

More About the Poor in 1964

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An article in the April 1966 BULLETIN presented some facts about households in poverty in 1964 comparable to those reported previously for 1963. The present article offers some additional highlights about the poor in 1964 and some findings about the sources of income of poor and nonpoor households. The discussion of the association between source of income and poverty status begun in this article will be completed in subsequent issues of the BULLETIN.

FOR THE Nation's poor in 1964, as might be expected, lack of earnings or low level of earnings was a key factor in their situation. Households in poverty, numbering one-fifth of all households, received only 3 percent of all income from self-employment, wages, or salaries paid out in the year. On the other hand, members of poor households received a fourth of all benefits paid during the year under the old-age, survivors, disability, and health insurance (OASDHI) program and three-fifths of the combined total of public assistance and unemployment insurance payments. Public income-maintenance programs generally pay less than the earnings for which they substitute. Some family units escape poverty only by virtue of the added income from such programs, while others live in poverty because they have no resources but these programs.

The 15 million children under age 18, the 5½ million persons past age 65, the 1½ million younger women who had to serve both as family head and homemaker—three groups that by themselves accounted for nearly two-thirds of all persons counted poor in 1964—could not look to their own limited earning potential to raise their level of living. For others who could work it was inability to find or keep a job that held them back; for still others who were jobholders, it was not

lack of work, but rather a pay check too small for the number of dependents that consigned them and their families to poverty or near-poverty (tables 1 and 2).

Households that could count on some income besides earnings were generally better off than those with earnings alone. On the other hand, those who had to rely for their livelihood solely on OASDHI, public assistance, or unemployment insurance would almost invariably know poverty. Because relatively few persons can count on full-time steady employment after age 65, it was the households of the aged that were most affected by the limited amounts payable under public income-support programs. But young families who could not earn enough for their needs were also affected by the fact that there are fewer programs providing help for young people than there are for the aged.

The ill consequences of poverty set in early in life and last late as well: Children of the poor were more likely to share a home with others besides their parents; they would drop out of school or leave the parental home earlier than youngsters better off financially. As early as their teens the children in poverty were already facing difficulties in the job market that presaged the problems that would plague them later on. In or out of school they were more likely than children of the nonpoor to report themselves as out of the labor force entirely, and when they did look for a job they were less likely to find one.

Some children would begin their encounter with poverty long before they reached their teens—because they were growing up in a home without a father or because their parents had taken on family responsibilities while still very young. And for the child in a nonwhite family it hardly mattered what his age or circumstances of his parents: he would be poor as often as not.

* Office of Research and Statistics. For other articles on the SSA poverty criteria and the characteristics of the poor, see the *Bulletin*, January 1965, July 1965, and April 1966. Acknowledgment is made to the staff of the Bureau of the Census who were responsible for the March 1965 Current Population Survey tabulations used in this report—in particular, Arno I. Winard, Frederick Cavanaugh, and Jack Reynolds.

THE GEOGRAPHY OF POVERTY

In 1964 as in earlier years the South continued to have lower income than other parts of the

country. Southern families with a white man at the head averaged only 86 percent as much income for the year as similar families elsewhere and Southern families headed by women or nonwhite men had median income no more than three-fourths that of their counterparts in the other regions. As a result, a third of the families in the South were poor or near poor, and one out of every two families on the Nation's poverty roster lived in a Southern State. Of the 2½ million nonwhite families in poverty or low-income status, 2 out of 3 were in the South (table 2).

Families in the South were more than twice as likely to be poor as families in the rest of the country. The difference was greater for families with a male head than those with a female head, who tended to be poor wherever they lived, and for nonwhite families than white families. A sixth of all white families in the South were poor compared with a tenth of families outside the South, whereas among nonwhite families more than half of those in the South and about a fourth of those elsewhere had incomes that did not meet the poverty criterion.

TABLE 1.—Poverty status of noninstitutional population in 1964: Number and percent of persons in units with 1964 income below SSA poverty or low-income level¹ by age, sex, race, and family status

[Numbers in thousands; data are estimates derived from a sample survey of households and are therefore subject to sampling variability that may be relatively large where the size of the percentage or size of the total on which the percentage is based is small. Moreover, as in all field surveys of income the figures are subject to errors of response and nonreporting]

Age, sex, and family status	All persons					White					Nonwhite				
	Total noninstitutional population	In households with low income—				Total noninstitutional population	In households with low income—				Total noninstitutional population	In households with low income—			
		Poor		Poor and near poor ²			Poor		Poor and near poor ²			Poor		Poor and near poor ²	
		Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total		Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total		Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
Number of persons, total.....	189,680	34,050	17.9	49,790	26.3	167,350	23,450	14.0	36,780	22.0	22,330	10,550	47.2	13,020	58.3
Unrelated individuals.....	12,080	5,070	42.0	5,760	47.8	10,420	4,180	40.2	4,790	46.0	1,640	880	53.5	970	59.2
Members of family units.....	177,620	28,950	16.3	44,030	24.8	156,930	19,270	12.3	31,990	20.4	20,690	9,670	46.7	12,050	58.2
Children under age 18 ³	69,340	14,840	21.4	21,710	31.3	59,390	9,050	15.2	14,800	24.9	9,950	5,790	58.2	6,910	69.4
Under 6.....	24,570	5,660	23.1	8,360	34.0	20,760	3,420	16.5	5,700	27.5	3,810	2,250	59.0	2,660	69.9
6-13.....	31,190	6,700	21.5	9,690	31.1	26,810	4,080	15.2	6,590	24.6	4,380	2,620	59.9	3,100	70.7
14-17.....	13,580	2,480	18.2	3,660	26.9	11,820	1,560	13.2	2,510	21.2	1,760	920	52.0	1,150	65.2
Persons aged 18-25 ⁴	18,700	2,950	15.8	4,490	24.0	16,460	2,050	12.5	3,280	19.9	2,240	900	40.1	1,210	54.1
Unrelated individuals ⁵	1,160	450	38.9	510	43.8	1,010	380	37.7	430	42.7	150	70	46.3	80	53.7
Members of family units.....	17,540	2,500	14.2	3,980	22.7	15,450	1,670	10.8	2,850	18.4	2,090	830	39.7	1,130	54.1
Head.....	2,900	560	19.4	910	31.3	2,590	410	16.0	710	27.5	310	150	48.1	200	63.5
Wife.....	4,670	630	13.4	1,130	24.2	4,270	470	11.1	910	21.3	400	150	37.5	220	54.3
Never-married children aged 18-21.....	7,260	930	12.8	1,400	19.2	6,320	540	8.5	870	13.7	940	390	42.0	530	56.4
Other.....	2,710	380	14.1	540	20.0	2,270	250	10.9	360	15.8	440	130	30.7	180	42.4
Persons aged 25-54.....	67,650	8,180	12.1	12,450	18.4	60,330	5,640	9.4	9,170	15.2	7,300	2,540	34.7	3,290	45.0
Unrelated individuals.....	3,770	960	25.4	1,110	29.3	2,970	660	22.1	760	25.6	780	300	37.8	350	43.9
Members of family units.....	63,880	7,230	11.3	11,350	17.8	57,360	4,990	8.7	8,410	14.7	6,520	2,240	34.4	2,940	45.1
Head.....	30,700	3,820	12.4	5,930	19.3	27,420	2,580	9.4	4,340	15.8	3,280	1,230	37.5	1,600	48.6
Wife.....	28,040	2,720	9.7	4,440	15.8	25,570	1,980	7.7	3,440	13.5	2,480	740	29.8	1,000	40.5
Other.....	5,130	690	13.5	970	18.9	4,370	420	9.7	630	14.4	760	270	35.4	340	45.0
Persons aged 55-64.....	16,620	2,680	16.1	3,660	22.0	15,160	2,100	13.8	2,930	19.3	1,470	580	39.6	730	49.7
Unrelated individuals.....	2,500	910	36.5	1,020	40.8	2,220	730	33.0	820	37.0	290	180	61.9	200	68.4
Members of family units.....	14,120	1,770	12.5	2,640	18.7	12,940	1,370	10.5	2,110	16.3	1,180	400	34.2	530	45.1
Head.....	7,450	920	12.4	1,320	17.7	6,840	710	10.3	1,050	15.3	600	210	35.4	270	45.8
Wife.....	5,560	670	12.1	1,080	19.5	5,130	530	10.4	880	17.2	430	140	32.0	200	45.5
Other.....	1,120	180	15.7	240	21.6	970	120	12.7	180	18.5	150	50	35.4	60	41.5
Persons aged 65 or over.....	17,380	5,360	30.8	7,490	43.1	16,020	4,620	28.8	6,610	41.2	1,370	740	54.4	890	64.8
Unrelated individuals.....	4,640	2,750	59.3	3,130	67.5	4,230	2,420	57.1	2,780	65.7	420	330	79.7	350	83.5
Members of family units.....	12,740	2,610	20.5	4,360	34.2	11,790	2,200	18.6	3,820	32.4	950	410	43.2	540	56.6
Head.....	6,680	1,480	22.2	2,440	36.5	6,130	1,220	19.9	2,100	34.3	550	260	47.7	340	60.8
Wife.....	3,380	750	22.3	1,340	39.5	3,220	680	21.0	1,230	38.3	170	80	46.4	100	62.7
Other.....	2,670	370	13.9	580	21.8	2,440	300	12.4	490	20.0	230	70	30.1	90	41.6

