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CHARACTERISTICS OF FAMILIES AND PERSONS LIVING IN METROPOLITAN POVERTY AREAS: 1967

One of the foremost concerns of this Nation is with conditions in the older, deteriorating neighborhoods in large urban centers. This report provides data on the characteristics of the residents of poverty areas, as defined on the basis of 1960 Census data for the 100 largest metropolitan areas, reflecting the situation as it existed at the time of the March 1967 Current Population Survey (CPS). Poverty areas were determined by ranking census tracts in metropolitan areas of 250,000 or more in 1960 according to the relative presence of each of the following equally weighted poverty-linked characteristics: (1) family income below $3,000; (2) children in broken homes; (3) persons with low educational attainment; (4) males in unskilled jobs; and (5) housing which was dilapidated or lacking some or all plumbing facilities. Adjustments for changes brought about since 1960 by urban renewal have been made. In general, the lowest 22 percent of census tracts are included.[1]

The data for poverty areas are compiled from the CPS.[2] National data on the economic and social characteristics of the population, although available in increasing detail, cannot reveal the full extent of depressed conditions in the poorer neighborhoods of large cities. Now, however, it is possible to examine separately the characteristics of the residents of poverty areas and those of the residents outside these areas.

The size and characteristics of the poverty area population are summarized in table A. Altogether there were 18.3 million persons in 1967 living in

Table A.--PERSONS BY COLOR AND FAMILY STATUS BY POVERTY AREA STATUS, FOR STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS OF 250,000 OR MORE: 1967

(Numbers in thousands)

Color and family status	Total	In poverty areas	
		Number	Percent of total
TOTAL			
All persons	107,109	18,310	17.1
In families	99,504	16,436	16.5
Head	27,092	4,269	15.8
Children under 18 years	37,819	6,976	18.4
Other family members	34,593	5,191	15.0
Unrelated individuals	7,605	1,874	24.6
WHITE			
All persons	92,710	10,020	10.8
In families	86,230	8,879	10.3
Head	23,936	2,517	10.5
Children under 18 years	31,575	3,251	10.3
Other family members	30,719	3,111	10.1
Unrelated individuals	6,480	1,141	17.6
NONWHITE			
All persons	14,399	8,290	57.6
In families	13,274	7,557	56.9
Head	3,156	1,752	55.5
Children under 18 years	6,244	3,725	59.7
Other family members	3,874	2,080	53.7
Unrelated individuals	1,125	733	65.2

[1]See Series P-23, No. 19, for a more detailed definition of poverty areas. The poverty areas described in this report are not necessarily co-extensive with the current target areas selected for any specific Federal or local program designed to combat poverty, unemployment, or general neighborhood deterioration (such as the "Concentrated Employment Program" or the "Model Cities" program) although in many cases there is a high degree of overlap.

[2]Each of the sample segments in large standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) in the CPS is coded as to whether it is in a poverty tract. In tabulation, the data for all segments in poverty areas are combined.

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the poorest neighborhoods of metropolitan areas having a total population of 250,000 or more. They included 4.3 million families with 7 million children under 18 years old.

Poverty areas were expected to contain relatively high concentrations of families with incomes below the poverty level. In 1967, poverty areas included 42 percent of all poor persons, but only 17 percent of the total population residing in the 100 largest metropolitan areas (table B). The incidence of poverty within poverty areas was more than three times the rate found in the balance of these SMSA's.

The contrast between the white and nonwhite populations is dramatic. Only 11 percent of the white population, but 58 percent of the nonwhite population of large metropolitan areas live in poverty areas. Families in poverty areas were much more likely than those in other areas to be nonwhite. In addition they were likely to have more dependent family members per earner.

Table B.--PERSONS AND FAMILIES BY POVERTY AREA STATUS AND COLOR, FOR STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS OF 250,000 OR MORE: 1967

(Numbers in thousands. Poverty level based on income in 1966)

Residence	Persons			Families		
	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite
TOTAL						
In all areas	107,109	92,710	14,399	27,092	23,936	3,156
In poverty areas	18,310	10,020	8,290	4,269	2,517	1,752
Percent in poverty areas	17.1	10.8	57.6	15.8	10.5	55.5
In nonpoverty areas	88,799	82,690	6,109	22,823	21,419	1,404
BELOW POVERTY LEVEL						
In all areas	12,824	8,169	4,655	2,599	1,769	830
In poverty areas	5,389	2,074	3,315	1,015	427	588
Percent in poverty areas	42.0	25.4	71.2	39.1	24.1	70.8
In nonpoverty areas	7,435	6,095	1,340	1,584	1,342	242
Percent Below Poverty Level						
In all areas	12.0	8.8	32.3	9.6	7.4	26.3
In poverty areas	29.4	20.7	40.0	23.8	17.0	33.6
In nonpoverty areas	8.4	7.4	21.9	6.9	6.3	17.2

GENERAL POPULATION TRENDS

The number of families living in poverty areas declined by 500,000 or about 11 percent between 1960 and 1967. This loss of population is common in deteriorating areas. Among the most important factors contributing to population decline are the following: the demolition or condemnation of dilapidated housing units, the conversion of residential structures to commercial use, the clearance of housing in the path of highways, and a low rate of new housing construction.

The density of population has declined in poverty areas since 1960, but no information is available on the quality of the neighborhoods that received the outmigrants. Certainly conditions have changed sufficiently to ensure that some census tracts not rated as belonging to a poverty area on the basis of 1960 data would be so designated if the data necessary for that classification were available today.

However, there are grounds for assuming that if poverty areas could be delineated on the basis of current data, in general the relative rank of the tracts would not differ substantially from the rank assigned tracts on the basis of available (1960) data. For one thing, allowance was made for urban renewal activities through 1965, and "new construction" segments that rotate[3] into the sample are automatically designated as "not in poverty areas." In addition, poverty areas were composed only of the tracts forming major concentrations of poverty. Low-ranking single tracts or even combinations of such tracts having fewer than 4,000 families were considered to be too small to constitute a poverty area. About half of the resulting poverty areas had 100,000 or more residents in 1960. Even substantial and atypical socioeconomic changes, if occurring in only a few census tracts, would be unlikely to effect any great net change in the aggregate data for the poverty area population. It is reasonable to conclude, therefore, that tracts in the lowest relative socioeconomic stratum in 1960 were, by and large, in the same relative position in 1967. Confirmation of this conclusion must await the results of the 1970 Decennial Census. For the present, however, analysis must be limited to poverty areas as defined on the basis of 1960 data.

[3]For a description of the CPS sample design, see The Current Population Survey--A Report on Methodology, Technical Paper No. 7, 1963.

Changes in racial composition.--Between 1960 and 1967 the proportion of poverty area families who were nonwhite increased (table C). There was a decline in the number of white families in poverty areas while the number of nonwhite families residing there remained fairly constant over the 7-year period."[4] In 1960, poverty areas contained 59 nonwhite families for each 100 white families; by 1967, there were 70 nonwhite families per 100 white families. About one-half million white families left poverty areas (on a net basis) between 1960 and 1967, while the number of nonwhite families was virtually the same in 1967 as it had been 7 years earlier.

Table C.--FAMILIES BY POVERTY AREA STATUS AND COLOR, FOR STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS OF 250,000 OR MORE: 1967 AND 1960

(Numbers in thousands)

Poverty area status and color of family head	1967	1960[1]	Percent change, 1960 to 1967
ALL AREAS			
Total	27,092	24,506	+10.6
White	23,936	22,025	+8.7
Nonwhite	3,156	2,481	+27.2
Percent nonwhite	11.6	10.1	(X)
POVERTY AREAS			
Total	4,269	4,795	-11.0
White	2,517	3,016	-16.5
Nonwhite	1,752	1,779	-1.5
Percent nonwhite	41.0	37.1	(X)
NONPOVERTY AREAS			
Total	22,823	19,711	+15.8
White	21,419	19,009	+12.7
Nonwhite	1,404	702	+100.0
Percent nonwhite	6.2	3.6	(X)

X Not applicable.

