | 83.5 | 83.9 | +.4 | 88.6 | 86.7 | -1.9 | 16.9 | 15.0 | -1.9 | 18.0 | 17.3 | -.7 | 10.4 | 10.5 | +.1 | 10.8 | 10.6 | -.2 |
| 20-24 | 55.3 | 55.0 | -.3 | 63.6 | 64.3 | +.7 | 26.8 | 29.5 | +.3 | 29.1 | 31.9 | +2.8 | 5.0 | 5.3 | +.3 | 5.7 | 4.7 | -1.0 |
| 20-24 Student | 63.1 | 63.2 | +.1 | 74.5 | 73.3 | -1.2 | 21.6 | 27.0 | +.4 | 24.8 | 27.7 | +1.9 | 13.0 | 11.8 | -1.2 | 14.2 | 12.0 | -2.2 |
| 25-44 | 43.0 | 44.4 | +1.4 | 48.9 | 50.9 | +1.1 | 32.9 | 34.9 | +2.0 | 36.1 | 37.4 | +1.3 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 0 | 3.2 | 3.0 | -.2 |
| 45-64 | 46.2 | 47.2 | +1.0 | 52.6 | 52.0 | -.6 | 36.9 | 36.8 | -.1 | 39.4 | 38.9 | -.5 | 3.2 | 3.4 | +.2 | 3.0 | 3.2 | +.2 |
| 65 + | 69.3 | 74.5 | +5.2 | 76.3 | 72.3 | -4.0 | 70.6 | 68.7 | -1.9 | 71.6 | 73.2 | +1.6 | 31.5 | 32.1 | +.6 | 31.8 | 29.1 | -2.7 |
| | Earnings Supplementation Rate-Total | | | | | | Earnings Supplementation Rate-Transfers | | | | | | Earnings Supplementation Rate-Nontransfers | | | | | |
| | 1974 | 1979 | 1979-1974 | 1975 | 1980 | 1980-1975 | 1974 | 1979 | 1979-1974 | 1975 | 1980 | 1980-1975 | 1974 | 1979 | 1979-1974 | 1975 | 1980 | 1980-1975 |
| 16-19 | 37.9 | 37.8 | -.1 | 33.8 | 38.4 | +4.6 | 24.9 | 22.4 | -2.5 | 23.7 | 23.7 | 0 | 13.0 | 15.4 | +2.4 | 10.1 | 14.7 | +4.6 |
| 16-19 Student | 42.2 | 45.2 | +3.0 | 37.7 | 44.6 | +6.9 | 26.1 | 25.8 | -.5 | 26.8 | 26.5 | -.3 | 15.9 | 19.4 | +3.5 | 10.9 | 18.1 | +7.2 |
| 20-24 | 35.1 | 36.9 | +1.8 | 35.4 | 36.9 | +1.5 | 20.6 | 17.7 | -2.9 | 23.5 | 17.7 | -5.8 | 14.5 | 19.2 | +4.7 | 11.9 | 19.2 | +7.3 |
| 20-24 Student | 51.0 | 57.7 | +6.7 | 47.0 | 49.7 | +2.7 | 21.3 | 15.5 | -5.8 | 21.0 | 13.9 | -7.1 | 29.7 | 42.2 | +12.5 | 26.0 | 35.8 | +9.8 |
| 25-44 | 33.3 | 32.2 | -1.1 | 38.0 | 30.4 | -7.6 | 21.8 | 19.7 | -2.1 | 27.5 | 18.2 | -9.3 | 11.5 | 12.5 | +1.0 | 10.5 | 12.2 | +1.7 |
| 45-64 | 51.9 | 55.2 | +3.3 | 53.2 | 54.1 | +.9 | 29.5 | 26.6 | -2.9 | 32.6 | 27.3 | -5.3 | 27.4 | 28.6 | +1.2 | 20.6 | 26.8 | +6.2 |
| 65 + | 84.7 | 88.2 | +3.5 | 85.0 | 86.5 | +1.5 | 51.7 | 50.1 | -1.7 | 52.4 | 47.3 | -5.1 | 33.9 | 39.1 | +5.2 | 32.6 | 39.2 | +6.6 |

Shares of severe hardship for total work force

| | <u>1974</u> | <u>1979</u> | <u>1979- 1974</u> | <u>1975</u> | <u>1980</u> | <u>1980- 1975</u> |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| <u>16-19</u> | | | | | | |
| IIE | 26.1% | 24.5% | -1.6% | 25.3% | 22.5% | -2.8% |
| IIE Deficit | 17.0 | 16.1 | -0.9 | 16.8 | 14.8 | -2.0 |
| IFE | 14.9 | 13.4 | -1.5 | 14.8 | 12.9 | -1.9 |
| IFE Deficit | 14.3 | 12.8 | -1.5 | 13.9 | 11.8 | -2.1 |
| IFI | 17.5 | 15.7 | -1.8 | 18.6 | 14.1 | -4.5 |
| IFI Deficit | 14.8 | 13.5 | -1.3 | 15.5 | 11.8 | -3.7 |
| <u>45 and over</u> | | | | | | |
| IIE | 27.4 | 24.8 | -2.6 | 26.6 | 23.5 | -3.1 |
| IIE Deficit | 35.7 | 33.2 | -2.5 | 33.9 | 27.9 | -6.0 |
| IFE | 40.5 | 36.2 | -4.3 | 37.8 | 33.8 | -4.0 |
| IFE Deficit | 38.2 | 34.1 | -4.1 | 35.7 | 31.3 | -4.4 |
| IFI | 26.7 | 21.5 | -5.2 | 24.9 | 20.3 | -4.6 |
| IFI Deficit | 23.8 | 20.3 | -3.5 | 19.3 | 17.9 | -1.4 |

The corollary is that employment problems of teenage and older workers have become less costly to solve, but their alleviation would also have less effect on aggregate hardship. If all 45- to 64-year-olds with Inadequate Individual Earnings in 1974 had, instead, received the minimum wage equivalent for their hours and weeks in the work force, the total IFE would have been 13.1 percent lower (Table 3.7). Similar augmentation of this age subgroup's earnings in 1979 would have reduced the total IFE by only 10.8 percent. Likewise, the provision of minimum wage earnings for all hours of joblessness or involuntary part-time idleness among 45- to 64-year-olds would have reduced the IFE by 0.7 percentage points more in 1974 than in 1979.

Increasing Human Resource Endowments

The educational attainment of the work force improved dramatically over the 1974-1980 period. In 1974, 33.6 percent of total participants did not have a high school degree, outnumbering the 32.4 percent with some post-secondary education. By 1980, the situation was reversed. Dropouts and high school students represented only 24.1 percent of the work force and were far outnumbered by those with some post-secondary education, who represented 37.0 percent:

Table 3.7. PERCENTAGE REDUCTION IN THE TOTAL IFE RESULTING FROM AUGMENTATION OF THE EARNINGS OF SEPARATE AGE SUBGROUPS ONLY

| | Reduction in IFE resulting from ₁ <u>Full Employment augmentation</u> | | | | | |
|-------|---|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| | <u>1974</u> | <u>1979</u> | <u>1979- 1974</u> | <u>1975</u> | <u>1980</u> | <u>1980- 1975</u> |
| 16-19 | 3.91% | 3.22% | -0.69% | 4.58% | 3.79% | -0.79% |
| 20-24 | 4.70 | 4.77 | +0.07 | 6.58 | 6.28 | -0.30 |
| 25-44 | 7.59 | 8.53 | +0.94 | 9.81 | 11.10 | +1.29 |
| 45-64 | 6.97 | 6.04 | -0.93 | 8.73 | 7.09 | -1.64 |
| 65+ | 2.71 | 2.29 | -0.42 | 2.68 | 2.08 | -0.60 |

| | Reduction in IFE resulting from ₂ <u>Adequate Employment augmentation</u> | | | | | |
|-------|---|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| | <u>1974</u> | <u>1979</u> | <u>1979- 1974</u> | <u>1975</u> | <u>1980</u> | <u>1980- 1975</u> |
| 16-19 | 4.89 | 4.04 | -0.85 | 5.64 | 4.50 | -1.14 |
| 20-24 | 6.30 | 6.45 | +0.15 | 7.77 | 8.52 | +0.75 |
| 25-44 | 12.79 | 12.81 | +1.02 | 13.54 | 17.24 | +3.70 |
| 45-64 | 13.14 | 10.84 | -4.40 | 13.75 | 11.88 | -1.87 |
| 65+ | 4.64 | 3.48 | -1.16 | 4.26 | 3.31 | -0.95 |

| | Reduction in IFE resulting from ₃ <u>Capacity Employment augmentation</u> | | | | | |
|-------|---|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| | <u>1974</u> | <u>1979</u> | <u>1979- 1974</u> | <u>1975</u> | <u>1980</u> | <u>1980- 1975</u> |
| 16-19 | 2.31 | 2.05 | -0.26 | 3.29 | 2.63 | -0.66 |
| 20-24 | 4.05 | 3.13 | -0.92 | 5.08 | 5.34 | +0.26 |
| 25-44 | 6.57 | 7.06 | +0.49 | 9.20 | 10.30 | +1.10 |
| 45-64 | 4.78 | 3.84 | -0.94 | 6.09 | 5.12 | -0.97 |
| 65+ | 0.97 | 0.96 | -0.01 | 0.96 | 0.60 | -0.36 |

¹ Full Employment augmentation--All unemployed and involuntarily part-time employed in the IFE who are in the specific age cohort are ascribed the minimum wage for all hours of forced idleness, and the effect on the total IFE is calculated.

² Adequate Employment augmentation--All persons in the specific age cohort who are in the IFE who have Inadequate Individual Earnings are augmented to a minimally adequate level and the effect on the total IFE is calculated.

³ Capacity Employment augmentation--All unemployed and involuntarily part-time workers in the IFE are ascribed their usual wage for their hours of forced idleness, and the effect of this augmentation on the total IFE is calculated.

| | Share of total work force | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | <u>1974</u> | <u>1979</u> | <u>1979- 1974</u> | <u>1975</u> | <u>1980</u> | <u>1980- 1975</u> | <u>1980- 1974</u> |
| High school student | 4.9% | 4.3% | -0.6% | 4.5% | 4.1% | -0.4% | -0.8% |
| Post-secondary student | 4.3 | 4.0 | -0.3 | 4.1 | 4.0 | -0.1 | -0.3 |
| High school dropout | 28.7 | 20.9 | -7.8 | 24.8 | 20.0 | -4.8 | -8.7 |
| High school graduate only | 37.3 | 38.1 | +0.8 | 37.5 | 38.8 | +1.3 | +1.5 |
| Post-secondary 1-3 years | 14.0 | 15.8 | +1.8 | 14.0 | 16.0 | +2.0 | +2.0 |
| College graduate | 14.1 | 16.9 | +2.8 | 15.0 | 17.0 | +2.0 | +2.9 |

Since hardship incidence declines with increased education, the educational upgrading of the work force was a favorable development. Weighting the 1979 hardship levels for each of the six educational categories by its 1974 share of the total work force, and comparing the weighted hardship rates with the 1979 actuals, suggests that a 2.6 percentage point decline in the IIE rate, 1.5 percentage points in the IFE rate and 0.9 percentage points in the IFI rate, might have been expected as a result of improved education, if all else remained the same. All else clearly did not stay the same, since these decrements exceeded the 1.7, 0.2 and 0.1 percentage point drops in the three hardship rates, but the educational shifts were clearly a highly favorable factor:

| | |
|--|--------------|
| IIE rate if 1979 incidence rates among education groups but 1974 shares | 26.66% |
| Actual 1979 IIE incidence | <u>24.17</u> |
| Reduction in IIE associated with educational improvement | -2.59 |
| IFE rate if 1979 incidence rates among educational groups but 1974 shares | 12.82 |
| Actual 1979 IFE incidence | <u>11.35</u> |
| Reduction in IFE incidence associated with educational improvement | -1.47 |
| IFI rate if 1979 incidence rates among educational groups but 1979 shares | 6.91 |
| Actual 1979 IFI incidence | <u>6.03</u> |
| Reduction in IFI incidence associated with educational improvement | -0.88 |

Hardship incidence declined more, or rose less, for persons who had completed some post-secondary education than for high school dropouts or high school graduates with no further education (Table 3.8). For instance, the gap between the severe hardship IIE rates for dropouts and college graduates increased 3.8 percentage points between 1974 and 1980; the IFE gap increased by 2.8 percentage points, and the IFI gap by 2.9 percentage points. Interestingly, the differential between the IFE and IFI rates of dropouts and high school graduates with no further education did not increase between 1974 and 1979 or between 1975 and 1980, even though the differentials in unemployment and IIE rates widened over both periods.

The relative decline in hardship incidence among completers of post-secondary education offset, to some degree, their increasing work force share. Yet the persons in hardship in 1979 and 1980 had significantly more education than the persons in hardship in 1974 and 1975. Persons with some post-secondary education accounted for a 3.8 percentage point larger share of the severe hardship IIE in 1980 than in 1974, while their IFE and IFI shares rose 3.5 and 3.3 percentage points, respectively (Table 3.9).

The Impacts of Occupational Upgrading

Hardship is most prevalent among farm workers, laborers and service workers; it is least prevalent among white collar workers. The share of the total work force in the high incidence occupations declined by 1.4 percentage points between 1974 and 1979, while the white collar share increased by 3.1 percentage points (Table 3.10). Weighting the 1979 hardship and unemployment incidence rates in each of the nine occupational subclassifications (professional and managerial, sales, clerical, craft and kindred workers, operatives, laborers, farm and service workers, plus those not employed during the year) by their 1974 work force shares suggests that the occupational shifts were a positive factor in reducing both unemployment and hardship:

Table 3.8. HARDSHIP AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES AND DIFFERENTIALS BY EDUCATION LEVEL

| | Percent Experiencing Unemployment | | | | | | IIE Incidence | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|---------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|
| | <u>1974</u> | <u>1979</u> | <u>1979-1974</u> | <u>1975</u> | <u>1980</u> | <u>1980-1975</u> | <u>1974</u> | <u>1979</u> | <u>1979-1974</u> | <u>1975</u> | <u>1980</u> | <u>1980-1975</u> |
| High School Student | 28.4% | 21.9% | -6.5% | 28.4% | 27.1% | -1.3% | 68.7% | 65.5% | -3.1% | 76.1% | 74.0% | -2.1% |
| Post-Secondary Student | 23.9 | 18.7 | -5.2 | 25.3 | 20.5 | -4.8 | 41.6 | 42.7 | +1.1 | 51.2 | 49.1 | -2.1 |
| High School Dropout | 22.0 | 22.0 | 0 | 25.9 | 25.2 | -0.4 | 34.2 | 34.9 | +0.6 | 38.7 | 39.5 | +0.8 |
| High School Graduate, No Further Education | 17.5 | 15.9 | -1.6 | 20.1 | 18.7 | -1.4 | 21.9 | 21.4 | -0.5 | 25.3 | 25.7 | +0.4 |
| 1-3 Years Post-Secondary Education | 13.7 | 13.0 | -0.7 | 16.7 | 13.9 | -2.8 | 16.7 | 16.3 | -0.4 | 19.8 | 18.6 | -1.2 |
| College Four Years or More | 9.7 | 8.5 | -1.2 | 10.5 | 9.0 | -1.5 | 9.2 | 9.4 | +0.2 | 11.0 | 10.6 | -0.4 |
| High School Dropout- High School Graduate | 4.5 | 6.1 | +1.6 | 5.8 | 6.8 | +1.0 | 12.4 | 13.5 | +1.1 | 13.4 | 13.8 | +0.4 |
| High School Dropout- 1-3 Years Post- Secondary Education | 8.3 | 9.0 | +0.7 | 9.2 | 11.6 | +2.4 | 17.6 | 18.6 | +1.0 | 18.9 | 20.9 | +2.0 |
| High School Dropout- College | 12.3 | 13.5 | +1.2 | 15.4 | 16.5 | +1.1 | 25.1 | 25.5 | +0.4 | 27.7 | 28.9 | +1.2 |
| High School Graduate- 1-3 Years Post- Secondary Education | 3.8 | 2.9 | -0.9 | 3.4 | 4.8 | +1.4 | 5.2 | 5.1 | -0.1 | 5.5 | 7.1 | +1.6 |
| High School Graduate- College | 7.8 | 7.4 | -0.4 | 9.6 | 9.7 | +0.1 | 12.7 | 12.0 | -0.7 | 14.3 | 15.1 | +0.8 |
| 1-3 Years Post-Secondary- College | 4.0 | 4.5 | +1.5 | 6.2 | 4.9 | -1.3 | 7.5 | 6.9 | -0.6 | 8.8 | 8.0 | -0.8 |
| | IFE Incidence | | | | | | IFI Incidence | | | | | |
| | <u>1974</u> | <u>1979</u> | <u>1979-1974</u> | <u>1975</u> | <u>1980</u> | <u>1980-1975</u> | <u>1974</u> | <u>1979</u> | <u>1979-1974</u> | <u>1975</u> | <u>1980</u> | <u>1980-1975</u> |
| High School Student | 15.9% | 15.4% | -0.5% | 17.9% | 17.6% | -0.3% | 9.7% | 8.9% | -0.8% | 11.3% | 10.7% | -0.6% |
| Post-Secondary Student | 15.4 | 17.1 | +1.7 | 17.3 | 18.4 | +1.1 | 7.2 | 7.1 | -0.1 | 9.1 | 8.8 | -0.3 |
| High School Dropout | 21.1 | 21.6 | +0.5 | 24.0 | 24.5 | +0.5 | 11.7 | 12.3 | +0.6 | 13.1 | 14.8 | +1.7 |
| High School Graduate, No Further Education | 8.1 | 9.0 | +0.9 | 9.9 | 10.8 | +0.9 | 4.2 | 4.8 | +0.6 | 4.2 | 5.9 | +1.7 |
| 1-3 Years Post-Secondary Education | 7.3 | 7.6 | +0.3 | 8.8 | 8.5 | -0.3 | 3.5 | 3.8 | +0.3 | 4.2 | 4.3 | +0.1 |
| College Four Years or More | 4.5 | 5.0 | +0.5 | 5.2 | 5.1 | -0.1 | 1.8 | 2.2 | +0.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 0 |
| High School Dropout- High School Graduate | 13.0 | 12.6 | -0.4 | 14.1 | 13.7 | -0.4 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 0 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 0 |
| High School Dropout- 1-3 Years Post- Secondary Education | 13.8 | 14.0 | +0.2 | 15.2 | 16.0 | +0.8 | 8.2 | 8.5 | +0.3 | 8.9 | 10.5 | +1.6 |
| High School Dropout- College | 16.6 | 16.6 | 0 | 18.8 | 19.4 | +0.6 | 9.9 | 10.1 | +0.2 | 10.7 | 12.8 | +2.1 |
| High School Graduate- 1-3 Years Post- Secondary Education | 0.8 | 1.4 | +0.6 | 1.1 | 2.3 | +1.2 | 0.7 | 1.0 | +0.3 | 0 | 1.6 | +1.6 |
| High School Graduate- College | 3.6 | 4.0 | +0.4 | 4.7 | 5.7 | +1.0 | 2.4 | 2.6 | +0.2 | 1.8 | 3.5 | +1.7 |
| 1-3 Years Post-Secondary- College | 2.8 | 2.6 | -0.2 | 3.6 | 3.4 | -0.2 | 0.7 | 1.6 | +0.9 | 1.8 | 1.9 | +0.1 |

Table 3.9. INCREASED EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AMONG TOTAL WORK FORCE PARTICIPANTS IN SEVERE HARDSHIP

| | IIE Share | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | <u>1974</u> | <u>1979</u> | <u>1979- 1974</u> | <u>1975</u> | <u>1980</u> | <u>1980- 1975</u> | <u>1980- 1974</u> |
| High School Student | 13.2% | 11.8% | -1.4% | 11.8% | 11.1% | -0.7% | -2.1% |
| Post-Secondary Student | 6.9 | 7.0 | +0.1 | 7.3 | 7.1 | -0.2 | +0.2 |
| High School Dropout | 34.6 | 30.2 | -4.4 | 33.0 | 28.6 | -4.4 | -6.0 |
| High School Graduate, No Further Education | 31.7 | 33.8 | +2.1 | 32.7 | 36.0 | +3.3 | +4.3 |
| 1-3 Years Post- Secondary Education | 8.6 | 10.7 | +2.1 | 9.5 | 10.7 | +1.2 | +2.1 |
| College Graduate | 5.6 | 6.6 | +1.6 | 5.7 | 6.5 | +0.8 | +1.5 |
| | IFE Share | | | | | | |
| | <u>1974</u> | <u>1979</u> | <u>1979- 1974</u> | <u>1975</u> | <u>1980</u> | <u>1980- 1975</u> | <u>1980- 1974</u> |
| High School Student | 6.8% | 5.9% | -0.9% | 6.1% | 5.7% | -0.4% | -1.1% |
| Post-Secondary Student | 5.9 | 6.0 | +0.1 | 5.5 | 5.8 | +0.3 | -0.1 |
| High School Dropout | 47.5 | 39.9 | -7.6 | 45.1 | 38.4 | -6.7 | -9.1 |
| High School Graduate, No Further Education | 26.2 | 30.2 | +4.0 | 28.1 | 32.7 | +4.6 | +6.5 |
| 1-3 Years Post- Secondary Education | 8.3 | 10.7 | +2.4 | 9.3 | 10.6 | +1.3 | +2.3 |
| College Graduate | 5.5 | 7.4 | +1.9 | 5.9 | 6.8 | +0.9 | +1.3 |
| | IFI Share | | | | | | |
| | <u>1974</u> | <u>1979</u> | <u>1979- 1974</u> | <u>1975</u> | <u>1980</u> | <u>1980- 1975</u> | <u>1980- 1974</u> |
| High School Student | 7.8% | 6.4% | -1.4% | 7.3% | 6.2% | -1.1% | -1.6% |
| Post-Secondary Student | 5.0 | 4.7 | -0.3 | 5.4 | 4.9 | -0.5 | -0.1 |
| High School Dropout | 49.7 | 42.7 | -7.0 | 46.9 | 41.3 | -5.6 | -8.4 |
| High School Graduate, No Further Education | 25.6 | 30.2 | +4.6 | 26.6 | 32.3 | +5.7 | +6.7 |
| 1-3 Years Post- Secondary Education | 7.6 | 10.0 | +2.4 | 8.5 | 9.5 | +1.0 | +1.9 |
| College Graduate | 4.3 | 6.1 | +1.8 | 5.2 | 5.8 | +0.6 | +1.5 |

Table 3.10. OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTS AND CHANGING WORK FORCE ATTACHMENT OVER 1974-1979 PERIOD

| | Share Total Work Force | | | Percent Total Work Force in Each Occupation Participating Full-Year | | | Share Full-Year Work Force | | |
|--|------------------------|--------------|------------------|---|--------------|------------------|----------------------------|--------------|------------------|
| | <u>1974</u> | <u>1979</u> | <u>1979-1974</u> | <u>1974</u> | <u>1979</u> | <u>1979-1974</u> | <u>1974</u> | <u>1979</u> | <u>1979-1974</u> |
| <u>White Collar</u> | <u>46.2%</u> | <u>49.3%</u> | <u>+3.1%</u> | <u>74.9%</u> | <u>75.6%</u> | <u>+0.5%</u> | <u>49.3%</u> | <u>51.9%</u> | <u>+2.6%</u> |
| Professional, Technical, Managerial and Administrative | 22.6 | 24.9 | +2.3 | 82.6 | 81.8 | -0.8 | 26.6 | 28.5 | +1.9 |
| Sales | 6.2 | 6.1 | -0.1 | 66.6 | 68.0 | +1.4 | 5.9 | 5.8 | -0.1 |
| Clerical | 17.4 | 18.3 | +0.9 | 67.9 | 69.6 | +1.7 | 16.8 | 17.7 | +1.9 |
| <u>Blue Collar</u> | <u>33.6</u> | <u>31.7</u> | <u>-1.9</u> | <u>74.3</u> | <u>76.0</u> | <u>+1.7</u> | <u>35.5</u> | <u>33.6</u> | <u>-1.9</u> |
| Craft and Kindred | 12.7 | 12.2 | -0.5 | 83.3 | 83.5 | +0.2 | 14.4 | 14.2 | -0.2 |
| Operatives | 15.8 | 14.2 | -1.7 | 72.4 | 75.4 | +3.0 | 16.3 | 14.9 | -1.4 |
| Laborers | 5.7 | 5.3 | -0.4 | 60.1 | 60.5 | +0.4 | 4.9 | 4.5 | -0.4 |
| <u>Farm Workers</u> | <u>3.6</u> | <u>2.7</u> | <u>-0.9</u> | <u>68.4</u> | <u>70.4</u> | <u>+2.0</u> | <u>3.5</u> | <u>2.7</u> | <u>-0.8</u> |
| <u>Service Workers</u> | <u>14.6</u> | <u>14.5</u> | <u>-0.1</u> | <u>54.0</u> | <u>56.1</u> | <u>+2.1</u> | <u>11.2</u> | <u>11.3</u> | <u>+0.1</u> |
| <u>No Employment</u> | <u>2.1</u> | <u>1.8</u> | <u>-0.3</u> | <u>17.8</u> | <u>17.8</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>0.5</u> | <u>0.5</u> | <u>0</u> |

| | |
|--|--------------|
| 1979 total unemployment incidence if 1974 occupational distribution but 1979 unemployment rates in each occupation | 16.54% |
| 1979 unemployment incidence | <u>15.79</u> |
| Reduction in unemployment incidence between 1974 and 1979 related to occupational shift | -0.75 |
| 1979 IIE if 1974 occupational distribution but 1979 IIE rates for each occupation | 25.08 |
| 1979 IIE incidence | <u>24.17</u> |
| Reduction in IIE incidence between 1974 and 1979 related to occupational shift | -0.91 |
| 1979 IFE if 1974 occupational distribution but 1979 IFE rates for each occupation | 11.87 |
| 1979 IFE incidence | <u>11.35</u> |
| Reduction in IFE incidence between 1974 and 1979 related to occupational shift | -0.52 |
| 1979 IFI if 1974 occupational distribution but 1979 IFI rates for each occupation | 6.36 |
| 1979 IFI incidence | <u>6.03</u> |
| Reduction in IFI incidence between 1974 and 1979 related to occupational shift | -0.33 |

For the high incidence occupations, increases in work force attachment reduced the severe hardship rates. For instance, the proportion of farm workers who participated full-year rose by 2.0 percentage points between 1974 and 1979, and the proportion of service workers participating full-year rose by 2.1 percentage points, compared to an increase of only 0.5 percentage points among white collar workers. Reflecting this change, the IFE rate among farm workers declined 9.5 percentage points, and that among service workers fell 2.9 percentage points, while the IFE incidence remained almost stable for white collar workers (Table 3.11). While the variance in unemployment incidence rates within the nine broad occupational categories declined slightly, the variance in hardship rates declined substantially:

Table 3.11. INCIDENCE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND HARDSHIP IN 1974 AND 1979 BY OCCUPATION

| TOTAL WORK FORCE | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| | Unemployment Incidence | | | IIE Incidence | | | IFE Incidence | | | IFI Incidence | | |
| | 1974 | 1979 | 1979-1974 | 1974 | 1979 | 1979-1974 | 1974 | 1979 | 1979-1974 | 1974 | 1979 | 1979-1974 |
| | 1974 | 1979 | 1974 | 1974 | 1979 | 1974 | 1974 | 1979 | 1974 | 1974 | 1979 | 1974 |
| <u>White Collar</u> | <u>10.7%</u> | <u>9.4%</u> | <u>-1.3%</u> | <u>16.9%</u> | <u>16.7%</u> | <u>-0.2%</u> | <u>6.4%</u> | <u>7.4%</u> | <u>+1.0%</u> | <u>2.7%</u> | <u>3.3%</u> | <u>+0.6%</u> |
| Professional, Technical Managerial and Administrative | 7.2 | 7.1 | -0.1 | 10.2 | 10.2 | 0 | 4.8 | 5.6 | +0.8 | 2.0 | 2.6 | +0.6 |
| Sales | 12.8 | 10.8 | -2.0 | 29.9 | 29.5 | -0.4 | 10.3 | 10.9 | +0.6 | 3.7 | 4.4 | +0.7 |
| Clerical | 14.5 | 12.1 | -2.4 | 20.9 | 21.3 | +0.4 | 7.1 | 8.6 | +1.5 | 3.3 | 3.8 | +0.5 |
| <u>Blue Collar</u> | <u>23.9</u> | <u>21.1</u> | <u>-2.8</u> | <u>20.2</u> | <u>19.3</u> | <u>-0.9</u> | <u>10.3</u> | <u>10.3</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>5.7</u> | <u>5.8</u> | <u>+0.1</u> |
| Craft and Kindred | 18.8 | 17.3 | -1.5 | 20.5 | 11.6 | +1.1 | 7.1 | 7.5 | +0.4 | 3.8 | 4.3 | +0.5 |
| Operatives | 25.8 | 22.0 | -3.8 | 23.0 | 19.9 | -3.1 | 10.3 | 10.3 | 0 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 0 |
| Laborers | 29.6 | 27.3 | -2.3 | 32.8 | 35.3 | +2.5 | 17.2 | 16.6 | -0.6 | 9.7 | 9.6 | -0.1 |
| <u>Farm Workers</u> | <u>9.4</u> | <u>11.0</u> | <u>+1.6</u> | <u>63.9</u> | <u>54.4</u> | <u>-9.5</u> | <u>31.8</u> | <u>25.9</u> | <u>-6.0</u> | <u>19.7</u> | <u>15.8</u> | <u>-3.9</u> |
| <u>Service Employment</u> | <u>17.2</u> | <u>16.8</u> | <u>-0.4</u> | <u>47.8</u> | <u>44.9</u> | <u>-2.9</u> | <u>21.2</u> | <u>20.4</u> | <u>-0.8</u> | <u>11.2</u> | <u>11.0</u> | <u>-0.2</u> |
| <u>No Employment</u> | <u>100.0</u> | <u>100.0</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>97.9</u> | <u>99.4</u> | <u>+1.5</u> | <u>45.6</u> | <u>46.8</u> | <u>+1.2</u> | <u>30.0</u> | <u>31.6</u> | <u>+1.6</u> |
| FULL-YEAR WORK FORCE | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>White Collar</u> | <u>8.0</u> | <u>7.4</u> | <u>-0.6</u> | <u>11.5</u> | <u>11.6</u> | <u>+0.1</u> | <u>3.5</u> | <u>4.0</u> | <u>+0.5</u> | <u>1.5</u> | <u>1.8</u> | <u>+0.3</u> |
| Professional, Technical Managerial and Administrative | 5.8 | 5.7 | -0.1 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 0 | 2.8 | 3.1 | +0.3 | 1.4 | 1.6 | +0.2 |
| Sales | 9.4 | 8.6 | -0.8 | 20.9 | 20.8 | -0.1 | 6.0 | 7.0 | +1.0 | 1.9 | 2.7 | +0.9 |
| Clerical | 11.1 | 9.7 | -1.4 | 14.4 | 15.0 | +0.6 | 3.7 | 4.4 | +0.7 | 1.6 | 1.8 | +0.2 |
| <u>Blue Collar</u> | <u>23.6</u> | <u>21.2</u> | <u>-2.5</u> | <u>14.9</u> | <u>14.6</u> | <u>-0.3</u> | <u>6.3</u> | <u>6.5</u> | <u>+0.2</u> | <u>3.7</u> | <u>3.9</u> | <u>+0.2</u> |
| Craft and Kindred | 18.7 | 16.9 | -1.8 | 8.5 | 9.7 | +1.2 | 4.2 | 4.9 | +0.7 | 2.8 | 3.2 | +0.4 |
| Operatives | 25.7 | 22.0 | -3.7 | 17.0 | 15.4 | -1.6 | 6.2 | 6.4 | +0.2 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 0 |
| Laborers | 30.8 | 31.2 | +1.4 | 27.2 | 27.5 | +0.3 | 12.4 | 11.8 | -0.6 | 7.1 | 7.5 | +0.4 |
| <u>Farm Workers</u> | <u>7.6</u> | <u>10.1</u> | <u>+2.5</u> | <u>63.1</u> | <u>57.4</u> | <u>-5.7</u> | <u>28.8</u> | <u>23.2</u> | <u>-5.6</u> | <u>17.3</u> | <u>14.4</u> | <u>-2.9</u> |
| <u>Service Workers</u> | <u>15.5</u> | <u>16.6</u> | <u>+1.1</u> | <u>38.5</u> | <u>36.1</u> | <u>-2.4</u> | <u>16.2</u> | <u>14.8</u> | <u>-1.4</u> | <u>8.5</u> | <u>7.8</u> | <u>-0.7</u> |
| <u>No Employment</u> | <u>100.0</u> | <u>100.0</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>100.0</u> | <u>100.0</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>62.2</u> | <u>54.4</u> | <u>-7.8</u> | <u>34.7</u> | <u>37.7</u> | <u>+3.0</u> |

Variance between nine occupational subclassifications in hardship and unemployment incidence

| | Unemployment incidence | | | IIE incidence | | | IFE incidence | | | IFI incidence | | |
|---|------------------------|------|-----------|---------------|-------|-----------|---------------|------|-----------|---------------|------|-----------|
| | 1974 | 1979 | 1979-1974 | 1974 | 1979 | 1979-1974 | 1974 | 1979 | 1979-1974 | 1974 | 1979 | 1979-1974 |
| <u>Total work force</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Standard deviation | 7.7% | 6.7% | -1.0% | 18.4% | 15.7% | -2.7% | 9.1% | 7.0% | -2.1% | 5.9% | 4.6% | -1.3% |
| Coefficient of variation (standard deviation ÷ mean) | 45.6 | 42.9 | -2.7 | 61.7 | 55.4 | -6.3 | 66.6 | 53.1 | -13.5 | 80.3 | 63.7 | -16.6 |
| <u>Full-year work force</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Standard deviation | 9.0 | 8.4 | -0.6 | 18.5 | 16.5 | -2.0 | 8.9 | 8.3 | -0.6 | 5.4 | 5.2 | -0.4 |
| Coefficient of variation (standard deviation ÷ mean) | 57.5 | 55.8 | -1.7 | 75.2 | 70.0 | -5.2 | 88.6 | 72.1 | -6.5 | 98.4 | 82.1 | -16.3 |

The Changing Geography of Hardship

There were significant shifts in the geographic distribution of the work force over the 1974-1980 period. The share residing in the New England, Middle Atlantic, East North Central and East South Central states declined, while the share in the South Atlantic, West South Central, Mountain and Pacific states increased:

| | Total work force share | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|------|-----------|
| | 1974 | 1980 | 1980-1974 |
| New England | 6.1% | 5.7% | -0.4% |
| Middle Atlantic | 16.6 | 15.6 | -2.0 |
| East North Central | 19.8 | 18.5 | -0.7 |
| West North Central | 7.9 | 7.0 | 0 |
| South Atlantic | 15.3 | 16.2 | +0.8 |
| East South Central | 6.4 | 6.1 | -0.3 |
| West South Central | 9.6 | 10.4 | +0.8 |
| Mountain | 4.5 | 5.1 | +0.6 |
| Pacific | 13.8 | 14.4 | +0.6 |

On balance, the regions where hardship was more prevalent grew faster. Weighting the 1979 severe hardship rates for each region by its 1974 work force share suggests that the work force redistribution was a modestly negative factor:

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Total IIE rate if 1979 incidence in each region but 1974 share | 24.08% |
| Actual 1979 IIE incidence | <u>24.17</u> |
| 1974-1979 increment in total IIE rate associated with shift to high incidence regions | +0.09 |
| Total IFE rate if 1979 incidence in each region but 1974 share | 11.28 |
| Actual 1979 IIE incidence | <u>11.35</u> |
| 1974-1979 increment in total IFE rate associated with shift to high incidence regions | +0.07 |
| Total IFI rate if 1979 incidence in each region but 1974 share | 5.98 |
| Actual 1979 IFI incidence | <u>6.03</u> |
| 1974-1979 increment in total IFI rate associated with shift to high incidence regions | +0.05 |

But the fast growth regions also experienced relative declines in hardship incidence. In the South Atlantic, West South Central, Mountain and Pacific states, the IIE, IFE and IFI rates all declined over both the 1974-1979 and 1975-1980 periods (Table 3.12). These improvements reduced the regional disparity in hardship rates. Even though the standard deviation in unemployment incidence for the nine regions, expressed as a percentage of the mean, actually rose between 1974 and 1980, the variance in regional hardship rates declined. It should be noted, however, that the impacts of the 1980 recession were concentrated in a few regions and increased the variation in hardship over 1975 levels:

Coefficients of variation for unemployment
and hardship rates of nine regions

| | <u>1974</u> | <u>1979</u> | <u>1979- 1974</u> | <u>1975</u> | <u>1980</u> | <u>1980- 1975</u> | <u>1980- 1974</u> |
|--|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Incidence unem- ployment | 10.4% | 8.8% | -1.6% | 10.3% | 11.1% | +0.8% | +0.7% |
| Incidence pre- dominantly un- employed | 17.4 | 16.3 | -1.1 | 21.4 | 20.7 | -0.7 | +3.3 |
| IIE incidence | 16.6 | 11.0 | -4.4 | 10.4 | 12.9 | +2.5 | -3.7 |
| IFE incidence | 25.5 | 18.3 | -7.2 | 18.0 | 18.6 | +0.6 | -6.9 |
| IFI incidence | 37.8 | 25.9 | -11.9 | 28.1 | 28.8 | +0.7 | -9.0 |

The distribution of the population between metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas remained fairly stable, but central cities lost ground, particularly those in large SMSAs, as the suburbs grew:

Table 3.12. TRENDS IN REGIONAL SEVERE HARDSHIP INCIDENCE¹

| | IIE | | | | | | | IFE | | | | | | | IFI | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|-----------|-----------|------|------|-----------|-------|-------|-----------|-----------|------|------|-----------|------|------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1974 | 1979 | 1979-1974 | 1975 | 1980 | 1980-1975 | 1980-1974 | 1974 | 1979 | 1979-1974 | 1975 | 1980 | 1980-1975 | 1980-1974 | 1974 | 1979 | 1979-1974 | 1975 | 1980 | 1980-1975 | 1980-1974 |
| New England | 22.4% | 22.9% | +0.5% | 30.0% | 23.9% | -6.1% | +1.5% | 8.7% | 9.4% | +0.7% | 12.0% | 10.6% | -1.4% | +1.9% | 3.8% | 4.3% | +0.5% | 5.5% | 5.1% | -0.4% | +1.3 |
| Middle Atlantic | 20.4 | 21.4 | +1.0 | 25.0 | 24.5 | -0.5 | +4.1 | 8.4 | 9.8 | +1.4 | 10.1 | 10.7 | +0.6 | +2.3 | 4.0 | 4.8 | +0.8 | 4.8 | 5.2 | +0.4 | +1.2 |
| East North Central | 23.0 | 22.8 | -0.2 | 27.1 | 27.7 | +0.6 | +4.7 | 8.7 | 9.3 | +0.6 | 11.0 | 11.5 | +0.5 | +2.8 | 4.3 | 4.6 | +0.4 | 5.2 | 6.3 | +1.1 | +2.0 |
| West North Central | 29.9 | 27.0 | -2.9 | 31.6 | 31.7 | +0.1 | +1.8 | 12.8 | 11.6 | -1.2 | 12.6 | 13.3 | +0.7 | +0.5 | 5.8 | 5.6 | -0.2 | 6.0 | 7.0 | +1.0 | +1.2 |
| South Atlantic | 27.9 | 25.9 | -2.0 | 30.8 | 29.5 | -1.3 | +1.6 | 13.2 | 13.1 | -0.1 | 15.3 | 14.3 | -1.0 | +2.1 | 7.8 | 7.2 | -0.6 | 9.1 | 8.6 | -0.5 | +0.8 |
| East South Central | 33.2 | 28.9 | -4.3 | 34.4 | 34.4 | 0 | +1.2 | 16.9 | 15.3 | -1.6 | 17.2 | 18.2 | +1.0 | +1.3 | 10.3 | 8.6 | -1.7 | 10.0 | 11.6 | +1.6 | +1.3 |
| West South Central | 31.8 | 26.7 | -5.1 | 33.0 | 29.7 | -3.3 | -2.1 | 16.0 | 14.0 | -2.0 | 16.5 | 14.8 | -1.7 | -1.2 | 10.1 | 8.5 | -1.6 | 9.7 | 9.1 | -0.6 | -1.0 |
| Mountain | 28.8 | 26.7 | -2.1 | 31.2 | 27.8 | -3.4 | -1.0 | 12.6 | 11.5 | -1.1 | 14.9 | 13.5 | -1.4 | +0.9 | 6.6 | 6.4 | -0.2 | 8.5 | 7.8 | -0.7 | +2.2 |
| Pacific | 24.7 | 21.4 | -3.3 | 26.7 | 24.0 | -2.7 | -0.7 | 12.4 | 10.7 | -1.7 | 13.5 | 11.5 | -2.0 | -0.9 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 0 | 6.8 | 6.2 | -0.6 | +0.3 |

¹New England: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont
 North Atlantic: New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania
 East North Central: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin
 West North Central: Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North and South Dakota
 South Atlantic: Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North and South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia
 East South Central: Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee
 West South Central: Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas
 Mountain: Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming
 Pacific: Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, Washington

Share of total work force

| | <u>1974</u> | <u>1979</u> | <u>1979- 1974</u> | <u>1975</u> | <u>1980</u> | <u>1980- 1975</u> | <u>1980- 1974</u> |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Inside SMSA | 68.9% | 69.0% | +0.1% | 68.8% | 68.6% | -0.2% | -0.3% |
| Outside SMSA | 31.1 | 31.0 | -0.1 | 31.2 | 31.4 | +0.2 | +0.3 |
| SMSA central city | 29.1 | 27.8 | -1.3 | 28.7 | 27.3 | -1.4 | -1.8 |
| SMSA balance | 39.7 | 41.2 | +1.5 | 40.1 | 41.2 | +1.1 | +1.5 |
| SMSA 1 million or more | 39.4 | 39.4 | 0 | 39.3 | 39.4 | +0.1 | 0 |
| SMSA less than 1 million | 29.5 | 29.6 | +0.1 | 29.5 | 29.2 | -0.3 | -0.3 |
| SMSA 1 million or more | | | | | | | |
| Central city | 15.4 | 14.2 | -1.2 | 14.8 | 14.1 | -0.7 | -1.3 |
| Balance | 23.9 | 25.2 | +1.3 | 24.5 | 25.3 | +0.8 | +1.4 |
| SMSA less than 1 million | | | | | | | |
| Central city | 13.7 | 13.6 | -0.1 | 13.9 | 13.2 | -0.7 | -0.5 |
| Balance | 15.8 | 16.0 | +0.2 | 15.6 | 15.9 | +0.3 | +0.1 |

This suburbanization should have alleviated hardship somewhat, as suggested by weighting the 1979 hardship incidence in central cities in larger and smaller metropolitan areas, suburbs in larger and smaller metropolitan areas, and nonmetropolitan areas, by the 1974 shares of the total work force residing in each type of area:

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Total IIE rate if 1979 incidence for each type of area but 1974 distribution | 24.21% |
| Actual 1979 IIE incidence | <u>24.17</u> |
| IIE incidence reduction associated with suburban shift | -0.04 |
| Total IFE rate if 1979 incidence for each type of area but 1974 distribution | 11.41 |
| Actual 1979 IFE incidence | <u>11.35</u> |
| IFE incidence reduction associated with suburban shift | -0.06 |
| Total IFI rate if 1979 incidence for each type of area but 1974 distribution | 6.11 |
| Actual 1979 IFI incidence | <u>6.03</u> |
| IFI incidence reduction associated with suburban shift | -0.08 |

The hardship picture improved more in nonmetropolitan than metropolitan areas. Between 1974 and 1979, the IFE and IFI rates in metropolitan areas both rose by 0.3 percentage points, compared to drops of 1.3 and 0.9 percentage points, respectively, in nonmetropolitan areas (Table 3.13). Larger metropolitan areas improved relative to those with under one million population. This occurred despite a relative deterioration of conditions in the large SMSA central cities, where the IFI rate increased by 1.4 percentage points between 1974 and 1979, compared to an increase of only 0.2 percentage points in the surrounding suburbs.

There was a narrowing of the metropolitan/nonmetropolitan and central city/suburban differentials in hardship incidence. Considering five discrete types of areas (central cities and suburban areas in SMSAs with over 1 million population, central cities and suburban areas in smaller SMSAs, and nonmetropolitan areas), the standard deviation in hardship incidence, expressed as the proportion of the mean for the five areas, declined even though the variance in unemployment incidence increased:

Coefficients of variation in hardship and
unemployment rates of large and small
SMSA central cities, large and small SMSA suburbs
and nonmetropolitan area incidence rates

| | <u>1974</u> | <u>1979</u> | <u>1979- 1974</u> | <u>1975</u> | <u>1980</u> | <u>1980- 1975</u> | <u>1980- 1974</u> |
|--|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Incidence unem- ployment | 9.2% | 10.5% | +1.3% | 7.9% | 9.3% | +1.4% | +0.1% |
| Incidence pre- dominantly un- employed | 14.6 | 20.5 | +3.9 | 11.5 | 16.7 | +5.2 | +2.1 |
| IIE incidence | 19.2 | 17.9 | -1.3 | 17.1 | 18.0 | +0.9 | -1.2 |
| IFE incidence | 29.4 | 25.5 | -3.9 | 27.6 | 29.0 | +1.4 | -0.4 |
| IFI incidence | 33.4 | 33.1 | -0.3 | 31.0 | 32.1 | +1.1 | -1.3 |

The Changing Status of Minorities--A Detailed Assessment

Slow Gains For Blacks

The well-being of black workers and their families improved substantially over the 1960s and early 1970s, both in absolute and relative terms. According to the hardship measure developed by the National Commission on Employment and Unemployment Statistics, the incidence of hardship among nonwhites fell from 3.9 times that among whites in 1967, to 3.0 times the white rate in 1979, despite the fact that there was no relative improvement in nonwhite unemployment rates (Table 3.14). The incidence of

Table 3.13. LONGER-TERM SHIFTS IN SEVERE HARDSHIP INCIDENCE FOR TOTAL WORK FORCE IN METROPOLITAN AND NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS

| | IIE Incidence | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|-------|---------------|-------|-------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1974 | 1979 | 1979- 1974 | 1975 | 1980 | 1980- 1975 | 1980- 1974 |
| Inside SMSA | 22.7% | 21.5% | -1.2% | 25.8% | 24.6% | -1.2% | +1.9% |
| SMSA Over 1 Million | 20.9 | 19.8 | -1.1 | 24.2 | 22.5 | -1.7 | +1.6 |
| Central City | 22.8 | 22.2 | -0.6 | 25.6 | 25.2 | -0.4 | +2.4 |
| Balance | 19.7 | 18.4 | -1.3 | 23.3 | 21.1 | -1.2 | +0.4 |
| SMSA Less Than 1 Million | 25.0 | 23.9 | -1.1 | 28.2 | 27.3 | -0.9 | +2.3 |
| Central City | 25.5 | 25.0 | -0.5 | 29.3 | 28.0 | -1.3 | +2.5 |
| Balance | 24.6 | 23.0 | -1.6 | 27.2 | 26.7 | -0.5 | +2.1 |
| Outside SMSA | 32.7 | 30.0 | -2.7 | 36.0 | 34.5 | -1.5 | +1.8 |

| | IFE Incidence | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|------|---------------|------|------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1974 | 1979 | 1979- 1974 | 1975 | 1980 | 1980- 1975 | 1980- 1974 |
| Inside SMSA | 9.9 | 10.2 | +0.3 | 11.3 | 11.0 | -0.3 | +1.1 |
| SMSA Over 1 Million | 9.3 | 9.5 | +0.2 | 10.8 | 9.9 | -0.9 | +0.6 |
| Central City | 12.8 | 13.3 | +0.5 | 14.3 | 14.1 | -0.2 | +1.3 |
| Balance | 7.0 | 7.3 | +0.3 | 8.7 | 7.6 | -1.1 | +0.6 |
| SMSA Less Than 1 Million | 10.7 | 11.1 | +0.4 | 11.9 | 12.4 | +0.5 | +1.7 |
| Central City | 12.7 | 13.0 | +0.3 | 14.4 | 14.9 | +0.5 | +2.2 |
| Balance | 8.9 | 9.4 | +0.5 | 9.8 | 10.3 | +0.5 | +1.4 |
| Outside SMSA | 15.3 | 14.0 | -1.3 | 17.3 | 14.0 | -3.3 | -1.3 |

| | IFI Incidence | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|------|---------------|------|------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1974 | 1979 | 1979- 1974 | 1975 | 1980 | 1980- 1975 | 1980- 1974 |
| Inside SMSA | 5.1 | 5.4 | +0.3 | 5.8 | 6.2 | +0.4 | +1.1 |
| SMSA Over 1 Million | 4.7 | 5.1 | +0.4 | 5.5 | 5.7 | +0.2 | +0.4 |
| Central City | 6.6 | 8.0 | +1.4 | 7.4 | 8.6 | +1.2 | +2.0 |
| Balance | 3.4 | 3.6 | +0.2 | 4.3 | 4.1 | -0.2 | +0.7 |
| SMSA Less Than 1 Million | 5.8 | 5.8 | 0 | 6.3 | 6.9 | +0.6 | +1.1 |
| Central City | 7.2 | 7.4 | +0.4 | 7.8 | 9.0 | +1.2 | +1.8 |
| Balance | 4.5 | 4.5 | 0 | 5.0 | 5.2 | +0.2 | +0.7 |
| Outside SMSA | 8.3 | 7.4 | -0.9 | 9.4 | 9.2 | -0.2 | +0.9 |

Table 3.14. CHANGES IN THE RELATIVE INCIDENCE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND HARDSHIP AMONG WHITES AND NONWHITES BASED ON PREVIOUS SYSTEMS OF HARDSHIP MEASUREMENT

| | <u>Nonwhite Unemployment Rate</u> | <u>White Unemployment Rate</u> | <u>Ratio Unemployment Rates</u> | <u>Unemployment Rate Differential</u> | <u>Nonwhite Hardship Incidence</u> | <u>White Hardship Incidence</u> | <u>Ratio Hardship Rates</u> | <u>Differential Between Whites and Nonwhites</u> |
|--|---|--|---|---|--|---|-------------------------------------|--|
| NCEUS Measure ¹ | | | | | | | | |
| 1967 | 7.4% | 3.4% | 2.2 | 4.0% | 34.0% | 8.7% | 3.9 | 25.3% |
| 1971 | 9.9 | 5.4 | 1.8 | 4.5 | 26.2 | 8.2 | 3.2 | 18.0 |
| 1979 | 11.3 | 5.1 | 2.2 | 6.2 | 20.7 | 6.8 | 3.0 | 13.9 |
| Employment and Earnings Inadequacy Index ² | | | | | | | | |
| 1968 | 6.7 | 3.2 | 2.1 | 3.5 | 27.2 | 8.4 | 3.2 | 18.8 |
| 1972 | 10.0 | 5.0 | 2.0 | 5.0 | 25.2 | 10.0 | 2.5 | 15.2 |
| 1978 | 11.9 | 5.2 | 2.3 | 6.7 | 26.0 | 10.1 | 2.6 | 15.9 |

¹Persons in work force 40 weeks or more, no more than half weeks voluntary part-time; if discouraged, then looked for a job at least 15 weeks; earned less than poverty level for family; family income less than twice poverty level.

²Currently unemployed, discouraged, employed full-time but earned less than poverty income in previous years or employed involuntarily part-time; family earned less than median income in previous year.

inadequate employment and earnings among nonwhites, as measured by the Levitan/Taggart hardship index, fell from 3.2 times the incidence among whites in 1968 to 2.6 times the incidence in 1972, even though the nonwhite unemployment rate increased from 2.1 to 2.3 times that of whites. Yet, most of this improvement was realized in the late 1960s and early 1970s. According to the Levitan/Taggart indicator, nonwhites actually lost ground between 1971 and 1979.

The hardship measures as defined in this volume confirm that there was very modest relative improvement in the well-being of black workers and their families over the last half of the 1970s (Table 3.15). The incidence of Inadequate Individual Earnings among black workers declined slightly from 1.55 to 1.53 times the incidence among whites, while the black IFE incidence fell from 2.60 to 2.49 times the rate among whites, and the black IFI incidence from 3.60 to 3.46 times the white IFI rate. Though limited, these gains occurred in spite of a deterioration in relative unemployment, as the annual unemployment rate of blacks increased from 2.08 to 2.39 times the rate for whites.

When judged in terms of intermediate and moderate, rather than severe, hardship, the absolute and relative gains of blacks were more substantial. For instance, the gap between the intermediate hardship IFE rates for blacks and whites narrowed by 2.1 percentage points between 1974 and 1979, even though the gap in their severe hardship IFE rates narrowed by only 0.8 percentage points:

| | Black - white incidence | | | Black ÷ white incidence | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| | <u>1974</u> | <u>1979</u> | <u>1979- 1974</u> | <u>1974</u> | <u>1979</u> | <u>1979- 1974</u> |
| <u>IIE incidence</u> | | | | | | |
| Severe | 13.5% | 12.1% | -1.4% | 1.55 | 1.53 | -0.02 |
| Intermediate | 14.9 | 13.9 | -1.0 | 1.44 | 1.41 | -0.03 |
| Moderate | 15.5 | 14.3 | -1.2 | 1.36 | 1.34 | -0.02 |
| <u>IFE incidence</u> | | | | | | |
| Severe | 15.8 | 14.6 | -0.8 | 2.60 | 2.49 | -0.11 |
| Intermediate | 19.5 | 17.4 | -2.1 | 2.51 | 2.35 | -0.16 |
| Moderate | 22.5 | 20.0 | -2.5 | 2.40 | 2.23 | -0.17 |
| <u>IFI incidence</u> | | | | | | |
| Severe | 12.5 | 11.8 | -0.7 | 3.60 | 3.46 | -0.14 |
| Intermediate | 17.5 | 15.8 | -1.7 | 3.36 | 3.16 | -0.20 |
| Moderate | 21.7 | 19.2 | -2.8 | 3.07 | 2.88 | -0.19 |

As a result, the intermediate hardship IFE declined for blacks relative to their severe hardship IFE; while for whites, intermediate hardship increased relative to severe hardship. Likewise, the ratio of the inter-

Table 3.15. ABSOLUTE AND RELATIVE CHANGES IN UNEMPLOYMENT AND HARDSHIP INCIDENCE FOR BLACKS, HISPANICS AND WHITES

| | Average Annual Unemployment | | | | | | IIE | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|------|---------------|------|------|---------------|-------|-------|---------------|-------|-------|---------------|
| | 1974 | 1979 | 1979- 1974 | 1975 | 1980 | 1980- 1975 | 1974 | 1979 | 1979- 1974 | 1975 | 1980 | 1980- 1975 |
| <u>Incidence Rates</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Whites | 5.0% | 5.1% | +0.1% | 7.8% | 6.3% | -1.5% | 24.4% | 22.9% | -1.5% | 27.6% | 26.2% | -1.4% |
| Blacks | 10.4 | 12.2 | +1.8 | 14.7 | 14.1 | -0.6 | 37.9 | 35.0 | -2.9 | 41.5 | 39.8 | -1.7 |
| Hispanics | 8.1 | 8.3 | +0.2 | 12.2 | 10.1 | -2.1 | 32.3 | 29.3 | -3.0 | 34.5 | 33.7 | -0.8 |
| <u>Incidence Ratio</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Blacks + Whites | 2.08 | 2.39 | +0.31 | 1.88 | 2.23 | +0.35 | 1.55 | 1.53 | -0.02 | 1.50 | 1.52 | +0.02 |
| Hispanics + Whites | 1.62 | 1.63 | +0.01 | 1.56 | 1.60 | +0.04 | 1.32 | 1.28 | -0.04 | 1.25 | 1.29 | +0.04 |
| Blacks + Hispanics | 1.28 | 1.47 | +0.19 | 1.20 | 1.40 | +0.20 | 1.17 | 1.19 | +0.20 | 1.20 | 1.18 | -0.02 |
| <u>Differential In Incidence Rates</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Blacks - Whites | 6.4 | 7.1 | +0.7 | 6.9 | 7.8 | +0.9 | 13.5 | 12.1 | -1.4 | 13.9 | 13.6 | -0.3 |
| Hispanics - Whites | 3.1 | 3.2 | +0.1 | 4.4 | 3.7 | -0.7 | 7.9 | 6.4 | -1.5 | 6.9 | 7.5 | +0.6 |
| Blacks - Hispanics | 2.3 | 3.9 | +1.6 | 2.5 | 4.0 | +1.5 | 5.6 | 5.7 | +0.1 | 7.0 | 6.1 | -0.9 |
| <hr/> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | IFE | | | | | | IFI | | | | | |
| <u>Incidence Rates</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Whites | 9.9 | 9.8 | -0.1 | 11.6 | 11.2 | -0.4 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 0 | 5.7 | 5.8 | +0.1 |
| Blacks | 25.7 | 24.4 | -1.3 | 26.5 | 26.3 | -0.2 | 17.3 | 16.6 | -0.7 | 17.3 | 18.7 | +1.4 |
| Hispanics | 18.0 | 16.3 | -1.7 | 20.8 | 18.7 | -1.1 | 13.1 | 11.6 | -1.5 | 15.4 | 13.6 | -1.8 |
| <u>Incidence Ratio</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Blacks + Whites | 2.60 | 2.49 | -0.11 | 2.28 | 2.35 | +0.07 | 3.60 | 3.46 | -0.14 | 3.04 | 3.25 | +0.21 |
| Hispanics + Whites | 1.82 | 1.66 | +0.16 | 1.79 | 1.67 | -0.12 | 2.73 | 2.42 | -0.31 | 2.70 | 2.34 | -0.36 |
| Blacks + Hispanics | 1.43 | 1.50 | +0.07 | 1.27 | 1.41 | +0.14 | 1.32 | 1.43 | +0.11 | 1.12 | 1.38 | +0.26 |
| <u>Differential In Incidence Rates</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Blacks - Whites | 15.8 | 14.0 | -1.2 | 14.9 | 15.1 | +0.2 | 12.5 | 11.8 | -0.7 | 11.6 | 13.9 | +1.3 |
| Hispanics - Whites | 8.1 | 6.5 | -1.6 | 9.2 | 7.5 | -1.7 | 8.3 | 6.8 | -1.5 | 9.7 | 7.8 | -1.9 |
| Blacks - Hispanics | 7.7 | 8.1 | +0.4 | 5.7 | 7.6 | +1.9 | 4.2 | 5.0 | +0.8 | 1.9 | 5.1 | +3.2 |

mediate and severe hardship IFI rates declined more for blacks than whites. Thus, the modest relative improvements in severe hardship between 1974 and 1979 were not accomplished by simply moving a few additional black workers above minimum wage earnings levels or family incomes and earnings modestly above poverty levels. A more realistic interpretation is that the gains of those slightly above the severe hardship level created a vacuum which may have pulled up those below:

| | <u>1974</u> | <u>1979</u> | <u>1979- 1974</u> |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| <u>IIE incidence</u> | | | |
| <u>Whites</u> | | | |
| Intermediate + severe | 1.38 | 1.46 | +.08 |
| Moderate + severe | 1.75 | 1.85 | +.10 |
| <u>Blacks</u> | | | |
| Intermediate + severe | 1.29 | 1.36 | +.07 |
| Moderate + severe | 1.54 | 1.62 | +.08 |
| <u>IFE incidence</u> | | | |
| <u>Whites</u> | | | |
| Intermediate + severe | 1.29 | 1.31 | +.02 |
| Moderate + severe | 1.62 | 1.66 | +.04 |
| <u>Blacks</u> | | | |
| Intermediate + severe | 1.26 | 1.24 | -.02 |
| Moderate + severe | 1.50 | 1.49 | -.01 |
| <u>IFI incidence</u> | | | |
| <u>Whites</u> | | | |
| Intermediate + severe | 1.54 | 1.53 | -.01 |
| Moderate + severe | 2.19 | 2.14 | -.05 |
| <u>Blacks</u> | | | |
| Intermediate + severe | 1.44 | 1.39 | -.05 |
| Moderate + severe | 1.87 | 1.77 | -.10 |

Contributing Factors

Several factors contributed to the modest gains of blacks, offsetting the deterioration in their relative unemployment status. The participation rates among blacks age 16 and over declined by 1.3 percentage points between 1974 and 1979, while increasing 1.5 percentage points for whites.

To the extent that the marginal entrants and leavers were those most likely to be in hardship, the at-risk group increased among whites while declining among blacks. Increased attachment of black workers was a positive factor to the extent the chances of inadequate earnings are lower among those participating more weeks. The proportion of blacks in the work force fifty weeks or more rose by 3.3 percentage points compared to a 1.4 percentage point increase among whites (Table 3.16). Likewise, part-time workers more often suffer hardship than full-time workers; and the percent of the total black work force employed full-time during all weeks of participation declined by only 3.4 percentage points, while dropping 4.8 percentage points for whites between 1974 and 1979. The full-time, full-year share of the total black work force declined by 0.5 percentage points compared to a 3.0 percentage point drop among whites.

The earnings of black workers improved, as suggested by the fact that the IIE incidence among persons with no weeks of joblessness declined more for blacks than whites (Table 3.17). In contrast, the IIE incidence among workers with some unemployment rose among blacks while falling among whites. The share of the work force experiencing unemployment dropped 2.3 percentage points for blacks, or slightly more than the 2.1 percent decline among whites, but the share of the unemployed who were jobless for two-thirds or more of their weeks in the work force increased more for blacks than whites:

| | IIE incidence | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| | <u>1974</u> | <u>1979</u> | <u>1979- 1974</u> |
| Blacks | | | |
| Employed full-time | 16.1% | 13.8% | -2.3% |
| Employed part-time | 53.1 | 41.8 | -7.3 |
| Experienced unemployment | 68.8 | 70.3 | +1.5 |
| Whites | | | |
| Employed full-time | 11.2 | 9.6 | -1.6 |
| Employed part-time | 39.4 | 34.5 | -4.9 |
| Experienced unemployment | 51.5 | 50.2 | -1.3 |

The balance of all these changes is suggested by weighting the 1979 IIE rates for full-year and less than full-year participants with each of the seven different work experience patterns by the share of the 1974 total work force in each category, as well as by weighting the 1974 rates by the 1979 patterns. All else remaining the same, the IIE incidence changes between 1974 and 1979 would have reduced the gap between black and white IIE rates by 0.5 percentage points, while the work experience/attachment shifts would have also reduced the differential roughly the same amount. In other words, these two factors contributed about equally to the relative improvement for blacks:

Table 3.16. CHANGES IN LABOR FORCE ATTACHMENT AND WORK EXPERIENCE PATTERNS FOR WHITES, BLACKS AND HISPANICS 1974-1979

| | PERCENT TOTAL WORK FORCE | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|
| | Blacks | | | Whites | | | Hispanics | | |
| | <u>1974</u> | <u>1979</u> | <u>1979-1974</u> | <u>1974</u> | <u>1979</u> | <u>1979-1974</u> | <u>1974</u> | <u>1979</u> | <u>1979-1974</u> |
| <u>TOTAL</u> | | | | | | | | | |
| Employed Full-Time | 52.6% | 49.2% | -3.4% | 60.4% | 55.6% | -4.8% | 58.4% | 52.3% | -6.1% |
| Employed Part-Time Voluntarily | 13.5 | 18.7 | +5.2 | 19.2 | 23.6 | +4.4 | 12.5 | 18.3 | +6.8 |
| Employed Part-Time Involuntarily | 7.1 | 7.6 | +0.5 | 3.5 | 6.0 | +2.5 | 4.6 | 7.1 | +2.5 |
| Mostly Employed | 11.6 | 10.1 | -1.5 | 10.3 | 9.3 | -1.0 | 13.1 | 12.5 | -0.6 |
| Mixed | 6.4 | 6.2 | -0.2 | 3.6 | 3.0 | -0.6 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 0 |
| Mostly Unemployed | 3.2 | 3.4 | +0.2 | 1.4 | 1.1 | -0.3 | 2.5 | 2.0 | -0.5 |
| Not Employed | <u>5.7</u> | <u>5.0</u> | <u>-0.7</u> | <u>1.7</u> | <u>1.3</u> | <u>-0.4</u> | <u>3.4</u> | <u>2.4</u> | <u>-1.0</u> |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 0 |
| <u>FULL-YEAR</u> | | | | | | | | | |
| Employed Full-Time | 42.8 | 41.4 | -1.4 | 50.6 | 47.6 | -3.0 | 46.3 | 43.1 | -3.4 |
| Employed Part-Time Voluntarily | 5.9 | 9.9 | +4.0 | 8.1 | 11.8 | +3.7 | 5.3 | 9.1 | +3.8 |
| Employed Part-Time Involuntarily | 3.6 | 4.1 | +0.5 | 2.0 | 3.5 | +1.5 | 2.5 | 4.3 | +1.8 |
| Mostly Employed | 7.5 | 7.1 | -0.4 | 6.4 | 6.0 | -0.4 | 8.6 | 8.2 | -0.4 |
| Mixed | 4.0 | 4.1 | +0.1 | 2.3 | 2.0 | -0.3 | 3.6 | 4.0 | +0.4 |
| Mostly Unemployed | 2.3 | 2.7 | +0.4 | 1.0 | 0.9 | -0.1 | 2.0 | 1.6 | -0.4 |
| Not Employed | <u>0.9</u> | <u>0.9</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>0.3</u> | <u>0.2</u> | <u>-0.1</u> | <u>0.5</u> | <u>0.5</u> | <u>0</u> |
| Total | 66.9 | 70.2 | +3.3 | 70.6 | 72.0 | +1.4 | 68.8 | 70.8 | +2.0 |

Table 3.17. CHANGES IN THE INCIDENCE OF INADEQUATE INDIVIDUAL EARNINGS BY RACE, LABOR FORCE ATTACHMENT AND WORK EXPERIENCE PATTERN, 1974-1979

| | IIE INCIDENCE | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|-------|-----------|--------|-------|-----------|-----------|-------|-----------|
| | Blacks | | | Whites | | | Hispanics | | |
| | 1974 | 1979 | 1979-1974 | 1974 | 1979 | 1979-1974 | 1974 | 1979 | 1979-1974 |
| <u>TOTAL WORK FORCE</u> | | | | | | | | | |
| Employed Full-Time | 16.1% | 13.8% | -2.3% | 11.2% | 9.6% | -1.6% | 16.8% | 14.0% | -2.8% |
| Employed Part-Time Voluntarily | 45.6 | 34.3 | -11.3 | 37.6 | 32.6 | -5.0 | 41.9 | 30.9 | -11.0 |
| Employed Part-Time Involuntarily | 67.4 | 60.4 | -7.0 | 49.4 | 42.2 | -7.2 | 53.8 | 38.0 | -15.8 |
| Mostly Employed | 42.3 | 43.6 | +1.3 | 33.0 | 32.2 | -0.8 | 34.5 | 44.6 | +10.1 |
| Mixed | 76.1 | 75.9 | -0.2 | 67.8 | 67.6 | -0.2 | 80.6 | 69.5 | -10.6 |
| Mostly Unemployed | 95.8 | 96.2 | +0.4 | 93.8 | 94.6 | +0.8 | 99.3 | 92.6 | -6.7 |
| Not Employed | 99.3 | 99.7 | +0.4 | 97.4 | 99.3 | +1.9 | 100.0 | 99.8 | -0.2 |
| <u>FULL-YEAR WORK FORCE</u> | | | | | | | | | |
| Employed Full-Time | 12.1 | 10.0 | -2.1 | 8.3 | 7.1 | -1.2 | 12.4 | 11.7 | -0.7 |
| Employed Part-Time Voluntarily | 41.9 | 30.3 | -11.6 | 36.7 | 27.3 | -9.4 | 42.4 | 24.8 | -17.6 |
| Employed Part-Time Involuntarily | 61.8 | 48.9 | -12.9 | 36.2 | 29.9 | -6.3 | 39.2 | 28.7 | -10.5 |
| Mostly Employed | 33.1 | 38.0 | +4.9 | 22.9 | 25.3 | +2.4 | 29.0 | 38.3 | +9.3 |
| Mixed | 69.8 | 72.9 | +3.1 | 61.7 | 63.2 | +1.5 | 76.7 | 63.7 | -13.0 |
| Mostly Unemployed | 94.5 | 95.3 | -0.8 | 94.1 | 94.0 | -0.1 | 99.2 | 90.5 | -8.7 |
| Not Employed | 100.0 | 100.0 | 0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 0 |

| | <u>Whites</u> | <u>Blacks</u> | <u>Blacks-whites</u> |
|---|---------------|---------------|----------------------|
| 1979 IIE rate if each work experience/ attachment category had 1979 IIE incidence but 1974 share | 23.25% | 35.80% | 12.55% |
| Actual 1979 IIE incidence | <u>22.95</u> | <u>35.05</u> | <u>12.10</u> |
| Reduction in IIE rate associated with changing work force patterns | -0.30 | -0.75 | -0.45 |
| 1979 IIE rate if each work experience/ attachment category had 1974 IIE incidence but 1979 share | 24.77 | 37.39 | 12.62 |
| Actual 1979 IIE incidence | <u>22.95</u> | <u>35.05</u> | <u>12.10</u> |
| Reduction in IIE rate associated with declining incidence in each work experience/attachment category | -1.82 | -2.34 | -0.52 |

Not only did the IIE incidence decline more for blacks than for whites between 1974 and 1979, the percent of workers with Inadequate Individual Earnings who were in families with Inadequate Family Earnings increased more for whites than for blacks:

| | <u>Percent IIE in IFE</u> | |
|-----------|---------------------------|---------------|
| | <u>Whites</u> | <u>Blacks</u> |
| 1974 | 27.6% | 51.9% |
| 1979 | <u>28.7</u> | <u>52.6</u> |
| 1979-1974 | +1.1 | +0.7 |
| 1975 | 30.7 | 52.5 |
| 1980 | <u>31.5</u> | <u>53.6</u> |
| 1980-1975 | +0.8 | +1.1 |
| 1980-1974 | +3.9 | +1.7 |

The increased incidence of family earnings inadequacy among persons with Inadequate Individual Earnings occurred despite a declining number of dependents per worker in the families of workers in the IIE. The changes in these dependency rates were about the same for blacks as for whites:

Other family members per worker
in families of persons in IIE

| | <u>Whites</u> | <u>Blacks</u> |
|-----------|---------------|---------------|
| 1974 | 1.04 | 1.34 |
| 1979 | <u>0.92</u> | <u>1.27</u> |
| 1979-1974 | -0.12 | -0.07 |
| | | |
| 1975 | 1.00 | 1.31 |
| 1980 | <u>0.88</u> | <u>1.16</u> |
| 1980-1975 | -0.12 | -0.15 |
| 1980-1974 | -0.16 | -0.18 |

The proportion of the blacks with adequate individual earnings who had Inadequate Family Earnings declined slightly between 1974 and 1979, and significantly between 1974 and 1980. In both cases, these declines were more than those experienced by whites:

Percent not in IIE who were in IFE

| | <u>Whites</u> | <u>Blacks</u> |
|-----------|---------------|---------------|
| 1974 | 4.70% | 9.67% |
| 1979 | <u>4.21</u> | <u>9.14</u> |
| 1979-1974 | -0.49 | -0.53 |
| | | |
| 1975 | 4.36 | 8.12 |
| 1980 | <u>3.91</u> | <u>8.35</u> |
| 1980-1975 | -0.45 | +0.23 |
| 1980-1974 | -0.79 | -1.32 |

The ratio of the IFE to the IIE changed very little, with roughly equal shifts among black and white workers:

| IFE divided by IIE | | |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | <u>Whites</u> | <u>Blacks</u> |
| 1974 | .41 | .68 |
| 1979 | <u>.43</u> | <u>.70</u> |
| 1979-1974 | +.02 | +.02 |
| | | |
| 1975 | .42 | .64 |
| 1980 | <u>.43</u> | <u>.66</u> |
| 1980-1975 | +.01 | +.02 |
| 1980-1974 | +.02 | -.02 |

The IFE rates for black workers who experienced unemployment, as well as those employed full-time or part-time all weeks in the work force, all improved relative to those of whites. Only among the short-term unemployed were the changes more favorable for whites than blacks (Table 3.18):

| | IFE incidence | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| | <u>1974</u> | <u>1979</u> | <u>1979- 1974</u> |
| Blacks | | | |
| Employed full-time | 11.0% | 9.3% | -1.7% |
| Employed part-time | 42.8 | 36.0 | -6.8 |
| Experience unemployment | 44.2 | 42.4 | -1.8 |
| Whites | | | |
| Employed full-time | 4.5 | 4.0 | -0.5 |
| Employed part-time | 18.1 | 16.2 | -1.9 |
| Experienced unemployment | 18.3 | 19.0 | +0.7 |

On balance, the work experience pattern shifts were more favorable for whites than blacks between 1974 and 1979, adding 0.5 percentage points to the black-white IFE differential. In contrast, the IFE incidence rate declines for each work experience category were more favorable for blacks than whites, reducing the differential by 1.5 percentage points:

| | <u>Whites</u> | <u>Blacks</u> | <u>Blacks-whites</u> |
|--|---------------|---------------|----------------------|
| IFE if 1974 IFE rates among work experience groups but 1979 share | 10.75 | 26.95 | 16.20 |
| Actual 1974 IFE incidence | <u>9.94</u> | <u>25.67</u> | <u>15.73</u> |
| Increase in IFE rate between 1974 and 1979 associated with changes in work experience patterns | +0.81 | +1.28 | +0.47 |
| IFE if 1979 IFE rates among work experience groups but 1974 share | 9.41 | 23.61 | 14.20 |
| Actual if 1974 IFE incidence | <u>9.94</u> | <u>25.67</u> | <u>15.73</u> |
| Decline in IFE rate between 1974 and 1979 associated with changes in IFE incidence within each work experience category | -0.53 | -2.06 | -1.53 |

The Earnings Supplementation Rate, i.e., the percent of the IFE lifted out of poverty by the receipt of cash transfers and other nonearned income, declined for both blacks and whites over the 1974-1980 period, but more so for blacks than whites. The impact of nontransfer income supplements increased less for blacks than for whites, but the impact of cash transfers declined less for the black working poor than for whites (Table 3.19).

Table 3.18. CHANGES IN THE INCIDENCE OF INADEQUATE FAMILY EARNINGS BY RACE, LABOR FORCE ATTACHMENT AND WORK EXPERIENCE PATTERN, 1974-1979

| | IFE INCIDENCE | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|------|-----------|--------|------|-----------|-----------|------|-----------|
| | Blacks | | | Whites | | | Hispanics | | |
| | 1974 | 1979 | 1979-1974 | 1974 | 1979 | 1979-1974 | 1974 | 1979 | 1979-1974 |
| <u>TOTAL</u> | | | | | | | | | |
| Employed Full-Time | 11.0% | 9.3% | -1.7% | 4.5% | 4.0% | -0.5% | 10.1% | 9.6% | -0.5% |
| Employed Part-Time Voluntarily | 42.4 | 34.2 | -8.2 | 18.3 | 16.0 | -2.3 | 26.0 | 20.0 | -6.0 |
| Employed Part-Time Involuntarily | 43.6 | 40.7 | -2.9 | 17.0 | 16.9 | -0.1 | 28.6 | 22.4 | -6.2 |
| Mostly Employed | 23.7 | 28.1 | +4.4 | 11.0 | 11.8 | +0.8 | 18.3 | 18.8 | +0.5 |
| Mixed | 43.0 | 39.6 | -3.4 | 21.8 | 25.4 | +3.6 | 39.9 | 30.4 | -9.5 |
| Mostly Unemployed | 56.9 | 56.3 | -0.6 | 40.8 | 37.8 | -3.0 | 47.3 | 43.2 | -3.9 |
| Not Employed | 66.2 | 63.5 | -2.7 | 37.9 | 39.3 | +1.4 | 53.1 | 48.9 | -4.2 |
| <u>FULL-YEAR</u> | | | | | | | | | |
| Employed Full-Time | 6.5 | 5.8 | -0.6 | 2.6 | 2.2 | -0.4 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 0 |
| Employed Part-Time Voluntarily | 35.5 | 23.8 | -11.7 | 15.0 | 11.1 | -3.9 | 21.6 | 11.9 | -9.7 |
| Employed Part-Time Involuntarily | 36.1 | 30.5 | -5.6 | 12.1 | 10.7 | -1.4 | 21.4 | 18.8 | -2.6 |
| Mostly Employed | 17.1 | 20.7 | +3.6 | 7.2 | 8.0 | +0.8 | 13.0 | 14.2 | +1.2 |
| Mixed | 37.7 | 37.3 | -0.4 | 20.9 | 24.7 | +3.8 | 35.5 | 29.0 | -6.5 |
| Mostly Unemployed | 53.4 | 53.8 | +0.4 | 42.7 | 36.6 | -6.1 | 49.4 | 41.7 | -7.7 |
| Not Employed | 76.2 | 61.8 | -14.4 | 58.3 | 50.5 | -7.8 | 65.6 | 65.1 | -0.5 |

Table 3.19. CHANGE IN EARNINGS SUPPLEMENTATION RATES BY WORK EXPERIENCE PATTERN FOR BLACKS

| | Total Earnings Supplementation Rate | | | | Earnings Supplementation Rate - Nontransfers | | | | Earnings Supplementation Rate - Transfers | | | | Change In Total Earnings Supplementation Rate | | | Change In Earnings Supplementation Rate - Nontransfers | | | Change In Earnings Supplementation Rate - Transfers | | |
|---|--|-------|-------|-------|---|-------|-------|-------|--|-------|-------|-------|---|---------------|---------------|--|---------------|---------------|---|---------------|---------------|
| | 1974 | 1975 | 1979 | 1980 | 1974 | 1975 | 1979 | 1980 | 1974 | 1975 | 1979 | 1980 | 1979- 1974 | 1980- 1975 | 1980- 1974 | 1979- 1974 | 1980- 1975 | 1980- 1974 | 1979- 1974 | 1980- 1975 | 1980- 1974 |
| <u>Employed Full-Time</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Whites | 45.9% | 43.9% | 42.5% | 41.7% | 20.9% | 19.8% | 22.9% | 22.7% | 25.0% | 24.1% | 19.6% | 19.0% | -3.4% | -2.2% | -4.2% | +2.9% | +2.9% | +1.8% | -5.4% | -5.1% | -5.0% |
| Blacks | 33.2 | 36.1 | 32.2 | 30.8 | 6.8 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 6.4 | 26.4 | 27.9 | 24.0 | 24.4 | -1.0 | -5.3 | -2.4 | +1.4 | -1.8 | -0.4 | -2.4 | -3.5 | -2.0 |
| <u>Employed Part-Time Voluntarily</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Whites | 66.1 | 62.3 | 64.3 | 62.7 | 30.9 | 28.3 | 34.9 | 34.3 | 35.2 | 34.0 | 29.4 | 28.4 | -1.8 | +0.4 | -3.4 | +4.0 | +6.0 | +3.4 | -5.8 | -5.6 | -6.8 |
| Blacks | 43.2 | 42.1 | 42.6 | 41.4 | 9.9 | 7.1 | 12.4 | 10.4 | 33.3 | 35.0 | 30.2 | 30.0 | -0.6 | -0.7 | -1.8 | +2.5 | +3.3 | +0.5 | -3.1 | -5.0 | -3.3 |
| <u>Employed Part-Time Involuntarily</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Whites | 47.5 | 42.8 | 37.4 | 45.7 | 19.1 | 14.2 | 19.9 | 19.6 | 28.4 | 28.6 | 27.5 | 26.1 | -0.1 | +2.9 | -1.8 | +0.8 | +5.4 | +0.5 | -0.9 | -3.5 | -2.3 |
| Blacks | 25.5 | 28.9 | 30.1 | 25.0 | 2.1 | 8.8 | 5.2 | 5.8 | 23.4 | 26.1 | 24.9 | 19.2 | +4.6 | -3.9 | -0.5 | +3.1 | +3.0 | +3.7 | +1.5 | -6.9 | -4.2 |
| <u>Experienced Some Unemployment</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Whites | 41.3 | 48.0 | 42.9 | 39.0 | 13.3 | 12.6 | 15.8 | 13.5 | 28.0 | 35.4 | 27.1 | 25.5 | +1.6 | -9.0 | -2.3 | +2.5 | +0.9 | +0.2 | -0.9 | -9.9 | -2.5 |
| Blacks | 28.9 | 32.5 | 25.6 | 24.0 | 4.7 | 3.2 | 6.4 | 4.7 | 24.2 | 29.3 | 19.2 | 19.3 | -3.3 | -8.5 | -4.9 | +1.7 | +1.5 | 0 | -5.0 | -10.0 | -4.9 |
| <u>TOTAL</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Whites | 51.7 | 51.2 | 51.5 | 48.4 | 22.0 | 19.3 | 25.2 | 23.2 | 29.7 | 31.9 | 26.3 | 25.2 | -0.2 | -2.8 | -3.3 | +3.2 | +3.9 | +1.2 | -3.4 | -6.7 | -4.5 |
| Blacks | 32.7 | 34.8 | 31.8 | 29.1 | 6.0 | 5.0 | 8.1 | 6.4 | 26.7 | 29.8 | 23.7 | 22.7 | -0.9 | -5.7 | -3.6 | +2.1 | +1.4 | +0.4 | -3.0 | -7.1 | -4.0 |

Among persons employed full-time and voluntarily part-time, the declines in overall Earnings Supplementation Rates between 1974 and 1980, but particularly in transfer supplementation, were relatively greater for whites than blacks. On the other hand, earnings supplements for unemployed blacks, and particularly transfer supplements, declined more than for the white unemployed.

Significant Improvements for Hispanics

Hardship declined substantially for Hispanic workers, much more than for white workers, even though unemployment rate differentials did not narrow. In 1974, the Hispanic average annual unemployment rate was 1.62 times that of whites and remained 1.63 times as high in 1979. Nevertheless, the Hispanic IIE incidence declined from 1.32 to 1.28 times that of whites, while family earnings and income inadequacy declined even more. The Hispanic/white IFE incidence ratio dropped from 1.82 to 1.66, while the IFI incidence ratio fell from 2.73 to 2.42. The absolute differences also declined:

Changes in Hispanic-white severe hardship incidence differentials

| | <u>1979-1974</u> | <u>1980-1975</u> | <u>1980-1974</u> |
|---------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| IIE incidence | -1.5% | +0.6% | -0.4% |
| IFE incidence | -1.6 | -1.7 | -0.6 |
| IFI incidence | -1.5 | -1.9 | -0.5 |

The reductions in severe hardship among Hispanics were apparently achieved by the movement of many individuals and families only slightly above the severe hardship adequacy standards. In contrast to the patterns for blacks, severe hardship gains of Hispanics were not matched or exceeded by declines in moderate and intermediate hardship. The intermediate hardship IIE incidence among Hispanic workers actually rose by 1.0 percentage points between 1974 and 1979 despite a decline of 3.0 percentage points in the severe hardship rate. While the differential in severe hardship IIE rates for Hispanics and whites declined by 1.5 percentage points, the differential in intermediate hardship rates rose by 1.2 percentage points. Likewise, the Hispanic-white severe hardship IFI differential fell by 1.5 percentage points, but the intermediate hardship differential declined by only 1.1 percentage points:

| | Hispanics | | | Whites | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|-------|---------------|--------|-------|---------------|
| | 1974 | 1979 | 1979- 1974 | 1974 | 1979 | 1979- 1974 |
| <u>IIE incidence</u> | | | | | | |
| Severe | 32.3% | 29.3% | -3.0 | 24.4% | 22.9% | -1.5 |
| Intermediate | 43.9 | 44.9 | +1.0 | 33.8 | 33.6 | -0.2 |
| Moderate | 55.0 | 55.2 | +0.2 | 42.8 | 42.5 | -0.3 |
| <u>IIE ratio</u> | | | | | | |
| Intermediate ÷ Severe | 1.36 | 1.54 | +0.18 | 1.36 | 1.46 | +0.12 |
| Moderate ÷ Severe | 1.70 | 1.89 | +0.19 | 1.75 | 1.85 | +0.10 |
| <u>IFE incidence</u> | | | | | | |
| Severe | 18.0 | 16.3 | -2.7 | 9.9 | 9.8 | -0.1 |
| Intermediate | 24.0 | 26.2 | +1.8 | 12.9 | 12.9 | 0 |
| Moderate | 30.4 | 29.3 | -1.1 | 16.1 | 16.3 | +0.2 |
| <u>IFE ratio</u> | | | | | | |
| Intermediate ÷ Severe | 1.33 | 1.36 | +0.03 | 1.29 | 1.31 | +0.02 |
| Moderate ÷ Severe | 1.69 | 1.80 | +0.11 | 1.63 | 1.66 | +0.03 |
| <u>IFI incidence</u> | | | | | | |
| Severe | 13.1 | 11.6 | -1.5 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 0 |
| Intermediate | 18.9 | 17.7 | -1.2 | 7.4 | 7.3 | -0.1 |
| Moderate | 26.1 | 24.4 | -1.7 | 10.5 | 10.2 | -0.3 |
| <u>IFI ratio</u> | | | | | | |
| Intermediate ÷ Severe | 1.44 | 1.52 | +0.07 | 1.54 | 1.53 | -0.01 |
| Moderate ÷ Severe | 1.99 | 2.10 | +0.11 | 2.19 | 2.14 | -0.05 |

The declining hardship experienced by Hispanic workers was not the result of relative improvements in their work experience patterns. Between 1974 and 1980, the Hispanic labor force participation rate increased 2.3 percentage points compared to the 1.5 percentage point increase for whites; thus, more high risk, marginal work force participants were added to the Hispanic work force. While the proportion of all Hispanic workers who participated full-year rose by 1.9 percentage points compared to 1.4 percentage points for whites, the proportion employed full-time, full-year declined by 3.4 percentage points compared to the 3.0 percentage point decline for whites. Part-time work increased significantly. In 1974, 12.5 percent of the total Hispanic work force was employed part-time voluntarily all weeks of participation. By 1979, this share had risen to 18.3 percent, a 6.8 percentage point increase among Hispanics, compared to the 4.4 percentage point increase among whites. Weighting the 1974 IIE rates for each work experience pattern category by its 1979 share suggests that these shifting work patterns were associated with a 0.2 percentage point decline in the Hispanic/white IIE differential. On the other hand, the declining incidence rates within various work experience categories were associated with a 0.9 percentage point reduction in the differential:

| | <u>Hispanics</u> | <u>Whites</u> | <u>Hispanics- whites</u> |
|--|------------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| IIE rate if had 1974 IIE incidence for each work experience category but 1979 share | 32.85% | 25.19% | 7.66% |
| Actual 1974 IIE incidence | <u>32.32</u> | <u>24.44</u> | <u>7.88</u> |
| Increment in IIE incidence associated with 1974-1979 changes in work experience patterns | +0.53 | +0.75 | -0.22 |
| IIE incidence if had 1979 IIE rates for each category but 1974 share | 20.19 | 27.44 | 7.25 |
| Actual 1979 IIE incidence | <u>22.95</u> | <u>29.26</u> | <u>6.31</u> |
| Decrement in IIE associated with incidence changes with work experience categories | -2.76 | -1.82 | -0.94 |

The absolute and relative declines in family earnings inadequacy among Hispanic workers were even greater than the individual earnings improvements, largely because of favorable changes in family work force participation. For Hispanic families with at least one individual in the IIE, the number of other family members per work force participant declined from 1.59 to 1.28 between 1974 and 1980 compared to the decline from 1.04 to 0.88 for whites:

Other family members per worker in families
of persons in IIE

| | <u>Whites</u> | <u>Hispanics</u> |
|-----------|---------------|------------------|
| 1974 | 1.04 | 1.59 |
| 1979 | <u>0.92</u> | <u>1.42</u> |
| 1979-1974 | -0.12 | -0.17 |
| 1975 | 1.00 | 1.50 |
| 1980 | <u>0.88</u> | <u>1.28</u> |
| 1980-1975 | -0.12 | -0.22 |
| 1980-1974 | -0.16 | -0.31 |

Thus, the percent of persons with Inadequate Individual Earnings who also had Inadequate Family Earnings declined more (or increased less) for Hispanics than for whites:

Percent IIE in IFE

| | <u>Whites</u> | <u>Hispanics</u> |
|-----------|---------------|------------------|
| 1974 | 27.6% | 39.8% |
| 1979 | <u>28.7</u> | <u>36.6</u> |
| 1979-1974 | +1.1 | -3.2 |
| 1975 | 30.7 | 42.7 |
| 1980 | <u>31.5</u> | <u>41.4</u> |
| 1980-1975 | +0.8 | -1.3 |
| 1980-1974 | +3.9 | +0.6 |

The narrowing of the Hispanic-white IFI differential resulted not only from the relative improvements in the IFE, but also from relative increases in Earnings Supplementation Rates of Hispanics. Between 1974 to 1979, the proportion of the IFE raised out of poverty by nontransfer earnings supplements increased by 3.6 percentage points for Hispanics compared to 3.2 percentage points for whites; while the proportion lifted out of poverty by the addition of transfers declined 3.4 percentage points for whites but only 2.0 percentage points among Hispanics:

| | <u>Earnings Supplementation Rate-Total</u> | | <u>Earnings Supplementation Rate-Nontransfers</u> | | <u>Earnings Supplementation Rate-Transfers</u> | |
|-----------|--|---------------|---|---------------|--|---------------|
| | <u>Hispanics</u> | <u>Whites</u> | <u>Hispanics</u> | <u>Whites</u> | <u>Hispanics</u> | <u>Whites</u> |
| 1974 | 27.2% | 51.7% | 6.9% | 22.0% | 21.3% | 29.7% |
| 1979 | <u>28.8</u> | <u>51.5</u> | <u>9.5</u> | <u>25.2</u> | <u>19.3</u> | <u>26.3</u> |
| 1979-1974 | +1.6 | -0.2 | +3.6 | +3.2 | -2.0 | -3.4 |
| 1975 | 25.8 | 51.2 | 6.1 | 19.3 | 19.7 | 31.9 |
| 1980 | <u>27.9</u> | <u>48.4</u> | <u>8.7</u> | <u>23.2</u> | <u>19.2</u> | <u>25.2</u> |
| 1980-1975 | +2.1 | -2.8 | +2.6 | +3.9 | -0.5 | -6.7 |
| 1980-1974 | +0.7 | -3.3 | -12.8 | +1.2 | -2.1 | -4.5 |

The Interrelationship of Changing Family
Patterns and Labor Market Trends

The Hardship Consequences of Shifting Family Patterns

With declining family size, the aging of the post-war babies, and increased work force participation of wives and other family members, the number of dependents per breadwinner declined significantly. There were 2.01 persons in the civilian population for each work force participant in 1974 but only 1.90 in 1979. The number of dependents per work force participant in families with at least one worker declined from 0.79 to 0.66:

Breadwinners and breadwinning responsibilities

| | <u>1974</u> | <u>1979</u> | <u>1979- 1974</u> | <u>1975</u> | <u>1980</u> | <u>1980- 1975</u> | <u>1980- 1974</u> |
|---|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Participation rate of persons age 16 and over | 68.9% | 70.1% | +1.2% | 68.8% | 69.8% | +1.6% | +0.9% |
| Percent 16 and over in work force full-year | 48.4% | 50.3% | +1.9% | 49.5% | 51.6% | +2.1% | +3.0% |
| Civilian population per person in work force | 2.01 | 1.90 | -0.11 | 2.01 | 1.90 | -0.11 | -0.11 |
| Number persons in families with a work force participant per work force participant | 1.79 | 1.66 | -0.13 | 1.78 | 1.66 | -0.12 | -0.13 |
| Civilian population per full-year work force participant | 2.87 | 2.65 | -0.22 | 2.77 | 2.57 | -0.02 | -0.30 |
| Number persons in families with a member in work force full-year per full-year work force participant | 2.55 | 2.32 | -0.23 | 2.45 | 2.25 | -0.20 | -0.30 |
| Persons in families with a member in IIE ÷ total with IIE | 2.09 | 1.98 | -0.11 | 2.05 | 1.93 | -0.12 | -0.08 |

There was a rather dramatic decline in average family size. In 1974, 12.0 percent of the civilian population age 16 and over lived in families with six or more members, while 12.5 percent were in single person families. By 1979, the proportion in large families had declined to 9.3 percent, while the proportion in one-person units had risen to 15.6 percent:

| | Distribution of civilian population age 16 and over | | |
|-----------------------|---|-------------|------------------|
| <u>Family members</u> | <u>1974</u> | <u>1979</u> | <u>1979-1974</u> |
| One | 12.5% | 15.6% | +3.1% |
| Two | 26.9 | 27.3 | +0.4 |
| Three | 18.8 | 18.9 | +0.1 |
| Four or five | 29.8 | 29.0 | -0.8 |
| Six or more | 12.0 | 9.3 | -2.7 |

The participation rates for persons age 16 and over living in two-person families, as well as for those living in families with six or more members actually declined, but increased for unrelated individuals and adults in families with three to five members:

Participation rate for persons
16 and over by family size

| <u>Family members</u> | <u>1974</u> | <u>1979</u> | <u>1979-1974</u> |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|
| One | 62.0% | 65.6% | +3.6% |
| Two | 61.9 | 60.9 | -1.0 |
| Three | 73.5 | 76.3 | +2.8 |
| Four or five | 74.0 | 77.1 | +3.1 |
| Six or more | 71.6 | 70.7 | -0.9 |

The proportion of the work force who were responsible only for their own support rose from 11.2 percent in 1974 to 14.6 percent in 1979. On the other hand, the proportion who were the sole breadwinners in families with two or more members declined from 18.5 to 15.8 percent. Put another way, 79.2 percent of the workers living in families with two or more members in 1974 were in multiple worker families compared to 81.4 percent in 1979:

Share of total work force by number of
work force participants and family size

| | <u>1974</u> | | | <u>1979</u> | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | <u>One participant</u> | <u>Two participants</u> | <u>Three or more participants</u> | <u>One participant</u> | <u>Two participants</u> | <u>Three or more participants</u> |
| <u>Family size</u> | | | | | | |
| One member | 11.23 | -- | -- | 14.55 | -- | -- |
| Two members | 7.41 | 16.80 | -- | 7.07 | 16.58 | -- |
| Three members | 4.08 | 10.93 | 5.06 | 3.58 | 11.40 | 5.57 |
| Four or five members | 5.66 | 13.35 | 13.04 | 4.45 | 13.63 | 13.77 |
| Six or more members | 1.34 | 3.33 | 7.76 | 0.78 | 1.98 | 6.62 |
| <u>Total</u> | <u>29.72</u> | <u>44.41</u> | <u>25.86</u> | <u>30.43</u> | <u>43.59</u> | <u>25.96</u> |

Reduced family size and increased earners helped to alleviate family earnings and income inadequacy. Weighting the 1979 hardship rates in each of the 15 family size/number of earners categories in the text table above by the 1974 work force share in each of these categories suggests the magnitude of these effects:

| | |
|--|--------------|
| IIE incidence if had 1979 IIE rates for each earners/ family size category but 1974 share | 24.31% |
| Actual 1979 IIE incidence | <u>24.17</u> |
| Improvement associated with changes in family size and earners | -0.14 |
| IFE incidence if had 1979 IFE rates for each earners/ family size category but 1974 share | 11.74 |
| Actual 1979 IFE incidence | <u>11.35</u> |
| Improvement associated with changes in family size and earners | -0.39 |
| IFI incidence if had 1979 IIE rates for each earners/ family size category but 1974 share | 6.33 |
| Actual 1979 IFI incidence | <u>6.03</u> |
| Improvement associated with changes in family size and earners | -0.30 |

Changes in the sex and family relationship patterns of the work force increased hardship probabilities. Unrelated individuals, who have high IFE and IFI rates, increased from 11.3 to 14.9 percent of the work force between 1974 and 1980 (Table 3.20). Male family heads with no wives in the labor market or no wives present declined from 17.0 to 13.0 percent over this period, while the female share of the work force rose by 2.0 percentage points and the female family head share by 0.7 percentage points. Since males, and particularly male family heads, are less likely to face labor market-related hardship, their declining work force shares offset the positive effects of smaller families and increased breadwinners. Weighting the 1979 severe hardship rate for each of the nine sex/family relationship subgroups (male family heads with and without wives in the work force and without wives present, female family heads, wives, male and female others, plus male and female unrelated individuals) by its 1974 work force share yields weighted hardship rates below the actual 1979 levels:

Table 3.20. CHANGES IN THE SEX AND FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS OF THE WORK FORCE

| | Share of Total Work Force | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | <u>1974</u> | <u>1979</u> | <u>1979-</u> <u>1974</u> | <u>1975</u> | <u>1980</u> | <u>1980-</u> <u>1975</u> | <u>1980-</u> <u>1974</u> |
| Male Family Head | 39.5% | 35.9% | -3.6% | 39.2% | 35.6% | -3.6% | -3.9% |
| Wife in Work Force | (22.5) | (22.7) | (+0.2) | (22.5) | (22.6) | (+0.1) | (+0.1) |
| Wife Not in Work Force | (15.9) | (12.1) | (-3.8) | (15.7) | (11.7) | (-4.0) | (-4.2) |
| Wife Not Present | (1.1) | (1.2) | (+0.1) | (1.0) | (1.3) | (+0.3) | (+0.2) |
| Male Unrelated Individual | 5.9 | 7.9 | +2.0 | 6.1 | 8.1 | +2.0 | +2.2 |
| Other Male | <u>12.1</u> | <u>11.5</u> | <u>-1.4</u> | <u>11.8</u> | <u>11.8</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>-0.3</u> |
| Total Male | <u>57.4</u> | <u>55.3</u> | <u>-2.1</u> | <u>57.1</u> | <u>55.2</u> | <u>-1.9</u> | <u>-2.2</u> |
| Female Family Head | 4.4 | 5.1 | +0.7 | 4.4 | 5.3 | +0.9 | +0.9 |
| Wife | 24.4 | 24.6 | +0.2 | 24.4 | 24.5 | +0.1 | +0.1 |
| Female Unrelated Individual | 5.4 | 6.6 | +1.2 | 5.8 | 6.8 | +1.0 | +1.4 |
| Other Female | <u>8.5</u> | <u>8.3</u> | <u>-0.2</u> | <u>8.3</u> | <u>8.2</u> | <u>-0.1</u> | <u>-0.3</u> |
| Total Female | <u>42.7</u> | <u>44.7</u> | <u>+2.0</u> | <u>42.9</u> | <u>44.8</u> | <u>+1.9</u> | <u>+2.1</u> |

| | |
|---|--------------|
| IIE rate if had 1979 IIE incidence for each sex/family relationship category but 1974 share | 23.87% |
| Actual 1979 IIE incidence | <u>24.17</u> |
| IIE rate increment associated with changing sex/family relationship patterns | +0.30 |
| IFE rate if had 1979 IFE incidence for each sex/family relationship category but 1974 share | 11.04 |
| Actual 1979 IFE incidence | <u>11.35</u> |
| IFE rate increment associated with changing sex/family relationship patterns | +0.31 |
| IFI rate if had 1979 IFI incidence for each sex/family relationship category but 1974 share | 5.74 |
| Actual 1979 IFI incidence | <u>6.03</u> |
| IFI rate increment associated with changing sex/family relationship patterns | +0.29 |

Shifting the Burdens

The incidence of hardship declined among families with three or more workers, as well as among single-person families with a worker (Table 3.21). Hardship incidence increased in families with three or more members but only one person in the work force.

Fortuitously, an increased percentage of the large families had multiple earners and the multiple earners increased their work force attachment. For instance, the percent of workers living in families with four or more members and having at least two full-year participants rose from 52.5 percent of workers in such families in 1974 to 56.6 percent in 1980 (Table 3.22). In other words, more of the "secondary" earners had come to share "primary" breadwinning responsibilities with the family head.

The incidence of hardship declined modestly among all male family heads in the work force, and actually increased for those whose wives did not participate, but the hardship rates dropped significantly among female family heads, as well as among male and female unrelated individuals (Table 3.23). The IIE incidence among female workers dropped significantly, compared to very modest improvements for males. However, this produced no relative improvement in women's chances of attaining adequate family earnings or income because an increasing proportion of females in the work force were family heads or unrelated individuals, both characterized by high IFE and IFI rates.

The changing hardship rates for the various sex/relationship subgroups reflected quite disparate labor market developments. Work force attachment increased significantly among females. It rose among wives and "secondary" family earners. All else being equal, this should have reduced the relative incidence of hardship among these groups:

Table 3.21. HARDSHIP INCIDENCE IN 1974 AND 1979 BY FAMILY SIZE AND NUMBER OF EARNERS

| | IIE Incidence | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|-------|-----------|-------------------|------|-----------|-----------------------------|------|-----------|
| | One in Work Force | | | Two in Work Force | | | Three or More in Work Force | | |
| | 1974 | 1979 | 1979-1974 | 1974 | 1979 | 1979-1974 | 1974 | 1979 | 1979-1974 |
| One Member | 25.1% | 21.8% | -3.3% | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Two Members | 22.1 | 21.3 | -0.8 | 21.4 | 19.2 | -2.2 | -- | -- | -- |
| Three Members | 20.1 | 21.4 | +1.3 | 24.7 | 21.4 | -3.3 | 29.5 | 27.3 | -2.2 |
| Four or Five Members | 12.2 | 14.6 | +2.4 | 25.0 | 23.5 | -1.5 | 33.0 | 31.2 | -1.8 |
| Six or More Members | 17.3 | 21.2 | +3.9 | 33.0 | 33.2 | +0.2 | 39.2 | 37.7 | -1.5 |
| | IFE Incidence | | | | | | | | |
| One Member | 23.9 | 20.5 | -3.4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Two Members | 27.6 | 28.5 | +0.9 | 5.2 | 5.0 | -0.2 | -- | -- | -- |
| Three Members | 23.1 | 26.4 | +3.3 | 5.8 | 5.1 | -0.7 | 2.8 | 2.1 | -0.7 |
| Four or Five Members | 15.8 | 20.5 | +4.7 | 7.3 | 8.6 | +1.3 | 3.8 | 3.0 | -0.8 |
| Six or More Members | 32.6 | 41.5 | +8.9 | 21.1 | 24.8 | +3.7 | 9.8 | 7.4 | -2.4 |
| | IFI Incidence | | | | | | | | |
| One Member | 14.3 | 12.4 | -1.9 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Two Members | 8.1 | 8.8 | +0.7 | 1.9 | 2.1 | +0.2 | -- | -- | -- |
| Three Members | 11.2 | 12.6 | +1.4 | 2.6 | 2.3 | -0.3 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0 |
| Four or Five Members | 10.7 | 14.6 | +3.9 | 4.4 | 5.5 | +1.1 | 2.0 | 1.5 | -0.5 |
| Six or More Members | 20.6 | 32.4 | +11.8 | 15.5 | 17.9 | +2.4 | 6.6 | 3.8 | -2.8 |

Table 3.22. INCREASING WORK FORCE ATTACHMENT AND ADDED BREADWINNERS

Share of total work force participants by family size,
number of earners and duration of participation

| | 1974 | | | |
|----------------------|--|--|---|---|
| | At Least One Of Family Work Force Participants Participating Half-Year | At Least One Of Family Work Force Participants Participating Full-Year | At Least Two Family Work Force Participants Participating Half-Year | At Least Two Family Work Force Participants Participating Full-Year |
| One Member | 88.9% | 77.7% | -- | -- |
| Two Members | 87.1 | 74.5 | 60.4% | 51.8% |
| Three Members | 83.0 | 70.6 | 64.7 | 54.5 |
| Four or Five Members | 80.3 | 68.1 | 63.5 | 52.5 |
| Six or More Members | 74.6 | 60.5 | 64.6 | 51.4 |
| | 1979 | | | |
| One Member | 88.2 | 74.6 | -- | -- |
| Two Members | 87.8 | 76.0 | 61.5 | 53.3 |
| Three Members | 84.3 | 71.7 | 68.3 | 57.9 |
| Four or Five Members | 81.4 | 69.0 | 68.0 | 56.6 |
| Six or More Members | 74.7 | 61.8 | 66.7 | 54.6 |
| | 1979-1974 | | | |
| One Member | -0.7 | -3.1 | -- | -- |
| Two Members | +0.7 | +1.5 | +1.1 | +1.5 |
| Three Members | +1.3 | +1.1 | +3.6 | +3.4 |
| Four or Five Members | +1.1 | +0.9 | +4.5 | +4.1 |
| Six or More Members | +0.1 | +1.3 | +2.1 | +3.2 |

Table 3.23. HARDSHIP RATES IN 1974 AND 1979 FOR SEX/FAMILY RELATIONSHIP SUBGROUPS

| | IIE Incidence | | | | | | IFE Incidence | | | | | | IFI Incidence | | | | | |
|--|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| | 1974 | 1979 | 1979-1974 | 1975 | 1980 | 1980-1975 | 1974 | 1979 | 1979-1974 | 1975 | 1980 | 1980-1975 | 1974 | 1979 | 1979-1974 | 1975 | 1980 | 1980-1975 |
| Male Family Heads | 9.7% | 9.3% | -0.4% | 11.9% | 11.6% | -0.3% | 7.9% | 7.7% | -0.2% | 9.6% | 8.9% | -0.7% | 4.0% | 3.9% | -0.1% | 4.8% | 4.8% | 0% |
| Wife in Work Force (Male Householder) | 9.9 | 9.0 | -0.9 | 12.3 | 11.2 | -1.1 | 4.7 | 4.1 | -0.6 | 6.0 | 5.1 | -0.9 | 2.7 | 2.5 | -0.2 | 3.3 | 3.1 | -0.2 |
| Without Wife In Work Force | 9.0 | 9.1 | +0.1 | 11.0 | 11.3 | +0.3 | 12.1 | 13.9 | +1.8 | 14.5 | 15.5 | +1.0 | 5.8 | 6.1 | +0.3 | 6.8 | 7.6 | +0.8 |
| Male Unrelated Individuals | 21.7 | 18.8 | -2.9 | 24.7 | 21.2 | -3.5 | 21.2 | 17.2 | -4.0 | 22.2 | 17.7 | -4.5 | 13.6 | 11.4 | -2.2 | 14.1 | 12.2 | -1.9 |
| <u>Other Males</u> | <u>42.9</u> | <u>42.5</u> | <u>-0.5</u> | <u>50.3</u> | <u>49.5</u> | <u>-0.8</u> | <u>11.7</u> | <u>10.9</u> | <u>-0.8</u> | <u>13.3</u> | <u>13.3</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>5.3</u> | <u>5.2</u> | <u>-0.1</u> | <u>6.3</u> | <u>6.4</u> | <u>+0.1</u> |
| TOTAL MALES | 17.9 | 17.5 | -0.4 | 21.2 | 20.8 | -0.4 | 10.1 | 9.7 | -0.4 | 11.7 | 11.1 | -0.6 | 5.3 | 5.2 | -0.1 | 6.1 | 6.2 | +0.1 |
| Female Family Heads | 34.7 | 30.0 | -4.7 | 37.1 | 34.9 | -2.2 | 38.7 | 33.7 | -5.0 | 37.7 | 35.1 | -2.6 | 24.1 | 22.3 | -1.8 | 23.6 | 12.3 | -1.3 |
| Wives | 33.2 | 29.6 | -3.6 | 35.3 | 32.2 | -3.1 | 6.9 | 6.5 | -0.4 | 8.1 | 7.5 | -0.6 | 3.0 | 2.8 | -0.2 | 3.6 | 3.4 | -0.2 |
| Female Unrelated Individuals | 29.0 | 25.2 | -3.8 | 31.8 | 28.8 | -3.0 | 26.9 | 24.6 | -2.3 | 30.0 | 26.1 | -3.9 | 15.1 | 13.6 | -1.5 | 17.4 | 15.2 | -2.2 |
| <u>Other Females</u> | <u>51.6</u> | <u>47.8</u> | <u>-3.8</u> | <u>58.5</u> | <u>54.6</u> | <u>-3.9</u> | <u>11.9</u> | <u>12.1</u> | <u>+0.2</u> | <u>13.3</u> | <u>14.1</u> | <u>+0.8</u> | <u>5.8</u> | <u>5.1</u> | <u>-0.7</u> | <u>6.4</u> | <u>6.7</u> | <u>+0.3</u> |
| TOTAL FEMALES | 36.5 | 32.4 | -4.1 | 39.5 | 36.1 | -3.4 | 13.7 | 13.4 | -0.4 | 15.1 | 14.8 | -0.3 | 7.3 | 7.1 | -0.2 | 8.1 | 8.3 | +0.2 |

| | Percent participants in work force at least half-year | | | Percent participants in work force full-year | | |
|---------------------------------|---|-------------|-----------------------|--|-------------|-----------------------|
| | <u>1974</u> | <u>1979</u> | <u>1979- 1974</u> | <u>1974</u> | <u>1979</u> | <u>1979- 1974</u> |
| Male family heads | 95.9% | 95.9% | 0% | 88.9% | 89.4% | +0.5% |
| Male unrelated individuals | 89.0 | 91.3 | +1.3 | 76.1 | 78.4 | +1.3 |
| Other males | <u>67.0</u> | <u>68.5</u> | <u>+1.5</u> | <u>51.5</u> | <u>53.8</u> | <u>+2.3</u> |
| Total males | <u>89.1</u> | <u>89.6</u> | <u>+0.5</u> | <u>79.7</u> | <u>80.4</u> | <u>+0.7</u> |
| Female family heads | 82.4 | 84.3 | +1.9 | 68.3 | 71.4 | +3.1 |
| Wives | 76.2 | 79.3 | +3.1 | 57.5 | 61.1 | +3.6 |
| Female unrelated individuals | 86.5 | 87.9 | +3.1 | 73.0 | 72.8 | -0.2 |
| Other females | <u>59.5</u> | <u>61.9</u> | <u>+2.4</u> | <u>41.9</u> | <u>45.3</u> | <u>+3.4</u> |
| Total females | <u>74.7</u> | <u>78.0</u> | <u>+3.3</u> | <u>57.4</u> | <u>61.0</u> | <u>+3.6</u> |

The incidence of unemployment declined significantly for wives and other family members, and since hardship is more prevalent among the unemployed than among those working all weeks of participation, this was also a positive development for these subgroups:

| | Percent experienced unemployment | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| | <u>1974</u> | <u>1979</u> | <u>1979- 1974</u> | <u>1975</u> | <u>1980</u> | <u>1980- 1975</u> |
| Male family heads | 12.6% | 10.7% | -1.9% | 15.4% | 13.5% | -1.9% |
| Male heads with wife in labor force | (13.8) | (11.2) | (-2.6) | (16.5) | (14.0) | (-1.5) |
| Male unrelated individuals | 22.5 | 21.0 | -1.5 | 25.7 | 22.4 | -2.3 |
| Other males | <u>29.9</u> | <u>26.9</u> | <u>-3.0</u> | <u>32.3</u> | <u>31.2</u> | <u>-1.1</u> |
| Total males | <u>17.3</u> | <u>15.5</u> | <u>-1.8</u> | <u>20.0</u> | <u>18.5</u> | <u>-1.5</u> |
| Female family heads | 22.1 | 20.5 | -1.6 | 23.6 | 22.4 | -1.2 |
| Wives | 16.0 | 13.3 | -2.7 | 18.0 | 14.6 | -3.4 |
| Female unrelated individuals | 16.5 | 15.9 | -0.6 | 18.4 | 16.9 | -1.5 |
| Other females | <u>26.1</u> | <u>22.0</u> | <u>-4.1</u> | <u>27.6</u> | <u>24.2</u> | <u>-3.4</u> |
| Total females | <u>18.7</u> | <u>16.1</u> | <u>-2.6</u> | <u>20.5</u> | <u>17.6</u> | <u>-2.9</u> |

These changing unemployment probabilities, combined with the changes in the sex/family relationship of the work force, altered the composition of the unemployed, increasing the proportion of the jobless who had primary breadwinning responsibility. Male family heads with no wife in the work force, female family heads, wives with no husband in the work force, and

unrelated individuals accounted for 32.8 percent of workers experiencing unemployment in 1974 but 36.7 percent of those experiencing unemployment in 1979:

| | Share of persons experiencing unemployment | | |
|----------------------------|--|-------------|------------------|
| | <u>1974</u> | <u>1979</u> | <u>1979-1974</u> |
| Male family head | 27.9 | 24.3 | -3.6 |
| With wife in work force | (17.3) | (16.1) | (-1.2) |
| Without wife in work force | (10.6) | (8.2) | (-2.4) |
| Female family head | 5.4 | 6.6 | +1.2 |
| Wives | 21.8 | 20.8 | -1.0 |
| Other family members | 32.6 | 31.1 | -1.7 |
| Unrelated individuals | 12.3 | 17.2 | +4.9 |

As a result, the family earnings and income inadequacy associated with unemployment increased despite a decline in the IIE incidence among the unemployed:

| | Hardship incidence among persons who experienced unemployment | | |
|---------------|---|-------------|------------------|
| | <u>1974</u> | <u>1979</u> | <u>1979-1974</u> |
| IIE incidence | 54.2% | 53.5% | -0.7% |
| IFE incidence | 21.9 | 22.8 | +0.9 |
| IFI incidence | 13.7 | 14.2 | +0.5 |

The Changing Composition of the Hardship Population

These shifts in work force composition and changes in hardship incidence altered the sex/family relationship and family size/earner distribution of the hardship population. Work force participants in families with six or more members accounted for 16.4 percent of the IFE in 1974 but only 11.8 percent in 1979 (Table 3.24). Workers supporting only themselves increased from 23.2 percent of the IFE in 1974 to 26.4 percent in 1979, while participants from families with three or more breadwinners declined from 12.1 percent to 9.0 percent. Female family heads accounted for an increasing share of the hardship population (Table 3.25). Conversely, male family heads, wives and other family earners constituted a declining share. While the female IIE share declined, the female IFE and IFI shares increased.

As a result, the employment and earnings problems of male family heads decreased in relative importance. This is true even when attention is restricted to families with two or more members (i.e., excluding the growing number of unrelated individuals). Male family heads in multiple member families accounted for 36.1 percent of the 1974 IFE Deficits of such

Table 3.24. CHANGES IN THE FAMILY SIZE/EARNERS COMPOSITION OF SEVERE HARDSHIP

| | IIE SHARE | | | | | | IFE SHARE | | | | | | IFI SHARE | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 1974 | 1979 | 1979-1974 | 1975 | 1980 | 1980-1975 | 1974 | 1979 | 1979-1974 | 1975 | 1980 | 1980-1975 | 1974 | 1979 | 1979-1974 | 1975 | 1980 | 1980-1975 |
| <u>One in Work Force</u> | <u>24.0%</u> | <u>26.0%</u> | <u>+2.0%</u> | <u>24.9%</u> | <u>26.6%</u> | <u>+1.7%</u> | <u>60.4%</u> | <u>63.7%</u> | <u>+3.3%</u> | <u>59.3%</u> | <u>61.2%</u> | <u>+1.9%</u> | <u>59.1%</u> | <u>63.1%</u> | <u>+4.0%</u> | <u>58.2%</u> | <u>60.9%</u> | <u>+2.1%</u> |
| One Member | 10.9 | 13.1 | +3.2 | 11.6 | 13.4 | +1.8 | 23.2 | 26.4 | +3.2 | 23.5 | 25.2 | +1.7 | 26.3 | 30.0 | +3.7 | 26.9 | 28.4 | +1.5 |
| Two Members | 6.3 | 6.3 | 0 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 0 | 17.6 | 17.9 | +0.3 | 16.2 | 16.6 | +0.4 | 9.8 | 10.4 | +0.6 | 9.1 | 10.3 | +1.2 |
| Three Members | 3.2 | 3.2 | 0 | 3.0 | 3.3 | +0.3 | 8.1 | 8.4 | +0.3 | 7.6 | 8.4 | +0.8 | 7.5 | 7.6 | +0.1 | 7.0 | 7.8 | +0.8 |
| Four or Five Members | 2.7 | 2.7 | 0 | 2.8 | 2.9 | +0.1 | 7.7 | 8.1 | +0.4 | 8.1 | 8.4 | +0.3 | 9.9 | 10.9 | +1.0 | 9.6 | 10.4 | +0.6 |
| Six or More Members | 0.9 | 0.7 | -0.2 | 1.1 | 0.7 | -0.4 | 3.8 | 2.9 | -0.9 | 3.9 | 2.6 | -1.3 | 5.6 | 4.3 | -1.3 | 5.5 | 3.9 | -1.6 |
| <u>Two in Work Force</u> | <u>41.6</u> | <u>39.5</u> | <u>-2.1</u> | <u>40.3</u> | <u>39.7</u> | <u>-0.6</u> | <u>27.5</u> | <u>27.3</u> | <u>-0.2</u> | <u>28.7</u> | <u>27.6</u> | <u>-1.1</u> | <u>27.8</u> | <u>28.5</u> | <u>+0.7</u> | <u>28.0</u> | <u>27.7</u> | <u>-0.3</u> |
| Two Members | 13.9 | 13.3 | -0.6 | 13.7 | 13.5 | -0.2 | 7.6 | 7.3 | -0.3 | 7.4 | 7.5 | +0.1 | 5.1 | 5.7 | +0.6 | 5.3 | 5.4 | +0.1 |
| Three Members | 10.4 | 10.2 | -0.2 | 10.0 | 10.4 | +0.4 | 5.5 | 5.1 | -0.4 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 0 | 4.7 | 4.3 | -0.4 | 4.8 | 5.0 | +0.2 |
| Four or Five Members | 12.9 | 13.3 | +0.4 | 12.5 | 13.3 | +0.8 | 8.4 | 10.4 | +2.0 | 9.4 | 10.3 | +0.7 | 9.5 | 12.4 | +2.9 | 10.3 | 12.1 | +1.8 |
| Six or More Members | 4.3 | 2.8 | -1.5 | 4.0 | 2.6 | -1.4 | 6.1 | 4.5 | -1.6 | 6.0 | 3.9 | -2.1 | 8.4 | 6.1 | -1.3 | 7.6 | 5.3 | -2.3 |
| <u>Three or More in Work Force</u> | <u>34.4</u> | <u>34.5</u> | <u>+0.1</u> | <u>34.9</u> | <u>33.6</u> | <u>-1.3</u> | <u>12.1</u> | <u>9.0</u> | <u>-3.1</u> | <u>12.0</u> | <u>11.3</u> | <u>-0.7</u> | <u>13.1</u> | <u>8.4</u> | <u>-4.7</u> | <u>13.8</u> | <u>11.4</u> | <u>-2.4</u> |
| Three Members | 5.8 | 6.3 | +0.5 | 5.8 | 6.2 | +0.4 | 1.2 | 1.0 | -0.2 | 1.2 | 0.9 | -0.3 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0 | 1.0 | 0.6 | -0.4 |
| Four or Five Members | 16.8 | 17.8 | +1.0 | 17.2 | 17.7 | +0.5 | 4.3 | 3.6 | -0.7 | 4.5 | 5.0 | +0.5 | 4.2 | 3.5 | -0.7 | 4.8 | 4.7 | -0.1 |
| Six or More Members | 11.8 | 10.4 | -1.4 | 11.9 | 9.7 | -2.2 | 6.5 | 4.4 | -2.1 | 6.2 | 5.4 | -0.8 | 8.3 | 4.3 | -4.0 | 8.0 | 6.1 | -1.9 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | IIE DEFICIT SHARE | | | | | | IFE DEFICIT SHARE | | | | | | IFI DEFICIT SHARE | | | | | |
| <u>One in Work Force</u> | <u>27.9%</u> | <u>29.2%</u> | <u>+1.3%</u> | <u>28.6%</u> | <u>29.9%</u> | <u>+1.3%</u> | <u>75.6%</u> | <u>77.3%</u> | <u>+1.7%</u> | <u>74.3%</u> | <u>76.0%</u> | <u>+1.7%</u> | <u>72.2%</u> | <u>75.0%</u> | <u>+2.8%</u> | <u>70.9%</u> | <u>73.4%</u> | <u>+2.5%</u> |
| One Member | 12.8 | 14.8 | +2.0 | 13.8 | 15.3 | +1.5 | 19.9 | 22.1 | +2.2 | 20.7 | 21.6 | +0.9 | 23.4 | 27.4 | +4.0 | 25.8 | 26.3 | +0.5 |
| Two Members | 7.1 | 6.9 | -0.2 | 7.0 | 6.8 | -0.2 | 19.6 | 20.7 | +1.1 | 18.3 | 19.3 | +1.0 | 9.9 | 11.4 | +1.5 | 8.6 | 10.6 | +2.0 |
| Three Members | 3.5 | 3.6 | +0.1 | 3.3 | 3.5 | +0.2 | 11.6 | 11.8 | +0.2 | 10.8 | 11.8 | +1.0 | 9.4 | 9.2 | -0.2 | 8.4 | 9.7 | +1.3 |
| Four or Five Members | 3.3 | 3.1 | -0.2 | 3.2 | 3.5 | +0.3 | 14.6 | 15.2 | +0.6 | 14.5 | 16.1 | +1.6 | 16.5 | 18.0 | +2.5 | 15.8 | 17.6 | +1.8 |
| Six or More Members | 1.2 | 0.8 | -0.4 | 1.3 | 0.8 | -0.5 | 9.9 | 7.5 | -2.4 | 9.9 | 7.3 | -2.6 | 13.0 | 9.0 | -4.0 | 12.3 | 9.2 | -3.1 |
| <u>Two in Work Force</u> | <u>42.1</u> | <u>40.3</u> | <u>-1.8</u> | <u>40.8</u> | <u>40.5</u> | <u>-0.3</u> | <u>18.9</u> | <u>18.7</u> | <u>-0.2</u> | <u>19.7</u> | <u>18.9</u> | <u>-0.8</u> | <u>21.0</u> | <u>21.0</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>21.5</u> | <u>21.1</u> | <u>-0.4</u> |
| Two Members | 16.3 | 15.0 | -1.3 | 15.4 | 15.1 | -0.3 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 0 | 3.2 | 3.4 | +0.2 | 2.7 | 2.8 | +0.1 | 2.8 | 2.6 | -0.2 |
| Three Members | 10.5 | 10.0 | -0.5 | 10.0 | 10.1 | +0.1 | 3.0 | 2.7 | -0.3 | 2.9 | 3.2 | +0.3 | 3.0 | 2.2 | -0.8 | 2.6 | 3.0 | +0.4 |
| Four or Five Members | 11.7 | 12.7 | +1.0 | 11.8 | 12.9 | +1.1 | 6.0 | 7.6 | +1.6 | 7.3 | 8.1 | +0.8 | 7.2 | 9.0 | +1.8 | 8.1 | 9.9 | +1.8 |
| Six or More Members | 3.6 | 2.6 | -1.0 | 3.7 | 2.5 | -0.8 | 6.5 | 5.0 | -1.5 | 6.3 | 4.2 | -2.1 | 8.2 | 7.0 | -1.2 | 8.0 | 5.5 | -2.5 |
| <u>Three or More in Work Force</u> | <u>30.1</u> | <u>30.5</u> | <u>+0.4</u> | <u>30.6</u> | <u>29.6</u> | <u>-1.0</u> | <u>5.4</u> | <u>4.0</u> | <u>-1.4</u> | <u>6.0</u> | <u>5.1</u> | <u>-0.9</u> | <u>6.8</u> | <u>4.0</u> | <u>-2.8</u> | <u>7.6</u> | <u>5.5</u> | <u>-2.1</u> |
| Three Members | 5.9 | 6.0 | +0.1 | 5.9 | 6.0 | +0.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0 | 0.4 | 0.3 | -0.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0 | 0.3 | 0.2 | -0.1 |
| Four or Five Members | 13.9 | 15.1 | +1.2 | 14.9 | 14.9 | 0 | 1.7 | 1.5 | -0.2 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 0 | 1.7 | 1.4 | -0.3 | 2.5 | 1.8 | -0.7 |
| Six or More Members | 10.1 | 9.3 | -0.8 | 9.8 | 8.7 | -1.1 | 3.4 | 2.2 | -1.2 | 3.6 | 2.8 | -0.8 | 4.8 | 2.4 | -2.4 | 4.8 | 3.5 | -1.3 |

Table 3.25. CHANGES IN THE SEX/FAMILY RELATIONSHIP COMPOSITION OF SEVERE HARDSHIP

| | IIE SHARE | | | | | | IFE SHARE | | | | | | IFI SHARE | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|-------------------|------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| | 1974 | 1979 | 1979- 1974 | 1975 | 1980 | 1980- 1975 | 1974 | 1979 | 1979- 1974 | 1975 | 1980 | 1980- 1975 | 1974 | 1979 | 1979- 1974 | 1975 | 1980 | 1980- 1975 |
| Male Family Heads | 14.9% | 13.8% | -0.9% | 16.1% | 14.9% | -1.2% | 26.9% | 24.5% | -2.4% | 28.6% | 24.9% | -3.7% | 25.9% | 23.2% | -2.7% | 27.0% | 23.9% | -3.1% |
| Wives in Work Force | 8.7 | 8.5 | -0.2 | 9.5 | 9.2 | -0.3 | 9.1 | 8.3 | -0.8 | 10.2 | 9.1 | -1.1 | 9.9 | 9.5 | -0.4 | 10.8 | 9.9 | -0.9 |
| Wives Not in Work Force | 5.6 | 4.5 | -1.1 | 5.9 | 4.8 | -1.1 | 16.7 | 14.8 | -1.9 | 17.3 | 14.2 | -3.1 | 15.0 | 12.2 | +0.2 | 15.4 | 12.4 | -3.0 |
| Wives Not Present | 0.7 | 0.8 | +0.1 | 0.7 | 1.0 | +0.3 | 1.2 | 1.4 | +0.2 | 1.0 | 1.6 | +0.6 | 1.0 | 1.5 | +0.5 | 0.7 | 1.7 | +1.0 |
| Male Unrelated Individuals | 4.9 | 6.2 | +1.3 | 5.2 | 6.2 | +1.0 | 10.7 | 12.0 | +1.3 | 10.3 | 11.3 | +1.0 | 13.1 | 15.0 | +1.9 | 12.5 | 13.9 | +1.4 |
| <u>Other Males</u> | <u>20.1</u> | <u>20.2</u> | <u>+0.1</u> | <u>20.4</u> | <u>20.4</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>12.2</u> | <u>11.0</u> | <u>-1.2</u> | <u>11.9</u> | <u>11.8</u> | <u>-0.1</u> | <u>10.5</u> | <u>9.5</u> | <u>-1.0</u> | <u>10.8</u> | <u>10.2</u> | <u>-0.6</u> |
| Total Males | 39.9 | 40.2 | +0.3 | 41.7 | 41.5 | -0.2 | 49.8 | 47.5 | -2.3 | 50.7 | 48.0 | -2.7 | 49.5 | 47.7 | -1.8 | 50.2 | 48.0 | -2.2 |
| Female Family Heads | 5.9 | 6.3 | +0.4 | 5.7 | 6.7 | +1.0 | 14.6 | 15.2 | +0.6 | 12.7 | 14.6 | +1.9 | 17.2 | 18.9 | +1.7 | 15.1 | 18.3 | +3.2 |
| Wives | 31.3 | 30.2 | -1.1 | 29.6 | 28.5 | -1.1 | 14.5 | 14.1 | -0.4 | 15.0 | 14.4 | -0.6 | 12.1 | 11.6 | -0.5 | 12.7 | 11.6 | -1.1 |
| Female Unrelated Individuals | 6.0 | 6.9 | +0.9 | 6.3 | 7.1 | +0.8 | 12.4 | 14.4 | +2.0 | 13.2 | 13.9 | +0.7 | 13.2 | 15.0 | +1.8 | 14.5 | 14.5 | 0 |
| <u>Other Females</u> | <u>16.9</u> | <u>16.4</u> | <u>-0.5</u> | <u>16.7</u> | <u>16.1</u> | <u>-0.6</u> | <u>8.7</u> | <u>8.8</u> | <u>+0.1</u> | <u>8.4</u> | <u>9.0</u> | <u>+0.6</u> | <u>8.1</u> | <u>7.0</u> | <u>-1.1</u> | <u>7.6</u> | <u>7.6</u> | <u>0</u> |
| Total Females | 60.1 | 59.8 | -0.3 | 58.3 | 58.5 | +0.2 | 50.2 | 52.5 | +2.3 | 49.3 | 52.0 | +2.7 | 50.5 | 52.3 | +1.8 | 49.8 | 52.0 | +2.2 |
| | IIE DEFICIT SHARE | | | | | | IFE DEFICIT SHARE | | | | | | IFI DEFICIT SHARE | | | | | |
| Male Family Heads | 24.1% | 21.7% | -2.4% | 24.2% | 23.0% | -1.2% | 28.9% | 26.2% | -2.7% | 31.2% | 27.4% | -3.8% | 33.5% | 29.0% | -4.5% | 33.1% | 29.8% | -3.3% |
| Wives in Work Force | 14.4 | 13.6 | -0.8 | 14.8 | 14.9 | +0.1 | 6.8 | 6.2 | -0.6 | 7.6 | 7.2 | -0.4 | 9.6 | 9.4 | -0.2 | 10.5 | 9.9 | -1.6 |
| Wives Not in Work Force | 8.8 | 6.9 | -1.9 | 8.5 | 6.7 | -1.8 | 20.9 | 18.6 | -2.3 | 22.6 | 18.6 | -4.0 | 22.8 | 17.9 | -4.9 | 21.8 | 18.1 | -3.7 |
| Wives Not Present | 1.0 | 1.1 | +0.1 | 0.9 | 1.4 | +0.5 | 1.2 | 1.4 | +0.2 | 1.0 | 1.7 | +0.7 | 1.1 | 1.7 | +0.6 | 0.8 | 1.7 | +0.9 |
| Male Unrelated Individuals | 6.8 | 8.2 | +1.4 | 6.9 | 8.1 | +1.2 | 9.1 | 10.3 | +1.2 | 9.2 | 10.1 | +0.9 | 12.5 | 14.6 | +2.1 | 12.3 | 13.8 | +1.5 |
| <u>Other Males</u> | <u>18.3</u> | <u>18.6</u> | <u>+0.3</u> | <u>18.6</u> | <u>19.1</u> | <u>+0.5</u> | <u>11.3</u> | <u>11.5</u> | <u>+0.2</u> | <u>12.6</u> | <u>11.8</u> | <u>-0.8</u> | <u>7.7</u> | <u>6.8</u> | <u>-0.9</u> | <u>8.4</u> | <u>7.9</u> | <u>-0.5</u> |
| Total Males | 49.3 | 48.4 | -0.7 | 49.7 | 50.3 | +0.5 | 49.3 | 47.9 | -1.4 | 53.0 | 49.3 | -3.7 | 52.6 | 50.4 | -2.2 | 53.7 | 51.5 | -2.2 |
| Female Family Heads | 5.7 | 5.7 | 0 | 5.3 | 6.8 | +1.5 | 21.2 | 21.0 | -0.2 | 18.2 | 20.8 | +2.6 | 23.6 | 24.5 | +0.9 | 20.2 | 24.1 | +3.9 |
| Wives | 28.0 | 28.1 | +0.1 | 26.8 | 25.2 | -1.6 | 10.3 | 10.2 | -0.1 | 9.8 | 9.9 | +0.1 | 6.4 | 6.6 | +0.2 | 7.0 | 6.3 | -0.7 |
| Female Unrelated Individuals | 6.0 | 6.6 | +0.6 | 6.9 | 7.1 | +0.2 | 10.8 | 11.9 | +1.1 | 11.5 | 11.5 | 0 | 10.9 | 12.8 | +1.8 | 13.6 | 12.4 | -1.2 |
| <u>Other Females</u> | <u>11.1</u> | <u>11.2</u> | <u>+0.1</u> | <u>11.2</u> | <u>10.6</u> | <u>-0.6</u> | <u>9.9</u> | <u>9.0</u> | <u>-0.9</u> | <u>7.5</u> | <u>8.5</u> | <u>+1.0</u> | <u>5.5</u> | <u>5.7</u> | <u>+0.2</u> | <u>5.5</u> | <u>5.6</u> | <u>+0.1</u> |
| Total Females | 50.7 | 51.6 | +0.9 | 50.3 | 49.7 | -0.6 | 50.7 | 52.1 | +1.4 | 47.0 | 50.7 | +3.7 | 47.4 | 49.6 | +2.2 | 46.3 | 48.5 | +2.2 |

families but only 33.6 percent of their 1979 IFE Deficits. There was a decline of 4.4 percentage points in their IFE Deficit share between 1975 and 1980:

| Share of severe hardship deficits for families with two or more members | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| | <u>1974</u> | <u>1979</u> | <u>1979- 1974</u> | <u>1975</u> | <u>1980</u> | <u>1980- 1975</u> |
| <u>IIE Deficit share</u> | | | | | | |
| Male family heads | 27.7% | 25.4% | -2.3% | 28.0% | 27.2% | -0.8 |
| Female family heads | 6.5 | 6.6 | +0.1 | 6.2 | 8.0 | +1.8 |
| Wives | 32.1 | 33.0 | +0.9 | 31.1 | 19.7 | -0.4 |
| Other | 33.7 | 34.9 | +1.2 | 34.6 | 35.1 | +0.5 |
| <u>IFE Deficit share</u> | | | | | | |
| Male family heads | 36.1 | 33.6 | -2.5 | 39.4 | 35.0 | -4.4 |
| Female family heads | 26.4 | 27.0 | +0.6 | 22.9 | 26.6 | +3.7 |
| Wives | 12.9 | 13.1 | +0.2 | 12.3 | 12.6 | +0.3 |
| Other | 24.6 | 26.3 | +1.7 | 25.4 | 25.9 | +0.5 |
| <u>IFI Deficit share</u> | | | | | | |
| Male family heads | 43.7 | 39.9 | -3.8 | 44.6 | 40.4 | -4.2 |
| Female family heads | 30.8 | 33.8 | +3.0 | 27.2 | 32.7 | +5.5 |
| Wives | 8.3 | 9.1 | +0.8 | 9.5 | 8.6 | -0.9 |
| Other | 17.2 | 17.2 | 0 | 18.7 | 18.3 | -0.4 |

If all unrelated individuals with Inadequate Individual Earnings and with Inadequate Family Earnings had their earnings augmented to the adequacy level (i.e., the minimum wage standard multiplied by their annual hours of availability for work), two-fifths of unrelated individuals in the IFE would have had augmented earnings above the poverty level, and the aggregate IFE would have been reduced by 9.3 percent in 1974. Augmentation of their earnings to the adequacy level in 1979 would have reduced the IFE by 10.1 percent. In contrast, augmentation of the earnings of male family heads to the adequacy level would have reduced the IFE count by 14.7 percent in 1974, but only 12.4 percent in 1979:

Percent reduction in IFE if earnings
of subgroup members in IFE
were increased to minimally adequate level

| | <u>1974</u> | <u>1979</u> | <u>1979- 1974</u> | <u>1975</u> | <u>1980</u> | <u>1980- 1975</u> |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| Male family heads | 14.71 | 12.40 | -2.31 | 15.77 | 14.45 | -1.32 |
| Female family heads | 3.56 | 3.51 | -0.05 | 3.73 | 4.67 | +0.94 |
| Wives | 7.39 | 6.02 | -1.37 | 8.15 | 6.95 | -1.20 |
| Other males | 5.35 | 3.99 | -1.36 | 6.15 | 6.34 | +0.19 |
| Other females | 3.46 | 2.98 | -0.48 | 3.30 | 3.89 | +0.59 |
| Male unrelated individuals | 4.66 | 5.45 | +0.79 | 5.20 | 5.74 | +0.54 |
| Female unrelated individuals | 3.96 | 4.68 | +0.72 | 4.87 | 5.43 | +0.56 |

Notes

1. Employment and Training Report of the President, 1981 (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), pp. 105-307; and Money Income and Poverty Status of Families and Persons in the United States: 1980, Current Population Report P-60, No. 27 (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982).
2. Unpublished tabulations from the National Commission on Employment and Unemployment Statistics.
3. To determine the multi-year trends over the 1974-1980 period, it is necessary to sort out the influence of cyclical patterns. Macroeconomic conditions in 1980, when a recession was just taking hold, differed from those in 1974, the last year of a slow recovery from the 1970-71 recession, so that 1974-1980 comparisons reflect both cyclical and secular effects. The 1979 calendar year, when unemployment averaged 5.8 percent, is more comparable with 1974, when the rate was 5.6 percent. Likewise, 1980 and 1975 were both recession years, although the earlier decline was more severe, with an 8.5 percent unemployment rate compared to the 7.1 percent rate in 1979. By comparing 1974 with 1979 hardship levels and patterns, and 1975 with 1980, it is possible, in at least a general way, to separate changes which reflected multi-year trends, from those which reflected business cycles. The 1979 data used in this chapter are normally derived based on 1980 Census weights. An asterisk notes where 1970 Census weights are used.

CHAPTER 4. *HARDSHIP OVER THE BUSINESS CYCLE*

Hardship Persists in Good Times and Bad

The Cyclicalities of Hardship

Hardship rises and falls with the business cycle. When the unemployment rate goes up, more individuals experience weeks without earnings, the duration of unemployment increases and more of the unemployed encounter recurrent bouts of joblessness. This obviously increases the incidence of Inadequate Individual Earnings. Because of the reduced contributions of primary as well as secondary family work force participants, more families experience earnings below the poverty level. Countercyclical income transfers, particularly unemployment insurance, rescue some but not all of these recession victims from severe hardship, so that the number with Inadequate Family Income rises along with the IFE.

In general, however, the cyclicalities of hardship is less extreme than the cyclicalities of unemployment. During recessions, the number with Inadequate Individual Earnings rises more than the number of unemployed but the IFE count increases by substantially less, while the IFI increment is smaller still. The percentage fluctuations in hardship are less than the percentage fluctuations in joblessness.

There were two periods of rising unemployment within the 1974-1980 period for which the hardship measures were calculated. The national unemployment rate rose from 5.6 percent in 1974 to 8.5 percent in 1975, declining subsequently through 1979. It then rose from 5.8 percent in 1979 to 7.1 percent in 1980. The number of annual average unemployed rose by 54 percent in the 1974-1975 recession, and by 25 percent in the 1979-1980 recession (Table 4.1).

The severe hardship IIE count rose by 3.6 million during the first recession and 4.5 million during the second, compared to increases of 2.8 and 1.5 million, respectively, in average annual unemployment, and 2.6 and 2.9 million, respectively, in the number of work force participants experiencing unemployment during the year. But the IFE counts rose only 1.8 million in each of the two recessions, while the IFI counts increased by only 0.9 and 1.4 million, respectively. 1/

The plots of hardship and unemployment incidence rates and levels for 1974 through 1980 illustrate the similarity in unemployment and IIE changes, but the lesser cyclicalities of the IFE, and the even more dampened cyclicalities of the IFI (Chart 4.1). Likewise, the constant dollar IIE Deficit was much more cyclically sensitive than the IFE Deficit, while the IFI Deficit was relatively stable (Chart 4.2).

Table 4.1. CHANGES IN SEVERE HARDSHIP AND UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE 1970s DOWNTURNS

| | <u>1974</u> | <u>1975</u> | <u>Increase 1974-1975</u> | <u>Percentage Increase 1974-1975</u> | <u>1979</u> | <u>1980</u> | <u>Increase 1979-1980</u> | <u>Percentage Increase 1979-1980</u> |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------------------------|--|-------------|-------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Average Annual Unemployed | 5,076 | 7,830 | 2,754 | 54% | 5,963 | 7,448 | 1,485 | 25% |
| Average Annual Long-Term Unemployed (15 Weeks or More) | 937 | 2,483 | 1,546 | 165 | 1,202 | 1,829 | 627 | 52 |
| Persons Experiencing Unemployment During Year | 18,537 | 21,105 | 2,568 | 14 | 18,468 | 21,410 | 2,942 | 16 |
| Persons Unemployed More Than One- Third of Weeks in Work Force | 7,740 | 10,941 | 3,201 | 41 | 7,492 | 10,348 | 2,856 | 38 |
| IIE | 26,756 | 30,345 | 3,589 | 13 | 28,269 | 32,747 | 4,478 | 16 |
| IFE | 12,008 | 13,768 | 1,760 | 15 | 13,280 | 15,111 | 1,831 | 14 |
| IFI | 6,346 | 7,252 | 906 | 14 | 7,055 | 8,465 | 1,410 | 20 |
| IIE Deficit (1980 \$) | 56,862 | 70,568 | 13,706 | 24 | 59,018 | 70,648 | 11,630 | 20 |
| IFE Deficit (1980 \$) | 32,929 | 38,160 | 5,241 | 16 | 35,930 | 41,000 | 5,070 | 14 |
| IFI Deficit (1980 \$) | 12,889 | 14,603 | 1,714 | 13 | 14,556 | 17,452 | 2,896 | 20 |
| IIE Average Deficit (1980 \$) | 2,126 | 2,326 | 200 | 9 | 2,087 | 2,157 | 70 | 3 |
| IFE Average Deficit (1980 \$) | 2,742 | 2,771 | 29 | 1 | 2,706 | 2,713 | 7 | 0 |
| IFI Average Deficit (1980 \$) | 2,030 | 2,013 | -17 | -1 | 2,063 | 2,062 | -1 | 9 |

Chart 4.1. SEVERE HARDSHIP AND UNEMPLOYMENT LEVELS AND INCIDENCE, 1974-1980*

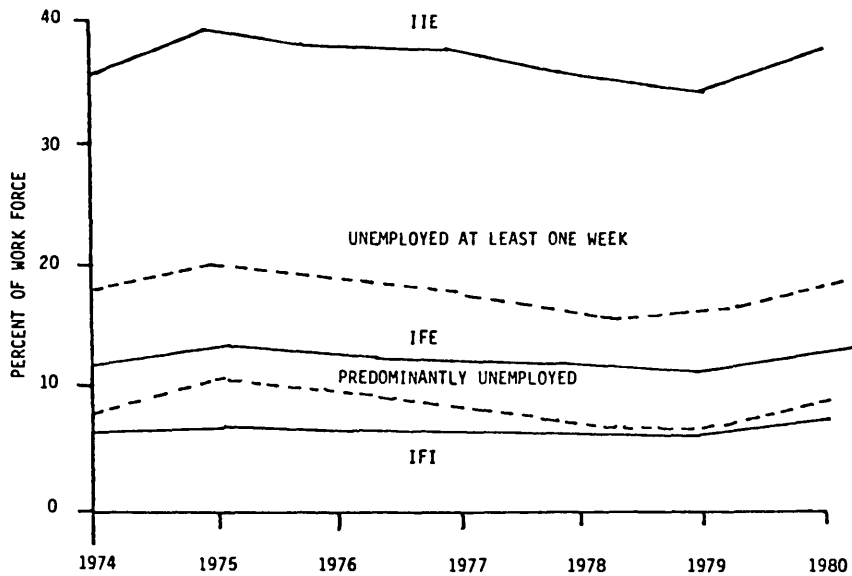
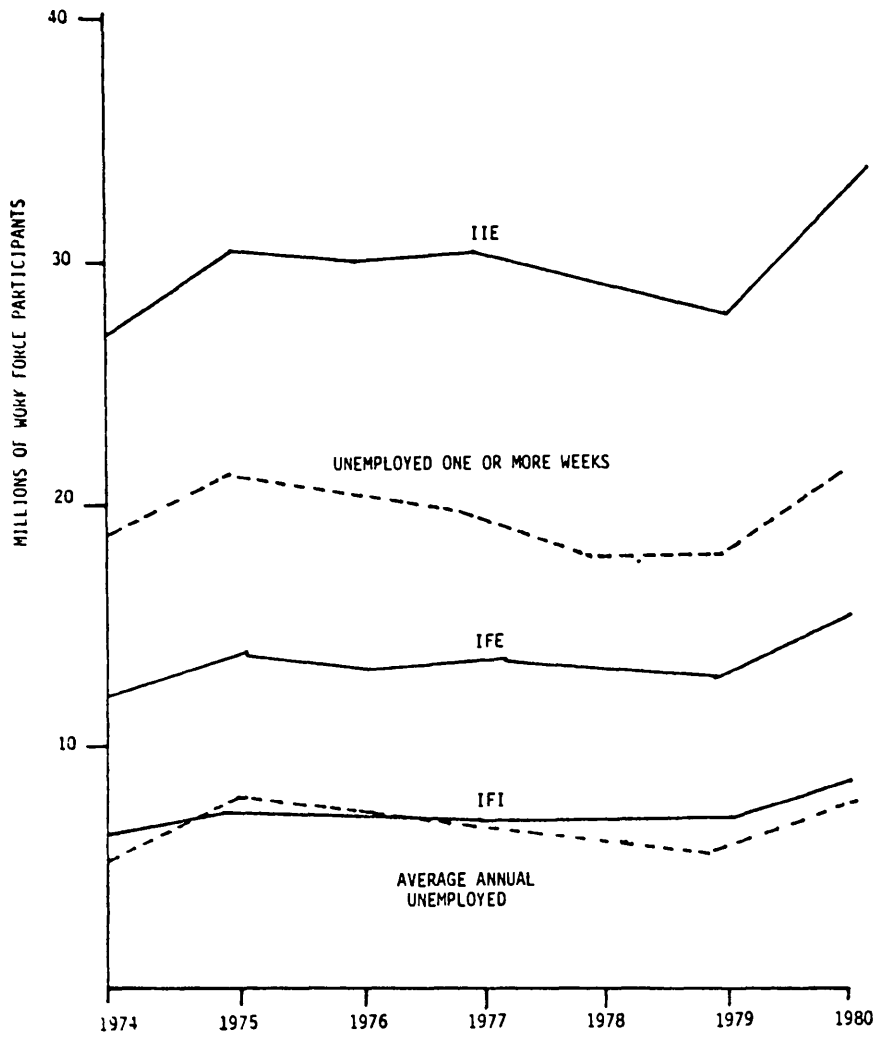
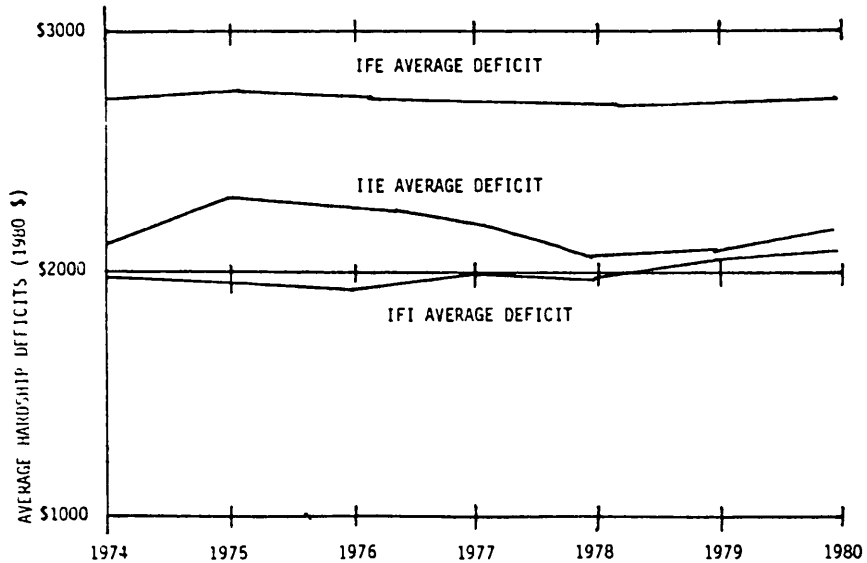
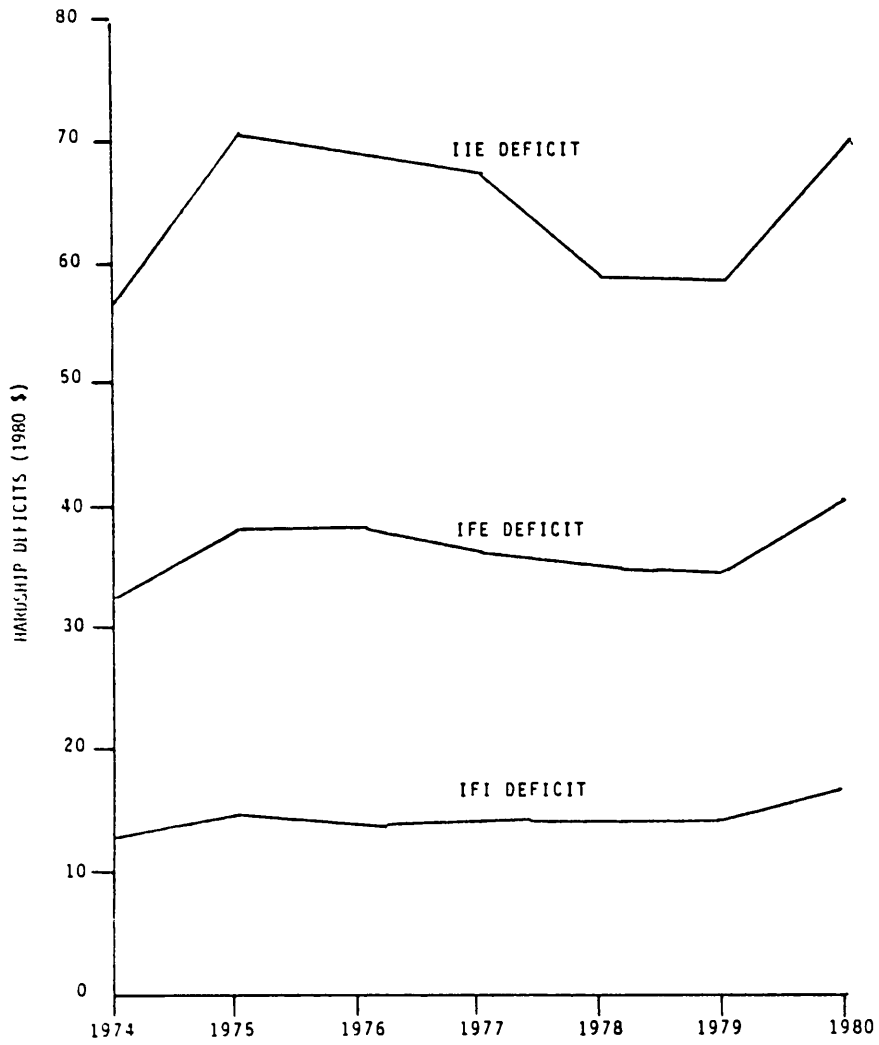


Chart 4.2. SEVERE HARDSHIP DEFICITS IN CONSTANT (1980) DOLLARS, 1974-1980



Hardship and unemployment were highly correlated (Table 4.2). The coefficient of correlation between the average annual unemployment and IIE rates was a high 0.92, and the correlation with the IFE rate was 0.94. The relationship between the IFI and unemployment rates was less exact, with a correlation coefficient of 0.78. In fact, the constant dollar average IFI Deficit was negatively related to unemployment, declining during recessions.

The standard deviation in the number of average annual unemployed over the 1974-1980 period was slightly higher than the standard deviation in the IFE total and half again the IFI standard deviation (Table 4.3). Proportionately, however, the fluctuations in unemployment were much greater than the fluctuations in hardship. The standard deviation in average annual unemployment represented 15 percent of its mean, while the standard deviations in the severe hardship IIE, IFE and IFI counts represented 7, 7 and 9 percent of their respective means. Put another way, if resources or concern were allocated in proportion to the levels of need, the cyclical fluctuations in resources and concern would have been much less if the nation focused on the yearly IFE and IFI tallies rather than the annual unemployment counts.

Severe hardship fluctuated relatively more than moderate or intermediate hardship (Table 4.4). The intermediate and moderate IIE increased when unemployment rose, but the increments in the severe hardship components accounted for all of these increases. The differential between the intermediate and severe hardship IIE totals, and the moderate minus intermediate IIE counts, were negatively correlated with the annual average unemployed. In other words, the intermediate and moderate IIE counts declined modestly relative to the severe hardship counts during recessions (Table 4.5). The intermediate and moderate hardship IFI counts, on the other hand, were somewhat more cyclical than the severe hardship IFI counts. Apparently the victims of recession were lifted out of poverty by countercyclical transfers and other income, but were not lifted above the intermediate or moderate hardship adequacy standards.

How Rising Unemployment Causes Hardship

The business cycle impacts are reflected in the changing work experience patterns of persons in the IIE, IFE and IFI. When unemployment rises in a recession, many of the victims are those who were in hardship even in good times. As an example, the IIE cohort employed full-time during all weeks in the work force dropped by half a million between 1974 and 1975, as the fully-employed suffered bouts of joblessness (Table 4.6). By the same token, the incidence of hardship increased among those who experienced unemployment. Three-fifths of the 1975 and 1980 unemployed had Inadequate Individual Earnings compared to 54 and 53 percent, respectively, of the individuals who experienced unemployment during 1974 and 1979:

Table 4.2. CORRELATION COEFFICIENT MATRIX FOR 1974-1980*

| | <u>Average Annual Unemployment Rate</u> | <u>Percentage Unemployed During Year</u> | <u>Percentage Predominantly Unemployed During Year</u> | <u>IIE Incidence</u> | <u>IFE Incidence</u> | <u>IFI Incidence</u> | <u>IIE Deficit (1980 \$)</u> | <u>IFE Deficit (1980 \$)</u> | <u>IFI Deficit (1980 \$)</u> | <u>IIE Average Deficit (1980 \$)</u> | <u>IFE Average Deficit (1980 \$)</u> | <u>IFI Average Deficit (1980 \$)</u> |
|--|---|--|--|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Average Annual Unemployment Rate | 1.00 | .85 | .96 | .92 | .94 | .78 | .92 | .69 | .34 | .92 | .65 | -.34 |
| Percent Unemployed During Year | .85 | 1.00 | .96 | .91 | .87 | .69 | .76 | .45 | .14 | .92 | .89 | -.30 |
| Percent Predominantly Unemployed During Year | .96 | .96 | 1.00 | .96 | .95 | .79 | .88 | .61 | .27 | .94 | .78 | -.37 |
| IIE Incidence | .92 | .91 | .96 | 1.00 | .97 | .82 | .91 | .66 | .33 | .87 | .64 | -.38 |
| IFE Incidence | .94 | .87 | .95 | .97 | 1.00 | .92 | .96 | .80 | .52 | .83 | .60 | -.20 |
| IFI Incidence | .78 | .69 | .79 | .82 | .92 | 1.00 | .89 | .92 | .78 | .57 | .37 | .01 |
| IIE Deficit (1980 \$) | .92 | .76 | .88 | .91 | .96 | .89 | 1.00 | .88 | .61 | .79 | .43 | -.18 |
| IFE Deficit (1980 \$) | .69 | .45 | .61 | .66 | .80 | .92 | .88 | 1.00 | .91 | .43 | .10 | .16 |
| IFI Deficit (1980 \$) | .34 | .14 | .27 | .33 | .52 | .78 | .61 | .91 | 1.00 | .05 | -.19 | .46 |
| IIE Average Deficit (1980 \$) | .92 | .92 | .94 | .87 | .83 | .57 | .79 | .43 | .05 | 1.00 | .83 | -.39 |
| IFE Average Deficit (1980 \$) | .65 | .89 | .78 | .64 | .60 | .37 | .43 | .10 | -.19 | .83 | 1.00 | -.28 |
| IFI Average Deficit (1980 \$) | -.34 | -.30 | -.37 | -.38 | -.20 | .01 | -.18 | .16 | .46 | -.39 | -.28 | 1.00 |

Table 4.3. STATISTICAL MEASURES OF THE VARIABILITY AND INTERRELATEDNESS OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND HARDSHIP OVER THE 1974-1980 PERIOD*

| | <u>Mean</u> ¹ | <u>Standard deviation</u> ¹ | <u>Coefficient of variation</u> ¹ |
|--|--------------------------|--|--|
| Average annual unemployment rate | 6.8 | 1.0 | 15.8 |
| Average annual unemployed (000) | 6,644 | 982 | 14.8 |
| Percent experiencing unemployment | 17.8 | 1.6 | 9.2 |
| Persons experiencing unemployment | 19,532 | 1,498 | 7.7 |
| Percent predominantly unemployed | 8.3 | 1.5 | 15.8 |
| Persons predominantly unemployed (000) | 9,063 | 1,487 | 16.4 |
| IIE incidence | 26.8 | 1.7 | 6.5 |
| IIE (000) | 29,471 | 2,001 | 6.8 |
| IFE incidence | 12.2 | 0.7 | 5.8 |
| IFE (000) | 13,388 | 948 | 7.1 |
| IFI incidence | 6.5 | 0.4 | 6.6 |
| IFI (000) | 7,137 | 649 | 9.1 |
| IIE Deficit (Millions 1980 \$) | 64,346 | 6,256 | 9.7 |
| IFE Deficit (Millions 1980 \$) | 36,508 | 2,594 | 7.1 |
| IFI Deficit (Millions 1980 \$) | 14,429 | 1,431 | 9.9 |
| IIE Average Deficit (1980 \$) | 2,181 | 103 | 4.7 |
| IFE Average Deficit (1980 \$) | 2,727 | 28 | 1.0 |
| IFI Average Deficit (1980 \$) | 2,021 | 36 | 1.8 |

¹The "standard deviation" is a measure of the absolute variability of a statistic (i.e., two-thirds of the numbers are predicted to be within \pm one standard deviation of the mean); the "coefficient of variation," which is the standard deviation divided by the mean, is a measure of the proportionate variability of a statistic (i.e., the variability of numbers with different scales can be compared since the coefficients of variation are all in the same percentage terms); and the "correlation coefficient" is a measure of the proportionate changes in one statistic which occurs with equal proportionate changes in another statistic (i.e., it is close to ± 1.0 when the statistics change the same proportionate amounts and it is close to 0 if the changes are not related).

