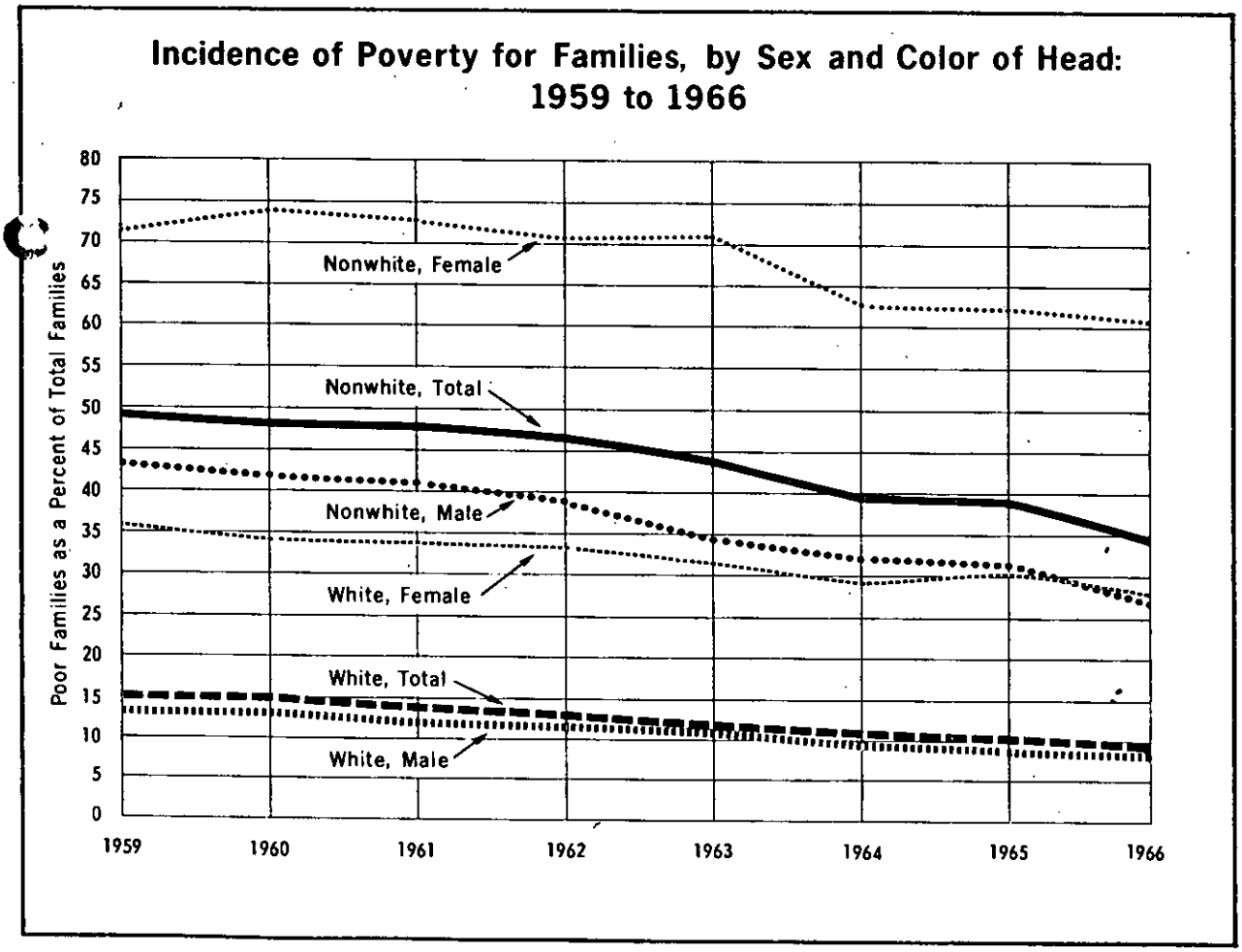
CURRENT POPULATION REPORTS

Consumer Income

Series P-60, No. 54
May 31, 1968

THE EXTENT OF POVERTY IN THE UNITED STATES 1959 TO 1966



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, C. R. Smith, Secretary
William H. Chartener, Assistant Secretary for Economic Affairs
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, A. Ross Eckler, Director

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

A. ROSS ECKLER, Director

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

Population Division

HERMAN P. MILLER, Chief

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report was prepared by Robert L. Stein, Staff Assistant, Population Division, with the assistance of Carlie A. Kleinfelder.

SUGGESTED CITATION

U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 54, "The Extent of Poverty in the United States: 1959 to 1966," U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1968.

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, 30 cents. Annual subscription (Series P-20, P-23, P-25, P-27, P-28 summaries, P-60, and P-65, combined), $5.00; foreign mailing, $6.50.

CONTENTS

	Page
Trends since 1959	3
The structure of poor families	4
The poverty gap	7
Definitions and explanations	8
Source and reliability of the estimates	10

TEXT TABLES

Table	Page
A.--Extent of poverty among families, by size of family and sex of head: 1966 and 1959	1
B.--Incidence of poverty for families, by sex and color of head and selected characteristics: 1966	3
C.--Extent of poverty among persons and families, by sex and color of head: 1966 and 1959	5
D.--Percent of families below the poverty level, by size of family and sex and color of head: 1966	6
E.--Weighted average of poverty criteria for families of different composition, by household size, sex of head, and farm or nonfarm residence: March 1967	8
F.--Comparison of number of poor persons in families, by sex and color of family head, by direct and indirect method of estimation: 1966	9
G.--Standard errors of estimated percentage for 1966 data	11

DETAILED TABLES

Table	Page
1.--Incidence of poverty, by family status and color, for the United States: 1959 to 1966	12
2.--Incidence of poverty, by family status, residence, and color: 1966 and 1959	13
3.--Incidence of poverty, by family status and sex and color of head: 1966 and 1959	14
4.--Incidence of poverty among families, by size of family and sex and color of head: 1966 and 1959	15
5.--Incidence of poverty among families, by number of children under 18 years old and sex and color of head: 1966 and 1959	18
6.--Incidence of poverty among heads of two-person families and unrelated individuals 65 years and over, by sex and color: 1966 and 1959	21
7.--Incidence of poverty among family heads and unrelated individuals, by age, color, and sex: 1966	22
8.--Incidence of poverty among family heads, by employment status, major occupation group, sex, and color: 1966	25
9.--Percent distribution of family heads, by employment status and major occupation group, by sex and color: 1966	26
10.--Incidence of poverty among families and unrelated individuals, by number of earners and sex and color of head: 1966	27
11.--Percent distribution of families and unrelated individuals, by number of earners, by sex and color of head: 1966	28
12.--Incidence of poverty among families, by work experience of head, color, and sex: 1966	29
13.--Percent distribution of families, by work experience of head, by color and sex: 1966	30
14.--Persons in poor families, by work experience of head, color, and sex: 1966	31
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	32

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)

Size of family and sex of head	Families below poverty level					
	1966	1959	Change, 1959 to 1966		Percent of all families	
			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	2,189	-497	-22.7	12.1	17.6
3 persons	532	842	-310	-36.8	6.0	9.7
4 persons	488	864	-376	-43.5	5.6	10.1
5 persons	440	828	-388	-46.9	7.6	14.7
6 persons or more	1,124	1,629	-505	-31.0	17.6	30.8
Female head	1,810	1,929	-119	-6.2	35.0	42.9
2 persons	578	744	-166	-22.3	24.3	35.1
3 persons	357	397	-40	-10.1	29.8	36.8
4 persons	305	324	-19	-5.9	42.8	53.6
5 persons	209	209	-	-	54.7	67.4
6 persons or more	361	255	+106	+41.6	71.5	66.9

- Rounds to zero.

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)

Size of family and sex of head	Families below poverty level					
	1966	1959	Change, 1959 to 1966		Percent of all families	
			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	2,189	-497	-22.7	12.1	17.6
3 persons	532	842	-310	-36.8	6.0	9.7
4 persons	488	864	-376	-43.5	5.6	10.1
5 persons	440	828	-388	-46.9	7.6	14.7
6 persons or more	1,124	1,629	-505	-31.0	17.6	30.8
Female head	1,810	1,929	-119	-6.2	35.0	42.9
2 persons	578	744	-166	-22.3	24.3	35.1
3 persons	357	397	-40	-10.1	29.8	36.8
4 persons	305	324	-19	-5.9	42.8	53.6
5 persons	209	209	-	-	54.7	67.4
6 persons or more	361	255	+106	+41.6	71.5	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 favorable. 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 the 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 nonpoor. 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).

[1]See BLS Bulletin No. 1570-1.