[1]Additional data for 1960 were published in The 1960 Census of Population Supplementary Reports, PC(S1)-54, "Poverty Areas in the 100 Largest Metropolitan Areas."

The rate of decline in poverty between 1960 and 1967 for white families residing in poverty areas was particularly sharp. The number of poor white families was reduced by 37 percent, about twice the decline observed among poor nonwhite families. Thus, in 1967 those families with incomes below the poverty level residing in poverty areas were more likely to be nonwhite than they were in 1960. From the vantage point of the person residing in a poverty area, the salient facts may be that more of his neighbors were nonwhite in 1967 than previously, and that more of the residents of poverty areas who were poor were also nonwhite than at the beginning of the decade.

Children in poverty areas.--In 1967, children under 18 years of age accounted for about two-fifths of the population in poverty areas (table D). These areas contained substantially the same number of children in 1967 as they had in 1960, while the number of other persons declined by 13 percent. Thus, the proportion of poverty area residents who were children increased slightly between 1960 and 1967. In addition, children were a larger proportion of all impoverished persons residing in poverty areas in 1967 than they were in 1960.

In 1960, for each 100 family heads residing in poverty areas there were 147 children; this ratio increased to 163 children in 1967. Among families below the poverty level, the ratio of children to family heads increased from 230 children per 100 family heads in 1960 to 264 children per 100 heads in 1967. The significance of these figures is clear--families whose incomes were inadequate for their needs had more children dependent on their low incomes in 1967 than in 1960. From the perspective of children growing up in poor families in poverty areas, it meant that each child had a smaller per capita share of the family's inadequate income in 1967 than was true for children in poor families in 1960.

[4]Population figures are available only on a net basis. No information is available on the gross movement into or out of poverty areas. Such data were collected on a 5-year basis in the March 1968 CPS, but the results are still in the process of being compiled.

Table D.--INCIDENCE OF POVERTY FOR PERSONS IN POVERTY AREAS OF STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS OF 250,000 OR MORE: 1967 AND 1960

(Numbers in thousands. Poverty level based on 1966 and 1959 income)

Family status	1967			1960			Percent change, 1960 to 1967	
	Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level			
		Number	Percent of total		Number	Percent of total	Total	Below poverty level
All persons	18,310	5,389	29.4	20,036	6,868	34.3	-8.6	-21.5
Children under 18 years	6,976	2,675	38.3	7,033	3,148	44.8	-0.8	-15.0
Percent of total	38.1	49.6	(X)	35.1	45.8	(X)	(X)	(X)
Family heads	4,269	1,015	23.8	4,795	1,367	28.5	-11.0	-25.7
Other family members and unrelated individuals	7,065	1,699	24.0	8,208	2,353	28.7	-13.9	-27.8

X Not applicable.

POPULATION CHANGES IN SELECTED CITIES

Data from recent special censuses provide a basis for charting some trends within individual cities or SMSA's since 1960 (table E). In the places where it was possible to make the comparison, the population of the poverty areas declined between the time of the 1960 Census and the later special census. Where the population of the city declined, the overall rate of decline was always less than the rate by which the poverty area population was reduced. Even where the total population increased substantially, as it did in the New Haven SMSA and in Tucson city, the poverty area population declined.

For the Negro population, there was an entirely different pattern. The number of Negroes residing in the poverty area in most of the places for which such data are available increased since 1960. Except for Tucson, Ariz., a greater proportion of the poverty area population was Negro when the special census was taken than had been the case in 1960.

A closer look at two representative areas will serve to illustrate some general trends. The pattern of change in the poverty areas of New Haven and Memphis is similar to the national trends observed when 1960 Census data are compared with those from the March 1967 CPS. There was a 29 percent increase in the number of Negroes residing in New Haven's poverty area between 1960 and 1967. During the same time the number of persons of all other races declined by more than one-fourth. As a result of these racially different residential patterns, Negroes constituted 21 percent of the population residing in the poverty areas in 1967, a substantial increase over 1960 when they comprised only 13 percent of the total. The sharp increase in the proportion of Negroes among the poverty area population was not consistent with the trend in the balance of the New Haven SMSA. The proportion of Negroes increased only slightly in the SMSA overall, from 8 percent in 1960 to 10 percent in 1967.

New Haven may not be typical of the large metropolitan areas since it has a relatively small proportion of Negroes among the poverty area population and because it has been noted for its extensive urban renewal program. However, from data collected in the 1967 Special Census of the city of Memphis, Tenn., the same general pattern of change emerges. The similarity in the population trends of New Haven and Memphis is more suprising in light of other significant differences between these two places. As table E shows, Memphis, unlike New Haven, has had a large minority of Negroes

Table E.--TOTAL AND NEGRO POPULATION OF SELECTED CENTRAL CITIES OF STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS OF 250,000 OR MORE IN 1960 AND AT DATE OF RECENT SPECIAL CENSUSES

(Numbers in thousands)

Area	Total population			Negro population				
	1960	At time of special census[1]	Percent change, 1960 to date of special census	1960		At time of special census[1]		Percent change, 1960 to date of special census
				Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	
Buffalo, N.Y.	532.8	481.5	-9.6	70.9	13.3	82.0	17.0	+15.7
Poverty areas	174.7	146.0	-16.4	66.6	38.1	70.2	48.1	+5.5
Cleveland, Ohio	876.1	810.9	-7.4	250.8	28.6	276.4	34.1	+9.2
Poverty areas	305.4	251.8	-17.6	193.3	63.3	172.4	68.5	-10.8
Des Moines, Iowa	209.0	206.7	-1.1	10.2	4.9	10.9	5.3	+6.3
Poverty areas	43.9	34.1	-22.3	8.1	18.6	7.3	21.4	+10.6
Louisville, Ky.-Ind.[2]	725.1	768.9	+6.0	83.2	11.5	91.2	11.9	+9.6
Poverty areas	193.6	180.7	-6.6	59.7	30.9	66.8	36.9	+11.7
Memphis, Tenn.	497.5	536.6	+7.9	184.3	37.0	212.4	39.6	+15.2
Poverty areas	246.9	236.2	-4.3	177.3	71.8	190.6	80.7	+7.5
New Haven, Conn.[2]	311.7	347.1	+11.4	24.0	7.7	35.5	10.2	+48.2
Poverty areas	50.1	39.5	-21.2	6.4	12.9	8.3	21.1	+29.0
Providence-Pawtucket, R.I.	288.5	264.6	-8.3	11.6	4.0	14.4	5.4	+24.2
Poverty areas	138.1	119.7	-13.3	10.2	7.4	13.0	10.9	+27.2
Rochester, N.Y.	318.6	305.7	-4.0	23.6	7.4	31.8	10.4	+34.6
Poverty areas	70.4	63.5	-9.7	19.8	28.1	24.2	38.1	+22.3
Shreveport, La.	164.4	160.5	-2.3	56.6	34.4	57.0	35.5	+0.7
Poverty areas	65.2	61.3	-6.0	49.1	75.3	49.6	80.9	+1.0
Tucson, Ariz.	212.9	236.9	+11.3	7.0	3.3	8.3	3.5	+18.3
Poverty areas	47.5	45.6	-4.0	5.3	11.1	4.4	9.6	-17.5

[1]Special censuses were conducted at various times between April 1964 and April 1967.
[2]Data are shown for total SMSA.

since 1960. The city of Memphis is substantially larger than the New Haven SMSA and has a greater proportion of its population residing in poverty areas. The two places also represent different regions of the country. Although New Haven and Memphis are not alike in many respects, the pattern of population change in their poverty areas is similar and reflects what the CPS data revealed for all SMSA's. Negroes increased as a percent of the poverty area population between 1960 and 1967 in Memphis as well as in New Haven. Although the number of Negroes in the Memphis poverty area increased by 8 percent, the number of all other persons decreased by one-third between 1960 and 1967.

REGIONAL TRENDS:

The decline in the number of families residing in poverty areas was especially sharp in the Northeast between 1960 and 1967 (table F). The number of white families dropped by about one-fourth while the number of nonwhite families did not change significantly. A decline was also registered in the number of poor white families, but there was no statistically significant reduction in the number of poor nonwhite families. White families residing in poverty areas in 1960 reporting incomes below the poverty level were able either to increase their incomes or to migrate out of poverty areas at a faster rate than nonwhite poor families. As a result of these differential population changes, the percent of families residing in poverty areas with incomes below the poverty level who were nonwhite increased from 40 to 51 percent between 1960 and 1967.