Table 4.4. FLUCTUATIONS IN SEVERE, INTERMEDIATE AND MODERATE HARDSHIP IN RELATIONSHIP TO AVERAGE ANNUAL UNEMPLOYMENT OVER 1974-1980 PERIOD*

| | IIE | | | | |
|--|---------------|---------------------|--|-----------------|--|
| | <u>Severe</u> | <u>Intermediate</u> | <u>Intermediate Minus Severe</u> | <u>Moderate</u> | <u>Moderate Minus Intermediate</u> |
| Mean (000) | 29,471 | 40,256 | 10,784 | 50,062 | 9,806 |
| Standard Deviation (000) | 2,001 | 2,406 | 1,106 | 3,001 | 862 |
| Coefficient of Variation | 6.8 | 6.0 | 10.3 | 6.0 | 8.8 |
| Correlation With Average Annual Unemployment | .86 | .68 | -.10 | .50 | -.12 |
| | IFE | | | | |
| | <u>Severe</u> | <u>Intermediate</u> | <u>Intermediate Minus Severe</u> | <u>Moderate</u> | <u>Moderate Minus Intermediate</u> |
| Mean (000) | 13,388 | 17,186 | 3,799 | 21,407 | 4,220 |
| Standard Deviation (000) | 948 | 1,217 | 281 | 1,536 | 330 |
| Coefficient of Variation | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.4 | 7.2 | 7.8 |
| Correlation With Average Annual Unemployment | .82 | .79 | .66 | .79 | .78 |
| | IFI | | | | |
| | <u>Severe</u> | <u>Intermediate</u> | <u>Intermediate Minus Severe</u> | <u>Moderate</u> | <u>Moderate Minus Intermediate</u> |
| Mean (000) | 7,137 | 10,568 | 3,433 | 14,560 | 3,992 |
| Standard Deviation (000) | 649 | 838 | 206 | 1,099 | 292 |
| Coefficient of Variation | 9.1 | 7.9 | 6.0 | 7.6 | 7.3 |
| Correlation With Average Annual Unemployment | .68 | .71 | .72 | .78 | .91 |

Table 4.5. RELATIVE LEVELS OF SEVERE, INTERMEDIATE AND MODERATE HARDSHIP, 1974-1980*

| | IIE | | IIE DEFICIT | | IFE | | IFE DEFICIT | | IFI | | IFI DEFICIT | |
|------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| | Intermediate + Severe | Moderate + Severe | Intermediate + Severe | Moderate + Severe | Intermediate + Severe | Moderate + Severe | Intermediate + Severe | Moderate + Severe | Intermediate + Severe | Moderate + Severe | Intermediate + Severe | Moderate + Severe |
| 1974 | 137 | 172 | 164 | 251 | 128 | 159 | 153 | 219 | 151 | 208 | 182 | 297 |
| 1975 | 132 | 160 | 159 | 237 | 127 | 159 | 152 | 217 | 148 | 206 | 182 | 297 |
| 1976 | 134 | 166 | 160 | 240 | 129 | 161 | 152 | 217 | 148 | 207 | 182 | 298 |
| 1977 | 134 | 164 | 162 | 244 | 128 | 158 | 152 | 217 | 151 | 207 | 181 | 295 |
| 1978 | 139 | 176 | 167 | 259 | 128 | 159 | 153 | 219 | 146 | 200 | 180 | 292 |
| 1979 | 145 | 182 | 168 | 262 | 129 | 162 | 153 | 220 | 149 | 203 | 179 | 289 |
| 1980 | 137 | 171 | 164 | 249 | 129 | 161 | 152 | 217 | 145 | 197 | 177 | 282 |

Table 4.6. CHANGES IN WORK EXPERIENCE PATTERNS OF TOTAL WORK FORCE AND PERSONS IN HARDSHIP, 1974-1975 AND 1979-1980

| | Work Force | | | | Year-to-Year Change in Work Force | | Work Force Shares | | | | Year-to-Year Change in Work Force Shares | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--|------------------|
| | <u>1974</u> | <u>1975</u> | <u>1979</u> | <u>1980</u> | <u>1974-1975</u> | <u>1979-1980</u> | <u>1974</u> | <u>1975</u> | <u>1979</u> | <u>1980</u> | <u>1974-1975</u> | <u>1979-1980</u> |
| Not Employed | 2,129 | 3,202 | 1,990 | 2,597 | +1,073 | +607 | 2.1% | 3.1% | 1.7% | 2.2% | +1.0% | +0.5% |
| Mostly Unemployed | 1,616 | 2,568 | 1,607 | 2,568 | +952 | +961 | 1.6 | 2.5 | 1.4 | 2.2 | +0.9 | +0.8 |
| Mixed | 3,995 | 5,171 | 3,898 | 5,183 | +1,176 | +1,288 | 3.9 | 5.0 | 3.3 | 4.4 | +1.1 | +1.1 |
| Mostly Employed | 10,797 | 10,164 | 10,976 | 11,063 | -633 | +87 | 10.4 | 9.7 | 9.4 | 9.3 | -0.7 | -0.1 |
| Employed Part-Time Involuntarily | 3,986 | 6,160 | 7,172 | 7,644 | +2,174 | +472 | 3.8 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 6.5 | +2.1 | +0.4 |
| Employed Part-Time Voluntarily | 19,325 | 20,162 | 26,985 | 24,948 | +837 | -2,037 | 18.5 | 19.3 | 23.1 | 21.1 | +0.8 | -1.0 |
| <u>Employed Full-Time</u> | <u>61,753</u> | <u>57,016</u> | <u>64,359</u> | <u>64,347</u> | <u>-4,737</u> | <u>-12</u> | <u>59.6</u> | <u>54.6</u> | <u>55.0</u> | <u>54.4</u> | <u>-5.0</u> | <u>-0.6</u> |
| Total | 103,601 | 104,442 | 116,983 | 118,348 | +841 | +1,365 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 4.6. (Continued)

| | IIE | | | | Year-to-Year Change in IIE | | IIE Shares | | | | Year-to-Year Change in IIE Shares | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---|-----------------------|
| | <u>1974</u> | <u>1975</u> | <u>1979</u> | <u>1980</u> | <u>1974- 1975</u> | <u>1979- 1980</u> | <u>1974</u> | <u>1975</u> | <u>1979</u> | <u>1980</u> | <u>1974- 1975</u> | <u>1979- 1980</u> |
| Not Employed | 2,084 | 3,146 | 1,979 | 2,536 | +1,062 | +607 | 7.8% | 10.4% | 7.0% | 7.9% | +2.6% | +0.9% |
| Mostly Unemployed | 1,524 | 2,410 | 1,529 | 2,447 | +886 | +918 | 5.7 | 7.9 | 5.4 | 7.5 | +2.2 | +2.1 |
| Mixed | 2,760 | 3,508 | 2,691 | 3,673 | +748 | +982 | 10.3 | 11.6 | 9.5 | 11.2 | +1.3 | +1.7 |
| Mostly Employed | 3,687 | 3,573 | 3,679 | 4,057 | -114 | +378 | 13.8 | 11.8 | 13.0 | 12.4 | -2.0 | -0.6 |
| Employed Part-Time Involuntarily | 2,113 | 2,994 | 3,196 | 3,656 | +881 | +465 | 7.9 | 9.6 | 11.3 | 11.2 | +2.0 | -0.1 |
| Employed Part-Time Voluntarily | 7,368 | 7,996 | 8,788 | 9,070 | +628 | +282 | 27.5 | 26.4 | 31.1 | 27.7 | -0.9 | -3.4 |
| <u>Employed Full-Time</u> | <u>7,220</u> | <u>6,717</u> | <u>6,408</u> | <u>7,258</u> | <u>-503</u> | <u>+850</u> | <u>27.0</u> | <u>22.1</u> | <u>22.7</u> | <u>22.2</u> | <u>-4.9</u> | <u>-0.5</u> |
| Total | 26,756 | 30,345 | 28,269 | 32,747 | +3,589 | +4,478 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 4.6. (Continued)

| | IFE | | | | Year-to-Year Change in IFE | | IFE Shares | | | | Year-to-Year Change in IFE Shares | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---|-----------------------|
| | <u>1974</u> | <u>1975</u> | <u>1979</u> | <u>1980</u> | <u>1974- 1975</u> | <u>1979- 1980</u> | <u>1974</u> | <u>1975</u> | <u>1979</u> | <u>1980</u> | <u>1974- 1975</u> | <u>1979- 1980</u> |
| Not Employed | 972 | 1,517 | 931 | 1,343 | +545 | +412 | 10.1% | 11.0% | 7.0% | 8.9% | +0.9% | +1.9% |
| Mostly Unemployed | 713 | 1,090 | 681 | 1,217 | +377 | +536 | 5.9 | 7.9 | 5.1 | 8.1 | +2.0 | +3.0 |
| Mixed | 1,015 | 1,457 | 1,096 | 1,533 | +442 | +437 | 8.5 | 10.6 | 8.3 | 10.1 | +2.1 | +1.8 |
| Mostly Employed | 1,358 | 1,341 | 1,502 | 1,593 | -17 | +91 | 11.3 | 9.7 | 11.3 | 10.5 | -1.6 | -0.8 |
| Employed Part-Time Involuntarily | 888 | 1,233 | 1,419 | 1,546 | +345 | +127 | 7.4 | 9.0 | 10.7 | 10.2 | +1.6 | -0.5 |
| Employed Part-Time Voluntarily | 3,883 | 4,072 | 4,732 | 4,783 | +189 | +51 | 32.3 | 29.6 | 35.6 | 31.7 | -2.7 | -3.9 |
| <u>Employed Full-Time</u> | <u>3,179</u> | <u>3,060</u> | <u>2,919</u> | <u>3,095</u> | <u>-119</u> | <u>+176</u> | <u>26.5</u> | <u>22.2</u> | <u>22.0</u> | <u>20.5</u> | <u>-4.3</u> | <u>-1.5</u> |
| Total | 12,008 | 13,768 | 13,280 | 15,111 | +1,760 | +1,831 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 4.6. (Continued)

| | IFI | | | | Year-to-Year Change in IFI | | IFI Shares | | | | Year-to-Year Change in IFI Shares | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---|-----------------------|
| | <u>1974</u> | <u>1975</u> | <u>1979</u> | <u>1980</u> | <u>1974- 1975</u> | <u>1979- 1980</u> | <u>1974</u> | <u>1975</u> | <u>1979</u> | <u>1980</u> | <u>1974- 1975</u> | <u>1979- 1980</u> |
| Not Employed | 638 | 885 | 629 | 996 | +247 | +367 | 10.1% | 12.2% | 8.9% | 11.8% | +2.1% | +2.9% |
| Mostly Unemployed | 435 | 579 | 423 | 789 | +144 | +366 | 6.9 | 8.0 | 6.0 | 9.3 | +1.1 | +3.3 |
| Mixed | 618 | 745 | 625 | 911 | +127 | +286 | 9.7 | 10.3 | 8.9 | 10.8 | +0.6 | +1.9 |
| Mostly Employed | 842 | 820 | 941 | 1,025 | -22 | +84 | 13.3 | 11.3 | 13.3 | 12.1 | -2.0 | -2.2 |
| Employed Part-Time Involuntarily | 541 | 756 | 815 | 925 | +215 | +110 | 8.5 | 10.4 | 11.6 | 10.9 | +1.9 | -0.7 |
| Employed Part-Time Voluntarily | 1,480 | 1,687 | 1,875 | 1,951 | +207 | +76 | 23.3 | 23.3 | 26.6 | 23.0 | 0 | -3.6 |
| <u>Employed Full-Time</u> | <u>1,793</u> | <u>1,780</u> | <u>1,748</u> | <u>1,869</u> | <u>-13</u> | <u>+121</u> | <u>28.3</u> | <u>24.5</u> | <u>24.8</u> | <u>22.1</u> | <u>-3.8</u> | <u>-2.7</u> |
| Total | 6,346 | 7,252 | 7,055 | 8,465 | +906 | +1,410 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 0 | 0 |

| | Percent with unemployment who had Inadequate Individual Earnings | Percent with unemployment who had Inadequate Family Earnings | Percent with unemployment who had Inadequate Family Income |
|-------|---|---|---|
| 1974 | 54.2 | 21.9 | 13.7 |
| 1975 | 59.9 | 25.6 | 14.4 |
| 1976 | 59.7 | 24.6 | 14.3 |
| 1977 | 59.3 | 23.4 | 14.7 |
| 1978 | 56.7 | 24.6 | 15.6 |
| 1979 | 53.3 | 22.7 | 14.1 |
| 1979R | 53.5 | 22.8 | 14.2 |
| 1980 | 59.6 | 26.6 | 17.4 |

The result is that the proportions of the hardship counts who had experienced unemployment during the previous year and who were jobless for more than one-third of their weeks in the work force both rose during recessions (Chart 4.3).

There were significant cyclical changes in work force attachment which were reflected in the full-year and less-than-full-year hardship counts. Over the 1974-1980 period, full-year participants averaged 72 percent of the work force, rising from 70 percent in 1974 to 74 percent in 1980. Among those experiencing unemployment, and among the IIE, IFE and IFI counts, 61, 52, 45, and 46 percent, respectively, were full-year participants on average over the entire period. But the fluctuations around those means varied significantly (Chart 4.4). From 1974 to 1975, the number of full-year work force participants rose by 3.1 million while the less than full-year participants declined by 2.3 million. From 1979 to 1980 (using 1980 Census weights in both cases), the full-year work force grew by 3.5 million while the less than half-year work force declined by 2.1 million. Apparently, more participants stayed in the work force full-year to bolster family earnings in the face of adversity, while many of those with limited attachment were discouraged and did not participate in the work force. Reflecting these patterns, the full-year participant components of the IIE, the IFE, and the IFI rose dramatically in recession years while the less than full-year participants in hardship rose much more modestly.

Transfers helped to mitigate the impacts of recession, but the effects were much greater in the 1974-1975 recession than in the 1979-1980 recession. From 1974 to 1975, 47 percent of those added to the IFI Net-of-Transfers were raised out of poverty by cash benefits compared to just 18 percent of those added to the IFI Net-of-Transfers between 1979 and 1980. The total reduction of the Net-of-Transfers IFI was 37 percent in 1975 but only 30 percent in 1980:

Chart 4.3. THE CHANGING WORK EXPERIENCE PATTERN AND DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS IN HARDSHIP, 1974-1980

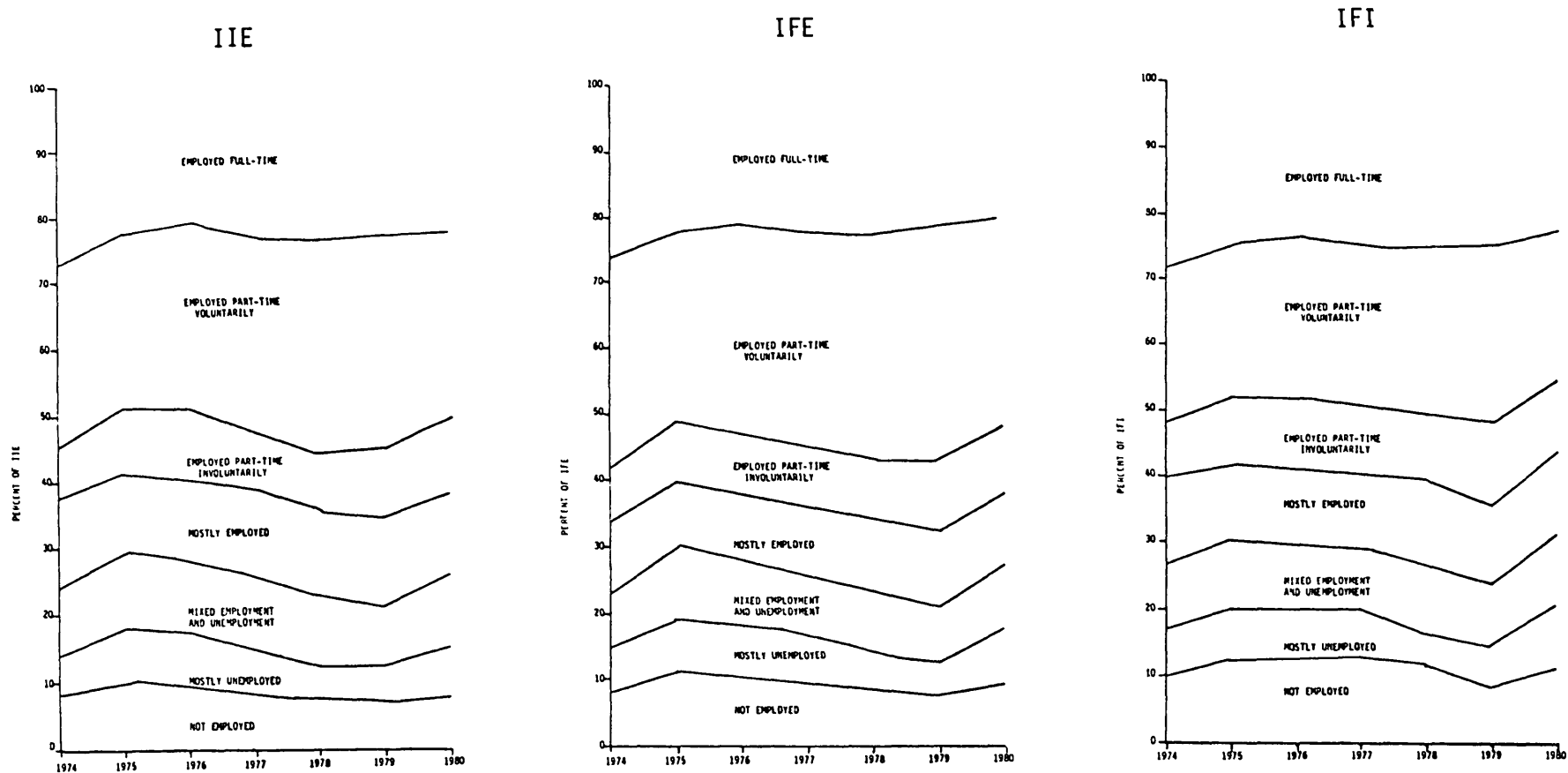


Chart 4.4. YEAR-TO-YEAR CHANGES IN FULL-YEAR AND LESS THAN FULL-YEAR PARTICIPATION IN WORK FORCE AND AMONG UNEMPLOYED AND PERSONS IN HARDSHIP

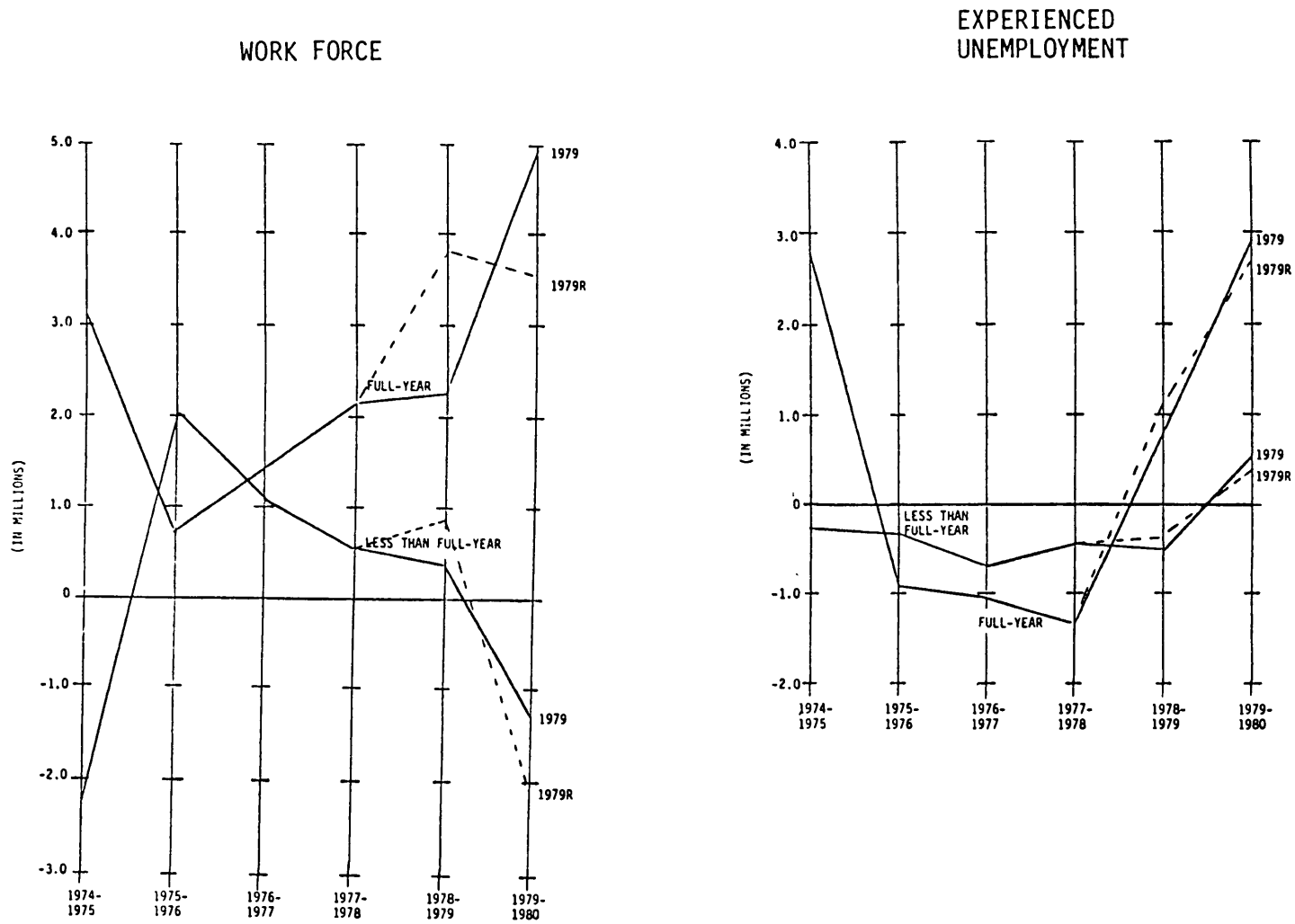
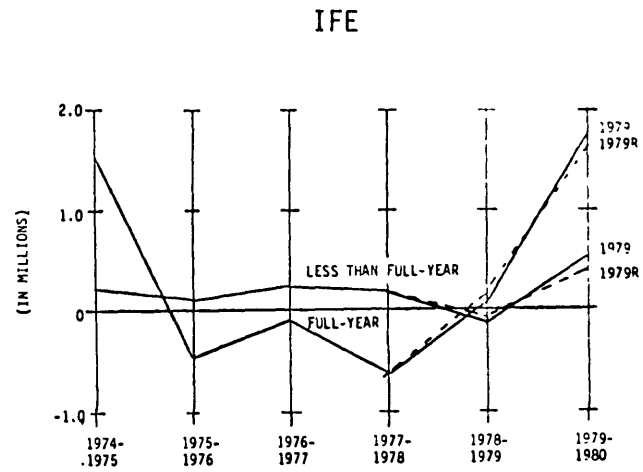
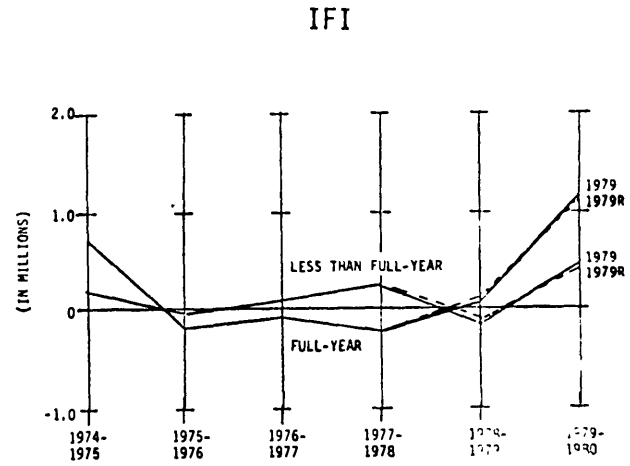
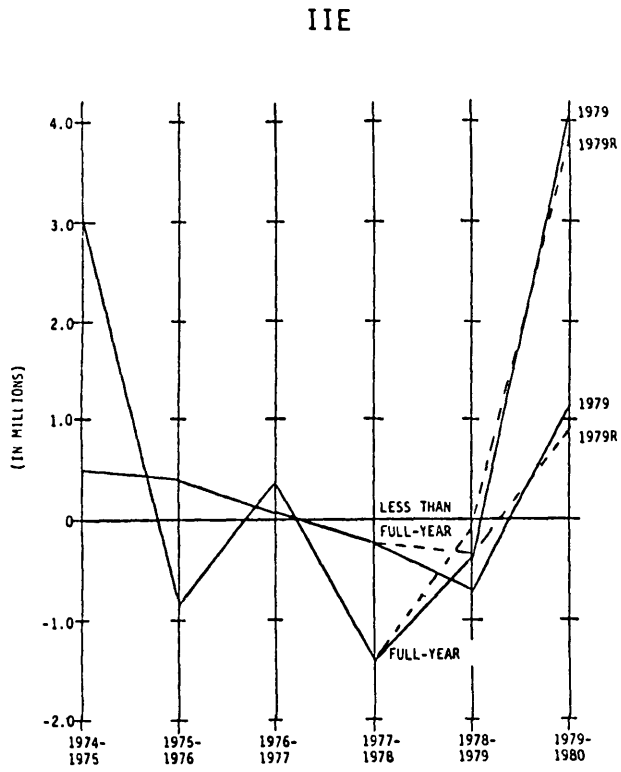


Chart 4.4. (Continued)



| | (1) IFI Excluding Transfers | (2) IFI | (3) Percent difference $\frac{(1) - (2)}{(1)}$ | (4) IFI Deficit Excluding Transfers | (5) IFI Deficit | (6) Percent difference $\frac{(4) - (5)}{(4)}$ |
|-------|--------------------------------------|------------|---|---|-----------------------|---|
| 1974 | 9,806 | 6,346 | -35 | 15,562 | 7,713 | -50 |
| 1975 | 11,531 | 7,252 | -37 | 20,060 | 9,538 | -52 |
| 1976 | 11,059 | 7,033 | -36 | 20,250 | 9,573 | -53 |
| 1977 | 11,038 | 6,998 | -37 | 21,380 | 10,357 | -52 |
| 1978 | 10,418 | 7,012 | -33 | 21,500 | 11,027 | -49 |
| 1979 | 10,177 | 6,853 | -33 | 23,378 | 12,499 | -47 |
| 1979R | 10,457 | 7,055 | -33 | 24,006 | 12,825 | -47 |
| 1980 | 12,158 | 8,465 | -30 | 31,723 | 17,452 | -45 |

The Victims of Recession

The victims of recession include prime age workers, males and more skilled workers who rarely suffer hardship in good times. The political responsiveness to recessionary cycles of unemployment in contrast to the benign neglect of persistent structural problems is explained by these compositional shifts, as the politically leveraged segments only begin to suffer during severe recessions.

The Impacts on Prime Age Workers

In both the 1974-1975 and 1979-1980 recessions, the proportionate increases in unemployment and individual earnings inadequacy were greater among 25-to-44-year-old workers than among older or younger participants (Table 4.7). Inadequate Family Earnings also rose most substantially among 25-to-44-year-olds, although 20-to-24-year-olds were also adversely affected. In the 1974-1975 recession, the IFE rise among prime age workers was mitigated by increased transfer payments; 27.5 percent of the 25-to-44-year-olds with Inadequate Family Earnings were lifted out of poverty by the receipt of transfers in 1975, up from 21.1 percent in 1974. This was not true in the 1979-1980 recession, where the percent of 25-to-44-year-olds in the IFE who were lifted out of poverty by the receipt of transfers actually fell from 19.7 to 18.2 percent between 1979 and 1980. As a result, the prime age workers' share of the IFI rose much more in the second period (Table 4.8).

Some of the recession's impacts on younger and older workers were "disguised" by their withdrawal from the work force (and hence from the hardship tallies) in the face of adversity. The percentage point increases in hardship rates during recessions were greater among teenagers than prime age workers, and if the net reduction in the number of work force participants were added to the measured increases in hardship counts, then the estimated impacts on older and younger workers were substantial.

Table 4.7. ABSOLUTE AND PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN WORK FORCE PARTICIPATION, UNEMPLOYMENT AND HARDSHIP DURING THE 1974-1975 AND 1979-1980 RECESSIONS, BY AGE OF WORKERS

| | Change 1974-1975 | | Change 1979-1980 | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|-------|------------------|-------|
| | (000) | (%) | (000) | (%) |
| Work Force | | | | |
| 16-19 | -339 | -3.0 | -693 | -5.9 |
| 16-19 Student | -400 | -6.2 | -96 | -1.5 |
| 20-24 | +145 | +1.6 | +264 | +1.5 |
| 20-24 Student | -66 | -2.7 | -64 | -2.4 |
| 25-44 | +1,376 | +3.3 | +1,740 | +3.3 |
| 45-64 | -274 | -0.9 | -109 | -0.3 |
| 65+ | -66 | -1.6 | -54 | -1.3 |
| Experienced Unemployment | | | | |
| 16-19 | -9 | -0.2 | +150 | +4.9 |
| 16-19 Student | -121 | -7.0 | +168 | +12.5 |
| 20-24 | +452 | +9.7 | +664 | +14.7 |
| 20-24 Student | +43 | +7.2 | +77 | +16.7 |
| 25-44 | +1,376 | +20.7 | +1,627 | +20.9 |
| 45-64 | +685 | +20.8 | +500 | +17.7 |
| 65+ | +66 | +19.0 | -9 | -3.8 |
| IIE | | | | |
| 16-19 | +680 | +9.7 | +637 | +6.3 |
| 16-19 Student | +249 | +6.0 | +376 | +9.5 |
| 20-24 | +959 | +19.3 | +1,221 | +22.2 |
| 20-24 Student | +177 | +17.7 | +171 | +16.0 |
| 25-44 | +1,236 | +16.6 | +2,132 | +24.1 |
| 45-64 | +604 | +10.5 | +610 | +11.1 |
| 65+ | +109 | +6.8 | +77 | +5.0 |
| IFE | | | | |
| 16-19 | +244 | +13.6 | +162 | +9.1 |
| 16-19 Student | +30 | +3.2 | +112 | +13.3 |
| 20-24 | +418 | +22.5 | +408 | +18.0 |
| 20-24 Student | +59 | +14.6 | +29 | +6.2 |
| 25-44 | +747 | +21.3 | +963 | +21.4 |
| 45-64 | +306 | +10.5 | +292 | +9.2 |
| 65+ | +46 | +2.4 | +6 | +0.3 |
| IFI | | | | |
| 16-19 | +234 | +21.0 | +89 | +8.0 |
| 16-19 Student | +62 | +11.3 | +68 | +14.8 |
| 20-24 | +266 | +22.1 | +371 | +25.9 |
| 20-24 Student | +48 | +24.2 | +52 | +25.1 |
| 25-44 | +299 | +12.8 | +751 | +25.1 |
| 45-64 | +107 | +7.6 | +164 | +12.7 |
| 65+ | 0 | 0 | +34 | +15.0 |

Table 4.8. CHANGES IN THE DISTRIBUTION AND INCIDENCE OF WORK FORCE PARTICIPATION, UNEMPLOYMENT AND HARDSHIP DURING THE 1974-1975 AND 1979-1980 RECESSIONS BY AGE OF WORKERS

| | SHARE | | | | | | INCIDENCE | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|---------------------|-------|------|---------------------|-----------|-------|---------------------|-------|-------|---------------------|
| | 1974 | 1975 | Change 1974-1975 | 1979 | 1980 | Change 1979-1980 | 1974 | 1975 | Change 1974-1975 | 1979 | 1980 | Change 1979-1980 |
| <u>Work Force</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16-19 | 11.0% | 10.6% | -0.4% | 10.0% | 9.3% | -0.7% | 70.1% | 67.3% | -2.4% | 69.6% | 66.9% | -2.7% |
| 20-44 | 55.2 | 56.2 | +1.0 | 59.7 | 60.8 | +1.1 | 80.6 | 81.5 | +0.9 | 84.5 | 84.6 | +0.1 |
| 45+ | 33.8 | 33.2 | -0.6 | 30.3 | 30.0 | -0.3 | 54.4 | 53.3 | -1.1 | 51.9 | 51.5 | -0.4 |
| <u>Experienced Unemployment</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16-19 | 19.4 | 17.0 | -2.4 | 16.7 | 15.1 | -1.6 | 31.6 | 32.5 | +0.9 | 26.5 | 29.5 | +3.0 |
| 20-44 | 60.9 | 62.2 | +1.3 | 66.7 | 68.3 | +2.5 | 19.7 | 22.3 | +2.6 | 17.6 | 20.3 | +2.7 |
| 45+ | 19.7 | 20.7 | +1.0 | 16.6 | 16.6 | 0 | 10.4 | 12.7 | +3.1 | 8.7 | 10.0 | +2.3 |
| <u>IIE</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16-19 | 26.1 | 25.3 | -0.8 | 24.5 | 22.5 | -2.0 | 61.3 | 69.3 | +8.0 | 59.4 | 67.2 | +3.0 |
| 20-44 | 46.5 | 48.2 | +1.7 | 50.7 | 54.1 | +3.4 | 21.7 | 24.9 | +3.2 | 20.5 | 24.6 | +2.7 |
| 45+ | 27.4 | 26.6 | -1.2 | 24.8 | 23.5 | -1.3 | 21.0 | 23.3 | +2.3 | 19.7 | 21.7 | +1.3 |
| <u>IFE</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16-19 | 14.9 | 14.8 | -0.1 | 13.4 | 12.9 | -0.5 | 15.7 | 18.4 | +2.7 | 15.3 | 17.7 | +2.4 |
| 20-44 | 44.6 | 47.3 | +2.7 | 50.4 | 53.3 | +2.9 | 9.4 | 11.1 | +1.7 | 9.6 | 11.2 | +1.6 |
| 45+ | 40.5 | 37.8 | -2.7 | 36.2 | 33.8 | -2.4 | 13.9 | 15.1 | +1.2 | 13.6 | 14.4 | +0.8 |
| <u>IFI</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16-19 | 17.5 | 18.6 | +0.9 | 15.7 | 14.1 | -1.6 | 9.8 | 12.2 | +2.4 | 9.5 | 10.9 | +1.4 |
| 20-44 | 55.8 | 56.5 | +0.7 | 62.8 | 65.6 | +2.8 | 6.2 | 7.0 | +0.8 | 6.3 | 7.7 | +1.4 |
| 45+ | 26.7 | 25.9 | -0.8 | 21.5 | 20.3 | -1.2 | 4.9 | 5.2 | +0.3 | 4.3 | 4.8 | +0.5 |

Cyclical Patterns for Sex and Family Relationship Subgroups

Males were disproportionately affected by recessions. They represented 56 percent of those experiencing unemployment during 1974, but 65 percent of the 1974-1975 increment in unemployment. By 1979, the male share among the unemployed had fallen to 54 percent, but males were even more adversely affected by the recessions, accounting for 69 percent of the 1979-1980 rise in unemployment. The male shares of the unemployed and of those unemployed over one-third of their weeks in the work force rose by 1.0 and 4.2 percentage points, respectively, from 1974 to 1975, and by 2.0 and 4.0 percentage points, respectively, from 1979 to 1980, while the female shares declined by the same amounts (Table 4.9).

Males were relatively more likely to suffer hardship during recessions, and the male shares of the IIE, IFE and IFI all rose from 1974 to 1975 and from 1979 to 1980. However, the shifts were less pronounced in the hardship shares than in the unemployment shares. For instance, where the male share of persons experiencing unemployment rose by 2.0 percentage points between 1979 and 1980, the male share of the IIE rose by 1.3 percentage points, their share of the IFE by only 0.5 percentage points, and their IFI share by only 0.3 percentage points.

The explanation is apparent when the male and female totals are disaggregated by family relationship. The percentage of the work force who were wives did not change in response to recessions, and the wives' shares of the unemployed and the IIE counts actually declined. Yet their shares of the IFE and the IFI rose. In other words, hardship among families with wives in the work force reflected the problems of both the wives and their working husbands. Wives more frequently had husbands who worked and the husbands, on average, accounted for a larger share of earnings than vice versa. Thus, the individual problems of male heads were reflected more in the tallies for females than the problems of female earners were reflected in the male tallies.

Other males and females, who usually represented secondary or tertiary family earners, withdrew from the work force in the face of economic adversity. Their shares of the unemployed, thus, declined. However, their shares of the severe hardship IFI count rose slightly because the proportion of the IFE who were lifted out of poverty by nonearned income declined during recessions, particularly so in the 1979-1980 recession when their share of the IFE declined by 0.6 percentage points, while their share of the IFI rose by 1.3 percentage points.

Unrelated individuals, both male and female, were particularly affected by the 1974-1975 recession, but less so in the 1979-1980 decline. Their share of the severe hardship IFI count rose by 0.7 percentage points between 1974 and 1975, but dropped by 1.6 percentage points between 1979 and 1980. The changes in the IFE shares were +0.4 and -0.2 percentage points, respectively.

Table 4.9. SEX AND FAMILY RELATIONSHIP DISTRIBUTION OF WORK FORCE, UNEMPLOYED AND WORKERS SUFFERING HARDSHIP DURING 1974-1975 AND 1979-1980 DOWNTURNS

| | 1974 | 1975 | Percentage Point Change 1974-1975 | 1979 | 1980 | Percentage Point Change 1979-1980 |
|--|-------|-------|---|-------|-------|---|
| <u>Total Male</u> | | | | | | |
| Work Force | 57.4% | 57.1% | -0.3 | 55.3% | 55.2% | -0.1 |
| Unemployed | 55.5 | 56.6 | +1.0 | 54.4 | 56.4 | +2.0 |
| Predominantly Unemployed | 50.5 | 54.7 | +4.2 | 50.5 | 54.5 | +4.0 |
| IIE | 39.9 | 41.7 | +1.8 | 40.2 | 41.5 | +1.3 |
| IFE | 49.8 | 50.7 | +0.9 | 47.5 | 48.0 | +0.5 |
| IFI | 49.5 | 50.2 | +0.7 | 47.7 | 48.0 | +0.3 |
| <u>Male Family Head</u> | | | | | | |
| Work Force | 39.5 | 39.2 | -0.3 | 35.9 | 35.6 | -0.3 |
| Unemployed | 27.9 | 29.9 | +2.0 | 24.3 | 26.7 | +2.4 |
| Predominantly Unemployed | 20.8 | 25.1 | +4.3 | 18.0 | 21.8 | +3.8 |
| IIE | 14.9 | 16.1 | +1.2 | 13.8 | 14.9 | +1.1 |
| IFE | 26.9 | 28.6 | +1.7 | 24.5 | 24.9 | +0.4 |
| IFI | 25.9 | 27.0 | +1.1 | 23.2 | 23.9 | +0.7 |
| <u>Male Family Head-Wife in Work Force</u> | | | | | | |
| Work Force | 22.5 | 22.5 | 0 | 22.6 | 22.7 | +0.1 |
| Unemployed | 17.3 | 18.3 | +1.0 | 16.1 | 17.5 | +1.4 |
| Predominantly Unemployed | 11.9 | 15.2 | +3.3 | 11.3 | 13.9 | +2.6 |
| IIE | 8.7 | 9.5 | +0.8 | 8.5 | 9.2 | +0.7 |
| IFE | 9.1 | 10.2 | +1.1 | 8.3 | 9.1 | +0.7 |
| IFI | 9.9 | 10.8 | +0.9 | 9.5 | 9.9 | +0.4 |
| <u>Male Family Head-Wife Not in Work Force</u> | | | | | | |
| Work Force | 17.0 | 16.7 | -0.3 | 12.1 | 11.7 | -0.4 |
| Unemployed | 10.6 | 11.6 | +1.0 | 8.2 | 9.2 | +1.0 |
| Predominantly Unemployed | 8.9 | 10.0 | +1.1 | 6.8 | 7.8 | +1.0 |
| IIE | 6.1 | 6.6 | +0.5 | 5.2 | 5.8 | +0.6 |
| IFE | 17.9 | 18.3 | +0.4 | 16.2 | 15.8 | -0.4 |
| IFI | 16.0 | 16.1 | +0.1 | 13.7 | 14.1 | +0.4 |
| <u>Male Unrelated Individual</u> | | | | | | |
| Work Force | 5.9 | 6.1 | +0.2 | 7.9 | 8.1 | +0.2 |
| Unemployed | 7.4 | 7.8 | +0.4 | 10.5 | 10.1 | -0.4 |
| Predominantly Unemployed | 6.7 | 7.1 | +0.4 | 9.2 | 9.8 | +0.6 |
| IIE | 4.9 | 5.2 | +0.3 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 0 |
| IFE | 10.7 | 10.3 | -0.4 | 12.0 | 11.3 | -0.7 |
| IFI | 13.1 | 12.5 | -0.6 | 15.0 | 13.9 | -1.1 |
| <u>Other Male</u> | | | | | | |
| Work Force | 12.1 | 11.8 | -0.3 | 11.5 | 11.4 | -0.1 |
| Unemployed | 20.2 | 18.9 | -1.3 | 19.5 | 19.6 | +0.1 |
| Predominantly Unemployed | 23.0 | 22.4 | -0.6 | 23.3 | 23.0 | -0.3 |
| IIE | 20.1 | 20.4 | +0.3 | 20.2 | 20.4 | +0.2 |
| IFE | 12.2 | 11.9 | -0.3 | 11.9 | 11.0 | -0.8 |
| IFI | 10.5 | 10.8 | +0.3 | 9.5 | 10.2 | +0.7 |

Table 4.9. (Continued)

| | 1974 | 1975 | Percentage Point Change 1974-1975 | 1979 | 1980 | Percentage Point Change 1979-1980 |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|---|-------|-------|---|
| <u>Total Female</u> | | | | | | |
| Work Force | 42.7% | 42.9% | +0.2 | 44.7% | 44.8% | +0.1 |
| Unemployed | 44.5 | 43.4 | -1.1 | 45.6 | 43.6 | -2.0 |
| Predominantly Unemployed | 49.5 | 45.3 | -4.2 | 49.5 | 45.5 | -4.0 |
| IIE | 60.1 | 58.3 | -1.7 | 59.8 | 58.5 | -1.3 |
| IFE | 50.2 | 49.3 | -0.9 | 52.5 | 52.0 | -0.5 |
| IFI | 50.5 | 49.8 | -0.7 | 52.3 | 52.0 | -0.3 |
| <u>Female Family Head</u> | | | | | | |
| Work Force | 4.4 | 4.4 | 0 | 5.1 | 5.3 | +0.2 |
| Unemployed | 5.4 | 5.2 | -0.3 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 0 |
| Predominantly Unemployed | 6.7 | 6.2 | -0.5 | 8.4 | 8.0 | -0.4 |
| IIE | 5.9 | 5.7 | -0.2 | 6.3 | 6.7 | +0.4 |
| IFE | 14.6 | 13.7 | -0.9 | 15.2 | 14.6 | -0.6 |
| IFI | 17.2 | 15.1 | -2.1 | 18.9 | 18.3 | -0.6 |
| <u>Wife</u> | | | | | | |
| Work Force | 24.4 | 24.4 | 0 | 24.6 | 24.5 | -0.1 |
| Unemployed | 21.8 | 21.6 | -0.2 | 20.8 | 19.7 | -0.9 |
| Predominantly Unemployed | 23.9 | 22.2 | -1.7 | 22.0 | 20.0 | -2.0 |
| IIE | 31.3 | 29.6 | -1.7 | 30.2 | 28.5 | -1.7 |
| IFE | 14.5 | 15.0 | +0.5 | 14.1 | 14.4 | +0.3 |
| IFI | 12.1 | 12.7 | +0.6 | 11.6 | 11.6 | 0 |
| <u>Female Unrelated Individual</u> | | | | | | |
| Work Force | 5.4 | 5.8 | +0.4 | 6.6 | 6.8 | +0.2 |
| Unemployed | 4.9 | 5.3 | +0.4 | 6.7 | 6.4 | -0.3 |
| Predominantly Unemployed | 4.6 | 4.7 | +0.1 | 5.4 | 5.2 | -0.2 |
| IIE | 6.0 | 6.3 | +0.3 | 6.9 | 7.1 | +0.2 |
| IFE | 12.4 | 13.2 | +0.8 | 13.9 | 14.4 | +0.5 |
| IFI | 13.2 | 14.5 | +1.3 | 15.0 | 14.5 | -0.5 |
| <u>Other Females</u> | | | | | | |
| Work Force | 8.5 | 8.3 | -0.2 | 8.3 | 8.2 | -0.1 |
| Unemployed | 12.4 | 11.3 | -1.1 | 11.5 | 10.9 | -0.6 |
| Predominantly Unemployed | 14.3 | 12.2 | -2.1 | 13.8 | 12.3 | -1.5 |
| IIE | 16.9 | 16.7 | -0.2 | 16.4 | 16.1 | -0.3 |
| IFE | 8.7 | 8.4 | -0.3 | 8.8 | 9.0 | +0.2 |
| IFI | 8.1 | 7.6 | -0.5 | 7.0 | 7.6 | +0.6 |

Education is Less of a Protection in Recessions

In good times and bad, education provides protection from hardship. However, the increments in the hardship counts which result from recessions include a larger share of the better educated. In 1974, for instance, high school dropouts represented 32.0 percent of persons experiencing unemployment, 34.6 percent of the IIE, 47.5 percent of the IFE, and 49.7 percent of the IFI. In contrast, dropouts accounted for only 30.0, 20.7, 28.6 and 27.3 percent, respectively, of the 1974-1975 increases in these unemployment and hardship measures (Table 4.10). Thus, the dropout share of the severe hardship IIE, IFE and IFI counts fell, respectively, by 1.6, 2.4 and 2.8 percentage points between 1974 and 1975. The pattern was similar in the 1979-1980 recession, with the IIE, IFE and IFI shares of dropouts falling by 1.6, 1.5 and 1.4 percentage points, respectively.

One reason was that the less educated withdrew from the work force in the face of economic adversity. During the 1974-1975 recession, the number of dropouts in the work force declined by 1.1 million, or more than double the average annual decline over the 1974-1979 period. Between 1979 and 1980, 0.8 million withdrew from the work force. The number of work force participants with some college education increased by 1.9 million in the first period, only slightly below the 1974-1979 trend increase of 2.0 million per year.

The better educated were far less affected, both in absolute and relative terms, by the 1979-1980 recession than by the 1974-1975 recession. The percent increases in the IIE, IFE and IFI counts for college graduates were 3.5, 2.5 and 5.1 times the percent increases for dropouts in the 1974-1975 recession, but 1.5, 0.4 and 0.9 times the increases for dropouts in the 1979-1980 recession. The hardship share of persons with just a high school education rose by more in the second recession than the first, and for dropouts the share declined by less. Students were much more likely to withdraw from the work force in the earlier recession, so that the declines in their hardship shares were noticeably greater between 1974 and 1975 than between 1979 and 1980.

Race and Recessions

Minorities accounted for a larger share of persons with continuing structural employment problems than of persons with only cyclical employment problems. The number of white workers experiencing unemployment rose by 14.0 percent between 1974 and 1975, and the number who were unemployed for more than one-third of their weeks in the work force rose 44.5 percent, compared to increases of 11.8 and 28.9 percent, respectively, among black workers (Table 4.11). The severe hardship IFE count increased 17.7 percent for whites, compared to only 5.2 percent for blacks. These patterns prevailed despite the fact that white work force participation declined more in response to the recessions than did black participation. The white work force grew 2.2 million annually between 1974 and 1979, but only 547,000 between 1974 and 1975, and 847,000 between 1979 and 1980. In contrast, the black work force growth of 190,000 and 278,000, respectively in the two recession periods, was much closer to the trend line of 279,000 annual growth.

Table 4.10. CHANGES IN WORK FORCE PARTICIPATION, UNEMPLOYMENT AND SEVERE HARDSHIP IN THE 1974-1975 AND 1979-1980 RECESSIONS, BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

| | Number | | | | Share | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|-------|---|----------------------------------|-------|-------------|-------------|---|-------------|-------------|---|
| | Change 1974-1975 (000) (%) | | Average Annual Change from 1974-1979 Period (000) | Change 1979-1980 (000) (%) | | 1974 (%) | 1975 (%) | Change 1974-1975 (Percentage Points) | 1979 (%) | 1980 (%) | Change 1979-1980 (Percentage Points) |
| <u>Work Force</u> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| High School Student | -402 | -7.8 | -11 | -160 | -3.2 | 4.9 | 4.4 | - .5 | 4.3 | 4.1 | - .2 |
| Post-Secondary Student | - 93 | -2.1 | +39 | + 87 | +1.9 | 4.3 | 4.1 | - .2 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 0 |
| High School Dropout | -1108 | -4.1 | -504 | -775 | -3.2 | 28.7 | 24.8 | -3.9 | 20.9 | 20.9 | - .9 |
| High School Graduate | +569 | +1.5 | +1183 | +1398 | +3.1 | 37.3 | 37.5 | + .2 | 38.1 | 38.8 | + .7 |
| Post-Secondary 1 to 3 years | +783 | +5.7 | +946 | +338 | +1.8 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 0 | 15.8 | 16.0 | + .2 |
| College Graduate | +1092 | +7.5 | +1018 | +461 | +2.3 | 14.1 | 15.0 | + .9 | 16.9 | 17.0 | + .1 |
| <u>Unemployed</u> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| High School Student | -112 | -7.7 | -69 | +219 | +19.7 | 7.8 | 6.4 | -1.4 | 6.0 | 6.2 | + .2 |
| Post-Secondary Student | + 37 | +3.5 | -38 | +102 | +11.7 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 0 | 4.7 | 4.5 | - .2 |
| High School Dropout | +771 | +13.0 | -124 | +738 | +13.9 | 32.0 | 31.8 | - .2 | 28.8 | 28.3 | - .5 |
| High School Graduate | +1103 | +16.3 | +64 | +1516 | +21.4 | 36.5 | 37.3 | + .8 | 38.4 | 40.2 | +1.8 |
| Post-Secondary 1 to 3 years | +544 | +28.7 | +103 | +217 | +9.0 | 10.2 | 11.5 | +1.3 | 13.0 | 12.3 | - .7 |
| College Graduate | +225 | +15.8 | -50 | +151 | +9.0 | 7.7 | 7.8 | + .1 | 9.0 | 8.5 | - .5 |

Table 4.10. (Continued)

| | Number | | | | | Share | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|-------|--|------------------------|-------|-------------|-------------|---|------|-------------|---|
| | 1974-1975 (000) (%) | | Average Annual Change from 1974-1979R Period (000) | 1979-1980 (000) (%) | | 1974 (%) | 1975 (%) | Change 1974-1975 (Percentage Points) | (%) | 1980 (%) | Change 1979 - 1980 (Percentage Points) |
| <u>Predominantly Unemployed</u> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| High School Student | +48 | +5.6 | - 29 | +194 | +29.0 | 10.5 | 7.9 | -2.6 | 8.9 | 8.3 | - .6 |
| Post-Secondary Student | 194 | +50.9 | - 6 | +129 | +36.6 | 4.9 | 5.3 | + .4 | 4.7 | 4.6 | - .1 |
| High School Dropout | 1019 | +36.8 | - 49 | +784 | +31.1 | 35.8 | 34.6 | -1.2 | 33.7 | 32.0 | -1.7 |
| High School Graduate | 1320 | +50.4 | + 18 | +1281 | +32.1 | 33.9 | 36.0 | +2.1 | 36.2 | 38.6 | +2.4 |
| Post-Secondary 1 to 3 years | +379 | +53.2 | + 9 | +304 | +40.3 | 9.2 | 10.0 | + .8 | 10.1 | 10.2 | + .1 |
| College Graduate | +238 | +53.6 | + 8 | +163 | +33.6 | 5.7 | 6.2 | + .5 | 6.5 | 6.3 | - .2 |
| <u>IIE</u> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| High School Student | +71 | +2.0 | -39 | +309 | +9.3 | 13.2 | 11.8 | -1.4 | 11.8 | 11.1 | - .7 |
| Post-Secondary Student | +375 | +20.4 | +28 | +337 | +17.0 | 6.9 | 7.3 | + .4 | 7.0 | 7.1 | + .1 |
| High School Dropout | +742 | +8.0 | -146 | +831 | +9.7 | 34.6 | 33.0 | -1.6 | 30.2 | 28.6 | -1.6 |
| High School Graduate | 1443 | +17.0 | +214 | +2242 | +23.5 | 31.7 | 32.7 | +1.0 | 33.8 | 36.0 | +2.2 |
| Post-Secondary 1 to 3 years | +583 | +25.3 | +144 | +482 | +16.0 | 8.6 | 9.5 | + .9 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 0 |
| College Graduate | +375 | +27.8 | +101 | +277 | +14.9 | 5.0 | 5.7 | + .7 | 6.6 | 6.5 | - .1 |

Table 4.10. (Continued)

| | Number | | | | | Share | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-------|--|-------|-------|-------|------|---|------|------|---|
| | 1974-1975 | | Average Annual Change from 1974-1979 Period | 1979 | 1980 | 1974 | 1975 | Change 1974-1975 (Percentage Points) | 1979 | 1980 | Change 1979 - 1980 (Percentage Points) |
| | (000) | (%) | (000) | (000) | (%) | (%) | (%) | (%) | (%) | (%) | (%) |
| <u>IFE</u> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| High School Student | +32 | +3.9 | - 7 | +83 | +9.6 | 6.8 | 6.1 | - .7 | 5.9 | 5.7 | - .2 |
| Post-Secondary Student | +67 | +9.8 | +22 | +76 | +9.6 | 5.9 | 5.5 | - .4 | 6.0 | 5.8 | - .2 |
| High School Dropout | +504 | +8.8 | -82 | +505 | +9.5 | 47.5 | 45.1 | -2.4 | 39.9 | 38.4 | -1.5 |
| High School Graduate | +724 | +23.0 | +174 | +933 | +23.2 | 26.2 | 28.1 | +1.3 | 30.2 | 32.7 | +2.5 |
| Post-Secondary 1 to 3 years | +287 | +28.7 | +83 | +192 | +13.6 | 8.3 | 9.3 | +1.0 | 10.7 | 10.6 | - .1 |
| College Graduate | +147 | +22.2 | +64 | +41 | +4.0 | 5.5 | 5.9 | + .4 | 7.4 | 6.8 | - .6 |
| <u>IFI</u> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| High School Student | +34 | +6.8 | -10 | +75 | +16.7 | 7.8 | 7.3 | - .5 | 6.4 | 6.2 | - .2 |
| Post-Secondary Student | +77 | +24.2 | + 3 | +85 | +25.7 | 5.0 | 5.4 | + .4 | 4.7 | 4.9 | + .2 |
| High School Dropout | +247 | +7.8 | -28 | +489 | +16.2 | 49.7 | 46.9 | -2.8 | 42.7 | 41.3 | -1.4 |
| High School Graduate | +305 | +18.7 | +101 | +598 | +28.0 | 25.6 | 26.6 | +1.0 | 30.2 | 32.3 | +2.1 |
| Post-Secondary 1 to 3 years | +135 | +28.1 | +44 | +103 | +14.7 | 7.6 | 8.5 | + .9 | 10.0 | 9.5 | - .5 |
| College Graduate | +107 | +39.6 | +32 | +60 | +13.9 | 4.3 | 5.2 | + .9 | 6.1 | 5.8 | - .3 |

Table 4.11. IMPACTS OF 1974-1975 AND 1979-1980 RECESSIONS ON WHITES, BLACKS AND HISPANICS

| | CHANGE IN LEVELS | | | | | SHARES | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|------|------------------------------------|-------|------|--------|------|-----------|------|------|-----------|
| | 1974-1975 | | Average Annual Increase, 1974-1979 | 1979 | 1980 | 1974 | 1975 | 1975-1974 | 1979 | 1980 | 1980-1979 |
| | (000) | (%) | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>Work Force</u> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 547 | 0.6 | 2,216 | 847 | 0.8 | 88.5 | 88.3 | -0.2 | 87.8 | 87.5 | -0.3 |
| Black | 190 | 1.8 | 279 | 278 | 2.4 | 9.9 | 10.0 | +1.0 | 10.0 | 10.1 | +0.1 |
| Hispanic | -123 | -2.7 | 269 | 197 | 3.4 | 4.4 | 4.2 | -0.2 | 5.0 | 5.1 | +0.1 |
| <u>Unemployed</u> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 2,171 | 14.0 | -64 | 2,337 | 15.4 | 83.6 | 83.7 | +0.1 | 82.1 | 81.8 | -0.3 |
| Black | 326 | 11.8 | 21 | 472 | 16.4 | 15.0 | 14.7 | -0.3 | 15.6 | 15.7 | +0.1 |
| Hispanic | 44 | 4.0 | 41 | 82 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 5.5 | -0.5 | 7.1 | 6.5 | -0.6 |
| <u>Predominantly Unemployed</u> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 2,687 | 44.5 | -86 | 2,319 | 41.3 | 78.1 | 79.8 | +1.7 | 74.9 | 76.7 | +1.8 |
| Black | 455 | 28.9 | 25 | 441 | 25.9 | 20.4 | 18.6 | -1.8 | 22.7 | 20.7 | -2.0 |
| Hispanic | 110 | 21.4 | 13 | 125 | 21.6 | 16.6 | 15.7 | -0.9 | 7.7 | 6.8 | -0.9 |
| <u>IIE</u> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 3,077 | 13.7 | 235 | 3,562 | 15.1 | 83.8 | 84.0 | +0.2 | 83.4 | 82.9 | -0.5 |
| Black | 488 | 11.5 | 40 | 661 | 16.1 | 14.6 | 14.3 | -0.3 | 14.4 | 14.5 | +0.1 |
| Hispanic | 57 | 3.9 | 51 | 328 | 19.1 | 5.5 | 5.0 | -0.5 | 6.1 | 6.2 | +0.1 |
| <u>IIE Deficit</u> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 11,462 | 24.1 | 307 | 8,739 | 17.8 | 83.5 | 83.5 | 0 | 83.0 | 81.7 | -1.3 |
| Black | 2,431 | 29.6 | 113 | 2,306 | 26.3 | 14.4 | 15.1 | +0.7 | 14.9 | 15.7 | +0.8 |
| Hispanic | 409 | 13.4 | 110 | 253 | 7.0 | 5.4 | 4.9 | -0.5 | 6.1 | 5.5 | -0.6 |
| <u>IFE</u> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 1,618 | 17.7 | 199 | 1,443 | 14.3 | 75.9 | 78.0 | +2.1 | 76.1 | 76.5 | +0.4 |
| Black | 137 | 5.2 | 41 | 303 | 10.6 | 22.0 | 20.2 | -1.8 | 21.5 | 20.9 | -0.6 |
| Hispanic | 101 | 12.4 | 28 | 179 | 18.7 | 6.8 | 6.7 | -0.1 | 7.2 | 7.5 | +0.3 |
| <u>IFE Deficit</u> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 4,457 | 18.7 | 410 | 3,842 | 14.8 | 72.5 | 74.2 | +1.7 | 72.1 | 72.6 | +0.5 |
| Black | 754 | 9.0 | 162 | 874 | 9.5 | 25.6 | 24.0 | -1.6 | 25.7 | 24.6 | -1.1 |
| Hispanic | 231 | 9.7 | 48 | 564 | 21.5 | 7.2 | 6.8 | -0.4 | 7.3 | 7.8 | +0.5 |
| <u>IFI</u> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 835 | 19.0 | 99 | 1,060 | 21.6 | 69.4 | 72.3 | +2.9 | 69.5 | 70.4 | +0.9 |
| Black | 34 | 1.9 | 32 | 292 | 15.0 | 28.1 | 25.0 | -3.1 | 27.5 | 26.4 | -1.1 |
| Hispanic | 85 | 14.3 | 18 | 145 | 21.3 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 0 | 9.7 | 9.8 | +0.1 |
| <u>IFI Deficit</u> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 1,338 | 15.2 | 197 | 2,115 | 21.6 | 68.4 | 69.6 | +1.2 | 67.4 | 68.3 | +0.9 |
| Black | 312 | 8.3 | 110 | 624 | 14.4 | 29.3 | 28.0 | -1.3 | 29.7 | 28.3 | -1.4 |
| Hispanic | 133 | 10.4 | 28 | 440 | 31.1 | 9.9 | 9.6 | -0.3 | 9.7 | 10.6 | +0.9 |

Blacks represented 15.0 percent of the unemployed in 1974 but only 12.8 percent of the 1974-1975 increment in unemployment. More strikingly, blacks represented 22.0 percent of the 1974 severe hardship IFE count but only 7.4 percent of the 1974-1975 increase:

| | Relative shares of structural and cyclical hardship and unemployment by race | | | |
|------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|
| | <u>1974</u> | <u>1974-1975 Increment</u> | <u>1979</u> | <u>1979-1980 Increment</u> |
| <u>Whites</u> | | | | |
| Unemployed | 83.6% | 84.5% | 82.1% | 79.4% |
| Predominantly unemployed | 78.1 | 83.9 | 74.9 | 80.4 |
| IIE | 83.8 | 85.7 | 83.4 | 79.5 |
| IFE | 75.9 | 91.9 | 76.1 | 78.8 |
| IFI | 69.4 | 92.2 | 69.5 | 75.2 |
| <u>Blacks</u> | | | | |
| Unemployed | 15.0 | 12.7 | 15.6 | 16.0 |
| Predominantly unemployed | 20.4 | 14.2 | 22.7 | 15.4 |
| IIE | 14.6 | 12.5 | 14.5 | 14.8 |
| IFE | 22.0 | 7.8 | 21.5 | 17.2 |
| IFI | 28.1 | 3.8 | 27.5 | 20.7 |
| <u>Hispanics²</u> | | | | |
| Unemployed | 6.0 | 1.7 | 7.1 | 2.8 |
| Predominantly unemployed | 6.6 | 3.4 | 7.7 | 4.4 |
| IIE | 5.5 | 1.6 | 6.1 | 7.3 |
| IFE | 6.8 | 5.7 | 7.2 | 9.8 |
| IFI | 9.4 | 9.4 | 9.7 | 10.3 |

Blacks and Hispanics suffered more, both relatively and absolutely, during the 1979-1980 downturn than during the more severe 1974-1975 recession. Comparing the recession-induced increments in unemployment and hardship, the 1979-1980 rises for blacks and Hispanics far exceeded those in the 1974-1975 recession. In this earlier recession, the increases in hardship incidence rates for Hispanics were substantially lower than those of whites, while in the second recession they equalled or exceeded those of whites. In part, this occurred because the Hispanic population withdrew from the work force in very substantial numbers in the earlier recession (a measured decline of 123,000, compared to the trend line growth of 269,000 for the 1974-1979 period) but this apparently did not occur in the second recession.

The Geographic Impacts of Recessions

Both the 1974-1975 and 1979-1980 declines had disproportionately large impacts on the East North Central states but limited effects on the Pacific

states (Table 4.12). In many other cases, however, the regions that fared comparatively well in the earlier recession were victims of the latter decline and vice versa. For instance, the New England states had increasing shares of hardship in the first recession but declining shares in the second, while the hardship shares of the East Southern Central states declined from 1974 to 1975 but rose from 1979 to 1980.

Surprisingly, the largest central cities within metropolitan areas had declining shares of hardship in both recessions (Table 4.13). The impacts of the 1979-1980 recession were comparatively much more concentrated in nonmetropolitan areas than were the impacts of the 1974-1975 recession.

Table 4.12. CHANGES IN REGIONAL SHARES OF WORK FORCE, UNEMPLOYMENT AND HARDSHIP RESULTING FROM RECESSIONS

| | Work Force | | Unemployed | | Predominantly Unemployed | | IIE | | IFE | | IFI | |
|--------------------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1974-1975 | 1979-1980 | 1974-1975 | 1979-1980 | 1974-1975 | 1979-1980 | 1974-1975 | 1979-1980 | 1974-1975 | 1979-1980 | 1974-1975 | 1979-1980 |
| New England | -0.3 | -0.2 | +0.1 | -0.7 | +0.7 | -0.7 | +0.8 | -0.7 | +0.8 | -0.1 | +1.0 | -0.1 |
| Middle Atlantic | -0.1 | -0.1 | +1.1 | -0.5 | +0.8 | -1.2 | +1.1 | -0.1 | 0 | +0.5 | +0.4 | +1.3 |
| East North Central | -0.4 | -0.1 | 0 | +1.4 | +0.9 | +4.6 | +0.5 | +0.9 | +1.4 | +1.4 | +0.9 | +2.0 |
| West North Central | -0.1 | -0.2 | 0 | +0.1 | -0.7 | +1.1 | -0.4 | -0.1 | -1.1 | -0.1 | -0.6 | +0.3 |
| South Atlantic | +0.2 | +0.2 | +0.7 | +0.1 | +2.1 | -1.3 | -0.1 | +0.1 | +0.5 | -0.4 | +0.7 | +0.3 |
| East South Central | 0 | +0.1 | -0.5 | +0.6 | -0.2 | +0.7 | -0.7 | +0.4 | -1.1 | +0.5 | -1.7 | +1.3 |
| West South Central | +0.4 | +0.3 | +0.2 | +0.2 | -0.1 | +1.1 | -0.5 | 0 | -0.8 | -0.4 | -1.9 | -1.0 |
| Mountain | +0.1 | 0 | +0.1 | 0 | -0.5 | 0 | 0 | -0.4 | +0.4 | +0.2 | +0.9 | +0.2 |
| Pacific | -0.1 | 0 | -1.8 | -1.3 | -3.2 | -1.1 | -0.6 | -0.2 | -0.6 | -0.6 | +0.2 | -1.6 |

Table 4.13. CHANGE IN METROPOLITAN AND NONMETROPOLITAN SHARES OF WORK FORCE, UNEMPLOYMENT AND
HARDSHIP RESULTING FROM RECESSIONS

| | YEAR-TO-YEAR PERCENTAGE POINT CHANGE IN SHARES | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Work Force | | Unemployed | | Predominantly Unemployed | | IIE | | IFE | | IFI | |
| | 1974- 1975 | 1979- 1980 | 1974- 1975 | 1979- 1980 | 1974- 1975 | 1979- 1980 | 1974- 1975 | 1979- 1980 | 1974- 1975 | 1979- 1980 | 1974- 1975 | 1979- 1980 |
| Inside SMSA | -0.1 | -0.4 | -1.0 | -2.1 | -0.3 | -1.5 | +0.9 | -0.6 | +0.2 | -2.7 | 0 | -2.6 |
| SMSA More Than 1 Million | -0.1 | 0 | -1.5 | -1.3 | -1.2 | -1.9 | +0.8 | -0.2 | +0.7 | -2.1 | +1.0 | -2.2 |
| Central City Balance | -0.6 +0.6 | -0.1 +0.1 | -1.7 +0.2 | -0.8 -0.4 | -1.9 +0.6 | -1.5 -0.4 | -0.5 +1.3 | -0.2 0 | -1.0 +1.7 | -1.0 -1.2 | -0.7 +1.6 | -1.8 -0.5 |
| SMSA Less Than 1 Million | 0 | -0.4 | +0.5 | -0.8 | +0.9 | +0.4 | 0 | -0.4 | -0.5 | -0.6 | -0.9 | -0.4 |
| Central City Balance | +0.2 -0.2 | -0.4 -0.1 | +0.9 -0.3 | -1.0 +0.2 | +0.7 +0.2 | -0.5 +0.7 | +0.5 -0.4 | -0.7 +0.1 | +0.1 -0.6 | -0.2 -0.4 | -0.5 -0.4 | 0 -0.4 |
| Outside SMSA | +0.1 | +0.4 | +1.0 | +2.1 | +0.3 | +1.5 | -0.9 | +0.6 | -0.2 | +2.7 | 0 | +2.6 |

Notes

1. The 1979-1980 comparisons in this chapter utilize the 1980 Census weights for the 1979 survey responses. The time series presentations for the 1974-1980 period present the 1979 data utilizing both the 1970 and 1980 Census weights. Cases where the 1970 Census weights are utilized in calculations are noted by an asterisk.
2. There have been several changes in the survey questions which identify Hispanics, as well as in the Census survey techniques which affect the weights for CPS survey responses. The 1979-1980 data for Hispanics are much more dependable than the 1974-1975 data.

CHAPTER 5. APPLYING THE HARDSHIP MEASURES

Policy Options

A primary aim of economic and social policy is to alleviate the economic hardship which results from labor market problems. The basic tools are macroeconomic policies to stimulate employment and reduce unemployment, minimum wage changes to alter the payoff from employment, transfer programs to offset insufficient earnings, and targeted job creation and training programs to help those in need who are at the end of the labor queue.

The hardship measures provide a useful perspective for assessing these policy options. They demonstrate quite clearly that macroeconomic policies are not likely to significantly alleviate labor market-related hardship, that an array of employment and training interventions are needed to supplement macroeconomic policies, that hardship is not so much an individual problem as a family problem, so that solutions to individual earnings difficulties will not necessarily eliminate family earnings shortfalls, and that welfare and workfare must overlap if hardship is to be eliminated for those in the work force and their dependents.

The Limitations of Macroeconomic Policies

Hardship declines when unemployment falls, and rises during recessions; but it requires an enormous drop in the unemployment rate to achieve a modest percentage decline in hardship. Hardship will continue at significant levels under any foreseeable degree of recovery from the current recession.

As noted previously, only half of those experiencing unemployment during 1979 had Inadequate Individual Earnings, less than a fourth were in families with Inadequate Family Earnings, and only one in seven remained with Inadequate Family Incomes after the receipt of cash transfers and other earnings supplements. In addition, only a minority of persons in hardship experienced any weeks of unemployment: the unemployed constituted 35 percent of the severe hardship IIE count in 1979, 42 percent of the IFE and 37 percent of the IFI. Finally, many who suffered from unemployment and hardship had such limited participation or large breadwinning responsibilities that they would not have escaped poverty even if they found jobs which paid minimally adequate wages. Nearly three-fifths of workers with Inadequate Family Earnings who, themselves, experienced at least a week of joblessness would have remained in the IFE even if all workers were provided minimum wage employment for periods of forced idleness. Thus, any

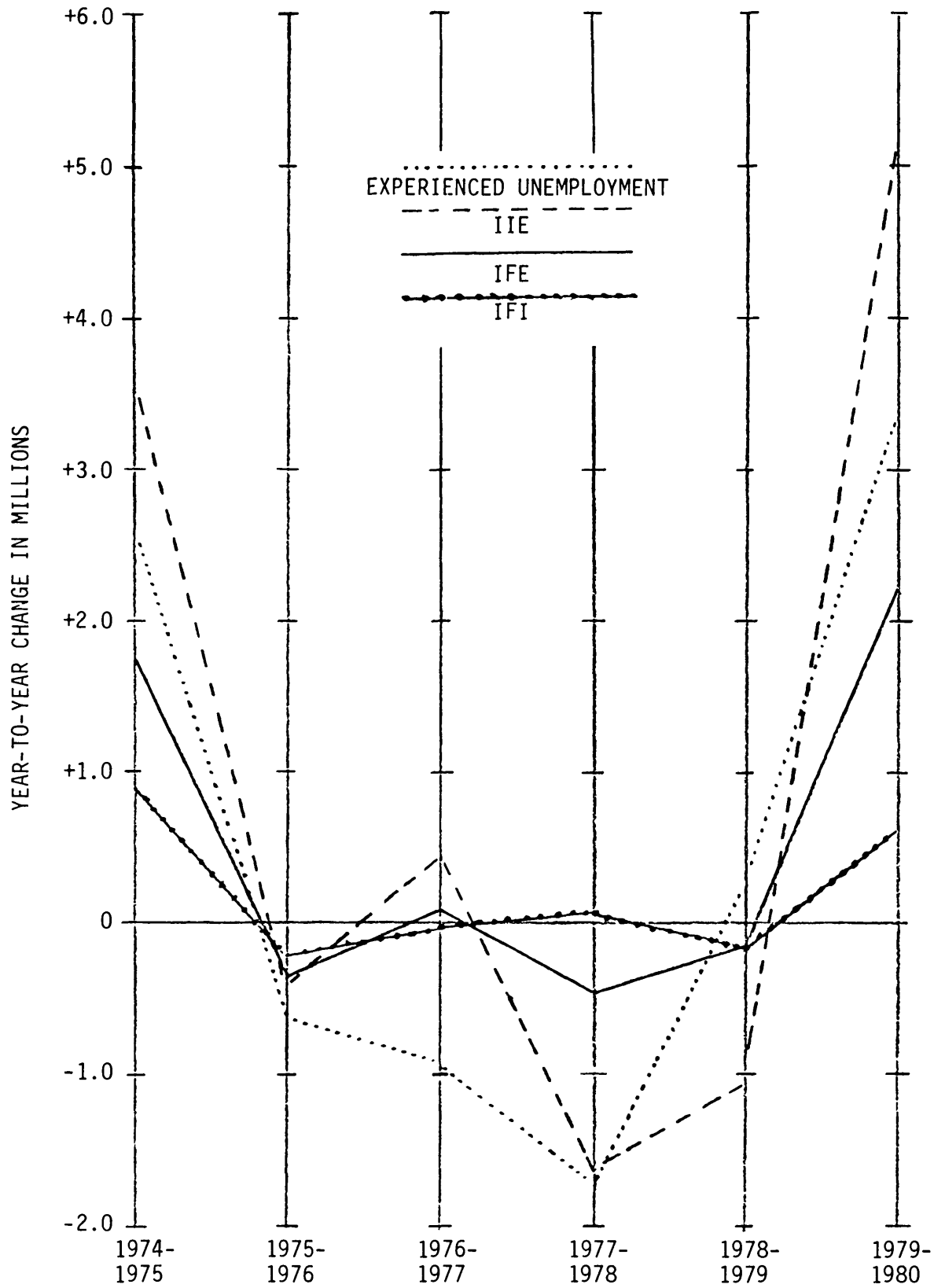
reduction in the aggregate number of unemployed yields a proportionately smaller direct reduction in the severe hardship counts. Indirect impacts are difficult to estimate. As unemployment falls, average wages tend to rise faster, second jobs become readily available, involuntary part-time employment declines, and more second or third family members enter the work force. Yet the percentage decline in hardship is less than the percentage decline in unemployment which occurs during recovery, and vice versa during recessions. The standard deviation in the unemployment rate over the 1974-1980 period was 16 percent of the mean, while the coefficients of variation in the severe hardship IIE, IFE and IFI rates were 7, 7 and 9 percent respectively.

While hardship is the result of limited hourly wages, as well as limited hours of employment, increases in the minimum wage--like reductions in unemployment--have a muted effect on hardship. Only a minority of workers who earn at or below the minimum hourly wage come from low-income families. The Minimum Wage Study Commission found that over two-fifths of all low-wage workers in 1978 were from families with incomes above \$15,000 and three-fifths had family incomes over \$10,000. ^{1/} Only 11 percent of minimum wage workers lived in poor families, 17 percent in near poor families, and less than a fourth in families with incomes less than 150 percent of the poverty threshold. Thus, the persons in hardship would benefit from only a small portion of the wage bill generated by any increase in the minimum wage. The Minimum Wage Study Commission concluded that minimum wage increases were associated with higher unemployment among minorities and teenagers and perhaps slightly higher unemployment among disadvantaged adults. Disemployment, thus, would offset some of the benefits resulting from increased hourly wage levels, particularly affecting those in the hardship counts. Moreover, many in hardship would remain there even if their hourly wages were increased. A ten percent increase in wages for persons with Inadequate Family Earnings in 1979 would have lowered the severe hardship IFE by just a tenth in 1979.

On balance, however, hardship does decline when the legislated minimum wage is raised, and increases when the real value of the minimum wage is eroded by inflation. This is almost a tautology in the case of the IIE count, since the severe hardship adequacy standard is the average real value of the legislated minimum for the 1967-1980 period, adjusted for the CPI less home ownership costs, so that workers earning the legislated minimum wage will be counted in the IIE when the legislated minimum falls below this adjusted average real value. But the IFE and IFI counts are also affected, since when the real purchasing power of minimum wages falls, low-wage workers are less likely to be able to raise their families above the cost of living adjusted poverty levels.

The plot of year-to-year changes in hardship and unemployment demonstrates these relationships (Chart 5.1). While hardship generally rose and fell in the same pattern as unemployment during the 1974-1980 period, there was a noticeable increase in the severe hardship IIE between 1976 and 1977 despite declining unemployment. The IFE also rose, and the IFI held constant, even though falling unemployment should have resulted in declines. In 1976 the legislated minimum and the adjusted average real minimum wage were equivalent, but because the legislated minimum was not raised in 1977, it fell below the adjusted real minimum standard. Put

Chart 5.1. YEAR-TO-YEAR CHANGES IN UNEMPLOYMENT AND HARDSHIP, 1974-1980



another way, workers earning just the legislated minimum in 1976 for their annual hours of availability would have had adequate individual earnings according to the definitions used in the hardship measures, but those earning just the legislated minimum in 1977 would have fallen below the IIE adequacy standard:

| | <u>Legislated minimum wage</u> | <u>Adjusted real value of minimum wage 1967-1980</u> | <u>Legislated minimum ÷ real minimum</u> |
|------|------------------------------------|--|--|
| 1974 | \$2.00 | \$1.99 | \$1.01 |
| 1975 | 2.10 | 2.16 | .97 |
| 1976 | 2.30 | 2.29 | 1.00 |
| 1977 | 2.30 | 2.44 | .94 |
| 1978 | 2.65 | 2.61 | 1.02 |
| 1979 | 2.90 | 2.87 | 1.01 |
| 1980 | 3.10 | 3.21 | .97 |

Since the hardship measures could only be calculated for the 1974-1980 period, it is impossible to derive very precise statistical estimates of the relationship between changes in aggregate unemployment, the legislated minimum wage and hardship levels. However, there were fairly significant fluctuations in the unemployment rate during these seven years, when it ranged from 5.6 to 8.5 percent, and the legislated minimum wage ranged from 94 to 102 percent of the average real minimum wage for the 1967-1980 period. Regression analysis suggests that the severe hardship, unemployment and legislated minimum wage levels were interrelated:

$$\text{Equation 1: } \text{IIE incidence} = a + b (\text{annual average unemployment rate}) + c \left(100 \times \frac{\text{average real minimum wage}}{\text{legislated minimum wage}} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} r^2 &= 0.90 \\ a &= 1.756 \\ b &= 1.25 \\ c &= 0.163 \end{aligned}$$

Interpretation: An increase in the unemployment rate of 1.0 percentage points was associated with an increase in the severe hardship IIE rate of 1.25 percentage points. An increase in the ratio of the adjusted average real minimum wage to the legislated minimum wage from 100 percent to 110 percent would have increased the IIE incidence by 1.63 percentage points.

Equation 2:
$$\text{IIE incidence} = a + b (\text{annual average unemployment rate}) + c \left(100 \times \frac{\text{average real minimum wage}}{\text{legislated minimum wage}}\right) + d (\text{year} = 1 \text{ in } 1974 \text{ to } 7 \text{ in } 1980)$$

$$\begin{aligned} r^2 &= 0.93 \\ a &= 0.672 \\ b &= 1.170 \\ c &= 0.185 \\ d &= -0.144 \end{aligned}$$

Interpretation: An increase in the unemployment rate of 1.0 percentage points was associated with an increase of 1.17 percentage points in the severe hardship IIE rate. An increase in the adjusted average real minimum wage from 100 percent to 110 percent of the legislated minimum wage would have increased the IIE incidence by 1.85 percentage points. There was a downward trend in the incidence of individual earnings inadequacy which lowered the IIE rate for the total work force by an estimated 0.86 percentage points over the 1974-1980 period.

Equation 3:
$$\text{IFE incidence} = a + b (\text{annual average unemployment rate}) + c \left(100 \times \frac{\text{average real minimum wage}}{\text{legislated minimum wage}}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} r^2 &= 0.92 \\ a &= 2.857 \\ b &= 0.540 \\ c &= 0.056 \end{aligned}$$

Interpretation: An increase in the unemployment rate of 1.0 percentage points was associated with an increase in the severe hardship IFE rate of 0.54 percentage points; thus, IFE incidence was less sensitive to unemployment changes than was IIE incidence. An increase in the ratio of the adjusted average real minimum wage from 100 to 110 percent of the legislated minimum wage would have increased the IFE by 0.56 percentage points; thus, the severe hardship IFE rate was less responsive to the minimum wage level than was the IIE rate.

Equation 4:
$$\text{IFE incidence} = a + b (\text{annual average unemployment rate}) + c \left(100 \times \frac{\text{average real minimum wage}}{\text{legislated minimum wage}}\right) + d (\text{year} = 1 \text{ in } 1974 \text{ to } 7 \text{ in } 1980)$$

$$\begin{aligned} r^2 &= 0.92 \\ a &= 2.900 \\ b &= 0.540 \\ c &= 0.055 \\ d &= 0.007 \end{aligned}$$

Interpretation: While the IIE rate trended down over the 1974-1980 period, there was no significant shift in the IFE rate.

Equation 5:
$$\text{IFI incidence} = a + b (\text{annual average unemployment rate}) + c \left(100 \times \frac{\text{average real minimum wage}}{\text{legislated minimum wage}} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} r^2 &= 0.634 \\ a &= 0.659 \\ b &= 0.260 \\ c &= 0.040 \end{aligned}$$

Interpretation: An increase in the unemployment rate of 1.0 percentage points was associated with an increase in the IFI incidence of 0.26 percentage points; thus, the severe hardship IFI rate was less sensitive to unemployment changes than was the IFE rate. An increase in the ratio of the adjusted average real minimum wage from 100 to 110 percent of the legislated minimum wage would have increased the severe hardship IFI rate by 0.40 percentage points; thus, IFI incidence was less responsive to the minimum wage level changes than was the IFE rate.

Equation 6:
$$\text{IFI incidence} = a + b (\text{annual average unemployment rate}) + c \left(100 \times \frac{\text{average real minimum wage}}{\text{legislated minimum wage}} \right) + d (\text{year} = 1 \text{ in } 1974 \text{ to } 7 \text{ in } 1980)$$

$$\begin{aligned} r^2 &= 0.730 \\ a &= 1.146 \\ b &= 0.300 \\ c &= 0.030 \\ d &= 0.065 \end{aligned}$$

Interpretation: There was apparently an upward trend in the severe hardship IFI rate, adding 0.4 percentage points over the 1974-1980 period. The addition of the trend variable increases the explanative power (r^2) of the equation.

The hardship rates among full-year workers were slightly less responsive to unemployment changes and slightly more responsive to minimum wage changes (Table 5.1). The intermediate and moderate hardship IFE and IFI rates for the total work force were slightly more responsive to aggregate unemployment changes than the severe hardship IFE and IFI rates.

These equations can be used to predict hardship levels for 1981 based on the actual unemployment rate and the ratio of adjusted average real minimum wage to the legislated minimum wage. Estimates for 1982 can be derived by using alternative inflation and unemployment assumptions:

Table 5.1. HARDSHIP INCIDENCE CORRELATIONS OVER TIME WITH UNEMPLOYMENT AND THE MINIMUM WAGE LEVEL

| | r^2 | a | b (annual average unemployment) | c (100 X $\frac{\text{average real minimum wage}}{\text{legislated minimum wage}}$) | d (year = 1 in 1974 to 7 in 1980) |
|--|-------|--------|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| Full-year hardship ÷ full-year work force | | | | | |
| IIE | 0.94 | -9.55 | +1.09 | +.212 | -.039 |
| IFE | 0.95 | -3.21 | +0.63 | +.066 | -.021 |
| IFI | 0.77 | -1.36 | +0.30 | +.033 | -.050 |
| Full-year hardship ÷ total work force | | | | | |
| IIE | 0.93 | -8.04 | +0.94 | +.151 | +.044 |
| IFE | 0.92 | -3.05 | +0.48 | +.052 | +.012 |
| IFI | 0.70 | -1.56 | +0.24 | +.027 | +.052 |
| Intermediate hardship | | | | | |
| IIE | 0.94 | +17.07 | +1.05 | +.120 | +.053 |
| IFE | 0.92 | +5.56 | +0.68 | +.053 | +.020 |
| IFI | 0.78 | +0.62 | +0.37 | +.062 | +.037 |
| Moderate hardship | | | | | |
| IIE | 0.75 | +33.29 | +0.95 | +.050 | +.159 |
| IFE | 0.92 | +7.54 | +0.86 | +.058 | +.048 |
| IFI | 0.82 | +3.03 | +0.57 | +.063 | -.002 |

| | Severe hardship for total work force | | |
|--|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | <u>IIE incidence</u> | <u>IFE incidence</u> | <u>IFI incidence</u> |
| 1980 actual | 27.7% | 12.8% | 7.2% |
| 1981 predicted on basis of unemployment and inflation rates | 28.3 | 13.1 | 7.4 |
| 1982 predicted on assumption of-- | | | |
| 9% unemployment; 5.0% inflation | 30.7 | 14.2 | 8.0 |
| 9% unemployment; 7.5% inflation | 31.3 | 14.3 | 8.1 |
| 9.5% unemployment; 5.0% inflation | 31.3 | 14.4 | 8.2 |
| 9.5% unemployment; 7.5% inflation | 31.9 | 14.6 | 8.3 |
| 10% unemployment; 5.0% inflation | 32.0 | 14.7 | 8.3 |
| 10% unemployment; 7.5% inflation | 32.4 | 14.9 | 8.4 |

Recognizing the imprecision of forecasts based on only seven years of data, it is clear that hardship is currently a major problem which will not ease significantly under any foreseeable economic scenario. Even if unemployment miraculously fell to 7.0 percent in 1982, with inflation a low 5.0 percent, the severe hardship IFE rate would be 13.2 percent and the IFI rate 7.4 percent. The dramatic changes which have taken place in transfer programs are likely to raise the IFI above even these high levels. Thus, even assuming healthy recovery, both the IFE and IFI rates would be as bad or worse than the highest rate in the 1974-1980 period.

What if Employment Problems Were Solved

The limited relationship between macroeconomic changes and hardship is not just because the benefits of higher wages and increased employment must trickle down to those most in need; it is also a reflection of the inherent limitations of labor market remedies. Inadequate Family Earnings and Inadequate Family Incomes are not just the result of involuntary idleness or low wages, but also result from restricted work force participation relative to breadwinning responsibilities:

- If the annual earnings of all workers in the 1979 severe hardship IFE were increased by ten percent, nine of ten would still have Inadequate Family Earnings.

- If all persons in the severe hardship IFE who were involuntarily idle in 1979 were provided employment at their usual wage for all hours of idleness, more than four of five would still have had Inadequate Family Earnings, and three-fourths would have remained in the IFE if they were provided minimum wage employment for all hours of forced idleness.

- If every person in the severe hardship IFE were provided minimally adequate individual earnings, 64 percent would still have had Inadequate Family Earnings.

- Even if every worker in the IFE were provided employment at their usual wage for all hours of idleness, and earnings were, then, increased by 10 percent, 56 percent would have remained with Inadequate Family Earnings.

The corollary is that transfers are essential if labor market-related hardship is to be eliminated. The IFE Deficit in 1979 was \$31.7 billion. Nontransfer earnings supplements reduced this by \$7.7 billion, cash transfers by \$11.2, and in-kind aid by another \$2.2 billion. If the earnings of everyone in the IFE were raised at least to the minimal individual adequacy level, the IFE Deficit would have still been \$18.8 billion. Even Enhanced Capacity augmentation, providing the usual wage for all hours of forced idleness, and then increasing the earnings of all individuals by ten percent, would have left a deficit of \$16.7 billion. In other words, if nontransfer earnings supplements remained at the same level, transfers could be reduced if earnings were augmented, but they would still be needed to fill the substantial gaps remaining for the working poor.

Moreover, the need for transfers has modestly increased rather than decreased over the 1974-1980 period, as suggested by the decline in the importance of labor market problems as a cause of labor market-related hardship, and in the effectiveness of labor market cures in mitigating hardship. For instance, the Enhanced Capacity IFE was 53.9 percent of the severe hardship IFE in 1974 but 55.6 percent in 1979:

| | <u>1974</u> | <u>1979</u> | <u>1979- 1974</u> | <u>1975</u> | <u>1980</u> | <u>1980- 1975</u> |
|---|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| Full Employment IFE as percent IFE ¹ | 75.2% | 75.9% | +0.7% | 69.3% | 69.9% | +0.6% |
| Full Employment IFE Deficit as percent IFE Deficit ¹ | 70.2 | 69.9 | -0.3 | 61.4 | 62.9 | +1.5 |
| Adequate Employment IFE as percent IFE ² | 61.2 | 64.1 | +2.9 | 57.2 | 57.9 | +0.7 |
| Adequate Employment IFE Deficit as percent IFE Deficit ² | 57.9 | 59.3 | +0.4 | 51.8 | 53.0 | +1.2 |
| Capacity Employment IFE as percent IFE ³ | 82.1 | 83.5 | +1.4 | 76.6 | 77.1 | +0.5 |
| Capacity Employment IFE Deficit as percent IFE Deficit ³ | 79.5 | 80.4 | +0.9 | 71.6 | 73.4 | +1.8 |
| Enhanced Earnings IFE as percent IFE ⁴ | 90.8 | 90.3 | -0.5 | 90.3 | 90.3 | 0 |
| Enhanced Earnings IFE Deficit as percent IFE Deficit ⁴ | 92.7 | 92.4 | -0.3 | 92.8 | 92.7 | -0.1 |
| Enhanced Capacity IFE as percent IFE ⁵ | 53.9 | 55.6 | +1.7 | 49.7 | 50.7 | +1.0 |
| Enhanced Capacity IFE Deficit as percent IFE Deficit ⁵ | 51.6 | 53.8 | +2.2 | 45.6 | 46.9 | +1.3 |

¹In calculating the Full Employment IFE and Deficit, earnings are augmented by providing all unemployed and involuntarily part-time employed persons in the IFE the minimum wage for all hours of forced idleness.

²In calculating the Adequate Employment IFE and Deficit, earnings are augmented for all persons in the IFE with Inadequate Individual Earnings. Their earnings are raised to the individual adequacy standard, i.e., the minimum wage or its multiple times their hours of availability.

³In calculating the Capacity Employment IFE and Deficit, the unemployed and involuntary part-time workers in the IFE are provided their usual wage (when working) for all hours of forced idleness.

⁴In calculating the Enhanced Earnings IFE and Deficit, the earnings of each person in the IFE are augmented by 10 percent.

⁵In calculating the Enhanced Capacity IFE and Deficit, unemployed and involuntary part-time workers in the IFE are first provided their usual wage (when working) for all hours of forced idleness, then their capacity level earnings, as well as the earnings of all other persons in the IFE, are raised by 10 percent.

Different Strokes

The five augmentation alternatives address different labor market problems and provide varying degrees of mitigation. For instance, the

Enhanced Earnings IFE augmentation simulates a 10 percent wage rate increase, assuming no changes in hours of work. The Capacity IFE augmentation eliminates measured forced idleness while the Full Employment IFE goes further in assuring that at least the minimum wage will be paid for hours of forced idleness even if the individuals usually receive less than the minimum. Adequate Employment augmentation affects low-wage, fully-employed workers, as well as those with involuntary idleness, while the Enhanced Capacity IFE augmentation simulates the elimination of forced idleness combined with a 10 percent increase in hourly earnings. In real life, any augmentation of wages or hours of work would likely affect work force participation, attachment and job choice, so that the augmentations provide only very crude indicators of the effects of changes in the employment and earnings variables; nevertheless, they do help in indicating who will benefit from alternative interventions and to what degree.

A worker may escape the IFE as a result of augmentation even if his or her individual earnings are increased little or none, since another family member's earnings may be significantly augmented. For instance, a teenager with no employment in a family with a head working full-time, full-year, but earning 10 percent below the poverty level, will exit the IFE with Enhanced Earnings augmentation even though the teenager's earnings would remain zero. In general, however, the impacts of augmentation on the IFE levels for most segments of the work force suggest the nature of their employment problems and the potential solutions.

Enhanced Earnings augmentation, for instance, had almost no impact on the IFE count among persons without any employment during 1979 and very little on persons unemployed two-thirds or more of their weeks in the work force (Table 5.2). The most significant impacts from this augmentation were experienced by the full-year IFE who were mostly employed. In contrast, Full Employment augmentation reduced the IFE by two-fifths among those who experienced some unemployment but only a sixth among those employed all weeks in the work force.

Reflecting differences in work force problems and their severity, as well as in family status, the augmentation alternatives had quite different impacts on significant segments among workers with Inadequate Family Earnings:

- Females benefited less under all forms of augmentation, and this was particularly true for female family heads (Chart 5.2). Enhanced Capacity augmentation reduced the IFE of female family heads by three-tenths, while reducing the number of male family heads in the IFE by nearly half. In contrast, augmentation significantly reduced the number of wives in the IFE, since frequently both their own and their husbands' earnings were affected by the augmentation.

- The impacts of augmentation were less for work force participants residing in larger families with fewer earners (Table 5.3). The IFE reduction which resulted from Capacity Earnings augmentation was only a little greater when there were more workers in a family; for instance, among participants from three-member families, 14 percent of those from families with one participant were lifted out of the IFE by Capacity Earnings augmentation, 28 percent of those from families with two participants, but 24

Table 5.2. IMPACTS OF ALTERNATIVE EARNINGS AUGMENTATION APPROACHES FOR WORK EXPERIENCE PATTERN/WORK FORCE ATTACHMENT SUBGROUPS OF THE IFE IN 1979¹

| | IFE REDUCTION | | | | | IFE DEFICIT REDUCTION | | | | | AVERAGE IFE DEFICIT |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| | Enhanced Earnings Augmentation | Capacity Earnings Augmentation | Full Employment Augmentation | Adequate Employment Augmentation | Enhanced Capacity Augmentation | Enhanced Earnings Augmentation | Capacity Earnings Augmentation | Full Employment Augmentation | Adequate Employment Augmentation | Enhanced Capacity Augmentation | |
| Total Work Force | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Not Employed | 2.0% | 23.8% | 38.8% | 25.9% | 29.1% | -- | 42.3% | 55.7% | 42.3% | 45.2% | \$4,176 |
| Mostly Unemployed | 4.3 | 61.7 | 58.3 | 61.5 | 67.8 | 4.6 | 71.0 | 71.2 | 74.9 | 78.8 | 3,314 |
| Mixed | 8.0 | 53.0 | 52.7 | 54.7 | 63.4 | 10.3 | 57.7 | 61.2 | 61.0 | 67.5 | 2,280 |
| Mostly Employed | 15.0 | 25.3 | 27.8 | 40.0 | 51.9 | 13.2 | 24.5 | 24.5 | 45.2 | 55.7 | 1,884 |
| Employed Part-Time | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Involuntarily | 9.7 | 19.2 | 26.1 | 44.0 | 51.9 | 8.0 | 20.8 | 29.2 | 45.0 | 51.0 | 2,506 |
| Employed Part-Time | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Voluntarily | 8.8 | 3.4 | 17.7 | 21.1 | 22.9 | 9.1 | 2.0 | 21.4 | 21.0 | 9.3 | 2,159 |
| Employed Full-Time | 12.5 | 5.2 | 8.2 | 44.0 | 52.8 | 10.5 | 9.2 | 2.5 | 46.8 | 54.6 | 2,196 |
| Full-Year Work Force | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Not Employed | 1.6 | 72.4 | 68.8 | 73.4 | 75.5 | -- | 84.8 | 83.7 | 84.8 | 88.3 | 5,069 |
| Mostly Unemployed | 5.6 | 69.7 | 68.1 | 72.5 | 76.8 | -- | 75.7 | 76.0 | 80.5 | 84.5 | 3,350 |
| Mixed | 9.2 | 64.9 | 64.2 | 67.0 | 75.8 | 1.3 | 62.6 | 70.5 | 71.9 | 80.7 | 2,216 |
| Mostly Employed | 18.8 | 36.1 | 38.7 | 54.1 | 64.4 | 76.3 | 23.2 | 31.1 | 53.0 | 65.9 | 1,957 |
| Employed Part-Time | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Involuntarily | 10.9 | 22.9 | 39.7 | 72.0 | 77.3 | 37.5 | 18.5 | 38.0 | 72.0 | 79.6 | 2,409 |
| Employed Part-Time | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Voluntarily | 12.5 | 2.1 | 31.3 | 35.3 | 47.4 | 4.6 | +8.0 | 39.9 | 40.0 | 51.4 | 1,940 |
| Employed Full-Time | 17.9 | 3.0 | 5.9 | 67.7 | 77.6 | 5.5 | +8.7 | +6.5 | 71.3 | 80.8 | 2,334 |

¹In calculating the Full Employment IFE and Deficit, earnings are augmented by providing all unemployed and involuntarily part-time employed persons in the IFE the minimum wage for all hours of forced idleness. In calculating the Adequate Employment IFE and Deficit, earnings are augmented for all persons in the IFE with Inadequate Individual Earnings. Their earnings are raised to the individual adequacy standard, i.e., the minimum wage or its multiple times their hours of availability. In calculating the Capacity Employment IFE and Deficit, the unemployed and involuntary part-time workers in the IFE are provided their usual wage (when working) for all hours of forced idleness. In calculating the Enhanced Earnings IFE and Deficit, the earnings of each person in the IFE are augmented by 10 percent. In calculating the Enhanced Capacity IFE and Deficit, unemployed and involuntary part-time workers in the IFE are first provided their usual wage (when working) for all hours of forced idleness, then their capacity level earnings, as well as the earnings of all other persons in the IFE, are raised by 10 percent.

Chart 5.2. IMPACTS OF EARNINGS AUGMENTATION ON SEX/FAMILY RELATIONSHIP SUBGROUPS

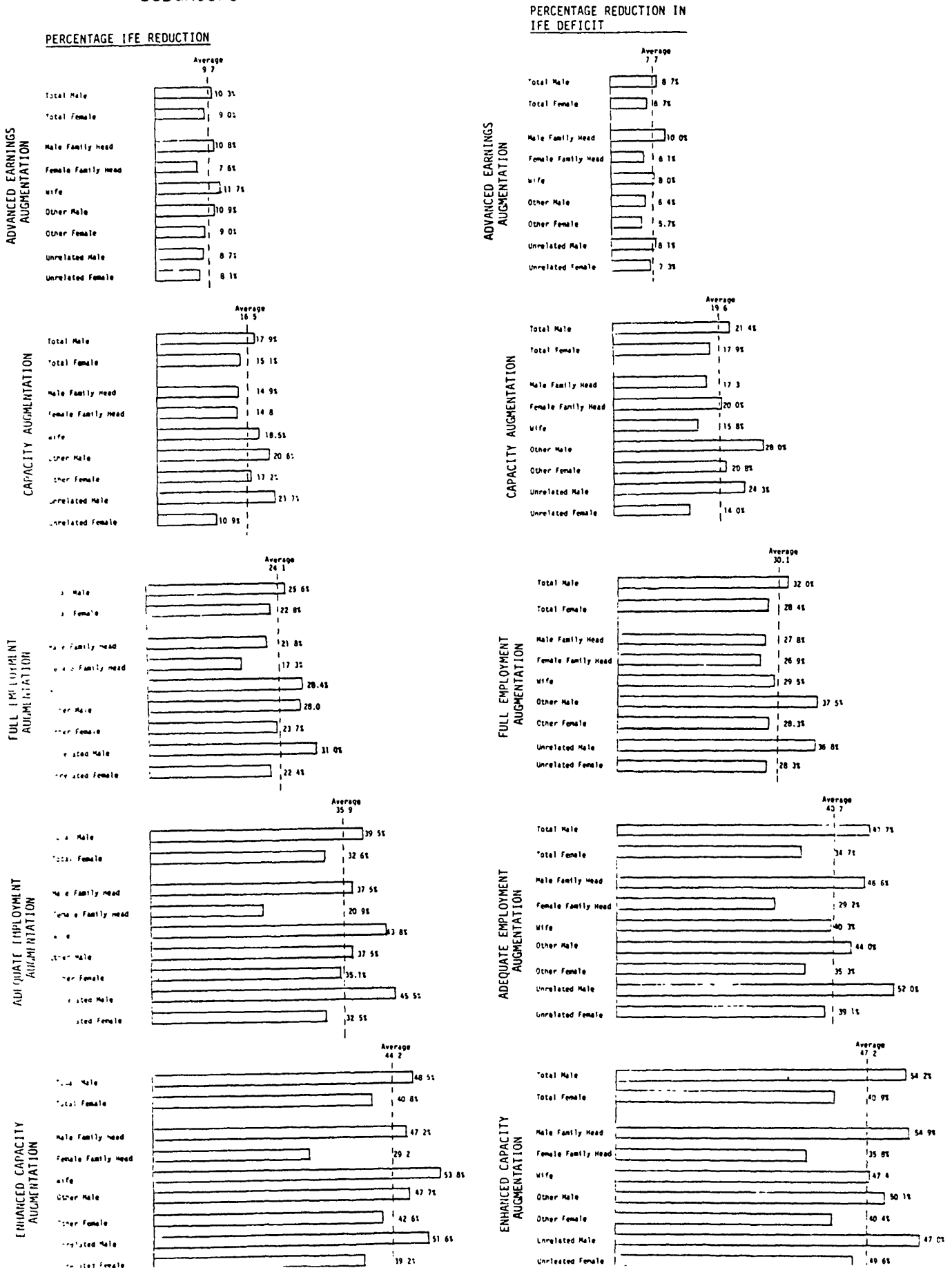


Table 5.3. IMPACTS OF ALTERNATIVE EARNINGS AUGMENTATION APPROACHES IN 1979 DEPENDING ON FAMILY SIZE AND NUMBER OF EARNERS¹

| | IFE REDUCTION | | | | | AVERAGE IFE DEFICIT | IFE DEFICIT REDUCTION | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Enhanced Earnings Augmentation | Capacity Earnings Augmentation | Full Employment Augmentation | Adequate Employment Augmentation | Enhanced Capacity Augmentation | | Enhanced Earnings Augmentation | Capacity Earnings Augmentation | Full Employment Augmentation | Adequate Employment Augmentation | Enhanced Capacity Augmentation |
| <u>One In Work Force</u> | <u>7.5%</u> | <u>12.8%</u> | <u>18.1%</u> | <u>27.3%</u> | <u>34.7%</u> | <u>\$2,893</u> | <u>6.6%</u> | <u>16.5%</u> | <u>25.8%</u> | <u>34.8%</u> | <u>41.2%</u> |
| 1 Member | 8.4 | 15.8 | 26.3 | 38.4 | 44.9 | 2,000 | 7.7 | 18.8 | 33.2 | 45.1 | 50.4 |
| 2 Members | 6.3 | 12.6 | 17.6 | 25.7 | 32.5 | 2,760 | 6.3 | 15.6 | 26.4 | 33.9 | 39.3 |
| 3 Members | 6.8 | 14.3 | 13.5 | 26.3 | 35.1 | 3,334 | 6.1 | 19.7 | 28.2 | 37.8 | 43.5 |
| 4-5 Members | 7.9 | 5.7 | 3.2 | 4.7 | 14.1 | 4,452 | 6.0 | 15.3 | 19.2 | 27.2 | 36.5 |
| 6 or More Members | 9.2 | 2.1 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 11.3 | 6,223 | 6.1 | 10.5 | 12.1 | 17.5 | 25.7 |
| <u>Two In Work Force</u> | <u>11.6</u> | <u>20.9</u> | <u>30.7</u> | <u>46.3</u> | <u>56.9</u> | <u>1,633</u> | <u>10.6</u> | <u>29.4</u> | <u>42.7</u> | <u>58.8</u> | <u>66.1</u> |
| 2 Members | 9.6 | 21.2 | 38.8 | 57.9 | 63.1 | 1,110 | 10.1 | 24.9 | 45.3 | 64.7 | 69.5 |
| 3 Members | 9.6 | 27.8 | 40.7 | 60.5 | 67.2 | 1,271 | 11.4 | 34.2 | 53.0 | 68.8 | 73.8 |
| 4-5 Members | 14.3 | 20.3 | 26.5 | 41.3 | 55.2 | 1,744 | 10.9 | 31.5 | 44.3 | 61.6 | 69.7 |
| 6 or More Members | 10.7 | 14.3 | 15.6 | 22.9 | 38.5 | 2,644 | 10.1 | 26.4 | 32.6 | 44.9 | 54.1 |
| <u>Three or More In Work Force</u> | <u>18.7</u> | <u>28.8</u> | <u>46.9</u> | <u>65.3</u> | <u>75.6</u> | <u>1,059</u> | <u>14.3</u> | <u>32.5</u> | <u>55.1</u> | <u>70.4</u> | <u>75.6</u> |
| 3 Members | 8.8 | 24.1 | 57.7 | 73.0 | 85.4 | 705 | 14.6 | 26.0 | 66.7 | 84.4 | 88.5 |
| 4-5 Members | 23.6 | 27.3 | 44.9 | 66.2 | 73.7 | 1,001 | 12.3 | 29.0 | 53.5 | 67.7 | 72.1 |
| 6 or More Members | 17.1 | 31.1 | 46.3 | 62.7 | 74.8 | 1,190 | 15.7 | 36.0 | 54.7 | 70.4 | 7.6 |

¹In calculating the Full Employment IFE and Deficit, earnings are augmented by providing all unemployed and involuntarily part-time employed persons in the IFE the minimum wage for all hours of forced idleness. In calculating the Adequate Employment IFE and Deficit, earnings are augmented for all persons in the IFE with Inadequate Individual Earnings. Their earnings are raised to the individual adequacy standard, i.e., the minimum wage or its multiple times their hours of availability. In calculating the Capacity Employment IFE and Deficit, the unemployed and involuntary part-time workers in the IFE are provided their usual wage (when working) for all hours of forced idleness. In calculating the Enhanced Earnings IFE and Deficit, the earnings of each person in the IFE are augmented by 10 percent. In calculating the Enhanced Capacity IFE and Deficit, unemployed and involuntary part-time workers in the IFE are first provided their usual wage (when working) for all hours of forced idleness, then their capacity level earnings, as well as the earnings of all other persons in the IFE, are raised by 10 percent.

percent of those from families with three participants. The IFE reductions resulting from Full Employment augmentation increased much more significantly with each additional family worker; there was a 14 percent reduction for workers from three-member families with one work force participant, but 58 percent among families with three participants. Obviously, the second and third family earners were usually low paid when they worked compared to unemployed first workers in families.

- Prime age workers in the IFE were relatively more affected by Capacity Earnings and Enhanced Earnings augmentation than Full Employment and Adequate Employment augmentation, suggesting that their earnings rates and totals were relatively higher so that minimum wage employment was not the answer for their needs (Chart 5.3). The 45-to-64-year-olds in the IFE benefited most by Adequate Employment augmentation and Enhanced Capacity augmentation. Not unexpectedly, few teenagers were lifted out of poverty by Capacity Earnings augmentation, while older workers experienced below average reductions under all the different forms of augmentation.

- All of the employment and earnings augmentations helped high school graduates with no further education more than those with greater and lesser education (Chart 5.4). Dropouts benefited relatively more from the Capacity Earnings and Full Employment augmentations which simulated increased hours of employment for periods of forced idleness. In contrast, college graduates did relatively best under the Adequate Employment and Enhanced Capacity augmentations, suggesting that their problems were more frequently limited hours of availability or large family support responsibilities. High school and post-secondary students--those with the fewest hours of availability--benefited least from all of the augmentations.

- Blacks gained relatively more from the Capacity Earnings and Full Employment augmentations simulating reductions in forced idleness (Chart 5.5). In contrast, whites experienced above average IFE reductions from the Enhanced Earnings, Adequate Employment and Enhanced Capacity augmentations which increased earnings for workers with low pay or limited hours of availability relative to support responsibilities. Hispanics benefited more than whites or blacks from Enhanced Earnings augmentation, suggesting that low wages relative to breadwinning responsibilities were a particularly serious problem for them.

- Blue-collar workers benefited relatively more from the Full Employment and Capacity Earnings augmentations compensating for forced idleness (Chart 5.6). White-collar workers, particularly professional, managerial, technical and administrative workers, benefited relatively more from Enhanced Earnings augmentation. The problems of service workers were least likely to be mitigated by any of the labor market-oriented initiatives. Farm workers benefited most from the Adequate Employment and Enhanced Capacity augmentations since they were more likely to be underemployed and with quite low wages.

- Reflecting higher wage levels, the Enhanced Earnings and Capacity Employment augmentations had greater impacts in metropolitan than non-metropolitan areas. Likewise, reflecting more frequent part-time employment, metropolitan areas benefited relatively more from the Adequate Employment and Enhanced Capacity augmentations (Chart 5.7). Central cities

Chart 5.3. IMPACTS OF EARNINGS AUGMENTATION ON AGE GROUPS

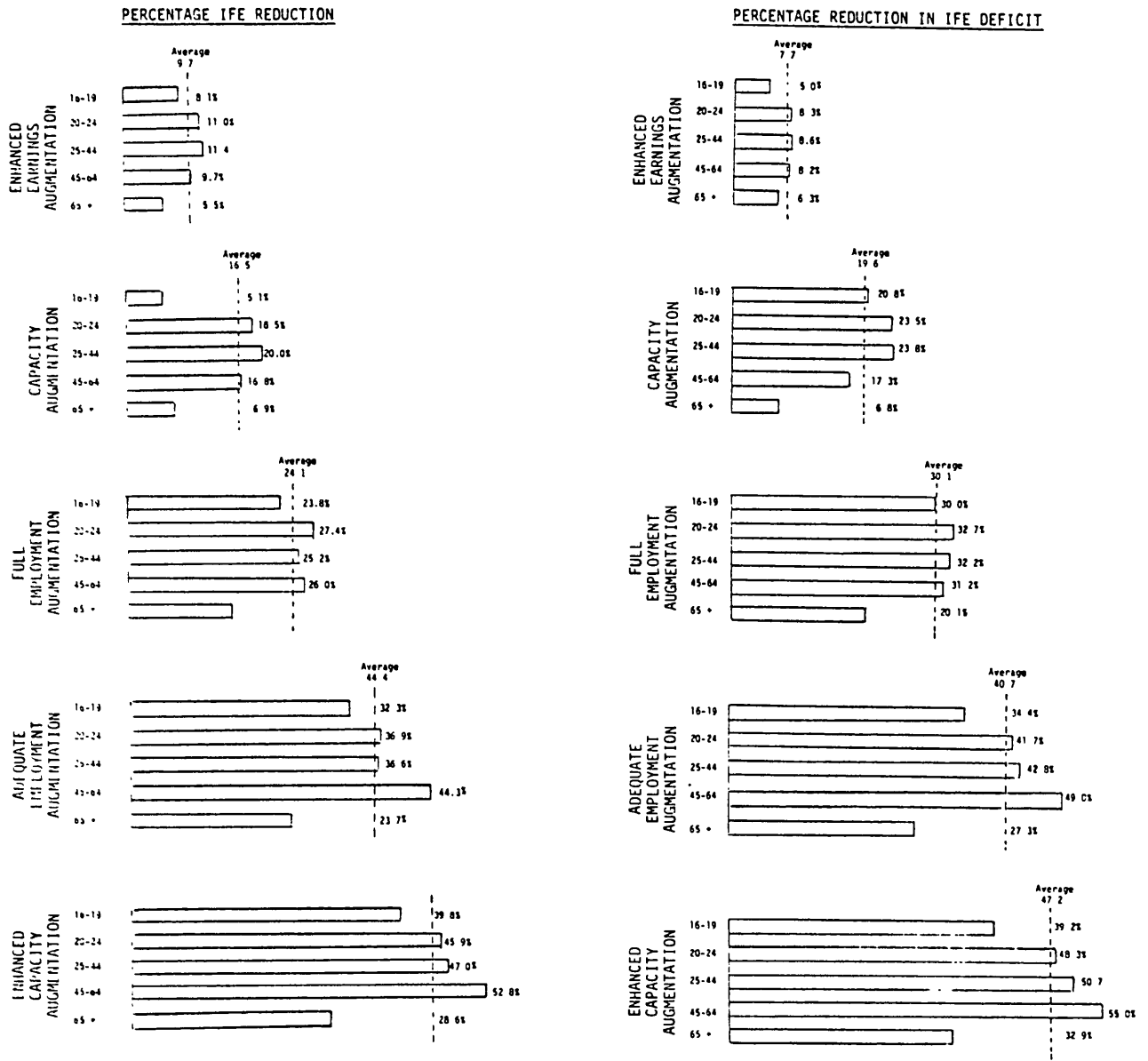


Chart 5.4. IMPACTS OF EARNINGS AUGMENTATION ON EDUCATIONAL GROUPS

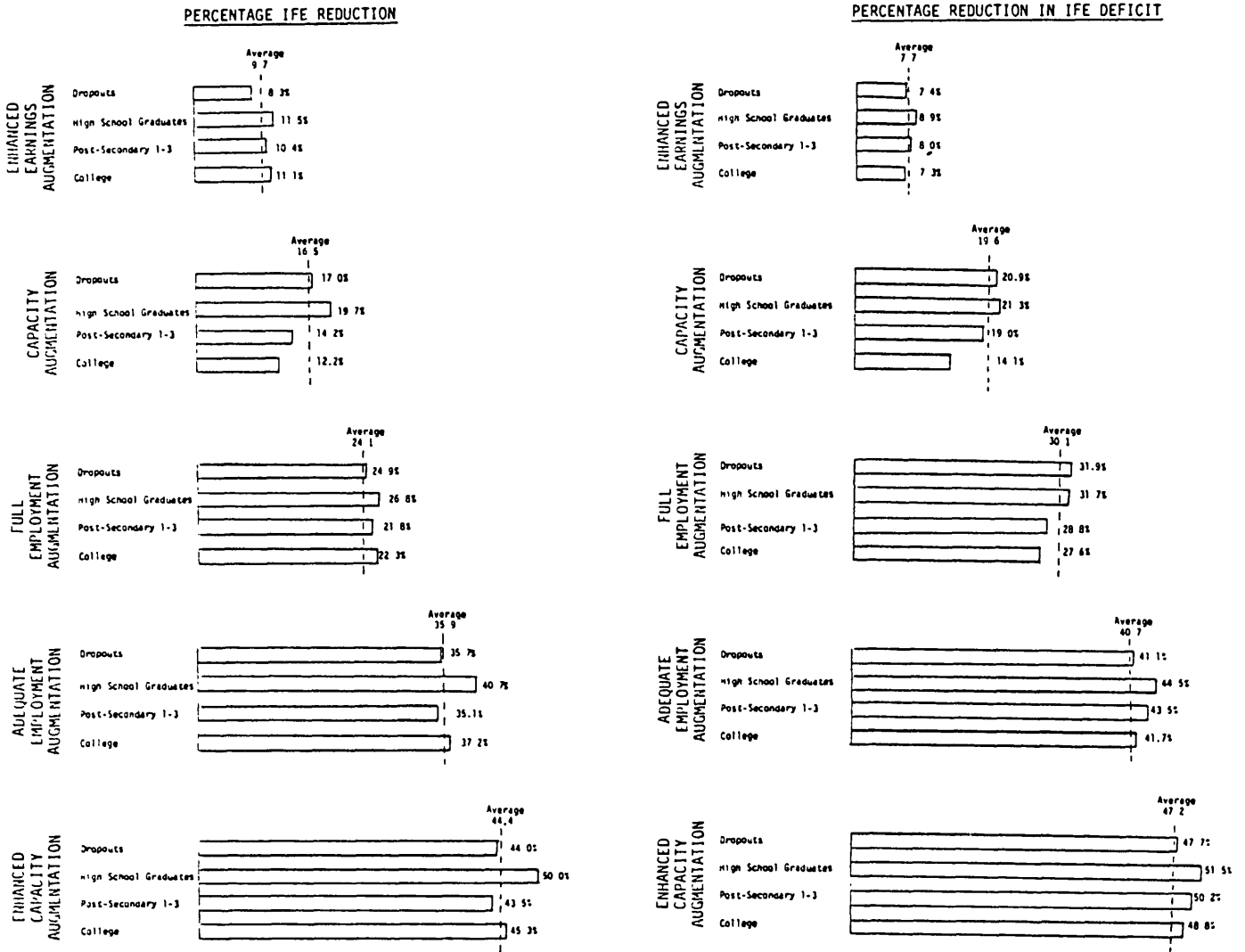


Chart 5.5. IMPACTS OF EARNINGS AUGMENTATION ON WHITES, BLACKS AND HISPANICS

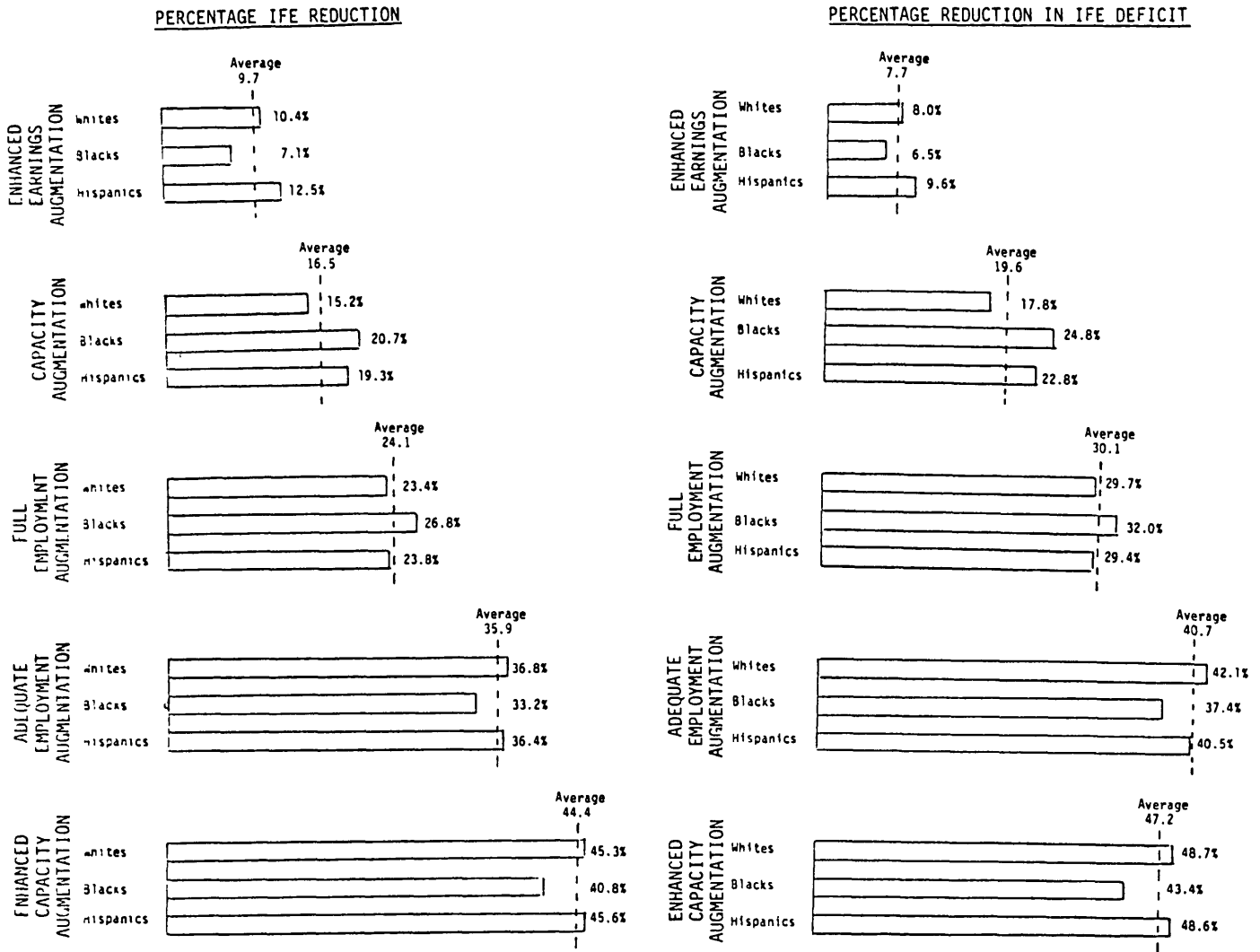


Chart 5.6. IMPACTS OF EARNINGS AUGMENTATION BY OCCUPATION OF PRIMARY EMPLOYMENT

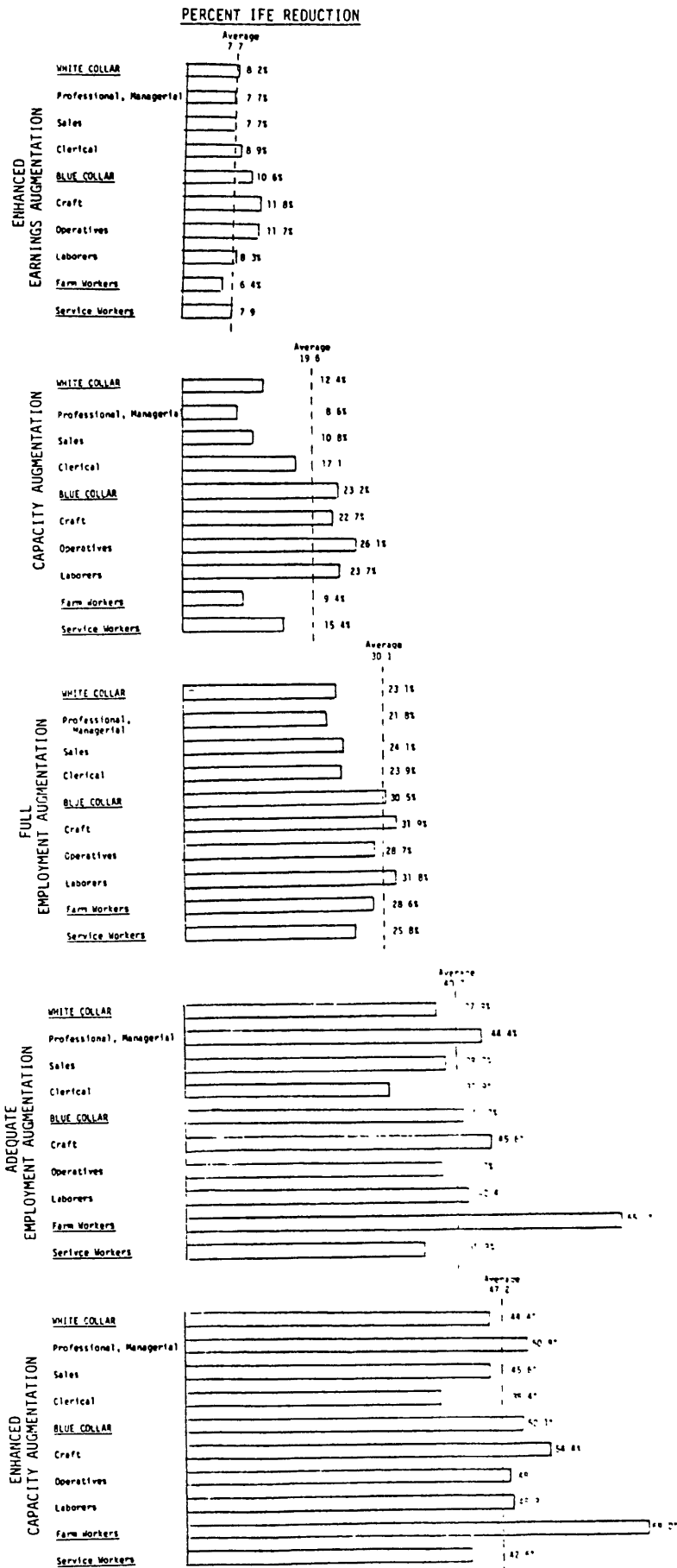
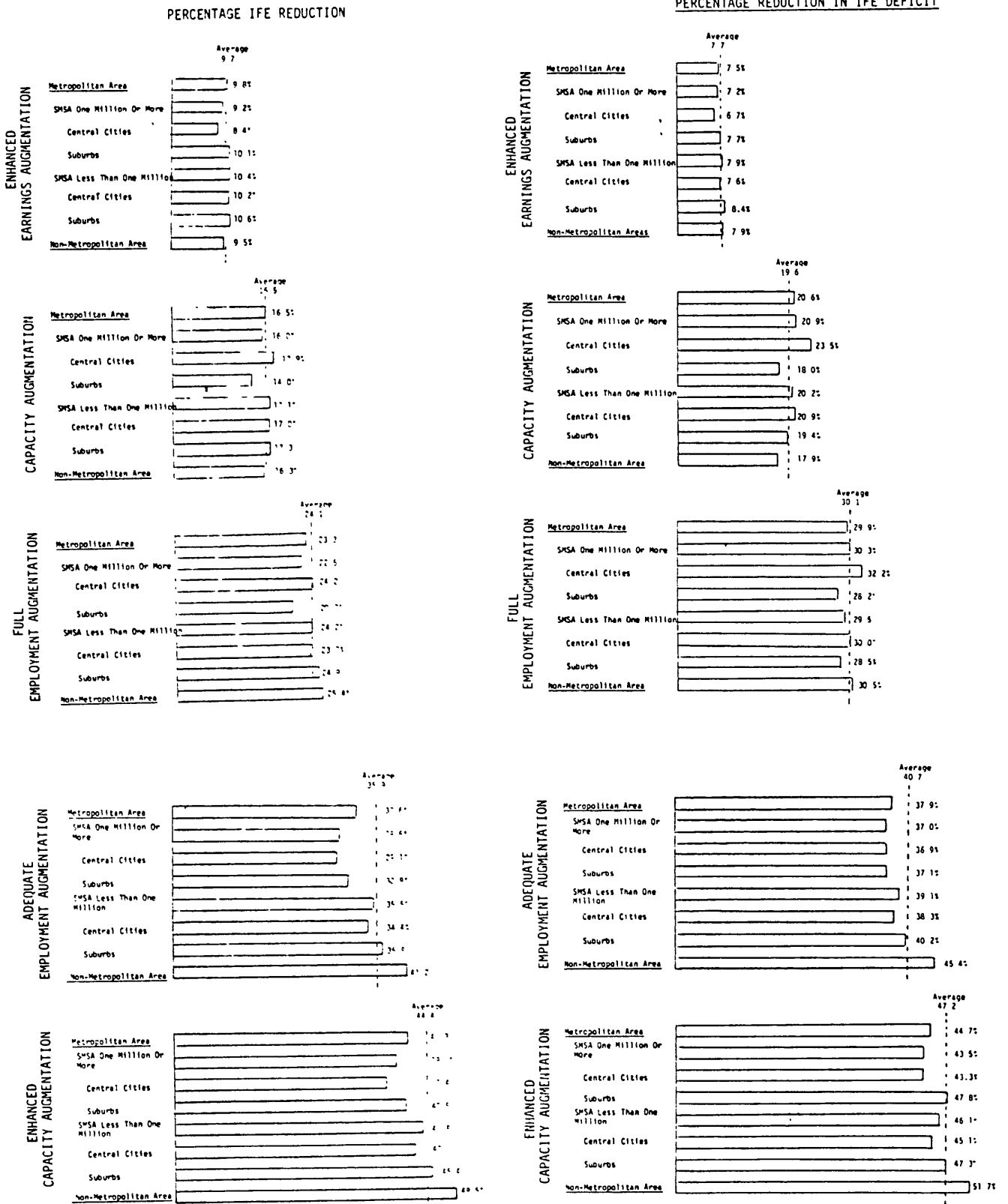


Chart 5.7. IMPACTS OF EARNINGS AUGMENTATION BY AREA OF RESIDENCE



benefited more than the suburbs from the Full Employment and Capacity Earnings augmentations compensating for forced idleness, while the suburbs benefited more from the Enhanced Earnings, Adequate Employment and Enhanced Capacity augmentations which compensated for low earnings relative to breadwinning responsibilities and which affected part-time workers significantly.

The Safety Net for the Working Poor

Since the alleviation of employment and earnings problems will not, alone, assure adequate family incomes because of limited family work force participation relative to support responsibilities, work and welfare must inevitably overlap if hardship is to be eliminated among the working poor. This overlap has increased over the years. In 1974, 28 percent of all families reported no income other than earnings, while 11 percent reported no earnings, leaving 61 percent who combined earnings with other income. ^{2/} By 1979, the proportion with earnings supplements had increased to 74 percent. Among unrelated individuals, the proportion with earnings supplements rose from 35 to 47 percent. The overlap increased among the poor, as well as the nonpoor:

| | Families | | Unrelated individuals | | Poor families | | Poor unrelated individuals | |
|---------------------------------------|----------|------|-----------------------|------|---------------|------|----------------------------|------|
| | 1974 | 1979 | 1974 | 1979 | 1974 | 1979 | 1974 | 1979 |
| No earnings | 11% | 13% | 38% | 35% | 38% | 41% | 65% | 57% |
| Earnings only | 28 | 13 | 27 | 18 | 24 | 16 | 19 | 15 |
| Earnings supplemented by other income | 61 | 74 | 35 | 47 | 38 | 43 | 16 | 28 |

How well do these earnings supplements protect those whose individual and family earnings are inadequate? Are transfer benefits equitably distributed and, in particular, do they reward individuals and families exhibiting greater work effort? Do in-kind benefits fill the gaps in the cash transfer system? Did the growth of social welfare expenditures over the 1970s improve the safety net and perhaps even justify some retrenchment at the outset of the 1980s? The hardship measures provide some perspective on these vital questions, and the answers in many cases contradict conventional wisdoms.

Poverty Has Not Been Eliminated

Cash transfers and other nonearned income significantly mitigate labor market-related hardship. In 1979 and 1980, the IFE was reduced by a fifth by nontransfer earnings supplements, such as pension benefits, alimony, interest and dividends (Table 5.4). Cash transfers subtracted a third from the number with family earnings and other nontransfer income below the poverty level, reducing the IFI Net-of-Transfers Deficit by 47 percent in 1979 and 45 percent in 1980. Nevertheless, 7.0 million work force participants slipped through the safety net in 1979, and 8.5 million in 1980. An additional \$14.6 billion in transfers or other income would have been required to eliminate cash income poverty among work force participants in 1979 and \$17.5 billion in 1980.

It has been argued, however, that in-kind aid makes up much, if not all, of this shortfall. In fiscal 1980, \$8.7 billion worth of food stamps were provided to the needy, along with \$1.8 billion in free or reduced price school lunches for children from poor or near-poor families. Housing assistance subsidies totaled \$5.4 billion. Federal contributions for health care programs provided an estimated \$16.2 billion in aid to the poor.^{3/} With a poverty deficit of just \$17.5 billion for poor households with work force participants, and a total poverty deficit of \$29.7 billion for all poor households, these in-kind aid programs were of obvious importance. Yet the evidence suggests that these benefits did not eliminate hardship.

While the exact impact of in-kind aid depends on the value assigned to such benefits, it is clear that only a minority of the working poor escape poverty even when in-kind benefits other than health care are "cashed out" and added to other income. Health care is a special case, since it is so difficult to value and allocate benefits. For instance, the person on kidney dialysis has no lesser food, shelter, or even other medical care needs because he or she is receiving \$50,000 or \$100,000 in treatment annually. It is much clearer, however, that the family receiving food stamps does not have to spend its own income on food, and there is anecdotal evidence that food stamps circulate much like cash in some poverty areas. The value of food stamps, at least when used directly for food purchases, is printed on each coupon. Since food stamps have more liberal eligibility criteria than cash welfare and probably less of a stigma, they might also be expected to have a significant impact on the working poor. In fact, however, when the coupon value of food stamps is added to the cash incomes of the working poor, only half a million were lifted above the poverty threshold in 1979 and 1980. Food stamps reduced the severe hardship IFI Deficit by \$2.2 billion in 1979 and \$2.6 billion in 1980. Total food stamp benefits to workers were approximated by the reduction in the moderate hardship IFI Deficit (assuming that the quarter of a million work force participants raised above the moderate hardship level remained only a little above it because of the needs-based formula used to determine benefit levels). Thus, the total benefits received by the families of working poor participants in hardship was on the order of \$3.6 to \$3.7 billion in 1980, representing around two-fifths of total food stamp benefits. The remainder, presumably, went to dependent families with no work force participants.

Table 5.4. REDUCTION IN HARDSHIP RESULTING FROM CASH TRANSFERS AND IN-KIND AID, 1979 AND 1980

| | Severe Hardship | | | | Intermediate Hardship | | | | Moderate Hardship | | | |
|---|-----------------|--------|-------------------|----------|-----------------------|--------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|--------|-------------------|----------|
| | Count (000) | | Deficit (1980\$M) | | Count (000) | | Deficit (1980\$M) | | Count (000) | | Deficit (1980\$M) | |
| | 1979 | 1980 | 1979 | 1980 | 1979 | 1980 | 1979 | 1980 | 1979 | 1980 | 1979 | 1980 |
| IFE | 13,280 | 15,111 | \$35,929 | \$41,000 | 17,190 | 19,462 | \$55,111 | \$62,416 | 21,553 | 24,255 | \$79,073 | \$89,142 |
| - Reduction in hardship resulting from non-transfer income | -2,823 | -2,953 | -8,683 | -9,278 | -3,045 | -3,146 | -12,016 | -12,709 | -3,348 | -3,322 | -13,534 | -16,249 |
| = IFI Net-of-Transfers | 10,457 | 12,158 | 27,246 | 31,723 | 14,145 | 16,316 | 43,096 | 49,708 | 18,205 | 20,933 | 63,539 | 72,893 |
| - Reduction in hardship resulting from cash transfers | -3,402 | -3,693 | -12,690 | -14,270 | -3,621 | -4,043 | -16,974 | -18,895 | -3,851 | -4,227 | -21,348 | -23,649 |
| = IFI | 7,055 | 8,465 | 14,556 | 17,452 | 10,524 | 12,273 | 26,122 | 30,812 | 14,354 | 16,706 | 42,192 | 49,294 |
| - Reduction in hardship resulting from food stamps | -533 | -513 | -2,175 | -2,573 | -335 | -385 | -2,742 | -3,148 | -251 | -220 | -3,115 | -3,515 |
| = IFI Including Food Stamps | 6,522 | 7,952 | 12,381 | 14,880 | 10,189 | 11,888 | 23,380 | 27,665 | 14,103 | 16,486 | 39,077 | 45,729 |
| - Reduction in hardship resulting from school lunches and housing subsidies | -281 | -319 | -601 | -721 | -280 | -254 | -1,081 | -1,163 | -245 | -235 | -1,516 | -1,618 |
| = IFI Including In-Kind Aid (other than health care) | 6,241 | 7,633 | 11,780 | 14,158 | 9,909 | 11,634 | 22,299 | 26,502 | 13,858 | 16,251 | 37,561 | 44,112 |

Valuing free school lunches at the cost per meal provided in the poverty budget, and housing subsidies by the differential between the proportion of cash incomes paid by subsidized and unsubsidized low-income residents of rental housing, and adding these values to the combined food stamp and cash incomes, reduced the severe hardship IFI Including Food Stamps counts by 281,000 in 1979 and 319,000 in 1980. The IFI Deficit was reduced by \$0.6 billion in 1979, and by \$0.7 billion in 1980. The moderate hardship IFI Including Food Stamps Deficit was reduced \$1.5 billion in 1979 and \$1.6 billion in 1980 by the addition of the estimated value of free school lunches and subsidized housing. Assuming that the quarter of a million work force participants lifted above moderate hardship standards by the receipt of such aid were only marginally above the adequacy levels, the total value of school lunches and housing subsidies for working families in 1980 was on the order of \$1.8 billion, or a fourth of the estimated government subsidies for school lunches and housing. While it is inappropriate to conclude that the remaining three-fourths of benefits went to the non-working low-income families, since both the school lunches and the subsidized housing were valued at somewhat less than their cost of provision, it is fair to say that the preponderance of such benefits went to families whose members were outside the work force.

Families with no earners received the bulk of both cash and in-kind aid, and the nonworking poor who received aid were more likely to escape poverty as a result:

| | Persons in families with no work force participants in 1980 <u>(000)</u> | Persons in families with at least one work force participant in 1980 <u>(000)</u> |
|--|---|---|
| Below poverty incomes without cash transfers | 20,970 | 25,875 |
| Below poverty incomes after cash transfers | <u>10,683</u> | <u>18,495</u> |
| Lifted out of poverty by cash transfers | 10,287 | 7,380 |
| Percent lifted out of poverty by cash transfers | 49.1% | 28.5% |
| Below poverty incomes counting food stamps | <u>10,196</u> | <u>17,046</u> |
| Lifted out of cash poverty by food stamps | 487 | 1,449 |
| Percent reduction in poverty resulting from food stamps | 4.6% | 8.5% |
| Lifted out of net-of-transfer poverty by food stamps and cash transfers | 10,774 | 8,829 |
| Percent reduction in poverty net-of-transfers resulting from cash transfers and food stamps | 51.4% | 34.1% |
| Below poverty incomes counting food stamps, school lunches and housing | <u>9,621</u> | <u>16,237</u> |
| Lifted out of cash poverty by food stamps, school lunches and housing | 1,062 | 2,258 |
| Percent reduction in cash poverty from in-kind aid | 9.9% | 30.6% |
| Lifted out of net-of-transfer poverty by cash and in- kind aid | 11,349 | 9,638 |
| Percent reduction in poverty net-of-transfers from cash transfers and in-kind aid | 54.1% | 37.2% |

Is Work Effort Rewarded?

Most cash transfers and in-kind aid are means-tested, so that benefits decline as earnings increase. But if a worker or working family is not able to achieve minimal self-sufficiency from earnings, it might be expected or desirable that those working more and yet falling short would be rewarded for their effort. The evidence suggests, however, that individuals and families whose earnings remain below the poverty level de-

spite significant participation in the work force are no better protected than those with lesser work effort.

In 1980, the full-year work force participants with earnings and other nontransfer supplements below the poverty level were less likely to escape poverty through transfers than total work force participants (i.e., including those participating less than full-year), even though the average IFI Net-of-Transfers Deficits for full-year and total participants were very nearly the same, leaving the same margin to be made up by transfers:

| | <u>Total work force</u> | <u>Full-year work force</u> |
|--|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Reduction in IFI Net-of-Transfers resulting from cash benefits | -30.4% | -29.9% |
| Reduction in IFI Net-of-Transfer resulting from cash and in-kind aid | -37.2 | -37.3 |
| Reduction in IFI Net-of-Transfer Deficit resulting from cash transfers | -45.0 | -41.3 |
| Reduction in IFI Net-of-Transfer Deficit resulting from cash and in-kind aid | -55.4 | -51.7 |

Likewise, transfers were more likely to alleviate the poverty of voluntary part-time workers than to meet the income shortfalls of full-time workers (Table 5.5). Half of the 1979 voluntary part-time workers in poverty before receipt of cash transfers had incomes above poverty after cash and in-kind aid. In contrast, the Net-of-Transfers IFI for persons employed full-time during all weeks in the work force was reduced only a third by cash and in-kind transfers. The reductions in the 1979 IFI Net-of-Transfers Deficits for full-time and voluntary part-time workers were 61 and 45 percent, respectively, reflecting the fact that more of the latter probably received benefits in excess of their IFI Net-of-Transfer Deficits. Similarly, workers who were unemployed some or all weeks in the work force were only slightly less likely to escape net-of-transfer poverty through transfers than those employed all weeks (either part-time or full-time); the exit rates were 38 and 42 percent, respectively. The IFI Net-of-Transfers Deficit of workers who experienced some joblessness was reduced 60 percent, but that of workers employed all weeks in the work force was reduced only 55 percent.

Workers who had greater individual earnings, hence smaller IIE Deficits, were somewhat more likely to escape poverty as a result of cash and in-kind transfers than were persons with lesser earnings or greater IIE Deficits. This was primarily because their average IFI Net-of-Transfer Deficits were lower, leaving less ground to be made up by benefits. Even so, the differences in protection rates were surprisingly small. Among all work force participants with IIE Deficits under \$1,000 and family incomes below the poverty level before transfers, cash and in-kind aid raised 39 percent above the poverty level. For those with IIE Deficits above \$1,000, cash and in-kind aid raised 34 percent above the the poverty threshold. The IFI Net-of-Transfers Deficit reductions were very similar, i.e., 60 and 50 percent, respectively.

Table 5.5. WORK EFFORT AND TRANSFER BENEFIT IMPACTS, 1979

| | Percent reduction IFI Net-of-Transfers as result of cash transfers | Percent reduction IFI Net-of-Transfers as result of cash and in-kind aid | Percent reduction IFI Net-of-Transfers Deficit as result of cash transfers | Percent reduction IFI Net-of-Transfers Deficit as result of cash and in-kind aid | Average IFI Net-of-Transfers Deficit |
|------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|--|
| <u>Total work force</u> | <u>32.5%</u> | <u>40.3%</u> | <u>46.6%</u> | <u>54.8%</u> | <u>\$2,296</u> |
| Employed full-time | 25.3 | 33.8 | 35.8 | 44.6 | 2,140 |
| Employed part-time voluntarily | 42.5 | 47.5 | 54.8 | 61.3 | 1,977 |
| Employed part-time involuntarily | 31.6 | 40.8 | 44.8 | 58.1 | 2,423 |
| Intermittently employed | 29.9 | 39.5 | 45.5 | 57.4 | 2,247 |
| Mostly employed | 25.9 | 35.7 | 39.8 | 52.5 | 1,828 |
| Mixed | 34.3 | 44.1 | 49.1 | 60.4 | 2,251 |
| Mostly unemployed | 31.3 | 40.1 | 48.4 | 60.2 | 3,105 |
| Not employed | 23.7 | 32.8 | 50.4 | 63.9 | 3,984 |
| <u>Full-year work force</u> | <u>55.9</u> | <u>40.9</u> | <u>40.9</u> | <u>51.3</u> | <u>2,311</u> |
| Employed full-time | 23.7 | 33.1 | 27.7 | 35.9 | 2,294 |
| Employed part-time voluntarily | 43.8 | 48.7 | 50.1 | 57.1 | 1,883 |
| Employed part-time involuntarily | 29.8 | 40.2 | 35.7 | 49.0 | 2,312 |
| Intermittently employed | 34.5 | 43.1 | 45.6 | 57.5 | 2,353 |
| Mostly employed | 30.9 | 41.3 | 38.7 | 52.6 | 1,940 |
| Mixed | 39.1 | 46.6 | 49.6 | 59.6 | 2,207 |
| Mostly unemployed | 32.8 | 40.5 | 47.1 | 59.3 | 3,090 |
| Not employed | 19.9 | 24.1 | 46.6 | 60.8 | 4,892 |
| <u>Individual earnings deficit</u> | | | | | |
| \$0-249 | 39.0 | 47.7 | 54.5 | 65.1 | 1,882 |
| 250-500 | 32.9 | 41.3 | 51.4 | 62.9 | 2,428 |
| 500-999 | 33.0 | 42.2 | 48.3 | 60.1 | 2,326 |
| 1,000-1,499 | 32.1 | 40.3 | 49.6 | 60.9 | 2,234 |
| 1,500-1,999 | 29.6 | 38.9 | 47.4 | 59.4 | 2,082 |
| 2,000-2,499 | 32.8 | 39.4 | 43.8 | 55.6 | 2,047 |
| 2,500-2,999 | 32.3 | 37.2 | 47.9 | 56.9 | 2,255 |
| 3,000-3,999 | 23.5 | 31.5 | 40.4 | 50.2 | 2,449 |
| 4,000+ | 22.0 | 27.0 | 34.6 | 42.4 | 3,300 |
| <u>Individual earnings</u> | | | | | |
| \$0-499 | 26.8 | 34.5 | 46.9 | 56.7 | 3,308 |
| 500-999 | 31.0 | 37.9 | 48.6 | 58.0 | 2,535 |
| 1,000-1,499 | 30.9 | 36.6 | 45.7 | 54.0 | 2,640 |
| 1,500-1,999 | 30.2 | 39.2 | 45.1 | 52.7 | 2,173 |
| 2,000-2,999 | 37.5 | 43.3 | 49.2 | 58.1 | 1,831 |
| 3,000-3,999 | 36.0 | 42.9 | 44.2 | 56.2 | 1,217 |
| 4,000-4,999 | 40.0 | 48.9 | 47.5 | 60.5 | 1,632 |
| 5,000-6,999 | 35.9 | 49.5 | 41.6 | 58.5 | 1,585 |
| 7,000-8,999 | 28.5 | 54.9 | 40.8 | 67.2 | 1,073 |

Finally, increased numbers of family work force participants did not uniformly increase the probability of escaping net-of-transfer poverty. For example, among three-person families with earnings and nontransfer incomes below the poverty level, 57 percent of those with no work force participants were lifted out of poverty by cash and in-kind transfers, compared to only 54 percent of those with three work force participants, 47 percent of those with two participants and 49 percent of those with one participant (Chart 5.8). The IFI Net-of-Transfers Deficit averaged only \$2,115 for three-worker, three-person families, compared to \$2,542 for those with two workers and \$3,334 for those with one worker. In other words, there was less of a deficit to make up by transfers when there were more earners, yet the chances that transfers would fill the gaps were not substantially greater. The IFI Net-of-Transfers Deficit of three-person families with three in the work force was reduced by only 48 percent, compared to 58 percent when there were just two in the work force, and 68 percent when there was only one participant.

The impacts of cash and in-kind aid varied by the sex and family relationship, education, race, occupation and area residence of work force participants (Table 5.6):

- Female family heads were less likely than male family heads to exit from poverty as a result of cash transfers alone, but the inclusion of in-kind benefits evened the exit rates. Wives and other family members who participated in the work force had a relatively greater chance of being lifted out of poverty by transfers. Female unrelated individuals were more likely to be protected than male unrelated individuals. Overall, female workers who were poor before transfers were only slightly more likely than males to be lifted out of poverty by benefits.

- Prime age workers who did not achieve minimally adequate income from earnings and nontransfer supplements were less likely than younger or older workers to escape poverty through transfers and in-kind aid. Out-of-school 20- to 24-year-olds often fell through the safety net.

- Workers with limited education were more likely to be protected by transfers; 43 percent of dropouts in the IFI Net-of-Transfers received cash and in-kind aid which raised their families out of poverty. Just 26 percent of college graduates who were unsuccessful in the labor market were lifted out of poverty by transfers.

- Sales, clerical and service workers, as well as operatives, who were in poverty before transfers were far more likely than other working poor to be cushioned by cash benefits and in-kind aid which lifted them out of poverty.

- Blacks in the IFI Net-of-Transfers were less likely than whites in similar straits to be lifted out of poverty by the receipt of cash assistance, although the chances equalized with the inclusion of in-kind aid. The IFI Net-of-Transfers Deficit for blacks was reduced more by transfers than that of whites. Transfers had a lesser impact on Hispanic workers. Although their average IFI Net-of-Transfers Deficit was similar to that of blacks, they were far less likely to escape poverty and experienced a far smaller deficit reduction.

Chart 5.8. REDUCTION IN PRE-TRANSFER POVERTY AMONG ADULTS AGE 16 AND OVER RESULTING FROM CASH TRANSFERS AND IN-KIND AID

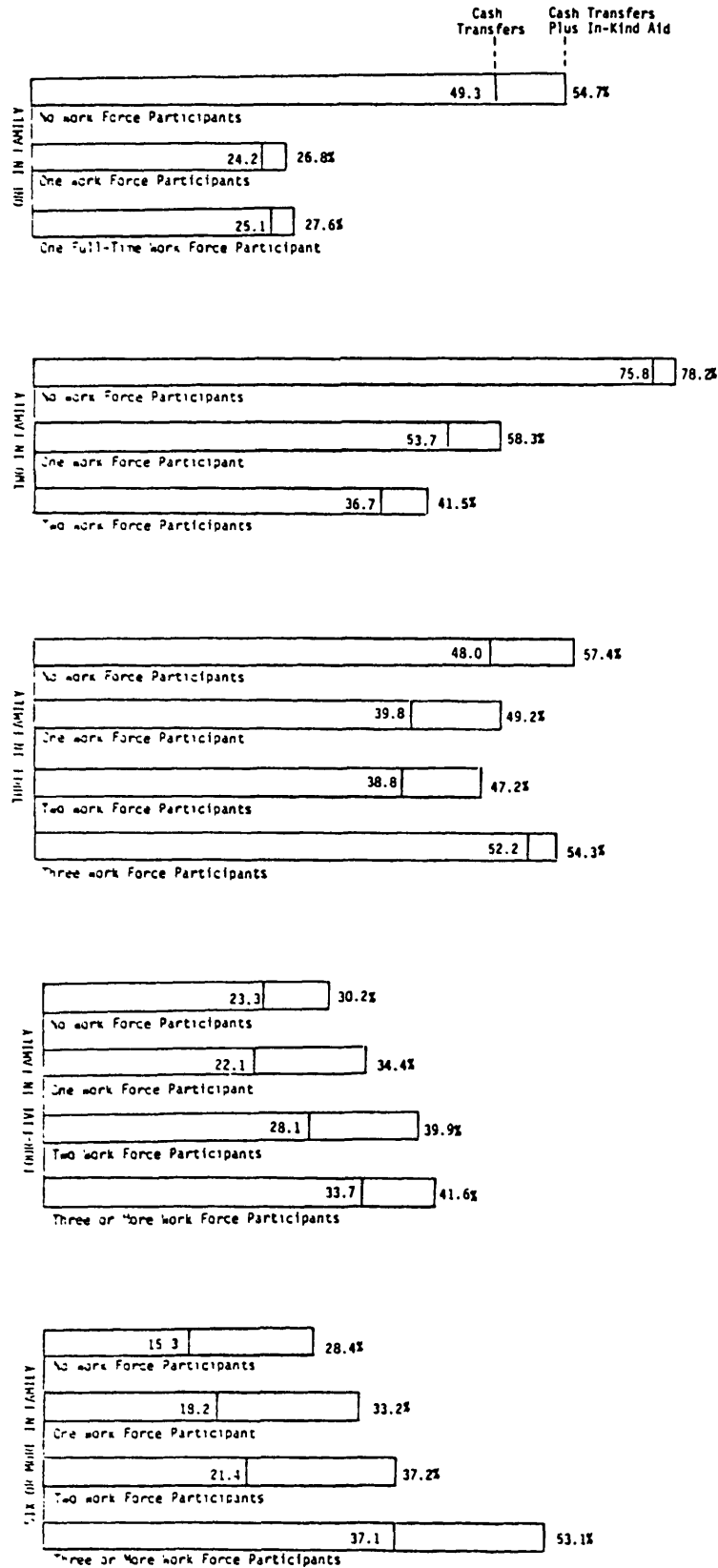


Table 5.6. IMPACTS OF INCOME TRANSFERS ON SUBGROUPS IN THE NET-OF-TRANSFERS IFI IN 1979

| | Percent reduction in IFI Net-of-Transfers resulting from cash transfers | Percent reduction in IFI Net-of-Transfers resulting from cash and in-kind transfers | Percent reduction in IFI Net-of-Transfers Deficit resulting from cash transfers | Percent reduction in IFI Net-of-Transfers Deficit resulting from cash and in-kind transfers | Average IFI Net-of-Transfers Deficit |
|---|--|--|--|---|--|
| Sex/relationship | | | | | |
| Total male | 32.0% | 39.0% | 43.6% | 52.3% | \$2,318 |
| Male family householders | 33.4 | 39.9 | 39.0 | 48.7 | 2,474 |
| Male unrelated individual | 18.9 | 21.7 | 24.7 | 29.3 | 1,911 |
| Other male | 43.4 | 56.5 | 69.6 | 79.6 | 2,443 |
| Total female | 33.0 | 41.5 | 49.3 | 60.9 | 2,276 |
| Female family householders | 24.5 | 38.7 | 45.0 | 62.3 | 3,247 |
| Female unrelated individual | 40.7 | 47.5 | 59.0 | 65.8 | 1,500 |
| Other female | 29.0 | 31.2 | 39.3 | 42.3 | 1,818 |
| | 44.8 | 54.7 | 64.7 | 76.2 | 2,315 |
| Age | | | | | |
| 16-19 | 26.5 | 37.8 | 48.3 | 60.5 | 2,222 |
| 16-19 student | (32.1) | (43.0) | (55.7) | (68.6) | (2,067) |
| 20-24 | 21.8 | 29.3 | 41.0 | 50.4 | 2,155 |
| 20-24 student | (26.6) | (31.8) | (49.3) | (53.0) | (1,751) |
| 25-44 | 22.5 | 33.1 | 38.8 | 52.6 | 2,674 |
| 45-64 | 37.2 | 41.2 | 47.1 | 53.1 | 2,143 |
| 65+ | 81.0 | 82.4 | 88.1 | 89.8 | 1,867 |
| Race | | | | | |
| White | 35.2 | 40.6 | 46.2 | 53.6 | 2,123 |
| Black | 25.8 | 40.7 | 48.4 | 64.9 | 2,925 |
| Hispanic | 21.2 | 30.5 | 39.0 | 52.4 | 2,360 |
| Education | | | | | |
| High school student | 32.6 | 45.6 | 56.9 | 70.2 | 2,259 |
| Post-secondary student | 28.8 | 32.5 | 46.5 | 52.2 | 1,795 |
| Dropout | 34.6 | 43.2 | 50.0 | 61.6 | 2,425 |
| High school graduate only | 32.5 | 39.7 | 43.1 | 52.7 | 2,183 |
| Post-secondary 1-3 years | 30.7 | 37.0 | 43.1 | 52.7 | 2,177 |
| College and beyond | 21.2 | 25.6 | 28.9 | 32.9 | 1,958 |
| Occupation | | | | | |
| White collar | 33.7 | 40.0 | 44.3 | 51.4 | 2,050 |
| Professional, technical and managerial | 26.9 | 31.5 | 33.9 | 39.0 | 2,189 |
| Sales | 41.7 | 48.4 | 50.6 | 56.9 | 1,895 |
| Clerical | 35.8 | 43.3 | 51.1 | 60.2 | 2,012 |
| Blue collar | 33.0 | 41.7 | 45.7 | 55.9 | 2,153 |
| Craft and kindred | 30.8 | 37.6 | 41.8 | 49.5 | 2,123 |
| Operatives | 35.1 | 44.2 | 47.3 | 58.8 | 2,070 |
| Laborers | 31.8 | 41.5 | 47.0 | 57.6 | 2,356 |
| Farm workers | 27.4 | 33.9 | 36.7 | 47.3 | 2,337 |
| Service workers | 34.6 | 42.9 | 50.2 | 61.5 | 2,193 |
| SMSA status | | | | | |
| Inside SMSA | 30.7 | 39.0 | 45.7 | 56.0 | 2,352 |
| SMSA 1 million + | 29.6 | 37.6 | 47.3 | 56.2 | 2,453 |
| Central city | 27.0 | 38.1 | 49.2 | 59.7 | 2,633 |
| Suburb | 32.6 | 37.1 | 44.7 | 51.5 | 2,246 |
| SMSA under 1 million | 31.9 | 40.7 | 43.8 | 55.8 | 2,236 |
| Central city | 29.7 | 40.8 | 43.8 | 55.3 | 2,322 |
| Suburb | 34.7 | 40.4 | 48.2 | 56.4 | 2,124 |
| Outside SMSA | 35.4 | 42.3 | 47.9 | 58.0 | 2,210 |
| Division | | | | | |
| New England | 38.2 | 46.4 | 56.4 | 65.6 | 2,175 |
| Middle Atlantic | 38.9 | 49.5 | 55.4 | 61.0 | 2,430 |
| East North Central | 36.6 | 43.3 | 50.6 | 59.4 | 2,427 |
| West North Central | 35.0 | 39.2 | 49.1 | 55.5 | 2,074 |
| South Atlantic | 30.2 | 39.2 | 42.7 | 56.0 | 2,155 |
| East South Central | 33.6 | 43.9 | 43.3 | 58.1 | 2,360 |
| West South Central | 25.8 | 33.4 | 37.8 | 50.6 | 2,347 |
| Mountain | 26.6 | 32.8 | 35.9 | 44.5 | 2,107 |
| Pacific | 29.1 | 34.7 | 47.0 | 53.3 | 2,247 |

The Unraveling Safety Net

Despite the increasing overlap between welfare and workfare, and the absolute growth of transfer payments over the 1970s, the safety net became less, rather than more, effective in reducing poverty among the working poor. To begin with, the real and relative growth of transfers are frequently exaggerated. Between 1974 and 1979, for instance, transfers declined as a share of cash income reported for families and for unrelated individuals, while earnings increased: 4/

| | Share of total reported cash income | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| | Families | | Unrelated individuals | |
| | <u>Total</u> | <u>Poor</u> | <u>Total</u> | <u>Poor</u> |
| Earnings | | | | |
| 1974 | 86.1% | 41.8% | 69.4% | 24.6% |
| 1979 | 84.0 | 43.8 | 72.8 | 26.2 |
| Transfers | | | | |
| 1974 | 8.3 | 52.5 | 18.4 | 66.4 |
| 1979 | 6.9 | 50.0 | 13.1 | 64.3 |
| Nontransfer income other than earnings | | | | |
| 1974 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 12.2 | 9.0 |
| 1979 | 9.1 | 6.2 | 14.1 | 9.5 |

In 1974, there were 9.8 million work force participants in families with before-transfer incomes below the poverty level, with 6.3 remaining million after receipt of cash benefits, a reduction of 35.3 percent. In 1979, the reduction caused by transfers had dropped to 32.5 percent. In 1975, the transfer impact was greater than in 1974 because of counter-cyclical benefits, but in 1980, when the unemployment rate was also high, the absolute and percentage reduction in the IFI Net-of-Transfer was substantially lower than in 1975:

| | <u>1974</u> | <u>1979</u> | <u>1975</u> | <u>1980</u> |
|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| IFI Net-of-Transfers | 9,806 | 10,457 | 11,531 | 12,158 |
| IFI | <u>6,346</u> | <u>7,055</u> | <u>7,252</u> | <u>8,465</u> |
| Reduction from cash transfers | <u>3,460</u> | <u>3,402</u> | <u>4,279</u> | <u>3,693</u> |
| Percent reduction | -35.3% | -32.5% | -37.1% | -30.4% |

When transfer impacts are measured in terms of percentage reductions in net-of-transfers poverty deficits, the same picture emerges. In 1975, for instance, the IFI Deficit was 52.5 percent below the IFI Net-of-Transfer Deficit. In 1980, it was only 45.0 percent lower.

