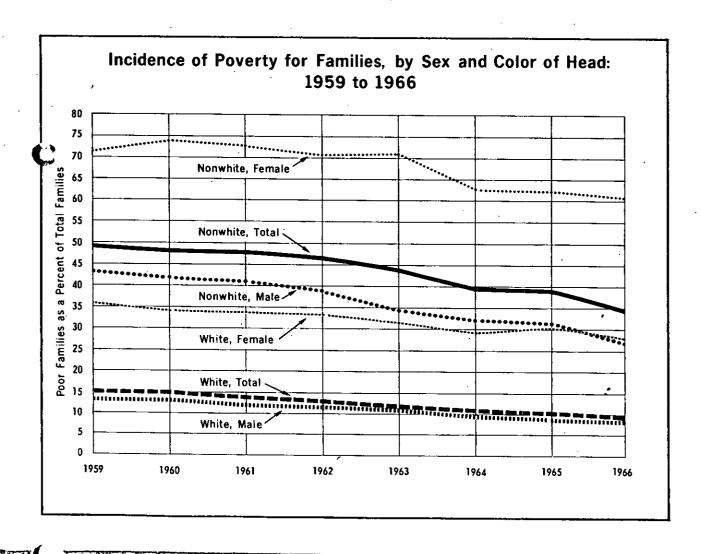


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THE EXTENT OF POVERTY IN THE UNITED STATES 1959 TO 1966







BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

A. ROSS ECKLER, Director

ROBERT F. DRURY, Deputy Director CONRAD TAEUBER, Associate Director

Population Division
HERMAN P. MILLER, Chief

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THE EXTENT OF POVERTY IN THE UNITED STATES 1959 TO 1966

The 1960's have witnessed a pronounced decline in the extent of poverty in the United States. Over the course of the 7-year period from 1959 to 1966, the number of persons below the poverty line was reduced from 39 million to 30 million while the total U.S. population continued to grow, adding an average of 2 1/2 million per year. As a result, the poverty rate--that is, the proportion of all persons living in households whose total incomes were judged insufficient to meet minimum U.S. living standards--has fallen even more sharply, from 22 percent in 1959 to 15 percent in 1966. Since 1960, the incidence of poverty has shown a fairly persistent downtrend, with some indication of a more rapid rate of progress in the two most recent years for which data are available. Notwithstanding the general decline in poverty since 1959, by 1966 one family in eight was still receiving incomes below the poverty level. Table A shows the change between 1959 and 1966 in the incidence of poverty for families of different size.

The definition of poverty used throughout this eport was developed at the Social Security Administration. This poverty income index classifies families and unrelated individuals as being above

or below the poverty level taking account of such factors as family size, number of children, and farm-nonfarm residence, as well as the amount of family income. The poverty level is based on a minimum nutritionally sound food plan (the "economy" plan) designed by the Department of Agriculture for "emergency or temporary use when funds are low." Assuming that a poor family should spend no more than one-third of its income for food. the cost of food included in the economy plan was used to determine the minimum total income requirements for a given type of family. A household was statistically classified as poor if its total money income was less than three times the cost of the economy food plan. As applied to 1966 incomes. the poverty level of nonfarm residents ranges from \$1,560 for a woman 65 years or older living alone to \$5,440 for a family of seven or more persons; it was \$3,335 for a nonfarm family of four.

The instrument for measuring the incidence of poverty, while adjusted each year for changes in the cost of food, is not adjusted for changes in society's standards as to the level of living that should be equated with poverty. That social standards for various levels of living do change

Table A.--EXTENT OF POVERTY AMONG FAMILIES, BY SIZE OF FAMILY AND SEX OF HEAD: 1966 AND 1959 (Numbers in thousands)

,		Famil	ies below po	verty level	1	
Size of family and sex.of head	1966	1959	Chan 1959 t	ge, o 1966	Percent famil	
			Number	Percent	1966	1959
Total	6,086	8,281	-2,195	-26.5	12.4	18.4
Male head	4,276	6,352	-2,076	-32.7	9.8	15.7
2 persons	1,692 532 488 440 1,124	2,189 842 864 828 1,629	-497 -310 -376 -388 -505	-22.7 -36.8 -43.5 -46.9 -31.0	12.1 6.0 5.6 7.6 17.6	17.6 9.7 10.1 14.7 30.8
Female head	1,810	1,929,	-119	-6.2	35.0	42.9
2 persons	578 357 305 209 361	744 397 324 209 255	-166 -40 -19 - +106	-22.3 -10.1 -5.9 - +41.6	24.3 29.8 42.8 54.7 71.5	35.1 36.8 53.6 67.4 66.9

⁻ Rounds to zero.

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(Numbers in thousands)

		Famil	ies below po	overty level		
Size of family and sex of head	1966	1.959	Char 1959 t	nge, o 1966	Percent famil	
			Number	Percent	1966	1959
Total	6,086	8,281	-2,195	-26.5	12.4	18.4
Male head	4,276	6,352	-2,076	-32.7	9.8	15.7
2 persons	1,692 532 488 440 1,124	2,189 842 864 828 1,629	-497 -310 -376 -388 -505	-22.7 -36.8 -43.5 -46.9 -31.0	12.1 6.0 5.6 7.6 17.6	17.6 9.7 10.1 14.7 30.8
Female head	1,810	1,929	-119	· -6.2	35.0	42.9
2 persons	578 3 57 305 209 361	744 397 324 209 255	-166 -40 -19 - +106	-22.3 -10.1 -5.9 - +41.6	24.3 29.8 42.8 54.7 71.5	35.1 36.8 53.6 67.4 66.9

⁻ Rounds to zero.

more rapidly than the cost of a fixed amount of food is illustrated by the following comparison for 1959 and 1966 between the income required for a modest but adequate standard of living as determined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and the poverty income thresholds. In 1966, the poverty line for a nonfarm family of four was \$3,335, however, according to the most recent BLS expenditure survey, it would require an income of \$9,200 for a family of four to achieve a modest but adequate standard of living in most of our large cities.1 In 1959, the poverty line for families of this type was \$3,100 while a modest but adequate budget cost approximately \$7,000 (in 1966 dollars). Thus, the poverty line, as determined by the official criteria, has not maintained its earlier relationship to the modest but adequate level of living for U.S. urban families.

Measured in 1966 dollars, the average (median) family income has risen from \$6,000 in 1959 to \$7,400 in 1966. The advances were about proportionate among the various strata in the population so that both in 1959 and 1966 the richest 20 percent of all families received 41 percent of aggregate income, while in both years the poorest 20 percent received only 5 percent of the aggregate. The relative gap between the highest and lowest fifth of all families remained about the same while the dollar gap widened. There has been no significant change in the relative distribution of income over this period. In fact, there has been virtually no change in the inequality in the distribution of income in the two decades since World War II. This is also illustrated by the fact that the proportion of all American families with incomes less than one-half the median income for the country as a whole has remained constant at about one-fifth since 1947.

There has been considerable discussion in recent years as to whether inequality might not be as serious an issue as poverty. In any case, it should be noted that the measure of poverty utilized in this report is based on inability to purchase a specified quantity of goods and services. In terms of this definition, substantial and persistent progress has been achieved. But unless the poverty standard is updated periodically, the gap in level of living between families defined as poor and families defined as nonpoor inevitably becomes wider and wider.

A limitation of the poverty statistics that should be kept in mind is that they are cross-sectional. Data are available for each year, but there are no longitudinal data for the entire population which would permit a precise distinction between temporarily low income situations and lifelong situations. Some examples of the transitory component of poverty, as it is currently measured, would be

the following: (1) The young married couple where the husband has or soon will have a good job and/or a good education but whose income last year was low because of part-year school attendance; (2) the self-employed person who has a prospering business or profession but whose earnings in a particular year are low, or whose reporting of those earnings is misleading from the standpoint of available purchasing power; (3) The woman who became widowed or divorced during the year, thus suffering a temporary loss of support, but whose remarriage prospects are good. While it is not possible to quantify the extent of such cases in the statistics. it seems unlikely that they are numerous. Most of the data on the characteristics of the poor suggest that their long-term income prospects are not very The incidence of poverty is spread very unevenly through the population, but its impact is most severe on those groups that are at a competitive disadvantage in the labor market. (That is, they are either unable to work at a regular full-time job because of health or family responsibilities, or they are unable to find and hold good-paying jobs because of lack of skills and training or discriminatory practices.) The main determinant of a family's economic well-being continues to be the earning power of the family head, despite the dramatic rise in the labor force participation of wives, and despite the great expansion in transfer payments during the past three decades. The fundamental importance of adequate earnings is reflected in the thrust of most of th social welfare legislation enacted in the 1960's, with its strong emphasis on education and training and on job creation and job placement. A few key statistics illustrate the point. The incidence of poverty among families headed by white males below age 65 was only 6 percent in 1966, whereas for families headed by white males 65 and over it was 20 percent. The poverty rate among families headed by nonwhite men of working age was three times that of comparable white families. Of all families headed by females, 35 percent were poor, and their poverty rate rose steadily in line with family size. Among family groups confronted by multiple disadvantages, such as minority group status, the absence of a male earner, and the presence of many young children, poverty is nearly universal.

Altogether, families headed by women, nonwhite men, and white men over 65, accounted for 64 percent of the poor but only 24 percent of the non-poor. Only 1.7 million of all 6.1 million poor families in 1966 were headed by white males employed at the time of the survey in March 1967. Sixty-one percent of the employed white men who were heads of poor families worked in the least remunerative occupation groups--as laborers, service workers, semiskilled operatives, and farmers. The comparable figure for the nonpoor was 32 percent (table B).

¹See BLS Bulletin No. 1570-1.

Toble 8.-INCIDENCE OF POVERTY FOR FAMILIES, BY SEX AND COLOR OF HEAD AND SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS: 1966

		Below pove	rty level	Percent d	istribution
Characteristic	Total	Number	Percent of total	Below poverty level	Above poverty level
All families	48,922	6,086	12.4	100.0	100,0
Male head White Below age 65 65 and over Employed in March 1967. White collar, skilled craftsmen. Semiskilled operatives. Service workers. Laborers. Farmers. Nonwhite	43,750 40,007 34,626 5,381 33,254 21,961 6,369 1,781 1,658 1,485	4,276 3,264 2,164 1,100 1,712 670 365 139 280 258	9.8 8.2 6.2 20.4 5.1 3.1 5.7 7.8 16.9 17.4	70.3 53.6 35.6 18.1 28.1 11.0 6.0 2.3 4.6 4.2	92.2 85.8 75.8 10.0 73.6 49.7 14.0 3.8 3.2 2.9
Below age 6565 and over	3,318 425	808 204	24.4 48.0	13.3 3.4	5.9 0.5
Female head. White. No children. Uith children. 1 child. 2 children. 3 children. 4 children. 5 children or more.	5,172 4,010 1,936 2,074 827 607 332 177 131	1,810 1,111 256 855 244 226 184 101	35.0 27.7 13.2 41.2 29.5 37.2 55.4 57.1 76.3	29.7 18.3 4.2 14.0 4.0 3.7 3.0 1.7	7.8 6.8 3.9 2.8 1.4 0.9 0.3 0.2
Nonwhite No children With children 1 child. 2 children 3 children 4 children 5 children or more	1,162 275 887 221 220 135 116 195	699 74 625 109 140 104 101	60.2 26.9 70.5 49.3 63.6 77.0 87.1 87.7	11.5 1.2 10.3 1.8 2.3 1.7 2.8	1.1 0.5 0.6 0.3 0.2 0.1

⁻ Rounds to zero.

TRENDS SINCE 1959

Poverty and race.--Both whites and nonwhites have shared in the gains recorded by the Nation in its economic well-being. However, in terms of virtually any measure available, the white population has made greater strides. In absolute numbers, there were 8.1 million fewer white persons below the poverty level, and 1.1 million fewer nonwhites, in 1966 than in 1959. This means that nonwhites accounted for only 12 percent of the net decrease, whereas they accounted for 28 percent of all poor persons in 1959. By 1966, non-whites made up 32 percent of the entire poor population. The statistics for families also show a sharper improvement for the white group. How-

ever, nonwhites showed a relatively smaller improvement for persons than for families because poverty was reduced sharply among small nonwhite families but was reduced very little among large nonwhite families. Among whites, the reduction in poverty was more uniformly distributed.

The poverty rate has also declined for both whites and nonwhites, but the gap between the two racial groups remains exceedingly wide. In 1966, after 6 consecutive years of economic expansion, 41 percent of the nonwhite population was poor as compared with 12 percent of the whites. In 1959, the chances that a person would be living in poverty had been three times as great if he were nonwhite than if he were white, whereas in 1966

the chances were 3 1/2 times as great. Moreover, the situation was even worse for children under 18 years old. The incidence of poverty was four times greater for nonwhite than for white children (table 1).