In the North Central region, more than half of the families in poverty areas were nonwhite in 1967. Nonwhites comprised a larger proportion (69 percent) of the poor families residing in poverty areas than observed in 1960. Between 1960 and 1967 the number of white families in the poverty areas of the North Central Region dropped by nearly one-fifth while there was no significant change in the number of nonwhite families.

Overall, there was no measurable reduction in the number of families living in poverty areas in the South. But striking reductions occurred between 1960 and 1967 among poor families in poverty areas in the South. The incidence of poverty for white families residing in poverty areas in the South dropped from 25 percent in 1960 to 14 percent in 1967. The incidence of poverty also declined for nonwhite families. In the South, as in the rest of the country, nonwhite families comprised a greater proportion of the poor residing in poverty areas in 1967 than in 1960.

While the number of white families residing in poverty areas in the West decreased by nearly one-fourth between 1960 and 1967, the number of nonwhite families showed no statistically significant change. As a result, the percent of poverty area families who were nonwhite showed a substantial rise.

Table F.--INCIDENCE OF POVERTY FOR FAMILIES IN POVERTY AREAS, BY REGION AND COLOR, FOR STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS OF 250,000 OR MORE: 1967 AND 1960

(Numbers in thousands. Poverty level based on 1966 and 1959 income)

Region and color	1967			1960			Percent change, 1960 to 1967	
	Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level			
		Number	Percent of total		Number	Percent of total	Total	Below poverty level
United States	4,269	1,015	23.8	4,795	1,367	28.5	-11.0	-25.7
White	2,517	427	17.0	3,016	673	22.3	-16.5	-36.6
Nonwhite	1,752	588	33.6	1,779	694	39.0	-1.5	-15.3
Percent nonwhite	41.0	57.9	(X)	37.1	50.8	(X)	(X)	(X)
Northeast	1,214	268	22.1	1,486	357	24.0	-18.3	-24.9
White	799	132	16.5	1,044	216	20.7	-23.5	-38.9
Nonwhite	415	136	32.8	443	141	31.8	-6.3	-3.5
Percent nonwhite	34.2	50.7	(X)	29.8	39.5	(X)	(X)	(X)
North Central	917	222	24.2	1,011	277	27.4	-9.2	-19.9
White	418	70	16.7	518	100	19.3	-19.3	-30.0
Nonwhite	499	152	30.5	492	177	35.9	+1.4	-14.1
Percent nonwhite	54.4	68.5	(X)	48.7	63.9	(X)	(X)	(X)
South	1,579	376	23.8	1,663	574	34.5	-5.1	-34.5
White	953	136	14.3	1,000	253	25.3	-4.7	-46.2
Nonwhite	626	240	38.3	663	321	48.4	-5.6	-25.2
Percent nonwhite	39.6	63.8	(X)	39.9	55.9	(X)	(X)	(X)
West	559	149	26.7	635	160	25.1	-12.0	-6.9
White	347	89	25.6	454	104	22.9	-23.6	-14.4
Nonwhite	212	60	28.3	181	56	30.7	+17.1	+7.1
Percent nonwhite	37.9	40.3	(X)	28.5	35.0	(X)	(X)	(X)

X Not applicable.

FAMILY STRUCTURE

Sex of head.--The distributions of male and female headed families between poverty and nonpoverty areas are noticeably different. Of all metropolitan families headed by men, 14 percent resided in poverty areas in 1967, compared to 28 percent for families headed by women. Families headed by women were more common in poverty areas than in nonpoverty areas in 1967. Outside poverty areas one family in 10 was headed by a woman, but within poverty areas one family in five was without a man at the head of the household.

The incidence of families headed by women was higher among poor families than among those with incomes above the poverty level both within poverty areas and in nonpoverty areas. In poverty areas women headed 44 percent of all poor families. Only about half of the poor families living in poverty areas were headed by a man with his wife present. Families headed by a man with his wife present comprised 90 percent of all families outside poverty areas having incomes above the poverty level.

Nonwhite families, whether headed by a man or woman, were more likely than comparable white families to reside in poverty areas. For those families headed by a man with his wife present, more than half the nonwhite but less than 10 percent of the white, resided in poverty areas. For families below the poverty level with a male head, 68 percent of the nonwhite families but only 24 percent of the white families resided in poverty areas. Among families above the poverty level headed by men, almost half of the nonwhites but less than one-tenth of the whites resided in poverty areas. White poor families were only about half as likely as nonwhite families with incomes above the poverty level to reside in poverty areas. White families were able to avoid the poverty areas even when their incomes were below the poverty level, while only about half of the nonwhite families with incomes above the poverty level were able to escape the poverty areas.

Age of head.--The age distribution of family heads varied little between those residing in poverty areas and residents of other areas. However, the age distribution for heads of poor families did demonstrate significant

Table G.--RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 IN FAMILIES--POOR CHILDREN AND NONPOOR CHILDREN BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN FAMILY AND POVERTY AREA STATUS, FOR STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS OF 250,000 OR MORE: 1967

Number of children in family and color	Poverty areas		Nonpoverty areas	
	Family income below poverty level in 1966	Family income above poverty level in 1966	Family income below poverty level in 1966	Family income above poverty level in 1966
TOTAL				
Number.....thousands..	2,675	4,301	2,637	28,206
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 child.....	4.9	15.0	8.0	14.6
2 children.....	13.3	24.6	16.8	27.3
3 children.....	15.4	19.9	20.5	25.4
4 children.....	17.6	15.3	18.7	16.7
5 children.....	17.2	7.6	13.5	8.5
6 children or more.....	31.6	17.6	22.5	7.5
WHITE				
Number.....thousands..	836	2,415	1,908	26,416
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 child.....	7.9	16.8	9.1	14.6
2 children.....	17.0	28.8	18.1	27.7
3 children.....	21.9	23.7	22.0	25.5
4 children.....	16.7	13.9	21.2	16.7
5 children.....	15.6	8.5	11.8	8.4
6 children or more.....	20.9	8.3	17.8	7.1
NONWHITE				
Number.....thousands..	1,839	1,886	729	1,790
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 child.....	3.5	12.7	5.2	14.1
2 children.....	11.6	19.3	13.2	23.1
3 children.....	12.4	15.1	16.5	23.8
4 children.....	18.1	17.2	12.1	15.9
5 children.....	17.9	6.4	17.8	10.9
6 children or more.....	36.5	29.3	35.2	12.2

differences between poverty areas and other areas. Only 27 percent of the poor families residing in poverty areas were headed by a person 55 years of age or over, as compared with 41 percent of the poor families residing outside the poverty areas. Most of the poor families in the poverty areas were headed by a person in the most productive age group--25 to 54. Families headed by a person in this age group typically are at the stage in the family life cycle where the number of family members reaches its peak.

Size of family.--There was only a slight difference in the average number of persons per family between poverty and nonpoverty areas. Poverty area families averaged 3.9 members compared with 3.6 members in nonpoverty areas. The difference in the family size among poor families residing in poverty areas and those residing outside poverty areas was much more pronounced. Poor families residing in poverty areas were nearly one person larger on the average, than poor families residing outside poverty areas.

The very largest families, those with seven or more members, were especially likely to reside in poverty areas. Twenty-seven percent of all families with seven or more members resided in poverty areas, compared with 15 percent for smaller families. Among families with incomes below the poverty level, 56 percent of those with seven or more members resided in poverty areas, compared with 36 percent for smaller poor families.

Nonwhite families residing in poverty areas were more likely to include dependent children than were white families. In poverty areas about one-third of all nonwhite families contained no children, while more than two-fifths of the white families were without children. Among poor families in poverty areas only 18 percent of the nonwhites and 31 percent of the whites contained no children. Almost half of the poor children residing in poverty areas were in families where at least four other children were present. Only one-fourth of the children residing in the poverty areas with families who were not poor had that many other children sharing the household (table G).