Table B.—INCIDENCE OF POVERTY FOR FAMILIES, BY SEX AND COLOR OF HEAD AND SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS: 1966

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total	Below poverty level		Percent distribution	
		Number	Percent of total	Below poverty level	Above poverty level
All families	48,922	6,086	12.4	100.0	100.0
Male head	43,750	4,276	9.8	70.3	92.2
White	40,007	3,264	8.2	53.6	85.8
Below age 65	34,626	2,164	6.2	35.6	75.8
65 and over	5,381	1,100	20.4	18.1	10.0
Employed in March 1967	33,254	1,712	5.1	28.1	73.6
White collar, skilled craftsmen	21,961	670	3.1	11.0	49.7
Semiskilled operatives	6,369	365	5.7	6.0	14.0
Service workers	1,781	139	7.8	2.3	3.8
Laborers	1,658	280	16.9	4.6	3.2
Farmers	1,485	258	17.4	4.2	2.9
Nonwhite	3,743	1,012	27.0	16.6	6.4
Below age 65	3,318	808	24.4	13.3	5.9
65 and over	425	204	48.0	3.4	0.5
Female head	5,172	1,810	35.0	29.7	7.8
White	4,010	1,111	27.7	18.3	6.8
No children	1,936	256	13.2	4.2	3.9
With children	2,074	855	41.2	14.0	2.8
1 child	827	244	29.5	4.0	1.4
2 children	607	226	37.2	3.7	0.9
3 children	332	184	55.4	3.0	0.3
4 children	177	101	57.1	1.7	0.2
5 children or more	131	100	76.3	1.6	0.1
Nonwhite	1,162	699	60.2	11.5	1.1
No children	275	74	26.9	1.2	0.5
With children	887	625	70.5	10.3	0.6
1 child	221	109	49.3	1.8	0.3
2 children	220	140	63.6	2.3	0.2
3 children	135	104	77.0	1.7	0.1
4 children	116	101	87.1	1.7	-
5 children or more	195	171	87.7	2.8	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, nonwhites made up 32 percent of the entire poor population. The statistics for families also show a sharper improvement for the white group. However, 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 parents[2] whereas this proportion had been less th 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

[2]Only 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)

Sex and color of head	1966			1959		
	Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level	
		Number	Percent of total		Number	Percent of total
ALL PERSONS						
Total	193,424	29,731	15.4	176,479	38,940	22.1
White	170,240	20,126	11.8	156,869	28,231	18.0
Nonwhite	23,184	9,605	41.4	19,610	10,709	54.6
Percent of total	12.0	32.3	(X)	11.1	27.5	(X)
FAMILIES						
Total	48,922	6,086	12.4	45,052	8,281	18.4
White	44,017	4,375	9.9	40,816	6,183	15.1
Nonwhite	4,905	1,711	34.9	4,236	2,098	49.6
Percent of total	10.0	28.1	(X)	9.4	25.3	(X)
Male head	43,750	4,276	9.8	40,559	6,352	15.7
White	40,007	3,264	8.2	37,273	4,932	13.2
Nonwhite	3,743	1,012	27.0	3,286	1,420	43.2
Percent of total	8.6	23.7	(X)	8.1	22.4	(X)
Female head	5,172	1,810	35.0	4,493	1,929	42.9
White	4,010	1,111	27.7	3,543	1,251	35.3
Nonwhite	1,162	699	60.2	950	678	71.4
Percent of total	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
White	59,533	7,305	12.3	55,017	11,067	20.1
Nonwhite	10,304	5,198	50.4	8,728	5,570	63.8
Percent of total	14.8	41.6	(X)	13.7	33.5	(X)
In families with male head	62,483	8,045	12.9	58,222	12,627	21.7
White	55,332	5,294	9.6	51,548	8,756	17.0
Nonwhite	7,151	2,751	38.5	6,674	3,871	58.0
Percent of total	11.4	34.2	(X)	11.5	30.7	(X)
In families with female head	7,354	4,458	60.6	5,523	4,010	72.6
White	4,201	2,011	47.9	3,469	2,311	66.6
Nonwhite	3,153	2,447	77.6	2,054	1,699	82.7
Percent of total	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
White	10,775	4,025	37.4	9,155	4,159	45.4
Nonwhite	1,595	796	49.9	1,547	917	59.3
Percent of total	12.9	16.5	(X)	14.5	18.1	(X)
Male	4,563	1,276	28.0	4,216	1,565	37.1
White	3,819	1,007	26.4	3,424	1,161	33.9
Nonwhite	744	269	36.2	792	404	51.0
Percent of total	16.3	21.1	(X)	18.8	25.8	(X)
Female	7,805	3,544	45.4	6,484	3,511	54.1
White	6,966	3,019	43.3	5,729	2,998	52.3
Nonwhite	839	525	62.6	755	513	67.9
Percent of total	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 poverty 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 seven-or-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.

[3]For 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.

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

Size of family	Male head		Female head	
	White	Non-white	White	Non-white
Total.....	8.2	27.0	27.7	60.2
2 persons.....	11.3	21.7	21.2	42.6
3 persons.....	5.0	18.3	25.2	48.7
4 persons.....	4.6	19.9	36.6	62.1
5 persons.....	6.0	26.7	43.9	76.0
6 persons.....	8.4	34.7	50.9	83.8
7 persons or more..	18.3	47.5	62.3	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 marked. In every occupation group, nonwhite males had a much higher incidence of low earnings 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 obtained by redistributing the nonwhite occupation.

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.

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 more 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 one-third 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 nonwhite 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 nonwhite 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

Number of family members	Weighted average of incomes at poverty level					
	Nonfarm			Farm		
	Total	Male head	Female head	Total	Male head	Female head
1 member	$1,635	$1,710	$1,595	$1,145	$1,180	$1,110
Head under age 65	1,685	1,760	1,625	1,195	1,230	1,140
Head aged 65 or over	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
Head under age 65	2,185	2,200	2,105	1,535	1,540	1,465
Head aged 65 or over	1,970	1,975	1,955	1,380	1,380	1,370
3 members	2,600	2,610	2,515	1,815	1,820	1,725
4 members	3,335	3,335	3,320	2,345	2,345	2,320
5 members	3,930	3,930	3,895	2,755	2,755	2,775
6 members	4,410	4,410	4,395	3,090	3,090	3,075
7 or more members	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," Social Security Bulletin, 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 tabulations	Indirect estimates from size of family tabulations	Net difference (indirect minus direct)
Total.....	24,836	24,911	+75
Male:			
White.....	12,411	12,264	-147
Nonwhite.....	5,265	5,380	+115
Female:			
White.....	3,877	3,836	-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 nonwhite. 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.

Family.--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 Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 22, Concepts and Methods Used 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 nonwhite 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.

Table G.—STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE FOR 1966 DATA

Estimated percentage	Base of estimated percentage (thousands)							
	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	1.3	0.9	.0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
10 or 90	2.6	1.8	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2
25 or 75	3.8	2.7	1.9	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3
50	4.4	3.1	2.2	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.4	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.

Table 1.—INCIDENCE OF POVERTY, BY FAMILY STATUS AND COLOR, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1959 TO 1966

(Numbers in thousands)

Income year and color	Families			Unrelated individuals			Persons			Related children under 18 years of age		
	Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level	
		Number	Percent of total		Number	Percent of total		Number	Percent of total		Number	Percent of total
ALL CLASSES												
1966	48,922	6,086	12.4	12,368	4,820	39.0	193,424	29,731	15.4	69,837	12,503	17.9
1965	48,279	6,451	13.4	12,132	4,766	39.3	191,535	31,908	16.7	69,684	13,990	20.1
1964	47,835	6,832	14.3	12,057	5,061	42.0	189,666	34,290	18.1	69,372	14,894	21.5
1963	47,436	7,343	15.5	11,182	4,909	43.9	187,151	35,290	18.9	68,832	15,244	22.1
1962	46,998	7,756	16.5	11,013	4,867	44.2	184,396	37,036	20.1	67,364	15,882	23.6
1961	46,341	8,032	17.3	11,163	4,986	44.7	181,362	38,095	21.0	65,822	15,999	24.3
1960	45,435	8,295	18.3	10,900	5,058	46.4	179,519	40,090	22.3	65,270	17,217	26.4
1959	45,052	8,281	18.4	10,700	5,076	47.4	176,479	38,940	22.1	63,745	16,637	26.1
WHITE												
1966	44,017	4,375	9.9	10,785	4,026	37.3	170,240	20,126	11.8	59,533	7,305	12.3
1965	43,497	4,590	10.6	10,477	3,935	37.6	168,854	21,375	12.7	59,568	8,261	13.9
1964	43,081	4,956	11.5	10,416	4,183	40.2	167,265	23,411	14.0	59,345	8,856	14.9
1963	42,663	5,258	12.3	9,725	4,067	42.1	165,192	24,121	14.6	59,072	9,288	15.7
1962	42,437	5,622	13.2	9,494	3,943	41.5	162,945	25,406	15.6	57,958	9,808	16.9
1961	41,888	5,885	14.0	9,597	4,028	42.0	160,440	26,501	16.5	56,757	10,061	17.7
1960	41,095	6,177	15.0	9,403	4,171	44.4	158,874	28,706	18.1	56,186	11,307	20.1
1959	40,816	6,183	15.1	9,153	4,159	45.4	156,869	28,231	18.0	55,017	11,067	20.1
NONWHITE												
1966	4,905	1,711	34.9	1,583	794	50.2	23,184	9,605	41.4	10,304	5,198	50.4
1965	4,782	1,861	38.9	1,655	831	50.2	22,681	10,533	46.4	10,116	5,729	56.6
1964	4,754	1,876	39.5	1,641	878	53.5	22,401	10,879	48.6	10,027	6,038	60.2
1963	4,773	2,085	43.7	1,457	842	57.8	21,959	11,169	50.9	9,760	5,956	61.0
1962	4,561	2,134	46.8	1,519	924	60.8	21,451	11,630	54.2	9,406	6,074	64.6
1961	4,453	2,147	48.2	1,566	958	61.2	20,922	11,594	55.4	9,065	5,938	65.5
1960	4,340	2,118	48.8	1,497	887	59.3	20,645	11,384	55.1	9,084	5,910	65.1
1959	4,236	2,098	49.5	1,547	917	59.3	19,610	10,709	54.6	8,728	5,570	63.8