There was evidence of declining rewards for work effort. Compared to the 6.7 percentage drop between 1975 and 1980 in the share of the total work force Net-of-Transfer IFI lifted out of poverty by cash benefits, there was a decline of 9.7 percentage points for full-year participants (Table 5.7). Likewise, the effectiveness of the safety net diminished for the nonworking poor, but the decline was less than for the working poor. For instance, 61.0 percent of all persons age 16 and over in households with no work force participants and with below-poverty net-of-transfer incomes in 1974 were lifted out of poverty by cash benefits; this compared to a 57.2 percent reduction in 1980. But the 3.8 percentage point decline in transfer effectiveness for the nonworking poor was far less than the 6.7 percentage point decline for the working poor:

| | All individuals age 16 and in households with no work force participants | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | <u>1974</u> | <u>1979</u> | <u>1975</u> | <u>1980</u> |
| Below poverty without transfers | 14,254 | 17,222 | 15,187 | 17,453 |
| Below poverty with transfers | <u>5,552</u> | <u>7,269</u> | <u>6,151</u> | <u>7,476</u> |
| Reduction resulting from transfers | 8,702 | 9,953 | 9,036 | 9,977 |
| Percentage reduction | -61.0% | -57.8% | -59.5% | -57.2% |

Neither the changing composition and work experience patterns of the work force, nor increased earnings shortfalls, explained the declining impacts of the cash transfers. The average IFE Deficit, and the average IFI Net-of-Transfer Deficit, both declined in real terms between 1974 and 1979, as well as between 1975 and 1980; in other words, there was less ground to make up by transfers so that the same level of real benefits should have lifted more rather than fewer of the working poor out of poverty:

| | <u>1974</u> | <u>1979</u> | <u>1979- 1974</u> | <u>1975</u> | <u>1980</u> | <u>1980- 1975</u> |
|---|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| Average IFE Deficit (1980 \$) | \$2,742 | \$2,706 | \$-36 | \$2,771 | \$2,713 | \$-58 |
| Average IFE Net-of-Transfer Deficit (1980 \$) | 2,652 | 2,606 | -46 | 2,663 | 2,609 | -54 |

The declining transfer impacts were evident among the long-term unemployed, the short-term unemployed, those employed part-time whether voluntarily or involuntarily, as well as among full-time workers who experienced no joblessness (Table 5.8). Weighting the 1979 Earnings Supplementation Rates-Transfers for each work experience pattern subgroup by its 1974 share of the severe hardship IFE for the total work force, and

Table 5.7. DECLINING EFFECTIVENESS OF TRANSFERS IN REDUCING POVERTY AMONG WORK FORCE PARTICIPANTS

| | <u>1974</u> | <u>1979</u> | <u>1979- 1974</u> | <u>1975</u> | <u>1980</u> | <u>1980- 1975</u> |
|--|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| <u>IFI Net-of-Transfers</u> | | | | | | |
| <u>Minus IFI + IFI</u> | | | | | | |
| Total Work Force | 54.5% | 48.2% | -6.3% | 59.0% | 43.6% | -15.4% |
| Full-Year Work Force | 55.5 | 49.2 | -6.3 | 64.1 | 42.6 | -21.5 |
| <u>IFI Net-of-Transfers</u> | | | | | | |
| <u>Minus IFI + IFI Net-of- Transfers</u> | | | | | | |
| Total Work Force | 35.3 | 32.5 | -2.8 | 37.1 | 30.4 | -6.7 |
| Full-Year Work Force | 35.7 | 33.0 | -2.7 | 39.1 | 29.9 | -9.2 |
| <u>IFI Net-of-Transfers</u> | | | | | | |
| <u>Deficit Minus IFI</u> | | | | | | |
| <u>Deficit + IFI Deficit</u> | | | | | | |
| Total Work Force | 101.8 | 87.2 | -14.6 | 110.3 | 81.8 | -28.5 |
| Full-Year Work Force | 78.3 | 69.3 | -9.0 | 99.8 | 70.3 | -29.5 |
| <u>IFI Net-of-Transfers</u> | | | | | | |
| <u>Deficit Minus IFI</u> | | | | | | |
| <u>Deficit + IFI Net-of- Transfers Deficit</u> | | | | | | |
| Total Work Force | 50.4 | 46.6 | -3.8 | 52.5 | 45.0 | -7.5 |
| Full-Year Work Force | 43.9 | 40.9 | -3.0 | 49.9 | 41.3 | -8.6 |
| <u>Earnings Supplementation</u> | | | | | | |
| <u>Rate</u> | | | | | | |
| Total Work Force | 47.1 | 46.9 | -0.2 | 47.3 | 44.0 | -3.3 |
| Full-Year Work Force | 46.2 | 45.4 | -0.8 | 48.1 | 42.0 | -6.1 |
| <u>Earnings Supplementation</u> | | | | | | |
| <u>Rate - Nontransfers</u> | | | | | | |
| Total Work Force | 18.3 | 21.3 | +3.0 | 16.2 | 19.5 | +3.3 |
| Full-Year Work Force | 16.4 | 18.6 | +2.2 | 14.9 | 17.3 | +2.4 |
| <u>Earnings Supplementation</u> | | | | | | |
| <u>Rate - Transfers</u> | | | | | | |
| Total Work Force | 28.8 | 25.6 | -3.2 | 31.1 | 24.5 | -6.6 |
| Full-Year Work Force | 29.8 | 26.8 | -3.0 | 33.2 | 24.7 | -8.5 |
| <u>IFE Deficit Minus IFI</u> | | | | | | |
| <u>Deficit + IFE Deficit</u> | | | | | | |
| Total Work Force | 60.8 | 59.5 | -1.3 | 61.7 | 57.4 | -4.3 |
| Full-Year Work Force | 54.3 | 52.6 | -1.7 | 58.1 | 52.5 | -5.6 |
| <u>IFE Deficit Minus IFI</u> | | | | | | |
| <u>Net-of-Transfers Deficit</u> | | | | | | |
| <u>+ IFE Deficit</u> | | | | | | |
| Total Work Force | 21.0 | 24.2 | +3.2 | 19.5 | 22.6 | +3.1 |
| Full-Year Work Force | 18.6 | 19.7 | +1.1 | 16.3 | 19.0 | +2.7 |
| <u>IFI Net-of-Transfers</u> | | | | | | |
| <u>Minus IFI Deficit +</u> | | | | | | |
| <u>IFE Deficit</u> | | | | | | |
| Total Work Force | 39.8 | 35.3 | -4.5 | 42.2 | 34.8 | -7.4 |
| Full-Year Work Force | 35.7 | 32.9 | -2.8 | 41.8 | 33.5 | -8.3 |

Table 5.8. CHANGE IN EARNINGS SUPPLEMENTATION RATE-TRANSFERS BY WORK EXPERIENCE PATTERN, AGE AND SEX/RELATIONSHIP

| | <u>1974</u> | <u>1975</u> | <u>1975- 1974</u> | <u>1975</u> | <u>1980</u> | <u>1980- 1975</u> |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| <u>Total work force</u> | | | | | | |
| Not employed | 25.2% | 21.0% | -4.2% | 31.0% | 17.0% | -14.0% |
| Mostly unemployed | 29.0 | 28.4 | -0.6 | 37.6 | 26.6 | -11.0 |
| Mixed | 28.8 | 29.9 | +1.1 | 39.0 | 28.1 | -0.9 |
| Mostly employed | 25.2 | 22.0 | -3.2 | 27.7 | 22.6 | -5.1 |
| Part-time involuntary | 26.4 | 26.5 | +0.1 | 27.6 | 24.4 | -3.2 |
| Part-time voluntary | 34.5 | 19.3 | -5.2 | 33.8 | 28.4 | -5.4 |
| Employed full-time | 25.1 | 20.3 | -4.8 | 24.3 | 19.9 | -4.4 |
| <u>Full-year work force</u> | | | | | | |
| Not employed | 30.3 | 16.7 | -13.6 | 39.8 | 19.6 | -20.2 |
| Mostly unemployed | 31.5 | 29.8 | -1.7 | 39.9 | 27.4 | -2.5 |
| Mixed | 31.4 | 34.4 | +3.0 | 43.9 | 31.8 | -12.1 |
| Mostly employed | 28.2 | 26.7 | -1.5 | 30.5 | 24.6 | -5.9 |
| Part-time involuntary | 27.2 | 27.5 | -0.7 | 26.4 | 22.6 | -3.8 |
| Part-time voluntary | 39.0 | 29.5 | -9.5 | 34.6 | 28.2 | -6.4 |
| Employed full-time | 21.7 | 20.3 | -1.4 | 21.7 | 16.7 | -5.2 |
| <u>Age</u> | | | | | | |
| 16-19 | 24.9 | 22.4 | -2.5 | 23.7 | 23.7 | 0 |
| 20-24 | 20.6 | 17.7 | -2.9 | 23.5 | 17.7 | -5.8 |
| 25-44 | 21.8 | 19.7 | -2.1 | 27.5 | 18.2 | -9.3 |
| 45-64 | 29.5 | 26.6 | -2.9 | 32.6 | 27.3 | -5.3 |
| 65+ | 51.7 | 50.1 | -1.6 | 52.4 | 47.3 | -5.1 |
| <u>Sex/relationship</u> | | | | | | |
| Male family heads | 27.6 | 25.3 | -2.3 | 32.6 | 23.7 | -8.9 |
| Male unrelated individuals | 20.5 | 14.4 | -5.1 | 23.9 | 17.1 | -6.8 |
| Other males | 36.0 | 35.0 | -1.0 | 37.1 | 31.8 | -5.3 |
| Female family heads | 24.5 | 21.5 | -3.0 | 24.6 | 16.8 | -7.8 |
| Wives | 34.2 | 29.8 | -4.4 | 36.8 | 30.0 | -6.8 |
| Female unrelated individuals | 26.4 | 22.4 | -4.0 | 25.7 | 22.5 | -3.5 |
| Other females | 34.4 | 34.0 | -0.4 | 34.2 | 33.0 | -1.2 |

the 1980 rates by each subgroup's 1975 share, suggests that work experience pattern changes were a neutral factor:

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Actual 1979 Earnings Supplementation Rate-Transfers | 25.6% |
| 1979 Earnings Supplementation Rates-Transfers for work experience groups weighted by their 1974 shares of the IFE | <u>25.6</u> |
| Effect of 1974-1979 work experience pattern changes | 0 |
| Actual 1980 Earnings Supplementation Rate-Transfers | 24.5% |
| 1980 Earnings Supplementation Rates-Transfers for each work experience pattern group weighted by 1975 share of the IFE | <u>24.2</u> |
| Increase in Earnings Supplementation Rates-Transfers associated with 1975-1980 changes in work experience patterns | +0.3 |

Changes in the sex and family relationship composition of the severe hardship IFE for the total work force were relatively neutral in their potential impacts on transfer effects:

| | |
|--|-------------|
| 1979 Earnings Supplementation Rates-Transfers for sex/relationship groups weighted by 1974 share of the IFE | 25.9% |
| Actual 1979 Earnings Supplementation Rate-Transfers | <u>25.6</u> |
| Decline in Earnings Supplementation Rate-Transfers associated with 1974-1979 sex/relationship changes in composition of IFE | -0.3 |
| Actual 1980 Earnings Supplementation Rate-Transfers | 24.5% |
| 1980 Earnings Supplementation Rate-Transfers for sex/relationship groups weighted by 1975 IFE share | <u>23.9</u> |
| Increase in Earnings Supplementation Rate-Transfers associated with 1975-1980 changes in sex/relationship composition of IFE | +0.6 |

Moreover, the Earning Supplementation Rates-Transfers declined among male family heads, female family heads, wives, male unrelated individuals, as well as female unrelated individuals.

The only factor which may have contributed to reduced transfer supplementation was the declining share of older workers in the severe hardship IFE. However, the impacts could have accounted for only a minor portion of the 3.2 percentage point drop in the severe hardship Earnings Supplementation Rate-Transfers between 1974 and 1979, or the 6.6 percentage point drop between 1975 and 1980:

| | |
|--|-------------|
| 1979 Earnings Supplementation Rates-Transfers for each age group weighted by 1974 IFE share for each age group | 26.4% |
| Actual 1979 Earnings Supplementation Rate-Transfers | <u>25.6</u> |
| Decline in Earnings Supplementation Rate-Transfers associated with 1974-1979 age changes | -0.8 |
| Actual 1980 Earnings Supplementation Rate-Transfers | 24.5% |
| 1980 Earnings Supplementation Rate-Transfers for each age group weighted by 1975 IFE share for each age group | <u>25.3</u> |
| Decline in Earnings Supplementation Rate-Transfers associated with 1975-1980 age changes | -0.8 |

By implication, then, the primary cause of declining transfer impacts had to be reductions in the availability and level of transfer benefits for the working poor. There is direct as well as indirect evidence that this was the case. Much of the decline occurred among unemployed workers, and there is no doubt that unemployment insurance protections deteriorated. In 1975, 37.6 percent of persons with at least some unemployment who would have been poor in the absence of transfers were lifted out of poverty by receipt of cash benefits. In 1980, only 26.5 percent were protected by transfers:

| | <u>1974</u> | <u>1979</u> | <u>1975</u> | <u>1980</u> |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| <u>Participants employed all weeks</u> | | | | |
| IFI Net-of-Transfers (000) | 6,186 | 6,795 | 6,681 | 7,097 |
| IFI (000) | <u>3,813</u> | <u>4,438</u> | <u>4,223</u> | <u>4,744</u> |
| Reduction (000) | <u>2,373</u> | <u>2,357</u> | <u>2,458</u> | <u>2,353</u> |
| Percentage reduction | -38.4% | -34.7% | -36.8% | -33.2% |
| <u>Participants who experienced unemployment</u> | | | | |
| IFI Net-of-Transfers (000) | 3,620 | 3,662 | 4,851 | 5,062 |
| IFI (000) | <u>2,533</u> | <u>2,618</u> | <u>3,029</u> | <u>3,720</u> |
| Reduction (000) | <u>1,087</u> | <u>1,044</u> | <u>1,822</u> | <u>1,342</u> |
| Percentage reduction | -30.0% | -28.5% | -37.6% | -26.5% |

Paralleling these trends was a drop in unemployment insurance beneficiaries and benefit levels. Average weekly beneficiaries equalled 43.1 percent of the average annual unemployment in 1975, but only 38.2 percent in 1980. Moreover, the average weekly benefit in 1980 was 8 percent lower in real terms than in 1975: 5/

| | <u>1974</u> | <u>1979</u> | <u>1979- 1974</u> | <u>1975</u> | <u>1980</u> | <u>1980- 1975</u> |
|---|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| Average weekly unemployment insurance beneficiaries (000) | 1,881 | 2,040 | +159 | 3,371 | 2,844 | -527 |
| Average annual unemployed (000) | 5,076 | 5,963 | +887 | 7,830 | 7,448 | -382 |
| Beneficiaries + unemployed | 37.1% | 34.2% | -2.9% | 43.1% | 38.2% | -4.9% |
| Average weekly benefit (1980 \$) | \$107 | \$102 | -\$5 | \$108 | \$99 | -\$9 |

There were retrenchments in other transfer programs. Several states completely eliminated Aid to Families with Dependent Children-Unemployed Parents, thus, restricting AFDC payments to single parents and usually female heads. Yet the proportion of female-headed families receiving public assistance also dropped from 32.8 percent in 1974 to 27.1 percent in 1979. 6/ Average real AFDC benefits per recipient declined significantly. 7/ Because the size of recipient families dropped, real average benefits per recipient would have had to increase in order to maintain the effectiveness of AFDC in reducing poverty since family income needs rise less than proportionately with each additional family member: 8/

| | <u>1974</u> | <u>1979</u> | <u>1975</u> | <u>1980</u> |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| AFDC monthly benefit per person in recipient families (1980 \$) | \$108 | \$105 | \$109 | \$100 |
| Recipients per family | 3.32 | 2.92 | 3.20 | 2.89 |

The enormous regional disparity in transfer levels and their availability declined, but this resulted more from diminished transfer protections in the high benefit areas rather than marked improvements in the low benefit areas (Table 5.9). For instance, between 1975 and 1980, the standard deviation in the proportions of the regional IFI Net-of-Transfers who escaped poverty as a result of cash benefits declined from 6.3 percentage points to 4.5 percentage points. Yet the poverty reduction impacts of transfers declined in all three regions with the lowest poverty reduction rates in 1975.

Practical Applications

The most practical and politically sensitive application of labor market and poverty statistics is their use in allocating federal funds to state and local areas, and in prioritizing the needs of eligible subgroups within these areas. As federal grants-in-aid grew rapidly during the

Table 5.9. CHANGING IMPACTS OF TRANSFERS BY CENSUS DIVISION

| | <u>1974</u> | <u>1979</u> | <u>1979- 1974</u> | <u>1975</u> | <u>1980</u> | <u>1980- 1975</u> |
|------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| <u>IFI Net-of-Transfers Minus</u> | | | | | | |
| <u>IFI + IFI</u> | | | | | | |
| New England | 82.7% | 61.9% | -20.8% | 85.6% | 55.9% | -29.7% |
| Middle Atlantic | 66.1 | 63.7 | -2.4 | 77.0 | 58.4 | -18.6 |
| East North Central | 63.3 | 57.7 | -5.6 | 78.0 | 49.7 | -28.3 |
| West North Central | 71.6 | 53.7 | -17.9 | 69.8 | 44.5 | -25.3 |
| South Atlantic | 43.2 | 43.3 | +0.1 | 44.5 | 38.9 | -5.6 |
| East South Central | 44.5 | 50.7 | +6.2 | 50.9 | 33.4 | -17.5 |
| West South Central | 38.7 | 34.7 | -4.0 | 44.2 | 36.8 | -7.4 |
| Mountain | 47.9 | 36.3 | -11.6 | 44.2 | 32.6 | -11.6 |
| Pacific | 64.7 | 41.1 | -23.6 | 57.0 | 45.5 | -11.5 |
| <u>Variability</u> | | | | | | |
| Standard Deviation | 15.0 | 10.9 | -4.1 | 16.5 | 9.4 | -7.1 |
| Standard Deviation + Mean | 25.9 | 22.1 | -3.8 | 27.0 | 21.3 | -5.7 |
| <u>IFI Net-of-Transfers Minus</u> | | | | | | |
| <u>IFI + IFI Net-of-Transfers</u> | | | | | | |
| New England | 45.3 | 38.2 | -7.1 | 46.1 | 35.9 | -10.2 |
| Middle Atlantic | 39.8 | 38.9 | -0.9 | 43.5 | 36.9 | -6.6 |
| East North Central | 38.7 | 36.6 | -2.1 | 43.8 | 33.2 | -10.6 |
| West North Central | 41.7 | 34.9 | -6.8 | 41.1 | 30.8 | -10.3 |
| South Atlantic | 30.2 | 30.2 | 0 | 30.8 | 28.0 | -2.8 |
| East South Central | 30.8 | 33.6 | +2.8 | 33.7 | 25.0 | -8.7 |
| West South Central | 27.9 | 25.8 | -1.9 | 30.7 | 26.9 | -3.8 |
| Mountain | 32.4 | 26.6 | -5.8 | 30.7 | 24.6 | -6.1 |
| Pacific | 39.3 | 29.1 | -10.2 | 36.3 | 31.3 | -5.0 |
| <u>Variability</u> | | | | | | |
| Standard Deviation | 6.0 | 4.9 | -1.1 | 6.3 | 4.5 | -1.8 |
| Standard Deviation + Mean | 16.6 | 15.1 | -1.5 | 16.8 | 14.9 | -1.9 |
| <u>IFI Net-of-Transfer Deficit</u> | | | | | | |
| <u>Minus IFI Deficit + IFI</u> | | | | | | |
| <u>Net-of-Transfer Deficit</u> | | | | | | |
| New England | 57.7 | 56.4 | -1.3 | 65.5 | 54.2 | -11.3 |
| Middle Atlantic | 58.6 | 55.4 | -3.2 | 58.9 | 53.5 | -5.4 |
| East North Central | 59.2 | 50.6 | -8.6 | 60.4 | 51.2 | -9.2 |
| West North Central | 53.2 | 49.1 | -4.1 | 51.8 | 43.5 | -8.3 |
| South Atlantic | 43.7 | 42.6 | -1.1 | 46.0 | 40.7 | -5.3 |
| East South Central | 46.1 | 43.3 | -2.8 | 49.1 | 41.3 | -7.8 |
| West South Central | 42.0 | 37.8 | -4.2 | 41.8 | 37.7 | -4.1 |
| Mountain | 40.8 | 35.9 | -4.9 | 43.1 | 32.5 | -10.6 |
| Pacific | 52.5 | 47.0 | -5.5 | 54.7 | 45.7 | -9.0 |
| <u>Variability</u> | | | | | | |
| Standard Deviation | 7.4 | 7.2 | -0.2 | 9.2 | 7.4 | -0.8 |
| Standard Deviation + Mean | 14.7 | 15.5 | +0.8 | 15.6 | 16.6 | +1.0 |
| <u>IFI Net-of-Transfer Deficit</u> | | | | | | |
| <u>Minus IFI Deficit + IFI</u> | | | | | | |
| <u>Deficit</u> | | | | | | |
| New England | 136.7 | 129.2 | -7.5 | 190.2 | 118.6 | -71.6 |
| Middle Atlantic | 141.5 | 124.3 | -17.2 | 143.6 | 115.1 | -28.5 |
| East North Central | 145.3 | 102.4 | -42.9 | 152.5 | 105.0 | -47.5 |
| West North Central | 113.8 | 96.5 | -17.3 | 107.6 | 77.0 | -30.6 |
| South Atlantic | 77.8 | 74.4 | -3.4 | 85.2 | 68.5 | -16.7 |
| East South Central | 85.9 | 76.3 | -9.2 | 96.5 | 70.3 | -26.2 |
| West South Central | 72.3 | 60.8 | -11.5 | 71.7 | 60.4 | -11.3 |
| Mountain | 69.1 | 56.0 | -13.1 | 75.7 | 48.2 | -27.5 |
| Pacific | 110.2 | 88.6 | -21.6 | 120.6 | 84.1 | -36.5 |
| <u>Variability</u> | | | | | | |
| Standard Deviation | 30.7 | 25.9 | -4.8 | 39.7 | 24.8 | -14.9 |
| Standard Deviation Mean | 29.0 | 28.8 | -0.2 | 34.2 | 29.9 | -4.3 |

1970s, and in particular, the federally-funded employment and training programs addressed to the problems of the economically disadvantaged, the unemployment and poverty rates were adopted as "scientific" and "equitable" ways of distributing funds, in contrast to the discretionary approach more frequently used in the 1960s. Likewise, state and local planning procedures were often mandated in federal legislation. The funds allocated to states and localities were to be distributed according to the relative needs of residents as judged by their comparative unemployment and poverty rates. As the outlays for the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act grew, the statistics used in allocation and planning became more important issues. In the late 1970s, when CETA outlays were over \$10 billion, a change in a few tenths of a percentage point in an area's unemployment rate might cost it hundreds of thousands of dollars under the CETA allocation formulae. Each time CETA was amended there was debate over the relative weight to be given to area unemployment and poverty in fund allocation, since poor areas were not always those with high unemployment, and since allocation formulae based on shares of excess unemployment above a certain level distributed resources to different areas than if shares of total unemployment were used. Revisions of the estimation procedures for local unemployment rates in 1978 led to court challenges about the techniques used in deriving state and local estimates.

Allocating Resources According to Hardship Shares

In concept, the hardship measures are preferable to the unemployment and poverty rates as a basis for allocating federal employment and training resources and other grants-in-aid addressed to labor market-related problems. The purpose of CETA (and its renamed successor) is "to provide job training and employment opportunities for economically disadvantaged, unemployed, or underemployed persons" Yet the unemployment rate does not count the underemployed, i.e., low income persons working part-time but seeking full-time work and those working full-time but earning poverty wages, and includes many--in fact, a large majority--who are not from low-income families. On the other hand, only a fourth of all poor persons, and two-fifths of those age 15 and over, are in the work force, while many individuals marginally above and not counted by the poverty level are transfer recipients who might be self-supporting if they received training and employment assistance, so that areas with generous transfer benefits are penalized in the allocation of federal manpower dollars where poverty is the criteria. The hardship measures, particularly the IFE and the IFE Deficit, focus on those who are in the work force and unable to achieve adequate earnings to support themselves and their families, whether the individuals are unemployed or underemployed. In other words, they focus on the legislatively-specified universe of need for remedial employment and training programs.

If hardship measures, rather than unemployment and poverty rates, or combinations of the two, were used to allocate funds, there would be some substantial changes in the shares provided to different areas:

Nonmetropolitan areas account for a substantially larger share of the hardship counts and deficits than of unemployment (Table 5.10). Aver-

Table 5.10. HARDSHIP AND UNEMPLOYMENT SHARES OF METROPOLITAN AND NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS AVERAGED FOR 1974 THROUGH 1980

| | Average Annual Unemployment | Persons Experiencing Unemployment During Year | Persons Predominantly Unemployed During Year | Persons In Poverty | SEVERE HARDSHIP - TOTAL WORK FORCE | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|---|--|--------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|-------|-------------|-------|-------------|
| | | | | | IIE | IIE Deficit | IFE | IFE Deficit | IFI | IFI Deficit |
| Metropolitan Areas | 70.5% | 68.7% | 68.8% | 61.0% | 61.0% | 57.5% | 59.6% | 61.1% | 59.3% | 59.8% |
| Nonmetropolitan Areas | 29.5 | 31.3 | 31.2 | 39.0 | 39.0 | 42.5 | 40.4 | 38.9 | 40.7 | 40.2 |
| Central Cities of Metropolitan Areas | 34.1 | 31.2 | 33.3 | 37.0 | 26.8 | 26.3 | 32.1 | 34.5 | 34.1 | 35.4 |
| Suburbs of Metropolitan Areas | 36.5 | 37.6 | 35.6 | 24.0 | 34.2 | 31.2 | 27.5 | 26.6 | 25.2 | 25.0 |
| Larger Metropolitan Areas ¹ | -- | 39.2 | 39.8 | 33.8 | 32.3 | 30.5 | 31.7 | 33.3 | 31.4 | 31.6 |
| Smaller Metropolitan Areas | -- | 29.6 | 28.9 | 27.2 | 28.7 | 27.1 | 27.9 | 27.8 | 27.9 | 28.2 |
| Central Cities in Larger Metropolitan Areas | -- | 16.6 | 18.6 | 20.7 | 13.1 | 13.3 | 16.4 | 18.4 | 17.4 | 18.4 |
| Central Cities in Smaller Metropolitan Areas | -- | 14.6 | 14.7 | 16.3 | 13.7 | 13.0 | 15.6 | 16.1 | 16.7 | 17.0 |
| Suburbs in Larger Metropolitan Areas | -- | 22.6 | 21.2 | 13.1 | 19.3 | 17.1 | 15.3 | 15.0 | 14.0 | 13.7 |
| Suburbs in Smaller Metropolitan Areas | -- | 15.0 | 14.2 | 10.9 | 14.9 | 14.1 | 12.2 | 11.7 | 11.2 | 11.2 |

¹ SMSA's with a population of over one million.

aging the hardship, poverty and unemployment rates over the 1974-1980 period (in order to average out the year-to-year changes in shares) and assuming equal resources to be allocated each year, the allocations to nonmetropolitan areas would have been 37 percent higher if IFE shares were used in the allocation formulae rather than shares of national average annual unemployment (Table 5.11). Because these nonmetropolitan areas accounted for a larger share of poverty than of unemployment, they would have received only 4 percent more if IFE shares were used in allocation rather than poverty shares. Compared to an allocation formula giving 50 percent weight to the share of average annual unemployment and 50 percent weight to the poverty share, an IFE-based allocation would have increased nonmetropolitan area resources by 18 percent.

Central cities would have received 6 percent less if allocation were according to IFE shares rather than shares of average annual unemployment, or 10 percent less relative to a formula giving equal weight to unemployment and poverty shares. The decrements would have been smaller if IFE Deficit shares were utilized for allocation rather than the IFE counts. Large central cities (those in metropolitan areas with over 1 million population) would have lost more than smaller central cities if the IFE share were used.

The suburban areas would have received a fourth less under an IFE-based formula compared to an unemployment share formula, and 9 percent less compared to a formula weighting unemployment and poverty shares equally. If the IFE Deficit shares were used in allocation, the suburbs would have received 12 percent less than under the unemployment-poverty formula.

- Over the 1974-1980 period, the West North Central, South Atlantic, East South Central, West South Central and Mountain states averaged a substantially larger share of the IFE than of persons experiencing unemployment or of persons unemployed over a third of their weeks in the work force (Table 5.12). If IFE shares rather than unemployment shares or equally weighted poverty and unemployment shares were used to distribute resources, the states in these regions would have received a fourth and a tenth more respectively (Table 5.13). In contrast, the New England, Middle Atlantic and East North Central states would have received a fifth and an eighth less, respectively. Use of the IFI rather than the IFE shares would have exacerbated this tendency, since the New England, Middle Atlantic and East North Central states had more liberal transfer systems and higher Earnings Supplementation Rates so that their combined IFI share (30.6 percent averaged for the 1974-1980 period) was even lower than their combined IFE share (33.7 percent).

- For specific states and localities, alterations in the allocation basis can have even more dramatic impacts. To illustrate the feasibility of state level estimation, the complete array of hardship measures were calculated for Ohio, North Carolina, Georgia, California and New York. The impacts of hardship-based allocation varied significantly between these states. Ohio's share of national unemployment was much larger than its share of the IFE, and its IFI share was even smaller because its Earnings Supplementation Rate was far above average (Table 5.14). Ohio's IFI share matched its poverty share. In contrast, Georgia's IFE share was much larger than its unemployment share, and its IFI share was larger still

Table 5.11. PERCENT INCREASE OR DECREASE IN ALLOCATION RESULTING FROM USE OF HARDSHIP SHARE FOR ALLOCATION RATHER THAN UNEMPLOYMENT OR POVERTY SHARE

| | HARDSHIP SHARE ALLOCATION COMPARED TO ANNUAL AVERAGE UNEMPLOYMENT SHARE ALLOCATION | | | | | | HARDSHIP SHARE ALLOCATION COMPARED TO POVERTY SHARE ALLOCATION | | | | | |
|--|--|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------|--------------------|--|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------|--------------------|
| | <u>IIE</u> | <u>IIE Deficit</u> | <u>IFE</u> | <u>IFE Deficit</u> | <u>IFI</u> | <u>IFI Deficit</u> | <u>IIE</u> | <u>IIE Deficit</u> | <u>IFE</u> | <u>IFE Deficit</u> | <u>IFI</u> | <u>IFI Deficit</u> |
| | Metropolitan Areas | -13% | -18% | -15% | -13% | -16% | -15% | 0 | -6% | -2% | 0 | -3% |
| Nonmetropolitan Areas | +32 | +44 | +37 | +32 | +38 | +36 | 0 | +9 | +4 | 0 | +4 | +3 |
| Central Cities of Metropolitan Areas | -21 | -23 | -6 | +1 | 0 | +4 | -28 | -29 | -13 | -7 | -8 | -4 |
| Suburbs of Metropolitan Areas | -6 | -15 | -25 | -17 | -31 | -32 | +43 | +30 | +15 | +11 | +5 | +4 |
| Larger Metropolitan Areas | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -4 | -10 | -6 | -1 | -7 | -7 |
| Smaller Metropolitan Areas | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | +5 | -1 | +2 | +2 | +2 | +4 |
| Central Cities in Larger Metropolitan Areas | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -37 | -36 | -21 | -11 | -16 | -11 |
| Central Cities in Smaller Metropolitan Areas | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -15 | -20 | -4 | -1 | +2 | +4 |
| Suburbs in Larger Metropolitan Areas | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | +44 | +31 | +9 | +14 | +7 | +5 |
| Suburbs in Smaller Metropolitan Areas | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | +36 | +27 | +12 | +7 | +3 | +3 |

| | HARDSHIP SHARE ALLOCATION COMPARED TO ALLOCATION BASED ON SHARE OF PERSONS EXPERIENCING UNEMPLOYMENT | | | | | | HARDSHIP SHARE ALLOCATION COMPARED TO EQUALLY WEIGHTED POVERTY AND ANNUAL UNEMPLOYMENT SHARE ALLOCATION | | | | | |
|--|--|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------|--------------------|---|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------|--------------------|
| | <u>IIE</u> | <u>IIE Deficit</u> | <u>IFE</u> | <u>IFE Deficit</u> | <u>IFI</u> | <u>IFI Deficit</u> | <u>IIE</u> | <u>IIE Deficit</u> | <u>IFE</u> | <u>IFE Deficit</u> | <u>IFI</u> | <u>IFI Deficit</u> |
| | Metropolitan Areas | -11% | -16% | -13% | -11% | -14% | -13% | -7% | -13% | -9% | -7% | -10% |
| Nonmetropolitan Areas | +25 | +36 | +29 | +24 | +30 | +29 | +14 | +24 | +18 | +14 | +19 | +17 |
| Central Cities of Metropolitan Areas | -14 | -16 | +3 | +11 | +9 | +14 | +25 | -26 | -10 | -3 | -4 | 0 |
| Suburbs of Metropolitan Areas | -9 | -17 | -27 | -29 | -33 | -34 | +13 | +3 | -9 | -12 | -17 | -16 |
| Larger Metropolitan Areas | -17 | -22 | -19 | -15 | -20 | -21 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Smaller Metropolitan Areas | -3 | -8 | -6 | -6 | -4 | -2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Central Cities in Larger Metropolitan Areas | -21 | -20 | -1 | +11 | -7 | -1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Central Cities in Smaller Metropolitan Areas | -14 | -11 | +7 | +11 | +13 | +17 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Suburbs in Larger Metropolitan Areas | -6 | -24 | -32 | +34 | -38 | -39 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Suburbs in Smaller Metropolitan Areas | -1 | -7 | -19 | +22 | -25 | -25 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |

Table 5.12. AVERAGE SHARES OF UNEMPLOYMENT, POVERTY AND HARDSHIP FOR CENSUS DIVISIONS OVER 1974-1980 PERIOD

| Division ¹ | Persons Experiencing Unemployment | Persons Predominantly Unemployed | Poverty | Severe Hardship - Total Work Force | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------|------------------------------------|-------------|-------|-------------|-------|-------------|
| | | | | IIE | IIE Deficit | IFE | IFE Deficit | IFI | IFI Deficit |
| New England | 5.84% | 6.01% | 4.34% | 5.43% | 5.21% | 4.96% | 4.84% | 4.44% | 3.80% |
| Middle Atlantic | 16.59 | 18.81 | 15.15 | 14.20 | 14.19 | 13.07 | 13.97 | 11.67 | 11.66 |
| East North Central | 19.87 | 20.30 | 15.34 | 17.93 | 17.74 | 15.62 | 16.49 | 14.51 | 14.29 |
| West North Central | 6.79 | 5.70 | 6.53 | 9.14 | 10.10 | 8.61 | 7.96 | 7.91 | 7.81 |
| South Atlantic | 15.30 | 15.01 | 18.32 | 16.64 | 16.07 | 17.83 | 17.39 | 19.27 | 19.49 |
| East South Central | 6.16 | 6.24 | 9.97 | 7.50 | 7.27 | 8.39 | 8.54 | 9.41 | 9.90 |
| West South Central | 8.77 | 7.99 | 13.90 | 11.13 | 11.09 | 12.31 | 12.17 | 13.87 | 14.74 |
| Mountain | 4.86 | 4.01 | 4.59 | 5.16 | 5.30 | 5.23 | 4.80 | 5.46 | 5.46 |
| Pacific | 15.74 | 15.73 | 11.88 | 12.81 | 12.99 | 13.94 | 13.90 | 13.46 | 12.90 |

¹New England: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont
Middle Atlantic: New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania
East North Central: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio and Wisconsin
West North Central: Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North and South Dakota
South Atlantic: Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia
East South Central: Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi and Tennessee
West South Central: Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas
Mountain: Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming
Pacific: Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon and Washington

Table 5.13. PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN ALLOCATION RESULTING FROM USE OF ALTERNATIVE ALLOCATION BASES

| Division | USE OF HARDSHIP SHARE COMPARED TO USE OF SHARE OF PERSONS EXPERIENCING UNEMPLOYMENT | | | | | | USE OF HARDSHIP SHARE COMPARED TO USE OF POVERTY SHARE | | | | | | USE OF HARDSHIP SHARE COMPARED AVERAGE OF SHARES OF POVERTY AND PERSONS EXPERIENCING UNEMPLOYMENT | | | | | |
|--------------------|---|-------------|------|-------------|------|-------------|--|-------------|------|-------------|-----|-------------|---|-------------|-----|-------------|------|-------------|
| | IIE | IIE Deficit | IFE | IFE Deficit | IFI | IFI Deficit | IIE | IIE Deficit | IFE | IFE Deficit | IFI | IFI Deficit | IIE | IIE Deficit | IFE | IFE Deficit | IFI | IFI Deficit |
| New England | -7% | -11% | -15% | -17% | -24% | -35% | +25% | +20% | +14% | +12% | +2% | -12% | +7% | +2% | -3% | -5% | -13% | -25% |
| Middle Atlantic | -14 | -9 | -21 | -16 | -30 | -30 | -6 | -9 | -14 | -8 | -23 | -23 | -11 | -11 | -18 | -12 | -26 | -27 |
| East North Central | -10 | -11 | -21 | -17 | -27 | -28 | +17 | +16 | +2 | +7 | -5 | -7 | +2 | +1 | -11 | -6 | -18 | -19 |
| West North Central | +35 | +49 | +27 | +17 | +18 | +15 | +40 | +55 | +32 | +22 | +22 | +20 | +37 | +52 | +29 | +20 | +20 | +17 |
| South Atlantic | +9 | +5 | +17 | +14 | +26 | +27 | -9 | -12 | -3 | -5 | +5 | +6 | -1 | -4 | +6 | +3 | +15 | +16 |
| East South Central | +22 | +18 | +36 | +39 | +53 | +61 | -25 | -27 | -16 | -14 | -6 | -1 | -7 | -10 | +4 | +6 | +17 | +23 |
| West South Central | +27 | +26 | +40 | +39 | +58 | +68 | -20 | -20 | -11 | -12 | -2 | +6 | -2 | -2 | +9 | +7 | +22 | +30 |
| Mountain | +6 | +9 | +8 | -1 | +12 | +12 | +12 | +15 | -14 | +5 | +19 | +19 | +9 | +12 | +11 | +1 | +15 | +15 |
| Pacific | -19 | -17 | -11 | -12 | -14 | -18 | +8 | +9 | +17 | +17 | +13 | +9 | -7 | -6 | +1 | +1 | -3 | -7 |

Table 5.14. STATE SHARES OF UNEMPLOYMENT, POVERTY AND HARDSHIP AVERAGED FOR 1974-1980 PERIOD

| | <u>Annual Average Unemployment</u> | <u>Persons Experiencing Unemployment</u> | <u>Predominantly Unemployed</u> | <u>Poverty</u> | <u>Severe Hardship - Total Work Force</u> | | | | | |
|----------------|--|--|-------------------------------------|----------------|---|------------------------|------------|------------------------|------------|------------------------|
| | | | | | <u>IIE</u> | <u>IIE Deficit</u> | <u>IFE</u> | <u>IFE Deficit</u> | <u>IFI</u> | <u>IFI Deficit</u> |
| | | | | | Ohio | 4.94% | 4.86% | 4.88% | 3.77% | 4.56% |
| North Carolina | 2.30 | 2.58 | 2.34 | 3.05 | 3.01 | 2.92 | 3.19 | 2.83 | 3.58 | 3.15 |
| Georgia | 2.24 | 2.30 | 2.25 | 3.21 | 2.66 | 2.58 | 2.98 | 2.95 | 3.42 | 3.66 |
| California | 12.02 | 11.42 | 11.75 | 8.93 | 9.33 | 9.46 | 10.31 | 10.26 | 10.00 | 9.61 |
| New York | 9.71 | 7.78 | 9.20 | 7.97 | 6.55 | 6.66 | 6.40 | 6.72 | 5.85 | 5.76 |

because of its below average Earnings Supplementation Rate. Yet Georgia's hardship share was below its poverty share.

Under an IFE-based allocation, North Carolina and Georgia would have gained nearly a fifth and a tenth, respectively, compared to a poverty/unemployment allocation formula. California's allocations would have changed little while Ohio's would have declined by an eighth and New York's by over a fourth (Table 5.15).

Another possible consequence of substituting a hardship-based allocation for an unemployment-based allocation is to stabilize funding and activity levels. Year-to-year fluctuations in allocations undermine operational effectiveness because of the difficulties of phasing programs up and down, or trying to plan when likely funding is uncertain. It obviously makes a difference whether federal budgeting responds to changes in the unemployment rate or in hardship incidence, since the fluctuations in hardship are less severe than the fluctuations in unemployment:

Standard deviation in annual
incidence as percentage
1974-1980 mean incidence

| | |
|--|-------|
| Unemployment rate | 15.8% |
| Poverty and unemployment rate equally weighted | 8.3 |
| Severe hardship IIE rate | 6.5 |
| Severe hardship IFE rate | 5.8 |
| Severe hardship IFI rate | 6.8 |

But the choice of statistics used for allocating whatever funds are made available nationally can also affect the stability of funding received by states and localities. Although the percentage fluctuations in hardship rates are less than the percentage fluctuations in unemployment or combined poverty and unemployment rates, hardship shares are only slightly more stable than unemployment, or poverty and unemployment, shares. For regions, states and areas, the coefficients of variation in IIE shares over the 1974-1980 period were slightly less than those for poverty or unemployment shares. In most, but not all cases, the IFE shares were more stable than unemployment shares, but the combined poverty/unemployment allocation shares were frequently more stable (Table 5.16). Since the IFI rate is not cyclically sensitive and has experienced differing trends in different areas, largely as a result of differentially changing transfer policies, the coefficients of variation for the IFI rate were larger than those for unemployment and/or poverty.

The resources addressed to the labor market problems of the disadvantaged are subdivided at the national level into categories addressed to different segments of the work force, and then are subdivided at the state and local levels according to shares of the universe of need. Each year the state or local decisionmaking agent must submit a plan detailing the composition of the eligible population and must indicate the priorities for service based on objective locally established criteria to assure services

Table 5.15. PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN ALLOCATION RESULTING FROM USE OF ALTERNATIVE ALLOCATION BASES

| | USE OF HARDSHIP SHARE RATHER THAN SHARE OF AVERAGE ANNUAL UNEMPLOYMENT | | | | | | USE OF HARDSHIP SHARE RATHER THAN POVERTY SHARE | | | | | | USE OF HARDSHIP SHARE RATHER THAN AVERAGE OF POVERTY AND UNEMPLOYMENT SHARES | | | | | |
|----------------|---|------------------------|------------|------------------------|------------|------------------------|--|------------------------|------------|------------------------|------------|------------------------|---|------------------------|------------|------------------------|------------|------------------------|
| | <u>IIE</u> | <u>IIE Deficit</u> | <u>IFE</u> | <u>IFE Deficit</u> | <u>IFI</u> | <u>IFI Deficit</u> | <u>IIE</u> | <u>IIE Deficit</u> | <u>IFE</u> | <u>IFE Deficit</u> | <u>IFI</u> | <u>IFI Deficit</u> | <u>IIE</u> | <u>IIE Deficit</u> | <u>IFE</u> | <u>IFE Deficit</u> | <u>IFI</u> | <u>IFI Deficit</u> |
| Ohio | -8% | -12% | -23% | -20% | -27% | -28% | +21% | +16% | 0 | +4% | -5% | -6% | +5% | 0 | -13% | -10% | -18% | -19% |
| North Carolina | +31 | +27 | +39 | +23 | +56 | +37 | -1 | -6 | +5 | -7 | +17 | +3 | +13 | +9 | +19 | +6 | +34 | +18 |
| Georgia | +19 | +15 | +33 | +32 | +53 | +63 | -17 | -20 | -12 | -8 | +7 | +14 | -3 | -6 | +9 | +8 | +25 | +34 |
| California | -22 | -11 | -14 | -15 | -17 | -20 | +4 | +6 | +15 | +15 | +12 | +8 | -11 | -10 | -2 | -2 | -5 | -8 |
| New York | -33 | -31 | -34 | -30 | -40 | -41 | -18 | -16 | -20 | -15 | -27 | -28 | -26 | -25 | -28 | -23 | -7 | -35 |

Table 5.16. YEAR-TO-YEAR FLUCTUATIONS IN HARDSHIP, UNEMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY SHARES AS MEASURED BY COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION IN RATES FOR DIFFERENT AREAS OVER THE 1974-1980 PERIOD

| | <u>Unemployment share</u> | <u>Poverty share</u> | <u>Average share poverty and unemployment</u> | <u>Severe hardship - total work force</u> | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|---|---|------------------|------------------|
| | | | | <u>IIE share</u> | <u>IFE share</u> | <u>IFI share</u> |
| Inside SMSA | 1.9% | 1.9% | 0.8% | 0.8% | 2.0% | 2.9% |
| Central city | 2.3 | 4.7 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 3.3 | 5.8 |
| Suburb | 2.9 | 4.3 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 4.5 | 6.3 |
| Outside SMSA | 4.5 | 2.9 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 2.9 | 4.2 |
| New England | 10.3 | 7.5 | 14.0 | 7.0 | 7.4 | 11.5 |
| Middle Atlantic | 5.7 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 4.5 | 5.1 | 5.6 |
| East North Central | 5.1 | 3.4 | 6.6 | 1.7 | 4.1 | 6.0 |
| West North Central | 6.4 | 7.4 | 6.2 | 3.4 | 8.8 | 10.1 |
| South Atlantic | 2.7 | 2.5 | 6.0 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 5.1 |
| East South Central | 5.1 | 3.7 | 6.7 | 4.8 | 5.9 | 8.8 |
| West South Central | 3.9 | 6.8 | 6.1 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 6.8 |
| Mountain | 4.6 | 4.2 | 9.3 | 3.1 | 3.9 | 5.8 |
| Pacific | 4.9 | 3.6 | 5.1 | 2.7 | 4.4 | 3.6 |
| Ohio | 9.1 | 7.0 | 5.3 | 4.1 | 9.3 | 11.9 |
| North Carolina | 14.0 | 7.9 | 5.4 | 6.1 | 7.7 | 11.3 |
| Georgia | 10.2 | 14.6 | 12.3 | 4.5 | 10.6 | 16.5 |
| California | 9.0 | 4.0 | 5.5 | 3.7 | 6.2 | 4.7 |
| New York | 9.1 | 8.6 | 6.4 | 4.4 | 8.5 | 11.3 |

to those most in need. Yet even though the eligible population includes the unemployed and underemployed in low-income families, planning and client priorities are usually based on available unemployment and poverty data. These data may yield quite different client priorities than the hardship data:

- If the severe hardship IFE share for the total work force were used to target resources in 1979, males would have received marginally less than females, while if unemployment shares were used, they would have received slightly more (Chart 5.9). However, male family heads would have received substantially more under a hardship-based distribution. Female family heads would have gained enormously, since their share of the IFE was double their share of the average annual unemployed. The big losers would have been wives and other family members:

| | <u>Share average annual unemployment</u> | <u>Average of unemployment and poverty share</u> | <u>IFE share</u> |
|-----------------------|--|--|----------------------|
| Males | 50.6% | 43.5% | 47.5% |
| Females | 49.4 | 56.5 | 52.5 |
| Male family heads | 18.8 | 17.7 | 24.5 |
| Female family heads | 6.9 | 11.9 | 15.2 |
| Wives | 19.7 | 17.6 | 14.1 |
| Other family members | 40.5 | 28.7 | 19.8 |
| Unrelated individuals | 14.1 | 24.2 | 26.4 |

- High school dropouts would have received a much larger share of resources under an IFE-based distribution than under an unemployment-based distribution (Chart 5.10). Students would have received somewhat more while high school graduates and persons with some post-secondary education would have received much less. The IFE shares among the education sub-groups very nearly matched the average of the unemployment and adult poverty shares:

| | <u>Share of workers who experienced unemployment</u> | <u>Average of share experiencing unemployment and poverty share</u> | <u>IFE share</u> |
|---|--|---|----------------------|
| Students | 10.7% | 10.8% | 11.9% |
| High school dropouts | 28.8 | 42.0 | 39.9 |
| High school graduates only | 38.4 | 30.7 | 30.2 |
| Completed some post- secondary education | 22.9 | 17.1 | 18.1 |

Chart 5.9. SHARES OF HARDSHIP, UNEMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY IN 1979 BY SEX AND FAMILY RELATIONSHIP

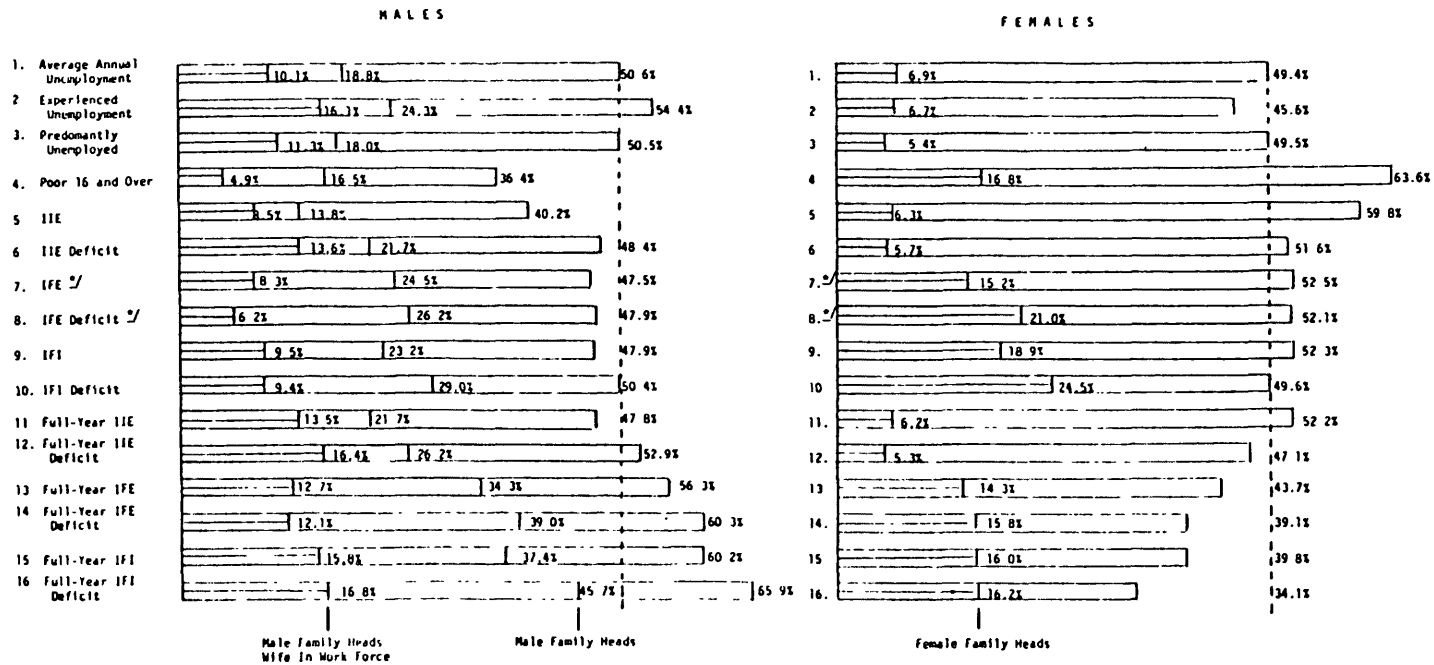


Chart 5.9. (Continued)

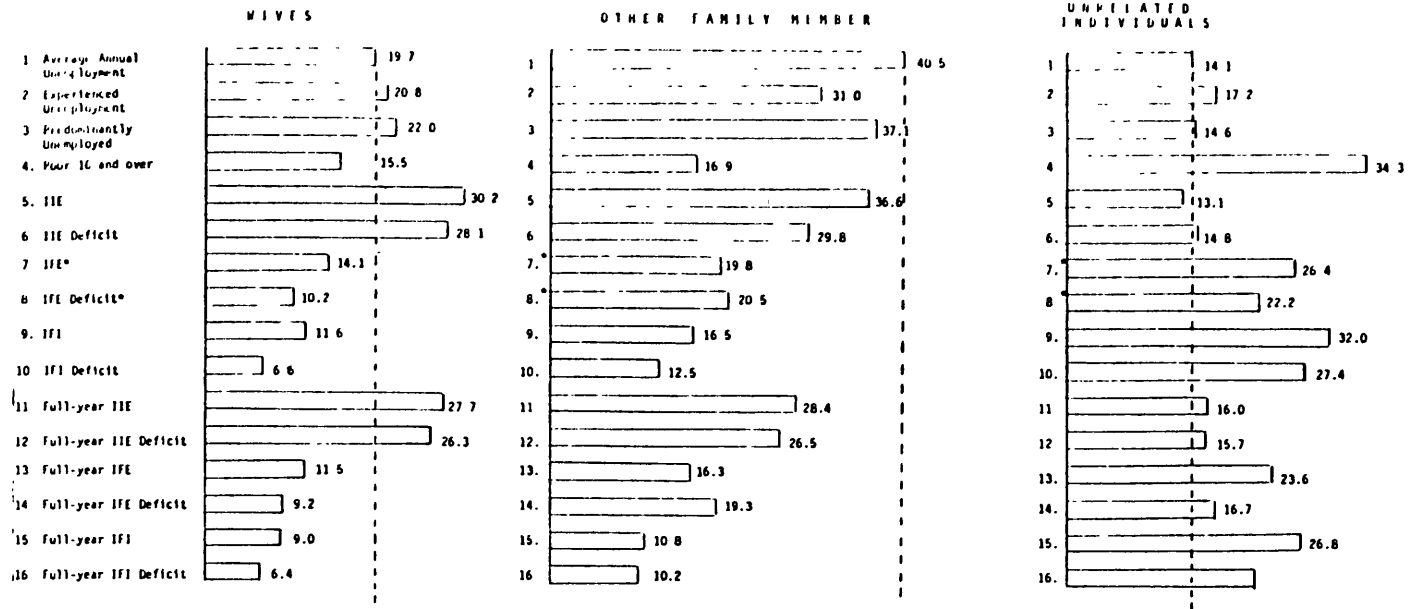


Chart 5.10. SHARES OF HARDSHIP, UNEMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY IN 1979 BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

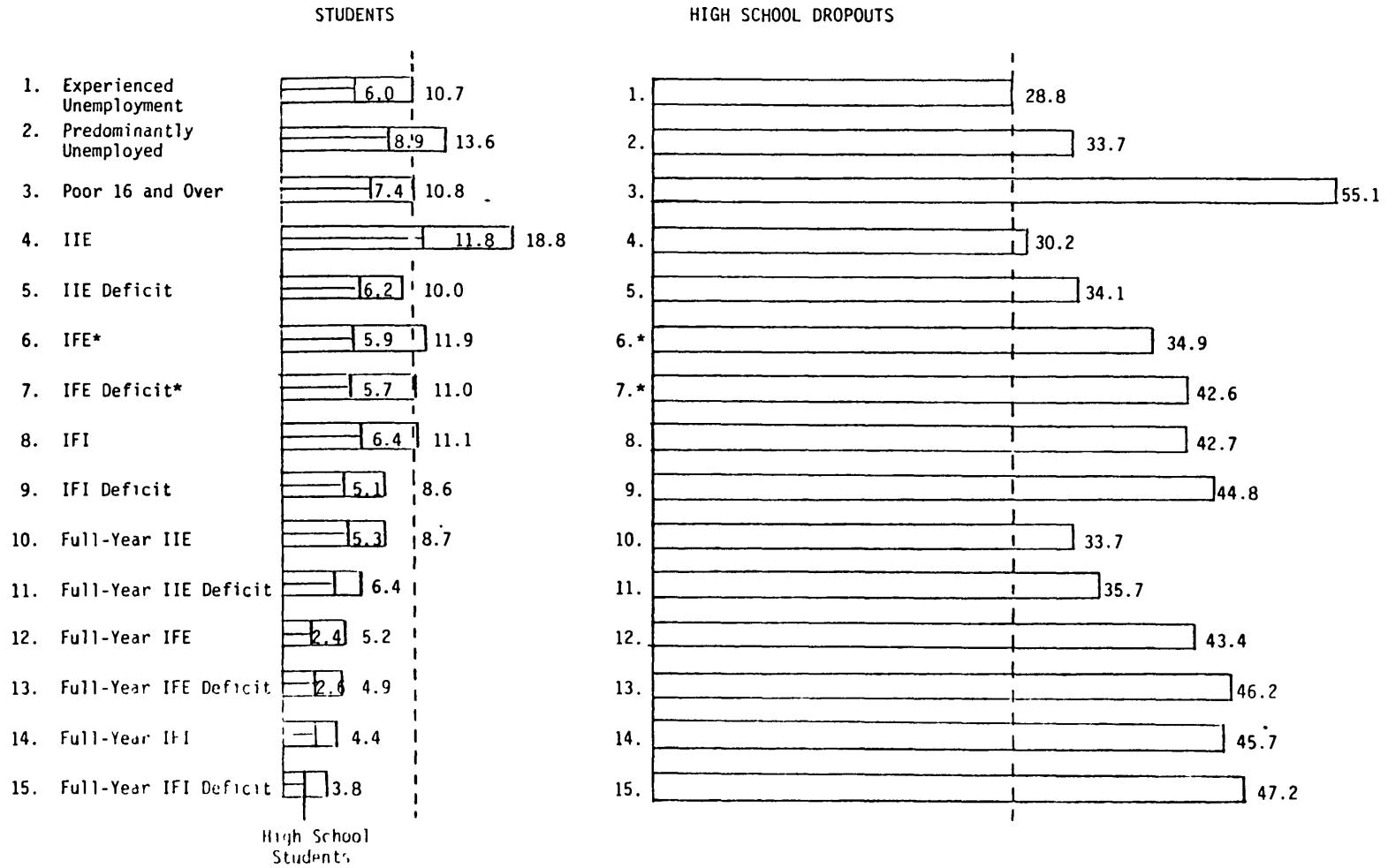
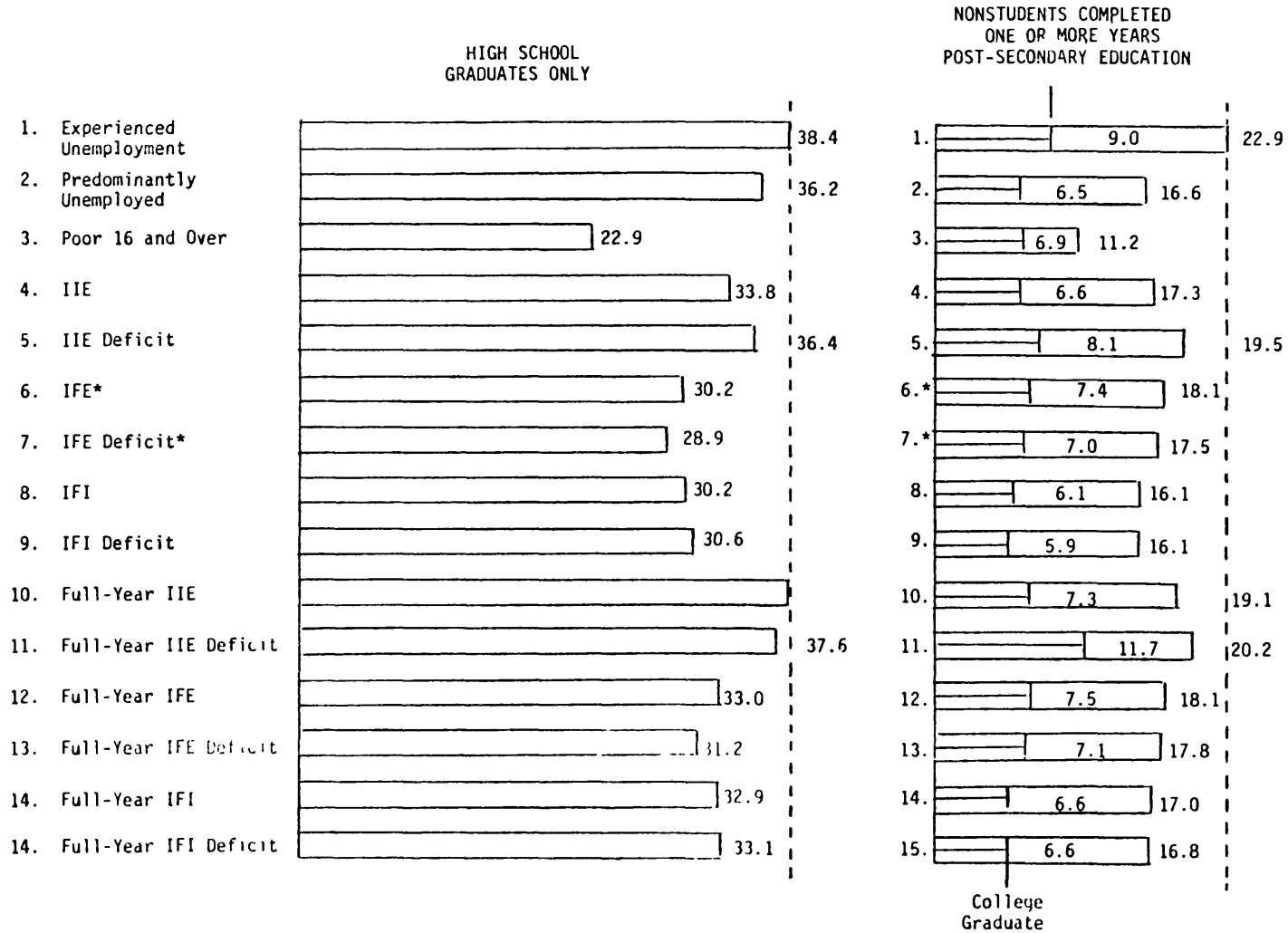


Chart 5.10. (Continued)



● Minorities would have received about the same share whether targeting were based on IFE shares or shares of average annual unemployment (Chart 5.11). They would have received less under an IFE-based distribution than one based on the average of the unemployment and adult poverty shares. Minorities would have benefited more if the focus were only on full-year work force participants, if targeting were based on hardship deficits rather than counts, or if allocation used the IFI rather than the IFE share:

| | <u>Whites</u> | <u>Blacks</u> | <u>Hispanics</u> |
|---|---------------|---------------|------------------|
| IFE share ÷ share average unemployed | 99% | 101% | 103% |
| IFE Deficit share ÷ share average annual unemployed | 94 | 121 | 104 |
| IFI share ÷ share average annual unemployed | 90 | 130 | 139 |
| IFI Deficit share ÷ share average annual unemployed | 88 | 140 | 139 |

● If hardship were the only consideration in targeting, youth would have received substantially less priority, while older workers would have received substantially more (Chart 5.12):

| | <u>Share average annual unemployment</u> | <u>Average shares of annual unemployment and poverty</u> | <u>IFE Share</u> |
|-------|--|--|------------------|
| 16-19 | 25.6% | 19.7% | 13.4% |
| 20-24 | 23.1 | 18.5 | 17.1 |
| 25-44 | 34.8 | 32.5 | 33.3 |
| 45+ | 16.5 | 29.4 | 36.2 |

State-Level Planning Strategies

The hardship measures can be used to plan intervention strategies as well as client priorities. For instance, the new legislation which replaces the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act puts greater emphasis on state level planning and decisionmaking. The baseline hardship measures, which have been calculated for five states, suggest that the underlying labor market problems and patterns differ significantly from one state to another. While disaggregations for each state would be needed to make refined judgments, the summary data provide a basis for better strategizing employment and training as well as income maintenance strategies at the state level:

Chart 5.11. SHARES OF HARDSHIP, UNEMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY IN 1979 BY RACE

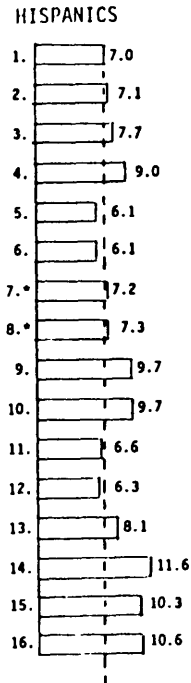
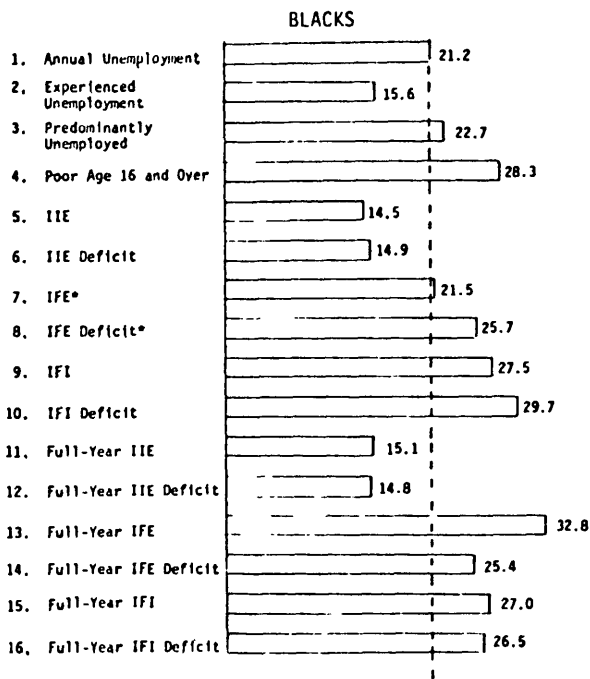
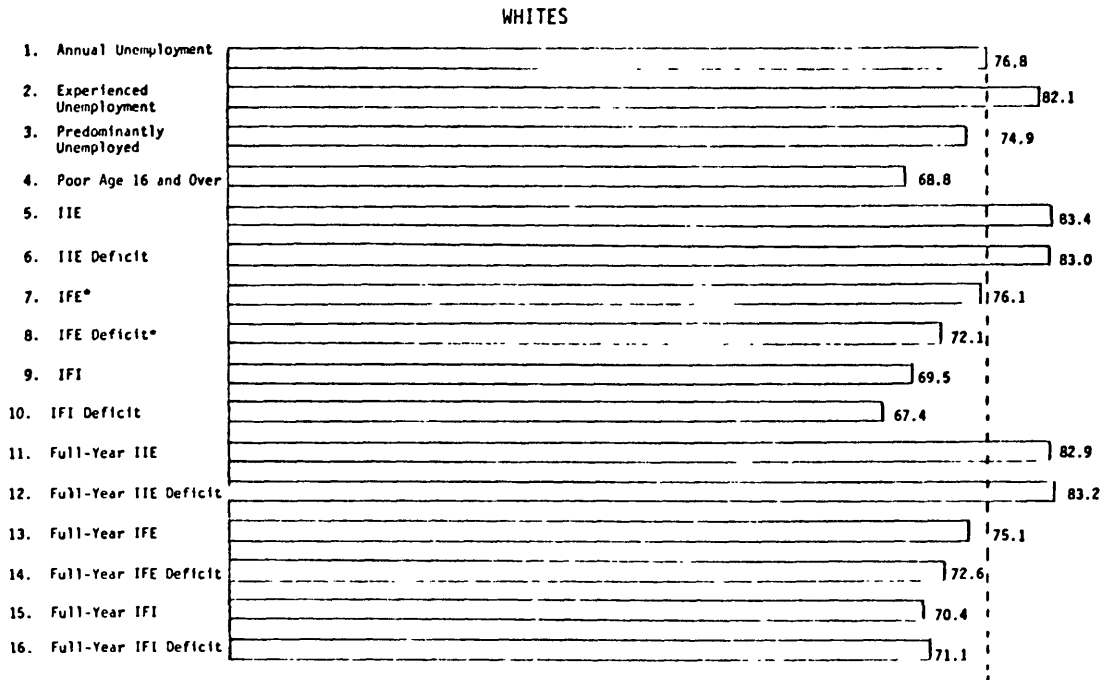


Chart 5.12. SHARES OF HARDSHIP, UNEMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY IN 1979 BY AGE

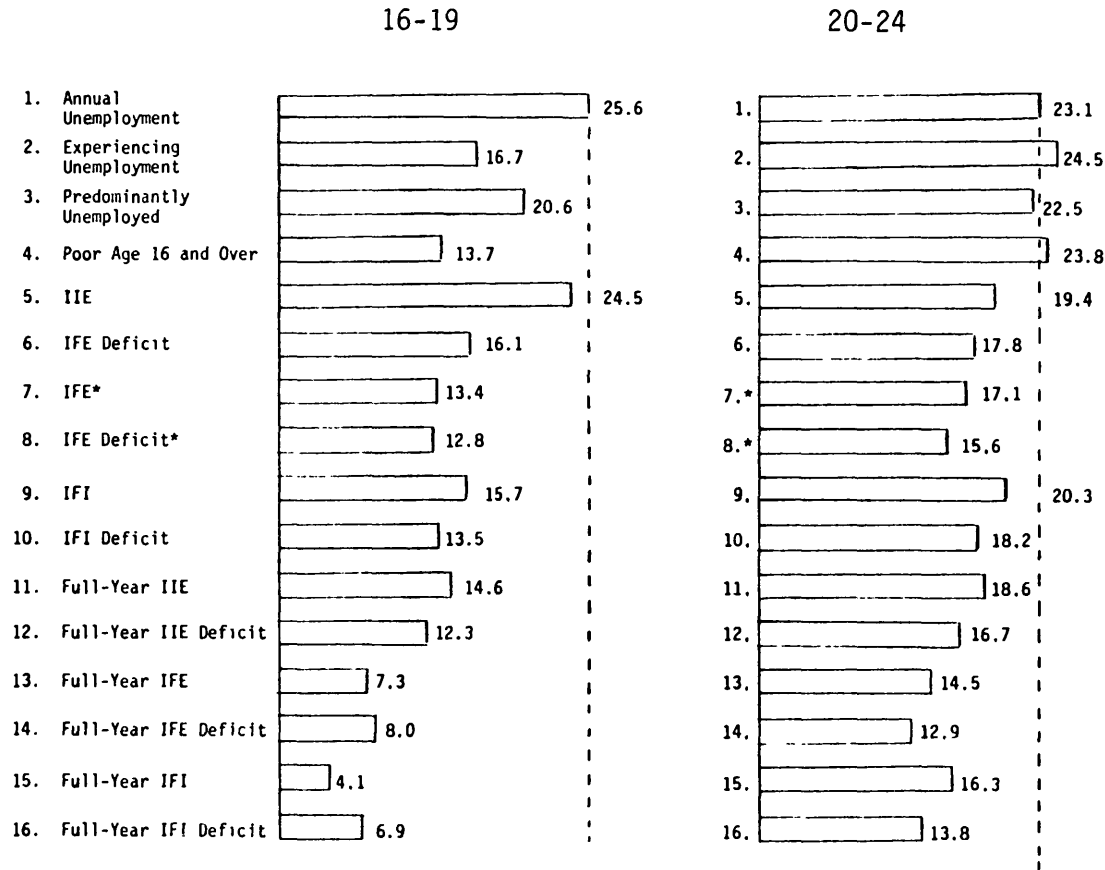
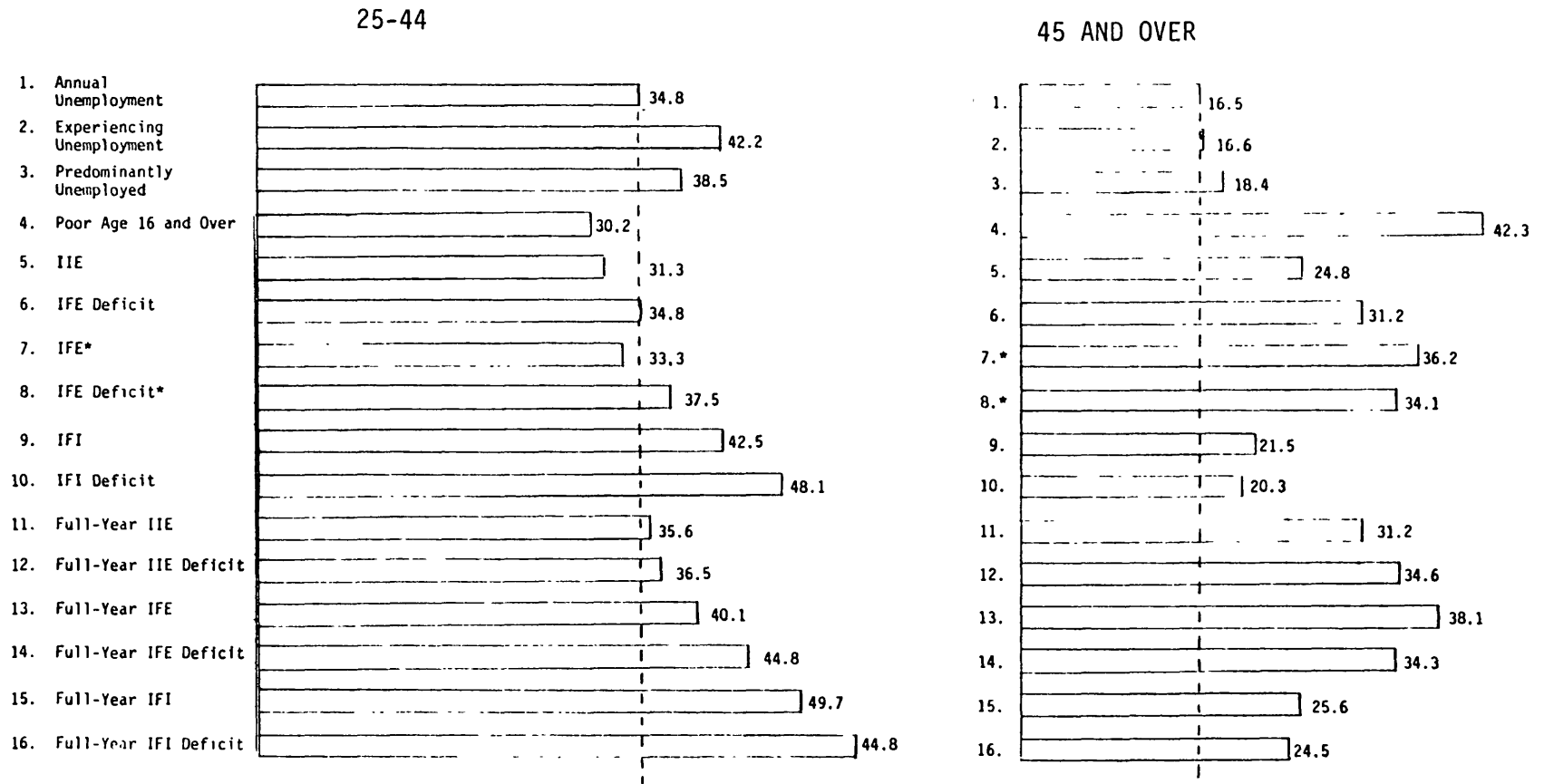


Chart 5.12. (Continued)



Georgia: With the highest hardship rates among the five sample states, and with relatively high average hardship deficits, Georgia would have received a large share of any funds distributed by hardship formulae (Table 5.17). These severe conditions did not reflect a depressed labor market. The percent of the Georgia work force experiencing unemployment in 1979 was far below the national average and the unemployment incidence in the other four states in the sample (although the percent employed part-time involuntarily was higher in Georgia). The proportion of the work force employed full-year was typical for the nation, so that this was not an explanation for the hardship rates. Persons with Inadequate Individual Earnings were more likely to have Inadequate Family Earnings, and represented a larger share of the IFE, than in other states; in other words, individual labor market problems were relatively more of a factor in explaining family hardship.

The clear culprit, then, was low wages. The IIE and IFE rates among workers employed all weeks were 20.7 and 10.8 percent, respectively, or 2.0 and 1.7 percentage points above the national averages (Table 5.18). Persons employed full-time, full-year represented 16.2 percent of the severe hardship IFE in Georgia compared to just 10.5 percent of the severe hardship IFE for the total work force nationwide, and 12.3, 11.3, 10.1 and 7.2 percent, respectively, in North Carolina, Ohio, New York and California. A ten percent increase in earnings for all Georgia workers would have reduced the IFE by 13.7 percent--or a greater amount than similar augmentation in other states or nationwide. In contrast Full Employment augmentation providing minimum wages for all hours of forced idleness had a lesser effect in Georgia than nationwide or in the other states in the sample. Finally, the cash and in-kind transfer system in Georgia was relatively ineffective in reducing poverty among the working poor. Only a fourth of workers in Georgia's IFI Net-of-Transfers were raised out of poverty by cash benefits, compared to nearly a third nationwide.

To alleviate hardship in Georgia, relatively more emphasis would be needed on the underemployed, vis-a-vis the unemployed. Attention might be placed on training and upgrading the skills of those already employed, with a focus on those forced to work part-time involuntarily. Supplementing these labor market strategies, the state might increase the exemptions under state income taxes or provide an earned income tax credit of some sort so as not to discourage work.

North Carolina: Like Georgia, North Carolina had comparatively high hardship rates despite low unemployment. However, there were some quite significant contrasts between the two states. The work force participation rate was higher in North Carolina, and the number of dependents per worker lower, apparently reflecting a greater number of secondary earners. The state was below the national average, and ranked lowest in the state sample, in the proportion of its work force employed full-time. As a result, hardship was not as "hard" in North Carolina as elsewhere; the state had the lowest average severe hardship deficits in the sample, far below those in Georgia. A comparatively small share of its IIE and IFE were full-year work force participants unemployed over one-third of their weeks in the work force, i.e., those likely to have the greatest average deficits. They represented only 8.6 percent of the North Carolina severe

Table 5.17. HARDSHIP AND RELATED SUMMARY INDICATORS FOR STATE PLANNING, 1979

| | NATIONAL AVERAGE | | GEORGIA | | NORTH CAROLINA | | OHIO | | CALIFORNIA | | NEW YORK | |
|--|------------------|------|-----------|------|----------------|------|-----------|------|------------|------|-----------|------|
| | Indicator | Rank | Indicator | Rank | Indicator | Rank | Indicator | Rank | Indicator | Rank | Indicator | Rank |
| <u>Severe Hardship Rates For Total Work Force</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IIE | 24.2 | (3) | 26.2 | (1) | 25.6 | (2) | 22.5 | (4) | 20.4 | (6) | 21.5 | (5) |
| IFE | 11.4 | (3) | 12.9 | (1) | 12.9 | (2) | 9.5 | (6) | 10.5 | (5) | 10.6 | (4) |
| IFI | 6.0 | (3) | 8.1 | (1) | 7.9 | (2) | 5.0 | (6) | 5.7 | (4) | 5.4 | (5) |
| <u>Intermediate Hardship Rates For Total Work Force</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IIE | 35.0 | (3) | 39.7 | (2) | 40.0 | (1) | 31.6 | (5) | 30.5 | (6) | 31.7 | (4) |
| IFE | 14.7 | (3) | 16.3 | (2) | 17.9 | (1) | 12.0 | (6) | 14.2 | (4) | 13.6 | (5) |
| IFI | 9.9 | (4) | 10.9 | (2) | 12.1 | (1) | 6.9 | (6) | 9.1 | (3) | 6.5 | (5) |
| <u>Moderate Hardship Rates For Total Work Force</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IIE | 44.0 | (3) | 49.6 | (2) | 53.0 | (1) | 40.1 | (4) | 38.7 | (6) | 39.5 | (5) |
| IFE | 18.4 | (3) | 21.0 | (2) | 23.0 | (1) | 15.3 | (6) | 18.1 | (4) | 17.4 | (5) |
| IFI | 12.3 | (4) | 14.9 | (2) | 17.5 | (1) | 9.4 | (4) | 12.4 | (3) | 5.2 | (5) |
| <u>Intermediate + Severe Hardship For Total Work Force</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IIE | 1.45 | (5) | 1.52 | (2) | 1.56 | (1) | 1.40 | (6) | 1.49 | (3) | 1.48 | (4) |
| IFE | 1.29 | (3) | 1.27 | (6) | 1.39 | (1) | 1.27 | (5) | 1.36 | (2) | 1.28 | (4) |
| IFI | 1.49 | (4) | 1.35 | (6) | 1.53 | (3) | 1.37 | (5) | 1.60 | (1) | 1.57 | (2) |
| <u>Moderate + Severe Hardship For Total Work Force</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IIE | 1.82 | (5) | 1.89 | (3) | 2.07 | (1) | 1.78 | (6) | 1.90 | (2) | 1.83 | (4) |
| IFE | 1.62 | (5) | 1.63 | (4) | 1.79 | (1) | 1.61 | (6) | 1.73 | (2) | 1.64 | (3) |
| IFI | 2.03 | (4) | 1.85 | (6) | 2.23 | (1) | 1.89 | (5) | 2.18 | (2) | 2.08 | (3) |

Table 5.17. (Continued)

| | NATIONAL AVERAGE | | GEORGIA | | NORTH CAROLINA | | OHIO | | CALIFORNIA | | NEW YORK | |
|--|------------------|------|-----------|------|----------------|------|-----------|------|------------|------|-----------|------|
| | Indicator | Rank | Indicator | Rank | Indicator | Rank | Indicator | Rank | Indicator | Rank | Indicator | Rank |
| <u>Severe Hardship Rates For Full-Year Work Force</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IIE | 17.0 | (3) | 19.8 | (1) | 18.9 | (2) | 14.5 | (5) | 14.5 | (5) | 14.5 | (5) |
| IFE | 6.8 | (3) | 8.1 | (1) | 8.0 | (2) | 5.1 | (6) | 5.3 | (5) | 5.9 | (4) |
| IFI | 3.7 | (3) | 5.1 | (1) | 4.7 | (2) | 3.2 | (5) | 3.0 | (6) | 3.2 | (4) |
| <u>Full-Year + Total Work Force</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Work Force | 71.8 | (4) | 71.9 | (3) | 69.7 | (6) | 74.1 | (2) | 70.4 | (5) | 75.6 | (1) |
| IIE | 50.4 | (4) | 54.6 | (1) | 51.3 | (2) | 47.7 | (6) | 50.1 | (5) | 50.9 | (3) |
| IFE | 42.7 | (3) | 45.5 | (1) | 43.5 | (2) | 39.8 | (5) | 35.5 | (6) | 44.5 | (3) |
| IFI | 43.9 | (4) | 45.3 | (2) | 41.5 | (5) | 47.2 | (1) | 37.3 | (6) | 44.5 | (3) |
| <u>Average Severe Hardship Deficits For Total Work Force</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IIE | \$1,839 | (4) | \$1,868 | (2) | \$1,422 | (6) | \$1,971 | (1) | \$1,743 | (5) | \$1,851 | (3) |
| IFE | 2,384 | (4) | 2,422 | (3) | 2,028 | (6) | 2,437 | (2) | 2,330 | (5) | 2,630 | (1) |
| IFI | 1,818 | (2) | 1,833 | (1) | 1,431 | (6) | 1,810 | (3) | 1,670 | (5) | 1,791 | (4) |
| <u>Average Severe Hardship Deficits For Full-Year Work Force</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IIE | \$2,698 | (3) | \$2,683 | (4) | \$2,350 | (6) | \$3,057 | (1) | \$2,529 | (5) | \$2,736 | (2) |
| IFE | 2,345 | (5) | 2,544 | (2) | 1,716 | (6) | 2,587 | (1) | 2,386 | (4) | 2,425 | (3) |
| IFI | 2,036 | (2) | 2,311 | (1) | 1,491 | (6) | 2,009 | (3) | 1,948 | (4) | 1,827 | (5) |
| <u>Work Force Participation Rate Persons 16+</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 70.1 | (4) | 71.8 | (2) | 74.0 | (1) | 67.9 | (5) | 70.8 | (3) | 64.6 | (6) |
| <u>Persons Per Work Force Participant</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1.90 | (4) | 1.90 | (3) | 1.86 | (5) | 1.97 | (2) | 1.85 | (6) | 2.03 | (1) |
| <u>Persons Per Full-Year Work Force Participant</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2.65 | (4) | 2.63 | (6) | 2.67 | (2) | 2.66 | (3) | 2.64 | (5) | 2.69 | (1) |

Table 5.17. (Continued)

| | NATIONAL AVERAGE | | GEORGIA | | NORTH CAROLINA | | OHIO | | CALIFORNIA | | NEW YORK | |
|---|------------------|------|-----------|------|----------------|------|-----------|------|------------|------|-----------|------|
| | Indicator | Rank | Indicator | Rank | Indicator | Rank | Indicator | Rank | Indicator | Rank | Indicator | Rank |
| <u>Persons in Families With Member in IIE Per Person in IIE</u> | 1.98 | (5) | 2.08 | (1) | 2.02 | (4) | 2.03 | (3) | 1.89 | (6) | 2.06 | (2) |
| <u>Percent IIE In IFE</u> | 32.2 | (4) | 33.9 | (1) | 33.1 | (3) | 29.8 | (6) | 31.0 | (5) | 33.5 | (2) |
| <u>Persons With IIE As Percent IFE</u> | 68.6 | (3) | 69.0 | (2) | 65.9 | (5) | 70.8 | (1) | 60.5 | (6) | 68.0 | (4) |
| <u>Percent Not In IIE Who Are In IFE</u> | 4.7 | (4) | 5.4 | (2) | 5.9 | (1) | 3.6 | (6) | 5.2 | (3) | 4.3 | (5) |
| <u>Earnings Supplementation Rates</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 46.9 | (3) | 37.2 | (6) | 38.8 | (5) | 47.1 | (2) | 45.6 | (4) | 49.2 | (1) |
| Non-transfers | 21.3 | (4) | 21.6 | (3) | 13.2 | (6) | 23.2 | (1) | 23.2 | (2) | 17.4 | (5) |
| Transfers | 25.6 | (2) | 15.5 | (6) | 25.6 | (3) | 23.9 | (4) | 22.4 | (5) | 31.8 | (1) |
| <u>Percent Reduction in Net-of-Transfers IFI</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| From Cash Transfers | 32.5 | (2) | 25.7 | (6) | 29.5 | (4) | 31.2 | (3) | 29.1 | (5) | 38.6 | (1) |
| From Cash and In-Kind Aid | 40.3 | (3) | 33.7 | (6) | 41.2 | (2) | 38.6 | (4) | 34.9 | (5) | 51.7 | (1) |
| <u>Percent Reduction in IFE From Augmentation</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Enhanced Earnings | 9.7 | (3) | 13.7 | (1) | 11.1 | (2) | 7.8 | (4) | 7.6 | (5) | 5.8 | (6) |
| Capacity Earnings | 16.5 | (3) | 15.6 | (5) | 16.3 | (4) | 19.9 | (1) | 15.5 | (6) | 17.3 | (2) |
| Full Employment | 24.1 | (2) | 20.9 | (6) | 26.9 | (1) | 23.4 | (4) | 21.5 | (5) | 24.0 | (3) |
| Adequate Employment | 35.9 | (2) | 34.6 | (4) | 34.9 | (3) | 40.4 | (1) | 30.0 | (6) | 30.2 | (5) |
| Enhanced Capacity | 44.4 | (3) | 45.0 | (2) | 43.2 | (4) | 48.3 | (1) | 38.5 | (5) | 37.8 | (6) |

Table 5.17. (Continued)

| | NATIONAL AVERAGE | | GEORGIA | | NORTH CAROLINA | | OHIO | | CALIFORNIA | | NEW YORK | |
|---|------------------|------------|-------------|------------|----------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| | Indicator | Rank | Indicator | Rank | Indicator | Rank | Indicator | Rank | Indicator | Rank | Indicator | Rank |
| <u>Percent Reduction In IFE Deficit From Augmentation</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Enhanced Earnings | 7.7 | (5) | 8.3 | (2) | 10.4 | (1) | 6.5 | (6) | 8.2 | (3) | 7.8 | (4) |
| Capacity Earnings | 19.6 | (3) | 16.8 | (5) | 16.6 | (6) | 20.7 | (2) | 19.0 | (4) | 21.9 | (1) |
| Full Employment | 30.1 | (3) | 26.6 | (6) | 26.7 | (5) | 30.6 | (2) | 29.1 | (4) | 32.4 | (1) |
| Adequate Employment | 40.7 | (3) | 42.7 | (2) | 36.9 | (4) | 46.0 | (1) | 36.4 | (5) | 36.1 | (6) |
| Enhanced Capacity | 47.3 | (3) | 49.9 | (2) | 44.9 | (4) | 51.4 | (1) | 43.6 | (5) | 42.9 | (6) |
| <u>Work Experience Pattern Distribution</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>Total Unemployed</u> | <u>15.8</u> | <u>(4)</u> | <u>13.9</u> | <u>(6)</u> | <u>14.8</u> | <u>(5)</u> | <u>15.8</u> | <u>(3)</u> | <u>17.0</u> | <u>(1)</u> | <u>15.9</u> | <u>(2)</u> |
| Not Employed | 1.7 | (4) | 1.8 | (3) | 1.6 | (6) | 1.8 | (2) | 1.6 | (5) | 2.2 | (1) |
| Mostly Unemployed | 1.4 | (3) | 1.2 | (6) | 1.3 | (5) | 1.3 | (4) | 1.5 | (2) | 1.7 | (1) |
| Mixed | 3.3 | (3) | 3.2 | (5) | 3.2 | (5) | 3.2 | (5) | 3.5 | (2) | 4.1 | (1) |
| Mostly Employed | 9.4 | (3) | 7.8 | (6) | 8.6 | (4) | 9.6 | (2) | 10.5 | (1) | 7.9 | (5) |
| <u>Total Employed</u> | <u>84.2</u> | <u>(3)</u> | <u>86.1</u> | <u>(1)</u> | <u>85.2</u> | <u>(2)</u> | <u>84.2</u> | <u>(4)</u> | <u>83.0</u> | <u>(6)</u> | <u>84.1</u> | <u>(5)</u> |
| Involuntary Part-Time | 6.1 | (3) | 6.7 | (2) | 7.8 | (1) | 5.9 | (4) | 5.7 | (5) | 5.2 | (6) |
| Voluntary Part-Time | 23.1 | (2) | 21.4 | (4) | 21.9 | (3) | 20.8 | (5) | 23.3 | (1) | 18.2 | (6) |
| Employed Full-Time | 55.0 | (5) | 57.8 | (2) | 55.5 | (4) | 57.5 | (3) | 54.0 | (6) | 60.6 | (1) |

Table 5.18. VARYING WORK EXPERIENCE PATTERNS AMONG TOTAL WORK FORCE PARTICIPANTS IN SEVERE HARDSHIP IN 1979 FOR FIVE STATES AND THE NATION

| IIE Incidence | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------------|--------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | <u>National</u> | <u>Georgia</u> | <u>North Carolina</u> | <u>Ohio</u> | <u>California</u> | <u>New York</u> |
| <u>Total Unemployed</u> | <u>53.5%</u> | <u>59.8%</u> | <u>61.8%</u> | <u>49.6%</u> | <u>48.8%</u> | <u>51.0%</u> |
| Not Employed | 99.4 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 97.0 | 100.0 |
| Mostly Unemployed | 95.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 90.3 | 94.2 | 94.8 |
| Mixed | 69.1 | 70.1 | 75.0 | 68.5 | 63.6 | 68.9 |
| Mostly Employed | 33.5 | 40.0 | 44.2 | 28.5 | 30.3 | 30.8 |
| <u>Total Employed</u> | <u>18.7</u> | <u>20.7</u> | <u>19.3</u> | <u>17.4</u> | <u>14.6</u> | <u>14.8</u> |
| Involuntary Part-Time | 44.6 | 52.1 | 45.9 | 45.0 | 31.7 | 53.5 |
| Voluntary Part-Time | 32.6 | 33.9 | 29.2 | 35.5 | 26.6 | 28.5 |
| Employed Full-Time | 10.0 | 12.1 | 11.7 | 8.0 | 7.6 | 7.4 |
| IIE Share | | | | | | |
| | <u>National</u> | <u>Georgia</u> | <u>North Carolina</u> | <u>Ohio</u> | <u>California</u> | <u>New York</u> |
| <u>Total Unemployed</u> | <u>34.9</u> | <u>31.9</u> | <u>35.7</u> | <u>34.8</u> | <u>40.8</u> | <u>42.1</u> |
| Not Employed | 7.0 | 5.5 | 6.3 | 7.9 | 7.4 | 10.4 |
| Mostly Unemployed | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 6.8 | 7.4 |
| Mixed | 9.5 | 7.6 | 9.3 | 9.6 | 10.8 | 13.0 |
| Mostly Employed | 13.0 | 8.9 | 14.9 | 12.2 | 15.6 | 11.4 |
| <u>Total Employed</u> | <u>65.1</u> | <u>68.1</u> | <u>64.3</u> | <u>65.2</u> | <u>59.2</u> | <u>57.9</u> |
| Involuntary Part-Time | 11.3 | 14.4 | 14.0 | 11.8 | 8.9 | 13.0 |
| Voluntary Part-Time | 31.1 | 30.6 | 25.0 | 32.9 | 30.4 | 24.1 |
| Employed Full-Time | 22.7 | 27.4 | 25.2 | 20.5 | 20.2 | 20.9 |
| IIE Deficit Share | | | | | | |
| | <u>National</u> | <u>Georgia</u> | <u>North Carolina</u> | <u>Ohio</u> | <u>California</u> | <u>New York</u> |
| <u>Total Unemployed</u> | <u>40.5</u> | <u>37.6</u> | <u>39.8</u> | <u>38.7</u> | <u>35.2</u> | <u>50.7</u> |
| Not Employed | 7.5 | 4.7 | 4.2 | 9.4 | 7.5 | 12.4 |
| Mostly Unemployed | 10.9 | 10.7 | 10.3 | 9.2 | 12.6 | 16.0 |
| Mixed | 11.4 | 12.5 | 11.4 | 11.2 | 13.1 | 13.8 |
| Mostly Employed | 10.5 | 9.7 | 14.0 | 8.8 | 12.0 | 8.5 |
| <u>Total Employed</u> | <u>59.8</u> | <u>62.4</u> | <u>60.2</u> | <u>61.3</u> | <u>54.8</u> | <u>49.3</u> |
| Involuntary Part-Time | 11.2 | 12.7 | 15.5 | 11.8 | 9.1 | 12.2 |
| Voluntary Part-Time | 17.9 | 18.6 | 15.5 | 17.2 | 19.6 | 12.2 |
| Employed Full-Time | 30.6 | 31.1 | 29.3 | 32.3 | 26.1 | 24.9 |

Table 5.18. (Continued)

| IFE Incidence | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------------|--------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | <u>National</u> | <u>Georgia</u> | <u>North Carolina</u> | <u>Ohio</u> | <u>California</u> | <u>New York</u> |
| <u>Total Unemployed</u> | <u>22.8%</u> | <u>25.5%</u> | <u>26.2%</u> | <u>17.8%</u> | <u>20.8%</u> | <u>20.2%</u> |
| Not Employed | 46.8 | 39.3 | 33.4 | 44.1 | 49.8 | 46.4 |
| Mostly Unemployed | 42.4 | 58.9 | 52.7 | 32.9 | 37.6 | 34.9 |
| Mixed | 28.1 | 30.8 | 29.1 | 20.6 | 21.6 | 26.2 |
| Mostly Employed | 13.7 | 14.8 | 19.6 | 10.1 | 13.7 | 12.4 |
| <u>Total Employed</u> | <u>9.2</u> | <u>10.8</u> | <u>10.6</u> | <u>7.9</u> | <u>8.3</u> | <u>8.3</u> |
| Involuntary Part-Time | 19.8 | 26.9 | 20.7 | 19.3 | 17.4 | 27.3 |
| Voluntary Part-Time | 17.5 | 18.4 | 21.0 | 16.4 | 16.6 | 18.3 |
| Employed Full-Time | 4.5 | 6.1 | 5.0 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.6 |
| IFE Share | | | | | | |
| | <u>National</u> | <u>Georgia</u> | <u>North Carolina</u> | <u>Ohio</u> | <u>California</u> | <u>New York</u> |
| <u>Total Unemployed</u> | <u>31.7</u> | <u>27.5</u> | <u>30.0</u> | <u>29.7</u> | <u>33.7</u> | <u>34.5</u> |
| Not Employed | 7.0 | 5.5 | 4.2 | 8.3 | 7.4 | 9.7 |
| Mostly Unemployed | 5.1 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 4.4 | 5.3 | 5.5 |
| Mixed | 8.3 | 7.6 | 7.2 | 6.9 | 7.2 | 10.0 |
| Mostly Employed | 11.3 | 8.9 | 13.2 | 10.2 | 13.8 | 9.3 |
| <u>Total Employed</u> | <u>68.3</u> | <u>72.5</u> | <u>70.0</u> | <u>70.7</u> | <u>66.3</u> | <u>65.5</u> |
| Involuntary Part-Time | 10.7 | 14.4 | 12.6 | 12.0 | 9.5 | 13.4 |
| Voluntary Part-Time | 35.6 | 30.6 | 35.8 | 36.2 | 36.9 | 31.4 |
| Employed Full-Time | 20.0 | 27.4 | 21.6 | 22.0 | 19.9 | 20.7 |
| IFE Deficit Share | | | | | | |
| | <u>National</u> | <u>Georgia</u> | <u>North Carolina</u> | <u>Ohio</u> | <u>California</u> | <u>New York</u> |
| <u>Total Unemployed</u> | <u>36.2</u> | <u>31.7</u> | <u>32.6</u> | <u>32.6</u> | <u>38.5</u> | <u>39.2</u> |
| Not Employed | 12.3 | 6.5 | 3.8 | 12.2 | 13.4 | 16.3 |
| Mostly Unemployed | 7.1 | 9.6 | 10.6 | 5.0 | 6.2 | 6.7 |
| Mixed | 7.9 | 7.2 | 5.7 | 8.1 | 6.6 | 9.3 |
| Mostly Employed | 8.9 | 8.3 | 12.5 | 7.4 | 12.3 | 6.9 |
| <u>Total Employed</u> | <u>63.8</u> | <u>68.3</u> | <u>67.4</u> | <u>67.4</u> | <u>61.5</u> | <u>60.8</u> |
| Involuntary Part-Time | 11.2 | 15.6 | 13.0 | 16.0 | 8.7 | 15.2 |
| Voluntary Part-Time | 32.3 | 30.6 | 33.2 | 29.8 | 35.9 | 28.1 |
| Employed Full-Time | 20.3 | 22.3 | 21.2 | 22.6 | 16.9 | 17.5 |

Table 5.18. (Continued)

| IFI Incidence | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------------|--------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | <u>National</u> | <u>Georgia</u> | <u>North Carolina</u> | <u>Ohio</u> | <u>California</u> | <u>New York</u> |
| <u>Total Unemployed</u> | <u>14.2%</u> | <u>7.5%</u> | <u>15.5%</u> | <u>11.6%</u> | <u>13.6%</u> | <u>14.2%</u> |
| Not Employed | 31.6 | 28.6 | 21.2 | 20.3 | 37.2 | 31.4 |
| Mostly Unemployed | 26.3 | 33.6 | 31.7 | 24.0 | 25.2 | 20.2 |
| Mixed | 16.0 | 17.0 | 19.2 | 15.0 | 12.3 | 15.1 |
| Mostly Employed | 8.6 | 12.6 | 10.4 | 7.3 | 9.0 | 7.7 |
| <u>Total Employed</u> | <u>4.5</u> | <u>6.6</u> | <u>6.6</u> | <u>3.8</u> | <u>4.1</u> | <u>3.7</u> |
| Involuntary Part-Time | 11.4 | 21.2 | 18.3 | 12.2 | 11.3 | 12.4 |
| Voluntary Part-Time | 6.9 | 9.9 | 11.2 | 5.6 | 6.6 | 7.0 |
| Employed Full-Time | 2.7 | 3.6 | 3.1 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.0 |
| IFI Share | | | | | | |
| | <u>National</u> | <u>Georgia</u> | <u>North Carolina</u> | <u>Ohio</u> | <u>California</u> | <u>New York</u> |
| <u>Total Unemployed</u> | <u>37.1</u> | <u>30.2</u> | <u>28.6</u> | <u>36.7</u> | <u>40.7</u> | <u>42.0</u> |
| Not Employed | 8.9 | 6.4 | 4.3 | 7.2 | 10.2 | 13.0 |
| Mostly Unemployed | 6.0 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 6.1 | 6.5 | 6.3 |
| Mixed | 8.9 | 6.7 | 7.8 | 9.4 | 7.5 | 11.4 |
| Mostly Employed | 13.3 | 12.1 | 11.4 | 14.0 | 16.6 | 11.3 |
| <u>Total Employed</u> | <u>62.9</u> | <u>69.8</u> | <u>71.4</u> | <u>63.3</u> | <u>59.3</u> | <u>58.0</u> |
| Involuntary Part-Time | 11.6 | 18.1 | 18.2 | 14.3 | 11.3 | 12.0 |
| Voluntary Part-Time | 26.6 | 26.1 | 31.3 | 23.2 | 26.9 | 23.8 |
| Employed Full-Time | 24.8 | 25.6 | 21.6 | 25.7 | 21.1 | 22.0 |
| IFI Deficit Share | | | | | | |
| | <u>National</u> | <u>Georgia</u> | <u>North Carolina</u> | <u>Ohio</u> | <u>California</u> | <u>New York</u> |
| <u>Total Unemployed</u> | <u>39.8</u> | <u>33.2</u> | <u>32.4</u> | <u>35.5</u> | <u>41.8</u> | <u>42.2</u> |
| Not Employed | 12.7 | 6.5 | 5.1 | 9.8 | 14.5 | 17.9 |
| Mostly Unemployed | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.2 | 7.8 | 6.0 | 6.6 |
| Mixed | 8.5 | 8.7 | 6.8 | 9.2 | 7.4 | 9.6 |
| Mostly Employed | 10.9 | 10.3 | 13.4 | 8.6 | 13.4 | 8.0 |
| <u>Total Employed</u> | <u>60.2</u> | <u>66.8</u> | <u>67.6</u> | <u>64.5</u> | <u>58.2</u> | <u>57.8</u> |
| Involuntary Part-Time | 12.4 | 20.7 | 19.8 | 19.6 | 12.6 | 13.8 |
| Voluntary Part-Time | 22.7 | 24.8 | 24.5 | 16.1 | 26.1 | 21.3 |
| Employed Full-Time | 25.1 | 21.3 | 23.3 | 28.8 | 19.5 | 22.8 |

hardship IIE and 6.2 percent of the IFE for the total work force, compared to 11.3 and 10.6 percent nationwide, and 9.2 percent for both in Georgia. On the other hand, the unemployed represented 14.9 percent of the North Carolina IIE and 13.2 percent of its IFE compared to 8.9 percent of both the IIE and IFE counts in Georgia. IIE and IFE rates for the intermittently unemployed who were jobless less than a third of their weeks in the work force were higher in North Carolina than elsewhere.

The safety net in North Carolina was far more effective than in Georgia and compared favorably with California and Ohio. Over two-fifths of North Carolina's IFI Net-of-Transfers escaped poverty by the receipt of cash and in-kind aid, a percentage exceeded only by New York among the sample states.

Finally, both intermediate and moderate hardship were relatively more prevalent compared to severe hardship. Put another way, there were comparatively more persons just above the severe hardship cutoff compared to those falling below.

Based on these data, North Carolina should probably put relatively more emphasis on helping the less-than-full-year workers, the short-term unemployed and those employed part-time involuntarily. The state should serve relatively more secondary family earners. It might be politically prudent to offer less intensive services to greater numbers in order not to lift workers and families from just below severe hardship to a level significantly ahead of those just above severe hardship, since there is already a concentration just above the severe hardship margin.

Ohio: The severe hardship IFE and IFI rates in 1979 were lower in Ohio than in any of the other states in the sample, but the average IIE and IFE Deficits of those in hardship were quite high. A larger share of the persons in Ohio's IFE had Inadequate Individual Earnings than in the other states, so that the elimination of individual earnings problems as simulated by Adequate Employment and Enhanced Capacity augmentation would have substantial impacts in reducing the Ohio IFE and the IFE Deficit--greater than in any of the other states.

Moderate and intermediate hardship were also low in Ohio, both relative to other states and relative to the Ohio severe hardship total. Put another way, there were proportionately fewer Ohio work force participants just above the severe hardship level who would be affected by measures to substantially upgrade those with the most severe labor market problems.

California: A relatively large portion of the California work force experienced unemployment, mostly of a short-term nature. The severe hardship IIE and IFE incidence rates were extremely low among work force participants employed all weeks, so that the unemployed accounted for a large share of the IFE and the IIE. Many of these individuals in hardship participated less than full-year. While the hardship incidence rates were extremely low among California's full-year workers, they were comparatively high among less than full-year participants. California was lowest among the states in the percentage of the IFE represented by full-time, full-year workers, while the full-year participants who were predominantly unemployed represented only 9.6 percent of the California IFE, compared to 10.6 percent of the national IFE.

While the average deficits of persons in the IIE and IFE were comparatively low, the Earnings Supplementation Rate-Transfers, as well as the percentage reduction in the IFI Net-of-Transfers resulting from cash and in-kind aid, were only slightly above those in Georgia. California cannot be characterized as generous to its working poor.

Based on these data, California should focus relatively more on job creation for the short-term unemployed. But the basic problem is one of limited work force participation relative to family income needs. The percent of the IFE who had Inadequate Individual Earnings was lower in California than any other state, and providing all individuals in the severe hardship IFE with minimally adequate employment would have reduced the IFE by only 30.0 percent compared to the 35.9 percent drop in the IFE nationwide with Adequate Employment augmentation. Transfer improvements, perhaps rewarding work force attachment, would be necessary to substantially reduce the IFI.

New York: Hardship rates were relatively low in New York, particularly among full-year workers and those employed full-time all weeks in the work force. But New York had a high unemployment level, and a particularly large share of its unemployed were jobless more than a third of their weeks in the work force. The predominantly unemployed accounted for 8.0 percent of the New York work force compared to 6.4 percent of the national work force, and 25.2 percent of New York's severe hardship IFE compared to 20.4 percent of the national IFE. The average IFE Deficit was, therefore, quite high. Capacity Earnings and Full Employment augmentation, i.e., the augmentation strategies focused on unemployment problems, had a much more significant relative impact in New York than elsewhere in the nation. Despite the high average IFE Deficit, the Earnings Supplementation Rate-Transfers was higher in New York than any of the other states.

In order to address these conditions, New York should probably put more emphasis on job creation and significant training for the long-term unemployed from low-income families. Given the high transfer levels, job creation could provide a relatively effective alternative to dependency.

The Practicality of These Applications

In concept, then, the hardship measures, particularly the severe hardship IFE and the IFE Deficit, would be ideal as a basis for allocating, targeting and strategizing the use of resources addressed to the unemployed and underemployed from low-income families. There are, however, some practical constraints, and these could become quite formidable when combined with the political constraints. Unemployment rates for states and labor market areas are derived from the Current Population Survey. There is an accepted--if technically questionable--method of adjusting the CPS with decennial Census data and annual unemployment insurance and other data in order to derive estimates for labor market areas where the CPS sample alone is too small to make reliable estimates. Similar adjustment procedures could be derived to estimate hardship shares for all states and labor market areas. However, the unemployment rates would be inherently more dependable estimates because they are based on the average of the monthly CPS counts rather than a once-a-year survey.

The poverty rates for states and substate areas are no more dependable than the hardship rates, since they are also derived from the March Current Population Survey. Like the hardship measures, they understate the severity of problems in high-cost areas because there is no adjustment for cost variations other than the 15 percent lower poverty levels used for rural areas. Yet the inadequacies of the uniform poverty levels were already accepted before large amounts of funds were allocated by poverty-based formulae. Were a hardship approach to be seriously considered, the cost variation issue would be opened up again by areas threatened with a reduction in funds. Moreover, an allocation formula which weights both poverty and unemployment rates in some sense balances the estimation problems, since areas with low costs and high poverty rates probably have more disguised unemployment, so that their gains under one measurement anomaly are offset by their losses under another.

Both the poverty and hardship measures could be improved by adopting an area cost-of-living adjustment as is used in the Bureau of Labor Statistics lower living standard budget. But what is needed in addition is an expansion of the annual survey of work experience and income in order to provide more accurate estimates for states and subareas. Until cost variations are adopted in poverty and hardship measures, and statistical basis for state and local estimates improved, it is almost assured that the losers under a hardship allocation scheme would thwart any change, defending the familiar, if flawed, unemployment and poverty allocation procedures.

The hardship data could, however, be utilized to determine the aggregate annual funding levels. Both the poverty and annual average unemployment rates presumably considered in the annual budget process have unavoidable lags, so that "old" data must be used in projecting the budget level for the coming year. Yet hardship measures tend to fluctuate less than unemployment rates, so that this lag is of less consequence. In fact, a main advantage of the hardship formulation would be to concentrate attention on continuing structural problems. Realistically, it does not matter much which conceptual and measurement basis is used, because there is little evidence that need levels or changes are the primary determinants of congressional budgeting decisions.

The hardship measures would be of more use in prioritizing target groups nationally and locally and in determining intervention strategies. The 1980 census and the CPS could be combined to achieve estimates and disaggregations for states and large substate labor market areas. These data could be extremely useful for planning. While need should not be the only rationale for prioritizing target groups, the hardship measures are more meaningful than either unemployment or poverty to the extent need is considered the determining factor in targeting.

In summary, the national hardship data could be useful for national budgetary decisions. With refinements, including cost-of-living adjustments, disaggregated data could serve as the basis for allocating funds for state and labor market areas, although formidable political obstacles would have to be overcome. They would be useful for state and labor market area planning. While the CPS data could only be disaggregated adequately for the larger states, variants of the measures can be calculated from the 1980 census information.

Notes

1. Report of the Minimum Wage Study Commission (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), pp. 18-19.
2. Money Income in 1975 of Families and Persons in the United States, Series P-60, No. 105 (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976); and Money Income of Families and Persons in the United States: 1979, Series P-60, No. 124 (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981).
3. Sar A. Levitan, Programs in Aid of the Poor for the 1980s (Baltimore, Md.: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1981).
4. Money Income in 1975 of Families and Persons in the United States, op. cit.; and Money Income of Families and Persons in the United States: op. cit.
5. Social Security Bulletin, June 1982, pp. 50-51; and Employment and Training Report of the President, 1981 (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), p. 119.
6. Money Income in 1975 of Families and Persons in the United States, op. cit.; and Money Income of Families and Persons in the United States: op. cit.
7. Social Security Bulletin, June 1981, p. 42.
8. To escape poverty, the real average benefit per recipient in recipient families must increase as average family size declines, since the per person poverty level is larger in smaller families. For instance, the 1979 per person poverty level for one adult and one child was \$2,467, compared to \$1,935 for one parent and two children and \$1,839 for one parent and three children.

CHAPTER 6. *HARDSHIP--A MATTER OF PERSPECTIVE*

Who Needs New Measures?

A Parable

An ancient parable recounts the story of six blind men of Hindustan who come upon an elephant in the road. One grasps a tusk and thinks it a spear; the next a knee which he presumes to be a tree; two others touch the trunk and tail, which to them feel like a snake and a rope; the fifth brushes against the elephant's ear which seems like a fan; while the last bumps into the belly and thinks he has hit a wall. Each believes his own perception is reality, and they walk on arguing vehemently whether an "elephant" is like a spear, a tree, a rope, a snake, a fan or a wall:

These men of Hindustan
Disputed loud and long,
Each of his own opinion,
Exceedingly stiff and strong.
Though each was partly right,
And all were in the wrong.

Policymakers, technical experts and laymen who seek to understand and improve the structure and operations of the labor market to assure that it provides adequately for those willing and able to work are, in many ways, like these blind men. Unable to encompass reality, we must grope, using statistical measures to determine the size, shape and texture of each appendage. Depending on what we touch and how we feel, as well as our preconceptions and referents, we may reach quite different judgments about the nature of the beast.

Most often we encounter the underbelly of the labor market--its inability to provide jobs for all those wanting to work. We focus on the unemployment problem and the unemployment measures, reasoning, correctly, that a person without work is a person without a paycheck, so that joblessness affects well-being. Where unemployment is concentrated among certain groups or areas, and when it rises nationwide, there is no doubt that, on average, the jobless, their families and their communities suffer. For most of us, this is all we understand about the labor market, and perhaps all we need to know.

Others focus on the underpinnings rather than the underbelly, considering unemployment only a problem when it affects household heads and primary breadwinners. An increasing share of the jobless are secondary family earners, and their joblessness may have minimal consequences for

family well-being. Without the goad of dire necessity, some workers may be lacksadaisical in their search for jobs. It might reasonably be argued from this perspective that the aggregate unemployment statistics provide a very bloated impression of the hardship which prevails among work force participants.

Some of us concentrate only on the tail of unemployment which remains after transfers and other nonearned income have cushioned its negative earnings impacts. In view of the explosive growth of transfers and in-kind aid, it is often assumed that the truly needy among the unemployed will be protected against the consequences of joblessness. Some would wag the elephant by the tail--arguing that unemployment is high because the available benefits encourage malingering, and that a reduction in the benefits would, in fact, trim the fat from the underbelly.

Those who meet the elephant head-on may perceive it to be a quite different animal. Appended to the corpus of measured unemployment are a number of individuals who move in and out of the labor force in response to their changing employment prospects. Some individuals who are not looking for work report that they would take jobs if any were available. Others turn their attention to school or housekeeping when jobs are scarce. Because they are not actively looking for work, or are presumed unavailable because of other activities, they are not counted in the official unemployment statistics even though experience shows that they will work when jobs become more available. There are also many workers who want full-time employment but can find only part-time jobs. Though less palpable or stable than the other parts of the elephant, these appendages are large and growing relative to measured unemployment.

Just as the tusk is the elephant's most dangerous feature, it might be argued that wages, not unemployment, are the pointed factor in determining well-being. If earnings rates are high enough, even long periods of joblessness can be weathered. If pay is low, even full-time work will not provide an adequate standard of living. The majority of work force participants are fully employed whether the job market is good or bad, so that their well-being is determined more by wage levels than unemployment levels. Low wages are more dangerous still when combined with intermittent or involuntary part-time employment, and those who are gored by low earnings are also most likely to be trampled by involuntary idleness.

The trunk of the elephant, used for foraging and feeding, may be its most characteristic and certainly its most vital feature. A large elephant must have a longer and stronger trunk, and must keep it constantly at work, to assure sustenance. Likewise, the adequacy of earnings depends on the size and composition of the household which must be supported. The adequacy of household earnings depends not only on hourly wage levels, but also on the number of earners and their hours of availability. The amount of work which is needed depends on whether food is being provided from income other than earnings. Those who focus on the trunk of the labor market problem have little interest in wage levels or earnings statistics alone, but concentrate on the poverty numbers which tell whether family units of differing composition are able to earn enough, or adequately supplement earnings, in order to maintain well-being.

Like the blind men in the parable, we are prone to "disputing loud and long" that the part of the elephant we touch, measure, or care about, is, in truth, its essence. And like those men of Hindustan, each of us is partly right. Unemployment does have serious consequences for many of its victims. Hardship is prevalent when the unemployment rate is high, and hardship rises when joblessness increases. Yet it is also true that many of the unemployed suffer little as a result of their idleness because the earnings of other family members, or transfer payments and other earnings supplements, mitigate the consequences. This is not to deny that many who are excluded from the unemployment counts want to be and could be more self-sufficient, or that many with jobs are paid so little that they cannot afford the barest essentials. Poverty rises when wages do not keep pace with inflation, when unemployment increases and when individuals are discouraged and leave the labor force, so that the poverty rate reflects the severity of labor market problems.

But also like the men of Hindustan, each of us who concentrates on only a part of the animal can never grasp its totality. In order to determine who suffers seriously as a result of labor market problems, we must look at hidden as well as measured unemployment, and earnings as well as unemployment. Individual earning levels do not mean much unless considered in light of breadwinning responsibilities and family status. The well-being of workers depends on whether any earnings shortfalls are filled by transfers and other supplements. Yet the poverty data do not provide a really good picture of the consequences of labor market problems because so many of the poor cannot or do not work, while many of those who escape poverty through the receipt of transfers and other income would or could be more self-sufficient if they were more successful in the labor market.

Just as the blind men might have reasoned together to integrate their separate perceptions, it is possible to simultaneously consider all the detailed statistics on income levels and sources, wages, poverty, work attachment and family status, in order to get a better sense of the dimensions, causes and cures for labor market-related hardship. Yet few have the patience or capability to piece together these disparate statistics. Thus, the hardship measurement system was developed to provide a unifying perspective by restructuring the data elements and concepts of existing data sets within a framework designed specifically to measure the welfare consequences of labor market problems.

All Measures Are Arbitrary

It is not always easy to accept one's limitations. Many of us would rather continue groping than admit that our vision is limited and that what we perceive is a distortion of reality. It is no surprise, then, that new measures requiring new perspectives are rarely greeted with easy acceptance. The labor force and poverty measures, now entrenched and resistant to change, were once as controversial and confusing as the hardship notions may seem today. The unemployment rate has become so commonplace that we sometimes forget that "unemployment" was neither defined, in the current sense, nor reliably measured, until 1940. In fact, prevailing economic theory prior to the Great Depression actually denied

its existence. Workers without jobs were supposed to bid down the wage rate until all were employed for less pay, so that any joblessness was voluntary, reflecting wage rigidities, or else merely transitory. It took the massive dislocations of the 1930s to upset this neoclassical, full-employment equilibrium theory. With at least one of every four labor force participants unable to find a job--most of whom were previously stable workers--unemployment could not be written off as a temporary aberration or the fault of those standing in breadlines.

When President Roosevelt took office to provide a New Deal, the pervasiveness of unemployment was undeniable, but the exact dimensions of the problem were uncertain. The National Industrial Conference Board estimated that 2.9 million persons were unemployed in 1930, while the Works Progress Administration studies put the figure at 4.8 million. Estimates in 1936 ranged between 5.4 and 8.1 million. This uncertainty reflected the lack of agreement about how to define unemployment and the absence of any systematic efforts to measure it. Prior to the 1930 census, the only labor force data was a decennial count of "gainful workers." Individuals were asked what jobs they normally held when they worked. Those looking for work but without previous job experience were not counted as gainful workers, while those without jobs or forced to accept employment in a different line of work were included as gainful workers in their usual occupation. The aim was to measure the productive work force rather than variations in employment or unemployment, since it was assumed that all those seeking jobs would be fully employed in their usual line of work if they were flexible in their wage demands. In the Great Depression, however, when millions were willing and able to work at almost any wage and the most menial jobs, the gainful worker count was of little relevance. Necessity proved the mother of statistical invention, and one of the first tasks of the Works Progress Administration was a national post-card registration of the unemployed in 1937 and the initiation of a monthly household survey in 1939. Three years later, responsibility for the monthly survey was transferred to the Census Bureau, where sophisticated sampling techniques were gradually implemented and improved. In these surveys, persons 14 years of age and over in the noninstitutional population were classified as either "employed," "unemployed," or "not in the labor force." To be counted as "employed," the individual had to have worked for pay at least one hour during the preceding week, or for 15 hours without pay in a family enterprise. Those with jobs but not working because of illness, vacation, bad weather, a strike, or a layoff of no more than 30 days, were included with the employed, on the assumption that they had some job attachment. The unemployed were those not employed, who were willing and able to work, and had looked for a job in the last month.

Critics of these labor market definitions charged that they were both arbitrary and inaccurate. A major issue was their dependence on the household member's subjective assessment of willingness and ability to work, and the self-reporting of job search. It was noted that higher wages, or reduced income, or increased job availability, might all increase the desire to hold a job, consequently affecting reported levels of unemployment. The subjectivity of the measures was considered especially problematic for secondary family earners. To the extent that their incomes were not vital for their families' survival, wives and teenagers might easily be discouraged by bad times. On the other hand, other family mem-

bers might seek work if the head lost his or her job. Thus, the size of the labor force would change and so would the measured unemployment rate, obscuring the distinction between unemployment and nonparticipation.

There were many early critics who charged that the unemployment measures understated the degree of involuntary idleness. Workers employed part-time but wanting full-time jobs were counted as employed even if they worked only one hour. Thus, the worker doing a few odd jobs because of the dearth of full-time positions would be included among the employed. It was also noted that self-employment might disguise unemployment, as persons wanting wage-paying jobs would be absorbed into family enterprises, such as farms. The employment measure did not differentiate between adequate and substandard employment. Only hours and not types of work were considered; only the receipt of wages and not their levels. A worker would be counted as employed even if he or she were skilled but working in an unskilled job, doing "make-work" or eking out a meager living despite full-time employment.

There was a running debate about data gathering techniques and the purity of monthly surveys. The issue always heated up in bad times. For instance, with the sluggish decline in unemployment from its 1958 post-War peak, the messenger was blamed for the message. The Joint Economic Committee issued analyses of frictional and structural unemployment in 1959 and 1960, and another on employment concepts in 1961. At the other extreme, a Reader's Digest article attacked the data and the statisticians, asserting that unemployment figures were more a creation of government bureaucrats than a reflection of real economic conditions.

But more was involved than political posturing or technical debate over the fine points to divert attention from the stark reality of unemployment. Important changes had occurred in the labor market and new theoretical perspectives and public policy issues had emerged over the two decades since the labor market statistics had been introduced. The question was not only whether labor market statistics provided embarrassing proof of the slow recovery, but also whether they were appropriate after twenty years of labor market changes.

One major development was the increase in secondary workers. Female labor force participation, which jumped dramatically in World War II, continued upward throughout the 1950s. Though the products of the post-war baby boom had not entered the labor force by 1960, structural changes were occurring, intensifying the relative unemployment problems of teenagers. The average unemployment rate of youths aged 16 to 19 years rose from 2.3 times the overall rate in 1950 to 2.7 times as high in 1960. In 1954, males age 20 years and over accounted for 65 percent of the labor force and 58 percent of the unemployed. Six years later, the adult male shares had dropped to 62 percent and 54 percent, respectively.

Several other structural problems emerged in the late 1950s. There was an apparent acceleration of technological change. The impacts were concentrated geographically as well as socioeconomically, intensifying structural problems in the match-up of labor supply and demand. Depressed areas were an increasing concern. Most significantly, the disparity between the unemployment rates of whites and blacks increased. In 1948,

the unemployment rate for nonwhites was 1.7 times that for whites. It rose to 2.0 times as high in 1954, and 2.2 times by 1959. The major factor in this increase was the exodus of rural and frequently underemployed blacks to the cities, where they became more visible as unemployed and where they also came into direct and uneven competition with whites for available jobs.

It was also becoming apparent by the late 1950s that millions of workers, in addition to the blacks and the technologically displaced, were unable to earn an adequate livelihood. Poverty was not new, but it remained to be "discovered." As with unemployment three decades earlier, there were no agreed definitions of what constituted deprivation and no dependable statistics measuring its dimensions, so that many were willing to believe that poverty did not exist. It was not until 1964 that Mollie Orshansky of the Social Security Administration developed a generally accepted poverty index derived by multiplying the costs of a nutritionally minimum diet by a factor of three based on crude estimates of the proportion of low income budgets spent for food. These poverty measures were adopted as logistical and statistical support for the War on Poverty--mapping its strategy, targeting its resources and benchmarking its progress.

Like the unemployment concepts, these measures generated a good deal of controversy. There was much debate over whether the poverty line really constituted the margin of deprivation. The War on Poverty's critics noted that the U.S. poverty standards exceeded the average living standards in most of the world. With the introduction of Medicaid in the mid-1960s, and the expansion of housing programs later in the decade, detractors argued that many needs were being met by in-kind aid, reducing cash requirements so that the poverty counts overstated the dimensions of deprivation. Other critics with a more liberal disposition charged that the poverty standards had been wrongly defined in absolute rather than relative terms simply to demonstrate progress in the War on Poverty as the nation's living standards rose over time. Poverty warriors felt that the poverty definition was too strict, and that the "near poor" with incomes 125 percent of the poverty thresholds should have been included in the universe of need.

The poverty measures were challenged on a range of technical grounds. Based on a once-a-year survey no larger than the monthly survey used to generate labor force statistics, the poverty numbers were of less reliability than annual average labor force estimates. There was serious under-reporting of income, particularly nonearned income including cash transfers. The measures did not adjust for regional cost-of-living differences other than by lowering the poverty lines a fixed percent for residents of rural areas. Poverty standards were adjusted each year by the cost-of-living index, but it was debatable whether the CPI reflected the costs of the items in a poverty level "market basket."

Over time, however, the labor force and poverty measures gradually gained acceptance. Two national commissions were appointed by Presidents Kennedy and Carter to assess the challenges to the labor force statistics. For the most part, these commissions endorsed both the concepts and the data gathering procedures, calling for only minor refinements and increased disaggregations. The Bureau of Labor Statistics tried to overcome some of

the shortcomings of the poverty measures by developing a lower living standard budget based on surveys of consumption patterns of low income families and the costs in different areas of the country. While these new standards gained some acceptance and application, the poverty measure remained the primary indicator of deprivation. In other words, despite the arbitrariness of the concepts, despite continuing debate over the underlying normative issues, statistical procedures and technical details, the poverty and labor force measures have become familiar through usage, enshrined in the law, incorporated into countless textbooks, theories and models, and packaged for public consumption by the media.

The Resistance to Hardship Measures

Ironically, as the poverty and labor force statistics became accepted and enshrined, secular changes in the labor market and in the social welfare system were continuing to undermine their effectiveness for one of their primary applications--measuring the welfare consequences of labor market problems. In the 1960s and early 1970s, the post-war babies and their mothers flooded into the labor market, increasing the share of the unemployed who were second and third family earners while dramatically expanding part-time employment and reducing poverty by increased family work participation. Cash transfers and in-kind aid grew rapidly in the 1960s and early 1970s, extending the overlap between work and welfare. The riots in Watts in 1965, followed by similar disturbances in other cities, focused national attention on the structural labor market problems which had not been eliminated by a booming economy. The National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders found that "more than 20 percent of the rioters in Detroit were unemployed and many who were employed held intermittent, low status, unskilled jobs which they regarded as below their education and ability." The Commission concluded that "pervasive unemployment and underemployment are the most persistent and serious grievances of minority areas. They are inextricably linked to the problems of civil disorders." The War on Poverty also focused attention on those at the end of the labor queue who continued to experience difficulties even in a full employment economy. The newly introduced poverty data revealed that many families remained poor despite quite substantial work effort.

Thus, in 1966, President Johnson directed the Department of Labor to develop "subemployment" statistics which would measure not only the availability of employment, but its adequacy in providing for self-support and family maintenance. Subemployment measures for poverty areas were developed in 1967 and national estimates were presented in the 1968 Manpower Report of the President. The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973 required the Department of Labor and its Bureau of Labor Statistics to calculate and publish measures assessing the adequacy of employment and earnings. The 1976 CETA amendments, which established the National Commission on Employment and Unemployment Statistics, charged NCEUS with developing and refining hardship measures. The 1978 CETA amendments repeated the instruction to the Department of Labor to develop and publish such measures.

Despite the increasing need for hardship measures, as well as repeated legislative and administrative prodding, we remain today without accepted and regularly published statistics measuring the welfare consequences of labor market problems. The resistance to hardship measures has been as great, or greater, than the earlier resistance to unemployment and poverty measures.

Just as the unemployment measures were resisted because they would document that millions were involuntarily idle, and the poverty measures were resisted because they would document the existence of deprivation in our affluent nation, hardship measures are opposed because they will show that there are millions of Americans, both employed and unemployed, who are failing in or are failed by the labor market despite their significant work effort. To actually measure the extent of such problems would shatter the ideological detente between conservative pundits who criticize the labor force and poverty data for the many ways the numbers overstate problems, and the liberal experts who can point to the many ways in which existing measures understate the dimensions and degree of suffering. Though the ideology of the left and the right coincide on the notion of targeting resources to those most in need, the political and practical interests of both conservatives and liberals are better served when resources are widely dispersed. Thus, it is convenient to accept the unemployment rate as the primary measure of labor market problems--since its rise to publicly unacceptable levels usually means that mobilization occurs only when the middle class is being hurt--and to adopt the poverty measures as a basis for transfers, which are focused primarily on the nonworking poor, mainly the oldsters, who are a potent political force.

However, the intransigence towards hardship measures resulted more from entropy than ideology. The unemployment measures and concepts were adopted in a statistical vacuum. In the 1930s there were hundreds--not millions--of college graduates who had studied the gainful worker concept and its underlying neoclassical economic theory. Few of these scholars had staked their academic careers on quantitative interpretations of reality. There were no computers or econometric models demanding an unvarying statistical diet. Reporters did not crowd into the Department of Labor each month to get a hot story about the latest body count. By the time the poverty measures were introduced, statistics, statistical analyses and statistical analysts were already increasing in prominence. Yet income data and their applications were still relatively virgin territory. War had not yet been declared on deprivation, and billions of dollars did not rest on the levels and fluctuations of area poverty and unemployment rates.

Today, any new set of measures faces the resistance of a formidable array of vested interests--including the academicians who have developed their quantitative models around poverty and unemployment data, the statisticians who have spent their lives refining current measures, the elected officials and client groups who stand to lose money if alternative measures are used in resource allocation, the press and television commentators who can make a story each month from statistical blips in the unemployment rate, and the informed public, which has a general notion of what poverty and unemployment mean, and has little interest in learning a new statistical language.

There are also formidable problems inherent to hardship measurement. Complexity is unavoidable since the measures must consider underemployment as well as unemployment, both earned and nonearned income, individual earnings alone but also in relation to family size and needs, as well as both individual and family earnings in light of work force attachment.

As the National Commission on Employment and Unemployment Statistics concluded: "It is not realistic to try to incorporate all the dimensions into a summary survey statistic such as the unemployment rate and the poverty rate. A single indicator cannot give individual attention to the components of labor market-related hardship . . . , deal with multiple classifications of labor force status during a year, or give separate attention to the individual's status or to his or her family's economic status."

The hardship measures proposed in this volume, therefore, include three primary indicators: one counting the work force participants with inadequate individual earnings, another counting those with inadequate family earnings, and the third counting participants with inadequate family incomes. These counts of persons falling below earnings and income standards are paralleled by measures of the size of the earnings and income shortfalls, yielding an indication of the severity as well as incidence of hardship. Because of the difficulty, if not impossibility, of achieving consensus on standards of earnings and income adequacy, three different sets of hardship standards are utilized. Likewise, because of disagreement about the duration of work attachment which demonstrates a "real" commitment to work, all the measures are derived for full-year and half-year, as well as total, work force participants. Variants of these baseline measures are used to address certain "what if" questions which are important for policy. Detailed disaggregations are derived, paralleling the primary disaggregations of poverty, unemployment and work experience data, in order to provide more insight into the composition and distribution of labor market-related hardship. In other words, there is no one hardship measure, but rather a comprehensive, and far from simple, measurement system.

This measurement system is composited from the same data and definitional elements utilized in the labor force and poverty statistical systems, thus subsuming the problems and controversies of each separate system. For instance, the work experience data published each year by the Bureau of Labor Statistics rely on the ability of the household member interviewed in March to accurately reconstruct the weeks of employment and unemployment, as well as the usual hours of work, of each family member over the preceding calendar year. The income data collected in this same survey, which are the basis of the poverty counts, assume that income levels and sources are accurately reported. Since there is demonstrable underreporting, adjustments must be made which may be accurate in the aggregate, but are not as accurate in allocating underreported income types to different households in the survey. The hardship data integrate the work experience information reported for each family with its income and earnings information, so that errors in either or both will be reflected in the hardship measures.

However, the complexity of the hardship measurement system, or the intractability of the technical issues, can easily be exaggerated. The

hardship nomenclatures and the corresponding acronyms are unfamiliar and perhaps unwieldy, while the disaggregated hardship data are formidable in their detail. Yet for someone equally unfamiliar with labor force concepts or with income and poverty definitions, the Bureau of Labor Statistics' annual reports on work experience and monthly reports on employment and earnings, or the Bureau of Census' annual reports on income and poverty, would be just as challenging in complexity and detail.

Technical adjustments over decades were required to finetune the weighting and sampling procedures, undercount adjustments, reliability estimates and other statistical aspects of the labor force and poverty measures. This work still continues. Similar efforts will be needed over many years to assure dependable and accurate hardship statistics. The hardship measures proposed in this volume were developed to utilize information gathered in the March Current Population Survey. But the survey instrument is not sacrosanct, nor is the survey approach. A few new questions, for instance, might improve the estimates of hours of availability for work over the year. Current Population Survey procedures were developed primarily to generate statistically reliable unemployment and employment counts each month. If annual income and earnings adequacy were considered of greater importance, it might be possible to expand the sample size for the March survey, or to supplement this with an alternative sample, perhaps a mail survey instrument accompanying income tax returns.

It is understandable if many of the data gatherers and technical experts who developed and refined the current concepts and survey procedures through years of hard work are less than enthusiastic about changes, particularly in a period when budget stringencies are threatening the already existing measurement systems and when staff are unavailable to handle even the rudimentary procedures required to insure the integrity of current data systems, much less to undertake the detailed technical work necessary to refine a new measurement system. Yet the obstacles are not insurmountable. The hardship measures used in this volume cost only a few thousand dollars to tabulate from already-gathered survey data for each year. The measures certainly meet the legislative charge to the Department of Labor, as well as the recommendation of the National Commission on Employment and Unemployment Statistics "that the Bureau of Labor Statistics prepare an annual report containing measures of the different types of labor market-related economic hardships resulting from low wages, unemployment and insufficient participation in the labor force" with data presented "which refer to individuals . . . in conjunction with the family relationship and the household income status of the individual" Without disputing the need for refinements, the benefits of larger samples, or the desirability of more precise survey questions as a basis for hardship estimates, there is no doubt that hardship measurement is technically feasible and that the measurement system proposed in this volume is at least one reasonable approach.

The real issue is not the feasibility of the hardship measures, but whether they are worth the trouble. Social statistics and statistical concepts are clearly not immutable, but rather a set of conventions useful only to the extent that they describe existing conditions, organize and quantify these in light of perceived theory, and generate information needed in addressing policy issues. The labor force and poverty measures

have been accepted because they have served these purposes in the past. They still may serve these purposes for those who are knowledgeable enough to integrate the detailed and disaggregated labor force and income data in light of changing family patterns and labor force participation, and the increased overlap of work and welfare. But the hardship measures seek to simplify this integration, helping blind men to see the whole of the elephant, not just its separate appendages. The true test of the proposed measurement system is whether it provides this unifying perspective, increases understanding and improves policy.

A Summary of Findings

If the blind men of Hindustan could see, they would realize that the "elephant" is not a spear, a tree, a rope, a snake, a fan or a wall. It is a large and lumbering creature, with an uneven footfall and serious consequences for those who cross its path. It can be harnessed or caged, but hardly ignored. Analogously, the new measures reveal that labor market-related hardship is an immense problem, serious in both good times and bad. The consequences of hardship are distributed unevenly, and for those affected, the burdens are serious indeed. Hardship cannot be easily eliminated. A combination of macroeconomic measures, actions targeted to structural labor market problems, and coordinated income transfer policies, are necessary to make significant progress. In almost every feature, the welfare consequences of labor market problems look different when assessed from the hardship perspective rather than from the unemployment and poverty perspectives.

The Dimensions and Distribution of Hardship

- The number who suffer severe hardship as a result of labor market problems experienced during the year far exceeds average annual unemployment. While many of the unemployed are affected little by their weeks of idleness, millions of workers who are able to find jobs all weeks they are in the work force earn less than what is necessary to support themselves and their families.

Because of low wages and involuntary part-time employment, in addition to unemployment, one-fourth of the 117.0 million work force participants in 1979 had annual earnings below the minimum wage multiplied by their hours of availability. This 28.3 million with Inadequate Individual Earnings dwarfed the 6.0 million annual unemployed. There were 41.0 million work force participants who earned less than 125 percent of the minimum wage for their annual hours in the work force, while a staggering 51.0 million earned less than 150 percent of the minimum wage equivalent in 1979. To put this in perspective, a family of four with the head working full-time, full-year, and a secondary worker employed half-time, full-year, would have just earned enough to maintain what the Bureau of Labor Statistics defined as a lower living standard budget if both received 150 percent of the minimum wage or \$4.50 per hour in 1979.

While many of these workers with Inadequate Individual Earnings resided in families with other, better paid workers and, therefore, reasonably adequate family earnings, half lived in families with total earnings below the poverty level. There were another 4.2 million workers who earned more than the minimum wage equivalent for their hours in the work force, yet lived in families with earnings below the poverty level because of limited work force participation or large family size.

Cash transfers and other earnings supplements protected some of these low earning individuals and families from hardship. Yet among the 13.3 million with Inadequate Family Earnings in 1979, 7.1 million had Inadequate Family Income, i.e., they remained in poverty after the receipt of cash transfers and other earnings supplements. There were 10.5 million work force participants in families with incomes less than 125 percent of the poverty level, and 14.4 million in families with incomes less than 150 percent of the poverty level:

| | Numbers (000) | Percent of work force | Number in hardship divided by average annual unemployment |
|--|------------------|--------------------------|---|
| <u>Inadequate Individual Earnings (IEE)</u> | | | |
| <u>Severe Hardship:</u> Earned less than 100 percent of the minimum wage for hours of availability. | 28,269 | 24.2% | 4.7 |
| <u>Intermediate Hardship:</u> Earned less than 125 percent of the minimum wage for hours of availability. | 40,961 | 35.0 | 6.9 |
| <u>Moderate Hardship:</u> Earned less than 150 percent of the minimum wage for hours of availability. | 51,426 | 44.0 | 8.6 |
| <u>Inadequate Family Earnings (IFE)</u> | | | |
| <u>Severe Hardship:</u> Work force participants in families with combined earnings below the poverty level. | 13,280 | 11.4 | 2.2 |
| <u>Intermediate Hardship:</u> Work force participants in families with combined earnings less than 125 percent of the poverty level. | 17,190 | 14.7 | 2.9 |
| <u>Moderate Hardship:</u> Work force participants in families with combined earnings less than 150 percent of poverty level. | 21,553 | 18.4 | 3.6 |
| <u>Inadequate Family Income (IFI)</u> | | | |
| <u>Severe Hardship:</u> Work force participants in poor families. | 7,055 | 6.0 | 1.2 |
| <u>Intermediate Hardship:</u> Work force participants in families with incomes less than 125 percent of poverty level. | 10,524 | 9.0 | 1.8 |
| <u>Moderate Hardship:</u> Work force participants in families with incomes less than 150 percent of poverty level. | 14,354 | 12.3 | 2.4 |

These hardship counts for the total work force included some individuals with very limited work force attachment. Yet even if concern is limited to workers participating 50 weeks or more, the numbers with inadequate earnings and incomes are sobering:

| | Hardship among full-year work force participants | | |
|--------------------------------|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | Severe (000) | Intermediate (000) | Moderate (000) |
| Inadequate Individual Earnings | 14,248 | 22,047 | 29,442 |
| Inadequate Family Earnings | 5,675 | 8,088 | 10,981 |
| Inadequate Family Income | 3,098 | 5,075 | 7,383 |

Many individuals in the severe hardship IIE have earnings only a few dollars below the minimum wage equivalent, and many families in the severe hardship IFE and IFI have earnings and incomes very close to the poverty level. Yet the aggregate and average deficits of persons in hardship are substantial. Unlike the unemployed, the hardship population is concentrated at the bottom of the income distribution.

To raise all work force participants up to minimum wage equivalent earnings for their hours of availability would have required \$52.0 billion in 1979, which represented 4.0 percent of the nation's reported wages and salaries. The individual earnings shortfall for all work force participants in the severe hardship IIE was \$1,839. The IIE Deficit for full-year work force participants was \$38.0 billion and averaged \$2,698.

To raise family earnings to the poverty level for all families with work force participants would have required \$31.7 billion in 1979, or \$2,384 for each work force participant in the IFE. To eliminate poverty among families with work force participants would have required \$12.8 billion in additional earnings, or \$1,818 per work force participant in the severe hardship IFI.

The wage bills needed to eliminate intermediate and moderate hardship were even larger:

| | Hardship deficits (millions) | | |
|-------------|---------------------------------|--------------|-----------|
| | Severe | Intermediate | Moderate |
| IIE Deficit | \$51,998 | \$87,442 | \$136,402 |
| IFE Deficit | 31,656 | 48,556 | 66,668 |
| IFI Deficit | 12,825 | 23,015 | 37,173 |

| | Hardship deficits as percent of total wages and salaries | | |
|-------------|---|--------------|----------|
| | Severe | Intermediate | Moderate |
| IIE Deficit | 4.0% | 6.7% | 10.5% |
| IFE Deficit | 2.4 | 3.7 | 5.3 |
| IFI Deficit | 0.9 | 1.6 | 2.6 |

| | Average hardship deficits | | |
|-------------|---------------------------|--------------|----------|
| | Severe | Intermediate | Moderate |
| IIE Deficit | \$1,839 | \$2,135 | \$2,652 |
| IFE Deficit | 2,384 | 2,825 | 3,232 |
| IFI Deficit | 1,818 | 2,187 | 2,590 |

There can be no doubt, then, that the hardship measures focus on those workers whose employment problems have the most serious consequences:

| | Percent in families with incomes below \$8,000 | Percent in families with incomes over \$15,000 |
|--|---|---|
| Total in work force in 1979 | 11.2% | 70.0% |
| Persons experiencing unemployment | 23.2 | 53.0 |
| Workers with Inadequate Individual Earnings | 29.5 | 48.6 |
| Workers with Inadequate Family Earnings | 66.1 | 8.0 |
| Workers with Inadequate Family Incomes | 93.8 | 0.0 |

● Hardship, like unemployment, is most likely to affect women, minorities, younger and older workers, those with limited education, workers in blue collar and service jobs, and residents of nonmetropolitan areas and large central cities. As a general rule, the burdens of hardship are even more maldistributed than the burdens of unemployment.

--The incidence of unemployment among females in the work force during 1979 was 104 percent of the incidence among males. In contrast, the female IFI rate was 135 percent that for males, the IFE incidence was 137 percent as high, while the IIE rate among women was 186 percent of the rate among men. Comparing male and female family heads who were the sole breadwinners for their households, the unemployment, IIE, IFE and IFI rates for women were, respectively, 208, 307, 242, and 355 percent those among males:

| | <u>Average annual unemploy- ment</u> | <u>Percent experi- encing unemploy- ment</u> | <u>IIE incidence</u> | <u>IFE incidence</u> | <u>IFI incidence</u> |
|---|--|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Males | 5.1% | 15.5% | 17.5% | 9.7% | 5.2% |
| Females | 6.8 | 16.1 | 32.4 | 13.4 | 7.1 |
| Male family heads (No wife in work force) | 3.4 | 9.8 | 9.7 | 13.8 | 6.2 |
| Female family heads | 5.2 | 20.4 | 29.8 | 33.4 | 22.0 |

--Black workers were two-thirds more likely than whites to experience unemployment during 1979, and half again as likely to have Inadequate Individual Earnings. But the IFE rate among blacks was two and a half times that among whites, while the IFI rate was nearly three and a half times that of whites. Similarly, Hispanic workers were half again as likely to experience unemployment, two-thirds more likely to have Inadequate Family Earnings, and 2.4 times as likely to be poor:

| | <u>Average annual unemploy- ment</u> | <u>Unemployment incidence</u> | <u>IIE incidence</u> | <u>IFE incidence</u> | <u>IFI incidence</u> |
|-----------|--|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Whites | 5.1% | 14.7% | 22.9% | 9.8% | 4.8% |
| Blacks | 12.2 | 24.2 | 34.6 | 24.1 | 16.4 |
| Hispanics | 8.3 | 22.0 | 28.5 | 16.0 | 15.5 |

--Workers age 65 and over were twice as likely as those age 25 to 44 to have Inadequate Individual Earnings during 1979 and 5.4 times as likely to have Inadequate Family Earnings, although income transfers equalized IFI rates. Teenage workers were three and a half times as likely as prime age workers to have Inadequate Individual Earnings. The IFE rate among teenagers was three-fifths higher, while their IFI incidence was 28 percent above that for 25-to-44-year-olds:

| | <u>Average annual unemploy- ment</u> | <u>Unemployment incidence</u> | <u>IIE incidence</u> | <u>IFE incidence</u> | <u>IFI incidence</u> |
|-------------|--|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 16-19 | 16.1% | 26.5% | 59.4% | 15.2% | 9.2% |
| 20-24 | 9.0 | 25.5 | 30.8 | 12.7 | 8.0 |
| 25-44 | 4.5 | 14.9 | 16.9 | 8.4 | 5.7 |
| 45-64 | 3.1 | 9.1 | 17.5 | 9.2 | 4.2 |
| 65 and over | 3.4 | 5.8 | 35.7 | 45.1 | 4.3 |

--The chances of experiencing unemployment during 1979 were 2.6 times higher among high school dropouts than among college graduates, but the IIE, IFE and IFI rates for dropouts were, respectively, 3.7, 4.3 and 5.5 times those for college graduates:

| | <u>Unemployment incidence</u> | <u>IIE incidence</u> | <u>IFE incidence</u> | <u>IFI incidence</u> |
|--|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Students | 20.3% | 54.7% | 16.2% | 8.0% |
| Dropouts | 22.0 | 34.6 | 21.5 | 12.1 |
| High school graduates, no further education | 15.9 | 21.3 | 8.9 | 4.7 |
| Post-secondary (1-3 years) | 13.0 | 16.2 | 7.6 | 3.8 |
| College graduates | 8.5 | 9.4 | 4.9 | 2.2 |

--Workers employed primarily as operatives, laborers, farm workers and service workers were 2.8 times as likely to experience unemployment as workers in professional, technical, managerial and administrative jobs, but their IIE, IFE and IFI rates were 3.4, 2.9 and 3.5 times as large:

| | <u>Average annual unemploy- ment</u> | <u>Unemploy- ment incidence</u> | <u>IIE incidence</u> | <u>IFE incidence</u> | <u>IFI incidence</u> |
|--|--|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Professional, technical and managerial | 2.3% | 7.1% | 10.2% | 5.6% | 2.6% |
| Sales | 3.9 | 10.8 | 29.4 | 10.8 | 4.4 |
| Clerical | 4.6 | 12.1 | 21.3 | 8.5 | 4.4 |
| Craft and kindred | 4.5 | 17.3 | 11.5 | 7.5 | 4.3 |
| Operatives | 7.7 | 22.0 | 19.6 | 10.1 | 5.6 |
| Laborers | 10.8 | 27.4 | 35.2 | 16.6 | 9.7 |
| Farm workers | 3.8 | 11.0 | 58.4 | 25.7 | 15.7 |
| Service workers | 7.1 | 16.8 | 44.8 | 20.2 | 10.9 |

--Workers residing in nonmetropolitan areas had the same chance of experiencing unemployment as those in metropolitan areas, but they were two-fifths more likely to have inadequate Individual Earnings, while their IFE and IFI rates were 50 and 46 percent higher, respectively. The unemployment incidence in central cities of SMSA's with over one million population was 1.3 times the incidence in surrounding suburbs; the large central city IFE and IFI rates were 1.8 and 2.3 times those of suburban areas:

| | <u>Average annual unemploy- ment</u> | <u>Unemploy- ment incidence</u> | <u>IIE incidence</u> | <u>IFE incidence</u> | <u>IFI incidence</u> |
|-------------------------|--|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Metropolitan area | 5.8% | 15.7% | 21.4% | 10.1% | 5.4% |
| Central city | 7.1 | 17.6 | 23.0 | 13.1 | 7.7 |
| Suburbs | 5.0 | 14.3 | 20.1 | 8.1 | 4.0 |
| Nonmetropolitan area | 5.7 | 15.7 | 29.8 | 13.9 | 7.3 |

Causal Factors

Unemployment is not always, or even usually, associated with hardship. Underemployment--including, low wage full-time or voluntary part-time work, as well as involuntary part-time employment--is a more frequent cause of hardship than unemployment. Full-time, full-year employment is no guarantee of self-sufficiency. And while the individual earnings deficits of part-time workers are less than those of full-time workers and the unemployed, the earnings shortfalls of part-time workers contribute significantly to family earnings problems.

Almost half of the 18.5 million work force participants who experienced some unemployment during 1979 had annual earnings above the minimum wage equivalent for their hours of availability. Less than a fourth resided in families with below-poverty earnings. Just one in seven of the unemployed resided in a poor family.

While the incidence of hardship was lower among those workers who were able to find and keep jobs for all their weeks in the work force, the employed with inadequate individual and family earnings and income outnumbered the unemployed in hardship:

| | Severe hardship incidence | | | Severe hardship share | | |
|--|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | IIE | IFE | IFI | IIE | IFE | IFI |
| Employed all weeks | <u>12.6%</u> | <u>5.8%</u> | <u>3.6%</u> | <u>65.1%</u> | <u>68.3%</u> | <u>62.9%</u> |
| Employed full-time all weeks | 10.0 | 4.5 | 2.7 | 22.7 | 22.0 | 24.8 |
| Employed part-time voluntarily some or all weeks | 32.6 | 17.5 | 6.9 | 31.1 | 35.6 | 22.6 |
| Employed part-time involuntarily some weeks | 44.6 | 19.8 | 11.4 | 11.3 | 10.7 | 11.6 |
| Unemployed some weeks | <u>53.5</u> | <u>22.8</u> | <u>14.2</u> | <u>34.9</u> | <u>31.7</u> | <u>37.1</u> |

The hardship deficits for participants with different patterns of work experience provide a measure of the relative consequences of different labor market problems. The average IIE Deficit for part-time workers was less than that for full-time workers, or for the unemployed, yet the part-timers still accounted for 29 percent of the 1979 aggregate IIE Deficit. The IFE and IFI Deficits are allocated among family work force participants in relation to the degree that their individual earnings problems contribute to the family earnings or income shortfall. Part-time workers accounted for 43 percent of the IFE Deficit and 35 percent of the IFI Deficit in 1979. In other words, part-time workers accounted for a substantial share of potential earnings for families with inadequate earnings and incomes, and their low wages, as well as limited hours of availability, were a major cause of hardship:

| | Average deficit of subgroup as percent of average deficit for all in severe hardship | | | Share of total severe hardship deficit | | |
|-------------------------|--|------|------|--|-----|-----|
| | IIE | IFE | IFI | IIE | IFE | IFI |
| Not employed | 107% | 175% | 143% | 8% | 12% | 13% |
| Intermittently employed | 117 | 97 | 96 | 33 | 24 | 27 |
| Part-time involuntary | 100 | 105 | 107 | 11 | 11 | 12 |
| Part-time voluntary | 56 | 91 | 85 | 18 | 32 | 23 |
| Employed full-time | 135 | 92 | 102 | 31 | 20 | 25 |

● Because needs increase with family size, the welfare consequences of low earnings are more serious for breadwinners who must support large families. Assuring minimally adequate individual earnings for all persons in hardship would alleviate, but not eliminate, Inadequate Family Earnings.

Among the 13.3 million total work force participants with below-poverty family earnings in 1979, and the 5.7 million in the work force

full-year, 4.2 million and 1.2 million, respectively, had individual earnings above the minimum wage equivalent for their usual hours of availability. Conversely, among the 28.7 million total work force participants in the severe hardship IIE, of whom 14.2 million were full-year participants, only 9.1 and 4.5 million, respectively, were in families with below-poverty earnings.

The probabilities that Inadequate Individual Earnings will be associated with Inadequate Family Earnings, or that family earnings will be inadequate despite adequate individual earnings, increase with the number of dependents per worker. For instance, the IFE incidence among workers in families with two work force participants was as follows:

| | Severe hardship IFE incidence among workers with Inadequate Individual Earnings | Severe hardship IFE incidence among workers with adequate individual earnings |
|--------------------------------|---|---|
| Two family members | 18.9% | 1.4% |
| Three family members | 17.9 | 1.2 |
| Four or five family members | 26.7 | 2.3 |
| Six or more family members | 46.9 | 9.3 |

The likelihood of having Inadequate Family Earnings declines when there are more breadwinners with greater labor force attachment. For instance, workers from families with four or five members had the following IFE rates:

| | Severe hardship IFE rate among workers in four or five member families |
|--|--|
| Three or more full-year participants in family | 1.6% |
| Three or more in work force at least one week | 3.0 |
| Two full-year participants | 5.5 |
| Two in work force at least one week | 8.6 |
| One full-year participant | 12.3 |
| One in work force at least one week | 20.5 |

Eliminating the IIE Deficits of all persons with below-poverty family earnings would have reduced the 1979 IFE count by only 36 percent, and the IFE Deficit by 41 percent. Among full-year work force participants, the IFE would have been reduced less than three-fifths by the elimination of

Inadequate Individual Earnings. Even if all the unemployed and involuntary part-time workers in the IFE were provided their usual wage for any hours of forced idleness and if everyone's earnings were then increased by 10 percent, the IFE would have been reduced by only 45 percent and the IFE Deficit by 47 percent. Similar augmentation of the earnings of full-year workers would have left a third of the full-year IFE with below-poverty family earnings.

Income transfers mitigate the welfare consequences of labor market problems, but many work force participants and their families, including millions with substantial work force attachment, fall through the safety net. In-kind aid provides further relief, but adding the estimated value of in-kind aid (other than health care) to cash income only modestly reduces the number of work force participants in poverty.

Of the 13.3 million work force participants in families with earnings below the poverty level in 1979, 2.8 million were lifted out of poverty by nontransfer earnings supplements such as private pensions, alimony, dividends and interest. Cash transfers then raised a third of the remaining 10.5 million out of poverty. If the value of food stamps were added to the cash incomes of recipient families, and this combined amount were compared to the poverty level for the family, another 0.5 million workers would have been lifted out of poverty. If the value of free school lunches and housing subsidies were added to cash income and food stamps, the working poor would have been reduced by an additional 0.3 million. In other words, the Net-of-Transfers IFI declined by a third as a result of cash transfers alone, while cash and in-kind transfers (excluding health care) together reduced the number of working poor by almost half. The IFI Net-of-Transfers Deficit was reduced \$11.2 billion by cash transfers, while the cash equivalent of food stamps, school lunches and housing subtracted an additional \$2.4 billion, representing reductions of 47 and 57 percent respectively:

| Transfer impacts on the number of the working poor | (000) | Transfer impacts on poverty deficit of the working poor | (\$000) |
|--|---------|--|----------|
| Work force participants in families with below poverty earnings (IFE) | 13,280 | Family earnings deficit of work force participants in families with below poverty earnings (IFE Deficit) | \$31,656 |
| -Lifted out of poverty by nontransfer earnings supplements | - 2,823 | -Reduction in family earnings deficit resulting from non- transfer earnings supplements | - 7,650 |
| =Work force participants who would be poor without transfers (IFI Net-of- Transfers) | 10,457 | =Poverty deficit of families with work force participants if cash transfers excluded (IFI Net-of-Transfers Deficit) | 24,006 |
| -Lifted out of poverty by cash transfers | - 3,402 | -Reduction in poverty deficit resulting from cash transfers | -11,181 |
| =Work force participants in poverty (IFI) | 7,055 | =Poverty deficit of families with work force participants (IFI Deficit) | 12,825 |
| -Lifted out of poverty by addition of value of food stamps to cash income | - 533 | -Reduction in poverty deficit if food stamps counted as cash income | - 1,916 |
| -Lifted out of poverty by addition of value of housing subsidies and school lunches to cash income and food stamps | - 281 | -Further reduction in poverty deficit if value of housing subsidies and school lunches added to cash income and food stamps | - 530 |
| =Work force participants in poverty counting in- kind aid as income (IFI Including In-Kind Aid) | 6,241 | =Poverty deficit of families with work force participants when in-kind aid value in- cluded with cash income (IFI Including In-Kind Aid Deficit) | 10,379 |

Hardship Trends

For the total work force, there was a noticeable decline in IIE incidence over the 1974-1980 period. The severe hardship IFE rate declined modestly, while the severe hardship IFI rate changed little, actually rising between 1975 and 1980. The moderate and intermediate hardship IIE and IFE counts increased relative to the severe hardship totals, while the moderate and intermediate hardship IFI totals declined relative to the severe hardship IFI.

Comparisons between the two low unemployment years, 1974 and 1979, and the two high unemployment years, 1975 and 1980, are the best indicators of multi-year trends. The severe hardship IIE rate dropped by 1.6 percentage points between 1974 and 1979, and 1.4 percentage points between 1975 and 1980. In contrast, the intermediate hardship IIE rate declined only 0.3 percentage points over the first period and 0.5 percentage points over the second; while the moderate hardship IIE declined 0.3 percentage points between 1974 and 1979 but rose 0.7 percentage points between 1975 and 1980. The number with individual earnings above the severe hardship level but below the intermediate hardship level increased from 37 of the severe hardship IIE in 1974 to 45 percent in 1979, or from 32 to 37 percent between 1975 and 1980. This suggests that wage increases, declining un-

employment or other factors raised some individuals out of severe hardship without having the same proportionate impacts on those with less severe, but still significant, labor market problems:

| | Hardship incidence for total work force | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---|-------|---------------|-------|-------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1974 | 1979 | 1979- 1974 | 1975 | 1980 | 1980- 1975 | 1980- 1974 |
| <u>Severe Hardship</u> | | | | | | | |
| IIE | 25.8% | 24.2% | -1.6% | 29.1% | 27.7% | -1.4% | +1.9% |
| IFE | 11.6 | 11.4 | -0.2 | 13.2 | 12.8 | -0.4 | +1.2 |
| IFI | 6.1 | 6.0 | -0.1 | 6.9 | 7.2 | +0.3 | +1.1 |
| <u>Intermediate Hardship</u> | | | | | | | |
| IIE | 35.3 | 35.0 | -0.3 | 38.4 | 37.9 | -0.5 | +2.6 |
| IFE | 14.9 | 14.7 | -0.2 | 16.8 | 16.4 | -0.4 | +1.5 |
| IFI | 9.2 | 9.0 | -0.2 | 10.3 | 10.4 | +0.1 | +1.2 |
| <u>Moderate Hardship</u> | | | | | | | |
| IIE | 44.3 | 44.0 | -0.3 | 46.6 | 47.3 | +0.7 | +3.0 |
| IFE | 18.5 | 18.4 | -0.1 | 20.9 | 20.5 | -0.4 | +2.0 |
| IFI | 12.8 | 12.3 | -0.5 | 14.3 | 14.1 | -0.3 | +1.3 |

The severe hardship IFE rate dropped 0.2 percentage points between 1974 and 1979, and 0.4 percentage points between 1975 and 1980. The declines in the intermediate and moderate hardship IFE rates were of similar magnitude, so that both the intermediate and moderate hardship IFE counts increased in relation to the severe hardship IFE count.

The patterns were reversed in the case of the IFI, where the severe hardship rate declined only 0.1 percentage point between 1974 and 1979, while rising 0.3 percentage points between 1975 and 1980. In contrast, the moderate hardship IFI incidence declined by 0.5 percentage points in the first period and 0.3 percentage points in the second, reducing the moderate hardship IFI relative to the severe hardship IFI. The relative labor market gains of the worst off were thus offset by changes in the relative distribution of nonearned income.

• The IFI incidence did not improve between 1974 and 1979, and actually rose between 1975 and 1980, because of the declining effectiveness of the safety net for the working poor. The impact of nontransfer earnings supplements increased significantly over the period. Changes in the composition of the IFE were favorable and the average IFE Deficit declined, but the diminished impact of cash transfers more than offset these favorable developments. The safety net for the working poor had unraveled prior to the massive cutbacks in social programs in the early 1980s.