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Population coverage.--Data in this report from the March 1967 Current Population Survey (CPS) exclude inmates of institutions. They include those members of the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post. Data for 1960 are based on a 25 percent sample of the entire population enumerated in the Eighteenth Decennial Census of Population, taken as of April 1, 1960.

Time reference.--Although the time periods referred to by the poverty and earnings statistics pertain to calendar years 1966 and 1959, characteristics such as poverty area status, occupation and employment status, type of family and family relationships, refer to the time of enumeration, March 1967 and April 1960.

Poverty area.--The procedures used to determine poverty areas were as follows. All census tracts in the United States in SMSA's of 250,000 or more were first ranked according to the relative presence of each of five equally weighted poverty-linked characteristics as reported in the 1960 Census. These were then combined into an overall measure termed a "poverty index." The five socioeconomic characteristics used to construct this poverty index were:

1. Percent of families with money incomes under $3,000 in 1959.

2. Percent of children under 18 years old not living with both parents.

3. Percent of persons 25 years old and over with less than 8 years of school completed.

4. Percent of unskilled males (laborers and service workers) in the employed civilian labor force.

5. Percent of housing units dilapidated or lacking some or all plumbing facilities.

After each tract had been ranked by the poverty index, those falling in the lowest quartile were designed as "poor" tracts.

In an attempt to approximate neighborhood concentrations of poverty, the following poverty area definition was developed:

1. Any area having five or more contiguous poor tracts regardless of the number of families contained within.

2. Any area of one to four contiguous poor tracts, containing an aggregate of 4,000 or more families.

3. Any area of one or two contiguous tracts not ranked in the lowest quartile that was completely surrounded by poor tracts. In some cases, areas of three or four contiguous tracts, not themselves poor but surrounded by poor tracts were included after analysis of their characteristics. Areas of five or more contiguous tracts not ranked in the lowest quartile but surrounded by poor tracts were not designated as poor tracts.

Subsequently, these definitions were updated to take into account urban renewal activities since 1960. Any tract where 50 percent or more of the 1960 population was displaced as a result of clearance, rehabilitation, or code enforcement was then further examined on the basis of location as follows:

1. Any previously poor tract completely surrounded by poor tracts was retained as part of the poverty area.

2. Any previously poor tract not completely surrounded by poor tracts was excluded from the final poverty area designation.

3. A "nonpoor" tract originally surrounded by poor tracts which no longer remained surrounded was also deleted from the final poverty area designations.

The application of the original criteria and the urban renewal adjustments resulted in the designation of 193 poverty areas in 100 SMSA's, comprising approximately 22 percent of the 20,915 tracts in these areas.[5] These 193 poverty areas had an average 1960 population of 106,000 and ranged in size from 6,000 to 992,000.

In developing a measure of poverty areas, a comparison was made of the five-factor index with a method based on the Social Security Administration's (SSA) definition of poverty. A study was made to test whether a definition of poverty areas based on income alone, the SSA's incidence of poverty measure, would yield significantly different results from the method based on low income and other socioeconomic characteristics. To compare these two approaches, census tracts in all SMSA's of 250,000 or more in Texas and Ohio were ranked by both the five-factor method and the SSA's incidence of poverty measure. Those tracts falling in the lowest quartile in a given ranking were designated as the poverty area for the method. Thus, poverty areas independently identified by the two measures could be compared.

The comparison of the two methods was specifically designed to test two hypotheses; first, that the SSA's index would place a larger proportion of all families with incomes below the poverty level in poverty areas and second, that the measure based on a variable family income scale alone, would include fewer nonwhite families in poverty areas. Neither of these hypotheses was substantiated by the findings. It was found that to a large degree (the overlap was 87 percent) both the incidence of poverty and the five-factor methods identified the same tracts as being in the poverty areas. The proportion of poor families in the poverty areas identified by each measure was virtually the same. No difference was found in the percentage of nonwhites who resided in poverty areas identified by each of the methods.

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 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 poverty level for 1960 was determined using a modified version of the method described above. Family size and farm-nonfarm residence were the only variables used to adjust the poverty thresholds; adjustment was not made for sex of head or family composition. The refined SSA index which was used for the 1966 data is a more sophisticated instrument than that used on the 1960 data but does not yield significantly different figures at this level of analysis.

Standard metropolitan statistical areas.--Except in New England, an SMSA is a county or group of contiguous counties which contains at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, or "twin cities" with a combined population of at least 50,000. In addition to the county, or counties, containing such a city or cities, contiguous counties are included in an SMSA if, according to certain criteria, they are essentially metropolitan in character and are socially and economically integrated with the central city. In New England, SMSA's consist of towns and cities, rather than counties.

Earnings.--This is defined as money wages or salary and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment.

Income other than earnings.--This is defined as the algebraic sum of all sources of money income except wages and salaries and income from self-employment. The various types of income other than earnings are not shown separately in any of the tables in this report.

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. Married couples related to the head of a family are included in the head's family and are not classified as separate families.

Family head.--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, spouse present.--Married persons with spouse present are persons whose spouse was enumerated as a member of the same household even though he or she may have been temporarily absent, on business or vacation, visiting, in a hospital, etc.

Unrelated individual.--The term "unrelated individual" refers to a person 14 years and over who is (1) a member of 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.

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[5]In the 1960 Census there were 101 standard metropolitan statistical areas with a population of 250,000 or more. One of these, the Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, Iowa-Illinois SMSA had no major concentration of poverty. Consequently, poverty areas were identified in 100 SMSA's with a 1960 population of 250,000 or more.

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.

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, 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.

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.

Occupation.--The data on occupation 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.

Labor force and employment status.--The definitions of labor force and employment status in this report relate to the population 14 years old and over.

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, whether or not they were paid by their employers for time off, and whether or not they were seeking other jobs. 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.

Unemployed.--Unemployed persons are those civilians who, during the survey week, had no employment but were available for work and (1) had engaged in any specific jobseeking activity within the past 4 weeks, such as 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 within 30 days.

Not in the labor force.--All civilians who are not classified as employed or unemployed are defined as "not in the labor force." This group who are neither employed nor seeking work includes persons engaged only in own home housework, attending school, or unable to work because of long-term physical or mental illness; persons who are retired or too old to work, seasonal workers for whom the survey week fell in an off season, and the voluntarily idle. Persons doing only unpaid family work (less than 15 hours) are also classified as not in the labor force.

Paid labor force.--Persons are classified in the paid labor force if they were employed as wage and salary workers or self-employed workers during the survey week or were looking for work at the time and had last worked as wage and salary or self-employed workers.

RELATED REPORTS

A detailed description of the methodology used in developing "Poverty Areas" within SMSA's of 250,000 or more appears in "Characteristics of Families Residing in Poverty Areas: March 1966," Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 19.

Each year general data on the distribution of income in the United States are published in the Current Population Reports on Consumer Income, Series P-60.

Statistics from the 1960 Census of Population for poverty and nonpoverty areas in each of the 100 SMSA's and their central cities have been published in a 1960 Census of Population Supplementary Report, PC(S-1)-54, entitled "Poverty Areas in the 100 Largest Metropolitan Areas."

A comprehensive report on the characteristics of poor families and persons, based on data from the CPS, has recently been published. "The Extent of Poverty in the United States: 1959 to 1966" Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 54, presents the most detailed analysis of poverty published by the Census Bureau to date.

An unpublished census study, (PA-45) "Comparison of Two Methods of Determining Poverty Areas" describes research designed to evaluate the five-factor method of designating poverty areas. Rankings of census tracts in two States were compared using both the five-factor criteria and the incidence of poverty as the means of classification. The results from the two methods proved to be highly correlated.

Census tract maps showing the delineation of poverty areas in each SMSA have been published by the Office of Economic Opportunity in a report entitled Maps of Major Concentrations of Poverty in SMSA's of 250,000 or More Population.