¹ For definition of criteria, see April 1966 *Social Security Bulletin*, pages 20-22.

² Families in poverty and families above poverty but below low-income index.

³ Includes never-married own children of head and all other never-married relatives under age 18. Excludes 200,000 children under age 14 who live with a family to no member of which they are related.

⁴ Includes heads, wives, and other ever-married relatives under age 18.

⁵ Includes 69,000 unrelated individuals aged 14-17, of whom 67,000 had incomes below SSA poverty level in 1964 and the remaining 2,000 were above poverty but below low-income level.

Note: Numbers in this report based on actual counts of individual persons

in the households sampled, weighted, and aggregated by family weights with units then adjusted by Bureau of the Census procedures to conform to known population characteristics, such as age, sex, and race. Group totals may therefore differ slightly from corresponding totals in other tables based on person rather than family weights. The counts of persons in families may also differ slightly from those derived from distributions of family units with an estimated average number assumed for units including 7 or more persons or 6 or more related children under age 18.

Source: Derived from special tabulations of the Current Population Survey, March 1965, prepared by the Bureau of the Census for the Social Security Administration.

TABLE 2.—Incidence of poverty and low-income status in 1964: Number and percent of families with income below the SSA poverty or low-income index, by sex and race of head and other specified characteristics

[Numbers in thousands; data are estimates derived from a sample survey of households and are therefore subject to sampling variability that may be relatively large where the size of the total on which the percentage is based is small. Moreover, as in all field surveys of income the figures are subject to errors of response and nonreporting]