From 1959 to 1962, there was no progress in reducing the incidence of poverty in the nonwhite population. In 1962, over half of all nonwhite persons were living below the poverty level. After 1962, however, the poverty rate began moving downward and in 1966 reached its lowest level thus far--41 percent.

Sex of the family head.--For both whites and nonwhites, the elimination of poverty has proven to be more rapid among families headed by men than among those headed by women. The principal reason for this development has been the fact that the persistent expansion in the economy since 1961 has been accompanied by sharp employment gains for the male work force. For example, the unemployment rate for married men, most of whom are heads of families, was reduced from 4.5 percent in 1961 to 2.0 percent in 1966. In recent years jobs in manufacturing industries, where earnings are relatively high, have become much more abundant.

Women have also registered gains in employment during the 1960's, but this represented a continuation of historic trends rather than, as in the case of men, a dramatic improvement. Moreover, much of the employment gain among women has been in part-time activities and even many of the full-time jobs have been in relatively low-wage industries such as retail trade, personal services, and hospitals. At the same time, although the need for employment may be acute for female heads of families, their freedom to accept paid employment is often sharply curtailed by the presence of young children. Public assistance payments in a majority of cases are insufficient to raise families headed by females above the poverty threshold.

The statistics clearly reflect the difficulties in reducing the number of poverty-stricken broken families. Despite rapid economic growth, despite the inauguration of manpower development and antipoverty programs, and despite the steady rise in transfer payments of all kinds, the number of poor families with children under 18 headed by women was the same in 1966 as in 1959 (1.5 million). In 1966, these 1.5 million families included 4.5 million children as compared with 4.0 million in 1959 (table C). In 1966, 55 percent of these youngsters were nonwhite as compared with 42 percent in 1959. Although there has been some decline in the incidence of poverty since 1959 for every type of family member regardless of color--

that is, those in families headed by women as we as men, children as well as family heads and adult relatives—the smallest relative gain was recorded among nonwhite children living in families headed by women. In 1959, 83 out of every 100 such children were in poor families; in 1966, the comparable figure was 78 out of 100. These nonwhite children clearly constitute the most disadvantaged group in our entire population. Moreover, the slight drop in their poverty rate was more than offset by a sharp increase in their total number in the population, so that there were 3/4 million more such poor youngsters in 1966 than there had been 7 years earlier.

On the other hand, the number of poor families with children headed by men declined sharply-from 3.8 million in 1959 to 2.4 million in 1966, with a reduction of 41 percent for white and 26 percent for nonwhite families. Altogether, there were still 8.0 million children growing up in poverty despite the presence of a father in the home, but in 1959 there had been 12.6 million such children.

As a result of the sharp reduction in the number. of poor families headed by men, a higher proportion of poor children are now being brought up in families headed by women. In 1966, over one-third of all poor children were being raised without the economic and social benefits of the presence of both parents2 whereas this proportion had been less the one-fourth in 1959. The change was particular, drastic for nonwhite youngsters. In 1959, less than one-third of all poor nonwhite children were living with their mothers only or with other female guardians; by 1966, the proportion was up to nearly half (table C). The problem confronting these children and their families represents a difficult challenge because the strategy of providing more and better job opportunities for the family head is less appropriate for this type of family.

THE STRUCTURE OF POOR FAMILIES

Family size.--Particularly for low income families, the number of persons dependent upon a given amount of family income is nearly as important as the level of income itself in determining how well or how poorly the family will fare.

With presently available data, it is not possible to trace the dynamic interrelationship between family income and family size through the life cycle. However, it is illuminating to examine the cross-sectional data in order to see what would happen to the extent of poverty under alternative

²Only 2 percent of the poor families, with children, headed by men were not husband-wife families; that is, had only one parent or guardian.

Table C.-EXTENT OF POVERTY AMONG PERSONS AND FAMILIES, BY SEX AND COLOR OF HEAD: 1966 AND 1959
(Numbers in thousands)

		1966			1959	
		Below pove	rty level	- -	Below pove	erty level
Sex and color of head	Total	Number	Percent of total	Total	Number	Percent of total
ALL PERSONS						
Total	193,424	29,731	15.4	176,479	38,940	22,1
	170,240	20,126	11.8	156,869	28,231	18,0
	23,184	9,605	41.4	19,610	10,709	54,6
	12.0	32.3	(X)	11.1	27.5	(X)
FAMILIES						
Total	48,922	6,086	12.4	45,052	8,281	18.4
	44,017	4,375	9.9	40,816	6,183	15.1
	4,905	1,711	34.9	4,236	2,098	49.6
	10.0	28,1	(X)	9,4	25.3	(X)
Male head	43,750	4,276	9.8	40,559	6,352	15.7
	40,007	3,264	8.2	37,273	4,932	13.2
	3,743	1,012	27.0	3,286	1,420	43.2
	8.6	23.7	(X)	8.1	22,4	(X)
Female head White Nonwhite Percent of total	5,172	1,810	35.0	4,493	1,929	42.9
	4,010	1,111	27.7	3,543	1,251	35.3
	1,162	699	60.2	950	678	71.4
	22.3	38.6	(X)	21,1	35.1	(X)
CHILDREN UNDER 18		!				
Total	69,837	12,503	17.9	63,745	16,637	26.1
	59,533	7,305	12.3	55,017	11,067	20.1
	10,304	5,198	50.4	8,728	5,570	63.8
	14.8	41,6	(X)	13,7	33.5	(X)
In families with male head White Nonwhite Percent of total	62,483	8,045	12.9	58,222	12,627	21.7
	55,332	5,294	9.6	51,548	8,756	17.0
	7,151	2,751	38.5	6,674	3,871	58.0
	11,4	34.2	(X)	11.5	30.7	(X)
In families with female head White Nonwhite Percent of total	7,354	4,458	60.6	5,523	4,010	72.6
	4,201	2,011	47.9	3,469	2,311	66.6
	3,153	2,447	77.6	2,054	1,699	82.7
	42,9	54.9	(X)	37.2	42.4	(X)
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS						
Total	12,370	4,821	39.0	10,702	5,076	47.4
	10,775	4,025	37.4	9,155	4,159	45.4
	1,595	796	49.9	1,547	917	59.3
	12.9	16.5	(X)	14.5	18.1	(X)
Male	4,563	1,276	28.0	4,216	1,565	37.1
	3,819	1,007	26.4	3,424	1,161	33.9
	744	269	36.2	792	404	51.0
	16.3	21.1	(X)	18.8	25.8	(X)
Female	7,805	3,544	45,4	6,484	3,511	54.1
	6,966	3,019	43,3	5,729	2,998	52.3
	839	525	62,6	75 5	513	67.9
	10.7	14.8	(X)	11.6	14.6	(X)

X Not applicable.

assumptions about family size. Suppose, for example, that all poor families had the incomes they actually reported, but that poor families had a maximum of three children. (Three is an arbitrary number, but was selected because poverty rates tend to be fairly similar for families with any number of children up to three, but tend to rise sharply thereafter). Then, on the basis of data for 1965 on the income deficit below the poverty cutoff for 6.5 million poor families, it can be estimated that approximately 600,000 families would have been above rather than below the threshold if they had had only three children rather than four or more. Yet, by official standards, all but a handful would still fall below the cutoff that defines "low income" families, i.e., families with incomes about 30 percent above the poverty threshold. 3

The nonwhite family, -- The impression is widespread that nonwhite families are poor because of the absence of a male breadwinner and the presence of too many children. The statistics lend some support to these impressions, but the more important finding is that nonwhite families are far more likely than white families to be in poverty whatever their composition. Within each sex of head and size of family group, the incidence of poverty among nonwhite families far exceeds that of white families. For families headed by men, the poverty rates for nonwhite families are about four times as high as for white families except at the extremes -- two-person families which include a high proportion of aged white units and sevenor-more-person families where even the white rate gets fairly high (table D). For families headed by women, there is a white-nonwhite difference of at least 20 percentage points in every category. Moreover, among large families headed by women, the situation has deteriorated for nonwhites since 1959 but has improved slightly for whites.

Another perspective on the same problem is provided by standardizing the family size distribution and sex of head for nonwhite families in terms of the white distribution (thus reducing the proportion of large families and those headed by women), applying the actual incidence of poverty for nonwhite families of each type, and then recomputing the overall poverty rate reflecting this assumed distribution by family type and size. The overall effect would be to reduce the number of nonwhite poor families by 400,000--from 1.7 million down to 1.3 million. This yields a poverty rate for nonwhite families of 26 percent instead of 35 percent, compared with a white rate of 10 percent.

Table D.-PERCENT OF FAMILIES BELOW THE POVERT LEVEL, BY SIZE OF FAMILY AND SEX AND COLOR OF HEAD: 1966

	Male	head	Female	head
Sime of family	White	Non- white	.White	Non- white
Total	8.2	27.0	27.7	60.2
2 persons	11.3 5.0 4.6 6.0 8.4 18.3	21.7 18.3 19.9 26.7 34.7 47.5	21.2 25.2 36.6 43.9 50.9 62.3	42.6 48.7 62.1 76.0 83.8 83.9

In evaluating family patterns of the nonwhite poor, it is essential to point out that because of the low earning power of the nonwhite male, the poverty rate is above 18 percent even for small nonwhite families headed by men. In 1966, 25 percent of the nonwhite men but only 7 percent of the white men who worked every week during the year at full-time jobs earned less than \$3,000 for the entire year. Almost universally--occupation by occupation and industry by industry--steadily employed nonwhite males experienced a higher incidence of low earnings (under \$3,000 per year) than did their white counterparts. Moreover nonwhite men were far less likely than were whi men to be employed year round. The irregularity of employment among nonwhite men and their concentration in low-paying occupations are factors contributing to the instability of nonwhite families.

Differential earnings by occupation group were In every occupation group, nonwhite males had a much higher incidence of lowearnings than did the white males. The concentration of nonwhites in such low-paying occupations as service and unskilled labor accounted in part for the large overall discrepancy in earnings. For example, laborers represented 15 percent of all nonwhite males employed all year as opposed to 4 percent of the white males. Presumably, if nonwhites could move up to the better paying occupations, their relative overall position could be bettered, even if the differential incidence of low earnings were to continue. Both factors -- the concentration of nonwhites in low-paying occupations and their differential incidence of low earnings within all occupations -- are attributable to varied causes. It is difficult to determine their relative influence. Such factors as inferior education, unsteady work experience, and low skill levels as well as discriminatory practices play a part in the creation and maintenance of these differentials.

Although the procedure is admittedly oversimplified, some interesting findings can be of tained by redistributing the nonwhite occupation.

³For an explanation of the definition of poverty used in this report, and the 1966 income cutoffs used to define "poor" families of different sizes, see page 8.

distribution to make it identical to the white and then recomputing the overall low-earner rate. If nonwhites had the same occupational distribution—at the major group level—as whites, the low-earner rate (earnings under \$3,000 for the entire year) would be 20 percent instead of 25 percent. Thus, the occupational disadvantages of nonwhite workers account for over one-fourth of the overall differential.

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The difference between white and nonwhite poverty shows up in several ways. For example, a significant proportion of poor white families headed by men were aged units having no family members in the labor force. A third of the poor white families headed by men had no earner in 1966. This was true of only 14 percent of poor families headed by nonwhite men. In fact, nearly half the nonwhite families but only a fifth of the white had more than one earner.

The multi-earner nonwhite families were less likely to be poor than were those with only one earner; however, because of the low earnings of the principal earner, they were far <u>more</u> likely to be poor than were comparable white families. The incidence of poverty among nonwhite families headed by men with two or more earners, was 20 percent. For similar types of white families, it was 4 percent (table 10).

Children in poverty.--Nearly one-fifth of all children in the United States are being raised in families with incomes below the poverty level. In 1966, children comprised two-fifths of all persons below the poverty level.

Childless families were more common among whites than nonwhites, especially for those families below the poverty level. Only 20 of every 100 nonwhite poor families had no children under 18 in the household, compared with 43 of every 100 white poor families (table 5). Given the older age of white family heads below the poverty level, the relative absence of children is not unexpected.

Narrowing the frame of reference from all families to only those families with children permits the situation of the children themselves to be more closely examined. Nonwhite children tend to share family life (including the nonmaterial as well as the material resources of their parents) with a large number of brothers and sisters. For children in families with incomes below the poverty level, the chances were 6 out of 10 that a nonwhite child was living in a family having five or more children. The comparable proportion for white children was only 4 out of 10.

For white families, the poverty rate in 1966 varied within a fairly narrow range of 8 to 10

percent for families with no children and those with up to three children. Thereafter, the rate rose with each additional child, reaching a high of about onethird for those with six children or more.