Nontransfer earnings supplements raised 18.3 percent of the severe hardship IFE out of poverty in 1974 but 21.3 percent in 1979. This "Earnings Supplementation Rate-Nontransfers" increased from 16.2 percent in 1975 to 19.5 percent in 1980. Yet the Earnings Supplementation Rate-Total, which considered transfer as well as nontransfer earnings supplements, declined from 47.1 to 46.9 percent in the first period, and from 47.3 to 44.0 percent in the second. The reason is that cash benefits lifted 35.3 percent of the Net-of-Transfers IFI out of poverty in 1974, but only 32.5

percent in 1979, with an even greater drop, from 37.1 to 30.4 percent, between 1975 and 1980.

The impacts of cash transfers on the nonworking poor declined as well, but the slippage in benefits was greatest for the working poor. For instance, 50.7 percent of all persons in households without any work force participant in 1975 were lifted out of poverty by cash benefits compared to 49.1 percent in 1980. This 1.6 percentage point drop compared to a 6.7 percentage point drop in the proportion of otherwise poor families with at least one work force participant who were lifted out of poverty by transfers.

This drop occurred despite a slight decline in the constant dollar average Net-of-Transfer IFI Deficit. It was not explained by changing work force composition or work experience patterns. For almost all subgroups in the work force, there was a noticeable decline in the Earnings Supplementation Rate-Transfers. As a result of favorable changes in work experience patterns of persons with Inadequate Family Earnings, the Earnings Supplementation Rate-Transfers should have risen 0.3 percentage points between 1975 and 1980. Favorable changes in the sex and family relationship composition of the IFE should have increased the transfer impact by 0.6 percentage points, offsetting the 0.8 percentage point decline which might have been expected from the reduced proportion of older workers (who more frequently receive transfers).

● Changes in work attachment and experience patterns were relatively neutral, as increased full-year participation reduced hardship probabilities, offsetting the negative effects of increased part-time employment. On the other hand, changes in the composition of the total work force were, on balance, quite favorable, contributing to the decline of the severe hardship IIE and IFE rates.

The proportion of the total work force who were full-year participants increased from 70.2 in 1974 to 71.8 percent in 1979, while the proportion participating at least half year increased from 83.0 to 84.4 percent. The incidence of unemployment dropped by 2.1 percentage points, while among the unemployed, the proportion who were jobless for over one-third of their weeks of participation dropped from 41.8 to 40.6 percent. These labor market developments reduced hardship probabilities, since the short-term work force participants, those experiencing unemployment, and particularly those predominantly unemployed, had significantly higher IIE and IFE likelihoods.

The percent of the total work force employed voluntarily or involuntarily part-time for some or all weeks in the work force and who experienced no weeks of unemployment, increased from 22.5 percent in 1974 to 29.2 percent in 1979. Since the severe hardship IIE rate among part-time workers was three-fourths higher than for the rest of the work force, while the IFE rate was three-fifths higher, increased part-time work raised the IIE and IFE probabilities for the total work force.

On balance, these changes in work experience patterns and work force attachment contributed to a 0.3 percentage point increase in the severe hardship IIE rate and a 0.1 percentage point increase in the IFE rate

between 1974 and 1979 (as judged by weighting the 1979 incidence for each work experience/attachment subgroup by its 1974 share, and comparing the weighted hardship rates with the actuals for 1979). However, labor market changes should have reduced the IIE rate by 1.0 percentage points between 1975 and 1980, and the IFE by 0.6 percentage points, since unemployment was lower in the latter year.

The changing composition of the labor force contributed to declining hardship incidence:

Teenagers and older workers (45 and above)--those more likely to have inadequate individual and family earnings--represented 44.8 percent of the 1974 work force, but 40.3 percent of the 1979 work force. All else being equal, this decline should have reduced the severe hardship IIE rate by 0.6 percentage points and the IFE rate by 0.2 percentage points.

Dropouts declined from 28.7 percent of the work force in 1974 to 20.9 percent in 1979, while persons who had completed some post-secondary education increased from 28.1 to 32.7 percent. Given the lower hardship incidence among the better educated, this upgrading of the work force's educational attainment should have reduced the severe hardship IIE rate by 2.6 percentage points and the IFE rate by 1.5 percentage points, all else being equal.

White collar workers increased from 46.2 to 49.3 percent of the work force, while farm and service workers, laborers and operatives--those workers most likely to have inadequate individual and family earnings--dropped from 39.7 of the work force in 1974 to 36.7 percent in 1979. All else being equal, this should have contributed to a 0.9 percentage point drop in the severe hardship IIE rate and a 0.5 percentage point drop in the IFE rate.

The negative impacts of the population shift to those regions where severe hardship was more prevalent were offset by the movement to the suburbs where hardship was less prevalent. All else being equal, the regional shifts would have increased both the severe hardship IIE and IFE rates by less than 0.1 percentage points while the suburbanization would have reduced both by less than 0.1 percentage points.

As a result of substantial changes in family size and composition, as well as in family work patterns, female family heads and unrelated individuals represented a larger share of the hardship counts and deficits in 1980 than in 1974. Conversely, male family heads, wives and other family earners constituted a declining share. The favorable effects of reduced family size and increased participation by second and third family earners were offset by the growth of female-headed families and single-person families.

Unrelated individuals increased from 11.2 percent of the work force in 1974 to 14.6 percent in 1979, while workers in larger families with six or more members declined from 12.4 to 9.4 percent. The number of earners also increased, so that 81.4 percent of the work force participants in multiple-member families in 1979 also had other workers in their families, compared to 79.2 percent in 1974. Weighting the severe hardship IFE and IFI share

rates for each family size/number of earners category by its 1974 share suggests that these changes subtracted 0.4 percentage points from the IFE rate and 0.3 percentage points from the IFI rate.

Male family heads accounted for 39.5 percent of the work force in 1974 but only 35.9 percent in 1979. Working wives increased only marginally from 24.4 to 24.6 percent, while other family members declined from 20.6 to 19.8 percent of the work force. Female family heads increased from 4.4 to 5.1 percent. Because the severe hardship IFE and IFI rates tend to be lower among male family heads and wives, and unrelated individuals and female family heads, the changing sex/family relationship composition of the work force contributed 0.3 percentage points to the IFE rate and 0.3 percentage points to the IFI rate.

The composition of the hardship population changed as a result of shifting family patterns. Male family heads accounted for 24.5 percent of the 1979 severe hardship IFE, down from 26.9 percent in 1974, while female family heads accounted for 15.2 percent, up from a 14.6 percent share of the 1974 IFE. Male family heads dropped from 25.9 to 23.2 percent of the IFI, mirrored by an increase from 17.2 to 18.9 percent for female family heads. Wives and other family members declined from 35.4 percent of the IFE and 30.7 percent of the IFI in 1974, to 33.9 and 28.1 percent, respectively, in 1979.

Despite a deterioration in the relative unemployment status of black workers during the 1974-1980 period, they realized at least modest absolute and relative gains as judged from the hardship perspective, although the pace of these gains was far below that of the preceding decade. For blacks, intermediate and moderate hardship improved more than severe hardship. Hispanics made substantial absolute and relative progress in escaping severe hardship, but the intermediate and moderate hardship gains were more limited.

The annual unemployment rate for blacks was 2.1 times that of whites in 1974, with a gap of 5.4 percentage points; by 1979, the unemployment rate ratio had increased to 2.4 as the gap widened to 7.1 percentage points. Nevertheless, the severe hardship IIE rate of blacks declined from 1.6 to 1.5 times that of whites, while the black/white IFE incidence ratio fell from 2.6 to 2.5, and the IFI ratio from 3.6 to 3.5. This relative progress was derailed by the 1980 decline, which affected blacks relatively more than the 1975 recession, but the 1980 black/white hardship incidence ratios still remained below the 1974 levels. The improvements for minorities during the 1974-1980 period were far slower than in the preceding decade. According to the hardship measure developed by the National Commission on Employment and Unemployment Statistics, the hardship incidence among nonwhites fell from 3.9 times that for whites in 1967 to 3.2 times as high in 1971, and then improved only marginally to 3.0 times the white rate in 1979.

The intermediate and moderate hardship IFE and IFI rates for blacks declined relative to the severe hardship IFE and IFI rates. Among white work force participants, the exact opposite was true:

| | IIE | | IFE | | IFI | |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Whites | Blacks | Whites | Blacks | Whites | Blacks |
| Intermediate ÷ Severe | | | | | | |
| 1974 | 1.38 | 1.29 | 1.29 | 1.26 | 1.54 | 1.44 |
| 1979 | <u>1.46</u> | <u>1.36</u> | <u>1.31</u> | <u>1.24</u> | <u>1.53</u> | <u>1.39</u> |
| 1974-1979 | +0.08 | +0.07 | +0.02 | -0.02 | -0.01 | -0.05 |
| Moderate ÷ Severe | | | | | | |
| 1974 | 1.75 | 1.54 | 1.62 | 1.50 | 2.19 | 1.87 |
| 1979 | <u>1.85</u> | <u>1.62</u> | <u>1.66</u> | <u>1.49</u> | <u>2.14</u> | <u>1.77</u> |
| 1974-1979 | +0.10 | +0.08 | +0.04 | -0.01 | -0.05 | -0.10 |

Though the ratio of Hispanic to white unemployment remained unchanged, the Hispanic severe hardship IIE rate declined slightly from 1.32 times the white rate in 1974 to 1.28 as high in 1979, while the Hispanic/white IFE incidence ratio dropped noticeably from 1.82 to 1.66, and the IFI incidence ratio declined from 2.73 to 2.42. Moderate and intermediate hardship improved less than severe hardship. For instance, the number of Hispanics in the moderate hardship IFE was 1.69 times the number in the severe hardship IFE in 1974 and 1.80 times as high in 1979, an increase of 0.11 percentage points compared to the 0.04 percentage point increase among whites and the 0.01 percentage point decline among blacks. Apparently, the severe hardship reductions were achieved by the movement of many Hispanic workers and their families to just above the severe hardship levels, rather than reflecting across-the-board improvements.

Hardship in Good Times and Bad

● Hardship rises in recessions and declines during periods of economic growth. However, the cyclicity of hardship is less extreme than the cyclicity of unemployment. Hardship is a continuing structural problem which persists even in periods of economic growth and low unemployment.

Over the 1974-1980 period, there was a significant correlation between unemployment and hardship rates:

| | Correlation between average annual unemployment rate and severe hardship incidence | Correlation between unemployment incidence among work force participants and severe hardship incidence |
|---------------|--|---|
| IIE incidence | .92 | .91 |
| IFE incidence | .94 | .87 |
| IFI incidence | .78 | .69 |

However, the proportionate fluctuations in hardship were less severe, since many of the job losers during recessions were already in hardship, and their conditions simply became worse:

| | 1974-1975 | | 1979-1980 | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| | Absolute increase (000) | Percentage increase | Absolute increase (000) | Percentage increase |
| Average annual unemployment | 2,754 | 54 | 1,485 | 25 |
| Persons experiencing unemployment | 2,568 | 14 | 2,942 | 16 |
| Severe hardship IIE | 3,589 | 13 | 4,478 | 16 |
| Severe hardship IFE | 1,760 | 15 | 1,831 | 14 |
| Severe hardship IFI | 906 | 14 | 1,410 | 20 |

The standard deviation of the average annual unemployment rate over the 1974-1980 period was 15 percent of the mean; the standard deviation in the severe hardship IFE, IFE and IFI rates were 7, 7 and 9 percent of their respective means. Simple regression analysis suggests that each 1.00 percentage point increase in the average annual unemployment rate was associated with a 1.25 percentage point increase in the severe hardship IIE rate, a 0.54 percentage point increase in the IFE rate, and a 0.26 percentage point increase in IFI incidence.

Though recessions exacerbate conditions for the victims of structural employment problems, they also undermine the well-being of the more advantaged segments of the labor force who rarely suffer under normal circumstances. This was particularly true of the 1974-1975 recession. Yet the work force was also better protected by income transfers in the 1974-1975 downturn, so that the incidence of Inadequate Family Income among work force participants was lower in 1975 than 1980 despite higher unemployment. The disadvantaged were affected relatively more by the latter recession and suffered more because of reduced protections.

Recessions cause hardship for the more advantaged segments of the work force:

--Prime age (25-to-44-year-old) workers accounted for only 29 percent of the 1974 severe hardship IFE but 43 percent of the 1974-1975 IFE increment.

--Male family heads accounted for 27 percent of the 1974 IFE but for 40 percent of the 1974-1975 IFE increment.

--Work force participants who had completed some post-secondary education accounted for 14 percent of the 1974 IFE but 25 percent of the recessionary increment.

--Whites accounted for 76 percent of the IFE but 92 percent of the 1974-1975 IFE increment.

In the 1979-1980 recession, the more advantaged segments were hurt, but to a lesser degree, as suggested by the ratio of each advantaged subgroup's share of the recession increment in the severe hardship IFE divided by its share of the pre-recession IFE:

| | Share 1974-1975 IFE increment | Share 1979-1980 IFE increment |
|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | <u>Share 1974 IFE</u> | <u>Share 1979 IFE</u> |
| Male family heads | 1.47 | 1.15 |
| Work force participants who had completed some post- secondary education | 1.79 | 1.27 |
| Whites | 1.21 | 1.04 |
| Prime age workers (25-to- 44-years-old) | 1.47 | 1.58 |

The unemployment rate was a fifth higher in 1975 than in 1980 (8.5 percent versus 7.1 percent). The severe hardship IIE incidence was marginally higher (29.1 percent versus 27.7 percent), as was the IFE rate (13.2 percent versus 12.8 percent). Yet despite the relatively worse labor market conditions, the IFI rate was lower in 1975 than in 1980 (7.2 percent versus 6.9 percent). The reason is clear. Income transfers reduced the Net-of-Transfer IFI by 37 percent in the 1975 recession year, compared to just 30 percent in 1980, even though the average Net-of-Transfer IFI Deficit was, in real terms, lower in 1980 than 1975, leaving less ground to be made up by cash benefits.

The most disadvantaged in the work force were the most adversely affected by declining transfers. The IFI rate among blacks in 1980 was 1.4 percentage points above the 1975 level compared to the 0.3 percentage point increase in the IFI rate for the total work force. The IFI incidence among female family heads rose by 1.1 percentage points, and among high school dropouts by 1.7 percentage points.

Some Implications

To significantly alleviate labor market-related hardship will require a combination of macroeconomic and targeted structural measures, combined with expanded income transfers for the working poor. Full employment and increased minimum wages are necessary but far from sufficient, since only a portion of the benefits of more jobs or higher wages go to persons otherwise in hardship. Even if full employment and increased wages could

be achieved by all work force participants with Inadequate Family Earnings, earnings supplements would still be needed by millions of work force participants in order to escape poverty.

Since less than a fourth of the 1979 unemployed were in families with inadequate earnings, and only one in seven in poor families, and since just a third of workers with Inadequate Individual Earnings were in families with below-poverty earnings, reductions in unemployment or increases in the minimum wage which would reduce the IIE incidence would also affect many workers not suffering hardship. Regressions using 1974-1980 annual data suggest that a 10 percentage point increase in the legislated minimum wage (as measured relative to the the real minimum wage averaged for the 1967-1980 period) was associated with a 1.9 percentage point reduction in the IIE, a 0.6 percentage point drop in the IFE and a 0.3 percentage point drop in the IFI. Since the ratio of the legislated minimum divided by the average real minimum ranged only from 94 percent in 1977 to 102 percent in 1978, or a swing of 8 percentage points, changes in the minimum were not a central factor in hardship trends. A 1 percentage point decline in average annual unemployment was associated with a 1.2 percentage point drop in the severe hardship IIE rate, a 0.5 percentage point drop in the IFE rate, and a 0.3 percentage point drop in the IFI rate.

Projecting 1982 hardship levels based on this simple regression model for 1974 through 1980, and assuming, most plausibly, that unemployment will average 9 percent and inflation will erode only 5 percent from the unchanging legislated minimum wage, the severe hardship IIE rate will be 30.7 percent, the IFE rate, 14.2 percent, and the IFI rate, 8.0 percent (or even higher, as retrenchment in transfer benefits is greater than the 1970s downtrend). These projected levels would contrast unfavorably with the 1979 lows of 24.2, 11.4 and 6.0 percent, respectively. Yet even if unemployment had miraculously dropped to a 7.0 percent level, and even if inflation had declined to a 2.5 percent annual rate, the IFE rate would have remained at 13.0 percent, almost the same as in 1975--while the IFI rate would have been 7.2 percent, in contrast to 6.9 percent in 1975. In other words, large-scale hardship will remain at high levels even if economic conditions improve.

If all workers were provided minimally adequate individual earnings, hardship would not be eliminated and transfers would still be needed to alleviate deprivation among work force participants and their families. The severe hardship IFE count would have been reduced by only 36 percent in 1979, and the IFE Deficit by 41 percent, if the earnings of all persons were augmented up to the minimum wage equivalent for all hours of availability. If every person living in families with below-poverty earnings in 1979 were provided employment at the usual wage for any hours of forced idleness, and their earnings were then increased by 10 percent, 56 percent would have remained with Inadequate Family Earnings, and they would have needed \$22.1 billion in earnings supplements to reach the poverty level. Thus, targeted manpower programs providing minimum wage employment or marginal earnings improvements would not eliminate the need for income transfers.

If the hardship measures were used, rather than unemployment and poverty rates, as the basis for allocating and targeting resources in-

tended for the unemployed and underemployed from low-income families, the distribution among geographic areas and population segments would change significantly. Nonmetropolitan areas would benefit substantially and so would the Southern states. Family heads, both males and females, would receive greater priority. There would be much more emphasis on helping older workers and less on youth employment problems. Dropouts would receive far more attention.

The nonmetropolitan-area share of the severe hardship IFE, averaged for the 1974-1980 period, was nearly two-fifths higher than the nonmetropolitan-area share of average annual unemployment, and a fifth above the nonmetropolitan share of poverty and unemployment, each equally weighted. If funds were allocated based on IFE shares, the suburban rings of metropolitan areas would have received a fourth less than if unemployment shares were the determining factor, or a tenth less than if equally weighted unemployment and poverty shares were used in allocation.

The West North Central, South Atlantic, East South Central, West South Central, and Mountain states would have received a fourth more under an IFE-based allocation than an unemployment-based allocation, and a tenth more than under a poverty and unemployment share basis.

If resources were allocated according to need, and need were based on the IFE share rather than unemployment, the following work force groups would have been the big winners and losers in 1979:

| | Winners | | |
|---|------------------------|---|--------------|
| | Share of unemployed | Share of poverty and unemployment | IFE share |
| Male family heads | 18.8% | 17.7% | 24.5% |
| Female family heads | 6.9 | 11.9 | 15.2 |
| Unrelated individuals | 14.1 | 24.2 | 26.4 |
| Dropouts | 28.8 | 42.0 | 39.9 |
| 45 and over | 16.5 | 29.4 | 36.2 |
| | Losers | | |
| | Share of unemployed | Share of poverty and unemployment | IFE share |
| Wives | 19.7% | 17.6% | 14.1% |
| Other family members | 40.5 | 28.7 | 19.8 |
| High school graduates | 38.4 | 30.7 | 30.2 |
| Completers of some post- secondary education | 22.9 | 17.1 | 18.1 |
| 16-19 | 25.6 | 19.7 | 13.4 |
| 20-24 | 23.1 | 18.5 | 17.1 |

Adding A Third Leg to Social Statistics

These assorted findings challenge many conventional wisdoms about how many and who are suffering as a result of labor market problems. The same general conclusions might be reached by careful analysis of the detailed and disaggregated labor force and income data, but the hardship measures provide a systematic integration which offers new perspectives to the public and policymakers who have not been able to piece together the hodge-podge of existing statistics. Yet the demonstrated utility and sensibility of the proposed measures does not assure their acceptance. Those who do not like what they see from the hardship perspective may argue that the measures distort reality because of the value judgments, assumptions and technical problems implicit in the measures. Indeed, it is sobering to recognize that so many millions of Americans are unable to support themselves and their families even when they are lucky enough to find and hold jobs, that there has been little or no progress in alleviating hardship over recent years, that the burdens of labor market-related hardship are even more maldistributed than the burdens of unemployment, that the greater public concern with cyclical rather than structural problems may be misplaced, that a rising tide will not lift all boats, and that welfare and workfare must continue to overlap if hardship is to be alleviated for those failing in or failed by the labor market. It may be equally difficult to admit that the unemployment and poverty statistics, which are the foundation of public policy and public understanding, are not effective in perhaps their primary application--measuring who and how many suffer as a result of labor market problems. It is certainly no easy task to learn an entirely new nomenclature, or to adjust and supplement libraries of econometric studies and esoteric analyses which have been based on the assumption that unemployment and poverty rates were good proxies for labor market-related hardship. It will also be a formidable challenge to fine-tune the hardship measures and to modify the underlying survey instruments and approaches in order to improve the accuracy and reliability of hardship statistics. Yet if we are seriously committed to understanding and alleviating the welfare consequences of labor market problems, then the unemployment and poverty statistics must be supplemented by new measures developed to integrate earnings, work experience and income data in a systematic way, recognizing the complexities of varying family status, labor force attachment and patterns of work experience. Social policies must, then, be redirected in light of these new perspectives.

We have spent too many years "disputing loud and long" whether the "elephant" is like a spear, a tree, a rope, a snake, a fan, or a wall. There is no need to continue groping, conjecturing and disputing. With the help of hardship measures, we can see, understand and perhaps better harness the beast.

APPENDIX A. HARDSHIP MEASURES--TECHNICAL DETAILS

The hardship measures are calculated from the data gathered in the March Current Population Survey covering the earnings, income and work experience of individuals over the previous calendar year, as well as their labor market, education and family status in the survey week (Table A-1). Each of the hardship measures is derived by manipulation of several CPS questionnaire responses. The information elements required for the calculation of the hardship measures have only been gathered since the introduction of a more comprehensive questionnaire in March 1975, so that the measures can only be tabulated for the years 1974 forward. A supplement was added to the March 1980 CPS to measure the receipt of in-kind aid. The adequacy of family income after "cashing out" in-kind benefits can only be estimated for 1979 and 1980.

The complete hardship measures are presented in a 44 row/17 column data matrix (Table A-2). In this matrix (which is even more inclusive than the streamlined version outlined in Chapter 1), there are 19 "baseline measures" (rows 1 through 19). The first seven (rows 1-7) concern the adequacy of each individual's employment and earnings over the previous year. The adequacy of family earnings are considered in the next six measures (rows 8-13). The adequacy of family income is considered by the following six measures (rows 14-19). There are twenty-five "interpretative measures" (rows 20-44) which vary the baseline measures by augmenting earnings, income and employment in different ways or which relate one baseline measure to another. Ten of these interpretative measures (rows 20-29) are designed to focus on the labor force pathologies which cause hardship. Eight of the interpretative measures (rows 30-37) focus on the interrelationships between hardship and family composition. Seven of the interpretative measures (rows 38-44) focus on the impacts of cash and in-kind transfers in mitigating hardship.

Each measure is divided into components based on the pattern of work force experience of the individuals who are counted by the measure, i.e., whether they were employed full-time, part-time, intermittently, or not at all, during their period of participation (as indicated in columns 1 through 12). There is separate categorization of persons not in the work force according to their age and armed forces status (columns 13 through 17).

This matrix of hardship measures is calculated under nine different combinations of hardship severity and duration of work force participation: (1) using the severe hardship standards and counting all work force participants; (2) using severe hardship standards and counting only those participants in the work force half year or more; (3) using severe hardship standards and counting only full-year work force participants; (4) using intermediate hardship standards and including all work force participants;

Table A-1. CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY, MARCH 1981 QUESTIONNAIRE


| 1 INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM | | FORM CPS-1 | | U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Bureau of the Census | | 2. SAMPLE | | 3. CONTROL NUMBER | | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|---|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|------------------------------|--|
| Only CPS 1 for household First CPS 1 of continuation h'hd Second CPS 1 of continuation on h'hd Third, fourth etc CPS-1 | | (Fill all applicable items on this page) (Transcribe items 2-13 from first CPS-1) | |  CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY Form Approved - OMB No. 41 R1201-14 | | A B C D E 0 0 0 0 0 | | | | | | | |
| MONTH: YEAR: | | 4 TYPE OF LIVING QUARTERS | | 5a. LAND USAGE (TRANSCRIBE from CC item 10 or 11) | | 6. PSU NO | | 7 SEGMENT NO | | 8 SERIAL NO. | | 9 HOUSEHOLD NO | |
| 10. INTERVIEWER CODE A B C D E F G H J K L M | | HOUSING UNIT OTHER UNIT | | A B - 1 (Fill from CC item 15b) C - 1 5b) | | 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 | | 3 3 3 3 3 3 | | 4 4 4 4 | | 5 5 5 5 | |
| 11. DATE COMPLETED | | HU in nontransient hotel, motel, etc. HU permanent in transient hotel, motel, etc. HU in rooming house Mobile home or trailer HU not specified above (Describe below) | | Quarters not HU in rooming or boarding house Unit not permanent in transient hotel, motel, etc. Tent site or trailer site Other not HU (Describe below) | | 5b. FARM SALES (TRANSCRIBE from CC item 12) | | 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 | | 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 | | | |
| 12. LINE NO OF H'HD RESP Non h'hd resp (Specify) (Send Inter Comm) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13. TYPE INTERVIEW Noninterview Personal Tel - regular Tel - callback ICR filled | | TYPE A 14. (Mark reason and race.) REASON RACE No one home Temporarily absent Refused Other - Occ. (Describe below) | | NONINTERVIEW TYPE B 15. Vacant - regular Vacant - storage of h'hd furniture Temp. occ. by persons with URE Unfit or to be demolished Under construction not ready Converted to temp. business or storage Occ. by Armed Forces members or persons under 14 Unoccupied tent site or trailer site Permit granted construction not started Other (Specify below) | | TYPE C (Send Inter Comm) 16. Demolished House or trailer moved Outside segment Converted to permanent business or storage Merged Condemned Built after April 1, 1970 Unused line of listing sheet Other (Describe below) | | SEASONAL STATUS 16. This unit is intended for occupancy Year round By migratory workers Seasonally 17. This unit is intended for occupancy Summers only Winters only Other (Describe below) | | | | | |
| TRANSCRIPTION ITEMS (Fill on FIRST CPS-1 of interviewed households) | | REMINDER Conduct URE college student interviews as necessary. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26A Interviewer Check Item (from Control Card item 24) Is Spanish origin (Codes 10 through 17) entered on the Control Card for any person 14+ in this household? Yes (Ask 26B) No (Go to CPS-665) | | REMINDER Fill items 18A-18I on pages 2, 5, 7, 9, and 11. Fill CPS-665 for household. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26B Did the reference person of this household live at this address during the week of November 19, 1980? Yes (Fill 26C) No (Go to CPS-665) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26C Interviewer Check Item (from Control Card item 25) Is reference person's origin code 10 through 17? Yes (Go to CPS-665) No (Ask 26D) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26D Did any of the following household members live here during the week of November 19, 1980? (Read all household member names with codes 10-17 in cc. item 25.) Yes No (Go to CPS-665) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | CODER NUMBER A B C D E F G H J K L M 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | | | |

Table A-1. (Continued)

| 18A. LINE NO | 18B. RELATIONSHIP TO REFERENCE PERSON | 18C. AGE | 18D. MARITAL STATUS | 18E. SEX AND VETERAN STATUS | 18F. HIGHEST GRADE ATTENDED | 18G. GRADE COMPLETED | 18H. RACE | 18I. ORIGIN |
|--------------|--|----------|---|--|---|----------------------|---|-------------|
| Civilian 14+ | <i>(Enter relationship and mark one circle below)</i> Reference Person WITH other relatives in household Reference Person with NO other relatives in household Husband Wife Own child Parent Brother/Sister Other rel of Ref Person Non-rel of Ref Person WITH OWN relatives in household Non-rel of Ref Person with NO OWN relatives in household | | Married - civilian spouse present Married - Armed Forces spouse present Married - spouse absent in Armed Forces Married - spouse absent - other reasons (Exclude separated) Widowed Divorced Separated Never married | Male (Also Mark Vet Status) Vietnam Era Korean War World War II World War I Other Service Nonveteran Female | E H C 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 None | Yes No | 1 White 2 Black 3 Amer Indian, Aleut, Eskimo 4 Asian or Pacific Isl 5 Other | |

| 18J. SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER | OFFICE USE ONLY |
|---|---|
| <i>(Transcribe from cc item 26a)</i> [] | Family No [] |
| [] | Fam. Rel. Type Ref Person Sec 1 Spouse Sec Fam Child Sub Fam Other rel At I |

REMINDER
Fill corresponding transcription items 18A, 18C, and 18E on the CPS-665 for this person.

27. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM (cc ITEM 18)

This individual is 16 - 24 years old (Ask 28A)
All other cases (Go to next person)

28A Is enrolled in college?
Yes (Ask 28B)
No (Go to next person)

28B While attending college, does live here or someplace else?
(Go to next person)

Table A-1. (Continued)

18 LINE NUMBER

19 What was doing most of LAST WEEK -

Working Keeping house Going to school or something else

1. (Skip to 204) WK 2. (If job not at work) J 3. (If not at work) LK 4. (If not at work) H 5. (If not at work) S 6. (If not at work) U 7. (If not at work) OT Other (Specify)

20 Did do any work at all LAST WEEK, not counting work around the house? (Note: If farm or business operator in hh, ask about unpaid work)

Yes No (Go to 21)

20A. How many hours did work LAST WEEK at all jobs?

49+ (Skip to item 23) 1-34 (Go to 20C) 35-48 (Go to 20D)

20B INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM

49+ (Skip to item 23) 1-34 (Go to 20C) 35-48 (Go to 20D)

20C. Does USUALLY work 35 hours or more a week at this job?

Yes No (Correct 20A if last time take any time off LAST WEEK for any reason such as illness, holiday or sick work)

20D. Did lose any time or take any time off LAST WEEK for any reason such as illness, holiday or sick work?

Yes No (Correct 20A and 20B as necessary if extra hours not already included and skip to 23)

20E Did work any overtime or at more than one job LAST WEEK?

Yes No (Correct 20A and 20B as necessary if extra hours not already included and skip to 23)

20F. (Skip to 23)

OFFICE USE ONLY

| INDUSTRY | OCCUPATION |
|----------|------------|
| A | P |
| B | N |
| C | J |
| D | R |
| E | S |
| F | T |
| G | U |
| H | V |
| J | W |
| K | X |
| L | Y |
| M | Z |

21. (If in 19 skip to 21A)

Did have a job or business from which he/she was temporarily absent or on layoff LAST WEEK?

Yes No (Go to 22)

21A. Why was absent from work LAST WEEK?

Own illness On vacation Bad weather Labor dispute New job to begin within 30 days (Skip to 22B and 22C) Temporary layoff (Under 30 days) Indefinite layoff (30 days or more or no set recall date) Other (Specify)

21B. Is getting wages or salary for any of the time off LAST WEEK?

Yes No Self-employed

21C. Does usually work 35 hours or more a week at this job?

Yes No (Skip to 23 and enter job held last week)

22. (If LK in 19, skip to 22A)

Has been looking for work during the past 4 weeks?

Yes No (Go to 24)

22A. What has been doing in the last 4 weeks to find work? (Mark all methods used; do not read list.)

Checked with - pub employ agency priv employ agency employer directly friends or relatives Place answered ads Nothing (Skip to 24) Other (Specify in notes, e.g., CETA, union or prof. register, etc.)

22B. Why did start looking for work? Was it because lost or quit a job at that time (pause) or was there some other reason?

Lost job Quit job Left school Wanted temporary work Other (Specify in notes)

22C. 1) How many weeks has been looking for work? 2) How many weeks ago did start looking for work? 3) How many weeks ago was laid off?

22D. Has been looking for full-time or part-time work?

Full Part

22E. Is there any reason why could not take a job LAST WEEK?

Yes No (Specify in notes)

22F. When did last work at a full time job or business lasting 2 consecutive weeks or more?

Within last 12 months (Specify) (1 Month)

One to five years ago More than 5 years ago Never worked full time job or business Never worked at all (SKIP to 23 if layoff entered in 21A, enter job either full or part time from which laid off. Else enter last full time civilian job lasting 2 weeks or more or never worked.)

24. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM

(Rotation number)

First digit of SEGMENT number is:

1 2 3 4 6 7, or 8 (End questions) 5 (Go to 24A)

24A. When did last work for pay at a regular job or business, either full- or part-time?

Within past 12 months 1 up to 2 years ago 2 up to 3 years ago 3 up to 4 years ago 4 up to 5 years ago 5 or more years ago Never worked (Skip to 24C)

24B. Why did leave that job?

Personal family (incl pregnancy) or school Health Retirement or old age Seasonal job completed Slack work or business conditions Temporary nonseasonal job completed Unsatisfactory work arrangements (Hours, pay, etc.) Other

24C. Does want a regular job now either full- or part time?

Yes No (Specify in notes)

24D. What are the reasons is not looking for work? (Mark each reason mentioned)

- Believes no opens available in line of work or area
- Can't find any work
- Lacks nec. schooling
- Training skills or experience
- Employers think too young or too old
- Other best handicap in finding job
- Can't arrange child care
- Family responsibilities
- In school or other training
- Ill health: physical disability
- Other (Specify in notes)
- Don't know

24E. Does intend to look for work of any kind in the next 12 months?

Yes No (Specify in notes)

25. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM

(Rotation number)

First digit of SEGMENT number is:

1 2 3 4 6 7, or 8 (End questions) 5 (Go to 25A)

25A. How many hours per week does USUALLY work at this job?

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

25B. Is paid by the hour on this job?

Yes No (Skip to 25D)

25C. How much does earn per hour?

| Dollars | Cents |
|---------|-------|
| \$ | 00 |
| 01 | 00 |
| 02 | 00 |
| 03 | 00 |
| 04 | 00 |
| 05 | 00 |
| 06 | 00 |
| 07 | 00 |
| 08 | 00 |
| 09 | 00 |

25D. How much does USUALLY earn per week at this job BEFORE deductions? Include any overtime pay, commissions, or tips usually received.

\$

23. DESCRIPTION OF JOB OR BUSINESS

23A. For whom did work? Name of company, business, organization or other employer.

23B. What kind of business or industry is that? (For example, TV and radio mfg., retail shoe store, State Labor Dept., farm.)

23C. What kind of work was doing? (For example, electrician, engineer, stock clerk, part farmer.)

23D. What were most important activities or duties? (For example, types, makes account books, files, sells cars, operates machinery, etc.)

23E. Was this person:

An employee of PRIVATE Co. or individual for wages, salary or comm. P (Go to 23F)

A FEDERAL government employee F (Go to 23F)

A STATE government employee S (Go to 23F)

A LOCAL government employee L (Go to 23F)

Self-empl. in OWN bus. (not practice of farm) SE (End questions)

Is the business incorporated? Yes No (or farm)

Working WITHOUT PAY in farm, bus. or farm WP (End questions)

NEVER WORKED NEV (End questions)

23F. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM

Entry (or NA) in item 20A (Go to 25 at top of Page)

Entry (or NA) in item 21B (End questions)

All other cases (End questions)

Table A-1. (Continued)

| FIRST CHILD | | | | |
|--------------|--|----------|--|-------------|
| 18A. LINE NO | 18B. RELATIONSHIP TO REFERENCE PERSON (Control Card item 14b) | 18C. AGE | 18E. SEX Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/> | 18I. ORIGIN |
| | (Enter relationship and mark one circle below) | | 18H. RACE | |
| | Office Use Only: Family No. 1-5 | | 1 White | 1 |
| | | | 2 Black | 2 |
| | | | 3 Amer. Indian, Aleut, Eskimo | 3 |
| | | | 4 Asian or Pacific Islander | 4 |
| | | | 5 Other | 5 |
| | Fam. Rel. Type | | | |
| | Child Sec. I | | | |
| | Other relative Sec. F | | | |
| | Sub F | | | |

| FIFTH CHILD | | | | |
|--------------|--|----------|--|-------------|
| 18A. LINE NO | 18B. RELATIONSHIP TO REFERENCE PERSON (Control Card item 14b) | 18C. AGE | 18E. SEX Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/> | 18I. ORIGIN |
| | (Enter relationship and mark one circle below) | | 18H. RACE | |
| | Office Use Only: Family No. 1-6 | | 1 White | 1 |
| | | | 2 Black | 2 |
| | | | 3 Amer. Indian, Aleut, Eskimo | 3 |
| | | | 4 Asian or Pacific Islander | 4 |
| | | | 5 Other | 5 |
| | Fam. Rel. Type | | | |
| | Child Sec. I | | | |
| | Other relative Sec. F | | | |
| | Sub F | | | |

| SECOND CHILD | | | | |
|--------------|--|----------|--|-------------|
| 18A. LINE NO | 18B. RELATIONSHIP TO REFERENCE PERSON (Control Card item 14b) | 18C. AGE | 18E. SEX Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/> | 18I. ORIGIN |
| | (Enter relationship and mark one circle below) | | 18H. RACE | |
| | Office Use Only: Family No. 1-5 | | 1 White | 1 |
| | | | 2 Black | 2 |
| | | | 3 Amer. Indian, Aleut, Eskimo | 3 |
| | | | 4 Asian or Pacific Islander | 4 |
| | | | 5 Other | 5 |
| | Fam. Rel. Type | | | |
| | Child Sec. I | | | |
| | Other relative Sec. F | | | |
| | Sub F | | | |

| SIXTH CHILD | | | | |
|--------------|--|----------|--|-------------|
| 18A. LINE NO | 18B. RELATIONSHIP TO REFERENCE PERSON (Control Card item 14b) | 18C. AGE | 18E. SEX Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/> | 18I. ORIGIN |
| | (Enter relationship and mark one circle below) | | 18H. RACE | |
| | Office Use Only: Family No. 1-6 | | 1 White | 1 |
| | | | 2 Black | 2 |
| | | | 3 Amer. Indian, Aleut, Eskimo | 3 |
| | | | 4 Asian or Pacific Islander | 4 |
| | | | 5 Other | 5 |
| | Fam. Rel. Type | | | |
| | Child Sec. I | | | |
| | Other relative Sec. F | | | |
| | Sub F | | | |

| THIRD CHILD | | | | |
|--------------|--|----------|--|-------------|
| 18A. LINE NO | 18B. RELATIONSHIP TO REFERENCE PERSON (Control Card item 14b) | 18C. AGE | 18E. SEX Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/> | 18I. ORIGIN |
| | (Enter relationship and mark one circle below) | | 18H. RACE | |
| | Office Use Only: Family No. 1-5 | | 1 White | 1 |
| | | | 2 Black | 2 |
| | | | 3 Amer. Indian, Aleut, Eskimo | 3 |
| | | | 4 Asian or Pacific Islander | 4 |
| | | | 5 Other | 5 |
| | Fam. Rel. Type | | | |
| | Child Sec. I | | | |
| | Other relative Sec. F | | | |
| | Sub F | | | |

| SEVENTH CHILD | | | | |
|---------------|--|----------|--|-------------|
| 18A. LINE NO | 18B. RELATIONSHIP TO REFERENCE PERSON (Control Card item 14b) | 18C. AGE | 18E. SEX Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/> | 18I. ORIGIN |
| | (Enter relationship and mark one circle below) | | 18H. RACE | |
| | Office Use Only: Family No. 1-6 | | 1 White | 1 |
| | | | 2 Black | 2 |
| | | | 3 Amer. Indian, Aleut, Eskimo | 3 |
| | | | 4 Asian or Pacific Islander | 4 |
| | | | 5 Other | 5 |
| | Fam. Rel. Type | | | |
| | Child Sec. I | | | |
| | Other relative Sec. F | | | |
| | Sub F | | | |

| FOURTH CHILD | | | | |
|--------------|--|----------|--|-------------|
| 18A. LINE NO | 18B. RELATIONSHIP TO REFERENCE PERSON (Control Card item 14b) | 18C. AGE | 18E. SEX Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/> | 18I. ORIGIN |
| | (Enter relationship and mark one circle below) | | 18H. RACE | |
| | Office Use Only: Family No. 1-5 | | 1 White | 1 |
| | | | 2 Black | 2 |
| | | | 3 Amer. Indian, Aleut, Eskimo | 3 |
| | | | 4 Asian or Pacific Islander | 4 |
| | | | 5 Other | 5 |
| | Fam. Rel. Type | | | |
| | Child Sec. I | | | |
| | Other relative Sec. F | | | |
| | Sub F | | | |

| EIGHTH CHILD | | | | |
|--------------|--|----------|--|-------------|
| 18A. LINE NO | 18B. RELATIONSHIP TO REFERENCE PERSON (Control Card item 14b) | 18C. AGE | 18E. SEX Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/> | 18I. ORIGIN |
| | (Enter relationship and mark one circle below) | | 18H. RACE | |
| | Office Use Only: Family No. 1-6 | | 1 White | 1 |
| | | | 2 Black | 2 |
| | | | 3 Amer. Indian, Aleut, Eskimo | 3 |
| | | | 4 Asian or Pacific Islander | 4 |
| | | | 5 Other | 5 |
| | Fam. Rel. Type | | | |
| | Child Sec. I | | | |
| | Other relative Sec. F | | | |
| | Sub F | | | |

Table A-1. (Continued)


| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|---|--|---|--|--|--|
| 1 INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM Only CPS-665 for household First CPS-665 of continuation in hid Second CPS-665 of continuation in hid Third, fourth, etc. CPS-665 (Fill all applicable items on this page) (Transcribe items 3, 6-9, 73 from first CPS-665) | | FORM CPS-668  U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS CPS - 665 INCOME SUPPLEMENT Form Approved - O.M.B. No. 41-R2971 MARCH 1981 | | 3. CONTROL NUMBER 6. PSU NO. 7. SEGMENT NO. 8. SERIAL NO. 9. HOUSE HOLD NO. | | | | | |
| 10 INTERVIEWER CODE A B C D E F G H J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 | | 13 TYPE INTERVIEW (CPS-665) Personal <input type="checkbox"/> (Fill 13A below) Telephone <input type="checkbox"/> Type A Noninterview (Transcribe items 1, 3, 6-10 on this page) | | INTRODUCTION (Optional) We have just completed the questions about employment and unemployment. Each March, the Census Bureau also collects information about the economic situation of Americans and their families for the previous year. I am going to ask these questions now. We don't expect all answers to be perfect, but please think about each question and answer it the best you can. | | 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 | | | |
| 13A DESCRIPTION OF LONGEST JOB IN THIS CPS-665 Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | |
| 76 INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM TENURE (from Control Card item 9) Owned or being bought <input type="checkbox"/> Rented <input type="checkbox"/> No cash rent <input type="checkbox"/> | | 81 INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM All or some marked in 79 <input type="checkbox"/> (Ask 82) None marked in 79 or 79 blank <input type="checkbox"/> (Skip to 83) | | 88 In how many months of 1980 were food stamps received? 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> All 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | |
| 77 How many housing units are in the structure? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 5-9 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 10+ <input type="checkbox"/> 3-4 <input type="checkbox"/> | | 82 During 1980 how many of the children in this household received free or reduced price lunches because they qualified for the Federal School Lunch program? All <input type="checkbox"/> Some, but not all - Mark number <input type="checkbox"/> 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 + None <input type="checkbox"/> | | 89 What was the value of all the food stamps received during 1980? (Add monthly amounts to obtain annual figure) 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 (Nearest Dollar) | | | | | |
| 78 INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM Some household members 5-18 years old <input type="checkbox"/> (Ask 79) No household members 5-18 years old <input type="checkbox"/> (Skip to 80) | | 83 INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM Owned marked in 78 <input type="checkbox"/> (Skip to 86) Rented or no cash rent marked in 78 <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | |
| 79 During 1980 how many of the children in this household usually ate a complete hot lunch offered at school? All <input type="checkbox"/> Some, but not all - Mark number <input type="checkbox"/> 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 + None <input type="checkbox"/> | | 84 Is this house in a public housing project, that is, is it owned by a local housing authority or other public agency? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> (Skip to 85) No <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | |
| 80 INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM (from Control Card item 33) A G M } If entry in N } End questions B H } A-L or if } C I } cc. item 33 } D J } E K } is NA, fill 81 } F L } | | 85 Are you paying lower rent because the Federal, State, or local government is paying part of the cost? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | |
| | | 86 Did anyone in this household get food stamps at any time during 1980? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> (End questions) | | | | | | | |
| | | 87 How many of the people now living here were covered by food stamps during 1980? All <input type="checkbox"/> 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 + | | | | | | | |
| NOTES | | | | | | | | | |
| CODER NUMBER A B C D E F G H J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 | | | | | | | | | |

Table A-1. (Continued)

| IF CIVILIAN 14+, BEGIN WITH ITEM 29A IF CURRENT ARMED FORCES MEMBER, BEGIN WITH ITEM 46. | | | | INDUSTRY | | OCCUPATION | | |
|--|---------|---------|-----------------|---|--|--|--|---|
| 18A. LINE: POPULATION NUMBER: STATUS | 18C AGE | 18E Sex | OFFICE USE ONLY | 37 Were the (entry in item 36) weeks was looking for work (or on layoff) all in one stretch? | 46 What was ... longest job in 1980? (Compare with entry in CPS-1 from 23) Same as item 23 or Armed Forces (Skip to 48A or 48B) Different from item 23 or item 23 blank ... (Specify in 47A-47E) | 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | A B C D E F G H J K L M | N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z |
| 1 Civilian 14+ | 11 | Male | | Yes - 1 stretch No - 2 stretches No - 3+ stretches | | | | |
| 2 Armed Forces Member | 22 | Female | | (If the entries in items 33 and 36, add to 52 weeks, skip to item 39 (if not, ask 38)) | | | | |
| 3 (AF in cc item 22) | 33 | | | 38. What was ... doing most of the remaining weeks in 1980? Was he/she ... (Read list until "Yes" reply is received.) | | | | |
| 4 URE | 44 | | | 39. For how many employers did work in 1980? If more than one at same time, only count it as one employer | | | | |
| 5 College Student | 55 | | | 40. Did look for work between jobs in 1980? | | | | |
| | 66 | | | 41. In the weeks that worked, how many hours did ... usually work per week? | | | | |
| | 77 | | | 42. Interviewer Check Item: Number of hours in item 41 is | | | | |
| | 88 | | | 43. Did work less than 35 hours for at least one week in 1980? Exclude time off with pay because of holidays, vacation, days off or sickness. | | | | |
| | 99 | | | 44. How many weeks did work less than 35 hours in 1980? | | | | |
| | | | | 45. What was the main reason worked less than 35 hours per week? | | | | |
| | | | | 46. What was ... longest job in 1980? (Compare with entry in CPS-1 from 23) | | | | |
| | | | | 47A. For whom did work? | | | | |
| | | | | 47B. What kind of business or industry is this? | | | | |
| | | | | 47C. What kind of work was ... doing? | | | | |
| | | | | 47D. What were ... most important activities or duties? | | | | |
| | | | | 47E. CLASS OF WORKER | | | | |
| | | | | 48A. How much did ... earn from this employer before deductions during 1980? | | | | |
| | | | | 48B. What was ... net earnings from this business/farm after expenses during 1980? | | | | |
| | | | | 48C. Does this amount include all tips, bonuses, overtime pay or commissions ... may have received? | | | | |
| | | | | 48A. Did ... earn money from any other work he/she did during 1980? | | | | |
| | | | | 49A. How much did ... earn from all other employers? | | | | |
| | | | | 49B. How much did ... earn from his/her own business after expenses? | | | | |
| | | | | 49C. How much did ... earn from his/her farm after expenses? | | | | |
| | | | | 50A. Interviewer Check Item: Longest job (item 46) is farmer? | | | | |
| | | | | 50B. Other than the farm income we have already talked about, did ... receive any income from agricultural work done for others, recreational services, or government farm programs other than loans? | | | | |
| | | | | 51A. During 1980 did ... receive any unemployment compensation from the State or local government? | | | | |
| | | | | 51B. How much did ... receive in unemployment benefits during 1980? | | | | |
| | | | | 52A. During 1980 did ... receive any Worker's Compensation payments or other payments as a result of a job related injury or illness? (Exclude sick pay and disability retirement) | | | | |
| | | | | 52B. What was the source of these payments? | | | | |
| | | | | 52C. How much compensation did ... receive during 1980? | | | | |
| | | | | 53. Was ... living in this house 1 year ago that is, on March 1, 1980? | | | | |
| | | | | 54. Where did ... live on March 1, 1980? | | | | |
| | | | | 55. In March 1980, what was ... main activity? (Fill one circle) | | | | |

Table A-1. (Continued)

| COMPLETE LINE NUMBER FOR ALL PERSONS 14+ BEFORE BEGINNING QUESTIONS ON EACH PAGE (NAME IS OPTIONAL) | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| NAME (Optional) | | | | |
| LINE NUMBER (Item 18A) | Page 3 | Page 4 | Page 5 | Page 6 |
| | 1 2 3 | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 | 1 2 3 4 | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 |
| 56 DURING 1980 DID ANYONE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD RECEIVE 56A Any Social Security payments from the U.S. Government? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> (Skip to 57A) | | | | |
| 56B Who received Social Security payments either for themselves or as combined payments with other family members? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Complete 56C & 56D for each person with a "Yes" in 56B | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 56C In how many months of 1980 did receive Social Security payments? <input type="checkbox"/> Months | <input type="checkbox"/> Months 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | <input type="checkbox"/> Months 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | <input type="checkbox"/> Months 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | <input type="checkbox"/> Months 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 |
| 56D How much did receive in Social Security payments during 1980? (separate combined payments) NOTE Social Security checks are green-colored checks | \$ <input type="checkbox"/> Already included <input type="checkbox"/> | \$ <input type="checkbox"/> Already included <input type="checkbox"/> | \$ <input type="checkbox"/> Already included <input type="checkbox"/> | \$ <input type="checkbox"/> Already included <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 56E INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM Children under 23 present -- (Ask 56F) No children under 23 present -- (Skip to 57) | | | | |
| 56F Did anyone in this household receive any separate Social Security payments which we have not talked about for the children in this household? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (If "Yes," make necessary changes to include this amount in 56D for person receiving) | | | | |
| 57 DURING 1980 DID ANYONE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD RECEIVE 57A Any SSI payments that is, Supplemental Security Income? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> (Go to next page) | | | | |
| 57B Who received SSI? (Anyone else?) (Complete 57C for each person with "Yes" in 57B) | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 57C How much did receive in Supplemental Security Income during 1980? (Include both Federal and State SSI) NOTE SSI checks from the U.S. Government are pale gold in color. The color of state checks may vary. (Go to 57C for next person with "Yes" in 57B or go to next page) | \$ <input type="checkbox"/> Already included <input type="checkbox"/> | \$ <input type="checkbox"/> Already included <input type="checkbox"/> | \$ <input type="checkbox"/> Already included <input type="checkbox"/> | \$ <input type="checkbox"/> Already included <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Annual Total = last check x 11 25 | | | Medicare Deduction \$9/month | |

Table A-2. HARDSHIP MEASURE DATA MATRIX

| | |
|-----|---|
| 2. | <u>Employed Full-Time During Period in Work Force</u> |
| 3. | <u>Part-Time Workers Some or All Weeks Employed</u> |
| 4. | <u>Voluntarily Part-Time</u> |
| 5. | <u>Involuntarily Part-Time</u> |
| 6. | <u>Intermittently Employed (All Who Experienced Some Employment and Unemployment)</u> |
| 7. | <u>Mostly Employed (More Than Two-Thirds of Weeks Employed)</u> |
| 8. | <u>Mixed</u> |
| 9. | <u>Mostly Unemployed (More Than Two-Thirds of Weeks Unemployed)</u> |
| 10. | <u>Not Employed at All</u> |
| 11. | <u>Discouraged</u> |
| 12. | <u>Unemployed</u> |
| 13. | <u>Out-of-Work Force</u> |
| 14. | <u>Armed Forces</u> |
| 15. | <u>Age 0-15</u> |
| 16. | <u>Age 16+</u> |
| 17. | <u>Total In and Out of Work Force</u> |

Baseline Measures -- Individual Earnings Adequacy

1. Work Experience (all persons 16 and over)
2. Inadequate Individual Earnings (subset of work force who earned less than minimum wage standard times hours of availability for work)
3. IIE Incidence (proportion individuals in each work force experience category who had Inadequate Individual Earnings)
4. IIE Distribution (persons with Inadequate Individual Earnings in each work force status category divided by total work force with Inadequate Individual Earnings)
5. IIE Total Deficit (minimum wage standard times hours of availability minus actual earnings for all persons with Inadequate Individual Earnings)
6. IIE Average Deficit (total IIE Deficit divided by number with Inadequate Individual Earnings)
7. IIE Deficit Distribution (share of total deficit for individuals in different work force experience category)

Baseline Measures -- Family Earnings Adequacy

8. Inadequate Family Earnings (persons in families whose total earnings were below family income standard)
9. IFE Incidence (proportion individuals in each work force experience category who were in families with inadequate earnings)
10. IFE Distribution (persons in each work force experience category who were in families with inadequate earnings divided by total with Inadequate Family Earnings)
11. IFE Total Deficit (aggregate of income standards for all families with inadequate earnings minus their aggregated earnings)
12. IFE Average Deficit (IFE Total Deficit divided by number in IFE)
13. IFE Deficit Distribution (share of IFE Total Deficit accounted for by family members in different work force experience categories)

Baseline Measures -- Family Income Adequacy

14. Inadequate Family Income (persons in families whose total income was below family income standard)
15. IFI Incidence (proportion individuals in each work force experience category who were in families with inadequate income)
16. IFI Distribution (persons in each work force experience category who were in families with inadequate income divided by total with Inadequate Family Income)
17. IFI Total Deficit (aggregate of income standards for all families with inadequate income minus their aggregated earnings)
18. IFI Average Deficit (IFI Total Deficit divided by number in IFI)
19. IFI Deficit Distribution (share of IFI Total Deficit accounted for by family members in different work force experience categories)

Table A-2. (Continued)

Interpretative Measures -- Labor Force Pathology

20. Full Employment IFE (IFE if every individual were employed at minimum wage standard for all hours of availability not employed)
21. Full Employment IFE Deficit (IFE Deficit if every individual were employed at minimum wage standard for all hours of availability not employed)
22. Adequate Employment IFE (IFE if every individual were employed at least at minimum wage standard for all hours of availability)
23. Adequate Employment IFE Deficit (IFE Deficit if every individual were employed at minimum wage standard for all hours of availability)
24. Capacity Employment IFE (IFE if every individual earned as much for hours of availability not worked as during each of those worked)
25. Capacity Employment IFE Deficit (IFE Deficit if each individual earned as much for hours of availability not worked as during each of those worked)
26. Enhanced Earnings IFE (IFE if each individual's earnings were increased by 10 percent)
27. Enhanced Earnings IFE Deficit (IFE Deficit if each individual's earnings were increased by 10 percent)
28. Enhanced Capacity IFE (IFE if each individual earned 110 percent of minimum wage standard for all hours of availability)
29. Enhanced Capacity IFE Deficit (IFE Deficit if each individual earned 110 percent of minimum wage standard for all hours of availability)

Interpretative Measures -- Family Composition

30. Marginally Augmented Full Employment IFE (IFE if subgroup earnings increased by minimum wage standard for each hour of availability not employed)
31. Marginally Augmented Full Employment IFE Deficit (IFE Deficit if subgroup earnings increased by minimum wage standard for each hour of availability not employed)
32. Marginally Augmented Adequate Employment IFE (IFE if subgroup earnings increased to at least minimum wage standard for all hours of availability)
33. Marginally Augmented Adequate Employment IFE Deficit (IFE Deficit if subgroup earnings increased to minimum wage standard for all hours of availability)
34. Marginally Augmented Capacity Employment IFE (IFE if subgroup earnings were increased so earnings in each hour not employed same as for hours employed)
35. Marginally Augmented Capacity Employment IFE Deficit (IFE Deficit if subgroup earnings increased so earnings in each hour not employed same as for hours employed)
36. Persons with Inadequate Individual Earnings in Families with Inadequate Family Earnings
37. Earnings Supplementation Rate (proportion persons with IFE who were in families with adequate income)

Interpretative Measures -- Transfer Impacts

38. Earnings Supplementation Rate-Nontransfers (proportion persons with IFE who were in families with adequate incomes net of transfers)
39. IFI Net-of-Transfers (IFI when cash transfers subtracted from income)
40. IFI Net-of-Transfers Deficit (IFI Deficit when cash transfers subtracted from income)
41. IFI Including Food Stamps (IFI when value of food stamps added to cash income)
42. IFI Including Food Stamps Deficit (IFI Deficit when value of food stamps added to cash income)
43. IFI Including In-Kind Aid (IFI when value of food stamps, housing subsidies and school lunches added to cash income)
44. IFI Including In-Kind Aid Deficit (IFI Deficit when value of food stamps, housing subsidies and school lunches added to cash income)

(5) using intermediate hardship standards and counting only those participants in the work force a half year or more; (6) using intermediate hardship standards and counting full-year work force participants; (7) using moderate hardship standards and counting all work force participants; (8) using moderate hardship standards and counting only those participants in the work force half year or more; and (9) using moderate hardship standards and counting just the full-year work force participants. The severe, intermediate, and moderate hardship standards for the measures of individual earnings adequacy are 100, 125, and 150 percent of the average real minimum wage for the 1967-1980 period, adjusted each year by the CPI less housing costs. The respective standards for the family earnings and income measures are 100, 125, and 150 percent of the poverty level for each family. Half-year participation is defined as 27 weeks or more and full-year participation as 50 weeks or more.

For each of the nine combinations of hardship severity and duration of work force participation, the hardship data matrix is calculated for all individuals, as well as selected subgroups. The disaggregations, selected on the basis of analytical importance, are as follows:

-- Region of residence:

1. New England
2. Middle Atlantic
3. East North Central
4. West North Central
5. South Atlantic
6. East South Central
7. West South Central
8. Mountain
9. Pacific

-- Area of residence:

1. Inside SMSA
 - a. SMSA 1 million or more
 - (1) Central city
 - (2) Balance of SMSA
 - b. SMSA under 1 million
 - (1) Central city
 - (2) Balance of SMSA
2. Outside SMSA
 - a. Farm

- State of residence (selected from those with adequate CPS sample size for tabulation of hardship measures)
 - California
 - Georgia
 - New York
 - North Carolina
 - Ohio

- Family size and earners
 - 1. One person in work force
 - a. 1 person in family
 - b. 2 persons in family
 - c. 3 persons in family
 - d. 4-5 persons in family
 - e. 6+ persons in family

 - 2. Two persons in work force
 - a. 2 persons in family
 - b. 3 persons in family
 - c. 4-5 persons in family
 - d. 6+ persons in family

 - 3. Three or more persons in work force
 - a. 3 persons in family
 - b. 4-5 persons in family
 - c. 6+ persons in family

- Race/origin of individual
 - 1. White
 - 2. Black
 - 3. Hispanic (includes blacks and whites, as well as those identified neither as blacks or whites)

- Sex of individual and family relationship
 - 1. Male family head
 - a. Wife in work force
 - b. Wife not in work force
 - c. Wife not present

 - 2. Male unrelated individual
 - 3. Female family head
 - 4. Wife
 - 5. Female unrelated individual
 - 6. Other male
 - 7. Other female

-- Age/student status

1. 16-19 total
2. 16-19 student as major activity in survey week
3. 20-24 total
4. 20-24 student as major activity in survey week
5. 25-44
6. 45-64
7. 65+

-- Educational attainment

1. High school student (primary activity in survey week)
2. Post-secondary student (primary activity in survey week)
3. High school dropout
4. Out-of-school high school graduate with no further education
5. Out-of-school high school graduate with 1-3 years of college
6. Out-of-school high school graduate with 4 or more years of college

-- Occupation of longest job in last year

1. None reported
2. White collar
 - a. Professional, technical, managerial and administrative
 - b. Sales
 - c. Clerical
3. Blue collar
 - a. Craftsmen
 - b. Operatives
 - c. Nonfarm laborers
4. Farmworkers
5. Service workers

-- Individual earnings deficit (minimum wage or multiple times hours availability for work minus annual earnings)

1. \$0-249
2. \$250-\$499
3. \$500-\$999
4. \$1000-\$1499
5. \$1500-\$1999
6. \$2000-\$2499
7. \$2500-\$2999
8. \$3000-\$3999
9. \$4000+

-- Annual earnings

1. \$0-\$499
2. \$500-\$999
3. \$1000-\$1499
4. \$1500-\$1999
5. \$2000-\$2999
6. \$3000-\$3999
7. \$4000-\$4999
8. \$5000-\$6999
9. \$7000-\$8999
10. \$9000+

-- Family income

1. Under \$2000
2. \$2000-\$3999
3. \$4000-\$5999
4. \$6000-\$7999
5. \$8000-\$9999
6. \$10000-\$14999
7. \$15000-\$24999
8. \$25000-\$34999
9. \$35000+

Appendix B provides detailed hardship data for 1979, but only a sub-part of the full data matrix available with each disaggregation are presented. As an example of the comprehensive information which has been computed from the March CPS tapes covering 1974 through 1980, the intermediate hardship matrix is presented for female family heads in the work force full-year (Table A-3). To illustrate the interpretation of this matrix, there were 9,009,000 female family heads in March 1979 (Row 1, Column 17) of whom 4,267,000 participated 50 weeks or more in the work force (Row 1, Column 1). Among these full-year participants, 649,000 experienced at least a week of unemployment (Row 1, Column 6 plus Column 10). Among all female family heads participating full-year, 34.5 percent had earnings less than 125 percent of the minimum wage for their hours of availability (Row 3, Column 1); of these individuals 37.0 percent were employed full-time, full-year (Row 4, Column 2). There were 1,140,000 female family heads in the work force full-year whose family earnings were below 125 percent of the poverty level (Row 8, Column 1) and a total of 3,771,000 other female family heads in the work force less than full-year or not at all who had family earnings less than 125 percent of the poverty level (Row 8, Column 13). A total of 3,485,000 female family heads lived in near poverty (Row 14, Column 14), although the number would be reduced to 3,202,000 if the value of food stamps, school lunches and housing were added to cash income (Row 43, Column 17). Among the near poor, 772,000 were full-year work force participants (Row 14, Column 1). If all full-year participants in the work force had their earnings increased to 125 percent of the minimum wage for all hours of availability, the number of female family heads with family earnings less than 125 percent of poverty would have dropped from 1,140,000 (Row 8, Column 1) to 618,000 (Row 22, Column 1). If the earnings of only female family heads in the work force full-year were increased to 125 percent of the minimum wage level for all

Table A-3. INTERMEDIATE HARDSHIP MEASURES FOR FEMALE FAMILY HEADS IN WORK FORCE FULL-YEAR

| | (1) Total In Work Force | (2) Employed Full-Time | (3) Employed Part-Time | (4) Employed Part-Time Voluntarily | (5) Employed Part-Time Involuntarily | (6) Intermittently Employed | (7) Mostly Employed | (8) Mixed | (9) Mostly Unemployed | (10) Not Employed | (11) Discouraged | (12) Unemployed | (13) Out of Work Force | (14) Armed Forces | (15) Age 0-15 | (16) Age 16+ | (17) Total In and Out of Work Force |
|--|-------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|---|---|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-----------------|---|
| 1. Work Experience | 4,267 | 2,622 | 966 | 714 | 282 | 624 | 382 | 169 | 73 | 25 | 19 | 6 | 4,742 | 0 | 0 | 4,742 | 9,009 |
| 2. IIE | 1,470 | 544 | 484 | 311 | 173 | 418 | 212 | 139 | 66 | 25 | 19 | 6 | 523 | 0 | 0 | 523 | 1,994 |
| 3. IIE Incidence | 34.5 | 20.7 | 48.6 | 43.6 | 61.1 | 66.9 | 55.7 | 82.1 | 90.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 11.0 | 0 | 0 | 11.0 | 22.1 |
| 4. IIE Distribution | 100.0 | 37.0 | 32.9 | 21.2 | 11.7 | 28.4 | 14.4 | 9.5 | 4.5 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 0.4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 5. IIE Deficit | 3,752 | 1,176 | 1,002 | 497 | 505 | 1,388 | 508 | 519 | 361 | 187 | 141 | 47 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 6. IIE Average Deficit | 2,552 | 2,161 | 2,071 | 1,599 | 2,023 | 3,323 | 2,391 | 3,374 | 5,443 | 7,441 | 7,434 | 7,462 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 7. IIE Deficit Distribution | 100.0 | 31.3 | 26.7 | 13.3 | 13.4 | 37.0 | 13.5 | 13.8 | 9.6 | 5.0 | 3.8 | 1.2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 8. IFE | 1,140 | 324 | 420 | 296 | 125 | 375 | 182 | 126 | 67 | 21 | 15 | 6 | 3,771 | 0 | 0 | 3,771 | 4,911 |
| 9. IFE Incidence | 26.7 | 12.3 | 42.2 | 41.4 | 44.2 | 60.1 | 47.7 | 74.4 | 91.5 | 84.0 | 78.8 | 100.0 | 79.5 | 0 | 0 | 79.5 | 54.5 |
| 10. IFE Distribution | 100.0 | 28.4 | 36.9 | 25.9 | 10.9 | 32.9 | 16.0 | 11.1 | 5.9 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 0.5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 11. IFE Deficit | 3,606 | 838 | 1,287 | 917 | 371 | 1,315 | 513 | 445 | 358 | 164 | 112 | 52 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 12. IFE Average Deficit | 3,163 | 2,591 | 3,062 | 3,101 | 2,971 | 3,510 | 2,821 | 3,527 | 5,355 | 7,772 | 7,509 | 8,401 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 13. IFE Deficit Distribution | 100.0 | 23.3 | 35.7 | 25.4 | 10.3 | 36.5 | 14.2 | 12.3 | 9.9 | 4.6 | 3.1 | 1.5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 14. IFI | 772 | 218 | 261 | 173 | 87 | 272 | 129 | 87 | 56 | 21 | 15 | 6 | 2,713 | 0 | 0 | 2,713 | 3,485 |
| 15. IFI Incidence | 18.1 | 8.3 | 26.2 | 24.3 | 30.9 | 43.6 | 33.8 | 51.1 | 77.3 | 84.0 | 78.8 | 100.0 | 57.2 | 0 | 0 | 57.2 | 39.7 |
| 16. IFI Distribution | 100.0 | 28.2 | 33.8 | 22.5 | 11.3 | 35.3 | 16.7 | 11.2 | 7.3 | 2.7 | 1.9 | 0.8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 17. IFI Deficit | 2,036 | 480 | 709 | 483 | 225 | 736 | 309 | 239 | 188 | 111 | 72 | 39 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 18. IFI Average Deficit | 2,639 | 2,207 | 2,719 | 2,787 | 2,584 | 2,705 | 2,394 | 2,756 | 3,336 | 5,246 | 4,851 | 6,191 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 19. IFI Deficit Distribution | 100.0 | 23.6 | 34.8 | 23.7 | 11.1 | 36.1 | 15.2 | 11.7 | 9.2 | 5.5 | 3.6 | 1.9 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 20. Full Employment IFE Deficit | 869 | 304 | 327 | 244 | 83 | 228 | 137 | 53 | 39 | 9 | 7 | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 21. Adequate Employment IFE Deficit | 2,263 | 892 | 828 | 615 | 213 | 519 | 326 | 101 | 92 | 24 | 13 | 11 | 3,681 | -- | -- | -- | 4,550 |
| 22. Adequate Employment IFE Deficit | 618 | 151 | 281 | 240 | 41 | 176 | 96 | 48 | 32 | 9 | 7 | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 23. Capacity Employment IFE Deficit | 1,502 | 386 | 730 | 615 | 115 | 364 | 219 | 89 | 56 | 22 | 11 | 11 | 3,595 | -- | -- | -- | 4,213 |
| 24. Capacity Employment IFE Deficit | 922 | 306 | 382 | 286 | 96 | 225 | 137 | 53 | 35 | 9 | 7 | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 25. Enhanced Earnings IFE Deficit | 2,780 | 900 | 1,255 | 986 | 268 | 604 | 376 | 134 | 94 | 22 | 11 | 6 | 3,709 | -- | -- | -- | 4,631 |
| 26. Enhanced Earnings IFE Deficit | 993 | 257 | 363 | 257 | 107 | 351 | 164 | 121 | 67 | 21 | 15 | 6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 27. Enhanced Capacity IFE Deficit | 3,388 | 743 | 1,220 | 865 | 355 | 1,260 | 477 | 431 | 353 | 164 | 112 | 53 | 3,685 | -- | -- | -- | 4,678 |
| 28. Enhanced Capacity IFE Deficit | 488 | 114 | 227 | 193 | 34 | 140 | 78 | 37 | 25 | 7 | 5 | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 29. Marginally Augmented Full Employment IFE Deficit | 1,123 | 255 | 593 | 506 | 87 | 258 | 164 | 58 | 36 | 17 | 7 | 10 | 3,512 | -- | -- | -- | 4,000 |
| 30. Marginally Augmented Full Employment IFE Deficit | 7,837 | 2,368 | 2,880 | 2,152 | 728 | 2,399 | 1,008 | 843 | 547 | 191 | 154 | 37 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 31. Marginally Augmented Adequate Employment IFE Deficit | 23,086 | 6,614 | 7,735 | 5,488 | 2,247 | 7,590 | 2,744 | 2,619 | 2,227 | 7,735 | 2,247 | 5,488 | 54,366 | 101 | 14,717 | 39,547 | 62,202 |
| 32. Marginally Augmented Adequate Employment IFE Deficit | 7,575 | 2,209 | 2,835 | 2,149 | 886 | 2,342 | 961 | 839 | 542 | 188 | 153 | 35 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 33. Marginally Augmented Adequate Employment IFE Deficit | 22,278 | 6,090 | 7,628 | 5,484 | 2,144 | 7,417 | 2,631 | 2,599 | 2,187 | 1,143 | 966 | 177 | 53,994 | 101 | 14,420 | 39,473 | 61,569 |
| 34. Marginally Augmented Capacity Employment IFE Deficit | 7,893 | 2,368 | 2,935 | 2,194 | 741 | 2,399 | 1,013 | 843 | 543 | 190 | 154 | 37 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 35. Persons in Both IIE and IFE | 23,617 | 6,615 | 8,166 | 5,864 | 2,302 | 7,689 | 2,797 | 2,657 | 2,234 | 1,147 | 968 | 179 | 54,516 | 101 | 14,726 | 39,589 | 62,309 |
| 36. Earnings Supplementation Rate | 967 | 265 | 342 | 220 | 122 | 339 | 153 | 124 | 63 | 21 | 15 | 6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 37. Earnings Supplementation Rate-Transfers | 32.3 | 32.7 | 38.0 | 41.3 | 30.1 | 27.4 | 29.0 | 31.3 | 15.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 38. IFI Net-of-Transfers | 14.4 | 16.7 | 16.4 | 18.9 | 10.5 | 10.9 | 16.9 | 8.0 | 0.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 39. IFI Net-of-Transfers Deficit | 976 | 269 | 352 | 240 | 112 | 334 | 151 | 116 | 67 | 21 | 15 | 6 | 3,397 | 0 | 0 | 3,397 | 4,373 |
| 40. IFI Including Food Stamps | 3,104 | 697 | 1,100 | 771 | 329 | 1,144 | 423 | 408 | 313 | 163 | 112 | 52 | 6 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 41. IFI Including Food Stamps Deficit | 732 | 207 | 244 | 159 | 86 | 259 | 123 | 84 | 52 | 21 | 11 | 6 | 2,597 | 0 | 0 | 2,597 | 3,329 |
| 42. IFI Including In-Kind Aid | 1,698 | 403 | 593 | 405 | 148 | 616 | 260 | 205 | 152 | 87 | 56 | 31 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 43. IFI Including In-Kind Aid Deficit | 679 | 188 | 234 | 155 | 79 | 235 | 113 | 74 | 49 | 21 | 15 | 6 | 2,523 | 0 | 0 | 2,523 | 3,202 |
| 44. IFI Including In-Kind Aid Deficit | 1,513 | 353 | 536 | 368 | 168 | 546 | 226 | 183 | 137 | 79 | 49 | 30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |

hours of availability, the 8,088,000 IFE total for all full-year work force participants in 1979 would have been reduced to 7,575,000 (Row 23, Column 1).

There are a number of assumptions which must be made, given limitations in the information available from the March Current Population Survey questionnaire, in order to derive the hardship measures for individuals with differing work experience patterns. The detailed definitions and calculation procedures for each measure in the hardship data matrix are contained in Table A-4. Because the concepts behind each measure are consistent, but must be derived separately depending on an individual's work experience pattern, Table A-4 presents definitions for all measures (Rows 1-44) for each separate work experience pattern category. For instance, all 44 measures are first defined for persons working full-time all weeks in the work force. They are next defined for persons working part-time voluntarily some or all weeks in the work force, and so forth for the other categories. The hardship counts for the total work force are defined as the sum of these separately calculated elements. Column 1, Total Work Force, is thus excluded from the definitional table because it represents the sum of Columns 2 through 12. Column 2, Employed Part-Time, is excluded since this is simply the sum of Columns 4 and 5, Employed Part-Time Voluntarily and Involuntarily. Likewise, Column 10, Not Employed, is excluded, since it is the sum of Column 11, Discouraged, and Column 12, Unemployed. Columns 7, 8 and 9 are also excluded, since they are subclassifications of, and calculated in the same way as Column 6, Intermittently Employed, simply classifying each individual according to whether they were unemployed less than a third of their weeks in the work force (Column 7, Mostly Employed), over two-thirds of their weeks in the work force (Column 9, Mostly Unemployed) or had intermediate unemployment (Column 8, Mixed). Finally Columns 14 through 17 are excluded. Column 14, Armed Forces, Column 15, Persons Age 0-15, and Column 16, Persons Age 16 and Over are subclassifications of Column 13, while Column 17 is the sum of Columns 1 and 13. Columns 13 through 17 are only calculated for Rows 1-3, 8, 9, 14, 15, 39, 41 and 43. It might be noted that when the hardship measures are restricted to full-year or to half-year participants, the less-than-full-year or less-than-half-year participants are then added to the out-of-the-work-force categories.

A key step in the derivation of these definitions is the calculation of an "individual earnings standard" for every work force participant using questions about weeks of participation, usual weekly hours, and the number of weeks when the individual worked more or worked less than usual hours, in order to estimate hours of availability for work during the year and the earnings that would have been provided at a minimum wage hourly rate or its multiple. The IIE compares actual earnings for each work force participant to this individual earnings standard. Where actual earnings are below this standard, the IIE Deficit is the difference between them. The Adequate Employment IFE augments the earnings of each individual in the IFE up to the "individual earnings standard" if their earnings are below this level.

Table A-4. DETAILED DEFINITIONS OF HARDSHIP MEASURES

| <u>(2). Employed Full-Time</u> | |
|---|--|
| 1. Work Force Experience | 1(2) = Employed all weeks in labor force with no weeks of less than 35 hours employment |
| 2. Inadequate Individual Earnings (IIE) | 2(2) = 1(2) minus persons with annual earnings above an individual earnings standard equal to product of weeks in labor force times minimum hourly wage or multiple times hours usually worked per week |
| 3. IIE Incidence | 3(2) = 100 times 2(2) + 1(2) |
| 4. IIE Distribution | 4(2) = 100 times 2(2) + 2(1) |
| 5. IIE Total Deficit | 5(2) = Sum of differences between annual earnings of persons in 2(2) and individual earnings standards as specified in 2(2) |
| 6. IIE Average Deficit | 6(2) = 5(2) + 2(2) |
| 7. IIE Deficit Distribution | 7(2) = 100 times 5(2) + 5(1) |
| 8. Inadequate Family Earnings (IFE) | 8(2) = 1(2) minus persons in families with sum of annual earnings of all members above poverty threshold or multiple |
| 9. IFE Incidence | 9(2) = 100 times 8(2) + 1(2) |
| 10. IFE Distribution | 10(2) = 100 times 8(2) + 8(1) |
| 11. IFE Total Deficit | 11(2) = For unrelated individuals and persons in 8(2) who are sole work force participants in families, sum of differences between annual earnings and appropriate poverty standard or multiple. For persons in families with two or more adjusted work force participants and whose combined IIE Deficit is equal to or greater than difference between poverty standard and aggregate family earnings, sum of differences between appropriate poverty standard or multiple and aggregate family earnings, times share of combined family IIE Deficit accounted for by persons in 8(2). For persons in families with two or more adjusted work force participants and whose family IIE Deficit is less than difference between poverty standard and aggregate family earnings, sum of IIE Deficits for family members in 8(2) plus these members' share of combined individual earnings standards (or earnings if higher) for family members times the difference between the poverty standard or multiple minus aggregate family earnings, and the combined family IIE Deficit |
| 12. IFE Average Deficit | 12(2) = 11(2) + 8(2) |
| 13. IFE Deficit Distribution | 13(2) = 100 times 11(2) + 11(1) |
| 14. Inadequate Family Income (IFI) | 14(2) = 8(2) minus persons in families with total income above poverty threshold or multiple |
| 15. IFI Incidence | 15(2) = 100 times 14(2) + 1(2) |
| 16. IFI Distribution | 16(2) = 100 times 14(2) + 14(1) |
| 17. IFI Total Deficit | 17(2) = For unrelated individuals and persons in 14(2) who are sole work force participants in families, sum of differences between family income and poverty standard or multiple. For persons in families with two or more persons in adjusted work force and whose combined IIE Deficit is equal to or greater than difference between poverty standard and family income, sum of differences between appropriate poverty standard or multiple and aggregate family income, times share of combined family IIE Deficit accounted for by persons in 14(2). For persons in families with two or more persons in adjusted work force and where combined family IIE Deficit is less than difference between poverty standard and family income, sum of IIE Deficit for family members in 14(2) plus these members' share of combined individual earnings standards (or earnings if higher) for family members times the difference between the poverty standard or multiple minus family income, and the combined family IIE Deficit |
| 18. IFI Average Deficit | 18(2) = 17(2) + 14(2) |
| 19. IFI Deficit Distribution | 19(2) = 100 times 17(2) + 17(1) |
| 20. Full Employment IFE | 20(2) = 8(2) minus persons in families with augmented earnings of all family members in 1(1) plus actual earnings of family members not in 1(1) greater than poverty threshold (augmented earnings for persons in 8(2) are same as actual earnings) |
| 21. Full Employment IFE Deficit | 21(2) = Calculated similar to 11(2) for persons in 20(2) with sum of augmented and actual earnings of family members as specified in 20(2) through 20(12) instead of actual earnings compared to poverty standard or multiple |

Table A-4. (Continued)

| | |
|---|--|
| 22. Adequate Employment IFE | 22(2) = Calculated similar to 20(2) with augmented earnings for persons in 8(2) equal to individual earnings standard as specified in 2(2) or actual earnings, whichever is larger |
| 23. Adequate Employment IFE Deficit | 23(2) = Calculated similar to 21(2) with augmented earnings as specified in 22(2) through 22(12) |
| 24. Capacity Employment IFE | 24(2) = Calculated similar to 20(2) with augmented earnings for persons in 8(2) equal to actual earnings |
| 25. Capacity Employment IFE Deficit | 25(2) = Calculated similar to 21(2) with augmented earnings as specified in 24(2) through 24(12) |
| 26. Enhanced Earnings IFE | 26(2) = Calculated similar to 20(2) with augmented earnings for persons in 8(1) equal to 110 percent of actual earnings |
| 27. Enhanced Earnings IFE Deficit | 27(2) = Calculated similar to 20(2) with augmented earnings as specified in 26(2) |
| 28. Enhanced Capacity IFE | 28(2) = Calculated similar to 20(2) with earnings augmented to 110 percent those specified in 24(2) through 24(12) |
| 29. Enhanced Capacity IFE Deficit | 29(2) = Calculated similar to 21(2) with earnings augmented to 110 percent those specified in 24(2) through 24(12) |
| 30. Marginally Augmented Full Employment IFE (calculated only for sex, family relationship and age disaggregations) | 30(2) = 8(2) minus persons in families with augmented earnings of all family members in 1(1) as disaggregated plus actual earnings of family members not in 1(1) as disaggregated greater than poverty threshold (augmented earnings for disaggregated subgroup members in 8(2) are same as actual earnings) |
| 31. Marginally Augmented Full Employment IFE Deficit (calculated only for sex, family relationship and age disaggregations) | 31(2) = Calculated similar to 11(2) with sum of augmented and actual earnings of family members as specified in 30(2) through 30(12) instead of actual earnings compared to poverty standard or multiple |
| 32. Marginally Augmented Adequate Employment IFE (calculated only for sex, family relationship and age disaggregations) | 32(2) = Calculated similar to 30(2) with augmented earnings for disaggregated subgroup members in 8(1) equal to individual earnings standards as specified in 2(2) through 2(12) or actual earnings, whichever are larger |
| 33. Marginally Augmented Adequate Employment IFE Deficit (calculated only for sex, family relationship and age disaggregations) | 33(2) = Calculated similar to 21(2) with augmented earnings as specified in 32(2) through 32(12) |
| 34. Marginally Augmented Capacity Employment IFE (calculated only for sex, family relationship and age disaggregations) | 34(2) = Calculated similar to 30(2) with augmented earnings for disaggregated subgroup members in 8(2) equal to actual earnings, and augmented earnings of other disaggregated subgroup members in 8(1) as specified in 8(3) through 8(12) |
| 35. Marginally Augmented Capacity Employment IFE Deficit (calculated only for sex, family relationship and age disaggregations) | 35(2) = Calculated similar to 31(2) with augmented earnings as specified in 34(2) through 34(12) |
| 36. Persons with Earnings Deficits in Families with Earnings Deficits | 36(2) = 8(2) minus persons not included in 2(2) |
| 37. Earnings Supplementation Rate | 37(2) = $[1 - 14(2)/8(2)]$ times 100 |
| 38. Earnings Supplementation Rate- -on-transfers | 38(2) = $[1 - 39(2)/8(2)]$ times 100 |
| 39. IFI Net-of-Transfers | 39(2) = 8(2) minus persons in families with income excluding cash transfers above poverty standard or multiple |
| 40. IFI Net-of-Transfers Deficit | 40(2) = Calculated similar to 17(2) except using family income excluding cash transfers |
| 41. IFI Including Food Stamps (calculated only for 1979 and 1980) | 41(2) = 8(2) minus persons in families with cash income plus value of food stamps above poverty standard or multiple |
| 42. IFI Including Food Stamps Deficit (calculated only for 1979 and 1980) | 42(2) = Calculated similar to 17(2) except using family cash income plus food stamp value |
| 43. IFI Including In-Kind Aid (calculated only for 1979 and 1980) | 43(2) = 8(2) minus persons in families with cash income plus value of food stamps received plus number of family members receiving free or reduced price lunches times .044 poverty threshold for family, and, if resident of subsidized housing, plus 40 percent of cash income if cash income less than \$3000; 25 percent if \$3000-\$6999; 10 percent if \$7000-\$9999; and 5 percent if \$10,000 or more, is above poverty standard or multiple |
| 44. IFI Including In-Kind Aid Deficit (calculated only for 1979 and 1980) | 44(2) = Calculated similar to 17(2) except using cash and including income for family as specified in 43(2) |

Table A-4. (Continued)

| <u>(4). Employed Part-Time Voluntarily</u> | |
|--|--|
| 1. Work Force Experience | 1(4) = Worked throughout period of labor force participation; some weeks less than 35 hours; main reason was that wanted to work part-time, could only work part-time or other |
| 2. Inadequate Individual Earnings (IIE) | 2(4) = 1(4) minus persons earning more than an individual earnings standard equal to hours usually worked times minimum wage or multiple times weeks in labor force if usual hours less than 35 unless weeks worked less than 35 are less than weeks worked in which case 40 hours are ascribed to the weeks worked more than part-time; if usual hours more than 35 but some weeks voluntarily less than 35, these weeks are ascribed 20 hours while others are ascribed usual hours |
| 3. IIE Incidence | 3(4) = 100 times 2(4) + 1(4) |
| 4. IIE Distribution | 4(4) = 100 times 2(4) + 2(1) |
| 5. IIE Total Deficit | 5(4) = Sum of differences between annual earnings of persons in 2(4) and individual earnings standards as specified in 2(4) |
| 6. IIE Average Deficit | 6(4) = 5(4) + 2(4) |
| 7. IIE Deficit Distribution | 7(4) = 100 times 5(4) + 5(1) |
| 8. Inadequate Family Earnings (IFE) | 8(4) = 1(4) minus persons in families with sum of annual earnings of all members above poverty threshold or multiple |
| 9. IFE Incidence | 9(4) = 100 times 8(4) + 1(4) |
| 10. IFE Distribution | 10(4) = 100 times 8(4) + 8(1) |
| 11. IFE Total Deficit | 11(4) = For unrelated individuals and persons in 8(4) who are sole work force participants in families, sum of differences between annual earnings and appropriate poverty standard or multiple. For persons in families with two or more adjusted work force participants and whose combined IIE Deficit is equal to or greater than difference between poverty standard and aggregate family earnings, sum of differences between appropriate poverty standard or multiple and aggregate family earnings, times share of combined family IIE Deficit accounted for by persons in 8(4). For persons in families with two or more adjusted work force participants and whose family IIE Deficit is less than difference between poverty standard and aggregate family earnings, sum of IIE Deficits for family members in 8(4) plus these members' share of combined individual earnings standards (or earnings if higher) for family members times the difference between the poverty standard or multiple minus aggregate family earnings, and the combined family IIE Deficit |
| 12. IFE Average Deficit | 12(4) = 11(4) + 8(4) |
| 13. IFE Deficit Distribution | 13(4) = 100 times 11(4) + 11(1) |
| 14. Inadequate Family Income (IFI) | 14(4) = 8(4) minus persons in families with total income above poverty threshold or multiple |
| 15. IFI Incidence | 15(4) = 100 times 14(4) + 1(4) |
| 16. IFI Distribution | 16(4) = 100 times 14(4) + 14(1) |
| 17. IFI Total Deficit | 17(4) = For unrelated individuals and persons in 14(4) who are sole work force participants in families, sum of differences between family income and poverty standard or multiple. For persons in families with two or more persons in adjusted work force and whose combined IIE Deficit is equal to or greater than difference between poverty standard and family income, sum of differences between appropriate poverty standard or multiple and aggregate family income, times share of combined family IIE Deficit accounted for by persons in 14(4). For persons in families with two or more persons in adjusted work force and whose combined family IIE Deficit is less than difference between poverty standard and family income, sum of IIE Deficit for family members in 14(4) plus these members' share of combined individual earnings standards (or earnings if higher) for family members times the difference between the poverty standard or multiple minus family income, and the combined family IIE Deficit |
| 18. IFI Average Deficit | 18(4) = 17(4) + 14(4) |
| 19. IFI Deficit Distribution | 19(4) = 100 times 17(4) + 17(1) |
| 20. Full Employment IFE | 20(4) = 8(4) minus persons in families with augmented earnings of all family members in 1(1) plus actual earnings of family members not in 1(1) greater than poverty threshold (augmented earnings for persons in 8(4) equal actual earnings) |
| 21. Full Employment IFE Deficit | 21(4) = Calculated similar to 11(4) with sum of augmented and actual earnings of family members as specified in 20(2) through 20(12) instead of actual earnings compared to poverty standard or multiple |
| 22. Adequate Employment IFE | 22(4) = Calculated similar to 20(4) with augmented earnings of all family members in 8(4) equal to individual earnings standard as specified in 2(4) |

Table A-4. (Continued)

| | |
|--|--|
| 23. Adequate Employment IFE Deficit | 23(4) = Calculated similar to 21(4) with augmented earnings as specified in 22(2) through 22(13) |
| 24. Capacity Employment IFE | 24(4) = Calculated similar to 20(4) with augmented earnings for persons in B(4) same as actual earnings |
| 25. Capacity Employment IFE Deficit | 25(4) = Calculated similar to 21(4) with augmented earnings as specified in 24(2) through 24(12) |
| 26. Enhanced Earnings IFE | 26(4) = Calculated similar to 20(4) with augmented earnings for persons in B(1) equal to 110 percent of actual earnings |
| 27. Enhanced Earnings IFE Deficit | 27(4) = Calculated similar to 21(4) with augmented earnings for all persons in B(1) equal to 110 percent of actual earnings |
| 28. Enhanced Capacity IFE | 28(4) = Calculated similar to 20(4) with earnings augmented to 110 percent those specified in 24(2) through 24(12) |
| 29. Enhanced Capacity IFE Deficit | 29(4) = Calculated similar to 21(4) with earnings augmented to 110 percent those specified in 24(2) through 24(12) |
| 30. Marginally Augmented Full Employment IFE (calculated only for sex/family relationship and age disaggregations) | 30(4) = B(4) minus persons in families with augmented earnings of all family members in 1(1) as disaggregated plus actual earnings of family members not in 1(1) as disaggregated greater than poverty threshold (augmented earnings for disaggregated subgroup members in B(4) equal actual earnings) |
| 31. Marginally Augmented Full Employment IFE Deficit (calculated only for sex/family relationship and age disaggregations) | 31(4) = Calculated similar to 11(4) with sum of augmented and actual earnings of family members as specified in 30(2) through 30(2) instead of actual earnings compared to poverty standard or multiple |
| 32. Marginally Augmented Adequate Employment IFE (calculated only for sex/family relationship and age disaggregations) | 32(4) = Calculated similar to 30(4) with augmented earnings of all disaggregated subgroup members in B(4) equal to individual earnings standard as specified in 2(4) |
| 33. Marginally Augmented Adequate Employment IFE Deficit (calculated only for sex/family relationship and age disaggregations) | 33(4) = Calculated similar to 31(4) with augmented earnings as specified in 32(2) through 32(12) |
| 34. Marginally Augmented Capacity Employment IFE (calculated only for sex/family relationship and age disaggregations) | 34(4) = Calculated similar to 30(4) with augmented earnings for disaggregated subgroup members in B(4) same as actual earnings |
| 35. Marginally Augmented Capacity Employment IFE Deficit (calculated only for sex/family relationship and age disaggregations) | 35(4) = Calculated similar to 31(4) with augmented earnings as specified in 34(2) through 34(12) |
| 36. Persons with Earnings Deficits in Families with Earnings Deficits | 36(4) = B(4) minus persons not included in 2(4) |
| 37. Earnings Supplementation Rate | 37(4) = $[1 - 14(4)/B(4)]$ times 100 |
| 38. Earnings Supplementation Rate-Nontransfers | 38(4) = $[1 - 39(4)/B(4)]$ times 100 |
| 39. IFI Net-of-Transfers | 39(4) = B(4) minus persons in families with income excluding cash transfers above poverty standard or multiple |
| 40. IFI Net-of-Transfers Deficit | 40(4) = Calculated similar to 17(4) except using family income excluding cash transfers |
| 41. IFI Including Food Stamps (calculated only for 1979 and 1980) | 41(4) = B(4) minus persons in families with cash income plus value of food stamps above poverty standard or multiple |
| 42. IFI Including Food Stamps Deficit (calculated only for 1979 and 1980) | 42(4) = Calculated similar to 17(4) except using family cash income plus food stamp value |
| 43. IFI Including In-Kind Aid (calculated only for 1979 and 1980) | 43(4) = B(4) minus persons in families with cash income supplemented as noted in 43(2) is above poverty standard or multiple |
| 44. IFI Including In-Kind Aid Deficit (calculated only for 1979 and 1980) | 44(4) = Calculated similar to 17(4) except using cash and including income for family as specified in 43(2) |

Table A-4. (Continued)

| <u>(5). Employed Part-Time Involuntarily</u> | |
|--|---|
| 1. Work Force Experience | 1(5) = Worked throughout period of labor force participation; some or all weeks less than 35 hours; main reason for reduced hours was that could only find part-time jobs, slack work or materials shortage |
| 2. Inadequate Individual Earnings (IIE) | 2(5) = 1(5) minus persons earning more than an individual earnings standard equal to 40 times minimum wage or multiple times weeks in labor force if usually worked less than 35; although add 40 times weeks involuntary part-time to usual hours times weeks full-time |
| 3. IIE Incidence | 3(5) = 100 times 2(5) + 1(5) |
| 4. IIE Distribution | 4(5) = 100 times 2(5) + 2(1) |
| 5. IIE Total Deficit | 5(5) = Sum of differences between annual earnings of persons in 2(5) and individual earnings standards as specified in 2(5) |
| 6. IIE Average Deficit | 6(5) = 5(5) + 2(5) |
| 7. IIE Deficit Distribution | 7(5) = 100 times 5(5) + 5(1) |
| 8. Inadequate Family Earnings (IFE) | 8(5) = 1(5) minus persons in families with sum of annual earnings of all members above poverty threshold or multiple |
| 9. IFE Incidence | 9(5) = 100 times 8(5) + 1(5) |
| 10. IFE Distribution | 10(5) = 100 times 8(5) + 8(1) |
| 11. IFE Total Deficit | 11(5) = For unrelated individuals and person in 8(5) who are sole work force participants in families, sum of differences between annual earnings and appropriate poverty standard or multiple. For persons in families with two or more adjusted work force participants and whose combined IIE Deficit is equal to or greater than difference between poverty standard and aggregate family earnings, sum of differences between appropriate poverty standard or multiple and aggregate family earnings, times share of combined family IIE Deficit accounted for by persons in 8(5). For persons in families with two or more adjusted work force participants and whose family IIE Deficit is less than difference between poverty standard and aggregate family earnings, sum of IIE Deficits for family members in 8(5) plus these members' share of combined individual earnings standards (or earnings if higher) for family members times the difference between the poverty standard or multiple minus aggregate family earnings, and the combined family IIE Deficit |
| 12. IFE Average Deficit | 12(5) = 11(5) + 8(5) |
| 13. IFE Deficit Distribution | 13(5) = 100 times 11(5) + 11(1) |
| 14. Inadequate Family Income (IFI) | 14(5) = 8(5) minus persons in families with total income above poverty threshold or multiple |
| 15. IFI Incidence | 15(5) = 100 times 14(5) + 1(5) |
| 16. IFI Distribution | 16(5) = 100 times 14(5) + 14(1) |
| 17. IFI Total Deficit | 17(5) = For unrelated individuals and persons in 14(5) who are sole work force participants in families, sum of differences between family income and poverty standard or multiple. For persons in families with two or more persons in adjusted work force and whose combined IIE Deficit is equal to or greater than difference between poverty standard and family income, sum of differences between appropriate poverty standard or multiple and aggregate family income, times share of combined family IIE Deficit accounted for by persons in 14(5). For persons in families with two or more persons in adjusted work force and whose combined family IIE Deficit is less than difference between poverty standard and family income, sum of IIE Deficit for family members in 14(5) plus these members' share of combined individual earnings standards (or earnings if higher) for family members times the difference between the poverty standard or multiple minus family income, and the combined family IIE Deficit |
| 18. IFI Average Deficit | 18(5) = 17(5) + 14(5) |
| 19. IFI Deficit Distribution | 19(5) = 100 times 17(5) + 17(1) |
| 20. Full Employment IFE | 20(5) = 8(5) minus persons in families with augmented earnings of all family members in 1(1) plus actual earnings of family members not in 1(1) greater than poverty threshold (augmented earnings for persons in 8(5) equal earnings plus minimum wage or multiple times 40 minus usual hours times weeks worked less than 35 involuntarily where usual less than 35 or plus minimum wage or multiple times usual hours minus 20 times weeks worked less than 35 involuntarily where usual hours more than 35) |
| 21. Full Employment IFE Deficit | 21(5) = Calculated similar to 11(5) for persons in 20(5) with sum of augmented and actual earnings of family members as specified in 20(2) through 20(12) instead of actual earnings compared to poverty standard or multiple |

Table A-4. (Continued)

| | |
|--|--|
| 22. Adequate Employment IFE | 22(5) = Calculated similar to 20(5) with augmented earnings of all family members in 8(5) equal to individual earnings standard as specified in 2(5) |
| 23. Adequate Employment IFE Deficit | 23(5) = Calculated similar to 21(5) with augmented earnings as specified in 22(2) through 22(12) |
| 24. Capacity Employment IFE | 24(5) = Calculated similar to 20(5) with augmented earnings for persons in 8(5) if usual hours less than 35 and no weeks greater than 35, 40 times annual earnings + usual weekly hours; if usual less than 35 and some weeks greater than 35, usual hours times annual earnings times weeks worked + [usual hours times weeks part-time plus 40 times weeks full-time]; if usual hours 35 or more, usual hours times annual earnings times weeks worked + [40 times weeks full-time plus 20 times weeks part-time] |
| 25. Capacity Employment IFE Deficit | 25(5) = Calculated similar to 21(5) with augmented earnings as specified in 24(2) through 24(12) |
| 26. Enhanced Earnings IFE | 26(5) = Calculated similar to 20(5) with augmented earnings for all persons in 8(1) equal to 110 percent of actual earnings |
| 27. Enhanced Earnings IFE Deficit | 27(5) = Calculated similar to 21(5) with augmented earnings for all persons in 8(1) equal to 110 percent of actual earnings |
| 28. Enhanced Capacity IFE | 28(5) = Calculated similar to 20(5) with earnings augmented to 110 percent those specified in 24(2) through 24(12) |
| 29. Enhanced Capacity IFE Deficit | 29(5) = Calculated similar to 21(5) with earnings augmented to 110 percent those specified in 24(2) through 24(12) |
| 30. Marginally Augmented Full Employment IFE (calculated only for sex/family relationship and age disaggregations) | 30(5) = 8(5) minus persons in families with augmented earnings of all family members in 1(1) as disaggregated plus actual earnings of all family members not in 1(1) as disaggregated greater than poverty threshold (augmented earnings for disaggregated subgroup members in 8(5) equal earnings plus minimum wage or multiple times 40 minus usual hours times weeks worked less than 35 where usual less than 35 or plus minimum wage or multiple times usual hours minus 20 times weeks worked less than 35 where usual hours more than 35) |
| 31. Marginally Augmented Full Employment IFE Deficit (calculated only for sex/family relationship and age disaggregations) | 31(5) = Calculated similar to 11(5) with sum of augmented and actual earnings of family members as specified in 30(2) through 30(12) instead of actual earnings compared to poverty standard or multiple |
| 32. Marginally Augmented Adequate Employment IFE (calculated only for sex/family relationship and age disaggregations) | 32(5) = Calculated similar to 30(5) with augmented earnings of all disaggregated subgroup members in 8(5) equal to individual earnings standard as specified in 2(5) |
| 33. Marginally Augmented Adequate Employment IFE Deficit (calculated only for sex/family relationship and age disaggregations) | 33(5) = Calculated similar to 31(5) with augmented earnings as specified in 32(2) through 32(12) |
| 34. Marginally Augmented Capacity Employment IFE (calculated only for sex/family relationship and age disaggregations) | 34(5) = Calculated similar to 30(5) with augmented earnings for disaggregated subgroup members in 8(5) if usual hours less than 35 and no weeks greater than 35, 40 times annual earnings + usual weekly hours; if usual less than 35 and some weeks greater than 35, usual hours times annual earnings times weeks worked + [usual hours times weeks part-time plus 40 times weeks full-time]; if usual hours 35 or more, usual hours times annual earnings times weeks worked + [40 times weeks full-time plus 20 times weeks part-time] |
| 35. Marginally Augmented Capacity Employment IFE Deficit (calculated only for sex/family relationship and age disaggregations) | 35(5) = Calculated similar to 31(5) with augmented earnings as specified in 34(2) through 34(12) |
| 36. Persons with Earnings Deficits in Families with Earnings Deficits | 36(5) = 8(5) minus persons not included in 2(5) |
| 37. Earnings Supplementation Rate | 37(5) = $[1 - 14(5)/8(5)]$ times 100 |
| 38. Earnings Supplementation Rate-Nontransfers | 38(5) = $[1 - 39(5)/8(5)]$ times 100 |
| 39. IFI Net-of-Transfers | 39(5) = 8(5) minus persons in families with income excluding cash transfers above poverty standard or multiple |
| 40. IFI Net-of-Transfers Deficit | 40(5) = Calculated similar to 17(5) except using family income excluding cash transfers |
| 41. IFI Including Food Stamps (calculated only for 1979 and 1980) | 41(5) = 8(5) minus persons in families with cash income plus value of food stamps above poverty standard or multiple |
| 42. IFI Including Food Stamps Deficit (calculated only for 1979 and 1980) | 42(5) = Calculated similar to 17(5) except using family cash income plus food stamp value |
| 43. IFI Including In-Kind Aid (calculated only for 1979 and 1980) | 43(5) = 8(5) minus persons in families with cash income supplemented as noted in 43(2) is above poverty standard or multiple |
| 44. IFI Including In-Kind Aid Deficit (calculated only for 1979 and 1980) | 44(5) = Calculated similar to 17(5) except using cash and including income for family as specified in 43(2) |

Table A-4. (Continued)

| <u>(6). Intermittently Employed</u> | |
|---|--|
| 1. Work Force Experience | 1(6) = Experienced weeks of both employment and unemployment while in the work force |
| 2. Inadequate Individual Earnings (IIE) | 2(6) = 1(6) minus persons with annual earnings in excess of an individual earnings standard equal to the product of weeks in labor force times minimum wage or multiple times usual hours worked, except in case where usual hours less than 35 and main reason less than 35 was slack work or could only find part-time job, in which case 40 hours substitutes for usual hours, and except where some weeks employment were at less than 35 hours because wanted part-time work or could only work part-time while usual hours were above 35 hours, in which case weeks less than 35 hours are assigned 20 hours, other weeks employed are assigned usual hours, and weeks unemployed are assigned 20 or usual hours in proportion to weeks employed part-time voluntarily to weeks employed full-time |
| 3. IIE Incidence | 3(6) = 100 times 2(6) ÷ 1(6) |
| 4. IIE Distribution | 4(6) = 100 times 2(6) ÷ 2(1) |
| 5. IIE Total Deficit | 5(6) = Sum of differences between annual earnings of persons in 2(6) and individual earnings standards as specified in 2(6) |
| 6. IIE Average Deficit | 6(6) = 5(6) ÷ 2(6) |
| 7. IIE Deficit Distribution | 7(6) = 100 times 5(6) ÷ 5(1) |
| 8. Inadequate Family Earnings (IFE) | 8(6) = 1(6) minus persons in families with sum of annual earnings of all members above poverty threshold or multiple |
| 9. IFE Incidence | 9(6) = 100 times 8(6) ÷ 2(6) |
| 10. IFE Distribution | 10(6) = 100 times 8(6) ÷ 8(1) |
| 11. IFE Total Deficit | 11(6) = For unrelated individuals and persons in 8(6) who are sole work force participants in families, sum of differences between annual earnings and appropriate poverty standard or multiple. For persons in families with two or more adjusted work force participants and whose combined IIE Deficit is equal to or greater than difference between poverty standard and aggregate family earnings, sum of differences between appropriate poverty standard or multiple and aggregate family earnings, times share of combined family IIE Deficit accounted for by persons in 8(6). For persons in families with two or more adjusted work force participants and whose family IIE Deficit is less than difference between poverty standard and aggregate family earnings, sum of IIE Deficits for family members in 8(6) plus these members' share of combined individual earnings standards (or earnings if higher) for family members times the difference between the poverty standard or multiple minus aggregate family earnings, and the combined family IIE Deficit |
| 12. IFE Average Deficit | 12(6) = 11(6) ÷ 8(6) |
| 13. IFE Deficit Distribution | 13(6) = 100 times 11(6) ÷ 11(1) |
| 14. Inadequate Family Income (IFI) | 14(6) = 8(6) minus persons in families with total income above poverty threshold or multiple |
| 15. IFI Incidence | 15(6) = 100 times 14(6) ÷ 1(6) |
| 16. IFI Distribution | 16(6) = 100 times 14(6) ÷ 14(1) |
| 17. IFI Total Deficit | 17(6) = For unrelated individuals and persons in 14(6) who are sole work force participants in families, sum of differences between family income and poverty standard or multiple. For persons in families with two or more persons in adjusted work force and whose combined IIE Deficit is equal to or greater than difference between poverty standard and family income, sum of differences between appropriate poverty standard or multiple and aggregate family income, times share of combined family IIE Deficit accounted for by persons in 14(6). For persons in families with two or more persons in adjusted work force and where combined family IIE Deficit is less than difference between poverty standard and family income, sum of IIE Deficit for family members in 14(6) plus these members' share of combined individual earnings standards (or earnings if higher) for family members times the difference between the poverty standard or multiple minus family income, and the combined family IIE Deficit |
| 18. IFI Average Deficit | 18(6) = 17(6) ÷ 14(6) |
| 19. IFI Deficit Distribution | 19(6) = 100 times 17(6) ÷ 17(1) |
| 20. Full Employment IFE | 20(6) = 8(6) minus persons in families with augmented earnings of all family members in 1(1) plus actual earnings of family members not in 1(1) greater than poverty threshold (augmented earnings for persons in 8(6) are actual earnings plus weeks unemployed times usual hours worked times minimum wage or multiple except where some weeks employed part-time involuntarily in which case earnings also augmented by minimum wage or multiple times 40 minus usual hours times weeks less than 35 where usual is less than 35, or by minimum wage or multiple times usual hours minus 20 times weeks worked less than 35 hours where usual more than 35) |

Table A-4. (Continued)

| | |
|--|---|
| 21. Full Employment IFE Deficit | 21(6) = Calculated similar to 11(6) for persons in 20(6) with sum of augmented and actual earnings of family members as specified in 20(2) through 20(12) instead of actual earnings compared to poverty standard or multiple |
| 22. Adequate Employment IFE | 22(6) = Calculated similar to 20(6) with augmented earnings of all family members in 8(6) equal to individual earnings standard as specified in 2(6) |
| 23. Adequate Employment IFE Deficit | 23(6) = Calculated similar to 21(6) with augmented earnings as specified in 22(2) through 22(12) |
| 24. Capacity Employment IFE | 24(6) = Calculated similar to 20(6) with augmented earnings for persons in 8(6) equal to weekly earnings for weeks employed times weeks in labor force; where some weeks employed part-time involuntarily, equal annual earnings + weeks full-time and 1/2 weeks part-time, times weeks in labor force |
| 25. Capacity Employment IFE Deficit | 25(6) = Calculated similar to 21(6) with augmented earnings as specified in 24(2) through 24(12) |
| 26. Enhanced Earnings IFE | 26(6) = Calculated similar to 20(6) with augmented earnings for persons in 8(1) equal to 110 percent of actual earnings |
| 27. Enhanced Earnings IFE Deficit | 27(6) = Calculated similar to 21(6) with augmented earnings for persons in 8(1) equal to 110 percent of actual earnings |
| 28. Enhanced Capacity IFE | 28(6) = Calculated similar to 20(6) with earnings augmented to 110 percent those specified in 24(2) through 24(12) |
| 29. Enhanced Capacity IFE Deficit | 29(6) = Calculated similar to 21(6) with earnings augmented to 110 percent those specified in 24(2) through 24(12) |
| 30. Marginally Augmented Full Employment IFE (calculated only for sex/family relationship and age disaggregations) | 30(6) = 8(6) minus persons in families with augmented earnings of all family members in 1(1) as disaggregated plus actual earnings of family members not in 1(1) as disaggregated greater than poverty threshold (augmented earnings for disaggregated subgroup members in 8(6) are actual earnings plus weeks unemployed times usual hours worked times minimum wage or multiple except where some weeks employed part-time involuntarily in which case earnings also augmented by minimum wage or multiple times 40 minus usual hours times weeks less than 35 where usual is less than 35, or by minimum wage or multiple times usual hours minus 20 times weeks worked less than 35 hours where usual more than 35) |
| 31. Marginally Augmented Full Employment IFE Deficit (calculated only for sex/family relationship and age disaggregations) | 31(6) = Calculated similar to 11(6) with sum of augmented and actual earnings of family members as specified in 30(2) through 30(12) instead of actual earnings compared to poverty standard or multiple |
| 32. Marginally Augmented Adequate Employment IFE (calculated only for sex/family relationship and age disaggregations) | 32(6) = Calculated similar to 30(6) with augmented earnings of all disaggregated subgroup members in 8(1) equal to individual earnings standards as specified in 2(2) through 2(12) or actual earnings, whichever are larger |
| 33. Marginally Augmented Adequate Employment IFE Deficit (calculated only for sex/family relationship and age disaggregations) | 33(6) = Calculated similar to 31(6) with augmented earnings as specified in 32(2) through 32(12) |
| 34. Marginally Augmented Capacity Employment IFE (calculated only for sex/family relationship and age disaggregations) | 34(6) = Calculated similar to 30(6) with augmented earnings for disaggregated subgroup members as specified in 34(2) through 34(12); for subgroup members in 8(6), augmented earnings equal to weekly earnings for weeks employed times weeks in labor force, where some weeks employed part-time involuntarily, equal annual earnings + weeks full-time and 1/2 weeks part-time times weeks in labor force |
| 35. Marginally Augmented Capacity Employment IFE Deficit (calculated only for sex/family relationship and age disaggregations) | 35(6) = Calculated similar to 31(6) with augmented earnings as specified in 34(2) through 34(12) |
| 36. Persons with Earnings Deficits in Families with Earnings Deficits | 36(6) = 8(6) minus persons not included in 2(6) |
| 37. Earnings Supplementation Rate | 37(6) = $[1 - 14(6)/8(6)]$ times 100 |
| 38. Earnings Supplementation Rate-Nontransfers | 38(6) = $[1 - 39(6)/8(6)]$ times 100 |
| 39. IFI Net-of-Transfers | 39(6) = 8(6) minus persons in families with income excluding cash transfers above poverty standard or multiple |
| 40. IFI Net-of-Transfers Deficit | 40(6) = Calculated similar to 17(6) except using family income excluding cash transfers |
| 41. IFI Including Food Stamps (calculated only for 1979 and 1980) | 41(6) = 8(6) minus persons in families with cash income plus value of food stamps above poverty standard or multiple |
| 42. IFI Including Food Stamps Deficit (calculated only for 1979 and 1980) | 42(6) = Calculated similar to 17(6) except using family cash income plus food stamp value |
| 43. IFI Including In-Kind Aid (calculated only for 1979 and 1980) | 43(6) = 8(6) minus persons in families with cash income supplemented as noted in 43(2) is above poverty standard or multiple |
| 44. IFI Including In-Kind Aid Deficit (calculated only for 1979 and 1980) | 44(6) = Calculated similar to 17(6) except using cash and including income for family as specified in 43(2) |

Table A-4. (Continued)

| <u>(11). Discouraged</u> | |
|---|---|
| 1. Work Force Experience | 1(11) = Did not work in previous year; main reason could not find work; unemployed at least 4 weeks |
| 2. Inadequate Individual Earnings (IIE) | 2(11) = 1(11) minus persons with annual earnings (despite no reported work) above individual earnings standard equal to 2000 hours times minimum wage or multiple |
| 3. IIE Incidence | 3(11) = 100 times 2(11) ÷ 1(11) |
| 4. IIE Distribution | 4(11) = 100 times 2(11) ÷ 2(1) |
| 5. IIE Total Deficit | 5(11) = Sum of individual earnings standards of persons in 2(11) where individual earning standards equal 40 times minimum wage or multiple times week of participation |
| 6. IIE Average Deficit | 6(11) = 5(11) ÷ 2(11) |
| 7. IIE Deficit Distribution | 7(11) = 100 times 5(11) ÷ 5(1) |
| 8. Inadequate Family Earnings (IFE) | 8(11) = 1(11) minus persons in families with sum of annual earnings of all members above poverty threshold or multiple |
| 9. IFE Incidence | 9(11) = 100 times 8(11) ÷ 1(11) |
| 10. IFE Distribution | 10(11) = 100 times 8(11) ÷ 8(1) |
| 11. IFE Total Deficit | 11(11) = For unrelated individuals and persons in 8(11) who are sole work force participants in families, sum of differences between annual earnings and appropriate poverty standard or multiple. For persons in families with two or more adjusted work force participants and whose combined IIE Deficit is equal to or greater than difference between appropriate poverty standard or multiple and aggregate family earnings, times share of combined family IIE Deficit accounted for by persons in 8(11). For persons in families with two or more adjusted work force participants and whose family IIE Deficit is less than difference between poverty standard and aggregate family earnings, sum of IIE Deficits for family members in 8(11) plus these members' share of combined individual earnings standards (or earnings if higher) for family members times the difference between the poverty standard or multiple minus aggregate family earnings, and the combined family IIE Deficit |
| 12. IFE Average Deficit | 12(11) = 11(11) ÷ 8(11) |
| 13. IFE Deficit Distribution | 13(11) = 100 times 11(11) ÷ 11(1) |
| 14. Inadequate Family Income (IFI) | 14(11) = 8(11) minus persons in families with total income above poverty threshold or multiple |
| 15. IFI Incidence | 15(11) = 100 times 14(11) ÷ 1(11) |
| 16. IFI Distribution | 16(11) = 100 times 14(11) ÷ 14(1) |
| 17. IFI Total Deficit | 17(11) = For unrelated individuals and persons in 14(11) who are sole work force participants in families, sum of differences between family income and poverty standard or multiple. For persons in families with two or more persons in adjusted work force and whose combined IIE Deficit is equal to or greater than difference between poverty standard and family income, sum of differences between appropriate poverty standard or multiple and aggregate family income, times share of combined family IIE Deficit accounted for by persons in 14(11). For persons in families with two or more persons in adjusted work force and where combined family IIE Deficit is less than difference between poverty standard and family income, sum of IIE Deficit for family members in 14(11) plus these members' share of combined individual earnings standards (or earnings if higher) for family members times the difference between the poverty standard or multiple minus family income, and the combined family IIE Deficit |
| 18. IFI Average Deficit | 18(11) = 17(11) ÷ 14(11) |
| 19. IFI Deficit Distribution | 19(11) = 100 times 17(11) ÷ 17(1) |
| 20. Full Employment IFE | 20(11) = 8(11) minus persons in families with augmented earnings of all family members in 1(1) plus actual earnings of family members not in 1(1) greater than poverty threshold (augmented earnings for persons in 8(11) equal minimum wage times 40 times 50) |
| 21. Full Employment IFE Deficit | 21(11) = Calculated similar to 11(11) for persons in 20(11) with sum of augmented and actual earnings of family members as specified in 20(2) through 20(12) instead of actual earnings compared to poverty standard or multiple |
| 22. Adequate Employment IFE | 22(11) = Calculated similar to 20(11) with augmented earnings of all family members in 8(11) equal to individual earnings standard as specified in 2(11) |
| 23. Adequate Employment IFE Deficit | 23(11) = Calculated similar to 21(11) with augmented earnings as specified in 22(2) through 22(12) |

Table A-4. (Continued)

| | |
|--|---|
| 24. Capacity Employment IFE | 24(11) = Calculated similar to 20(11) with augmented earnings for persons in 8(11) equal to individual earnings standard as specified in 2(11) |
| 25. Capacity Employment IFE Deficit | 25(11) = Calculated similar to 21(11) with augmented earnings as specified in 24(2) through 24(12) |
| 26. Enhanced Earnings IFE | 26(11) = Calculated similar to 20(11) with augmented earnings for persons in 8(1) equal to 110 percent of actual earnings |
| 27. Enhanced Earnings IFE Deficit | 27(11) = Calculated similar to 21(11) with augmented earnings for all persons in 8(1) equal to 110 percent of actual earnings |
| 28. Enhanced Capacity IFE | 28(11) = Calculated similar to 20(11) with earnings augmented to 110 percent those specified in 24(2) through 24(12) |
| 29. Enhanced Capacity IFE Deficit | 29(11) = Calculated similar to 21(11) with earnings augmented to 110 percent those specified in 24(2) through 24(12) |
| 30. Marginally Augmented Full Employment IFE (calculated only for sex/family relationship and age disaggregations) | 30(11) = 8(11) minus persons in families with augmented earnings of all family members in 1(1) as disaggregated plus actual earnings of family members not in 1(1) as disaggregated greater than poverty threshold (augmented earnings for disaggregated subgroup members in 8(11) equal minimum wages times 40 times 50) |
| 31. Marginally Augmented Full Employment IFE Deficit (calculated only for sex/family relationship and age disaggregations) | 31(11) = Calculated similar to 11(11) with sum of augmented and actual earnings of family members as specified in 30(2) through 30(12) instead of actual earnings compared to poverty standard or multiple |
| 32. Marginally Augmented Adequate Employment IFE (calculated only for sex/family relationship and age disaggregations) | 32(11) = Calculated similar to 30(11) with augmented earnings of all disaggregated subgroup members in 8(11) equal to individual earnings standard as specified in 2(11) |
| 33. Marginally Augmented Adequate Employment IFE Deficit (calculated only for sex/family relationship and age disaggregations) | 33(11) = Calculated similar to 31(11) with augmented earnings as specified in 32(2) through 32(12) |
| 34. Marginally Augmented Capacity Employment IFE (calculated only for sex/family relationship and age disaggregations) | 34(11) = Calculated similar to 30(11) with augmented earnings for disaggregated subgroup members in 8(11) equal to individual earnings standard as specified in 2(11) |
| 35. Marginally Augmented Capacity Employment IFE Deficit (calculated only for sex/family relationship and age disaggregations) | 35(11) = Calculated similar to 31(11) with augmented earnings as specified in 34(2) through 34(12) |
| 36. Persons with Earnings Deficits in Families with Earnings Deficits | 36(11) = 8(11) minus persons not included in 2(11) |
| 37. Earnings Supplementation Rate | 37(11) = $[1 - 14(11)/8(11)]$ times 100 |
| 38. Earnings Supplementation Rate-Nontransfers | 38(11) = $[1 - 39(11)/8(11)]$ times 100 |
| 39. IFI Net-of-Transfers | 39(11) = 8(11) minus persons in families with income excluding cash transfers above poverty standard or multiple |
| 40. IFI Net-of-Transfers Deficit | 40(11) = Calculated similar to 17(11) except using family income excluding cash transfers |
| 41. IFI Including Food Stamps (calculated only for 1979 and 1980) | 41(11) = 8(11) minus persons in families with cash income plus value of food stamps above poverty standard or multiple |
| 42. IFI Including Food Stamps Deficit (calculated only for 1979 and 1980) | 42(11) = Calculated similar to 17(11) except using family cash income plus food stamp value |
| 43. IFI Including In-Kind Aid (calculated only for 1979 and 1980) | 43(11) = 8(11) minus persons in families with cash income supplemented as noted in 43(2) is above poverty standard or multiple |
| 44. IFI Including In-Kind Aid Deficit (calculated only for 1979 and 1980) | 44(11) = Calculated similar to 17(11) except using cash and including income for family as specified in 43(2) |

Table A-4. (Continued)

| <u>(12). Unemployed</u> | |
|---|---|
| 1. Work Force Experience | 1(12) = Unemployed throughout period of participation, and any weeks nonparticipation in period due to reasons other than inability to find work or unemployed less than 4 weeks and discouraged throughout remainder of period |
| 2. Inadequate Individual Earnings (IIE) | 2(12) = 1(12) minus persons with annual earnings above an individual earnings standard equal to weeks in labor force times minimum wage or multiple times 40 |
| 3. IIE Incidence | 3(12) = 100 times 2(12) ÷ 1(12) |
| 4. IIE Distribution | 4(12) = 100 times 2(12) ÷ 2(1) |
| 5. IIE Total Deficit | 5(12) = Sum of individual earnings standards in 2(12) where individual earnings standards equal 40 hours times minimum wage or multiple times weeks of participation |
| 6. IIE Average Deficit | 6(12) = 5(12) ÷ 2(12) |
| 7. IIE Deficit Distribution | 7(12) = 100 times 5(12) ÷ 5(1) |
| 8. Inadequate Family Earnings (IFE) | 8(12) = 1(12) minus persons in families with sum of annual earnings of all members above poverty threshold or multiple |
| 9. IFE Incidence | 9(12) = 100 times 8(12) ÷ 1(12) |
| 10. IFE Distribution | 10(12) = 100 times 8(12) ÷ 8(1) |
| 11. IFE Total Deficit | 11(12) = For unrelated individuals and persons in 8(12) who are sole work force participants in families, sum of differences between annual earnings and appropriate poverty standard or multiple. For persons in families with two or more adjusted work force participants and whose combined IIE Deficit is equal to or greater than difference between appropriate poverty standard or multiple and aggregate family earnings, times share of combined family IIE Deficit accounted for by persons in 8(12). For persons in families with two or more adjusted work force participants and whose family IIE Deficit is less than difference between poverty standard and aggregate family earnings, sum of IIE Deficits for family members in 8(12) plus these members' share of combined individual earnings standards (or earnings if higher) for family members times the difference between the poverty standard or multiple minus aggregate family earnings, and the combined family IIE Deficit |
| 12. IFE Average Deficit | 12(12) = 11(12) ÷ 8(12) |
| 13. IFE Deficit Distribution | 13(12) = 100 times 11(12) ÷ 11(1) |
| 14. Inadequate Family Income (IFI) | 14(12) = 8(12) minus persons in families with total income above poverty threshold or multiple |
| 15. IFI Incidence | 15(12) = 100 times 14(12) ÷ 1(12) |
| 16. IFI Distribution | 16(12) = 100 times 14(12) ÷ 14(1) |
| 17. IFI Total Deficit | 17(12) = For unrelated individuals and persons in 14(12) who are sole work force participants in families, sum of differences between family income and poverty standard or multiple. For persons in families with two or more persons in adjusted work force and whose combined IIE Deficit is equal to or greater than difference between poverty standard and family income, sum of differences between appropriate poverty standard or multiple and aggregate family income, times share of combined family IIE Deficit accounted for by persons in 14(12). For persons in families with two or more persons in adjusted work force and where combined family IIE Deficit is less than difference between poverty standard and family income, sum of IIE Deficit for family members in 14(12) plus these members' share of combined individual earnings standards (or earnings if higher) for family members times the difference between the poverty standard or multiple minus family income, and the combined family IIE Deficit |
| 18. IFI Average Deficit | 18(12) = 17(12) ÷ 14(12) |
| 19. IFI Deficit Distribution | 19(12) = 100 times 17(12) ÷ 17(1) |
| 20. Full Employment IFE | 20(12) = 8(12) minus persons in families with augmented earnings of all family members in 1(1) plus actual earnings of family members not in 1(1) greater than poverty threshold (augmented earnings for persons in 8(12) equal minimum wage times 40 times weeks in labor force) |
| 21. Full Employment IFE Deficit | 21(12) = Calculated similar to 11(12) for persons in 20(12) with sum of augmented and actual earnings of family members as specified in 20(2) through 20(12) instead of actual earnings compared to poverty standard or multiple |
| 22. Adequate Employment IFE | 22(12) = Calculated similar to 20(12) with augmented earnings of all family members in 8(12) equal to individual earnings standard as specified in 2(12) |
| 23. Adequate Employment IFE Deficit | 23(12) = Calculated similar to 21(12) with augmented earnings as specified in 22(2) through 22(12) |

Table A-4. (Continued)

| | |
|--|--|
| 24. Capacity Employment IFE | 24(12) = Calculated similar to 20(12) with augmented earnings for persons in 8(12) equal to individual earnings standard as specified in 2(12) |
| 25. Capacity Employment IFE Deficit | 25(12) = Calculated similar to 21(12) with augmented earnings as specified in 24(2) through 24(12) |
| 26. Enhanced Earnings IFE | 26(12) = Calculated similar to 20(12) with augmented earnings for persons in 8(1) equal to 110 percent of actual earnings |
| 27. Enhanced Earnings IFE Deficit | 27(12) = Calculated similar to 21(12) with augmented earnings for all persons in 8(1) equal to 110 percent of actual earnings |
| 28. Enhanced Capacity IFE | 28(12) = Calculated similar to 20(12) with earnings augmented to 110 percent those specified in 24(2) through 24(12) |
| 29. Enhanced Capacity IFE Deficit | 29(12) = Calculated similar to 21(12) with earnings augmented to 110 percent those specified in 24(2) through 24(12) |
| 30. Marginally Augmented Full Employment IFE (calculated only for sex/family relationship and age disaggregations) | 30(12) = 8(12) minus persons in families with augmented earnings of all family members in 1(1) as disaggregated plus actual earnings of family members not in 1(1) as disaggregated greater than poverty threshold (augmented earnings for disaggregated subgroup members in 8(12) equal minimum wage times 40 times weeks in labor force) |
| 31. Marginally Augmented Full Employment IFE Deficit (calculated only for sex/family relationship and age disaggregations) | 31(12) = Calculated similar to 11(12) with sum of augmented and actual earnings of family members as specified in 30(2) through 30(12) instead of actual earnings compared to poverty standard or multiple |
| 32. Marginally Augmented Adequate Employment IFE (calculated only for sex/family relationship and age disaggregations) | 32(12) = Calculated similar to 30(12) with augmented earnings of all disaggregated subgroup members in 8(12) equal to individual earnings standard as specified in 2(12) |
| 33. Marginally Augmented Adequate Employment IFE Deficit (calculated only for sex/family relationship and age disaggregations) | 33(12) = Calculated similar to 31(12) with augmented earnings as specified in 32(2) through 32(12) |
| 34. Marginally Augmented Capacity Employment IFE (calculated only for sex/family relationship and age disaggregations) | 34(12) = Calculated similar to 30(12) with augmented earnings for disaggregated subgroup members in 8(12) equal to individual earnings standard as specified in 2(12) |
| 35. Marginally Augmented Capacity Employment IFE Deficit (calculated only for sex/family relationship and age disaggregations) | 35(12) = Calculated similar to 31(12) with augmented earnings as specified in 34(2) through 34(12) |
| 36. Persons with Earnings Deficits in Families with Earnings Deficits | 36(12) = 8(12) minus persons not included in 2(12) |
| 37. Earnings Supplementation Rate | 37(12) = $[1 - 14(12)/8(12)]$ times 100 |
| 38. Earnings Supplementation Rate-nontransfers | 38(12) = $[1 - 39(12)/8(12)]$ times 100 |
| 39. IFI Net-of-Transfers | 39(12) = 8(12) minus persons in families with income excluding cash transfers above poverty standard or multiple |
| 40. IFI Net-of-Transfers Deficit | 40(12) = Calculated similar to 17(12) except using family income excluding cash transfers |
| 41. IFI Including Food Stamps (calculated only for 1979 and 1980) | 41(12) = 8(12) minus persons in families with cash income plus value of food stamps above poverty standard or multiple |
| 42. IFI Including Food Stamps Deficit (calculated only for 1979 and 1980) | 42(12) = Calculated similar to 17(12) except using family cash income plus food stamp value |
| 43. IFI Including In-Kind Aid (calculated only for 1979 and 1980) | 43(12) = 8(12) minus persons in families with cash income supplemented as noted in 43(2) is above poverty standard or multiple |
| 44. IFI Including In-Kind Aid Deficit (calculated only for 1979 and 1980) | 44(12) = Calculated similar to 17(12) except using cash and including income for family as specified in 43(2) |

Table A-4. (Continued)

| <u>(13). Total Out of Work Force</u> | |
|--|---|
| 1. Work Force Experience | 1(13) = Total population minus 1(1) |
| 2. Inadequate Individual Earnings (IIE) | 2(13) = 1(13) minus persons in families with no member in 2(1) |
| 3. IIE Incidence | 3(13) = 2(13) ÷ 1(13) |
| 4. IIE Distribution | 4(13) = N.A. |
| 5. IIE Total Deficit | 5(13) = N.A. |
| 6. IIE Average Deficit | 6(13) = N.A. |
| 7. IIE Deficit Distribution | 7(13) = N.A. |
| 8. Inadequate Family Earnings (IFE) | 8(13) = 1(13) minus persons in families with earnings above poverty level or multiple |
| 9. IFE Incidence | 9(13) = 100 times 8(13) ÷ 1(13) |
| 10. IFE Distribution | 10(13) = N.A. |
| 11. IFE Total Deficit | 11(13) = N.A. |
| 12. IFE Average Deficit | 12(13) = N.A. |
| 13. IFE Deficit Distribution | 13(13) = N.A. |
| 14. Inadequate Family Income (IFI) | 14(13) = 1(13) minus persons in families with cash incomes above poverty level or multiple |
| 15. IFI Incidence | 15(13) = 100 times 14(13) ÷ 1(13) |
| 16. IFI Distribution | 16(13) = N.A. |
| 17. IFI Total Deficit | 17(13) = N.A. |
| 18. IFI Average Deficit | 18(13) = N.A. |
| 19. IFI Deficit Distribution | 19(13) = N.A. |
| 20. Full Employment IFE | 20(13) = Persons in families with earnings below poverty level or multiple after earnings of all family members augmented as specified in 20(2) through 20(12), minus 20(1) |
| 21. Full Employment IFE Deficit | 21(13) = N.A. |
| 22. Adequate Employment IFE | 22(13) = Persons in families with earnings below poverty level or multiple after earnings of all family members augmented as specified in 22(2) through 22(12), minus 22(1) |
| 23. Adequate Employment IFE Deficit | 23(13) = N.A. |
| 24. Capacity Employment IFE | 24(13) = Persons in families with earnings below poverty level or multiple after earnings of all family members augmented as specified in 24(2) through 24(12), minus 24(1) |
| 25. Capacity Employment IFE Deficit | 25(13) = N.A. |
| 26. Enhanced Earnings IFE | 26(13) = Persons in families with earnings below poverty level or multiple after earnings of all family members augmented as specified in 26(2) through 26(12), minus 26(1) |
| 27. Enhanced Earnings IFE Deficit | 27(13) = N.A. |
| 28. Enhanced Capacity IFE | 28(13) = Persons in families with earnings below poverty level or multiple after earnings of all family members augmented as specified in 28(2) through 28(12), minus 28(1) |
| 29. Enhanced Capacity IFE Deficit | 29(13) = N.A. |
| 30. Marginally Augmented Full Employment IFE (calculated only for sex/family relationship and age disaggregations) | 30(13) = Persons in families with earnings below poverty level or multiple after earnings of subgroup augmented as specified in 30(2) through 30(12), minus 30(1) |
| 31. Marginally Augmented Full Employment IFE Deficit (calculated only for sex/family relationship and age disaggregations) | 31(13) = N.A. |
| 32. Marginally Augmented Adequate Employment IFE (calculated only for sex/family relationship and age disaggregations) | 32(13) = Persons in families with earnings below poverty level or multiple after earnings of subgroup augmented as specified in 32(2) through 30(12), minus 32(1) |
| 33. Marginally Augmented Adequate Employment IFE Deficit (calculated only for sex/family relationship and age disaggregations) | 33(13) = N.A. |

Table A-4. (Continued)

| | |
|--|---|
| 34. Marginally Augmented Capacity Employment IFE (calculated only for sex/family relationship and age disaggregations) | 34(13) = Persons in families with earnings below poverty level or multiple after earnings of subgroup augmented as specified in 34(2) through 34(12), minus 34(1) |
| 35. Marginally Augmented Capacity Employment IFE Deficit (calculated only for sex/family relationship and age disaggregations) | 35(13) = N.A. |
| 36. Persons with Earnings Deficits in Families with Earnings Deficits | 36(13) = N.A. |
| 37. Earnings Supplementation Rate | 37(13) = N.A. |
| 38. Earnings Supplementation Rate-Nontransfers | 38(13) = N.A. |
| 39. IFI Net-of-Transfers | 39(13) = Persons in families with incomes excluding cash transfers below poverty level or multiple, minus 39(1) |
| 40. IFI Net-of-Transfers Deficit | 40(13) = N.A. |
| 41. IFI Including Food Stamps (calculated only for 1979 and 1980) | 41(13) = Persons in families with cash incomes plus food stamps below poverty level or multiple, minus 41(1) |
| 42. IFI Including Food Stamps Deficit (calculated only for 1979 and 1980) | 42(13) = N.A. |
| 43. IFI Including In-Kind Aid (calculated only for 1979 and 1980) | 43(13) = Persons in families with cash incomes and in-kind aid valued as specified in 43(2) below poverty level or multiple, minus persons in 43(1) |
| 44. IFI Including In-Kind Aid Deficit (calculated only for 1979 and 1980) | 44(13) = N.A. |

*APPENDIX B. DETAILED HARDSHIP DATA FOR 1979
(Using 1980 Census Weights)*

| | |
|-------------|--|
| Table B-1. | Hardship by Work Experience Pattern in 1979 |
| Table B-2. | Race/Ethnic Origin and Hardship |
| Table B-3. | Sex, Family Relationship and Hardship |
| Table B-4. | Hardship by Family Size and Number of Earners |
| Table B-5. | Hardship and Family Income in 1979 |
| Table B-6. | Hardship in 1979 and Age at Interview |
| Table B-7. | Hardship in 1979 by Educational Attainment at Interview |
| Table B-8. | Hardship and Individual Earnings in 1979 |
| Table B-9. | Hardship and Individual Earnings Deficit in 1979 |
| Table B-10. | Hardship and Occupation of Longest Job in 1979 |
| Table B-11. | Hardship in Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Areas in 1979 |
| Table B-12. | Hardship in 1979 Disaggregated by Geographic Region |
| Table B-13. | Hardship in 1979 in a Sample of States |

Table B-1. HARDSHIP BY WORK EXPERIENCE PATTERN IN 1979

SEVERE HARDSHIP: TOTAL WORK FORCE

| | Total Work Force | Not Employed | (Discouraged) | (Unemployed) | Intermittently Employed | (Mostly Unemployed) | (Mixed) | (Mostly Employed) |
|--|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|----------------------------|------------------------|---------|----------------------|
| Work Force (000) | 116,983 | 1,990 | 811 | 1,179 | 16,478 | 1,607 | 3,895 | 10,976 |
| IIE (000) | 28,269 | 1,979 | 811 | 1,167 | 7,898 | 1,529 | 2,691 | 3,679 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 24.2 | 99.4 | 100.0 | 99.0 | 47.9 | 95.1 | 69.1 | 33.5 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 51,998 | 3,906 | 2,684 | 1,222 | 17,039 | 5,675 | 5,926 | 5,437 |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 1,839 | 1,974 | 3,309 | 1,046 | 2,157 | 3,712 | 2,203 | 1,478 |
| IFE (000) | 13,280 | 931 | 409 | 523 | 3,219 | 681 | 1,096 | 1,502 |
| IFE Incidence (%) | 11.4 | 46.8 | 50.4 | 44.3 | 19.9 | 42.4 | 28.1 | 13.7 |
| IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 31,656 | 3,889 | 1,857 | 2,032 | 7,587 | 2,258 | 2,499 | 2,830 |
| IFE Average Deficit (\$) | 2,384 | 4,176 | 4,544 | 3,888 | 2,314 | 3,314 | 2,280 | 1,884 |
| IFI (000) | 7,055 | 629 | 293 | 336 | 1,989 | 423 | 625 | 941 |
| IFI Incidence (%) | 6.0 | 31.6 | 36.1 | 28.5 | 12.1 | 26.3 | 16.0 | 8.6 |
| IFI Deficit (\$ Millions) | 12,825 | 1,629 | 768 | 861 | 3,475 | 986 | 1,092 | 1,397 |
| IFI Average Deficit (\$) | 1,818 | 2,591 | 2,621 | 2,565 | 1,747 | 2,329 | 1,748 | 1,485 |
| Full Employment IFE (000) | 10,078 | 570 | 118 | 452 | 1,886 | 284 | 518 | 1,084 |
| Full Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 22,115 | 1,721 | 761 | 1,461 | 3,596 | 650 | 969 | 1,977 |
| Adequate Employment IFE (000) | 8,513 | 690 | 247 | 443 | 1,658 | 262 | 496 | 901 |
| Adequate Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 18,769 | 2,244 | 766 | 1,478 | 3,093 | 567 | 974 | 1,552 |
| Capacity Employment IFE (000) | 11,093 | 709 | 255 | 454 | 1,898 | 261 | 515 | 1,122 |
| Capacity Employment IFE Deficit | 25,451 | 2,243 | 765 | 1,477 | 3,847 | 654 | 1,057 | 2,136 |
| Enhanced Earnings IFE (000) | 11,998 | 912 | 402 | 510 | 2,936 | 652 | 1,008 | 1,276 |
| Enhanced Earnings IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 29,231 | 3,886 | 1,848 | 2,039 | 6,853 | 2,155 | 2,242 | 2,457 |
| Enhanced Capacity IFE (000) | 7,379 | 660 | 231 | 428 | 1,342 | 219 | 401 | 722 |
| Enhanced Capacity IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 16,690 | 2,133 | 707 | 1,426 | 2,545 | 478 | 812 | 1,255 |
| IIE in IFE (000) | 9,116 | 931 | 409 | 522 | 2,777 | 664 | 1,002 | 1,111 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Total (\$) | 46.9 | 32.5 | 28.3 | 35.8 | 39.4 | 37.9 | 43.0 | 37.4 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate- Net of Transfers (%) | 21.3 | 11.5 | 8.9 | 13.5 | 13.4 | 9.5 | 13.1 | 15.4 |
| IFI Net of Transfers (000) | 10,457 | 824 | 372 | 452 | 2,838 | 616 | 952 | 1,270 |
| IFI Net of Transfers Deficit (\$ Millions) | 24,006 | 1,629 | 1,608 | 1,675 | 6,377 | 1,913 | 2,143 | 2,322 |
| IFI Including Food Stamps (000) | 6,522 | 582 | 280 | 302 | 1,811 | 385 | 561 | 865 |
| IFI Including Food Stamps Deficit (\$ Millions) | 10,907 | 1,261 | 600 | 661 | 2,882 | 801 | 901 | 1,180 |
| IFI Including In-Kind Aid (000) | 6,241 | 554 | 267 | 288 | 1,718 | 369 | 532 | 817 |
| IFI Including In-Kind Aid Deficit (\$ Millions) | 10,379 | 1,185 | 565 | 621 | 2,714 | 762 | 849 | 1,103 |

Table B-1. (Continued)

SEVERE HARDSHIP: TOTAL WORK FORCE (continued)

| | Employed Part-Time | (Employed Part-Time Involuntarily) | (Employed Part-Time Voluntarily) | Employed Full-Time | Out Of Work Force |
|--|-----------------------|--|--|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Work Force (000) | 34,156 | 7,172 | 26,985 | 64,359 | 106,177 |
| IIE (000) | 11,983 | 3,196 | 8,788 | 6,408 | 27,622 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 35.1 | 44.6 | 32.6 | 10.0 | 26.0 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 15,162 | 5,849 | 9,313 | 15,891 | -- |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 1,265 | 1,830 | 1,060 | 2,480 | -- |
| IFE (000) | 6,151 | 1,419 | 4,732 | 2,919 | 41,466 |
| IFE Incidence (%) | 18.0 | 19.8 | 17.5 | 4.5 | 39.1 |
| IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 13,770 | 3,556 | 10,214 | 6,410 | -- |
| IFE Average Deficit (\$) | 2,239 | 2,506 | 2,159 | 2,196 | -- |
| IFI (000) | 2,690 | 815 | 1,875 | 1,748 | 19,027 |
| IFI Incidence (%) | 7.9 | 11.4 | 6.9 | 2.7 | 17.9 |
| IFI Deficit (\$ Millions) | 4,505 | 1,593 | 2,911 | 3,217 | -- |
| IFI Average Deficit (\$) | 1,675 | 1,959 | 1,553 | 1,840 | -- |
| Full Employment IFE (000) | 4,942 | 1,048 | 3,894 | 2,679 | 39,493 |
| Full Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 10,549 | 2,516 | 8,033 | 6,249 | -- |
| Adequate Employment IFE (000) | 4,529 | 794 | 3,735 | 1,635 | 38,388 |
| Adequate Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 10,022 | 1,954 | 8,065 | 3,411 | -- |
| Capacity Employment IFE (000) | 5,720 | 1,147 | 4,573 | 2,767 | -- |
| Capacity Employment IFE Deficit | 13,011 | 2,817 | 10,194 | 6,351 | -- |
| Enhanced Earnings IFE (000) | 5,596 | 1,282 | 4,314 | 2,555 | 40,126 |
| Enhanced Earnings IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 12,754 | 3,273 | 9,481 | 5,737 | -- |
| Enhanced Capacity IFE (000) | 4,000 | 683 | 3,316 | 1,378 | 36,971 |
| Enhanced Capacity IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 9,104 | 1,743 | 7,361 | 2,909 | -- |
| IIE in IFE (000) | 3,602 | 1,171 | 2,431 | 1,806 | -- |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Total (\$) | 56.3 | 42.5 | 60.4 | 40.1 | 54.1 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate- Net of Transfers (%) | 27.6 | 16.0 | 31.1 | 19.8 | 20.6 |
| IFI Net of Transfers (000) | 4,454 | 1,192 | 3,262 | 2,341 | 32,943 |
| IFI Net of Transfers Deficit (\$ Millions) | 9,336 | 2,888 | 6,448 | 5,009 | -- |
| IFI Including Food Stamps (000) | 2,518 | 747 | 1,771 | 1,611 | 11,471 |
| IFI Including Food Stamps Deficit (\$ Millions) | 3,889 | 1,288 | 2,601 | 2,877 | -- |
| IFI Including In-Kind Aid (000) | 2,419 | 706 | 1,713 | 1,550 | 16,400 |
| IFI Including In-Kind Aid Deficit (\$ Millions) | 3,705 | 1,210 | 2,495 | 2,774 | -- |

Table B-1. (Continued)

SEVERE HARDSHIP: HALF-YEAR WORK FORCE

| | Total Work Force | Not Employed | (Discouraged) | (Unemployed) | Intermittently Employed | (Mostly Unemployed) | (Mixed) | (Mostly Employed) |
|---|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|----------------------------|------------------------|---------|----------------------|
| Work Force (000) | 98,733 | 436 | 359 | 77 | 14,449 | 1,452 | 3,272 | 9,725 |
| IIE (000) | 19,299 | 436 | 359 | 77 | 6,517 | 1,377 | 2,182 | 2,957 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 19.5 | 99.0 | 100.0 | 99.6 | 45.1 | 94.8 | 66.7 | 30.4 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 46,403 | 2,442 | 2,021 | 421 | 15,970 | 5,506 | 5,469 | 4,995 |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 2,404 | 5,605 | 5,627 | 5,503 | 2,451 | 3,999 | 2,506 | 1,689 |
| IFE (000) | 8,014 | 242 | 189 | 54 | 2,630 | 609 | 877 | 1,144 |
| IFE Incidence (%) | 8.1 | 55.5 | 52.5 | 69.8 | 18.2 | 41.9 | 26.8 | 11.8 |
| IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 17,891 | 1,230 | 974 | 256 | 6,084 | 2,073 | 1,918 | 2,094 |
| IFE Average Deficit (\$) | 2,232 | 5,078 | 5,163 | 4,777 | 2,313 | 3,403 | 2,186 | 1,830 |
| IFI (000) | 4,276 | 169 | 136 | 34 | 1,545 | 375 | 474 | 696 |
| IFI Incidence (%) | 4.3 | 38.8 | 37.8 | 43.7 | 10.7 | 25.8 | 14.5 | 7.2 |
| IFI Deficit (\$ Millions) | 8,064 | 540 | 419 | 120 | 2,787 | 901 | 821 | 1,065 |
| IFI Average Deficit (\$) | 1,885 | 3,189 | 3,091 | 3,582 | 1,804 | 2,404 | 1,732 | 1,531 |
| Full Employment IFE (000) | 5,434 | 82 | 64 | 18 | 1,336 | 226 | 338 | 773 |
| Full Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 10,957 | 199 | 163 | 36 | 2,580 | 558 | 570 | 1,452 |
| Adequate Employment IFE (000) | 3,959 | 82 | 68 | 14 | 1,143 | 207 | 324 | 612 |
| Adequate Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 7,261 | 218 | 181 | 36 | 2,104 | 476 | 574 | 1,054 |
| Capacity Employment IFE (000) | 6,193 | 88 | 70 | 18 | 1,325 | 201 | 325 | 799 |
| Capacity Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 13,503 | 218 | 182 | 36 | 2,807 | 558 | 668 | 1,582 |
| Enhanced Earnings IFE (000) | 7,000 | 237 | 184 | 53 | 2,320 | 580 | 797 | 942 |
| Enhanced Earnings IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 16,597 | 1,237 | 982 | 255 | 5,658 | 2,027 | 1,772 | 1,860 |
| Enhanced Capacity IFE (000) | 3,122 | 76 | 63 | 13 | 871 | 172 | 232 | 467 |
| Enhanced Capacity IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 5,631 | 171 | 143 | 28 | 1,572 | 384 | 398 | 790 |
| IIE in IFE (000) | 6,099 | 242 | 189 | 53 | 2,274 | 594 | 815 | 865 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Total (%) | 46.6 | 30.1 | 28.1 | 37.3 | 41.3 | 38.5 | 46.0 | 39.2 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Net of Transfers (%) | 20.5 | 12.2 | 9.2 | 22.6 | 13.8 | 9.6 | 13.4 | 16.3 |
| IFI Net of Transfers (000) | 6,372 | 213 | 171 | 42 | 2,268 | 551 | 760 | 957 |
| IFI Net-of-Transfers Deficit (\$ Millions) | 14,029 | 1,042 | 842 | 200 | 5,150 | 1,760 | 1,655 | 1,735 |
| IFI Including Food Stamps (000) | 3,944 | 160 | 129 | 31 | 1,398 | 343 | 422 | 633 |
| IFI Including Food Stamps Deficit (\$ Millions) | 6,963 | 427 | 327 | 101 | 2,312 | 732 | 687 | 894 |
| IFI Including In-Kind Aid (000) | 3,788 | 156 | 125 | 31 | 1,319 | 331 | 405 | 603 |
| IFI Including In-Kind Aid Deficit (\$ Millions) | 6,658 | 402 | 304 | 98 | 2,186 | 697 | 652 | 837 |

Table B-1. (Continued)

SEVERE HARDSHIP:
HALF-YEAR WORK FORCE (continued)

| | Employed Part-Time | (Employed Part-Time Involuntarily) | (Employed Part-Time Voluntarily) | Employed Full-Time | Out Of Work Force |
|---|-----------------------|--|--|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Work Force (000) | 24,603 | 5,425 | 19,178 | 59,245 | 124,426 |
| IIE (000) | 7,592 | 1,932 | 5,659 | 4,756 | 21,994 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 30.9 | 35.6 | 29.5 | 8.0 | 17.7 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 13,119 | 4,945 | 8,174 | 14,872 | -- |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 1,728 | 2,559 | 1,444 | 3,127 | -- |
| IFE (000) | 3,417 | 805 | 2,612 | 1,725 | 46,732 |
| IFE Incidence (%) | 13.9 | 14.8 | 13.6 | 2.9 | 37.6 |
| IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 6,704 | 1,801 | 4,903 | 3,873 | -- |
| IFE Average Deficit (\$) | 1,962 | 2,238 | 1,877 | 2,245 | -- |
| IFI (000) | 1,462 | 475 | 987 | 1,102 | 21,804 |
| IFI Incidence (%) | 5.9 | 8.8 | 5.1 | 1.9 | 17.5 |
| IFI Deficit (\$ Millions) | 2,439 | 899 | 1,539 | 2,299 | -- |
| IFI Average Deficit (\$) | 1,668 | 1,891 | 1,560 | 2,087 | -- |
| Full Employment IFE (000) | 2,437 | 498 | 1,940 | 1,578 | 44,764 |
| Full Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 4,241 | 1,053 | 3,188 | 3,938 | -- |
| Adequate Employment IFE (000) | 2,121 | 279 | 1,842 | 614 | 43,411 |
| Adequate Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 3,707 | 516 | 3,191 | 1,233 | -- |
| Capacity Employment IFE (000) | 3,130 | 583 | 2,547 | 1,649 | 44,937 |
| Capacity Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 6,448 | 1,365 | 5,083 | 4,029 | -- |
| Enhanced Earnings IFE (000) | 3,017 | 712 | 2,305 | 1,426 | 45,124 |
| Enhanced Earnings IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 6,168 | 1,656 | 4,512 | 3,533 | -- |
| Enhanced Capacity IFE (000) | 1,743 | 212 | 1,530 | 433 | 41,777 |
| Enhanced Capacity IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 3,023 | 376 | 2,647 | 864 | -- |
| IIE in IFE (000) | 2,259 | 704 | 1,555 | 1,324 | -- |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Total (%) | 57.2 | 40.9 | 62.2 | 36.1 | 53.3 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Net of Transfers (%) | 28.7 | 15.1 | 32.9 | 15.6 | 20.8 |
| IFI Net of Transfers (000) | 2,436 | 684 | 1,753 | 1,455 | 37,028 |
| IFI Net of Transfers Deficit (\$ Millions) | 4,615 | 1,460 | 3,155 | 3,216 | -- |
| IFI Including Food Stamps (000) | 1,369 | 434 | 935 | 1,016 | 20,049 |
| IFI Including Food Stamps Deficit (\$ Millions) | 2,141 | 748 | 1,393 | 2,082 | -- |
| IFI Including In-Kind Aid (000) | 1,319 | 412 | 907 | 974 | 18,854 |
| IFI Including In-Kind Aid Deficit (\$ Millions) | 2,057 | 717 | 1,341 | 2,013 | -- |

Table B-1. (Continued)

SEVERE HARDSHIP: FULL-YEAR WORK FORCE

| | Total Work Force | Not Employed | (Discouraged) | (Unemployed) | Intermittently Employed | (Mostly Unemployed) | (Mixed) | (Mostly Employed) |
|---|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|----------------------------|------------------------|---------|----------------------|
| Work Force (000) | 83,979 | 354 | 298 | 55 | 10,997 | 1,221 | 2,609 | 7,167 |
| IIE (000) | 14,248 | 354 | 298 | 55 | 4,769 | 1,154 | 1,690 | 1,925 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 17.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 43.4 | 94.5 | 64.8 | 26.9 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 38,446 | 2,108 | 1,778 | 330 | 12,973 | 4,822 | 4,557 | 3,595 |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 2,698 | 5,960 | 5,961 | 5,953 | 2,720 | 4,178 | 2,697 | 1,867 |
| IFE (000) | 5,675 | 192 | 153 | 39 | 1,894 | 501 | 701 | 682 |
| IFE Incidence (%) | 6.8 | 54.4 | 51.4 | 70.0 | 17.2 | 41.0 | 27.2 | 9.5 |
| IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 13,306 | 974 | 801 | 173 | 4,565 | 1,655 | 1,574 | 1,336 |
| IFE Average Deficit (\$) | 2,345 | 5,069 | 5,221 | 4,470 | 2,411 | 3,305 | 2,216 | 1,957 |
| IFI (000) | 3,098 | 133 | 112 | 21 | 1,094 | 305 | 382 | 407 |
| IFI Incidence (%) | 3.7 | 37.7 | 37.7 | 38.0 | 9.9 | 25.0 | 14.6 | 5.7 |
| IFI Deficit (\$ Millions) | 6,308 | 434 | 358 | 78 | 2,139 | 742 | 697 | 700 |
| IFI Average Deficit (\$) | 2,036 | 3,253 | 3,167 | 3,709 | 1,956 | 2,433 | 1,826 | 1,720 |
| Full Employment IFE (000) | 3,667 | 60 | 53 | 6 | 832 | 160 | 254 | 418 |
| Full Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 8,142 | 158 | 143 | 16 | 1,782 | 397 | 464 | 921 |
| Adequate Employment IFE (000) | 2,408 | 51 | 45 | 6 | 685 | 138 | 234 | 313 |
| Adequate Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 4,766 | 148 | 132 | 16 | 1,393 | 323 | 442 | 628 |
| Capacity Employment IFE (000) | 4,278 | 53 | 47 | 6 | 837 | 152 | 249 | 436 |
| Capacity Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 10,231 | 148 | 132 | 16 | 2,016 | 402 | 588 | 1,026 |
| Enhanced Earnings IFE (000) | 4,935 | 189 | 150 | 39 | 1,672 | 473 | 645 | 554 |
| Enhanced Earnings IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 12,854 | 1,000 | 826 | 174 | 4,464 | 1,675 | 1,554 | 1,234 |
| Enhanced Capacity IFE (000) | 1,882 | 47 | 41 | 6 | 531 | 116 | 172 | 243 |
| Enhanced Capacity IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 3,578 | 114 | 102 | 121 | 1,016 | 257 | 304 | 455 |
| IIE in IFE (000) | 4,524 | 192 | 153 | 39 | 1,678 | 486 | 659 | 533 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Total (%) | 45.4 | 30.6 | 26.8 | 45.7 | 42.2 | 39.1 | 46.2 | 40.4 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Net of Transfers (%) | 18.6 | 13.9 | 9.8 | 30.0 | 11.8 | 9.3 | 11.8 | 13.7 |
| IFI Net of Transfers (000) | 4,621 | 166 | 138 | 27 | 1,670 | 454 | 627 | 589 |
| IFI Net of Transfers Deficit (\$ Millions) | 10,681 | 812 | 689 | 123 | 3,930 | 1,403 | 1,384 | 1,143 |
| IFI Including Food Stamps (000) | 2,891 | 130 | 110 | 21 | 986 | 279 | 345 | 362 |
| IFI Including Food Stamps Deficit (\$ Millions) | 5,439 | 341 | 275 | 66 | 1,763 | 598 | 583 | 582 |
| IFI Including In-Kind Aid (000) | 2,731 | 126 | 105 | 21 | 951 | 270 | 335 | 346 |
| IFI Including In-Kind Aid Deficit (\$ Millions) | 5,206 | 319 | 254 | 64 | 1,672 | 571 | 559 | 542 |

Table B-1. (Continued)

SEVERE HARDSHIP:
FULL-YEAR WORK FORCE (continued)

| | Employed Part-Time | (Employed Part-Time Involuntarily) | (Employed Part-Time Voluntarily) | Employed Full-Time | Out Of Work Force |
|--|-----------------------|--|--|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Work Force (000) | 17,671 | 4,160 | 13,511 | 54,956 | 139,181 |
| IIE (000) | 5,064 | 1,345 | 3,720 | 4,060 | 18,136 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 28.7 | 32.3 | 27.5 | 7.4 | 13.0 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 9,928 | 3,800 | 6,128 | 13,437 | -- |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 1,960 | 2,825 | 1,648 | 3,309 | -- |
| IFE (000) | 2,194 | 542 | 1,652 | 1,395 | 49,071 |
| IFE Incidence (%) | 12.4 | 13.0 | 12.2 | 2.5 | 35.3 |
| IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 4,512 | 1,306 | 3,205 | 3,256 | -- |
| IFE Average Deficit (\$) | 2,056 | 2,409 | 1,940 | 2,334 | -- |
| IFI (000) | 962 | 337 | 625 | 909 | 22,984 |
| IFI Incidence (%) | 5.4 | 8.1 | 4.6 | 1.7 | 16.5 |
| IFI Deficit (\$ Millions) | 1,758 | 775 | 1,044 | 1,977 | -- |
| IFI Average Deficit (\$) | 1,828 | 2,120 | 1,670 | 2,176 | -- |
| Full Employment IFE (000) | 1,462 | 327 | 1,135 | 1,313 | 47,271 |
| Full Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 2,735 | 810 | 1,925 | 3,467 | -- |
| Adequate Employment IFE (000) | 1,221 | 152 | 1,069 | 451 | 45,854 |
| Adequate Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 2,290 | 366 | 1,924 | 936 | -- |
| Capacity Employment IFE (000) | 2,035 | 418 | 1,617 | 1,353 | 47,481 |
| Capacity Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 4,528 | 1,065 | 3,463 | 3,540 | -- |
| Enhanced Earnings IFE (000) | 1,929 | 483 | 1,446 | 1,145 | 47,189 |
| Enhanced Earnings IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 4,313 | 1,257 | 3,057 | 3,076 | -- |
| Enhanced Capacity IFE (000) | 992 | 123 | 869 | 312 | 44,056 |
| Enhanced Capacity IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 1,824 | 266 | 1,557 | 624 | -- |
| IIE in IFE (000) | 1,551 | 480 | 1,071 | 1,103 | -- |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Total (%) | 56.2 | 37.9 | 62.2 | 34.8 | 53.2 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Net of Transfers (%) | 27.4 | 11.4 | 32.7 | 14.5 | 21.0 |
| IFI Net of Transfers (000) | 1,592 | 480 | 1,112 | 1,192 | 38,779 |
| IFI Net of Transfers Deficit (\$ Millions) | 3,204 | 1,110 | 2,094 | 2,735 | -- |
| IFI Including Food Stamps (000) | 889 | 306 | 583 | 835 | 21,152 |
| IFI Including Food Stamps Deficit (\$ Millions) | 1,528 | 592 | 936 | 1,807 | -- |
| IFI Including In-Kind Aid (000) | 857 | 287 | 571 | 798 | 19,909 |
| IFI Including In-Kind Aid Deficit (\$ Millions) | 1,464 | 566 | 898 | 1,752 | -- |

