

CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS PURCHASING FOOD STAMPS IN 1974
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Introduction

Over the past year, there has been increasing concern that the food stamp program may not be fulfilling its primary objective of raising the level of nutrition in low income households. This interest has kindled efforts to learn more about the characteristics of households participating in the food stamp program, efforts to estimate the number of eligible households, and efforts to simulate the effect of various modifications to the present program eligibility standards. The objective of this paper is two-fold. The first objective is to describe a recently constructed data file containing detail household income data for 1974 and data on household participation in the food stamp program during 1974. The second objective is to present some findings derived from this file and other files containing information collected by the Bureau of the Census on household participation in the food stamp program.

Origin and Description of the Data File

This data file consists of individual observations for households created by matching data records for sample households common to both the March 1975 Current Population Survey (CPS) and April 1975 CPS data files. Matching of records is possible by virtue of the fact that 3/4 of the households present in the CPS sample for a given month will also be in the sample in the succeeding month. The match of these two files, each of which included approximately 45,000 interviewed households, provides a potential sample of about 33,000 households for which both income and food stamp participation data are available.

The March CPS file which is sometimes termed the "annual demographic supplement" file contains information covering: 1) Detailed annual income data for all persons 14 years old or over in the household including sources and amounts of both earnings and unearned income such as Social Security benefits, public assistance, public or private pensions, veterans' payments, unemployment compensation, alimony and child support, etc., 2) Work experience during the previous calendar year for all persons 14 years old or over, including weeks worked, occupation and industry of longest job, reason for not working and weeks looking or on layoff from a job, and 3) Social and demographic variables such as age, race, sex, education, marital status, for all household members regardless of age.

The April 1975 CPS was the fourth in a series of supplements to the CPS sponsored by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare covering household participation in the food stamp program but was the first which attempted to collect information on participation on a calendar year basis. The April 1975 CPS supplement included questions on the number of months of participation in 1974, and purchase price and coupon allotment of most recent purchase if the purchase was made during the first three months of 1975. These questions

referred to purchases made during 1974 by any household member present in the household when the survey was taken in April.

The format of the matched file is identical to the March CPS format except for the addition of the supplement information on food stamp participation. No change in record size was required. Computer programs which have been designed to use the March CPS file as input require only slight modifications in order to be useful in tabulating data from this matched file.

Matching the Data Files

The first step in creating the matched data file was the actual matching process. The March 1975 CPS was used as the base for the match. Records from the April CPS file were matched to records on the March CPS file. Below is a table summarizing the results of the match of these two data files.

Table A. Match Statistics, March 1975 CPS-April 1975 CPS Match

(Unweighted count of households)

Match Characteristics	Number	Percent
Total households.....	33,120	100.0
All persons 14+ matched.....	28,907	87.3
Head matched, others not matched.....	1,181	3.6
Head not matched, some others matched.....	837	2.5
No persons matched.....	320	1.0
Matched to noninterview.....	764	2.3
Nonmatch.....	1,111	3.4

Of a total of 33,120 interviewed households from the March 1975 CPS file which were eligible (common to both samples) for matching, a total of 28,907 households were "fully" matched, that is, household composition based on members 14 years old or over remained unchanged between the March and April interviews. Nonmatched households, which include households that moved and households whose identification number was in error preventing a match, amounted to 1,111 or 3.4 percent of the total. The remainder of the households eligible for match, 3,102, consisted of 1) households matched to April households but whose members were not identical and 2) households matched to April noninterview households.

The matching of households was accomplished by first matching households based on the household identification number and then matching the individual household members based on age, race, sex, and line number (sequence number on the CPS control card).

Each household record and each person's record on the matched file contains a code which indicates the match status of the household or person. This

set of match codes is useful in selecting particular universes for tabulation and analytical purposes. Estimates presented later were derived from data based on the set of "fully" matched households through the use of these match codes.

Allocation of Missing Responses to Food Stamp Questions

The second step required to produce the data file was the allocation of missing responses to the food stamp questions and assignment of purchase price and coupon allotments to households reporting the purchase of food stamps in 1974 but not during the first three months of 1975.