The poverty rate for white families headed by women was three times that of families headed by men. But for families with children, the rate was six times as high. In fact, for the 640,000 families with three or more children headed by women, the incidence of poverty was 60 percent, reaching 76 percent for those with five or more (table 5).

All types of white families have shown improvement in the extent of poverty since 1959. But the general pattern remains the same—an above average incidence of poverty for families with four or more children—the rate for those with six or more being three times the overall average.

In contrast to the pattern for white families, the incidence of poverty among nonwhite families tends to rise with the addition of each child. As noted earlier, for nonwhite families, the poverty rates exceed those of white families in all classes. The gap is relatively small—2 to 1—for families without children (where the incidence of poverty among nonwhites is relatively low, probably because there are fewer aged couples and more working couples) and in very large families with six or more children (where a high proportion of white families are also poor). But among families with at least one child but fewer than six, the poverty rate for nonwhites ranges from three to nearly five times that of whites.

The plight of children in families headed by nonwhite women is evident in the statistics. For such families with three or more children, poverty is nearly universal. In 1966, the poverty rate for these 450,000 families was 84 percent.

THE POVERTY GAP

Not only was the incidence of poverty nearly four times as high for nonwhite families as for white families in 1965, but the amount of additional income required to raise nonwhite families above the poverty threshold was also larger. On the average, nonwhite families fell \$1,200 below the poverty line whereas white families fell \$900 below. Relatively small amounts of additional income--say \$500--could have moved 30 percent of the white families but only 20 percent of the non-white families above the line. From a different perspective, if each family received as much as \$2,000 additional income, only 17 percent of white families but 25 percent of nonwhite families would be left in poverty (table 15).

The gap between a family's income and its poverty threshold tends to rise with the number of children. For white families, the average deficit moved up from \$600 for those with no children, to about \$1,300 for those with four or five children, and \$1,600 for those with six or more. For non-white families, the poverty gap was nearly \$2,000 for large families.

.DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Population coverage. -- This report excludes inmates of institutions. It includes only those members of the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post.

Poverty level.--Families and unrelated individuals were classified as being above or below the poverty level using the poverty index developed by the Social Security Administration. This index

takes into account such factors as family size, number of children, and farm-nonfarm residence, as well as the amount of money income. The poverty level is based on a minimum nutritionally sound food plan ("economy" plan) designed by the Department of Agriculture for "emergency or temporary use when funds are low." Assuming that a poor family typically spends as much as a third of its income for food, the cost of food included in the economy plan was used to determine the minimum total income requirements for a given type of family. A household is statistically classified as poor if its total money income falls below levels specified by the Social Security Administration. These levels are updated every year for the changing cost of the "economy" food plan.

Table E.-WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF POVERTY CRITERIA FOR FAMILIES OF DIFFERENT COMPOSITION, BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE, SEX OF HEAD, AND FARM OR NONFARM RESIDENCE: MARCH 1967

		Weighted av	verage of inc	comes at pove	erty level	
Number of family		Nonfarm			Farm	
members .	Total	Male head	Female head	Total	Male head	Female head
1 member	\$1,635	\$1,710	\$1,595	\$1,145	\$1,180	\$1,110
	1,685	1,760	1,625	1,195	1,230	1,140
	1,565	1,580	1,560	1,095	1,105	1,090
2 members	2,115	2,130	2,055	1,475	1,480	1,400
	2,185	2,200	2,105	1,535	1,540	1,465
	1,970	1,975	1,955	1,380	1,380	1, <i>3</i> 70
3 members	2,600	2,610	2,515	1,815	1,820	1,725
	3,335	3,335	3,320	2,345	2,345	2,320
	3,930	3,930	3,895	2,755	2,755	2,775
	4,410	4,410	4,395	3,090	3,090	3,075
	5,430	5,440	5,310	3,790	3,795	3,760

NOTE.--Required income in 1966 according to Social Security Administration poverty index for a family of a given size and composition. Family income criteria weighted together in accordance with percentage distribution of total units by number of related children and sex of head, as of Current Population Survey, March 1967.

Source: "The Shape of Poverty in 1966," Mollie Orshansky, Social Security Bulletin, March 1968, page 4.

For a more detailed description of the Social Security Administration's poverty-income standard, see Mollie Orshansky's "Counting the Poor: Another Look at the Poverty Profile," <u>Social Security Bulletin</u>, January 1965 and "Who's Who Among the Poor: A Demographic View of Poverty," Social Security Bulletin, July 1965.

Computation of persons data.--Figures for poor persons and related children under 18 were derived from statistics on size of family and number of children. The aggregate numbers of poor persons were obtained by multiplying the number of families

in a given size class by the number of persons in that class and cumulating the totals. For the "open-end" classes (7 or more persons) totals were obtained by multiplying the number of families by the estimated average (mean) number of persons in that class. Although slightly more accurate estimates of poor persons and children could have been obtained for the years 1964, 1965, and 1966 from tabulations of the number of persons in poor families, the estimates from the tabulations by size of family were used instead in order to preserve comparability with earlier years. Table F below provides an indication of the differences between the direct and indirect estimating procedures.

Table F.-COMPARISON OF NUMBER OF POOR PERSONS IN FAMILIES, BY SEX AND COLOR OF FAMILY HEAD, BY DIRECT AND INDIRECT METHOD OF ESTIMATION: 1966

(In thousands)

. Sex and color of head	Direct estimates from person- family tabu- lations	Indirect estimates from size of family tabu- lations	Net differ- ence (indirect minus direct)
Total	24,836	24,911	+75
Male: White Nonwhite Female: White	12,411 5,265 3,877	12,264 5,380 3,836	-147 +115 -41
Nonwhite	3,283	3,431	+148

Farm-nonfarm residence, -- The farm population refers to rural residents living on farms. The method of determining farm-nonfarm residence in the March surveys and in the Current Population Surveys since March 1960 is the same as that used in the 1960 Census but differs from that used in earlier surveys and censuses. Since March 1960 in the Current Population Surveys, farm residence has been determined by the responses to two questions. Owners are asked "Does this place have 10 or more acres?" and renters are asked "Does the place you rent have 10 or more acres?" If the response is "Yes," the respondent is asked "During the past 12 months, did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from this place amount to \$50 or more?" If the acreage response is "No," the inquiry relates to sales of \$250 or more. Rural persons in motels, and tourist camps, and those living on rented places where no land is used for farming, are not classified as farm population.

The nonfarm population, as the term is used here, comprises persons living in urban areas and rural persons not on farms.

Age.--The age classification is based on the age of the person at his last birthday.

Color.--The term "color" refers to the division of the population into two groups, white and non-white. The nonwhite group includes Negroes, American Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and other nonwhite races. Persons of Mexican birth or ancestry who are not definitely of Indian or other nonwhite races are classified as white.

<u>Family.--</u>The term "family" refers to a group of two or more persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption and residing together; all persons living

in one household who are related to each other are considered as members of the same family.

Size of family.--The term "size of family" refers to the number of persons who are living together and who are related to each other by blood, marriage, or adoption.

Number of related children under 18 years of age.--This number refers to all single (never-married) persons in the family under 18 years old related to the head of the family by blood, marriage, or adoption.

Head of family.--One person in each family was designated as the head. The head of a family is usually the person regarded as the head by members of the family. Women are not classified as heads if their husbands are resident members of the family at the time of the survey. Married couples related to the head of a family are included in the head's family and are not classified as separate families.

Unrelated individual.--The term "unrelated individual" refers to a person 14 years and over who is (1) a member of a household who is living entirely alone or with one or more persons all of whom are not related to him, or (2) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Income. -- For each person in the sample 14 years old and over, questions were asked on the amount of money income received from each of the following sources: (1) Money wages or salary; (2) net income from nonfarm self-employment; (3) net income from farm self-employment; (4) Social Security, Railroad Retirement, government employee pensions from Federal, State, county, or other governmental agencies, or veterans' payments; (5) interest (on savings or bonds); (6) dividends, or income from estates or trust funds; (7) net rental income; (8) public assistance, welfare payments, unemployment compensation, workmen's compensation, private pensions, annuities, alimony and child support, regular contributions from persons not living in this household, royalties, and other periodic income.

The amounts received represent income before deductions for personal taxes, Social Security, bonds, etc. It should be noted that income and family characteristics relate to different years. Income refers to receipts during 1966, for example, while family characteristics, such as age of head, size of family, refer to March 1967.

Number of earners.--This number includes all persons in the family with \$1 or more in wages and salaries, or \$1 or more or a loss in net income from farm or nonfarm self-employment.

Employed.--Employed persons comprise (1) all civilians who, during the specified week, did any work at all as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the family, and (2) all those who were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor-management dispute, or because they were taking time off for personal reasons. Excluded from the employed group are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house (such as own home housework, painting or repairing own home, etc.) or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Occupation, -- Data on occupation of employed persons refer to the civilian job held during the survey week. Persons employed at two or more jobs were reported in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the week.

Unemployed.—Unemployed persons are those civilians who had no employment during the survey week, were available for work, and (1) had engaged in any specific jobseeking activity within the past four weeks. Principal activities include: registering at a public or private employment office; meeting with prospective employers; checking with friends or relatives; placing or answering advertisements; writing letters of application; or being on a union or professional register; (2) were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off; or (3) were waiting to report to a new wage or salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days.

Labor force.--Persons are classified as in the labor force if they were employed as civilians, unemployed, or in the Armed Forces during the survey week.

Not in labor force. -- All civilians 14 years old and over who are not classified as employed or unemployed are defined as "not in labor force." These persons include those "engaged in own home housework," "in school," "unable to work" because of long-term physical or mental illness, and "other," the latter group including for the most part retired persons, those too old to work, seasonal workers for whom the survey week fell in an "off" season, and the voluntarily idle. Persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours) are also classified as not in the labor force.

Weeks worked in 1966.--Persons are classified according to the number of different weeks during 1966 in which they did any civilian work for pay

or profit (including paid vacations and sick leave, or worked without pay on a family-operated farm or business.

Part-time or full-time jobs.--A person is classified as having worked at part-time jobs during 1966 if he worked at civilian jobs which provided less than 35 hours of work per week in a majority of the weeks in which he worked during the year. He is classified as having worked at full-time jobs if he worked 35 hours or more per week during a majority of the weeks in which he worked.

Rounding.--Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth of a percent; therefore, the percentages in a distribution do not always add to exactly 100.0 percent. The totals, however, are always shown as 100.0. Individual figures are rounded to the nearest thousand without being adjusted to group totals.

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

Source of data. -- The estimates presented in this report are based on data obtained in connection with the monthly Current Population Survey (CPS) of the Bureau of the Census. In March of each year data is collected on total personal and family income for the preceding year. The design of the Current Population Survey has been modified a number of times during the period covered by this report. The current CPS sample design, instituted in January 1967, is spread over 449 sample areas comprising 863 counties and independent cities, with coverage in every state and the District of Columbia. In March 1960 the sample was spread over 333 sample areas comprising 641 counties and independent cities covering all 50 states and the District of Columbia. See <u>Current Population Reports</u>, Series P-23, No. 22, <u>Concepts and Methods Used</u> in Manpower Statistics from the Current Population Survey, June 1967, pp. 7-10, for a summary description of the sample design.

The March 1967 survey included 52,500 households from which income information was to be collected. The March 1960 survey had a sample of about 26,000 households. Persons in the following categories were not included:

- 1. Members of the Armed Forces living in barracks, etc., on military reservations. (Members of the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on military reservations were included.)
- 2. Inmates of penal and mental institutions and homes for the aged, infirm, and needy

No information was recorded for approximately 6 percent of the sample households because no interview could be obtained during the week in which the enumeration was conducted. In order to account

for these households, the weights assigned to other sample households of similar characteristics residing in the same sample areas were increased accordingly. In addition, complete income information was not reported for about 12 percent of the persons 14 years old and over and about 16 percent of the heads of families covered by the survey.

In the March 1967 survey, in the event a respondent did not respond to one or more of the income items, the missing income data for this person were imputed for only those items which were not answered, based on reported income values of persons with similar demographic and economic characteristics. Characteristics used in this imputation are age, family status, color, residence, weeks worked, and major occupation group. The income amount assigned to a nonrespondent is that observed for another person with similar demographic and economic characteristics who did respond and who has been selected systematically in the order in which individual records are processed.

In the tabulation of income for 1959, the distributions by income levels were based only on those cases which reported complete income information. The assumption implicit in this method is that persons who do not provide income information have the same income distribution as those who do provide such information.

Reliability of the estimates.—Since the estimates in this report are based on samples, they may differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained from a complete census, using the same schedules, instructions, and enumerators. Particular care should be exercised in the interpretation of figures based on relatively small numbers of cases as well as small differences between figures. As in any survey work, the results are subject to errors of response and nonreporting and to sampling variability.