Characteristic	All families					Families with male head					Families with female head				
	Total	With low income				Total	With low income				Total	With low income			
		The poor		Poor and near poor ¹			The poor		Poor and near poor ¹			The poor		Poor and near poor ¹	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All families															
Total.....	47,835	6,832	14.2	10,665	22.2	42,829	5,000	11.7	8,302	19.4	5,006	1,832	36.6	2,363	47.2
Residence:															
Nonfarm.....	44,737	5,948	13.3	9,490	21.2	39,910	4,189	10.5	7,216	18.1	4,827	1,759	36.6	2,274	47.3
Farm.....	3,098	884	27.6	1,175	36.8	2,919	811	27.1	1,086	36.3	179	73	36.2	89	44.9
Race:															
White.....	43,081	4,956	11.5	8,237	19.1	39,200	3,831	9.8	6,700	17.1	3,881	1,125	29.0	1,537	39.6
Nonwhite.....	4,754	1,876	39.1	2,428	50.7	3,629	1,169	32.0	1,602	44.0	1,125	707	62.7	826	73.2
Age of head:															
14-24.....	2,931	568	19.4	914	31.4	2,703	413	15.4	733	27.4	228	155	67.3	181	78.6
25-34.....	9,257	1,384	14.9	2,176	23.4	8,528	938	11.0	1,649	19.3	729	446	61.0	527	71.7
35-44.....	11,151	1,414	12.6	2,173	19.4	10,004	927	9.2	1,589	15.8	1,147	487	43.5	584	52.1
45-54.....	10,271	1,046	10.1	1,620	15.6	9,273	763	8.2	1,196	12.8	998	283	27.9	424	41.9
55-64.....	7,497	927	12.4	1,329	17.8	6,683	768	11.5	1,082	16.3	814	159	19.4	247	30.4
65 and over.....	6,728	1,493	22.2	2,453	36.5	5,638	1,191	21.2	2,053	36.5	1,090	302	27.5	400	36.4
Number of persons in family:															
2.....	15,713	2,214	14.1	3,606	23.0	13,409	1,625	12.1	2,770	20.7	2,304	589	26.0	836	37.1
3.....	10,045	1,014	10.0	1,616	16.0	8,865	664	7.5	1,116	12.6	1,180	350	29.0	500	41.3
4.....	9,137	947	10.3	1,478	16.1	8,538	657	7.7	1,140	13.4	599	290	46.7	338	54.2
5.....	6,224	865	14.0	1,324	21.4	5,800	625	10.9	1,038	18.0	424	240	59.1	286	70.1
6.....	3,284	586	17.4	918	27.3	3,064	442	14.1	755	24.1	220	144	64.8	163	72.8
7 or more.....	3,432	1,206	34.5	1,723	49.4	3,153	987	30.9	1,483	46.4	279	219	77.5	240	84.8
Number of related children under age 18:															
None.....	10,559	2,282	11.7	3,723	19.1	17,446	1,894	10.9	3,155	18.2	2,113	338	18.0	568	26.5
1.....	8,898	920	10.3	1,550	17.4	7,804	586	7.5	1,030	13.2	1,094	334	30.7	520	47.9
2.....	8,339	943	11.2	1,507	17.9	7,617	622	8.1	1,114	14.5	722	321	46.5	393	57.0
3.....	5,437	913	16.7	1,343	24.6	4,969	618	12.5	1,008	20.3	448	295	62.9	335	71.0
4.....	2,832	639	22.4	973	34.1	2,531	420	16.5	731	28.7	301	219	74.9	242	82.3
5.....	1,455	514	34.3	753	50.4	1,304	396	29.6	621	46.4	151	118	77.5	132	86.5
6 or more.....	1,315	621	46.9	816	61.6	1,138	464	40.6	643	56.3	177	157	88.5	173	96.9
Region:															
Northeast.....	11,913	1,105	9.1	1,927	15.9	10,628	745	6.9	1,441	13.4	1,285	360	27.9	486	37.5
North Central.....	13,463	1,578	11.7	2,491	18.5	12,233	1,154	9.5	1,957	16.0	1,230	424	34.6	534	43.6
South.....	14,501	3,289	22.5	4,831	33.2	12,838	2,516	19.5	3,844	29.8	1,663	773	46.6	987	59.6
West.....	7,958	860	11.0	1,416	18.1	7,130	585	8.4	1,060	15.2	828	275	33.3	356	43.0
Type of family:															
Male head.....	42,829	5,000	11.7	8,302	19.4	42,829	5,000	11.7	8,302	19.4	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Married, wife present.....	41,647	4,773	11.5	7,992	19.2	41,647	4,773	11.5	7,992	19.2	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Wife in paid labor force.....	13,647	808	5.9	1,454	10.6	13,647	808	5.9	1,454	10.6	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Wife not in paid labor force.....	28,000	3,965	14.2	6,538	23.4	28,000	3,965	14.2	6,538	23.4	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Other marital status.....	1,182	227	19.1	310	26.1	1,182	227	19.1	310	26.1	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Female head.....	5,006	1,832	36.6	2,363	47.2	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	5,006	1,832	36.6	2,363	47.2
Employment status and occupation of head, March 1965:															
Employed.....	37,874	3,633	9.5	6,029	15.9	35,456	3,080	8.7	5,206	14.7	2,418	553	22.9	823	34.2
Professional and technical workers.....	4,823	107	2.2	254	5.3	4,592	96	2.1	223	4.9	231	11	4.8	31	13.9
Farmers and farm managers.....	1,893	569	29.2	768	39.4	1,853	549	29.0	743	39.3	40	20	(?)	25	(?)
Managers, officials, and proprietors (except farm).....	5,937	346	5.9	565	9.6	5,778	326	5.7	533	9.4	159	20	11.0	32	18.6
Clerical and sales workers.....	5,118	215	4.2	448	8.7	4,316	136	3.1	314	7.2	802	79	10.3	134	17.4
Craftsmen and foremen.....	7,233	373	5.2	758	10.5	7,206	370	5.2	749	10.5	27	3	(?)	9	(?)
Operatives.....	7,443	766	10.2	1,349	18.0	7,036	686	9.7	1,217	17.2	407	80	20.1	132	33.0
Service workers, total.....	2,853	511	17.8	843	29.3	2,127	197	9.1	409	19.0	726	314	44.1	434	61.0
Private household workers.....	271	153	57.0	178	66.5	17	3	(?)	3	(?)	254	150	60.2	175	70.4
Laborers (except mine).....	2,574	746	28.6	1,044	40.0	2,548	720	28.1	1,018	39.7	26	26	(?)	26	(?)
Unemployed.....	2,111	313	25.8	435	36.3	1,080	231	21.6	344	32.2	131	82	60.0	94	69.0
Not in labor force.....	8,750	2,886	32.9	4,198	48.0	6,293	1,689	27.0	2,752	43.9	2,457	1,197	48.3	1,446	58.3
Work experience of head: ⁵															
Worked in 1964.....	40,283	4,342	10.7	7,030	17.4	37,495	3,539	9.4	5,931	15.8	2,788	803	28.8	1,099	39.4
Worked at full-time jobs.....	37,734	3,458	9.1	5,783	15.3	35,542	2,949	8.3	5,048	14.2	2,192	509	23.2	735	33.6
50-52 weeks.....	30,705	2,104	6.8	3,650	11.9	29,271	1,904	6.5	3,333	11.4	1,434	200	13.9	317	22.1
40-49 weeks.....	3,440	410	11.9	714	20.7	3,192	361	11.3	617	19.3	248	49	19.9	97	39.2
39 weeks or less.....	3,589	944	26.2	1,419	39.5	3,079	684	22.2	1,098	35.7	510	260	50.9	321	63.0
Worked at part-time jobs.....	2,549	884	34.6	1,247	48.9	1,953	590	30.2	883	45.3	596	294	49.3	364	61.0
50-52 weeks.....	1,011	290	28.6	448	44.2	787	197	25.0	318	40.4	224	93	41.5	130	57.9
49 weeks or less.....	1,538	594	38.5	799	52.0	1,166	393	33.7	565	48.6	372	201	54.0	234	62.9
Did not work in 1964.....	6,695	2,369	35.3	3,353	50.0	4,477	1,340	29.9	2,089	46.7	2,218	1,029	46.4	1,264	57.0
Ill or disabled.....	1,575	740	46.9	939	59.6	1,299	576	44.3	757	58.4	276	164	59.4	182	65.8
Keeping house.....	1,638	738	45.1	911	55.6	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	1,638	738	45.1	911	55.6
Could not find work.....	191	96	50.7	110	57.7	128	65	51.0	74	58.3	63	31	(?)	36	(?)
Other reasons.....	3,291	795	24.1	1,393	42.3	3,050	699	22.9	1,258	41.2	241	96	39.8	135	56.3
Reason worked part of year:															
Looking for work.....	3,874	852	21.9	1,293	33.3	3,637	741	20.4	1,148	31.6	237	111	46.8	145	61.3
Ill or disabled.....	1,415	319	22.5	473	33.4	1,276	277	21.7	398	31.2	139	42	30.4	75	53.9
Keeping house.....	619	316	51.1	379	61.3	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	619	316	51.1	379	61.3
Other reasons.....	2,659	461	17.3	787	29.6	2,524	420	16.6	734	29.1	135	41	30.3	53	39.4

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2.—Incidence of poverty and low-income status in 1964: Number and percent of families with income below the SSA poverty or low-income index, by sex and race of head and other specified characteristics—Continued

[Numbers in thousands; data are estimates derived from a sample survey of households and are therefore subject to sampling variability that may be relatively large where the size of the total on which the percentage is based is small. Moreover, as in all field surveys of income the figures are subject to errors of response and nonreporting]