Table 2.—INCIDENCE OF POVERTY, BY FAMILY STATUS, RESIDENCE, AND COLOR: 1966 AND 1959

(Numbers in thousands)

Residence and color	1966			1959			Percent distribution			
	Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level		1966		1959	
		Number	Percent of 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	9.9	40,816	6,183	15.1	71.9	92.5	74.7	94.2
Nonwhite	4,905	1,711	34.9	4,236	2,098	49.6	28.1	7.5	25.3	5.8
Nonfarm	46,225	5,598	12.1	41,252	6,886	16.7	92.0	94.8	83.2	93.5
White	41,525	4,025	9.7	37,480	5,170	13.8	66.1	87.5	62.4	87.9
~~Nonfarm~~ Nonwhite	4,700	1,573	33.5	3,772	1,716	45.5	25.8	7.3	20.7	5.6
Farm	2,697	488	18.1	3,800	1,395	36.7	8.0	5.2	16.8	6.5
White	2,492	350	14.0	3,336	1,013	30.4	5.8	5.0	12.2	6.3
Nonwhite	205	138	67.3	464	382	82.3	2.3	0.2	4.6	0.2
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	20,126	11.8	156,869	28,231	18.0	67.7	91.7	72.5	93.5
Nonwhite	23,184	9,605	41.4	19,610	10,709	54.6	32.3	8.3	27.5	6.5
Nonfarm	182,560	27,315	15.0	160,523	32,148	20.0	91.9	94.8	82.6	93.3
White	160,600	18,607	11.6	143,430	23,644	16.5	62.6	86.7	60.7	87.1
Nonwhite	21,960	8,708	39.7	17,093	8,504	49.8	29.3	8.1	21.8	6.2
Farm	10,864	2,416	22.2	15,956	6,792	42.6	8.1	5.2	17.4	6.7
White	9,640	1,519	15.8	13,437	4,587	34.1	5.1	5.0	11.8	6.4
Nonwhite	1,224	897	73.3	2,519	2,205	87.5	3.0	0.2	5.7	0.2
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	7,305	12.3	55,017	11,067	20.1	58.4	91.1	66.5	93.3
Nonwhite	10,304	5,198	50.4	8,728	5,570	63.8	41.6	8.9	33.5	6.7
Nonfarm	65,764	11,371	17.3	57,669	13,413	23.3	90.9	94.9	80.6	93.9
White	56,132	6,691	11.9	50,388	9,182	18.2	53.5	86.2	55.2	87.5
Nonwhite	9,632	4,680	48.6	7,281	4,231	58.1	37.4	8.6	25.4	6.5
Farm	4,073	1,132	27.8	6,076	3,224	53.1	9.1	5.1	19.4	6.1
White	3,401	614	18.1	4,629	1,885	40.7	4.9	4.9	11.3	5.8
Nonwhite	672	518	77.1	1,447	1,339	92.5	4.1	0.3	8.0	0.2

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Sex and color of head	1966			1959			Percent distribution			
	Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level		1966		1959	
		Number	Percent of 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
Male head	43,750	4,276	9.8	40,559	6,352	15.7	70.3	92.2	76.7	93.0
White	40,007	3,264	8.2	37,273	4,932	13.2	53.6	85.8	59.6	88.0
Nonwhite	3,743	1,012	27.0	3,286	1,420	43.2	16.6	6.4	17.1	5.1
Female head	5,172	1,810	35.0	4,493	1,929	42.9	29.7	7.8	23.3	7.0
White	4,010	1,111	27.7	3,543	1,251	35.3	18.3	6.8	15.1	6.2
Nonwhite	1,162	699	60.2	950	678	71.4	11.5	1.1	8.2	0.7
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS										
Total	12,368	4,820	39.0	10,700	5,076	47.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	4,563	1,276	28.0	4,216	1,565	37.1	26.5	43.5	30.8	47.1
White	3,819	1,007	26.4	3,424	1,161	33.9	20.9	37.3	22.9	40.2
Nonwhite	744	269	36.2	792	404	51.0	5.6	6.3	8.0	6.9
Female	7,805	3,544	45.4	6,484	3,511	54.1	73.5	56.5	69.2	52.9
White	6,966	3,019	43.3	5,729	2,998	52.3	62.6	52.2	59.1	48.6
Nonwhite	839	525	62.6	755	513	67.9	10.9	4.3	10.1	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[1]	168,511	18,920	11.2	155,412	28,450	18.3	63.6	91.4	73.1	92.3
White	151,736	13,271	8.7	140,361	21,028	15.0	44.6	84.6	54.0	86.8
Nonwhite	16,775	5,649	33.7	15,051	7,422	49.3	19.0	6.8	19.1	5.5
In families with female head[1]	24,913	10,811	43.4	21,067	10,490	49.8	36.4	8.6	26.9	7.7
White	18,504	6,855	37.0	16,508	7,203	43.6	23.1	7.1	18.5	6.8
Nonwhite	6,409	3,956	61.7	4,559	3,287	72.1	13.3	1.5	8.4	0.9
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
In families with male head	62,483	8,045	12.9	58,222	12,627	21.7	64.3	94.9	75.9	96.8
White	55,332	5,294	9.6	51,548	8,756	17.0	42.3	87.3	52.6	90.8
Nonwhite	7,151	2,751	38.5	6,674	3,871	58.0	22.0	7.7	23.3	6.0
In families with female head	7,354	4,458	60.6	5,523	4,010	72.6	35.7	5.1	24.1	3.2
White	4,201	2,011	47.9	3,469	2,311	66.6	16.1	3.8	13.9	2.5
Nonwhite	3,153	2,447	77.6	2,054	1,699	82.7	19.6	1.2	10.2	0.8

[1] Includes unrelated individuals.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Size of family and sex and color of head	1966			1959			Percent distribution			
	Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level		1966		1959	
		Number	Percent of total		Number	Percent of total	Below poverty level	Above poverty level	Below poverty level	Above poverty level
ALL FAMILIES										
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
3 persons	10,098	889	8.8	9,753	1,239	12.7	14.6	21.5	15.0	23.2
4 persons	9,400	793	8.4	9,165	1,190	13.0	13.0	20.1	14.4	21.7
5 persons	6,189	649	10.5	5,957	1,036	17.4	10.7	12.9	12.5	13.4
6 persons	3,438	501	14.6	2,918	669	22.9	8.2	6.9	8.1	6.1
7 persons or more	3,443	984	28.6	2,757	1,215	44.1	16.2	5.7	14.7	4.2
White	44,017	4,375	9.9	40,816	6,183	15.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2 persons	14,942	1,891	12.7	13,267	2,382	18.0	43.2	32.9	38.5	31.4
3 persons	9,213	655	7.1	8,977	911	10.1	15.0	21.6	14.7	23.3
4 persons	8,628	566	6.6	8,505	918	10.8	12.9	20.3	14.8	21.9
5 persons	5,614	432	7.7	5,452	785	14.4	9.9	13.1	12.7	13.5
6 persons	2,990	297	9.9	2,556	445	17.4	6.8	6.8	7.2	6.1
7 persons or more	2,630	534	20.3	2,060	742	36.0	12.2	5.3	12.0	3.8
Nonwhite	4,905	1,711	34.9	4,236	2,098	49.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2 persons	1,412	379	26.8	1,236	550	44.6	22.2	32.3	26.2	32.1
3 persons	885	234	26.4	776	328	42.3	13.7	20.4	15.6	21.0
4 persons	772	227	29.4	660	272	41.2	13.3	17.1	13.0	18.1
5 persons	575	217	37.7	505	251	49.7	12.7	11.2	12.0	11.9
6 persons	448	204	45.5	362	224	61.9	11.9	7.6	10.7	6.5
7 persons or more	813	450	55.4	697	473	67.9	26.3	11.4	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

(Numbers in thousands)