In most cases the schedule entries for income are based on memory rather than on records, and in the majority of cases on the memory or knowledge of one person, usually the wife or the family head. The memory factor in data derived from field surveys of income probably produces underestimates because the tendency is to forget minor or irregular sources of income. Other errors of reporting are due to misrepresentation or to misunderstanding as to the scope of the income concept.

The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability, that is of the variations that occur by chance because a sample rather than the entire population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the standard error also partially measures the effect of response and enumeration errors, but it does not measure, as such, any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census figure by less than the standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error.

Table G shows the standard error for 1966 data of an estimated percentage computed by using sample data for both the numerator and the denominator of the percentage. The size of the standard error depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the class upon which the percentage is based. Estimated percentages are relatively more reliable than the corresponding estimates of the numerators of the percentages, particularly if the percentages are 50 percent or more.

Illustration of use of the table of standard errors of percentages, -- Table 2 shows that an estimated 32.3 percent of poor persons were non-white in 1966. Since the base of this percentage is 29,731,000 persons below the poverty level, the standard error of the estimated 32.3 percent is approximately 0.4 percent. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that a complete census would have shown the percentage to be greater than 31.9 percent, but less than 32.7 percent. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that a census would have shown a figure between 31.5 percent and 33.1 percent.

10016 G'-21 ANNAKO EKKOK2 OL	ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE FOR 1966 DATA

Estimated			Base of es	timated pe	rcentage (thousands)		•
percentage	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000
2 or 98	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	1.9 2.6	1.3	0.9	.0.6 0.8	0.4 0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1 0.2
25 or 75	3.8 4.4	2.7 3.1	1.9 2,2	1.2	0.9 1.0	0.6 0.7	0.4 0.4	. 0,3 0,3

NOTE.--Multiply the number shown in table G by 1.3 to obtain the standard error of an estimate based on 1959 income data. The standard error of the difference between 1959 and 1966 estimates is approximately 1.6 times the standard error of the 1966 estimate.

Toble 1.—INCIDENCE OF POVERTY, BY FAMILY STATUS AND COLOR, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1959 TO 1966 (Numbers in thousands)

er 18	poverty level	Percent of total		20.1	23.6	26.4		12.5 13.9	15.7	17.7	80.1		50.4	60.2	61,0	9 2 3 3 5	65.1	3
d children under years of age	Below pove	Number		12,503	15,882	17,217 16,637		7,305 8,261	9,288	9,808 10,061	11,307		5,198	6,038	5,956	6,074	5,910	27/6/
Related children years of ag		Total		69,837 69,684 69,372	67,364 65,822	65,270 63,745		59,533	59,045	57,958 56,757	56,186 55,017		10,304	10,027	9,760	9,406	9,084	U27 60
	rty level	Percent of total		15.7 1.81 1.81 1.81	20.12	22.3		12.7	14.6	15.6	18.1	•	41.4	9.87	\$0°.9	5.45	55.1	7.4.
Persons	Below poverty level	Number		34,290	37,036	40,090 38,940		20,126	24,121	25,406 26,501	28,706		9,605	10,879	11,169	11,630	11,384	101,01
		Total		193,424	184,396	179,519	-	170,240	167,765	162,945	158,874		23,184	22,401	21,959	21,451	20,645	770627
. 818	poverty level	Percent of total		0 m 0 c	77.7	7.6.4		37.3	42.1	45.0	7.77		50.2	53.5	57.8	3.2	5,95	7.027
Unrelated individuals	Below pove	Number		4,820 4,766 5,061	4,867	5,058		3,935	4,183	3,943 4,028	4,171 4,159		794	878	842	426	887	717.
Unrelat		Total		12,368	11,013	10,900		10,785	10,416	9,494	9,403		1,583	1,641	1,457	1,519	1,497	147.17
	rty level	Percent of total		13.4	16.5	18.3		9.9	12.3	13.2	15.0		34.9	39.5	43.7	8° 87	89.0	6.24
Families	Below poverty level	Mumber		6,086	7,756	8,295		4,590	4,956 5,258	5,622 5,885	6,177 6,183		1,711	1,876	2,085	2,134	2,118	6,070
		Tota1		48,922	46, 998 46, 998 46, 341	45,435		44,017	43,081	42,437	41,095 40,816		4,905	4, 754	4,773	4,561	4,340	4,630
	Income year and color		ALL CLASSES	1966. 1965.	1962	1960.	WHITE	1966	1964	19621961	1959	NONWHITE	1966	1964	1963	1962	1960	TADA

Table 2.-INCIDENCE OF POVERTY, BY FAMILY STATUS, RESIDENCE, AND COLOR: 1966 AND 1959 (Numbers in thousands)

		1966			1959			Percent distribution	stribution	
		Below poverty level	ty level		Below pover	poverty level	19	1966	1959	29
Residence and color	Total	Number	Percent of total	Total	Number	Percent of total	Below poverty level	Above poverty level	Below poverty level	Above poverty level
FAMILIES										
Total	48,922	6,086	12.4	45,052	8,281	18.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	44,017	4,375 1,711	9.9	40,816	6,183 2,098	15.1	71.9	92.5	74.7	94.2
Nonferm. Nonestate.	46,225 41,525 4,700	5,598 4,025 1,573	12.1 9.7 33.5	41,252	6,886 5,170 1,716	16.7	92.0 66.1 25.8	94.8 87.5 7.3	83.2	93.5 87.9 5.6
Farm. White	2, 697 2, 492 205	488 350 138	18.1 14.0 67.3	3,800 3,336 464	1,395	36.7 30.4 82.3	8.0 5.8	5.2	12.2	000
PERSONS							•	·		
Total	193,424	29,731	15.4	176,479	38,940	22.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	170,240 23,184	20,126 9,605	11.8	156,869 19,610	28,231 10,709	18.0	67.7 32.3	91.7	72.5	93.5
Nonfarm	182,560 160,600. 21,960	27,315 18,607 8,708	15.0	1 60, 523 143, 430 17, 093	32,148 23,644 8,504	20.0 16.5 49.8	91.9 62.6 29.3	94.8 86.7 8.1	82.6 60.7 21.8	93.3 87.1 6.2
Farm. White	10,864 9,640 1,224	2,416 1,519 897	22.2 15.8 73.3	15,956 13,437. 2,519	6,792 4,587 2,205	42.6 34.1 87.5	8 4.0 4.0	5.2	17.4	6.7
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD										
Total	69,837	12,503	17.9	63,745	16,637	26.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	59,533 10,304	7,305 5,198	12.3	55,017 8,728	11,067	20.1	58.4	91.1	33.5	93.3
Nonfarm. White Nomwhite.	65,764 56,132 9,632	11,371 6,691 4,680	17.3	57,669 50,388 7,281	13,413 . 9,182 4,231	23.3	90.9 53.5 37.4	94.9 86.2 8.6.	80.6 55.2 25.4	93.9 87.5 6.5
Farm. White. Nomwhite.	4,073 3,401 672	1,132 614 518	27.8 18.1 77.1	6,076 4,629 1,447	3,224 1,885 1,339	53.1 40.7 92.5	9.1 4.9 4.1	5.1 0.3	19.4 11.3 8.0	5.8

Table 3.-INCIDENCE OF POVERTY, BY FAMILY STATUS AND SEX AND COLOR OF HEAD: 1966 AND 1959

		1966			1959			Percent di	Percent distribution	
י. מפאל אין אין ניסי לאים עפט	!	Below poverty level	rty level		Below poverty level	ty level	19	1966	1959	59
. Dex and dolor of fieed	Total	Number	Percent of total	Total	Number	Percent of total	Below poverty level	Above poverty level	Below poverty level	Above poverty level
FAMILIES	CC6 87	w W	7 61	650 57	ά	7 81	0.00	0	G.	9
Male head White Norwhite Female head	43,750 40,007 3,743 5,172 4,010	4,276 3,264 1,012 1,810 11,11	9.8 8.2 27.0 35.0	40,559 37,273 3,286 4,493 3,543	6,352 4,932 1,420 1,929 1,251	15.7 13.2 43.2 42.9 35.3	70.3 53.6 16.6 29.7	92.7 8.5.8 7.6.4 8.6.4	76.7 59.6 17.1 23.3	93.0 88.0 5.1 7.0 6.2
Norwhite	1,162	669	60.2	950	678	71.4	11,5	1:1	89 C4	0.7
Total	12,368	4,820	39.0	10,700	5,076	47.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male. White. Norwhite. Female. White.	6, 563 744 747 745 6, 965 6, 965	1,276 1,007 269 3,544 3,019 525	28.0 26.4 36.2 45.4 43.3	- 4,216 3,424 792 6,484 5,729	1,565 1,10 4,04 1,513 1,	37.1 33.9 51.0 54.1 52.3	26.5 20.9 5.6 73.5 62.6 10.9	43.5 97.3 6.3 56.5 72.2 4.3	30.8 22.9 8.0 69.2 59.1 10.1	47.1 40.2 6.9 52.9 48.6 4.3
PERSONS		. —			•	·			-	
Total	193,424	29,731	15.4	176,479	38,940	22.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In families with male head*. White. Norwhite. In families with female head*. White.	168,511 151,736 16,775 24,913 18,504 6,409	18,920 13,271 5,649 10,811 6,855 3,956	11.2 8.7 33.7 43.4 97.0	155,412 140,361 15,051 21,067 16,508 4,559	28,450 21,028 7,422 10,490 7,203 3,287	18.3 15.0 49.3 43.6 72.1	63.6 44.6 19.0 36.4 23.1 13.3	91.4 84.6 6.8 8.6 7.1	73.1 54.0 19.1 26.9 18.5	92.3 86.8 5.5 7.7 0.9
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD										•
Total	69,837	12,503	17,9	63,745	16,637	26.1	100.0	0,001	100.0	100.0
In families with male head. White. Norwhite. In families with female head.	62,483 55,332 7,151	8,045 5,294 2,751 4,458	12.9 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5	58, 222 51, 548 6,674 5,523	12, 627 8,756 3,871 4,010	21.7 17.0 58.0 72.6	22.25	94.9	25.9	96 8.00 8.00 8.00 8.00
Wnite	3,153	2,447	7.6	2,054	1,699	82.7	19.6	1.2	10.2	V. 0
1 Trollides manelated individuals										

1 Includes unrelated individuals.

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Table 4.—INCIDENCE OF POYERTY AMONG FAMILIES, BY SIZE OF FAMILY AND SEX AND COLOR OF HEAD: 1966 AND 1959
(Numbers in thousands)

		1966			1959			Percent di	Percent distribution	
Size of family and sex		Below poverty level	ty level		Below poverty level	ty level	19	1966	1959	59
and color of head	Total	Number	Percent of total	Total	Number	Percent of total	Below poverty level	Above poverty level	Below poverty level	Above poverty level
ALL PAMILIES										
Total	48,922	6,086	12.4	45,052	8,281	18,4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2 persons	16,354	2,270	13.9	14,503	2,932	20.2	37.3	32.9	35.4	31.5
	10,098	889	8.8	9,753	1,239	12.7	14.6	21.5	15.0	23.2
	6,400	793	4.8	9,165	1,190	0.ព.	0.0	20.1	14.4	21.7
	6,189	679	10.5	5,957	1,036	17.4	10.7	12.9	12.5	13.4 4.1
6 persons	864,0	70%	74.0	2,918	609 7 L	2.2.2 C.2.2	2 4	יים מיני	7.0	4 5
7 persons or more	3,443	404	0.0%	10117	(13/1	† •	1		ì	2
White	44,017	4,375	6.6	40,816	6,183	15.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ይ	776'71	1,	12.7	13,267	2,382	18.0	43.2	32.9	38.5	31.4
	9,213		7.T	8,977	116	101	0,0	20.42	74.7	, c
4 persons	5,614	7,73	2 6	5,452	785	14.4	6.6	13.1	12.7	13.5
	2,990		6.6	2,556	445	17.4	6.8	6.8	7.2	6.1
	2,630		20.3	2,060	742	36.0	12.2	5,3	12.0	3.8
		•				-		,		
Norwhite	4,905	1,711	34.9	4,236	2,098	9.67	100.0	100.0	100,0	100.0
2 persons	1,412	379	26.8	1,236	550	4.6	22.2	32.3	26.2	32.1
	885	234	26.4	776	328	6.5	13.7	20.4	15.6	21.0
	772	227	29.4	990	27.2	7.17	J :	1.7.1	15	101
-	575	217	37.7	202	102	7.0	7.71	7.11	2 0 0	6.5
7 persons or more	813	450	55.5	505	473	6.79	26.3	7.11	22.5	10.5
		•								