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

Source of data.--The estimates are based on data obtained in the 25-percent sample of the 1960 census taken in April 1960, and on data obtained in the Current Population Survey of the Bureau of the Census taken in March 1967. The sample in the CPS is spread over 449 areas comprising 863 counties and independent cities with coverage in each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 50,000 occupied households are designated for interview each month. Of

this number, 2,250 occupied units, on the average, are visited but interviews are not obtained because the occupants are not found at home after repeated calls or are unavailable for some other reason. In addition to the 50,000, there are also about 8,500 sample units in an average month which are visited but are found to be vacant or otherwise not to be interviewed.

The estimating procedure used in the CPS involved the inflation of the weighted sample results to independent estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States by age, color, and sex. These independent estimates were based on statistics from the 1960 Census of Population; statistics of births, deaths, immigration, and emigration; and statistics on the strength of the Armed Forces.

The 25-percent sample from the 1960 census was selected during the course of the census enumeration. It is a sample of one-fourth of the households enumerated in every locality in the entire country. Estimates were prepared from data collected at the sample household by inflating the weighted sample results to counts from the full census by age, color, sex, relationship to head of household, and tenure (owner or renter) within each of 33,000 geographic areas.[6]

Reliability of the estimates.--Since the estimates are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from the figure that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same schedules, instructions, and enumerators. As in any survey work, the results are subject to errors of response and of reporting as well as being subject to sampling variability.

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 whole of the population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the standard error also partially measures the effect of response and enumeration errors but does not measure 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.

The figures presented in tables H, I, and J are approximations to the standard errors of various estimates based on the CPS shown in this report. In order to derive standard errors that would be applicable to a wide variety of items and could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. As a result, the tables of standard errors provide an indication of the order of magnitude of the standard errors rather than the precise standard error for any specific item.

Table H contains standard errors of estimates of the number of persons in a given class. Table I contains standard errors of estimates of the number of households or families in a given class. Table I should also be used for items which can typically appear only once in a given household.

Table H.--STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF PERSONS

(68 chances out of 100)

Size of estimate	Standard error	Size of estimate	Standard error
25,000.....	8,000	1,000,000.....	55,000
50,000.....	12,000	5,000,000.....	121,000
100,000.....	17,000	10,000,000.....	169,000
250,000.....	28,000	25,000,000.....	249,000
500,000.....	39,000	50,000,000.....	311,000

Table I.--STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES

(68 chances out of 100)

Size of estimate	Standard error	Size of estimate	Standard error
25,000.....	7,000	1,000,000.....	44,000
50,000.....	10,000	5,000,000.....	94,000
100,000.....	14,000	10,000,000.....	128,000
250,000.....	22,000	25,000,000.....	169,000
500,000.....	31,000	50,000,000.....	132,000

Table J.--STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATED PERCENTAGES

Estimated percentage	Base of estimated percentage (thousands)										
	50	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000
2 or 98.....	2.8	2.0	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95.....	4.4	3.1	2.0	1.9	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90.....	6.1	4.3	2.7	1.9	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80.....	8.1	5.7	3.6	2.6	1.8	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2
25 or 75.....	8.8	6.2	3.9	2.8	2.0	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2
50.....	10.1	7.2	4.5	3.2	2.3	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2

[6]For a more complete description of this sample, see 1960 Census of Population, Vol. I, Characteristics of the Population, Part 1, United States Summary, 1964.

The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed by using sample data for both numerator and denominator, depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the total 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. Table J shows the standard errors of estimated percentages of persons or of households.

The standard errors for estimates based on the 25-percent sample of the Census are so small that they can be assumed to be negligible. However, in comparing 1960 estimates to 1968 estimates, differences in questionnaire design, field procedures, amount of interviewer training, and other factors may in some cases be responsible for some differences between the estimates for the two years.

Illustration of the use of tables of standard errors.--Table B of this report shows that there are 3,315,000 nonwhite persons below the poverty level who reside in poverty areas. Interpolation in table H shows the standard error on an estimate of this size to be approximately 93,000. The chances are 68 out of 100 that a complete census would have shown a figure differing from the estimate by less than 93,000. The chances are 95 out of 100 that a census would have shown a figure differing from the estimate by less than 186,000 (twice the standard error).

These 3,315,000 nonwhite persons constitute 40.0 percent of the total 8,290,000 nonwhite persons living in poverty areas. Interpolation in table J shows the standard error of 40.0 percent on a base of 8,290,000 to be approximately 0.7 percent. Consequently, chances are 68 out of 100 that a complete census would have disclosed the figure to be between 39.3 and 40.7 percent, and 95 chances out of 100 that the figure shown would have been between 38.6 and 41.4 percent.

Table 1.--INCIDENCE OF POVERTY FOR FAMILIES BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS, POVERTY AREA STATUS, AND COLOR, FOR STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS OF 250,000 OR MORE: 1967

(Numbers in thousands. Poverty level based on income in 1966)

Subject	All areas	Poverty areas				Nonpoverty areas		
		Total		Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level	
		Number	Percent of all areas	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
REGION								
All families	27,092	4,269	15.8	1,015	23.8	22,823	1,584	6.9
Northeast	8,619	1,214	14.1	268	22.1	7,405	480	6.5
North Central	7,182	917	12.8	222	24.2	6,265	380	6.1
South	5,726	1,579	27.6	376	23.8	4,147	335	8.1
West	5,565	559	10.0	149	26.7	5,006	389	7.8
White families	23,936	2,517	10.5	427	17.0	21,419	1,342	6.3
Northeast	7,849	799	10.2	132	16.5	7,050	421	6.0
North Central	6,283	418	6.7	70	16.7	5,865	301	5.1
South	4,790	953	19.9	136	14.3	3,837	279	7.3
West	5,014	347	6.9	89	25.6	4,667	341	7.3
Nonwhite families	3,156	1,752	55.5	588	33.6	1,404	242	17.2
Northeast	770	415	53.9	136	32.8	355	59	16.6
North Central	899	499	55.5	152	30.5	400	79	19.8
South	936	626	66.9	240	38.3	310	56	18.1
West	551	212	38.5	60	28.3	339	48	14.2
TYPE OF FAMILY								
All families	27,092	4,269	15.8	1,015	23.8	22,823	1,584	6.9
Male head	23,908	3,369	14.1	564	16.7	20,539	1,040	5.1
Married, wife present	23,195	3,193	13.8	528	16.5	20,002	988	4.9
Wife in paid labor force	8,073	1,152	14.3	104	9.0	6,921	158	2.3
Wife not in paid labor force	15,122	2,041	13.5	424	20.8	13,081	830	6.3
Other marital status	713	176	24.8	36	20.5	537	52	9.7
Female head	3,184	900	28.3	451	50.1	2,284	544	23.8
White families	23,936	2,517	10.5	427	17.0	21,419	1,342	6.3
Male head	21,523	2,125	9.9	286	13.5	19,398	910	4.[illegible]
Married, wife present	20,942	2,030	9.7	270	13.3	18,912	863	4.[illegible]
Wife in paid labor force	6,991	640	9.2	34	5.3	6,351	111	1.7
Wife not in paid labor force	13,951	1,390	10.0	236	17.0	12,561	752	6.0
Other marital status	581	95	16.4	16	16.8	486	47	9.7
Female head	2,413	392	16.2	141	36.0	2,021	432	21.4
Nonwhite families	3,156	1,752	55.5	588	33.6	1,404	242	17.2
Male head	2,385	1,244	52.2	278	22.3	1,141	130	11.4
Married, wife present	2,253	1,163	51.6	258	22.2	1,090	125	11.4
Wife in paid labor force	1,082	512	47.3	70	13.7	570	47	8.2
Wife not in paid labor force	1,171	651	55.6	188	28.9	520	78	15.0
Other marital status	132	81	61.4	20	24.7	51	5	(B)
Female head	771	508	65.9	310	61.0	263	112	42.6
AGE OF HEAD								
All families	27,092	4,269	15.8	1,015	23.8	22,823	1,584	6.9
14 to 24 years	1,649	325	19.8	100	30.8	1,324	152	11.5
25 to 34 years	5,363	899	16.8	271	30.1	4,464	284	6.4
35 to 44 years	6,391	896	14.0	241	26.9	5,495	275	5.0
45 to 54 years	6,055	867	14.3	133	15.3	5,188	231	4.5
55 to 64 years	4,157	696	16.7	104	14.9	3,461	170	4.9
65 years and over	3,477	586	16.9	166	28.3	2,891	472	16.3
White families	23,936	2,517	10.5	427	17.0	21,419	1,342	6.3
14 to 24 years	1,402	186	13.3	43	23.1	1,216	121	10.0
25 to 34 years	4,553	487	10.7	97	20.0	4,066	207	5.1
35 to 44 years	5,603	489	8.7	89	18.2	5,114	230	4.5
45 to 54 years	5,410	518	9.6	63	12.2	4,892	185	3.8
55 to 64 years	3,753	428	11.4	47	11.0	3,325	148	4.5
65 years and over	3,215	409	12.7	88	21.5	2,806	451	16.1
Nonwhite families	3,156	1,752	55.5	588	33.6	1,404	242	17.2
14 to 24 years	247	139	56.3	57	41.0	108	31	28.7
25 to 34 years	810	412	50.9	174	42.2	398	77	19.3
35 to 44 years	788	407	51.6	152	37.3	381	45	11.8
45 to 54 years	645	349	54.1	70	20.1	296	46	15.5
55 to 64 years	404	268	66.3	57	21.3	136	22	16.2
65 years and over	262	177	67.6	78	44.1	85	21	24.7