Characteristic	All white families					White families with male head					White families with female head				
	Total	With low income				Total	With low income				Total	With low income			
		The poor		Poor and near poor ¹			The poor		Poor and near poor ¹			The poor		Poor and near poor ¹	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All white families															
Total	43,081	4,956	11.5	8,237	19.1	39,200	3,831	9.8	6,700	17.1	3,881	1,125	29.0	1,537	39.6
Residence:															
Nonfarm	40,266	4,280	10.6	7,291	18.1	36,520	3,190	8.8	5,802	15.9	3,746	1,090	29.2	1,489	39.9
Farm	2,815	676	23.2	946	32.5	2,680	641	23.2	898	32.5	135	35	22.3	48	31.1
Age of head:															
14-24	2,609	416	16.0	714	27.5	2,467	333	13.6	611	24.9	142	83	60.0	103	75.0
25-34	8,202	912	11.1	1,589	19.3	7,737	658	8.5	1,275	16.5	465	254	54.1	314	66.6
35-44	9,966	955	9.6	1,586	15.9	9,137	660	7.2	1,220	13.4	829	295	36.2	366	44.8
45-54	9,264	735	7.9	1,185	12.7	8,467	557	6.5	900	10.6	797	178	22.0	285	35.4
55-64	6,852	711	10.3	1,049	15.3	6,157	608	9.9	874	14.2	695	103	14.4	175	24.8
65 and over	6,188	1,227	19.9	2,114	34.3	5,235	1,015	19.5	1,820	34.9	953	212	22.4	294	31.0
Number of persons in family:															
2	14,316	1,840	12.9	3,086	21.6	12,360	1,392	11.3	2,430	19.7	1,956	448	23.6	656	34.6
3	9,147	767	8.3	1,274	13.8	8,208	545	6.6	948	11.5	939	222	22.6	326	33.2
4	8,415	688	8.1	1,119	13.3	7,964	506	6.4	901	11.3	451	182	38.9	218	46.5
5	5,655	616	11.0	995	17.8	5,378	488	9.2	833	15.7	277	128	47.7	162	60.5
6	2,879	369	12.5	656	22.3	2,749	304	10.8	577	20.6	130	65	49.5	79	60.0
7 or more	2,669	676	25.0	1,107	41.0	2,541	596	23.2	1,011	39.3	128	90	63.3	96	75.6
Number of related children under age 18:															
None	18,027	1,944	10.8	3,243	18.0	16,164	1,634	10.1	2,782	17.3	1,863	310	16.4	461	24.3
1	7,999	672	8.4	1,188	14.8	7,150	457	6.4	829	11.6	840	215	25.8	359	43.3
2	7,606	667	8.7	1,113	14.5	7,080	472	6.6	873	12.3	526	195	38.0	240	46.8
3	4,909	649	13.3	1,010	20.7	4,610	473	10.4	803	17.6	299	176	54.7	207	64.4
4	2,457	412	16.6	710	28.6	2,268	292	12.7	571	24.9	189	120	67.2	139	77.9
5	1,192	333	27.2	540	44.1	1,113	283	24.8	479	41.9	79	50	(²)	61	(²)
6 or more	891	279	31.8	433	49.3	815	220	27.4	363	45.2	76	59	(²)	70	(²)
Region:															
North-east	11,067	923	8.2	1,663	14.8	10,003	662	6.5	1,292	12.8	1,064	261	24.1	371	34.4
North Central	12,531	1,317	10.5	2,133	17.0	11,536	1,029	8.9	1,768	15.3	995	288	29.3	365	37.1
South	12,151	1,990	16.3	3,210	26.4	11,043	1,630	14.8	2,699	24.5	1,108	351	32.0	511	46.5
West	7,332	726	10.0	1,231	17.0	6,618	501	7.7	941	14.5	714	225	31.3	290	40.4
Type of family:															
Male head	39,200	3,831	9.8	6,700	17.1	39,200	3,831	9.8	6,700	17.1	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Married, wife present	38,172	3,666	9.6	6,465	16.9	38,172	3,666	9.6	6,465	16.9	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Wife in paid labor force	12,045	493	4.1	940	7.8	12,045	493	4.1	940	7.8	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Wife not in paid labor force	26,127	3,173	12.2	5,525	21.2	26,127	3,173	12.2	5,525	21.2	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Other marital status	1,028	165	16.2	235	22.9	1,028	165	16.2	235	22.9	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Female head	3,881	1,125	29.0	1,537	39.6	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	3,881	1,125	29.0	1,537	39.6
Employment status and occupation of head, March 1965:															
Employed	34,371	2,530	7.3	4,510	13.1	32,509	2,243	6.9	4,041	12.4	1,862	287	15.4	469	25.4
Professional and technical workers	4,588	95	2.1	237	5.2	4,385	84	1.9	211	4.8	263	11	5.5	26	13.1
Farmers and farm managers	1,790	496	26.3	674	36.6	1,754	470	26.3	653	36.6	36	16	(²)	21	(²)
Managers, officials, and proprietors (except farm)	5,799	315	5.5	525	9.1	5,647	300	5.4	498	8.9	152	15	8.9	27	17.0
Clerical and sales workers	4,878	188	3.8	390	7.9	4,143	120	2.9	276	6.6	735	68	9.8	114	16.3
Craftsmen and foremen	6,865	298	4.3	644	9.4	6,842	296	4.4	636	9.4	23	2	(²)	8	(²)
Operatives	6,523	535	8.1	991	15.0	6,196	486	7.8	905	14.4	327	49	14.8	86	26.5
Service workers, total	2,088	217	10.4	438	20.9	1,713	162	5.8	262	15.0	375	115	32.5	176	49.3
Private household workers	83	32	(³)	42	(³)	12	0	0	0	0	71	32	(³)	42	(³)
Laborers (except mine)	1,840	396	21.4	611	33.1	1,829	385	21.1	600	32.8	11	11	(³)	11	(³)
Unemployed	989	188	19.2	292	29.9	907	151	16.9	244	27.4	82	37	(³)	48	(³)
Not in labor force ⁴	7,721	2,238	28.9	3,435	44.3	5,784	1,437	24.9	2,415	41.8	1,937	801	40.7	1,020	51.8
Work experience of head: ⁵															
Worked in 1964	36,364	2,979	8.2	5,229	14.3	34,280	2,567	7.5	4,608	13.4	2,084	412	19.8	621	29.8
Worked at full-time jobs	34,296	2,409	7.0	4,349	12.6	32,626	2,149	6.6	3,935	12.0	1,670	260	15.6	414	24.8
50-52 weeks	28,234	1,494	5.3	2,757	9.7	27,111	1,416	5.2	2,605	9.6	1,123	78	7.0	152	13.5
40-49 weeks	3,036	255	8.4	514	16.9	2,855	228	8.0	456	16.0	181	27	15.2	58	31.8
39 weeks or less	3,026	660	21.8	1,078	35.5	2,660	505	19.0	874	32.8	366	155	42.3	204	55.8
Worked at part-time jobs	2,068	570	27.6	880	42.5	1,654	418	25.4	673	40.7	414	152	36.8	207	50.0
50-52 weeks	825	181	21.9	310	37.5	676	141	20.9	240	35.5	149	40	26.6	70	46.8
49 weeks or less	1,243	389	31.4	570	45.8	978	277	28.5	433	44.3	265	112	42.5	137	51.8
Did not work in 1964	5,928	1,863	31.4	2,768	46.7	4,131	1,150	27.9	1,852	44.8	1,797	713	39.6	916	51.0
Ill or disabled	1,330	559	42.2	739	55.6	1,147	477	41.7	639	55.8	183	82	44.8	100	54.5
Keeping house	1,363	541	39.7	687	50.5	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	1,363	541	39.7	687	50.5
Could not find work	137	61	44.1	74	53.9	93	40	(²)	49	(²)	44	21	(²)	25	(²)
Other reasons	3,098	702	22.7	1,268	40.9	2,891	633	22.0	1,164	40.2	207	69	33.1	104	50.3
Reason worked part of year:															
Looking for work	3,267	556	17.1	928	28.3	3,111	503	16.2	845	27.2	156	53	34.2	83	52.6
Ill or disabled	1,172	214	18.4	338	28.8	1,084	198	18.3	304	28.0	88	16	(³)	34	(³)
Keeping house	469	200	42.7	249	53.2	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	469	200	42.7	249	53.2
Other reasons	2,397	334	14.0	647	26.9	2,298	309	13.5	614	26.7	99	25	(³)	33	(³)

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2.—Incidence of poverty and low-income status in 1964: Number and percent of families with income below the SSA poverty or low-income index, by sex and race of head and other specified characteristics—Continued

[Numbers in thousands; data are estimates derived from a sample survey of households and are therefore subject to sampling variability that may be relatively large where the size of the total on which the percentage is based is small. Moreover, as in all field surveys of income the figures are subject to errors of response and nonreporting]