Table 4.-INCIDENCE OF POVERTY AMONG FAMILIES, BY SIZE OF FAMILY AND SEX AND COLOR OF HEAD: 1966 AND 1959-Continued

		1966			1959			Percent di	Percent distribution	
Size of family and sex		Below poverty level	ty level		Below poverty level	ty level	51	1966	1959	29
and color of head	Total	Number	Percent of total	Total	Number	Percent of total	Below poverty level	Above poverty level	Below poverty level	Above poverty level
PAMILIES WITH MALE HEAD										
Total	43,750	4,276	9.6	40,559	6,352	15.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2 persons	13,978	1,692	12.1	12,384	2,189	17.7	39.6	31.1	34.5	29.8
	8,901	532	6.0	8,674	842	6.7	12.4	21.2	13.3	22.9
	8,688	7,88	9,0	8,560	864	10.1	11.4	20.8	13.6	22.5
5 persons	3,229	362	11.2	2,724	553	20.3	10.4	13.0	2,0	14.1
7 persons or more	3,147	762	24.2	2,570	1,076	41.9	17.8	6.0	16.9	4.4
:				4				(
White	40,007	3,264	8.2	37,273	4,932	13.2	100.0	0.001	100.0	100.0
2 persons	12,916	1,462	11.3	11,457	1,848	16.1	44.8	31.2	37.5	29:7
4 persons	8,090	369		8,052	709-		11.3	21.0	14.4	22.7
	5,361	321		5,232	637		8,0	13.7	12.9	14.2
7 persons or more	2,508	727	•	1,979	069		14.0	5.0	14.0	40
	,								-	•
Nonwhite	3,743	1,012	27.0	3,286	1,420	43.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2 persons	1,062	230	21.7	927	341	36.8	22.7	30.5	24.0	31.4
3 persons	649	119	18.3	559	7. 175	31.3	8.11	19.4	12.3	20.6
4 persons	598	119	19.9	508	155	30.5	11.8	17.5	10.9	18.9
	777	119	26.7	415	161	76.0	11.8	12.0	13.5	12.0
6 persons	349	121	34.7	286	172	60.1	12.0	60,0	12.1	6.1
/ persons or more	660	45	4.7.0	160	987	65.5	0.06	12.3	7.1.7	11.0

Table 4.—INCIDENCE OF POVERTY AMONG FAMILIES, BY SIZE OF FAMILY AND SEX AND COLOR OF HEAD: 1966 AND 1959—Continued (Numbers in thousands)

		1966			1959			Percent d1	Percent distribution	
Size of family and sex		Below poverty level	ty level		Below poverty level	ty level	19	1966	19	1959
and color of head	Total	Number	Percent of total	Total	Number	Percent of total	Below poverty level	Above poverty level	Below poverty level	Above poverty level
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEAD										
Total	5,172	1,810	35.0	4,493	1,929	42.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	2,376	578	24.3	2,119	747	35.1	31.9	53.5	38.6	53.6
3 persons	1,197	305	8, 67	1,079 605	324	23.6	16.9	12.1	16.8	0.1
	382	502	54.7	310	500	67.4	11.5	5.1	10.8	6,6
6 persons	503 536 536	139	75.0	194	116	(B)(B)	7.7	2.2	6.0	3.0 1.9
White	4,010	1,111	27.7	3,543	1,251	35.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	2,026	677	21.2	1,810	535	29,6	38.6	55.1	42.8	55.6
	196	242	25.2	862	244	28.3	21.8	24.8	19.5	27.0
4 persons	253	197	9.96	220	149	67.7	10.0	4.9	11.9	3.1
	110	26	50.9	118	20	<u>(a)</u>	2.0	1.9	5,1	2.4
7 persons or more	122	Q /	5.39	18	20	(g)	o o	0.1	1	
Nonwhite	1,162	669	60.2	950	678	71.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2 persons	350	149	42.6	309	503	67.6	21,3	43.4	30.8	36.8
4 persons	174	181	62.1	152	117	(E)	15.5	14.3	17.3	12.9
5 persons	129	86	76.0	8	8	(B)	14.0	6.7	80 E	0.ü.
6 persons	174	146	83.8	106	. 84	<u>(a</u>	20.9	6.0	12.8	7.0

B Base less than 200,000.

Table 5.-INCIDENCE OF POVERTY AMONG FAMILIES, BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD AND SEX AND COLOR OF HEAD: 1966 AND 1959
(Numbers in thousands)

Total			1966			1959			Percent di	Percent distribution	
Total Number Percent Total Number Cotal Level	Number of children and sex		Below pover	ty level		Below pover	ty level	15	996	19	59
46,922 6,086 12.4 45,052 8,281 18.4 100.0 <th< th=""><th>and color of head</th><th>Total</th><th>Number</th><th>Percent of total</th><th>Total</th><th>Number</th><th>Percent of total</th><th>Below poverty level</th><th>Above poverty level</th><th>Below poverty level</th><th>Above poverty level</th></th<>	and color of head	Total	Number	Percent of total	Total	Number	Percent of total	Below poverty level	Above poverty level	Below poverty level	Above poverty level
48,922 6,086 12.4 45,022 8,281 18.4 100.0 100.0 100.0 20,329 2,203 10.4 26,938 16,4 36.2 42.3 45.7 20,329 3,203 1,204 13.6 13.9 17.2 41.3 8,491 10.2 8,431 1,204 13.6 14.3 17.8 41.5 2,5416 693 12.8 2,181 1,060 20.5 11.1 11.0 12.8 2,5426 693 12.8 1,364 2,47 14.3 17.8 15.2 1,386 542 12.8 1,360 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 1,386 542 1,100 598 58.0 8.9 5.6 8.9 5.6 8.9 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5	ALL FAMILIES	-				,	1				
20,532 2,205 10.8 18,063 2,938 16,4 36,2 42,3 35,7 64,3 35,7 64,3 35,7 64,3 35,7 64,3 35,7 64,3 35,7 64,3 35,7 64,3 35,7 64,3 35,7 14,3 14,4 14,4 11,0 14,3 14,4 11,0 14,3 14,4 11,0 14,4 11,0 14,4 14,4 14,4 14,4	Total	48,922	6,086	12.4	45,052	8,281	18.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
28,593 3,881 13,6 26,933 5,323 19,7 65,8 15,7 64,3 64,3 15,7 64,3 64,3 15,7 64,3 15,7 64,3 15,2	ohildren	20,329	2,205	10.8	18,063	2,958	16.4	36.2	42.3	35.7	41.1
8, 9, 982	th children	28, 593	3,881	13.6	26,993	5,323	19.7	63.8	57.7	 	98.0
5,416 693 12.8 5,181 1,060 20.5 11.4 11.0 12.8 8.5	L children	780°6	640	200	8,878	1,604	0.55	2.5	19.2	14.0	20.02 20.02
2,922 544 18.6 2,389 707 29.6 8.9 5.6 8.9 5.6 1,335 387 27.7 1,104 494 44.7 6.4 2.4 6.6 2.4 6.0 1.7 7.2 44,017 4,21 1,104 49.8 58.0 8.9 1.7 7.2 6.0 1.7 7.2 6.0 1.7 7.2 6.0 1.7 7.2 6.0 1.7 7.2 6.0 1.7 7.2 7.2 7.2 7.2 4.0 1.0 10.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 11.4 7.2 4.2 4.2 4.2 4.2 4.2 4.2 4.2 4.2 4.2 4.2 4.2 4.2 4.2 1.2 4.2 4.2 1.2 4.2 4.2 6.0 9.9 1.4 9.9 1.4 9.9 1.4 9.9 1.4 9.2 4.2 4.2 4.2	3 ahildren	5,416	693	12.8	5.181	3,060	20.5	7.11		12.8	1.2
1,395 387 27.7 1,104 494 44.7 6.4 6.4 6.4 6.0 6.0 44,017 4,375 9.9 40,816 6,183 15.1 100.0 100.0 100.0 18,025 2,512 9.9 40,816 6,183 15.1 100.0 100.0 100.0 18,025 2,512 9.9 16,672 2,434 14.6 42.6 42.6 39.4 8,165 617 7.6 8,093 844 10.9 14.1 10.0 100.0 100.0 4,864 4,173 10.5 11.1 10.3 11.9 11.3 11.9	4 children	2,923	275	18.6	2,389	702	29.6	8	5.6	8	7 9
1,286 542 42.1 1,030 598 58.0 8.9 1.7 7.2 44,017 4,375 9.9 40,816 6,183 15.1 100.0 110.0	5 children	1,395	387	27.7	1,104	767	44.7	7.9	2.4	0.9	1.7
44,017 4,375 9.9 40,816 6,183 15.1 100.0	6 children or more	1,286	545	42.1	1,030	865	58.0	8.9	1.7	7.2	1,2
18,762 1,863 9.9 16,672 2,434 14,6 42,6 42,6 42,6 60.6 39,4 25,255 2,512 9.9 24,148 3,749 15.5 57,4 60.6 60.6 8,165 600 7,8 7,46 8,093 884 10.9 14,1 19,0 14,3 4,864 461 9.5 4,695 774 97 13,7 11,0 11,0 2,498 336 13.5 2,078 497 23.9 7,7 5.5 8.0 2,498 336 41.3 5.0 41.3 5.0 8.0<	White	44,017	4,375	6.6	40,816	6,183	15.1	100.0	100.00	100.0	100.0
25,255 2,512 9.9 24,148 3,749 15.5 57.4 57.4 60.6 8,165 617 7.6 8,093 884 10.9 14.1 19.0 14.3 4,864 461 9.5 4,695 774 954 12.7 10.5 11.0 11.9 2,498 336 13.5 2,078 497 23.9 7.7 5.5 8.0 2,498 336 13.5 2,078 497 23.9 7.7 5.5 8.0 1,123 217 19.3 866 358 41.3 5.0 2.3 8.0 1,123 217 31.8 4,236 2,098 49.5 100.0 100.0 100.0 4,905 1,11 34.9 4,236 2,098 49.5 100.0 100.0 100.0 1,567 3,249 4,236 2,098 49.5 100.0 100.0 100.0 1,567 3,249 4,10	children	18,762	1,863		16,672	2,434		42.6	42.6	39.4	41.1
8,165 617 7.6 8,093 884 10.9 14.1 19.0 14.3 7,721 600 7.8 7,746 964 12.4 13.7 18.0 15.6 2,486 461 9.5 7,746 964 12.4 10.5 18.0 11.9 2,486 436 336 13.5 2,078 497 23.9 7.7 3.5 8.0 1,123 217 19.3 660 309 46.1 6.4 1.5 5.0 884 281 31.8 670 309 46.1 6.4 1.5 5.0 4,905 1,711 34.9 4,236 2,098 49.5 100.0 100.0 100.0 1,567 3,28 4,13 5.2 37.8 20.0 38.4 25.0 1,567 3,39 4,10 2,44 1,574 55.3 80.1 61.7 15.3 2,29 42.0 2,24 37.8	th children	25,255	2,512		24,148	3,749		57.4	57.4	9.09	6.85
7,721 600 7.8 7,746 964 12.4 13.7 18.0 15.6 2,4864 336 13.5 2,078 4737 23.9 7.7 5.3 80 2,4864 336 13.5 2,078 4737 23.9 7.7 5.3 80 2,486 336 13.5 2,078 46.3 5.0 2.3 80 6.4 1.5 5.0 80 4,905 1,711 34.9 4,236 2,098 49.5 100.0	l child	8,165	617		8,093	884		14.1	19.0	14.3	20.8
4,864 4,61 9,5 4,695 737 15.7 10.5 11.0 11.9 2,498 336 13.5 2,078 497 23.9 7.7 5.0 2.1 5.8 1,123 2,078 498 498 49.3 7.7 5.0 2.3 5.8 1,123 670 309 46.1 6.4 1.5 5.0 4,905 1,711 34.9 4,236 2,098 49.5 100.0 100.0 100.0 1,567 34.2 21.8 1,390 52.4 37.8 80.1 61.7 75.0 3,338 1,369 41.0 2,647 1,574 55.3 80.1 61.7 75.0 917 228 24.0 32.0 41.8 13.3 21.6 15.3 552 22.0 48.6 32.3 66.5 13.6 15.4 272 48.9 31 21.8 10.0 15.4 15.4	2 children	7,721	99		7,746	796		13.7	18.0	. 15.6	19,6
2,488 336 13.5 2,078 497 23.9 7.7 5.5 8.0 1,123 217 19.3 666 358 46.1 5.9 7.7 5.5 8.0 64,905 1,711 34.9 4,236 2,098 49.5 100.0	3 children	4,864	197		4,695	737		10.5	0.11	11.9	11.4
1,125 217 15.3 600 536 41.3 5.0 5.0 684 281 31.8 670 309 46.1 6.4 1.5 5.0 1,567 342 21.8 1,390 524 37.8 20.0 38.4 25.0 3,38 1,369 44.0 2,847 1,574 55.3 80.1 61.7 75.0 770 270 35.1 685 296 43.2 15.7 14.1 552 232 42.0 48.9 311 210 66.5 13.6 15.7 14.1 425 258 43.2 13.6 10.0 15.4 15.3 552 22.0 48.9 311 21.6 15.3 14.1 425 22.0 48.9 311 22.0 6.5 10.0 15.4 402 170 62.5 238 13.6 13.6 10.0 15.4 13.8 402	4 children	2,498	336		2,078	7.64		7.7	9,0	0,0	9,
4,905 1,711 34.9 4,236 2,098 49.5 100.0 100.0 100.0 1,567 34.2 21.8 1,390 52.4 37.8 20.0 38.4 25.0 3,338 1,369 41.0 2,847 1,574 37.8 80.1 61.7 75.0 917 228 24.9 766 320 41.8 13.3 21.6 15.3 552 232 42.0 486 323 66.5 13.6 15.1 425 208 48.9 31 210 67.5 13.6 10.0 272 170 62.5 31 21.6 67.5 13.6 6.5 272 272 48.9 31 2.28 66.5 13.6 6.8 272 273 46.9 31 289 80.1 15.3 4.4 13.8	6 children or more	884	281		670	8 8		4.9	1.5	5.0	1.0
4,500 1,711 34.9 4,230 5,036 49.5 100.0 100.0 100.0 1,567 1,369 41.0 2,847 1,574 37.8 20.0 38.4 25.0 3,338 1,369 41.0 2,847 1,574 35.3 80.1 61.7 75.0 917 228 24.9 766 230 43.2 15.7 14.1 770 270 35.1 685 296 43.2 15.7 14.1 552 232 42.0 486 323 66.5 13.6 10.0 15.4 425 208 48.9 311 210 67.5 12.2 6.8 10.0 272 170 62.5 238 136 80.1 15.3 4.4 13.8 402 26.5 36.1 36.2 36.2 37.1 37.2 6.5				Č	č		(C C	Ç Ç	c c	c c
1,567 3,42 21,8 1,390 524 37,8 20,0 38,4 25,0 9,338 1,369 41,0 2,847 1,574 55,3 80,1 61,7 75,0 917 228 24,9 766 236 43,2 15,3 15,3 700 270 35,1 685 296 43,2 15,4 14,1 552 232 42,0 486 323 66,5 13,6 10,0 15,4 425 208 48.9 311 210 67,5 12,2 6,8 10,0 272 170 62.5 238 136 80,1 15,3 4,4 13,8 402 26,4 36,1 9,9 3,2 6,5 6,5	NOIMTHE	CD6.4	77,77	24.5	4,430	2,030	7.7.	D.M.	חיות -	1000	100.0
3,338 1,369 41.0 2,847 1,574 55.3 80.1 61.7 75.0 917 228 24.9 766 320 41.8 13.3 21.6 15.3 700 232 42.0 486 223 43.2 15.4 14.1 552 232 42.0 486 323 66.5 13.6 10.0 15.4 425 208 48.9 311 210 67.5 12.2 6.8 10.0 272 170 62.5 238 136 87.1 9.9 3.2 6.5 402 26.1 64.9 361 1 289 80.1 15.3 4.4 13.8	ohildren	1,567	342	21.8	1,390	224	37.8	20.0	4.8	25.0	40.5
917 228 24.9 766 320 41.8 13.3 21.6 15.3 700 232 42.0 48.5 236 43.2 13.6 10.0 15.4 552 232 42.0 48.9 31 210 67.5 13.6 10.0 15.4 425 208 48.9 31 210 67.5 12.2 6.8 10.0 272 170 62.5 238 136 57.1 9.9 3.2 6.5 402 26.4 64.9 361 1 289 80.1 15.3 4.4 13.8	th children	3,338	1,369	41.0	2,847	1,574	55.3	80.1	61.7	75.0	29.5
770 270 <td>1 child</td> <td>917</td> <td>228</td> <td>24.9</td> <td>2,00</td> <td>350</td> <td>8.1.9</td> <td>13.3</td> <td>21.6</td> <td>15.3</td> <td>50.9</td>	1 child	917	228	24.9	2,00	350	8.1.9	13.3	21.6	15.3	50.9
252 432 483 311 210 67.5 13.0 10.0 15.4 425 208 48.9 311 210 67.5 12.2 6.8 10.0 272 170 62.5 238 136 57.1 9.9 3.2 6.5 402 26.4 36.1 3.28 80.1 15.3 4.4 13.8	2 children	02.	270	35.1	683	296	43.2	15.8	15.7	14.1	18.2
422 208 44.9 311 210 67.2 12.2 6.8 10.0 272 170 62.5 238 136 57.1 9.9 3.2 6.5 402 261 64.9 361 1.289 80.1 15.3 4.4 13.8	3 children	766	222	2.5	9	223	0.0	9,5	0.01	15.4	9 /
children or more	4 children	0 5	902	200	116	012	0.70	2.21	200	0.01	7 -
6:07 1:0 207 100 207 100 207 100	5 children,	27.2	0.77	200	85.5	170	1.00		7.7	0 5	4.6
	ם מודדתו פון וווסן פייייייים מ	7	103	- 6.	200	67	1:00	1	† •	0.01	•