Table B-1. (Continued)

| | INTERMEDIATE HARDSHIP: TOTAL WORK FORCE | | | | | | | |
|---|---|-----------------|---------------|--------------|----------------------------|------------------------|---------|----------------------|
| | Total Work Force | Not Employed | (Discouraged) | (Unemployed) | Intermittently Employed | (Mostly Unemployed) | (Mixed) | (Mostly Employed) |
| Work Force (000) | 116,983 | 1,990 | 811 | 1,179 | 16,478 | 1,607 | 3,895 | 10,976 |
| IIE (000) | 40,961 | 1,979 | 811 | 1,168 | 9,857 | 1,563 | 3,087 | 5,207 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 35.0 | 99.4 | 100.0 | 99.0 | 59.8 | 97.3 | 79.3 | 47.4 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 87,442 | 4,882 | 3,355 | 1,527 | 27,574 | 7,642 | 9,412 | 10,520 |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 2,135 | 2,467 | 4,136 | 1,308 | 2,797 | 4,888 | 3,049 | 2,021 |
| IFE (000) | 17,190 | 1,014 | 455 | 559 | 4,203 | 769 | 1,364 | 2,069 |
| IFE Incidence (%) | 14.7 | 50.9 | 56.0 | 47.4 | 25.5 | 47.9 | 35.0 | 18.8 |
| IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 48,556 | 4,980 | 2,395 | 2,585 | 12,151 | 3,171 | 4,023 | 4,957 |
| IFE Average Deficit (\$) | 2,825 | 4,912 | 5,269 | 4,622 | 2,891 | 4,122 | 2,949 | 2,396 |
| IFI (000) | 10,524 | 764 | 350 | 414 | 2,919 | 556 | 937 | 1,425 |
| IFI Incidence (%) | 9.0 | 38.4 | 43.2 | 35.1 | 17.7 | 34.6 | 24.1 | 13.0 |
| IFI Deficit (\$ Millions) | 23,015 | 2,478 | 1,189 | 1,290 | 6,503 | 1,624 | 2,072 | 2,806 |
| IFI Average Deficit (\$) | 2,187 | 3,244 | 3,394 | 3,117 | 2,228 | 2,919 | 2,212 | 1,969 |
| Full Employment IFE (000) | 12,802 | 593 | 118 | 475 | 2,406 | 313 | 617 | 1,476 |
| Full Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 33,203 | 2,198 | 327 | 1,871 | 5,570 | 879 | 1,424 | 3,267 |
| Adequate Employment IFE Deficit | 10,006 | 722 | 260 | 461 | 1,915 | 269 | 531 | 1,115 |
| Adequate Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 26,570 | 2,862 | 968 | 1,895 | 4,392 | 732 | 1,305 | 2,355 |
| Capacity Employment IFE (000) | 14,610 | 762 | 278 | 483 | 2,617 | 334 | 681 | 1,601 |
| Capacity Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 39,600 | 2,862 | 967 | 1,894 | 6,431 | 1,044 | 1,731 | 3,656 |
| Enhanced Earnings IFE (000) | 15,422 | 979 | 439 | 540 | 3,816 | 729 | 1,255 | 1,832 |
| Enhanced Earnings IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 44,605 | 4,988 | 2,385 | 2,603 | 11,012 | 3,039 | 3,651 | 4,321 |
| Enhanced Capacity IFE (000) | 8,623 | 678 | 239 | 439 | 1,570 | 225 | 437 | 908 |
| Enhanced Capacity IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 23,373 | 2,695 | 889 | 1,807 | 3,598 | 619 | 1,083 | 1,895 |
| IIE in IFE (000) | 13,470 | 1,012 | 455 | 557 | 3,729 | 756 | 1,300 | 1,674 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Total (%) | 38.8 | 24.7 | 23.0 | 26.0 | 30.5 | 27.7 | 31.3 | 31.1 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Net of Transfers (%) | 17.7 | 9.4 | 9.9 | 9.0 | 10.9 | 8.3 | 9.3 | 12.8 |
| IFI Net of Transfers (000) | 14,145 | 919 | 410 | 509 | 3,747 | 706 | 1,238 | 1,803 |
| IFI Net-of-Transfers Deficit (\$ Millions) | 37,970 | 4,287 | 2,013 | 2,184 | 10,418 | 2,744 | 3,512 | 4,163 |
| IFI Including Food Stamps (000) | 10,189 | 743 | 344 | 399 | 2,822 | 538 | 913 | 1,371 |
| IFI Including Food Stamps Deficit (\$ Millions) | 20,599 | 2,085 | 1,009 | 1,076 | 5,728 | 1,406 | 1,817 | 2,506 |
| IFI Including In-Kind Aid (000) | 9,909 | 722 | 329 | 392 | 2,739 | 526 | 873 | 1,340 |
| IFI Including In-Kind Aid Deficit (\$ Millions) | 19,646 | 1,968 | 953 | 1,015 | 5,426 | 1,339 | 1,717 | 2,370 |

Table B-1. (Continued)

INTERMEDIATE HARDSHIP:
TOTAL WORK FORCE (continued)

| | Employed Part-Time | (Employed Part-Time Involuntarily) | (Employed Part-Time Voluntarily) | Employed Full-Time | Out Of Work Force |
|---|-----------------------|--|--|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Work Force (000) | 34,156 | 7,172 | 26,985 | 64,359 | 106,177 |
| IIE (000) | 17,211 | 4,078 | 13,133 | 11,914 | 36,347 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 50.4 | 56.9 | 48.7 | 18.5 | 34.2 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 26,208 | 9,632 | 16,576 | 28,778 | -- |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 1,523 | 2,362 | 1,262 | 2,415 | -- |
| IFE (000) | 7,646 | 1,789 | 5,858 | 4,327 | 45,623 |
| IFE Incidence (%) | 22.4 | 24.9 | 21.7 | 6.7 | 43.0 |
| IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 20,701 | 5,429 | 15,272 | 10,725 | -- |
| IFE Average Deficit (\$) | 2,707 | 3,035 | 2,607 | 2,478 | -- |
| IFI (000) | 4,029 | 1,216 | 2,812 | 2,812 | 26,116 |
| IFI Incidence (%) | 11.8 | 17.0 | 10.4 | 4.4 | 24.6 |
| IFI Deficit (\$ Millions) | 8,004 | 2,841 | 5,163 | 6,030 | -- |
| IFI Average Deficit (\$) | 1,987 | 2,335 | 1,836 | 2,144 | -- |
| Full Employment IFE (000) | 5,903 | 1,333 | 4,570 | 3,901 | 43,186 |
| Full Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 15,018 | 3,807 | 11,211 | 10,417 | -- |
| Adequate Employment IFE (000) | 5,196 | 889 | 4,308 | 2,172 | 40,961 |
| Adequate Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 13,929 | 2,677 | 11,252 | 5,387 | -- |
| Capacity Employment IFE (000) | 7,146 | 1,500 | 5,646 | 4,086 | 43,833 |
| Capacity Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 19,665 | 4,395 | 15,270 | 10,642 | -- |
| Enhanced Earnings IFE (000) | 6,972 | 1,604 | 5,368 | 3,654 | 43,758 |
| Enhanced Earnings IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 19,186 | 5,000 | 14,186 | 9,419 | -- |
| Enhanced Capacity IFE (000) | 4,592 | 763 | 3,829 | 1,782 | 39,053 |
| Enhanced Capacity IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 12,609 | 2,374 | 10,235 | 4,471 | -- |
| IIE in IFE (000) | 5,527 | 1,582 | 3,944 | 3,203 | -- |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Total (%) | 47.3 | 32.0 | 52.0 | 35.0 | 42.8 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Net of Transfers (%) | 22.7 | 13.5 | 25.6 | 17.4 | 16.6 |
| IFI Net of Transfers (000) | 5,907 | 1,546 | 4,361 | 3,573 | 38,034 |
| IFI Net of Transfers Deficit (\$ Millions) | 14,647 | 4,515 | 10,131 | 8,618 | -- |
| IFI Including Food Stamps (000) | 3,887 | 1,176 | 2,711 | 2,736 | 25,415 |
| IFI Including Food Stamps Deficit (\$ Millions) | 7,255 | 2,479 | 4,776 | 5,530 | -- |
| IFI Including In-Kind Aid (000) | 3,801 | 1,138 | 2,663 | 2,647 | 24,640 |
| IFI Including In-Kind Aid Deficit (\$ Millions) | 6,941 | 2,341 | 4,600 | 5,311 | -- |

Table B-1. (Continued)

MODERATE HARDSHIP: TOTAL WORK FORCE

| | Total Work Force | Not Employed | (Discouraged) | (Unemployed) | Intermittently Employed | (Mostly Unemployed) | (Mixed) | (Mostly Employed) |
|---|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|----------------------------|------------------------|---------|----------------------|
| Work Force (000) | 116,983 | 1,990 | 811 | 1,179 | 16,478 | 1,607 | 3,895 | 10,976 |
| IIE (000) | 51,426 | 1,979 | 811 | 1,168 | 11,220 | 1,578 | 3,299 | 6,343 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 44.0 | 99.4 | 100.0 | 99.0 | 68.1 | 98.2 | 84.7 | 57.8 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 136,402 | 5,859 | 4,026 | 1,833 | 40,154 | 9,641 | 13,265 | 17,247 |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 2,652 | 2,961 | 4,964 | 1,570 | 3,579 | 6,110 | 4,021 | 2,719 |
| IFE (000) | 21,553 | 1,109 | 493 | 616 | 5,195 | 858 | 1,613 | 2,724 |
| IFE Incidence (%) | 18.4 | 55.7 | 60.7 | 52.2 | 31.5 | 53.4 | 41.4 | 24.8 |
| IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 69,668 | 6,118 | 2,958 | 3,160 | 17,709 | 4,163 | 5,790 | 7,756 |
| IFE Average Deficit (\$) | 3,232 | 5,519 | 6,005 | 5,130 | 3,409 | 4,855 | 3,589 | 2,847 |
| IFI (000) | 14,354 | 873 | 394 | 479 | 3,829 | 640 | 1,149 | 2,040 |
| IFI Incidence (%) | 12.3 | 43.9 | 48.6 | 40.6 | 23.2 | 39.8 | 29.5 | 18.6 |
| IFI Deficit (\$ Millions) | 37,123 | 3,423 | 1,660 | 1,763 | 10,579 | 2,367 | 3,336 | 4,876 |
| IFI Average Deficit (\$) | 2,590 | 3,920 | 4,210 | 3,680 | 2,763 | 3,701 | 2,903 | 2,390 |
| Full Employment IFE (000) | 15,660 | 623 | 122 | 501 | 2,930 | 332 | 727 | 1,871 |
| Full Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 46,871 | 2,676 | 394 | 2,282 | 8,077 | 1,110 | 1,983 | 4,984 |
| Adequate Employment IFE (000) | 11,275 | 747 | 267 | 480 | 2,116 | 274 | 562 | 1,279 |
| Adequate Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 34,926 | 3,490 | 1,181 | 2,309 | 5,766 | 890 | 1,632 | 3,243 |
| Capacity Employment IFE (000) | 18,480 | 813 | 298 | 515 | 3,405 | 412 | 879 | 2,114 |
| Capacity Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 57,747 | 3,490 | 1,181 | 2,309 | 9,944 | 1,507 | 2,629 | 5,808 |
| Enhanced Earnings IFE (000) | 19,078 | 1,042 | 464 | 577 | 4,639 | 816 | 1,472 | 2,351 |
| Enhanced Earnings IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 63,820 | 6,158 | 2,949 | 3,209 | 16,129 | 3,988 | 5,308 | 6,832 |
| Enhanced Capacity IFE (000) | 9,602 | 700 | 244 | 456 | 1,730 | 227 | 462 | 1,041 |
| Enhanced Capacity IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 30,471 | 3,299 | 1,076 | 2,223 | 4,692 | 755 | 1,354 | 2,584 |
| IIE in IFE (000) | 17,974 | 1,106 | 493 | 614 | 4,731 | 847 | 1,546 | 2,338 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Total (%) | 33.4 | 21.2 | 20.0 | 22.2 | 26.3 | 25.4 | 28.8 | 25.1 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Net of Transfers (%) | 15.4 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 7.6 | 9.9 | 7.7 | 8.6 | 11.3 |
| IFI Net of Transfers (000) | 18,205 | 1,024 | 455 | 569 | 4,683 | 792 | 1,474 | 2,417 |
| IFI Net-of-Transfers Deficit (\$ Millions) | 55,982 | 5,351 | 2,622 | 2,729 | 15,479 | 3,669 | 5,129 | 6,682 |
| IFI Including Food Stamps (000) | 14,103 | 861 | 388 | 473 | 3,748 | 632 | 1,123 | 1,993 |
| IFI Including Food Stamps Deficit (\$ Millions) | 34,429 | 3,019 | 1,472 | 1,547 | 9,704 | 2,134 | 3,054 | 4,516 |
| IFI Including In-Kind Aid (000) | 11,858 | 850 | 381 | 467 | 3,713 | 625 | 1,116 | 1,973 |
| IFI Including In-Kind Aid Deficit (\$ Millions) | 33,093 | 2,885 | 1,410 | 1,476 | 9,306 | 2,051 | 2,920 | 4,315 |

Table B-1. (Continued)

MODERATE HARDSHIP:
TOTAL WORK FORCE (continued)

| | Employed Part-Time | (Employed Part-Time Involuntarily) | (Employed Part-Time Voluntarily) | Employed Full-Time | Out Of Work Force |
|---|-----------------------|--|--|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Work Force (000) | 34,156 | 7,172 | 26,985 | 64,359 | 106,177 |
| IIE (000) | 20,742 | 4,731 | 16,011 | 17,485 | 42,784 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 60.7 | 66.0 | 59.3 | 27.2 | 40.3 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 40,758 | 14,351 | 26,407 | 49,631 | -- |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 1,965 | 3,033 | 1,649 | 2,839 | -- |
| IFE (000) | 9,142 | 2,189 | 6,954 | 6,107 | 50,112 |
| IFE Incidence (%) | 26.8 | 30.5 | 25.8 | 9.5 | 47.2 |
| IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 28,912 | 7,701 | 21,211 | 16,929 | -- |
| IFE Average Deficit (\$) | 3,162 | 3,518 | 3,050 | 2,772 | -- |
| IFI (000) | 5,489 | 1,622 | 3,867 | 4,163 | 32,648 |
| IFI Incidence (%) | 16.1 | 22.6 | 14.3 | 6.5 | 30.7 |
| IFI Deficit (\$ Millions) | 12,822 | 4,528 | 8,294 | 10,350 | -- |
| IFI Average Deficit (\$) | 2,336 | 2,791 | 2,145 | 2,486 | -- |
| Full Employment IFE (000) | 6,699 | 1,597 | 5,102 | 5,409 | 46,955 |
| Full Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 19,787 | 5,337 | 14,450 | 16,331 | -- |
| Adequate Employment IFE (000) | 5,680 | 963 | 4,718 | 2,732 | 43,340 |
| Adequate Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 17,931 | 3,429 | 14,501 | 7,739 | -- |
| Capacity Employment IFE (000) | 8,495 | 1,808 | 6,687 | 5,768 | 48,147 |
| Capacity Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 27,512 | 6,333 | 21,180 | 16,800 | -- |
| Enhanced Earnings IFE (000) | 8,302 | 1,953 | 6,349 | 5,095 | 47,585 |
| Enhanced Earnings IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 26,878 | 7,127 | 19,750 | 14,656 | -- |
| Enhanced Capacity IFE (000) | 4,996 | 832 | 4,165 | 2,176 | 40,997 |
| Enhanced Capacity IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 16,165 | 3,015 | 13,150 | 6,315 | -- |
| IIE in IFE (000) | 7,328 | 2,018 | 5,310 | 4,810 | -- |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Total (%) | 40.0 | 25.9 | 44.4 | 31.8 | 34.9 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Net of Transfers (%) | 19.3 | 11.1 | 21.9 | 16.1 | 13.9 |
| IFI Net of Transfers (000) | 7,375 | 1,945 | 5,430 | 5,122 | 43,149 |
| IFI Net of Transfers Deficit (\$ Millions) | 21,259 | 6,531 | 14,728 | 13,892 | -- |
| IFI Including Food Stamps (000) | 5,406 | 1,596 | 3,809 | 4,088 | 32,254 |
| IFI Including Food Stamps Deficit (\$ Millions) | 11,964 | 4,128 | 7,835 | 9,742 | -- |
| IFI Including In-Kind Aid (000) | 5,297 | 1,561 | 3,734 | 3,997 | 31,712 |
| IFI Including In-Kind Aid Deficit (\$ Millions) | 11,520 | 3,941 | 7,579 | 9,381 | -- |

Table B-2. RACE/ETHNIC ORIGIN AND HARDSHIP

| | Severe Hardship: Total Work Force | | | Severe Hardship: Half-Year Work Force | | | Severe Hardship: Full-Year Work Force | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|--------|----------|---------------------------------------|-------|----------|---------------------------------------|-------|----------|
| | White | Black | Hispanic | White | Black | Hispanic | White | Black | Hispanic |
| Work Force (000) | 102,761 | 11,702 | 5,872 | 87,032 | 9,643 | 4,922 | 74,023 | 8,220 | 4,150 |
| IIE (000) | 23,584 | 4,101 | 1,718 | 16,128 | 2,780 | 1,234 | 11,807 | 2,145 | 946 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 22.9 | 35.0 | 29.3 | 18.5 | 28.8 | 25.1 | 16.0 | 26.1 | 22.8 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 43,174 | 7,732 | 3,173 | 38,673 | 6,794 | 2,848 | 31,981 | 5,677 | 2,425 |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 1,831 | 1,886 | 1,847 | 2,398 | 2,444 | 2,308 | 2,709 | 2,646 | 2,564 |
| IIE (000) | 10,111 | 2,851 | 957 | 6,104 | 1,743 | 623 | 4,261 | 1,294 | 459 |
| IFE Incidence (%) | 9.8 | 24.4 | 16.3 | 7.0 | 18.1 | 12.7 | 5.8 | 15.7 | 11.1 |
| IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 22,831 | 8,129 | 2,311 | 13,040 | 4,507 | 1,486 | 9,654 | 3,384 | 1,151 |
| IFE Average Deficit (\$) | 2,258 | 2,851 | 2,415 | 2,136 | 2,586 | 2,386 | 2,266 | 2,615 | 2,508 |
| IFI (000) | 4,902 | 1,943 | 682 | 3,037 | 1,130 | 435 | 2,182 | 836 | 318 |
| IFI Incidence (%) | 4.8 | 16.6 | 11.6 | 3.5 | 11.7 | 8.8 | 2.9 | 10.2 | 7.7 |
| IFI Deficit (\$ Millions) | 8,640 | 3,805 | 1,246 | 5,718 | 2,147 | 846 | 4,483 | 1,673 | 671 |
| IFI Average Deficit (\$) | 1,762 | 1,958 | 1,827 | 1,883 | 1,900 | 1,947 | 2,055 | 2,000 | 2,107 |
| Full Employment IFE (000) | 7,750 | 2,086 | 729 | 4,154 | 1,163 | 441 | 2,774 | 811 | 321 |
| Full Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 16,058 | 5,531 | 1,631 | 8,053 | 2,676 | 997 | 5,979 | 1,990 | 823 |
| Adequate Employment IFE (000) | 6,391 | 1,905 | 609 | 2,929 | 938 | 332 | 1,715 | 631 | 228 |
| Adequate Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 13,232 | 5,090 | 1,376 | 5,029 | 2,072 | 731 | 3,135 | 1,519 | 566 |
| Capacity Employment IFE (000) | 8,578 | 2,260 | 772 | 4,812 | 1,257 | 470 | 3,295 | 896 | 343 |
| Capacity Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 18,771 | 6,109 | 1,785 | 10,238 | 3,000 | 1,113 | 7,740 | 2,285 | 899 |
| Enhanced Earnings IFE (000) | 9,062 | 2,648 | 837 | 5,285 | 1,570 | 529 | 3,691 | 1,139 | 387 |
| Enhanced Earnings IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 20,998 | 7,600 | 2,088 | 12,117 | 4,164 | 1,364 | 9,313 | 3,279 | 1,130 |
| Enhanced Capacity IFE (000) | 5,526 | 1,687 | 521 | 2,280 | 775 | 266 | 1,313 | 524 | 178 |
| Enhanced Capacity IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 11,713 | 4,597 | 1,187 | 3,855 | 1,662 | 557 | 2,306 | 1,190 | 409 |
| IIE in IFE (000) | 6,777 | 2,156 | 628 | 4,613 | 1,375 | 433 | 3,407 | 1,031 | 328 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Total (%) | 51.5 | 31.8 | 28.8 | 50.2 | 35.2 | 30.2 | 48.8 | 35.3 | 30.6 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Net of Transfers (%) | 25.2 | 8.1 | 9.5 | 23.9 | 9.2 | 8.8 | 22.0 | 8.1 | 7.8 |
| IFI Net of Transfers (000) | 7,567 | 2,616 | 866 | 4,646 | 1,582 | 568 | 3,325 | 1,188 | 423 |
| IFI Net-of-Transfers Deficit (\$ Millions) | 16,063 | 7,376 | 2,043 | 9,699 | 4,024 | 1,338 | 7,370 | 3,068 | 1,048 |
| IFI Including Food Stamps (000) | 4,416 | 1,706 | 627 | 2,854 | 985 | 398 | 2,042 | 724 | 290 |
| IFI Including Food Stamps Deficit (\$ Millions) | 7,684 | 2,873 | 1,029 | 5,131 | 1,649 | 697 | 4,025 | 1,277 | 554 |
| IFI Including In-Kind Aid (000) | 4,496 | 1,553 | 602 | 2,786 | 900 | 377 | 1,996 | 663 | 277 |
| IFI Including In-Kind Aid Deficit (\$ Millions) | 7,450 | 2,589 | 972 | 4,987 | 1,497 | 657 | 3,914 | 1,163 | 520 |

Table B-2. (Continued)

| | Intermediate Hardship: Total Work Force | | | Moderate Hardship: Total Work Force | | |
|--|---|--------|----------|-------------------------------------|--------|----------|
| | White | Black | Hispanic | White | Black | Hispanic |
| Work Force (000) | 102,761 | 11,702 | 5,872 | 102,761 | 11,702 | 5,872 |
| IIE (000) | 34,493 | 5,561 | 2,639 | 43,636 | 6,645 | 3,242 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 33.6 | 47.5 | 44.9 | 42.5 | 56.8 | 55.2 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 72,862 | 12,692 | 5,629 | 114,181 | 19,198 | 8,996 |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 2,112 | 2,282 | 2,133 | 2,617 | 2,889 | 2,775 |
| IIE (000) | 13,224 | 3,540 | 1,301 | 16,743 | 4,243 | 1,720 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 12.9 | 30.3 | 22.2 | 16.3 | 36.3 | 29.3 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 35,401 | 12,046 | 3,733 | 51,303 | 16,718 | 5,593 |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 2,677 | 3,403 | 2,868 | 3,064 | 3,940 | 3,252 |
| IFI (000) | 7,518 | 2,700 | 1,040 | 10,501 | 3,435 | 1,431 |
| IFI Incidence (%) | 7.3 | 23.1 | 17.7 | 10.2 | 29.4 | 24.4 |
| IFI Deficit (\$ Millions) | 15,580 | 6,756 | 2,373 | 25,539 | 10,543 | 3,931 |
| IFI Average Deficit (\$) | 2,072 | 2,502 | 2,281 | 2,432 | 3,069 | 2,746 |
| Full Employment IIE (000) | 9,891 | 2,592 | 980 | 12,203 | 3,047 | 1,250 |
| Full Employment IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 24,333 | 8,038 | 2,601 | 34,567 | 11,116 | 3,864 |
| Adequate Employment IIE (000) | 7,586 | 2,148 | 758 | 8,607 | 2,354 | 894 |
| Adequate Employment IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 19,019 | 6,890 | 2,037 | 25,215 | 8,813 | 2,752 |
| Capacity Employment IIE (000) | 11,356 | 2,894 | 1,090 | 14,463 | 3,534 | 1,423 |
| Capacity Employment IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 29,386 | 9,281 | 2,943 | 43,121 | 13,242 | 4,495 |
| Enhanced Earnings IIE (000) | 11,828 | 3,228 | 1,148 | 14,755 | 3,840 | 1,495 |
| Enhanced Earnings IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 32,343 | 11,243 | 3,345 | 46,707 | 15,596 | 4,992 |
| Enhanced Capacity IIE (000) | 6,542 | 1,850 | 640 | 7,340 | 2,006 | 753 |
| Enhanced Capacity IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 16,627 | 6,173 | 1,732 | 21,900 | 7,808 | 2,298 |
| IIE in IIE (000) | 10,180 | 2,979 | 1,020 | 13,774 | 3,747 | 1,446 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Total (%) | 43.2 | 23.7 | 20.1 | 37.3 | 19.1 | 16.8 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Net of Transfers (%) | 20.7 | 6.7 | 6.1 | 18.1 | 5.5 | 5.9 |
| IFI Net of Transfers (000) | 10,490 | 3,302 | 1,222 | 13,705 | 4,009 | 1,619 |
| IFI Net-of-Transfers Deficit (\$ Millions) | 26,002 | 11,046 | 3,383 | 39,134 | 15,461 | 5,151 |
| IFI Including Food Stamps (000) | 7,307 | 2,579 | 1,003 | 10,339 | 3,351 | 1,401 |
| IFI Including Food Stamps Deficit (\$ Millions) | 14,344 | 5,616 | 2,109 | 24,107 | 9,277 | 3,630 |
| IFI Including In-Kind Aid (000) | 7,163 | 2,453 | 976 | 10,200 | 3,259 | 1,366 |
| IFI Including In-Kind Aid Deficit (\$ Millions) | 13,911 | 5,118 | 2,006 | 23,465 | 8,615 | 3,473 |

Table B-3. SEX, FAMILY RELATIONSHIP AND HARDSHIP

SEVERE HARDSHIP: TOTAL WORK FORCE

| | Male Family-Head | (Male Family Head- Wife In Work Force) | (Male Family Head- Wife Not In Work Force) | (Male Family Head Wife Not Present) | Male Unrelated Individual | Female Family Head | Wife | Female Unrelated Individual | Other Male | Other Female |
|--|---------------------|---|---|---|---------------------------------|-----------------------|--------|-----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Work Force (000) | 42,051 | 26,571 | 14,118 | 1,362 | 9,263 | 5,976 | 28,814 | 7,777 | 13,424 | 9,676 |
| IIE (000) | 3,901 | 2,393 | 1,281 | 227 | 1,744 | 1,795 | 8,534 | 1,963 | 5,706 | 4,624 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 9.3 | 9.0 | 9.1 | 16.7 | 18.8 | 30.0 | 29.6 | 25.2 | 42.5 | 47.8 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 11,270 | 7,087 | 3,605 | 578 | 4,255 | 2,943 | 14,628 | 3,443 | 9,665 | 5,815 |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 2,889 | 2,961 | 2,814 | 2,549 | 2,440 | 1,639 | 1,712 | 1,754 | 1,694 | 1,257 |
| IIE (000) | 3,250 | 1,098 | 1,969 | 182 | 1,592 | 2,012 | 1,875 | 1,913 | 1,463 | 1,175 |
| IFE Incidence (%) | 7.7 | 4.1 | 13.9 | 13.4 | 17.2 | 337 | 65 | 24.6 | 10.9 | 12.1 |
| IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 8,284 | 1,952 | 5,882 | 450 | 3,252 | 6,657 | 3,222 | 3,756 | 3,626 | 2,859 |
| IFE Average Deficit (\$) | 2,549 | 1,777 | 2,987 | 2,465 | 2,043 | 3,308 | 1,718 | 1,964 | 2,479 | 2,434 |
| IFI (000) | 1,638 | 670 | 860 | 108 | 1,058 | 1,330 | 815 | 1,055 | 667 | 492 |
| IFI Incidence (%) | 3.9 | 2.5 | 6.1 | 7.9 | 11.4 | 22.3 | 2.8 | 13.6 | 5.0 | 5.1 |
| IFI Deficit (\$ Millions) | 3,713 | 1,208 | 2,294 | 212 | 1,878 | 3,147 | 845 | 1,640 | 874 | 728 |
| IFI Average Deficit (\$) | 2,267 | 1,802 | 2,668 | 1,963 | 1,774 | 2,367 | 1,037 | 1,554 | 1,311 | 1,480 |
| Full Employment IFE (000) | 2,540 | 684 | 1,723 | 133 | 1,099 | 1,663 | 1,343 | 1,484 | 1,053 | 896 |
| Full Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 5,983 | 1,059 | 4,626 | 298 | 2,054 | 4,868 | 2,270 | 2,625 | 2,266 | 2,050 |
| Adequate Employment IFE (000) | 2,032 | 440 | 1,486 | 105 | 868 | 1,592 | 1,053 | 1,292 | 914 | 763 |
| Adequate Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 4,422 | 519 | 3,710 | 192 | 1,561 | 4,711 | 1,924 | 2,286 | 2,015 | 1,850 |
| Capacity Employment IFE (000) | 2,766 | 843 | 1,778 | 144 | 1,247 | 1,714 | 1,528 | 1,704 | 1,162 | 973 |
| Capacity Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 6,847 | 1,426 | 5,091 | 330 | 2,461 | 5,326 | 2,713 | 3,232 | 2,609 | 2,263 |
| Enhanced Earnings IFE (000) | 2,898 | 936 | 1,793 | 166 | 1,453 | 1,860 | 1,656 | 1,759 | 1,303 | 1,069 |
| Enhanced Earnings IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 7,454 | 1,708 | 5,335 | 410 | 2,990 | 6,250 | 2,965 | 3,481 | 3,395 | 2,696 |
| Enhanced Capacity IFE (000) | 1,715 | 323 | 1,315 | 77 | 770 | 1,425 | 866 | 1,163 | 765 | 675 |
| Enhanced Capacity IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 3,732 | 384 | 3,187 | 161 | 1,399 | 4,272 | 1,695 | 2,079 | 1,810 | 1,703 |
| IIE in IFE (000) | 1,948 | 804 | 1,010 | 133 | 1,154 | 1,426 | 1,271 | 1,365 | 1,091 | 860 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Total (%) | 49.6 | 39.0 | 56.4 | 40.8 | 33.5 | 33.9 | 56.5 | 44.8 | 54.4 | 58.1 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Net of Transfers (%) | 24.3 | 18.4 | 28.2 | 17.0 | 18.1 | 12.4 | 26.7 | 22.4 | 19.4 | 24.1 |
| IFI Net of Transfers (000) | 2,461 | 896 | 1,414 | 151 | 1,304 | 1,762 | 1,375 | 1,485 | 1,178 | 892 |
| IFI Net-of-Transfers Deficit (\$ Millions) | 6,088 | 1,641 | 4,063 | 384 | 2,492 | 5,721 | 2,063 | 2,699 | 2,878 | 2,065 |
| IFI Including Food Stamps (000) | 1,524 | 617 | 806 | 101 | 1,029 | 1,190 | 747 | 1,043 | 558 | 432 |
| IFI Including Food Stamps Deficit (\$ Millions) | 3,236 | 1,079 | 1,965 | 192 | 1,780 | 2,396 | 733 | 1,574 | 647 | 542 |
| IFI Including In-Kind Aid (000) | 1,479 | 599 | 783 | 97 | 1,021 | 1,080 | 722 | 1,022 | 513 | 404 |
| IFI Including In-Kind Aid Deficit (\$ Millions) | 3,120 | 1,050 | 1,883 | 186 | 1,763 | 2,155 | 706 | 1,556 | 587 | 491 |

Table B-3. (Continued)

SEVERE HARDSHIP: HALF-YEAR WORK FORCE

| | Male Family Head | (Male Family Head- Wife In Work Force) | (Male Family Head- Wife Not In Work Force) | (Male Family Head-Wife Not Present) | Male Unrelated Individual | Female Family Head | Wife | Female Unrelated Individual | Other Male | Other Female |
|--|---------------------|---|---|---|---------------------------------|-----------------------|--------|-----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Work Force (000) | 40,346 | 25,783 | 13,306 | 1,258 | 8,460 | 5,038 | 22,861 | 6,839 | 9,196 | 5,992 |
| IIE (000) | 3,500 | 2,183 | 1,129 | 188 | 1,461 | 1,191 | 5,744 | 1,485 | 3,485 | 2,436 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 8.7 | 8.5 | 8.15 | 14.9 | 17.3 | 23.6 | 25.1 | 21.7 | 37.9 | 40.6 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 10,949 | 6,899 | 3,491 | 559 | 4,048 | 2,505 | 12,901 | 3,136 | 8,262 | 4,603 |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 3,128 | 3,160 | 3,092 | 2,978 | 2,770 | 2,103 | 2,247 | 2,112 | 2,371 | 1,890 |
| IFE (000) | 2,369 | 867 | 1,379 | 123 | 1,012 | 1,186 | 1,031 | 1,107 | 797 | 513 |
| IFE Incidence (%) | 5.9 | 3.4 | 10.4 | 9.8 | 12.0 | 23.5 | 4.5 | 16.2 | 8.7 | 8.6 |
| IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 6,075 | 1,824 | 3,930 | 320 | 1,763 | 3,050 | 1,827 | 1,691 | 2,145 | 1,340 |
| IFE Average Deficit (\$) | 2,564 | 2,105 | 2,849 | 2,594 | 1,743 | 2,572 | 1,772 | 1,528 | 2,693 | 2,610 |
| IFI (000) | 1,364 | 577 | 716 | 71 | 668 | 715 | 420 | 618 | 322 | 171 |
| IFI Incidence (%) | 3.4 | 2.2 | 5.4 | 4.7 | 7.9 | 14.2 | 1.8 | 9.0 | 3.5 | 2.8 |
| IFI Deficit (\$ Millions) | 3,258 | 1,195 | 1,892 | 172 | 1,100 | 1,438 | 553 | 883 | 495 | 338 |
| IFI Average Deficit (\$) | 2,389 | 2,072 | 2,643 | 2,402 | 1,645 | 2,011 | 1,318 | 1,429 | 1,537 | 1,979 |
| Full Employment IFE (000) | 1,764 | 533 | 1,150 | 81 | 534 | 894 | 652 | 710 | 532 | 349 |
| Full Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 4,244 | 1,204 | 2,858 | 182 | 751 | 1,924 | 1,192 | 831 | 1,204 | 812 |
| Adequate Employment IFE (000) | 1,273 | 302 | 911 | 60 | 291 | 805 | 429 | 495 | 397 | 270 |
| Adequate Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 2,559 | 564 | 1,917 | 79 | 278 | 1,577 | 824 | 507 | 902 | 614 |
| Capacity Employment IFE (000) | 1,946 | 652 | 1,203 | 91 | 674 | 910 | 792 | 904 | 570 | 396 |
| Capacity Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 5,019 | 1,536 | 3,267 | 216 | 1,093 | 2,161 | 1,537 | 133 | 1,411 | 950 |
| Enhanced Earnings IFE (000) | 2,058 | 732 | 1,215 | 111 | 893 | 1,040 | 887 | 974 | 693 | 455 |
| Enhanced Earnings IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 5,665 | 1,824 | 3,544 | 297 | 1,573 | 2,804 | 1,728 | 1,493 | 2,046 | 1,289 |
| Enhanced Capacity IFE (000) | 998 | 201 | 760 | 36 | 219 | 651 | 330 | 390 | 314 | 221 |
| Enhanced Capacity IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 1,898 | 366 | 1,476 | 55 | 207 | 1,225 | 674 | 403 | 737 | 4,870 |
| IIE in IFE (000) | 1,679 | 705 | 870 | 104 | 871 | 858 | 764 | 891 | 642 | 394 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Total (%) | 42.4 | 33.4 | 48.1 | 42.1 | 33.9 | 39.7 | 59.3 | 44.2 | 59.6 | 66.7 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Net of Transfers (%) | 19.5 | 14.3 | 23.1 | 16.1 | 17.1 | 15.4 | 27.6 | 22.4 | 19.3 | 26.6 |
| IFI Net of Transfers (000) | 1,906 | 743 | 1,060 | 103 | 838 | 1,003 | 746 | 859 | 643 | 377 |
| IFI Net-of-Transfers Deficit (\$ Millions) | 4,894 | 1,585 | 3,017 | 292 | 1,385 | 2,549 | 1,230 | 1,285 | 1,704 | 978 |
| IFI Including Food Stamps (000) | 1,271 | 533 | 668 | 70 | 648 | 619 | 391 | 616 | 257 | 142 |
| IFI Including Food Stamps Deficit (\$ Millions) | 2,839 | 1,067 | 1,613 | 159 | 1,030 | 1,108 | 489 | 863 | 379 | 256 |
| IFI Including In-Kind Aid (000) | 1,233 | 520 | 645 | 68 | 642 | 552 | 378 | 606 | 244 | 132 |
| IFI Including In-Kind Aid Deficit (\$ Millions) | 2,738 | 1,040 | 1,543 | 155 | 1,022 | 980 | 467 | 856 | 355 | 240 |

Table B-3. (Continued)

SEVERE HARDSHIP: FULL-YEAR WORK FORCE

| | Male Family Head | (Male Family Head- Wife In Work Force) | (Male Family Head- Wife Not In Work Force) | (Male Family Head-Wife Not Present) | Male Unrelated Individual | Female Family Head | Wife | Female Unrelated Individual | Other Male | Other Female |
|--|---------------------|---|---|---|---------------------------------|-----------------------|--------|-----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Work Force (000) | 37,575 | 24,063 | 12,379 | 1,133 | 7,264 | 4,267 | 17,596 | 5,664 | 7,225 | 4,387 |
| IIE (000) | 3,085 | 1,926 | 1,002 | 157 | 1,196 | 888 | 3,950 | 1,085 | 2,528 | 1,516 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 8.2 | 8.0 | 8.1 | 13.9 | 16.5 | 20.8 | 22.4 | 19.2 | 35.0 | 34.5 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 10,057 | 6,304 | 3,258 | 494 | 3,505 | 2,038 | 10,116 | 2,528 | 6,768 | 3,433 |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 3,260 | 3,273 | 3,252 | 3,148 | 2,932 | 2,295 | 2,561 | 2,330 | 2,677 | 2,265 |
| IIE (000) | 1,946 | 722 | 1,127 | 97 | 683 | 811 | 655 | 661 | 568 | 351 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 5.2 | 3.0 | 9.1 | 8.5 | 9.4 | 19.0 | 3.7 | 11.7 | 7.9 | 8.0 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 5,188 | 1,609 | 3,335 | 244 | 1,256 | 2,099 | 1,222 | 973 | 1,590 | 979 |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 2,666 | 2,227 | 2,960 | 2,529 | 1,840 | 2,589 | 1,865 | 1,472 | 2,797 | 2,786 |
| IFI (000) | 1,158 | 488 | 618 | 53 | 477 | 496 | 280 | 353 | 229 | 106 |
| IFI Incidence (%) | 3.1 | 2.0 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 6.6 | 11.6 | 1.6 | 6.2 | 3.2 | 2.4 |
| IFI Deficit (\$ Millions) | 2,882 | 1,060 | 1,696 | 126 | 856 | 1,023 | 406 | 499 | 818 | 225 |
| IFI Average Deficit (\$) | 2,488 | 2,173 | 2,746 | 2,385 | 1,797 | 2,062 | 1,450 | 1,415 | 1,825 | 2,124 |
| Full Employment IIE (000) | 1,448 | 464 | 925 | 60 | 276 | 571 | 405 | 358 | 362 | 247 |
| Full Employment IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 3,759 | 1,200 | 2,432 | 178 | 424 | 1,299 | 773 | 405 | 877 | 605 |
| Adequate Employment IIE (000) | 974 | 236 | 699 | 39 | 88 | 475 | 235 | 209 | 251 | 174 |
| Adequate Employment IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 2,030 | 471 | 1,522 | 37 | 75 | 954 | 459 | 195 | 621 | 431 |
| Capacity Employment IIE (000) | 1,582 | 544 | 972 | 66 | 411 | 595 | 497 | 521 | 400 | 272 |
| Capacity Employment IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 4,445 | 1,494 | 2,801 | 150 | 717 | 1,501 | 1,036 | 741 | 1,065 | 726 |
| Enhanced Earnings IIE (000) | 1,681 | 602 | 995 | 84 | 608 | 706 | 565 | 578 | 487 | 310 |
| Enhanced Earnings IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 5,103 | 1,810 | 3,063 | 203 | 1,135 | 1,978 | 1,202 | 853 | 1,592 | 992 |
| Enhanced Capacity IIE (000) | 755 | 155 | 581 | 19 | 67 | 379 | 182 | 165 | 200 | 134 |
| Enhanced Capacity IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 1,466 | 2,981 | 1,146 | 22 | 53 | 780 | 362 | 151 | 484 | 332 |
| IIE in IIE (000) | 1,447 | 608 | 754 | 85 | 653 | 619 | 506 | 562 | 469 | 269 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Total (%) | 40.5 | 32.5 | 45.2 | 45.1 | 30.2 | 38.8 | 57.3 | 46.7 | 59.8 | 69.9 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Net of Transfers (%) | 17.7 | 11.8 | 21.5 | 17.7 | 13.9 | 14.2 | 25.1 | 22.5 | 17.0 | 25.9 |
| IFI Net of Transfers (000) | 1,601 | 637 | 884 | 80 | 588 | 696 | 490 | 513 | 472 | 260 |
| IFI Net-of-Transfers Deficit (\$ Millions) | 4,255 | 1,417 | 2,618 | 220 | 1,039 | 1,798 | 861 | 753 | 1,289 | 685 |
| IFI Including Food Stamps (000) | 1,076 | 447 | 576 | 53 | 458 | 425 | 260 | 351 | 181 | 89 |
| IFI Including Food Stamps Deficit (\$ Millions) | 2,521 | 948 | 1,455 | 118 | 802 | 774 | 356 | 486 | 329 | 172 |
| IFI Including In-Kind Aid (000) | 1,045 | 437 | 557 | 51 | 456 | 376 | 252 | 345 | 176 | 84 |
| IFI Including In-Kind Aid Deficit (\$ Millions) | 2,434 | 925 | 1,394 | 115 | 797 | 683 | 340 | 483 | 309 | 160 |

Table B-3. (Continued)

INTERMEDIATE HARDSHIP: TOTAL WORK FORCE

| | Male Family_Head | (Male Family Head- Wife In Work Force) | (Male Family Head- Wife Not In Work Force) | (Male Family Head Wife Not Present) | Male Unrelated Individual | Female Family_Head | Wife | Female Unrelated Individual | Other Male | Other Female |
|--|---------------------|---|---|---|---------------------------------|-----------------------|--------|-----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Work Force (000) | 42,051 | 26,571 | 14,118 | 1,362 | 9,263 | 5,976 | 28,814 | 7,777 | 13,424 | 9,676 |
| IIE (000) | 5,926 | 3,671 | 1,925 | 330 | 2,490 | 2,631 | 12,783 | 2,979 | 7,723 | 6,430 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 14.1 | 13.8 | 13.6 | 24.2 | 26.9 | 44.0 | 44.4 | 38.3 | 57.5 | 66.4 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 18,865 | 11,955 | 5,932 | 958 | 7,135 | 5,239 | 24,718 | 6,170 | 15,589 | 9,747 |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 3,180 | 3,257 | 3,082 | 2,902 | 2,866 | 1,991 | 1,934 | 2,071 | 2,019 | 1,516 |
| IIE (000) | 4,493 | 1,682 | 2,564 | 248 | 1,928 | 2,454 | 2,655 | 2,305 | 1,881 | 1,475 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 10.7 | 6.3 | 18.2 | 18.2 | 20.8 | 41.1 | 9.2 | 29.6 | 14.0 | 15.2 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 13,423 | 3,383 | 9,334 | 706 | 2,964 | 9,783 | 5,166 | 5,645 | 5,401 | 4,174 |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 2,988 | 2,012 | 3,641 | 2,849 | 2,575 | 3,987 | 1,946 | 2,449 | 2,871 | 2,831 |
| IFI (000) | 2,655 | 1,121 | 1,373 | 161 | 1,447 | 1,768 | 1,355 | 1,479 | 1,036 | 784 |
| IFI Incidence (%) | 6.3 | 4.2 | 9.7 | 11.8 | 15.6 | 29.6 | 4.7 | 19.0 | 7.7 | 8.1 |
| IFI Deficit (\$ Millions) | 6,893 | 2,207 | 4,301 | 385 | 3,113 | 5,423 | 1,675 | 2,777 | 1,756 | 1,378 |
| IFI Average Deficit (\$) | 2,596 | 1,969 | 3,133 | 2,387 | 2,152 | 3,068 | 1,236 | 1,878 | 1,695 | 1,757 |
| Full Employment IFE (000) | 3,442 | 999 | 2,259 | 184 | 1,336 | 2,040 | 1,840 | 1,750 | 1,309 | 1,085 |
| Full Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 9,601 | 1,847 | 7,281 | 473 | 3,028 | 7,047 | 3,536 | 3,791 | 3,306 | 2,894 |
| Adequate Employment IFE (000) | 2,602 | 591 | 1,880 | 132 | 987 | 1,788 | 1,296 | 1,437 | 1,039 | 856 |
| Adequate Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 6,880 | 877 | 5,717 | 285 | 2,197 | 6,377 | 2,796 | 3,117 | 2,739 | 2,465 |
| Capacity Employment IIE (000) | 3,864 | 1,312 | 2,349 | 203 | 1,558 | 2,157 | 2,204 | 2,072 | 1,501 | 1,254 |
| Capacity Employment IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 11,136 | 2,502 | 8,102 | 532 | 3,793 | 7,976 | 4,484 | 4,887 | 3,976 | 3,348 |
| Enhanced Earnings IIE (000) | 3,914 | 1,387 | 2,308 | 220 | 1,767 | 2,256 | 2,270 | 2,159 | 1,718 | 1,338 |
| Enhanced Earnings IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 11,953 | 2,905 | 8,411 | 638 | 4,562 | 9,153 | 4,774 | 5,213 | 5,015 | 3,935 |
| Enhanced Capacity IIE (000) | 2,173 | 430 | 1,650 | 93 | 859 | 1,593 | 1,056 | 1,299 | 888 | 754 |
| Enhanced Capacity IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 5,725 | 640 | 4,847 | 237 | 1,966 | 5,740 | 2,419 | 2,821 | 2,440 | 2,263 |
| IIE to IIE (000) | 3,059 | 1,311 | 1,558 | 190 | 1,552 | 1,990 | 2,128 | 1,868 | 1,594 | 1,279 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Total (%) | 40.9 | 33.4 | 46.4 | 35.0 | 24.9 | 28.0 | 48.9 | 35.8 | 44.9 | 46.8 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Net of Transfers (%) | 19.6 | 16.0 | 22.6 | 13.1 | 13.6 | 11.9 | 22.0 | 17.5 | 17.0 | 20.6 |
| IFI Net of Transfers (000) | 3,613 | 1,412 | 1,985 | 215 | 1,665 | 2,161 | 2,072 | 1,901 | 1,560 | 1,171 |
| IFI Net-of-Transfers Deficit (\$ Millions) | 10,332 | 2,895 | 6,825 | 611 | 3,941 | 8,515 | 3,520 | 4,214 | 4,346 | 3,102 |
| IFI Including Food Stamps (000) | 2,588 | 1,089 | 1,341 | 158 | 1,430 | 1,680 | 1,315 | 1,474 | 973 | 729 |
| IFI Including Food Stamps Deficit (\$ Millions) | 6,287 | 2,040 | 3,889 | 358 | 2,989 | 4,527 | 1,531 | 2,699 | 1,433 | 1,133 |
| IFI Including In-Kind Aid (000) | 2,526 | 1,058 | 1,315 | 153 | 1,411 | 1,595 | 1,278 | 1,460 | 941 | 699 |
| IFI Including In-Kind Aid Deficit (\$ Millions) | 6,074 | 1,980 | 3,751 | 343 | 2,958 | 4,117 | 1,466 | 2,665 | 1,320 | 1,048 |

Table B-3. (Continued)

MODERATE HARDSHIP: TOTAL WORK FORCE

| | Male Family Head | (Male Family Head- Wife In Work Force) | (Male Family Head- Wife Not In Work Force) | (Male Family Head-Wife Not Present) | Male Unrelated Individual | Female Family Head | Wife | Female Unrelated Individual | Other Male | Other Female |
|--|---------------------|---|---|---|---------------------------------|-----------------------|--------|-----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Work Force (000) | 42,051 | 26,571 | 14,118 | 1,362 | 9,263 | 5,976 | 28,814 | 7,777 | 13,424 | 9,676 |
| IIE (000) | 8,218 | 5,214 | 2,582 | 423 | 3,237 | 3,315 | 16,284 | 3,885 | 9,078 | 7,409 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 19.5 | 19.6 | 18.3 | 31.0 | 34.9 | 55.5 | 56.5 | 50.0 | 67.6 | 76.6 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 29,753 | 19,114 | 9,169 | 1,470 | 11,013 | 8,495 | 39,029 | 10,149 | 23,106 | 14,857 |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 3,620 | 3,666 | 3,552 | 3,479 | 3,402 | 2,563 | 2,397 | 2,612 | 2,545 | 2,005 |
| IIE (000) | 5,849 | 2,354 | 3,186 | 309 | 2,369 | 2,882 | 3,508 | 2,723 | 2,417 | 1,825 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 13.9 | 8.9 | 22.6 | 22.7 | 25.4 | 48.2 | 12.2 | 35.0 | 18.0 | 18.9 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 20,216 | 5,418 | 13,762 | 1,035 | 7,078 | 13,463 | 7,778 | 7,889 | 7,536 | 5,709 |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 3,456 | 2,302 | 4,320 | 3,344 | 3,014 | 4,672 | 2,217 | 2,897 | 3,117 | 3,128 |
| IFI (000) | 3,849 | 1,668 | 1,974 | 207 | 1,873 | 2,198 | 2,036 | 1,907 | 1,422 | 1,069 |
| IFI Incidence (%) | 9.2 | 6.3 | 14.0 | 15.2 | 20.2 | 36.8 | 7.1 | 24.5 | 10.6 | 11.0 |
| IFI Deficit (\$ Millions) | 11,625 | 3,738 | 7,264 | 623 | 4,749 | 8,283 | 2,990 | 4,293 | 2,974 | 2,260 |
| IFI Average Deficit (\$) | 3,020 | 2,241 | 3,680 | 3,001 | 2,536 | 3,768 | 1,468 | 2,251 | 2,092 | 2,115 |
| Full Employment IIE (000) | 4,417 | 1,381 | 2,814 | 221 | 1,573 | 2,432 | 2,352 | 2,009 | 1,574 | 1,305 |
| Full Employment IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 14,387 | 2,955 | 10,733 | 699 | 4,201 | 9,662 | 5,163 | 5,094 | 4,500 | 3,864 |
| Adequate Employment IIE (000) | 3,145 | 747 | 2,244 | 154 | 1,082 | 1,924 | 1,501 | 1,527 | 1,154 | 943 |
| Adequate Employment IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 9,767 | 1,320 | 8,057 | 390 | 2,865 | 8,056 | 3,738 | 3,945 | 3,468 | 3,087 |
| Capacity Employment IIE (000) | 5,077 | 1,875 | 2,937 | 265 | 1,883 | 2,627 | 2,932 | 2,471 | 1,928 | 1,562 |
| Capacity Employment IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 16,987 | 4,092 | 12,084 | 811 | 5,457 | 11,257 | 6,860 | 6,876 | 5,651 | 4,659 |
| Enhanced Earnings IIE (000) | 5,098 | 1,974 | 2,848 | 276 | 2,177 | 2,620 | 3,015 | 2,444 | 2,104 | 1,618 |
| Enhanced Earnings IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 17,877 | 4,615 | 12,325 | 936 | 6,469 | 12,554 | 7,333 | 7,270 | 6,965 | 5,352 |
| Enhanced Capacity IIE (000) | 2,589 | 538 | 1,942 | 109 | 969 | 1,705 | 1,224 | 1,366 | 943 | 807 |
| Enhanced Capacity IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 8,015 | 939 | 6,755 | 320 | 2,556 | 7,207 | 3,253 | 3,565 | 3,077 | 2,799 |
| IIE in IFE (000) | 4,207 | 1,856 | 2,095 | 256 | 2,017 | 2,498 | 3,037 | 2,381 | 2,174 | 1,661 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Total (%) | 34.2 | 29.1 | 38.0 | 33.0 | 20.3 | 23.7 | 42.0 | 30.0 | 41.2 | 41.4 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Net of Transfers (%) | 16.5 | 14.9 | 18.1 | 12.8 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 19.1 | 14.8 | 17.4 | 17.3 |
| IFI Net of Transfers (000) | 4,883 | 2,003 | 2,610 | 270 | 2,091 | 2,565 | 2,839 | 2,320 | 1,997 | 1,509 |
| IFI Net-of-Transfers Deficit (\$ Millions) | 16,190 | 4,705 | 10,569 | 916 | 5,798 | 11,819 | 5,575 | 6,095 | 6,148 | 4,357 |
| IFI Including Food Stamps (000) | 3,792 | 1,645 | 1,944 | 204 | 1,855 | 2,155 | 2,009 | 1,900 | 1,341 | 1,050 |
| IFI Including Food Stamps Deficit (\$ Millions) | 10,913 | 3,529 | 6,792 | 593 | 4,601 | 7,310 | 2,827 | 4,206 | 2,590 | 1,980 |
| IFI Including In-Kind Aid (000) | 3,731 | 1,621 | 1,907 | 203 | 1,836 | 2,095 | 1,981 | 1,880 | 1,316 | 1,020 |
| IFI Including In-Kind Aid Deficit (\$ Millions) | 10,589 | 3,434 | 6,581 | 573 | 4,550 | 6,761 | 2,733 | 4,156 | 2,441 | 1,864 |

Table B-4. HARDSHIP BY FAMILY SIZE AND NUMBER OF EARNERS

SEVERE HARDSHIP: TOTAL WORK FORCE

| | One In Work Force | | | | | | Two In Work Force | | | | |
|--|-------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| | Total | 1 Member | 2 Members | 3 Members | 4-5 Members | 6+ Members | Total | 2 Members | 3 Members | 4-5 Members | 6+ Members |
| Work Force (000) | 35,655 | 17,041 | 8,287 | 4,701 | 5,215 | 911 | 51,073 | 19,448 | 13,359 | 15,927 | 2,338 |
| IIE (000) | 7,341 | 3,707 | 1,769 | 904 | 761 | 199 | 11,165 | 3,746 | 2,874 | 3,759 | 786 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 20.6 | 21.8 | 21.4 | 21.5 | 14.6 | 21.8 | 21.9 | 19.3 | 21.5 | 23.6 | 33.6 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 15,190 | 7,698 | 3,573 | 1,873 | 1,606 | 441 | 20,965 | 7,810 | 5,186 | 4,598 | 1,372 |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 2,069 | 2,076 | 2,019 | 2,072 | 2,110 | 2,218 | 1,878 | 2,085 | 1,805 | 1,755 | 1,745 |
| IIF (000) | 8,457 | 3,505 | 2,375 | 1,119 | 1,077 | 381 | 3,628 | 975 | 676 | 1,381 | 254 |
| IIF Incidence (%) | 23.7 | 20.6 | 28.7 | 26.6 | 20.7 | 41.8 | 7.1 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 8.7 | 15.72 |
| IIF Deficit (\$ Millions) | 24,467 | 7,009 | 6,555 | 3,731 | 4,803 | 2,369 | 5,924 | 1,083 | 860 | 2,409 | 2,644 |
| IIF Average Deficit (\$) | 2,893 | 2,000 | 2,760 | 3,334 | 4,458 | 6,223 | 1,633 | 1,110 | 1,271 | 1,744 | 2,644 |
| IPI (000) | 4,450 | 2,114 | 733 | 536 | 767 | 301 | 2,014 | 404 | 306 | 874 | 431 |
| IPI Incidence (%) | 12.5 | 12.4 | 8.8 | 12.7 | 14.7 | 33.0 | 3.9 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 5.5 | 18.4 |
| IPI Deficit (\$ Millions) | 9,618 | 3,518 | 1,462 | 1,183 | 2,304 | 1,151 | 2,695 | 362 | 278 | 1,159 | 896 |
| IPI Average Deficit (\$) | 2,161 | 1,664 | 1,995 | 2,209 | 3,005 | 3,824 | 1,338 | 897 | 909 | 1,327 | 2,080 |
| Full Employment IFE (000) | 6,929 | 2,583 | 1,957 | 968 | 1,042 | 379 | 2,515 | 597 | 401 | 1,015 | 502 |
| Full Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 18,149 | 4,679 | 4,826 | 2,678 | 3,883 | 2,083 | 3,398 | 5,920 | 404 | 1,341 | 1,060 |
| Adequate Employment IFE (000) | 6,151 | 2,160 | 1,765 | 825 | 1,026 | 375 | 1,947 | 410 | 267 | 811 | 459 |
| Adequate Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 15,956 | 3,867 | 4,332 | 2,321 | 3,501 | 1,955 | 2,440 | 3,821 | 268 | 924 | 866 |
| Capacity Employment IFE (000) | 7,375 | 2,951 | 2,075 | 959 | 1,016 | 373 | 2,868 | 768 | 488 | 1,101 | 510 |
| Capacity Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 20,413 | 5,694 | 5,532 | 2,997 | 4,070 | 2,121 | 4,184 | 813 | 565 | 1,649 | 1,157 |
| Enhanced Earnings IFE (000) | 7,819 | 3,212 | 2,226 | 1,043 | 992 | 346 | 3,207 | 881 | 611 | 1,184 | 531 |
| Enhanced Earnings IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 22,850 | 6,470 | 6,140 | 3,502 | 4,514 | 2,224 | 5,297 | 974 | 762 | 2,146 | 1,414 |
| Enhanced Capacity IFE (000) | 5,523 | 1,933 | 1,602 | 726 | 925 | 338 | 1,564 | 360 | 222 | 618 | 366 |
| Enhanced Capacity IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 1,437 | 3,478 | 3,979 | 2,109 | 3,049 | 1,760 | 2,007 | 330 | 225 | 731 | 722 |
| IIE in IFE (000) | 5,639 | 2,520 | 1,467 | 794 | 665 | 193 | 2,603 | 708 | 512 | 1,009 | 374 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Total (%) | 47.4 | 39.7 | 69.1 | 52.1 | 28.8 | 21.0 | 44.5 | 58.6 | 54.8 | 36.7 | 27.5 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Net of Transfers (%) | 21.8 | 20.4 | 33.4 | 20.5 | 8.6 | 3.4 | 20.0 | 34.6 | 26.1 | 12.0 | 7.8 |
| IPI Net of Transfers (000) | 6,613 | 2,788 | 1,582 | 890 | 985 | 368 | 2,903 | 638 | 500 | 1,216 | 548 |
| IPI Net of Transfers Deficit (\$ Millions) | 18,306 | 5,192 | 4,006 | 2,750 | 4,142 | 2,216 | 4,716 | 684 | 581 | 1,989 | 1,462 |
| IPI Including Food Stamps (000) | 4,215 | 2,072 | 698 | 482 | 702 | 261 | 1,801 | 375 | 277 | 777 | 372 |
| IPI Including Food Stamps Deficit (\$ Millions) | 8,242 | 3,354 | 1,292 | 949 | 1,817 | 829 | 2,280 | 343 | 248 | 994 | 695 |
| IPI Including In-Kind Aid (000) | 4,045 | 2,042 | 659 | 452 | 646 | 246 | 1,713 | 373 | 264 | 731 | 344 |
| IPI Including In-Kind Aid Deficit (\$ Millions) | 7,852 | 3,319 | 1,235 | 875 | 1,661 | 762 | 2,165 | 339 | 241 | 946 | 638 |

Table B-4. (Continued)

SEVERE HARDSHIP:
TOTAL WORK FORCE

| | Those On Rote In Work Force | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| | Total | 3 Members | 4-5 Members | 6+ Members |
| Work Force (000) | 30,255 | 6,503 | 15,977 | 7,775 |
| IIE (000) | 9,762 | 1,785 | 5,030 | 2,948 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 32.3 | 27.4 | 31.5 | 37.9 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 15,842 | 3,144 | 7,868 | 4,830 |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 1,623 | 1,762 | 1,564 | 1,638 |
| IFE (000) | 1,195 | 137 | 479 | 579 |
| IFE Incidence (%) | 4.0 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 7.4 |
| IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 1,265 | 963 | 480 | 689 |
| IFE Average Deficit (\$) | 1,059 | 705 | 1,001 | 1,190 |
| IFI (000) | 591 | 44 | 244 | 303 |
| IFI Incidence (%) | 2.0 | .7 | 1.5 | 3.9 |
| IFI Deficit (\$ Millions) | 512 | 34 | 173 | 305 |
| IFI Average Deficit (\$) | 866 | 770 | 710 | 1,006 |
| Full Employment IFE (000) | 634 | 58 | 264 | 311 |
| Full Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 568 | 32 | 223 | 312 |
| Adequate Employment IFE (000) | 415 | 37 | 162 | 216 |
| Adequate Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 374 | 15 | 155 | 204 |
| Capacity Employment IFE (000) | 851 | 104 | 348 | 399 |
| Capacity Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 854 | 71 | 341 | 441 |
| Enhanced Earnings IFE (000) | 972 | 125 | 366 | 480 |
| Enhanced Earnings IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 1,084 | 82 | 421 | 582 |
| Enhanced Capacity IFE (000) | 291 | 20 | 126 | 146 |
| Enhanced Capacity IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 309 | 11 | 134 | 164 |
| IIE in IFE (000) | 873 | 106 | 352 | 415 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Total (%) | 50.5 | 67.8 | 49.1 | 47.7 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Net of Transfers (%) | 21.2 | 32.4 | 23.3 | 16.8 |
| IFI Net of Transfers (000) | 941 | 92 | 368 | 482 |
| IFI Net of Transfers Deficit (\$ Millions) | 984 | 64 | 347 | 573 |
| IFI Including Food Stamps (000) | 506 | 42 | 232 | 232 |
| IFI Including Food Stamps Deficit (\$ Millions) | 387 | 33 | 143 | 211 |
| IFI Including In-Kind Aid (000) | 483 | 42 | 215 | 226 |
| IFI Including In-Kind Aid Deficit (\$ Millions) | 362 | 33 | 132 | 196 |

Table B-4. (Continued)

SEVERE HARDSHIP: HALF-YEAR WORK FORCE

| | One In Work Force | | | | | | Two In Work Force | | | | |
|--|-------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| | Total | 1 Member | 2 Members | 3 Members | 4-5 Members | 6+ Members | Total | 2 Members | 3 Members | 4-5 Members | 6+ Members |
| Work Force (000) | 32,044 | 15,030 | 7,299 | 3,853 | 4,980 | 882 | 43,039 | 17,054 | 11,121 | 13,090 | 1,775 |
| IIE (000) | 5,612 | 2,879 | 1,329 | 686 | 563 | 155 | 1,497 | 2,794 | 1,892 | 2,357 | 455 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 17.5 | 19.2 | 18.2 | 17.8 | 11.3 | 17.5 | 17.4 | 16.4 | 17.0 | 18.0 | 25.6 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 14,055 | 6,939 | 3,341 | 1,771 | 1,590 | 413 | 18,378 | 6,954 | 4,547 | 5,727 | 1,150 |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 2,504 | 2,410 | 2,514 | 2,582 | 2,824 | 2,667 | 2,451 | 2,489 | 2,403 | 2,430 | 2,530 |
| IIE (000) | 5,150 | 2,058 | 1,362 | 714 | 729 | 286 | 2,092 | 514 | 385 | 815 | 378 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 16.1 | 13.7 | 18.7 | 18.5 | 14.6 | 32.4 | 4.9 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 6.2 | 21.3 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 12,260 | 3,364 | 2,992 | 1,908 | 2,594 | 1,402 | 4,359 | 700 | 644 | 1,811 | 1,204 |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 2,381 | 1,635 | 2,196 | 2,671 | 3,558 | 4,901 | 2,084 | 1,360 | 1,673 | 2,222 | 3,188 |
| IIF (000) | 2,687 | 1,241 | 421 | 306 | 505 | 215 | 1,192 | 227 | 178 | 517 | 270 |
| IIF Incidence (%) | 8.4 | 8.3 | 5.8 | 7.9 | 10.1 | 24.3 | 2.8 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 4.0 | 15.2 |
| IIF Deficit (\$ Millions) | 5,364 | 1,919 | 768 | 590 | 1,349 | 738 | 2,149 | 260 | 232 | 950 | 708 |
| IIF Average Deficit (\$) | 1,996 | 1,547 | 1,824 | 1,930 | 2,671 | 3,441 | 1,803 | 1,143 | 1,302 | 1,838 | 2,621 |
| Full Employment IIE (000) | 3,729 | 1,207 | 983 | 567 | 688 | 283 | 1,301 | 255 | 200 | 545 | 301 |
| Full Employment IIF Deficit (\$ Millions) | 7,348 | 1,539 | 1,665 | 1,093 | 1,850 | 1,200 | 2,816 | 387 | 346 | 1,187 | 897 |
| Adequate Employment IIE (000) | 2,886 | 760 | 753 | 422 | 673 | 277 | 857 | 123 | 93 | 378 | 263 |
| Adequate Employment IIF Deficit (\$ Millions) | 5,001 | 764 | 1,116 | 669 | 1,412 | 1,040 | 1,758 | 165 | 164 | 718 | 711 |
| Capacity Employment IIE (000) | 4,102 | 1,530 | 1,068 | 560 | 665 | 278 | 1,565 | 382 | 259 | 613 | 310 |
| Capacity Employment IIF Deficit (\$ Millions) | 9,028 | 2,355 | 2,180 | 1,312 | 1,982 | 1,199 | 3,433 | 582 | 485 | 1,397 | 968 |
| Enhanced Earnings IIE (000) | 4,582 | 1,816 | 1,229 | 639 | 647 | 252 | 1,794 | 443 | 339 | 682 | 330 |
| Enhanced Earnings IIF Deficit (\$ Millions) | 10,992 | 2,986 | 2,691 | 1,721 | 2,334 | 1,260 | 4,350 | 727 | 674 | 1,792 | 1,158 |
| Enhanced Capacity IIE (000) | 2,342 | 589 | 604 | 328 | 582 | 240 | 629 | 93 | 66 | 269 | 201 |
| Enhanced Capacity IIF Deficit (\$ Millions) | 3,947 | 595 | 909 | 524 | 1,056 | 863 | 1,288 | 124 | 125 | 478 | 560 |
| IIE in IIE (000) | 3,863 | 1,714 | 997 | 566 | 454 | 132 | 1,627 | 439 | 324 | 637 | 227 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Total (%) | 47.8 | 39.7 | 69.1 | 57.2 | 30.8 | 25.0 | 43.0 | 55.8 | 53.8 | 36.6 | 28.5 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Net of Transfers (%) | 21.3 | 20.1 | 32.2 | 23.9 | 8.6 | 4.5 | 18.5 | 33.0 | 26.0 | 11.3 | 6.9 |
| IIF Net of Transfers (000) | 4,051 | 1,645 | 923 | 543 | 666 | 273 | 1,704 | 345 | 285 | 723 | 352 |
| IIF Net of Transfers Deficit (\$ Millions) | 9,428 | 2,595 | 1,929 | 1,339 | 2,231 | 1,334 | 3,608 | 497 | 459 | 1,538 | 1,114 |
| IIF Including Food Stamps (000) | 2,535 | 1,222 | 400 | 272 | 452 | 188 | 1,057 | 207 | 164 | 461 | 224 |
| IIF Including Food Stamps Deficit (\$ Millions) | 4,674 | 1,837 | 702 | 483 | 1,103 | 549 | 1,856 | 247 | 210 | 832 | 566 |
| IIF Including In-Kind Aid (000) | 2,429 | 1,207 | 374 | 257 | 414 | 177 | 1,014 | 205 | 157 | 443 | 208 |
| IIF Including In-Kind Aid Deficit (\$ Millions) | 4,461 | 1,822 | 623 | 446 | 1,015 | 505 | 1,782 | 244 | 205 | 803 | 530 |

Table B-4. (Continued)

SEVERE HARDSHIP:
HALF-YEAR WORK FORCE

| | Three Or More In Work Force | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| | Total | 3 Members | 4-5 Members | 6+ Members |
| Work Force (000) | 23,040 | 5,304 | 12,155 | 5,581 |
| IIE (000) | 6,016 | 1,196 | 3,052 | 1,768 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 26.1 | 22.5 | 25.1 | 31.7 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 13,369 | 2,744 | 6,563 | 4,062 |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 2,222 | 2,795 | 2,150 | 2,297 |
| IIE (000) | 664 | 82 | 744 | 337 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 2.9 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 6.0 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 1,025 | 827 | 351 | 592 |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 1,545 | 1,004 | 1,436 | 1,757 |
| IFI (000) | 332 | 33 | 129 | 170 |
| IFI Incidence (%) | 1.4 | .6 | 1.1 | 3.1 |
| IFI Deficit (\$ Millions) | 440 | 33 | 153 | 253 |
| IFI Average Deficit (\$) | 1,324 | 1,026 | 1,187 | 1,484 |
| Full Employment IIE (000) | 336 | 32 | 121 | 184 |
| Full Employment IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 660 | 34 | 234 | 392 |
| Adequate Employment IIE (000) | 169 | 15 | 59 | 95 |
| Adequate Employment IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 414 | 17 | 14 | 26 |
| Capacity Employment IIE (000) | 447 | 67 | 170 | 211 |
| Capacity Employment IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 859 | 79 | 319 | 461 |
| Enhanced Earnings IIE (000) | 526 | 74 | 184 | 268 |
| Enhanced Earnings IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 1,017 | 81 | 38 | 560 |
| Enhanced Capacity IIE (000) | 111 | 8 | 34 | 69 |
| Enhanced Capacity IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 323 | 14 | 103 | 206 |
| IIE and IFE (000) | 516 | 67 | 200 | 249 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Total (%) | 49.9 | 60.4 | 47.1 | 49.4 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Net of Transfers (%) | 21.2 | 24.5 | 22.3 | 19.6 |
| IFI Net of Transfers (000) | 523 | 62 | 190 | 271 |
| IFI Net of Transfers Deficit (\$ Millions) | 788 | 56 | 26 | 477 |
| IFI Including Food Stamps (000) | 292 | 31 | 128 | 132 |
| IFI Including Food Stamps Deficit (\$ Millions) | 342 | 33 | 131 | 178 |
| IFI Including In-Kind Aid (000) | 289 | 31 | 128 | 129 |
| IFI Including In-Kind Aid Deficit (\$ Millions) | 324 | 33 | 126 | 165 |

Table B-4. (Continued)

SEVERE HARDSHIP: FULL-YEAR WORK FORCE

| | One In Work Force | | | | | Two In Work Force | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-------------------|--------|-----------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| | Total | 1 Member | 2 Members | 3 Members | 4-5 Members | 6+ Members | Total | 2 Members | 3 Members | 4-5 Members | 6+ Members |
| Work Force (000) | 27,745 | 12,717 | 6,298 | 3,337 | 4,597 | 796 | 36,796 | 14,793 | 9,486 | 11,027 | 1,490 |
| IIE (000) | 4,356 | 2,723 | 1,039 | 506 | 464 | 123 | 5,551 | 2,136 | 1,432 | 1,446 | 337 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 15.7 | 17.5 | 16.5 | 15.2 | 10.1 | 15.5 | 15.1 | 14.4 | 15.1 | 14.9 | 22.6 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 11,883 | 5,610 | 2,860 | 1,464 | 1,400 | 348 | 15,352 | 5,848 | 3,913 | 4,619 | 972 |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 2,728 | 2,614 | 2,753 | 2,893 | 3,015 | 2,829 | 2,766 | 2,738 | 2,733 | 2,805 | 2,885 |
| IIE (000) | 3,565 | 1,303 | 952 | 497 | 569 | 244 | 1,554 | 365 | 286 | 610 | 293 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 12.8 | 10.2 | 15.1 | 14.9 | 12.4 | 30.7 | 4.2 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 5.5 | 19.6 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 8,735 | 2,164 | 2,126 | 1,312 | 1,996 | 1,135 | 3,598 | 533 | 513 | 1,519 | 1,033 |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 2,450 | 1,662 | 2,234 | 2,639 | 3,508 | 4,644 | 2,316 | 1,462 | 1,795 | 2,488 | 3,530 |
| IFI (000) | 1,894 | 796 | 313 | 210 | 394 | 181 | 915 | 175 | 143 | 387 | 211 |
| IFI Incidence (%) | 6.8 | 6.3 | 5.0 | 6.3 | 8.6 | 22.8 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 3.5 | 14.1 |
| IFI Deficit (\$ Millions) | 4,000 | 1,304 | 569 | 420 | 1,085 | 622 | 1,865 | 216 | 206 | 816 | 628 |
| IFI Average Deficit (\$) | 2,112 | 1,639 | 1,816 | 2,002 | 2,756 | 3,427 | 2,038 | 1,239 | 1,430 | 2,107 | 2,984 |
| Full Employment IIF (000) | 2,389 | 613 | 635 | 367 | 531 | 242 | 985 | 184 | 141 | 423 | 237 |
| Full Employment IIF Deficit (\$ Millions) | 4,914 | 805 | 1,098 | 686 | 1,359 | 966 | 2,533 | 318 | 269 | 1,084 | 862 |
| Adequate Employment IIE (000) | 1,664 | 288 | 415 | 209 | 515 | 236 | 603 | 64 | 45 | 294 | 201 |
| Adequate Employment IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 2,934 | 265 | 615 | 294 | 937 | 824 | 1,466 | 102 | 76 | 601 | 686 |
| Capacity Employment IIE (000) | 2,734 | 900 | 713 | 373 | 510 | 237 | 1,168 | 267 | 189 | 464 | 248 |
| Capacity Employment IIF Deficit (\$ Millions) | 6,221 | 1,410 | 1,514 | 873 | 1,462 | 963 | 3,120 | 482 | 431 | 1,304 | 903 |
| Enhanced Earnings IIE (000) | 3,169 | 1,151 | 860 | 446 | 501 | 210 | 1,324 | 313 | 253 | 504 | 253 |
| Enhanced Earnings IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 7,831 | 1,930 | 1,924 | 1,178 | 1,790 | 1,009 | 3,963 | 599 | 587 | 1,720 | 1,057 |
| Enhanced Capacity IIE (000) | 1,345 | 224 | 335 | 149 | 438 | 199 | 442 | 50 | 29 | 205 | 157 |
| Enhanced Capacity IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 2,250 | 200 | 502 | 224 | 653 | 670 | 1,070 | 85 | 56 | 377 | 551 |
| IIE in IIE (000) | 2,836 | 1,175 | 745 | 427 | 380 | 108 | 1,237 | 318 | 255 | 494 | 171 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Total (%) | 46.9 | 38.9 | 67.1 | 57.8 | 30.8 | 25.8 | 41.1 | 52.1 | 50.0 | 36.5 | 28.1 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Net of Transfers (%) | 19.8 | 18.4 | 31.4 | 21.8 | 7.9 | 5.3 | 15.8 | 28.5 | 22.6 | 9.8 | 6.0 |
| IFI Net of Transfers (000) | 2,860 | 1,063 | 653 | 389 | 524 | 232 | 1,308 | 261 | 221 | 551 | 275 |
| IFI Net of Transfers Deficit (\$ Millions) | 6,874 | 1,736 | 1,389 | 913 | 1,757 | 1,080 | 3,047 | 403 | 386 | 1,304 | 954 |
| IFI Including Food Stamps (000) | 1,775 | 779 | 296 | 188 | 351 | 161 | 811 | 162 | 131 | 345 | 173 |
| IFI Including Food Stamps Deficit (\$ Millions) | 3,481 | 1,243 | 520 | 357 | 901 | 460 | 1,608 | 207 | 184 | 717 | 499 |
| IFI Including In-Kind Aid (000) | 1,702 | 770 | 281 | 181 | 319 | 151 | 778 | 160 | 126 | 335 | 157 |
| IFI Including In-Kind Aid Deficit (\$ Millions) | 3,326 | 1,236 | 501 | 335 | 834 | 421 | 1,546 | 205 | 180 | 696 | 466 |

Table B-4. (Continued)

SEVERE HARDSHIP:
FULL-YEAR WORK FORCE

| | Three Or More In Work Force | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| | Total | 3 Members | 4-5 Members | 6+ Members |
| Work Force (000) | 18,950 | 4,442 | 9,981 | 4,528 |
| IIL (000) | 4,203 | 874 | 2,080 | 1,249 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 22.2 | 19.7 | 20.8 | 27.6 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 10,681 | 2,258 | 5,184 | 3,238 |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 2,541 | 2,585 | 2,492 | 2,592 |
| IIE (000) | 481 | 56 | 164 | 261 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 2.5 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 5.8 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 809 | 639 | 262 | 483 |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 1,683 | 1,136 | 1,600 | 1,852 |
| IFI (000) | 243 | 20 | 92 | 131 |
| IFI Incidence (%) | 1.3 | .4 | .9 | 2.9 |
| IFI Deficit (\$ Millions) | 360 | 27 | 131 | 202 |
| IFI Average Deficit (\$) | 1,479 | 1,354 | 1,419 | 1,542 |
| Full Employment IFE (000) | 253 | 21 | 90 | 142 |
| Full Employment IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 624 | 28 | 214 | 381 |
| Adequate Employment IFE (000) | 120 | 10 | 37 | 73 |
| Adequate Employment IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 335 | 3 | 103 | 23 |
| Capacity Employment IFE (000) | 326 | 45 | 112 | 169 |
| Capacity Employment IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 780 | 68 | 285 | 43 |
| Enhanced Earnings IFE (000) | 375 | 50 | 121 | 205 |
| Enhanced Earnings IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 900 | 73 | 300 | 53 |
| Enhanced Capacity IFE (000) | 78 | 5 | 25 | 49 |
| Enhanced Capacity IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 23 | -0- | 72 | 162 |
| IIE in IFE (000) | 380 | 50 | 137 | 193 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Total (%) | 49.4 | 64.6 | 43.7 | 49.8 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Net of Transfers (%) | 19.7 | 25.7 | 19.7 | 18.3 |
| IIE Net of Transfers (000) | 386 | 42 | 131 | 213 |
| IFI Net of Transfers Deficit (\$ Millions) | 624 | 48 | 201 | 374 |
| IFI Including Food Stamps (000) | 212 | 19 | 91 | 101 |
| IFI Including Food Stamps Deficit (\$ Millions) | 282 | 27 | 109 | 146 |
| IFI Including In-Kind Aid (000) | 211 | 19 | 91 | 100 |
| IFI Including In-Kind Aid Deficit (\$ Millions) | 267 | 26 | 105 | 136 |

Table B-4. (Continued)

INTERMEDIATE HARDSHIP: TOTAL WORK FORCE

| | One In Work Force | | | | | | Two In Work Force | | | | |
|--|-------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| | Total | 1 Member | 2 Members | 3 Members | 4-5 Members | 6+ Members | Total | 2 Members | 3 Members | 4-5 Members | 6+ Members |
| Work Force (000) | 35,655 | 17,041 | 8,287 | 4,201 | 5,215 | 911 | 51,073 | 19,448 | 13,359 | 15,927 | 2,388 |
| IIE (000) | 10,648 | 5,468 | 2,557 | 1,306 | 1,055 | 261 | 16,457 | 5,807 | 4,206 | 5,397 | 1,047 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 29.9 | 32.1 | 30.9 | 31.1 | 20.2 | 28.7 | 32.2 | 29.9 | 31.5 | 33.9 | 44.8 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 25,743 | 13,304 | 5,938 | 3,137 | 2,654 | 709 | 35,379 | 13,396 | 879 | 10,994 | 2,200 |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 2,418 | 2,433 | 2,322 | 2,401 | 2,516 | 2,712 | 2,150 | 2,307 | 2,090 | 2,037 | 2,101 |
| IIE (000) | 10,303 | 4,232 | 2,833 | 1,396 | 1,380 | 462 | 5,073 | 1,360 | 1,012 | 1,941 | 760 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 28.9 | 24.8 | 34.2 | 33.2 | 26.5 | 50.7 | 9.9 | 7.0 | 7.6 | 12.2 | 32.5 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 16,440 | 10,609 | 9,589 | 5,528 | 7,193 | 3,521 | 9,776 | 1,753 | 1,461 | 4,040 | 2,522 |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 3,537 | 2,507 | 3,385 | 3,959 | 5,213 | 7,621 | 1,927 | 1,289 | 1,444 | 2,081 | 3,320 |
| IFI (000) | 6,275 | 2,926 | 1,059 | 807 | 1,080 | 403 | 3,129 | 605 | 541 | 1,360 | 623 |
| IFI Incidence (%) | 17.6 | 17.2 | 12.8 | 19.2 | 20.7 | 44.2 | 6.1 | 3.1 | 4.1 | 8.5 | 26.7 |
| IFI Deficit (\$ Millions) | 16,789 | 5,891 | 2,531 | 2,143 | 4,105 | 2,120 | 5,110 | 663 | 571 | 2,237 | 1,639 |
| IFI Average Deficit (\$) | 2,676 | 2,013 | 2,389 | 2,657 | 3,800 | 5,264 | 1,633 | 1,096 | 1,055 | 1,645 | 2,630 |
| Full Employment IIE (000) | 8,508 | 3,086 | 2,380 | 1,234 | 1,346 | 462 | 3,378 | 767 | 555 | 1,405 | 651 |
| Full Employment IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 26,694 | 6,819 | 6,925 | 3,926 | 5,889 | 3,135 | 5,517 | 908 | 650 | 2,237 | 1,722 |
| Adequate Employment IIE (000) | 7,080 | 2,424 | 1,967 | 941 | 1,296 | 452 | 2,414 | 495 | 325 | 1,021 | 573 |
| Adequate Employment IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 22,356 | 5,313 | 5,955 | 3,156 | 5,070 | 2,862 | 3,655 | 558 | 398 | 1,386 | 1,314 |
| Capacity Employment IIE (000) | 9,210 | 3,630 | 2,564 | 1,236 | 1,320 | 459 | 4,065 | 1,072 | 726 | 1,592 | 676 |
| Capacity Employment IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 30,886 | 8,679 | 8,179 | 4,522 | 6,288 | 3,218 | 7,120 | 1,327 | 973 | 2,872 | 1,948 |
| Enhanced Earnings IIE (000) | 9,490 | 3,926 | 2,635 | 1,260 | 1,231 | 439 | 4,361 | 1,139 | 849 | 1,671 | 702 |
| Enhanced Earnings IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 33,957 | 9,775 | 8,971 | 5,158 | 6,748 | 3,305 | 8,670 | 1,565 | 1,275 | 3,557 | 2,273 |
| Enhanced Capacity IIE (000) | 6,303 | 2,158 | 1,793 | 800 | 1,127 | 423 | 1,944 | 426 | 267 | 762 | 489 |
| Enhanced Capacity IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 19,952 | 4,786 | 5,458 | 2,842 | 4,322 | 2,543 | 2,974 | 481 | 334 | 1,077 | 1,082 |
| IIE in IFE (000) | 7,840 | 3,420 | 2,078 | 1,148 | 934 | 259 | 4,112 | 1,096 | 867 | 1,579 | 570 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Total (%) | 39.1 | 30.9 | 62.6 | 42.2 | 21.7 | 12.8 | 38.3 | 55.5 | 46.5 | 29.9 | 17.9 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Net of Transfers (%) | 18.0 | 15.7 | 28.4 | 18.3 | 8.2 | 3.2 | 16.8 | 30.2 | 18.7 | 11.2 | 4.2 |
| IFI Net of Transfers (000) | 8,451 | 3,567 | 2,029 | 1,141 | 1,267 | 447 | 4,223 | 949 | 823 | 1,723 | 727 |
| IFI Net of Transfers Deficit (\$ Millions) | 28,138 | 8,155 | 6,107 | 4,208 | 6,337 | 3,331 | 7,983 | 1,147 | 1,050 | 3,431 | 2,356 |
| IFI Including Food Stamps (000) | 6,128 | 2,904 | 1,027 | 769 | 1,039 | 389 | 3,028 | 601 | 511 | 1,303 | 613 |
| IFI Including Food Stamps Deficit (\$ Millions) | 15,093 | 5,688 | 2,318 | 1,841 | 3,522 | 1,724 | 4,573 | 637 | 523 | 2,021 | 1,391 |
| IFI Including In-Kind Aid (000) | 5,978 | 2,870 | 995 | 718 | 1,015 | 380 | 2,960 | 588 | 491 | 1,277 | 604 |
| IFI Including In-Kind Aid Deficit (\$ Millions) | 14,428 | 5,623 | 2,226 | 1,696 | 3,267 | 1,616 | 4,345 | 627 | 502 | 1,921 | 1,294 |

Table B-4. (Continued)

INTERMEDIATE HARDSHIP:
TOTAL WORK FORCE

| | Three Or More In Work Force | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| | Total | 3 Members | 4-5 Members | 6+ Members |
| Work Force (000) | 30,255 | 6,503 | 15,977 | 7,775 |
| IIE (000) | 13,856 | 2,568 | 7,205 | 4,083 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 45.8 | 39.5 | 45.1 | 52.5 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 26,320 | 5,281 | 13,170 | 7,870 |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 1,900 | 2,056 | 1,828 | 1,928 |
| IIE (000) | 1,874 | 213 | 765 | 836 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 6.0 | 3.3 | 4.8 | 10.8 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 2,341 | 1,846 | 871 | 1,284 |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 1,290 | 867 | 1,139 | 1,536 |
| IIF (000) | 1,120 | 98 | 443 | 579 |
| IIF Incidence (%) | 3.7 | 1.5 | 2.8 | 7.4 |
| IIF Deficit (\$ Millions) | 1,116 | 69 | 371 | 876 |
| IIF Average Deficit (\$) | 996 | 708 | 836 | 1,168 |
| Full Employment IIF (000) | 916 | 82 | 385 | 450 |
| Full Employment IIF Deficit (\$ Millions) | 992 | 56 | 374 | 562 |
| Adequate Employment IIE (000) | 512 | 38 | 202 | 272 |
| Adequate Employment IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 559 | 22 | 228 | 309 |
| Capacity Employment IIE (000) | 1,335 | 163 | 574 | 598 |
| Capacity Employment IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 1,593 | 137 | 616 | 840 |
| Enhanced Earnings IIE (000) | 1,571 | 198 | 648 | 725 |
| Enhanced Earnings IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 1,979 | 155 | 735 | 1,089 |
| Enhanced Capacity IIE (000) | 376 | 24 | 167 | 185 |
| Enhanced Capacity IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 446 | 17 | 190 | 239 |
| IIE in IIE (000) | 1,518 | 180 | 625 | 714 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Total (%) | 38.3 | 54.2 | 42.0 | 30.8 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Net of Transfers (%) | 18.9 | 23.1 | 24.0 | 13.2 |
| IIF Net of Transfers (000) | 1,471 | 164 | 581 | 726 |
| IIF Net of Transfers Deficit (\$ Millions) | 1,849 | 128 | 642 | 1,078 |
| IIF Including Food Stamps (000) | 1,033 | 89 | 413 | 532 |
| IIF Including Food Stamps Deficit (\$ Millions) | 933 | 68 | 330 | 535 |
| IIF Including In-Kind Aid (000) | 971 | 89 | 385 | 497 |
| IIF Including In-Kind Aid Deficit (\$ Millions) | 873 | 67 | 310 | 496 |

Table B-4. (Continued)

MODERATE HARDSHIP: TOTAL WORK FORCE

| | One In Work Force | | | | | | Two In Work Force | | | | |
|--|-------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| | Total | 1 Member | 2 Members | 3 Members | 4-5 Members | 6+ Members | Total | 2 Members | 3 Members | 4-5 Members | 6+ Members |
| Work Force (000) | 35,655 | 17,041 | 8,287 | 4,201 | 5,215 | 911 | 51,073 | 19,448 | 13,359 | 15,927 | 2,338 |
| IIE (000) | 13,616 | 7,122 | 3,214 | 1,628 | 1,330 | 322 | 21,118 | 7,653 | 5,438 | 6,770 | 1,258 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 38.2 | 41.8 | 38.8 | 38.7 | 25.5 | 35.4 | 41.3 | 39.4 | 40.7 | 42.5 | 53.8 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 40,337 | 21,162 | 9,143 | 4,860 | 4,117 | 1,056 | 55,757 | 21,465 | 13,899 | 17,087 | 3,306 |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 2,962 | 2,971 | 2,845 | 2,986 | 3,095 | 3,277 | 2,640 | 2,805 | 2,556 | 2,524 | 2,628 |
| IIE (000) | 12,224 | 5,072 | 3,223 | 1,663 | 1,738 | 528 | 6,633 | 1,705 | 1,385 | 2,580 | 963 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 34.3 | 29.8 | 38.9 | 39.6 | 33.3 | 57.9 | 13.0 | 8.8 | 10.4 | 16.2 | 41.2 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 50,871 | 14,966 | 13,099 | 7,708 | 10,225 | 4,873 | 14,895 | 2,652 | 2,316 | 6,230 | 3,696 |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 4,162 | 2,951 | 4,064 | 4,636 | 5,882 | 9,230 | 2,246 | 1,556 | 1,673 | 2,415 | 3,837 |
| IPI (000) | 8,205 | 3,779 | 1,439 | 1,074 | 1,428 | 483 | 4,425 | 851 | 809 | 1,953 | 812 |
| IPI Incidence (%) | 23.0 | 22.2 | 17.4 | 25.6 | 27.4 | 53.0 | 8.7 | 4.4 | 6.1 | 12.3 | 34.7 |
| IPI Deficit (\$ Millions) | 26,440 | 9,041 | 4,018 | 3,494 | 6,550 | 3,336 | 8,601 | 1,110 | 1,047 | 3,833 | 2,610 |
| IPI Average Deficit (\$) | 3,223 | 2,392 | 2,792 | 3,253 | 4,586 | 6,903 | 1,944 | 1,304 | 1,295 | 1,963 | 3,214 |
| Full Employment IFE (000) | 10,031 | 3,581 | 2,743 | 1,488 | 1,692 | 526 | 4,363 | 900 | 796 | 1,833 | 834 |
| Full Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 36,994 | 9,295 | 9,345 | 5,477 | 8,511 | 4,366 | 8,299 | 1,296 | 1,002 | 3,461 | 2,539 |
| Adequate Employment IFE (000) | 7,803 | 2,609 | 2,051 | 1,020 | 1,608 | 515 | 2,824 | 555 | 371 | 1,202 | 696 |
| Adequate Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 29,185 | 6,810 | 7,563 | 4,006 | 6,928 | 3,877 | 4,981 | 750 | 537 | 1,900 | 1,794 |
| Capacity Employment IFE (000) | 11,040 | 4,354 | 2,974 | 1,508 | 1,680 | 524 | 5,477 | 1,349 | 1,075 | 2,178 | 875 |
| Capacity Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 43,850 | 12,333 | 11,371 | 6,464 | 9,166 | 4,516 | 11,180 | 2,007 | 1,597 | 4,631 | 2,944 |
| Enhanced Earnings IFE (000) | 11,153 | 4,622 | 2,985 | 1,483 | 1,556 | 507 | 5,738 | 1,512 | 1,188 | 2,198 | 840 |
| Enhanced Earnings IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 47,415 | 13,738 | 12,283 | 7,193 | 9,636 | 4,565 | 13,133 | 2,352 | 1,998 | 5,455 | 3,328 |
| Enhanced Capacity IFE (000) | 6,943 | 2,335 | 1,874 | 856 | 1,388 | 490 | 2,237 | 484 | 304 | 906 | 543 |
| Enhanced Capacity IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 25,882 | 6,121 | 6,947 | 3,585 | 5,779 | 3,450 | 4,001 | 644 | 447 | 1,456 | 1,453 |
| IIE in IIE (000) | 9,968 | 4,398 | 2,606 | 1,444 | 1,201 | 317 | 5,623 | 1,453 | 1,226 | 2,187 | 756 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Total (%) | 32.9 | 25.5 | 55.3 | 35.4 | 17.8 | 8.5 | 33.3 | 50.1 | 41.6 | 24.3 | 15.7 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Net of Transfers (%) | 15.2 | 13.0 | 23.8 | 16.7 | 8.0 | 2.8 | 15.4 | 25.3 | 19.3 | 10.6 | 5.3 |
| IPI Net of Transfers (000) | 10,365 | 4,412 | 2,455 | 1,386 | 1,599 | 513 | 5,611 | 1,274 | 1,117 | 2,307 | 913 |
| IPI Net of Transfers Deficit (\$ Millions) | 40,413 | 11,893 | 8,720 | 6,010 | 9,146 | 4,644 | 12,422 | 1,817 | 1,748 | 5,386 | 3,471 |
| IPI Including Food Stamps (000) | 8,117 | 3,754 | 1,422 | 1,054 | 1,409 | 478 | 4,346 | 846 | 804 | 1,906 | 790 |
| IPI Including Food Stamps Deficit (\$ Millions) | 24,561 | 8,807 | 3,776 | 3,157 | 5,911 | 2,910 | 7,981 | 1,081 | 990 | 3,571 | 2,338 |
| IPI Including In-Kind Aid (000) | 7,984 | 3,716 | 1,381 | 1,024 | 1,393 | 471 | 4,285 | 839 | 790 | 1,880 | 776 |
| IPI Including In-Kind Aid Deficit (\$ Millions) | 23,629 | 8,706 | 3,633 | 2,939 | 5,583 | 2,767 | 7,673 | 1,065 | 959 | 3,435 | 2,214 |

Table B-4. (Continued)

MODERATE HARDSHIP:
TOTAL WORK FORCE

| | Those Or More In Work Force | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| | Total | 3 Members | 4-5 Members | 6+ Members |
| Work Force (000) | 30,255 | 6,503 | 15,977 | 7,775 |
| IIE (000) | 16,492 | 3,177 | 8,715 | 4,801 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 55.2 | 48.8 | 54.5 | 61.7 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 40,109 | 8,170 | 20,108 | 11,830 |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 2,415 | 2,572 | 2,330 | 2,464 |
| IIE (000) | 2,696 | 306 | 1,114 | 1,275 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 8.9 | 4.7 | 7.0 | 16.4 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 3,902 | 301 | 1,457 | 2,144 |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 1,447 | 982 | 1,308 | 1,681 |
| IIE (000) | 1,725 | 165 | 701 | 859 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 5.7 | 2.5 | 4.4 | 11.0 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 2,133 | 130 | 726 | 1,277 |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 1,237 | 788 | 1,036 | 1,488 |
| Full Employment IIE (000) | 1,267 | 102 | 508 | 657 |
| Full Employment IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 1,578 | 84 | 584 | 911 |
| Adequate Employment IIE (000) | 649 | 49 | 256 | 344 |
| Adequate Employment IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 760 | 30 | 307 | 423 |
| Capacity Employment IIE (000) | 1,962 | 213 | 839 | 910 |
| Capacity Employment IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 2,717 | 222 | 1,041 | 1,454 |
| Enhanced Earnings IIE (000) | 2,186 | 243 | 909 | 1,034 |
| Enhanced Earnings IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 3,271 | 256 | 1,219 | 1,796 |
| Enhanced Capacity IIE (000) | 423 | 28 | 190 | 205 |
| Enhanced Capacity IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 588 | 22 | 248 | 318 |
| IIE as IIE (000) | 2,384 | 271 | 1,006 | 1,107 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Total (%) | 36.0 | 46.0 | 37.1 | 32.7 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Net of Transfers (%) | 17.3 | 27.1 | 19.5 | 13.1 |
| IIE Net of Transfers (000) | 2,229 | 223 | 897 | 1,109 |
| IIE Net of Transfers Deficit (\$ Millions) | 3,147 | 212 | 1,103 | 1,831 |
| IIE Including Food Stamps (000) | 1,640 | 165 | 657 | 817 |
| IIE Including Food Stamps Deficit (\$ Millions) | 1,887 | 126 | 659 | 1,103 |
| IIE Including In-Kind Aid (000) | 1,589 | 158 | 636 | 796 |
| IIE Including In-Kind Aid Deficit (\$ Millions) | 1,791 | 125 | 628 | 1,039 |

Table B-5. HARDSHIP AND FAMILY INCOME IN 1979

SEVERE HARDSHIP: TOTAL WORK FORCE

| | Under | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|
| | \$2,000 | \$2,000-3,999 | \$4,000-5,999 | \$6,000-7,999 | \$8,000-9,999 | \$10,000-14,999 | \$15,000-24,999 | \$25,000-34,999 | \$35,000+ |
| Work Force (000) | 1,605 | 2,702 | 3,885 | 5,009 | 5,504 | 10,720 | 35,340 | 24,523 | 22,696 |
| IIE (000) | 1,383 | 2,119 | 2,704 | 2,120 | 1,806 | 4,433 | 6,487 | 5,988 | 5,087 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 86.2 | 78.4 | 69.6 | 42.3 | 32.8 | 26.5 | 18.9 | 24.4 | 22.4 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 4,719 | 5,089 | 5,167 | 4,133 | 3,692 | 8,344 | 10,671 | 10,030 | 7,928 |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 3,412 | 2,401 | 1,911 | 1,950 | 2,045 | 1,882 | 1,645 | 1,675 | 1,558 |
| IIE (000) | 1,600 | 2,645 | 2,459 | 2,048 | 1,600 | 2,048 | 824 | 273 | 88 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 99.7 | 97.9 | 63.3 | 40.9 | 25.4 | 12.2 | 2.4 | 1.1 | .4 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 5,712 | 6,459 | 5,899 | 4,389 | 2,819 | 4,018 | 1,732 | 716 | 260 |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 3,570 | 2,442 | 2,399 | 2,143 | 2,014 | 1,962 | 2,102 | 2,627 | 2,942 |
| IIF (000) | 1,600 | 2,485 | 1,464 | 846 | 447 | 213 | -0- | -0- | -0- |
| IIF Incidence (%) | 99.7 | 92.0 | 37.7 | 16.9 | 8.1 | 1.3 | -0- | -0- | -0- |
| IIF Deficit (\$ Millions) | 5,353 | 3,933 | 2,040 | 1,011 | 359 | 128 | -0- | -0- | -0- |
| IIF Average Deficit (\$) | 3,345 | 1,583 | 1,394 | 1,195 | 804 | 598 | -0- | -0- | -0- |
| Full Employment IIE (000) | 1,319 | 1,914 | 1,846 | 1,543 | 1,064 | 1,572 | 664 | 207 | 72 |
| Full Employment IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 3,855 | 4,246 | 4,092 | 3,209 | 2,010 | 2,898 | 1,323 | 557 | 182 |
| Adequate Employment IIE (000) | 953 | 1,518 | 1,554 | 1,383 | 973 | 1,368 | 575 | 174 | 62 |
| Adequate Employment IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 2,566 | 3,521 | 3,631 | 2,917 | 1,847 | 2,611 | 1,235 | 491 | 158 |
| Capacity Employment IIE (000) | 1,472 | 2,156 | 2,021 | 1,670 | 1,154 | 1,487 | 709 | 227 | 84 |
| Capacity Employment IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 4,755 | 4,982 | 4,631 | 3,556 | 2,246 | 3,240 | 1,488 | 628 | 231 |
| Enhanced Earnings IIE (000) | 1,600 | 2,507 | 2,281 | 1,784 | 1,163 | 1,726 | 704 | 229 | 83 |
| Enhanced Earnings IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 5,616 | 6,035 | 5,451 | 3,918 | 2,498 | 3,562 | 1,569 | 651 | 237 |
| Enhanced Capacity IIE (000) | 885 | 1,385 | 1,393 | 1,161 | 786 | 1,116 | 484 | 157 | 57 |
| Enhanced Capacity IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 2,411 | 3,203 | 3,252 | 2,505 | 1,573 | 2,247 | 1,102 | 442 | 136 |
| IIE in IIF (000) | 1,381 | 2,084 | 1,816 | 1,323 | 808 | 1,166 | 408 | 172 | 54 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Total (%) | -0- | 6.1 | 40.5 | 58.7 | 68.1 | 89.6 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Net of Transfers (%) | -0- | 1.8 | 11.5 | 17.5 | 23.6 | 45.6 | 77.1 | 87.2 | 99.8 |
| IIF Net of Transfers (000) | 1,600 | 2,596 | 2,176 | 1,690 | 1,070 | 1,115 | 189 | 35 | -0- |
| IIF Net-of-Transfers Deficit (\$ Millions) | 5,627 | 5,843 | 5,053 | 3,350 | 1,890 | 1,845 | 325 | 108 | -0- |
| IIF Including Food Stamps (000) | 1,599 | 2,436 | 1,316 | 717 | 317 | 138 | -0- | -0- | -0- |
| IIF Including Food Stamps Deficit (\$ Millions) | 5,101 | 3,332 | 1,504 | 690 | 213 | 682 | -0- | -0- | -0- |
| IIF Including In-Kind Aid (000) | 1,599 | 2,372 | 1,228 | 667 | 259 | 115 | -0- | -0- | -0- |
| IIF Including In-Kind Aid Deficit (\$ Millions) | 5,056 | 3,155 | 1,329 | 602 | 178 | 576 | -0- | -0- | -0- |

Table B-5. (Continued)

SEVERE HARDSHIP: FULL-YEAR WORK FORCE

| | Under \$2,000 | \$2,000-3,999 | \$4,000-5,999 | \$6,000-7,999 | \$8,000-9,999 | \$10,000-14,999 | \$15,000-24,999 | \$25,000-34,999 | \$35,000+ |
|--|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|
| Work Force (000) | 643 | 1,127 | 2,021 | 3,111 | 3,646 | 11,977 | 25,776 | 18,599 | 17,078 |
| IIE (000) | 627 | 1,057 | 1,714 | 1,700 | 1,040 | 2,390 | 3,066 | 1,708 | 1,346 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 97.4 | 93.7 | 84.8 | 41.8 | 28.5 | 20.0 | 11.9 | 9.2 | 7.9 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 3,639 | 3,820 | 4,156 | 3,291 | 2,875 | 6,385 | 7,514 | 3,848 | 2,899 |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 5,807 | 3,615 | 2,424 | 2,532 | 2,763 | 2,672 | 2,450 | 2,264 | 2,154 |
| IIE (000) | 641 | 1,088 | 1,040 | 935 | 643 | 932 | 307 | 59 | 31 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 99.6 | 96.5 | 51.5 | 30.0 | 17.6 | 7.8 | 1.2 | .3 | .2 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 2,481 | 2,490 | 2,353 | 1,956 | 1,254 | 1,888 | 634 | 163 | 88 |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 3,872 | 2,289 | 2,262 | 2,092 | 1,950 | 2,026 | 2,065 | 2,766 | 2,870 |
| IIE (000) | 641 | 1,011 | 666 | 426 | 232 | 121 | -0- | -0- | -0- |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 99.6 | 89.7 | 33.0 | 13.7 | 6.4 | 1.0 | -0- | -0- | -0- |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 2,390 | 1,804 | 1,109 | 659 | 248 | 98 | -0- | -0- | -0- |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 3,731 | 1,783 | 1,664 | 1,546 | 1,069 | 810 | -0- | -0- | -0- |
| Full Employment IFE (000) | 457 | 587 | 623 | 638 | 450 | 629 | 211 | 49 | 23 |
| Full Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 1,418 | 1,214 | 1,318 | 1,322 | 889 | 1,368 | 437 | 136 | 45 |
| Adequate Employment IFE (000) | 141 | 270 | 414 | 492 | 365 | 506 | 161 | 39 | 19 |
| Adequate Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 244 | 498 | 788 | 1,003 | 687 | 1,071 | 332 | 112 | 31 |
| Capacity Employment IFE (000) | 538 | 755 | 750 | 693 | 500 | 727 | 235 | 54 | 27 |
| Capacity Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 1,941 | 1,675 | 1,649 | 1,556 | 1,029 | 1,625 | 522 | 150 | 85 |
| Enhanced Earnings IFE (000) | 641 | 1,016 | 931 | 766 | 508 | 747 | 252 | 49 | 25 |
| Enhanced Earnings IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 2,466 | 2,389 | 2,252 | 1,878 | 1,168 | 1,821 | 610 | 171 | 99 |
| Enhanced Capacity IFE (000) | 119 | 222 | 342 | 380 | 271 | 383 | 121 | 31 | 14 |
| Enhanced Capacity IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 191 | 394 | 619 | 739 | 487 | 781 | 257 | 87 | 24 |
| IIE in IFE (000) | 621 | 1,030 | 940 | 695 | 406 | 575 | 193 | 35 | 24 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Total (%) | -0- | 7.0 | 35.9 | 54.4 | 63.9 | 87.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Net of Transfers (%) | -0- | 1.7 | 9.5 | 13.6 | 22.3 | 40.2 | 68.1 | 89.2 | 100.0 |
| IIE Net of Transfers (000) | 641 | 1,070 | 941 | 807 | 500 | 557 | 94 | 6 | -0- |
| IIE Net-of-Transfers Deficit (\$ Millions) | 2,472 | 2,311 | 2,096 | 1,667 | 904 | 1,010 | 192 | 27 | -0- |
| IIE Including Food Stamps (000) | 641 | 988 | 600 | 368 | 167 | 77 | -0- | -0- | -0- |
| IIE Including Food Stamps Deficit (\$ Millions) | 2,305 | 1,595 | 859 | 472 | 154 | 54 | -0- | -0- | -0- |
| IIE Including In-Kind Aid (000) | 641 | 967 | 574 | 342 | 142 | 67 | -0- | -0- | -0- |
| IIE Including In-Kind Aid Deficit (\$ Millions) | 2,294 | 1,534 | 785 | 419 | 130 | 45 | -0- | -0- | -0- |

Table B-5. (Continued)

INTERMEDIATE HARDSHIP: TOTAL WORK FORCE

| | Under \$2,000 | \$2,000-3,999 | \$4,000-5,999 | \$6,000-7,999 | \$8,000-9,999 | \$10,000-14,999 | \$15,000-24,999 | \$25,000-34,999 | \$35,000+ |
|--|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|
| Work Force (000) | 1,605 | 2,702 | 3,885 | 5,009 | 5,504 | 16,720 | 34,340 | 24,523 | 22,696 |
| IIE (000) | 1,486 | 2,361 | 3,204 | 3,716 | 2,702 | 6,746 | 9,040 | 3,862 | 3,355 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 92.6 | 87.4 | 82.5 | 74.2 | 49.1 | 38.7 | 28.9 | 15.7 | 14.8 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 6,107 | 7,327 | 8,578 | 7,758 | 6,385 | 14,375 | 18,955 | 5,677 | 4,505 |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 4,110 | 3,103 | 2,677 | 2,088 | 2,363 | 2,220 | 1,907 | 1,470 | 1,343 |
| IIE (000) | 1,600 | 2,700 | 3,164 | 2,782 | 2,152 | 3,185 | 1,245 | 184 | 72 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 99.7 | 99.9 | 81.5 | 55.5 | 39.1 | 19.0 | 3.6 | .7 | -.3 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 7,386 | 9,277 | 8,972 | 7,189 | 4,923 | 6,992 | 2,842 | 461 | 167 |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 4,616 | 3,436 | 2,835 | 2,584 | 2,287 | 2,195 | 2,282 | 2,507 | 2,342 |
| IFI (000) | 1,600 | 2,700 | 2,605 | 1,557 | 1,078 | 972 | 10 | -0- | -0- |
| IFI Incidence (%) | 99.7 | 99.9 | 67.1 | 31.1 | 19.6 | 5.8 | -0- | -0- | -0- |
| IFI Deficit (\$ Millions) | 7,027 | 6,723 | 4,362 | 2,602 | 1,374 | 925 | 2 | -0- | -0- |
| IFI Average Deficit (\$) | 4,392 | 2,490 | 1,674 | 1,671 | 1,274 | 952 | 180 | -0- | -0- |
| Full Employment IIE (000) | 1,323 | 2,038 | 2,338 | 2,037 | 1,583 | 2,280 | 926 | 157 | 58 |
| Full Employment IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 4,976 | 5,979 | 6,035 | 5,000 | 3,454 | 4,935 | 2,085 | 365 | 118 |
| Adequate Employment IIE (000) | 953 | 1,541 | 1,750 | 1,592 | 1,288 | 1,896 | 751 | 136 | 53 |
| Adequate Employment IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 3,243 | 4,631 | 4,896 | 4,162 | 2,939 | 4,193 | 1,857 | 338 | 103 |
| Capacity Employment IIE (000) | 1,506 | 2,341 | 2,652 | 2,337 | 1,775 | 2,644 | 1,044 | 157 | 68 |
| Capacity Employment IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 6,262 | 7,312 | 7,142 | 5,829 | 4,029 | 5,751 | 2,416 | 406 | 148 |
| Enhanced Earnings IIE (000) | 1,600 | 2,698 | 2,882 | 2,447 | 1,814 | 2,619 | 1,050 | 168 | 65 |
| Enhanced Earnings IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 7,291 | 8,807 | 8,264 | 6,461 | 4,292 | 6,085 | 2,518 | 428 | 154 |
| Enhanced Capacity IIE (000) | 885 | 1,437 | 1,543 | 1,382 | 1,032 | 1,508 | 622 | 123 | 47 |
| Enhanced Capacity IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 3,052 | 4,241 | 4,390 | 3,603 | 2,414 | 3,465 | 1,629 | 309 | 88 |
| IIE as IIE (000) | 1,482 | 2,360 | 2,613 | 2,306 | 1,541 | 2,124 | 817 | 95 | 33 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Total (%) | -0- | -0- | 17.7 | 44.0 | 49.9 | 69.5 | 99.2 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Net of Transfers (%) | -0- | -0- | 5.1 | 11.7 | 16.5 | 32.1 | 68.7 | 89.4 | 99.8 |
| IFI Net of Transfers (000) | 1,600 | 2,700 | 3,001 | 2,456 | 1,797 | 2,163 | 390 | 20 | -0- |
| IFI Net-of-Transfers Deficit (\$ Millions) | 7,302 | 8,654 | 7,908 | 5,812 | 3,655 | 3,847 | 683 | 72 | -0- |
| IFI Including Food Stamps (000) | 1,600 | 2,694 | 2,559 | 1,470 | 998 | 859 | 10 | -0- | -0- |
| IFI Including Food Stamps Deficit (\$ Millions) | 6,775 | 6,097 | 3,721 | 2,169 | 1,103 | 732 | 2 | -0- | -0- |
| IFI Including In-Kind Aid (000) | 1,599 | 2,683 | 2,473 | 1,410 | 941 | 793 | 10 | -0- | -0- |
| IFI Including In-Kind Aid Deficit (\$ Millions) | 6,726 | 5,874 | 3,420 | 1,985 | 990 | 650 | -0- | -0- | -0- |

Table B-6. HARDSHIP IN 1979 AND AGE AT INTERVIEW

SEVERE HARDSHIP: TOTAL WORK FORCE

| | 16-19 | (16-19 Student) | 20-24 | (20-24 Student) | 25-44 | 45-64 | 65 + |
|--|--------|--------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|--------|-------|
| Work Force (000) | 11,648 | 6,314 | 17,787 | 2,636 | 52,100 | 31,175 | 4,272 |
| IIE (000) | 6,923 | 3,977 | 5,489 | 1,071 | 8,857 | 5,474 | 1,526 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 59.4 | 63.0 | 30.9 | 40.6 | 17.0 | 17.6 | 35.7 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 8,369 | 3,655 | 9,264 | 1,087 | 18,120 | 13,360 | 2,886 |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 1,209 | 919 | 1,688 | 1,016 | 2,046 | 2,461 | 1,891 |
| IFE (000) | 1,782 | 840 | 2,268 | 474 | 4,421 | 2,880 | 1,929 |
| IFE Incidence (%) | 15.3 | 13.3 | 12.8 | 18.0 | 8.5 | 9.2 | 45.1 |
| IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 4,055 | 1,788 | 4,940 | 931 | 11,884 | 6,442 | 4,335 |
| IFE Average Deficit (\$) | 2,275 | 2,129 | 2,178 | 1,964 | 2,688 | 2,237 | 2,247 |
| IFI (000) | 1,108 | 460 | 1,432 | 201 | 2,998 | 1,291 | 227 |
| IFI Incidence (%) | 9.5 | 7.3 | 8.1 | 7.6 | 5.8 | 4.1 | 5.3 |
| IFI Deficit (\$ Millions) | 1,733 | 621 | 2,328 | 2,433 | 6,129 | 2,329 | 266 |
| IFI Average Deficit (\$) | 1,564 | 1,348 | 1,626 | 1,213 | 2,058 | 1,805 | 1,171 |
| Full Employment IFE (000) | 1,357 | 685 | 1,646 | 396 | 3,309 | 2,131 | 1,635 |
| Full Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 2,839 | 1,428 | 3,326 | 724 | 8,055 | 4,432 | 3,463 |
| Adequate Employment IFE (000) | 1,207 | 621 | 1,430 | 371 | 2,802 | 1,603 | 1,471 |
| Adequate Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 2,659 | 1,367 | 2,879 | 293 | 6,796 | 3,284 | 3,151 |
| Capacity Employment IFE (000) | 1,513 | 742 | 1,849 | 438 | 3,539 | 2,396 | 1,796 |
| Capacity Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 3,246 | 1,569 | 3,778 | 826 | 9,056 | 5,330 | 4,042 |
| Enhanced Earnings IFE (000) | 1,638 | 777 | 2,019 | 429 | 3,916 | 2,601 | 1,823 |
| Enhanced Earnings IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 3,852 | 1,713 | 4,532 | 860 | 10,872 | 5,911 | 4,064 |
| Enhanced Capacity IFE (000) | 1,072 | 560 | 1,226 | 322 | 2,344 | 1,359 | 1,378 |
| Enhanced Capacity IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 2,465 | 1,295 | 2,555 | 629 | 5,862 | 2,901 | 2,907 |
| IIE in IFE (000) | 1,341 | 595 | 1,617 | 289 | 3,093 | 2,017 | 1,048 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Total (%) | 37.8 | 45.2 | 36.9 | 57.7 | 32.2 | 55.2 | 88.2 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Net of Transfers (%) | 15.4 | 19.4 | 19.2 | 42.2 | 12.5 | 28.6 | 38.1 |
| IFI Net of Transfers (000) | 1,507 | 677 | 1,832 | 274 | 3,868 | 2,056 | 1,194 |
| IFI Net-of-Transfers Deficit (\$ Millions) | 3,348 | 1,399 | 3,948 | 480 | 10,074 | 4,406 | 2,229 |
| IFI Including Food Stamps (000) | 983 | 408 | 1,350 | 193 | 2,746 | 1,225 | 219 |
| IFI Including Food Stamps Deficit (\$ Millions) | 1,403 | 480 | 2,035 | 229 | 5,092 | 2,121 | 257 |
| IFI Including In-Kind Aid (000) | 938 | 386 | 1,296 | 187 | 2,589 | 1,208 | 210 |
| IFI Including In-Kind Aid Deficit (\$ Millions) | 1,321 | 439 | 1,960 | 225 | 4,780 | 2,068 | 250 |

Table B-6. (Continued)

SEVERE HARDSHIP: HALF-YEAR WORK FORCE

| | 16-19 | (16-19 Student) | 20-24 | (20-24 Student) | 25-44 | 45-64 | 65 + |
|--|-------|--------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|--------|-------|
| Work Force (000) | 5,885 | 2,398 | 14,050 | 1,262 | 47,047 | 28,685 | 3,066 |
| IIE (000) | 3,335 | 1,526 | 3,779 | 540 | 6,606 | 4,490 | 1,090 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 56.7 | 63.6 | 26.9 | 42.8 | 14.0 | 15.7 | 35.5 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 6,346 | 2,401 | 8,150 | 813 | 16,603 | 12,653 | 2,651 |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 1,903 | 1,574 | 2,157 | 1,507 | 2,513 | 2,818 | 2,432 |
| IFE (000) | 681 | 223 | 1,278 | 203 | 3,051 | 1,930 | 1,068 |
| IFE Incidence (%) | 11.7 | 9.3 | 9.1 | 16.1 | 6.5 | 6.7 | 34.8 |
| IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 1,654 | 503 | 2,529 | 328 | 7,595 | 4,123 | 1,990 |
| IFE Average Deficit (\$) | 2,408 | 2,252 | 1,979 | 1,618 | 2,489 | 2,136 | 1,863 |
| IFI (000) | 431 | 119 | 782 | 78 | 2,026 | 927 | 111 |
| IFI Incidence (%) | 7.3 | 5.0 | 5.6 | 6.1 | 4.3 | 3.2 | 3.6 |
| IFI Deficit (\$ Millions) | 701 | 154 | 1,231 | 81 | 4,206 | 1,790 | 136 |
| IFI Average Deficit (\$) | 1,624 | 1,293 | 1,574 | 1,050 | 2,076 | 1,932 | 1,226 |
| Full Employment IFE (000) | 442 | 161 | 797 | 142 | 2,104 | 1,286 | 804 |
| Full Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 915 | 340 | 1,395 | 214 | 4,757 | 2,581 | 1,308 |
| Adequate Employment IFE (000) | 341 | 137 | 598 | 128 | 1,609 | 759 | 652 |
| Adequate Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 731 | 299 | 936 | 181 | 3,246 | 1,337 | 1,011 |
| Capacity Employment IFE (000) | 523 | 192 | 943 | 179 | 2,271 | 1,502 | 954 |
| Capacity Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 1,159 | 435 | 1,728 | 289 | 5,474 | 3,338 | 1,805 |
| Enhanced Earnings IFE (000) | 616 | 207 | 1,085 | 176 | 2,629 | 1,691 | 979 |
| Enhanced Earnings IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 1,595 | 489 | 2,324 | 294 | 6,972 | 3,868 | 1,838 |
| Enhanced Capacity IFE (000) | 288 | 125 | 438 | 93 | 1,252 | 569 | 575 |
| Enhanced Capacity IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 612 | 266 | 686 | 140 | 2,431 | 1,051 | 850 |
| IIE in IFE (000) | 564 | 170 | 1,010 | 138 | 2,279 | 1,557 | 688 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Total (%) | 37.2 | 46.7 | 38.8 | 61.8 | 33.6 | 52.0 | 89.6 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Net of Transfers (%) | 15.6 | 21.0 | 18.7 | 47.2 | 12.8 | 25.8 | 38.4 |
| IFI Net of Transfers (000) | 580 | 177 | 1,039 | 107 | 2,662 | 1,432 | 658 |
| IFI Net-of-Transfers Deficit (\$ Millions) | 1,372 | 382 | 2,079 | 166 | 6,480 | 3,010 | 1,084 |
| IFI Including Food Stamps (000) | 377 | 100 | 720 | 75 | 1,862 | 877 | 107 |
| IFI Including Food Stamps Deficit (\$ Millions) | 576 | 114 | 1,078 | 78 | 3,536 | 1,640 | 134 |
| IFI Including In-Kind Aid (000) | 364 | 96 | 696 | 74 | 1,761 | 863 | 104 |
| IFI Including In-Kind Aid Deficit (\$ Millions) | 552 | 106 | 1,046 | 77 | 3,331 | 1,597 | 131 |

Table B-6. (Continued)

SEVERE HARDSHIP: FULL-YEAR WORK FORCE

| | 16-19 | (16-19 Student) | 20-24 | (20-24 Student) | 25-44 | 45-64 | 65 + |
|--|-------|--------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|--------|-------|
| Work Force (000) | 3,762 | 1,355 | 11,251 | 717 | 41,103 | 25,506 | 2,356 |
| IIE (000) | 2,086 | 871 | 2,648 | 291 | 5,073 | 3,603 | 837 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 55.4 | 64.3 | 23.5 | 40.6 | 12.3 | 14.1 | 35.5 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 4,717 | 1,730 | 6,408 | 502 | 14,041 | 11,062 | 2,218 |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 2,261 | 1,986 | 2,420 | 1,722 | 2,767 | 3,070 | 2,651 |
| IFE (000) | 415 | 132 | 821 | 114 | 2,277 | 1,421 | 741 |
| IFE Incidence (%) | 11.0 | 9.7 | 7.3 | 15.9 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 31.4 |
| IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 1,069 | 297 | 1,712 | 205 | 5,959 | 3,183 | 1,383 |
| IFE Average Deficit (\$) | 2,579 | 2,250 | 2,085 | 1,794 | 2,617 | 2,239 | 1,867 |
| IFI (000) | 259 | 77 | 505 | 36 | 1,540 | 714 | 80 |
| IFI Incidence (%) | 6.9 | 5.7 | 4.5 | 5.0 | 3.7 | 2.8 | 3.4 |
| IFI Deficit (\$ Millions) | 433 | 97 | 872 | 4.3 | 3,459 | 1,444 | 99 |
| IFI Average Deficit (\$) | 1,677 | 1,258 | 1,727 | 1,207 | 2,246 | 2,021 | 1,249 |
| Full Employment IFE (000) | 236 | 87 | 454 | 73 | 1,535 | 915 | 527 |
| Full Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 571 | 203 | 913 | 121 | 3,768 | 2,028 | 862 |
| Adequate Employment IFE (000) | 168 | 69 | 303 | 61 | 1,078 | 458 | 401 |
| Adequate Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 437 | 172 | 552 | 102 | 2,282 | 876 | 619 |
| Capacity Employment IFE (000) | 297 | 110 | 574 | 104 | 1,662 | 1,086 | 659 |
| Capacity Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 753 | 273 | 1,175 | 193 | 4,398 | 2,633 | 1,272 |
| Enhanced Earnings IFE (000) | 374 | 120 | 693 | 101 | 1,946 | 1,243 | 678 |
| Enhanced Earnings IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 1,110 | 323 | 1,619 | 188 | 5,704 | 3,114 | 1,305 |
| Enhanced Capacity IFE (000) | 141 | 64 | 226 | 44 | 817 | 347 | 351 |
| Enhanced Capacity IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 355 | 154 | 386 | 75 | 1,657 | 668 | 512 |
| IIE in IFE (000) | 356 | 104 | 674 | 84 | 1,790 | 1,191 | 513 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Total (%) | 37.6 | 41.9 | 38.5 | 68.5 | 32.4 | 49.7 | 89.2 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Net of Transfers (%) | 13.9 | 20.0 | 15.8 | 51.1 | 10.4 | 25.2 | 36.7 |
| IFI Net of Transfers (000) | 357 | 106 | 692 | 56 | 2,040 | 1,064 | 468 |
| IFI Net-of-Transfers Deficit (\$ Millions) | 868 | 226 | 1,472 | 98 | 5,216 | 2,346 | 779 |
| IFI Including Food Stamps (000) | 226 | 64 | 452 | 34 | 1,413 | 673 | 76 |
| IFI Including Food Stamps Deficit (\$ Millions) | 350 | 679 | 749 | 39 | 2,931 | 1,311 | 98 |
| IFI Including In-Kind Aid (000) | 220 | 62 | 437 | 34 | 1,339 | 662 | 75 |
| IFI Including In-Kind Aid Deficit (\$ Millions) | 334 | 617 | 726 | 38 | 2,774 | 1,276 | 96 |

Table B-7. HARDSHIP IN 1979 BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AT INTERVIEW

| | SEVERE HARDSHIP: TOTAL WORK FORCE | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| | High School Student | Post-Secondary Student | High School Dropout | High School Graduate-No More Education | Post-Secondary 1-3 Years | College 4 or More Years |
| Work Force (000) | 5,070 | 4,643 | 24,488 | 44,542 | 18,524 | 19,716 |
| IIE (000) | 3,325 | 1,984 | 8,537 | 9,543 | 3,021 | 1,858 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 65.6 | 42.7 | 34.9 | 21.4 | 16.3 | 9.4 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 3,214 | 1,979 | 17,716 | 18,923 | 5,933 | 4,233 |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 966 | 997 | 2,075 | 1,983 | 1,964 | 2,278 |
| IFE (000) | 779 | 793 | 5,297 | 4,014 | 1,415 | 982 |
| IFE Incidence (%) | 15.4 | 17.1 | 21.6 | 9.0 | 7.6 | 5.0 |
| IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 1,799 | 1,680 | 13,483 | 9,153 | 3,322 | 2,219 |
| IFE Average Deficit (\$) | 2,311 | 2,119 | 2,545 | 2,280 | 2,348 | 2,259 |
| IFI (000) | 449 | 331 | 3,011 | 2,133 | 702 | 431 |
| IFI Incidence (%) | 8.9 | 7.1 | 12.3 | 4.8 | 3.8 | 2.2 |
| IFI Deficit (\$ Millions) | 648 | 447 | 5,745 | 3,921 | 1,303 | 761 |
| IFI Average Deficit (\$) | 1,444 | 1,351 | 1,908 | 1,839 | 1,857 | 1,768 |
| Full Employment IFE (000) | 630 | 662 | 3,979 | 2,937 | 1,106 | 764 |
| Full Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 1,408 | 1,308 | 9,178 | 6,251 | 2,365 | 1,606 |
| Adequate Employment IFE (000) | 578 | 611 | 3,406 | 2,382 | 918 | 618 |
| Adequate Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 1,331 | 1,256 | 7,937 | 5,076 | 1,876 | 1,294 |
| Capacity Employment IFE (000) | 681 | 714 | 4,399 | 3,223 | 1,214 | 862 |
| Capacity Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 1,532 | 1,449 | 10,668 | 7,204 | 2,691 | 1,907 |
| Enhanced Earnings IFE (000) | 718 | 731 | 4,857 | 3,551 | 1,268 | 873 |
| Enhanced Earnings IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 1,733 | 1,563 | 12,485 | 8,340 | 3,055 | 2,056 |
| Enhanced Capacity IFE (000) | 521 | 548 | 2,965 | 2,009 | 800 | 537 |
| Enhanced Capacity IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 1,259 | 1,150 | 7,050 | 4,442 | 1,653 | 1,136 |
| IIE in IFE (000) | 571 | 475 | 3,810 | 2,739 | 916 | 605 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Total (%) | 42.4 | 58.3 | 43.2 | 46.9 | 50.4 | 56.1 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Net of Transfers (%) | 14.4 | 41.3 | 13.0 | 21.3 | 28.4 | 44.3 |
| IFI Net of Transfers (000) | 666 | 465 | 4,607 | 3,159 | 1,013 | 547 |
| IFI Net-of-Transfers Deficit (\$ Millions) | 1,505 | 835 | 11,493 | 6,896 | 2,205 | 1,071 |
| IFI Including Food Stamps (000) | 390 | 326 | 2,729 | 1,993 | 668 | 416 |
| IFI Including Food Stamps Deficit (\$ Millions) | 493 | 412 | 4,678 | 3,413 | 1,185 | 729 |
| IFI Including In-Kind Aid (000) | 362 | 314 | 2,615 | 1,905 | 638 | 407 |
| IFI Including In-Kind Aid Deficit (\$ Millions) | 448 | 399 | 4,413 | 3,264 | 1,135 | 719 |

Table B-7. (Continued)

SEVERE HARDSHIP: HALF-YEAR WORK FORCE

| | High School Student | Post- Secondary Student | High School Dropout | High School Graduate-No More Education | Post Secondary 1-3 Years | College 4 or More Years |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Work Force (000) | 1,921 | 2,191 | 20,304 | 39,551 | 16,565 | 18,201 |
| IIE (000) | 1,265 | 937 | 6,187 | 7,200 | 2,265 | 1,445 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 65.9 | 42.8 | 30.5 | 18.2 | 13.7 | 7.9 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 2,140 | 1,427 | 16,170 | 17,269 | 5,429 | 3,969 |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 1,691 | 1,523 | 2,614 | 2,399 | 2,397 | 2,746 |
| IFE (000) | 212 | 333 | 3,330 | 2,635 | 878 | 627 |
| IFE Incidence (%) | 11.0 | 15.2 | 16.4 | 6.7 | 5.3 | 3.4 |
| IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 537 | 603 | 7,931 | 5,605 | 1,951 | 1,265 |
| IFE Average Deficit (\$) | 2,530 | 1,812 | 2,382 | 2,127 | 2,222 | 2,017 |
| IFI (000) | 115 | 130 | 1,880 | 1,415 | 448 | 290 |
| IFI Incidence (%) | 6.0 | 5.9 | 9.3 | 3.6 | 2.7 | 1.6 |
| IFI Deficit (\$ Millions) | 146 | 170 | 3,688 | 2,702 | 832 | 527 |
| IFI Average Deficit (\$) | 1,271 | 1,306 | 1,962 | 1,909 | 1,858 | 1,816 |
| Full Employment IFE (000) | 151 | 230 | 2,277 | 1,737 | 601 | 438 |
| Full Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 350 | 370 | 4,708 | 3,474 | 1,227 | 827 |
| Adequate Employment IFE (000) | 128 | 206 | 1,679 | 1,237 | 418 | 291 |
| Adequate Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 288 | 331 | 3,274 | 2,216 | 701 | 451 |
| Capacity Employment IFE (000) | 175 | 279 | 2,558 | 1,961 | 699 | 520 |
| Capacity Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 431 | 482 | 5,794 | 4,218 | 1,525 | 1,054 |
| Enhanced Earnings IFE (000) | 196 | 299 | 2,977 | 2,239 | 751 | 538 |
| Enhanced Earnings IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 521 | 554 | 7,346 | 5,177 | 1,823 | 1,176 |
| Enhanced Capacity IFE (000) | 116 | 163 | 1,350 | 936 | 329 | 227 |
| Enhanced Capacity IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 251 | 271 | 2,565 | 1,655 | 544 | 345 |
| IIE in IFE (000) | 164 | 227 | 2,596 | 1,987 | 662 | 464 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Total (%) | 46.0 | 61.0 | 43.5 | 46.3 | 49.0 | 53.7 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Net of Transfers (%) | 15.5 | 44.0 | 13.0 | 20.6 | 26.6 | 40.5 |
| IFI Net of Transfers (000) | 179 | 186 | 2,898 | 2,091 | 644 | 373 |
| IFI Net-of-Transfers Deficit (\$ Millions) | 435 | 294 | 6,886 | 4,373 | 1,334 | 702 |
| IFI Including Food Stamps (000) | 95 | 128 | 1,691 | 1,322 | 428 | 280 |
| IFI Including Food Stamps Deficit (\$ Millions) | 102 | 157 | 3,052 | 2,387 | 760 | 505 |
| IFI Including In-Kind Aid (000) | 89 | 125 | 1,624 | 1,266 | 408 | 275 |
| IFI Including In-Kind Aid Deficit (\$ Millions) | 92 | 153 | 2,888 | 2,296 | 730 | 498 |

Table B-7. (Continued)

| | SEVERE HARDSHIP: FULL-YEAR WORK FORCE | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | High School Student | Post- Secondary Student | High School Dropout | High School Graduate-No More Education | Post- Secondary 1-3 Years | College 4 or More Years |
| Work Force (000) | 1,138 | 1,178 | 16,970 | 34,211 | 14,469 | 16,013 |
| IIE (000) | 762 | 482 | 4,808 | 5,473 | 1,678 | 1,044 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 67.0 | 40.9 | 28.3 | 16.0 | 11.6 | 6.5 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 1,619 | 858 | 13,752 | 14,438 | 4,502 | 3,278 |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 2,124 | 1,778 | 2,860 | 2,638 | 2,683 | 2,140 |
| IFE (000) | 141 | 161 | 2,461 | 1,889 | 600 | 424 |
| IFE Incidence (%) | 12.4 | 13.7 | 14.5 | 5.5 | 4.1 | 2.6 |
| IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 341 | 304 | 6,152 | 4,145 | 1,422 | 943 |
| IFE Average Deficit (\$) | 2,422 | 1,887 | 2,500 | 2,195 | 2,368 | 2,227 |
| IFI (000) | 83 | 52 | 1,417 | 1,020 | 321 | 205 |
| IFI Incidence (%) | 7.3 | 4.4 | 8.3 | 3.0 | 2.2 | 1.3 |
| IFI Deficit (\$ Millions) | 1,156 | 70 | 2,977 | 2,085 | 642 | 418 |
| IFI Average Deficit (\$) | 1,393 | 1,347 | 2,102 | 2,044 | 2,001 | 2,038 |
| Full Employment IFE (000) | 93 | 91 | 1,633 | 1,197 | 367 | 287 |
| Full Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 219 | 166 | 3,723 | 2,567 | 855 | 613 |
| Adequate Employment IFE (000) | 74 | 76 | 1,114 | 762 | 219 | 164 |
| Adequate Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 161 | 146 | 2,420 | 1,388 | 372 | 278 |
| Capacity Employment IFE (000) | 111 | 127 | 1,871 | 1,359 | 457 | 354 |
| Capacity Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 277 | 250 | 4,608 | 3,170 | 1,119 | 808 |
| Enhanced Earnings IFE (000) | 129 | 144 | 2,188 | 1,599 | 509 | 366 |
| Enhanced Earnings IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 356 | 286 | 5,960 | 3,979 | 1,374 | 900 |
| Enhanced Capacity IFE (000) | 68 | 55 | 888 | 575 | 168 | 128 |
| Enhanced Capacity IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 136 | 116 | 1,836 | 1,008 | 2,745 | 208 |
| IIE in IFE (000) | 115 | 122 | 1,967 | 1,504 | 489 | 328 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Total (%) | 41.0 | 67.6 | 42.4 | 46.0 | 46.6 | 51.6 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Net of Transfers (%) | 15.5 | 44.3 | 11.8 | 19.8 | 23.6 | 36.9 |
| IFI Net of Transfers (000) | 119 | 90 | 2,171 | 1,515 | 459 | 267 |
| IFI Net-of-Transfers Deficit (\$ Millions) | 267 | 162 | 5,420 | 3,262 | 1,016 | 553 |
| IFI Including Food Stamps (000) | 70 | 50 | 1,266 | 955 | 302 | 196 |
| IFI Including Food Stamps Deficit (\$ Millions) | 82 | 64 | 2,445 | 1,863 | 584 | 401 |
| IFI Including In-Kind Aid (000) | 67 | 50 | 1,221 | 914 | 289 | 191 |
| IFI Including In-Kind Aid Deficit (\$ Millions) | 74 | 62 | 2,309 | 1,799 | 564 | 397 |

Table B-8. HARDSHIP AND INDIVIDUAL EARNINGS IN 1979

| | SEVERE HARDSHIP: TOTAL WORK FORCE | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|-----------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------|
| | \$0-499 | \$500-999 | \$1,000-1,499 | \$1,500-1,999 | \$2,000-2,999 | \$3,000-3,999 | \$4,000-4,999 | \$5,000-6,999 | \$7,000-8,999 | \$9,000+ |
| Work Force (000) | 9,198 | 4,613 | 4,098 | 3,297 | 6,006 | 6,045 | 4,814 | 10,185 | 10,422 | 58,103 |
| IIE (000) | 7,737 | 3,792 | 2,722 | 1,920 | 3,471 | 3,134 | 2,455 | 2,863 | 480 | 194 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 84.1 | 71.4 | 66.4 | 58.2 | 57.8 | 51.8 | 51.0 | 28.1 | 4.6 | 3 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 17,155 | 4,886 | 5,121 | 3,802 | 7,115 | 6,049 | 3,624 | 3,159 | 792 | 295 |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 2,217 | 1,484 | 1,881 | 1,980 | 2,050 | 1,930 | 1,476 | 1,103 | 1,649 | 1,519 |
| IIE (000) | 3,505 | 1,437 | 1,310 | 1,075 | 1,996 | 1,943 | 788 | 819 | 310 | 97 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 38.1 | 31.2 | 32.0 | 32.6 | 33.2 | 32.1 | 16.4 | 8.0 | 3.0 | 2 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 12,313 | 4,053 | 3,733 | 2,552 | 3,870 | 2,315 | 1,157 | 1,261 | 322 | 79 |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 3,513 | 2,820 | 2,849 | 2,375 | 1,939 | 1,192 | 1,469 | 1,540 | 1,037 | 820 |
| IIE (000) | 2,128 | 789 | 743 | 560 | 945 | 876 | 351 | 438 | 168 | 57 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 23.1 | 17.1 | 18.1 | 17.0 | 15.7 | 14.5 | 7.3 | 4.3 | 1.6 | .1 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 5,106 | 1,490 | 1,543 | 1,008 | 1,408 | 929 | 501 | 632 | 163 | 45 |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 2,399 | 1,887 | 2,075 | 1,800 | 1,491 | 1,061 | 1,429 | 1,442 | 969 | 790 |
| Full Employment IFE (000) | 2,757 | 1,205 | 1,047 | 868 | 1,457 | 1,258 | 540 | 607 | 258 | 81 |
| Full Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 8,350 | 3,009 | 2,655 | 1,772 | 2,578 | 1,438 | 837 | 1,075 | 319 | 82 |
| Adequate Employment IFE (000) | 2,349 | 1,050 | 853 | 715 | 1,179 | 1,039 | 457 | 558 | 235 | 77 |
| Adequate Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 7,040 | 2,681 | 2,134 | 1,486 | 2,077 | 1,205 | 725 | 1,031 | 311 | 79 |
| Capacity Employment IFE (000) | 3,108 | 1,274 | 1,138 | 929 | 1,610 | 1,432 | 597 | 643 | 277 | 85 |
| Capacity Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 10,023 | 3,405 | 3,075 | 2,023 | 2,946 | 1,632 | 860 | 1,093 | 315 | 79 |
| Enhanced Earnings IFE (000) | 3,391 | 1,366 | 1,263 | 1,034 | 1,931 | 1,576 | 584 | 631 | 180 | 41 |
| Enhanced Earnings IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 12,221 | 3,946 | 3,566 | 2,370 | 3,408 | 1,758 | 878 | 897 | 165 | 23 |
| Enhanced Capacity IFE (000) | 2,192 | 957 | 779 | 668 | 1,064 | 791 | 342 | 421 | 136 | 29 |
| Enhanced Capacity IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 6,760 | 2,547 | 1,975 | 1,323 | 1,751 | 859 | 533 | 742 | 174 | 27 |
| IIE to IFE (000) | 2,973 | 1,043 | 983 | 723 | 1,313 | 1,177 | 502 | 373 | 28 | -0- |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Total (%) | 39.3 | 45.1 | 43.3 | 47.9 | 52.7 | 54.9 | 55.5 | 46.5 | 45.8 | 41.5 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Net of Transfers (%) | 17.1 | 20.4 | 17.9 | 21.3 | 24.2 | 29.5 | 25.8 | 16.6 | 17.2 | 19.2 |
| IFI Net of Transfers (000) | 2,906 | 1,144 | 1,076 | 845 | 1,513 | 1,369 | 585 | 683 | 257 | 78 |
| IFI Net-of-Transfers Deficit (\$ Millions) | 9,613 | 2,900 | 2,841 | 1,836 | 2,771 | 1,665 | 955 | 1,082 | 276 | 66 |
| IFI Including Food Stamps (000) | 1,994 | 741 | 697 | 520 | 891 | 809 | 316 | 380 | 133 | 42 |
| IFI Including Food Stamps Deficit (\$ Millions) | 4,332 | 1,273 | 1,361 | 900 | 1,213 | 781 | 417 | 495 | 106 | 35 |
| IFI Including In-Kind Aid (000) | 1,902 | 710 | 682 | 514 | 856 | 782 | 299 | 345 | 116 | 36 |
| IFI Including In-Kind Aid Deficit (\$ Millions) | 4,158 | 1,220 | 1,307 | 868 | 1,161 | 729 | 377 | 439 | 91 | 28 |

Table B-8. (Continued)

SEVERE HARDSHIP: FULL-YEAR WORK FORCE

| | \$0-499 | \$500-999 | \$1,000-1,499 | \$1,500-1,999 | \$2,000-2,999 | \$3,000-3,999 | \$4,000-4,999 | \$5,000-6,999 | \$7,000-8,999 | \$9,000 + |
|--|---------|-----------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|
| Work Force (000) | 2,197 | 765 | 1,023 | 993 | 2,378 | 3,145 | 2,881 | 7,512 | 8,752 | 54,333 |
| IIE (000) | 2,185 | 725 | 929 | 860 | 1,959 | 2,214 | 2,042 | 2,686 | 461 | 186 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 99.4 | 94.7 | 90.8 | 86.6 | 82.4 | 70.4 | 70.9 | 35.8 | 5.3 | .3 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 11,805 | 2,646 | 3,346 | 2,744 | 5,438 | 5,100 | 3,309 | 3,016 | 752 | 291 |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 5,404 | 3,469 | 3,601 | 3,191 | 2,775 | 2,303 | 1,620 | 1,123 | 1,632 | 1,560 |
| IIE (000) | 958 | 316 | 464 | 410 | 932 | 1,092 | 510 | 642 | 260 | 89 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 43.6 | 41.6 | 45.3 | 41.3 | 39.2 | 34.7 | 17.7 | 8.5 | 3.0 | .2 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 3,980 | 1,016 | 1,448 | 1,126 | 1,964 | 1,455 | 792 | 1,118 | 318 | 88 |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 4,154 | 3,194 | 3,123 | 2,744 | 2,108 | 1,333 | 1,533 | 1,741 | 1,223 | 996 |
| IFI (000) | 648 | 192 | 259 | 236 | 489 | 490 | 236 | 349 | 147 | 53 |
| IFI Incidence (%) | 29.5 | 25.1 | 25.3 | 23.8 | 20.6 | 15.6 | 8.2 | 4.6 | 1.7 | .1 |
| IFI Deficit (\$ Millions) | 2,082 | 4,594 | 660 | 497 | 867 | 615 | 354 | 559 | 162 | 52 |
| IFI Average Deficit (\$) | 3,216 | 2,390 | 2,549 | 2,106 | 1,774 | 1,257 | 1,502 | 1,603 | 1,102 | 970 |
| Full Employment IIE (000) | 620 | 202 | 303 | 266 | 558 | 588 | 331 | 488 | 234 | 78 |
| Full Employment IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 2,165 | 459 | 798 | 640 | 1,092 | 803 | 593 | 1,104 | 379 | 110 |
| Adequate Employment IIE (000) | 205 | 131 | 180 | 166 | 343 | 404 | 247 | 440 | 216 | 76 |
| Adequate Employment IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 518 | 278 | 405 | 393 | 646 | 561 | 452 | 1,033 | 371 | 110 |
| Capacity Employment IIE (000) | 754 | 240 | 365 | 319 | 694 | 717 | 356 | 508 | 244 | 82 |
| Capacity Employment IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 2,948 | 710 | 1,114 | 855 | 1,437 | 963 | 610 | 1,106 | 379 | 110 |
| Enhanced Earnings IIE (000) | 936 | 306 | 455 | 390 | 904 | 887 | 369 | 501 | 150 | 37 |
| Enhanced Earnings IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 4,148 | 1,042 | 1,500 | 1,143 | 1,906 | 1,244 | 679 | 931 | 219 | 42 |
| Enhanced Capacity IIE (000) | 185 | 104 | 151 | 153 | 293 | 309 | 178 | 346 | 129 | 35 |
| Enhanced Capacity IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 419 | 234 | 349 | 330 | 521 | 406 | 313 | 748 | 216 | 42 |
| IIE to IFE (000) | 952 | 299 | 431 | 374 | 801 | 871 | 415 | 353 | 28 | -0- |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Total (%) | 32.4 | 39.6 | 44.2 | 42.5 | 47.5 | 55.1 | 53.8 | 45.7 | 43.6 | 39.7 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Net of Transfers (%) | 14.2 | 14.9 | 15.0 | 14.6 | 20.9 | 25.6 | 22.3 | 14.9 | 15.7 | 18.9 |
| IFI Net of Transfers (000) | 822 | 271 | 394 | 351 | 737 | 812 | 397 | 547 | 220 | 72 |
| IFI Net-of-Transfers Deficit (\$ Millions) | 3,245 | 786 | 1,140 | 879 | 1,528 | 1,103 | 688 | 962 | 277 | 72 |
| IFI Including Food Stamps (000) | 624 | 181 | 242 | 217 | 459 | 448 | 209 | 304 | 116 | 39 |
| IFI Including Food Stamps Deficit (\$ Millions) | 1,894 | 391 | 593 | 430 | 747 | 520 | 280 | 445 | 219 | 37 |
| IFI Including In-Kind Aid (000) | 606 | 181 | 240 | 215 | 447 | 438 | 195 | 276 | 100 | 34 |
| IFI Including In-Kind Aid Deficit (\$ Millions) | 1,852 | 380 | 573 | 416 | 719 | 494 | 262 | 394 | 86 | 31 |

Table B-8. (Continued)

INTERMEDIATE HARDSHIP: TOTAL WORK FORCE

| | \$0-499 | \$500-999 | \$1,000-1,499 | \$1,500-1,999 | \$2,000-2,999 | \$3,000-3,999 | \$4,000-4,999 | \$5,000-6,999 | \$7,000-8,999 | \$9,000+ |
|--|---------|-----------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------|
| Work Force (000) | 9,198 | 4,613 | 4,098 | 3,297 | 6,006 | 6,045 | 4,814 | 10,185 | 10,422 | 58,303 |
| IIE (000) | 8,417 | 3,881 | 3,123 | 2,456 | 4,170 | 4,303 | 3,321 | 7,202 | 2,806 | 881 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 91.5 | 84.1 | 81.1 | 74.5 | 72.8 | 71.2 | 69.0 | 70.7 | 26.9 | 1.5 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 21,702 | 6,754 | 7,299 | 5,684 | 11,276 | 10,719 | 7,669 | 11,679 | 3,100 | 1,610 |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 2,578 | 1,740 | 2,196 | 2,315 | 2,569 | 2,491 | 2,309 | 1,622 | 1,105 | 1,827 |
| IIE (000) | 3,867 | 1,636 | 1,413 | 1,194 | 2,195 | 2,343 | 1,630 | 1,689 | 745 | 460 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 42.3 | 35.5 | 34.5 | 36.2 | 36.5 | 38.8 | 33.9 | 16.6 | 7.1 | .8 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 15,909 | 5,471 | 5,143 | 3,720 | 6,123 | 4,688 | 2,668 | 3,116 | 1,149 | 568 |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 4,093 | 3,345 | 3,641 | 3,117 | 2,789 | 2,001 | 1,637 | 1,845 | 1,543 | 1,235 |
| IFI (000) | 2,649 | 1,062 | 949 | 724 | 1,253 | 1,281 | 875 | 960 | 477 | 295 |
| IFI Incidence (%) | 28.8 | 23.0 | 23.1 | 21.9 | 20.9 | 21.2 | 18.2 | 9.4 | 4.6 | .5 |
| IFI Deficit (\$ Millions) | 7,606 | 2,364 | 2,471 | 1,708 | 2,638 | 2,168 | 1,284 | 1,723 | 679 | 373 |
| IFI Average Deficit (\$) | 2,871 | 2,227 | 2,605 | 2,361 | 2,106 | 1,692 | 1,468 | 1,795 | 1,422 | 1,262 |
| Full Employment IFE (000) | 2,990 | 1,308 | 1,112 | 948 | 1,628 | 1,559 | 1,093 | 1,191 | 590 | 383 |
| Full Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 10,706 | 3,966 | 3,593 | 2,506 | 3,955 | 2,736 | 1,795 | 2,307 | 1,062 | 578 |
| Adequate Employment IFE (000) | 2,470 | 1,100 | 887 | 751 | 1,211 | 1,161 | 772 | 825 | 480 | 348 |
| Adequate Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 8,924 | 3,426 | 2,758 | 1,965 | 2,931 | 2,022 | 1,266 | 1,752 | 972 | 555 |
| Capacity Employment IIE (000) | 3,474 | 1,456 | 1,242 | 1,067 | 1,852 | 1,866 | 1,275 | 1,328 | 632 | 418 |
| Capacity Employment IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 13,094 | 4,694 | 4,372 | 3,053 | 4,820 | 3,433 | 2,048 | 2,454 | 1,063 | 570 |
| Enhanced Earnings IFE (000) | 3,699 | 1,556 | 1,361 | 1,146 | 2,107 | 2,232 | 1,260 | 1,273 | 534 | 253 |
| Enhanced Earnings IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 15,819 | 5,325 | 4,996 | 3,502 | 5,600 | 3,930 | 2,070 | 2,355 | 734 | 276 |
| Enhanced Capacity IFE (000) | 2,297 | 1,009 | 810 | 694 | 1,108 | 997 | 556 | 603 | 357 | 191 |
| Enhanced Capacity IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 8,557 | 3,249 | 2,544 | 1,767 | 2,544 | 1,570 | 927 | 1,285 | 642 | 287 |
| IIE in IFE (000) | 3,579 | 1,376 | 1,188 | 961 | 1,702 | 1,784 | 1,194 | 1,344 | 303 | 38 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Total (%) | 31.8 | 35.1 | 32.9 | 39.4 | 42.9 | 45.3 | 46.4 | 43.2 | 35.9 | 35.8 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Net of Transfers (%) | 14.2 | 16.2 | 13.9 | 18.2 | 19.0 | 21.3 | 22.1 | 20.7 | 16.5 | 14.0 |
| IFI Net of Transfers (000) | 3,335 | 1,370 | 1,216 | 976 | 1,777 | 1,844 | 1,271 | 1,339 | 622 | 396 |
| IFI Net-of-Transfers Deficit (\$ Millions) | 12,736 | 4,064 | 4,053 | 2,796 | 4,593 | 3,483 | 2,132 | 2,639 | 978 | 497 |
| IFI Including Food Stamps (000) | 2,584 | 1,025 | 932 | 702 | 1,214 | 1,255 | 841 | 908 | 447 | 281 |
| IFI Including Food Stamps Deficit (\$ Millions) | 6,769 | 2,113 | 2,260 | 1,567 | 2,387 | 1,959 | 1,146 | 1,488 | 572 | 338 |
| IFI Including In-Kind Aid (000) | 2,528 | 998 | 917 | 686 | 1,190 | 1,234 | 816 | 860 | 425 | 255 |
| IFI Including In-Kind Aid Deficit (\$ Millions) | 6,500 | 2,027 | 2,177 | 1,511 | 2,295 | 1,861 | 1,074 | 1,377 | 519 | 305 |

Table B-9. HARDSHIP AND INDIVIDUAL EARNINGS DEFICITS IN 1979

SEVERE HARDSHIP: TOTAL WORK FORCE

| | \$0-249 | \$250-400 | \$400-999 | \$1,000-1,499 | \$1,500-1,999 | \$2,000-2,499 | \$2,500-2,999 | \$3,000-3,999 | \$4,000+ |
|--|---------|-----------|-----------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------|
| Work Force (000) | 93,636 | 3,664 | 5,151 | 3,159 | 2,209 | 1,646 | 1,644 | 1,925 | 3,949 |
| IIE (000) | 4,921 | 3,664 | 5,151 | 3,159 | 2,209 | 1,646 | 1,644 | 1,925 | 3,949 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 5.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 575 | 1,382 | 3,934 | 3,961 | 3,925 | 3,709 | 4,601 | 6,756 | 23,156 |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 117 | 377 | 764 | 1,254 | 1,777 | 2,253 | 2,798 | 3,510 | 5,864 |
| IIE (000) | 5,470 | 982 | 1,300 | 875 | 713 | 595 | 637 | 819 | 1,889 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 5.8 | 26.8 | 25.2 | 27.7 | 32.3 | 36.1 | 38.7 | 42.5 | 47.8 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 10,929 | 2,526 | 3,143 | 2,106 | 1,516 | 1,278 | 1,546 | 2,066 | 6,546 |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 1,998 | 2,572 | 2,417 | 2,407 | 2,126 | 2,149 | 2,427 | 2,522 | 3,466 |
| IIE (000) | 2,354 | 549 | 714 | 489 | 407 | 338 | 373 | 541 | 1,291 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 2.5 | 15.0 | 13.9 | 15.5 | 18.4 | 20.5 | 22.7 | 28.1 | 32.7 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 3,305 | 965 | 1,281 | 811 | 633 | 579 | 648 | 1,033 | 3,571 |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 1,404 | 1,758 | 1,794 | 1,660 | 1,556 | 1,713 | 1,737 | 1,910 | 2,765 |
| Full Employment IIE (000) | 5,057 | 833 | 990 | 607 | 423 | 331 | 306 | 417 | 1,113 |
| Full Employment IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 10,804 | 2,113 | 2,228 | 1,233 | 761 | 614 | 555 | 790 | 3,018 |
| Adequate Employment IIE (000) | 4,903 | 829 | 981 | 570 | 347 | 212 | 227 | 197 | 245 |
| Adequate Employment IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 10,833 | 2,201 | 2,302 | 1,214 | 614 | 439 | 419 | 310 | 437 |
| Capacity Employment IIE (000) | 5,175 | 859 | 1,103 | 720 | 504 | 408 | 407 | 537 | 1,381 |
| Capacity Employment IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 10,786 | 2,264 | 2,656 | 1,642 | 1,048 | 901 | 872 | 1,184 | 4,098 |
| Enhanced Earnings IIE (000) | 4,801 | 900 | 1,190 | 795 | 621 | 519 | 597 | 762 | 1,811 |
| Enhanced Earnings IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 9,812 | 2,411 | 2,918 | 1,952 | 1,367 | 1,150 | 1,412 | 1,895 | 6,315 |
| Enhanced Capacity IIE (000) | 4,280 | 745 | 867 | 507 | 291 | 174 | 202 | 142 | 171 |
| Enhanced Capacity IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 9,723 | 2,073 | 2,089 | 1,071 | 496 | 363 | 336 | 2,249 | 316 |
| IIE in IIE (000) | 1,306 | 982 | 1,300 | 875 | 713 | 595 | 637 | 819 | 1,889 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Total (%) | 57.0 | 44.1 | 45.1 | 44.2 | 43.0 | 43.2 | 41.4 | 34.0 | 31.6 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Net of Transfers (%) | 29.5 | 16.7 | 18.1 | 17.7 | 19.0 | 15.4 | 13.5 | 13.7 | 12.3 |
| IIE Net of Transfers (000) | 3,858 | 818 | 1,065 | 720 | 578 | 503 | 551 | 707 | 1,656 |
| IIE Net-of-Transfers Deficit (\$ Millions) | 7,262 | 1,986 | 2,477 | 1,608 | 1,204 | 1,030 | 1,243 | 1,731 | 5,465 |
| IIE Including Food Stamps (000) | 2,121 | 516 | 654 | 452 | 377 | 314 | 354 | 502 | 1,232 |
| IIE Including Food Stamps Deficit (\$ Millions) | 2,715 | 900 | 1,059 | 660 | 522 | 487 | 558 | 890 | 3,219 |
| IIE Including In-Kind Aid (000) | 2,016 | 480 | 616 | 430 | 353 | 305 | 346 | 484 | 1,209 |
| IIE Including In-Kind Aid Deficit (\$ Millions) | 2,535 | 737 | 987 | 629 | 489 | 457 | 536 | 863 | 3,145 |

Table B-9. (Continued)

SEVERE HARDSHIP: FULL-YEAR WORK FORCE

| | \$0-249 | \$250-400 | \$400-999 | \$1,000-\$1,499 | \$1,500-1,999 | \$2,000-2,499 | \$2,500-2,999 | \$3,000-3,999 | \$4,000+ |
|--|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------|
| Work Force (000) | 70,688 | 1,041 | 2,287 | 1,458 | 1,294 | 1,055 | 1,141 | 1,409 | 3,605 |
| IIE (000) | 957 | 1,041 | 2,287 | 1,458 | 1,294 | 1,055 | 1,141 | 1,409 | 3,605 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 1.4 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 131 | 405 | 1,834 | 1,856 | 2,324 | 2,388 | 3,208 | 4,981 | 21,319 |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 137 | 389 | 802 | 1,273 | 1,795 | 2,263 | 2,811 | 3,535 | 5,914 |
| IIE (000) | 1,304 | 178 | 403 | 316 | 374 | 344 | 428 | 610 | 1,718 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 1.8 | 17.1 | 17.6 | 21.6 | 28.9 | 32.6 | 37.5 | 43.3 | 47.7 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 1,884 | 302 | 814 | 573 | 681 | 621 | 871 | 1,490 | 6,070 |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 1,444 | 1,690 | 2,021 | 1,815 | 1,822 | 1,806 | 2,036 | 2,443 | 3,533 |
| IIF (000) | 499 | 89 | 195 | 148 | 192 | 188 | 221 | 393 | 1,172 |
| IIF Incidence (%) | 7 | 8.6 | 8.5 | 10.1 | 14.8 | 17.8 | 19.4 | 27.9 | 32.5 |
| IIF Deficit (\$ Millions) | 626 | 111 | 339 | 195 | 285 | 278 | 367 | 772 | 3,334 |
| IIF Average Deficit (\$) | 1,255 | 1,249 | 1,740 | 1,317 | 1,482 | 1,477 | 1,659 | 1,963 | 2,846 |
| Full Employment IFE (000) | 1,193 | 125 | 276 | 186 | 181 | 180 | 190 | 290 | 1,046 |
| Full Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 2,115 | 257 | 642 | 374 | 315 | 289 | 352 | 611 | 3,187 |
| Adequate Employment IFE (000) | 1,153 | 133 | 264 | 158 | 149 | 101 | 107 | 121 | 223 |
| Adequate Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 2,128 | 277 | 600 | 316 | 266 | 217 | 205 | 288 | 470 |
| Capacity Employment IFE (000) | 1,233 | 132 | 312 | 244 | 237 | 227 | 248 | 379 | 1,266 |
| Capacity Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 2,124 | 281 | 752 | 495 | 474 | 463 | 557 | 914 | 4,172 |
| Enhanced Earnings IFE (000) | 985 | 139 | 343 | 267 | 308 | 281 | 398 | 567 | 1,646 |
| Enhanced Earnings IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 1,562 | 279 | 736 | 530 | 608 | 585 | 811 | 1,482 | 6,261 |
| Enhanced Capacity IFE (000) | 874 | 105 | 212 | 135 | 124 | 84 | 91 | 88 | 169 |
| Enhanced Capacity IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 1,552 | 224 | 495 | 243 | 202 | 161 | 154 | 217 | 330 |
| IIE in IFE (000) | 154 | 178 | 403 | 316 | 374 | 344 | 428 | 610 | 1,718 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Total (%) | 61.7 | 50.1 | 51.6 | 53.2 | 48.6 | 45.2 | 48.3 | 35.5 | 31.8 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Net of Transfers (%) | 29.4 | 17.2 | 21.5 | 19.5 | 19.9 | 16.0 | 16.7 | 12.7 | 12.5 |
| IIF Net of Transfers (000) | 921 | 148 | 316 | 254 | 299 | 289 | 357 | 533 | 1,504 |
| IIF Net-of-Transfers Deficit (\$ Millions) | 1,329 | 241 | 651 | 432 | 541 | 481 | 663 | 1,285 | 5,059 |
| IIF Including Food Stamps (000) | 410 | 80 | 177 | 136 | 170 | 175 | 208 | 365 | 1,121 |
| IIF Including Food Stamps Deficit (\$ Millions) | 455 | 92 | 281 | 161 | 233 | 236 | 323 | 659 | 2,999 |
| IIF Including In-Kind Aid (000) | 374 | 74 | 166 | 130 | 164 | 172 | 204 | 351 | 1,099 |
| IIF Including In-Kind Aid Deficit (\$ Millions) | 404 | 83 | 256 | 151 | 218 | 218 | 309 | 637 | 2,929 |

Table B-9. (Continued)