To make the allocations, a "hot deck" allocation scheme was used which assigned missing information to households with nonresponses from "similar" households who responded to all of the food stamp questions. Households were classified as "similar" based on household size, income in 1974, receipt of public assistance income, and age, race, and sex of household head.

Table B below summarizes the outcome of the allocation process.

Table B. Summary of Allocation of Missing Food Stamp Responses: March 1975 CPS-April 1975 CPS Match File
(Unweighted count of households)

Allocated Item	Number	Percent
Total.....	33,120	100.0
Allocated reciprocity in 1974 ^{a/}	2,471	7.5
Allocated "Yes".....	165	0.5
Allocated "No".....	2,306	7.0
Reported "Yes" to purchases in 1974.....	1,997	100.0
Allocated purchase price and coupon allotment ^{b/}	617	30.9
Allocated number of months of participation.....	52	2.6

^{a/} This group includes households regardless of match status. Nonmatched March households and households matching to April noninterviews make up the largest portion of this group. A total of 742 April sample households did not respond to the question on food stamp participation in 1974.

^{b/} If either purchase price or coupon allotment was missing or the two figures resulted in a bonus value of \$0, both were allocated as a unit.

Approximately 2,000 households on the match file reported purchasing food stamps in 1974. Allocation of about 2,500 nonresponses resulted in an additional 165 sample households counted as participating in the food stamp program during 1974. In addition, for those households which reported participating in the program, 617 required allocation of purchase price and coupon allotment and 52 required allocation of the number of months of participation.

The records on the matched data file contain both

the original responses to the food stamp questions as well as the allocated responses so that either can be used for analysis.

Limitations of the Match File

Before proceeding to tabulations and analysis of data derived from the match file, it is important to know the limitations and problems involved in collecting the data and creating the match file.

One limitation which may be of concern to some users is that the file does not yield national estimates of numbers of participants in the food stamp program or number of households by social and demographic characteristics since the file has not been reweighted to national population controls after the match. For some purposes, therefore, either reweighting of the file or adjustments to tabulations based on the 3/4 sample size and the matching rate may be required.

A second limitation concerns the design of the food stamp supplement questions themselves and CPS household concepts. The food stamp question covered participation in 1974 for all persons who were household members as of April 1975. Undoubtedly some of the households underwent compositional changes during the 16 month period between January 1, 1974 and the survey week in April 1975. In some cases, therefore, the household classified as a food stamp household may not have been the same unit participating in all or part of 1974^{3/}

A second part of the problem related to the food stamp supplement design is that some members of the household may not have participated in the program while others did participate. This problem appears most serious in situations where only one person in a multiple person household participates in the program, however, no data were collected on the number of persons participating in each household making it difficult to make adjustments for this problem. Data tabulated for families participating in the food stamp program will, therefore, reflect the family as a unit even though some members may not have participated in the program.

A third important consideration which must be kept in mind is the differences between CPS and U. S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) estimates of the number of households participating in the food stamp program. The USDA does not publish estimates of participants other than on a monthly basis so no direct comparison can be made of the CPS and USDA figures. A comparison of participating households during the month of July, 1974 is possible, however. The CPS estimated number of households participating in July 1974 was 3,519,000; 81 percent of a figure of 4,328,000 derived from USDA published figures.

The significant difference between these two sources results largely from sampling and nonsampling errors including errors of response and nonreporting on the CPS and errors in the USDA estimates which are based on reports from the more than 3,000 project areas. It is felt that

conceptual problems such as 2 or more USDA food stamp households with CPS households are a small part of the difference. For some purposes it may be desirable to make adjustments in the CPS figures in order to bring them in line with USDA figures although little information is available which can be used to make this adjustment on a calendar year basis.

A fourth problem involves the collection of the purchase requirement and coupon allotment information. The figures requested on the questionnaire were the purchase requirement and coupon allotment of the most recent purchase during the first three months of 1975. No attempt was made to obtain figures on "usual" purchase requirement and coupon allotment or changes in purchase requirement and coupon allotment during the year resulting from semiannual program adjustments or household compositional changes, nor was any attempt made to obtain purchase requirement and coupon allotment for households participating in 1974 but not during the first three months of 1975. The later portion of the problem was resolved by the allocation procedures. The first portion of the problem, however, may, in some cases result in incorrect annual bonus values calculated by multiplying the most recent monthly bonus value by the number of months in which food stamps were purchased.