Table 5.-INCIDENCE OF POVERTY AMONG FAMILIES, BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD AND SEX AND COLOR OF HEAD: 1966 AND 1959--Continued (Numbers in thousands)

		1966		-	1959			Percent di	Percent distribution	
Number of children and sex		Below pover	poverty level		Below pover	poverty level	15	1966	19	1959
and color of head	Total	Number	Percent of total	Total	Number	Percent of total	Below poverty level	Above poverty level.	Below poverty level	Above poverty level
FAMILIES WITH MALE; HEAD.:	43,750	4,276	8*6	40,559	6,352	15.7	10010	100.00	100.0	100.0
No children	18,118	1,875	é ot	16,113	2,547	15.8	43.8	41.1	ĩ°07	39.7
1 child	8,034	492	4.1.9	7,77	2,802	9.3	11.5	19.3	13.4	S S
2 children	7,664	204	9.9	1,77	862	r n	11.8	18.1	13.6	20.2
3 children	4,949	405	8 6	4,803	778	16.2	ν, ο ο	11.5	12.2	11.8
5 ohildren	1,261	282	2,5	707 (7	8 4	7.07	2 4	ָּטְינֵי מיני	7 7	- 1
6 children or more	1,094	376	34.4	915	967	54.5	8.8	1.8	7.8	1.2
						**				
White	40,007	3,264	8.2	37,273	4,932	13.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No children	16,826	1,607	9.6	14,964	2,135	14.3	Z*67	7*17	43.3	39.7
1 child	7,338	373	5.1	7.239	565	2,57	11.4	19.0	1.5	200
2 children	7,114	374	6.6	7,250	\$69	9.6	11.5	18.3	14.1	20,3
3 children.	4,532	277	1.9	4,446	583	13.1	ສຸເ	11.6	11.8	9.11 9.
5 children	1,062	175	16.5	810	38	37.3	5.4	7,7	6.1	
6 children or more	814	223	27.4	929	268	42.8	8.9	1.6	5.5	1.1
Norwhite	3,743	1,012	27.0	3,286	1,420	43.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100,0
No children	1,292	268	20.7	1,149	412	35.9	26.5	37.5	29.0	39.5
With children	2,451	777.	30.4	2,136	1,008	47.2	73.5	62.6	71.9	509
] child	969	611	17.1	238	162	1.00	8.i.	1.12	77.7	20.2
2 children	066	85	23.6	521	167	32.1	12.8	15.4	8.11	19.0
2 children	į	107		676	26T	2,40	9 9 0 1	7.4	7. C.	2.0
5 children	199	107	53.8	189	102	(B)	10.6	W.	7.2	4.7
6 children or more	780	153	54.6	583	228	78.9	15.1	4.7	16.0	3,3
B Base less than 200,000.			,							

Table 5.-INCIDENCE OF POYERTY AMONG FAMILIES, BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD AND SEX AND COLOR OF HEAD: 1966 AND 1959-Continued

		1966			1959			Percent d1	Percent distribution	
Number of children and sex		Below poverty level	ty level		Below poverty level	ty level	16	1966	19	1959
and color of head	Total	Number	Percent of total	Total	Number	Percent of total	Below poverty level	Above poverty level	Below poverty level	Above poverty level
FAMILIES WITH FEWALE HEAD								-	•	
Total	5,172	1,810	35.0	4,493	1,929	42.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No children	2,211	330	14.9	1,950	411	21.1	18.2	55.9	21.3	0.03 1.03
l child,	1,048	353	33.7	1,081	477	4.7	19.5	20.7	24.7	23.6
2 children	827	366	2, 2	099 80F	398	60.3	15.9	5.3	14.6	3.7
3 children	293	202	88	207	169	81.6	11.2	2.7	8.8	1.5 2.1
	134	105	78.4	105	8	(B)	8°C	0,0	4.7	9.0
6 children or more	192	166	86.5	en e	TOZ	(B)	7.4	0.0	2.7	:
White	4,010	1,111	27.7	3,543	1,251	35.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	.0001
No children.	1,936	256	13.2	1,708	299	17.5	23.0	58.0	23.9	61.5
With children	2,074	855	41.2	1,837	952	51.8	7.0	0.25	76.1	38.6
l child	827	244	5.62	854	319	4.7.4	22.0	13.1	20.0	ָרָיָּרְטְּ קיינים
2 children,	366	184	55.4	249	154	61.8	16.6	5.1	12.3	4.1
4 children	1771	ī	57.1	138	113	(B)	9.1	2.6	0.6	1.1
	61	75	(B)	35	56	(a)	w w	0.7	7.7	15
6 children or more	2	85	(B)	\$	T#	(g)	7.0	†	3.	:
Nonwhite	1,162	669	60.2	. 950	678	71.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No children	275	7.6	26,9	241	112	46.5	10.6	43.4	16.5	7.47
With children	887	625	70.5	711	996	79.6	89.4	56.6	83,5	53.3
l child	221	109	6.67	228	158	69.3	9.00	24.2	7 9	7.67
2 children	220	140	9.6	164	129	9 6	0.0	17.5	0.00	75.0
3 children	551	701	0.77	671	95	o B	77.7	- C	0	4
4 children	647	101	(B)	.67	7.7	(B)	0.6	2.2	5.0	5.5
	122	108	88.5	22	19	(B)	15,5	3.0	0.6	4.0
n									•	•

- Rounds to zero. 8 Base less than 75,000 for 1946 and 200,000 for 1959.

Table 6.-INCIDENCE OF POVERTY AMONG HEADS OF TWO-PERSON FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 65 YEARS AND OVER, BY SEX AND COLOR: 1966 AND 1959

		1966			1959			Percent di	Percent distribution	
son and and an and		Below poverty level	ty level	-	Below poverty level	ty level	19	1966	19	1959
	Total	Number	Percent of total	Total	Number	Percent of total	Below poverty level	Above poverty level	Below poverty level	Above poverty level
TWO-PERSON FAMILIES WITH HEAD 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER					•		•			
Total	. 5,287	1,218	23.0	4,415	1,435	32.5	100.0	100.0	100.00	100.0
White	70E 304	1,086	21.8	4,181. 235	1,282	30.7	89.2 10.8	95.8	89.3 10.7	97.3
Wale head	4,509 4,273 238	1, 0 ,1 938 103	23.1 22:0 43.3	3,749 3,575 175	1,196 1,086 110	8,5 2,4 E	85.5 77.0 8.5	85.2 82.0	83.3 75.7 7.7	85.7 83.5 2.2
Female head	778 712 66	177	22.8 20.8 (B)	368 308 308	239 196 44	35.9 32.3 (B)	14.5	14.8 13.9 0.9	16.7	14.3 13.8 0.5
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER										
Total	4,878	2,697	55.3	3, 631	2,473	68.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White. Nomwhite.	4,490	2,400	53.5	3,344	2,246	67.2	89.0 11.0	95.8	90.8	8.7 5.7
Male. White. Norwhite.	1,285	565 467 98	41.3 64.5	1,070	. 550	59.9 58.3 (B)	20.9	33.0 30.5 2.5	22.2	33.9
Female	3,593 3,358 236	2,132 1,933 1,939	59.3 57.6 84.3	2,561 2,401 161	1,832 1,696 136	71.5 70.6 (B)	79.1	67.0	74.1 68.6 5.5	63.0

B Base less than 75,000 for 1966 and 200,000 for 1959.