Size of family and sex and color of head	1966			1959			Percent distribution			
	Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level		1966		1959	
		Number	Percent of total		Number	Percent of total	Below poverty level	Above poverty level	Below poverty level	Above poverty level
FAMILIES WITH MALE HEAD										
Total	43,750	4,276	9.8	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
3 persons	8,901	532	6.0	8,674	842	9.7	12.4	21.2	13.3	22.9
4 persons	8,688	488	5.6	8,560	864	10.1	11.4	20.8	13.6	22.5
5 persons	5,807	440	7.6	5,647	828	14.7	10.3	13.6	13.0	14.1
6 persons	3,229	362	11.2	2,724	553	20.3	8.5	7.3	8.7	6.3
7 persons or more	3,147	762	24.2	2,570	1,076	41.9	17.8	6.0	16.9	4.4
White	40,007	3,264	8.2	37,273	4,932	13.2	100.0	100.0	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
3 persons	8,252	413	5.0	8,115	667	8.3	12.7	21.3	13.5	23.0
4 persons	8,090	369	4.6	8,052	709	8.8	11.3	21.0	14.4	22.7
5 persons	5,361	321	6.0	5,232	637	12.2	9.8	13.7	12.9	14.2
6 persons	2,880	241	8.4	2,438	381	15.6	7.4	7.2	7.7	6.4
7 persons or more	2,508	458	18.3	1,979	690	34.9	14.0	5.6	14.0	4.0
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	175	31.3	11.8	19.4	12.3	20.6
4 persons	598	119	19.9	508	155	30.5	11.8	17.5	10.9	18.9
5 persons	446	119	26.7	415	191	46.0	11.8	12.0	13.5	12.0
6 persons	349	121	34.7	286	172	60.1	12.0	8.3	12.1	6.1
7 persons or more	639	304	47.6	591	386	65.3	30.0	12.3	27.2	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)

Size of family and sex and color of head	1966			1959			Percent distribution			
	Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level		1966		1959	
		Number	Percent of 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 persons	2,376	578	24.3	2,119	744	35.1	31.9	53.5	38.6	53.6
3 persons	1,197	357	29.8	1,079	397	36.8	19.7	25.0	20.6	26.6
4 persons	712	305	42.8	605	324	53.6	16.9	12.1	16.8	11.0
5 persons	382	209	54.7	310	209	67.4	11.5	5.1	10.8	3.9
6 persons	209	139	66.5	194	116	(B)	7.7	2.1	6.0	3.0
7 persons or more	296	222	75.0	187	139	(B)	12.3	2.2	7.2	1.9
White	4,010	1,111	27.7	3,543	1,251	35.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2 persons	2,026	429	21.2	1,810	535	29.6	38.6	55.1	42.8	55.6
3 persons	961	242	25.2	862	244	28.3	21.8	24.8	19.5	27.0
4 persons	538	197	36.6	453	207	45.7	17.7	11.8	16.5	10.7
5 persons	253	111	43.9	220	149	67.7	10.0	4.9	11.9	3.1
6 persons	110	56	50.9	118	64	(B)	5.0	1.9	5.1	2.4
7 persons or more	122	76	62.3	81	52	(B)	6.8	1.6	4.2	1.3
Nonwhite	1,162	699	60.2	950	678	71.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2 persons	350	149	42.6	309	209	67.6	21.3	43.4	30.8	36.8
3 persons	236	115	48.7	217	153	70.5	16.5	26.1	22.6	23.5
4 persons	174	108	62.1	152	117	(B)	15.5	14.3	17.3	12.9
5 persons	129	98	76.0	90	60	(B)	14.0	6.7	8.8	11.0
6 persons	99	83	83.8	76	52	(B)	11.9	3.5	7.7	8.8
7 persons or more	174	146	83.9	106	87	(B)	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)

Number of children and sex and color of head	1966			1959			Percent distribution			
	Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level		1966		1959	
		Number	Percent of total		Number	Percent of total	Below poverty level	Above poverty level	Below poverty level	Above poverty level
ALL FAMILIES										
Total	48,922	6,086	12.4	45,052	8,281	18.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No children	20,329	2,205	10.8	18,063	2,958	16.4	36.2	42.3	35.7	41.1
With children	28,593	3,881	13.6	26,993	5,323	19.7	63.8	57.7	64.3	58.9
1 child	9,082	845	9.3	8,858	1,204	13.6	13.9	19.2	14.5	20.8
2 children	8,491	870	10.2	8,431	1,260	14.9	14.3	17.8	15.2	19.5
3 children	5,416	693	12.8	5,181	1,060	20.5	11.4	11.0	12.8	11.2
4 children	2,923	544	18.6	2,389	707	29.6	8.9	5.6	8.5	4.6
5 children	1,395	387	27.7	1,104	494	44.7	6.4	2.4	6.0	1.7
6 children or more	1,286	542	42.1	1,030	598	58.0	8.9	1.7	7.2	1.2
White	44,017	4,375	9.9	40,816	6,183	15.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No children	18,762	1,863	9.9	16,672	2,434	14.6	42.6	42.6	39.4	41.1
With children	25,255	2,512	9.9	24,148	3,749	15.5	57.4	57.4	60.6	58.9
1 child	8,165	617	7.6	8,093	884	10.9	14.1	19.0	14.3	20.8
2 children	7,721	600	7.8	7,746	964	12.4	13.7	18.0	15.6	19.6
3 children	4,864	461	9.5	4,695	737	15.7	10.5	11.0	11.9	11.4
4 children	2,498	336	13.5	2,078	497	23.9	7.7	5.5	8.0	4.6
5 children	1,123	217	19.3	866	358	41.3	5.0	2.3	5.8	1.5
6 children or more	884	281	31.8	670	309	46.1	6.4	1.5	5.0	1.0
Nonwhite	4,905	1,711	34.9	4,236	2,098	49.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No children	1,567	342	21.8	1,390	524	37.8	20.0	38.4	25.0	40.5
With children	3,338	1,369	41.0	2,847	1,574	55.3	80.1	61.7	75.0	59.5
1 child	917	228	24.9	766	320	41.8	13.3	21.6	15.3	20.9
2 children	770	270	35.1	685	296	43.2	15.8	15.7	14.1	18.2
3 children	552	232	42.0	486	323	66.5	13.6	10.0	15.4	7.6
4 children	425	208	48.9	311	210	67.5	12.2	6.8	10.0	4.7
5 children	272	170	62.5	238	136	57.1	9.9	3.2	6.5	4.8
6 children or more	402	261	64.9	361	289	80.1	15.3	4.4	13.8	3.4

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)

Number of children and sex and color of head	1966			1959			Percent distribution			
	Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level		1966		1959	
		Number	Percent of total		Number	Percent of total	Below poverty level	Above poverty level	Below poverty level	Above poverty level
FAMILIES WITH MALE HEAD:										
Total	43,750	4,276	9.8	40,559	6,352	15.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No children	18,118	1,875	10.3	16,113	2,547	15.8	43.8	41.1	40.1	39.7
With children	25,632	2,401	9.4	24,447	3,805	15.6	56.2	58.8	59.9	60.3
1 child	8,034	492	6.1	7,777	727	9.3	11.5	19.1	11.4	20.6
2 children	7,664	504	6.6	7,771	862	11.1	11.8	18.1	13.6	20.2
3 children	4,949	405	8.2	4,803	778	16.2	9.5	11.5	12.2	11.8
4 children	2,630	342	13.0	2,182	538	24.7	8.0	5.8	8.5	4.8
5 children	1,261	282	22.4	999	404	40.4	6.6	2.5	6.4	1.7
6 children or more	1,094	376	34.4	915	496	54.2	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	49.2	41.4	43.3	39.7
With children	23,181	1,657	7.1	22,311	2,797	12.5	50.8	58.6	56.8	60.3
1 child	7,338	373	5.1	7,239	565	7.8	11.4	19.0	11.5	20.6
2 children	7,114	374	5.3	7,250	695	9.6	11.5	18.3	14.1	20.3
3 children	4,532	277	6.1	4,446	583	13.1	8.5	11.6	11.8	11.9
4 children	2,321	235	10.1	1,940	384	19.8	7.2	5.7	7.8	4.8
5 children	1,062	175	16.5	810	302	37.3	5.4	2.4	6.1	1.6
6 children or more	814	223	27.4	626	268	42.8	6.8	1.6	5.5	1.1
Nonwhite	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	744	30.4	2,136	1,008	47.2	73.5	62.6	71.9	60.5
1 child	696	119	17.1	538	162	30.1	11.8	21.1	11.4	20.2
2 children	550	130	23.6	521	167	32.1	12.8	15.4	11.8	19.0
3 children	417	128	30.7	357	195	54.6	12.6	10.6	13.7	8.7
4 children	309	107	34.6	242	154	63.6	10.6	7.4	10.8	4.7
5 children	199	107	53.8	189	102	(B)	10.6	3.4	7.2	4.7
6 children or more	280	153	54.6	289	228	78.9	15.1	4.7	16.0	3.3