B Base less than 75,000.

Table 1.--INCIDENCE OF POVERTY FOR FAMILIES BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS, POVERTY AREA STATUS, AND COLOR, FOR STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS OF 250,000 OR MORE: 1967—Continued

(Numbers in thousands. Poverty level based on income in 1966)

Subject	All areas	Poverty areas				Nonpoverty areas		
		Total		Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level	
		Number	Percent of all areas	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
NUMBER OF RELATED CHILDREN								
All families	27,092	4,269	15.8	1,015	23.8	22,823	1,584	6.9
No children	11,302	1,692	15.0	238	14.1	9,610	690	7.2
1 child	5,095	775	15.2	130	16.8	4,320	212	4.9
2 children	4,792	707	14.8	178	25.2	4,085	221	5.4
3 children	2,987	423	14.2	137	32.4	2,564	180	7.0
4 children	1,581	283	17.9	118	41.7	1,298	123	9.5
5 children	710	157	22.1	92	58.6	553	71	12.8
6 children or more	625	232	37.1	122	52.6	393	87	22.1
Mean per family with children	2.4	2.7	(X)	3.4	(X)	2.3	3.0	(X)
White families	23,936	2,517	10.5	427	17.0	21,419	1,342	6.3
No children	10,268	1,115	10.9	132	11.8	9,153	655	7.2
1 child	4,502	472	10.5	66	14.0	4,030	174	4.3
2 children	4,248	418	9.8	71	17.0	3,830	173	4.5
3 children	2,632	251	9.5	61	24.3	2,381	140	5.9
4 children	1,324	119	9.0	35	29.4	1,205	101	8.4
5 children	555	67	12.1	26	(B)	488	45	9.2
6 children or more	407	75	18.4	36	48.0	332	54	16.3
Mean per family with children	2.3	2.4	(X)	3.0	(X)	2.3	2.8	(X)
Nonwhite families	3,156	1,752	55.5	588	33.6	1,404	242	17.2
No children	1,034	577	55.8	106	18.4	457	35	7.7
1 child	593	303	51.1	64	21.1	290	38	13.1
2 children	544	289	53.1	107	37.0	255	48	18.8
3 children	355	172	48.5	76	44.2	183	40	21.9
4 children	257	164	63.8	83	50.6	93	22	23.7
5 children	155	90	58.1	66	73.3	65	26	(B)
[illegible] children or more	218	157	72.0	86	54.8	61	33	(B)
[illegible]an per family with children	2.9	3.2	(X)	3.8	(X)	2.7	3.5	(X)
SIZE OF FAMILY								
All families	27,092	4,269	15.8	1,015	23.8	22,823	1,584	6.9
2 persons	9,026	1,448	16.0	281	19.4	7,578	730	9.6
3 persons	5,596	843	15.1	147	17.4	4,753	229	4.8
4 persons	5,394	741	13.7	147	19.8	4,653	198	4.3
5 persons	3,496	472	13.5	126	26.7	3,024	171	5.7
6 persons	1,860	308	16.6	114	37.0	1,552	97	6.3
7 persons or more	1,720	457	26.6	200	43.8	1,263	159	12.6
Mean size of family	3.7	3.9	(X)	4.5	(X)	3.6	3.6	(X)
White families	23,936	2,517	10.5	427	17.0	21,419	1,342	6.3
2 persons	8,079	900	11.1	156	17.3	7,179	680	9.5
3 persons	5,012	532	10.6	61	11.5	4,480	193	4.3
4 persons	4,838	463	9.6	57	12.3	4,375	164	3.7
5 persons	3,126	292	9.3	54	18.5	2,834	129	4.6
6 persons	1,587	157	9.9	41	26.1	1,430	70	4.9
7 persons or more	1,294	173	13.4	58	33.5	1,121	106	9.5
Mean size of family	3.6	3.5	(X)	3.8	(X)	3.6	3.4	(X)
Nonwhite families	3,156	1,752	55.5	588	33.6	1,404	242	17.2
2 persons	947	548	57.9	125	22.8	399	50	12.5
3 persons	584	311	53.2	86	27.7	273	36	13.2
4 persons	556	278	50.0	90	32.4	278	34	12.2
5 persons	370	180	48.6	72	40.0	190	42	22.1
6 persons	273	151	55.3	73	48.3	122	27	22.1
7 persons or more	426	284	66.7	142	50.0	142	53	37.3
Mean size of family	4.2	4.3	(X)	5.0	(X)	4.1	5.0	(X)
SOURCE OF INCOME								
All families	27,092	4,269	15.8	1,015	23.8	22,823	1,584	6.9
Earnings only	11,325	2,101	18.6	359	17.1	9,224	473	5.1
Earnings and income other than earnings	13,519	1,586	11.7	275	17.3	11,933	412	3.5
Income other than earnings only or no income	2,248	582	25.9	381	65.5	1,666	699	42.0

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

Table 1.--INCIDENCE OF POVERTY FOR FAMILIES BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS, POVERTY AREA STATUS, AND COLOR, FOR STANDARD METROLOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS OF 250,000 OR MORE: 1967--Continued

(Numbers in thousands. Poverty level based on income in 1966)