Annual Income and Food Stamp Participation

As can be seen from the data in table 1, participation in the food stamp program, although concentrated at the lower end of the income distribution (66% of participating families with incomes below \$6,000), occurs at all levels of the income distribution. This fact is not surprising and can largely be explained by three factors.

First, household eligibility is based on net monthly income, a fact which enables households with relatively high annual income to participate during periods of low monthly income resulting from illness, unemployment, etc.

Second, since eligibility is based on net monthly income and deductions such as income and FICA taxes, union dues, rent exclusions, medical expenses, etc. used to arrive at net income can be substantial, families may have surprisingly large gross annual incomes and yet be eligible to participate.

Third, most households receiving public assistance (Aid to Families with Dependent Children and Supplemental Security Income) were categorically eligible to participate in the food stamp program in 1974. The March 1975 CPS data indicate that over 37 percent of the families receiving public assistance income in 1974 had total incomes of over \$6,000.

The median income in 1974 for families participating in the food stamp program was \$4,565, 36 percent of the median for all families. The median income for unrelated individuals participating in the program in 1974 was \$1,970, 44 percent of the median for all unrelated individuals,

and 79 percent of the average weighted low income threshold for unrelated individuals (\$2,487).

Food Stamps and the Low Income Population (Poverty)

Since the primary objective of the food stamp program is to improve the nutrition of low income households, data showing the proportion of low income households participating in the program should be of interest to persons evaluating the program.

Shown in table 2 are proportions of families and unrelated individuals having incomes below the low income level and participating in the food stamp program in 1974. The participation rate for families and unrelated individuals with incomes below the low income level in 1974 were 40.4 percent and 20.4 percent respectively. Of the total low income families participating, 61 percent purchased food stamps in all 12 months of 1974.

Overall, higher participation rates were evident for low income families headed by blacks (57.2% compared to 33.3% for whites) and families headed by women (58.0% compared to 26.2% for families headed by men). Participation rates for low income families increased somewhat as family size increased perhaps reflecting the availability of larger absolute bonus values available to large families with very low income.

The low income aged (families and unrelated individuals) participated at a rate of 20.0 percent.

Adding Bonus Value to Income

The estimated bonus value received by families and unrelated individuals participating in the food stamp program in 1974 was \$2.6 billion. The average annual bonus value per family was \$605 (\$917 for families participating for all 12 months of 1974). The average annual bonus value for unrelated individuals was \$217 (\$287 for those participating all 12 months). The \$2.6 billion bonus amounted to \$151 per year for each of the 17,078,000 total persons participating during 1974.

The bonus value derived from food stamp participation as well as the value of many other sources of "noncash" income are not included as income for purposes of determining the number of poor, median family income, or other common measures of "economic well being." Although the most appropriate course of action would be to include the value of all sources of "noncash" income into the income distribution in order to accurately assess the impact of any one source, it is impossible to do so at this time. It is possible, however, to include the value of food stamp bonuses as income understanding that it is only a small part of all "noncash" income. Shown in tables 1 and 3 are estimates of the effect of adding the annual dollar value of the food stamp bonus in 1974 to the income of families and unrelated individuals on both the income distribution in 1974 and the low income population as measured by present standards.

Inclusion of bonus value as income increases 1974 median family income by \$8 and mean family income by \$45. The median for participating families rises from \$4,565 to \$5,203, a change of 14 percent. The bonus value for participating families amounted to 10 percent of their income before inclusion of the bonus.

The effects on the income distribution for unrelated individuals is similar. Overall, the median increased by \$3 and the mean by \$15. For participating unrelated individuals, inclusion of the bonus value resulted in an increase of 13 percent in the median. The bonus value for participating unrelated individuals also amounted to 10 percent of their income before inclusion of the bonus value.

Addition of the bonus value as income results in a decline in the low income population in 1974 from 11.6 percent (24,260,000) of the total population to 10.9 percent (22,714,000). The number of persons living in low income households participating in the food stamp program declined by 17 percent as a result of the inclusion of annual bonus values as income.

Low income families and unrelated individuals accounted for 67 percent and 82 percent respectively, of all units participating for 12 months of 1974. After inclusion of the bonus value as income, the proportion of low income families in this group declined to 52 percent and the proportion of unrelated individuals declined to 70 percent.