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--Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Number of children and sex and color of head	1966			1959			Percent distribution			
	Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level		1966		1959	
		Number	Percent of 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
No children	2,211	330	14.9	1,950	411	21.1	18.2	55.9	21.3	60.0
With children	2,961	1,480	50.0	2,546	1,518	59.6	81.8	44.1	78.7	40.1
1 child	1,048	353	33.7	1,081	477	44.1	19.5	20.7	24.7	23.6
2 children	827	366	44.3	660	398	60.3	20.2	13.7	20.6	10.2
3 children	467	288	61.7	378	282	74.6	15.9	5.3	14.6	3.7
4 children	293	202	68.9	207	169	81.6	11.2	2.7	8.8	1.5
5 children	134	105	78.4	105	90	(B)	5.8	0.9	4.7	0.6
6 children or more	192	166	86.5	115	102	(B)	9.2	0.8	5.3	0.5
White	4,010	1,111	27.7	3,543	1,251	35.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
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	77.0	42.0	76.1	38.6
1 child	827	244	29.5	854	319	37.4	22.0	20.1	25.5	23.3
2 children	607	226	37.2	496	269	54.2	20.3	13.1	21.5	9.9
3 children	332	184	55.4	249	154	61.8	16.6	5.1	12.3	4.1
4 children	177	101	57.1	138	113	(B)	9.1	2.6	9.0	1.1
5 children	61	42	(B)	56	56	(B)	3.8	0.7	4.5	-
6 children or more	70	58	(B)	44	41	(B)	5.2	0.4	3.3	0.1
Nonwhite	1,162	699	60.2	950	678	71.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No children	275	74	26.9	241	112	46.5	10.6	43.4	16.5	47.4
With children	887	625	70.5	711	566	79.6	89.4	56.6	83.5	53.3
1 child	221	109	49.3	228	158	69.3	15.6	24.2	23.3	25.7
2 children	220	140	63.6	164	129	(B)	20.0	17.3	19.0	12.9
3 children	135	104	77.0	129	128	(B)	14.9	6.7	18.9	0.4
4 children	116	101	87.1	69	56	(B)	14.4	3.2	8.3	4.8
5 children	73	63	(B)	49	34	(B)	9.0	2.2	5.0	5.5
6 children or more	122	108	88.5	72	61	(B)	15.5	3.0	9.0	4.0

- Rounds to zero.
B Base less than 75,000 for 1966 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

(Numbers in thousands)

Sex and color of head	1966			1959			Percent distribution			
	Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level		1966		1959	
		Number	Percent of 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	100.0	100.0
White	4,985	1,086	21.8	4,181	1,282	30.7	89.2	95.8	89.3	97.3
Nonwhite	304	132	43.4	235	154	65.5	10.8	4.2	10.7	2.7
Male head	4,509	1,041	23.1	3,749	1,196	31.9	85.5	85.2	83.3	85.7
White	4,273	938	22.0	3,575	1,086	30.4	77.0	82.0	75.7	83.5
Nonwhite	238	103	43.3	175	110	(B)	8.5	3.3	7.7	2.2
Female head	778	177	22.8	666	239	35.9	14.5	14.8	16.7	14.3
White	712	148	20.8	606	196	32.3	12.2	13.9	13.7	13.8
Nonwhite	66	29	(B)	60	44	(B)	2.4	0.9	3.1	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	4,490	2,400	53.5	3,344	2,246	67.2	89.0	95.8	90.8	94.8
Nonwhite	388	297	76.5	289	227	78.5	11.0	4.2	9.2	5.4
Male	1,285	565	44.0	1,070	641	59.9	20.9	33.0	25.9	37.0
White	1,132	467	41.3	943	550	58.3	17.3	30.5	22.2	33.9
Nonwhite	152	98	64.5	128	91	(B)	3.6	2.5	3.7	3.2
Female	3,593	2,132	59.3	2,561	1,832	71.5	79.1	67.0	74.1	63.0
White	3,358	1,933	57.6	2,401	1,696	70.6	71.7	65.3	68.6	60.9
Nonwhite	236	199	84.3	161	136	(B)	7.4	1.7	5.5	2.2

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)

Age, color, and sex	Family heads			Unrelated individuals			Percent distribution			
	Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level		Family heads		Unrelated individuals	
		Number	Percent of total		Number	Percent of total	Below poverty level	Above poverty level	Below poverty level	Above poverty level
BOTH SEXES										
Total	48,922	6,086	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	668	27.5	27.1	25.5	13.9	23.3
Under 25 years	3,011	510	16.9	1,294	509	39.3	8.4	5.8	10.6	10.4
25 to 34 years	9,560	1,139	11.9	1,134	159	14.0	18.7	19.7	3.3	12.9
35 to 44 years	11,113	1,180	10.6	1,077	220	20.4	19.4	23.2	4.6	11.4
45 to 54 years	10,620	919	8.7	1,482	364	24.6	15.1	22.6	7.6	14.8
55 to 64 years	7,689	800	10.4	2,502	872	34.9	13.1	16.1	18.1	21.6
65 years and over	6,929	1,538	22.2	4,879	2,696	55.3	25.3	12.6	55.9	28.9
White	44,017	4,375	9.9	10,785	4,026	37.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 35 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	449	39.2	8.5	5.8	11.2	10.3
25 to 34 years	8,447	734	8.7	936	109	11.6	16.8	19.5	2.7	12.2
35 to 44 years	9,968	809	8.1	822	128	15.6	18.5	23.1	3.2	10.3
45 to 54 years	9,605	624	6.5	1,197	253	21.1	14.3	22.7	6.3	14.0
55 to 64 years	6,950	557	8.0	2,193	688	31.4	12.7	16.1	17.1	22.3
65 years and over	6,371	1,277	20.0	4,491	2,399	53.4	29.2	12.9	59.6	31.0
Nonwhite	4,905	1,711	34.9	1,583	794	50.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 35 years	1,448	541	37.4	346	110	31.8	31.6	28.4	13.9	30.0
Under 25 years	335	136	40.6	148	60	40.5	7.9	6.2	7.6	11.2
25 to 34 years	1,113	405	36.4	198	50	25.3	23.7	22.2	6.3	18.8
35 to 44 years	1,145	371	32.4	255	92	36.1	21.7	24.2	11.6	20.7
45 to 54 years	1,015	295	29.1	285	111	38.9	17.2	22.5	14.0	22.1
55 to 64 years	739	243	32.9	309	184	59.5	14.2	15.5	23.2	15.8
65 years and over	558	261	46.8	388	297	76.5	15.3	9.3	37.4	11.5

Table 7.—INCIDENCE OF POVERTY AMONG FAMILY HEADS AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, BY AGE, COLOR, AND SEX: 1966—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Age, color, and sex	Family heads			Unrelated individuals			Percent distribution			
	Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level		Family heads		Unrelated individuals	
		Number	Percent of total		Number	Percent of total	Below poverty level	Above poverty level	Below poverty level	Above poverty level
MALE										
Total	43,750	4,276	9.8	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	265	20.8	23.7	26.6	20.8	30.8
Under 25 years	2,761	347	12.6	587	195	33.2	8.1	6.1	15.3	11.9
25 to 34 years	8,754	669	7.6	690	70	10.1	15.6	20.5	5.5	18.9
35 to 44 years	10,025	736	7.3	613	81	13.2	17.2	23.5	6.3	16.2
45 to 54 years	9,504	586	6.2	639	127	19.9	13.7	22.6	10.0	15.6
55 to 64 years	6.900	634	9.2	750	238	31.7	14.8	15.9	18.7	15.6
65 years and over	5,806	1,304	22.5	1,284	565	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
Under 25 years	2,508	275	11.0	528	179	33.9	8.4	6.1	17.8	12.4
25 to 34 years	7,924	456	5.7	566	50	8.8	14.0	20.3	5.0	18.3
35 to 44 years	9,168	535	5.8	468	51	10.9	16.4	23.5	5.1	14.8
45 to 54 years	8,736	441	5.0	497	80	16.1	13.5	22.6	7.9	14.8
55 to 64 years	6,290	457	7.3	628	180	28.7	14.0	15.9	17.9	15.9
65 years and over	5,381	1,100	20.4	1,132	467	41.3	33.7	11.7	46.4	23.6
Nonwhite	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	36	19.7	28.1	29.2	13.3	31.0
Under 25 years	253	72	28.5	59	16	(B)	7.1	6.6	5.9	9.1
25 to 34 years	830	213	25.7	124	20	16.1	21.0	22.6	7.4	21.9
35 to 44 years	857	201	23.5	145	30	20.7	19.9	24.0	11.2	24.2
45 to 54 years	768	145	18.9	142	47	33.1	14.3	22.8	17.5	20.0
55 to 64 years	610	177	29.0	122	58	47.5	17.5	15.9	21.6	13.5
65 years and over	425	204	48.0	152	98	64.5	20.2	8.1	36.4	11.4