Characteristic	All nonwhite families					Nonwhite families with male head					Nonwhite families with female head				
	Total	With low income				Total	With low income				Total	With low income			
		The poor		Poor and near poor ¹			The poor		Poor and near poor ¹			The poor		Poor and near poor ¹	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All nonwhite families															
Total.....	4,754	1,876	39.1	2,428	50.7	3,629	1,169	32.0	1,602	44.0	1,125	707	62.7	826	73.2
Residence:															
Nonfarm.....	4,471	1,668	37.0	2,199	48.8	3,390	999	29.3	1,414	41.5	1,081	669	62.0	785	72.6
Farm.....	283	208	73.5	229	81.0	239	170	72.7	188	80.1	44	38	(²)	41	(²)
Age of head:															
14-24.....	322	152	48.1	200	63.4	236	80	35.9	122	55.1	86	72	(²)	78	(²)
25-34.....	1,055	472	44.4	587	55.2	791	280	35.1	374	46.9	264	192	73.2	213	80.9
35-44.....	1,185	459	37.7	587	48.3	867	267	29.4	369	40.7	318	192	63.2	218	71.7
45-54.....	1,007	311	30.2	435	42.3	806	206	25.2	269	36.2	201	105	50.3	139	66.7
55-64.....	645	216	35.6	280	46.2	526	160	32.3	208	41.9	119	56	51.3	72	66.3
65 and over.....	540	266	47.5	339	60.7	403	176	43.3	233	57.3	137	90	59.1	106	70.0
Number of persons in family:															
2.....	1,397	374	26.6	520	37.2	1,049	233	22.4	340	32.7	348	141	38.9	180	50.8
3.....	898	247	28.9	342	40.1	657	119	19.0	168	27.1	241	128	56.5	174	76.2
4.....	722	259	35.0	359	48.6	574	151	25.8	239	41.1	148	108	70.2	120	77.2
5.....	569	249	42.3	329	55.7	422	137	30.6	205	45.7	147	112	80.6	124	88.3
6.....	405	217	52.1	262	62.7	315	138	42.6	178	54.9	90	79	(²)	84	(²)
7 or more.....	763	530	67.4	616	78.5	612	391	62.3	472	75.2	151	139	88.6	144	92.1
Number of related children under age 18:															
None.....	1,532	338	22.5	480	32.2	1,282	260	21.0	373	30.0	250	78	30.1	107	43.2
1.....	899	248	27.6	362	40.2	654	129	20.2	201	31.4	245	119	46.3	161	62.6
2.....	733	276	37.3	394	53.2	537	150	26.8	241	42.9	196	126	71.0	153	86.3
3.....	528	264	47.2	333	59.5	379	145	35.4	205	50.3	149	119	80.7	128	85.3
4.....	375	227	60.6	263	70.3	263	128	49.2	160	62.1	112	99	86.9	103	89.3
5.....	263	181	66.8	213	78.7	191	113	57.4	142	72.3	72	68	(²)	71	(²)
6 or more.....	424	342	76.6	383	85.9	323	244	71.5	280	82.4	101	98	93.5	103	97.4
Region:															
Northeast.....	846	182	21.3	264	30.9	625	83	12.9	149	28.6	221	99	46.5	115	52.8
North Central.....	932	261	28.7	358	39.4	697	125	18.8	189	28.7	235	136	56.2	169	69.7
South.....	2,350	1,299	53.8	1,621	67.3	1,795	877	47.6	1,145	62.0	555	422	74.9	476	85.2
West.....	626	134	21.9	185	30.2	512	84	16.7	119	23.9	114	50	46.3	66	60.0
Type of family:															
Male head.....	3,629	1,169	32.0	1,602	44.0	3,629	1,169	32.0	1,602	44.0	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Married, wife present.....	3,475	1,107	31.8	1,527	43.9	3,475	1,107	31.8	1,527	43.9	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Wife in paid labor force.....	1,622	315	19.5	514	32.0	1,602	315	19.5	514	32.0	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Wife not in paid labor force.....	1,873	792	42.3	1,013	54.2	1,873	792	42.3	1,013	54.2	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Other marital status.....	154	62	37.3	75	45.2	154	62	37.3	75	45.2	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Female head.....	1,125	707	62.7	826	73.2	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	1,125	707	62.7	826	73.2
Employment status and occupation of head, March 1965:															
Employed.....	3,503	1,103	31.1	1,519	42.8	2,947	837	28.1	1,165	39.2	556	266	46.8	354	62.4
Professional and technical workers.....	235	12	4.9	17	7.1	207	12	5.6	12	5.6	28	0	0	5	(²)
Farmers and farm managers.....	103	83	78.5	94	88.6	99	79	(²)	90	(²)	4	4	(²)	4	(²)
Managers, officials, and proprietors (except farm).....	138	31	21.1	40	27.5	131	26	19.4	35	26.2	7	5	(²)	5	(²)
Clerical and sales workers.....	240	27	10.8	58	23.8	173	16	9.1	38	22.0	67	11	(²)	20	(²)
Craftsmen and foremen.....	368	75	19.8	114	30.0	364	74	20.0	113	30.4	4	1	(²)	1	(²)
Operatives.....	920	231	26.1	358	40.5	840	200	25.1	312	39.3	80	31	(²)	46	(²)
Service workers, total.....	765	294	37.6	405	51.9	414	95	22.7	147	34.8	351	199	56.2	258	73.1
Private household workers.....	188	121	66.7	136	75.6	5	3	(²)	3	(²)	183	118	67.2	133	76.3
Laborers (except mine).....	734	350	46.0	433	57.0	719	335	45.0	418	56.1	15	15	(²)	15	(²)
Unemployed.....	222	125	53.4	146	62.6	173	80	44.4	100	55.6	49	45	(²)	46	(²)
Not in labor force ⁴	1,029	648	64.4	763	75.9	509	252	50.9	337	68.1	520	396	77.7	426	83.6
Work experience of head: ⁵															
Worked in 1964.....	3,919	1,363	34.3	1,801	45.8	3,215	972	29.8	1,323	41.2	704	391	55.2	478	67.8
Worked at full-time jobs.....	3,438	1,049	30.0	1,434	41.6	2,916	800	27.0	1,113	38.1	522	249	47.4	321	61.5
50-52 weeks.....	2,471	610	24.3	893	36.0	2,160	488	22.2	728	33.7	311	122	38.9	165	52.8
40-49 weeks.....	404	155	38.0	200	49.5	337	133	39.0	161	47.6	67	22	(²)	39	(²)
39 weeks or less.....	563	284	49.9	341	60.6	419	179	42.2	224	53.7	144	105	72.6	117	81.1
Worked at part-time jobs.....	481	314	64.6	367	76.3	299	172	56.9	210	70.7	182	142	77.6	157	85.8
50-52 weeks.....	186	109	58.3	138	74.1	111	56	50.0	78	70.2	75	53	(²)	60	(²)
49 weeks or less.....	295	205	68.6	229	77.7	188	116	61.0	132	70.9	107	89	82.3	97	89.9
Did not work in 1964.....	767	568	65.2	585	75.9	346	190	53.4	237	68.3	421	316	75.2	348	82.3
Ill or disabled.....	245	181	72.7	200	81.4	152	99	63.5	118	77.4	93	82	(²)	82	(²)
Keeping house.....	275	197	71.4	224	80.8	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	275	197	71.4	224	80.8
Could not find work.....	54	55	(²)	36	(²)	35	25	(²)	25	(²)	19	10	(²)	11	(²)
Other reasons.....	193	93	46.6	125	64.4	159	66	39.7	94	58.7	34	27	(²)	31	(²)
Reason worked part of year:															
Looking for work.....	607	296	48.2	365	60.4	526	238	44.8	303	57.7	81	58	(²)	62	(²)
Ill or disabled.....	243	105	42.6	135	55.2	192	79	40.7	94	49.0	51	26	(²)	41	(²)
Keeping house.....	150	116	77.3	130	86.4	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	150	116	77.3	130	86.4
Other reasons.....	262	127	47.7	140	53.8	226	111	48.2	120	53.5	36	16	(²)	20	(²)

See footnotes at end of table.