Monthly Versus Annual Participation

One of the many unanswered questions concerning the food stamp program is how many different households participate in the program during a one year period. No estimates of this figure have been available from U.S. Department of Agriculture administrative records. Only estimates of total persons participating on a monthly basis have been available from USDA.

The April 1975 CPS, however, has yielded an estimate indicating a total of 4,877,000 households participating in the food stamp program in 1974. The estimated number of households participating in the program in November 1974 (from December 1974 CPS) was 3,971 while the August 1974 CPS yielded an estimate of 3,519,000 households participating in July 1974. The 1974 annual participation figure is, therefore, 39 percent higher than the July 1974 participation and 23 percent higher than the November 1974 figure.

A comparison of the characteristics of food stamp households participating in July 1974, November 1974, March 1974, all households participating in 1974, and households is shown in table 4. The characteristics of these households differ significantly. Differences between July 1974 and March 1975 appear to be reflecting changes resulting from the increasing unemployment during 1974 and early 1975. These changes include 1) increase in households headed by men, spouse present, and concurrent decreases in the proportion of food stamp

households headed by women and 2) increases in the proportion of households headed by persons under age 55 and especially under age 35.

The characteristics of households participating in the food stamp program for 12 months of 1974 are markedly different from the March 1975 characteristics which are comprised more heavily of unemployed. The group purchasing for 12 months tends to be weighted more heavily toward female headed and aged households.

The characteristics of all households participating in the program in 1974, as might be expected, appear to reflect the composite of the other specified households participating in July 1974, November 1974, and households participating for 12 months of 1974.

Footnotes

1/The Current Population Survey (CPS) is the monthly survey designed primarily to provide national estimates of employment and unemployment and has been in operation since 1947.

2/The other supplements which collected data on food stamp participation included the June 1973 CPS, August 1974 CPS, and the December 1974 CPS.

3/This same type of problem exists with the income and poverty data collected in the March CPS. The questions refer to persons present in March and do not account for compositional changes which may have occurred during the previous 15 month period.

4/Analysis of data from the June 1973 CPS food stamp supplement indicated that 10-15 percent of the households reporting the purchase of food stamps in May 1973 contained nonparticipating members.

5/A figure of 3.22 persons per participating food stamp household was derived from the USDA publication, "The 1974 Total United States Profile of Food Stamp Program Participants for All Persons by Household Size, by Income Range for the Month of June." This figure was used to estimate the number of households participating in July 1974 from the published total number of persons participating.

6/No adjustment was made to the CPS estimates of the number of households participating in the food stamp program in order to take into account the difference between the CPS figures and the USDA figures. In a paper written by this author for last year's meetings in St. Louis, entitled "Results of a Survey on Household Participation in the Food Stamp Program: Data from the June 1973 Current Population Survey," adjustments were made which brought the CPS figures up to USDA figures.

7/The USDA published estimates of bonus value for 1974 is \$3,482,234,288. The CPS estimate of \$2,580,433,000 is 74 percent of the USDA figure.

Table 1.--All Families and Unrelated Individuals and Families and Unrelated Individuals Participating in the Food Stamp Program in 1974 by Total Money Income in 1974 and Income After Addition of Annual Food Stamp Bonus Value in 1974