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)

Age, color, and sex	Family heads			Unrelated individuals			Percent distribution			
	Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level		Family heads		Unrelated individuals	
		Number	Percent of 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	45.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 35 years	1,056	633	59.9	1,151	403	35.0	35.0	12.6	11.4	17.5
Under 25 years	250	163	65.2	707	314	44.4	9.0	2.6	8.9	9.2
25 to 34 years	806	470	58.3	444	89	20.0	26.0	10.0	2.5	8.3
35 to 44 years	1,088	444	40.8	464	139	30.0	24.5	19.2	3.9	7.6
45 to 54 years	1,116	333	29.8	843	237	28.1	18.4	23.3	6.7	14.2
55 to 64 years	789	166	21.0	1,752	634	36.2	9.2	18.5	17.9	26.2
65 years and over	1,123	234	20.8	3,595	2,131	59.3	12.9	26.4	60.1	34.4
White	4,010	1,111	27.7	6,966	3,019	43.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 35 years	691	377	54.6	988	329	33.3	33.9	10.9	10.9	16.7
Under 25 years	168	99	58.9	618	270	43.7	8.9	2.4	8.9	8.8
25 to 34 years	523	278	53.2	370	59	15.9	25.0	8.5	2.0	7.9
35 to 44 years	800	274	34.3	354	77	21.8	24.7	18.1	2.6	7.0
45 to 54 years	869	183	21.1	700	173	24.7	16.5	23.7	5.7	13.4
55 to 64 years	660	100	15.2	1,565	508	32.5	9.0	19.3	16.8	26.8
65 years and over	990	177	17.9	3,359	1,932	57.5	15.9	28.0	64.0	36.2
Nonwhite	1,162	699	60.2	839	525	62.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 35 years	365	256	70.1	163	74	45.4	36.7	23.6	14.1	28.3
Under 25 years	82	64	78.0	89	44	49.4	9.2	3.9	8.4	14.3
25 to 34 years	283	192	67.8	74	30	(B)	27.5	19.7	5.7	14.0
35 to 44 years	288	170	59.0	110	62	56.4	24.3	25.5	11.8	15.3
45 to 54 years	247	150	60.7	143	64	44.8	21.5	21.0	12.2	25.2
55 to 64 years	129	66	51.2	187	126	67.4	9.4	13.6	24.0	19.4
65 years and over	133	57	42.9	236	199	84.3	8.2	16.4	37.9	11.8

B Base less than 75,000.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Sex and color of head	Total	Employed									Unemployed	In Armed Forces or not in labor force
		Total	Professional, technical, and kindred workers	Farmers and farm managers	Managers, officials, and proprietors, exc. farm	Clerical and sales workers	Craftsmen foremen, and kindred workers	Operatives and kindred workers	Laborers exc. mine	Service workers incl. private household		
ALL FAMILIES												
Total	48,922	38,885	5,338	1,588	5,759	5,146	8,050	7,696	2,297	3,011	904	9,133
Below poverty level	6,086	3,021	129	315	233	225	353	648	533	585	248	2,817
Percent of total	12.4	7.8	2.4	19.8	4.0	4.4	4.4	8.4	23.2	19.4	27.4	30.8
White	44,017	35,260	5,082	1,498	5,622	4,819	7,583	6,739	1,673	2,244	733	8,024
Below poverty level	4,375	2,071	112	262	217	189	272	428	290	301	150	2,154
Percent of total white	9.9	5.9	2.2	17.5	3.9	3.9	3.6	6.4	17.3	13.4	20.5	26.9
Nonwhite	4,905	3,625	256	90	137	327	467	957	624	767	171	1,109
Below poverty level	1,711	950	17	53	16	36	81	220	243	284	98	663
Percent of total nonwhite	34.9	26.2	6.6	58.9	11.7	11.0	17.3	23.0	38.9	37.0	57.3	59.8
FAMILIES WITH MALE HEAD												
Total	43,750	36,292	5,052	1,572	5,641	4,323	8,014	7,230	2,269	2,191	780	6,678
Below poverty level	4,276	2,379	107	309	216	125	350	546	515	211	180	1,717
Percent of total	9.8	6.6	2.1	19.7	3.8	2.9	4.4	7.6	22.7	9.6	23.1	25.7
White	40,007	33,254	4,834	1,485	5,513	4,063	7,551	6,369	1,658	1,781	654	6,098
Below poverty level	3,264	1,712	95	258	202	103	270	365	280	139	117	1,435
Percent of total white	8.2	5.1	2.0	17.4	3.7	2.5	3.6	5.7	16.9	7.8	17.9	23.6
Nonwhite	3,743	3,038	218	87	128	260	463	861	611	410	126	579
Below poverty level	1,012	667	12	51	14	22	80	181	235	72	63	282
Percent of total nonwhite	27.0	22.0	5.5	58.6	10.9	8.5	17.3	21.0	38.5	17.6	50.0	48.7
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEAD												
Total	5,172	2,593	286	16	118	823	36	466	28	820	124	2,455
Below poverty level	1,810	642	22	6	17	100	3	102	18	374	68	1,100
Percent of total	35.0	24.8	7.7	(B)	14.4	12.2	(B)	21.9	(B)	45.6	54.8	44.8
White	4,010	2,006	248	13	109	756	32	370	15	463	79	1,925
Below poverty level	1,111	359	17	4	15	86	2	63	10	162	33	719
Percent of total white	27.7	17.9	6.9	(B)	13.8	11.4	(B)	17.0	(B)	35.0	41.8	37.4
Nonwhite	1,162	587	38	3	9	67	4	96	13	357	45	530
Below poverty level	699	283	5	2	2	14	1	39	8	212	35	381
Percent of total nonwhite	60.2	48.2	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	40.6	(B)	59.4	(B)	71.9

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

Sex and color of head	Total	Employed								Unemployed	In Armed Forces or not in labor force
		Professional, technical, and kindred workers	Farmers and farm managers	Managers, officials, and proprietors, exc. farm	Clerical and sales workers	Craftsmen foremen, and kindred workers	Operatives and kindred workers	Laborers exc. mine	Service workers incl. private household		
ALL FAMILIES											
Total:											
Below poverty level	100.0	2.1	5.2	3.8	3.7	5.8	10.6	8.8	9.6	4.1	46.3
Above poverty level	100.0	12.2	3.0	12.9	11.5	18.0	16.5	4.1	5.7	1.5	14.7
White:											
Below poverty level	100.0	2.6	6.0	5.0	4.3	6.2	9.8	6.6	6.9	3.4	49.2
Above poverty level	100.0	12.5	3.1	13.6	11.7	18.4	15.9	3.5	4.9	1.5	14.8
Nonwhite:											
Below poverty level	100.0	1.0	3.1	0.9	2.1	4.7	12.9	14.2	16.6	5.7	38.7
Above poverty level	100.0	7.5	1.2	3.8	9.1	12.1	23.1	11.9	15.1	2.3	14.0
FAMILIES WITH MALE HEAD											
Total:											
Below poverty level	100.0	2.5	7.2	5.1	2.9	8.2	12.8	12.0	4.9	4.2	40.2
Above poverty level	100.0	12.5	3.2	13.7	10.6	19.4	16.9	4.4	5.0	1.5	12.6
White:											
Below poverty level	100.0	2.9	7.9	6.2	3.2	8.3	11.2	8.6	4.3	3.6	44.0
Above poverty level	100.0	12.9	3.3	14.5	10.8	19.8	16.3	3.8	4.5	1.5	12.7
Nonwhite:											
Below poverty level	100.0	1.2	5.0	1.4	2.2	7.9	17.9	23.2	7.1	6.2	27.9
Above poverty level	100.0	7.5	1.3	4.2	8.7	14.0	24.9	13.8	12.4	2.3	10.9
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEAD											
Total:											
Below poverty level	100.0	1.2	0.3	0.9	5.5	0.2	5.6	1.0	20.7	3.8	60.8
Above poverty level	100.0	7.9	0.3	3.0	21.5	1.0	10.8	0.3	13.3	1.7	40.3
White:											
Below poverty level	100.0	1.5	0.4	1.4	7.7	0.2	5.7	0.9	14.6	3.0	64.7
Above poverty level	100.0	8.0	0.3	3.2	23.1	1.0	10.6	0.2	10.4	14.0	41.6
Nonwhite:											
Below poverty level	100.0	0.7	0.3	0.3	2.0	0.1	5.6	1.1	30.3	5.0	54.5
Above poverty level	100.0	7.1	0.2	1.5	11.4	0.6	12.3	1.1	31.3	2.2	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)