Subject	All areas	Poverty areas				Nonpoverty areas		
		Total		Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level	
		Number	Percent of all areas	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
SOURCE OF INCOME--Continued								
White families	23,936	2,517	10.5	427	17.0	21,419	1,342	6.3
Earnings only	9,626	1,176	12.2	138	11.7	8,450	365	4.3
Earnings and income other than earnings	12,386	993	8.0	104	10.5	11,393	348	3.1
Income other than earnings only or no income	1,924	348	18.1	185	53.2	1,576	629	39.9
Nonwhite families	3,156	1,752	55.5	588	33.6	1,404	242	17.2
Earnings only	1,699	925	54.4	221	23.9	774	108	14.0
Earnings and income other than earnings	1,133	593	52.3	171	28.8	540	64	11.9
Income other than earnings only or no income	324	234	72.2	196	83.8	90	70	77.8
NUMBER OF EARNERS								
All families	27,092	4,269	15.8	1,015	23.8	22,823	1,584	6.9
No earners	2,248	582	25.9	382	65.6	1,666	698	41.9
1 earner	11,538	1,733	15.0	427	24.6	9,805	606	6.2
2 earners	9,846	1,491	15.1	169	11.3	8,355	225	2.7
3 earners or more	3,460	463	13.4	37	8.0	2,997	55	1.8
White families	23,936	2,517	10.5	427	17.0	21,419	1,342	6.3
No earners	1,924	348	18.1	184	52.9	1,576	628	39.8
1 earner	10,345	1,043	10.1	168	16.1	9,302	496	5.3
2 earners	8,579	849	9.9	66	7.8	7,730	177	2.3
3 earners or more	3,088	277	9.0	9	3.2	2,811	41	1.5
Nonwhite families	3,156	1,752	55.5	588	33.6	1,404	242	17.2
No earners	324	234	72.2	198	84.6	90	70	77.8
1 earner	1,193	690	57.8	259	37.5	503	110	21.[illegible]
2 earners	1,267	642	50.7	103	16.0	625	48	7.[illegible]
3 earners or more	372	186	50.0	28	15.1	186	14	7.[illegible]
EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND OCCUPATION								
All families	27,092	4,269	15.8	1,015	23.8	22,823	1,584	6.9
Head employed	21,798	3,069	14.1	466	15.2	18,729	647	3.5
Professional and managerial workers	6,819	357	5.2	26	7.3	6,462	136	2.1
Clerical and sales workers	3,346	356	10.6	32	9.0	2,990	93	3.1
Craftsmen and foremen	4,565	550	12.0	38	6.9	4,015	97	2.4
Operatives	4,151	907	21.9	140	15.4	3,244	124	3.8
Service workers incl. private household	1,824	499	27.4	142	28.5	1,325	140	10.6
Nonfarm laborers	937	348	37.1	69	19.8	589	37	6.3
Farmers and farm laborers	156	52	33.3	19	(B)	104	20	19.2
Head unemployed	512	132	25.8	57	43.2	380	62	16.3
Head not in labor force[1]	4,782	1,068	22.3	492	46.1	3,714	875	23.6
White families	23,936	2,517	10.5	427	17.0	21,419	1,342	6.3
Head employed	19,401	1,836	9.5	191	10.4	17,565	527	3.0
Professional and managerial workers	6,513	281	4.3	16	5.7	6,232	125	2.0
Clerical and sales workers	3,056	232	7.6	13	5.6	2,824	84	3.0
Craftsmen and foremen	4,231	392	9.3	19	4.8	3,839	81	2.1
Operatives	3,491	539	15.4	55	10.2	2,952	91	3.1
Service workers incl. private household	1,335	199	14.9	49	24.6	1,136	105	9.2
Nonfarm laborers	636	149	23.4	21	14.1	487	22	4.5
Farmers and farm laborers	139	44	31.7	18	(B)	95	19	20.0
Head unemployed	399	55	13.8	18	(B)	344	43	12.5
Head not in labor force[1]	4,136	626	15.1	218	34.8	3,510	772	22.0
Nonwhite families	3,156	1,752	55.5	588	33.6	1,404	242	17.2
Head employed	2,397	1,233	51.4	275	22.3	1,164	120	10.3
Professional and managerial workers	306	76	24.8	10	13.2	230	11	4.8
Clerical and sales workers	290	124	42.8	19	15.3	166	9	5.4
Craftsmen and foremen	334	158	47.3	19	12.0	176	16	9.1
Operatives	660	368	55.8	85	23.1	292	33	11.3
Service workers incl. private household	489	300	61.3	93	31.0	189	35	18.5
Nonfarm laborers	301	199	66.1	48	24.1	102	15	14.7
Farmers and farm laborers	17	8	(B)	1	(B)	9	1	(B)
Head unemployed	113	77	68.1	39	50.6	36	19	(B)
Head not in labor force[1]	646	442	68.4	274	62.0	204	103	50.5

B Base less than 75,000.
[1] Includes families with head in Armed Forces.

Table 2.--FAMILIES BELOW AND ABOVE THE POVERTY LEVEL, BY POVERTY AREA STATUS AND COLOR, FOR STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS OF 250,000 OR MORE: 1967

(Numbers in thousands. Poverty level based on income in 1966)

Subject	Income below poverty level						Income above poverty level					
	Total		White		Nonwhite		Total		White		Nonwhite	
	Number	Percent residing in poverty areas	Number	Percent residing in poverty areas	Number	Percent residing in poverty areas	Number	Percent residing in poverty areas	Number	Percent residing in poverty areas	Number	Percent residing in poverty areas
TYPE OF FAMILY												
All families	2,599	39.1	1,769	24.1	830	70.8	24,493	13.3	22,167	9.4	2,326	50.0
Male head	1,604	35.2	1,196	23.9	408	68.1	22,304	12.6	20,327	9.0	1,977	48.9
Married, wife present	1,516	34.8	1,133	23.8	383	67.4	21,679	12.3	19,809	8.9	1,870	48.4
Wife in paid labor force	262	39.7	145	23.4	117	59.8	7,811	13.4	6,846	8.9	965	45.8
Wife not in paid labor force	1,254	33.8	988	23.9	266	70.3	13,868	11.7	12,963	8.9	905	51.2
Other marital status	88	40.9	63	(B)	25	(B)	625	22.4	518	15.3	107	57.0
Female head	995	45.3	573	24.7	422	73.5	2,189	20.5	1,840	13.6	349	56.7
AGE OF HEAD												
All families	2,599	39.1	1,769	24.1	830	70.8	24,493	13.3	22,167	9.4	2,326	50.0
14 to 24 years	252	39.7	164	26.2	88	64.8	1,397	16.2	1,238	11.6	159	51.6
25 to 34 years	555	48.8	304	31.9	251	69.3	4,808	13.1	4,249	9.2	559	42.6
35 to 44 years	516	46.7	319	27.9	197	77.2	5,875	11.1	5,284	7.6	591	43.1
45 to 54 years	364	36.5	248	25.4	116	60.3	5,691	12.9	5,162	8.8	529	52.7
55 to 64 years	274	38.0	195	24.1	79	72.2	3,883	15.2	3,558	10.7	325	64.9
65 years and over	638	26.0	539	16.3	99	78.8	2,839	14.8	2,676	12.0	163	60.7
SIZE OF FAMILY												
All families	2,599	39.1	1,769	24.1	830	70.8	24,493	13.3	22,167	9.4	2,326	50.0
2 persons	1,011	27.8	836	18.7	175	71.4	8,015	14.6	7,243	10.3	772	54.8
3 persons	376	39.1	254	24.0	122	70.5	5,220	13.3	4,758	9.9	462	48.7
4 persons	345	42.6	221	25.8	124	72.6	5,049	11.8	4,617	8.8	432	43.5
[illegible] persons	297	42.8	183	29.5	114	62.3	3,199	10.8	2,943	8.1	256	42.2
[illegible] persons	211	54.0	111	36.9	100	73.0	1,649	11.8	1,476	7.9	173	45.1
[illegible] persons or more	359	55.7	164	35.4	195	72.8	1,361	18.9	1,130	10.2	231	61.5
Mean size of family	4.0	(X)	3.5	(X)	5.0	(X)	3.6	(X)	3.6	(X)	3.9	(X)
NUMBER OF RELATED CHILDREN												
All families	2,599	39.1	1,769	24.1	830	70.8	24,493	13.3	22,167	9.4	2,326	50.0
No children	928	25.6	787	16.8	141	75.2	10,374	14.0	9,481	10.4	893	52.7
1 child	342	38.0	240	27.5	102	62.7	4,753	13.6	4,262	9.5	491	48.7
2 children	399	44.6	244	29.1	155	69.0	4,393	12.0	4,004	8.7	389	46.8
3 children	317	43.2	201	30.3	116	65.5	2,670	10.7	2,431	7.8	239	40.1
4 children	241	49.4	136	26.5	105	79.0	1,340	12.3	1,188	7.1	152	53.3
5 children	163	56.4	71	36.1	92	71.7	547	11.9	484	8.5	63	38.1
6 children or more	209	58.4	90	40.0	119	72.3	416	26.4	317	12.3	99	71.7
Mean per family with children	3.2	(X)	2.9	(X)	3.7	(X)	2.3	(X)	2.3	(X)	2.6	(X)
SOURCE OF INCOME												
All families	2,599	39.1	1,769	24.1	830	70.8	24,493	13.3	22,167	9.4	2,326	50.0
Earnings only	832	43.1	503	27.4	329	67.2	10,493	16.6	9,123	11.4	1,370	51.4
Earnings and income other than earnings	687	40.0	452	23.0	235	72.8	12,832	10.2	11,934	7.4	898	47.0
Income other than earnings only or no income	1,080	35.3	814	22.7	266	73.7	1,168	17.1	1,110	14.7	58	65.5
EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND OCCUPATION												
All families	2,599	39.1	1,769	24.1	830	70.8	24,493	13.3	22,167	9.4	2,326	50.0
Head employed	1,113	41.9	718	26.6	395	69.6	20,685	12.6	18,683	8.8	2,002	47.9
Professional and managerial workers	162	16.0	141	11.3	21	(B)	6,657	5.0	6,372	4.2	285	23.2
Clerical and sales workers	125	25.6	97	13.4	28	(B)	3,221	10.1	2,959	7.4	262	40.1
Craftsmen and foremen	135	28.1	100	19.0	35	(B)	4,430	11.6	4,131	9.1	299	46.3
Operatives	264	53.0	146	37.7	118	72.0	3,887	19.7	3,345	14.5	542	52.2
Service workers incl. private household	282	50.4	154	31.8	128	72.7	1,542	23.2	1,181	12.7	361	57.3
Nonfarm laborers	106	65.1	43	(B)	63	(B)	831	33.6	593	21.6	238	63.4
Farmers and farm laborers	39	48.7	37	(B)	2	(B)	117	28.2	102	25.5	15	(B)
Head unemployed	119	47.9	61	(B)	58	(B)	393	19.1	338	10.9	55	(B)
Head not in labor force[1]	1,367	36.0	990	22.0	377	72.7	3,415	16.9	3,146	13.0	269	62.5