Income	Families				Unrelated Individuals ^{1/}			
	Total Money Income		Income After Bonus		Total Money Income		Income After Bonus	
	Total	Purchased Food Stamps in 1974	Total	Purchased Food Stamps in 1974	Total	Purchased Food Stamps in 1974	Total	Purchased Food Stamps in 1974
Number.....thousands.....	55,712	3,923	55,712	3,923	13,939	954	13,939	954
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$1,000.....	1.3	2.5	1.2	1.3	4.0	7.4	3.8	4.1
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	0.6	3.3	0.5	1.2	3.7	10.1	3.6	8.9
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	0.7	4.7	0.6	2.3	8.0	34.6	7.0	20.1
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	1.2	6.5	0.8	4.1	9.8	25.2	10.6	36.9
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	1.5	8.0	1.4	5.8	8.9	7.9	9.2	12.0
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	1.8	9.3	1.7	7.7	7.5	6.9	7.6	8.3
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.8	7.8	1.9	9.0	4.4	1.6	4.5	3.0
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	4.1	14.0	4.3	15.9	8.3	2.6	8.3	2.3
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	4.4	10.1	4.7	13.3	6.8	0.4	6.9	1.0
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	4.4	7.3	4.5	8.6	6.2	0.7	6.2	0.5
\$7,000 to \$7,999.....	4.5	4.7	4.6	6.2	5.4	1.1	5.4	1.3
\$8,000 to \$8,999.....	4.6	4.2	4.7	5.1	4.7	0.3	4.7	0.3
\$9,000 to \$9,999.....	4.7	3.3	4.7	3.7	3.8	0.3	3.8	0.3
\$10,000 to \$11,999.....	10.2	4.6	10.3	5.3	6.6	1.0	6.6	0.7
\$12,000 to \$14,999.....	14.1	4.3	14.2	4.7	5.7	-	5.7	0.3
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	28.3	4.7	28.4	5.0	5.0	-	5.0	-
\$25,000 or more.....	11.5	0.8	11.5	0.8	1.1	-	1.1	-
Median income.....	\$12,836	\$4,565	\$12,844	\$5,203	\$4,430	\$1,970	\$4,433	\$2,229
Mean income.....	\$14,502	\$5,896	\$14,547	\$6,501	\$6,169	\$2,252	\$6,184	\$2,469

- Represents zero.

^{1/} Numbers represent primary unrelated individuals living alone (1 person households). Other households headed by primary individuals were excluded since no data were available to determine which persons in the household purchased food stamps.

Table 2.--Number of Families and Unrelated Individuals with Income Below the Low Income Level in 1974 and Percent Participating in the Food Stamp Program in 1974

(Numbers in thousands)

Selected Characteristics	All Races		White		Negro	
	Number Below the Low Income Level	Percent Purchasing Food Stamps in 1974	Number Below the Low Income Level	Percent Purchasing Food Stamps in 1974	Number Below the Low Income Level	Percent Purchasing Food Stamps in 1974
<u>FAMILIES</u>						
Total.....	5,109	40.4	3,482	33.3	1,530	57.2
<u>SEX AND AGE OF HEAD</u>						
Male, Total....	2,757	26.2	2,185	22.8	506	41.5
Under 35 years.....	784	29.1	637	28.7	126	(B)
35 to 54 years.....	940	28.7	727	24.4	189	42.9
55 to 64 years.....	416	22.3	327	16.9	83	(B)
65 years and over.....	616	22.0	493	18.2	108	(B)
Female, Total..	2,351	58.0	1,297	52.5	1,024	64.7
Under 35 years.....	1,230	63.1	703	59.1	517	68.4
35 to 54 years.....	812	58.2	428	50.0	370	66.0
55 to 64 years.....	165	46.8	93	(B)	67	(B)
65 years and over.....	144	24.7	74	(B)	69	(B)
<u>SIZE OF FAMILY</u>						
Two persons.....	1,705	27.4	1,315	23.3	373	44.8
Three persons.....	971	37.6	672	31.1	281	53.4
Four persons.....	844	49.2	562	43.2	258	61.7
Five persons.....	616	48.7	391	43.5	207	60.9
Six persons.....	412	52.0	234	40.4	168	64.8
Seven persons or more.....	560	54.1	308	45.6	243	66.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.--Number of Families and Unrelated Individuals with Income Below the Low Income Level in 1974 and Percent Participating in the Food Stamp Program in 1974 (Continued)

(Numbers in thousands)