Sex and color of head	Families							Unrelated individuals		
	Total	No earners	1 or more earners					Total	Non-earners	Earners
			Total	1	2 or more					
					Total	2	3 or more			
BOTH SEXES										
Total	48,922	4,073	44,849	20,454	24,395	17,991	6,404	12,368	4,998	7,370
Below poverty level	6,086	1,978	4,108	2,619	1,489	1,112	377	4,820	3,361	1,459
Percent of total	12.4	48.6	9.2	12.8	6.1	6.2	5.9	39.0	67.2	19.8
White	44,017	3,593	40,424	18,724	21,700	16,038	5,662	10,785	4,480	6,305
Below poverty level	4,375	1,589	2,786	1,926	860	691	169	4,026	2,926	1,100
Percent of total white	9.9	44.2	6.9	10.3	4.0	4.3	3.0	37.3	65.3	17.4
Nonwhite	4,905	480	4,425	1,730	2,695	1,953	742	1,583	518	1,065
Below poverty level	1,711	389	1,322	693	629	421	208	794	435	359
Percent of total nonwhite	34.9	81.0	29.9	40.1	23.3	21.6	28.0	50.2	84.0	33.7
MALE										
Total	43,750	3,017	40,733	18,165	22,568	16,607	5,961	4,563	1,229	3,334
Below poverty level	4,276	1,217	3,059	1,891	1,168	891	277	1,276	731	545
Percent of total	9.8	40.3	7.5	10.4	5.2	5.4	4.6	28.0	59.5	16.3
White	40,007	2,808	37,199	16,935	20,264	14,910	5,354	3,819	1,042	2,777
Below poverty level	3,264	1,071	2,193	1,480	713	577	136	1,007	587	420
Percent of total white	8.2	38.1	5.9	8.7	3.5	3.9	2.5	26.4	56.3	15.1
Nonwhite	3,743	209	3,534	1,230	2,304	1,697	607	744	187	557
Below poverty level	1,012	146	866	411	455	314	141	269	144	125
Percent of total nonwhite	27.0	69.9	24.5	33.4	19.7	18.5	23.2	36.2	77.0	22.4
FEMALE										
Total	5,172	1,056	4,116	2,289	1,827	1,384	443	7,805	3,769	4,036
Below poverty level	1,810	761	1,049	728	321	221	100	3,544	2,630	914
Percent of total	35.0	72.1	25.5	31.8	17.6	16.0	22.6	45.4	69.8	22.6
White	4,010	785	3,225	1,789	1,436	1,128	308	6,966	3,438	3,528
Below poverty level	1,111	518	593	446	147	114	33	3,019	2,339	680
Percent of total white	27.7	66.0	18.4	24.9	10.2	10.1	10.7	43.3	68.0	19.3
Nonwhite	1,162	271	891	500	391	256	135	839	331	508
Below poverty level	699	243	456	282	174	107	67	525	291	234
Percent of total nonwhite	60.2	89.7	51.2	56.4	44.5	41.8	49.6	62.6	87.9	46.1

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

Sex and color of head	Families							Unrelated individuals		
	Total	No earners	1 or more earners					Total	Non-earners	Earners
			Total	1	2 or more					
					Total	2	3 or more			
BOTH SEXES										
Total:										
Below poverty level	100.0	32.5	67.5	43.0	24.5	18.3	6.2	100.0	69.7	30.3
Above poverty level	100.0	4.9	95.1	41.6	53.5	39.4	14.1	100.0	21.7	78.3
White:										
Below poverty level	100.0	36.3	63.7	44.0	19.7	15.8	3.9	100.0	72.7	27.3
Above poverty level	100.0	5.1	94.9	42.4	52.6	38.7	13.9	100.0	23.0	77.0
Nonwhite:										
Below poverty level	100.0	22.7	77.3	40.5	36.8	24.6	12.2	100.0	54.8	45.2
Above poverty level	100.0	2.8	97.2	32.5	64.7	48.0	16.7	100.0	10.5	89.5
MALE										
Total:										
Below poverty level	100.0	28.5	71.5	44.2	27.3	20.8	6.5	100.0	57.3	42.7
Above poverty level	100.0	4.6	95.4	41.2	54.2	39.8	14.4	100.0	15.2	84.8
White:										
Below poverty level	100.0	32.8	67.2	45.3	21.8	17.7	4.2	100.0	58.3	41.7
Above poverty level	100.0	4.7	95.3	42.1	53.2	39.0	14.2	100.0	16.2	83.8
Nonwhite:										
Below poverty level	100.0	14.4	85.6	40.6	45.0	31.0	13.9	100.0	53.5	46.5
Above poverty level	100.0	2.3	97.7	30.0	67.7	50.6	17.1	100.0	9.1	90.9
FEMALE										
Total:										
Below poverty level	100.0	42.0	58.0	40.2	17.7	12.2	5.5	100.0	74.2	25.8
Above poverty level	100.0	8.8	91.2	46.4	44.8	34.6	10.2	100.0	26.7	73.3
White:										
Below poverty level	100.0	46.6	53.4	40.1	13.2	10.3	3.0	100.0	77.5	22.5
Above poverty level	100.0	9.2	90.8	46.3	44.5	35.0	9.5	100.0	27.8	72.2
Nonwhite:										
Below poverty level	100.0	34.8	65.2	40.3	24.9	15.3	9.6	100.0	55.4	44.6
Above poverty level	100.0	6.0	94.0	47.1	46.9	32.2	14.7	100.0	12.7	87.3

Table 12.–INCIDENCE OF POVERTY AMONG FAMILIES, BY WORK EXPERIENCE OF HEAD, COLOR, AND SEX: 1966

(Numbers in thousands)

Sex and color	All families	Head worked in 1966				Head did not work in 1966			In Armed Forces
		Worked full year	Worked part year			Total	Because of Illness	Other reasons	
			Total	No unemployment	Some unemployment				
BOTH SEXES									
Total	48,922	33,389	7,805	4,947	2,858	6,893	1,757	5,136	836
Below poverty level	6,086	1,943	1,654	1,081	573	2,417	719	1,698	72
Percent of total	12.4	5.8	21.2	21.9	20.0	35.1	40.9	33.1	8.6
White	44,017	30,580	6,635	4,283	2,352	6,039	1,436	4,603	762
Below poverty level	4,375	1,321	1,128	766	362	1,864	505	1,359	62
Percent of total white	9.9	4.3	17.0	17.9	15.4	30.9	35.2	29.5	8.1
Nonwhite	4,905	2,809	1,170	664	506	853	320	533	74
Below poverty level	1,711	622	526	315	211	553	214	339	10
Percent of total nonwhite	34.9	22.1	45.0	47.4	41.7	64.8	66.9	63.6	(B)
MALE									
Total	43,750	31,556	6,615	3,989	2,626	4,743	1,433	3,310	836
Below poverty level	4,276	1,606	1,132	661	471	1,465	575	890	72
Percent of total	9.8	5.1	17.1	16.6	17.9	30.9	40.1	26.9	8.6
White	40,007	29,146	5,771	3,585	2,186	4,328	1,224	3,104	762
Below poverty level	3,264	1,151	824	519	305	1,227	433	794	62
Percent of total white	8.2	3.9	14.3	14.5	14.0	28.4	35.4	25.6	8.1
Nonwhite	3,743	2,410	845	405	440	415	209	206	74
Below poverty level	1,012	455	308	142	166	238	142	96	10
Percent of total nonwhite	27.0	18.9	36.4	35.1	37.7	57.3	67.9	46.6	(B)
FEMALE									
Total	5,172	1,833	1,190	958	232	2,148	324	1,824	(X)
Below poverty level	1,810	337	522	420	102	952	144	808	(X)
Percent of total	35.0	18.4	43.9	43.8	44.0	44.3	44.4	44.3	(X)
White	4,010	1,434	864	698	166	1,711	212	1,499	(X)
Below poverty level	1,111	170	1,304	247	57	637	72	565	(X)
Percent of total white	27.7	11.9	35.2	35.4	34.3	37.2	34.0	37.7	(X)
Nonwhite	1,161	399	326	260	66	437	112	325	(X)
Below poverty level	699	167	218	173	45	315	72	243	(X)
Percent of total nonwhite	60.2	41.9	66.9	66.5	(B)	72.1	64.3	74.8	(X)
MALE, 25 TO 64 YEARS OLD									
Total	35,182	28,416	4,928	2,702	2,226	1,183	709	474	654
Below poverty level	2,625	1,357	769	375	394	452	291	161	48
Percent of total	7.5	4.8	15.6	13.9	17.7	38.2	41.0	34.0	7.3
White	32,117	26,276	4,227	2,393	1,834	1,026	596	430	588
Below poverty level	1,889	968	532	283	249	350	214	136	39
Percent of total white	5.9	3.7	12.6	11.8	13.6	34.1	35.9	31.6	6.6
Nonwhite	3,066	2,140	701	309	392	157	113	44	66
Below poverty level	736	389	237	92	145	102	77	25	9
Percent of total nonwhite	24.0	18.2	33.8	29.8	37.0	65.0	68.1	(B)	(B)

B Base less than 75,000. X Not applicable.