The current statistics on poverty merely point up more sharply the low-income position of the South already suggested by data previously available. Under prevailing State standards, in order to qualify for public assistance, a family in the South must usually have less income than families

elsewhere. Despite this fact, a relatively larger share of the population of the South than of other parts of the country is on the assistance rolls. In December 1964, for example, 209 out of every 1,000 persons aged 65 or older in the Southern States were receiving old-age assistance. In the

TABLE 2.—Incidence of poverty and low-income status in 1964: Number and percent of families with income below the SSA poverty or low-income index, by sex and race of head and other specified characteristics—*Continued*

[Numbers in thousands; data are estimates derived from a sample survey of households and are therefore subject to sampling variability that may be relatively large where the size of the total on which the percentage is based is small. Moreover, as in all field surveys of income the figures are subject to errors of response and nonreporting]

Characteristic	All families				Families with male head				Families with female head						
	Total	With low income				Total	With low income				Total	With low income			
		The poor		Poor and near poor ¹			The poor		Poor and near poor ¹			The poor		Poor and near poor ¹	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
With head a year-round, full-time worker ⁵															
Total.....	30,705	2,104	6.8	3,650	11.9	29,271	1,904	6.5	3,333	11.4	1,434	200	13.9	317 ²	22.1
Residence:															
Nonfarm.....	28,466	1,560	5.4	2,928	10.2	27,064	1,370	5.0	2,621	9.6	1,402	190	13.6	307	22.1
Farm.....	2,239	544	24.1	722	31.9	2,207	534	24.0	712	31.9	32	10	(³)	10	(³)
Race:															
White.....	28,234	1,494	5.3	2,757	9.7	27,111	1,416	5.2	2,605	9.6	1,123	78	7.0	152	13.5
Nonwhite.....	2,471	610	24.3	893	36.0	2,160	488	22.2	728	33.7	311	122	38.9	165	52.8
Age of head:															
14-24.....	1,499	136	9.0	258	17.1	1,467	130	8.8	252	17.1	32	6	(³)	6	(³)
25-34.....	6,696	572	8.5	1,035	15.3	6,474	519	7.9	944	14.5	222	53	23.9	91	41.3
35-44.....	8,634	583	6.7	1,051	12.1	8,206	510	6.2	939	11.3	428	73	17.1	112	26.4
45-54.....	7,993	430	5.4	734	9.2	7,496	383	5.1	656	8.7	437	47	10.8	78	18.0
55-64.....	4,891	295	6.0	446	9.0	4,640	287	6.1	430	9.2	251	8	3.4	16	6.3
65 and over.....	1,052	88	8.3	126	11.8	988	75	7.6	112	11.2	64	13	(³)	14	(³)
Number of persons in family:															
2.....	7,582	329	4.3	522	6.8	6,858	286	4.1	444	6.4	724	43	5.9	78	10.9
3.....	6,877	243	3.6	435	6.5	6,299	210	3.3	361	5.7	378	33	8.7	74	19.7
4.....	6,840	334	4.8	606	8.8	6,700	307	4.5	565	8.4	140	27	19.4	41	29.6
5.....	4,711	390	8.2	684	14.4	4,621	354	7.6	639	13.7	90	36	(³)	45	(³)
6.....	2,564	270	10.5	489	18.9	2,511	245	9.7	453	17.9	53	25	(³)	36	(³)
7 or more.....	2,331	538	22.8	914	38.8	2,282	502	21.8	871	37.8	49	36	(³)	43	(³)
Number of related children under age 18:															
None.....	10,095	385	3.8	609	6.0	9,456	355	3.7	552	5.8	639	30	4.7	57	9.0
1.....	6,273	233	3.7	447	7.1	5,933	212	3.6	393	6.6	370	21	5.8	54	14.7
2.....	6,339	365	5.7	656	10.3	6,118	325	5.3	585	9.5	212	40	18.9	71	33.8
3.....	4,079	354	8.6	628	15.3	3,993	325	8.1	591	14.7	86	29	(³)	37	(³)
4.....	2,100	269	12.6	493	23.3	2,033	229	11.2	451	22.0	67	40	(³)	42	(³)
5.....	1,010	233	22.9	424	41.5	976	210	21.4	391	39.7	34	23	(³)	33	(³)
6 or more.....	818	265	32.1	393	47.5	792	248	31.1	370	46.2	26	17	(³)	23	(³)
Region:															
Northeast.....	8,122	269	3.3	559	6.8	7,751	245	3.1	516	6.6	371	24	6.6	43	11.6
North Central.....	9,008	525	5.8	932	10.2	8,661	498	5.7	872	11.0	347	27	7.9	60	17.4
South.....	8,871	1,108	12.4	1,782	19.9	8,423	985	11.6	1,616	19.0	448	123	27.5	166	37.4
West.....	4,704	202	4.2	377	8.0	4,436	176	3.9	329	7.4	268	26	9.6	48	18.2
Type of family:															
Male head.....	29,271	1,904	6.5	3,333	11.4	29,271	1,904	6.5	3,333	11.4	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Married, wife present.....	28,674	1,865	6.4	3,266	11.3	28,674	1,865	6.4	3,266	11.3	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Wife in paid labor force.....	9,832	328	3.3	654	6.6	9,832	328	3.3	654	6.6	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Wife not in paid labor force.....	18,842	1,537	8.1	2,612	13.7	18,842	1,537	8.1	2,612	13.7	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Other marital status.....	597	39	6.5	67	11.1	597	39	6.5	67	11.1	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Female head.....	1,434	200	13.9	317	22.1	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	1,434	200	13.9	317	22.1
Employment status and occupation of head, March 1965:															
Employed.....	30,273	2,028	6.6	3,550	11.6	28,889	1,840	6.3	3,245	11.1	1,384	188	13.7	305	22.3
Professional and technical workers.....	4,042	74	1.8	148	3.6	3,906	71	1.8	142	3.6	136	3	2.1	6	4.2
Farmers and farm managers.....	1,589	450	28.1	592	36.9	1,572	441	27.9	583	36.8	17	9	(³)	9	(³)
Managers, officials, and proprietors (except farm).....	5,255	276	5.2	453	8.5	5,151	268	5.2	437	8.4	104	8	8.2	16	15.1
Clerical and sales workers.....	4,374	104	2.3	271	6.2	4,315	81	2.1	216	5.6	559	23	4.1	55	10.0
Craftsmen and foremen.....	5,723	156	2.7	394	6.8	5,704	156	2.7	392	6.8	19	0	0	2	(³)
Operatives.....	5,701	377	6.6	763	13.3	5,476	353	6.4	712	12.9	225	24	10.8	51	22.9
Service workers, total.....	1,995	238	11.8	424	21.0	1,677	120	7.1	262	15.5	318	118	37.4	162	51.4
Private household workers.....	108	56	51.3	63	57.9	11	0	0	0	0	97	56	(³)	63	(³)
Laborers (except mine).....	1,694	353	21.9	505	31.4	1,588	350	21.8	501	31.2	6	3	(³)	4	(³)
Unemployed.....	211	29	13.8	41	19.1	202	26	13.0	38	18.5	9	3	(³)	3	(³)
Not in labor force ⁴	221	47	20.8	59	26.4	180	38	20.8	50	27.7	41	9	(³)	9	(³)

¹ Families in poverty and families above poverty but below low-income index.
² Not applicable.

³ Not shown for base less than 100,000.

⁴ Includes families with head in Armed Forces in March 1965.