B Base less than 75,000. X Not applicable.
[1]Includes families with head in Armed Forces.

Table 3.--PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POOR AND NONPOOR FAMILIES IN 1966, BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS, POVERTY AREA STATUS, AND COLOR, FOR STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS OF 250,000 OR MORE

(Poverty area status based on residence in 1967)

Subject	Total				White				Nonwhite			
	Poverty areas		Nonpoverty areas		Poverty areas		Nonpoverty areas		Poverty areas		Nonpoverty areas	
	Below poverty level	Above poverty level	Below poverty level	Above poverty level	Below poverty level	Above poverty level	Below poverty level	Above poverty level	Below poverty level	Above poverty level	Below poverty level	Above poverty level
All families.....thousands..	1,015	3,254	1,584	21,239	427	2,090	1,342	20,077	588	1,164	242	1,162
TYPE OF FAMILY												
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male head.....	55.6	86.2	65.7	91.8	67.0	88.0	67.8	92.1	47.3	83.0	53.7	87.0
Married, wife present.....	52.0	81.9	62.4	89.5	63.2	84.2	64.3	89.9	43.9	77.7	51.7	83.2
Other marital status.....	3.5	4.3	3.3	2.3	3.7	3.8	3.5	2.2	3.4	5.2	2.1	3.8
Female head.....	44.4	13.8	34.3	8.3	33.0	12.0	32.1	7.9	52.7	17.0	46.3	13.0
AGE OF HEAD												
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
14 to 24 years.....	9.9	6.9	9.6	5.5	10.1	6.9	8.9	5.5	9.7	7.0	13.2	6.5
25 to 34 years.....	26.7	19.3	17.9	19.7	22.7	18.7	15.4	19.2	29.6	20.4	31.8	27.6
35 to 44 years.....	23.7	20.1	17.4	24.6	20.8	19.1	17.1	24.3	25.9	21.9	18.6	28.9
45 to 54 years.....	13.1	22.6	14.6	23.3	14.8	21.8	13.9	23.4	11.9	24.0	18.6	21.6
55 to 64 years.....	10.2	18.2	10.7	15.5	11.0	18.2	11.0	15.8	9.7	18.1	9.1	9.8
65 years and over.....	16.4	12.9	29.8	11.4	20.6	15.4	33.6	11.7	13.3	8.5	8.7	5.5
SIZE OF FAMILY												
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2 persons.....	27.7	35.9	46.1	32.2	36.5	35.6	50.7	32.4	21.3	36.3	20.7	30.0
3 persons.....	14.5	21.4	14.5	21.3	14.3	22.5	14.4	21.4	14.6	19.3	14.9	20.4
4 persons.....	14.5	18.3	12.5	21.0	13.3	19.4	12.2	21.0	15.3	16.2	14.0	21.0
5 persons.....	12.4	10.6	10.8	13.4	12.6	11.4	9.6	13.5	12.2	9.3	17.4	12.7
6 persons.....	11.2	6.0	6.1	6.9	9.6	5.6	5.2	6.8	12.4	6.7	11.2	8.2
7 persons or more.....	19.7	7.9	10.0	5.2	13.6	5.5	7.9	5.1	24.1	12.2	21.9	7.7
NUMBER OF RELATED CHILDREN												
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No children.....	23.4	44.7	43.6	42.0	30.9	47.0	48.8	42.3	18.0	40.5	14.5	36.3
1 child.....	12.8	19.8	13.4	19.3	15.5	19.4	13.0	19.2	10.9	20.5	15.7	21.7
2 children.....	17.5	16.3	14.0	18.2	16.6	16.6	12.9	18.2	18.2	15.6	19.8	17.8
3 children.....	13.5	8.8	11.4	11.2	14.3	9.1	10.4	11.2	12.9	8.2	16.5	12.3
4 children.....	11.7	5.0	7.7	5.5	8.4	4.0	7.5	5.5	14.1	7.0	9.1	6.1
5 children.....	9.1	2.0	4.5	2.3	6.1	2.0	3.4	2.2	11.2	2.1	10.7	3.4
6 children or more.....	12.0	3.4	5.5	1.4	8.4	1.9	4.0	1.4	14.6	6.1	13.6	2.4
SOURCE OF INCOME												
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earnings only.....	35.4	53.5	29.9	41.2	32.3	49.7	27.2	40.3	37.6	60.5	44.6	57.3
Earnings and income other than earnings.....	27.1	40.3	26.0	54.2	24.4	42.5	25.9	55.0	29.1	36.3	26.4	41.0
Income other than earnings only or no income.....	37.5	6.2	44.1	4.6	43.3	7.8	46.9	4.7	33.3	3.3	28.9	1.7
NUMBER OF EARNERS												
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No earners.....	37.6	6.1	44.1	4.6	43.1	7.8	46.8	4.7	33.7	3.1	28.9	1.7
1 earner.....	42.1	40.1	38.3	43.2	39.3	41.9	37.0	43.9	44.0	37.0	45.5	33.8
2 earners.....	16.7	40.7	14.2	38.3	15.5	37.5	13.2	37.6	17.5	46.3	19.8	49.7
3 earners or more.....	3.6	13.1	3.5	13.9	2.1	12.8	3.1	13.8	4.8	13.6	5.8	14.8
EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND OCCUPATION												
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Head employed.....	45.9	80.0	40.8	85.1	44.7	78.7	39.3	84.9	46.8	82.3	49.5	89.8
Professional and managerial workers.....	2.6	10.2	8.6	29.8	3.7	12.7	9.3	30.4	1.7	5.7	4.5	18.8
Clerical and sales workers.....	3.2	10.0	5.9	13.6	3.0	10.5	6.3	13.6	3.2	9.0	3.7	13.5
Craftsmen and foremen.....	3.7	15.7	6.1	18.4	4.4	17.9	6.0	18.7	3.2	11.9	6.6	13.8
Operatives.[5].....	13.8	23.6	7.8	14.7	12.9	23.2	6.8	14.3	14.5	24.3	13.6	22.2
Service workers incl. private household.....	14.0	11.0	8.8	5.6	11.5	7.1	7.8	5.1	15.8	17.8	14.5	13.3
Nonfarm laborers.....	6.8	8.6	2.3	2.6	4.9	6.1	1.6	2.3	8.2	13.0	6.2	7.5
Farmers and farm laborers.....	1.9	1.0	1.3	0.4	4.2	1.2	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.7
Head unemployed.....	5.6	2.3	3.9	1.5	4.2	1.8	3.2	1.5	6.6	3.3	7.9	1.5
Head not in labor force[1].....	48.5	17.7	55.2	13.4	51.1	19.5	57.5	13.6	46.6	14.4	42.6	8.7

[1]Includes families with head in Armed Forces.

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