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

Sex and color	All families	Head worked in 1966				Head did not work in 1966			In Armed Forces
		Worked full year	Worked part year			Total	Because of illness	Other reasons	
			Total	No unemployment	Some unemployment				
BOTH SEXES									
Total:									
Below poverty level	100.0	31.9	27.2	17.8	9.4	39.7	11.8	27.9	1.2
Above poverty level	100.0	73.4	14.4	9.0	5.3	10.4	2.4	8.0	1.8
White:									
Below poverty level	100.0	30.2	25.8	17.5	8.3	42.6	11.5	31.1	1.4
Above poverty level	100.0	73.8	13.9	8.9	5.0	10.5	2.3	8.2	1.8
Nonwhite:									
Below poverty level	100.0	36.4	30.7	18.4	12.3	32.3	12.5	19.8	0.6
Above poverty level	100.0	68.5	20.2	10.9	9.2	9.4	3.3	6.1	2.0
MALE									
Total:									
Below poverty level	100.0	37.6	26.5	15.5	11.0	34.3	13.4	20.8	1.7
Above poverty level	100.0	75.9	13.9	8.4	5.5	8.3	2.2	6.1	1.9
White:									
Below poverty level	100.0	35.3	25.2	15.9	9.3	37.6	13.3	24.3	1.9
Above poverty level	100.0	76.2	13.5	8.3	5.1	8.4	2.2	6.3	1.9
Nonwhite:									
Below poverty level	100.0	45.0	30.4	14.0	16.4	23.5	14.0	9.5	1.0
Above poverty level	100.0	71.6	19.7	9.6	10.0	6.5	2.5	4.0	2.3
FEMALE									
Total:									
Below poverty level	100.0	18.6	28.8	23.2	5.6	52.6	8.0	44.6	(X)
Above poverty level	100.0	44.5	19.9	16.0	3.9	35.6	5.4	30.2	(X)
White:									
Below poverty level	100.0	15.3	27.4	22.2	5.1	57.3	6.5	50.9	(X)
Above poverty level	100.0	43.6	19.3	15.6	3.8	37.0	4.8	32.2	(X)
Nonwhite:									
Below poverty level	100.0	23.9	31.2	24.7	6.4	45.1	10.3	34.8	(X)
Above poverty level	100.0	50.3	23.4	18.9	4.6	26.5	8.7	17.8	(X)
MALE, 25 TO 64 YEARS OLD									
Total:									
Below poverty level	100.0	51.7	29.3	14.3	15.0	17.2	11.1	6.1	1.8
Above poverty level	100.0	83.1	12.8	7.1	5.6	2.2	1.3	1.0	1.9
White:									
Below poverty level	100.0	51.2	28.2	15.0	13.2	18.5	11.3	7.2	2.1
Above poverty level	100.0	83.7	12.2	7.0	5.2	2.2	1.3	1.0	1.8
Nonwhite:									
Below poverty level	100.0	52.9	32.2	12.5	19.7	13.9	10.5	3.4	1.2
Above poverty level	100.0	75.2	19.9	9.3	10.6	2.4	1.5	0.8	2.4

X Not applicable.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Family status and color	All persons in poor families	Persons in poor families with male head								Persons in poor families with female head					
		Total	Head worked in 1966			Head did not work in 1966		In Armed Forces	Total	Head worked in 1966			Head did not work in 1966		
			Worked full year	Worked part year		Because of ill-ness	Other reasons			Worked full year	Worked part year		Because of ill-ness	Other reasons
				No unem-ployment	Some unem-ployment						No unem-ployment	Some unem-ployment		
All Persons														
Total	24,836	17,675	8,139	2,547	2,396	1,979	2,283	331	7,160	1,387	1,726	428	475	3,144
White	16,287	12,410	5,486	1,843	1,485	1,381	1,946	268	3,877	609	887	213	193	1,975
Nonwhite	8,549	5,265	2,653	704	911	598	337	63	3,283	778	839	215	282	1,169
Children Under 18														
Total	11,307	7,472	4,304	965	1,243	536	244	183	3,835	703	977	246	133	1,775
White	7,118	5,032	2,851	658	810	367	205	142	2,087	342	533	136	45	1,031
Nonwhite	4,189	2,440	1,453	307	433	169	39	41	1,748	361	444	110	88	744
Children Under 6														
Total	3,814	2,684	1,584	376	461	90	78	97	1,130	145	293	67	27	597
White	2,380	1,787	1,021	258	304	63	61	81	593	68	161	35	8	321
Nonwhite	1,434	897	563	118	157	27	17	16	537	77	132	32	19	276
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION														
All Persons														
Total	100.0	71.2	32.8	10.3	9.6	8.0	9.2	1.3	28.8	5.6	6.9	1.7	1.9	12.7
White	100.0	76.2	33.7	11.3	9.1	8.5	11.9	1.6	23.8	3.7	5.4	1.3	1.2	12.1
Nonwhite	100.0	61.6	31.0	8.2	10.7	7.0	3.9	0.7	38.4	9.1	9.8	2.5	3.3	13.7
Children Under 18														
Total	100.0	66.1	38.1	8.5	11.0	4.7	2.2	1.6	33.9	6.2	8.6	2.2	1.2	15.7
White	100.0	70.7	40.1	9.2	11.4	5.2	2.9	2.0	29.3	4.8	7.5	1.9	0.6	14.5
Nonwhite	100.0	58.2	34.7	7.3	10.3	4.0	0.9	1.0	41.7	8.6	10.6	2.6	2.1	17.8
Children Under 6														
Total	100.0	70.4	41.5	9.9	12.1	2.4	2.0	2.5	29.6	3.8	7.7	1.8	0.7	15.7
White	100.0	75.1	42.9	10.8	12.8	2.6	2.6	3.4	24.9	2.9	6.8	1.5	0.3	13.5
Nonwhite	100.0	62.6	39.3	8.2	10.9	1.9	1.2	1.1	37.4	5.4	9.2	2.2	1.3	19.2

Table 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

Size of gap below the poverty level and color of head	Families having specified number of related children under 18 years old								Total unrelated individuals
	Total families	None	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more	
WHITE									
Number.....thousands..	4,590	1,844	680	579	566	424	248	249	3,935
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than $250.....	16.6	21.5	12.4	15.6	11.3	15.6	15.7	9.6	15.9
$250 to $499.....	14.1	20.1	9.9	11.8	14.5	9.0	2.8	4.8	22.5
$500 to $749.....	13.5	18.1	14.6	8.5	9.2	10.6	9.3	7.6	24.0
$750 to $999.....	11.8	14.5	12.4	9.3	9.4	7.3	11.3	10.1	14.1
$1,000 to $1,249.....	9.2	8.1	14.1	11.2	6.9	4.7	10.9	9.6	6.4
$1,250 to $1,499.....	7.0	6.3	6.5	5.7	9.6	8.5	8.5	6.0	7.3
$1,500 to $1,749.....	5.6	3.2	7.1	8.7	8.3	6.8	4.0	6.4	9.6
$1,750 to $1,999.....	5.3	3.5	6.6	6.7	6.4	7.1	3.6	8.4	-
$2,000 to $2,499.....	7.7	2.4	12.6	12.3	9.0	8.5	14.5	11.7	0.1
$2,500 to $2,999.....	3.3	0.5	1.0	6.6	6.4	7.8	4.8	7.2	-
$3,000 and over.....	5.9	1.9	2.9	3.7	9.1	14.2	14.5	18.5	0.3
Median gap.....	$872	$616	$1,016	$1,108	$1,202	$1,333	$1,250	$1,586	$621
NONWHITE									
Number.....thousands..	1,861	359	276	241	270	206	202	307	831
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than $250.....	9.9	17.8	10.1	11.9	9.6	6.8	5.4	4.6	14.6
$250 to $499.....	10.5	15.6	17.7	10.7	6.7	4.4	5.9	8.5	20.0
$500 to $749.....	10.7	17.5	18.1	10.7	6.7	7.3	6.4	4.2	21.5
$750 to $999.....	10.3	17.3	6.5	10.7	13.0	13.6	3.5	4.9	16.1
$1,000 to $1,249.....	13.1	17.8	12.6	15.6	16.7	11.7	6.9	7.8	10.5
$1,250 to $1,499.....	9.1	6.4	12.6	12.3	9.3	5.8	6.9	10.1	6.7
$1,500 to $1,749.....	6.5	4.2	5.1	4.9	10.7	6.8	10.4	5.5	10.2
$1,750 to $1,999.....	5.0	1.7	4.7	4.9	4.8	8.7	5.4	6.5	-
$2,000 to $2,499.....	11.1	1.4	11.9	11.1	9.3	18.4	16.3	14.7	-
$2,500 to $2,999.....	5.3	-	-	4.9	6.7	3.9	12.4	11.7	0.2
$3,000 and over.....	8.5	0.3	0.7	2.0	6.7	12.6	20.3	21.6	0.1
Median gap.....	$1,165	$736	$910	$1,095	$1,211	$1,518	$1,955	$1,919	$679

- Represents zero.