⁵ Excludes families with head in Armed Forces in March 1965.

other States only 82 per 1,000 were receiving such aid.

The seven States with the highest proportion of aged persons receiving public assistance were in the South and the number on their old-age assistance rolls ranged from 275 per 1,000 in Texas to 499 per 1,000 in Louisiana. Many of these recipients are Negroes. Some are in need of assistance because they (or those who support them) worked in agriculture or other employment not covered in the early days of the social security program. Others who did work in covered jobs need assistance because their low earnings entitle them to minimal benefits.

Such rank poverty among the aged has a double significance in that it might be the culmination of a long-standing deprivation. Not in every case are our aged paupers newly come to their present need: it is rather that they are more likely to seek help at age 65 because more help is then available than at younger ages.

Next to the aged, children under age 18 are the most vulnerable group in terms of need for income support. The federally aided program of aid to families with dependent children is the chief program designed for children in need. At the end of 1964, 30 percent of the Nation's children receiving such aid were in the South and it is generally acknowledged that many more would have been on the rolls if eligibility requirements in some of the States were more realistic. Even under existing standards, however, in 9 of the Southern States the proportion of children receiving payments under this program was greater than the national average.

Relatively few persons anywhere in the United States receive assistance under the program of aid to the permanently and totally disabled. In December 1964 this program was making payments to no more than half a million persons, almost all in the age group 18-64. But in the South 6.7 persons per 1,000 this age were receiving such aid to the disabled, compared with 4.2 per 1,000 in the remaining States.

The figures below compare, for the South and the rest of the country, the proportion of persons receiving certain types of public assistance. Payments under the three programs considered here went to 7 million of the total of 8 million persons receiving any public assistance in the month of December 1964.

Geographic area	Recipients per 1,000 persons of specified age		
	OAA, aged 65 or over	APTD, aged 18-64	Children receiving AFDC under age 18
Outside South.....	82	4.2	45
South ¹	209	6.7	40
South Atlantic.....	115	6.6	42
East South Central.....	256	8.5	50
West South Central.....	320	5.5	32

¹ Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia; Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee; Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

All told, the South—which included 28 percent of the Nation's population aged 65 or older, 30 percent of all persons aged 18-64, and 32 percent of those younger than age 18—accounted for 50 percent of all old-age assistance recipients, 41 percent of those receiving aid to the disabled, and 30 percent of the children being helped under aid to families with dependent children.

In nearly half the Southern nonwhite families with a male head called poor, the man had worked full-time the year-round (table 2). The low incomes prevalent in the South affect the Nation's Negro population to a greater degree than the white population because, despite the out-migration of recent years, half the nonwhite families in the country were still making their home in the South in 1964. Nonwhite families living in the South represented 1 out of 7 of all Southern families with a male head and 1 out of 3 of those with a female head. Elsewhere in the country only 6 percent of the families with a male head and 17 percent of those with a female head were nonwhite. Of all white families in the country only 28 percent were in the South.

Although the nonwhite family generally must manage on considerably less income than the white, nowhere in the country is the disparity so great as in the South. There despite considerable improvement since 1959 the nonwhite family averages only half the cash income of the white (table 3).¹

Some of the differential in income, but not all of it, can be explained by the fact that more families in the South, and in particular more of the nonwhite families, live on farms. Farm people

¹ See also Bureau of the Census, "Income in 1964 of Families and Persons in the United States," *Current Population Reports: Consumer Income* (Series P-60, No. 47 and P-60, No. 34).

TABLE 3.—Region and income in 1964: Median income of nonwhite households as percent of median income of white households, by sex of head

Region	All units, median income		Male head, median income		Female head, median income	
	Amount	As percent of white	Amount	As percent of white	Amount	As percent of white
Total U.S.	\$3,840	56.0	\$4,530	63.8	\$2,290	56.8
South	2,900	49.2	3,320	54.2	1,660	48.9
Northeast	4,940	66.6	5,560	73.0	3,190	67.1
North Central	5,060	72.3	5,820	80.8	2,690	69.4
West	5,770	77.9	6,480	83.7	3,070	70.7
Nonwhite unrelated individuals						
Total U.S.	\$1,430	68.5	\$2,133	65.9	\$1,150	69.3
South	920	48.0	1,210	47.8	760	47.1
Northeast	2,190	100.2	3,370	100.7	1,590	94.3
North Central	1,670	88.3	2,030	73.3	1,430	90.6
West	2,400	92.5	3,560	86.4	(¹)	(¹)

¹ Not shown for base less than 100,000.

everywhere in the country have less cash income than nonfarm people living in the same area. The poverty index, it will be recalled, sets the income need of farm families at 30 percent less than the corresponding nonfarm family of similar size and composition. There was, however, no difference by region allowed in the index for farm families or for nonfarm families. It is possible that allowance for some regional differentials—climate, for example—would narrow the gap in economic well-being between Southern families and families elsewhere but it could hardly eliminate it altogether, and it certainly could not be expected to counteract the income deficiency of the nonwhite families. In any case while the availability of some of the hallmarks of gracious living and their cost do differ by community, there is as yet no evidence that prices for the kinds of goods and services implied by the very meager poverty criterion vary significantly from one place to another. Variations that might show up in family expenditure patterns would be as likely to reflect the restriction in outlays enforced by long-time community and family low-income status as any real difference in family needs or preferences. Thus while low-income families in one area may spend less than those in another, they may well have a less adequate content of living rather than the same content at differing cost.

Federal Government income programs associated with income floors have generally allowed no

TABLE 4.—Sex, age, and poverty status in 1964: Number and percent of persons aged 16 or over in households with income below SSA poverty level by family status

Age and family status	Men			Women		
	Total noninstitutional population (in thousands)	In poor household		Total noninstitutional population (in thousands)	In poor household	
		Number (in thousands)	Percent of total		Number (in thousands)	Percent of total
Total, aged 16 or over	60,510	8,180	13.5	66,470	12,100	18.2
Unrelated individuals	4,570	1,430	31.4	7,450	3,610	48.5
Family head	42,850	5,000	11.7	4,880	1,780	36.5
Some children under age 6	13,720	2,100	15.3	1,120	730	65.6
No children under age 6	29,130	2,900	10.0	3,760	1,050	27.9
Other family members	13,090	1,750	13.3	54,140	6,700	12.4
Under age 22, total	8,660	1,340	15.5	9,310	1,640	17.6
Unrelated individuals	210	80	39.6	340	190	54.9
Family head	780	170	21.9	90	50	(¹)
Some children under age 6	460	100	21.3	60	40	(¹)
No children under age 6	320	70	22.7	30	10	(¹)
Other family members	7,670	1,090	14.2	8,880	1,400	15.7
Aged 22-54, total	36,240	3,800	10.5	38,740	5,440	14.0
Unrelated individuals	2,210	440	20.0	2,090	650	31.3
Family head	29,790	2,870	9.6	2,940	1,280	43.6
Some children under age 6	12,850	1,850	14.4	920	640	69.2
No children under age 6	16,940	1,020	6.0	2,020	640	32.0
Other family members	4,240	490	11.5	33,710	3,500	10.4
Aged 55-64, total	7,970	1,140	14.3	8,690	1,560	17.9
Unrelated individuals	860	290	33.3	1,680	640	38.3
Family head	6,650	770	11.5	790	150	19.3
Some children under age 6	260	70	27.1	80	30	(¹)
No children under age 6	6,390	700	10.9	710	120	17.6
Other family members	460	80	18.6	6,220	760	12.3
Aged 65 or over, total	7,650	1,900	24.8	9,730	3,460	35.6
Unrelated individuals	1,300	630	48.2	3,340	2,130	63.8
Family head	5,620	1,190	21.2	1,060	290	27.5
Some children under age 6	140	70	51.8	50	20	(¹)
No children under age 6	5,480	1,120	20.4	1,010	270	26.7
Other family members	730	80	11.4	5,330	1,040	19.6

¹ Not shown for base less than 100,000.

variation for region or other geographic area. Accordingly, the minimum income liability to income tax is a nationwide minimum. Veterans' dependency allotments and compensation or pension payments are the same no matter where the veteran or his dependents live. The Federal minimum wage provision has no geographic boundaries, and OASDI payments on a given wage record are the same all over. Increasingly in recent years, labor unions negotiating with employers having plants in more than one area have sought uniform wage scales. It is true, to be sure, that programs administered by States, such as public assistance, do vary in standards from place to place but it is generally acknowledged that the variation typifies the unequal ability of the States to pay relative to the number who require support more than it denotes any real difference in family needs.