INTERMEDIATE HARDSHIP: TOTAL WORK FORCE

| | \$0-749 | \$750-1,400 | \$1,400-2,099 | \$2,099-3,749 | \$3,749-5,499 | \$5,499-7,249 | \$7,249-9,000 | \$9,000-10,749 | \$10,749+ |
|--|---------|-------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|-----------|
| Work Force (000) | 81,655 | 5,077 | 6,739 | 5,240 | 3,226 | 2,899 | 2,003 | 3,151 | 6,993 |
| IIE (000) | 5,633 | 5,077 | 6,739 | 5,240 | 3,266 | 2,899 | 2,003 | 3,151 | 6,993 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 6.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 651 | 1,927 | 4,980 | 6,621 | 5,623 | 6,608 | 5,510 | 11,002 | 45,520 |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 116 | 380 | 739 | 1,264 | 1,743 | 2,279 | 2,751 | 3,491 | 6,367 |
| IIE (000) | 5,311 | 1,274 | 1,773 | 1,362 | 949 | 916 | 714 | 1,330 | 3,560 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 6.5 | 25.1 | 26.3 | 26.0 | 29.4 | 31.6 | 35.7 | 42.2 | 50.9 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 12,332 | 3,635 | 5,081 | 3,621 | 2,678 | 2,380 | 1,836 | 3,702 | 13,291 |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 2,322 | 2,854 | 2,866 | 2,658 | 2,821 | 2,598 | 2,570 | 2,783 | 3,733 |
| IIE (000) | 2,628 | 803 | 1,105 | 821 | 632 | 604 | 418 | 919 | 2,593 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 3.2 | 15.8 | 16.4 | 15.7 | 19.6 | 20.8 | 20.9 | 29.2 | 37.1 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 4,240 | 1,644 | 2,352 | 1,656 | 1,352 | 1,226 | 805 | 1,959 | 7,781 |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 1,613 | 2,047 | 2,128 | 2,016 | 2,140 | 2,030 | 1,928 | 2,131 | 3,000 |
| Full Employment IFE (000) | 4,834 | 1,102 | 1,426 | 1,025 | 680 | 581 | 405 | 737 | 2,012 |
| Full Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 12,283 | 3,250 | 3,968 | 2,427 | 1,573 | 1,376 | 874 | 1,612 | 5,840 |
| Adequate Employment IFE (000) | 4,618 | 1,002 | 1,350 | 885 | 573 | 400 | 264 | 397 | 517 |
| Adequate Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 12,235 | 3,224 | 4,010 | 2,257 | 1,367 | 934 | 539 | 927 | 1,077 |
| Capacity Employment IFE (000) | 5,017 | 1,162 | 1,616 | 1,179 | 811 | 721 | 525 | 956 | 2,622 |
| Capacity Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 12,310 | 3,394 | 4,646 | 3,062 | 2,150 | 1,887 | 1,353 | 2,390 | 8,408 |
| Enhanced Earnings IFE (000) | 4,553 | 1,149 | 1,635 | 1,184 | 875 | 816 | 626 | 1,227 | 3,357 |
| Enhanced Earnings IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 10,980 | 3,415 | 4,775 | 3,292 | 2,441 | 2,142 | 1,642 | 3,336 | 12,582 |
| Enhanced Capacity IFE (000) | 3,980 | 919 | 1,210 | 769 | 488 | 337 | 217 | 325 | 377 |
| Enhanced Capacity IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 10,898 | 3,005 | 3,648 | 1,962 | 1,164 | 766 | 423 | 739 | 768 |
| IIE in IFE (000) | 1,591 | 1,274 | 1,773 | 1,362 | 949 | 916 | 714 | 1,330 | 3,560 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Total (%) | 50.1 | 36.9 | 37.7 | 39.7 | 33.4 | 34.1 | 41.5 | 30.9 | 27.2 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Net of Transfers (%) | 26.3 | 15.6 | 16.3 | 16.2 | 15.3 | 14.1 | 19.8 | 9.8 | 11.1 |
| IFI Net of Transfers (000) | 3,914 | 1,075 | 1,485 | 1,142 | 804 | 787 | 573 | 1,199 | 3,166 |
| IFI Net-of-Transfers Deficit (\$ Millions) | 8,220 | 2,885 | 4,035 | 2,840 | 2,127 | 2,000 | 1,408 | 3,148 | 11,306 |
| IFI Including Food Stamps (000) | 2,520 | 773 | 1,062 | 787 | 611 | 585 | 401 | 897 | 2,552 |
| IFI Including Food Stamps Deficit (\$ Millions) | 3,780 | 1,413 | 2,063 | 1,455 | 1,189 | 1,086 | 715 | 1,746 | 7,153 |
| IFI Including In-Kind Aid (000) | 2,431 | 754 | 1,020 | 769 | 587 | 574 | 384 | 874 | 2,516 |
| IFI Including In-Kind Aid Deficit (\$ Millions) | 3,584 | 1,331 | 1,937 | 1,358 | 1,130 | 1,019 | 669 | 1,663 | 6,957 |

Table B-10. HARDSHIP AND OCCUPATION OF LONGEST JOB IN 1979

SEVERE HARDSHIP: TOTAL WORK FORCE

| | White Collar | (Professional, Technical, and Managerial) | (Sales) | (Clerical) | Blue Collar | (Craft and Kindred) | (Operators) | (Laborers) | Farm Workers | Service Workers | No Employment |
|--|--------------|---|---------|------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------|------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Work Force (000) | 57,675 | 29,175 | 7,123 | 21,377 | 37,141 | 14,330 | 16,603 | 6,409 | 3,209 | 16,968 | 1,990 |
| IIE (000) | 9,639 | 2,977 | 2,099 | 4,564 | 7,151 | 1,661 | 3,297 | 2,193 | 1,874 | 7,625 | 1,979 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 16.7 | 10.2 | 29.5 | 21.3 | 19.3 | 11.6 | 19.9 | 35.3 | 58.4 | 44.9 | 99.4 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 17,454 | 7,579 | 3,148 | 6,728 | 13,057 | 3,692 | 5,744 | 3,616 | 6,008 | 11,579 | 3,906 |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 1,811 | 2,546 | 1,500 | 1,474 | 1,825 | 2,222 | 1,742 | 1,649 | 3,205 | 1,519 | 1,974 |
| IIE (000) | 4,246 | 1,640 | 775 | 1,832 | 3,818 | 1,080 | 1,709 | 1,029 | 827 | 3,458 | 931 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 7.4 | 5.6 | 10.9 | 8.6 | 10.3 | 7.5 | 10.3 | 16.6 | 25.8 | 20.4 | 46.8 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 9,354 | 3,861 | 1,670 | 3,823 | 8,618 | 2,378 | 3,741 | 2,500 | 2,004 | 7,791 | 3,889 |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 2,203 | 2,355 | 2,156 | 2,087 | 2,257 | 2,202 | 2,189 | 2,428 | 2,423 | 2,253 | 4,176 |
| IIF (000) | 1,877 | 757 | 314 | 806 | 2,171 | 622 | 951 | 599 | 508 | 1,870 | 629 |
| IIF Incidence (%) | 3.3 | 2.6 | 4.4 | 3.8 | 5.8 | 4.3 | 5.7 | 9.6 | 15.8 | 11.0 | 31.6 |
| IIF Deficit (\$ Millions) | 3,233 | 1,492 | 505 | 1,236 | 3,807 | 1,112 | 1,597 | 1,098 | 1,035 | 3,121 | 1,629 |
| IIF Average Deficit (\$) | 1,722 | 1,971 | 1,605 | 1,534 | 1,754 | 1,788 | 1,680 | 1,834 | 2,037 | 1,669 | 2,591 |
| Full Employment IFE (000) | 3,398 | 1,316 | 611 | 1,471 | 2,766 | 757 | 1,257 | 752 | 608 | 2,735 | 570 |
| Full Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 7,194 | 3,018 | 1,268 | 2,908 | 5,992 | 1,619 | 2,669 | 1,704 | 1,430 | 5,778 | 1,721 |
| Adequate Employment IFE (000) | 2,782 | 985 | 497 | 1,300 | 2,391 | 627 | 1,113 | 651 | 328 | 2,321 | 690 |
| Adequate Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 5,806 | 2,147 | 1,015 | 2,643 | 5,026 | 1,293 | 2,295 | 1,439 | 7,002 | 4,993 | 2,244 |
| Capacity Employment IFE (000) | 3,718 | 1,489 | 686 | 1,543 | 2,960 | 820 | 1,328 | 812 | 732 | 2,975 | 709 |
| Capacity Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 8,190 | 3,529 | 1,490 | 3,171 | 6,610 | 1,836 | 2,865 | 1,908 | 1,815 | 6,594 | 2,243 |
| Enhanced Earnings IFE (000) | 3,757 | 1,434 | 697 | 1,626 | 3,406 | 951 | 1,508 | 947 | 761 | 3,162 | 912 |
| Enhanced Earnings IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 8,588 | 3,565 | 1,542 | 3,481 | 7,704 | 2,097 | 3,315 | 2,292 | 1,876 | 7,176 | 3,886 |
| Enhanced Capacity IFE (000) | 2,381 | 848 | 443 | 1,090 | 2,033 | 528 | 940 | 565 | 283 | 2,022 | 660 |
| Enhanced Capacity IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 5,158 | 1,895 | 908 | 2,356 | 4,302 | 1,085 | 1,940 | 1,277 | 625 | 4,471 | 2,133 |
| IIE in IFE (000) | 2,614 | 1,010 | 512 | 1,092 | 2,438 | 673 | 1,062 | 703 | 698 | 2,434 | 931 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Total (%) | 55.8 | 53.8 | 59.4 | 56.0 | 43.1 | 42.4 | 44.4 | 41.8 | 38.5 | 45.9 | 32.5 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Net of Transfers (%) | 33.3 | 36.9 | 30.4 | 31.4 | 15.1 | 16.8 | 14.3 | 14.6 | 15.3 | 17.3 | 11.5 |
| IIF Net of Transfers (000) | 2,831 | 1,035 | 539 | 1,256 | 3,242 | 899 | 1,465 | 879 | 700 | 2,859 | 824 |
| IIF Net-of-Transfers Deficit (\$ Millions) | 5,804 | 2,256 | 1,021 | 2,527 | 7,012 | 1,909 | 3,032 | 2,071 | 1,636 | 6,270 | 3,283 |
| IIF Including Food Stamps (000) | 1,771 | 727 | 288 | 756 | 1,977 | 575 | 853 | 549 | 472 | 1,720 | 582 |
| IIF Including Food Stamps Deficit (\$ Millions) | 2,927 | 1,404 | 455 | 1,068 | 3,249 | 993 | 1,334 | 922 | 882 | 2,589 | 1,261 |
| IIF Including In-Kind Aid (000) | 1,700 | 709 | 278 | 712 | 1,891 | 561 | 817 | 514 | 463 | 1,632 | 554 |
| IIF Including In-Kind Aid Deficit (\$ Millions) | 2,822 | 1,377 | 440 | 1,005 | 3,093 | 964 | 1,250 | 879 | 862 | 2,415 | 1,185 |

Table B-10. (Continued)

SEVERE HARDSHIP: FULL-YEAR WORK FORCE

| | White Collar | (Professional, Technical, and Managerial) | (Sales) | (Clerical) | Blue Collar | (Craft and Kindred) | (Operatives) | (Laborers) | Farm Workers | Service Workers | No Employment |
|--|-----------------|---|---------|------------|----------------|------------------------|--------------|------------|-----------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Work Force (000) | 43,615 | 23,892 | 4,844 | 14,879 | 28,228 | 11,962 | 12,511 | 3,756 | 2,260 | 9,522 | 354 |
| IIF (000) | 5,045 | 1,804 | 1,008 | 2,232 | 4,112 | 1,155 | 1,923 | 1,034 | 1,297 | 3,441 | 354 |
| IIF Incidence (%) | 11.6 | 7.6 | 20.8 | 15.0 | 14.6 | 9.7 | 15.4 | 27.5 | 57.4 | 36.1 | 100.0 |
| IIF Deficit (\$ Millions) | 13,087 | 6,028 | 2,299 | 4,760 | 10,005 | 3,034 | 4,393 | 2,577 | 5,336 | 7,910 | 2,108 |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 2,594 | 3,341 | 2,280 | 2,132 | 2,433 | 2,626 | 2,284 | 2,493 | 4,116 | 2,299 | 5,960 |
| IFB (000) | 1,727 | 731 | 338 | 658 | 1,826 | 584 | 797 | 445 | 525 | 1,405 | 192 |
| IFB Incidence (%) | 4.0 | 3.1 | 7.0 | 4.4 | 6.5 | 4.9 | 6.4 | 11.8 | 23.2 | 14.8 | 54.4 |
| IFB Deficit (\$ Millions) | 3,638 | 1,791 | 688 | 1,160 | 4,261 | 1,325 | 1,824 | 1,112 | 1,395 | 3,037 | 974 |
| IIF Average Deficit (\$) | 2,107 | 2,448 | 2,035 | 1,763 | 2,334 | 2,268 | 2,290 | 2,500 | 2,659 | 2,161 | 5,069 |
| IFI (000) | 783 | 391 | 129 | 262 | 1,111 | 384 | 446 | 281 | 325 | 746 | 133 |
| IFI Incidence (%) | 1.8 | 1.6 | 2.7 | 1.8 | 3.9 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 7.5 | 14.4 | 7.8 | 37.7 |
| IFI Deficit (\$ Millions) | 1,540 | 893 | 235 | 413 | 2,245 | 771 | 891 | 583 | 810 | 1,278 | 434 |
| IFI Average Deficit (\$) | 1,967 | 2,282 | 1,815 | 1,572 | 2,021 | 2,009 | 1,999 | 2,074 | 2,496 | 1,714 | 3,253 |
| Full Employment IFE (000) | 1,188 | 533 | 238 | 417 | 1,119 | 345 | 499 | 275 | 374 | 927 | 60 |
| Full Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 2,489 | 1,355 | 461 | 672 | 2,571 | 818 | 1,148 | 605 | 1,000 | 1,924 | 158 |
| Adequate Employment IFE (000) | 719 | 256 | 148 | 315 | 832 | 241 | 399 | 192 | 121 | 685 | 51 |
| Adequate Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 1,253 | 502 | 248 | 504 | 1,720 | 494 | 833 | 394 | 253 | 1,391 | 148 |
| Capacity Employment IFE (000) | 1,417 | 646 | 286 | 484 | 1,233 | 381 | 533 | 298 | 469 | 1,107 | 53 |
| Capacity Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 3,212 | 1,733 | 652 | 826 | 3,036 | 990 | 1,295 | 751 | 1,342 | 2,494 | 148 |
| Enhanced Earnings IFE (000) | 1,448 | 612 | 291 | 544 | 1,580 | 503 | 676 | 401 | 477 | 1,242 | 189 |
| Enhanced Earnings IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 3,472 | 1,757 | 665 | 1,051 | 4,038 | 1,275 | 1,682 | 1,081 | 1,387 | 2,957 | 1,000 |
| Enhanced Capacity IFE (000) | 525 | 192 | 117 | 215 | 658 | 186 | 314 | 157 | 94 | 559 | 47 |
| Enhanced Capacity IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 948 | 380 | 194 | 374 | 1,229 | 358 | 587 | 284 | 197 | 1,090 | 114 |
| IIE in IFE (000) | 1,316 | 593 | 256 | 467 | 1,414 | 473 | 589 | 351 | 486 | 1,116 | 192 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Total (%) | 54.7 | 46.5 | 61.7 | 60.1 | 39.2 | 34.3 | 44.0 | 36.8 | 38.1 | 46.9 | 30.6 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Net of Transfers (%) | 30.2 | 28.2 | 32.9 | 31.2 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 11.7 | 9.6 | 17.0 | 15.4 | 13.9 |
| IFI Net of Transfers (000) | 1,205 | 525 | 227 | 453 | 1,626 | 520 | 703 | 402 | 436 | 1,189 | 166 |
| IFI Net-of-Transfers Deficit (\$ Millions) | 2,474 | 1,255 | 442 | 778 | 3,732 | 1,173 | 1,564 | 995 | 1,146 | 2,517 | 812 |
| IFI Including Food Stamps (000) | 725 | 370 | 114 | 240 | 1,006 | 350 | 394 | 262 | 309 | 670 | 130 |
| IFI Including Food Stamps Deficit (\$ Millions) | 1,435 | 852 | 220 | 363 | 1,890 | 691 | 721 | 477 | 716 | 1,058 | 341 |
| IFI Including In-Kind Aid (000) | 706 | 363 | 114 | 229 | 961 | 340 | 372 | 249 | 305 | 634 | 126 |
| IFI Including In-Kind Aid Deficit (\$ Millions) | 1,404 | 840 | 218 | 346 | 1,801 | 674 | 672 | 456 | 704 | 979 | 319 |

Table B-10. (Continued)

INTERMEDIATE HARDSHIP: TOTAL WORK FORCE

| | White Collar | (Professional, Technical, and Managerial) | (Sales) | (Clerical) | Blue Collar | (Craft and Kindred) | (Operatives) | (Laborers) | Farm Workers | Service Workers | No Employment |
|--|--------------|---|---------|------------|-------------|---------------------|--------------|------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Work Force (000) | 57,675 | 29,175 | 7,123 | 21,177 | 37,141 | 14,330 | 16,603 | 6,209 | 3,209 | 16,968 | 1,990 |
| IIE (000) | 15,309 | 4,531 | 2,994 | 7,784 | 10,977 | 2,509 | 5,453 | 3,015 | 2,202 | 10,494 | 1,979 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 26.5 | 15.5 | 42.0 | 36.4 | 29.6 | 17.5 | 32.8 | 48.6 | 68.6 | 61.8 | 99.4 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 30,464 | 12,480 | 5,420 | 12,564 | 23,543 | 6,442 | 11,007 | 6,093 | 8,819 | 19,734 | 4,882 |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 1,990 | 2,754 | 1,810 | 1,614 | 2,145 | 2,568 | 2,018 | 2,021 | 4,006 | 1,880 | 2,467 |
| IIE (000) | 5,586 | 2,200 | 984 | 2,402 | 5,196 | 1,470 | 2,385 | 1,341 | 1,053 | 4,340 | 1,014 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 9.7 | 7.5 | 13.8 | 11.2 | 14.0 | 10.3 | 14.4 | 21.6 | 32.8 | 25.6 | 50.9 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 14,558 | 5,976 | 2,548 | 6,035 | 14,103 | 4,001 | 6,250 | 3,852 | 2,999 | 11,915 | 4,980 |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 2,606 | 2,716 | 2,591 | 2,512 | 2,714 | 2,721 | 2,621 | 2,873 | 2,847 | 2,765 | 4,912 |
| IFI (000) | 2,897 | 1,150 | 489 | 1,257 | 3,388 | 971 | 1,516 | 902 | 713 | 2,761 | 764 |
| IFI Incidence (%) | 5.0 | 3.9 | 6.9 | 5.9 | 9.1 | 6.8 | 9.1 | 14.5 | 22.2 | 16.3 | 38.4 |
| IFI Deficit (\$ Millions) | 3,812 | 2,588 | 895 | 2,329 | 7,351 | 2,190 | 3,170 | 1,991 | 1,703 | 5,670 | 2,478 |
| IFI Average Deficit (\$) | 2,006 | 2,250 | 1,830 | 1,852 | 2,169 | 2,257 | 2,091 | 2,207 | 2,389 | 2,053 | 3,244 |
| Full Employment IFE (000) | 4,339 | 1,728 | 745 | 1,866 | 3,737 | 1,043 | 1,731 | 963 | 758 | 3,375 | 593 |
| Full Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 10,835 | 4,574 | 1,833 | 4,428 | 9,533 | 2,653 | 4,369 | 2,511 | 2,088 | 8,549 | 2,198 |
| Adequate Employment IFE (000) | 3,321 | 1,230 | 556 | 1,535 | 2,975 | 821 | 1,392 | 762 | 378 | 2,610 | 722 |
| Adequate Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 8,375 | 3,181 | 1,410 | 3,784 | 7,524 | 2,053 | 3,463 | 2,009 | 962 | 6,847 | 2,862 |
| Capacity Employment IFE (000) | 4,928 | 1,997 | 864 | 2,068 | 4,170 | 1,157 | 1,923 | 1,089 | 949 | 3,801 | 762 |
| Capacity Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 12,831 | 5,474 | 2,256 | 5,101 | 10,908 | 3,057 | 4,884 | 2,967 | 2,714 | 10,285 | 2,862 |
| Enhanced Earnings IFE (000) | 4,960 | 1,917 | 894 | 2,149 | 4,579 | 1,283 | 2,091 | 1,205 | 977 | 3,927 | 979 |
| Enhanced Earnings IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 13,306 | 5,472 | 2,346 | 5,489 | 12,548 | 3,512 | 5,519 | 3,517 | 2,777 | 10,985 | 4,988 |
| Enhanced Capacity IFE (000) | 2,876 | 1,051 | 509 | 1,317 | 2,460 | 687 | 1,139 | 634 | 319 | 2,289 | 678 |
| Enhanced Capacity IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 7,383 | 2,800 | 1,257 | 3,326 | 6,358 | 1,692 | 2,900 | 1,766 | 853 | 6,083 | 2,695 |
| IIE in IFE (000) | 4,088 | 1,502 | 785 | 1,801 | 3,825 | 974 | 1,783 | 1,068 | 947 | 3,599 | 1,012 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Total (%) | 48.1 | 47.7 | 50.3 | 47.7 | 34.8 | 34.0 | 36.4 | 32.7 | 32.3 | 36.4 | 24.7 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Net of Transfers (%) | 28.6 | 32.0 | 27.3 | 26.0 | 12.1 | 13.5 | 11.6 | 11.2 | 13.2 | 13.6 | 9.4 |
| IFI Net of Transfers (000) | 3,991 | 1,497 | 716 | 1,778 | 4,569 | 1,271 | 2,108 | 1,190 | 915 | 3,751 | 919 |
| IFI Net-of-Transfers Deficit (\$ Millions) | 9,491 | 3,706 | 1,637 | 4,148 | 11,875 | 3,339 | 5,258 | 3,278 | 2,504 | 9,814 | 4,287 |
| IFI Including Food Stamps (000) | 2,827 | 1,129 | 481 | 1,218 | 3,268 | 932 | 1,460 | 876 | 694 | 2,656 | 743 |
| IFI Including Food Stamps Deficit (\$ Millions) | 5,404 | 2,469 | 822 | 2,113 | 6,583 | 2,015 | 2,806 | 1,761 | 1,525 | 5,002 | 2,085 |
| IFI Including In-Kind Aid (000) | 2,759 | 1,112 | 469 | 1,178 | 3,166 | 917 | 1,413 | 836 | 686 | 2,576 | 722 |
| IFI Including In-Kind Aid Deficit (\$ Millions) | 5,209 | 2,418 | 796 | 1,996 | 6,290 | 1,957 | 2,649 | 1,684 | 1,491 | 4,687 | 1,968 |

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Table B-11. HARDSHIP IN METROPOLITAN AND NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS IN 1979

SEVERE HARDSHIP: TOTAL WORK FORCE

| | Inside MSA | MSA 1 Million + | Large MSA Central City | Large MSA Suburbs | MSA Less Than 1 Million | Small MSA Central City | Small MSA Suburbs | Outside MSA | Farm |
|--|---------------|--------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------|-------|
| Work Force (000) | 80,692 | 46,103 | 16,592 | 29,510 | 34,590 | 15,905 | 18,684 | 36,791 | 3,315 |
| IIE (000) | 17,389 | 9,122 | 3,679 | 5,443 | 8,267 | 3,974 | 4,293 | 10,880 | 1,418 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 21.5 | 19.8 | 22.2 | 18.4 | 23.9 | 25.0 | 23.0 | 30.0 | 42.8 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 29,500 | 15,456 | 6,772 | 8,684 | 14,044 | 6,633 | 7,411 | 22,498 | 4,711 |
| IIF Average Deficit (\$) | 1,696 | 1,694 | 1,841 | 1,595 | 1,699 | 1,669 | 1,726 | 2,068 | 3,322 |
| IIF (000) | 8,197 | 4,359 | 2,199 | 2,159 | 3,838 | 2,073 | 1,765 | 5,083 | 501 |
| IIF Incidence (%) | 10.2 | 9.5 | 13.3 | 7.3 | 11.1 | 13.0 | 9.4 | 14.0 | 15.1 |
| IIF Deficit (\$ Millions) | 19,857 | 10,974 | 5,905 | 5,069 | 8,883 | 5,045 | 3,838 | 11,798 | 1,023 |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 2,423 | 2,518 | 2,685 | 2,347 | 2,315 | 2,434 | 2,174 | 2,321 | 2,040 |
| IIF (000) | 4,385 | 2,371 | 1,320 | 1,051 | 2,014 | 1,176 | 839 | 2,670 | 265 |
| IIF Incidence (%) | 5.4 | 5.1 | 8.0 | 3.6 | 5.8 | 7.4 | 4.5 | 7.4 | 8.0 |
| IIF Deficit (\$ Millions) | 8,072 | 4,355 | 2,418 | 1,937 | 3,717 | 2,304 | 1,414 | 4,753 | 568 |
| IIF Average Deficit (\$) | 1,841 | 1,837 | 1,832 | 1,843 | 1,845 | 1,959 | 1,686 | 1,780 | 2,144 |
| Full Employment IFE (000) | 6,287 | 3,379 | 1,666 | 1,713 | 2,908 | 1,582 | 1,325 | 3,791 | 374 |
| Full Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 13,910 | 7,646 | 4,004 | 3,642 | 6,264 | 3,530 | 2,734 | 8,205 | 703 |
| Adequate Employment IIE (000) | 5,525 | 3,050 | 1,559 | 1,491 | 2,475 | 1,359 | 1,116 | 2,988 | 152 |
| Adequate Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 12,325 | 6,916 | 3,727 | 3,190 | 5,408 | 3,114 | 2,294 | 6,445 | 233 |
| Capacity Employment IIE (000) | 6,842 | 3,661 | 1,805 | 1,856 | 3,181 | 1,721 | 1,459 | 4,252 | 465 |
| Capacity Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 15,763 | 8,676 | 4,518 | 4,158 | 7,087 | 3,992 | 3,095 | 9,689 | 938 |
| Enhanced Earnings IFE (000) | 7,397 | 3,957 | 2,015 | 1,942 | 3,440 | 1,862 | 1,578 | 4,601 | 458 |
| Enhanced Earnings IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 18,368 | 10,189 | 5,510 | 4,678 | 8,180 | 4,664 | 3,515 | 10,862 | 955 |
| Enhanced Capacity IFE (000) | 4,812 | 2,655 | 1,377 | 1,278 | 2,157 | 1,193 | 964 | 2,567 | 120 |
| Enhanced Capacity IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 10,986 | 6,195 | 3,350 | 2,845 | 4,791 | 2,769 | 2,022 | 5,704 | 200 |
| IIE to IFE (000) | 5,432 | 2,846 | 1,504 | 1,342 | 2,586 | 1,428 | 1,158 | 3,684 | 415 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Total (%) | 46.5 | 45.6 | 40.0 | 51.3 | 47.5 | 43.3 | 52.5 | 47.5 | 47.1 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Net of Transfers (%) | 22.8 | 22.7 | 17.8 | 27.8 | 22.9 | 19.4 | 27.1 | 18.7 | 22.5 |
| IIF Net of Transfers (000) | 6,325 | 3,368 | 1,807 | 1,560 | 2,958 | 1,672 | 1,286 | 4,131 | 389 |
| IIF Net-of-Transfers Deficit (\$ Millions) | 14,874 | 8,260 | 4,757 | 3,503 | 6,614 | 3,882 | 2,731 | 9,131 | 780 |
| IIF Including Food Stamps (000) | 4,062 | 2,215 | 1,210 | 1,006 | 1,847 | 1,064 | 782 | 2,460 | 261 |
| IIF Including Food Stamps Deficit (\$ Millions) | 6,904 | 3,783 | 2,036 | 1,747 | 3,120 | 1,882 | 1,239 | 4,005 | 528 |
| IIF Including In-Kind Aid (000) | 3,857 | 2,101 | 1,119 | 982 | 1,755 | 989 | 766 | 2,384 | 260 |
| IIF Including In-Kind Aid Deficit (\$ Millions) | 6,542 | 3,617 | 1,917 | 1,699 | 2,926 | 1,735 | 1,191 | 3,837 | 523 |

Table B-11. (Continued)

SEVERE HARDSHIP: FULL-YEAR WORK FORCE

| | Inside SMSA | SMSA | | | SMSA | | | Outside SMSA | Farm |
|--|----------------|-------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------|
| | | 1 Million + | Large SMSA Central City | Large SMSA Suburbs | Less Than 1 Million | Small SMSA Central City | Small SMSA Suburbs | | |
| Work Force (000) | 58,296 | 33,422 | 12,101 | 21,321 | 24,874 | 11,352 | 13,522 | 75,082 | 2,522 |
| IIE (000) | 8,346 | 4,332 | 1,873 | 2,459 | 4,014 | 1,948 | 2,066 | 5,901 | 1,026 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 14.3 | 13.0 | 15.5 | 11.5 | 16.1 | 17.2 | 15.3 | 23.0 | 40.7 |
| IIF Deficit (\$ Millions) | 20,964 | 10,937 | 4,929 | 6,008 | 10,027 | 4,775 | 5,252 | 17,481 | 4,224 |
| IIF Average Deficit (\$) | 2,512 | 2,525 | 2,631 | 2,443 | 2,498 | 2,451 | 2,542 | 2,962 | 4,116 |
| IIE (000) | 3,275 | 1,694 | 858 | 836 | 1,581 | 841 | 740 | 2,400 | 344 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 5.6 | 5.1 | 7.1 | 3.9 | 6.4 | 7.4 | 5.5 | 9.3 | 13.6 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 7,607 | 4,133 | 2,175 | 1,958 | 3,474 | 1,877 | 1,597 | 56,994 | 847 |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 2,323 | 2,439 | 2,534 | 2,342 | 2,197 | 2,231 | 2,159 | 2,375 | 2,462 |
| IFI (000) | 1,768 | 912 | 511 | 401 | 856 | 468 | 387 | 1,330 | 194 |
| IFI Incidence (%) | 3.0 | 2.7 | 4.2 | 1.9 | 3.4 | 4.1 | 2.9 | 5.2 | 7.7 |
| IFI Deficit (\$ Millions) | 3,525 | 1,870 | 1,002 | 868 | 1,655 | 932 | 723 | 2,784 | 505 |
| IFI Average Deficit (\$) | 1,994 | 2,049 | 1,959 | 2,165 | 1,934 | 1,990 | 1,867 | 2,093 | 2,604 |
| Full Employment IFE (000) | 2,067 | 1,063 | 512 | 550 | 1,005 | 533 | 472 | 1,600 | 254 |
| Full Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 4,473 | 2,356 | 1,155 | 1,201 | 2,117 | 1,090 | 1,026 | 3,670 | 640 |
| Adequate Employment IFE (000) | 1,455 | 786 | 398 | 388 | 670 | 356 | 314 | 952 | 64 |
| Adequate Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 2,855 | 1,551 | 827 | 724 | 1,304 | 696 | 609 | 1,911 | 122 |
| Capacity Employment IFE (000) | 2,391 | 1,226 | 586 | 640 | 1,165 | 612 | 554 | 1,887 | 322 |
| Capacity Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 5,542 | 2,863 | 1,371 | 1,492 | 2,679 | 1,382 | 1,297 | 4,690 | 860 |
| Enhanced Earnings IFE (000) | 2,817 | 1,473 | 749 | 724 | 1,344 | 706 | 637 | 2,118 | 314 |
| Enhanced Earnings IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 7,311 | 3,975 | 2,068 | 1,908 | 3,336 | 1,806 | 1,530 | 5,542 | 854 |
| Enhanced Capacity IFE (000) | 1,141 | 606 | 318 | 288 | 534 | 278 | 257 | 742 | 47 |
| Enhanced Capacity IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 2,136 | 1,163 | 640 | 523 | 973 | 506 | 467 | 1,442 | 91 |
| IIE to IFE (000) | 2,559 | 1,328 | 686 | 643 | 1,231 | 663 | 568 | 1,965 | 324 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Total (%) | 46.0 | 46.2 | 40.4 | 52.0 | 45.9 | 44.3 | 47.7 | 44.6 | 43.6 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Net of Transfers (%) | 20.4 | 20.4 | 14.3 | 26.6 | 20.4 | 17.7 | 23.5 | 16.1 | 21.9 |
| IFI Net of Transfers (000) | 2,607 | 1,349 | 736 | 613 | 1,258 | 692 | 566 | 2,014 | 268 |
| IFI Net-of-Transfers Deficit (\$ Millions) | 6,030 | 3,292 | 1,858 | 1,434 | 2,738 | 1,533 | 1,205 | 4,651 | 670 |
| IFI Including Food Stamps (000) | 1,608 | 844 | 459 | 385 | 764 | 406 | 357 | 1,233 | 191 |
| IFI Including Food Stamps Deficit (\$ Millions) | 3,045 | 1,633 | 851 | 782 | 1,412 | 770 | 642 | 2,396 | 475 |
| IFI Including In-Kind Aid (000) | 1,537 | 817 | 442 | 375 | 720 | 374 | 346 | 1,196 | 191 |
| IFI Including In-Kind Aid Deficit (\$ Millions) | 2,901 | 1,571 | 810 | 760 | 1,331 | 713 | 618 | 2,305 | 472 |

Table B-11. (Continued)

INTERMEDIATE HARDSHIP: TOTAL WORK FORCE

| | Inside SMSA | SMSA 1 Million + | Large SMSA Central City | Large SMSA Suburbs | SMSA Less Than 1 Million | Small SMSA Central City | Small SMSA Suburbs | Outside SMSA | Farm |
|--|----------------|---------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------|
| Work Force (000) | 80,692 | 46,103 | 16,592 | 29,510 | 34,590 | 15,905 | 18,684 | 36,291 | 3,315 |
| IIE (000) | 25,666 | 13,589 | 5,400 | 8,189 | 12,077 | 5,817 | 6,260 | 15,295 | 1,787 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 31.8 | 29.5 | 32.5 | 27.7 | 34.9 | 36.6 | 33.5 | 42.1 | 53.9 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 50,641 | 26,347 | 11,383 | 14,964 | 24,294 | 11,582 | 12,712 | 36,801 | 6,951 |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 1,973 | 1,939 | 2,108 | 1,827 | 2,012 | 1,991 | 2,031 | 2,406 | 3,890 |
| IIF (000) | 10,537 | 5,529 | 2,824 | 2,705 | 5,007 | 2,729 | 2,278 | 6,653 | 659 |
| IIF Incidence (%) | 13.1 | 12.0 | 17.0 | 9.2 | 14.5 | 17.2 | 12.2 | 18.3 | 19.9 |
| IIF Deficit (\$ Millions) | 30,359 | 16,589 | 8,832 | 7,758 | 13,770 | 7,759 | 6,011 | 18,197 | 1,534 |
| IIF Average Deficit (\$) | 2,881 | 3,000 | 3,127 | 2,868 | 2,750 | 2,843 | 2,639 | 2,735 | 2,327 |
| IPI (000) | 6,462 | 3,431 | 1,849 | 1,582 | 3,031 | 1,779 | 1,252 | 4,062 | 408 |
| IPI Incidence (%) | 8.0 | 7.4 | 11.1 | 5.4 | 8.8 | 11.2 | 6.7 | 11.2 | 12.3 |
| IPI Deficit (\$ Millions) | 14,424 | 7,785 | 4,343 | 3,442 | 6,639 | 4,039 | 2,600 | 8,592 | 870 |
| IPI Average Deficit (\$) | 2,232 | 2,269 | 2,349 | 2,176 | 2,190 | 2,270 | 2,077 | 2,115 | 2,130 |
| Full Employment IIE (000) | 7,914 | 4,209 | 2,113 | 2,096 | 3,705 | 2,046 | 1,659 | 4,888 | 489 |
| Full Employment IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 20,895 | 11,393 | 5,904 | 5,488 | 9,502 | 5,322 | 4,180 | 12,308 | 1,039 |
| Adequate Employment IIE (000) | 6,471 | 3,537 | 1,801 | 1,735 | 2,935 | 1,616 | 1,319 | 3,534 | 174 |
| Adequate Employment IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 17,468 | 9,789 | 5,206 | 4,582 | 7,679 | 4,378 | 3,301 | 9,103 | 324 |
| Capacity Employment IIE (000) | 8,918 | 4,682 | 2,334 | 2,348 | 4,236 | 2,294 | 1,942 | 5,692 | 638 |
| Capacity Employment IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 24,545 | 13,326 | 6,849 | 6,477 | 11,218 | 6,234 | 4,984 | 15,055 | 1,416 |
| Enhanced Earnings IIE (000) | 9,493 | 4,981 | 2,544 | 2,437 | 4,513 | 2,463 | 2,050 | 5,928 | 598 |
| Enhanced Earnings IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 27,947 | 15,315 | 8,166 | 7,149 | 12,632 | 7,137 | 5,495 | 16,658 | 1,417 |
| Enhanced Capacity IIE (000) | 5,604 | 3,086 | 1,575 | 1,511 | 2,518 | 1,386 | 1,132 | 3,019 | 139 |
| Enhanced Capacity IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 15,408 | 8,671 | 4,639 | 4,032 | 6,737 | 3,865 | 2,872 | 7,964 | 278 |
| IIE in IIE (000) | 8,074 | 4,177 | 2,182 | 1,995 | 3,897 | 2,147 | 1,748 | 5,396 | 576 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Total (%) | 38.7 | 37.9 | 34.5 | 41.5 | 39.5 | 34.8 | 45.0 | 39.0 | 38.1 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Net of Transfers (%) | 19.0 | 19.0 | 16.3 | 21.9 | 19.0 | 16.0 | 22.7 | 15.6 | 18.8 |
| IIF Net of Transfers (000) | 8,532 | 4,479 | 2,365 | 2,114 | 4,054 | 2,294 | 1,760 | 5,612 | 535 |
| IIF Net-of-Transfers Deficit (\$ Millions) | 23,420 | 12,827 | 7,250 | 5,577 | 10,592 | 6,163 | 4,430 | 14,550 | 1,192 |
| IIF Including Food Stamps (000) | 6,254 | 3,331 | 1,797 | 1,534 | 2,923 | 1,700 | 1,223 | 3,935 | 394 |
| IIF Including Food Stamps Deficit (\$ Millions) | 12,926 | 7,044 | 3,859 | 3,185 | 5,882 | 3,511 | 2,371 | 7,673 | 823 |
| IIF Including In-Kind Aid (000) | 6,044 | 3,226 | 1,725 | 1,501 | 2,818 | 1,624 | 1,194 | 3,865 | 392 |
| IIF Including In-Kind Aid Deficit (\$ Millions) | 12,278 | 6,729 | 3,629 | 3,100 | 5,549 | 3,257 | 2,292 | 7,369 | 815 |

Table B-12. HARDSHIP IN 1979 DISAGGREGATED BY GEOGRAPHIC REGION

SEVERE HARDSHIP: TOTAL WORK FORCE

| | New England | Middle Atlantic | East North Central | West North Central | South Atlantic | East South Central | West South Central | Mountain | Pacific |
|--|-------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|---------|
| Work Force (000) | 6,856 | 18,407 | 21,808 | 9,522 | 18,710 | 7,032 | 11,825 | 6,011 | 16,812 |
| IIE (000) | 1,569 | 3,948 | 4,975 | 2,575 | 4,848 | 2,033 | 3,152 | 1,576 | 3,593 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 22.9 | 21.4 | 22.8 | 27.0 | 25.9 | 28.9 | 26.7 | 26.2 | 21.4 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 2,580 | 7,197 | 8,999 | 5,278 | 8,910 | 3,726 | 5,892 | 3,050 | 6,366 |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 1,644 | 1,823 | 1,809 | 2,050 | 1,838 | 1,832 | 1,869 | 1,936 | 1,772 |
| IIE (000) | 645 | 1,812 | 2,032 | 1,102 | 2,462 | 1,079 | 1,654 | 689 | 1,805 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 9.4 | 9.8 | 9.3 | 11.6 | 13.2 | 15.3 | 14.0 | 11.5 | 10.7 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 1,477 | 4,629 | 5,139 | 2,377 | 5,638 | 2,670 | 3,950 | 1,527 | 4,249 |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 2,289 | 2,554 | 2,529 | 2,158 | 2,290 | 2,475 | 2,388 | 2,215 | 2,355 |
| IIF (000) | 294 | 891 | 1,007 | 532 | 1,345 | 602 | 1,008 | 383 | 993 |
| IIF Incidence (%) | 4.3 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 5.6 | 7.2 | 8.6 | 8.5 | 6.4 | 5.9 |
| IIF Deficit (\$ Millions) | 456 | 1,613 | 1,907 | 863 | 2,415 | 1,214 | 1,982 | 705 | 1,670 |
| IIF Average Deficit (\$) | 1,548 | 1,811 | 1,894 | 1,622 | 1,795 | 2,017 | 1,966 | 1,842 | 1,682 |
| Full Employment IFE (000) | 486 | 1,351 | 1,540 | 840 | 1,853 | 793 | 1,280 | 525 | 1,409 |
| Full Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 1,008 | 3,076 | 3,390 | 1,722 | 4,091 | 1,837 | 2,910 | 1,095 | 299 |
| Adequate Employment IFE (000) | 424 | 1,221 | 1,336 | 660 | 1,536 | 670 | 1,028 | 410 | 1,228 |
| Adequate Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 875 | 2,838 | 3,032 | 1,344 | 3,354 | 1,591 | 2,311 | 815 | 2,611 |
| Capacity Employment IFE (000) | 542 | 1,468 | 1,686 | 947 | 2,018 | 904 | 1,425 | 593 | 1,512 |
| Capacity Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 1,185 | 3,501 | 3,995 | 2,070 | 4,597 | 2,165 | 3,268 | 1,249 | 3,421 |
| Enhanced Earnings IFE (000) | 582 | 1,646 | 1,865 | 999 | 2,171 | 985 | 1,465 | 618 | 1,665 |
| Enhanced Earnings IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 1,368 | 4,289 | 4,788 | 2,203 | 5,169 | 2,458 | 3,633 | 1,402 | 3,923 |
| Enhanced Capacity IFE (000) | 371 | 1,064 | 1,187 | 589 | 1,277 | 578 | 891 | 353 | 1,070 |
| Enhanced Capacity IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 784 | 2,534 | 2,714 | 1,211 | 2,952 | 1,420 | 2,047 | 711 | 2,315 |
| IIE in IFE (000) | 432 | 1,209 | 1,457 | 770 | 1,732 | 751 | 1,159 | 469 | 1,135 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Total (%) | 54.4 | 50.8 | 50.4 | 51.7 | 45.4 | 44.2 | 39.1 | 44.5 | 45.0 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Net of Transfers (%) | 26.3 | 19.5 | 21.9 | 25.7 | 21.7 | 15.9 | 17.9 | 24.3 | 22.3 |
| IIF Net of Transfers (000) | 476 | 1,459 | 1,588 | 818 | 1,928 | 907 | 1,358 | 522 | 1,401 |
| IIF Net-of-Transfers Deficit (\$ Millions) | 1,045 | 3,618 | 3,859 | 1,696 | 4,212 | 2,140 | 3,187 | 1,100 | 3,149 |
| IIF Including Food Stamps (000) | 274 | 780 | 948 | 511 | 1,234 | 528 | 938 | 358 | 950 |
| IIF Including Food Stamps Deficit (\$ Millions) | 378 | 1,372 | 1,652 | 776 | 1,964 | 960 | 1,655 | 630 | 1,521 |
| IIF Including In-Kind Aid (000) | 255 | 737 | 901 | 497 | 1,172 | 509 | 905 | 351 | 915 |
| IIF Including In-Kind Aid Deficit (\$ Millions) | 349 | 1,303 | 1,565 | 755 | 1,855 | 897 | 1,573 | 611 | 1,470 |

Table B-12. (Continued)

SEVERE HARDSHIP: HALF-YEAR WORK FORCE

| | New England | Middle Atlantic | East North Central | West North Central | South Atlantic | East South Central | West South Central | Mountain | Pacific |
|--|----------------|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------|---------|
| Work Force (000) | 5,808 | 15,779 | 18,574 | 8,031 | 15,782 | 5,864 | 9,732 | 5,006 | 14,156 |
| IIE (000) | 1,035 | 2,649 | 3,327 | 1,849 | 3,394 | 1,412 | 2,110 | 1,085 | 2,437 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 17.8 | 16.8 | 17.9 | 23.0 | 21.5 | 24.1 | 21.7 | 21.7 | 17.2 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 2,304 | 6,377 | 7,945 | 4,842 | 7,962 | 3,362 | 5,230 | 2,783 | 5,598 |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 2,225 | 2,408 | 2,388 | 2,619 | 2,346 | 2,380 | 2,478 | 2,565 | 2,297 |
| IIE (000) | 383 | 1,086 | 1,192 | 655 | 1,563 | 667 | 1,011 | 441 | 1,016 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 6.6 | 6.9 | 6.4 | 8.2 | 9.9 | 11.4 | 10.4 | 8.8 | 7.2 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 838 | 2,563 | 2,816 | 1,323 | 3,280 | 1,591 | 2,304 | 936 | 2,241 |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 2,188 | 2,361 | 2,361 | 2,020 | 2,098 | 2,385 | 2,278 | 2,121 | 2,206 |
| IFE (000) | 169 | 528 | 596 | 314 | 861 | 363 | 607 | 258 | 581 |
| IFE Incidence (%) | 2.9 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.9 | 5.5 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 5.2 | 4.1 |
| IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 293 | 946 | 1,132 | 553 | 1,546 | 807 | 1,278 | 499 | 1,010 |
| IFE Average Deficit (\$) | 1,729 | 1,791 | 1,899 | 1,764 | 1,795 | 2,224 | 2,106 | 1,934 | 1,737 |
| Full Employment IFE (000) | 251 | 723 | 807 | 436 | 1,047 | 449 | 716 | 306 | 700 |
| Full Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 488 | 1,457 | 1,581 | 830 | 2,121 | 980 | 1,584 | 584 | 1,332 |
| Adequate Employment IIE (000) | 187 | 594 | 603 | 282 | 755 | 334 | 475 | 190 | 539 |
| Adequate Employment IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 344 | 1,110 | 1,115 | 455 | 1,371 | 670 | 956 | 323 | 917 |
| Capacity Employment IFE (000) | 295 | 789 | 899 | 529 | 1,190 | 524 | 825 | 362 | 781 |
| Capacity Employment IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 631 | 1,727 | 1,981 | 1,133 | 2,503 | 1,237 | 1,892 | 726 | 1,673 |
| Enhanced Earnings IFE (000) | 334 | 953 | 1,059 | 571 | 1,331 | 602 | 859 | 383 | 908 |
| Enhanced Earnings IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 791 | 2,372 | 2,616 | 1,245 | 3,006 | 1,469 | 2,144 | 866 | 2,087 |
| Enhanced Capacity IFE (000) | 150 | 469 | 471 | 234 | 577 | 273 | 376 | 148 | 425 |
| Enhanced Capacity IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 276 | 860 | 880 | 362 | 1,041 | 526 | 746 | 250 | 690 |
| IIE in IFE (000) | 288 | 780 | 941 | 526 | 1,201 | 507 | 780 | 339 | 736 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Total (%) | 55.7 | 51.3 | 50.0 | 52.1 | 44.9 | 45.6 | 40.0 | 41.5 | 42.8 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Net of Transfers (%) | 25.6 | 19.1 | 21.5 | 26.7 | 21.1 | 14.6 | 17.4 | 22.0 | 20.4 |
| IFEI Net of Transfers (000) | 285 | 878 | 936 | 480 | 1,234 | 570 | 835 | 344 | 809 |
| IFEI Net-of-Transfers Deficit (\$ Millions) | 604 | 2,067 | 2,145 | 937 | 2,542 | 1,321 | 1,927 | 727 | 1,754 |
| IFEI Including Food Stamps (000) | 159 | 457 | 565 | 305 | 782 | 317 | 559 | 240 | 559 |
| IFEI Including Food Stamps Deficit (\$ Millions) | 253 | 807 | 1,019 | 507 | 1,257 | 653 | 1,095 | 449 | 923 |
| IFEI Including In-Kind Aid (000) | 151 | 438 | 537 | 299 | 736 | 304 | 543 | 236 | 545 |
| IFEI Including In-Kind Aid Deficit (\$ Millions) | 236 | 775 | 975 | 499 | 1,188 | 612 | 1,047 | 435 | 890 |

Table B-12. (Continued)

SEVERE HARDSHIP: FULL-YEAR WORK FORCE

| | New England | Middle Atlantic | East North Central | West North Central | South Atlantic | East South Central | West South Central | Mountain | Pacific |
|--|-------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|---------|
| Work Force (000) | 4,926 | 13,797 | 15,857 | 6,780 | 13,530 | 5,036 | 8,200 | 4,105 | 11,747 |
| IIE (000) | 729 | 1,988 | 2,400 | 1,405 | 2,551 | 1,089 | 1,549 | 781 | 1,756 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 14.8 | 14.4 | 15.1 | 20.7 | 18.9 | 21.6 | 18.9 | 19.0 | 14.9 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 1,848 | 5,333 | 6,471 | 4,152 | 6,642 | 2,844 | 4,282 | 2,310 | 4,563 |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 2,536 | 2,683 | 2,696 | 2,955 | 2,603 | 2,613 | 2,764 | 2,957 | 2,598 |
| IIE (000) | 267 | 792 | 862 | 459 | 1,106 | 486 | 738 | 300 | 665 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 5.4 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 6.8 | 8.2 | 9.7 | 9.0 | 7.3 | 5.7 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 627 | 1,900 | 2,104 | 956 | 2,378 | 1,228 | 1,789 | 714 | 1,609 |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 2,350 | 2,400 | 2,441 | 2,082 | 2,151 | 2,526 | 2,425 | 2,380 | 2,418 |
| IIE (000) | 126 | 397 | 425 | 232 | 618 | 278 | 446 | 193 | 382 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 2.6 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 3.4 | 4.6 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 4.7 | 3.2 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 244 | 746 | 855 | 459 | 1,191 | 661 | 995 | 408 | 748 |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 1,933 | 1,877 | 2,011 | 1,977 | 1,927 | 2,381 | 2,230 | 2,112 | 1,962 |
| Full Employment IFE (000) | 158 | 497 | 540 | 290 | 725 | 322 | 525 | 192 | 418 |
| Full Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 357 | 1,039 | 1,163 | 583 | 1,564 | 786 | 1,299 | 461 | 891 |
| Adequate Employment IFE (000) | 109 | 384 | 376 | 143 | 473 | 213 | 325 | 95 | 290 |
| Adequate Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 227 | 745 | 723 | 219 | 919 | 483 | 726 | 199 | 524 |
| Capacity Employment IFE (000) | 199 | 553 | 633 | 361 | 824 | 387 | 589 | 237 | 496 |
| Capacity Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 473 | 1,255 | 1,484 | 825 | 1,897 | 1,028 | 1,540 | 563 | 1,167 |
| Enhanced Earnings IFE (000) | 230 | 690 | 768 | 394 | 924 | 435 | 625 | 264 | 605 |
| Enhanced Earnings IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 633 | 1,831 | 1,973 | 920 | 2,302 | 1,209 | 1,744 | 696 | 1,546 |
| Enhanced Capacity IFE (000) | 88 | 303 | 292 | 112 | 351 | 181 | 259 | 76 | 221 |
| Enhanced Capacity IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 181 | 561 | 553 | 160 | 669 | 364 | 559 | 146 | 385 |
| IIE to IFE (000) | 213 | 601 | 702 | 404 | 861 | 385 | 580 | 252 | 526 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Total (%) | 52.7 | 49.8 | 50.7 | 49.4 | 44.1 | 42.8 | 39.5 | 35.6 | 42.7 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Net of Transfers (%) | 21.3 | 16.1 | 20.8 | 24.8 | 20.1 | 13.0 | 15.6 | 18.3 | 18.2 |
| IFI net of Transfers (000) | 210 | 664 | 683 | 345 | 884 | 423 | 622 | 245 | 544 |
| IFI Net-of-Transfers Deficit (\$ Millions) | 476 | 1,569 | 1,615 | 712 | 1,909 | 1,041 | 1,508 | 581 | 1,270 |
| IFI including Food Stamps (000) | 118 | 349 | 400 | 226 | 554 | 243 | 409 | 178 | 362 |
| IFI including Food Stamps Deficit (\$ Millions) | 216 | 636 | 766 | 420 | 943 | 543 | 871 | 363 | 680 |
| IFI including In-Kind Aid (000) | 112 | 332 | 391 | 221 | 577 | 234 | 397 | 174 | 353 |
| IFI including In-Kind Aid Deficit (\$ Millions) | 202 | 609 | 738 | 414 | 890 | 508 | 837 | 353 | 655 |

Table B-13. HARDSHIP IN 1979 IN A SAMPLE OF STATES

SEVERE HARDSHIP: TOTAL WORK FORCE

| | <u>California</u> | <u>Georgia</u> | <u>New York</u> | <u>North Carolina</u> | <u>Ohio</u> |
|--|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| Work Force (000) | 12,440 | 2,786 | 8,581 | 3,150 | 5,416 |
| IIE (000) | 2,538 | 729 | 1,848 | 807 | 1,719 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 20.4 | 26.2 | 21.5 | 25.6 | 22.5 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 4,424 | 1,362 | 3,421 | 1,422 | 2,402 |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 1,743 | 1,868 | 1,851 | 1,762 | 1,971 |
| IIE (000) | 1,300 | 358 | 912 | 405 | 513 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 10.5 | 12.9 | 10.6 | 12.9 | 9.5 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 3,029 | 867 | 2,398 | 822 | 1,249 |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 2,330 | 2,422 | 2,630 | 2,028 | 2,437 |
| IIE (000) | 708 | 225 | 463 | 248 | 271 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 5.7 | 8.1 | 5.4 | 7.9 | 5.0 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 1,182 | 412 | 829 | 355 | 491 |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 1,670 | 1,833 | 1,791 | 1,431 | 1,810 |
| Full Employment IIE (000) | 1,020 | 283 | 693 | 296 | 393 |
| Full Employment IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 2,143 | 636 | 1,621 | 604 | 867 |
| Adequate Employment IIE (000) | 910 | 234 | 637 | 264 | 306 |
| Adequate Employment IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 1,924 | 497 | 1,532 | 519 | 675 |
| Capacity Employment IIE (000) | 1,098 | 302 | 754 | 339 | 411 |
| Capacity Employment IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 2,450 | 721 | 1,872 | 685 | 991 |
| Enhanced Earnings IIE (000) | 1,201 | 309 | 859 | 360 | 473 |
| Enhanced Earnings IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 2,777 | 795 | 2,211 | 736 | 1,168 |
| Enhanced Capacity IIE (000) | 800 | 197 | 567 | 230 | 265 |
| Enhanced Capacity IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 1,708 | 434 | 1,369 | 453 | 607 |
| IIE in IIE (000) | 787 | 247 | 620 | 267 | 363 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Total (%) | 45.6 | 37.2 | 49.2 | 38.8 | 47.1 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Net of Transfers (%) | 23.2 | 15.5 | 17.4 | 13.2 | 23.2 |
| IIE Net of Transfers (000) | 999 | 303 | 754 | 352 | 394 |
| IIE Net of Transfers Deficit (\$ Millions) | 2,239 | 681 | 1,915 | 660 | 855 |
| IIE Including Food Stamps (000) | 677 | 210 | 396 | 215 | 255 |
| IIE Including Food Stamps Deficit (\$ Millions) | 1,075 | 341 | 706 | 300 | 424 |
| IIE Including In-kind Aid (000) | 650 | 201 | 364 | 207 | 242 |
| IIE Including In-kind Aid Deficit (\$ Millions) | 1,042 | 325 | 668 | 287 | 404 |

Table B-13. (Continued)

| | SEVERE HARDSHIP: HALF-YEAR WORK FORCE | | | | | SEVERE HARDSHIP: FULL-YEAR WORK FORCE | | | | |
|--|--|-------|------------|---------|----------|--|-------|------------|---------|----------|
| | North Carolina | Ohio | California | Georgia | New York | North Carolina | Ohio | California | Georgia | New York |
| Work Force (000) | 2,629 | 4,669 | 8,755 | 2,005 | 6,485 | 2,197 | 4,013 | 10,547 | 2,336 | 7,343 |
| IIE (000) | 572 | 816 | 1,272 | 398 | 941 | 414 | 581 | 1,741 | 505 | 1,215 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 21.7 | 17.5 | 14.5 | 19.8 | 14.5 | 18.9 | 14.5 | 16.5 | 21.6 | 16.5 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 1,289 | 2,177 | 3,216 | 1,067 | 2,574 | 974 | 1,778 | 3,906 | 1,199 | 3,037 |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 2,255 | 2,667 | 2,529 | 2,683 | 2,736 | 2,350 | 3,057 | 2,243 | 2,373 | 2,500 |
| IIE (000) | 264 | 296 | 462 | 163 | 385 | 176 | 204 | 720 | 214 | 538 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 10.0 | 6.3 | 5.3 | 8.1 | 5.9 | 8.0 | 5.1 | 6.8 | 9.2 | 7.3 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 518 | 684 | 1,103 | 413 | 934 | 302 | 529 | 1,552 | 499 | 1,300 |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 1,961 | 2,309 | 2,386 | 2,544 | 2,425 | 1,716 | 2,587 | 2,157 | 2,327 | 2,417 |
| IFI (000) | 166 | 174 | 264 | 102 | 206 | 103 | 128 | 404 | 135 | 273 |
| IFI Incidence (%) | 6.3 | 3.7 | 3.0 | 5.1 | 3.2 | 4.7 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 5.8 | 3.7 |
| IFI Deficit (\$ Millions) | 244 | 314 | 515 | 239 | 376 | 154 | 256 | 687 | 267 | 475 |
| IFI Average Deficit (\$) | 1,473 | 1,802 | 1,948 | 2,331 | 1,827 | 1,491 | 2,009 | 1,699 | 1,971 | 1,740 |
| Full Employment IFE (000) | 180 | 200 | 292 | 122 | 244 | 117 | 126 | 505 | 159 | 361 |
| Full Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 349 | 390 | 610 | 305 | 537 | 214 | 310 | 946 | 337 | 788 |
| Adequate Employment IFE (000) | 139 | 127 | 203 | 76 | 191 | 84 | 72 | 398 | 115 | 306 |
| Adequate Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 268 | 195 | 385 | 175 | 390 | 133 | 115 | 692 | 195 | 610 |
| Capacity Employment IFE (000) | 206 | 214 | 349 | 131 | 279 | 138 | 139 | 567 | 175 | 398 |
| Capacity Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 418 | 487 | 799 | 363 | 674 | 371 | 388 | 1,173 | 412 | 937 |
| Enhanced Earnings IFE (000) | 225 | 266 | 418 | 130 | 353 | 143 | 190 | 643 | 177 | 495 |
| Enhanced Earnings IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 473 | 645 | 1,061 | 408 | 907 | 279 | 510 | 1,447 | 455 | 1,196 |
| Enhanced Capacity IFE (000) | 114 | 90 | 157 | 57 | 162 | 66 | 51 | 322 | 85 | 253 |
| Enhanced Capacity IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 212 | 147 | 286 | 124 | 302 | 92 | 85 | 518 | 142 | 483 |
| IIE to IFE (000) | 196 | 242 | 361 | 128 | 300 | 132 | 175 | 499 | 164 | 391 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Total (%) | 37.3 | 41.2 | 42.8 | 36.9 | 46.6 | 41.4 | 37.6 | 43.9 | 36.8 | 49.2 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Net of Transfers (%) | 13.8 | 22.0 | 18.3 | 16.1 | 14.4 | 14.2 | 18.2 | 20.8 | 16.1 | 18.0 |
| IFI Net of Transfers (000) | 228 | 231 | 378 | 136 | 330 | 151 | 167 | 570 | 180 | 441 |
| IFI Net of Transfers Deficit (\$ Millions) | 416 | 496 | 880 | 347 | 779 | 259 | 388 | 1,214 | 410 | 1,060 |
| IFI Including Food Stamps (000) | 144 | 162 | 248 | 96 | 178 | 86 | 117 | 386 | 128 | 232 |
| IFI Including Food Stamps Deficit (\$ Millions) | 207 | 279 | 464 | 198 | 323 | 123 | 225 | 623 | 223 | 401 |
| IFI Including In-Kind Aid (000) | 156 | 154 | 240 | 90 | 169 | 80 | 116 | 374 | 123 | 220 |
| IFI Including In-Kind Aid Deficit (\$ Millions) | 196 | 268 | 449 | 189 | 310 | 119 | 219 | 602 | 211 | 385 |

Table B-13. (Continued)

| | INTERMEDIATE HARDSHIP: TOTAL WORK FORCE | | | | | MODERATE HARDSHIP: TOTAL WORK FORCE | | | | |
|--|--|---------|----------|-------------------|-------|--|---------|----------|-------------------|-------|
| | California | Georgia | New York | North Carolina | Ohio | California | Georgia | New York | North Carolina | Ohio |
| Work Force (000) | 12,440 | 2,786 | 8,581 | 3,150 | 5,416 | 12,440 | 2,786 | 8,581 | 3,150 | 5,416 |
| IIE (000) | 3,793 | 1,105 | 2,723 | 1,260 | 1,712 | 4,810 | 1,381 | 3,389 | 1,670 | 2,170 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 30.5 | 39.7 | 31.7 | 40.0 | 31.6 | 38.7 | 49.6 | 39.5 | 53.0 | 40.1 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 7,652 | 2,384 | 5,704 | 2,540 | 3,853 | 12,149 | 3,790 | 8,870 | 2,512 | 2,731 |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 2,017 | 2,157 | 2,095 | 2,016 | 2,250 | 2,526 | 2,744 | 2,617 | 724 | 827 |
| IIE (000) | 1,762 | 453 | 1,169 | 562 | 651 | 2,246 | 585 | 1,494 | 724 | 827 |
| IIE Incidence (%) | 14.2 | 16.3 | 13.6 | 17.9 | 12.0 | 18.1 | 21.0 | 17.4 | 23.0 | 15.3 |
| IIE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 4,721 | 1,332 | 3,636 | 1,342 | 1,859 | 6,892 | 1,911 | 5,188 | 2,032 | 2,642 |
| IIE Average Deficit (\$) | 2,680 | 2,942 | 3,109 | 2,387 | 2,855 | 3,068 | 3,266 | 3,472 | 2,805 | 3,197 |
| IFI (000) | 1,135 | 303 | 727 | 380 | 372 | 1,545 | 416 | 962 | 552 | 511 |
| IFI Incidence (%) | 9.1 | 10.9 | 8.5 | 12.1 | 6.9 | 12.4 | 14.9 | 11.2 | 17.5 | 9.4 |
| IFI Deficit (\$ Millions) | 2,228 | 730 | 1,564 | 681 | 844 | 3,722 | 1,155 | 2,602 | 1,183 | 1,327 |
| IFI Average Deficit (\$) | 1,963 | 2,408 | 2,153 | 1,794 | 2,270 | 2,409 | 2,779 | 2,703 | 2,144 | 2,595 |
| Full Employment IFE (000) | 1,336 | 361 | 887 | 430 | 502 | 1,627 | 441 | 1,141 | 552 | 613 |
| Full Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 3,304 | 962 | 2,429 | 963 | 1,269 | 4,724 | 1,379 | 3,454 | 1,453 | 1,778 |
| Adequate Employment IFE (000) | 1,108 | 258 | 756 | 319 | 366 | 1,224 | 303 | 875 | 368 | 417 |
| Adequate Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 2,815 | 699 | 2,172 | 760 | 945 | 3,744 | 914 | 2,880 | 1,003 | 1,272 |
| Capacity Employment IFE (000) | 1,478 | 396 | 972 | 494 | 546 | 1,905 | 499 | 1,271 | 647 | 689 |
| Capacity Employment IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 3,919 | 1,111 | 2,867 | 1,148 | 1,502 | 5,755 | 1,628 | 4,150 | 1,779 | 2,170 |
| Enhanced Earnings IFE (000) | 1,574 | 410 | 1,033 | 483 | 581 | 1,985 | 504 | 1,307 | 628 | 734 |
| Enhanced Earnings IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 4,330 | 1,223 | 3,343 | 1,195 | 1,724 | 6,284 | 1,744 | 4,725 | 1,837 | 2,412 |
| Enhanced Capacity IFE (000) | 951 | 224 | 651 | 262 | 311 | 1,070 | 243 | 741 | 296 | 363 |
| Enhanced Capacity IFE Deficit (\$ Millions) | 2,446 | 613 | 1,925 | 646 | 838 | 3,262 | 796 | 2,522 | 853 | 1,107 |
| IIE in IFE (000) | 1,286 | 368 | 874 | 435 | 506 | 1,799 | 504 | 1,196 | 622 | 663 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Total (%) | 35.6 | 33.0 | 37.9 | 32.5 | 42.9 | 31.2 | 29.0 | 35.6 | 23.8 | 38.1 |
| Earnings Supplementation Rate-Net of Transfers (%) | 18.7 | 13.4 | 15.6 | 12.3 | 23.4 | 15.6 | 11.0 | 16.4 | 11.7 | 18.6 |
| IFI Net of Transfers (000) | 1,433 | 392 | 986 | 493 | 498 | 1,895 | 521 | 1,249 | 640 | 673 |
| IFI Net of Transfers Deficit (\$ Millions) | 3,613 | 1,088 | 2,963 | 1,119 | 1,331 | 5,443 | 1,608 | 4,299 | 1,734 | 1,962 |
| IFI Including Food Stamps (000) | 1,112 | 298 | 693 | 360 | 365 | 1,516 | 412 | 942 | 530 | 494 |
| IFI Including Food Stamps Deficit (\$ Millions) | 2,082 | 646 | 1,389 | 603 | 766 | 3,554 | 1,063 | 2,386 | 1,076 | 1,244 |
| IFI Including In-Kind Aid (000) | 1,085 | 272 | 656 | 356 | 363 | 1,499 | 408 | 899 | 516 | 489 |
| IFI Including In-Kind Aid Deficit (\$ Millions) | 2,006 | 614 | 1,309 | 574 | 730 | 3,448 | 1,013 | 2,257 | 1,030 | 1,195 |

APPENDIX C. SUMMARY HARDSHIP DATA FOR 1974 THROUGH 1980

- Table C-1. Summary Hardship Measures, 1974 Through 1980, for Total, Half-Year and Full-Year Work Force Under Severe, Intermediate and Moderate Hardship Standards
- Table C-2. Summary Severe Hardship Measures, 1974 Through 1980, for Total and Full-Year Work Force, Disaggregated by Work Experience Pattern
- Table C-3. Summary Severe Hardship Measures, 1974 Through 1980, for Total Work Force, Disaggregated by Sex and Family Relationship
- Table C-4. Summary Severe Hardship Measures, 1974 Through 1980, for Total Work Force, Disaggregated by Family Size and Number of Earners
- Table C-5. Summary Severe Hardship Measures, 1974 Through 1980, for Total Work Force, Disaggregated by Educational Attainment
- Table C-6. Summary Severe Hardship Measures, 1974 Through 1980, for Total Work Force, Disaggregated by Age
- Table C-7. Summary Severe Hardship Measures, 1974 Through 1980, for Total Work Force, Disaggregated by Race/Ethnic Origin
- Table C-8. Summary Severe Hardship Measures, 1974 Through 1980, for Total Work Force, Disaggregated by Geographic Region
- Table C-9. Summary Severe Hardship Measures, 1974 Through 1980, for Total Work Force, Disaggregated by Area of Residence
- Table C-10. Severe Hardship Inadequate Family Earnings and Related Deficits After Augmentation of Subgroup Earnings, 1974 Through 1980.

Table C-1. SUMMARY HARDSHIP MEASURES 1974 THROUGH 1980, FOR TOTAL, HALF-YEAR AND FULL-YEAR WORK FORCE UNDER SEVERE, INTERMEDIATE AND MODERATE HARDSHIP STANDARDS

| | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1979R | 1980 |
|------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| <u>WORK EXPERIENCE MEASURES</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Work Force | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 103,601 | 104,442 | 107,148 | 109,663 | 112,363 | 114,648 | 116,983 | 118,348 |
| Half-Year | 85,969 | 88,017 | 89,701 | 91,886 | 94,521 | 96,887 | 98,733 | 101,120 |
| Full-Year | 72,761 | 75,887 | 76,575 | 78,036 | 80,205 | 82,471 | 83,979 | 87,454 |
| Unemployed | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 18,537 | 21,105 | 20,447 | 19,512 | 17,738 | 17,972 | 18,486 | 21,410 |
| Half-Year | 14,473 | 16,906 | 16,306 | 15,329 | 13,870 | 14,504 | 14,885 | 17,619 |
| Full-Year | 10,796 | 13,634 | 12,668 | 11,600 | 10,282 | 11,072 | 11,351 | 13,984 |
| Unemployment Incidence | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 17.9 | 20.2 | 19.1 | 17.8 | 15.8 | 15.6 | 15.8 | 18.1 |
| Half-Year | 16.8 | 19.2 | 18.2 | 16.7 | 14.7 | 15.0 | 15.1 | 17.4 |
| Full-Year | 14.8 | 18.0 | 16.5 | 14.9 | 12.8 | 13.4 | 13.5 | 16.0 |
| Predominantly Unemployed | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 7,740 | 10,941 | 10,255 | 9,132 | 7,750 | 7,276 | 7,492 | 10,348 |
| Half-Year | 5,222 | 8,011 | 7,380 | 6,318 | 5,274 | 5,019 | 5,160 | 7,643 |
| Full-Year | 4,120 | 6,785 | 5,975 | 5,099 | 4,220 | 4,072 | | |
| Incidence Predominantly Unemployed | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 7.5 | 10.4 | 9.6 | 8.3 | 6.9 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 8.7 |
| Half-Year | 6.1 | 9.1 | 8.2 | 6.9 | 5.6 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 7.6 |
| Full-Year | 5.7 | 8.9 | 7.8 | 6.5 | 5.3 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 7.2 |
| <u>IIE</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Severe Hardship | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 26,756 | 30,345 | 29,894 | 30,325 | 28,660 | 27,575 | 28,269 | 32,747 |
| Half-Year | 17,844 | 21,059 | 20,419 | 20,814 | 19,491 | 18,836 | 19,299 | 23,246 |
| Full-Year | 13,103 | 16,173 | 15,332 | 15,693 | 14,282 | 13,913 | 14,248 | 17,921 |
| Intermediate Hardship | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 36,572 | 40,057 | 39,948 | 40,541 | 39,902 | 39,960 | 40,961 | 44,810 |
| Half-Year | 25,386 | 28,938 | 28,395 | 28,939 | 28,221 | 28,537 | 29,232 | 33,120 |
| Full-Year | 18,893 | 22,443 | 21,587 | 21,920 | 21,027 | 21,534 | 22,047 | 25,949 |
| Moderate Hardship | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 45,925 | 48,689 | 49,532 | 49,728 | 50,443 | 50,184 | 51,426 | 55,933 |
| Half-Year | 33,226 | 36,322 | 36,598 | 36,815 | 37,307 | 37,238 | 38,130 | 43,036 |
| Full-Year | 25,305 | 28,700 | 28,534 | 28,405 | 28,590 | 28,771 | 29,442 | 34,553 |
| <u>IIE INCIDENCE</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Severe Hardship | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 25.8 | 29.1 | 27.9 | 27.7 | 25.5 | 24.1 | 24.2 | 27.7 |
| Half-Year | 20.8 | 23.9 | 22.8 | 22.7 | 20.6 | 19.4 | 19.5 | 23.0 |
| Full-Year | 18.0 | 21.3 | 20.0 | 20.1 | 17.8 | 16.9 | 17.0 | 20.5 |
| Intermediate Hardship | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 35.3 | 38.4 | 37.3 | 37.0 | 35.5 | 34.9 | 35.0 | 37.9 |
| Half-Year | 29.5 | 32.9 | 31.7 | 31.5 | 29.9 | 29.5 | 29.6 | 32.8 |
| Full-Year | 26.0 | 29.6 | 28.2 | 28.1 | 26.2 | 26.1 | 26.3 | 29.7 |
| Moderate Hardship | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 44.3 | 46.6 | 46.2 | 45.3 | 44.9 | 43.8 | 44.0 | 47.3 |
| Half-Year | 38.6 | 41.3 | 40.8 | 40.1 | 39.5 | 38.4 | 38.6 | 42.6 |
| Full-Year | 34.8 | 37.8 | 37.3 | 36.4 | 35.6 | 34.9 | 35.1 | 39.5 |

Table C-1. (Continued)

IIE DEFICIT

Severe Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total | 34,029 | 46,093 | 47,467 | 49,284 | 46,631 | 50,830 | 51,998 | 70,668 |
| Half-Year | 30,085 | 41,402 | 42,319 | 43,924 | 41,379 | 45,404 | 46,403 | 63,835 |
| Full-Year | 24,901 | 35,189 | 35,473 | 36,710 | 34,071 | 37,621 | 38,446 | 53,973 |

Intermediate Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| Total | 55,725 | 73,466 | 76,082 | 79,818 | 77,995 | 85,417 | 87,442 | 115,773 |
| Half-Year | 49,603 | 66,408 | 68,291 | 71,661 | 69,758 | 76,897 | 78,659 | 105,350 |
| Full-Year | 40,813 | 56,274 | 57,051 | 59,683 | 57,226 | 63,610 | 65,053 | 89,036 |

Moderate Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Total | 85,243 | 109,140 | 113,944 | 120,201 | 120,847 | 133,218 | 136,402 | 175,988 |
| Half-Year | 76,543 | 99,338 | 103,076 | 108,802 | 109,073 | 120,996 | 123,804 | 161,321 |
| Full-Year | 63,106 | 84,315 | 86,339 | 90,755 | 89,845 | 100,509 | 102,809 | 136,884 |

IIE DEFICIT (1980 \$)

Severe Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total | 56,862 | 70,568 | 68,732 | 67,026 | 58,895 | 57,692 | 59,018 | 70,648 |
| Half-Year | 50,272 | 67,527 | 61,278 | 59,736 | 52,262 | 51,534 | 52,668 | 63,835 |
| Full-Year | 41,610 | 53,874 | 51,364 | 49,925 | 43,031 | 42,700 | 43,636 | 53,973 |

Intermediate Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|--------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| Total | 93,116 | 112,476 | 110,166 | 108,553 | 98,508 | 96,948 | 99,247 | 115,773 |
| Half-Year | 82,887 | 101,671 | 98,885 | 97,459 | 88,105 | 87,278 | 89,277 | 105,350 |
| Full-Year | 68,199 | 86,155 | 82,610 | 81,169 | 72,277 | 72,197 | 73,835 | 89,036 |

Moderate Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Total | 142,441 | 167,093 | 164,991 | 163,473 | 152,630 | 151,202 | 154,816 | 175,988 |
| Half-Year | 127,903 | 152,086 | 149,254 | 147,971 | 137,759 | 137,330 | 140,518 | 161,321 |
| Full-Year | 105,450 | 129,086 | 125,019 | 123,426 | 113,474 | 114,078 | 116,688 | 136,884 |

IIE AVERAGE DEFICIT

Severe Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total | 1,272 | 1,519 | 1,588 | 1,625 | 1,627 | 1,843 | 1,839 | 2,157 |
| Half-Year | 1,686 | 1,966 | 2,073 | 2,110 | 2,123 | 2,410 | 2,404 | 2,746 |
| Full-Year | 1,900 | 2,176 | 2,314 | 2,339 | 2,386 | 2,704 | 2,698 | 3,012 |

Intermediate Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total | 1,524 | 1,834 | 1,905 | 1,969 | 1,955 | 2,138 | 2,135 | 2,584 |
| Half-Year | 1,954 | 2,295 | 2,405 | 2,476 | 2,472 | 2,695 | 2,691 | 3,181 |
| Full-Year | 2,160 | 2,507 | 2,643 | 2,723 | 2,722 | 2,954 | 2,951 | 3,431 |

Moderate Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total | 1,856 | 2,242 | 2,300 | 2,417 | 2,396 | 2,655 | 2,652 | 3,146 |
| Half-Year | 2,304 | 2,735 | 2,816 | 2,955 | 2,924 | 3,249 | 3,247 | 3,748 |
| Full-Year | 2,494 | 2,938 | 3,026 | 3,195 | 3,142 | 3,493 | 3,492 | 3,962 |

IIE AVERAGE DEFICIT(1980 \$)

Severe Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total | 2,126 | 2,326 | 2,299 | 2,210 | 2,055 | 2,092 | 2,087 | 2,157 |
| Half-Year | 2,817 | 3,010 | 3,002 | 2,870 | 2,681 | 2,735 | 2,729 | 2,746 |
| Full-Year | 3,175 | 3,331 | 3,351 | 3,181 | 3,014 | 3,069 | 3,062 | 3,012 |

Intermediate Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total | 2,547 | 2,808 | 2,758 | 2,678 | 2,469 | 2,426 | 2,423 | 2,584 |
| Half-Year | 3,265 | 3,514 | 3,482 | 3,367 | 3,122 | 3,059 | 3,054 | 3,181 |
| Full-Year | 3,609 | 3,838 | 3,827 | 3,703 | 3,438 | 3,353 | 3,349 | 3,431 |

Moderate Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total | 3,101 | 3,433 | 3,330 | 3,287 | 3,026 | 3,013 | 3,010 | 3,146 |
| Half-Year | 3,850 | 4,187 | 4,078 | 4,019 | 3,693 | 3,688 | 3,685 | 3,748 |
| Full-Year | 4,167 | 4,498 | 4,382 | 4,345 | 3,968 | 3,965 | 3,963 | 3,962 |

Table C-1. (Continued)

IFE DEFICIT AS PERCENT
TOTAL WAGES AND SALARIES

Severe Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Total | 4.3 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 5.0 |
| Half-Year | 3.8 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 4.5 |
| Full-Year | 3.1 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.8 |

Intermediate Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Total | 7.1 | 8.8 | 8.3 | 7.9 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 8.2 |
| Half-Year | 6.3 | 8.0 | 7.5 | 7.1 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 7.5 |
| Full-Year | 5.2 | 6.7 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 6.3 |

Moderate Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Total | 10.9 | 13.1 | 12.5 | 12.0 | 10.5 | 10.4 | 10.5 | 12.4 |
| Half-Year | 9.5 | 11.9 | 11.3 | 10.8 | 9.5 | 9.4 | 9.5 | 11.4 |
| Full-Year | 8.1 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 9.0 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 9.7 |

IFE

Severe Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total | 12,008 | 13,768 | 13,402 | 13,494 | 13,020 | 12,914 | 13,280 | 15,111 |
| Half-Year | 7,222 | 8,887 | 8,547 | 8,366 | 7,953 | 7,818 | 8,014 | 9,761 |
| Full-Year | 5,162 | 6,719 | 6,259 | 6,141 | 5,505 | 5,546 | 5,675 | 7,264 |

Intermediate Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total | 15,426 | 17,516 | 17,262 | 17,257 | 16,688 | 16,697 | 17,190 | 19,462 |
| Half-Year | 9,924 | 11,886 | 11,592 | 11,327 | 10,843 | 10,834 | 11,128 | 13,314 |
| Full-Year | 7,243 | 9,149 | 8,622 | 8,442 | 7,684 | 7,886 | 8,088 | 10,157 |

Moderate Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total | 19,134 | 21,852 | 21,561 | 21,372 | 20,732 | 20,944 | 21,553 | 24,255 |
| Half-Year | 12,874 | 15,451 | 15,072 | 14,625 | 14,085 | 14,313 | 14,699 | 17,350 |
| Full-Year | 9,583 | 12,080 | 11,420 | 11,035 | 10,232 | 10,706 | 10,981 | 13,452 |

IFE INCIDENCE

Severe Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Total | 11.6 | 13.2 | 12.5 | 12.3 | 11.6 | 11.3 | 11.4 | 12.8 |
| Half-Year | 8.4 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 9.1 | 8.4 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 9.7 |
| Full-Year | 7.1 | 8.9 | 8.2 | 7.9 | 6.9 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 8.3 |

Intermediate Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Total | 14.9 | 16.8 | 16.1 | 15.7 | 14.9 | 14.6 | 14.7 | 16.4 |
| Half-Year | 11.5 | 13.5 | 12.9 | 12.3 | 11.5 | 11.2 | 11.3 | 13.2 |
| Full-Year | 10.0 | 12.1 | 11.3 | 10.8 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 11.6 |

Moderate Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Total | 18.5 | 20.9 | 20.1 | 19.5 | 18.5 | 18.3 | 18.4 | 20.5 |
| Half-Year | 15.0 | 17.6 | 16.8 | 15.9 | 14.9 | 14.8 | 14.9 | 17.2 |
| Full-Year | 13.2 | 15.9 | 14.9 | 14.1 | 12.8 | 13.0 | 13.1 | 15.4 |

IFE DEFICIT

Severe Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total | 19,700 | 24,925 | 25,455 | 26,902 | 27,770 | 30,801 | 31,656 | 41,000 |
| Half-Year | 11,591 | 16,060 | 15,978 | 16,184 | 16,121 | 17,491 | 17,891 | 25,749 |
| Full-Year | 8,468 | 12,491 | 12,203 | 12,254 | 11,486 | 13,038 | 13,306 | 19,981 |

Intermediate Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total | 30,111 | 37,853 | 38,667 | 40,853 | 42,430 | 47,223 | 48,556 | 62,416 |
| Half-Year | 19,167 | 25,967 | 25,938 | 26,406 | 26,763 | 29,338 | 30,053 | 42,049 |
| Full-Year | 14,263 | 20,465 | 20,060 | 20,272 | 19,422 | 22,171 | 22,665 | 33,027 |

Moderate Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total | 43,128 | 53,980 | 55,248 | 58,255 | 60,709 | 67,737 | 69,668 | 89,142 |
| Half-Year | 29,224 | 38,953 | 39,115 | 39,897 | 40,823 | 45,058 | 46,195 | 63,474 |
| Full-Year | 22,209 | 31,179 | 30,749 | 31,104 | 30,258 | 34,642 | 35,456 | 50,616 |

Table C-1. (Continued)

IFE DEFICIT (1980 \$)

Severe Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total | 32,919 | 38,160 | 36,858 | 36,586 | 35,073 | 34,959 | 35,929 | 41,000 |
| Half-Year | 19,369 | 24,588 | 23,136 | 22,010 | 20,361 | 19,852 | 20,306 | 25,749 |
| Full-Year | 14,150 | 19,124 | 17,669 | 16,666 | 14,507 | 14,798 | 15,102 | 19,981 |

Intermediate Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total | 50,315 | 57,953 | 55,990 | 55,559 | 53,589 | 53,598 | 55,111 | 62,416 |
| Half-Year | 32,028 | 39,755 | 37,558 | 35,912 | 33,802 | 33,299 | 34,652 | 42,049 |
| Full-Year | 23,833 | 31,332 | 29,046 | 27,569 | 24,530 | 25,164 | 25,725 | 33,027 |

Moderate Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total | 72,067 | 86,643 | 80,000 | 79,227 | 76,675 | 76,881 | 79,073 | 89,142 |
| Half-Year | 48,833 | 59,637 | 56,639 | 54,260 | 51,559 | 51,141 | 52,431 | 63,474 |
| Full-Year | 37,111 | 47,735 | 44,524 | 42,301 | 38,215 | 39,319 | 40,243 | 50,616 |

IFE AVERAGE DEFICIT

Severe Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total | 1,641 | 1,810 | 1,899 | 1,994 | 2,133 | 2,385 | 2,384 | 2,713 |
| Half-Year | 1,605 | 1,807 | 1,870 | 1,934 | 2,027 | 2,237 | 2,232 | 2,638 |
| Full-Year | 1,641 | 1,859 | 1,950 | 1,994 | 2,087 | 2,351 | 2,345 | 2,751 |

Intermediate Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total | 1,952 | 2,161 | 2,240 | 2,367 | 2,542 | 2,828 | 2,825 | 3,207 |
| Half-Year | 1,931 | 2,185 | 2,238 | 2,331 | 2,468 | 2,708 | 2,701 | 3,158 |
| Full-Year | 1,969 | 2,237 | 2,327 | 2,401 | 2,528 | 2,811 | 2,802 | 3,252 |

Moderate Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total | 2,254 | 2,470 | 2,562 | 2,726 | 2,928 | 3,234 | 3,232 | 3,675 |
| Half-Year | 2,270 | 2,521 | 2,595 | 2,728 | 2,898 | 3,148 | 3,143 | 3,658 |
| Full Year | 2,318 | 2,581 | 2,693 | 2,819 | 2,957 | 3,236 | 3,229 | 3,763 |

IFE AVERAGE DEFICIT (1980 \$)

Severe Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total | 2,742 | 2,771 | 2,750 | 2,712 | 2,694 | 2,707 | 2,706 | 2,713 |
| Half-Year | 2,682 | 2,767 | 2,708 | 2,630 | 2,560 | 2,539 | 2,533 | 2,638 |
| Full-Year | 2,742 | 2,846 | 2,824 | 2,715 | 2,636 | 2,668 | 2,662 | 2,751 |

Intermediate Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total | 3,262 | 3,308 | 3,244 | 3,219 | 3,211 | 3,210 | 3,210 | 3,207 |
| Half-Year | 3,227 | 3,345 | 3,241 | 3,170 | 3,117 | 3,074 | 3,066 | 3,158 |
| Full-Year | 3,290 | 3,425 | 3,369 | 3,265 | 3,193 | 3,190 | 3,180 | 3,252 |

Moderate Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total | 3,766 | 3,782 | 3,710 | 3,707 | 3,572 | 3,671 | 3,668 | 3,675 |
| Half-Year | 3,793 | 3,860 | 3,757 | 3,710 | 3,660 | 3,573 | 3,567 | 3,658 |
| Full-Year | 3,873 | 3,952 | 3,899 | 3,834 | 3,735 | 3,673 | 3,665 | 3,763 |

IFE DEFICIT AS PERCENT
TOTAL WAGES AND SALARIES

Severe Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Total | 2.5 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.9 |
| Half-Year | 1.5 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.8 |
| Full-Year | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.4 |

Intermediate Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Total | 3.8 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 4.4 |
| Half-Year | 2.4 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 3.0 |
| Full-Year | 1.8 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 2.3 |

Moderate Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Total | 5.5 | 6.5 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 6.3 |
| Half-Year | 3.7 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 4.5 |
| Full-Year | 2.8 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 3.6 |

Table C-1. (Continued)

IFI

Severe Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total | 6,346 | 7,252 | 7,033 | 6,998 | 7,012 | 6,853 | 7,055 | 8,465 |
| Half-Year | 3,790 | 4,576 | 4,443 | 4,305 | 4,198 | 4,172 | 4,278 | 5,504 |
| Full-Year | 2,776 | 3,485 | 3,313 | 3,233 | 3,009 | 3,026 | 3,098 | 4,213 |

Intermediate Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total | 9,558 | 10,756 | 10,395 | 10,532 | 10,253 | 10,214 | 10,524 | 12,273 |
| Half-Year | 6,046 | 7,172 | 6,873 | 6,879 | 6,585 | 6,624 | 6,804 | 8,369 |
| Full-Year | 4,520 | 5,570 | 5,147 | 5,254 | 4,785 | 4,947 | 5,075 | 6,480 |

Moderate Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total | 13,219 | 14,955 | 14,587 | 14,500 | 14,022 | 13,934 | 14,354 | 16,706 |
| Half-Year | 8,829 | 10,476 | 10,093 | 9,891 | 9,441 | 9,512 | 9,776 | 11,910 |
| Full-Year | 6,687 | 8,284 | 7,698 | 7,601 | 6,987 | 7,193 | 7,383 | 9,367 |

IFI INCIDENCE

Severe Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Total | 6.1 | 6.9 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 7.2 |
| Half-Year | 4.4 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 5.4 |
| Full-Year | 3.8 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 4.8 |

Intermediate Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Total | 9.2 | 10.3 | 9.7 | 9.6 | 9.1 | 8.9 | 9.0 | 10.4 |
| Half-Year | 7.0 | 8.1 | 7.7 | 7.5 | 7.0 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 8.3 |
| Full-Year | 6.2 | 7.3 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 7.4 |

Moderate Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Total | 12.8 | 14.3 | 13.6 | 13.2 | 12.5 | 12.2 | 12.3 | 14.1 |
| Half-Year | 10.3 | 11.9 | 11.3 | 10.8 | 10.0 | 9.8 | 9.9 | 11.8 |
| Full-Year | 9.2 | 10.9 | 10.1 | 9.7 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 8.8 | 10.7 |

IFI DEFICIT

Severe Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total | 7,713 | 9,538 | 9,573 | 10,357 | 11,027 | 12,499 | 12,825 | 17,452 |
| Half-Year | 5,033 | 6,599 | 6,442 | 6,770 | 6,817 | 7,895 | 8,064 | 11,778 |
| Full-Year | 3,867 | 5,233 | 5,074 | 5,308 | 5,064 | 6,189 | 6,308 | 9,499 |

Intermediate Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total | 14,021 | 17,316 | 17,420 | 18,716 | 19,894 | 22,387 | 23,015 | 30,812 |
| Half-Year | 9,636 | 12,525 | 12,341 | 12,860 | 13,187 | 15,026 | 15,391 | 21,965 |
| Full-Year | 7,479 | 10,032 | 9,794 | 10,181 | 9,921 | 11,811 | 12,077 | 17,796 |

Moderate Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total | 22,944 | 28,333 | 28,554 | 30,503 | 32,180 | 36,120 | 37,173 | 49,244 |
| Half-Year | 16,549 | 21,382 | 21,146 | 21,981 | 22,588 | 25,557 | 26,227 | 36,752 |
| Full-Year | 13,048 | 17,371 | 16,988 | 17,621 | 17,292 | 20,307 | 20,808 | 30,109 |

IFI DEFICIT (1980 \$)

Severe Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total | 12,889 | 14,603 | 13,862 | 14,085 | 13,927 | 14,186 | 14,556 | 17,452 |
| Half-Year | 8,410 | 10,103 | 9,328 | 9,207 | 8,610 | 8,961 | 9,153 | 11,778 |
| Full-Year | 6,462 | 8,012 | 7,347 | 7,219 | 6,396 | 7,025 | 7,160 | 9,499 |

Intermediate Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total | 23,429 | 26,511 | 25,224 | 25,453 | 25,127 | 25,409 | 26,122 | 30,812 |
| Half-Year | 16,102 | 19,176 | 17,870 | 17,490 | 16,655 | 17,055 | 17,469 | 21,965 |
| Full-Year | 12,497 | 15,359 | 14,181 | 13,846 | 12,530 | 13,405 | 13,708 | 17,796 |

Moderate Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total | 38,339 | 43,378 | 41,346 | 41,484 | 40,643 | 40,996 | 42,192 | 49,244 |
| Half-Year | 27,653 | 32,736 | 30,619 | 29,894 | 28,528 | 29,007 | 29,767 | 36,752 |
| Full-Year | 21,803 | 26,596 | 24,599 | 23,965 | 21,839 | 23,048 | 23,617 | 30,109 |

Table C-1. (Continued)

IFI AVERAGE DEFICIT

Severe Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total | 1,215 | 1,315 | 1,361 | 1,480 | 1,573 | 1,824 | 1,818 | 2,062 |
| Half-Year | 1,328 | 1,442 | 1,450 | 1,573 | 1,624 | 1,892 | 1,885 | 2,140 |
| Full-Year | 1,393 | 1,509 | 1,532 | 1,642 | 1,683 | 2,045 | 2,036 | 2,255 |

Intermediate Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total | 1,467 | 1,610 | 1,676 | 1,777 | 1,940 | 2,192 | 2,187 | 2,511 |
| Half-Year | 1,594 | 1,746 | 1,796 | 1,870 | 2,003 | 2,268 | 2,262 | 2,624 |
| Full-Year | 1,655 | 1,801 | 1,903 | 1,938 | 2,074 | 2,388 | 2,380 | 2,746 |

Moderate Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total | 1,736 | 1,895 | 1,957 | 2,104 | 2,295 | 2,592 | 2,590 | 2,948 |
| Half-Year | 1,874 | 2,041 | 2,095 | 2,222 | 2,393 | 2,687 | 2,683 | 3,086 |
| Full-Year | 1,951 | 2,097 | 2,207 | 2,318 | 2,475 | 2,823 | 2,818 | 3,214 |

IFI AVERAGE DEFICIT (1980 \$)

Severe Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total | 2,030 | 2,013 | 1,971 | 2,013 | 1,987 | 2,070 | 2,063 | 2,062 |
| Half-Year | 2,219 | 2,208 | 2,100 | 2,139 | 2,051 | 2,147 | 2,139 | 2,140 |
| Full-Year | 2,328 | 2,310 | 2,218 | 2,233 | 2,126 | 2,321 | 2,311 | 2,255 |

Intermediate Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total | 2,451 | 2,465 | 2,427 | 2,417 | 2,450 | 2,488 | 2,482 | 2,511 |
| Half-Year | 2,664 | 2,673 | 2,601 | 2,543 | 2,530 | 2,574 | 2,567 | 2,624 |
| Full-Year | 2,766 | 2,757 | 2,756 | 2,636 | 2,619 | 2,710 | 2,701 | 2,746 |

Moderate Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total | 2,901 | 2,901 | 2,834 | 2,861 | 2,899 | 2,942 | 2,940 | 2,948 |
| Half-Year | 3,131 | 3,125 | 3,034 | 3,022 | 3,022 | 3,050 | 3,045 | 3,086 |
| Full-Year | 3,260 | 3,211 | 3,196 | 3,152 | 3,126 | 3,204 | 3,198 | 3,214 |

IFI DEFICIT AS PERCENT
TOTAL WAGES AND SALARIES

Severe Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|----|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| Total | .9 | 1.1 | 1.0 | .9 | .9 | .9 | .9 | 1.1 |
| Half-Year | .6 | .8 | .7 | .7 | .6 | .6 | .6 | .8 |
| Full-Year | .5 | .6 | .6 | .5 | .4 | .4 | .5 | .7 |

Intermediate Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Total | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 2.0 |
| Half-Year | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.6 |
| Full-Year | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.0 | .9 | .8 | .9 | 1.3 |

Moderate Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Total | 2.7 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 3.2 |
| Half-Year | 2.1 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.6 |
| Full-Year | 1.7 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 2.1 |

FULL EMPLOYMENT IFE

Severe Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| Total | 9,034 | 9,399 | 9,246 | 9,598 | 9,684 | 9,801 | 10,078 | 10,564 |
| Half-Year | 4,942 | 5,407 | 5,233 | 5,315 | 5,356 | 5,298 | 5,434 | 6,154 |
| Full-Year | 3,378 | 3,824 | 3,597 | 3,715 | 3,516 | 3,583 | 3,667 | 4,334 |

Intermediate Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total | 11,471 | 11,823 | 11,778 | 12,097 | 12,170 | 12,496 | 12,802 | 13,390 |
| Half-Year | 6,878 | 7,342 | 7,239 | 7,223 | 7,288 | 7,445 | 7,647 | 8,546 |
| Full-Year | 4,847 | 5,424 | 5,197 | 5,199 | 4,995 | 5,258 | 5,393 | 6,292 |

Moderate Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total | 14,115 | 15,571 | 14,527 | 14,797 | 14,744 | 15,246 | 15,660 | 16,606 |
| Half-Year | 8,998 | 9,666 | 9,495 | 9,392 | 9,422 | 9,729 | 9,991 | 11,257 |
| Full-Year | 6,629 | 7,319 | 7,095 | 6,974 | 6,707 | 7,135 | 7,318 | 8,611 |

Table C-1. (Continued)

FULL EMPLOYMENT IFE
AS PERCENT IFE

Severe Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Total | 75.2 | 68.3 | 69.0 | 71.1 | 74.4 | 75.9 | 75.9 | 69.9 |
| Half-Year | 68.4 | 60.8 | 61.2 | 63.5 | 67.3 | 67.8 | 67.8 | 63.0 |
| Full-Year | 65.4 | 56.9 | 57.5 | 60.5 | 63.9 | 64.6 | 64.6 | 59.7 |

Intermediate Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Total | 74.4 | 67.5 | 68.2 | 79.1 | 72.9 | 74.8 | 74.5 | 68.8 |
| Half-Year | 69.3 | 61.8 | 62.4 | 63.8 | 67.2 | 68.7 | 68.7 | 87.6 |
| Full-Year | 66.9 | 59.3 | 60.3 | 61.6 | 65.0 | 66.7 | 66.7 | 61.9 |

Moderate Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Total | 73.8 | 66.7 | 67.4 | 69.2 | 71.1 | 72.8 | 72.7 | 68.5 |
| Half-Year | 69.9 | 62.6 | 63.0 | 64.2 | 66.9 | 68.0 | 68.0 | 64.9 |
| Full-Year | 69.2 | 60.6 | 62.1 | 63.2 | 65.5 | 66.6 | 66.6 | 64.0 |

ADEQUATE EMPLOYMENT IFE

Severe Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total | 7,349 | 7,872 | 7,781 | 7,899 | 8,082 | 8,252 | 8,513 | 8,742 |
| Half-Year | 3,389 | 3,923 | 3,814 | 3,721 | 3,828 | 3,844 | 3,959 | 4,369 |
| Full-Year | 2,079 | 2,555 | 2,371 | 2,303 | 2,238 | 2,346 | 2,408 | 2,817 |

Intermediate Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| Total | 8,673 | 9,205 | 9,218 | 9,297 | 9,536 | 9,693 | 10,006 | 10,347 |
| Half-Year | 4,432 | 4,952 | 4,869 | 4,736 | 4,878 | 4,961 | 5,110 | 5,620 |
| Full-Year | 2,817 | 3,371 | 3,174 | 3,047 | 3,025 | 3,154 | 3,235 | 3,845 |

Moderate Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total | 9,924 | 10,413 | 10,479 | 10,514 | 10,697 | 10,925 | 11,275 | 11,552 |
| Half-Year | 5,410 | 5,951 | 5,836 | 5,673 | 5,781 | 5,902 | 6,079 | 6,600 |
| Full-Year | 3,636 | 4,212 | 3,999 | 3,815 | 3,726 | 3,915 | 4,018 | 4,703 |

ADEQUATE EMPLOYMENT IFE
AS PERCENT IFE

Severe Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Total | 61.2 | 57.2 | 58.1 | 58.5 | 62.1 | 63.9 | 64.1 | 57.9 |
| Half-Year | 46.9 | 44.1 | 44.6 | 44.5 | 48.1 | 49.2 | 49.4 | 44.8 |
| Full-Year | 40.3 | 38.0 | 37.9 | 37.5 | 40.7 | 42.3 | 42.4 | 38.8 |

Intermediate Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Total | 56.2 | 52.6 | 53.4 | 53.9 | 57.1 | 58.1 | 58.2 | 53.2 |
| Half-Year | 44.7 | 41.7 | 42.0 | 41.8 | 45.0 | 45.8 | 45.9 | 42.2 |
| Full-Year | 38.9 | 36.8 | 36.8 | 36.1 | 39.4 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 37.9 |

Moderate Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Total | 51.9 | 47.7 | 48.6 | 49.2 | 51.6 | 52.2 | 52.3 | 47.6 |
| Half-Year | 42.0 | 38.5 | 38.7 | 38.8 | 41.0 | 41.2 | 41.4 | 38.0 |
| Full-Year | 37.9 | 34.9 | 35.0 | 34.6 | 36.4 | 36.6 | 36.6 | 35.0 |

CAPACITY EMPLOYMENT IFE

Severe Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total | 9,864 | 10,549 | 10,384 | 10,796 | 10,740 | 10,796 | 11,093 | 11,658 |
| Half-Year | 5,482 | 6,198 | 6,069 | 6,198 | 6,133 | 6,051 | 6,193 | 6,905 |
| Full-Year | 3,826 | 4,424 | 4,268 | 4,381 | 4,106 | 4,190 | 4,278 | 4,928 |

Intermediate Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total | 12,923 | 13,624 | 13,665 | 14,032 | 13,923 | 14,207 | 14,610 | 15,489 |
| Half-Year | 7,882 | 8,667 | 8,599 | 8,738 | 8,607 | 8,803 | 9,022 | 10,009 |
| Full-Year | 5,635 | 6,430 | 6,227 | 6,323 | 5,953 | 6,259 | 6,397 | 7,478 |

Moderate Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total | 16,213 | 17,191 | 17,397 | 17,643 | 17,446 | 17,971 | 18,480 | 19,825 |
| Half-Year | 10,514 | 11,571 | 11,654 | 11,544 | 11,488 | 11,930 | 12,232 | 13,650 |
| Full-Year | 7,780 | 8,822 | 8,693 | 8,559 | 8,280 | 8,809 | 9,014 | 10,447 |

Table C-1. (Continued)

CAPACITY EMPLOYMENT LIFE
AS PERCENT LIFE

Severe Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Total | 82.1 | 76.6 | 77.5 | 80.0 | 82.5 | 83.6 | 83.5 | 77.1 |
| Half-Year | 75.9 | 69.7 | 71.0 | 74.1 | 77.1 | 77.3 | 77.3 | 70.7 |
| Full-Year | 74.1 | 65.8 | 68.2 | 71.3 | 74.6 | 75.5 | 75.4 | 66.5 |

Intermediate Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Total | 83.8 | 77.8 | 79.2 | 81.3 | 83.4 | 85.1 | 85.0 | 79.6 |
| Half-Year | 79.4 | 72.9 | 74.2 | 77.1 | 79.4 | 81.3 | 81.1 | 75.2 |
| Full-Year | 77.8 | 70.3 | 72.2 | 74.9 | 77.5 | 79.4 | 79.1 | 73.6 |

Moderate Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Total | 84.7 | 78.7 | 80.7 | 82.6 | 84.2 | 85.8 | 85.7 | 81.7 |
| Half-Year | 81.7 | 74.9 | 77.3 | 78.9 | 81.6 | 83.4 | 83.2 | 78.7 |
| Full-Year | 81.2 | 73.0 | 76.1 | 77.6 | 80.9 | 82.3 | 82.1 | 77.7 |

ENHANCED EARNINGS LIFE

Severe Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total | 10,900 | 12,434 | 12,162 | 12,051 | 11,703 | 11,674 | 11,998 | 13,638 |
| Half-Year | 6,371 | 7,826 | 7,575 | 7,231 | 6,933 | 6,835 | 7,000 | 8,582 |
| Full-Year | 4,499 | 5,869 | 5,503 | 5,289 | 4,738 | 4,827 | 4,935 | 6,343 |

Intermediate Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total | 13,884 | 15,763 | 15,636 | 15,447 | 14,939 | 14,990 | 15,422 | 17,400 |
| Half-Year | 8,673 | 10,499 | 10,292 | 9,893 | 9,434 | 9,483 | 9,728 | 11,602 |
| Full-Year | 6,267 | 8,033 | 7,631 | 7,319 | 6,605 | 6,847 | 7,010 | 8,765 |

Moderate Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total | 17,054 | 19,337 | 19,265 | 19,015 | 18,502 | 18,540 | 19,078 | 21,532 |
| Half-Year | 11,226 | 13,366 | 13,206 | 12,719 | 12,272 | 12,337 | 12,663 | 15,034 |
| Full-Year | 8,278 | 10,367 | 9,936 | 9,524 | 8,792 | 9,096 | 9,323 | 11,551 |

ENHANCED EARNINGS LIFE
AS PERCENT LIFE

Severe Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Total | 90.8 | 90.3 | 90.7 | 89.3 | 89.9 | 90.4 | 90.3 | 90.3 |
| Half-Year | 88.2 | 88.1 | 88.6 | 86.4 | 87.2 | 87.4 | 87.3 | 87.9 |
| Full-Year | 87.2 | 87.3 | 87.9 | 86.1 | 86.1 | 87.0 | 87.0 | 87.3 |

Intermediate Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Total | 90.0 | 90.0 | 90.6 | 89.5 | 89.5 | 89.8 | 89.7 | 89.4 |
| Half-Year | 87.4 | 88.3 | 88.8 | 87.3 | 87.0 | 87.5 | 87.4 | 87.1 |
| Full-Year | 86.5 | 87.8 | 88.5 | 86.7 | 86.0 | 86.8 | 86.7 | 86.3 |

Moderate Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Total | 89.1 | 88.5 | 89.4 | 89.0 | 89.2 | 88.5 | 88.5 | 88.8 |
| Half-Year | 87.2 | 86.5 | 87.6 | 87.0 | 87.1 | 86.2 | 86.2 | 86.7 |
| Full-Year | 86.4 | 85.8 | 87.0 | 86.3 | 85.9 | 85.0 | 84.9 | 85.9 |

ENHANCED CAPACITY LIFE

Severe Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total | 6,468 | 6,839 | 6,802 | 6,895 | 7,028 | 7,157 | 7,379 | 7,657 |
| Half-Year | 2,754 | 3,188 | 3,090 | 2,970 | 3,027 | 3,030 | 3,122 | 3,533 |
| Full-Year | 1,670 | 2,029 | 1,886 | 1,834 | 1,719 | 1,836 | 1,882 | 2,241 |

Intermediate Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total | 7,545 | 8,039 | 7,957 | 8,010 | 8,185 | 8,354 | 8,623 | 8,831 |
| Half-Year | 3,540 | 4,062 | 3,926 | 3,755 | 3,834 | 3,931 | 4,054 | 4,455 |
| Full-Year | 2,246 | 2,720 | 2,547 | 2,420 | 2,324 | 2,482 | 2,550 | 2,986 |

Moderate Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total | 8,467 | 8,945 | 8,930 | 8,991 | 9,165 | 9,308 | 9,602 | 9,870 |
| Half-Year | 4,287 | 4,774 | 4,682 | 4,533 | 4,624 | 4,686 | 4,827 | 5,249 |
| Full-Year | 2,825 | 3,316 | 3,179 | 3,024 | 2,913 | 3,057 | 3,136 | 3,629 |

Table C-1. (Continued)

ENHANCED CAPACITY LIFE
AS PERCENT LIFE

Severe Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Total | 53.9 | 49.7 | 50.7 | 51.1 | 54.0 | 55.4 | 55.6 | 50.7 |
| Half-Year | 38.1 | 35.9 | 36.2 | 35.5 | 38.1 | 38.8 | 39.0 | 36.2 |
| Full-Year | 32.4 | 30.2 | 30.1 | 29.9 | 31.2 | 33.1 | 33.2 | 30.9 |

Intermediate Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Total | 48.9 | 45.9 | 46.1 | 46.5 | 49.0 | 50.0 | 50.2 | 45.4 |
| Half-Year | 35.7 | 34.2 | 33.9 | 33.2 | 35.4 | 36.3 | 36.4 | 33.5 |
| Full-Year | 31.0 | 29.7 | 29.5 | 28.7 | 30.2 | 31.5 | 31.5 | 29.4 |

Moderate Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Total | 44.3 | 40.9 | 41.4 | 42.1 | 44.2 | 44.4 | 44.6 | 40.7 |
| Half-Year | 33.3 | 30.9 | 31.1 | 31.0 | 32.8 | 32.7 | 32.8 | 30.3 |
| Full-Year | 29.5 | 27.5 | 27.8 | 27.4 | 28.5 | 28.6 | 28.6 | 27.0 |

IIE IN LIFE

Severe Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| Total | 8,383 | 10,287 | 9,828 | 9,913 | 9,290 | 8,884 | 9,116 | 11,407 |
| Half-Year | 5,580 | 7,162 | 6,793 | 6,735 | 6,241 | 5,962 | 6,099 | 7,949 |
| Full-Year | 4,137 | 5,632 | 5,154 | 5,143 | 4,506 | 4,431 | 4,524 | 6,150 |

Intermediate Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total | 11,986 | 14,151 | 13,815 | 13,820 | 13,335 | 13,090 | 13,470 | 15,914 |
| Half-Year | 8,146 | 10,043 | 9,727 | 9,615 | 9,105 | 9,001 | 9,238 | 11,350 |
| Full-Year | 6,059 | 7,864 | 7,368 | 7,299 | 6,592 | 6,698 | 6,867 | 8,769 |

Moderate Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total | 15,786 | 18,471 | 18,189 | 17,884 | 17,613 | 17,471 | 17,974 | 20,942 |
| Half-Year | 10,956 | 13,393 | 13,086 | 12,703 | 12,378 | 12,374 | 12,703 | 15,431 |
| Full-Year | 8,217 | 10,547 | 9,978 | 9,658 | 9,099 | 9,371 | 9,610 | 12,050 |

IIE IN LIFE AS PERCENT IIE

Severe Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Total | 31.3 | 33.9 | 32.9 | 32.7 | 32.4 | 32.2 | 32.2 | 34.8 |
| Half-Year | 31.3 | 34.0 | 33.3 | 32.4 | 32.0 | 31.7 | 31.6 | 34.2 |
| Full-Year | 31.5 | 34.8 | 33.6 | 32.8 | 31.6 | 31.8 | 31.8 | 34.3 |

Intermediate Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Total | 32.8 | 35.3 | 34.6 | 34.1 | 33.4 | 32.8 | 32.9 | 35.5 |
| Half-Year | 32.1 | 34.7 | 34.3 | 33.2 | 32.3 | 31.5 | 31.6 | 34.3 |
| Full-Year | 32.1 | 35.0 | 34.1 | 33.3 | 31.4 | 31.1 | 31.1 | 33.8 |

Moderate Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Total | 34.4 | 36.7 | 36.7 | 36.0 | 34.9 | 34.8 | 35.0 | 37.4 |
| Half-Year | 33.0 | 36.9 | 35.8 | 34.5 | 33.2 | 33.2 | 33.3 | 35.9 |
| Full-Year | 32.5 | 36.7 | 35.0 | 34.0 | 31.8 | 32.5 | 32.6 | 34.9 |

IN LIFE BUT NOT IIE
AS PERCENT NOT IN IIE

Severe Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Total | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.3 |
| Half-Year | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.3 |
| Full-Year | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.6 |

Intermediate Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Total | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.8 |
| Half-Year | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.9 |
| Full-Year | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.3 |

Moderate Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Total | 5.8 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.0 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.3 |
| Half-Year | 3.6 | 4.0 | 37.4 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 |
| Full-Year | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.7 |

Table C-1. (Continued)

EARNINGS SUPPLEMENTATIONRATE - TOTAL

Severe Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Total | 47.1 | 47.3 | 47.5 | 48.1 | 46.1 | 46.9 | 46.9 | 44.0 |
| Half-Year | 47.5 | 48.5 | 48.0 | 48.5 | 47.2 | 46.6 | 46.6 | 43.6 |
| Full-Year | 46.2 | 48.1 | 47.1 | 47.3 | 45.3 | 45.4 | 45.4 | 42.0 |

Intermediate Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Total | 38.0 | 38.6 | 39.8 | 39.0 | 38.6 | 38.8 | 38.8 | 36.9 |
| Half-Year | 39.1 | 39.7 | 40.7 | 39.3 | 39.3 | 38.9 | 38.9 | 37.1 |
| Full-Year | 37.6 | 39.1 | 40.3 | 37.8 | 37.7 | 37.3 | 37.2 | 36.2 |

Moderate Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Total | 30.9 | 31.6 | 32.3 | 32.2 | 32.4 | 33.5 | 33.4 | 31.1 |
| Half-Year | 31.4 | 32.2 | 33.0 | 32.4 | 33.0 | 33.5 | 33.5 | 31.4 |
| Full-Year | 30.2 | 31.4 | 32.6 | 31.1 | 31.7 | 32.8 | 32.8 | 30.4 |

EARNINGS SUPPLEMENTATIONRATE - TRANSFERS

Severe Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Total | 28.8 | 31.1 | 30.0 | 29.9 | 26.1 | 25.7 | 25.6 | 24.5 |
| Half-Year | 29.4 | 32.3 | 31.8 | 30.3 | 27.2 | 26.2 | 26.1 | 24.4 |
| Full-Year | 29.8 | 33.2 | 31.6 | 30.5 | 27.1 | 26.9 | 26.8 | 24.7 |

Intermediate Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Total | 23.5 | 25.0 | 25.5 | 23.3 | 22.5 | 21.2 | 21.1 | 20.7 |
| Half-Year | 24.9 | 26.2 | 27.0 | 23.7 | 23.4 | 21.7 | 21.6 | 21.1 |
| Full-Year | 24.6 | 26.4 | 27.2 | 23.4 | 23.2 | 21.8 | 21.5 | 21.7 |

Moderate Hardship

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Total | 18.5 | 20.4 | 20.6 | 19.0 | 18.7 | 18.0 | 17.9 | 17.4 |
| Half-Year | 19.2 | 21.1 | 21.8 | 19.2 | 19.6 | 18.1 | 18.0 | 17.9 |
| Full-Year | 18.6 | 21.1 | 22.2 | 18.8 | 19.1 | 18.2 | 18.1 | 18.0 |

Table C-2. (Continued)

| WORK EXPERIENCE PATTERN | <u>IIE INCIDENCE</u> | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1979R | 1980 |
| <u>Total</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Not Employed | 97.9 | 98.3 | 98.8 | 98.6 | 98.0 | 99.4 | 99.4 | 99.6 |
| Discouraged | 99.6 | 99.7 | 99.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Unemployed | 96.7 | 96.8 | 97.9 | 97.6 | 96.7 | 99.0 | 99.0 | 99.2 |
| Intermittently Employed | 48.6 | 53.0 | 53.1 | 53.3 | 51.2 | 47.8 | 47.9 | 54.1 |
| Mostly Unemployed | 94.3 | 93.9 | 93.1 | 93.7 | 94.3 | 95.0 | 95.1 | 95.3 |
| Mixed | 69.1 | 67.8 | 68.8 | 70.0 | 71.5 | 69.0 | 69.1 | 70.9 |
| Mostly Employed | 34.1 | 35.2 | 35.9 | 37.9 | 36.2 | 33.4 | 33.5 | 36.7 |
| Part-Time Employed | 40.7 | 41.8 | 39.9 | 38.9 | 37.0 | 35.1 | 35.1 | 39.0 |
| Involuntary | 53.0 | 48.6 | 48.6 | 47.7 | 46.4 | 44.6 | 44.6 | 47.8 |
| Voluntary | 38.1 | 39.7 | 37.3 | 36.6 | 34.7 | 32.6 | 32.6 | 36.4 |
| Employed Full-Time | 11.7 | 11.8 | 10.8 | 11.6 | 10.8 | 9.9 | 10.0 | 11.3 |
| Total | 25.8 | 29.1 | 27.9 | 27.7 | 25.5 | 24.1 | 24.2 | 27.7 |

| <u>Full-Year</u> | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Not Employed | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Discouraged | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Unemployed | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Intermittently Employed | 41.6 | 48.7 | 47.9 | 48.3 | 46.3 | 43.1 | 43.4 | 50.0 |
| Mostly Unemployed | 94.3 | 93.7 | 93.4 | 94.3 | 94.2 | 94.3 | 94.5 | 95.1 |
| Mixed | 63.0 | 63.4 | 63.0 | 65.1 | 67.3 | 64.6 | 64.8 | 67.1 |
| Mostly Employed | 24.2 | 27.1 | 27.7 | 29.8 | 28.1 | 26.7 | 26.9 | 30.1 |
| Part-Time Employed | 37.8 | 35.8 | 34.4 | 34.1 | 31.0 | 28.6 | 28.7 | 33.2 |
| Involuntary | 40.8 | 36.5 | 37.2 | 37.9 | 35.7 | 32.4 | 32.3 | 37.9 |
| Voluntary | 37.0 | 35.6 | 33.4 | 32.9 | 29.8 | 27.5 | 27.5 | 31.6 |
| Employed Full-Time | 8.7 | 8.7 | 7.9 | 8.9 | 7.8 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 8.5 |
| Total | 18.0 | 21.3 | 20.0 | 20.1 | 17.8 | 16.9 | 17.0 | 20.5 |

| WORK EXPERIENCE PATTERN | <u>IIE DEFICIT</u> | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1979R | 1980 |
| <u>Total</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Not Employed | 2,897 | 6,375 | 5,872 | 4,913 | 4,027 | 3,767 | 3,906 | 7,205 |
| Discouraged | 2,002 | 4,883 | 4,353 | 3,314 | 2,625 | 2,577 | 2,684 | 5,401 |
| Unemployed | 895 | 1,492 | 1,520 | 1,599 | 1,402 | 1,190 | 1,222 | 1,804 |
| Intermittently Employed | 11,305 | 16,853 | 17,212 | 16,566 | 14,987 | 16,532 | 17,039 | 26,739 |
| Mostly Unemployed | 3,802 | 6,719 | 6,798 | 6,173 | 4,838 | 5,462 | 5,675 | 10,383 |
| Mixed | 4,013 | 6,180 | 6,186 | 5,660 | 5,582 | 5,789 | 5,926 | 9,433 |
| Mostly Employed | 3,490 | 3,953 | 4,228 | 4,733 | 4,567 | 5,281 | 5,437 | 6,922 |
| Part-Time Employed | 7,618 | 10,430 | 11,594 | 13,049 | 13,210 | 14,882 | 15,162 | 17,811 |
| Involuntary | 2,716 | 4,140 | 4,572 | 4,884 | 4,517 | 5,763 | 5,849 | 7,723 |
| Voluntary | 4,902 | 6,290 | 7,022 | 8,165 | 8,693 | 9,120 | 9,313 | 10,088 |
| Employed Full-Time | 12,209 | 12,434 | 12,789 | 14,756 | 14,407 | 15,648 | 15,891 | 18,894 |
| Total | 34,029 | 46,093 | 47,467 | 49,284 | 46,631 | 50,830 | 51,998 | 70,648 |

| <u>Full-Year</u> | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Not Employed | 1,565 | 4,239 | 3,730 | 2,823 | 2,182 | 2,018 | 2,108 | 4,430 |
| Discouraged | 1,293 | 3,727 | 3,248 | 2,274 | 1,801 | 1,700 | 1,778 | 3,851 |
| Unemployed | 272 | 512 | 482 | 550 | 381 | 318 | 330 | 579 |
| Intermittently Employed | 8,122 | 13,429 | 13,177 | 12,454 | 11,027 | 12,593 | 12,973 | 21,130 |
| Mostly Unemployed | 3,146 | 5,857 | 5,748 | 5,057 | 4,062 | 4,649 | 4,822 | 8,971 |
| Mixed | 2,959 | 5,008 | 4,706 | 4,380 | 4,141 | 4,457 | 4,557 | 7,384 |
| Mostly Employed | 2,017 | 2,564 | 2,723 | 3,018 | 2,824 | 3,486 | 3,595 | 4,774 |
| Part-Time Employed | 5,000 | 6,966 | 7,684 | 8,899 | 8,740 | 9,754 | 9,928 | 12,406 |
| Involuntary | 1,752 | 2,697 | 2,991 | 3,316 | 2,954 | 3,744 | 3,800 | 5,452 |
| Voluntary | 3,248 | 4,269 | 4,693 | 5,583 | 5,787 | 6,010 | 6,128 | 6,954 |
| Employed Full-Time | 10,213 | 10,554 | 10,881 | 12,533 | 12,121 | 13,257 | 13,437 | 16,007 |
| Total | 24,901 | 35,189 | 35,473 | 36,710 | 34,071 | 37,621 | 38,446 | 53,973 |

Table C-2. (Continued)

| WORK EXPERIENCE PATTERN | <u>IIE AVERAGE DEFICIT</u> | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1979R | 1980 |
| <u>Total</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Not Employed | 1,390 | 2,026 | 2,029 | 1,941 | 1,984 | 1,967 | 1,974 | 2,786 |
| Discouraged | 2,377 | 3,103 | 3,248 | 3,182 | 3,331 | 3,302 | 3,309 | 4,257 |
| Unemployed | 721 | 949 | 978 | 1,074 | 1,129 | 1,048 | 1,046 | 1,369 |
| Intermittently Employed | 1,418 | 1,776 | 1,850 | 1,833 | 1,868 | 2,157 | 2,157 | 2,627 |
| Mostly Unemployed | 2,495 | 2,788 | 2,946 | 3,084 | 3,329 | 3,713 | 3,712 | 4,244 |
| Mixed | 1,454 | 1,762 | 1,854 | 1,827 | 1,887 | 2,208 | 2,203 | 2,568 |
| Mostly Employed | 947 | 1,107 | 1,156 | 1,202 | 1,264 | 1,479 | 1,478 | 1,706 |
| Part-Time Employed | 803 | 949 | 1,013 | 1,105 | 1,116 | 1,269 | 1,265 | 1,400 |
| Involuntary | 1,285 | 1,383 | 1,448 | 1,620 | 1,553 | 1,841 | 1,830 | 2,113 |
| Voluntary | 665 | 787 | 848 | 928 | 974 | 1,061 | 1,060 | 1,112 |
| Employed Full-Time | 1,691 | 1,851 | 2,044 | 2,124 | 2,126 | 2,496 | 2,480 | 2,603 |
| Total | 1,272 | 1,519 | 1,588 | 1,625 | 1,627 | 1,843 | 1,839 | 2,157 |

| <u>Full-Year</u> | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Not Employed | 4,129 | 4,485 | 4,755 | 5,062 | 5,413 | 5,959 | 5,960 | 6,667 |
| Discouraged | 4,128 | 4,486 | 4,755 | 5,060 | 5,417 | 5,961 | 5,961 | 6,668 |
| Unemployed | 4,131 | 4,480 | 4,752 | 5,069 | 5,393 | 5,953 | 5,953 | 6,658 |
| Intermittently Employed | 1,872 | 2,175 | 2,317 | 2,333 | 2,410 | 2,720 | 2,720 | 3,170 |
| Mostly Unemployed | 2,867 | 3,069 | 3,309 | 3,549 | 3,814 | 4,182 | 4,178 | 4,756 |
| Mixed | 1,821 | 2,077 | 2,243 | 2,218 | 2,290 | 2,702 | 2,697 | 2,983 |
| Mostly Employed | 1,248 | 1,382 | 1,470 | 1,557 | 1,658 | 1,865 | 1,867 | 2,073 |
| Part-Time Employed | 1,276 | 1,443 | 1,551 | 1,685 | 1,708 | 1,965 | 1,960 | 2,118 |
| Involuntary | 1,954 | 2,042 | 2,157 | 2,383 | 2,318 | 2,838 | 2,825 | 3,061 |
| Voluntary | 1,075 | 1,217 | 1,315 | 1,436 | 1,506 | 1,650 | 1,648 | 1,706 |
| Employed Full-Time | 2,286 | 2,498 | 2,787 | 2,775 | 2,895 | 3,330 | 3,309 | 3,380 |
| Total | 1,900 | 2,176 | 2,314 | 2,339 | 2,386 | 2,704 | 2,698 | 3,012 |

| WORK EXPERIENCE PATTERN | <u>IIE AVERAGE DEFICIT (1980 \$)</u> | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1979R | 1980 |
| <u>Total</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Not Employed | 2,323 | 3,102 | 2,938 | 2,640 | 2,506 | 2,233 | 2,240 | 2,786 |
| Discouraged | 3,972 | 4,751 | 4,703 | 4,328 | 4,207 | 3,748 | 3,756 | 4,257 |
| Unemployed | 1,205 | 1,453 | 1,416 | 1,461 | 1,426 | 1,189 | 1,187 | 1,369 |
| Intermittently Employed | 2,369 | 2,719 | 2,679 | 2,493 | 2,359 | 2,448 | 2,448 | 2,627 |
| Mostly Unemployed | 4,169 | 4,268 | 4,266 | 4,194 | 4,205 | 4,214 | 4,213 | 4,244 |
| Mixed | 2,430 | 2,698 | 2,685 | 2,485 | 2,383 | 2,506 | 2,500 | 2,568 |
| Mostly Employed | 1,582 | 1,695 | 1,674 | 1,635 | 1,596 | 1,677 | 1,678 | 1,706 |
| Part-Time Employed | 1,342 | 1,453 | 1,467 | 1,504 | 1,410 | 1,440 | 1,436 | 1,400 |
| Involuntary | 2,147 | 2,117 | 2,097 | 2,203 | 1,961 | 2,090 | 2,077 | 2,113 |
| Voluntary | 1,111 | 1,205 | 1,228 | 1,262 | 1,230 | 1,204 | 1,203 | 1,112 |
| Employed Full-Time | 2,826 | 2,834 | 2,960 | 2,889 | 2,685 | 2,833 | 2,818 | 2,603 |
| Total | 2,126 | 2,326 | 2,299 | 2,210 | 2,055 | 2,092 | 2,087 | 2,157 |

| <u>Full-Year</u> | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Not Employed | 6,900 | 6,867 | 6,885 | 6,884 | 6,837 | 6,763 | 6,765 | 6,667 |
| Discouraged | 6,898 | 6,868 | 6,885 | 6,882 | 6,842 | 6,766 | 6,766 | 6,668 |
| Unemployed | 6,903 | 6,859 | 6,881 | 6,894 | 6,811 | 6,757 | 6,767 | 6,658 |
| Intermittently Employed | 3,128 | 3,330 | 3,355 | 3,173 | 3,044 | 3,087 | 3,087 | 3,170 |
| Mostly Unemployed | 4,791 | 4,699 | 4,791 | 4,827 | 4,817 | 4,747 | 4,742 | 4,756 |
| Mixed | 3,043 | 3,180 | 3,248 | 3,016 | 2,892 | 3,067 | 3,061 | 2,983 |
| Mostly Employed | 2,085 | 2,116 | 2,129 | 2,118 | 2,094 | 2,117 | 2,119 | 2,073 |
| Part-Time Employed | 2,132 | 2,209 | 2,246 | 2,292 | 2,157 | 2,230 | 2,225 | 2,118 |
| Involuntary | 3,265 | 3,126 | 3,123 | 3,241 | 2,928 | 3,221 | 3,206 | 3,061 |
| Voluntary | 1,796 | 1,863 | 1,904 | 1,953 | 1,902 | 1,873 | 1,870 | 1,706 |
| Employed Full-Time | 3,820 | 3,824 | 4,036 | 3,774 | 3,656 | 3,780 | 3,756 | 3,380 |
| Total | 3,175 | 3,331 | 3,351 | 3,181 | 3,014 | 3,069 | 3,062 | 3,012 |

Table C-2. (Continued)

| WORK EXPERIENCE PATTERN | <u>IFE</u> | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1979R | 1980 |
| <u>Total</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Not Employed | 972 | 1,517 | 1,379 | 1,296 | 1,050 | 902 | 931 | 1,343 |
| Discouraged | 457 | 826 | 745 | 605 | 458 | 392 | 409 | 719 |
| Unemployed | 515 | 691 | 633 | 691 | 592 | 510 | 523 | 624 |
| Intermittently Employed | 3,086 | 3,887 | 3,661 | 3,522 | 3,307 | 3,179 | 3,279 | 4,343 |
| Mostly Unemployed | 713 | 1,090 | 1,062 | 934 | 655 | 657 | 681 | 1,217 |
| Mixed | 1,015 | 1,457 | 1,289 | 1,163 | 1,203 | 1,069 | 1,096 | 1,533 |
| Mostly Employed | 1,358 | 1,341 | 1,310 | 1,425 | 1,449 | 1,454 | 1,502 | 1,593 |
| Part-Time Employed | 4,771 | 5,304 | 5,503 | 5,623 | 5,680 | 5,988 | 6,151 | 6,329 |
| Involuntary | 888 | 1,233 | 1,250 | 1,218 | 1,150 | 1,384 | 1,419 | 1,546 |
| Voluntary | 3,883 | 4,072 | 4,252 | 4,405 | 4,529 | 4,605 | 4,732 | 4,783 |
| Employed Full-Time | 3,179 | 3,060 | 2,859 | 3,053 | 2,983 | 2,845 | 2,919 | 3,095 |
| Total | <u>12,008</u> | <u>13,768</u> | <u>13,402</u> | <u>13,494</u> | <u>13,020</u> | <u>12,914</u> | <u>13,280</u> | <u>15,111</u> |

| <u>Full-Year</u> | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Not Employed | 236 | 545 | 476 | 356 | 280 | 183 | 192 | 404 |
| Discouraged | 194 | 474 | 427 | 293 | 232 | 146 | 153 | 352 |
| Unemployed | 42 | 71 | 50 | 63 | 48 | 37 | 39 | 52 |
| Intermittently Employed | 1,695 | 2,600 | 2,263 | 2,076 | 1,794 | 1,844 | 1,894 | 2,806 |
| Mostly Unemployed | 522 | 878 | 815 | 692 | 491 | 485 | 501 | 961 |
| Mixed | 608 | 1,041 | 838 | 729 | 691 | 698 | 710 | 1,012 |
| Mostly Employed | 564 | 681 | 611 | 654 | 612 | 661 | 682 | 833 |
| Part-Time Employed | 1,713 | 2,127 | 2,107 | 2,185 | 2,061 | 2,144 | 2,194 | 2,529 |
| Involuntary | 362 | 530 | 484 | 511 | 446 | 530 | 542 | 723 |
| Voluntary | 1,351 | 1,597 | 1,623 | 1,674 | 1,615 | 1,614 | 1,652 | 1,806 |
| Employed Full-Time | 1,519 | 1,447 | 1,412 | 1,524 | 1,370 | 1,374 | 1,395 | 1,525 |
| Total | <u>5,162</u> | <u>6,719</u> | <u>6,259</u> | <u>6,141</u> | <u>5,505</u> | <u>5,546</u> | <u>5,675</u> | <u>7,264</u> |

| WORK EXPERIENCE PATTERN | <u>IFE INCIDENCE</u> | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1979R | 1980 |
| <u>Total</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Not Employed | 45.6 | 47.4 | 47.1 | 50.5 | 50.7 | 46.8 | 46.8 | 51.7 |
| Discouraged | 54.1 | 52.3 | 55.5 | 58.1 | 58.2 | 50.2 | 50.4 | 56.7 |
| Unemployed | 40.1 | 42.6 | 39.9 | 45.3 | 46.1 | 44.5 | 44.3 | 47.0 |
| Intermittently Employed | 18.8 | 21.7 | 20.9 | 20.8 | 21.1 | 19.8 | 19.9 | 23.1 |
| Mostly Unemployed | 44.1 | 42.5 | 42.6 | 43.7 | 42.5 | 42.4 | 42.4 | 47.4 |
| Mixed | 25.4 | 28.2 | 26.6 | 26.3 | 29.1 | 28.1 | 28.1 | 29.6 |
| Mostly Employed | 12.6 | 13.2 | 12.9 | 13.7 | 14.5 | 13.6 | 13.7 | 14.4 |
| Part-Time Employed | 20.5 | 20.2 | 19.2 | 18.5 | 17.7 | 17.9 | 18.0 | 19.4 |
| Involuntary | 22.3 | 20.0 | 19.2 | 19.3 | 18.3 | 19.7 | 19.8 | 20.2 |
| Voluntary | 20.1 | 20.2 | 19.2 | 18.3 | 17.6 | 17.4 | 17.5 | 19.2 |
| Employed Full-Time | 5.1 | 5.4 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.8 |
| Total | <u>11.6</u> | <u>13.2</u> | <u>12.5</u> | <u>12.3</u> | <u>11.6</u> | <u>11.3</u> | <u>11.4</u> | <u>12.8</u> |

| <u>Full-Year</u> | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Not Employed | 62.2 | 57.7 | 60.7 | 63.9 | 69.5 | 54.2 | 54.4 | 60.8 |
| Discouraged | 61.9 | 57.1 | 62.4 | 65.2 | 69.8 | 51.3 | 51.4 | 61.0 |
| Unemployed | 63.8 | 61.9 | 48.8 | 58.4 | 67.8 | 69.6 | 70.0 | 59.5 |
| Intermittently Employed | 16.3 | 20.5 | 19.0 | 18.8 | 18.2 | 17.2 | 17.2 | 21.1 |
| Mostly Unemployed | 44.9 | 43.1 | 43.8 | 45.8 | 43.4 | 41.1 | 41.0 | 48.5 |
| Mixed | 23.6 | 27.4 | 25.2 | 24.1 | 25.7 | 27.3 | 27.2 | 27.5 |
| Mostly Employed | 8.4 | 9.9 | 9.1 | 10.1 | 10.1 | 9.4 | 9.5 | 10.9 |
| Part-Time Employed | 16.5 | 15.8 | 14.6 | 14.1 | 12.5 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 14.4 |
| Involuntary | 16.5 | 14.7 | 13.0 | 13.9 | 12.5 | 13.0 | 13.0 | 15.4 |
| Voluntary | 16.5 | 16.2 | 15.2 | 14.2 | 12.5 | 12.2 | 12.2 | 14.0 |
| Employed Full-Time | 2.9 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.7 |
| Total | <u>7.1</u> | <u>8.9</u> | <u>8.2</u> | <u>7.9</u> | <u>6.9</u> | <u>6.7</u> | <u>6.8</u> | <u>8.3</u> |

Table C-2. (Continued)

| WORK EXPERIENCE PATTERN | <u>IFE DISTRIBUTION</u> | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1979R | 1980 |
| <u>Total</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Not Employed | 10.1 | 11.0 | 10.3 | 9.6 | 8.1 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 8.9 |
| Discouraged | 4.6 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 4.5 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 4.8 |
| Unemployed | 5.4 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 5.1 | 4.5 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.1 |
| Intermittently Employed | 25.7 | 28.2 | 27.3 | 26.1 | 25.4 | 24.6 | 24.7 | 28.7 |
| Mostly Unemployed | 5.9 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 6.9 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 8.1 |
| Mixed | 8.5 | 10.6 | 9.6 | 8.6 | 9.2 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 10.1 |
| Mostly Employed | 11.3 | 9.7 | 9.8 | 10.6 | 11.1 | 11.3 | 11.3 | 10.5 |
| Part-Time Employed | 39.7 | 38.5 | 41.1 | 41.7 | 43.6 | 46.4 | 46.3 | 41.9 |
| Involuntary | 7.4 | 9.0 | 9.3 | 9.0 | 8.8 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.2 |
| Voluntary | 32.3 | 29.6 | 31.7 | 32.6 | 34.8 | 35.7 | 35.6 | 31.7 |
| Employed Full-Time | 26.5 | 22.2 | 21.3 | 22.6 | 22.9 | 22.0 | 22.0 | 20.5 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

| <u>Full-Year</u> | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Not Employed | 4.6 | 8.1 | 7.6 | 5.8 | 5.1 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 5.6 |
| Discouraged | 3.8 | 7.1 | 6.8 | 4.8 | 4.2 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 4.8 |
| Unemployed | .8 | 1.1 | .8 | 1.0 | .9 | .7 | .7 | .7 |
| Intermittently Employed | 32.8 | 38.7 | 36.2 | 33.8 | 32.6 | 33.2 | 33.4 | 38.6 |
| Mostly Unemployed | 10.1 | 13.1 | 13.0 | 11.3 | 8.9 | 8.7 | 8.8 | 13.2 |
| Mixed | 11.8 | 15.5 | 13.4 | 11.9 | 12.5 | 12.6 | 12.5 | 13.9 |
| Mostly Employed | 10.9 | 10.1 | 9.8 | 10.7 | 11.1 | 11.9 | 12.0 | 11.5 |
| Part-Time Employed | 33.2 | 31.7 | 33.7 | 35.6 | 37.4 | 38.7 | 38.7 | 34.8 |
| Involuntary | 7.0 | 7.9 | 7.7 | 8.3 | 8.1 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 10.0 |
| Voluntary | 26.2 | 23.8 | 25.9 | 27.3 | 29.3 | 29.1 | 29.1 | 24.9 |
| Employed Full-Time | 29.4 | 21.5 | 22.6 | 24.8 | 24.9 | 24.8 | 24.6 | 21.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

| WORK EXPERIENCE PATTERN | <u>IFE DEFICIT</u> | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1979R | 1980 |
| <u>Total</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Not Employed | 2,683 | 4,470 | 4,365 | 4,350 | 3,770 | 3,753 | 3,889 | 6,136 |
| Discouraged | 1,345 | 2,642 | 2,557 | 2,205 | 1,757 | 1,770 | 1,857 | 3,431 |
| Unemployed | 1,338 | 1,828 | 1,808 | 2,144 | 2,013 | 1,983 | 2,032 | 2,705 |
| Intermittently Employed | 5,091 | 7,103 | 7,038 | 6,977 | 7,204 | 7,369 | 7,587 | 12,169 |
| Mostly Unemployed | 1,550 | 2,701 | 2,556 | 2,411 | 1,987 | 2,178 | 2,258 | 4,650 |
| Mixed | 1,654 | 2,432 | 2,391 | 2,263 | 2,549 | 2,440 | 2,499 | 4,118 |
| Mostly Employed | 1,886 | 1,969 | 2,091 | 2,303 | 2,667 | 2,752 | 2,830 | 3,400 |
| Part-Time Employed | 7,163 | 8,462 | 9,348 | 10,098 | 11,032 | 13,417 | 1,377 | 15,279 |
| Involuntary | 1,595 | 2,220 | 2,425 | 2,377 | 2,462 | 3,469 | 3,556 | 3,798 |
| Voluntary | 5,568 | 6,242 | 6,922 | 7,721 | 8,569 | 9,948 | 10,214 | 11,481 |
| Employed Full-Time | 4,763 | 4,890 | 4,704 | 5,477 | 5,764 | 6,262 | 6,410 | 7,417 |
| Total | 19,700 | 24,925 | 25,455 | 26,902 | 27,770 | 30,801 | 31,656 | 41,000 |

| <u>Full-Year</u> | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Not Employed | 726 | 1,808 | 1,771 | 1,385 | 1,123 | 926 | 974 | 2,053 |
| Discouraged | 614 | 1,592 | 1,614 | 1,124 | 927 | 760 | 801 | 1,789 |
| Unemployed | 111 | 216 | 157 | 261 | 196 | 166 | 173 | 2,644 |
| Intermittently Employed | 2,963 | 4,847 | 4,512 | 4,236 | 4,017 | 4,458 | 4,565 | 8,236 |
| Mostly Unemployed | 1,178 | 2,158 | 2,009 | 1,850 | 1,551 | 1,602 | 1,655 | 3,757 |
| Mixed | 993 | 1,703 | 1,564 | 1,366 | 1,409 | 1,559 | 1,574 | 2,725 |
| Mostly Employed | 793 | 987 | 939 | 1,020 | 1,057 | 1,297 | 1,336 | 1,755 |
| Part-Time Employed | 2,393 | 3,295 | 3,459 | 3,813 | 3,689 | 4,422 | 4,512 | 5,794 |
| Involuntary | 619 | 902 | 950 | 1,002 | 918 | 1,285 | 1,306 | 1,840 |
| Voluntary | 1,774 | 2,393 | 2,508 | 2,811 | 2,771 | 3,136 | 3,205 | 3,954 |
| Employed Full-Time | 2,386 | 2,540 | 2,461 | 2,820 | 2,657 | 3,233 | 3,256 | 3,897 |
| Total | 8,468 | 12,491 | 12,203 | 12,254 | 11,486 | 13,038 | 13,306 | 19,981 |

Table C-2. (Continued)

| WORK EXPERIENCE PATTERN | <u>IFE AVERAGE DEFICIT</u> | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1979R | 1980 |
| <u>Total</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Not Employed | 2,761 | 2,947 | 3,167 | 3,355 | 3,590 | 4,162 | 4,176 | 4,569 |
| Discouraged | 2,941 | 3,199 | 3,432 | 3,645 | 3,833 | 4,515 | 4,544 | 4,774 |
| Unemployed | 2,601 | 2,645 | 2,855 | 3,101 | 3,401 | 3,891 | 3,888 | 4,333 |
| Intermittently Employed | 1,649 | 1,827 | 1,922 | 1,981 | 2,178 | 2,318 | 2,314 | 2,802 |
| Mostly Unemployed | 2,175 | 2,478 | 2,406 | 2,580 | 3,033 | 3,317 | 3,314 | 3,822 |
| Mixed | 1,630 | 1,670 | 1,855 | 1,946 | 2,119 | 2,282 | 2,280 | 2,686 |
| Mostly Employed | 1,389 | 1,469 | 1,596 | 1,617 | 1,841 | 1,893 | 1,884 | 2,135 |
| Part-Time Employed | 1,501 | 1,595 | 1,699 | 1,796 | 1,942 | 2,241 | 2,239 | 2,414 |
| Involuntary | 1,796 | 1,801 | 1,940 | 1,952 | 2,141 | 2,506 | 2,506 | 2,456 |
| Voluntary | 1,434 | 1,533 | 1,628 | 1,753 | 1,892 | 2,161 | 2,159 | 2,400 |
| Employed Full-Time | 1,499 | 1,598 | 1,645 | 1,794 | 1,933 | 2,201 | 2,196 | 2,396 |
| Total | <u>1,641</u> | <u>1,810</u> | <u>1,899</u> | <u>1,994</u> | <u>2,133</u> | <u>2,385</u> | <u>2,384</u> | <u>2,713</u> |

| <u>Full-Year</u> | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Not Employed | 3,076 | 3,317 | 3,720 | 3,887 | 4,011 | 5,049 | 5,069 | 5,083 |
| Discouraged | 3,167 | 3,358 | 3,783 | 3,837 | 3,995 | 5,197 | 5,221 | 5,080 |
| Unemployed | 2,652 | 3,047 | 3,179 | 4,120 | 4,091 | 4,464 | 4,470 | 5,103 |
| Intermittently Employed | 1,749 | 1,864 | 1,993 | 2,041 | 2,239 | 2,418 | 2,411 | 2,935 |
| Mostly Unemployed | 2,257 | 2,457 | 2,464 | 2,674 | 3,157 | 3,306 | 3,305 | 3,908 |
| Mixed | 1,631 | 1,635 | 1,867 | 1,873 | 2,040 | 2,234 | 2,216 | 2,692 |
| Mostly Employed | 1,405 | 1,450 | 1,538 | 1,558 | 1,728 | 1,962 | 1,957 | 2,107 |
| Part-Time Employed | 1,397 | 1,549 | 1,641 | 1,745 | 1,790 | 2,062 | 2,056 | 2,291 |
| Involuntary | 1,711 | 1,702 | 1,964 | 1,963 | 2,058 | 2,424 | 2,409 | 2,546 |
| Voluntary | 1,314 | 1,498 | 1,545 | 1,679 | 1,716 | 1,943 | 1,940 | 2,189 |
| Employed Full-Time | 1,571 | 1,756 | 1,743 | 1,850 | 1,940 | 2,352 | 2,334 | 2,556 |
| Total | <u>1,641</u> | <u>1,859</u> | <u>1,950</u> | <u>1,996</u> | <u>2,087</u> | <u>2,351</u> | <u>2,345</u> | <u>2,751</u> |

| WORK EXPERIENCE PATTERN | <u>IFE AVERAGE DEFICIT (1980 \$)</u> | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1979R | 1980 |
| <u>Total</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Not Employed | 4,614 | 4,512 | 4,586 | 4,835 | 4,534 | 4,724 | 4,740 | 4,569 |
| Discouraged | 4,914 | 4,898 | 4,970 | 4,957 | 4,841 | 5,124 | 5,157 | 4,774 |
| Unemployed | 4,346 | 4,049 | 4,134 | 4,217 | 4,295 | 4,416 | 4,413 | 4,333 |
| Intermittently Employed | 2,755 | 2,797 | 2,783 | 2,694 | 2,751 | 2,631 | 2,626 | 2,802 |
| Mostly Unemployed | 3,634 | 3,794 | 3,484 | 3,509 | 3,831 | 3,765 | 3,761 | 3,822 |
| Mixed | 2,724 | 2,557 | 2,686 | 2,647 | 2,676 | 2,590 | 2,588 | 2,686 |
| Mostly Employed | 2,321 | 2,249 | 2,311 | 2,199 | 2,325 | 2,149 | 2,138 | 2,135 |
| Part-Time Employed | 2,508 | 2,442 | 2,460 | 2,443 | 2,453 | 2,543 | 2,541 | 2,414 |
| Involuntary | 3,001 | 2,757 | 2,809 | 2,655 | 2,704 | 2,844 | 2,844 | 2,456 |
| Voluntary | 2,396 | 2,347 | 2,357 | 2,384 | 2,390 | 2,453 | 2,450 | 2,400 |
| Employed Full-Time | 2,505 | 2,447 | 2,382 | 2,440 | 2,441 | 2,498 | 2,492 | 2,396 |
| Total | <u>2,742</u> | <u>2,771</u> | <u>2,750</u> | <u>2,712</u> | <u>2,694</u> | <u>2,707</u> | <u>2,706</u> | <u>2,713</u> |

| <u>Full-Year</u> | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Not Employed | 5,140 | 5,078 | 5,387 | 5,286 | 5,066 | 5,731 | 5,753 | 5,083 |
| Discouraged | 5,292 | 5,141 | 5,478 | 5,218 | 5,046 | 5,899 | 5,926 | 5,080 |
| Unemployed | 4,431 | 4,665 | 4,603 | 5,603 | 5,167 | 5,067 | 5,073 | 5,103 |
| Intermittently Employed | 2,923 | 2,854 | 2,886 | 2,776 | 2,828 | 2,744 | 2,736 | 2,935 |
| Mostly Unemployed | 3,771 | 3,762 | 3,568 | 3,637 | 3,987 | 3,752 | 3,751 | 3,908 |
| Mixed | 2,725 | 2,503 | 2,703 | 2,547 | 2,577 | 2,536 | 2,515 | 2,692 |
| Mostly Employed | 2,348 | 2,220 | 2,227 | 2,119 | 2,182 | 2,227 | 2,221 | 2,107 |
| Part-Time Employed | 2,334 | 2,372 | 2,376 | 2,373 | 2,261 | 2,340 | 2,334 | 2,291 |
| Involuntary | 2,859 | 2,606 | 2,844 | 2,670 | 2,599 | 2,751 | 2,734 | 2,546 |
| Voluntary | 2,196 | 2,293 | 2,237 | 2,283 | 2,167 | 2,205 | 2,202 | 2,189 |
| Employed Full-Time | 2,625 | 2,688 | 2,524 | 2,516 | 2,450 | 2,670 | 2,649 | 2,556 |
| Total | <u>2,742</u> | <u>2,846</u> | <u>2,824</u> | <u>2,715</u> | <u>2,636</u> | <u>2,668</u> | <u>2,662</u> | <u>2,751</u> |

Table C-2. (Continued)

| WORK EXPERIENCE PATTERN | <u>IFI DEFICIT</u> | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1979R | 1980 |
| <u>Total</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Not Employed | 937 | 1,387 | 1,402 | 1,613 | 1,507 | 1,568 | 1,629 | 2,770 |
| Discouraged | 442 | 754 | 794 | 788 | 689 | 734 | 768 | 1,575 |
| Unemployed | 495 | 632 | 607 | 825 | 809 | 834 | 861 | 1,195 |
| Intermittently Employed | 2,343 | 2,999 | 2,808 | 2,923 | 3,232 | 3,400 | 3,475 | 5,884 |
| Mostly Unemployed | 636 | 955 | 849 | 904 | 739 | 967 | 986 | 2,117 |
| Mixed | 793 | 1,057 | 967 | 928 | 1,140 | 1,072 | 1,092 | 1,903 |
| Mostly Employed | 914 | 987 | 991 | 1,091 | 1,352 | 1,361 | 1,397 | 1,863 |
| Part-Time Employed | 2,118 | 2,746 | 3,066 | 3,050 | 3,387 | 4,389 | 4,505 | 4,957 |
| Involuntary | 717 | 1,013 | 1,116 | 1,000 | 1,114 | 1,550 | 1,593 | 1,738 |
| Voluntary | 1,401 | 1,733 | 1,950 | 2,050 | 2,273 | 2,840 | 2,911 | 3,219 |
| Employed Full-Time | 2,315 | 2,407 | 2,297 | 2,771 | 2,901 | 3,142 | 3,217 | 3,842 |
| Total | <u>7,713</u> | <u>9,538</u> | <u>9,573</u> | <u>10,357</u> | <u>11,027</u> | <u>12,499</u> | <u>12,825</u> | <u>17,452</u> |
| <u>Full-Time</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Not Employed | 213 | 448 | 524 | 420 | 424 | 408 | 434 | 890 |
| Discouraged | 179 | 393 | 460 | 345 | 362 | 334 | 356 | 759 |
| Unemployed | 34 | 55 | 64 | 75 | 62 | 74 | 78 | 131 |
| Intermittently Employed | 1,409 | 1,953 | 1,777 | 1,733 | 1,733 | 2,104 | 2,138 | 3,989 |
| Mostly Unemployed | 475 | 722 | 641 | 692 | 586 | 724 | 742 | 1,721 |
| Mixed | 479 | 705 | 651 | 566 | 630 | 699 | 697 | 1,239 |
| Mostly Employed | 455 | 526 | 485 | 475 | 516 | 681 | 700 | 1,028 |
| Part-Time Employed | 782 | 1,288 | 1,296 | 1,332 | 1,321 | 1,716 | 1,758 | 2,152 |
| Involuntary | 307 | 516 | 519 | 474 | 489 | 704 | 714 | 915 |
| Voluntary | 475 | 711 | 778 | 857 | 832 | 1,011 | 1,044 | 1,236 |
| Employed Full-Time | <u>1,464</u> | <u>1,544</u> | <u>1,476</u> | <u>1,824</u> | <u>1,587</u> | <u>1,962</u> | <u>1,977</u> | <u>2,469</u> |
| Total | <u>3,867</u> | <u>5,233</u> | <u>5,074</u> | <u>5,308</u> | <u>5,064</u> | <u>6,189</u> | <u>6,308</u> | <u>9,499</u> |

| WORK EXPERIENCE PATTERN | <u>IFI INCIDENCE</u> | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1979R | 1980 |
| <u>Total</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Not Employed | 30.0 | 27.6 | 29.7 | 35.5 | 36.3 | 31.4 | 31.6 | 38.4 |
| Discouraged | 34.6 | 28.6 | 34.2 | 40.5 | 41.6 | 35.8 | 36.1 | 43.1 |
| Unemployed | 26.9 | 26.7 | 25.9 | 32.0 | 33.0 | 28.5 | 28.5 | 33.8 |
| Intermittently Employed | 11.6 | 12.0 | 11.7 | 11.5 | 12.9 | 12.0 | 12.1 | 14.5 |
| Mostly Unemployed | 26.9 | 22.6 | 22.0 | 23.8 | 25.2 | 26.6 | 26.3 | 30.7 |
| Mixed | 15.5 | 14.4 | 14.4 | 13.9 | 17.2 | 16.1 | 16.0 | 17.6 |
| Mostly Employed | 7.8 | 8.1 | 7.9 | 8.0 | 9.2 | 8.5 | 8.6 | 9.3 |
| Part-Time Employed | 8.7 | 9.3 | 8.6 | 7.9 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 8.8 |
| Involuntary | 13.6 | 12.3 | 11.8 | 11.2 | 11.4 | 11.3 | 11.4 | 12.1 |
| Voluntary | 7.7 | 8.4 | 7.7 | 7.0 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 7.8 |
| Employed Full-Time | <u>2.9</u> | <u>3.1</u> | <u>2.8</u> | <u>2.9</u> | <u>2.8</u> | <u>2.7</u> | <u>2.7</u> | <u>2.9</u> |
| Total | <u>6.1</u> | <u>6.9</u> | <u>6.6</u> | <u>6.4</u> | <u>6.2</u> | <u>6.0</u> | <u>6.0</u> | <u>7.2</u> |
| <u>Full Year</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Not Employed | 34.7 | 29.2 | 35.6 | 41.1 | 49.1 | 37.2 | 37.7 | 43.8 |
| Discouraged | 34.4 | 28.6 | 36.2 | 42.7 | 49.1 | 37.2 | 37.7 | 44.1 |
| Unemployed | 36.3 | 33.1 | 31.8 | 34.4 | 49.1 | 37.2 | 38.0 | 41.8 |
| Intermittently Employed | 9.6 | 10.4 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 10.3 | 10.0 | 9.9 | 12.9 |
| Mostly Unemployed | 26.4 | 22.0 | 21.0 | 24.5 | 24.9 | 25.2 | 25.0 | 31.4 |
| Mixed | 13.5 | 12.9 | 12.9 | 11.9 | 14.1 | 14.9 | 14.6 | 15.4 |
| Mostly Employed | 5.2 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 6.9 |
| Part-Time Employed | 6.6 | 7.2 | 6.6 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 6.6 |
| Involuntary | 10.4 | 9.3 | 8.8 | 7.7 | 8.0 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 9.5 |
| Voluntary | 5.6 | 6.5 | 5.9 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 5.6 |
| Employed Full-Time | <u>1.8</u> | <u>1.9</u> | <u>1.8</u> | <u>2.0</u> | <u>1.7</u> | <u>1.6</u> | <u>1.7</u> | <u>1.9</u> |
| Total | <u>3.8</u> | <u>4.6</u> | <u>4.3</u> | <u>4.1</u> | <u>3.8</u> | <u>3.7</u> | <u>3.7</u> | <u>4.8</u> |

Table C-2. (Continued)

| WORK EXPERIENCE PATTERN | <u>IFI DEFICIT (1980 \$)</u> | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1979R | 1980 |
| <u>Total</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Not Employed | 1,566 | 2,123 | 2,029 | 2,194 | 1,903 | 1,780 | 1,849 | 2,770 |
| Discouraged | 739 | 1,154 | 1,150 | 1,071 | 881 | 833 | 872 | 1,575 |
| Unemployed | 827 | 968 | 875 | 1,122 | 1,022 | 947 | 977 | 1,195 |
| Intermittently Employed | 3,915 | 4,591 | 4,066 | 3,975 | 4,082 | 3,859 | 3,944 | 5,884 |
| Mostly Unemployed | 1,063 | 1,462 | 1,230 | 1,229 | 934 | 1,098 | 1,119 | 2,117 |
| Mixed | 1,325 | 1,618 | 1,401 | 1,262 | 1,440 | 1,217 | 1,239 | 1,903 |
| Mostly Employed | 1,527 | 1,511 | 1,436 | 1,484 | 1,708 | 1,545 | 1,586 | 1,863 |
| Part-Time Employed | 3,539 | 4,204 | 4,440 | 4,148 | 4,278 | 4,982 | 5,113 | 4,957 |
| Involuntary | 1,198 | 1,551 | 1,616 | 1,360 | 1,407 | 1,759 | 1,808 | 1,738 |
| Voluntary | 2,341 | 2,653 | 2,824 | 2,788 | 2,871 | 3,223 | 3,304 | 3,219 |
| Employed Full-Time | 3,868 | 3,685 | 3,326 | 3,768 | 3,664 | 3,563 | 3,651 | 3,842 |
| Total | 12,888 | 14,603 | 13,862 | 14,085 | 14,927 | 14,186 | 14,556 | 17,452 |

| <u>Full Year</u> | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Not Employed | 356 | 686 | 758 | 571 | 536 | 463 | 492 | 890 |
| Discouraged | 299 | 602 | 666 | 772 | 457 | 379 | 404 | 759 |
| Unemployed | 57 | 84 | 92 | 102 | 79 | 84 | 89 | 131 |
| Intermittently Employed | 2,354 | 2,990 | 2,574 | 2,356 | 2,188 | 2,388 | 2,428 | 3,989 |
| Mostly Unemployed | 794 | 1,105 | 928 | 941 | 741 | 822 | 842 | 1,721 |
| Mixed | 800 | 1,079 | 943 | 770 | 796 | 793 | 791 | 1,239 |
| Mostly Employed | 760 | 805 | 702 | 646 | 652 | 773 | 794 | 1,028 |
| Part-Time Employed | 1,307 | 1,972 | 1,877 | 1,811 | 1,668 | 1,948 | 1,996 | 2,152 |
| Involuntary | 513 | 790 | 751 | 645 | 618 | 799 | 810 | 915 |
| Voluntary | 794 | 1,180 | 1,126 | 1,166 | 1,050 | 1,147 | 1,185 | 1,236 |
| Employed Full-Time | 2,446 | 2,364 | 2,138 | 2,480 | 2,004 | 2,227 | 2,244 | 2,469 |
| Total | 6,462 | 8,012 | 7,347 | 7,219 | 6,396 | 7,025 | 7,160 | 9,499 |

| WORK EXPERIENCE PATTERN | <u>IFI AVERAGE DEFICIT</u> | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1979R | 1980 |
| <u>Total</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Not Employed | 1,469 | 1,567 | 1,612 | 1,771 | 2,004 | 2,588 | 2,591 | 2,780 |
| Discouraged | 1,512 | 1,673 | 1,730 | 1,867 | 2,130 | 2,629 | 2,621 | 2,878 |
| Unemployed | 1,433 | 1,456 | 1,480 | 1,689 | 1,907 | 2,554 | 2,565 | 2,661 |
| Intermittently Employed | 1,236 | 1,399 | 1,372 | 1,496 | 1,603 | 1,759 | 1,747 | 2,160 |
| Mostly Unemployed | 1,461 | 1,648 | 1,560 | 1,779 | 1,906 | 2,344 | 2,329 | 2,684 |
| Mixed | 1,283 | 1,419 | 1,383 | 1,505 | 1,602 | 1,749 | 1,748 | 2,089 |
| Mostly Employed | 1,086 | 1,204 | 1,236 | 1,316 | 1,475 | 1,499 | 1,485 | 1,819 |
| Part-Time Employed | 1,049 | 1,124 | 1,237 | 1,275 | 1,369 | 1,677 | 1,675 | 1,724 |
| Involuntary | 1,327 | 1,341 | 1,462 | 1,407 | 1,560 | 1,954 | 1,954 | 1,880 |
| Voluntary | 947 | 1,027 | 1,136 | 1,219 | 1,292 | 1,557 | 1,553 | 1,650 |
| Employed Full-Time | 1,291 | 1,352 | 1,402 | 1,591 | 1,639 | 1,852 | 1,840 | 2,056 |
| Total | 1,215 | 1,315 | 1,361 | 1,480 | 1,573 | 1,824 | 1,818 | 2,062 |

| <u>Full-Year</u> | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Not Employed | 1,620 | 1,625 | 1,873 | 1,833 | 2,142 | 3,239 | 3,253 | 3,061 |
| Discouraged | 1,667 | 1,654 | 1,861 | 1,797 | 2,217 | 3,148 | 3,167 | 2,981 |
| Unemployed | 1,411 | 1,443 | 1,970 | 2,016 | 1,792 | 3,729 | 3,709 | 3,617 |
| Intermittently Employed | 1,403 | 1,475 | 1,504 | 1,587 | 1,697 | 1,964 | 1,956 | 2,323 |
| Mostly Unemployed | 1,546 | 1,610 | 1,641 | 1,873 | 2,082 | 2,434 | 2,433 | 2,766 |
| Mixed | 1,378 | 1,442 | 1,522 | 1,574 | 1,664 | 1,836 | 1,826 | 2,182 |
| Mostly Employed | 1,302 | 1,361 | 1,337 | 1,310 | 1,431 | 1,731 | 1,720 | 1,953 |
| Part-Time Employed | 1,139 | 1,319 | 1,357 | 1,475 | 1,466 | 1,827 | 1,828 | 1,843 |
| Involuntary | 1,340 | 1,533 | 1,589 | 1,678 | 1,719 | 2,140 | 2,120 | 2,043 |
| Voluntary | 1,038 | 1,206 | 1,237 | 1,382 | 1,349 | 1,658 | 1,670 | 1,719 |
| Employed Full-Time | 1,534 | 1,698 | 1,646 | 1,807 | 1,785 | 2,204 | 2,176 | 2,379 |
| Total | 1,393 | 1,501 | 1,532 | 1,642 | 1,683 | 2,045 | 2,036 | 2,255 |