Table 7.-INCIDENCE OF POVERTY AMONG FAMILY HEADS AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, BY AGE, COLOR, AND SEX: 1966 (Numbers in thousands)

	H	Family heads		Unrel	Unrelated individuals	818	•	Percent di	Percent distribution	
		Below poverty level	ty level		Below poverty level	ty level	Family	Family heads	Unrelated	Unrelated individuals
Age, color, and sex	Total	Number	Percent of total	Total	Number	Percent of total	Below poverty level	Above poverty level	Below powerty level	Above poverty level
BOTH SEXES										
Total	48,922	980,9	12.4	12,368	4,820	39.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 35 years	12,571	1,649	13,1	2,428	899	27.5	27.1	25.5	13.9	23.3
Under 25 years	3,011	510	16,9	1,294	503	96	4.8	ب ا	10.6	10.4
25 to 34 years	9,560	1,139	6.11	1,134	159	14.0	18.7	19.7	n 4	12.9
35 to 44 years	51,11	010	0.0	1,000	3,4,5	4.72	15.1	12	2.6	14.8
45 to 24 years	7,689	800	10.4	2,502	22,	8,0	13.1	16.1	18.1	21.6
65 years and over	6,926	1,538	22.2	4,879	2,696	55.3	25.3	12.6	55.9	28.9
									,	
White	44,017	4,375	6.6	10,785	4,026	37.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 15 years	11,123	1,108	10.0	2,082	558	26.8	25,3	25,3	13.9	22.5
Under 25 years.	2,676	374	14.0	1,146	677	39.2	8	5.8	11,2	5.01 6.01
25 to 34 years	8,447	734	8.7	936	507	11.6	2 4 6 C	19.0	7.7	2.21
35 to 44 years	9,968	8	1,4	1 197	253	9.5	14.5	22.72	3 6.0	14.0
45 to 24 years	6,950	557	0,0	2,193	688	31.4	12.7	16,1	17.1	22.3
65 years and over	6,371	1,277	. 20.0	7,491	2,399	53.4	. 29°5	12,9	59.6	31.0
Noweth to	7.905	11.211	34.9	1,583	794	50.2	100,00	100.0	100.0	100.0
The state of the s	9// [175	27 /	972	011	31.8	31.6	28.4	13.9	30.0
Under 25 years		136	70.6	148	18	40.5	7.9	6.2	7.6	11.2
25 to 34 years		405	36.4	198	50	25.3	23.7	22.2	6.3	18.8
35 to 44 years	-	37.1	32.4	255	92	36.1	21.7	24.2	9.11	20.7
45 to 54 years		295	29:1	285	111	38.0	17.2	22.5	14.0	15.2
55 to 64 years	558	261	76.8	288	297	76.5	15.3	10	37.4	11.5
	_	_	_		_			-		

Toble 7:-INCIDENCE OF POVERTY AMONG FAMILY HEADS AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, BY AGE, COLOR, AND SEX: 1966-Continued (Numbers in thousands)

		Family heads		Unrel	Unrelated individuals	als		Percent di	Percent distribution	
		Below pover	poverty level		Below poverty level	ty level	Family	Family heads	Unrelated individuals	ndividuals
Age, color, and sex	Total	Number	Percent of total	Total	Number	Percent of total	Below poverty level	Above poverty level	Below poverty level:	Above poverty level
MALE										
Total	43,750	4,276	8.6	4,563	1,276	28.0	100.0	100.0	100,0	100.0
Under 35 years	11,515	1,016	8.8	1,277		20.8	23.7	9*92	8*02	30.8
Under 25 years	2,761	347	12.6	587.		33.2	8.1	6.1	15,3	11.9
25 to 34 years	8,754	736	7.0	069	2.5	10.1	15.6	20.5	10, 4	18.9
45 to 54 vears	9,50	586	6.2	639		6.61	13.7	22.6	10.01	15.6
55 to 64 years	6,900	634	9.5	750		31.7	14.8	15.9	18.7	15.6
65 years and over	5,806	1,304	22.5	1,284		44.0	30.5	11.4	44.3	21.9
White	40,007	3,264	8,2	3,819	1,007	26.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 35 years	10,432	731	7.0	1,094	229	20.9	22.4	26.4	22.8	30.7
25 to 34 years.	7,924	456	2.5	566	<u>ੇ</u> ਨ	, w	14.0	20.3	0.10	18.3
35 to 44 years	9,168	535	5.8	897	ሪ	10,9	16.4	23.5	5,1	14.8
45 to 54 years	8,736	441	0,0	767	8	16.1	13.5	22.6	7.9	14.8
55 to 64 years	6,290	1,100	20.4	1,132	180	41.3	33.7	6.3 7.11	17.9	15.9 23.6
	,	•		•						
Norwhite	3,743	1,012	27.0	744	269	36.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 35 years.	1,083	-285	26.3	183	82	19.7	28.1	29.5	13.3	31.0
Under 20 years	200	7 5	20.0	7,	9 6	(E)	7.0	0 0	יי מיי	7.6
25 to 24 years	250	7. F	7.00	777	2 6	100	0.17	2 6	4.0	6.12
25 to 44 years	276	172	ر ار م ار م	122	3 5	20.5	12.7	2 4 6	7.11	7.4.0
55 to 64 verra	3019	177	20.02	122	28 1	47.5	17.5	15.9	197	13.5
65 years and over		207	7.87	152	86	64.5	20.2) B	36.4	; ; ; ;
•	-	•	•	•	:	•	•	•	•	

B Base less than 75,000.

Table 7.-INCIDENCE OF POVERTY AMONG FAMILY HEADS AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, BY AGE, COLOR, AND SEX: 1966-Continued (Numbers in thousands)

	F.	Family heads		Unrela	Unrelated individuals	18		Percent di	Percent distribution	
		Below poverty level	ty level		Below poverty level	ty level	Family	Family heads	Unrelated i	Unrelated individuals
Age, color, and sex	Total	Number	Percent of total	Total	Number	Percent of total	Below poverty level	Above poverty level	Below poverty level	Above poverty level
FEMALE										
Total.	5,172	1,810	35:0	7,805	3,544	42.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 35 years	1,056	633	59.9	1,151	703	35.0	35.0	12.6	71.7	17.5
Under 25 years	250	163	65.23	707	71.6 80		26.0	0.01	2.5	8
25 to 34 years	1,088	\$3	. 4 . 6	4	139		24.5	19.2	3.9	7.6
45 to 54 years	1,136	333	29.8	843	237		18.4	23.3	6.7	26.2
55 to 64 years65 years and over	1,123	234	20.8	3, 595	2,131		12.9	26.4	60.1	34.4
	4.010	1.111	27.7	996.9	3,019	43.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
OLOGIC STEEL	(69)	377	54.6	886	329		33.9	10.9	10.9	16.7
Under 25 years,	168	66	58.9	618	270		6.9	7.7	φ. c	φ. t
25 to 34 years	523	278	53.5	370	3 23	15.9	0.62		2.6	0.0
35 to 44 years	800	183	24.5	* 62 * 62	173		16.5	23.7	5.7	13.4
42 to 24 years	660	100	15.2	1,565	508		0.6	19.3	16.8	26.8
65 years and over	066	1,17	17.9	3,359	1,932		. 15.9	28.0	64.0	36.2
Nomentale	1,162	669	60.2	839	525	62.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
or our AC no kell	365	256	70,1	163	74 .	7.57	36.7	23.6	14.1	28.3
Under 25 years	82	2	78.0	680	48	49.4	9.2	9.0	00 v	14.3
25 to 34 years	283	192	67.8	77.	ર ૧	(9)	24.3	25.5	11.8	15.3
35 to 44 years	272	120	2,0	143	3.49	44.8	21.5	21.0	12.2	25.2
42 to 54 years	129	99	51.2	187	126	4.79	7.6	13.6	24.0	19.4
65 years and over	133	25	45.9	236	199	84.3	8.2	TP*4	615	0.11

B Base less than 75,000.

Table 8.-INCIDENCE OF POVERTY AMONG FAMILY HEADS, BY EMPLOTMENT STATUS, MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP, SEX, AND COLOR: 1966

	In Armed Forces or not in labor force	9,133 2,817 30.8 8,024 2,154 26.9 1,109 663 59.8	6,678 1,717 25.7 6,098 1,435 23.6 23.6 282 48.7	2,455 1,100 44.8 1,925 719 37.4 530 381 71.9
	Unem- ployed	904 27.4 27.4 733 150 20.5 171 171 98	780 180 23.1 654 117 17.9 126 63 50.0	124 68 68 79 79 79 79 79 79 79 79 79 79 79 79 79
	Service workers incl. private house-	3,011 585 19.4 2,244 301 13.4 767 767 284 37.0	2,191 211 9.6 9.6 1,781 1,39 7.8 4,10 72 17.6	820 874 45.6 463 162 35.0 35.0 35.0
	La- borers exc. mine	2,297 533 23.2 1,673 290 17.3 624 243 38.9	2,269 515 22.7 1,658 280 16.9 611 235 38.5	28 118 (B) 115 115 (B) (B)
	Opera- tives and kindred workers	6,739 6,739 6,739 6,739 6,428 6.4 957 220 23.0	7,230 546 7.6 6,369 365 5.7 861 181 21.0	466 102 21.9 21.9 370 .63 17.0 96 39 40.6
	Crafts- men foremen, and kindred	8,050 353 4,4 7,583 272 3,6 467 81	8,014 350 4.4 4.5 7,551 270 3.6 463 80 17.3	8 (B) 3 (B) 3 (B) 4 (B) (B) 1 4 (B) 1
Employed	Clerical and sales workers	5,146 225 4.4 4,819 189 3.9 327 11.0	4,323 125 2,9 4,063 103 2,5 2,5 8,5	823 12.2 756 86 11.4 11.4 11.4
	Managers, officials, and proprie- tors, exc. farm	5,759 233 4.0 5,622 217 3.9 137 11.7	5,641 216 3.8 3.8 5,513 3.7 128 10.9	118 17 14.4 109 109 13.8 13.8 (B)
	Farmers and farm managers	1,588 315 19.8 1,498 262 17.5 90 53	1,572 309 19.7 1,485 258 17.4 87 87 87 87 87 87	16 (B) (B) 13 4 4 (B) (B)
	Profes- sional, technical, and kindred	5, 338 129 2.4 5, 082 112 2.2 2.2 2.6 6.6	5,052 107 2.1 4,834 95 2.0 2.0 218 128 5.5	286 22 7.7 248 17 6.9 8
	Total	38, 885 3, 021 35, 260 35, 260 25, 071 5, 9 3, 625 26, 2	36,292 2,379 6.6 33,254 1,712 5,11 3,038 667	2,593 642 24.8 2,006 359 17.9 587 283 48.2
	Total	48,922 6,086 12.4 4,017 4,375 4,905 1,711 34.9	43,750 4,276 4,276 40,007 3,264 3,264 3,743 1,012 27.0	5,172 1,810 35.0 4,010 1,111 27.7 1,162 699
	Sex and color of head	ALL FAMILIES Total	Total	Total Below poverty level Below poverty level Percent of total. White Below poverty level Below poverty level Percent of total white. Norwhite Below poverty level Percent of total white.

B Base less than 75,000.