Selected Characteristics	All Races		White		Negro	
	Number Below the Low Income Level	Percent Purchasing Food Stamps in 1974	Number Below the Low Income Level	Percent Purchasing Food Stamps in 1974	Number Below the Low Income Level	Percent Purchasing Food Stamps in 1974
<u>FAMILIES - CONTINUED</u>						
<u>EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF HEAD</u>^{1/}						
Employed.....	2,048	23.8	1,508	19.9	502	35.5
Unemployed.....	449	52.9	305	50.6	137	57.1
Not in labor force.....	2,584	51.5	1,646	42.8	888	69.0
<u>UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS</u>^{2/}						
Total.....	4,820	20.4	3,773	16.2	954	36.6
<u>AGE AND SEX</u>						
Male, Total....	1,601	16.5	1,200	13.4	344	30.5
Under 35 years.....	681	9.4	555	10.2	85	(B)
35 to 54 years.....	298	18.6	179	(B)	115	(B)
55 to 64 years.....	238	33.7	174	(B)	65	(B)
65 years and over.....	383	12.1	292	8.6	80	(B)
Female, Total..	3,212	21.3	2,573	17.2	611	38.5
Under 35 years.....	635	15.5	530	(B)	95	(B)
35 to 54 years.....	370	26.4	237	23.1	123	(B)
55 to 64 years.....	533	23.5	401	19.4	131	(B)
65 years and over.....	1,675	20.4	1,405	16.5	262	41.6

B Base less than 75,000.

^{1/} Employment status refers to employment status during the week prior to the March 1975 CPS interview.

^{2/} The percentages shown are actually for primary individuals living alone.

Table 3.--Families and Persons With Income Below the
Low Income Level in 1974 Before and After
Addition of Annual Food Stamp Bonus Values in 1974

	With Income Below the Low Income Level Before Addition of Bonus		With Income Below the Low Income Level After Addition of Bonus	
	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent
<u>TOTAL</u>				
Total persons.....	24,260	11.6	22,714	10.9
In families.....	19,440	10.2	17,973	9.4
Unrelated Individuals ^{1/}	4,820	25.5	4,741	25.1
Total families.....	5,109	9.2	4,748	8.5
<u>PURCHASED FOOD STAMPS IN 1974</u>				
Total persons.....	9,427	55.2	7,881	46.1
In families.....	8,715	54.0	7,248	45.0
Unrelated Individuals ^{1/}	712	74.6	633	66.3
Total families.....	2,064	52.6	1,703	43.4
<u>PURCHASED FOOD STAMPS 12 MONTHS OF 1974</u>				
Total persons.....	5,863	70.6	4,643	55.9
In families.....	5,412	69.8	4,260	54.9
Unrelated Individuals ^{1/}	451	82.2	383	69.7
Total families.....	1,255	67.1	974	52.1

^{1/} Under the "Total" heading includes all unrelated individuals.
Under the "Purchased Food Stamps" heading refers to primary individuals
living alone.

Table 4.--Number of Households Purchasing Food Stamps in July 1974, November 1974, March 1975, and Number of Households Purchasing Food Stamps in 1974 by Selected Characteristics

Selected Characteristics	All Households Purchasing Food Stamps in 1974		All Households Purchasing Food Stamps in March, 1975	All Households Purchasing Food Stamps in November, 1974	All Households Purchasing Food Stamps in July, 1974
	Total	Purchased for 12 Months of 1974			
Number.....thousands.....	4,877	2,423	4,141	3,971	3,519
<u>RACE OF HEAD</u>					
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White.....	66.3	55.0	63.7	62.1	60.1
Negro and other races....	33.7	45.0	36.3	37.9	39.9
<u>MARITAL STATUS OF HEAD</u>					
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male head, total.....	44.5	31.6	45.3	41.4	40.1
Married, spouse present	38.2	25.5	37.8	34.5	32.8
Other marital status...	6.3	6.1	7.5	6.9	7.3
Female head, total.....	55.5	68.4	54.7	58.6	59.9
Married, spouse absent.	(NA)	(NA)	18.2	18.1	18.7
Widowed or Divorced....	(NA)	(NA)	27.1	30.7	31.7
Never married.....	(NA)	(NA)	9.4	9.8	9.5
<u>REGION</u>					
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Northeast.....	19.6	23.9	21.3	22.3	20.7
North Central.....	20.3	20.7	20.8	21.6	22.1
South.....	41.1	41.4	40.9	40.5	40.8
West.....	19.0	14.0	17.0	15.6	16.4
<u>AGE OF HEAD</u>					
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 35 years.....	37.3	31.2	41.3	34.5	35.0
35 to 54 years.....	32.3	32.4	31.4	34.8	29.8
55 to 64 years.....	11.6	13.1	11.3	11.6	13.8
65 years and over.....	18.9	23.3	16.0	19.1	21.4

NA - Not available.