Table C-2. (Continued)

| WORK EXPERIENCE PATTERN | <u>IFI AVERAGE DEFICIT (1980 \$)</u> | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1979R | 1980 |
| <u>Total</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Not Employed | 2,455 | 2,399 | 2,334 | 2,409 | 2,531 | 2,937 | 2,941 | 2,780 |
| Discouraged | 2,527 | 2,561 | 2,505 | 2,539 | 2,690 | 2,984 | 2,975 | 2,878 |
| Unemployed | 2,395 | 2,229 | 2,143 | 2,297 | 2,409 | 2,899 | 2,911 | 2,661 |
| Intermittently Employed | 2,065 | 2,142 | 1,987 | 2,035 | 2,025 | 1,996 | 1,983 | 2,160 |
| Mostly Unemployed | 2,441 | 2,523 | 2,259 | 2,419 | 2,407 | 2,660 | 2,643 | 2,684 |
| Mixed | 2,144 | 2,172 | 2,003 | 2,047 | 2,023 | 1,985 | 1,984 | 2,089 |
| Mostly Employed | 1,815 | 1,843 | 1,790 | 1,790 | 1,863 | 1,701 | 1,685 | 1,819 |
| Part-Time Employed | 1,753 | 1,721 | 1,792 | 1,734 | 1,729 | 1,903 | 1,901 | 1,724 |
| Involuntary | 2,217 | 2,053 | 2,117 | 1,914 | 1,970 | 2,218 | 2,218 | 1,880 |
| Voluntary | 1,582 | 1,572 | 1,645 | 1,658 | 1,632 | 1,767 | 1,763 | 1,650 |
| Employed Full-Time | 2,157 | 2,070 | 2,030 | 2,163 | 2,070 | 2,102 | 2,088 | 2,056 |
| Total | <u>2,030</u> | <u>2,013</u> | <u>1,971</u> | <u>2,013</u> | <u>1,987</u> | <u>2,070</u> | <u>2,063</u> | <u>2,062</u> |
| <u>Full-Year</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Not Employed | 2,707 | 2,488 | 2,712 | 2,493 | 2,705 | 3,676 | 3,692 | 3,061 |
| Discouraged | 2,786 | 2,532 | 2,695 | 2,444 | 2,800 | 3,573 | 3,595 | 2,981 |
| Unemployed | 2,358 | 2,209 | 2,853 | 2,742 | 2,263 | 4,232 | 4,210 | 3,617 |
| Intermittently Employed | 2,344 | 2,258 | 2,178 | 2,158 | 2,143 | 2,229 | 2,220 | 2,323 |
| Mostly Unemployed | 2,583 | 2,465 | 2,376 | 2,547 | 2,630 | 2,763 | 2,761 | 2,766 |
| Mixed | 2,303 | 2,207 | 2,204 | 2,141 | 2,102 | 2,084 | 2,073 | 2,182 |
| Mostly Employed | 2,176 | 2,084 | 1,936 | 1,782 | 1,807 | 1,965 | 1,952 | 1,953 |
| Part-Time Employed | 1,903 | 2,019 | 1,965 | 2,006 | 1,852 | 2,074 | 2,075 | 1,843 |
| Involuntary | 2,239 | 2,347 | 2,301 | 2,282 | 2,171 | 2,429 | 2,406 | 2,043 |
| Voluntary | 1,734 | 1,846 | 1,791 | 1,880 | 1,704 | 1,882 | 1,895 | 1,719 |
| Employed Full-Time | 2,563 | 2,600 | 2,383 | 2,458 | 2,254 | 2,502 | 2,470 | 2,379 |
| Total | <u>2,328</u> | <u>2,298</u> | <u>2,218</u> | <u>2,233</u> | <u>2,126</u> | <u>2,321</u> | <u>2,311</u> | <u>2,255</u> |
| <u>PERCENT IIE IN IFE</u> | | | | | | | | |
| WORK EXPERIENCE PATTERN | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1979R | 1980 |
| <u>Total</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Not Employed | 46.3 | 48.0 | 47.4 | 50.8 | 51.6 | 47.0 | 47.0 | 51.9 |
| Discouraged | 54.3 | 52.4 | 55.6 | 58.1 | 58.1 | 50.3 | 50.4 | 56.7 |
| Unemployed | 40.8 | 43.7 | 40.2 | 45.8 | 47.4 | 44.8 | 44.7 | 47.4 |
| Intermittently Employed | 32.5 | 35.4 | 34.8 | 34.2 | 35.2 | 35.2 | 35.2 | 37.9 |
| Mostly Unemployed | 45.6 | 44.4 | 45.3 | 45.7 | 44.3 | 43.5 | 43.4 | 49.1 |
| Mixed | 33.6 | 37.7 | 36.1 | 35.1 | 36.8 | 37.4 | 37.2 | 38.8 |
| Mostly Employed | 26.4 | 27.2 | 26.9 | 27.6 | 30.1 | 30.2 | 30.2 | 30.4 |
| Part-Time Employed | 29.2 | 30.8 | 29.8 | 30.1 | 29.4 | 30.0 | 30.1 | 31.9 |
| Involuntary | 36.0 | 35.3 | 33.6 | 34.2 | 33.4 | 36.5 | 36.6 | 35.5 |
| Voluntary | 27.3 | 29.1 | 28.4 | 28.7 | 28.0 | 27.6 | 27.6 | 30.5 |
| Employed Full-Time | 28.5 | 30.2 | 28.9 | 28.5 | 28.7 | 28.2 | 28.2 | 29.5 |
| Total | <u>31.3</u> | <u>33.9</u> | <u>32.9</u> | <u>32.7</u> | <u>32.4</u> | <u>32.2</u> | <u>32.2</u> | <u>34.8</u> |
| <u>Full-Year</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Not Employed | 62.3 | 57.7 | 60.6 | 63.8 | 69.5 | 54.0 | 54.2 | 60.8 |
| Discouraged | 62.0 | 57.0 | 62.5 | 65.3 | 69.7 | 51.2 | 51.3 | 60.9 |
| Unemployed | 63.6 | 62.3 | 49.5 | 58.3 | 67.6 | 69.8 | 70.9 | 59.8 |
| Intermittently Employed | 34.0 | 37.8 | 36.0 | 35.6 | 35.3 | 35.4 | 35.2 | 38.6 |
| Mostly Unemployed | 46.5 | 45.4 | 46.3 | 47.9 | 45.4 | 42.3 | 42.1 | 50.4 |
| Mixed | 34.2 | 39.4 | 37.2 | 34.8 | 35.4 | 39.4 | 39.0 | 38.8 |
| Mostly Employed | 25.3 | 27.8 | 25.1 | 27.3 | 28.9 | 27.7 | 27.7 | 28.7 |
| Part-Time Employed | 30.7 | 32.8 | 30.8 | 31.4 | 29.6 | 30.7 | 30.6 | 32.9 |
| Involuntary | 36.9 | 36.1 | 31.6 | 33.6 | 31.3 | 35.7 | 35.7 | 36.5 |
| Voluntary | 28.9 | 31.5 | 30.4 | 30.6 | 29.1 | 28.8 | 28.8 | 31.3 |
| Employed Full-Time | 27.4 | 27.8 | 28.3 | 27.2 | 26.1 | 27.4 | 27.2 | 26.4 |
| Total | <u>31.6</u> | <u>34.8</u> | <u>33.6</u> | <u>32.8</u> | <u>31.6</u> | <u>31.8</u> | <u>31.8</u> | <u>34.3</u> |

Table C-2. (Continued)

| <u>EARNINGS SUPPLEMENTATION RATE-TOTAL</u> | | | | | | | | |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|
| WORK EXPERIENCE PATTERN | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1979R | 1980 |
| <u>Total</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Not Employed | 34.4 | 41.7 | 36.9 | 29.7 | 28.4 | 32.8 | 32.5 | 25.8 |
| Discouraged | 36.0 | 45.4 | 38.4 | 30.3 | 28.5 | 28.8 | 28.3 | 23.9 |
| Unemployed | 32.9 | 37.2 | 35.4 | 29.3 | 28.3 | 35.9 | 35.8 | 28.0 |
| Intermittently Employed | 38.6 | 44.8 | 44.1 | 44.5 | 39.0 | 39.2 | 39.4 | 37.3 |
| Mostly Unemployed | 38.9 | 46.8 | 48.8 | 45.6 | 40.8 | 37.2 | 37.9 | 35.2 |
| Mixed | 39.1 | 48.9 | 45.7 | 47.0 | 40.8 | 42.7 | 43.0 | 40.6 |
| Mostly Employed | 38.0 | 38.8 | 38.8 | 41.8 | 36.7 | 37.6 | 37.4 | 35.7 |
| Part-Time Employed | 57.7 | 53.9 | 54.9 | 57.5 | 56.5 | 56.3 | 56.3 | 54.6 |
| Involuntary | 39.1 | 38.7 | 38.9 | 41.7 | 37.9 | 42.7 | 42.5 | 40.2 |
| Voluntary | 61.9 | 58.6 | 59.6 | 61.8 | 61.2 | 60.4 | 60.4 | 59.2 |
| Employed Full-Time | 43.6 | 41.8 | 42.7 | 42.9 | 40.7 | 40.4 | 40.1 | 39.6 |
| Total | 47.1 | 47.3 | 47.5 | 48.1 | 46.1 | 46.9 | 46.9 | 44.0 |
| <u>Full-Year</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Not Employed | 44.2 | 49.4 | 41.3 | 35.7 | 29.3 | 31.4 | 30.6 | 28.0 |
| Discouraged | 44.5 | 49.8 | 42.0 | 34.5 | 29.7 | 27.5 | 26.8 | 27.7 |
| Unemployed | 43.1 | 46.5 | 34.8 | 41.2 | 27.5 | 46.6 | 45.7 | 29.9 |
| Intermittently Employed | 40.8 | 49.1 | 47.8 | 47.4 | 43.1 | 41.9 | 42.2 | 38.8 |
| Mostly Unemployed | 41.1 | 49.0 | 52.1 | 46.6 | 42.7 | 38.6 | 39.1 | 35.3 |
| Mixed | 42.9 | 53.1 | 48.9 | 50.7 | 45.2 | 45.5 | 46.2 | 43.9 |
| Mostly Employed | 38.1 | 43.2 | 40.6 | 44.6 | 41.1 | 40.5 | 40.4 | 36.8 |
| Part-Time Employed | 59.9 | 54.1 | 54.7 | 58.7 | 56.3 | 56.2 | 56.2 | 53.8 |
| Involuntary | 36.8 | 36.5 | 32.5 | 44.7 | 36.2 | 38.0 | 37.9 | 38.0 |
| Voluntary | 66.1 | 59.9 | 61.3 | 62.9 | 61.9 | 62.2 | 62.2 | 60.2 |
| Employed Full-Time | 37.2 | 37.2 | 36.5 | 33.8 | 35.1 | 35.3 | 34.8 | 31.9 |
| Total | 46.2 | 48.1 | 47.1 | 47.3 | 45.3 | 45.4 | 45.4 | 42.0 |
| <u>EARNINGS SUPPLEMENTATION RATE - TRANSFERS</u> | | | | | | | | |
| WORK EXPERIENCE PATTERN | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1979R | 1980 |
| <u>Total</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Not Employed | 25.2 | 31.1 | 29.2 | 23.4 | 19.6 | 21.2 | 21.0 | 17.0 |
| Discouraged | 25.5 | 36.7 | 31.0 | 24.3 | 18.6 | 19.9 | 19.4 | 16.8 |
| Unemployed | 24.9 | 24.4 | 27.1 | 22.8 | 20.4 | 22.3 | 22.3 | 17.2 |
| Intermittently Employed | 27.3 | 34.7 | 32.1 | 31.7 | 25.8 | 25.9 | 26.0 | 25.7 |
| Mostly Unemployed | 29.0 | 37.6 | 39.1 | 35.7 | 31.8 | 28.0 | 28.4 | 26.6 |
| Mixed | 28.8 | 39.0 | 34.2 | 34.8 | 28.7 | 29.8 | 29.9 | 28.1 |
| Mostly Employed | 25.2 | 27.7 | 24.5 | 26.7 | 20.6 | 22.1 | 22.0 | 22.6 |
| Part-Time Employed | 33.1 | 32.3 | 31.2 | 33.0 | 30.2 | 28.8 | 28.7 | 27.5 |
| Involuntary | 26.4 | 27.6 | 27.6 | 28.2 | 23.4 | 26.8 | 26.5 | 24.4 |
| Voluntary | 34.5 | 33.8 | 32.3 | 34.2 | 31.9 | 29.4 | 29.3 | 28.4 |
| Employed Full-Time | 25.1 | 24.3 | 25.3 | 25.0 | 21.3 | 20.6 | 20.3 | 19.9 |
| Total | 28.8 | 31.1 | 30.0 | 29.9 | 26.1 | 25.7 | 25.6 | 24.5 |
| <u>Full-Year</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Not Employed | 30.3 | 39.8 | 35.3 | 30.0 | 18.4 | 17.4 | 16.7 | 19.6 |
| Discouraged | 32.1 | 40.6 | 35.8 | 28.2 | 18.0 | 17.6 | 17.0 | 19.5 |
| Unemployed | 22.5 | 33.8 | 30.3 | 38.5 | 20.6 | 16.6 | 15.7 | 19.6 |
| Intermittently Employed | 30.4 | 39.0 | 36.7 | 35.4 | 29.6 | 30.2 | 30.4 | 28.1 |
| Mostly Unemployed | 31.5 | 39.9 | 42.3 | 37.0 | 32.9 | 29.5 | 29.8 | 27.4 |
| Mixed | 31.4 | 43.9 | 37.8 | 38.8 | 32.8 | 34.1 | 34.4 | 31.8 |
| Mostly Employed | 28.2 | 30.5 | 27.7 | 29.9 | 23.3 | 26.6 | 26.7 | 24.6 |
| Part-Time Employed | 36.5 | 32.6 | 31.4 | 33.4 | 32.3 | 28.9 | 28.8 | 26.5 |
| Involuntary | 27.2 | 26.4 | 23.9 | 28.5 | 24.0 | 26.6 | 26.5 | 22.6 |
| Voluntary | 39.0 | 34.6 | 33.6 | 34.9 | 34.6 | 29.7 | 29.5 | 28.2 |
| Employed Full-Time | 21.7 | 21.5 | 22.3 | 20.2 | 17.8 | 20.6 | 20.3 | 16.7 |
| Total | 29.8 | 33.2 | 31.6 | 30.5 | 27.1 | 26.9 | 26.8 | 24.7 |

Table C-3. SUMMARY SEVERE HARDSHIP MEASURES, 1974 THROUGH 1980, FOR TOTAL WORK FORCE, DISAGGREGATED BY SEX AND FAMILY RELATIONSHIP

| | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1979R | 1980 |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| <u>WORK FORCE</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Male Family Head | 40,887 | 40,948 | 40,923 | 40,796 | 41,020 | 41,322 | 42,051 | 42,178 |
| Wife In Work Force | 23,287 | 23,483 | 24,329 | 24,615 | 25,318 | 26,128 | 26,571 | 26,768 |
| Wife Not In Work Force | 16,513 | 16,384 | 15,472 | 14,955 | 14,418 | 13,849 | 14,118 | 13,855 |
| Wife Not Present | 1,088 | 1,081 | 1,121 | 1,226 | 1,283 | 1,345 | 1,362 | 1,534 |
| Male Unrelated Individual | 6,087 | 6,384 | 6,994 | 7,838 | 8,430 | 9,120 | 9,263 | 9,638 |
| Other Male | 12,575 | 12,332 | 12,766 | 13,040 | 13,230 | 13,048 | 13,424 | 13,461 |
| Total Male | 59,489 | 59,664 | 60,683 | 61,674 | 62,680 | 63,490 | 64,739 | 65,277 |
| Female Family Head | 4,523 | 4,640 | 4,790 | 5,274 | 5,550 | 5,859 | 5,976 | 6,294 |
| Wife | 25,250 | 25,447 | 26,416 | 26,676 | 27,475 | 28,308 | 28,814 | 29,033 |
| Female Unrelated Individual | 5,551 | 6,047 | 6,372 | 6,906 | 7,395 | 7,566 | 7,777 | 8,082 |
| Other Female | 8,788 | 8,644 | 8,887 | 9,132 | 9,263 | 9,425 | 9,676 | 9,662 |
| Total Female | 44,112 | 44,778 | 46,465 | 47,988 | 49,683 | 51,158 | 52,244 | 53,071 |
| <u>SHARE WORK FORCE</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Male Family Head | 39.5 | 39.2 | 38.2 | 37.2 | 36.5 | 36.0 | 35.9 | 35.6 |
| Wife In Work Force | 22.5 | 22.5 | 22.7 | 22.4 | 22.5 | 22.8 | 22.7 | 22.6 |
| Wife Not In Work Force | 15.9 | 15.7 | 14.4 | 13.6 | 12.8 | 12.1 | 12.1 | 11.7 |
| Wife Not Present | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 |
| Male Unrelated Individual | 5.9 | 6.1 | 6.5 | 7.1 | 7.5 | 8.0 | 7.9 | 8.1 |
| Other Male | 12.1 | 11.8 | 11.9 | 11.9 | 11.8 | 11.4 | 11.5 | 11.4 |
| Total Male | 57.4 | 57.1 | 56.6 | 56.2 | 55.8 | 55.4 | 55.3 | 55.2 |
| Female Family Head | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.3 |
| Wife | 24.4 | 24.4 | 24.7 | 24.3 | 24.5 | 24.7 | 24.6 | 24.5 |
| Female Unrelated Individual | 5.4 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 6.3 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.8 |
| Other Female | 8.5 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.2 | 8.3 | 8.2 |
| Total Female | 42.7 | 42.9 | 43.4 | 43.8 | 44.2 | 44.6 | 44.7 | 44.8 |
| <u>UNEMPLOYED</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Male Family Head | 5,166 | 6,306 | 5,545 | 4,789 | 4,320 | 4,406 | 4,488 | 5,712 |
| Wife In Work Force | 3,203 | 3,868 | 3,466 | 3,012 | 2,927 | 2,922 | 2,975 | 3,751 |
| Wife Not In Work Force | 1,776 | 2,235 | 1,887 | 1,591 | 1,234 | 1,276 | 1,303 | 1,646 |
| Wife Not Present | 186 | 203 | 191 | 186 | 157 | 207 | 210 | 315 |
| Male Unrelated Individual | 1,368 | 1,642 | 1,801 | 1,862 | 1,738 | 1,909 | 1,947 | 2,162 |
| Other Male | 3,748 | 3,987 | 4,047 | 4,077 | 3,515 | 3,448 | 3,606 | 4,198 |
| Total Male | 10,282 | 11,935 | 11,393 | 10,728 | 9,573 | 9,764 | 10,041 | 12,072 |
| Female Family Head | 998 | 1,094 | 1,115 | 1,198 | 1,127 | 1,196 | 1,226 | 1,407 |
| Wife | 4,044 | 4,568 | 4,358 | 3,974 | 3,646 | 3,745 | 3,833 | 4,225 |
| Female Unrelated Individual | 916 | 1,112 | 1,145 | 1,168 | 1,191 | 1,204 | 1,238 | 1,366 |
| Other Female | 2,296 | 2,395 | 2,436 | 2,445 | 2,202 | 2,062 | 2,129 | 2,340 |
| Total Female | 8,254 | 9,169 | 9,054 | 8,785 | 8,166 | 8,208 | 8,426 | 9,338 |
| <u>UNEMPLOYMENT RATE</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Male Family Head | 12.6 | 15.4 | 13.5 | 11.7 | 10.5 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 13.5 |
| Wife In Work Force | 13.8 | 16.5 | 14.2 | 12.2 | 11.6 | 11.2 | 11.2 | 14.0 |
| Wife Not In Work Force | 10.8 | 13.6 | 12.2 | 10.6 | 8.6 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 11.9 |
| Wife Not Present | 17.1 | 18.8 | 17.0 | 15.2 | 12.2 | 15.4 | 15.4 | 20.2 |
| Male Unrelated Individual | 22.5 | 25.7 | 25.8 | 23.8 | 20.6 | 20.9 | 21.0 | 22.4 |
| Other Male | 29.9 | 32.3 | 31.7 | 31.2 | 26.6 | 26.4 | 26.9 | 31.2 |
| Total Male | 17.3 | 20.0 | 18.8 | 17.4 | 15.3 | 15.5 | 15.5 | 18.5 |
| Female Family Head | 22.1 | 23.6 | 23.3 | 22.7 | 20.3 | 20.7 | 20.5 | 22.4 |
| Wife | 16.0 | 18.0 | 16.4 | 14.9 | 13.3 | 13.3 | 13.3 | 14.6 |
| Female Unrelated Individual | 16.5 | 18.4 | 18.0 | 16.9 | 16.1 | 15.9 | 15.9 | 16.9 |
| Other Female | 26.1 | 27.6 | 27.4 | 26.8 | 23.8 | 21.9 | 22.0 | 24.2 |
| Total Female | 18.7 | 20.5 | 19.5 | 18.3 | 16.4 | 16.0 | 16.1 | 17.6 |

Table C-3. (Continued)

SHARE OF UNEMPLOYED

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Male Family Head | 27.9 | 29.9 | 27.1 | 24.5 | 24.4 | 24.5 | 24.3 | 26.7 |
| Wife In Work Force | 17.3 | 18.3 | 17.0 | 15.4 | 16.5 | 16.3 | 16.1 | 17.5 |
| Wife Not In Work Force | 9.6 | 10.6 | 9.2 | 8.2 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.7 |
| Wife Not Present | 1.0 | 1.0 | .9 | 1.0 | .9 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.5 |
| Male Unrelated Individual | 7.4 | 7.8 | 8.8 | 9.5 | 9.8 | 10.6 | 10.5 | 10.1 |
| Other Male | 20.2 | 18.9 | 19.8 | 20.9 | 19.8 | 19.2 | 19.5 | 19.6 |
| Total Male | 55.5 | 56.6 | 55.7 | 55.0 | 54.0 | 54.3 | 54.4 | 56.4 |
| Female Family Head | 5.4 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 6.1 | 6.4 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 6.6 |
| Wife | 21.8 | 21.6 | 21.3 | 20.4 | 20.6 | 20.8 | 20.8 | 19.7 |
| Wife Unrelated Individual | 4.9 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 6.0 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.4 |
| Other Female | 12.4 | 11.3 | 11.9 | 12.5 | 12.4 | 11.5 | 11.5 | 10.9 |
| Total Female | 44.5 | 43.4 | 44.3 | 45.0 | 46.0 | 45.7 | 45.6 | 43.6 |

PREDOMINANTLY UNEMPLOYED

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Male Family Head | 1,611 | 2,750 | 2,313 | 1,780 | 1,477 | 1,325 | 1,348 | 2,255 |
| Wife In Work Force | 921 | 1,660 | 1,379 | 1,067 | 947 | 833 | 846 | 1,440 |
| Wife Not In Work Force | 604 | 992 | 835 | 630 | 450 | 408 | 417 | 645 |
| Wife Not Present | 86 | 98 | 99 | 83 | 79 | 83 | 87 | 163 |
| Male Unrelated Individual | 521 | 777 | 865 | 787 | 683 | 678 | 687 | 1,013 |
| Other Male | 1,779 | 2,453 | 2,391 | 2,166 | 1,816 | 1,663 | 1,746 | 2,375 |
| Total Male | 3,911 | 5,980 | 5,569 | 4,733 | 3,976 | 3,666 | 3,781 | 5,643 |
| Female Family Head | 518 | 678 | 646 | 696 | 597 | 609 | 626 | 833 |
| Wife | 1,852 | 2,432 | 2,240 | 1,936 | 1,606 | 1,610 | 1,648 | 2,055 |
| Wife Unrelated Individual | 355 | 514 | 481 | 483 | 459 | 396 | 406 | 535 |
| Other Female | 1,105 | 1,336 | 1,319 | 1,283 | 1,113 | 994 | 1,031 | 1,271 |
| Total Female | 3,830 | 4,960 | 4,686 | 4,398 | 3,775 | 3,609 | 3,711 | 4,774 |

INCIDENCE PREDOMINANTLY UNEMPLOYED

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Male Family Head | 3.9 | 6.7 | 5.7 | 4.4 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 5.3 |
| Wife In Work Force | 4.0 | 7.1 | 5.7 | 4.3 | 3.7 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 5.4 |
| Wife Not In Work Force | 3.7 | 6.1 | 5.4 | 4.2 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 4.7 |
| Wife Not Present | 7.9 | 9.1 | 8.8 | 6.8 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 10.9 |
| Male Unrelated Individual | 8.6 | 12.2 | 12.4 | 10.0 | 8.1 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 10.5 |
| Other Male | 14.2 | 19.9 | 18.7 | 16.6 | 13.7 | 12.7 | 13.0 | 17.6 |
| Total Male | 6.6 | 10.0 | 9.2 | 7.7 | 6.3 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 8.6 |
| Female Family Head | 11.5 | 14.6 | 13.5 | 13.2 | 10.8 | 10.4 | 10.4 | 13.2 |
| Wife | 7.3 | 9.6 | 8.5 | 7.3 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 7.1 |
| Wife Unrelated Individual | 6.4 | 8.5 | 7.5 | 7.0 | 6.2 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 6.6 |
| Other Female | 12.6 | 15.5 | 14.8 | 14.0 | 12.0 | 10.5 | 10.7 | 13.2 |
| Total Female | 8.7 | 11.1 | 10.1 | 9.2 | 7.6 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 8.9 |

SHARE PREDOMINANTLY UNEMPLOYED

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Male Family Head | 20.8 | 25.1 | 22.6 | 19.5 | 19.1 | 18.2 | 18.0 | 21.8 |
| Wife In Work Force | 11.9 | 15.2 | 13.4 | 11.7 | 12.2 | 11.4 | 11.3 | 13.9 |
| Wife Not In Work Force | 7.8 | 9.1 | 8.1 | 6.9 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 6.2 |
| Wife Not Present | 1.1 | .9 | 1.0 | .9 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.6 |
| Male Unrelated Individual | 6.7 | 7.1 | 8.4 | 8.6 | 8.8 | 9.3 | 9.2 | 9.8 |
| Other Male | 23.0 | 22.4 | 23.3 | 23.7 | 23.4 | 22.9 | 23.3 | 23.0 |
| Total Male | 50.5 | 54.7 | 54.3 | 51.8 | 51.3 | 50.4 | 50.5 | 54.5 |
| Female Family Head | 6.7 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.0 |
| Wife | 23.9 | 22.2 | 21.8 | 21.2 | 20.7 | 22.1 | 22.0 | 20.0 |
| Wife Unrelated Individual | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 5.3 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.2 |
| Other Female | 14.3 | 12.2 | 12.9 | 14.0 | 14.4 | 13.7 | 13.8 | 12.3 |
| Total Female | 49.5 | 45.3 | 45.7 | 48.2 | 48.7 | 49.6 | 49.5 | 45.4 |

Table C-3. (Continued)

IIE

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Male Family Head | 3,981 | 4,885 | 4,476 | 4,324 | 4,036 | 3,807 | 3,901 | 4,892 |
| Wife In Work Force | 2,317 | 2,885 | 2,711 | 2,649 | 2,522 | 2,336 | 2,393 | 3,007 |
| Wife Not In Work Force | 1,487 | 1,798 | 1,550 | 1,478 | 1,319 | 1,251 | 1,281 | 1,561 |
| Wife Not Present | 177 | 201 | 215 | 196 | 196 | 220 | 227 | 324 |
| Male Unrelated Individual | 1,318 | 1,580 | 1,598 | 1,756 | 1,696 | 1,728 | 1,744 | 2,046 |
| Other Male | 5,371 | 6,197 | 6,247 | 6,224 | 5,763 | 5,519 | 5,706 | 6,666 |
| Total Male | 10,670 | 12,662 | 12,321 | 12,304 | 11,495 | 11,054 | 11,352 | 13,604 |
| Female Family Head | 1,567 | 1,722 | 1,660 | 1,780 | 1,774 | 1,748 | 1,795 | 2,196 |
| Wife | 8,377 | 8,979 | 9,043 | 9,170 | 8,687 | 8,372 | 8,534 | 9,344 |
| Female Unrelated Individual | 1,608 | 1,926 | 1,909 | 2,070 | 2,000 | 1,905 | 1,963 | 2,326 |
| Other Female | 4,533 | 5,057 | 4,960 | 5,004 | 4,703 | 4,497 | 4,624 | 5,277 |
| Total Female | 16,085 | 17,684 | 17,572 | 18,024 | 17,164 | 16,522 | 16,917 | 19,143 |

IIE INCIDENCE

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Male Family Head | 9.7 | 11.9 | 10.9 | 10.6 | 9.8 | 9.2 | 9.3 | 11.6 |
| Wife In Work Force | 9.9 | 12.3 | 11.1 | 10.8 | 10.0 | 8.9 | 9.0 | 11.2 |
| Wife Not In Work Force | 9.0 | 11.0 | 10.0 | 9.9 | 9.1 | 9.0 | 9.1 | 11.3 |
| Wife Not Present | 16.3 | 18.6 | 19.2 | 16.0 | 15.2 | 16.4 | 16.7 | 20.8 |
| Male Unrelated Individual | 21.7 | 24.7 | 22.9 | 22.4 | 20.1 | 18.9 | 18.8 | 21.2 |
| Other Male | 42.9 | 50.3 | 48.9 | 47.7 | 43.6 | 42.3 | 42.5 | 49.5 |
| Total Male | 17.9 | 21.2 | 20.3 | 20.0 | 18.3 | 17.4 | 17.5 | 20.8 |
| Female Family Head | 34.7 | 37.1 | 34.7 | 33.7 | 32.0 | 29.8 | 30.0 | 34.9 |
| Wife | 33.2 | 35.3 | 34.2 | 34.4 | 31.6 | 29.6 | 29.6 | 32.2 |
| Female Unrelated Individual | 29.0 | 31.8 | 30.0 | 30.0 | 27.0 | 25.2 | 25.2 | 28.8 |
| Other Female | 51.6 | 58.5 | 55.8 | 54.8 | 50.8 | 47.7 | 47.8 | 54.6 |
| Total Female | 36.5 | 39.5 | 37.8 | 37.6 | 34.5 | 32.3 | 32.4 | 36.1 |

IIE SHARE

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Male Family Head | 14.9 | 16.1 | 15.0 | 14.3 | 14.1 | 13.8 | 13.8 | 14.9 |
| Wife In Work Force | 8.7 | 9.5 | 9.1 | 8.7 | 8.8 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 9.2 |
| Wife Not In Work Force | 5.6 | 5.9 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.8 |
| Wife Not Present | .7 | .7 | .7 | .6 | .7 | .8 | .8 | 1.0 |
| Male Unrelated Individual | 4.9 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 6.2 |
| Other Male | 20.1 | 20.4 | 20.9 | 20.5 | 20.1 | 20.0 | 20.2 | 20.4 |
| Total Male | 39.9 | 41.7 | 41.2 | 40.6 | 40.1 | 40.1 | 40.2 | 41.5 |
| Female Family Head | 5.9 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.7 |
| Wife | 31.3 | 29.6 | 30.3 | 30.2 | 30.3 | 30.4 | 30.2 | 28.5 |
| Female Unrelated Individual | 6.0 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.8 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 7.1 |
| Other Female | 16.9 | 16.7 | 16.6 | 16.5 | 16.4 | 16.3 | 16.4 | 16.1 |
| Total Female | 60.1 | 58.3 | 58.8 | 59.4 | 59.9 | 59.9 | 59.8 | 58.5 |

IIE DEFICIT

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Male Family Head | 8,214 | 11,143 | 11,172 | 11,254 | 10,708 | 11,058 | 11,270 | 16,254 |
| Wife In Work Force | 4,885 | 6,836 | 7,011 | 7,243 | 7,108 | 6,958 | 7,087 | 10,534 |
| Wife Not In Work Force | 2,979 | 3,911 | 3,667 | 3,498 | 3,127 | 3,539 | 3,605 | 4,737 |
| Wife Not Present | 351 | 396 | 494 | 514 | 473 | 561 | 578 | 982 |
| Male Unrelated Individual | 2,320 | 3,177 | 3,336 | 3,644 | 3,426 | 4,232 | 4,255 | 5,755 |
| Other Male | 6,239 | 8,594 | 9,574 | 9,215 | 8,368 | 9,329 | 9,665 | 13,524 |
| Total Male | 16,773 | 22,914 | 24,082 | 24,113 | 22,502 | 24,619 | 25,190 | 35,533 |
| Female Family Head | 1,931 | 2,460 | 2,424 | 2,802 | 2,771 | 2,857 | 2,943 | 4,788 |
| Wife | 9,522 | 12,374 | 12,649 | 13,642 | 12,842 | 14,396 | 14,608 | 17,798 |
| Female Unrelated Individual | 2,027 | 3,171 | 3,071 | 3,201 | 3,214 | 3,339 | 3,443 | 5,050 |
| Other Female | 3,775 | 5,174 | 5,243 | 5,527 | 5,302 | 5,619 | 5,815 | 7,478 |
| Total Female | 17,255 | 23,179 | 23,386 | 25,172 | 24,129 | 26,211 | 26,809 | 35,114 |

Table C-3. (Continued)

| | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1979R | 1980 |
|--------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| <u>IIE DEFICIT (1980 \$)</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Male Family Head | 13,726 | 17,061 | 16,176 | 15,305 | 13,524 | 12,550 | 12,792 | 16,254 |
| Wife In Work Force | 8,101 | 10,466 | 10,153 | 9,850 | 8,977 | 7,897 | 8,044 | 10,534 |
| Wife Not In Work Force | 4,977 | 5,988 | 5,309 | 4,757 | 3,949 | 4,017 | 4,092 | 4,737 |
| Wife Not Present | 586 | 606 | 715 | 699 | 598 | 636 | 656 | 982 |
| Male Unrelated Individual | 3,877 | 4,864 | 4,830 | 4,956 | 4,327 | 4,804 | 4,829 | 5,755 |
| Other Male | 10,425 | 13,157 | 13,863 | 12,532 | 10,569 | 10,588 | 10,970 | 13,524 |
| Total Male | 28,028 | 35,081 | 34,871 | 32,794 | 28,420 | 27,943 | 28,591 | 35,533 |
| Female Family Head | 3,227 | 3,766 | 3,509 | 3,810 | 3,500 | 3,243 | 3,341 | 4,788 |
| Wife | 15,911 | 18,944 | 18,314 | 18,552 | 16,219 | 16,339 | 16,580 | 17,798 |
| Female Unrelated Individual | 3,387 | 4,855 | 4,446 | 4,354 | 4,059 | 3,789 | 3,908 | 5,050 |
| Other Female | 6,308 | 7,921 | 7,592 | 7,517 | 6,696 | 6,378 | 6,600 | 7,478 |
| Total Female | 28,833 | 35,487 | 33,863 | 3,423 | 30,475 | 29,749 | 30,428 | 35,114 |
| <u>IIE DEFICIT SHARE</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Male Family Head | 24.1 | 24.2 | 23.5 | 22.8 | 23.0 | 21.8 | 21.7 | 23.0 |
| Wife In Work Force | 14.4 | 14.8 | 14.8 | 14.7 | 15.2 | 13.7 | 13.6 | 14.9 |
| Wife Not In Work Force | 8.8 | 8.5 | 7.7 | 7.1 | 6.7 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 6.7 |
| Wife Not Present | 1.0 | .9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.4 |
| Male Unrelated Individual | 6.8 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 8.3 | 8.2 | 8.1 |
| Other Male | 18.3 | 18.6 | 20.0 | 18.6 | 17.9 | 18.4 | 18.6 | 19.1 |
| Total Male | 49.3 | 49.7 | 50.7 | 48.9 | 48.3 | 48.4 | 48.4 | 50.3 |
| Female Family Head | 5.7 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 6.8 |
| Wife | 28.0 | 26.8 | 26.6 | 27.7 | 27.5 | 28.3 | 28.1 | 25.2 |
| Female Unrelated Individual | 6.0 | 6.9 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.9 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 7.1 |
| Other Female | 11.1 | 11.2 | 11.0 | 11.2 | 11.4 | 11.1 | 11.2 | 10.6 |
| Total Female | 50.7 | 50.3 | 49.3 | 51.1 | 51.7 | 51.6 | 51.6 | 49.7 |
| <u>IIE AVERAGE DEFICIT</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Male Family Head | 2,063 | 2,281 | 2,496 | 2,603 | 2,653 | 2,905 | 2,889 | 3,323 |
| Wife In Work Force | 2,108 | 2,369 | 2,587 | 2,734 | 2,818 | 2,979 | 2,961 | 3,503 |
| Wife Not In Work Force | 2,003 | 2,175 | 2,365 | 2,366 | 2,371 | 2,829 | 2,814 | 3,035 |
| Wife Not Present | 1,977 | 1,966 | 2,294 | 2,619 | 2,418 | 2,545 | 2,549 | 3,032 |
| Male Unrelated Individual | 1,760 | 2,011 | 2,087 | 2,076 | 2,020 | 2,449 | 2,440 | 2,813 |
| Other Male | 1,162 | 1,387 | 1,533 | 1,481 | 1,452 | 1,690 | 1,694 | 2,029 |
| Total Male | 1,572 | 1,810 | 1,955 | 1,960 | 1,958 | 2,227 | 2,219 | 2,612 |
| Female Family Head | 1,232 | 1,429 | 1,460 | 1,574 | 1,562 | 1,634 | 1,639 | 2,180 |
| Wife | 1,137 | 1,378 | 1,399 | 1,488 | 1,478 | 1,719 | 1,712 | 1,905 |
| Female Unrelated Individual | 1,260 | 1,647 | 1,608 | 1,547 | 1,607 | 1,753 | 1,754 | 2,171 |
| Other Female | 833 | 1,023 | 1,057 | 1,105 | 1,127 | 1,250 | 1,257 | 1,417 |
| Total Female | 1,073 | 1,311 | 1,331 | 1,397 | 1,406 | 1,586 | 1,585 | 1,834 |
| <u>IIE AVERAGE DEFICIT (1980 \$)</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Male Family Head | 3,447 | 3,492 | 3,614 | 3,540 | 3,351 | 3,297 | 3,279 | 3,323 |
| Wife In Work Force | 3,522 | 3,627 | 3,746 | 3,718 | 3,559 | 3,381 | 3,361 | 3,503 |
| Wife Not In Work Force | 3,347 | 3,330 | 3,425 | 3,218 | 2,995 | 3,211 | 3,194 | 3,035 |
| Wife Not Present | 3,303 | 3,010 | 3,322 | 3,562 | 3,054 | 2,889 | 2,893 | 3,032 |
| Male Unrelated Individual | 2,941 | 3,079 | 3,022 | 2,823 | 2,551 | 2,780 | 2,769 | 2,813 |
| Other Male | 1,942 | 2,123 | 2,220 | 2,014 | 1,834 | 1,918 | 1,923 | 2,029 |
| Total Male | 2,627 | 2,771 | 2,831 | 2,666 | 2,473 | 2,528 | 2,519 | 2,612 |
| Female Family Head | 2,059 | 2,188 | 2,114 | 2,141 | 1,973 | 1,855 | 1,860 | 2,180 |
| Wife | 1,900 | 2,110 | 2,026 | 2,024 | 1,867 | 1,951 | 1,943 | 1,905 |
| Female Unrelated Individual | 2,105 | 2,522 | 2,328 | 2,104 | 2,030 | 1,990 | 1,991 | 2,171 |
| Other Female | 1,392 | 1,566 | 1,531 | 1,503 | 1,423 | 1,419 | 1,427 | 1,417 |
| Total Female | 1,793 | 2,007 | 1,927 | 1,900 | 1,776 | 1,800 | 1,799 | 1,834 |
| <u>IIE</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Male Family Head | 3,234 | 3,933 | 3,406 | 3,366 | 3,056 | 3,170 | 3,250 | 3,764 |
| Wife In Work Force | 1,093 | 1,411 | 1,176 | 1,230 | 1,107 | 1,073 | 1,098 | 1,374 |
| Wife Not In Work Force | 2,001 | 2,381 | 2,084 | 1,990 | 1,799 | 1,919 | 1,969 | 2,146 |
| Wife Not Present | 139 | 141 | 146 | 146 | 150 | 178 | 182 | 243 |
| Male Unrelated Individual | 1,289 | 1,417 | 1,540 | 1,538 | 1,561 | 1,559 | 1,592 | 1,705 |
| Other Male | 1,460 | 1,636 | 1,647 | 1,618 | 1,528 | 1,405 | 1,463 | 1,789 |
| Total Male | 5,984 | 6,987 | 6,593 | 6,522 | 6,145 | 6,134 | 6,305 | 7,258 |
| Female Family Head | 1,748 | 1,751 | 1,791 | 1,880 | 1,902 | 1,959 | 2,012 | 2,212 |
| Wife | 1,739 | 2,065 | 1,929 | 1,972 | 1,845 | 1,828 | 1,875 | 2,177 |
| Female Unrelated Individual | 1,493 | 1,813 | 1,914 | 1,967 | 1,969 | 1,861 | 1,913 | 2,106 |
| Other Female | 1,043 | 1,151 | 1,175 | 1,152 | 1,160 | 1,132 | 1,175 | 1,359 |
| Total Female | 6,024 | 6,781 | 6,809 | 6,971 | 6,876 | 6,780 | 6,975 | 7,854 |

Table C-3. (Continued)

LIFE INCIDENCE

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Male Family Head | 7.9 | 9.6 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 7.4 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 8.9 |
| Wife In Work Force | 4.7 | 6.0 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 5.1 |
| Wife Not In Work Force | 12.1 | 14.5 | 13.5 | 13.3 | 12.5 | 13.9 | 13.9 | 15.5 |
| Wife Not Present | 12.8 | 13.0 | 13.0 | 11.9 | 11.7 | 13.3 | 13.4 | 15.6 |
| Male Unrelated Individual | 21.2 | 22.2 | 22.0 | 19.6 | 18.5 | 17.1 | 17.2 | 17.7 |
| Other Male | 11.7 | 13.3 | 12.9 | 12.4 | 11.5 | 10.8 | 10.9 | 13.3 |
| Total Male | 10.1 | 11.7 | 10.9 | 10.6 | 9.8 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 11.1 |
| Female Family Head | 38.7 | 37.7 | 37.4 | 35.7 | 34.3 | 33.4 | 33.7 | 35.1 |
| Wife | 6.9 | 8.1 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 7.5 |
| Female Unrelated Individual | 26.9 | 30.0 | 30.0 | 28.5 | 26.6 | 24.6 | 24.6 | 26.1 |
| Other Female | 11.9 | 13.3 | 13.2 | 12.6 | 12.5 | 12.0 | 12.1 | 14.1 |
| Total Female | 13.9 | 15.1 | 14.7 | 14.5 | 13.8 | 13.3 | 13.4 | 14.8 |

LIFE SHARE

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Male Family Head | 26.9 | 28.6 | 25.4 | 24.9 | 23.5 | 24.5 | 24.5 | 24.9 |
| Wife In Work Force | 9.1 | 10.2 | 8.8 | 9.1 | 8.5 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 9.1 |
| Wife Not In Work Force | 16.7 | 17.3 | 15.5 | 14.7 | 13.8 | 14.9 | 14.8 | 14.2 |
| Wife Not Present | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.6 |
| Male Unrelated Individual | 10.7 | 10.3 | 11.5 | 11.4 | 12.0 | 12.1 | 12.0 | 11.3 |
| Other Male | 12.2 | 11.9 | 12.3 | 12.0 | 11.7 | 10.9 | 11.0 | 11.8 |
| Total Male | 49.8 | 50.7 | 49.2 | 48.3 | 45.5 | 47.5 | 47.5 | 48.0 |
| Female Family Head | 14.6 | 12.7 | 13.4 | 13.9 | 14.6 | 15.2 | 15.2 | 14.6 |
| Wife | 14.5 | 15.0 | 14.4 | 14.6 | 14.2 | 14.2 | 14.1 | 14.4 |
| Female Unrelated Individual | 12.4 | 13.2 | 14.3 | 14.6 | 15.1 | 14.4 | 14.4 | 13.9 |
| Other Female | 8.7 | 8.4 | 8.8 | 8.5 | 8.9 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 9.0 |
| Total Female | 50.2 | 49.3 | 50.8 | 51.7 | 54.5 | 52.5 | 52.5 | 52.0 |

LIFE DEFICIT

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Male Family Head | 5,693 | 7,780 | 7,240 | 7,281 | 6,979 | 8,105 | 8,284 | 11,249 |
| Wife In Work Force | 1,339 | 1,885 | 1,735 | 1,909 | 1,742 | 1,917 | 1,952 | 2,937 |
| Wife Not In Work Force | 4,110 | 5,636 | 5,186 | 5,065 | 4,910 | 5,751 | 5,882 | 7,623 |
| Wife Not Present | 244 | 259 | 319 | 307 | 328 | 438 | 450 | 689 |
| Male Unrelated Individual | 1,793 | 2,298 | 2,597 | 2,723 | 2,784 | 3,194 | 3,252 | 4,144 |
| Other Male | 2,235 | 3,141 | 3,076 | 3,324 | 3,488 | 3,468 | 3,626 | 4,827 |
| Total Male | 9,721 | 13,219 | 12,913 | 13,328 | 13,251 | 14,767 | 15,162 | 20,220 |
| Female Family Head | 4,168 | 4,533 | 4,746 | 5,346 | 5,757 | 6,460 | 6,657 | 8,538 |
| Wife | 2,031 | 2,437 | 2,440 | 2,725 | 2,786 | 3,158 | 3,222 | 4,039 |
| Female Unrelated Individual | 2,129 | 2,864 | 3,084 | 3,249 | 3,442 | 3,656 | 3,756 | 4,722 |
| Other Female | 1,652 | 1,872 | 2,272 | 2,254 | 2,533 | 2,761 | 2,859 | 3,481 |
| Total Female | 9,980 | 11,706 | 12,542 | 13,574 | 14,518 | 16,035 | 16,494 | 20,780 |

LIFE DEFICIT (1980 \$)

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Male Family Head | 9,514 | 11,911 | 10,483 | 9,903 | 8,815 | 9,199 | 9,402 | 11,249 |
| Wife In Work Force | 2,237 | 2,886 | 2,512 | 2,596 | 2,220 | 2,175 | 2,215 | 2,937 |
| Wife Not In Work Force | 6,868 | 8,629 | 7,509 | 6,888 | 6,201 | 6,527 | 6,676 | 7,623 |
| Wife Not Present | 409 | 397 | 462 | 418 | 414 | 497 | 510 | 689 |
| Male Unrelated Individual | 2,996 | 3,518 | 3,761 | 3,704 | 3,516 | 3,625 | 3,691 | 4,144 |
| Other Male | 3,735 | 4,809 | 4,454 | 4,521 | 4,405 | 3,936 | 4,115 | 4,827 |
| Total Male | 16,244 | 20,238 | 18,698 | 18,126 | 16,736 | 16,761 | 17,209 | 20,220 |
| Female Family Head | 6,964 | 6,939 | 6,872 | 7,270 | 7,271 | 7,332 | 7,555 | 8,538 |
| Wife | 3,393 | 3,731 | 3,534 | 3,707 | 3,518 | 3,584 | 3,657 | 4,039 |
| Female Unrelated Individual | 3,558 | 4,385 | 4,465 | 4,418 | 4,347 | 4,149 | 4,264 | 4,722 |
| Other Female | 2,760 | 2,866 | 3,290 | 3,065 | 3,199 | 3,134 | 3,245 | 3,481 |
| Total Female | 16,677 | 17,922 | 18,161 | 18,461 | 18,336 | 18,200 | 18,721 | 20,780 |

Table C-3. (Continued)

IFE DEFICIT SHARE

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Male Family Head | 28.9 | 31.2 | 28.4 | 27.1 | 25.1 | 26.3 | 26.2 | 27.4 |
| Wife In Work Force | 6.8 | 7.6 | 6.8 | 7.1 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 7.2 |
| Wife Not In Work Force | 20.9 | 22.6 | 20.4 | 18.8 | 17.7 | 18.7 | 18.6 | 18.6 |
| Wife Not Present | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.7 |
| Male Unrelated Individual | 9.1 | 9.2 | 10.2 | 10.1 | 10.0 | 10.4 | 10.3 | 10.1 |
| Other Male | 11.3 | 12.6 | 12.1 | 12.4 | 12.6 | 11.3 | 11.5 | 11.8 |
| Total Male | 49.3 | 53.0 | 50.7 | 49.5 | 47.7 | 47.9 | 47.9 | 49.3 |
| Female Family Head | 21.2 | 18.2 | 18.6 | 19.9 | 20.7 | 21.0 | 21.0 | 20.8 |
| Wife | 10.3 | 9.8 | 9.6 | 10.1 | 10.0 | 10.3 | 10.2 | 9.9 |
| Female Unrelated Individual | 10.8 | 11.5 | 12.1 | 12.1 | 12.4 | 11.9 | 11.9 | 11.5 |
| Other Female | 9.9 | 7.5 | 8.9 | 8.4 | 9.1 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 8.5 |
| Total Female | 50.7 | 47.0 | 49.3 | 50.5 | 52.3 | 52.1 | 52.1 | 50.7 |

IFE AVERAGE DEFICIT

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Male Family Head | 1,760 | 1,978 | 2,125 | 2,163 | 2,284 | 2,557 | 2,549 | 2,989 |
| Wife In Work Force | 1,225 | 1,335 | 1,476 | 1,552 | 1,574 | 1,786 | 1,777 | 2,137 |
| Wife Not In Work Force | 2,054 | 2,367 | 2,488 | 2,545 | 2,729 | 2,997 | 2,987 | 3,552 |
| Wife Not Present | 1,753 | 1,842 | 2,184 | 2,110 | 2,185 | 2,455 | 2,465 | 2,838 |
| Male Unrelated Individual | 1,391 | 1,621 | 1,687 | 1,771 | 1,783 | 2,048 | 2,043 | 2,431 |
| Other Male | 1,530 | 1,920 | 1,868 | 2,054 | 2,283 | 2,469 | 2,479 | 2,698 |
| Total Male | 1,625 | 1,892 | 1,959 | 2,044 | 2,156 | 2,407 | 2,405 | 2,786 |
| Female Family Head | 2,384 | 2,588 | 2,650 | 2,843 | 3,027 | 3,298 | 3,308 | 3,861 |
| Wife | 1,168 | 1,180 | 1,265 | 1,382 | 1,510 | 1,727 | 1,718 | 1,856 |
| Female Unrelated Individual | 1,426 | 1,580 | 1,611 | 1,651 | 1,749 | 1,965 | 1,964 | 2,242 |
| Other Female | 1,583 | 1,626 | 1,933 | 1,956 | 2,189 | 2,439 | 2,434 | 2,562 |
| Total Female | 1,657 | 1,726 | 1,842 | 1,973 | 2,111 | 2,365 | 2,365 | 2,574 |

IFE AVERAGE DEFICIT (1980 \$)

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Male Family Head | 2,941 | 3,028 | 3,077 | 2,942 | 2,885 | 2,902 | 2,893 | 2,989 |
| Wife In Work Force | 2,047 | 2,044 | 2,137 | 2,111 | 1,987 | 2,027 | 2,017 | 2,137 |
| Wife Not In Work Force | 3,432 | 3,624 | 3,603 | 3,461 | 3,446 | 3,402 | 3,390 | 3,552 |
| Wife Not Present | 2,929 | 2,820 | 3,162 | 2,870 | 2,760 | 2,786 | 2,798 | 2,838 |
| Male Unrelated Individual | 2,324 | 2,482 | 2,443 | 2,409 | 2,252 | 2,324 | 2,319 | 2,431 |
| Other Male | 2,557 | 2,940 | 2,705 | 2,793 | 2,883 | 2,802 | 2,814 | 2,698 |
| Total Male | 2,715 | 2,897 | 2,837 | 2,780 | 2,723 | 2,732 | 2,730 | 2,786 |
| Female Family Head | 3,984 | 3,962 | 3,837 | 3,866 | 3,823 | 3,743 | 3,755 | 3,861 |
| Wife | 1,952 | 1,807 | 1,832 | 1,880 | 1,907 | 1,960 | 1,950 | 1,856 |
| Female Unrelated Individual | 2,383 | 2,419 | 2,333 | 2,245 | 2,209 | 2,230 | 2,228 | 2,242 |
| Other Female | 2,645 | 2,489 | 2,799 | 2,660 | 2,758 | 2,768 | 2,763 | 2,562 |
| Total Female | 2,769 | 2,643 | 2,667 | 2,683 | 2,666 | 2,684 | 2,684 | 2,574 |

IFI

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Male Family Head | 1,646 | 1,955 | 1,724 | 1,664 | 1,531 | 1,600 | 1,638 | 2,023 |
| Wife In Work Force | 628 | 782 | 710 | 719 | 664 | 656 | 670 | 834 |
| Wife Not In Work Force | 952 | 1,118 | 919 | 866 | 794 | 838 | 860 | 1,049 |
| Wife Not Present | 65 | 54 | 94 | 79 | 73 | 105 | 108 | 140 |
| Male Unrelated Individual | 829 | 903 | 980 | 1,017 | 1,053 | 1,043 | 1,058 | 1,173 |
| Other Male | 666 | 781 | 702 | 688 | 663 | 630 | 667 | 863 |
| Total Male | 3,141 | 3,638 | 3,406 | 3,369 | 3,247 | 3,273 | 3,363 | 4,059 |
| Female Family Head | 1,089 | 1,094 | 1,118 | 1,184 | 1,290 | 1,287 | 1,330 | 1,553 |
| Wife | 766 | 919 | 856 | 849 | 819 | 797 | 815 | 978 |
| Female Unrelated Individual | 839 | 1,051 | 1,096 | 1,062 | 1,109 | 1,026 | 1,055 | 1,230 |
| Other Female | 511 | 551 | 556 | 534 | 547 | 469 | 492 | 644 |
| Total Female | 3,205 | 3,614 | 3,626 | 3,629 | 3,765 | 3,579 | 3,692 | 4,405 |

Table C-3. (Continued)

IFI INCIDENCE

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Male Family Head | 4.0 | 4.8 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.8 |
| Wife In Work Force | 2.7 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 3.1 |
| Wife Not In Work Force | 5.8 | 6.8 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 7.6 |
| Wife Not Present | 6.0 | 5.0 | 8.4 | 6.4 | 5.7 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 9.0 |
| Male Unrelated Individual | 13.6 | 14.1 | 14.0 | 13.0 | 12.5 | 11.4 | 11.4 | 12.2 |
| Other Male | 5.3 | 6.3 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 5.2 | 6.4 |
| Total Male | 5.3 | 6.1 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 6.2 |
| Female Family Head | 24.1 | 23.6 | 23.3 | 22.4 | 23.2 | 22.0 | 22.3 | 24.7 |
| Wife | 3.0 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 3.4 |
| Female Unrelated Individual | 15.1 | 17.4 | 17.2 | 15.4 | 15.0 | 13.6 | 13.6 | 15.2 |
| Other Female | 5.8 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 6.7 |
| Total Female | 7.3 | 8.1 | 7.8 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 8.3 |

IFI SHARE

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Male Family Head | 25.9 | 27.0 | 24.5 | 23.8 | 21.8 | 23.3 | 23.2 | 23.9 |
| Wife In Work Force | 9.9 | 10.8 | 10.1 | 10.3 | 9.5 | 9.6 | 9.5 | 9.9 |
| Wife Not In Work Force | 15.0 | 15.4 | 13.1 | 12.4 | 11.3 | 12.2 | 12.2 | 12.4 |
| Wife Not Present | 1.0 | .7 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.7 |
| Male Unrelated Individual | 13.1 | 12.5 | 13.9 | 14.5 | 15.0 | 15.2 | 15.0 | 13.9 |
| Other Male | 10.5 | 10.8 | 10.0 | 9.8 | 9.5 | 9.2 | 9.5 | 10.2 |
| Total Male | 49.5 | 50.2 | 48.4 | 48.1 | 46.3 | 47.8 | 47.7 | 48.0 |
| Female Family Head | 17.2 | 15.1 | 15.9 | 16.9 | 18.4 | 18.9 | 18.9 | 18.3 |
| Wife | 12.1 | 12.7 | 12.2 | 12.1 | 11.7 | 11.6 | 11.6 | 11.6 |
| Female Unrelated Individual | 13.2 | 14.5 | 15.6 | 15.2 | 15.8 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 14.5 |
| Other Female | 8.1 | 7.6 | 7.9 | 7.6 | 7.8 | 6.8 | 7.0 | 7.6 |
| Total Female | 50.5 | 49.8 | 51.6 | 51.9 | 53.7 | 52.2 | 52.3 | 52.0 |

IFI DEFICIT

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Male Family Head | 2,583 | 3,152 | 2,944 | 3,104 | 2,975 | 3,643 | 3,713 | 5,200 |
| Wife in Work Force | 738 | 10,025 | 987 | 1,082 | 983 | 1,184 | 1,208 | 1,731 |
| Wife Not in Work Force | 1,760 | 2,076 | 1,807 | 1,858 | 1,885 | 2,254 | 2,293 | 3,167 |
| Wife Not Present | 85 | 74 | 151 | 164 | 106 | 205 | 212 | 302 |
| Male Unrelated Individual | 961 | 1,170 | 1,298 | 1,496 | 1,477 | 1,865 | 1,878 | 2,914 |
| Other Male | 594 | 803 | 704 | 733 | 790 | 822 | 874 | 1,372 |
| Total Male | 4,138 | 5,125 | 4,946 | 5,333 | 5,242 | 6,330 | 6,465 | 8,986 |
| Female Family Head | 1,820 | 1,922 | 1,981 | 2,312 | 2,733 | 3,040 | 3,147 | 4,211 |
| Wife | 492 | 672 | 566 | 699 | 754 | 846 | 845 | 1,108 |
| Female Unrelated Individual | 842 | 1,294 | 1,473 | 1,371 | 1,524 | 1,591 | 1,640 | 2,172 |
| Other Female | 421 | 525 | 607 | 642 | 774 | 691 | 728 | 977 |
| Total Female | 3,575 | 4,413 | 4,627 | 5,024 | 5,785 | 6,168 | 6,360 | 8,467 |

IFI DEFICIT (19805)

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Male Family Head | 4,316 | 4,826 | 4,263 | 4,221 | 3,757 | 4,135 | 4,214 | 5,200 |
| Wife in Work Force | 1,233 | 1,535 | 1,429 | 1,471 | 1,242 | 1,344 | 1,371 | 1,731 |
| Wife Not in Work Force | 2,940 | 3,178 | 2,616 | 2,527 | 2,381 | 2,558 | 2,603 | 3,167 |
| Wife Not Present | 142 | 114 | 219 | 223 | 134 | 233 | 241 | 302 |
| Male Unrelated Individual | 1,605 | 1,791 | 1,879 | 2,035 | 1,866 | 2,117 | 2,131 | 2,414 |
| Other Male | 992 | 1,229 | 820 | 997 | 998 | 933 | 992 | 1,372 |
| Total Male | 6,914 | 7,846 | 7,162 | 7,253 | 6,621 | 7,185 | 7,338 | 8,986 |
| Female Family Head | 3,041 | 2,942 | 2,868 | 3,144 | 3,451 | 3,451 | 3,572 | 4,211 |
| Wife | 823 | 705 | 820 | 951 | 953 | 960 | 959 | 1,108 |
| Female Unrelated Individual | 1,408 | 1,981 | 2,133 | 1,864 | 1,925 | 1,806 | 1,861 | 2,172 |
| Other Female | 704 | 804 | 879 | 873 | 978 | 784 | 826 | 977 |
| Total Female | 5,974 | 6,756 | 6,700 | 6,833 | 7,308 | 7,001 | 7,218 | 8,467 |

Table C-3. (Continued)

IFI DEFICIT SHARE

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Male Family Head | 33.5 | 33.1 | 30.8 | 30.0 | 27.0 | 29.1 | 29.0 | 29.8 |
| Wife in Work Force | 9.6 | 10.5 | 10.3 | 10.4 | 8.9 | 9.5 | 9.4 | 9.9 |
| Wife Not in Work Force | 22.8 | 21.8 | 18.9 | 17.9 | 17.1 | 18.0 | 17.9 | 18.1 |
| Wife Not Present | 1.1 | .8 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Male Unrelated Individual | 12.5 | 12.3 | 13.6 | 14.4 | 13.4 | 14.9 | 14.6 | 13.8 |
| Other Male | 7.7 | 8.4 | 7.4 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 6.6 | 6.8 | 7.9 |
| Total Male | 52.6 | 53.7 | 51.7 | 51.5 | 47.5 | 50.6 | 50.4 | 51.5 |
| Female Family Head | 23.6 | 20.2 | 20.7 | 22.3 | 24.8 | 24.3 | 24.5 | 24.1 |
| Wife | 6.4 | 7.0 | 5.9 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.6 | 6.3 |
| Female Unrelated Individual | 10.9 | 13.6 | 15.4 | 13.2 | 13.8 | 12.7 | 12.8 | 12.4 |
| Other Female | 5.5 | 5.5 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 7.0 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 5.6 |
| Total Female | 47.4 | 46.3 | 48.3 | 48.5 | 52.5 | 49.4 | 49.6 | 48.5 |

IFI AVERAGE DEFICIT

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Male Family Head | 1,569 | 1,613 | 1,708 | 1,865 | 1,944 | 2,277 | 2,267 | 2,570 |
| Wife in Work Force | 1,175 | 1,281 | 1,389 | 1,504 | 1,481 | 1,804 | 1,802 | 2,076 |
| Wife Not in Work Force | 1,848 | 1,856 | 1,965 | 2,146 | 2,375 | 2,688 | 2,668 | 3,018 |
| Wife Not Present | 1,301 | 1,371 | 1,607 | 2,080 | 1,462 | 1,952 | 1,963 | 2,160 |
| Male Unrelated Individual | 1,158 | 1,296 | 1,324 | 1,471 | 1,403 | 1,788 | 1,774 | 2,057 |
| Other Male | 891 | 1,028 | 1,003 | 1,066 | 1,191 | 1,304 | 1,311 | 1,591 |
| Total Male | 1,291 | 1,408 | 1,452 | 1,583 | 1,618 | 1,934 | 1,922 | 2,214 |
| Female Family Head | 1,671 | 1,757 | 1,771 | 1,953 | 2,118 | 2,362 | 2,367 | 2,711 |
| Wife | 643 | 732 | 662 | 823 | 921 | 1,062 | 1,037 | 1,132 |
| Female Unrelated Individual | 1,003 | 1,231 | 1,343 | 1,291 | 1,374 | 1,552 | 1,554 | 1,765 |
| Other Female | 826 | 954 | 1,090 | 1,202 | 1,416 | 1,473 | 1,480 | 1,516 |
| Total Female | 1,115 | 1,221 | 1,276 | 1,384 | 1,537 | 1,723 | 1,723 | 1,922 |

IFI AVERAGE DEFICIT (1980\$)

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Male Family Head | 2,622 | 2,470 | 2,473 | 2,536 | 2,455 | 2,584 | 2,573 | 2,570 |
| Wife in Work Force | 1,963 | 1,961 | 2,011 | 2,045 | 1,871 | 2,048 | 2,045 | 2,076 |
| Wife Not in Work Force | 3,088 | 2,842 | 2,845 | 2,919 | 3,000 | 3,051 | 3,028 | 3,018 |
| Wife Not Present | 2,174 | 2,099 | 2,327 | 2,829 | 1,847 | 2,216 | 2,228 | 2,160 |
| Male Unrelated Individual | 1,935 | 1,984 | 1,917 | 2,001 | 1,772 | 2,029 | 2,013 | 2,057 |
| Other Male | 1,489 | 1,574 | 1,452 | 1,450 | 1,504 | 1,480 | 1,488 | 1,591 |
| Total Male | 2,157 | 2,156 | 2,102 | 2,152 | 2,044 | 2,195 | 2,181 | 2,214 |
| Female Family Head | 2,792 | 2,690 | 2,564 | 2,656 | 2,675 | 2,681 | 2,687 | 2,711 |
| Wife | 1,074 | 1,121 | 959 | 1,119 | 1,163 | 1,205 | 1,177 | 1,132 |
| Female Unrelated Individual | 1,676 | 1,885 | 1,945 | 1,756 | 1,735 | 1,762 | 1,764 | 1,756 |
| Other Female | 1,380 | 1,461 | 1,578 | 1,635 | 1,788 | 1,672 | 1,680 | 1,516 |
| Total Female | 1,863 | 1,869 | 1,848 | 1,882 | 1,941 | 1,956 | 1,956 | 1,922 |

IIE IN IFE

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Male Family Head | 51.6 | 54.8 | 51.6 | 52.5 | 49.8 | 50.1 | 49.9 | 51.6 |
| Wife in Work Force | 35.5 | 37.4 | 33.9 | 37.1 | 33.7 | 33.7 | 33.6 | 35.6 |
| Wife Not in Work Force | 76.0 | 82.8 | 81.8 | 79.0 | 79.3 | 79.0 | 78.8 | 80.8 |
| Wife Not Present | 58.2 | 54.7 | 55.3 | 60.7 | 56.6 | 59.1 | 58.6 | 59.3 |
| Male Unrelated Individual | 68.3 | 69.7 | 72.8 | 67.0 | 66.6 | 65.9 | 66.1 | 66.3 |
| Other Male | 20.0 | 22.0 | 21.4 | 20.7 | 20.9 | 19.1 | 19.1 | 22.2 |
| Total Male | 37.7 | 40.6 | 39.0 | 38.5 | 37.8 | 37.1 | 36.9 | 39.5 |
| Female Family Head | 80.1 | 77.6 | 76.4 | 77.1 | 75.8 | 79.3 | 79.4 | 77.4 |
| Wife | 14.8 | 17.0 | 15.3 | 15.4 | 14.9 | 14.8 | 14.9 | 17.2 |
| Female Unrelated Individual | 67.5 | 69.8 | 72.9 | 70.3 | 71.6 | 69.7 | 69.5 | 69.8 |
| Other Female | 17.2 | 18.6 | 19.6 | 18.7 | 18.8 | 18.5 | 18.9 | 21.0 |
| Total Female | 27.1 | 29.1 | 28.6 | 28.7 | 28.8 | 29.0 | 29.1 | 31.6 |

Table C-3. (Continued)

EARNINGS SUPPLEMENTATION RATE -
TOTAL

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Male Family Head | 49.1 | 50.3 | 49.4 | 50.6 | 49.9 | 49.5 | 49.6 | 46.3 |
| Wife in Work Force | 42.6 | 44.6 | 39.6 | 41.5 | 40.0 | 38.8 | 39.0 | 39.3 |
| Wife Not in Work Force | 52.4 | 53.1 | 55.9 | 56.5 | 55.9 | 58.3 | 56.4 | 51.1 |
| Wife Not Present | 53.1 | 61.5 | 35.6 | 46.0 | 51.6 | 41.1 | 40.8 | 42.5 |
| Male Unrelated Individual | 35.6 | 36.3 | 36.3 | 33.9 | 32.6 | 33.1 | 33.5 | 31.2 |
| Other Male | 54.4 | 52.3 | 57.4 | 57.5 | 56.6 | 55.1 | 54.4 | 51.8 |
| Total Male | 47.5 | 47.9 | 48.3 | 48.3 | 47.2 | 46.6 | 46.7 | 44.1 |
| Female Family Head | 37.7 | 37.6 | 37.5 | 37.1 | 32.1 | 34.3 | 33.9 | 29.8 |
| Wife | 56.0 | 55.5 | 55.6 | 56.9 | 55.6 | 56.4 | 56.5 | 55.1 |
| Female Unrelated Individual | 43.8 | 42.0 | 42.7 | 46.0 | 43.6 | 44.9 | 44.8 | 41.6 |
| Other Female | 51.0 | 52.2 | 53.7 | 53.6 | 52.9 | 58.5 | 58.1 | 52.6 |
| Total Female | 46.8 | 46.7 | 46.7 | 47.9 | 45.2 | 47.2 | 47.1 | 43.9 |

EARNINGS SUPPLEMENTATION RATE -
TRANSFERS

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Male Family Head | 27.6 | 32.6 | 29.2 | 29.4 | 27.0 | 25.3 | 25.3 | 23.7 |
| Wife in Work Force | 24.3 | 30.6 | 25.4 | 23.9 | 19.7 | 20.4 | 20.6 | 20.6 |
| Wife Not in Work Force | 29.1 | 33.5 | 31.6 | 32.7 | 30.9 | 28.2 | 28.2 | 25.5 |
| Wife Not Present | 32.3 | 38.8 | 25.6 | 30.1 | 35.5 | 24.0 | 23.8 | 24.9 |
| Male Unrelated Individual | 20.5 | 23.9 | 21.1 | 22.0 | 18.1 | 15.4 | 15.4 | 17.1 |
| Other Male | 36.0 | 37.1 | 39.1 | 42.0 | 37.3 | 35.8 | 35.0 | 31.8 |
| Total Male | 28.1 | 31.9 | 30.4 | 30.7 | 27.3 | 25.3 | 25.0 | 24.1 |
| Female Family Head | 24.5 | 24.6 | 24.2 | 24.3 | 19.5 | 21.7 | 21.5 | 16.8 |
| Wife | 34.2 | 36.8 | 35.8 | 34.0 | 29.0 | 29.9 | 29.8 | 30.0 |
| Female Unrelated Individual | 26.4 | 25.7 | 24.6 | 25.7 | 23.0 | 22.5 | 22.4 | 22.5 |
| Other Female | 34.4 | 34.2 | 35.8 | 33.7 | 37.5 | 34.1 | 34.0 | 33.0 |
| Total Female | 29.5 | 30.3 | 29.6 | 29.2 | 25.1 | 26.2 | 26.1 | 24.8 |

Table C-4. SUMMARY SEVERE HARDSHIP MEASURES, 1974 THROUGH 1980, FOR TOTAL WORK FORCE DISAGGREGATED BY FAMILY SIZE AND NUMBER OF EARNERS

| | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1979R | 1980 |
|----------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| <u>WORK FORCE</u> | | | | | | | | |
| One Family Member In Work Force | 30,792 | 31,782 | 31,965 | 33,294 | 34,349 | 34,895 | 35,655 | 36,550 |
| One In Family | 11,638 | 12,431 | 13,366 | 14,744 | 15,825 | 16,686 | 17,041 | 17,720 |
| Two In Family | 7,673 | 7,813 | 7,604 | 7,802 | 8,004 | 8,106 | 8,287 | 8,340 |
| Three In Family | 4,228 | 4,208 | 4,239 | 4,168 | 492 | 4,107 | 4,201 | 4,427 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 5,860 | 5,942 | 5,577 | 5,474 | 5,359 | 5,101 | 5,215 | 5,190 |
| Six Or More In Family | 1,393 | 1,388 | 1,179 | 1,106 | 969 | 895 | 911 | 872 |
| Two Family Members in Work Force | 46,009 | 45,701 | 47,082 | 47,619 | 49,347 | 49,988 | 51,073 | 51,899 |
| Two In Family | 17,403 | 17,205 | 17,888 | 18,169 | 18,687 | 19,010 | 19,448 | 19,518 |
| Three In Family | 11,323 | 11,405 | 11,506 | 11,854 | 12,589 | 13,074 | 13,359 | 13,668 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 13,829 | 13,910 | 14,746 | 14,972 | 15,592 | 15,631 | 15,927 | 16,349 |
| Six Or More In Family | 3,455 | 3,181 | 2,942 | 2,623 | 2,478 | 2,273 | 2,338 | 2,364 |
| Three Or More In Work Force | 26,799 | 26,958 | 28,101 | 28,750 | 28,666 | 29,766 | 30,255 | 29,899 |
| Three In Family | 5,244 | 5,343 | 5,545 | 5,791 | 5,897 | 6,382 | 6,503 | 6,664 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 13,513 | 13,667 | 14,182 | 15,309 | 15,339 | 15,789 | 15,977 | 15,846 |
| Six Or More Family | 8,042 | 7,949 | 8,373 | 7,650 | 7,431 | 7,595 | 7,775 | 7,388 |
| <u>SHARE WORK FORCE</u> | | | | | | | | |
| One Family Member In Work Force | 29.7 | 30.4 | 29.8 | 30.4 | 30.6 | 30.4 | 30.4 | 30.9 |
| One In Family | 11.2 | 11.9 | 12.5 | 13.4 | 14.1 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 15.0 |
| Two In Family | 7.4 | 7.5 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.0 |
| Three In Family | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.7 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.4 |
| Six Or More In Family | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.0 | .9 | .8 | .8 | .7 |
| Two Family Members In Work Force | 44.4 | 43.8 | 43.9 | 43.4 | 43.9 | 43.6 | 43.7 | 43.9 |
| Two In Family | 16.8 | 16.5 | 16.7 | 16.6 | 16.6 | 16.6 | 16.6 | 16.5 |
| Three In Family | 10.9 | 10.9 | 10.7 | 10.8 | 11.2 | 11.4 | 11.4 | 11.5 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 13.3 | 13.3 | 13.8 | 13.7 | 13.9 | 13.6 | 13.6 | 13.8 |
| Six Or More In Family | 3.3 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Three Or More In Work Force | 25.9 | 25.8 | 26.2 | 26.2 | 25.5 | 26.0 | 25.9 | 25.3 |
| Three In Family | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.6 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 13.0 | 13.1 | 13.2 | 14.0 | 13.7 | 13.8 | 13.7 | 13.4 |
| Six Or More In Family | 7.8 | 7.6 | 7.8 | 7.0 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.2 |
| <u>UNEMPLOYED</u> | | | | | | | | |
| One Family Member In Work Force | 5,217 | 6,333 | 6,193 | 6,010 | 5,602 | 5,786 | 5,935 | 6,788 |
| One In Family | 2,284 | 2,754 | 2,946 | 3,030 | 2,929 | 3,113 | 3,185 | 3,528 |
| Two In Family | 1,041 | 1,305 | 1,162 | 1,066 | 973 | 999 | 1,024 | 1,169 |
| Three In Family | 773 | 887 | 887 | 805 | 724 | 762 | 787 | 900 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 843 | 1,050 | 934 | 891 | 791 | 745 | 767 | 974 |
| Six Or More In Family | 275 | 336 | 264 | 217 | 187 | 167 | 171 | 216 |
| Two Family Members in Work Force | 8,083 | 8,789 | 8,453 | 7,812 | 7,272 | 7,287 | 7,490 | 8,802 |
| Two In Family | 2,838 | 3,140 | 3,115 | 2,738 | 2,534 | 2,600 | 2,663 | 2,974 |
| Three In Family | 2,132 | 2,225 | 2,095 | 2,058 | 1,936 | 1,980 | 2,040 | 2,442 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 2,372 | 2,689 | 2,595 | 2,476 | 2,304 | 2,272 | 2,332 | 2,841 |
| Six Or More In Family | 741 | 735 | 649 | 539 | 498 | 435 | 453 | 545 |
| Three Or More In Work Force | 5,236 | 5,983 | 5,800 | 5,690 | 4,863 | 4,898 | 5,042 | 5,819 |
| Three In Family | 851 | 1,103 | 980 | 1,033 | 850 | 886 | 914 | 1,108 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 2,574 | 2,907 | 2,754 | 2,922 | 2,496 | 2,494 | 2,560 | 2,959 |
| Six Or More in Family | 1,812 | 1,974 | 2,066 | 1,735 | 1,517 | 1,518 | 1,570 | 1,752 |
| <u>UNEMPLOYMENT RATE</u> | | | | | | | | |
| One Family Member In Work Force | 16.9 | 19.9 | 19.4 | 18.1 | 16.3 | 16.6 | 16.6 | 18.6 |
| One In Family | 19.6 | 22.2 | 22.0 | 20.6 | 18.5 | 18.7 | 18.7 | 19.9 |
| Two In Family | 13.6 | 16.7 | 15.3 | 13.7 | 12.2 | 12.3 | 12.4 | 14.0 |
| Three In Family | 18.3 | 21.1 | 20.9 | 19.3 | 17.3 | 18.6 | 18.7 | 20.3 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 14.4 | 17.7 | 16.7 | 16.3 | 14.8 | 14.6 | 14.7 | 18.8 |
| Six Or More In Family | 19.7 | 24.2 | 22.4 | 19.6 | 19.3 | 18.7 | 18.8 | 24.8 |
| Two Family Members In Work Force | 17.6 | 19.2 | 18.0 | 16.4 | 14.7 | 14.6 | 14.7 | 17.0 |
| Two In Family | 16.3 | 18.3 | 17.4 | 15.1 | 13.6 | 13.7 | 13.7 | 15.2 |
| Three In Family | 18.8 | 19.5 | 18.2 | 17.4 | 15.4 | 15.1 | 15.3 | 17.9 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 17.1 | 19.3 | 17.6 | 16.5 | 14.8 | 14.5 | 14.6 | 17.4 |
| Six Or More In Family | 21.4 | 23.1 | 22.1 | 20.5 | 20.1 | 19.1 | 19.4 | 23.1 |
| Three Or More In Work Force | 19.5 | 22.2 | 20.6 | 19.8 | 17.0 | 16.5 | 16.7 | 19.5 |
| Three In Family | 16.2 | 20.6 | 17.7 | 17.8 | 14.4 | 13.9 | 14.1 | 16.6 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 19.0 | 21.3 | 19.4 | 19.1 | 16.3 | 15.8 | 16.0 | 18.7 |
| Six Or More In Family | 22.5 | 24.8 | 24.7 | 22.7 | 20.4 | 20.0 | 20.2 | 23.7 |

Table C-4. (Continued)

SHARE UNEMPLOYED

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| One Family Member In Work Force | 28.1 | 30.0 | 30.3 | 30.8 | 31.6 | 32.2 | 32.1 | 31.7 |
| One In Family | 12.3 | 13.0 | 14.4 | 15.5 | 16.5 | 17.3 | 17.2 | 16.5 |
| Two In Family | 5.6 | 6.2 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.5 |
| Three In Family | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.2 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 4.5 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.5 |
| Six Or More In Family | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.1 | .9 | .9 | 1.0 |
| Two Family Members in Work Force | 43.6 | 41.6 | 41.3 | 40.0 | 41.0 | 40.5 | 40.6 | 41.1 |
| Two In Family | 15.2 | 14.9 | 15.2 | 14.0 | 14.3 | 15.0 | 14.4 | 13.9 |
| Three In Family | 11.5 | 10.5 | 10.2 | 10.5 | 10.9 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 11.4 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 12.8 | 12.7 | 12.7 | 12.7 | 13.0 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 13.3 |
| Six Or More In Family | 4.0 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| Three Or More In Work Force | 28.2 | 28.3 | 28.4 | 29.2 | 27.4 | 27.3 | 27.3 | 27.2 |
| Three In Family | 4.6 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 5.3 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 5.2 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 13.9 | 13.8 | 13.5 | 15.0 | 14.1 | 13.9 | 13.9 | 13.8 |
| Six Or More In Family | 9.8 | 9.4 | 10.1 | 8.9 | 8.6 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 8.2 |

PREDOMINANTLY UNEMPLOYED

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| One Family Member In Work Force | 2,168 | 3,206 | 3,055 | 2,780 | 2,423 | 2,270 | 2,327 | 3,257 |
| One In Family | 877 | 1,291 | 1,346 | 1,271 | 1,142 | 1,076 | 1,094 | 1,549 |
| Two In Family | 482 | 745 | 660 | 549 | 494 | 458 | 471 | 618 |
| Three In Family | 341 | 468 | 471 | 417 | 340 | 346 | 355 | 496 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 356 | 504 | 446 | 426 | 351 | 317 | 327 | 464 |
| Six Or More In Family | 113 | 196 | 131 | 119 | 96 | 77 | 82 | 129 |
| Two Family Members In Work Force | 3,292 | 4,528 | 4,224 | 3,554 | 3,098 | 2,852 | 2,942 | 4,179 |
| Two In Family | 1,037 | 1,522 | 1,479 | 1,137 | 959 | 956 | 980 | 1,319 |
| Three In Family | 875 | 1,195 | 1,091 | 958 | 837 | 750 | 779 | 1,199 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 1,020 | 1,391 | 1,297 | 1,169 | 1,029 | 944 | 969 | 1,348 |
| Six Or More In Family | 360 | 421 | 357 | 289 | 273 | 200 | 211 | 315 |
| Three Or More In Work Force | 2,278 | 3,206 | 2,976 | 2,796 | 2,231 | 2,154 | 2,222 | 2,911 |
| Three In Family | 369 | 591 | 507 | 494 | 400 | 367 | 379 | 520 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 1,119 | 1,497 | 1,383 | 1,404 | 1,107 | 1,076 | 1,106 | 1,439 |
| Six Or More In Family | 791 | 1,119 | 1,085 | 899 | 724 | 711 | 738 | 951 |

INCIDENCE PREDOMINANTLY UNEMPLOYED

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|------|
| One Family Member In Work Force | 7.0 | 10.1 | 9.6 | 8.3 | 7.1 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 8.9 |
| One In Family | 7.5 | 10.4 | 10.1 | 8.6 | 7.2 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 8.7 |
| Two In Family | 6.3 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 7.0 | 6.2 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 7.4 |
| Three In Family | 8.1 | 11.1 | 11.1 | 10.0 | 8.1 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 11.2 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 6.1 | 8.5 | 8.0 | 7.8 | 6.5 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 8.9 |
| Six Or More In Family | 8.1 | 14.1 | 11.1 | 10.8 | 9.9 | 8.6 | 9.0 | 14.8 |
| Two Family Members in Work Force | 7.2 | 9.9 | 9.0 | 7.5 | 6.3 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 8.1 |
| Two In Family | 6.0 | 8.8 | 8.3 | 6.3 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 6.8 |
| Three In Family | 7.7 | 10.5 | 9.5 | 8.1 | 6.6 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 8.9 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 7.4 | 10.0 | 8.8 | 7.8 | 6.6 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 8.2 |
| Six Or More In Family | 10.4 | 13.2 | 12.1 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 8.8 | 9.0 | 13.3 |
| Three Or More In Work Force | 8.5 | 11.9 | 10.6 | 9.7 | 7.8 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 9.7 |
| Three In Family | 7.0 | 11.1 | 9.1 | 8.5 | 6.8 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 7.8 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 8.3 | 11.0 | 9.8 | 9.2 | 7.2 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 9.1 |
| Six Or More In Family | 9.8 | 14.1 | 13.0 | 11.8 | 9.7 | 9.4 | 9.5 | 12.9 |

SHARE PREDOMINANTLY UNEMPLOYED

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| One Family Member In Work Force | 28.1 | 29.3 | 29.8 | 30.4 | 31.3 | 31.2 | 31.1 | 31.5 |
| One In Family | 11.3 | 11.8 | 13.1 | 13.9 | 14.7 | 14.8 | 14.6 | 15.0 |
| Two In Family | 6.2 | 6.8 | 6.4 | 6.0 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.0 |
| Three In Family | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.8 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.5 |
| Six Or More In Family | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| Two Family Members In Work Force | 42.5 | 41.4 | 41.2 | 38.9 | 40.0 | 39.2 | 39.3 | 40.3 |
| Two In Family | 13.4 | 13.9 | 14.4 | 12.5 | 12.4 | 13.1 | 13.1 | 12.7 |
| Three In Family | 11.3 | 10.9 | 10.6 | 10.5 | 10.8 | 10.3 | 10.4 | 11.6 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 13.2 | 12.7 | 12.6 | 12.8 | 13.3 | 13.0 | 12.9 | 13.0 |
| Six Or More In Family | 4.4 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 3.0 |
| Three Or More In Work Force | 29.4 | 29.3 | 29.0 | 30.6 | 28.8 | 29.6 | 29.7 | 28.1 |
| Three In Family | 4.8 | 5.4 | 4.9 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.0 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 14.5 | 13.7 | 13.5 | 15.4 | 14.3 | 14.8 | 14.8 | 13.9 |
| Six Or More In Family | 10.2 | 15.4 | 10.6 | 9.8 | 10.3 | 9.8 | 9.9 | 9.2 |

Table C-4. (Continued)

| <u>IIE</u> | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| One Family Member In Work Force | 6,432 | 7,549 | 7,293 | 7,631 | 7,410 | 7,166 | 7,341 | 8,726 |
| One In Family | 2,926 | 3,505 | 3,508 | 3,825 | 3,696 | 3,633 | 3,707 | 4,372 |
| Two In Family | 1,697 | 1,946 | 1,786 | 1,799 | 1,825 | 1,724 | 1,769 | 2,087 |
| Three In Family | 852 | 919 | 954 | 930 | 934 | 877 | 904 | 1,079 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 716 | 858 | 806 | 829 | 752 | 743 | 761 | 949 |
| Six Or More In Family | 241 | 320 | 239 | 249 | 203 | 190 | 199 | 238 |
| Two Family Members In Work Force | 11,120 | 12,217 | 12,160 | 11,979 | 11,600 | 10,873 | 11,165 | 13,005 |
| Two In Family | 3,721 | 4,164 | 4,257 | 4,128 | 3,974 | 3,646 | 3,746 | 4,414 |
| Three In Family | 2,795 | 3,049 | 3,006 | 2,995 | 2,866 | 2,796 | 2,874 | 3,400 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 3,464 | 3,804 | 3,887 | 3,916 | 3,885 | 3,676 | 3,759 | 4,353 |
| Six Or More In Family | 1,140 | 1,200 | 1,010 | 940 | 876 | 754 | 786 | 839 |
| Three Or More In Work Force | 9,203 | 10,580 | 10,440 | 10,715 | 9,650 | 9,536 | 9,762 | 11,015 |
| Three In Family | 1,549 | 1,750 | 1,659 | 1,905 | 1,654 | 1,741 | 1,785 | 2,045 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 4,502 | 5,224 | 5,135 | 5,531 | 4,955 | 4,930 | 5,030 | 5,789 |
| Six Or More In Family | 3,152 | 3,606 | 3,646 | 3,279 | 3,041 | 2,865 | 2,948 | 3,181 |
| <u>IIE INCIDENCE</u> | | | | | | | | |
| One Family Member In Work Force | 20.9 | 23.8 | 22.8 | 22.9 | 21.6 | 20.5 | 20.6 | 23.9 |
| One In Family | 25.1 | 28.2 | 26.2 | 25.9 | 23.4 | 21.8 | 21.8 | 24.7 |
| Two In Family | 22.1 | 24.9 | 23.5 | 23.1 | 22.8 | 21.3 | 21.4 | 25.0 |
| Three In Family | 20.1 | 21.8 | 22.5 | 22.3 | 22.3 | 21.4 | 21.5 | 24.4 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 12.2 | 14.4 | 14.5 | 15.1 | 14.0 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 18.3 |
| Six Or More In Family | 17.3 | 23.0 | 20.3 | 22.5 | 20.9 | 21.2 | 21.8 | 27.3 |
| Two Family Members In Work Force | 24.2 | 26.7 | 25.8 | 25.2 | 23.5 | 21.8 | 21.9 | 25.1 |
| Two In Family | 21.4 | 24.2 | 23.8 | 22.7 | 21.3 | 19.2 | 19.3 | 22.6 |
| Three In Family | 24.7 | 26.7 | 26.1 | 25.3 | 22.8 | 21.4 | 21.9 | 24.9 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 25.0 | 27.3 | 26.4 | 26.2 | 24.9 | 23.5 | 23.6 | 26.6 |
| Six Or More In Family | 33.0 | 37.7 | 34.3 | 35.8 | 35.3 | 33.2 | 33.6 | 35.5 |
| Three Or More In Work Force | 34.3 | 39.2 | 37.2 | 37.3 | 33.7 | 32.0 | 32.3 | 36.8 |
| Three In Family | 29.5 | 32.8 | 29.9 | 32.9 | 28.0 | 27.3 | 27.4 | 30.7 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 33.3 | 38.2 | 36.2 | 36.1 | 32.3 | 31.2 | 31.5 | 36.5 |
| Six Or More In Family | 39.2 | 45.4 | 43.5 | 42.9 | 40.9 | 37.7 | 37.9 | 43.1 |
| <u>SHARE IIE</u> | | | | | | | | |
| One Family Member In Work Force | 24.0 | 24.9 | 24.4 | 25.2 | 25.9 | 26.0 | 26.0 | 26.6 |
| One In Family | 10.9 | 11.6 | 11.7 | 12.9 | 12.9 | 13.2 | 13.1 | 13.4 |
| Two In Family | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.4 |
| Three In Family | 3.2 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.3 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.9 |
| Six Or More In Family | .9 | 1.1 | .8 | .8 | .7 | .7 | .7 | .7 |
| Two Family Members In Work Force | 41.6 | 40.3 | 40.7 | 39.5 | 40.5 | 39.4 | 39.5 | 39.7 |
| Two In Family | 13.9 | 13.7 | 14.2 | 13.6 | 13.9 | 13.2 | 13.3 | 13.5 |
| Three In Family | 10.4 | 10.0 | 10.1 | 9.9 | 10.0 | 10.1 | 10.2 | 10.4 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 12.9 | 12.5 | 13.0 | 12.0 | 13.6 | 13.3 | 13.3 | 13.3 |
| Six Or More In Family | 4.3 | 4.0 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.6 |
| Three Or More In Work Force | 34.4 | 34.9 | 34.9 | 35.3 | 33.7 | 34.6 | 34.5 | 33.6 |
| Three In Family | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 6.3 | 5.8 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.2 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 16.8 | 17.2 | 17.2 | 18.2 | 17.3 | 17.9 | 17.8 | 17.7 |
| Six Or More In Family | 11.8 | 11.9 | 12.2 | 10.8 | 10.6 | 10.4 | 10.4 | 9.7 |
| <u>IIE DEFICIT</u> | | | | | | | | |
| One Family Member In Work Force | 9,477 | 13,176 | 13,203 | 13,800 | 13,377 | 14,885 | 15,190 | 21,089 |
| One In Family | 4,347 | 6,348 | 6,407 | 6,845 | 6,640 | 7,571 | 7,698 | 10,806 |
| Two In Family | 2,417 | 3,243 | 3,188 | 3,237 | 3,283 | 3,466 | 3,573 | 4,797 |
| Three In Family | 1,194 | 1,498 | 1,690 | 1,747 | 1,735 | 1,838 | 1,873 | 2,469 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 1,125 | 1,483 | 1,443 | 1,526 | 1,326 | 1,586 | 1,606 | 2,463 |
| Six Or More In Family | 393 | 605 | 476 | 444 | 392 | 424 | 441 | 554 |
| Two Family Members In Work-Force | 14,326 | 18,806 | 19,959 | 19,969 | 19,532 | 20,431 | 20,965 | 28,638 |
| Two In Family | 5,533 | 7,085 | 7,788 | 7,954 | 7,625 | 7,599 | 7,810 | 10,641 |
| Three In Family | 3,585 | 4,587 | 4,862 | 4,633 | 4,841 | 5,044 | 5,186 | 7,118 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 3,972 | 5,438 | 5,846 | 5,921 | 5,734 | 6,489 | 6,598 | 9,106 |
| Six Or More In Family | 1,237 | 1,695 | 1,464 | 1,462 | 1,332 | 1,299 | 1,372 | 1,773 |
| Three Or More In Work Force | 10,226 | 14,110 | 14,304 | 15,515 | 13,723 | 15,514 | 15,842 | 20,921 |
| Three In Family | 2,017 | 2,723 | 2,625 | 3,327 | 2,789 | 3,069 | 3,144 | 4,259 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 4,757 | 6,877 | 6,936 | 7,413 | 6,813 | 7,717 | 7,868 | 10,530 |
| Six Or More In Family | 3,451 | 4,511 | 4,743 | 4,776 | 4,121 | 4,729 | 4,830 | 6,131 |

Table C-4. (Continued)

IIE DEFICIT (1980 \$)

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| One Family Member In Work Force | 15,836 | 20,173 | 19,119 | 18,767 | 16,895 | 16,894 | 17,241 | 21,089 |
| One In Family | 7,264 | 9,719 | 9,277 | 9,309 | 8,386 | 8,593 | 8,737 | 10,806 |
| Two In Family | 4,040 | 4,964 | 4,617 | 4,402 | 4,147 | 3,934 | 4,055 | 4,797 |
| Three In Family | 1,995 | 2,293 | 2,447 | 2,377 | 2,192 | 2,086 | 2,126 | 2,469 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 1,880 | 2,271 | 2,089 | 2,076 | 1,675 | 1,800 | 1,823 | 2,463 |
| Six Or More In Family | 657 | 926 | 689 | 604 | 495 | 481 | 500 | 554 |
| Two Family Members In Work Force | 23,938 | 28,792 | 28,901 | 27,158 | 24,669 | 23,189 | 23,796 | 28,638 |
| Two In Family | 9,245 | 10,848 | 11,277 | 10,817 | 9,630 | 8,624 | 8,864 | 10,641 |
| Three In Family | 5,990 | 7,023 | 7,040 | 6,300 | 6,114 | 5,725 | 5,886 | 7,118 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 6,636 | 8,326 | 8,464 | 8,053 | 7,242 | 7,365 | 7,488 | 9,106 |
| Six Or More In Family | 2,066 | 2,595 | 2,120 | 1,988 | 1,682 | 1,474 | 1,557 | 1,773 |
| Three Or More In Work Force | 17,087 | 21,603 | 20,712 | 21,101 | 17,332 | 17,609 | 17,981 | 20,921 |
| Three In Family | 3,371 | 4,169 | 3,801 | 4,525 | 3,522 | 3,483 | 3,568 | 4,259 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 7,949 | 10,529 | 10,043 | 10,081 | 8,605 | 8,759 | 8,931 | 10,530 |
| Six Or More In Family | 5,767 | 6,906 | 6,868 | 6,495 | 5,204 | 5,367 | 5,482 | 6,131 |

SHARE IIE DEFICIT

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| One Family Member In Work Force | 27.9 | 28.6 | 27.8 | 28.0 | 28.7 | 29.3 | 29.2 | 29.9 |
| One In Family | 12.8 | 13.8 | 13.5 | 13.9 | 14.2 | 14.9 | 14.8 | 15.3 |
| Two In Family | 7.1 | 7.0 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 7.0 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 6.8 |
| Three In Family | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.5 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.5 |
| Six Or More In Family | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.0 | .9 | .8 | .8 | .8 | .8 |
| Two Family Members In Work Force | 42.1 | 40.8 | 42.0 | 40.5 | 41.9 | 40.2 | 40.3 | 40.5 |
| Two In Family | 16.3 | 15.4 | 16.4 | 16.1 | 16.4 | 14.9 | 15.0 | 15.1 |
| Three In Family | 10.5 | 10.0 | 10.2 | 9.4 | 10.4 | 9.9 | 10.0 | 10.1 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 11.7 | 11.8 | 12.3 | 12.0 | 12.3 | 12.8 | 12.7 | 12.9 |
| Six Or More In Family | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.5 |
| Three Or More In Work Force | 30.1 | 30.6 | 30.1 | 31.5 | 29.4 | 30.5 | 30.5 | 29.6 |
| Three In Family | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 6.8 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 13.9 | 14.9 | 14.6 | 15.0 | 14.6 | 15.2 | 15.1 | 14.9 |
| Six Or More In Family | 10.1 | 9.8 | 10.0 | 9.7 | 8.8 | 9.3 | 9.3 | 8.7 |

IIE AVERAGE DEFICIT

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| One Family Member In Work Force | 1,473 | 1,746 | 1,810 | 1,808 | 1,805 | 2,077 | 2,069 | 2,417 |
| One In Family | 1,486 | 1,811 | 1,827 | 1,789 | 1,797 | 2,084 | 2,076 | 2,471 |
| Two In Family | 1,424 | 1,667 | 1,785 | 1,800 | 1,799 | 2,011 | 2,019 | 2,298 |
| Three In Family | 1,402 | 1,629 | 1,771 | 1,879 | 1,858 | 2,096 | 2,072 | 2,289 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 1,573 | 1,728 | 1,789 | 1,842 | 1,763 | 2,135 | 2,110 | 2,595 |
| Six Or More In Family | 1,629 | 1,891 | 1,988 | 1,784 | 1,930 | 2,233 | 2,218 | 2,326 |
| Two Family Members In Work Force | 1,288 | 1,539 | 1,641 | 1,667 | 1,684 | 1,879 | 1,878 | 2,202 |
| Two In Family | 1,487 | 1,702 | 1,830 | 1,927 | 1,919 | 2,084 | 2,085 | 2,411 |
| Three In Family | 1,282 | 1,504 | 1,617 | 1,547 | 1,689 | 1,804 | 1,805 | 2,094 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 1,147 | 1,430 | 1,504 | 1,512 | 1,476 | 1,765 | 1,755 | 2,092 |
| Six Or More In Family | 1,085 | 1,413 | 1,449 | 1,555 | 1,521 | 1,723 | 1,745 | 2,112 |
| Three Or More In Work Force | 1,111 | 1,334 | 1,370 | 1,448 | 1,422 | 1,627 | 1,623 | 1,899 |
| Three In Family | 1,302 | 1,556 | 1,582 | 1,746 | 1,681 | 1,762 | 1,762 | 2,083 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 1,057 | 1,317 | 1,351 | 1,340 | 1,375 | 1,565 | 1,564 | 1,819 |
| Six Or More In Family | 1,095 | 1,251 | 1,301 | 1,456 | 1,355 | 1,651 | 1,638 | 1,927 |

IIE AVERAGE DEFICIT (1980 \$)

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| One Family Member In Work Force | 2,461 | 2,673 | 2,621 | 2,460 | 2,280 | 2,357 | 2,348 | 2,417 |
| One In Family | 2,483 | 2,773 | 2,645 | 2,433 | 2,270 | 2,365 | 2,356 | 2,471 |
| Two In Family | 2,380 | 2,552 | 2,585 | 2,448 | 2,272 | 2,685 | 2,292 | 2,298 |
| Three In Family | 2,343 | 2,494 | 2,564 | 2,555 | 2,347 | 2,379 | 2,352 | 2,289 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 2,628 | 2,646 | 2,590 | 2,505 | 2,227 | 2,423 | 2,395 | 2,595 |
| Six Or More In Family | 2,722 | 2,895 | 2,879 | 2,426 | 2,438 | 2,534 | 2,517 | 2,326 |
| Two Family Members In Work Force | 2,152 | 2,356 | 2,376 | 2,267 | 2,127 | 2,133 | 2,132 | 2,202 |
| Two In Family | 2,485 | 2,606 | 2,650 | 2,621 | 2,424 | 2,365 | 2,366 | 2,411 |
| Three In Family | 2,142 | 2,303 | 2,341 | 2,104 | 2,133 | 2,048 | 2,049 | 2,094 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 1,917 | 2,189 | 2,178 | 2,056 | 1,864 | 2,003 | 1,985 | 2,092 |
| Six Or More In Family | 1,813 | 2,163 | 2,098 | 2,115 | 1,921 | 1,955 | 1,981 | 2,112 |
| Three Or More In Work Force | 1,856 | 2,042 | 1,984 | 1,969 | 1,796 | 1,847 | 1,842 | 1,899 |
| Three In Family | 2,176 | 2,382 | 2,291 | 2,374 | 2,131 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,083 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 1,766 | 2,016 | 1,956 | 1,822 | 1,737 | 1,776 | 1,775 | 1,819 |
| Six Or More In Family | 1,830 | 1,915 | 1,884 | 1,980 | 1,711 | 1,874 | 1,859 | 1,927 |

Table C-4. (Continued)

IFE

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| One Family Member In Work Force | 7,255 | 8,167 | 8,139 | 8,291 | 8,276 | 8,234 | 8,457 | 9,241 |
| One In Family | 2,782 | 3,230 | 3,454 | 3,505 | 3,530 | 3,420 | 3,505 | 3,811 |
| Two In Family | 2,116 | 2,231 | 2,187 | 2,250 | 2,224 | 2,310 | 2,375 | 2,505 |
| Three In Family | 977 | 1,050 | 1,032 | 1,030 | 1,124 | 1,086 | 1,119 | 1,264 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 925 | 1,118 | 1,060 | 1,106 | 1,035 | 1,047 | 1,077 | 1,269 |
| Six Or More In Family | 455 | 538 | 406 | 400 | 364 | 371 | 381 | 391 |
| Two Family Members In Work Force | 3,302 | 3,952 | 3,746 | 3,609 | 3,444 | 3,519 | 3,628 | 4,170 |
| Two In Family | 907 | 1,013 | 1,021 | 1,037 | 953 | 947 | 975 | 1,126 |
| Three In Family | 655 | 811 | 760 | 682 | 661 | 661 | 676 | 894 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 1,011 | 1,301 | 1,300 | 1,301 | 1,256 | 1,346 | 1,381 | 1,562 |
| Six Or More In Family | 729 | 826 | 665 | 589 | 574 | 565 | 595 | 588 |
| Three Or More In Work Force | 1,451 | 1,649 | 1,516 | 1,594 | 1,300 | 1,162 | 1,195 | 1,700 |
| Three In Family | 149 | 167 | 140 | 180 | 171 | 134 | 137 | 137 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 517 | 625 | 568 | 710 | 486 | 468 | 479 | 751 |
| Six Or More In Family | 785 | 856 | 809 | 704 | 642 | 560 | 579 | 813 |

IFE INCIDENCE

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| One Family Member In Work Force | 23.6 | 25.7 | 25.5 | 24.9 | 24.1 | 23.6 | 23.7 | 25.3 |
| One In Family | 23.9 | 26.0 | 25.8 | 23.8 | 22.3 | 20.5 | 20.6 | 21.5 |
| Two In Family | 27.6 | 28.6 | 28.8 | 28.8 | 27.8 | 28.5 | 28.7 | 30.0 |
| Three In Family | 23.1 | 24.9 | 24.3 | 24.7 | 26.8 | 26.4 | 26.6 | 28.6 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 15.8 | 18.8 | 19.0 | 20.2 | 19.3 | 20.5 | 20.7 | 24.5 |
| Six Or More In Family | 32.6 | 38.8 | 34.5 | 36.1 | 37.5 | 41.5 | 41.8 | 44.8 |
| Two Family Members In Work Force | 7.2 | 8.6 | 8.0 | 7.6 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 8.0 |
| Two In Family | 5.2 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.8 |
| Three In Family | 5.8 | 7.1 | 6.6 | 5.8 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 6.5 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 7.3 | 9.4 | 8.8 | 8.7 | 8.1 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 9.6 |
| Six Or More In Family | 21.1 | 26.0 | 22.6 | 22.5 | 23.2 | 24.8 | 25.4 | 24.9 |
| Three Or More In Work Force | 5.4 | 6.1 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 4.5 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 5.7 |
| Three In Family | 2.8 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 3.8 | 4.6 | 4.0 | 4.6 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 4.7 |
| Six Or More In Family | 9.8 | 10.8 | 9.7 | 9.2 | 8.6 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 11.0 |

IFE SHARE

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| One Family Member In Work Force | 60.4 | 59.3 | 60.7 | 61.4 | 63.6 | 63.8 | 63.7 | 61.2 |
| One In Family | 23.2 | 23.5 | 25.8 | 26.0 | 27.1 | 26.5 | 26.4 | 25.2 |
| Two In Family | 17.6 | 16.2 | 16.3 | 16.7 | 17.1 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 16.6 |
| Three In Family | 8.1 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 7.6 | 8.6 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.4 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 7.7 | 8.1 | 7.9 | 8.2 | 7.9 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 8.4 |
| Six Or More In Family | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.6 |
| Two Family Members In Work Force | 27.5 | 28.7 | 28.0 | 26.7 | 26.5 | 27.2 | 27.3 | 27.6 |
| Two In Family | 7.6 | 7.4 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.5 |
| Three In Family | 5.5 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.9 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 8.4 | 9.4 | 9.7 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 10.4 | 10.4 | 10.3 |
| Six Or More In Family | 6.1 | 6.0 | 5.0 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 3.9 |
| Three Or More In Work Force | 12.1 | 12.0 | 11.3 | 11.8 | 10.0 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 11.3 |
| Three In Family | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.0 | .9 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 5.3 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 5.0 |
| Six Or More In Family | 6.5 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 5.4 |

IFE DEFICIT

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| One Family Member In Work Force | 14,897 | 18,532 | 19,233 | 20,510 | 21,545 | 23,811 | 24,467 | 31,171 |
| One In Family | 3,922 | 5,162 | 5,681 | 5,972 | 6,227 | 6,850 | 7,009 | 8,865 |
| Two In Family | 3,858 | 4,571 | 4,802 | 5,230 | 5,577 | 6,376 | 6,555 | 7,893 |
| Three In Family | 2,288 | 2,703 | 2,954 | 3,145 | 3,473 | 3,628 | 3,731 | 4,830 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 2,884 | 3,624 | 3,817 | 4,051 | 4,164 | 4,674 | 4,803 | 6,584 |
| Six Or More In Family | 1,945 | 2,472 | 1,978 | 2,113 | 2,105 | 2,284 | 2,369 | 2,999 |
| Two Family Members In Work Force | 3,730 | 4,909 | 4,841 | 4,863 | 4,831 | 5,752 | 5,924 | 7,742 |
| Two In Family | 668 | 808 | 869 | 916 | 914 | 1,051 | 1,083 | 1,373 |
| Three In Family | 598 | 727 | 795 | 769 | 766 | 834 | 860 | 1,315 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 1,174 | 1,815 | 1,763 | 1,935 | 1,922 | 2,377 | 2,409 | 3,311 |
| Six Or More In Family | 1,289 | 1,559 | 1,414 | 1,243 | 1,229 | 1,490 | 1,572 | 1,742 |
| Three Or More In Work Force | 1,074 | 1,484 | 1,381 | 1,529 | 1,393 | 1,238 | 1,265 | 2,087 |
| Three In Family | 66 | 97 | 82 | 123 | 128 | 94 | 96 | 112 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 332 | 496 | 449 | 614 | 430 | 472 | 480 | 813 |
| Six Or More In Family | 676 | 891 | 850 | 792 | 835 | 672 | 689 | 1,161 |

Table C-4. (Continued)

| <u>IFE DEFICIT (1980 \$)</u> | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| One Family Member In Work Force | 24,893 | 28,372 | 27,849 | 27,893 | 27,174 | 27,025 | 27,770 | 31,171 |
| One In Family | 6,553 | 7,903 | 8,226 | 8,122 | 7,864 | 7,774 | 7,955 | 8,865 |
| Two In Family | 6,446 | 6,997 | 6,953 | 7,112 | 7,043 | 7,236 | 7,440 | 7,893 |
| Three In Family | 3,824 | 4,138 | 4,278 | 4,277 | 4,387 | 4,118 | 4,235 | 4,830 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 4,819 | 5,548 | 5,527 | 5,509 | 5,259 | 5,305 | 5,451 | 6,584 |
| Six Or More In Family | 3,251 | 3,785 | 2,864 | 2,873 | 2,658 | 2,592 | 2,689 | 2,999 |
| Two Family Members In Work Force | 6,232 | 7,516 | 7,010 | 6,614 | 6,102 | 6,529 | 6,723 | 7,742 |
| Two In Family | 1,169 | 1,236 | 1,259 | 1,246 | 1,155 | 1,193 | 1,229 | 1,373 |
| Three In Family | 999 | 1,113 | 1,151 | 1,046 | 967 | 947 | 976 | 1,315 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 1,962 | 2,779 | 2,552 | 2,632 | 2,427 | 2,698 | 2,734 | 3,311 |
| Six Or More In Family | 2,153 | 2,387 | 2,048 | 1,690 | 1,552 | 1,692 | 1,785 | 1,742 |
| Three Or More In Work Force | 1,794 | 2,272 | 1,999 | 2,079 | 1,759 | 1,405 | 1,436 | 2,087 |
| Three In Family | 111 | 149 | 118 | 168 | 161 | 107 | 109 | 112 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 554 | 760 | 650 | 835 | 543 | 535 | 544 | 813 |
| Six Or More In Family | 1,129 | 1,364 | 1,231 | 1,077 | 1,055 | 762 | 782 | 1,161 |
| <u>IFE DEFICIT SHARE</u> | | | | | | | | |
| One Family Member In Work Force | 75.6 | 74.3 | 75.6 | 76.2 | 77.6 | 77.3 | 77.3 | 76.0 |
| One In Family | 19.9 | 20.7 | 22.3 | 22.2 | 22.4 | 22.2 | 22.1 | 21.6 |
| Two In Family | 19.6 | 18.3 | 18.9 | 19.4 | 20.1 | 20.7 | 20.7 | 19.3 |
| Three In Family | 11.6 | 10.8 | 11.6 | 11.7 | 12.5 | 11.8 | 11.8 | 11.8 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 14.6 | 14.5 | 15.0 | 15.1 | 15.0 | 15.2 | 15.2 | 16.1 |
| Six Or More In Family | 9.9 | 9.9 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 7.6 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 7.3 |
| Two Family Members In Work Force | 18.9 | 19.7 | 19.0 | 18.1 | 17.4 | 18.7 | 18.7 | 18.9 |
| Two In Family | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| Three In Family | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 3.2 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 6.0 | 7.3 | 6.9 | 7.2 | 6.9 | 7.7 | 7.6 | 8.1 |
| Six Or More In Family | 6.5 | 6.3 | 5.6 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 4.2 |
| Three Or More In Work Force | 5.4 | 6.0 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 5.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 5.1 |
| Three In Family | .3 | .4 | .3 | .5 | .5 | .3 | .3 | .3 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 1.7 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 2.0 |
| Six Or More In Family | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.8 |
| <u>IFE AVERAGE DEFICIT</u> | | | | | | | | |
| One Family Member In Work Force | 2,053 | 2,269 | 2,363 | 2,474 | 2,603 | 2,892 | 2,893 | 3,373 |
| One In Family | 1,410 | 1,598 | 1,645 | 1,704 | 1,764 | 2,003 | 2,000 | 2,326 |
| Two In Family | 1,823 | 2,049 | 2,196 | 2,324 | 2,508 | 2,759 | 2,760 | 3,151 |
| Three In Family | 2,343 | 2,574 | 2,862 | 3,055 | 3,089 | 3,342 | 3,334 | 3,820 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 3,118 | 3,241 | 3,600 | 3,661 | 4,023 | 4,465 | 4,458 | 5,187 |
| Six Or More In Family | 4,277 | 4,596 | 4,867 | 5,284 | 5,790 | 6,154 | 6,223 | 7,669 |
| Two Family Members In Work Force | 1,130 | 1,242 | 1,292 | 1,347 | 1,403 | 1,635 | 1,633 | 1,857 |
| Two In Family | 737 | 797 | 851 | 884 | 960 | 1,110 | 1,110 | 1,220 |
| Three In Family | 913 | 897 | 1,046 | 1,128 | 1,159 | 1,261 | 1,271 | 1,471 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 1,162 | 1,395 | 1,356 | 1,487 | 1,530 | 1,766 | 1,744 | 2,120 |
| Six Or More In Family | 1,767 | 1,887 | 2,127 | 2,109 | 2,140 | 2,639 | 2,644 | 2,963 |
| Three Or More In Work Force | 740 | 900 | 911 | 959 | 1,072 | 1,066 | 1,059 | 1,227 |
| Three In Family | 446 | 581 | 586 | 685 | 745 | 705 | 705 | 819 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 641 | 794 | 791 | 865 | 885 | 1,008 | 1,001 | 1,084 |
| Six Or More In Family | 860 | 1,040 | 1,050 | 1,125 | 1,300 | 1,200 | 1,190 | 1,429 |
| <u>IFE AVERAGE DEFICIT (1980 \$)</u> | | | | | | | | |
| One Family Member In Work Force | 3,431 | 3,474 | 3,422 | 3,365 | 3,288 | 3,282 | 3,284 | 3,373 |
| One In Family | 2,356 | 2,447 | 2,382 | 2,317 | 2,228 | 2,273 | 2,270 | 2,326 |
| Two In Family | 3,046 | 3,137 | 3,180 | 3,161 | 3,168 | 3,131 | 3,133 | 3,151 |
| Three In Family | 3,915 | 3,941 | 4,144 | 4,155 | 3,901 | 3,793 | 3,784 | 3,820 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 5,211 | 4,962 | 5,213 | 4,979 | 5,081 | 5,068 | 5,060 | 5,187 |
| Six Or More In Family | 7,147 | 7,036 | 7,047 | 7,186 | 7,313 | 6,985 | 7,063 | 7,669 |
| Two Family Members In Work Force | 1,888 | 1,902 | 1,871 | 1,832 | 1,772 | 1,856 | 1,853 | 1,857 |
| Two In Family | 1,232 | 1,220 | 1,232 | 1,202 | 1,212 | 1,260 | 1,260 | 1,220 |
| Three In Family | 1,526 | 1,373 | 1,515 | 1,534 | 1,464 | 1,431 | 1,443 | 1,471 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 1,942 | 2,136 | 1,963 | 2,022 | 1,932 | 2,004 | 1,979 | 2,120 |
| Six Or More In Family | 2,953 | 2,889 | 3,080 | 2,868 | 2,703 | 2,995 | 3,001 | 2,963 |
| Three Or More In Work Force | 1,237 | 1,377 | 1,319 | 1,304 | 1,354 | 1,210 | 1,202 | 1,227 |
| Three In Family | 745 | 890 | 849 | 932 | 941 | 800 | 800 | 819 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 1,071 | 1,216 | 1,145 | 1,176 | 1,118 | 1,144 | 1,136 | 1,084 |
| Six Or More In Family | 1,437 | 1,592 | 1,520 | 1,530 | 1,642 | 1,362 | 1,351 | 1,429 |

Table C-4. (Continued)

IFI

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| One Family Member In Work Force | 3,748 | 4,222 | 4,221 | 4,297 | 4,383 | 4,332 | 4,450 | 5,151 |
| One In Family | 1,669 | 1,954 | 2,077 | 2,079 | 2,162 | 2,069 | 2,114 | 2,403 |
| Two In Family | 623 | 663 | 652 | 664 | 712 | 710 | 733 | 874 |
| Three In Family | 473 | 507 | 485 | 517 | 539 | 518 | 536 | 661 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 626 | 696 | 682 | 723 | 668 | 744 | 767 | 882 |
| Six Or More In Family | 357 | 401 | 326 | 315 | 301 | 290 | 301 | 331 |
| Two Family Members In Work Force | 1,765 | 2,027 | 1,985 | 1,846 | 1,919 | 1,948 | 2,014 | 2,347 |
| Two In Family | 324 | 386 | 395 | 400 | 351 | 391 | 404 | 459 |
| Three In Family | 298 | 346 | 363 | 251 | 319 | 298 | 306 | 422 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 606 | 745 | 786 | 778 | 826 | 853 | 874 | 1,018 |
| Six Or More In Family | 536 | 549 | 442 | 417 | 422 | 406 | 431 | 448 |
| Three Or More In Work Force | 833 | 1,004 | 827 | 855 | 710 | 573 | 591 | 967 |
| Three In Family | 39 | 74 | 61 | 66 | 78 | 42 | 44 | 53 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 267 | 351 | 286 | 365 | 239 | 239 | 244 | 397 |
| Six Or More In Family | 527 | 579 | 480 | 423 | 393 | 292 | 303 | 517 |

IFI INCIDENCE

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| One Family Member In Work Force | 12.2 | 13.3 | 13.2 | 12.9 | 12.8 | 12.4 | 12.5 | 14.1 |
| One In Family | 14.3 | 15.7 | 15.5 | 14.1 | 13.7 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 13.6 |
| Two In Family | 8.1 | 8.5 | 8.6 | 8.5 | 8.9 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 10.5 |
| Three In Family | 11.2 | 12.1 | 11.4 | 12.4 | 12.9 | 12.6 | 12.7 | 14.9 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 10.7 | 11.7 | 12.2 | 13.2 | 12.5 | 14.6 | 14.7 | 17.0 |
| Six Or More In Family | 25.6 | 28.9 | 27.6 | 28.5 | 31.1 | 32.4 | 33.0 | 37.9 |
| Two Family Members In Work Force | 3.8 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.5 |
| Two In Family | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.4 |
| Three In Family | 2.6 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 3.1 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 4.4 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 6.2 |
| Six Or More In Family | 15.5 | 17.3 | 15.0 | 15.9 | 17.0 | 17.9 | 18.4 | 19.0 |
| Three Or More In Work Force | 3.1 | 3.7 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 3.2 |
| Three In Family | .7 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.3 | .7 | .7 | .8 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 2.0 | 2.6 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 2.5 |
| Six Or More In Family | 6.6 | 7.3 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 7.0 |

IFI SHARE

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| One Family Member In Work Force | 59.1 | 58.2 | 60.0 | 61.4 | 62.5 | 63.2 | 63.1 | 60.9 |
| One In Family | 26.3 | 26.9 | 29.5 | 29.7 | 30.8 | 30.2 | 30.0 | 28.4 |
| Two In Family | 9.8 | 9.1 | 9.3 | 9.5 | 10.2 | 10.4 | 10.4 | 10.3 |
| Three In Family | 7.5 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 7.4 | 7.7 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.8 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 9.9 | 9.6 | 9.7 | 10.3 | 9.5 | 10.9 | 10.9 | 10.4 |
| Six Or More In Family | 5.6 | 5.5 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 3.9 |
| Two Family Members In Work Force | 27.8 | 28.0 | 28.2 | 26.4 | 27.4 | 28.4 | 28.5 | 27.7 |
| Two In Family | 5.1 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.0 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.4 |
| Three In Family | 4.7 | 4.8 | 5.2 | 3.6 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 5.0 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 9.5 | 10.3 | 11.2 | 11.1 | 11.8 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.1 |
| Six Or More In Family | 8.4 | 7.6 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 5.3 |
| Three Or More In Work Force | 13.1 | 13.8 | 11.8 | 12.2 | 10.1 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 11.4 |
| Three In Family | .6 | 1.0 | .9 | .9 | 1.1 | .6 | .6 | .6 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 4.2 | 4.8 | 4.1 | 5.2 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 4.7 |
| Six Or More In Family | 8.3 | 8.0 | 6.8 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 6.1 |

IFI DEFICIT

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| One Family Member In Work Force | 5,571 | 6,764 | 6,989 | 7,659 | 8,269 | 9,390 | 9,618 | 12,812 |
| One In Family | 1,803 | 2,464 | 2,771 | 2,867 | 3,001 | 3,457 | 3,518 | 4,585 |
| Two In Family | 767 | 817 | 928 | 1,002 | 1,194 | 1,421 | 1,463 | 1,843 |
| Three In Family | 727 | 803 | 855 | 1,015 | 1,120 | 1,146 | 1,183 | 1,696 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 1,270 | 1,510 | 1,493 | 1,753 | 1,831 | 2,254 | 2,304 | 3,076 |
| Six Or More In Family | 1,004 | 1,170 | 943 | 1,022 | 1,124 | 1,112 | 1,151 | 1,611 |
| Two Family Members In Work Force | 1,619 | 2,049 | 1,969 | 1,997 | 2,162 | 2,606 | 2,695 | 3,676 |
| Two In Family | 208 | 265 | 276 | 347 | 276 | 351 | 362 | 454 |
| Three In Family | 553 | 246 | 270 | 227 | 307 | 270 | 278 | 528 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 396 | 771 | 792 | 852 | 948 | 1,142 | 1,159 | 1,731 |
| Six Or More In Family | 630 | 767 | 631 | 571 | 632 | 843 | 896 | 964 |
| Three Or More In Work Force | 523 | 725 | 615 | 701 | 595 | 503 | 512 | 965 |
| Three In Family | 21 | 32 | 35 | 49 | 51 | 33 | 34 | 42 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 130 | 234 | 193 | 311 | 186 | 172 | 173 | 318 |
| Six Or More In Family | 372 | 458 | 387 | 342 | 359 | 298 | 305 | 605 |

Table C-4. (Continued)

IFI DEFICIT (1980 \$)

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| One Family Member In Work Force | 9,309 | 10,356 | 10,120 | 10,416 | 10,444 | 10,657 | 10,916 | 12,812 |
| One In Family | 3,013 | 3,772 | 4,012 | 3,899 | 3,791 | 3,923 | 3,993 | 4,585 |
| Two In Family | 1,281 | 1,251 | 1,343 | 1,363 | 1,508 | 1,613 | 1,660 | 1,843 |
| Three In Family | 1,214 | 1,230 | 1,239 | 1,381 | 1,414 | 1,301 | 1,343 | 1,696 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 2,123 | 2,311 | 2,161 | 2,384 | 2,312 | 2,558 | 2,615 | 3,076 |
| Six Or More In Family | 1,678 | 1,792 | 1,365 | 1,390 | 1,420 | 1,262 | 1,306 | 1,611 |
| Two Family Members In Work Force | 2,705 | 3,137 | 2,851 | 2,716 | 2,731 | 2,958 | 3,059 | 3,676 |
| Two In Family | 347 | 406 | 400 | 472 | 348 | 398 | 411 | 454 |
| Three In Family | 381 | 377 | 392 | 308 | 388 | 307 | 315 | 528 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 924 | 1,181 | 1,146 | 1,159 | 1,197 | 1,296 | 1,315 | 1,731 |
| Six Or More In Family | 1,053 | 1,174 | 913 | 776 | 798 | 957 | 1,017 | 964 |
| Three Or More In Work Force | 874 | 1,110 | 891 | 953 | 752 | 571 | 581 | 965 |
| Three In Family | 35 | 50 | 51 | 66 | 64 | 37 | 38 | 42 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 217 | 358 | 280 | 423 | 235 | 196 | 197 | 318 |
| Six Or More In Family | 622 | 702 | 560 | 465 | 453 | 339 | 346 | 605 |

IFI DEFICIT SHARE

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| One Family Member In Work Force | 72.2 | 70.9 | 73.0 | 74.0 | 75.0 | 75.1 | 75.0 | 73.4 |
| One In Family | 23.4 | 25.8 | 28.9 | 27.7 | 27.2 | 27.7 | 27.4 | 26.3 |
| Two In Family | 9.9 | 8.6 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 10.8 | 11.4 | 11.4 | 10.6 |
| Three In Family | 9.4 | 8.4 | 8.9 | 9.8 | 10.2 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 9.7 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 16.5 | 15.8 | 15.6 | 16.9 | 16.6 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 17.6 |
| Six Or More In Family | 13.0 | 12.3 | 9.8 | 9.9 | 10.2 | 8.9 | 9.0 | 9.2 |
| Two Family Members In Work Force | 21.0 | 21.5 | 20.6 | 19.3 | 19.6 | 20.8 | 21.0 | 21.1 |
| Two In Family | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.6 |
| Three In Family | 3.0 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 3.0 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 7.2 | 8.1 | 8.3 | 8.2 | 8.6 | 9.1 | 9.0 | 9.9 |
| Six Or More In Family | 8.2 | 8.0 | 6.6 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 6.7 | 7.0 | 5.5 |
| Three Or More In Work Force | 6.8 | 7.6 | 6.4 | 6.8 | 5.4 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 5.5 |
| Three In Family | .3 | .3 | .4 | .5 | .5 | .3 | .3 | .2 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 1.7 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.8 |
| Six Or More In Family | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.0 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 3.5 |

IFI AVERAGE DEFICIT

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| One Family Member In Work Force | 1,486 | 1,602 | 1,656 | 1,782 | 1,887 | 2,168 | 2,161 | 2,487 |
| One In Family | 1,080 | 1,261 | 1,334 | 1,379 | 1,388 | 1,671 | 1,664 | 1,908 |
| Two In Family | 1,231 | 1,232 | 1,423 | 1,510 | 1,676 | 2,001 | 1,995 | 2,109 |
| Three In Family | 1,538 | 1,584 | 1,763 | 1,965 | 2,076 | 2,213 | 2,209 | 2,565 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 2,029 | 2,168 | 2,189 | 2,425 | 2,741 | 3,029 | 3,005 | 3,488 |
| Six Or More In Family | 2,810 | 2,916 | 2,894 | 3,244 | 3,730 | 3,831 | 3,824 | 4,872 |
| Two Family Members In Work Force | 917 | 1,011 | 992 | 1,082 | 1,127 | 1,337 | 1,338 | 1,566 |
| Two In Family | 640 | 686 | 700 | 868 | 785 | 897 | 897 | 988 |
| Three In Family | 764 | 712 | 746 | 904 | 961 | 907 | 909 | 1,251 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 912 | 1,035 | 1,008 | 1,095 | 1,147 | 1,339 | 1,327 | 1,699 |
| Six Or More In Family | 1,175 | 1,396 | 1,426 | 1,369 | 1,496 | 2,075 | 2,080 | 2,152 |
| Three Or More In Work Force | 628 | 722 | 744 | 820 | 839 | 879 | 866 | 998 |
| Three In Family | 549 | 441 | 578 | 735 | 650 | 790 | 770 | 794 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 485 | 666 | 675 | 851 | 777 | 721 | 710 | 800 |
| Six Or More In Family | 706 | 792 | 806 | 807 | 914 | 1,022 | 1,006 | 1,171 |

IFI AVERAGE DEFICIT (1980 \$)

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| One Family Member In Work Force | 2,483 | 2,453 | 2,398 | 2,424 | 2,383 | 2,461 | 2,453 | 2,487 |
| One In Family | 1,805 | 1,931 | 1,932 | 1,875 | 1,753 | 1,897 | 1,889 | 1,908 |
| Two In Family | 2,057 | 1,886 | 2,061 | 2,054 | 2,117 | 2,271 | 2,264 | 2,109 |
| Three In Family | 2,570 | 2,425 | 2,553 | 2,672 | 2,622 | 2,512 | 2,507 | 2,565 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 3,390 | 3,319 | 3,170 | 3,298 | 3,462 | 3,438 | 3,411 | 3,488 |
| Six Or More In Family | 4,696 | 4,464 | 4,191 | 4,412 | 4,711 | 4,348 | 4,340 | 4,872 |
| Two Family Members In Work Force | 1,532 | 1,548 | 1,436 | 1,472 | 1,423 | 1,517 | 1,519 | 1,566 |
| Two In Family | 1,069 | 1,050 | 1,014 | 1,180 | 991 | 1,018 | 1,018 | 988 |
| Three In Family | 1,277 | 1,090 | 1,080 | 1,229 | 1,214 | 1,029 | 1,032 | 1,251 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 1,524 | 1,585 | 1,460 | 1,489 | 1,449 | 1,520 | 1,506 | 1,699 |
| Six Or More In Family | 1,963 | 2,137 | 2,065 | 1,862 | 1,889 | 2,355 | 2,361 | 2,152 |
| Three Or More In Work Force | 1,049 | 1,105 | 1,077 | 1,115 | 1,060 | 998 | 983 | 998 |
| Three In Family | 917 | 675 | 837 | 1,000 | 821 | 897 | 874 | 794 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 810 | 1,020 | 977 | 1,157 | 981 | 818 | 806 | 800 |
| Six Or More In Family | 1,180 | 1,213 | 1,167 | 1,098 | 1,154 | 1,160 | 1,142 | 1,171 |

Table C-4. (Continued)

| <u>LIE IN LIFE</u> | | | | | | | | |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| One Family Member In Work Force | 75.4 | 77.7 | 78.3 | 76.4 | 75.9 | 76.8 | 76.8 | 77.0 |
| One In Family | 67.9 | 69.8 | 72.8 | 68.8 | 69.3 | 67.9 | 68.0 | 68.1 |
| Two In Family | 77.9 | 81.1 | 80.1 | 80.7 | 78.4 | 83.1 | 82.9 | 82.3 |
| Three In Family | 84.3 | 86.7 | 84.3 | 84.6 | 85.6 | 88.0 | 87.8 | 88.9 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 83.1 | 87.3 | 86.5 | 87.0 | 84.7 | 87.5 | 87.4 | 88.0 |
| Six Or More In Family | 94.6 | 93.4 | 95.0 | 95.2 | 96.6 | 96.8 | 97.0 | 97.5 |
| Two Family Members in Work Force | 22.0 | 25.1 | 23.5 | 23.3 | 22.6 | 23.3 | 23.3 | 25.4 |
| Two In Family | 18.4 | 19.5 | 18.8 | 20.4 | 18.9 | 18.9 | 18.9 | 20.3 |
| Three In Family | 18.4 | 22.3 | 19.6 | 18.6 | 18.5 | 17.9 | 17.8 | 22.1 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 22.0 | 26.5 | 25.9 | 25.0 | 23.8 | 26.8 | 26.8 | 28.5 |
| Six Or More In Family | 42.9 | 47.6 | 46.0 | 43.9 | 48.1 | 46.9 | 47.6 | 49.9 |
| Three Or More In Work Force | 11.8 | 12.8 | 12.0 | 12.1 | 10.8 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 12.5 |
| Three In Family | 6.8 | 8.5 | 7.0 | 5.3 | 8.3 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 5.8 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 9.2 | 9.8 | 9.6 | 10.5 | 8.0 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 10.7 |
| Six Or More In Family | 18.0 | 19.1 | 17.7 | 16.9 | 16.6 | 14.0 | 14.1 | 20.2 |
| <u>EARNINGS SUPPLEMENTATION RATE--TOTAL</u> | | | | | | | | |
| One Family Member In Work Force | 48.3 | 48.3 | 48.1 | 48.2 | 47.0 | 47.4 | 47.4 | 44.3 |
| One In Family | 40.0 | 39.5 | 39.9 | 40.7 | 38.7 | 39.5 | 39.7 | 36.9 |
| Two In Family | 70.6 | 70.3 | 70.2 | 70.5 | 68.0 | 69.3 | 69.1 | 65.1 |
| Three In Family | 51.6 | 51.7 | 53.0 | 49.8 | 52.0 | 52.3 | 52.1 | 47.7 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 32.3 | 37.7 | 35.7 | 34.7 | 35.5 | 28.9 | 28.8 | 30.5 |
| Six Or More In Family | 21.4 | 25.4 | 19.9 | 21.2 | 17.1 | 21.8 | 21.0 | 15.4 |
| Two Family Members In Work Force | 46.5 | 48.7 | 47.0 | 48.8 | 44.3 | 44.6 | 44.5 | 43.7 |
| Two In Family | 64.2 | 61.9 | 61.3 | 61.4 | 63.2 | 58.7 | 58.6 | 59.2 |
| Three In Family | 54.4 | 57.3 | 52.3 | 63.2 | 51.7 | 54.9 | 54.8 | 52.8 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 40.0 | 42.7 | 39.6 | 40.2 | 34.2 | 36.6 | 36.7 | 34.8 |
| Six Or More In Family | 26.5 | 33.5 | 33.5 | 29.3 | 26.5 | 28.1 | 27.5 | 23.8 |
| Three Or More In Work Force | 42.6 | 39.1 | 45.5 | 46.4 | 45.4 | 50.7 | 50.5 | 43.1 |
| Three In Family | 74.0 | 56.0 | 56.6 | 63.3 | 54.5 | 68.9 | 67.8 | 61.4 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 48.3 | 43.8 | 49.5 | 48.5 | 50.8 | 48.9 | 49.1 | 47.1 |
| Six Or More In Family | 32.9 | 32.4 | 40.7 | 39.8 | 38.9 | 47.9 | 47.7 | 36.4 |
| <u>EARNINGS SUPPLEMENTATION RATE - TRANSFERS</u> | | | | | | | | |
| One Family Member In Work Force | 29.2 | 31.0 | 29.8 | 29.6 | 26.9 | 25.7 | 25.6 | 24.3 |
| One In Family | 23.7 | 24.9 | 24.4 | 24.1 | 20.8 | 19.3 | 19.3 | 20.0 |
| Two In Family | 40.8 | 42.3 | 41.2 | 41.0 | 37.7 | 36.1 | 35.7 | 32.5 |
| Three In Family | 31.7 | 34.2 | 34.4 | 33.3 | 30.9 | 31.8 | 31.6 | 26.4 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 21.6 | 28.0 | 25.5 | 24.4 | 24.7 | 20.3 | 20.2 | 22.1 |
| Six Or More In Family | 19.3 | 20.3 | 15.4 | 17.5 | 14.0 | 18.0 | 17.6 | 12.6 |
| Two Family Members In Work Force | 29.1 | 33.5 | 30.6 | 31.3 | 25.4 | 24.7 | 24.5 | 24.6 |
| Two In Family | 35.5 | 36.4 | 33.9 | 32.6 | 29.7 | 24.2 | 24.0 | 25.8 |
| Three In Family | 34.4 | 40.3 | 32.6 | 42.0 | 32.7 | 29.1 | 28.7 | 32.6 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 26.5 | 32.2 | 28.1 | 28.6 | 19.0 | 24.8 | 24.7 | 21.4 |
| Six Or More In Family | 21.6 | 25.3 | 27.9 | 23.1 | 18.6 | 20.2 | 19.7 | 18.6 |
| Three Or More In Work Force | 26.1 | 25.7 | 29.7 | 28.8 | 25.7 | 29.3 | 29.3 | 24.8 |
| Three In Family | 43.8 | 35.8 | 32.6 | 28.3 | 20.3 | 36.2 | 35.4 | 27.9 |
| Four Or Five In Family | 28.2 | 25.0 | 27.5 | 26.3 | 26.0 | 25.5 | 25.8 | 20.8 |
| Six Or More In Family | 21.2 | 24.4 | 30.7 | 31.3 | 26.9 | 30.8 | 30.9 | 28.1 |

Table C-5. SUMMARY SEVERE HARDSHIP MEASURES, 1974 THROUGH 1980, FOR TOTAL WORK FORCE, DISAGGREGATED BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

| | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1979R | 1980 |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| <u>TOTAL WORK FORCE</u> | | | | | | | | |
| High School Student | 5,124 | 4,722 | 5,031 | 5,155 | 4,836 | 4,930 | 5,070 | 4,910 |
| Post-Secondary Student | 4,426 | 4,333 | 4,416 | 4,402 | 4,288 | 4,515 | 4,643 | 4,730 |
| High School Dropout | 27,008 | 25,900 | 25,729 | 25,454 | 24,451 | 24,050 | 24,488 | 23,713 |
| High School Graduate Only | 38,625 | 39,194 | 39,992 | 41,092 | 42,729 | 43,778 | 44,542 | 45,940 |
| Post-Secondary 1-3 Years | 13,793 | 14,576 | 15,412 | 16,428 | 17,618 | 18,081 | 18,524 | 18,880 |
| College Graduate | 14,624 | 15,716 | 16,568 | 17,133 | 18,439 | 19,295 | 19,714 | 20,175 |
| <u>SHARE TOTAL WORK FORCE</u> | | | | | | | | |
| High School Student | 4.9 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.1 |
| Post-Secondary Student | 4.3 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| High School Dropout | 28.7 | 24.8 | 24.0 | 23.2 | 24.1 | 21.0 | 20.9 | 20.0 |
| High School Graduate Only | 37.3 | 37.5 | 37.3 | 37.5 | 38.0 | 38.2 | 38.1 | 38.8 |
| Post-Secondary 1-3 Years | 14.0 | 14.0 | 14.4 | 15.0 | 15.7 | 15.8 | 15.8 | 16.0 |
| College Graduate | 14.1 | 15.0 | 15.5 | 15.6 | 16.4 | 16.8 | 16.9 | 17.0 |
| <u>UNEMPLOYED</u> | | | | | | | | |
| High School Student | 1,455 | 1,343 | 1,376 | 1,428 | 1,155 | 1,070 | 1,112 | 1,331 |
| Post-Secondary Student | 1,059 | 1,096 | 1,052 | 1,053 | 820 | 849 | 870 | 972 |
| High School Dropout | 5,936 | 6,707 | 6,093 | 5,634 | 5,065 | 5,187 | 5,317 | 6,055 |
| High School Graduate Only | 6,772 | 7,875 | 7,592 | 7,328 | 6,763 | 6,914 | 7,093 | 8,609 |
| Post-Secondary 1-3 Years | 1,893 | 2,437 | 2,495 | 2,337 | 2,279 | 2,325 | 2,406 | 2,623 |
| College Graduate | 1,421 | 1,646 | 1,837 | 1,731 | 1,656 | 1,628 | 1,669 | 1,820 |
| <u>UNEMPLOYMENT RATE</u> | | | | | | | | |
| High School Student | 28.4 | 28.4 | 27.4 | 27.7 | 23.9 | 21.7 | 21.9 | 27.1 |
| Post-Secondary Student | 23.9 | 25.3 | 23.8 | 23.9 | 19.1 | 18.8 | 18.7 | 20.5 |
| High School Dropout | 22.0 | 25.9 | 23.7 | 22.1 | 20.7 | 21.6 | 22.0 | 25.5 |
| High School Graduate Only | 17.5 | 20.1 | 19.0 | 17.8 | 15.8 | 15.8 | 15.9 | 18.7 |
| Post-Secondary 1-3 Years | 13.7 | 16.7 | 16.2 | 14.2 | 12.9 | 12.9 | 13.0 | 13.9 |
| College Graduate | 9.7 | 10.5 | 11.1 | 10.1 | 9.0 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 9.0 |
| <u>SHARE UNEMPLOYED</u> | | | | | | | | |
| High School Student | 7.8 | 6.4 | 6.7 | 7.3 | 6.5 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.2 |
| Post-Secondary Student | 5.7 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.5 |
| High School Dropout | 32.0 | 31.8 | 29.8 | 28.9 | 28.6 | 28.9 | 28.8 | 28.3 |
| High School Graduate Only | 36.5 | 37.3 | 37.1 | 37.6 | 38.1 | 38.5 | 38.4 | 40.2 |
| Post-Secondary 1-3 Years | 10.2 | 11.5 | 12.2 | 12.0 | 12.8 | 12.9 | 13.0 | 12.3 |
| College Graduate | 7.7 | 7.8 | 9.0 | 8.9 | 9.3 | 9.1 | 9.0 | 8.5 |
| <u>PREDOMINANTLY UNEMPLOYED</u> | | | | | | | | |
| High School Student | 815 | 863 | 950 | 898 | 668 | 641 | 668 | 862 |
| Post-Secondary Student | 381 | 575 | 499 | 441 | 351 | 345 | 352 | 481 |
| High School Dropout | 2,768 | 3,787 | 3,371 | 3,018 | 2,586 | 2,454 | 2,523 | 3,307 |
| High School Graduate Only | 2,621 | 3,941 | 3,512 | 3,225 | 2,822 | 2,637 | 2,709 | 3,990 |
| Post-Secondary 1-3 Years | 712 | 1,091 | 1,128 | 880 | 828 | 726 | 755 | 1,059 |
| College Graduate | 444 | 682 | 794 | 668 | 497 | 475 | 485 | 648 |

Table C-5. (Continued)

INCIDENCE PREDOMINANTLY
UNEMPLOYED

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| High School Student | 15.9 | 18.3 | 18.9 | 17.4 | 13.8 | 13.0 | 13.2 | 17.6 |
| Post-Secondary Student | 8.6 | 13.3 | 11.3 | 10.0 | 8.2 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 10.2 |
| High School Dropout | 10.2 | 14.6 | 13.1 | 11.9 | 10.6 | 10.2 | 10.3 | 13.9 |
| High School Graduate Only | 6.8 | 10.1 | 8.8 | 7.8 | 6.6 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 8.7 |
| Post-Secondary 1-3 Years | 5.2 | 7.5 | 7.3 | 5.4 | 4.7 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 5.6 |
| College Graduate | 3.0 | 4.3 | 4.8 | 3.9 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 3.2 |

SHARE PREDOMINANTLY UNEMPLOYED

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| High School Student | 10.5 | 7.9 | 9.3 | 9.8 | 8.6 | 8.8 | 8.9 | 8.3 |
| Post-Secondary Student | 4.9 | 5.3 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.6 |
| High School Dropout | 35.8 | 34.6 | 32.9 | 33.0 | 33.4 | 33.7 | 33.7 | 32.0 |
| High School Graduate Only | 33.9 | 36.0 | 34.2 | 35.3 | 36.4 | 36.2 | 36.2 | 38.6 |
| Post-Secondary 1-3 Years | 9.2 | 10.0 | 11.0 | 9.6 | 10.7 | 10.0 | 10.1 | 10.2 |
| College Graduate | 5.7 | 6.2 | 7.7 | 7.3 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.3 |

IIE

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| High School Student | 3,521 | 3,592 | 3,717 | 3,774 | 3,328 | 3,236 | 3,325 | 3,634 |
| Post-Secondary Student | 1,842 | 2,217 | 2,113 | 2,067 | 1,829 | 1,938 | 1,984 | 2,321 |
| High School Dropout | 9,269 | 10,011 | 9,508 | 9,424 | 8,840 | 8,324 | 8,537 | 9,368 |
| High School Graduate Only | 8,471 | 9,914 | 9,712 | 10,203 | 9,711 | 9,328 | 9,543 | 11,785 |
| Post-Secondary 1-3 Years | 2,301 | 2,884 | 3,038 | 3,024 | 3,097 | 2,937 | 3,021 | 3,503 |
| College Graduate | 1,351 | 1,726 | 1,805 | 1,833 | 1,855 | 1,813 | 1,858 | 2,135 |

IIE INCIDENCE

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| High School Student | 68.7 | 76.1 | 13.9 | 73.2 | 68.8 | 65.6 | 65.6 | 74.0 |
| Post-Secondary Student | 41.6 | 51.2 | 47.9 | 47.0 | 42.7 | 42.9 | 42.7 | 49.1 |
| High School Dropout | 34.3 | 38.7 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 36.2 | 34.6 | 34.9 | 39.5 |
| High School Graduate Only | 21.9 | 25.3 | 24.3 | 24.8 | 22.7 | 21.3 | 21.4 | 25.7 |
| Post-Secondary 1-3 Years | 16.7 | 19.8 | 19.7 | 18.4 | 17.6 | 16.2 | 16.3 | 18.6 |
| College Graduate | 9.2 | 11.0 | 10.9 | 10.7 | 10.1 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 10.6 |

IIE DISTRIBUTION

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| High School Student | 13.2 | 11.8 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 11.6 | 11.7 | 11.8 | 11.1 |
| Post-Secondary Student | 6.9 | 7.3 | 7.1 | 6.8 | 6.4 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.1 |
| High School Dropout | 34.6 | 33.0 | 31.8 | 31.1 | 30.8 | 30.2 | 30.2 | 28.6 |
| High School Graduate Only | 31.7 | 32.7 | 32.5 | 33.6 | 33.9 | 33.8 | 33.8 | 36.0 |
| Post-Secondary 1-3 Years | 8.6 | 9.5 | 10.2 | 10.0 | 10.8 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 |
| College Graduate | 5.0 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.5 |

IIE DEFICIT

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| High School Student | 2,324 | 2,802 | 3,216 | 3,252 | 2,821 | 3,112 | 3,214 | 4,233 |
| Post-Secondary Student | 1,242 | 1,783 | 1,906 | 1,802 | 1,626 | 1,929 | 1,979 | 2,572 |
| High School Dropout | 13,773 | 17,192 | 16,862 | 16,980 | 15,875 | 17,316 | 17,716 | 22,997 |
| High School Graduate Only | 11,495 | 16,443 | 17,085 | 18,269 | 17,049 | 18,552 | 18,923 | 27,454 |
| Post-Secondary 1-3 Years | 3,066 | 4,681 | 4,991 | 5,418 | 5,640 | 5,785 | 5,937 | 8,080 |
| College Graduate | 2,129 | 3,192 | 3,407 | 3,564 | 3,620 | 4,137 | 4,233 | 5,312 |

Table C-5. (Continued)

IIE DEFICIT (1980 \$)

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| High School Student | 3,883 | 4,290 | 4,657 | 4,422 | 3,563 | 3,532 | 3,648 | 4,233 |
| Post-Secondary Student | 2,075 | 2,729 | 2,760 | 2,451 | 2,053 | 2,189 | 2,247 | 2,572 |
| High School Dropout | 23,014 | 26,321 | 24,415 | 23,093 | 20,050 | 19,653 | 20,708 | 22,997 |
| High School Graduate Only | 19,209 | 25,174 | 24,739 | 24,845 | 21,533 | 21,056 | 21,478 | 27,454 |
| Post-Secondary 1-3 Years | 5,123 | 7,166 | 7,227 | 7,368 | 7,123 | 6,566 | 6,734 | 8,080 |
| College Graduate | 3,557 | 4,887 | 4,933 | 4,847 | 4,572 | 4,695 | 4,805 | 5,312 |

IIE DEFICIT DISTRIBUTION

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| High School Student | 6.8 | 6.1 | 6.8 | 6.6 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 6.0 |
| Post-Secondary Student | 3.6 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.6 |
| High School Dropout | 40.5 | 37.3 | 35.5 | 34.5 | 34.0 | 34.1 | 34.1 | 32.6 |
| High School Graduate Only | 33.8 | 35.7 | 36.0 | 37.1 | 36.6 | 36.5 | 36.4 | 38.9 |
| Post-Secondary 1-3 Years | 9.0 | 10.2 | 10.5 | 11.0 | 12.1 | 11.4 | 11.4 | 11.4 |
| College Graduate | 6.3 | 6.9 | 1.2 | 7.2 | 7.8 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 7.5 |

IIE AVERAGE DEFICIT

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| High School Student | 660 | 780 | 865 | 862 | 848 | 962 | 966 | 1,165 |
| Post-Secondary Student | 674 | 804 | 902 | 872 | 889 | 995 | 997 | 1,108 |
| High School Dropout | 1,486 | 1,117 | 1,773 | 1,802 | 1,796 | 2,080 | 2,075 | 2,455 |
| High School Graduate Only | 1,357 | 1,659 | 1,759 | 1,791 | 1,756 | 1,989 | 1,983 | 2,330 |
| Post-Secondary 1-3 Years | 1,333 | 1,623 | 1,643 | 1,791 | 1,821 | 1,970 | 1,964 | 2,306 |
| College Graduate | 1,490 | 1,849 | 1,887 | 1,945 | 1,951 | 2,282 | 2,278 | 2,488 |

IIE AVERAGE DEFICIT (1980 \$)

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| High School Student | 1,103 | 1,194 | 1,253 | 1,172 | 1,071 | 1,092 | 1,096 | 1,165 |
| Post-Secondary Student | 1,126 | 1,231 | 1,306 | 1,186 | 1,123 | 1,129 | 1,132 | 1,108 |
| High School Dropout | 2,483 | 2,629 | 2,567 | 2,451 | 2,268 | 2,361 | 2,355 | 2,455 |
| High School Graduate Only | 2,268 | 2,540 | 2,547 | 2,436 | 2,218 | 2,258 | 2,251 | 2,330 |
| Post-Secondary 1-3 Years | 2,227 | 2,485 | 2,379 | 2,436 | 2,300 | 2,236 | 2,229 | 2,306 |
| College Graduate | 2,490 | 2,831 | 2,732 | 2,645 | 2,464 | 2,590 | 2,585 | 2,488 |

IFE

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| High School Student | 812 | 844 | 881 | 931 | 786 | 754 | 779 | 862 |
| Post-Secondary Student | 684 | 751 | 772 | 723 | 737 | 764 | 793 | 869 |
| High School Dropout | 5,705 | 6,209 | 5,733 | 5,652 | 5,274 | 5,162 | 5,297 | 5,802 |
| High School Graduate Only | 3,143 | 3,867 | 3,818 | 4,013 | 3,859 | 3,909 | 4,014 | 4,947 |
| Post-Secondary 1-3 Years | 1,000 | 1,287 | 1,395 | 1,366 | 1,442 | 1,374 | 1,415 | 1,607 |
| College Graduate | 663 | 810 | 803 | 809 | 921 | 952 | 982 | 1,023 |

IFE INCIDENCE

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| High School Student | 15.9 | 17.9 | 17.5 | 18.1 | 16.3 | 15.3 | 15.4 | 17.6 |
| Post-Secondary Student | 15.4 | 17.3 | 17.5 | 16.4 | 17.2 | 16.9 | 17.1 | 18.4 |
| High School Dropout | 21.1 | 24.0 | 22.3 | 22.2 | 21.6 | 21.5 | 21.6 | 24.5 |
| High School Graduate Only | 8.1 | 9.9 | 9.5 | 9.8 | 9.0 | 8.9 | 9.0 | 10.8 |
| Post-Secondary 1-3 Years | 1.3 | 8.8 | 9.1 | 8.3 | 8.2 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 8.5 |
| College Graduate | 4.5 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 5.1 |

Table C-5. (Continued)

IFE DISTRIBUTION

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| High School Student | 6.8 | 6.1 | 6.6 | 6.9 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 5.7 |
| Post-Secondary Student | 5.9 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 5.8 |
| High School Dropout | 47.5 | 45.1 | 42.8 | 41.9 | 40.5 | 40.0 | 39.9 | 38.4 |
| High School Graduate Only | 26.2 | 28.1 | 28.4 | 29.7 | 29.6 | 30.3 | 30.2 | 32.7 |
| Post-Secondary 1-3 Years | 8.3 | 9.3 | 10.4 | 10.1 | 11.1 | 10.6 | 10.7 | 10.6 |
| College Graduate | 5.5 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 7.1 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 6.8 |

IFE DEFICIT

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| High School Student | 1,329 | 1,505 | 1,707 | 1,918 | 1,791 | 1,743 | 1,799 | 2,238 |
| Post-Secondary Student | 947 | 1,257 | 1,236 | 1,288 | 1,457 | 1,632 | 1,680 | 2,196 |
| High School Dropout | 9,902 | 11,746 | 11,719 | 11,960 | 12,005 | 13,112 | 13,483 | 17,250 |
| High School Graduate Only | 5,007 | 6,896 | 6,987 | 7,838 | 7,841 | 8,927 | 9,153 | 12,850 |
| Post-Secondary 1-3 Years | 1,528 | 2,199 | 2,405 | 2,427 | 2,907 | 3,232 | 3,322 | 3,997 |
| College Graduate | 987 | 1,321 | 1,402 | 1,471 | 1,768 | 2,155 | 2,219 | 2,469 |

IFE DEFICIT (1980 \$)

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| High School Student | 2,221 | 2,304 | 2,471 | 2,609 | 2,262 | 1,978 | 2,042 | 2,238 |
| Post-Secondary Student | 1,583 | 1,925 | 1,790 | 1,751 | 1,841 | 1,853 | 1,907 | 2,196 |
| High School Dropout | 16,546 | 17,984 | 16,969 | 16,266 | 15,162 | 14,882 | 15,303 | 17,250 |
| High School Graduate Only | 8,367 | 10,558 | 10,117 | 10,660 | 9,903 | 10,132 | 10,388 | 12,850 |
| Post-Secondary 1-3 Years | 2,554 | 3,366 | 3,482 | 3,300 | 3,671 | 3,668 | 3,770 | 3,997 |
| College Graduate | 1,650 | 2,023 | 2,030 | 2,001 | 2,234 | 2,446 | 2,519 | 2,469 |

IFE DEFICIT DISTRIBUTION

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| High School Student | 6.7 | 6.0 | 6.7 | 7.1 | 6.5 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.5 |
| Post-Secondary Student | 5.7 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.4 |
| High School Dropout | 50.3 | 47.1 | 46.0 | 44.5 | 43.2 | 42.6 | 42.6 | 42.1 |
| High School Graduate Only | 25.4 | 27.7 | 27.4 | 29.1 | 28.2 | 29.0 | 28.9 | 31.3 |
| Post-Secondary 1-3 Years | 7.8 | 8.8 | 9.4 | 9.0 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 9.7 |
| College Graduate | 5.0 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 6.4 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 6.0 |

IFE AVERAGE DEFICIT

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| High School Student | 1,635 | 1,783 | 1,937 | 2,060 | 2,278 | 2,313 | 2,311 | 2,596 |
| Post-Secondary Student | 1,385 | 1,674 | 1,602 | 1,782 | 1,977 | 2,137 | 2,119 | 2,527 |
| High School Dropout | 1,736 | 1,892 | 2,044 | 2,116 | 2,276 | 2,540 | 2,545 | 2,973 |
| High School Graduate Only | 1,641 | 1,783 | 1,830 | 1,953 | 2,032 | 2,284 | 2,280 | 2,597 |
| Post-Secondary 1-3 Years | 1,528 | 1,708 | 1,643 | 1,777 | 2,016 | 2,352 | 2,348 | 2,487 |
| College Graduate | 1,490 | 1,631 | 1,746 | 1,818 | 1,919 | 2,263 | 2,259 | 2,414 |

IFE AVERAGE DEFICIT (1980 \$)

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| High School Student | 2,732 | 2,730 | 2,805 | 2,802 | 2,877 | 2,625 | 2,623 | 2,596 |
| Post-Secondary Student | 2,314 | 2,563 | 2,320 | 2,423 | 2,497 | 2,425 | 2,405 | 2,527 |
| High School Dropout | 2,901 | 2,897 | 2,960 | 2,878 | 2,875 | 2,883 | 2,889 | 2,973 |
| High School Graduate Only | 2,742 | 2,730 | 2,650 | 2,656 | 2,566 | 2,592 | 2,588 | 2,597 |
| Post-Secondary 1-3 Years | 2,553 | 2,615 | 2,379 | 2,417 | 2,546 | 2,670 | 2,665 | 2,487 |
| College Graduate | 2,490 | 2,497 | 2,528 | 2,412 | 2,424 | 2,569 | 2,564 | 2,414 |

Table C-5. (Continued)

IFI

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| High School Student | 498 | 532 | 507 | 525 | 467 | 434 | 449 | 524 |
| Post-Secondary Student | 318 | 395 | 404 | 364 | 351 | 321 | 331 | 416 |
| High School Dropout | 3,153 | 3,400 | 3,147 | 3,013 | 2,993 | 2,920 | 3,011 | 3,500 |
| High School Graduate Only | 1,627 | 1,932 | 1,943 | 1,984 | 2,047 | 2,076 | 2,133 | 2,731 |
| Post-Secondary 1-3 Years | 480 | 615 | 653 | 712 | 758 | 685 | 702 | 805 |
| College Graduate | 270 | 377 | 379 | 399 | 395 | 417 | 431 | 491 |

IFI INCIDENCE

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| High School Student | 9.7 | 11.3 | 10.1 | 10.2 | 9.7 | 8.8 | 8.9 | 10.7 |
| Post-Secondary Student | 7.2 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 8.3 | 8.2 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 8.8 |
| High School Dropout | 11.7 | 13.1 | 12.2 | 11.8 | 12.9 | 12.1 | 12.3 | 14.8 |
| High School Graduate Only | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 5.9 |
| Post-Secondary 1-3 Years | 3.5 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 4.3 |
| College Graduate | 1.8 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.4 |

IFI DISTRIBUTION

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| High School Student | 7.8 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 7.5 | 6.7 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.2 |
| Post-Secondary Student | 5.0 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.9 |
| High School Dropout | 49.7 | 46.9 | 44.7 | 43.1 | 42.7 | 42.6 | 42.7 | 41.3 |
| High School Graduate Only | 25.6 | 26.6 | 27.6 | 28.4 | 29.2 | 30.3 | 30.2 | 32.3 |
| Post-Secondary 1-3 Years | 7.6 | 8.5 | 9.3 | 10.2 | 10.8 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 9.5 |
| College Graduate | 4.3 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 5.8 |

IFI DEFICIT

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| High School Student | 463 | 540 | 582 | 631 | 644 | 626 | 648 | 863 |
| Post-Secondary Student | 287 | 442 | 484 | 458 | 453 | 440 | 447 | 699 |
| High School Dropout | 4,035 | 4,633 | 4,496 | 4,618 | 4,992 | 5,585 | 5,745 | 7,952 |
| High School Graduate Only | 2,013 | 2,602 | 2,608 | 2,966 | 3,166 | 3,836 | 3,921 | 5,413 |
| Post-Secondary 1-3 Years | 599 | 822 | 877 | 1,050 | 1,178 | 1,272 | 1,303 | 1,623 |
| College Graduate | 316 | 499 | 525 | 634 | 593 | 739 | 761 | 902 |

IFI DEFICIT (1980 \$)

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| High School Student | 774 | 827 | 843 | 858 | 814 | 711 | 735 | 863 |
| Post-Secondary Student | 479 | 677 | 701 | 623 | 572 | 499 | 507 | 699 |
| High School Dropout | 6,742 | 7,093 | 6,510 | 6,280 | 6,305 | 6,339 | 6,520 | 7,952 |
| High School Graduate Only | 3,363 | 3,984 | 3,776 | 4,034 | 3,999 | 4,354 | 4,451 | 5,413 |
| Post-Secondary 1-3 Years | 1,001 | 1,258 | 1,270 | 1,428 | 1,488 | 1,444 | 1,479 | 1,623 |
| College Graduate | 528 | 764 | 761 | 862 | 749 | 839 | 864 | 902 |

IFI DEFICIT DISTRIBUTION

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| High School Student | 6.0 | 5.7 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 4.9 |
| Post-Secondary Student | 3.7 | 4.6 | 5.1 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 4.0 |
| High School Dropout | 52.3 | 48.6 | 47.0 | 44.6 | 45.3 | 44.7 | 44.8 | 45.6 |
| High School Graduate Only | 26.1 | 27.3 | 27.2 | 28.6 | 28.7 | 30.7 | 30.6 | 31.0 |
| Post-Secondary 1-3 Years | 7.6 | 8.6 | 9.2 | 10.1 | 10.7 | 10.2 | 10.2 | 9.3 |
| College Graduate | 4.1 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 6.1 | 5.4 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.2 |

Table C-5. (Continued)

IFI AVERAGE DEFICIT

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| High School Student | 930 | 1,015 | 1,147 | 1,201 | 1,379 | 1,444 | 1,444 | 1,647 |
| Post-Secondary Student | 901 | 1,119 | 1,200 | 1,258 | 1,292 | 1,370 | 1,351 | 1,682 |
| High School Dropout | 1,280 | 1,363 | 1,429 | 1,532 | 1,668 | 1,913 | 1,908 | 2,272 |
| High School Graduate Only | 1,237 | 1,347 | 1,342 | 1,495 | 1,547 | 1,848 | 1,839 | 1,982 |
| Post-Secondary 1-3 Years | 1,247 | 1,336 | 1,343 | 1,474 | 1,554 | 1,858 | 1,857 | 2,017 |
| College Graduate | 1,172 | 1,322 | 1,387 | 1,588 | 1,501 | 1,771 | 1,768 | 1,840 |

IFI AVERAGE DEFICIT (1980 \$)

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| High School Student | 1,554 | 1,554 | 1,661 | 1,633 | 1,742 | 1,639 | 1,639 | 1,647 |
| Post-Secondary Student | 1,506 | 1,713 | 1,738 | 1,711 | 1,632 | 1,555 | 1,533 | 1,682 |
| High School Dropout | 2,139 | 2,087 | 2,069 | 2,083 | 2,107 | 2,171 | 2,166 | 2,272 |
| High School Graduate Only | 2,067 | 2,062 | 1,943 | 2,033 | 1,954 | 2,097 | 2,087 | 1,982 |
| Post-Secondary 1-3 Years | 2,084 | 2,045 | 1,945 | 2,005 | 1,962 | 2,109 | 2,108 | 2,017 |
| College Graduate | 1,958 | 2,024 | 2,008 | 2,160 | 1,896 | 2,010 | 2,007 | 1,840 |

PERCENT IIE IN IFE

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| High School Student | 18.1 | 20.1 | 20.1 | 20.2 | 18.9 | 17.1 | 17.2 | 19.6 |
| Post-Secondary Student | 19.8 | 20.9 | 21.8 | 21.4 | 21.5 | 23.8 | 23.9 | 24.3 |
| High School Dropout | 44.2 | 47.5 | 45.3 | 44.9 | 44.6 | 44.6 | 44.6 | 48.3 |
| High School Graduate Only | 25.9 | 28.9 | 29.1 | 29.1 | 28.0 | 28.7 | 28.7 | 32.2 |
| Post-Secondary 1-3 Years | 29.9 | 32.4 | 31.6 | 32.3 | 32.1 | 30.5 | 30.3 | 33.1 |
| College Graduate | 30.0 | 31.6 | 29.2 | 29.4 | 32.8 | 32.5 | 32.5 | 30.6 |