Table 9.-PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILY HEADS, BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP, BY SEX AND COLOR: 1966

					Employed	yed					
Sex and color of head	Total	Professional, technical, and kindred	Farmers and farm managere	Managers, officials, and proprie- tors, exc. farm	Clerical and sales workers	Crafts- men foremen, and kindred	Opera- tives and kindred	La- borers exc. mine	Service workers incl. private house-	Unem- ployed	In Armed Forces or not in labor force
ALL PAMILIES											
Total: Below poverty level Above poverty level	100.0	2.1	3,0	3.8	3.7 11.5	5.8	10.6	8.8	9.6	4.1 1,5	46.3
White: Below poverty level Above poverty level	100.0	2,6	3,1	5.0 13.6	4.3	6.2	9.8 15.9	3.5	6.9	6.1 4.2	49.2 14.8
Norwhite: Below poverty level	, 100.0 100.0	1.0	3.1	0.6	2.1	4.7	. 12.9	14.2	16.6	2.3	38.7 14.0
FAMILIES WITH MALE HEAD											
Total: Below powerty level. Above powerty level.	100.0	2.5	7.2	5.1	2.9	8.2 19.4	12.8	12.0	5.0	4.2	40.2 12.6
White: Below poverty level Above poverty level	100.0	2.9	7.9	6,2	3.2	8.3 19.8	11.2	3.6	4.3	3.6	44.0
Nonwhite: Below powerty levelAbove powerty level	100.0	1.2	5.0	1.4	8,2,2	7.9	17.9	23.2	7.1	6,2	27.9
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEAD											
Total: Below poverty level	100.0	1.2	0.3	9.0	5.5	0.2	5.6	1.0	20.7	3.8	8.04
White: Below poverty levelAbove poverty level	100.0	1.5	0.3	1.4	7.7	0.2	5.7	0.0	14.6	3.0 14.0	64.7 41.6
Nonwhite: Below powerty levelAbove powerty level	100.0	0.7	00	0.3	2.0	0.0	5,6	1.1	30.3 31.3	5.0	54.5 32.2

Table 10.—INCIDENCE OF POVERTY AMONG FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, BY NUMBER OF EARNERS AND SEX AND COLOR OF HEAD: 1966

:

(Numbers in thousands)

			,							
				Families				Unrel	Unrelated individuals	uals
Track to the state of the state			-	10	or more earners	8				
cex and color of fiedu	Total	No earmers				2 or more		Total	Non- earmera	Earners
			IOTAL	·	Total	2	3 or more			
BOTH SEXES										
Total Below poverty level Percent of total.	48,922 6,086 12,4	4,073 1,978 48.6	44,849 4,108	20,454	24, 395	17,991	6,404	12, 368 4,820 30.0	3,361	7,370
WhiteBelow poverty level	44,017	3,593 1,589 44.2	40,424	18,724	21,700	16,038	5,662 169 3.0	10,785	2,926	6,305 1,100
Nomwhite	4,905 1,711 34.9	480 389 81,0	4,425 1,322 29.9	1,730 693 40.1	2,695 629	1,953	742 208 28.0	1,583	518 435 84.0	1,065 359 33.7
MALE										
TotalBelow poverty level.	43,750 4,276 9.8	3,017 1,217 40.3	3,059	18,165 1,891 10.4	. 22,568 1,168 5.2	16,607 891 5.4	5,961	4,563 1,276 28.0	1,229	3,334 545 16.3
White. Below poverty level. Percent of total white	40,007	2,808	37,199 2,193 5,9	16,935 1,480 8.7	20,264	14,910	5,354 136 2.5	3,819 1,007 26.4	1,042	2,777 420 15.1
Nombite Below poverty level Percent of total nombite	3,743 1,012 27.0	209	3,534 866 24.5	1,230 411 33.4	2,304	1,697 314 18.5	607 141 23.2	744 269 36.2	187 144 77.0	557 125 22.4
FEMILE				. =				·		
TotalBelow poverty level.	5,172 1,810 35.0	1,056 761 72.1	4,116 1,049 25.5	2,289 728	1,827 321	1,384 221 16.0	100	7,805	3,769 2,630 69.8	4,036 914 22,6
WhiteBelow poverty level	4,010 11,111 27.7	785 518 66.0	3,225 593 18.4	1,789 446 24.9	1,436	1,128	308	6,966 3,019 43.3	3,438	3,528 680 19,3
NomwhiteBelow poverty level	1,162 699 60.2	271 243 89.7	891 456 51.2	500 282 56.4	391 174 44.5	256 107 41.8	135 67 69.64	839 525 62.6	331 291 87.9	508 234 46.1
•										

Table 11.--PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, BY NUMBER OF EARNERS, BY SEX AND COLOR OF HEAD: 1966

		:		Families		-		Unrel	Unrelated individuals	luels
hood to have soon				10	or more earners					
Sex and color of nead	Total	No	[e+0#	-		2 or more		Total	Non- earners	Earners
			1001	1	Total	2	3 or more			
BOTH SEXES										
Total: Below poverty level Above poverty level	100.0	32.5	67.5 95.1	43.0	24.5	18.3	6.2	100.0	69.7 21.7	30.3
White: Below poverty level Above poverty level	100.0	36.3	63.7 94.9	44.0	19.7	15.8 38.7	3.9	100.0	72.7	27.3
Norwhite: Below poverty level Above poverty level	100.0	22.7	77.3	40.5	36.8	24.6	12.2	100.0	54.8 10.5	45.2 89.5
MALE			-				•			
Total: Below poverty levelAbove poverty level	100.0	28.5	71,5	44.2	27.3	20°8 39°8	6.5	100.0	57.3	42.7
White: Below poverty level Above poverty level	100.0	32.8	67.2 95.3	45.3	21.8	17.7	4.2	100.0	58.3	41.7
Norwhite: Below poverty level Above poverty level	100.0	14.4	85.6	30.0	45.0	31.0	13.9	100.0	53.5	46.5 90.9
FINALE										
Total: Below poverty level	100.0	42.0	58.0 91.2	40.2	17.7	12.2	5.5	100.0	74.2	25.8
White: Below poverty level Above poverty level	100.0	46.6	53.4 90.8	46.3	13.2	10.3	0°6	100.0	27.8	22.5
Norwhite: Below poverty level Above poverty level	100.0	34.8	65.2	40.3	24.9	15.3	9.6	100.0	55.4	44.6

Table 12.—INCIDENCE OF POVERTY AMONG FAMILIES, Br #ORK EXPERIENCE OF HEAD, COLOR, AND SEX: 1966 (Numbers in thousands)

			104 2001	nead worked in 1900					
אסן היים איים איים	- T		3	Worked part year	Ţ		Because	Other	In Armed
10100 PHD 1900	families	Worked full year	Total	No unem- ployment	Some unem- ployment	Total	of Illness	reasons	Forces
BOTH SEXES								,	
Total Below poverty level	48,922 6,086 12.4	33,389 1,943 5,8	7,805 1,654 21.2	4,947 1,081 21.9	2,858	6,893 2,417 35.1	1,757	5,136 1,698 33.1	8,72 8.6
te	44,017	30,580	6,635 1,128 17.0	4,283 766 17.9	2,352 362 15.4	6,039 1,864 30.9	1,436 505 35.2	4,603 1,359 29,5	762 62 8.1
Norwhite	1,711	2,809 622 22.1	1,170 526 45.0	664 315 47.4	506 211 41.7	853 553 64.8	320 214 66.9	533 339 63.6	74 10 (B)
MALE				,		1		6	è
TotalBelow poverty level.	43,750 4,276 9.8	31,556 1,606 5,1	6,615 1,132 17.1	3,989 661 16,6	2,626 471 17.9	1,465	1,433 575 40.1	3, 310 890 26.9	8,72 3.6
White. Below poverty level. Percent of total White.	40,007	29,146 1,151 3.9	5,771 824 14.3	3,585 519 14.5	2,186 305 14.0	4,328 1,227 28.4	1,224 433 35.4	3,104	762 62 8,1
Nonwhite. Below powerty level. Percent of total norwhite.	3,743 1,012 27.0	2,410 455 18.9	308 308 36.4	405 142 35.1	440 166 37.7	415 238 57.3	209	206 96 46.6	74 10 (B)
FEMALE		,							
Total Below poverty level Percent of total	5,172 1,810 35.0	1,833	1,190 522 43.9	958 420 43.8	232 102 4.0	2,148 952 44.3	324 1747 4.4	1,824 808 44.3	888
White Below poverty level Percent of total White.	4,010 111,1 27.7	1,434	. 1,304 35.2	698 247 35.4	166 57 34.3	1,711 637 87.2	212 72 72 34.0	1,499 565 37.7	888
Nonwhite	1,161 699 60.2	399 167 41.9	326 218 66.9	260 173 66.5	(B)	437 315 72.1	112 72 64.3	325 243 74.8	888
MALE, 25 TO 64 YEARS OLD				•					
Total Below poverty level Percent of total	35,182 2,625 7.5	28,416	4,928 769 15.6	2,702 375 13.9	2,226 394 17.7	1,183 452 38.2	709 291 41.0	4 1 4 2 1 6 7	654 48 7.3
White, Bellow poverty level. Bellower of fortal white	32,117	26, 276 968 3.7	4,227 532 12.6	2,393 283 11.8	1,834 249 13.6	350 350	596 214 35.9	430 136 31.6	588 39 6.6
Nonwhite	3,066	2,140	701	308	392	102	113	2×2	99
71	24.0	18.2	33.8	29.8	37.0	0.69	7.89	(9)	(g)

Toble 13.-PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES, BY WORK EXPERIENCE OF HEAD, BY COLOR AND SEX: 1966

			Head worke	Head worked in 1966		Head d	did not work in	in 1966	
Sex and color	All	Monted		Worked part year	F	-	Because	-140	In Armed
		full year	Total	No unem- ployment	Some unem- ployment	Total	of illness	reasons	Forces
BOTH SEXES						,			·
Total: Below poverty level Above poverty level	100.0	31.9	27.2	17.8	9.4	39.7	11.8	27.9	1. 1.
White: Below poverty level Above poverty level	100.0	30.2	25.8 13.9	17.5	8 N	42.6	11.5	31.1	1.4
Nomwhite: Below poverty levelAbove poverty level	100.0	36.4	30.7	18.4	12.3	32.3	12.5	19.8	0.6 2.0
MALE	-								
Total: Below poverty level. Above poverty level.	100.0	37.6	26,5	15.5	0,11	34.3	13.4	20.8	1.7
White: Below poverty levelAbove poverty level	100.0	35.3	25.2	15.9	9,9 5,1	37.6	13.3	24.3	6.1 6.1
Norwhite: Below poverty levelAbove poverty level	100,0	45.0	30.4	14.0	16.4	23.5	14.0	2.64	1,0
FEMALE				•				•	
Total: Below poverty levelAbove poverty level	100.0	18.6	28.8	23.2	, , ,	52.6	8.0	30.2	88
White: Below poverty levelAbove poverty level	100.0	15.3	27.4	22.2	5.1 3.8	37.0	6.5	50.9	88
Nombhite: Below poverty level Above poverty level	100.0	23.9	31.2	24.7	4.6	45.1	10.3	34.8	<u> </u>
MALE, 25 TO 64 YEARS OLD	-	}	1	3	at			9	
Total: Below poverty levelAbove poverty level	100.0	51.7	29.3	14.3	35.0	17.2	11.11	6.1	1,8
White: Below poverty level Above poverty level	100.0	51.2	28.2	15.0	13.2	18.5	11.3	7.2	2.1
Nonwhite: Below poverty levelAbove poverty level	100.0	52.9 75.2	32.2 19.9	12.5	19.7	13.9	. 10.5	4.0	1.2
v Not applicable.									

" Not applicable.

Table 14.-PERSONS IN POOR FAMILIES, BY WORK EXPERIENCE OF HEAD, COLOR, AND SEX: 1966

			Perso	Persons in poor families with male head	families	with male	head		Ä	ersons in	poor famil	Persons in poor families with female head	emale head	
	A11		Head	Head worked in 1966	1966	Head d	did not in 1966			Head	Head worked in 1966	1966	Head did not work in 1966	d not 1966
Family status and color	i i			Worked pe	part year	Because	-	In Armed	Total	1000	Worked p	part year	Because	
- 44 - 44	families		Worked full year	No unem- ployment	Some unem- ployment	of 111- ness	Other	Forces		worked full year	No unem- ployment	Some unem- ployment	of 111- ness	Other
All Persons														
Total	24,836 16,287 8,549	17,675 12,410 5,265	8,139 5,486 2,653	2,547	2,396	1,979	2,283	331 268 63	7,160	1,387	1,726 887 839	428 213 215	475 193 282	3,144 1,975 1,169
Children Under 18		•			•							•		
TotalNonwhite	11,307 7,118 4,189	7,472 5,032 2,440	4,304 2,851 1,453	965 658 307	1,243 810 433	536 367 169	244 205 39	183	3,835 2,087 1,748	703 342 361	977 533 444	246 136 110	133 45 88	1,775 1,031 744
Children Under 6														
Total	3,814 2,380 1,434	2,684 1,787 897	1,584 1,021 563	376 258 118	461 304 157	90 63 27	78 61 17	97 81 16	1,130	145	293 161 132	33.67	27 8 19	597 321 276
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION			_											
All Persons										-		•		
TotalNonwhite	100.0	71.2 76.2 61.6	32.8	10.3 11.3 8.2	9.6	0.80	9.2	1.3	28.8 23.8.8 38.4.8	9 9 9 9 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1	0 4 60	2.5	3.3	12.7 12.1 13.7
Children Under 18					•		-							
Total	100.0	66.1 70.7 58.2	38.1 40.1 34.7	80.7. 2.5.	11.0	7.7	0 kg 6	1.6 2.0 1.0	33.9 29.3 41.7	04.0 5.00	8.6 7.5 10.6	2.2	400 400 400	15.7 14.5 17.8
Children Under 6				,										
Total	0.000	70.4 75.1 62.6	41.5	9.9	12.1 12.8 10.9	2.4	2.0	3.4	24.9	8, 5, 7, 8, 0, 4,	7.7 6.8 9.2	1.8	0.3	13.5

Tabie 15.—SIZE OF GAP BETWEEN TOTAL INCOME AND POVERTY THRESHOLD AMONG FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL IN 1965, BY.COLOR OF HEAD: 1966

Families having specified number Total None 1 2
-
•
100.0

5.9
\$872 \$616
-
1,861 359
100.0 100.0
9.9
10.7
_
8.5
\$1,165 \$736