EARNINGS SUPPLEMENTATION RATE - TOTAL

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| High School Student | 38.7 | 37.0 | 42.4 | 43.6 | 40.6 | 42.5 | 42.4 | 39.2 |
| Post-Secondary Student | 53.5 | 47.4 | 47.7 | 49.7 | 52.4 | 58.0 | 58.3 | 52.2 |
| High School Dropout | 44.7 | 45.2 | 45.1 | 46.7 | 43.2 | 43.4 | 43.2 | 39.7 |
| High School Graduate Only | 48.2 | 50.0 | 49.1 | 50.6 | 46.9 | 46.9 | 46.9 | 44.8 |
| Post-Secondary 1-3 Years | 52.0 | 52.2 | 53.2 | 47.8 | 47.4 | 50.2 | 50.4 | 49.9 |
| College Graduate | 59.3 | 53.4 | 52.8 | 50.7 | 57.1 | 56.2 | 56.1 | 52.0 |

EARNINGS SUPPLEMENTATION
RATE - TRANSFERS

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| High School Student | 25.7 | 27.2 | 30.5 | 31.0 | 25.1 | 28.2 | 28.0 | 26.5 |
| Post-Secondary Student | 25.4 | 22.9 | 20.8 | 24.1 | 18.5 | 16.6 | 17.0 | 15.9 |
| High School Dropout | 32.7 | 34.1 | 33.7 | 33.9 | 30.7 | 30.3 | 30.2 | 28.2 |
| High School Graduate Only | 27.7 | 33.2 | 30.8 | 30.4 | 26.1 | 25.6 | 25.6 | 24.8 |
| Post-Secondary 1-3 Years | 23.3 | 25.2 | 26.9 | 23.3 | 21.3 | 22.2 | 22.0 | 21.8 |
| College Graduate | 15.8 | 18.0 | 14.5 | 15.9 | 14.8 | 11.9 | 11.8 | 11.3 |

Table C-6. SUMMARY SEVERE HARDSHIP MEASURES, 1974 THROUGH 1980, FOR TOTAL WORK FORCE, DISAGGREGATED BY AGE

| | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1979R | 1980 |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| <u>Work Force</u> | | | | | | | | |
| 16-19 | 11,401 | 11,062 | 11,268 | 11,374 | 11,319 | 11,347 | 11,648 | 10,955 |
| 16-19 Student | 6,486 | 6,098 | 6,337 | 6,450 | 6,054 | 6,166 | 6,314 | 6,218 |
| 20-24 | 15,564 | 15,709 | 16,259 | 16,673 | 17,347 | 17,232 | 17,787 | 18,051 |
| 20-24 Student | 2,456 | 2,390 | 2,444 | 2,420 | 2,411 | 2,557 | 2,636 | 2,572 |
| 25-44 | 41,635 | 43,061 | 44,889 | 46,632 | 48,653 | 50,971 | 52,100 | 53,840 |
| 45-64 | 30,752 | 30,478 | 30,696 | 30,845 | 30,813 | 30,905 | 31,175 | 31,284 |
| 65+ | 4,198 | 4,132 | 4,036 | 4,139 | 4,230 | 4,193 | 4,272 | 4,218 |
| <u>Work Force Distribution</u> | | | | | | | | |
| 16-19 | 11.0 | 10.6 | 10.5 | 10.4 | 10.1 | 9.9 | 10.0 | 9.3 |
| 16-19 Student | 6.3 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.3 |
| 20-24 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 15.2 | 15.2 | 15.4 | 15.0 | 15.2 | 15.3 |
| 20-24 Student | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.2 |
| 25-44 | 40.2 | 41.2 | 41.9 | 42.5 | 43.3 | 44.5 | 44.5 | 45.5 |
| 45-64 | 29.7 | 29.2 | 28.6 | 28.1 | 27.4 | 27.0 | 26.6 | 26.4 |
| 65+ | 4.1 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.6 |
| <u>Unemployment</u> | | | | | | | | |
| 16-19 | 3,604 | 3,595 | 3,481 | 3,519 | 3,088 | 2,990 | 3,085 | 3,235 |
| 16-19 Student | 1,741 | 1,620 | 1,624 | 1,644 | 1,329 | 1,298 | 1,341 | 1,509 |
| 20-24 | 4,655 | 5,107 | 5,042 | 5,025 | 4,548 | 4,382 | 4,532 | 5,196 |
| 20-24 Student | 599 | 642 | 601 | 591 | 486 | 449 | 462 | 539 |
| 25-44 | 6,637 | 8,013 | 7,890 | 7,461 | 7,026 | 7,533 | 7,785 | 9,412 |
| 45-64 | 3,291 | 3,976 | 3,670 | 3,224 | 2,743 | 2,822 | 2,827 | 3,327 |
| 65+ | 348 | 414 | 364 | 283 | 333 | 244 | 247 | 238 |
| <u>Share of Unemployment</u> | | | | | | | | |
| 16-19 | 19.4 | 17.0 | 17.0 | 18.0 | 17.4 | 16.6 | 16.7 | 15.1 |
| 16-19 Student | 9.4 | 7.7 | 7.9 | 8.4 | 7.5 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 7.0 |
| 20-24 | 25.1 | 24.2 | 24.7 | 25.8 | 25.6 | 24.4 | 24.5 | 24.3 |
| 20-24 Student | 3.2 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| 25-44 | 35.8 | 38.0 | 38.6 | 38.2 | 39.6 | 41.9 | 42.2 | 44.0 |
| 45-64 | 17.8 | 19.8 | 17.9 | 16.5 | 15.5 | 15.7 | 15.3 | 15.5 |
| 65+ | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.1 |
| <u>Unemployment Rate</u> | | | | | | | | |
| 16-19 | 31.6 | 32.5 | 30.9 | 30.9 | 27.3 | 24.6 | 26.5 | 29.5 |
| 16-19 Student | 26.8 | 26.6 | 25.6 | 25.5 | 22.0 | 21.1 | 21.2 | 24.3 |
| 20-24 | 29.9 | 32.5 | 31.0 | 30.1 | 26.2 | 25.4 | 25.5 | 28.8 |
| 20-24 Student | 24.4 | 26.9 | 24.6 | 24.4 | 20.2 | 17.6 | 17.5 | 21.0 |
| 25-44 | 15.9 | 18.6 | 17.6 | 16.0 | 14.4 | 14.8 | 14.9 | 17.5 |
| 45-64 | 10.7 | 13.0 | 12.0 | 10.5 | 8.9 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 10.6 |
| 65+ | 8.3 | 10.0 | 9.0 | 6.8 | 7.9 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.6 |
| <u>Predominantly Unemployed</u> | | | | | | | | |
| 16-19 | 1,793 | 2,137 | 2,013 | 1,837 | 1,601 | 1,490 | 1,544 | 1,861 |
| 16-19 Student | 909 | 994 | 1,045 | 928 | 713 | 695 | 721 | 890 |
| 20-24 | 1,736 | 2,561 | 2,337 | 2,197 | 1,828 | 1,636 | 1,683 | 2,447 |
| 20-24 Student | 211 | 342 | 276 | 267 | 218 | 182 | 188 | 285 |
| 25-44 | 2,554 | 3,844 | 3,712 | 3,343 | 2,767 | 2,773 | 2,884 | 4,362 |
| 45-64 | 1,448 | 2,089 | 1,914 | 1,566 | 1,338 | 1,220 | 1,222 | 1,522 |
| 65+ | 208 | 310 | 279 | 188 | 217 | 157 | 160 | 155 |
| <u>Incidence Predominantly Unemployed</u> | | | | | | | | |
| 16-19 | 15.7 | 19.3 | 17.9 | 16.2 | 14.1 | 13.1 | 13.3 | 17.0 |
| 16-19 Student | 14.0 | 16.3 | 16.5 | 14.4 | 11.8 | 11.3 | 11.4 | 14.3 |
| 20-24 | 11.2 | 16.3 | 14.4 | 13.2 | 10.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 13.6 |
| 20-24 Student | 8.6 | 14.3 | 11.2 | 11.0 | 9.0 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 11.1 |
| 25-44 | 6.1 | 8.9 | 8.3 | 7.2 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 8.1 |
| 45-64 | 4.7 | 6.9 | 6.2 | 5.1 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.9 |
| 65+ | 5.0 | 7.5 | 6.9 | 4.5 | 5.1 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 |

Table C-6. (Continued)

| <u>Share of Predominantly Unemployed</u> | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 16-19 | 23.2 | 19.5 | 19.6 | 20.1 | 20.7 | 20.5 | 20.6 | 18.0 |
| 16-19 Student | 11.7 | 9.1 | 10.2 | 10.2 | 9.2 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 8.6 |
| 20-24 | 22.4 | 23.4 | 22.8 | 24.1 | 23.6 | 22.5 | 22.5 | 23.6 |
| 20-24 Student | 2.7 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.8 |
| 25-44 | 33.0 | 35.1 | 36.2 | 36.6 | 35.7 | 38.1 | 38.5 | 42.2 |
| 45-64 | 18.7 | 19.0 | 18.7 | 17.1 | 17.3 | 16.8 | 16.3 | 14.7 |
| 65+ | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 1.5 |
| <u>IIE</u> | | | | | | | | |
| 16-19 | 6,985 | 7,665 | 7,547 | 7,477 | 6,870 | 6,740 | 6,923 | 7,360 |
| 16-19 Student | 4,174 | 4,423 | 4,486 | 4,505 | 3,931 | 3,884 | 3,977 | 4,353 |
| 20-24 | 4,964 | 5,923 | 5,730 | 5,960 | 5,596 | 5,314 | 5,489 | 6,710 |
| 20-24 Student | 1,001 | 1,178 | 1,096 | 1,076 | 983 | 1,041 | 1,071 | 1,242 |
| 25-44 | 7,463 | 8,699 | 8,894 | 9,134 | 8,961 | 8,607 | 8,857 | 10,989 |
| 45-64 | 5,733 | 6,337 | 6,119 | 6,075 | 5,606 | 5,415 | 5,474 | 6,084 |
| 65+ | 1,612 | 1,721 | 1,603 | 1,679 | 1,628 | 1,499 | 1,526 | 1,603 |
| <u>IIE INCIDENCE</u> | | | | | | | | |
| 16-19 | 61.3 | 69.3 | 67.0 | 65.7 | 60.7 | 59.4 | 59.4 | 67.2 |
| 16-19 Student | 64.4 | 72.5 | 70.8 | 69.8 | 64.9 | 63.0 | 63.0 | 70.0 |
| 20-24 | 31.9 | 37.7 | 35.2 | 35.7 | 32.3 | 30.8 | 30.9 | 37.2 |
| 20-24 Student | 40.7 | 49.3 | 44.8 | 44.5 | 40.8 | 40.7 | 40.6 | 48.3 |
| 25-44 | 17.9 | 20.2 | 19.8 | 19.6 | 18.4 | 16.9 | 17.0 | 20.4 |
| 45-64 | 18.6 | 20.8 | 19.9 | 19.7 | 18.2 | 17.5 | 17.6 | 19.4 |
| 65+ | 38.4 | 41.6 | 39.7 | 40.6 | 38.5 | 35.7 | 35.7 | 38.0 |
| <u>IIE Share</u> | | | | | | | | |
| 16-19 | 26.1 | 25.3 | 25.2 | 24.7 | 24.0 | 24.4 | 24.5 | 22.5 |
| 16-19 Student | 15.6 | 14.6 | 15.0 | 14.9 | 13.7 | 14.1 | 14.1 | 13.3 |
| 20-24 | 18.6 | 19.5 | 19.2 | 19.7 | 19.5 | 19.3 | 19.4 | 20.5 |
| 20-24 Student | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.8 |
| 25-44 | 27.9 | 28.7 | 29.8 | 30.0 | 31.3 | 31.2 | 31.3 | 33.6 |
| 45-64 | 21.4 | 20.9 | 20.5 | 20.0 | 19.6 | 19.6 | 19.4 | 18.6 |
| 65+ | 6.0 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 4.9 |
| <u>IIE Deficit</u> | | | | | | | | |
| 16-19 | 5,780 | 7,757 | 7,852 | 7,783 | 7,437 | 8,103 | 8,369 | 10,447 |
| 16-19 Student | 2,656 | 3,312 | 3,640 | 3,693 | 3,183 | 3,551 | 3,655 | 4,694 |
| 20-24 | 5,536 | 8,384 | 8,494 | 8,855 | 8,046 | 8,968 | 9,264 | 13,310 |
| 20-24 Student | 716 | 1,023 | 1,114 | 1,021 | 834 | 1,052 | 1,087 | 1,378 |
| 25-44 | 10,539 | 14,295 | 15,937 | 16,825 | 16,121 | 17,633 | 18,120 | 27,139 |
| 45-64 | 9,782 | 12,780 | 12,329 | 12,776 | 12,259 | 13,298 | 13,360 | 16,198 |
| 65+ | 2,392 | 2,876 | 2,854 | 3,044 | 2,768 | 2,827 | 2,886 | 3,554 |
| <u>IFI Incidence</u> | | | | | | | | |
| 16-19 | 9.8 | 12.2 | 9.9 | 9.8 | 10.4 | 9.4 | 9.5 | 10.9 |
| 16-19 Student | 8.4 | 10.0 | 8.5 | 8.4 | 8.0 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 8.5 |
| 20-24 | 7.7 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 8.9 | 8.7 | 8.0 | 8.1 | 10.0 |
| 20-24 Student | 8.1 | 10.3 | 11.1 | 10.9 | 10.1 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 9.8 |
| 25-44 | 5.6 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 7.0 |
| 45-64 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.7 |
| 65+ | 7.1 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 6.1 | 4.7 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 6.2 |
| <u>IIE Deficit 1980 \$</u> | | | | | | | | |
| 16-19 | 9,658 | 11,876 | 11,370 | 10,586 | 9,393 | 9,197 | 9,499 | 10,447 |
| 16-19 Student | 4,438 | 5,071 | 5,271 | 5,022 | 4,020 | 4,030 | 4,149 | 4,694 |
| 20-24 | 9,250 | 12,836 | 12,299 | 12,043 | 10,163 | 10,179 | 10,514 | 13,310 |
| 20-24 Student | 1,197 | 1,567 | 1,613 | 1,388 | 1,053 | 1,194 | 1,234 | 1,378 |
| 25-44 | 17,611 | 21,886 | 23,076 | 22,882 | 20,360 | 20,013 | 20,566 | 27,139 |
| 45-64 | 16,345 | 19,566 | 17,853 | 17,375 | 15,483 | 15,093 | 15,163 | 16,198 |
| 65+ | 3,997 | 4,403 | 4,133 | 4,140 | 3,496 | 3,209 | 3,275 | 3,554 |
| <u>IIE Deficit Share</u> | | | | | | | | |
| 16-19 | 17.0 | 16.8 | 16.5 | 15.8 | 15.9 | 15.9 | 16.1 | 14.8 |
| 16-19 Student | 7.8 | 7.2 | 7.7 | 7.5 | 6.8 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 6.6 |
| 20-24 | 16.3 | 18.2 | 17.9 | 18.0 | 17.3 | 17.6 | 17.8 | 18.8 |
| 20-24 Student | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| 25-44 | 31.0 | 31.0 | 33.6 | 34.1 | 34.6 | 34.7 | 34.8 | 38.4 |
| 45-64 | 28.7 | 27.7 | 26.0 | 25.9 | 26.3 | 26.2 | 25.7 | 22.9 |
| 65+ | 7.0 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.0 |

Table C-6. (Continued)

IIE Average Deficit

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 16-19 | 828 | 1,012 | 1,040 | 1,041 | 1,083 | 1,202 | 1,209 | 1,420 |
| 16-19 Student | 636 | 749 | 811 | 820 | 810 | 914 | 919 | 1,078 |
| 20-24 | 115 | 1,416 | 1,482 | 1,486 | 1,438 | 1,688 | 1,688 | 1,984 |
| 20-24 Student | 716 | 869 | 1,016 | 949 | 848 | 1,011 | 1,016 | 1,109 |
| 25-44 | 1,412 | 1,643 | 1,792 | 1,842 | 1,799 | 2,049 | 2,046 | 2,470 |
| 45-64 | 1,706 | 2,017 | 2,015 | 2,103 | 2,187 | 2,456 | 2,441 | 2,662 |
| 65+ | 1,484 | 1,671 | 1,781 | 1,813 | 1,701 | 1,886 | 1,891 | 2,216 |

IIE Average Deficit (1980 \$)

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 16-19 | 1,384 | 1,549 | 1,506 | 1,416 | 1,368 | 1,364 | 1,372 | 1,420 |
| 16-19 Student | 1,063 | 1,147 | 1,174 | 1,115 | 1,023 | 1,037 | 1,043 | 1,078 |
| 20-24 | 1,863 | 2,168 | 2,146 | 2,021 | 1,816 | 1,916 | 1,916 | 1,984 |
| 20-24 Student | 1,196 | 1,330 | 1,471 | 1,291 | 1,071 | 1,147 | 1,153 | 1,109 |
| 25-44 | 2,359 | 2,515 | 2,595 | 2,505 | 2,272 | 2,326 | 2,322 | 2,470 |
| 45-64 | 2,851 | 3,088 | 2,918 | 2,860 | 2,762 | 2,788 | 2,771 | 2,662 |
| 65+ | 2,480 | 2,558 | 2,579 | 2,466 | 2,183 | 2,141 | 2,146 | 2,216 |

IFE

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 16-19 | 1,791 | 2,035 | 1,852 | 1,880 | 1,858 | 1,723 | 1,782 | 1,944 |
| 16-19 Student | 947 | 977 | 967 | 1,008 | 873 | 816 | 840 | 952 |
| 20-24 | 1,857 | 2,275 | 2,331 | 2,279 | 2,310 | 2,188 | 2,268 | 2,676 |
| 20-24 Student | 405 | 464 | 490 | 448 | 454 | 459 | 474 | 503 |
| 25-44 | 3,499 | 4,246 | 4,159 | 4,158 | 4,133 | 4,263 | 4,421 | 5,384 |
| 45-64 | 2,907 | 3,213 | 3,103 | 3,138 | 2,880 | 2,849 | 2,880 | 3,172 |
| 65+ | 1,953 | 1,999 | 1,957 | 2,039 | 1,839 | 1,891 | 1,929 | 1,935 |

IFE Share

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 16-19 | 14.9 | 14.8 | 13.8 | 13.9 | 14.3 | 13.3 | 13.4 | 12.9 |
| 16-19 Student | 7.9 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 7.5 | 6.7 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.3 |
| 20-24 | 15.5 | 16.5 | 17.4 | 16.9 | 17.7 | 16.9 | 17.1 | 17.7 |
| 20-24 Student | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.3 |
| 25-44 | 29.1 | 30.8 | 31.0 | 30.8 | 31.7 | 33.0 | 33.3 | 35.6 |
| 45-64 | 24.2 | 23.3 | 23.2 | 23.3 | 22.1 | 22.0 | 21.7 | 21.0 |
| 65+ | 16.3 | 14.5 | 14.6 | 15.1 | 14.1 | 14.6 | 14.5 | 12.8 |

IFE Incidence

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 16-19 | 15.7 | 18.4 | 16.4 | 16.5 | 16.4 | 15.2 | 15.3 | 17.7 |
| 16-19 Student | 14.6 | 16.0 | 15.3 | 15.6 | 14.4 | 13.2 | 13.3 | 15.3 |
| 20-24 | 11.9 | 14.5 | 14.3 | 13.7 | 13.3 | 12.7 | 12.8 | 14.8 |
| 20-24 Student | 16.5 | 19.4 | 20.0 | 18.5 | 18.8 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 19.6 |
| 25-44 | 8.4 | 9.9 | 9.3 | 8.9 | 8.5 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 10.0 |
| 45-64 | 9.5 | 10.5 | 10.1 | 10.2 | 9.3 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 10.1 |
| 65+ | 46.5 | 48.4 | 48.5 | 49.3 | 43.5 | 45.1 | 45.1 | 45.9 |

IFE Deficit

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| 16-19 | 2,820 | 3,459 | 3,310 | 3,599 | 3,949 | 3,937 | 4,055 | 4,850 |
| 16-19 Student | 1,443 | 1,661 | 1,706 | 1,953 | 1,852 | 1,747 | 1,788 | 2,337 |
| 20-24 | 2,800 | 3,792 | 4,094 | 4,229 | 4,588 | 4,784 | 4,940 | 7,001 |
| 20-24 Student | 565 | 763 | 811 | 825 | 891 | 903 | 931 | 1,246 |
| 25-44 | 6,555 | 8,796 | 8,991 | 9,520 | 9,952 | 11,444 | 11,884 | 16,322 |
| 45-64 | 4,508 | 5,547 | 5,577 | 5,744 | 5,655 | 6,394 | 6,442 | 7,900 |
| 65+ | 3,018 | 3,331 | 3,483 | 3,810 | 3,626 | 4,242 | 4,335 | 4,926 |

IFE Deficit (1980 \$)

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 16-19 | 4,712 | 5,296 | 4,793 | 4,894 | 4,987 | 4,468 | 4,603 | 4,850 |
| 16-19 Student | 2,411 | 2,544 | 2,470 | 2,656 | 2,339 | 1,983 | 2,029 | 2,337 |
| 20-24 | 4,678 | 5,806 | 5,928 | 5,752 | 5,794 | 5,430 | 5,607 | 7,001 |
| 20-24 Student | 944 | 1,169 | 1,175 | 1,122 | 1,125 | 1,025 | 1,056 | 1,246 |
| 25-44 | 10,953 | 13,466 | 13,091 | 12,947 | 12,569 | 12,989 | 13,488 | 16,322 |
| 45-64 | 7,533 | 8,492 | 8,075 | 7,812 | 7,143 | 7,257 | 7,312 | 7,900 |
| 65+ | 5,043 | 5,100 | 5,044 | 5,181 | 4,580 | 4,815 | 4,920 | 4,926 |

Table C-6. (Continued)

IFE DeficitShare

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 16-19 | 14.3 | 13.9 | 13.0 | 13.4 | 14.2 | 12.0 | 12.8 | 11.8 |
| 16-19 Student | 7.3 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 7.3 | 6.7 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.7 |
| 20-24 | 14.2 | 15.2 | 16.1 | 15.7 | 16.5 | 15.5 | 15.6 | 17.1 |
| 20-24 Student | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.0 |
| 25-44 | 33.3 | 34.5 | 35.3 | 35.4 | 35.8 | 37.2 | 37.5 | 39.8 |
| 45-64 | 22.9 | 22.3 | 21.9 | 21.4 | 20.4 | 20.8 | 20.4 | 19.3 |
| 65+ | 15.3 | 13.4 | 13.7 | 14.2 | 13.1 | 13.8 | 13.7 | 12.0 |

IFE AverageDeficit

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 16-19 | 1,574 | 1,700 | 1,788 | 1,914 | 2,125 | 2,284 | 2,275 | 2,495 |
| 16-19 Student | 1,525 | 1,700 | 1,764 | 1,938 | 2,122 | 2,140 | 2,129 | 2,454 |
| 20-24 | 1,508 | 1,667 | 1,756 | 1,855 | 1,986 | 2,186 | 2,178 | 2,617 |
| 20-24 Student | 1,395 | 1,645 | 1,656 | 1,840 | 1,962 | 1,966 | 1,964 | 2,478 |
| 25-44 | 1,873 | 2,072 | 2,162 | 2,290 | 2,408 | 2,685 | 2,688 | 3,032 |
| 45-64 | 1,551 | 1,726 | 1,797 | 1,831 | 1,964 | 2,244 | 2,237 | 2,491 |
| 65+ | 1,545 | 1,667 | 1,780 | 1,868 | 1,972 | 2,244 | 2,247 | 2,546 |

IFE AverageDeficit (1980 \$)

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 16-19 | 2,630 | 2,603 | 2,589 | 2,603 | 2,684 | 2,592 | 2,582 | 2,495 |
| 16-19 Student | 2,548 | 2,603 | 2,554 | 2,636 | 2,680 | 2,429 | 2,416 | 2,454 |
| 20-24 | 2,520 | 2,552 | 2,543 | 2,523 | 2,508 | 2,481 | 2,472 | 2,617 |
| 20-24 Student | 2,331 | 2,518 | 2,398 | 2,502 | 2,478 | 2,231 | 2,229 | 2,478 |
| 25-44 | 3,130 | 3,172 | 3,131 | 3,114 | 3,041 | 3,047 | 3,051 | 3,032 |
| 45-64 | 2,592 | 2,643 | 2,602 | 2,490 | 2,481 | 2,547 | 2,539 | 2,491 |
| 65+ | 2,582 | 2,552 | 2,577 | 2,540 | 2,491 | 2,547 | 2,550 | 2,546 |

IFI

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 16-19 | 1,113 | 1,347 | 1,119 | 1,109 | 1,181 | 1,069 | 1,108 | 1,197 |
| 16-19 Student | 547 | 609 | 540 | 541 | 482 | 447 | 460 | 528 |
| 20-24 | 1,204 | 1,470 | 1,531 | 1,488 | 1,505 | 1,378 | 1,432 | 1,803 |
| 20-24 Student | 198 | 246 | 272 | 264 | 244 | 194 | 201 | 253 |
| 25-44 | 2,333 | 2,632 | 2,676 | 2,741 | 2,791 | 2,894 | 2,998 | 3,749 |
| 45-64 | 1,398 | 1,505 | 1,415 | 1,410 | 1,337 | 1,287 | 1,291 | 1,455 |
| 65+ | 299 | 299 | 291 | 251 | 199 | 224 | 227 | 261 |

IFI Share

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 16-19 | 17.5 | 18.6 | 15.9 | 15.8 | 16.8 | 15.6 | 15.7 | 14.1 |
| 16-19 Student | 8.6 | 8.4 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 6.9 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.2 |
| 20-24 | 19.0 | 20.2 | 21.8 | 21.3 | 21.5 | 20.1 | 20.3 | 21.3 |
| 20-24 Student | 3.1 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 3.0 |
| 25-44 | 36.8 | 36.3 | 38.0 | 39.2 | 39.8 | 42.2 | 42.5 | 44.3 |
| 45-64 | 22.0 | 20.8 | 20.1 | 20.1 | 19.1 | 18.8 | 18.3 | 17.2 |
| 65+ | 4.7 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.1 |

IFI Deficit

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 16-19 | 1,140 | 1,476 | 1,285 | 1,329 | 1,690 | 1,670 | 1,733 | 2,060 |
| 16-19 Student | 473 | 618 | 582 | 623 | 619 | 604 | 621 | 792 |
| 20-24 | 1,354 | 1,725 | 1,940 | 2,173 | 2,171 | 2,254 | 2,328 | 3,582 |
| 20-24 Student | 183 | 265 | 351 | 338 | 342 | 235 | 243 | 427 |
| 25-44 | 3,377 | 4,155 | 4,167 | 4,712 | 5,020 | 5,972 | 6,169 | 8,685 |
| 45-64 | 1,622 | 1,962 | 1,917 | 1,909 | 1,985 | 2,336 | 2,329 | 2,814 |
| 65+ | 220 | 221 | 264 | 233 | 161 | 267 | 266 | 311 |

IFI Deficit(1980 \$)

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 16-19 | 1,905 | 2,259 | 1,860 | 1,807 | 2,135 | 1,896 | 1,967 | 2,060 |
| 16-19 Student | 790 | 946 | 843 | 848 | 782 | 686 | 704 | 792 |
| 20-24 | 2,262 | 2,641 | 2,809 | 2,955 | 2,742 | 2,558 | 2,643 | 3,582 |
| 20-24 Student | 306 | 405 | 509 | 460 | 432 | 267 | 276 | 427 |
| 25-44 | 5,642 | 6,361 | 6,034 | 6,409 | 6,340 | 6,778 | 7,001 | 8,685 |
| 45-64 | 2,711 | 3,004 | 2,776 | 2,597 | 2,507 | 2,651 | 2,644 | 2,814 |
| 65+ | 367 | 338 | 382 | 317 | 203 | 303 | 302 | 311 |

IFI DeficitShare

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 16-19 | 14.8 | 15.5 | 13.4 | 12.8 | 15.3 | 13.4 | 13.5 | 11.8 |
| 16-19 Student | 6.1 | 6.5 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.5 |
| 20-24 | 17.6 | 18.1 | 20.3 | 21.0 | 19.7 | 18.0 | 18.2 | 20.5 |
| 20-24 Student | 2.4 | 2.8 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.4 |
| 25-44 | 43.8 | 43.6 | 43.5 | 45.5 | 45.5 | 47.8 | 48.1 | 49.8 |
| 45-64 | 21.0 | 17.0 | 20.0 | 18.4 | 18.0 | 18.7 | 18.2 | 16.1 |
| 65+ | 2.8 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 1.8 |

Table C-6. (Continued)

| | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1979R | 1980 |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| <u>IFI Average</u> | | | | | | | | |
| <u>Deficit</u> | | | | | | | | |
| 16-19 | 1,024 | 1,096 | 1,148 | 1,198 | 1,432 | 1,562 | 1,564 | 1,721 |
| 16-19 Student | 864 | 1,015 | 1,078 | 1,153 | 1,284 | 1,351 | 1,348 | 1,500 |
| 20-24 | 1,129 | 1,173 | 1,267 | 1,460 | 1,443 | 1,636 | 1,626 | 1,986 |
| 20-24 Student | 923 | 1,077 | 1,290 | 1,282 | 1,402 | 1,211 | 1,213 | 1,686 |
| 25-44 | 1,448 | 1,579 | 1,557 | 1,719 | 1,799 | 2,063 | 2,058 | 2,317 |
| 45-64 | 1,161 | 1,304 | 1,355 | 1,355 | 1,485 | 1,814 | 1,805 | 1,934 |
| 65+ | 735 | 739 | 905 | 930 | 808 | 1,196 | 1,171 | 1,193 |
| <u>IFI Average</u> | | | | | | | | |
| <u>Deficit (1980 \$)</u> | | | | | | | | |
| 16-19 | 1,711 | 1,678 | 1,662 | 1,629 | 1,809 | 1,773 | 1,775 | 1,721 |
| 16-19 Student | 1,444 | 1,554 | 1,561 | 1,568 | 1,622 | 1,533 | 1,530 | 1,500 |
| 20-24 | 1,878 | 1,796 | 1,835 | 1,986 | 1,823 | 1,857 | 1,846 | 1,986 |
| 20-24 Student | 1,542 | 1,649 | 1,868 | 1,743 | 1,771 | 1,374 | 1,377 | 1,686 |
| 25-44 | 2,420 | 2,417 | 2,255 | 2,338 | 2,272 | 2,342 | 2,336 | 2,317 |
| 45-64 | 1,940 | 1,996 | 1,962 | 1,843 | 1,876 | 2,059 | 2,049 | 1,934 |
| 65+ | 1,228 | 1,131 | 1,310 | 1,265 | 1,021 | 1,357 | 1,329 | 1,193 |
| <u>IIE In IFE</u> | | | | | | | | |
| 16-19 | 19.3 | 22.1 | 20.3 | 20.7 | 21.1 | 19.3 | 19.4 | 21.9 |
| 16-19 Student | 16.9 | 18.0 | 17.5 | 18.2 | 16.8 | 14.9 | 15.0 | 17.3 |
| 20-24 | 26.8 | 29.1 | 30.2 | 28.3 | 29.4 | 29.4 | 29.5 | 31.9 |
| 20-24 Student | 21.6 | 24.8 | 26.8 | 24.6 | 24.5 | 26.9 | 27.0 | 27.7 |
| 25-44 | 32.9 | 36.1 | 34.7 | 33.8 | 33.1 | 34.7 | 34.9 | 37.4 |
| 45-64 | 36.9 | 39.4 | 38.3 | 38.3 | 37.6 | 37.0 | 36.8 | 38.9 |
| 65+ | 70.6 | 71.6 | 70.9 | 75.6 | 69.0 | 68.7 | 68.7 | 73.2 |
| <u>Earnings</u> | | | | | | | | |
| <u>Supplementation</u> | | | | | | | | |
| <u>Rate - Total</u> | | | | | | | | |
| 16-19 | 37.9 | 33.8 | 39.6 | 41.0 | 36.5 | 37.9 | 37.8 | 38.4 |
| 16-19 Student | 42.2 | 37.7 | 44.1 | 46.4 | 44.7 | 45.2 | 45.2 | 44.6 |
| 20-24 | 35.1 | 35.4 | 34.3 | 34.7 | 34.9 | 37.0 | 36.9 | 32.6 |
| 20-24 Student | 51.0 | 47.0 | 44.4 | 41.2 | 46.2 | 57.7 | 57.7 | 49.7 |
| 25-44 | 33.3 | 38.0 | 35.7 | 34.1 | 32.5 | 32.1 | 32.2 | 30.4 |
| 45-64 | 51.9 | 53.2 | 54.4 | 55.1 | 53.6 | 54.8 | 55.2 | 54.1 |
| 65+ | 84.7 | 85.0 | 85.1 | 87.7 | 89.2 | 88.2 | 88.2 | 86.5 |
| <u>Earnings</u> | | | | | | | | |
| <u>Supplementation</u> | | | | | | | | |
| <u>Rate - Transfers</u> | | | | | | | | |
| 16-19 | 24.9 | 23.7 | 26.4 | 28.7 | 22.2 | 22.3 | 22.4 | 23.7 |
| 16-19 Student | 26.3 | 26.8 | 28.7 | 32.0 | 25.3 | 25.7 | 25.8 | 26.5 |
| 20-24 | 20.6 | 23.5 | 21.7 | 21.9 | 19.2 | 17.7 | 17.7 | 17.7 |
| 20-24 Student | 21.3 | 21.0 | 19.2 | 18.3 | 15.8 | 15.6 | 15.5 | 13.9 |
| 25-44 | 21.8 | 27.5 | 25.3 | 22.9 | 19.2 | 19.7 | 19.7 | 18.2 |
| 45-64 | 29.5 | 32.6 | 32.1 | 30.5 | 27.3 | 26.7 | 26.6 | 27.3 |
| 65+ | 51.7 | 52.4 | 50.4 | 53.7 | 52.9 | 50.2 | 50.1 | 47.3 |

Table C-7. SUMMARY SEVERE HARDSHIP MEASURES, 1974 THROUGH 1980, FOR TOTAL WORK FORCE, DISAGGREGATED BY RACE/ETHNIC ORIGIN

| | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1979R | 1980 |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| <u>WORK FORCE</u> | | | | | | | | |
| White | 91,682 | 92,229 | 94,727 | 96,734 | 98,985 | 101,097 | 102,761 | 103,608 |
| Black | 10,306 | 10,496 | 10,633 | 10,972 | 11,305 | 11,405 | 11,702 | 11,980 |
| Hispanic | 4,528 | 4,405 | 4,653 | 5,098 | 5,240 | 5,822 | 5,872 | 6,069 |
| <u>SHARE OF WORK FORCE</u> | | | | | | | | |
| White | 88.5 | 88.3 | 88.4 | 88.2 | 88.1 | 88.2 | 87.8 | 87.5 |
| Black | 9.9 | 10.0 | 9.9 | 10.0 | 10.1 | 9.9 | 10.0 | 10.1 |
| Hispanic | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 5.1 |
| <u>UNEMPLOYED</u> | | | | | | | | |
| White | 15,489 | 17,660 | 17,133 | 16,150 | 14,548 | 14,850 | 15,168 | 17,505 |
| Black | 2,774 | 3,100 | 2,927 | 2,974 | 2,831 | 2,764 | 2,880 | 3,352 |
| Hispanic | 1,109 | 1,153 | 1,195 | 1,218 | 1,116 | 1,279 | 1,313 | 1,395 |
| <u>SHARES OF UNEMPLOYED</u> | | | | | | | | |
| White | 83.6 | 83.7 | 83.8 | 82.8 | 82.0 | 82.6 | 82.1 | 81.8 |
| Black | 15.0 | 14.7 | 14.3 | 15.2 | 16.0 | 15.4 | 15.6 | 15.7 |
| Hispanic | 6.0 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 6.5 |
| <u>UNEMPLOYMENT RATE</u> | | | | | | | | |
| White | 16.9 | 19.1 | 18.1 | 16.7 | 14.7 | 14.7 | 14.8 | 16.9 |
| Black | 26.9 | 29.5 | 27.5 | 27.1 | 25.0 | 24.2 | 24.6 | 28.0 |
| Hispanic | 24.5 | 26.2 | 25.7 | 23.9 | 21.3 | 22.0 | 22.3 | 23.0 |
| <u>PREDOMINANTLY UNEMPLOYED</u> | | | | | | | | |
| White | 6,044 | 8,731 | 8,190 | 7,003 | 5,850 | 5,491 | 5,615 | 7,934 |
| Black | 1,577 | 2,032 | 1,844 | 1,936 | 1,732 | 1,631 | 1,703 | 2,144 |
| Hispanic | 514 | 624 | 638 | 620 | 526 | 562 | 579 | 704 |
| <u>LAST PREDOMINANTLY UNEMPLOYED</u> | | | | | | | | |
| White | 78.1 | 79.8 | 79.9 | 76.7 | 75.5 | 75.5 | 74.9 | 76.7 |
| Black | 20.4 | 18.6 | 18.0 | 21.2 | 22.3 | 22.4 | 22.7 | 20.7 |
| Hispanic | 6.6 | 5.7 | 6.2 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 6.8 |
| <u>INCIDENCE PREDOMINANTLY UNEMPLOYED</u> | | | | | | | | |
| White | 6.6 | 9.5 | 8.6 | 7.2 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 7.7 |
| Black | 15.3 | 19.4 | 17.3 | 17.6 | 15.3 | 14.3 | 14.6 | 17.9 |
| Hispanic | 11.4 | 14.2 | 13.7 | 12.2 | 10.0 | 9.7 | 9.9 | 11.6 |
| <u>IIE</u> | | | | | | | | |
| White | 22,411 | 25,488 | 25,219 | 25,445 | 23,944 | 23,137 | 23,584 | 27,146 |
| Black | 3,903 | 4,351 | 4,117 | 4,274 | 4,210 | 3,946 | 4,101 | 4,762 |
| Hispanic | 1,463 | 1,520 | 1,560 | 1,688 | 1,579 | 1,662 | 1,718 | 2,046 |
| <u>IIE SHARE</u> | | | | | | | | |
| White | 83.8 | 84.0 | 84.4 | 83.9 | 83.5 | 83.9 | 83.4 | 82.9 |
| Black | 14.6 | 14.3 | 13.8 | 14.1 | 15.2 | 14.3 | 14.5 | 14.5 |
| Hispanic | 5.5 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 6.2 |
| <u>IIE RATE</u> | | | | | | | | |
| White | 24.4 | 27.6 | 26.6 | 26.3 | 24.2 | 22.9 | 22.9 | 26.2 |
| Black | 37.9 | 41.5 | 38.7 | 39.0 | 37.2 | 34.6 | 35.0 | 39.8 |
| Hispanic | 32.3 | 34.5 | 33.5 | 33.1 | 30.1 | 28.5 | 29.3 | 33.7 |
| <u>IIE DEFICIT</u> | | | | | | | | |
| White | 28,407 | 38,490 | 39,601 | 41,175 | 38,848 | 42,471 | 43,174 | 57,742 |
| Black | 4,913 | 6,950 | 6,933 | 7,039 | 6,905 | 7,438 | 7,732 | 11,082 |
| Hispanic | 1,836 | 2,260 | 2,397 | 2,574 | 2,509 | 3,090 | 3,173 | 3,855 |

Table C-7. (Continued)

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| <u>IIE DEFICIT</u> | | | | | | | | |
| <u>(1980 \$)</u> | | | | | | | | |
| White | 47,468 | 58,930 | 57,343 | 55,999 | 49,065 | 48,205 | 49,003 | 57,742 |
| Black | 8,210 | 10,641 | 10,039 | 9,573 | 8,722 | 8,442 | 8,776 | 11,082 |
| Hispanic | 3,051 | 3,460 | 3,471 | 3,500 | 3,169 | 3,507 | 3,602 | 3,855 |
| <u>SHARE IIE</u> | | | | | | | | |
| <u>DEFICIT</u> | | | | | | | | |
| White | 83.5 | 83.5 | 83.4 | 83.5 | 83.3 | 83.6 | 83.0 | 81.7 |
| Black | 14.4 | 15.1 | 14.6 | 14.3 | 14.8 | 14.6 | 14.9 | 15.7 |
| Hispanic | 5.4 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 5.5 |
| <u>IIE AVERAGE</u> | | | | | | | | |
| <u>DEFICIT</u> | | | | | | | | |
| White | 1,268 | 1,510 | 1,570 | 1,618 | 1,622 | 1,836 | 1,831 | 2,127 |
| Black | 1,259 | 1,597 | 1,684 | 1,647 | 1,640 | 1,885 | 1,886 | 2,327 |
| Hispanic | 1,254 | 1,487 | 1,537 | 1,525 | 1,589 | 1,860 | 1,847 | 1,884 |
| <u>IIE AVERAGE</u> | | | | | | | | |
| <u>DEFICIT (1980 \$)</u> | | | | | | | | |
| White | 2,119 | 2,312 | 2,273 | 2,200 | 2,049 | 2,084 | 2,078 | 2,127 |
| Black | 2,104 | 2,445 | 2,438 | 2,240 | 2,071 | 2,139 | 2,141 | 2,327 |
| Hispanic | 2,095 | 2,277 | 2,226 | 2,074 | 2,007 | 2,111 | 2,096 | 1,884 |
| <u>IFE</u> | | | | | | | | |
| White | 9,116 | 10,734 | 10,346 | 10,406 | 9,917 | 9,896 | 10,111 | 11,554 |
| Black | 2,646 | 2,783 | 2,768 | 2,788 | 2,835 | 2,754 | 2,851 | 3,154 |
| Hispanic | 815 | 916 | 915 | 892 | 868 | 932 | 957 | 1,136 |
| <u>IFE SHARE</u> | | | | | | | | |
| White | 75.9 | 78.0 | 77.2 | 77.1 | 76.2 | 76.6 | 76.1 | 76.5 |
| Black | 22.0 | 20.2 | 20.7 | 20.7 | 21.8 | 21.3 | 21.5 | 20.9 |
| Hispanic | 6.8 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.5 |
| <u>IFE RATE</u> | | | | | | | | |
| White | 9.9 | 11.6 | 10.9 | 10.8 | 10.0 | 9.8 | 9.8 | 11.2 |
| Black | 25.7 | 26.5 | 26.0 | 25.4 | 25.1 | 24.1 | 24.4 | 26.3 |
| Hispanic | 18.0 | 20.8 | 19.7 | 17.5 | 16.6 | 16.0 | 16.3 | 18.7 |
| <u>IFE DEFICIT</u> | | | | | | | | |
| White | 14,280 | 18,497 | 18,654 | 19,671 | 20,114 | 22,413 | 22,831 | 29,755 |
| Black | 5,037 | 5,990 | 6,252 | 6,674 | 7,047 | 7,811 | 8,129 | 10,100 |
| Hispanic | 1,425 | 1,706 | 1,846 | 1,770 | 1,897 | 2,280 | 2,311 | 3,187 |
| <u>IFE DEFICIT (1980 \$)</u> | | | | | | | | |
| White | 23,863 | 28,320 | 27,011 | 26,753 | 25,404 | 25,439 | 25,913 | 29,755 |
| Black | 8,417 | 9,171 | 9,053 | 9,077 | 8,900 | 8,865 | 9,226 | 10,100 |
| Hispanic | 2,381 | 2,612 | 2,673 | 2,407 | 2,395 | 2,588 | 2,623 | 3,187 |
| <u>IFE DEFICIT SHARE</u> | | | | | | | | |
| White | 72.5 | 74.2 | 73.3 | 73.1 | 72.4 | 72.8 | 72.1 | 72.6 |
| Black | 25.6 | 24.0 | 24.6 | 24.8 | 25.4 | 25.4 | 25.7 | 24.6 |
| Hispanic | 7.2 | 6.8 | 7.3 | 6.6 | 6.8 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 7.8 |
| <u>IFE AVERAGE DEFICIT</u> | | | | | | | | |
| White | 1,566 | 1,723 | 1,803 | 1,890 | 2,028 | 2,265 | 2,258 | 2,575 |
| Black | 1,904 | 2,153 | 2,258 | 2,394 | 2,486 | 2,836 | 2,851 | 3,202 |
| Hispanic | 1,747 | 1,863 | 2,017 | 1,985 | 2,186 | 2,447 | 2,415 | 2,806 |
| <u>IFE AVERAGE</u> | | | | | | | | |
| <u>DEFICIT (1980 \$)</u> | | | | | | | | |
| White | 2,617 | 2,638 | 2,610 | 2,570 | 2,561 | 2,571 | 2,563 | 2,575 |
| Black | 3,182 | 3,296 | 3,270 | 3,256 | 3,140 | 3,219 | 3,236 | 3,202 |
| Hispanic | 2,919 | 2,852 | 2,921 | 2,700 | 2,761 | 2,777 | 2,741 | 2,806 |
| <u>IFI</u> | | | | | | | | |
| White | 4,405 | 5,240 | 4,949 | 4,949 | 4,933 | 4,808 | 4,902 | 5,962 |
| Black | 1,781 | 1,815 | 1,880 | 1,868 | 1,911 | 1,873 | 1,943 | 2,235 |
| Hispanic | 594 | 679 | 666 | 623 | 624 | 667 | 682 | 827 |
| <u>IFI SHARE</u> | | | | | | | | |
| White | 69.4 | 72.3 | 70.4 | 70.7 | 70.4 | 70.2 | 69.5 | 70.4 |
| Black | 28.1 | 25.0 | 26.7 | 26.7 | 27.2 | 27.3 | 27.5 | 26.4 |
| Hispanic | 9.4 | 9.4 | 9.5 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 9.8 |

Table C-7. (Continued)

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| <u>IFI RATE</u> | | | | | | | | |
| White | 4.8 | 5.7 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 5.8 |
| Black | 17.3 | 17.3 | 17.7 | 17.0 | 16.9 | 16.4 | 16.6 | 18.7 |
| Hispanic | 13.1 | 15.4 | 14.3 | 12.2 | 11.9 | 11.5 | 11.6 | 13.6 |
| <u>IFI DEFICIT</u> | | | | | | | | |
| White | 5,279 | 6,636 | 6,577 | 7,148 | 7,481 | 8,511 | 8,640 | 11,921 |
| Black | 2,256 | 2,666 | 2,728 | 2,916 | 3,259 | 3,678 | 3,805 | 4,943 |
| Hispanic | 762 | 919 | 917 | 881 | 970 | 1,238 | 1,246 | 1,854 |
| <u>IFI DEFICIT (1980 \$)</u> | | | | | | | | |
| White | 8,822 | 10,160 | 9,523 | 9,722 | 9,449 | 9,660 | 9,806 | 11,921 |
| Black | 3,770 | 4,082 | 3,950 | 3,966 | 4,116 | 4,174 | 4,319 | 4,943 |
| Hispanic | 1,274 | 1,407 | 1,327 | 1,198 | 1,225 | 1,405 | 1,414 | 1,854 |
| <u>IFI DEFICIT SHARE</u> | | | | | | | | |
| White | 68.4 | 69.6 | 68.7 | 69.0 | 67.8 | 68.1 | 67.4 | 68.3 |
| Black | 29.3 | 28.0 | 28.5 | 28.2 | 29.6 | 29.4 | 29.7 | 28.3 |
| Hispanic | 9.9 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 8.5 | 8.8 | 9.9 | 9.7 | 10.6 |
| <u>IFI AVERAGE DEFICIT</u> | | | | | | | | |
| White | 1,199 | 1,266 | 1,329 | 1,444 | 1,517 | 1,770 | 1,762 | 1,999 |
| Black | 1,267 | 1,469 | 1,451 | 1,561 | 1,705 | 1,963 | 1,958 | 2,211 |
| Hispanic | 1,283 | 1,353 | 1,377 | 1,414 | 1,553 | 1,856 | 1,827 | 2,242 |
| <u>IFI AVERAGE DEFICIT (1980 \$)</u> | | | | | | | | |
| White | 2,004 | 1,938 | 1,924 | 1,964 | 1,916 | 2,009 | 2,000 | 1,999 |
| Black | 2,117 | 2,249 | 2,101 | 2,123 | 2,153 | 2,228 | 2,222 | 2,211 |
| Hispanic | 2,144 | 2,071 | 1,994 | 1,923 | 1,961 | 2,107 | 2,074 | 2,242 |
| <u>IIE IN IFE</u> | | | | | | | | |
| White | 27.6 | 30.7 | 29.5 | 29.5 | 28.8 | 28.7 | 28.7 | 31.5 |
| Black | 51.9 | 52.5 | 53.3 | 51.4 | 52.0 | 52.7 | 52.6 | 53.6 |
| Hispanic | 39.8 | 42.7 | 43.1 | 38.1 | 37.4 | 36.9 | 36.6 | 41.4 |
| <u>EARNINGS SUPPLEMENTATION RATE - TOTAL</u> | | | | | | | | |
| White | 51.7 | 51.2 | 52.2 | 52.4 | 50.3 | 51.4 | 51.5 | 48.4 |
| Black | 32.7 | 34.8 | 32.1 | 33.0 | 32.6 | 32.0 | 31.8 | 29.1 |
| Hispanic | 27.2 | 25.8 | 27.2 | 30.1 | 28.1 | 28.4 | 28.8 | 27.9 |
| <u>EARNINGS SUPPLEMENTATION RATE - TRANSFERS</u> | | | | | | | | |
| White | 29.7 | 31.9 | 31.1 | 30.5 | 26.3 | 26.4 | 26.3 | 25.2 |
| Black | 26.7 | 29.8 | 27.2 | 28.4 | 26.8 | 23.9 | 23.7 | 22.7 |
| Hispanic | 21.3 | 19.7 | 23.2 | 24.0 | 20.6 | 18.8 | 19.3 | 19.2 |

Table C-8. SUMMARY SEVERE HARDSHIP MEASURES, 1974 THROUGH 1980, FOR TOTAL WORK FORCE, DISAGGREGATED BY GEOGRAPHIC REGION

| | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1979R | 1980 |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| <u>WORK FORCE</u> | | | | | | | | |
| NEW ENGLAND | 6,321 | 6,163 | 6,038 | 6,419 | 6,652 | 6,861 | 6,856 | 6,749 |
| MIDDLE ATLANTIC | 17,203 | 17,274 | 17,919 | 18,002 | 18,361 | 18,369 | 18,407 | 18,520 |
| EAST NORTH CENTRAL | 20,487 | 20,227 | 20,614 | 20,906 | 21,375 | 21,717 | 21,808 | 21,898 |
| WEST NORTH CENTRAL | 8,173 | 8,337 | 8,821 | 9,091 | 9,280 | 9,624 | 9,522 | 9,389 |
| SOUTH ATLANTIC | 15,879 | 16,224 | 16,942 | 17,132 | 17,517 | 17,887 | 18,710 | 19,142 |
| EAST SOUTH CENTRAL | 6,645 | 6,635 | 6,740 | 6,683 | 6,737 | 6,827 | 7,032 | 7,189 |
| WEST SOUTH CENTRAL | 9,930 | 10,392 | 10,152 | 10,869 | 11,233 | 11,369 | 11,825 | 12,312 |
| MOUNTAIN | 4,652 | 4,852 | 5,276 | 5,118 | 5,358 | 5,725 | 6,011 | 6,072 |
| PACIFIC | 14,311 | 14,338 | 14,645 | 15,443 | 15,849 | 16,270 | 16,812 | 17,077 |
| <u>WORK FORCE SHARE</u> | | | | | | | | |
| NEW ENGLAND | 6.1 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 5.7 |
| MIDDLE ATLANTIC | 16.6 | 16.5 | 16.7 | 16.4 | 16.3 | 16.0 | 15.7 | 15.6 |
| EAST NORTH CENTRAL | 19.8 | 19.4 | 19.2 | 19.1 | 19.0 | 18.9 | 18.6 | 18.5 |
| WEST NORTH CENTRAL | 7.9 | 8.0 | 8.2 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.4 | 8.1 | 7.9 |
| SOUTH ATLANTIC | 15.3 | 15.5 | 15.8 | 15.6 | 15.6 | 15.6 | 16.0 | 16.2 |
| EAST SOUTH CENTRAL | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.1 |
| WEST SOUTH CENTRAL | 9.6 | 10.0 | 9.5 | 9.9 | 10.0 | 9.9 | 10.1 | 10.4 |
| MOUNTAIN | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.1 |
| PACIFIC | 13.8 | 13.7 | 13.7 | 14.1 | 14.1 | 14.2 | 14.4 | 14.4 |
| <u>UNEMPLOYED</u> | | | | | | | | |
| NEW ENGLAND | 1,209 | 1,400 | 1,170 | 1,126 | 1,074 | 1,008 | 1,013 | 1,023 |
| MIDDLE ATLANTIC | 2,937 | 3,563 | 3,728 | 3,280 | 3,014 | 2,902 | 2,927 | 3,285 |
| EAST NORTH CENTRAL | 3,730 | 4,238 | 3,874 | 3,682 | 3,365 | 3,692 | 3,732 | 4,632 |
| WEST NORTH CENTRAL | 1,175 | 1,326 | 1,315 | 1,426 | 1,257 | 1,283 | 1,279 | 1,494 |
| SOUTH ATLANTIC | 2,836 | 3,385 | 3,192 | 2,977 | 2,641 | 2,656 | 2,798 | 3,283 |
| EAST SOUTH CENTRAL | 1,192 | 1,240 | 1,249 | 1,186 | 1,033 | 1,092 | 1,135 | 1,441 |
| WEST SOUTH CENTRAL | 1,600 | 1,851 | 1,675 | 1,674 | 1,616 | 1,597 | 1,665 | 1,973 |
| MOUNTAIN | 854 | 985 | 1,040 | 958 | 821 | 892 | 944 | 1,101 |
| PACIFIC | 3,003 | 3,078 | 3,207 | 3,203 | 2,947 | 2,850 | 2,976 | 3,176 |
| <u>UNEMPLOYMENT RATE</u> | | | | | | | | |
| NEW ENGLAND | 19.1 | 22.7 | 19.4 | 17.5 | 15.7 | 14.7 | 14.8 | 15.2 |
| MIDDLE ATLANTIC | 17.1 | 20.6 | 20.8 | 18.2 | 16.4 | 15.8 | 15.9 | 17.7 |
| EAST NORTH CENTRAL | 18.2 | 21.0 | 18.8 | 17.6 | 15.7 | 17.0 | 17.1 | 21.2 |
| WEST NORTH CENTRAL | 14.4 | 15.9 | 14.9 | 15.7 | 13.5 | 13.3 | 13.4 | 15.9 |
| SOUTH ATLANTIC | 17.9 | 20.9 | 18.8 | 17.4 | 15.1 | 14.8 | 15.0 | 17.2 |
| EAST SOUTH CENTRAL | 17.9 | 19.3 | 18.5 | 17.7 | 15.3 | 16.0 | 16.1 | 20.0 |
| WEST SOUTH CENTRAL | 16.1 | 17.8 | 16.5 | 15.4 | 14.4 | 14.0 | 14.1 | 16.0 |
| MOUNTAIN | 18.4 | 20.3 | 19.7 | 18.7 | 15.3 | 15.6 | 15.7 | 18.1 |
| PACIFIC | 21.0 | 21.5 | 21.9 | 20.7 | 18.6 | 17.5 | 17.7 | 18.6 |
| <u>SHARE UNEMPLOYED</u> | | | | | | | | |
| NEW ENGLAND | 6.5 | 6.6 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 4.8 |
| MIDDLE ATLANTIC | 15.8 | 16.9 | 18.2 | 16.8 | 17.0 | 16.1 | 15.8 | 15.3 |
| EAST NORTH CENTRAL | 20.1 | 20.1 | 18.9 | 18.9 | 19.0 | 20.5 | 20.2 | 21.6 |
| WEST NORTH CENTRAL | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 7.3 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 6.9 | 7.0 |
| SOUTH ATLANTIC | 15.3 | 16.0 | 15.6 | 15.2 | 14.9 | 14.8 | 15.2 | 15.3 |
| EAST SOUTH CENTRAL | 6.4 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.7 |
| WEST SOUTH CENTRAL | 8.6 | 8.8 | 8.2 | 8.6 | 9.1 | 8.9 | 9.0 | 9.2 |
| MOUNTAIN | 4.6 | 4.7 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.1 |
| PACIFIC | 16.2 | 14.6 | 15.7 | 16.4 | 16.6 | 15.9 | 16.1 | 14.8 |
| <u>PREDOMINANTLY UNEMPLOYED</u> | | | | | | | | |
| NEW ENGLAND | 538 | 845 | 639 | 523 | 460 | 379 | 385 | 455 |
| MIDDLE ATLANTIC | 1,355 | 2,003 | 2,141 | 1,726 | 1,576 | 1,396 | 1,411 | 1,720 |
| EAST NORTH CENTRAL | 1,527 | 2,254 | 1,940 | 1,803 | 1,416 | 1,477 | 1,496 | 2,548 |
| WEST NORTH CENTRAL | 439 | 550 | 527 | 535 | 456 | 413 | 415 | 680 |
| SOUTH ATLANTIC | 1,096 | 1,785 | 1,618 | 1,378 | 1,181 | 1,119 | 1,181 | 1,502 |
| EAST SOUTH CENTRAL | 471 | 648 | 616 | 581 | 454 | 460 | 480 | 739 |
| WEST SOUTH CENTRAL | 601 | 839 | 706 | 681 | 715 | 651 | 676 | 820 |
| MOUNTAIN | 323 | 401 | 451 | 374 | 266 | 299 | 317 | 434 |
| PACIFIC | 1,391 | 1,617 | 1,619 | 1,530 | 1,222 | 1,082 | 1,131 | 1,448 |

Table C-8. (Continued)

INCIDENCE PREDOMINANTLY UNEMPLOYED

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-----|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| NEW ENGLAND | 8.5 | 13.7 | 10.6 | 8.1 | 6.9 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 6.7 |
| MIDDLE ATLANTIC | 7.9 | 11.6 | 11.9 | 9.6 | 8.6 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 9.3 |
| EAST NORTH CENTRAL | 7.4 | 11.1 | 9.4 | 8.6 | 6.6 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 11.6 |
| WEST NORTH CENTRAL | 5.4 | 6.6 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 4.9 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 7.2 |
| SOUTH ATLANTIC | 6.9 | 11.0 | 9.6 | 8.0 | 6.8 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 7.8 |
| EAST SOUTH CENTRAL | 7.1 | 9.8 | 9.1 | 8.7 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 10.3 |
| WEST SOUTH CENTRAL | 6.1 | 8.1 | 7.0 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 6.7 |
| MOUNTAIN | 6.9 | 8.3 | 8.5 | 7.3 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 7.1 |
| PACIFIC | 9.7 | 11.3 | 11.1 | 9.9 | 7.7 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 8.5 |

SHARE PREDOMINANTLY UNEMPLOYED

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| NEW ENGLAND | 7.0 | 7.7 | 6.2 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 4.4 |
| MIDDLE ATLANTIC | 17.5 | 18.3 | 20.9 | 18.9 | 20.3 | 19.2 | 18.8 | 16.6 |
| EAST NORTH CENTRAL | 19.7 | 20.6 | 18.9 | 19.7 | 18.3 | 20.3 | 20.0 | 24.6 |
| WEST NORTH CENTRAL | 5.7 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 6.6 |
| SOUTH ATLANTIC | 14.2 | 16.3 | 15.8 | 15.1 | 15.2 | 14.0 | 15.8 | 14.5 |
| EAST SOUTH CENTRAL | 6.1 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 6.4 | 5.9 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 7.1 |
| WEST SOUTH CENTRAL | 7.8 | 7.7 | 6.9 | 7.5 | 9.2 | 8.9 | 9.0 | 7.9 |
| MOUNTAIN | 4.2 | 3.7 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 3.4 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.2 |
| PACIFIC | 18.0 | 14.8 | 15.8 | 16.8 | 15.8 | 14.9 | 15.1 | 14.0 |

IIE

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| NEW ENGLAND | 1,414 | 1,849 | 1,617 | 1,583 | 1,547 | 1,563 | 1,569 | 1,612 |
| MIDDLE ATLANTIC | 3,515 | 4,316 | 4,553 | 4,349 | 4,151 | 3,916 | 3,948 | 4,536 |
| EAST NORTH CENTRAL | 4,722 | 5,490 | 5,307 | 5,438 | 5,083 | 4,930 | 4,975 | 6,071 |
| WEST NORTH CENTRAL | 2,443 | 2,636 | 2,669 | 2,921 | 2,673 | 2,596 | 2,575 | 2,973 |
| SOUTH ATLANTIC | 4,433 | 4,996 | 4,916 | 4,863 | 4,900 | 4,610 | 4,848 | 5,641 |
| EAST SOUTH CENTRAL | 2,203 | 2,283 | 2,228 | 2,232 | 2,056 | 1,964 | 2,033 | 2,475 |
| WEST SOUTH CENTRAL | 3,155 | 3,430 | 3,135 | 3,312 | 3,221 | 3,036 | 3,152 | 3,652 |
| MOUNTAIN | 1,339 | 1,515 | 1,598 | 1,588 | 1,423 | 1,502 | 1,576 | 1,691 |
| PACIFIC | 3,531 | 3,830 | 3,872 | 4,041 | 3,606 | 3,456 | 3,593 | 4,095 |

IIE INCIDENCE

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| NEW ENGLAND | 22.4 | 30.0 | 26.8 | 24.7 | 23.3 | 22.8 | 22.9 | 23.9 |
| MIDDLE ATLANTIC | 20.4 | 25.0 | 25.4 | 24.2 | 22.6 | 21.3 | 21.4 | 24.5 |
| EAST NORTH CENTRAL | 23.0 | 27.1 | 25.7 | 26.0 | 23.8 | 22.7 | 22.8 | 27.7 |
| WEST NORTH CENTRAL | 29.9 | 31.6 | 30.3 | 32.1 | 28.8 | 27.0 | 27.0 | 31.7 |
| SOUTH ATLANTIC | 27.9 | 30.8 | 29.0 | 28.4 | 28.0 | 25.8 | 25.9 | 29.5 |
| EAST SOUTH CENTRAL | 33.2 | 34.4 | 33.0 | 33.4 | 30.5 | 28.8 | 28.9 | 34.4 |
| WEST SOUTH CENTRAL | 31.8 | 33.0 | 30.9 | 30.5 | 28.7 | 26.7 | 26.7 | 29.7 |
| MOUNTAIN | 28.8 | 31.2 | 30.3 | 31.0 | 26.6 | 26.2 | 26.2 | 27.8 |
| PACIFIC | 24.7 | 26.7 | 26.4 | 26.2 | 22.8 | 21.2 | 21.4 | 24.0 |

IIE SHARE

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| NEW ENGLAND | 5.3 | 6.1 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 4.9 |
| MIDDLE ATLANTIC | 13.1 | 14.2 | 15.2 | 14.3 | 14.5 | 14.2 | 14.0 | 13.9 |
| EAST NORTH CENTRAL | 17.6 | 18.1 | 17.8 | 17.9 | 17.7 | 17.9 | 17.6 | 18.5 |
| WEST NORTH CENTRAL | 9.1 | 8.7 | 8.9 | 9.6 | 9.3 | 9.4 | 9.1 | 9.0 |
| SOUTH ATLANTIC | 16.6 | 16.5 | 16.4 | 16.0 | 17.1 | 16.7 | 17.1 | 17.2 |
| EAST SOUTH CENTRAL | 8.2 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.4 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 7.6 |
| WEST SOUTH CENTRAL | 11.8 | 11.3 | 10.5 | 10.9 | 11.2 | 11.0 | 11.2 | 11.2 |
| MOUNTAIN | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.2 |
| PACIFIC | 13.2 | 12.6 | 13.0 | 13.3 | 12.6 | 12.5 | 12.7 | 12.5 |

IIE DEFICIT

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| NEW ENGLAND | 1,779 | 3,140 | 2,543 | 2,348 | 2,392 | 2,572 | 2,580 | 2,866 |
| MIDDLE ATLANTIC | 4,393 | 6,722 | 7,684 | 6,918 | 6,672 | 7,138 | 7,197 | 9,420 |
| EAST NORTH CENTRAL | 6,021 | 8,266 | 8,120 | 8,852 | 7,801 | 8,919 | 8,999 | 13,621 |
| WEST NORTH CENTRAL | 3,391 | 4,315 | 4,547 | 5,293 | 4,919 | 5,338 | 5,278 | 7,095 |
| SOUTH ATLANTIC | 5,308 | 7,312 | 7,639 | 7,249 | 7,857 | 8,479 | 8,910 | 11,827 |
| EAST SOUTH CENTRAL | 2,594 | 3,316 | 3,287 | 3,643 | 3,183 | 3,608 | 3,726 | 5,566 |
| WEST SOUTH CENTRAL | 4,197 | 4,998 | 4,728 | 5,408 | 5,224 | 5,699 | 5,892 | 7,834 |
| MOUNTAIN | 1,711 | 2,111 | 2,584 | 2,881 | 2,491 | 2,932 | 3,050 | 3,645 |
| PACIFIC | 4,636 | 5,913 | 6,335 | 6,692 | 6,093 | 6,144 | 6,366 | 8,774 |

Table C-8. (Continued)

IIE DEFICIT (1980 \$)

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| NEW ENGLAND | 2,972 | 4,807 | 3,682 | 3,194 | 3,021 | 2,920 | 2,928 | 2,866 |
| MIDDLE ATLANTIC | 7,341 | 10,291 | 11,127 | 9,408 | 8,427 | 8,102 | 8,168 | 9,420 |
| EAST NORTH CENTRAL | 10,062 | 12,655 | 11,758 | 12,304 | 9,852 | 10,102 | 10,214 | 13,621 |
| WEST NORTH CENTRAL | 5,666 | 6,607 | 6,584 | 7,199 | 6,212 | 6,058 | 5,991 | 7,095 |
| SOUTH ATLANTIC | 8,869 | 11,195 | 11,061 | 9,859 | 9,923 | 9,623 | 10,112 | 11,827 |
| EAST SOUTH CENTRAL | 4,335 | 5,077 | 4,759 | 4,954 | 4,020 | 4,096 | 4,229 | 5,566 |
| WEST SOUTH CENTRAL | 7,012 | 7,651 | 6,846 | 7,355 | 6,598 | 6,468 | 6,688 | 7,834 |
| MOUNTAIN | 2,859 | 3,233 | 3,741 | 3,918 | 3,146 | 3,328 | 3,462 | 3,645 |
| PACIFIC | 7,747 | 9,052 | 9,173 | 9,101 | 7,695 | 6,974 | 7,226 | 8,774 |

IIE DEFICIT SHARE

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| NEW ENGLAND | 5.2 | 6.8 | 5.4 | 4.8 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 4.1 |
| MIDDLE ATLANTIC | 12.9 | 14.6 | 16.2 | 14.0 | 14.3 | 14.0 | 13.8 | 13.3 |
| EAST NORTH CENTRAL | 17.7 | 17.9 | 17.1 | 18.0 | 16.7 | 17.5 | 17.3 | 19.3 |
| WEST NORTH CENTRAL | 10.0 | 9.4 | 9.6 | 10.7 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.2 | 10.0 |
| SOUTH ATLANTIC | 15.6 | 15.9 | 16.1 | 14.7 | 16.8 | 16.7 | 17.1 | 16.7 |
| EAST SOUTH CENTRAL | 7.6 | 7.2 | 6.9 | 7.4 | 6.8 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 7.9 |
| WEST SOUTH CENTRAL | 12.3 | 10.8 | 10.0 | 11.0 | 11.2 | 11.2 | 11.3 | 11.1 |
| MOUNTAIN | 5.0 | 4.6 | 5.4 | 5.8 | 5.3 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 5.2 |
| PACIFIC | 13.6 | 12.8 | 13.3 | 13.6 | 13.1 | 12.1 | 12.2 | 12.4 |

IIE AVERAGE DEFICIT

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| NEW ENGLAND | 1,257 | 1,698 | 1,573 | 1,484 | 1,546 | 1,646 | 1,644 | 1,777 |
| MIDDLE ATLANTIC | 1,250 | 1,558 | 1,688 | 1,591 | 1,607 | 1,823 | 1,823 | 2,077 |
| EAST NORTH CENTRAL | 1,275 | 1,505 | 1,530 | 1,628 | 1,535 | 1,809 | 1,809 | 2,243 |
| WEST NORTH CENTRAL | 1,388 | 1,637 | 1,703 | 1,812 | 1,840 | 2,056 | 2,050 | 2,387 |
| SOUTH ATLANTIC | 1,197 | 1,464 | 1,554 | 1,491 | 1,603 | 1,839 | 1,838 | 2,096 |
| EAST SOUTH CENTRAL | 1,177 | 1,453 | 1,476 | 1,632 | 1,548 | 1,837 | 1,832 | 2,244 |
| WEST SOUTH CENTRAL | 1,330 | 1,457 | 1,508 | 1,633 | 1,622 | 1,877 | 1,869 | 2,145 |
| MOUNTAIN | 1,278 | 1,394 | 1,617 | 1,814 | 1,751 | 1,952 | 1,936 | 2,156 |
| PACIFIC | 1,313 | 1,544 | 1,636 | 1,656 | 1,689 | 1,778 | 1,772 | 2,143 |

IIE AVERAGE DEFICIT (1980 \$)

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| NEW ENGLAND | 2,100 | 2,600 | 2,278 | 2,018 | 1,953 | 1,868 | 1,866 | 1,777 |
| MIDDLE ATLANTIC | 2,089 | 2,385 | 2,444 | 2,164 | 2,030 | 2,069 | 2,069 | 2,077 |
| EAST NORTH CENTRAL | 2,131 | 2,304 | 2,215 | 2,214 | 1,939 | 2,053 | 2,053 | 2,243 |
| WEST NORTH CENTRAL | 2,319 | 2,506 | 2,466 | 2,464 | 2,324 | 2,334 | 2,327 | 2,387 |
| SOUTH ATLANTIC | 2,000 | 1,464 | 2,250 | 2,028 | 2,025 | 2,087 | 2,086 | 2,096 |
| EAST SOUTH CENTRAL | 1,967 | 2,225 | 2,137 | 2,220 | 1,955 | 2,085 | 2,079 | 2,249 |
| WEST SOUTH CENTRAL | 2,222 | 2,231 | 2,184 | 2,221 | 2,049 | 2,130 | 2,121 | 2,145 |
| MOUNTAIN | 2,136 | 2,134 | 2,341 | 2,470 | 2,212 | 2,216 | 2,197 | 2,156 |
| PACIFIC | 2,194 | 2,364 | 2,369 | 2,252 | 2,133 | 2,018 | 2,011 | 2,143 |

IIE

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| NEW ENGLAND | 549 | 741 | 612 | 648 | 720 | 642 | 645 | 718 |
| MIDDLE ATLANTIC | 1,449 | 1,744 | 1,866 | 1,784 | 1,644 | 1,801 | 1,812 | 1,983 |
| EAST NORTH CENTRAL | 1,778 | 2,229 | 2,087 | 2,055 | 2,007 | 2,008 | 2,032 | 2,521 |
| WEST NORTH CENTRAL | 1,047 | 1,052 | 1,124 | 1,360 | 1,138 | 1,110 | 1,102 | 1,245 |
| SOUTH ATLANTIC | 2,112 | 2,486 | 2,431 | 2,275 | 2,343 | 2,327 | 2,462 | 2,733 |
| EAST SOUTH CENTRAL | 1,126 | 1,139 | 1,077 | 1,126 | 1,049 | 1,039 | 1,079 | 1,307 |
| WEST SOUTH CENTRAL | 1,588 | 1,712 | 1,583 | 1,591 | 1,642 | 1,600 | 1,654 | 1,825 |
| MOUNTAIN | 588 | 724 | 682 | 736 | 688 | 659 | 689 | 817 |
| PACIFIC | 1,771 | 1,940 | 1,940 | 1,919 | 1,788 | 1,728 | 1,805 | 1,960 |

IIE INCIDENCE

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| NEW ENGLAND | 8.7 | 12.0 | 10.1 | 10.1 | 10.8 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 10.6 |
| MIDDLE ATLANTIC | 8.4 | 10.1 | 10.4 | 9.9 | 9.0 | 9.8 | 9.8 | 10.7 |
| EAST NORTH CENTRAL | 8.7 | 11.0 | 10.1 | 9.8 | 9.4 | 9.2 | 9.3 | 11.5 |
| WEST NORTH CENTRAL | 12.8 | 12.6 | 12.7 | 15.0 | 12.3 | 11.5 | 11.6 | 13.3 |
| SOUTH ATLANTIC | 13.2 | 15.3 | 14.3 | 13.3 | 13.4 | 13.0 | 13.2 | 14.3 |
| EAST SOUTH CENTRAL | 16.9 | 17.2 | 16.0 | 16.8 | 15.6 | 15.2 | 15.3 | 18.2 |
| WEST SOUTH CENTRAL | 16.0 | 16.5 | 15.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.1 | 14.0 | 14.8 |
| MOUNTAIN | 12.6 | 14.9 | 12.9 | 14.4 | 12.8 | 11.5 | 11.5 | 13.5 |
| PACIFIC | 12.4 | 13.5 | 13.2 | 12.4 | 11.3 | 10.6 | 10.7 | 11.5 |

Table C-8. (Continued)

IFE SHARE

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| NEW ENGLAND | 4.6 | 5.4 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 5.5 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.8 |
| MIDDLE ATLANTIC | 12.1 | 12.7 | 13.9 | 13.2 | 12.6 | 13.9 | 13.6 | 13.1 |
| EAST NORTH CENTRAL | 14.8 | 16.2 | 15.6 | 15.2 | 15.4 | 15.5 | 15.3 | 16.7 |
| WEST NORTH CENTRAL | 8.7 | 7.6 | 8.4 | 10.1 | 8.7 | 8.6 | 8.3 | 8.2 |
| SOUTH ATLANTIC | 17.6 | 18.1 | 18.1 | 16.9 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.5 | 18.1 |
| EAST SOUTH CENTRAL | 9.4 | 8.3 | 8.0 | 8.3 | 8.1 | 8.0 | 8.1 | 8.6 |
| WEST SOUTH CENTRAL | 13.2 | 12.4 | 11.8 | 11.8 | 12.6 | 12.3 | 12.5 | 12.1 |
| MOUNTAIN | 4.9 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.4 |
| PACIFIC | 14.7 | 14.1 | 14.5 | 14.2 | 13.7 | 13.4 | 13.6 | 13.0 |

IFE DEFICIT

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| NEW ENGLAND | 895 | 1,335 | 1,177 | 1,282 | 1,486 | 1,472 | 1,477 | 1,805 |
| MIDDLE ATLANTIC | 2,502 | 3,444 | 3,852 | 3,856 | 3,762 | 4,595 | 4,629 | 5,521 |
| EAST NORTH CENTRAL | 3,093 | 4,172 | 4,214 | 4,342 | 4,447 | 5,054 | 5,139 | 7,352 |
| WEST NORTH CENTRAL | 1,533 | 1,766 | 1,926 | 2,478 | 2,268 | 2,395 | 2,377 | 3,297 |
| SOUTH ATLANTIC | 3,347 | 4,353 | 4,463 | 4,439 | 5,034 | 5,318 | 5,638 | 7,282 |
| EAST SOUTH CENTRAL | 1,862 | 2,126 | 1,985 | 2,318 | 2,330 | 2,573 | 2,670 | 3,534 |
| WEST SOUTH CENTRAL | 2,653 | 2,961 | 2,967 | 3,004 | 3,347 | 3,851 | 3,950 | 5,051 |
| MOUNTAIN | 862 | 1,200 | 1,216 | 1,309 | 1,387 | 1,469 | 1,527 | 2,001 |
| PACIFIC | 2,954 | 3,567 | 3,655 | 3,873 | 3,710 | 4,073 | 4,249 | 5,155 |

IFE DEFICIT (1980 \$)

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| NEW ENGLAND | 1,496 | 2,043 | 1,704 | 1,744 | 1,877 | 1,671 | 1,676 | 1,805 |
| MIDDLE ATLANTIC | 4,181 | 5,273 | | 5,244 | 4,751 | 5,216 | 5,254 | 5,521 |
| EAST NORTH CENTRAL | 5,168 | 6,388 | 6,102 | 5,905 | 5,616 | 5,737 | 5,833 | 7,352 |
| WEST NORTH CENTRAL | 2,562 | 2,703 | 2,789 | 3,370 | 2,864 | 2,718 | 2,698 | 3,297 |
| SOUTH ATLANTIC | 5,592 | 6,665 | 6,462 | 6,037 | 6,360 | 6,036 | 6,399 | 7,282 |
| EAST SOUTH CENTRAL | 3,111 | 3,255 | 2,874 | 3,152 | 2,942 | 2,921 | 3,080 | 3,534 |
| WEST SOUTH CENTRAL | 4,433 | 4,534 | 4,296 | 4,086 | 4,227 | 4,371 | 4,484 | 5,051 |
| MOUNTAIN | 1,440 | 1,838 | 1,761 | 1,781 | 1,752 | 1,668 | 1,733 | 2,001 |
| PACIFIC | 4,936 | 5,461 | 5,293 | 5,268 | 4,686 | 4,623 | 4,823 | 5,155 |

IFE DEFICIT SHARE

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| NEW ENGLAND | 4.5 | 5.4 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 5.4 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.4 |
| MIDDLE ATLANTIC | 12.7 | 13.8 | 15.1 | 14.3 | 13.5 | 14.9 | 14.6 | 13.5 |
| EAST NORTH CENTRAL | 15.7 | 16.7 | 16.6 | 16.1 | 16.0 | 16.4 | 16.2 | 17.9 |
| WEST NORTH CENTRAL | 7.8 | 7.1 | 7.6 | 9.2 | 8.2 | 7.8 | 7.5 | 8.0 |
| SOUTH ATLANTIC | 17.0 | 17.5 | 17.5 | 16.5 | 18.1 | 17.3 | 17.8 | 17.8 |
| EAST SOUTH CENTRAL | 9.5 | 8.5 | 7.8 | 8.6 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.6 |
| WEST SOUTH CENTRAL | 13.5 | 11.9 | 11.7 | 11.2 | 12.1 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.3 |
| MOUNTAIN | 4.4 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.9 |
| PACIFIC | 15.0 | 14.3 | 14.4 | 14.4 | 13.4 | 13.2 | 13.4 | 12.6 |

IFE AVERAGE DEFICIT

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| NEW ENGLAND | 1,631 | 1,800 | 1,925 | 1,978 | 2,064 | 2,292 | 2,289 | 2,513 |
| MIDDLE ATLANTIC | 1,727 | 1,975 | 2,065 | 2,162 | 2,288 | 2,551 | 2,554 | 2,784 |
| EAST NORTH CENTRAL | 1,739 | 1,871 | 2,019 | 2,113 | 2,215 | 2,517 | 2,529 | 2,916 |
| WEST NORTH CENTRAL | 1,464 | 1,679 | 1,713 | 1,822 | 1,992 | 2,157 | 2,158 | 2,648 |
| SOUTH ATLANTIC | 1,585 | 1,751 | 1,836 | 1,951 | 2,149 | 2,285 | 2,290 | 2,665 |
| EAST SOUTH CENTRAL | 1,654 | 1,866 | 1,843 | 2,059 | 2,220 | 2,477 | 2,475 | 2,704 |
| WEST SOUTH CENTRAL | 1,670 | 1,730 | 1,874 | 1,889 | 2,038 | 2,407 | 2,388 | 2,767 |
| MOUNTAIN | 1,467 | 1,658 | 1,783 | 1,778 | 2,017 | 2,231 | 2,215 | 2,450 |
| PACIFIC | 1,668 | 1,839 | 1,884 | 2,018 | 2,075 | 2,357 | 2,355 | 2,630 |

IFE AVERAGE DEFICIT (1980 \$)

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| NEW ENGLAND | 2,725 | 2,756 | 2,787 | 2,690 | 2,607 | 2,601 | 2,598 | 2,513 |
| MIDDLE ATLANTIC | 2,886 | 3,024 | 2,990 | 2,940 | 2,890 | 2,895 | 2,899 | 2,784 |
| EAST NORTH CENTRAL | 2,906 | 2,865 | 2,924 | 2,874 | 2,798 | 2,857 | 2,870 | 2,916 |
| WEST NORTH CENTRAL | 2,446 | 1,571 | 2,480 | 2,478 | 2,576 | 2,448 | 2,449 | 2,648 |
| SOUTH ATLANTIC | 2,649 | 2,681 | 2,659 | 2,653 | 2,714 | 2,593 | 2,599 | 2,665 |
| EAST SOUTH CENTRAL | 2,764 | 2,857 | 2,669 | 2,800 | 2,804 | 2,811 | 2,809 | 2,704 |
| WEST SOUTH CENTRAL | 2,791 | 2,649 | 2,714 | 2,569 | 2,574 | 2,732 | 2,710 | 2,767 |
| MOUNTAIN | 2,451 | 2,538 | 2,582 | 2,418 | 2,547 | 2,532 | 2,514 | 2,450 |
| PACIFIC | 2,787 | 2,816 | 2,728 | 2,744 | 2,621 | 2,675 | 2,673 | 2,630 |

Table C-8, (Continued)

IFI

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| NEW ENGLAND | 237 | 340 | 286 | 303 | 369 | 293 | 294 | 345 |
| MIDDLE ATLANTIC | 691 | 821 | 826 | 808 | 849 | 883 | 891 | 956 |
| EAST NORTH CENTRAL | 871 | 1,060 | 1,008 | 1,015 | 960 | 991 | 1,007 | 1,378 |
| WEST NORTH CENTRAL | 475 | 504 | 577 | 663 | 573 | 535 | 522 | 658 |
| SOUTH ATLANTIC | 1,241 | 1,471 | 1,408 | 1,219 | 1,375 | 1,276 | 1,345 | 1,644 |
| EAST SOUTH CENTRAL | 683 | 662 | 624 | 698 | 626 | 575 | 602 | 833 |
| WEST SOUTH CENTRAL | 998 | 1,004 | 983 | 930 | 900 | 976 | 1,008 | 1,123 |
| MOUNTAIN | 305 | 414 | 380 | 389 | 400 | 370 | 383 | 473 |
| PACIFIC | 843 | 977 | 941 | 972 | 960 | 953 | 993 | 1,055 |

IFI INCIDENCE

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|------|------|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| NEW ENGLAND | 3.8 | 5.5 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 5.6 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 5.1 |
| MIDDLE ATLANTIC | 4.0 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 5.2 |
| EAST NORTH CENTRAL | 4.3 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 6.3 |
| WEST NORTH CENTRAL | 5.8 | 6.0 | 6.5 | 7.3 | 6.2 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 7.0 |
| SOUTH ATLANTIC | 7.8 | 9.1 | 8.3 | 7.1 | 7.8 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 8.6 |
| EAST SOUTH CENTRAL | 10.3 | 10.0 | 9.3 | 10.5 | 9.3 | 8.4 | 8.6 | 11.6 |
| WEST SOUTH CENTRAL | 10.1 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 8.6 | 8.0 | 8.6 | 8.5 | 9.1 |
| MOUNTAIN | 6.6 | 8.5 | 7.2 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 7.8 |
| PACIFIC | 5.9 | 6.8 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 6.2 |

IFI SHARE

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| NEW ENGLAND | 3.7 | 4.7 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 5.3 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.1 |
| MIDDLE ATLANTIC | 10.9 | 11.3 | 11.7 | 11.5 | 12.1 | 12.9 | 12.6 | 11.3 |
| EAST NORTH CENTRAL | 13.7 | 14.6 | 14.3 | 14.5 | 13.7 | 14.5 | 14.3 | 16.3 |
| WEST NORTH CENTRAL | 7.5 | 6.9 | 8.2 | 9.5 | 8.2 | 7.8 | 7.5 | 7.8 |
| SOUTH ATLANTIC | 19.6 | 20.3 | 20.0 | 17.4 | 19.6 | 18.6 | 19.1 | 19.4 |
| EAST SOUTH CENTRAL | 10.8 | 9.1 | 8.9 | 10.0 | 8.9 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 9.8 |
| WEST SOUTH CENTRAL | 15.7 | 13.8 | 14.0 | 13.3 | 12.8 | 14.2 | 14.3 | 13.3 |
| MOUNTAIN | 4.8 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.6 |
| PACIFIC | 13.3 | 13.5 | 13.4 | 13.9 | 13.7 | 13.9 | 14.1 | 12.5 |

IFI DEFICIT

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| NEW ENGLAND | 285 | 360 | 350 | 387 | 498 | 468 | 456 | 619 |
| MIDDLE ATLANTIC | 813 | 1,159 | 1,155 | 1,230 | 1,191 | 1,599 | 1,613 | 1,966 |
| EAST NORTH CENTRAL | 984 | 1,334 | 1,389 | 1,463 | 1,495 | 1,880 | 1,907 | 2,794 |
| WEST NORTH CENTRAL | 536 | 642 | 741 | 1,036 | 921 | 866 | 863 | 1,402 |
| SOUTH ATLANTIC | 1,511 | 1,952 | 1,881 | 1,892 | 2,269 | 2,293 | 2,415 | 3,381 |
| EAST SOUTH CENTRAL | 847 | 9,377 | 901 | 1,024 | 1,079 | 1,164 | 1,214 | 1,763 |
| WEST SOUTH CENTRAL | 1,300 | 1,400 | 1,455 | 1,401 | 1,444 | 1,931 | 1,982 | 2,521 |
| MOUNTAIN | 376 | 535 | 513 | 549 | 658 | 684 | 705 | 953 |
| PACIFIC | 1,061 | 1,219 | 1,187 | 1,374 | 1,471 | 1,614 | 1,670 | 2,053 |

IFI DEFICIT (1980 \$)

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| NEW ENGLAND | 476 | 551 | 507 | 527 | 629 | 531 | 517 | 619 |
| MIDDLE ATLANTIC | 1,358 | 1,775 | 1,672 | 1,673 | 1,504 | 1,815 | 1,831 | 1,966 |
| EAST NORTH CENTRAL | 1,644 | 2,043 | 2,011 | 1,990 | 1,888 | 2,134 | 2,164 | 2,794 |
| WEST NORTH CENTRAL | 896 | 983 | 1,074 | 1,410 | 1,164 | 983 | 980 | 1,402 |
| SOUTH ATLANTIC | 2,524 | 2,988 | 2,724 | 2,573 | 2,866 | 2,603 | 2,741 | 3,381 |
| EAST SOUTH CENTRAL | 1,416 | 1,436 | 1,304 | 1,393 | 1,363 | 1,321 | 1,378 | 1,763 |
| WEST SOUTH CENTRAL | 2,172 | 2,143 | 2,107 | 1,905 | 1,824 | 2,191 | 2,250 | 2,521 |
| MOUNTAIN | 629 | 819 | 743 | 746 | 831 | 776 | 800 | 953 |
| PACIFIC | 1,773 | 1,866 | 1,719 | 1,869 | 1,858 | 1,832 | 1,895 | 2,053 |

IFI DEFICIT SHARE

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| NEW ENGLAND | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 4.5 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.5 |
| MIDDLE ATLANTIC | 10.5 | 12.2 | 12.1 | 11.9 | 10.8 | 12.8 | 12.6 | 11.3 |
| EAST NORTH CENTRAL | 12.8 | 14.0 | 14.5 | 14.1 | 13.6 | 15.0 | 14.9 | 16.0 |
| WEST NORTH CENTRAL | 7.0 | 6.7 | 7.7 | 10.0 | 8.4 | 6.9 | 6.7 | 8.0 |
| SOUTH ATLANTIC | 19.6 | 20.5 | 19.7 | 18.3 | 20.6 | 18.3 | 18.8 | 19.4 |
| EAST SOUTH CENTRAL | 11.0 | 9.8 | 9.4 | 9.9 | 9.8 | 9.3 | 9.5 | 10.1 |
| WEST SOUTH CENTRAL | 16.9 | 14.7 | 15.2 | 13.5 | 13.1 | 15.4 | 15.5 | 14.4 |
| MOUNTAIN | 4.9 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 6.0 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 |
| PACIFIC | 13.8 | 12.8 | 12.4 | 13.3 | 13.3 | 12.9 | 13.0 | 11.8 |

Table C-8. (Continued)

IFI AVERAGE DEFICIT

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| NEW ENGLAND | 1,200 | 1,058 | 1,225 | 1,278 | 1,349 | 1,595 | 1,548 | 1,794 |
| MIDDLE ATLANTIC | 1,176 | 1,413 | 1,397 | 1,521 | 1,404 | 1,811 | 1,811 | 2,057 |
| EAST NORTH CENTRAL | 1,129 | 1,259 | 1,377 | 1,442 | 1,558 | 1,897 | 1,894 | 2,028 |
| WEST NORTH CENTRAL | 1,128 | 1,273 | 1,286 | 1,563 | 1,608 | 1,617 | 1,622 | 2,130 |
| SOUTH ATLANTIC | 1,217 | 1,327 | 1,336 | 1,552 | 1,650 | 1,797 | 1,795 | 2,057 |
| EAST SOUTH CENTRAL | 1,241 | 1,417 | 1,443 | 1,466 | 1,726 | 2,024 | 2,017 | 2,117 |
| WEST SOUTH CENTRAL | 1,302 | 1,394 | 1,480 | 1,506 | 1,603 | 1,978 | 1,966 | 2,445 |
| MOUNTAIN | 1,232 | 1,292 | 1,350 | 1,410 | 1,645 | 1,849 | 1,842 | 2,014 |
| PACIFIC | 1,258 | 1,247 | 1,262 | 1,413 | 1,532 | 1,695 | 1,682 | 1,945 |

IFI AVERAGE DEFICIT (1980 \$)

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| NEW ENGLAND | 2,005 | 1,620 | 1,774 | 1,738 | 1,704 | 1,810 | 1,757 | 1,794 |
| MIDDLE ATLANTIC | 1,965 | 2,163 | 2,023 | 2,069 | 1,773 | 2,055 | 2,055 | 2,057 |
| EAST NORTH CENTRAL | 1,887 | 1,928 | 1,994 | 1,961 | 1,968 | 2,153 | 2,150 | 2,028 |
| WEST NORTH CENTRAL | 1,885 | 1,949 | 1,862 | 2,126 | 2,031 | 1,835 | 1,841 | 2,130 |
| SOUTH ATLANTIC | 2,034 | 2,032 | 1,935 | 2,111 | 2,084 | 2,040 | 2,037 | 2,057 |
| EAST SOUTH CENTRAL | 2,074 | 2,169 | 2,089 | 1,994 | 2,180 | 2,297 | 2,289 | 2,117 |
| WEST SOUTH CENTRAL | 2,176 | 2,134 | 2,143 | 2,048 | 2,024 | 2,245 | 2,231 | 2,445 |
| MOUNTAIN | 2,059 | 1,978 | 1,955 | 1,918 | 2,078 | 2,099 | 2,091 | 2,014 |
| PACIFIC | 2,102 | 1,909 | 1,827 | 1,922 | 1,935 | 1,924 | 1,909 | 1,945 |

IIE IN LIFE

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| NEW ENGLAND | 26.0 | 30.8 | 28.4 | 30.0 | 31.5 | 27.7 | 27.5 | 30.9 |
| MIDDLE ATLANTIC | 27.8 | 29.3 | 29.2 | 29.3 | 27.7 | 30.7 | 30.6 | 32.9 |
| EAST NORTH CENTRAL | 25.6 | 29.9 | 28.4 | 28.1 | 27.8 | 29.2 | 29.3 | 32.3 |
| WEST NORTH CENTRAL | 30.0 | 31.0 | 30.8 | 34.0 | 31.4 | 30.0 | 29.9 | 32.4 |
| SOUTH ATLANTIC | 34.1 | 37.7 | 37.6 | 34.3 | 35.1 | 35.6 | 35.7 | 37.5 |
| EAST SOUTH CENTRAL | 38.3 | 39.9 | 35.9 | 39.4 | 37.5 | 36.9 | 36.9 | 41.3 |
| WEST SOUTH CENTRAL | 37.3 | 37.2 | 36.8 | 35.3 | 37.5 | 37.0 | 36.8 | 37.1 |
| MOUNTAIN | 38.7 | 35.8 | 31.7 | 34.7 | 35.2 | 30.0 | 29.8 | 36.5 |
| PACIFIC | 33.5 | 36.0 | 36.2 | 34.0 | 33.2 | 31.6 | 31.6 | 33.9 |

EARNINGS SUPPLEMENTATION
RATE - TOTAL

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| NEW ENGLAND | 56.7 | 54.1 | 53.3 | 53.3 | 48.7 | 54.4 | 54.4 | 52.0 |
| MIDDLE ATLANTIC | 52.3 | 53.0 | 55.7 | 54.7 | 48.4 | 51.0 | 50.8 | 51.8 |
| EAST NORTH CENTRAL | 51.0 | 52.5 | 51.7 | 50.6 | 52.2 | 50.6 | 50.4 | 45.4 |
| WEST NORTH CENTRAL | 54.6 | 52.1 | 48.7 | 51.2 | 49.7 | 51.8 | 51.7 | 47.2 |
| SOUTH ATLANTIC | 41.2 | 40.9 | 42.1 | 46.4 | 41.3 | 45.2 | 45.4 | 39.8 |
| EAST SOUTH CENTRAL | 39.3 | 41.9 | 42.0 | 38.0 | 40.4 | 44.6 | 44.2 | 36.3 |
| WEST SOUTH CENTRAL | 37.2 | 41.3 | 37.9 | 41.5 | 45.2 | 39.0 | 39.1 | 38.5 |
| MOUNTAIN | 48.0 | 42.8 | 44.2 | 47.2 | 41.8 | 43.9 | 44.5 | 42.1 |
| PACIFIC | 52.4 | 49.6 | 51.5 | 49.3 | 46.3 | 44.9 | 45.0 | 46.2 |

EARNINGS SUPPLEMENTATION
RATE - TRANSFERS

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| NEW ENGLAND | 35.5 | 39.2 | 35.7 | 35.6 | 27.0 | 28.6 | 28.1 | 26.8 |
| MIDDLE ATLANTIC | 31.5 | 36.3 | 37.7 | 35.6 | 28.5 | 31.5 | 31.3 | 28.2 |
| EAST NORTH CENTRAL | 31.0 | 37.1 | 32.8 | 30.9 | 30.9 | 28.8 | 28.5 | 27.2 |
| WEST NORTH CENTRAL | 32.4 | 33.5 | 27.7 | 29.1 | 25.3 | 26.1 | 26.0 | 23.5 |
| SOUTH ATLANTIC | 25.4 | 26.4 | 27.8 | 29.4 | 22.7 | 23.7 | 23.7 | 23.4 |
| EAST SOUTH CENTRAL | 27.0 | 29.6 | 29.3 | 26.2 | 25.3 | 28.6 | 28.3 | 21.3 |
| WEST SOUTH CENTRAL | 24.4 | 25.9 | 22.8 | 26.3 | 26.6 | 21.2 | 21.2 | 22.6 |
| MOUNTAIN | 24.8 | 25.2 | 27.1 | 28.9 | 20.0 | 19.8 | 20.2 | 18.8 |
| PACIFIC | 30.8 | 28.7 | 29.3 | 28.4 | 26.0 | 22.5 | 22.7 | 24.5 |

Table C-9. SUMMARY SEVERE HARDSHIP MEASURES, 1974 THROUGH 1980, FOR TOTAL WORK FORCE, DISAGGREGATED BY AREA OF RESIDENCE

| <u>WORK FORCE</u> | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| INSIDE SMSA | 71,365 | 71,852 | 73,002 | 74,293 | 77,332 | 79,060 | 80,692 | 81,214 |
| SMSA 1 MILLION + | 40,770 | 41,054 | 41,950 | 43,052 | 44,158 | 45,271 | 46,103 | 46,669 |
| CENTRAL CITY | 15,998 | 15,509 | 15,607 | 15,983 | 16,208 | 16,253 | 16,592 | 16,677 |
| BALANCE | 24,772 | 25,545 | 26,342 | 27,070 | 27,949 | 29,018 | 29,510 | 29,992 |
| SMSA LESS THAN 1 MILLION | 30,594 | 30,798 | 31,052 | 31,190 | 33,174 | 33,789 | 34,590 | 34,545 |
| CENTRAL CITY | 14,245 | 14,543 | 14,419 | 14,379 | 15,232 | 15,555 | 15,905 | 15,681 |
| BALANCE | 16,350 | 16,255 | 16,633 | 16,811 | 17,943 | 18,234 | 18,684 | 18,864 |
| OUTSIDE SMSA | 32,236 | 32,590 | 34,166 | 35,421 | 35,031 | 35,588 | 36,291 | 37,134 |
| <u>SHARE WORK FORCE</u> | | | | | | | | |
| INSIDE SMSA | 68.9 | 68.8 | 68.1 | 67.7 | 68.8 | 69.0 | 69.0 | 68.6 |
| SMSA 1 MILLION + | 39.4 | 39.3 | 39.2 | 39.2 | 39.3 | 39.5 | 39.4 | 39.4 |
| CENTRAL CITY | 15.4 | 14.8 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.4 | 14.2 | 14.2 | 14.1 |
| BALANCE | 23.9 | 24.5 | 24.6 | 24.7 | 24.9 | 25.3 | 25.2 | 25.3 |
| SMSA LESS THAN 1 MILLION | 29.5 | 29.5 | 29.0 | 28.4 | 29.5 | 29.5 | 29.6 | 29.2 |
| CENTRAL CITY | 13.7 | 13.9 | 13.5 | 13.1 | 13.6 | 13.6 | 13.6 | 13.2 |
| BALANCE | 15.8 | 15.6 | 15.5 | 15.3 | 16.0 | 15.9 | 16.0 | 15.9 |
| OUTSIDE SMSA | 31.1 | 31.2 | 31.9 | 32.3 | 31.2 | 31.0 | 31.0 | 31.4 |
| <u>UNEMPLOYED</u> | | | | | | | | |
| INSIDE SMSA | 12,942 | 14,529 | 14,081 | 13,369 | 12,305 | 12,393 | 12,732 | 14,292 |
| SMSA 1 MILLION + | 7,512 | 8,233 | 8,111 | 7,671 | 7,011 | 6,970 | 7,149 | 8,002 |
| CENTRAL CITY | 3,337 | 3,438 | 3,370 | 3,245 | 3,072 | 2,903 | 2,983 | 3,302 |
| BALANCE | 4,176 | 4,794 | 4,740 | 4,425 | 3,938 | 4,067 | 4,166 | 4,700 |
| SMSA LESS THAN 1 MILLION | 5,429 | 6,295 | 5,971 | 5,699 | 5,295 | 5,423 | 5,584 | 6,291 |
| CENTRAL CITY | 2,648 | 3,204 | 2,909 | 2,820 | 2,582 | 2,713 | 2,793 | 3,015 |
| BALANCE | 2,781 | 3,093 | 3,061 | 2,879 | 2,714 | 2,710 | 2,791 | 3,275 |
| OUTSIDE SMSA | 5,595 | 6,575 | 6,366 | 6,143 | 5,433 | 5,579 | 5,735 | 7,117 |
| <u>UNEMPLOYMENT INCIDENCE</u> | | | | | | | | |
| INSIDE SMSA | 18.1 | 20.2 | 19.3 | 18.0 | 15.9 | 15.7 | 15.8 | 15.6 |
| SMSA 1 MILLION + | 18.4 | 20.1 | 19.3 | 17.8 | 15.9 | 15.4 | 15.5 | 17.1 |
| CENTRAL CITY | 20.9 | 22.2 | 21.6 | 20.3 | 19.0 | 17.9 | 18.0 | 19.8 |
| BALANCE | 16.9 | 18.8 | 18.0 | 16.3 | 14.1 | 14.0 | 14.1 | 15.7 |
| SMSA LESS THAN 1 MILLION | 17.7 | 20.4 | 19.2 | 18.3 | 16.0 | 16.0 | 16.1 | 18.2 |
| CENTRAL CITY | 18.6 | 22.0 | 20.2 | 19.6 | 17.0 | 17.4 | 17.6 | 19.2 |
| BALANCE | 17.0 | 19.0 | 18.4 | 17.1 | 15.1 | 14.9 | 14.9 | 17.4 |
| OUTSIDE SMSA | 17.4 | 20.2 | 18.6 | 17.3 | 15.5 | 15.7 | 15.8 | 19.2 |
| <u>UNEMPLOYMENT SHARE</u> | | | | | | | | |
| INSIDE SMSA | 69.8 | 68.8 | 68.9 | 68.5 | 69.4 | 69.0 | 68.9 | 66.8 |
| SMSA 1 MILLION + | 40.5 | 39.0 | 39.7 | 39.3 | 39.5 | 38.8 | 38.7 | 37.4 |
| CENTRAL CITY | 18.0 | 16.3 | 16.5 | 16.6 | 17.3 | 16.2 | 16.2 | 15.4 |
| BALANCE | 22.5 | 22.7 | 23.2 | 22.7 | 22.2 | 22.6 | 22.6 | 22.0 |
| SMSA LESS THAN 1 MILLION | 29.3 | 29.8 | 29.2 | 29.2 | 29.9 | 30.2 | 30.2 | 29.4 |
| CENTRAL CITY | 14.3 | 15.2 | 14.2 | 14.5 | 14.6 | 15.1 | 15.1 | 14.1 |
| BALANCE | 15.0 | 14.7 | 15.0 | 14.8 | 15.3 | 15.1 | 15.1 | 15.3 |
| OUTSIDE SMSA | 30.2 | 31.2 | 31.1 | 31.5 | 30.6 | 31.0 | 31.1 | 33.3 |
| <u>PREDOMINANTLY UNEMPLOYED</u> | | | | | | | | |
| INSIDE SMSA | 5,400 | 7,601 | 7,149 | 6,266 | 5,379 | 4,957 | 5,097 | 6,882 |
| SMSA 1 MILLION + | 3,208 | 4,399 | 4,130 | 3,671 | 3,071 | 2,874 | 2,959 | 3,894 |
| CENTRAL CITY | 1,555 | 1,995 | 1,839 | 1,706 | 1,497 | 1,368 | 1,410 | 1,791 |
| BALANCE | 1,653 | 2,404 | 2,289 | 1,966 | 1,572 | 1,506 | 1,549 | 2,103 |
| SMSA LESS THAN 1 MILLION | 2,192 | 3,200 | 3,020 | 2,594 | 2,309 | 2,083 | 2,138 | 2,989 |
| CENTRAL CITY | 1,107 | 1,643 | 1,498 | 1,333 | 1,120 | 1,112 | 1,137 | 1,525 |
| BALANCE | 1,086 | 1,558 | 1,522 | 1,261 | 1,189 | 971 | 1,001 | 1,463 |
| OUTSIDE SMSA | 2,340 | 3,339 | 3,106 | 2,865 | 2,371 | 2,319 | 2,394 | 3,465 |

Table C-9. (Continued)

INCIDENCE PREDOMINANTLY
UNEMPLOYED

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| INSIDE SMSA | 7.6 | 10.6 | 9.8 | 8.4 | 7.0 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 8.5 |
| SMSA 1 MILLION + | 7.9 | 10.7 | 9.8 | 8.5 | 7.0 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 8.3 |
| CENTRAL CITY | 9.7 | 12.9 | 11.8 | 10.7 | 9.2 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 10.7 |
| BALANCE | 6.7 | 9.4 | 8.7 | 7.3 | 5.6 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 7.0 |
| SMSA LESS THAN 1 MILLION | 7.2 | 10.4 | 9.7 | 8.3 | 7.0 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 8.7 |
| CENTRAL CITY | 7.8 | 11.3 | 10.4 | 9.3 | 7.4 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 9.7 |
| BALANCE | 6.6 | 9.6 | 9.2 | 7.5 | 6.6 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 7.8 |
| OUTSIDE SMSA | 7.3 | 10.2 | 9.1 | 8.1 | 6.8 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 9.3 |

SHARE OF PREDOMINANTLY
UNEMPLOYED

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| INSIDE SMSA | 69.8 | 69.5 | 69.7 | 68.6 | 69.4 | 68.1 | 68.0 | 66.5 |
| SMSA 1 MILLION + | 41.4 | 40.2 | 40.3 | 40.2 | 39.6 | 39.5 | 39.5 | 37.6 |
| CENTRAL CITY | 20.1 | 18.2 | 17.9 | 18.7 | 19.3 | 18.8 | 18.8 | 17.3 |
| BALANCE | 21.4 | 22.0 | 22.3 | 21.5 | 20.3 | 20.7 | 20.7 | 20.3 |
| SMSA LESS THAN 1 MILLION | 28.3 | 29.2 | 29.4 | 28.4 | 29.8 | 28.6 | 28.5 | 28.9 |
| CENTRAL CITY | 14.3 | 15.0 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.5 | 15.3 | 15.2 | 14.7 |
| BALANCE | 14.0 | 14.2 | 14.8 | 13.8 | 15.3 | 13.3 | 13.4 | 14.1 |
| OUTSIDE SMSA | 30.2 | 30.5 | 30.3 | 31.4 | 30.6 | 31.9 | 32.0 | 33.5 |

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| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| INSIDE SMSA | 16,199 | 18,628 | 18,271 | 18,295 | 17,618 | 16,958 | 17,389 | 19,945 |
| SMSA 1 MILLION + | 8,535 | 9,937 | 9,752 | 9,859 | 9,270 | 8,898 | 9,122 | 10,515 |
| CENTRAL CITY | 3,652 | 3,977 | 3,858 | 3,974 | 3,721 | 3,571 | 3,679 | 4,196 |
| BALANCE | 4,883 | 5,960 | 5,894 | 5,884 | 5,549 | 5,327 | 5,443 | 6,319 |
| SMSA LESS THAN 1 MILLION | 7,664 | 8,691 | 8,519 | 8,437 | 8,348 | 8,059 | 8,267 | 9,430 |
| CENTRAL CITY | 3,638 | 4,265 | 4,105 | 4,058 | 3,994 | 3,886 | 3,974 | 4,395 |
| BALANCE | 4,026 | 4,427 | 4,414 | 4,378 | 4,354 | 4,174 | 4,293 | 5,034 |
| OUTSIDE SMSA | 10,557 | 11,717 | 11,622 | 12,030 | 11,042 | 10,618 | 10,880 | 12,802 |

IIE INCIDENCE

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| INSIDE SMSA | 22.7 | 25.8 | 25.0 | 24.6 | 22.8 | 21.4 | 21.5 | 24.6 |
| SMSA 1 MILLION + | 20.9 | 24.2 | 23.2 | 22.9 | 21.0 | 19.7 | 19.8 | 22.5 |
| CENTRAL CITY | 22.8 | 25.6 | 24.7 | 24.9 | 23.0 | 22.0 | 22.2 | 25.2 |
| BALANCE | 19.7 | 23.3 | 22.4 | 21.7 | 19.9 | 18.4 | 18.4 | 21.1 |
| SMSA LESS THAN 1 MILLION | 25.0 | 28.2 | 27.4 | 27.0 | 25.2 | 23.9 | 23.9 | 27.3 |
| CENTRAL CITY | 25.5 | 29.3 | 28.5 | 28.2 | 26.2 | 25.0 | 25.0 | 28.0 |
| BALANCE | 24.6 | 27.2 | 26.5 | 26.0 | 24.3 | 22.9 | 23.0 | 26.7 |
| OUTSIDE SMSA | 32.7 | 36.0 | 34.0 | 34.0 | 31.5 | 29.8 | 30.0 | 34.5 |

IIE SHARE

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| INSIDE SMSA | 60.5 | 61.4 | 61.1 | 60.3 | 61.5 | 61.5 | 61.5 | 60.9 |
| SMSA 1 MILLION + | 31.9 | 32.7 | 32.6 | 32.5 | 32.3 | 32.3 | 32.3 | 32.1 |
| CENTRAL CITY | 13.6 | 13.1 | 12.9 | 13.1 | 13.0 | 13.0 | 13.0 | 12.8 |
| BALANCE | 18.3 | 19.6 | 19.7 | 19.4 | 19.4 | 19.3 | 19.3 | 19.3 |
| SMSA LESS THAN 1 MILLION | 28.6 | 28.6 | 28.5 | 27.8 | 29.1 | 29.2 | 29.2 | 28.8 |
| CENTRAL CITY | 13.6 | 14.1 | 13.7 | 13.4 | 13.9 | 14.1 | 14.1 | 13.4 |
| BALANCE | 15.0 | 14.6 | 14.8 | 14.4 | 15.2 | 15.1 | 15.2 | 15.3 |
| OUTSIDE SMSA | 39.5 | 38.6 | 38.9 | 39.7 | 38.5 | 38.5 | 38.5 | 39.1 |

IIE DEFICIT

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| INSIDE SMSA | 19,375 | 27,248 | 28,141 | 27,515 | 26,497 | 28,806 | 29,500 | 40,763 |
| SMSA 1 MILLION + | 10,315 | 14,766 | 14,801 | 15,162 | 13,751 | 15,033 | 15,456 | 20,896 |
| CENTRAL CITY | 4,723 | 6,574 | 6,317 | 6,613 | 5,946 | 6,541 | 6,772 | 8,982 |
| BALANCE | 5,592 | 8,192 | 8,484 | 8,550 | 7,805 | 8,493 | 8,684 | 11,914 |
| SMSA LESS THAN 1 MILLION | 9,060 | 12,482 | 13,340 | 12,353 | 12,745 | 13,772 | 14,044 | 19,867 |
| CENTRAL CITY | 4,156 | 6,124 | 6,645 | 6,096 | 6,109 | 6,522 | 6,633 | 9,199 |
| BALANCE | 4,904 | 6,359 | 6,695 | 6,257 | 6,636 | 7,250 | 7,411 | 10,668 |
| OUTSIDE SMSA | 14,654 | 18,844 | 19,326 | 21,769 | 20,135 | 22,024 | 22,498 | 29,885 |

Table C-9. (Continued)

IIE DEFICIT (1980 \$)

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| INSIDE SMSA | 32,376 | 41,717 | 40,748 | 37,420 | 33,465 | 32,694 | 33,482 | 40,763 |
| SMSA 1 MILLION + | 17,237 | 22,607 | 21,432 | 20,621 | 17,366 | 17,063 | 17,542 | 20,896 |
| CENTRAL CITY | 7,893 | 10,065 | 9,355 | 8,993 | 7,510 | 7,424 | 7,686 | 8,982 |
| BALANCE | 9,344 | 12,542 | 12,285 | 11,627 | 9,858 | 9,639 | 9,856 | 11,914 |
| SMSA LESS THAN 1 MILLION | 15,139 | 19,100 | 19,316 | 16,799 | 16,097 | 15,631 | 15,940 | 19,867 |
| CENTRAL CITY | 6,944 | 9,375 | 9,622 | 8,290 | 7,716 | 7,403 | 7,529 | 9,199 |
| BALANCE | 8,195 | 9,735 | 9,694 | 8,509 | 8,381 | 8,229 | 8,411 | 10,668 |
| OUTSIDE SMSA | 24,486 | 28,850 | 27,984 | 29,606 | 25,431 | 24,997 | 25,536 | 29,885 |

IIE DEFICIT SHARE

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| INSIDE SMSA | 56.9 | 59.1 | 59.3 | 55.8 | 56.8 | 56.7 | 56.7 | 57.7 |
| SMSA 1 MILLION + | 30.3 | 32.0 | 31.2 | 31.4 | 29.5 | 29.6 | 29.7 | 29.6 |
| CENTRAL CITY | 13.9 | 14.3 | 13.3 | 13.4 | 12.8 | 12.9 | 13.0 | 12.7 |
| BALANCE | 16.4 | 17.8 | 17.9 | 17.3 | 16.7 | 16.7 | 16.7 | 16.9 |
| SMSA LESS THAN 1 MILLION | 26.6 | 27.1 | 28.1 | 25.1 | 27.3 | 27.1 | 27.0 | 28.1 |
| CENTRAL CITY | 12.2 | 13.3 | 14.0 | 12.4 | 13.1 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 13.0 |
| BALANCE | 14.4 | 13.8 | 14.1 | 12.7 | 14.2 | 14.3 | 14.3 | 15.1 |
| OUTSIDE SMSA | 43.1 | 40.9 | 40.7 | 44.2 | 43.2 | 43.3 | 43.3 | 42.3 |

IIE AVERAGE DEFICIT

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| INSIDE SMSA | 1,196 | 1,463 | 1,540 | 1,504 | 1,504 | 1,699 | 1,696 | 2,044 |
| SMSA 1 MILLION + | 1,209 | 1,486 | 1,518 | 1,538 | 1,483 | 1,689 | 1,694 | 1,987 |
| CENTRAL CITY | 1,293 | 1,653 | 1,637 | 1,664 | 1,598 | 1,831 | 1,841 | 2,141 |
| BALANCE | 1,145 | 1,374 | 1,440 | 1,453 | 1,407 | 1,594 | 1,595 | 1,885 |
| SMSA LESS THAN 1 MILLION | 1,182 | 1,436 | 1,566 | 1,464 | 1,527 | 1,709 | 1,699 | 2,107 |
| CENTRAL CITY | 1,142 | 1,436 | 1,619 | 1,502 | 1,529 | 1,679 | 1,669 | 2,093 |
| BALANCE | 1,218 | 1,436 | 1,517 | 1,429 | 1,524 | 1,737 | 1,726 | 2,119 |
| OUTSIDE SMSA | 1,388 | 1,608 | 1,663 | 1,810 | 1,823 | 2,074 | 2,068 | 2,334 |

IIE AVERAGE DEFICIT (1980 \$)

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| INSIDE SMSA | 1,999 | 2,240 | 2,230 | 2,045 | 1,900 | 1,928 | 1,925 | 2,044 |
| SMSA 1 MILLION + | 2,020 | 2,275 | 2,198 | 2,092 | 1,873 | 1,917 | 1,923 | 1,987 |
| CENTRAL CITY | 2,161 | 2,531 | 2,370 | 2,263 | 2,018 | 2,078 | 2,090 | 2,141 |
| BALANCE | 1,913 | 2,104 | 2,085 | 1,976 | 1,777 | 1,809 | 1,810 | 1,885 |
| SMSA LESS THAN 1 MILLION | 1,975 | 2,199 | 2,268 | 1,991 | 1,928 | 1,940 | 1,928 | 2,107 |
| CENTRAL CITY | 1,908 | 2,199 | 2,344 | 2,043 | 1,931 | 1,906 | 1,894 | 2,093 |
| BALANCE | 2,035 | 2,199 | 2,197 | 1,943 | 1,925 | 1,971 | 1,959 | 2,119 |
| OUTSIDE SMSA | 2,319 | 2,462 | 2,408 | 2,462 | 2,302 | 2,354 | 2,347 | 2,334 |

IIE

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| INSIDE SMSA | 7,060 | 8,125 | 7,971 | 7,892 | 7,880 | 7,978 | 8,197 | 8,917 |
| SMSA 1 MILLION + | 3,790 | 4,445 | 4,244 | 4,347 | 4,015 | 4,240 | 4,359 | 4,639 |
| CENTRAL CITY | 2,054 | 2,218 | 2,239 | 2,277 | 2,087 | 2,135 | 2,199 | 2,355 |
| BALANCE | 1,736 | 2,226 | 2,006 | 2,070 | 1,928 | 2,105 | 2,159 | 2,285 |
| SMSA LESS THAN 1 MILLION | 3,270 | 3,680 | 3,727 | 3,545 | 3,865 | 3,739 | 3,838 | 4,278 |
| CENTRAL CITY | 1,810 | 2,091 | 2,160 | 2,011 | 2,225 | 2,027 | 2,073 | 2,331 |
| BALANCE | 1,460 | 1,589 | 1,567 | 1,533 | 1,640 | 1,712 | 1,765 | 1,946 |
| OUTSIDE SMSA | 4,948 | 5,643 | 5,431 | 5,602 | 5,139 | 4,936 | 5,083 | 6,194 |

IIE INCIDENCE

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| INSIDE SMSA | 9.9 | 11.3 | 10.9 | 10.6 | 10.2 | 10.1 | 10.2 | 11.0 |
| SMSA 1 MILLION + | 9.3 | 10.8 | 10.1 | 10.1 | 9.1 | 9.4 | 9.5 | 9.9 |
| CENTRAL CITY | 12.8 | 14.3 | 14.3 | 14.2 | 12.9 | 13.1 | 13.3 | 14.1 |
| BALANCE | 7.0 | 8.7 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 6.9 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.6 |
| SMSA LESS THAN 1 MILLION | 10.7 | 11.9 | 12.0 | 11.4 | 11.7 | 11.1 | 11.1 | 12.4 |
| CENTRAL CITY | 12.7 | 14.4 | 15.0 | 14.0 | 14.6 | 13.0 | 13.0 | 14.9 |
| BALANCE | 8.9 | 9.8 | 9.4 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 10.3 |
| OUTSIDE SMSA | 15.3 | 17.3 | 15.9 | 15.8 | 14.7 | 13.9 | 14.0 | 16.7 |

Table C-9. (Continued)

IFE SHARE

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| INSIDE SMSA | 58.8 | 59.0 | 59.5 | 58.5 | 60.5 | 61.8 | 61.7 | 59.0 |
| SMSA 1 MILLION + | 31.6 | 32.3 | 31.7 | 32.2 | 30.8 | 32.8 | 32.8 | 30.7 |
| CENTRAL CITY | 17.1 | 16.1 | 16.7 | 16.9 | 16.0 | 16.5 | 16.6 | 15.6 |
| BALANCE | 14.5 | 16.2 | 15.0 | 15.3 | 14.8 | 16.3 | 16.3 | 15.1 |
| SMSA LESS THAN 1 MILLION | 27.2 | 26.7 | 27.8 | 26.3 | 29.7 | 29.0 | 28.9 | 28.3 |
| CENTRAL CITY | 15.1 | 15.2 | 16.1 | 14.9 | 17.1 | 15.7 | 15.6 | 15.4 |
| BALANCE | 12.1 | 11.5 | 11.7 | 11.4 | 12.6 | 13.3 | 13.3 | 12.9 |
| OUTSIDE SMSA | 41.2 | 41.0 | 40.5 | 41.5 | 39.5 | 38.2 | 38.3 | 41.0 |

IFE DEFICIT

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| INSIDE SMSA | 11,928 | 15,084 | 15,603 | 16,119 | 17,223 | 19,348 | 19,857 | 24,862 |
| SMSA 1 MILLION + | 6,587 | 8,490 | 8,475 | 8,994 | 8,920 | 10,664 | 10,974 | 13,240 |
| CENTRAL CITY | 3,781 | 4,554 | 4,751 | 4,994 | 4,989 | 5,705 | 5,905 | 7,123 |
| BALANCE | 2,806 | 3,936 | 3,724 | 4,000 | 3,930 | 4,959 | 5,069 | 6,116 |
| SMSA LESS THAN 1 MILLION | 5,341 | 6,593 | 7,129 | 7,124 | 8,303 | 8,684 | 8,883 | 11,622 |
| CENTRAL CITY | 3,124 | 3,869 | 4,119 | 4,254 | 4,916 | 4,944 | 5,045 | 6,474 |
| BALANCE | 2,217 | 2,724 | 3,010 | 2,870 | 3,387 | 3,740 | 3,838 | 5,148 |
| OUTSIDE SMSA | 7,772 | 9,841 | 9,851 | 10,783 | 10,547 | 11,454 | 11,798 | 16,139 |

IFE DEFICIT (1980 \$)

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| INSIDE SMSA | 19,932 | 23,093 | 22,594 | 21,921 | 21,752 | 21,960 | 22,538 | 24,862 |
| SMSA 1 MILLION + | 11,007 | 12,999 | 12,271 | 12,232 | 11,266 | 12,103 | 12,455 | 13,240 |
| CENTRAL CITY | 6,318 | 6,973 | 6,879 | 6,792 | 6,301 | 6,475 | 6,702 | 7,123 |
| BALANCE | 4,689 | 6,026 | 5,392 | 5,440 | 4,964 | 5,628 | 5,753 | 6,116 |
| SMSA LESS THAN 1 MILLION | 8,925 | 10,094 | 10,322 | 9,689 | 10,487 | 9,856 | 10,083 | 11,622 |
| CENTRAL CITY | 5,221 | 5,924 | 5,964 | 5,786 | 6,209 | 5,611 | 5,726 | 6,474 |
| BALANCE | 3,705 | 4,171 | 4,358 | 3,903 | 4,278 | 4,245 | 4,356 | 5,148 |
| OUTSIDE SMSA | 12,987 | 15,067 | 14,265 | 14,665 | 13,321 | 13,000 | 13,391 | 16,139 |

IFE DEFICIT SHARE

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| INSIDE SMSA | 60.5 | 60.5 | 61.3 | 59.9 | 62.0 | 62.8 | 62.7 | 60.6 |
| SMSA 1 MILLION + | 33.4 | 34.1 | 33.3 | 33.4 | 32.1 | 34.6 | 34.7 | 32.3 |
| CENTRAL CITY | 19.2 | 18.3 | 18.7 | 18.6 | 18.0 | 18.5 | 18.7 | 17.4 |
| BALANCE | 14.2 | 15.8 | 14.6 | 14.9 | 14.2 | 16.1 | 16.0 | 14.9 |
| SMSA LESS THAN 1 MILLION | 27.1 | 26.5 | 28.0 | 26.5 | 29.9 | 28.2 | 28.1 | 28.3 |
| CENTRAL CITY | 15.9 | 15.5 | 16.2 | 15.8 | 17.7 | 16.1 | 15.9 | 15.8 |
| BALANCE | 11.3 | 10.9 | 11.8 | 10.7 | 12.2 | 12.1 | 12.1 | 12.6 |
| OUTSIDE SMSA | 39.5 | 39.5 | 38.7 | 40.1 | 38.0 | 37.2 | 37.3 | 39.4 |

IFE AVERAGE DEFICIT

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| INSIDE SMSA | 1,690 | 1,857 | 1,958 | 2,042 | 2,186 | 2,425 | 2,423 | 2,788 |
| SMSA 1 MILLION + | 1,738 | 1,910 | 1,997 | 2,069 | 2,222 | 2,515 | 2,518 | 2,854 |
| CENTRAL CITY | 1,840 | 2,053 | 2,122 | 2,193 | 2,391 | 2,673 | 2,685 | 3,025 |
| BALANCE | 1,617 | 1,768 | 1,857 | 1,932 | 2,038 | 2,356 | 2,347 | 2,677 |
| SMSA LESS THAN 1 MILLION | 1,633 | 1,792 | 1,913 | 2,010 | 2,148 | 2,323 | 2,315 | 2,717 |
| CENTRAL CITY | 1,726 | 1,851 | 1,907 | 2,115 | 2,210 | 2,439 | 2,434 | 2,777 |
| BALANCE | 1,519 | 1,714 | 1,921 | 1,872 | 2,065 | 2,185 | 2,174 | 2,645 |
| OUTSIDE SMSA | 1,571 | 1,744 | 1,814 | 1,925 | 2,052 | 2,321 | 2,321 | 2,606 |

IFE AVERAGE DEFICIT (1980 \$)

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| INSIDE SMSA | 1,918 | 2,843 | 2,835 | 2,777 | 2,761 | 2,752 | 2,750 | 2,788 |
| SMSA 1 MILLION + | 2,904 | 2,924 | 2,892 | 2,814 | 2,806 | 2,855 | 2,858 | 2,854 |
| CENTRAL CITY | 3,075 | 3,143 | 3,073 | 2,982 | 3,020 | 3,034 | 3,047 | 3,025 |
| BALANCE | 2,702 | 2,707 | 2,689 | 2,628 | 2,574 | 2,674 | 2,664 | 2,677 |
| SMSA LESS THAN 1 MILLION | 2,729 | 2,744 | 2,770 | 2,734 | 2,713 | 2,637 | 2,628 | 2,717 |
| CENTRAL CITY | 2,884 | 2,834 | 2,761 | 2,876 | 2,791 | 2,768 | 2,763 | 2,777 |
| BALANCE | 2,538 | 2,624 | 2,782 | 2,546 | 2,608 | 2,480 | 2,467 | 2,645 |
| OUTSIDE SMSA | 2,625 | 2,670 | 2,627 | 2,618 | 2,592 | 2,634 | 2,634 | 2,606 |

Table C-9. (Continued)

IFI

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| INSIDE SMSA | 3,671 | 4,193 | 4,140 | 4,062 | 4,254 | 4,269 | 4,385 | 5,041 |
| SMSA 1 MILLION + | 1,909 | 2,252 | 2,161 | 2,261 | 2,151 | 2,301 | 2,371 | 2,656 |
| CENTRAL CITY | 1,055 | 1,154 | 1,264 | 1,295 | 1,220 | 1,276 | 1,320 | 1,434 |
| BALANCE | 854 | 1,098 | 897 | 966 | 930 | 1,025 | 1,051 | 1,222 |
| SMSA LESS THAN 1 MILLION | 1,761 | 1,941 | 1,979 | 1,801 | 2,104 | 1,967 | 2,014 | 2,385 |
| CENTRAL CITY | 1,023 | 1,128 | 1,208 | 1,117 | 1,283 | 1,151 | 1,176 | 1,410 |
| BALANCE | 738 | 813 | 771 | 684 | 821 | 816 | 839 | 975 |
| OUTSIDE SMSA | 2,676 | 3,059 | 2,893 | 2,936 | 2,757 | 2,584 | 2,670 | 3,424 |

IFI INCIDENCE

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| INSIDE SMSA | 5.1 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 6.2 |
| SMSA 1 MILLION + | 4.7 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.7 |
| CENTRAL CITY | 6.6 | 7.4 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 7.5 | 7.9 | 8.0 | 8.6 |
| BALANCE | 3.4 | 4.3 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 4.1 |
| SMSA LESS THAN 1 MILLION | 5.8 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 5.8 | 6.3 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 6.9 |
| CENTRAL CITY | 7.2 | 7.8 | 8.4 | 7.8 | 8.4 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 9.0 |
| BALANCE | 4.5 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 4.1 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 5.2 |
| OUTSIDE SMSA | 8.3 | 9.4 | 8.5 | 8.3 | 7.9 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 9.2 |

IFI SHARE

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| INSIDE SMSA | 57.8 | 57.8 | 58.9 | 58.0 | 60.7 | 62.3 | 62.2 | 59.6 |
| SMSA 1 MILLION + | 30.1 | 31.1 | 30.7 | 32.3 | 30.7 | 33.6 | 33.6 | 31.4 |
| CENTRAL CITY | 16.6 | 15.9 | 18.0 | 18.5 | 17.3 | 18.6 | 18.7 | 16.9 |
| BALANCE | 13.5 | 15.1 | 12.8 | 13.8 | 13.3 | 15.0 | 14.9 | 14.4 |
| SMSA LESS THAN 1 MILLION | 27.7 | 26.8 | 28.1 | 25.7 | 30.0 | 28.7 | 28.6 | 28.2 |
| CENTRAL CITY | 16.1 | 15.6 | 17.2 | 16.0 | 18.3 | 16.8 | 16.7 | 16.7 |
| BALANCE | 11.6 | 11.2 | 11.0 | 9.8 | 11.7 | 11.9 | 11.9 | 11.5 |
| OUTSIDE SMSA | 42.2 | 42.2 | 41.1 | 42.0 | 39.3 | 37.7 | 37.8 | 40.4 |

IFI DEFICIT

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| INSIDE SMSA | 4,487 | 5,582 | 5,662 | 5,954 | 6,708 | 7,904 | 8,072 | 10,711 |
| SMSA 1 MILLION + | 2,336 | 3,016 | 3,013 | 3,286 | 3,229 | 4,232 | 4,355 | 5,746 |
| CENTRAL CITY | 1,323 | 1,609 | 1,794 | 1,871 | 1,863 | 2,339 | 2,418 | 3,241 |
| BALANCE | 1,013 | 1,407 | 1,219 | 1,415 | 1,366 | 1,894 | 1,937 | 2,505 |
| SMSA LESS THAN 1 MILLION | 2,151 | 2,565 | 2,649 | 2,669 | 3,479 | 3,672 | 3,717 | 4,965 |
| CENTRAL CITY | 1,244 | 1,516 | 1,581 | 1,676 | 2,133 | 2,285 | 2,304 | 2,927 |
| BALANCE | 906 | 1,050 | 1,068 | 993 | 1,346 | 1,387 | 1,414 | 2,038 |
| OUTSIDE SMSA | 3,226 | 3,956 | 3,911 | 4,402 | 4,319 | 4,595 | 4,753 | 6,742 |

IFI DEFICIT (1980 \$)

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| INSIDE SMSA | 7,497 | 8,546 | 8,199 | 8,098 | 8,472 | 8,971 | 9,162 | 10,711 |
| SMSA 1 MILLION + | 3,904 | 4,618 | 4,363 | 4,464 | 4,078 | 4,804 | 4,943 | 5,746 |
| CENTRAL CITY | 2,211 | 2,463 | 2,598 | 2,545 | 2,353 | 2,654 | 2,744 | 3,241 |
| BALANCE | 1,693 | 2,155 | 1,765 | 1,924 | 1,725 | 2,149 | 2,198 | 2,505 |
| SMSA LESS THAN 1 MILLION | 3,594 | 3,928 | 3,836 | 3,629 | 4,393 | 4,168 | 4,219 | 4,965 |
| CENTRAL CITY | 2,080 | 2,320 | 2,289 | 2,279 | 2,694 | 2,593 | 2,614 | 2,927 |
| BALANCE | 1,514 | 1,607 | 1,546 | 1,350 | 1,700 | 1,575 | 1,605 | 2,038 |
| OUTSIDE SMSA | 5,391 | 6,057 | 5,663 | 5,987 | 5,454 | 5,215 | 5,395 | 6,742 |

IFI DEFICIT SHARE

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| INSIDE SMSA | 58.2 | 58.5 | 59.1 | 57.5 | 60.8 | 63.2 | 62.9 | 61.4 |
| SMSA 1 MILLION + | 30.3 | 31.6 | 31.8 | 31.7 | 29.3 | 33.9 | 34.0 | 32.9 |
| CENTRAL CITY | 20.8 | 16.9 | 18.7 | 18.1 | 16.9 | 18.7 | 18.9 | 18.6 |
| BALANCE | 13.1 | 14.8 | 12.7 | 13.7 | 12.4 | 15.1 | 15.1 | 14.4 |
| SMSA LESS THAN 1 MILLION | 27.9 | 26.9 | 27.7 | 25.8 | 31.5 | 29.4 | 29.0 | 28.4 |
| CENTRAL CITY | 16.1 | 15.9 | 16.5 | 16.2 | 19.3 | 18.3 | 18.0 | 16.8 |
| BALANCE | 11.7 | 11.0 | 11.2 | 9.6 | 12.2 | 11.1 | 11.0 | 11.7 |
| OUTSIDE SMSA | 41.8 | 41.5 | 40.9 | 42.5 | 39.2 | 36.8 | 37.1 | 38.6 |

Table C-9. (Continued)

IFI AVERAGE DEFICIT

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| INSIDE SMSA | 1,222 | 1,331 | 1,368 | 1,466 | 1,577 | 1,852 | 1,841 | 2,125 |
| SMSA 1 MILLION + | 1,223 | 1,339 | 1,394 | 1,453 | 1,501 | 1,839 | 1,837 | 2,164 |
| CENTRAL CITY | 1,254 | 1,394 | 1,420 | 1,445 | 1,526 | 1,833 | 1,832 | 2,260 |
| BALANCE | 1,186 | 1,282 | 1,358 | 1,465 | 1,468 | 1,847 | 1,843 | 2,050 |
| SMSA LESS THAN 1 MILLION | 1,221 | 1,322 | 1,338 | 1,482 | 1,654 | 1,866 | 1,845 | 2,082 |
| CENTRAL CITY | 1,217 | 1,344 | 1,309 | 1,500 | 1,662 | 1,985 | 1,959 | 2,076 |
| BALANCE | 1,227 | 1,291 | 1,385 | 1,451 | 1,640 | 1,700 | 1,686 | 2,090 |
| OUTSIDE SMSA | 1,206 | 1,293 | 1,352 | 1,499 | 1,567 | 1,778 | 1,780 | 1,969 |

IFI AVERAGE DEFICIT (1980 \$)

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| INSIDE SMSA | 2,042 | 2,038 | 1,981 | 1,994 | 1,992 | 2,102 | 2,090 | 2,125 |
| SMSA 1 MILLION + | 2,044 | 2,050 | 2,019 | 1,976 | 1,896 | 2,087 | 2,085 | 2,164 |
| CENTRAL CITY | 2,095 | 2,134 | 2,056 | 1,965 | 1,927 | 2,080 | 2,079 | 2,260 |
| BALANCE | 1,982 | 1,963 | 1,966 | 1,992 | 1,854 | 2,096 | 2,092 | 2,050 |
| SMSA LESS THAN 1 MILLION | 2,040 | 2,024 | 1,937 | 2,016 | 2,089 | 2,118 | 2,094 | 2,082 |
| CENTRAL CITY | 2,034 | 2,058 | 1,895 | 2,040 | 2,099 | 2,253 | 2,223 | 2,076 |
| BALANCE | 2,050 | 1,977 | 2,005 | 1,973 | 2,071 | 1,930 | 1,914 | 2,090 |
| OUTSIDE SMSA | 2,015 | 1,980 | 1,958 | 2,039 | 1,979 | 2,018 | 2,020 | 1,969 |

IIE IN IFE

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| INSIDE SMSA | 29.7 | 31.5 | 31.0 | 30.7 | 30.7 | 31.3 | 31.2 | 33.0 |
| SMSA 1 MILLION + | 30.2 | 32.2 | 30.6 | 30.9 | 29.5 | 31.2 | 31.2 | 31.8 |
| CENTRAL CITY | 39.1 | 41.7 | 41.7 | 41.4 | 39.1 | 40.9 | 40.9 | 41.7 |
| BALANCE | 23.6 | 25.8 | 23.4 | 23.8 | 23.1 | 24.6 | 24.7 | 25.2 |
| SMSA LESS THAN 1 MILLION | 29.1 | 30.7 | 31.4 | 30.4 | 31.9 | 31.4 | 31.3 | 34.3 |
| CENTRAL CITY | 34.2 | 36.5 | 38.1 | 36.0 | 38.2 | 36.1 | 35.9 | 39.9 |
| BALANCE | 24.4 | 25.2 | 25.1 | 25.2 | 26.1 | 27.1 | 27.0 | 29.4 |
| OUTSIDE SMSA | 33.9 | 37.7 | 35.9 | 35.8 | 35.2 | 33.7 | 33.9 | 37.7 |

EARNINGS SUPPLEMENTATION RATE-TOTAL

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| INSIDE SMSA | 48.0 | 48.4 | 48.1 | 48.5 | 46.0 | 46.5 | 46.5 | 43.5 |
| SMSA 1 MILLION + | 49.6 | 49.3 | 49.1 | 48.0 | 46.4 | 45.7 | 45.6 | 42.8 |
| CENTRAL CITY | 48.6 | 48.0 | 43.6 | 43.1 | 41.5 | 40.2 | 40.0 | 39.1 |
| BALANCE | 50.8 | 50.7 | 55.3 | 53.3 | 51.7 | 51.3 | 51.3 | 46.5 |
| SMSA LESS THAN 1 MILLION | 46.1 | 47.3 | 46.9 | 49.2 | 45.6 | 47.4 | 47.5 | 44.2 |
| CENTRAL CITY | 43.5 | 46.0 | 44.1 | 44.5 | 42.3 | 43.2 | 43.3 | 39.5 |
| BALANCE | 49.4 | 48.9 | 50.8 | 55.4 | 50.0 | 52.3 | 52.5 | 49.9 |
| OUTSIDE SMSA | 45.9 | 45.8 | 46.7 | 47.6 | 46.4 | 47.7 | 47.5 | 44.7 |

EARNINGS SUPPLEMENTATION RATE - TRANSFERS

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| INSIDE SMSA | 28.8 | 31.1 | 29.5 | 29.1 | 25.1 | 23.7 | 23.7 | 22.8 |
| SMSA 1 MILLION + | 30.3 | 31.9 | 29.4 | 28.7 | 26.4 | 23.0 | 22.9 | 22.4 |
| CENTRAL CITY | 32.4 | 33.3 | 27.9 | 29.4 | 26.2 | 22.4 | 22.2 | 22.1 |
| BALANCE | 27.8 | 30.6 | 31.1 | 27.9 | 26.6 | 23.6 | 23.5 | 22.5 |
| SMSA LESS THAN 1 MILLION | 27.0 | 30.1 | 29.5 | 29.7 | 23.9 | 24.6 | 24.6 | 23.2 |
| CENTRAL CITY | 26.4 | 30.1 | 27.7 | 28.9 | 22.7 | 23.9 | 23.9 | 22.9 |
| BALANCE | 27.8 | 30.0 | 32.1 | 30.9 | 25.4 | 25.3 | 25.4 | 23.7 |
| OUTSIDE SMSA | 28.8 | 31.1 | 30.9 | 31.0 | 27.8 | 29.0 | 28.8 | 26.8 |

Table C-10. SEVERE HARDSHIP INADEQUATE FAMILY EARNINGS AND RELATED DEFICITS AFTER AUGMENTATION OF SUBGROUP EARNINGS, 1974 THROUGH 1980

| | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1979R | 1980 |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| <u>MARGINALLY AUGMENTED FULL EMPLOYMENT IFE</u> | | | | | | | | |
| 16-19 | 11,538 | 13,137 | 12,689 | 13,030 | 12,586 | 12,501 | 12,853 | 14,539 |
| 20-24 | 11,444 | 12,862 | 12,531 | 12,641 | 12,310 | 12,303 | 12,647 | 14,162 |
| 25-44 | 11,097 | 12,417 | 12,033 | 12,175 | 11,925 | 11,818 | 12,147 | 13,434 |
| 45-64 | 11,171 | 12,566 | 12,272 | 12,371 | 12,104 | 12,124 | 12,478 | 14,039 |
| 65+ | 11,682 | 13,399 | 13,065 | 13,103 | 12,671 | 12,611 | 12,976 | 14,796 |
| MALE HOUSEHOLDER | 11,239 | 12,420 | 12,288 | 12,446 | 12,184 | 12,136 | 12,475 | 13,966 |
| MALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUAL | 11,620 | 13,267 | 12,842 | 12,957 | 12,520 | 12,420 | 12,787 | 14,493 |
| OTHER MALE | 11,555 | 13,069 | 12,565 | 12,852 | 12,500 | 12,504 | 12,858 | 14,389 |
| FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER | 11,717 | 13,347 | 13,022 | 13,059 | 12,642 | 12,546 | 12,900 | 14,654 |
| WIVES | 11,457 | 13,002 | 12,713 | 12,822 | 12,457 | 12,431 | 12,785 | 14,429 |
| FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS | 11,675 | 13,298 | 12,919 | 12,999 | 12,530 | 12,499 | 12,851 | 14,553 |
| OTHER FEMALES | 11,704 | 13,418 | 13,012 | 13,136 | 12,709 | 12,640 | 12,996 | 14,669 |
| <u>MARGINALLY AUGMENTED FULL EMPLOYMENT IFE DEFICIT</u> | | | | | | | | |
| 16-19 | 18,959 | 23,623 | 24,146 | 25,770 | 26,685 | 29,611 | 30,435 | 39,440 |
| 20-24 | 18,652 | 23,169 | 23,744 | 25,314 | 26,360 | 29,256 | 30,045 | 38,270 |
| 25-44 | 17,843 | 21,395 | 21,780 | 23,444 | 24,524 | 27,069 | 27,774 | 34,689 |
| 45-64 | 18,235 | 22,581 | 23,157 | 24,866 | 25,971 | 28,852 | 29,679 | 38,185 |
| 65+ | 19,061 | 24,147 | 24,643 | 26,120 | 27,145 | 30,035 | 30,862 | 39,805 |
| MALE HOUSEHOLDER | 18,090 | 21,739 | 22,591 | 24,571 | 25,749 | 28,596 | 29,365 | 37,289 |
| MALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUAL | 19,086 | 23,967 | 24,316 | 25,897 | 26,919 | 29,713 | 30,552 | 39,134 |
| OTHER MALE | 18,916 | 23,443 | 23,933 | 25,607 | 26,638 | 29,507 | 30,332 | 38,993 |
| FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER | 18,702 | 23,470 | 24,022 | 25,345 | 26,348 | 29,143 | 29,913 | 38,384 |
| WIVES | 19,043 | 23,737 | 24,392 | 25,967 | 26,876 | 29,732 | 30,531 | 39,271 |
| FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS | 19,148 | 23,997 | 24,533 | 25,964 | 26,957 | 29,820 | 30,618 | 39,345 |
| OTHER FEMALES | 19,276 | 24,299 | 24,607 | 26,182 | 27,155 | 29,975 | 30,805 | 39,796 |
| <u>PERCENT REDUCTION IN IFE WITH FULL EMPLOYMENT MARGINAL AUGMENTATION</u> | | | | | | | | |
| 16-19 | 3.91 | 4.58 | 5.33 | 3.44 | 3.33 | 3.20 | 3.22 | 3.79 |
| 20-24 | 4.70 | 6.58 | 6.51 | 6.32 | 5.45 | 4.73 | 4.77 | 6.28 |
| 25-44 | 7.59 | 9.81 | 10.22 | 9.77 | 8.41 | 8.49 | 8.53 | 11.10 |
| 45-64 | 6.97 | 8.73 | 8.44 | 8.32 | 7.04 | 6.11 | 6.04 | 7.09 |
| 65+ | 2.71 | 2.68 | 2.51 | 2.90 | 2.68 | 2.35 | 2.29 | 2.08 |
| MALE HOUSEHOLDER | 6.40 | 9.79 | 8.31 | 7.77 | 6.42 | 6.02 | 6.06 | 7.58 |
| MALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUAL | 3.23 | 3.64 | 4.18 | 3.98 | 3.84 | 3.82 | 3.71 | 4.09 |
| OTHER MALE | 3.77 | 5.08 | 6.25 | 4.76 | 3.99 | 3.17 | 3.18 | 4.78 |
| FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER | 2.42 | 3.06 | 2.84 | 3.22 | 2.90 | 2.85 | 2.86 | 3.02 |
| WIVES | 4.59 | 5.56 | 5.14 | 4.98 | 4.32 | 3.74 | 3.73 | 4.51 |
| FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS | 2.77 | 3.41 | 3.60 | 3.67 | 3.76 | 3.21 | 3.23 | 3.69 |
| OTHER FEMALES | 2.53 | 2.54 | 2.91 | 2.65 | 2.39 | 2.12 | 2.14 | 2.93 |
| <u>PERCENT REDUCTION IN IFE DEFICIT WITH FULL EMPLOYMENT MARGINAL AUGMENTATION</u> | | | | | | | | |
| 16-19 | 3.76 | 5.22 | 5.33 | 4.21 | 3.91 | 3.93 | 3.86 | 3.80 |
| 20-24 | 5.32 | 7.05 | 5.14 | 5.90 | 5.08 | 5.08 | 5.09 | 9.10 |
| 25-44 | 9.43 | 14.16 | 14.44 | 12.85 | 11.69 | 12.17 | 12.26 | 15.39 |
| 45-64 | 7.44 | 9.40 | 9.03 | 7.57 | 6.48 | 6.39 | 6.25 | 6.87 |
| 65+ | 3.24 | 3.12 | 3.19 | 2.91 | 2.25 | 2.55 | 2.51 | 2.91 |
| MALE HOUSEHOLDER | 8.17 | 12.78 | 11.29 | 8.66 | 7.28 | 7.22 | 7.24 | 9.05 |
| MALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUAL | 3.12 | 3.84 | 4.47 | 3.74 | 3.06 | 3.59 | 3.49 | 4.55 |
| OTHER MALE | 3.98 | 5.95 | 5.98 | 4.81 | 4.08 | 4.26 | 4.18 | 4.90 |
| FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER | 5.07 | 5.84 | 5.63 | 5.79 | 5.12 | 5.44 | 5.51 | 6.38 |
| WIVES | 3.34 | 4.77 | 4.18 | 3.49 | 3.22 | 3.53 | 3.55 | 4.22 |
| FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS | 2.80 | 3.72 | 3.62 | 3.49 | 2.93 | 3.25 | 3.28 | 4.04 |
| OTHER FEMALES | 2.15 | 2.51 | 3.33 | 2.68 | 2.21 | 2.74 | 2.69 | 2.94 |

Table C-10. (Continued)

MARGINALLY AUGMENTED ADEQUATE
EMPLOYMENT LIFE

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 16-19 | 11,421 | 12,992 | 12,596 | 12,881 | 12,438 | 12,395 | 12,743 | 14,431 |
| 20-24 | 11,251 | 12,698 | 12,311 | 12,515 | 12,116 | 12,086 | 12,423 | 13,824 |
| 25-44 | 10,472 | 11,903 | 11,486 | 11,535 | 11,282 | 11,256 | 11,579 | 12,506 |
| 45-64 | 10,430 | 11,875 | 11,580 | 11,701 | 11,506 | 11,488 | 11,841 | 13,316 |
| 65+ | 11,451 | 13,181 | 12,856 | 12,857 | 12,483 | 12,456 | 12,818 | 14,611 |
| MALE HOUSEHOLDER | 10,242 | 11,597 | 11,362 | 11,381 | 11,274 | 11,309 | 11,633 | 12,928 |
| MALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUAL | 11,448 | 13,088 | 12,681 | 12,775 | 12,347 | 12,194 | 12,556 | 14,244 |
| OTHER MALE | 11,365 | 12,921 | 12,404 | 12,739 | 12,342 | 12,392 | 12,750 | 14,153 |
| FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER | 11,580 | 13,254 | 12,975 | 12,961 | 12,561 | 12,464 | 12,814 | 14,406 |
| WIVES | 11,121 | 12,646 | 12,433 | 12,479 | 12,128 | 12,136 | 12,480 | 14,061 |
| FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS | 11,533 | 13,097 | 12,713 | 12,824 | 12,350 | 12,310 | 12,659 | 14,291 |
| OTHER FEMALES | 11,592 | 13,313 | 12,916 | 13,037 | 12,605 | 12,530 | 12,884 | 14,523 |

MARGINALLY AUGMENTED ADEQUATE
EMPLOYMENT LIFE DEFICIT

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 16-19 | 18,799 | 23,434 | 24,052 | 25,544 | 26,508 | 29,404 | 30,220 | 39,145 |
| 20-24 | 18,477 | 22,955 | 23,470 | 25,084 | 26,129 | 28,764 | 29,547 | 37,412 |
| 25-44 | 16,816 | 20,476 | 20,751 | 22,156 | 23,223 | 25,728 | 26,417 | 32,355 |
| 45-64 | 17,178 | 21,492 | 22,126 | 23,813 | 24,900 | 27,572 | 28,401 | 36,520 |
| 65+ | 18,782 | 23,819 | 24,239 | 25,738 | 26,834 | 29,704 | 30,518 | 39,339 |
| MALE HOUSEHOLDER | 16,516 | 20,328 | 21,071 | 22,684 | 23,867 | 26,685 | 27,429 | 34,609 |
| MALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUAL | 18,865 | 23,684 | 24,039 | 25,567 | 26,686 | 29,226 | 30,059 | 38,489 |
| OTHER MALE | 18,702 | 23,223 | 23,631 | 25,269 | 26,345 | 29,163 | 29,986 | 38,323 |
| FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER | 18,444 | 23,311 | 23,840 | 25,194 | 26,129 | 28,964 | 29,720 | 37,809 |
| WIVES | 18,596 | 23,279 | 23,949 | 25,351 | 26,221 | 29,184 | 29,974 | 38,602 |
| FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS | 18,958 | 23,631 | 24,174 | 25,686 | 26,644 | 29,489 | 30,279 | 38,739 |
| OTHER FEMALES | 19,159 | 24,138 | 24,470 | 26,049 | 27,008 | 29,778 | 30,598 | 39,521 |

PERCENT REDUCTION IN LIFE WITH
ADEQUATE EMPLOYMENT MARGINAL
AUGMENTATION

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 16-19 | 4.89 | 5.64 | 6.01 | 4.54 | 4.47 | 4.02 | 4.04 | 4.50 |
| 20-24 | 6.30 | 7.77 | 8.14 | 7.26 | 6.94 | 6.33 | 6.45 | 8.52 |
| 25-44 | 12.79 | 13.54 | 14.30 | 14.52 | 13.35 | 12.84 | 12.81 | 17.24 |
| 45-64 | 13.14 | 13.75 | 13.60 | 13.29 | 11.63 | 11.04 | 10.84 | 11.88 |
| 65+ | 4.64 | 4.26 | 4.07 | 4.72 | 4.12 | 3.55 | 3.48 | 3.31 |
| MALE HOUSEHOLDER | 14.71 | 15.77 | 15.22 | 15.66 | 13.41 | 12.43 | 12.40 | 14.45 |
| MALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUAL | 4.66 | 5.20 | 5.38 | 5.33 | 5.17 | 5.58 | 5.45 | 5.74 |
| OTHER MALE | 5.35 | 6.15 | 7.45 | 5.60 | 5.21 | 4.04 | 3.99 | 6.34 |
| FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER | 3.56 | 3.73 | 3.19 | 3.95 | 3.53 | 3.48 | 3.51 | 4.67 |
| WIVES | 7.39 | 8.15 | 7.23 | 7.52 | 6.85 | 6.02 | 6.02 | 6.95 |
| FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS | 3.96 | 4.87 | 5.14 | 4.93 | 5.15 | 4.67 | 4.68 | 5.43 |
| OTHER FEMALES | 3.46 | 3.30 | 3.70 | 3.39 | 3.19 | 2.97 | 2.98 | 3.89 |

PERCENT REDUCTION IN LIFE DEFICIT
WITH ADEQUATE EMPLOYMENT MARGINAL
AUGMENTATION

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 16-19 | 4.57 | 5.98 | 5.51 | 5.05 | 4.54 | 4.60 | 4.54 | 4.52 |
| 20-24 | 6.21 | 7.90 | 7.80 | 6.76 | 5.91 | 6.67 | 6.66 | 8.75 |
| 25-44 | 14.64 | 17.85 | 18.48 | 17.64 | 16.37 | 16.52 | 16.55 | 21.09 |
| 45-64 | 12.80 | 13.77 | 13.08 | 11.48 | 10.33 | 10.54 | 10.28 | 10.93 |
| 65+ | 4.66 | 4.44 | 4.78 | 4.33 | 3.37 | 3.62 | 3.69 | 4.05 |
| MALE HOUSEHOLDER | 15.93 | 18.44 | 17.22 | 15.68 | 14.05 | 13.42 | 13.35 | 15.59 |
| MALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUAL | 4.24 | 4.98 | 5.56 | 4.96 | 3.90 | 5.18 | 5.04 | 6.12 |
| OTHER MALE | 5.07 | 6.83 | 7.17 | 6.07 | 5.13 | 5.38 | 5.28 | 6.53 |
| FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER | 6.38 | 6.48 | 6.34 | 6.35 | 5.91 | 6.03 | 6.12 | 7.78 |
| WIVES | 5.60 | 6.60 | 5.92 | 5.77 | 5.58 | 5.31 | 5.31 | 5.85 |
| FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS | 3.77 | 5.19 | 5.03 | 4.52 | 4.05 | 4.32 | 4.35 | 5.51 |
| OTHER FEMALES | 2.75 | 3.16 | 3.87 | 3.17 | 2.74 | 3.38 | 3.34 | 3.61 |

Table C-10. (Continued)

MARGINALLY AUGMENTED CAPACITY
EMPLOYMENT WITH LIFE

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 16-19 | 11,731 | 13,315 | 12,953 | 13,152 | 12,723 | 12,653 | 13,008 | 14,714 |
| 20-24 | 11,521 | 13,068 | 12,698 | 12,855 | 12,493 | 12,512 | 12,864 | 14,304 |
| 25-44 | 11,219 | 12,502 | 12,221 | 12,431 | 12,205 | 12,013 | 12,343 | 13,556 |
| 45-64 | 11,434 | 12,929 | 12,671 | 12,761 | 12,445 | 12,415 | 12,770 | 14,337 |
| 65+ | 11,891 | 13,636 | 13,285 | 13,359 | 12,877 | 12,788 | 13,152 | 15,021 |
| Male Householder | 11,370 | 12,563 | 12,494 | 12,684 | 12,399 | 12,347 | 12,696 | 14,066 |
| Male Unrelated Individual | 11,728 | 13,371 | 12,959 | 13,099 | 12,669 | 12,576 | 12,935 | 14,626 |
| Other Male | 11,684 | 13,216 | 12,774 | 12,972 | 12,660 | 12,606 | 15,957 | 14,476 |
| Female Householder | 11,756 | 13,459 | 13,109 | 13,156 | 12,745 | 12,617 | 12,971 | 14,687 |
| Wives | 11,679 | 13,222 | 13,001 | 13,131 | 12,734 | 12,639 | 13,000 | 14,647 |
| Female Unrelated Individual | 11,792 | 13,496 | 13,123 | 13,220 | 12,757 | 12,711 | 13,071 | 14,764 |
| Other Female | 11,797 | 13,528 | 13,132 | 13,236 | 12,790 | 12,710 | 13,067 | 14,789 |

MARGINALLY AUGMENTED CAPACITY
EMPLOYMENT LIFE DEFICIT

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 16-19 | 19,256 | 24,000 | 24,631 | 26,164 | 27,036 | 30,064 | 30,889 | 39,866 |
| 20-24 | 18,893 | 23,577 | 24,110 | 25,700 | 26,679 | 29,737 | 30,542 | 38,581 |
| 25-44 | 18,244 | 22,030 | 22,523 | 24,272 | 25,280 | 28,088 | 28,792 | 35,772 |
| 45-64 | 18,804 | 23,335 | 24,012 | 25,439 | 26,593 | 29,775 | 30,607 | 39,005 |
| 65+ | 19,516 | 24,684 | 25,247 | 26,747 | 27,616 | 30,644 | 31,462 | 40,666 |
| Male Householder | 18,583 | 22,381 | 23,379 | 25,223 | 26,376 | 29,435 | 30,222 | 38,077 |
| Male Unrelated Individual | 19,310 | 24,242 | 24,624 | 26,277 | 27,056 | 30,134 | 30,959 | 39,544 |
| Other Male | 19,124 | 23,738 | 24,307 | 25,913 | 26,885 | 29,895 | 30,693 | 39,307 |
| Female Householder | 19,008 | 23,919 | 24,410 | 25,793 | 26,595 | 29,607 | 30,386 | 38,791 |
| Wives | 19,361 | 24,229 | 24,901 | 26,502 | 27,245 | 30,328 | 31,143 | 39,988 |
| Female Unrelated Individual | 19,425 | 24,405 | 24,977 | 26,485 | 27,185 | 30,407 | 31,226 | 39,926 |
| Other Female | 19,432 | 24,512 | 24,889 | 26,404 | 27,259 | 30,248 | 31,077 | 40,139 |

PERCENT REDUCTION IN LIFE WITH
CAPACITY EMPLOYMENT MARGINAL
AUGMENTATION

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 16-19 | 2.31 | 3.29 | 3.35 | 2.53 | 2.28 | 2.02 | 2.05 | 2.63 |
| 20-24 | 4.05 | 5.08 | 5.25 | 4.74 | 4.05 | 3.11 | 3.13 | 5.34 |
| 25-44 | 6.57 | 9.20 | 8.81 | 7.88 | 6.26 | 6.98 | 7.06 | 10.30 |
| 45-64 | 4.78 | 6.09 | 5.45 | 5.43 | 4.42 | 3.86 | 3.84 | 5.12 |
| 65+ | .97 | .96 | .87 | 1.00 | 1.10 | .98 | .96 | .60 |
| MALE HOUSEHOLDER | 5.31 | 8.75 | 6.78 | 6.00 | 4.77 | 4.62 | 4.40 | 6.92 |
| MALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUAL | 2.33 | 2.88 | 3.31 | 2.93 | 2.70 | 2.61 | 2.60 | 3.21 |
| OTHER MALE | 2.70 | 4.01 | 4.69 | 3.87 | 2.76 | 2.39 | 2.43 | 4.20 |
| FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER | 2.10 | 2.24 | 2.19 | 2.50 | 2.11 | 2.30 | 2.33 | 2.81 |
| WIVES | 2.74 | 3.97 | 2.99 | 2.69 | 2.20 | 2.13 | 2.11 | 3.07 |
| FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUAL | 1.80 | 1.98 | 2.08 | 2.03 | 2.02 | 1.57 | 1.57 | 2.30 |
| OTHER FEMALES | 1.76 | 1.74 | 2.01 | 1.91 | 1.77 | 1.58 | 1.60 | 2.13 |

PERCENT REDUCTION IN LIFE DEFICIT
WITH CAPACITY EMPLOYMENT MARGINAL
AUGMENTATION

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 16-19 | 2.25 | 3.85 | 3.24 | 2.75 | 2.64 | 2.46 | 2.42 | 2.77 |
| 20-24 | 4.10 | 5.41 | 5.28 | 4.47 | 3.93 | 3.52 | 3.52 | 5.90 |
| 25-44 | 7.39 | 11.61 | 11.52 | 9.78 | 8.97 | 8.87 | 9.05 | 12.75 |
| 45-64 | 4.35 | 6.38 | 5.67 | 5.44 | 4.24 | 3.39 | 3.31 | 4.87 |
| 65+ | .93 | .97 | .82 | .58 | .55 | .57 | .61 | .81 |
| MALE HOUSEHOLDER | 5.67 | 10.21 | 8.16 | 6.24 | 5.02 | 4.50 | 4.53 | 7.13 |
| MALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUAL | 1.98 | 2.74 | 3.26 | 2.32 | 2.57 | 2.22 | 2.20 | 3.55 |
| OTHER MALE | 2.92 | 4.76 | 4.51 | 3.70 | 3.19 | 3.00 | 3.04 | 4.13 |
| FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER | 3.51 | 4.04 | 4.11 | 4.12 | 4.23 | 3.94 | 4.01 | 5.39 |
| WIVES | 1.72 | 2.79 | 2.18 | 1.49 | 1.89 | 1.60 | 1.62 | 2.47 |
| FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS | 1.26 | 2.09 | 1.88 | 1.55 | 2.11 | 1.34 | 1.36 | 2.62 |
| OTHER FEMALES | 1.36 | 1.66 | 2.22 | 1.85 | 1.84 | 1.86 | 1.83 | 2.10 |