It is true, however, that assessment of the trends in poverty for the nonwhite vis-a-vis the white

population is influenced by the differing geographic distribution of the two groups. Between 1959 and 1964, median income of white families in the South as elsewhere in the Nation rose about a

fifth. Nonwhite families in the South, however, averaged one and a half times as much income in 1964 as in 1959, whereas nonwhite families in the country as a whole had not quite one and a third

TABLE 5.—Incidence of poverty and low-income status in 1964: Number and percent of unrelated individuals with income below the SSA poverty or low-income index, by sex and race of head and other specified characteristics

[Numbers in thousands; data are estimates derived from a sample survey of households, and are therefore subject to sampling variability that may be relatively large where the size of the percentage or the size of the total on which the percentage is based is small. Moreover, as in all field surveys of income the figures are subject to errors of response and nonreporting.]

Characteristic	All unrelated individuals					Male unrelated individuals					Female unrelated individuals				
	Total	With low income				Total	With low income				Total	With low income			
		The poor		Poor and near poor ¹			The poor		Poor and near poor ¹			The poor		Poor and near poor ¹	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All unrelated individuals															
Total.....	12,057	5,061	42.0	5,760	47.8	4,600	1,436	31.2	1,732	37.6	7,457	3,625	48.6	4,028	54.0
Residence:															
Nonfarm.....	11,682	4,902	41.9	5,576	47.7	4,374	1,334	30.4	1,617	36.9	7,308	3,568	48.8	3,959	54.2
Farm.....	375	159	44.1	184	51.1	226	102	47.8	115	54.1	149	57	38.7	69	46.8
Region:															
Northeast.....	3,390	1,371	40.1	1,548	45.3	1,206	344	27.5	427	34.2	2,184	1,027	47.3	1,121	51.6
North Central.....	3,351	1,309	42.2	1,641	49.6	1,260	473	32.8	483	39.3	2,091	996	47.8	1,158	55.6
South.....	3,064	1,498	49.4	1,658	54.6	1,124	444	40.9	518	47.7	1,940	1,054	54.1	1,140	58.4
West.....	2,252	793	34.7	913	40.0	1,010	245	23.7	304	29.4	1,242	548	43.8	609	48.7
Race:															
White.....	10,416	4,183	40.2	4,789	46.0	3,763	1,084	28.8	1,325	35.2	6,653	3,099	46.6	3,464	52.1
Nonwhite.....	1,641	878	53.0	971	58.7	837	352	41.6	47	48.1	804	526	64.7	564	69.6
Age:															
14-24.....	1,203	448	38.8	507	43.8	506	146	29.5	183	37.0	697	302	45.7	324	48.9
25-34.....	1,036	196	18.9	236	22.7	643	104	15.7	133	19.0	393	92	24.6	103	27.8
35-44.....	1,166	253	22.5	291	25.8	682	110	16.2	135	19.9	484	143	31.9	156	34.5
45-54.....	1,548	504	31.7	580	36.4	638	182	28.8	214	33.9	910	322	33.5	366	38.1
55-64.....	2,489	911	36.4	1,018	40.8	845	270	32.7	329	39.8	1,644	641	38.3	689	41.2
65 and over.....	4,615	2,749	59.3	3,128	67.4	1,286	624	47.9	738	56.7	3,329	2,125	63.7	2,390	71.6
Sex:															
Male.....	4,600	1,436	31.2	1,732	37.6	4,600	1,436	31.2	1,732	37.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Female.....	7,457	3,625	48.6	4,028	54.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	7,457	3,625	48.6	4,028	54.0
Earned status:															
Earner.....	7,421	1,709	23.0	2,048	27.6	3,344	601	18.0	760	22.7	4,077	1,108	27.2	1,288	31.6
Nonearner.....	4,636	3,352	72.3	3,712	80.1	1,256	835	66.5	972	77.3	3,380	2,517	74.5	2,740	81.1
Employment status and occupation:															
Employed, March 1965:	6,498	1,464	22.5	1,748	26.9	2,976	522	17.6	660	22.2	3,522	942	26.6	1,088	30.8
Professional and technical workers.....	1,322	371	26.7	404	29.1	580	144	24.2	166	27.8	742	227	28.5	238	30.0
Farmers and farm managers.....	131	45	39.1	61	52.9	97	35	(2)	47	(2)	34	10	14	(2)	
Managers, officials, and proprietors (except farm).....	502	59	12.3	72	15.1	307	31	10.7	39	13.6	195	28	14.7	33	17.5
Clerical and sales workers.....	1,475	147	10.1	201	13.9	340	39	11.1	59	16.9	1,135	108	9.8	142	12.9
Craftsmen and foremen.....	440	37	9.3	52	13.0	463	35	9.3	49	13.2	37	2	(2)	3	(2)
Operatives.....	923	116	11.9	141	14.5	507	43	8.0	48	9.0	416	73	16.6	93	21.1
Service workers, total.....	1,260	541	43.4	626	50.2	321	54	16.7	68	20.8	939	487	52.7	558	60.3
Private household workers.....	409	312	79.9	336	86.0	13	12	(2)	12	(2)	396	300	79.8	324	86.2
Laborers (except mine).....	445	148	33.5	191	43.2	421	141	33.8	184	43.9	24	7	(2)	7	(2)
Unemployed.....	369	147	39.3	175	46.8	247	84	33.3	107	42.3	122	63	51.6	68	56.0
Not in labor force.....	5,190	3,450	66.6	3,837	74.1	1,377	830	60.1	965	69.9	3,813	2,620	69.0	2,872	75.6
Work experience: ⁵															
Worked in 1964.....	7,294	1,826	25.0	2,141	29.4	3,295	657	19.9	801	24.3	3,999	1,169	29.2	1,340	33.5
Worked at full-time jobs.....	6,021	1,143	19.0	1,369	22.7	2,824	407	14.4	530	18.8	3,197	736	23.0	839	26.2
50-52 weeks.....	4,215	573	13.6	661	15.7	2,048	230	11.2	278	13.6	2,167	343	15.8	383	17.7
40-49 weeks.....	650	134	20.7	153	23.6	276	37	13.6	52	18.9	374	97	26.0	101	27.0
39 weeks or less.....	1,156	436	37.6	555	47.9	500	140	27.8	200	39.8	656	296	45.0	355	54.0
Worked at part-time jobs.....	1,273	683	53.7	772	60.8	471	250	53.1	271	57.7	802	433	54.0	501	62.6
50-52 weeks.....	427	198	46.6	229	53.8	140	72	51.4	80	57.1	287	126	44.2	149	52.1
49 weeks or less.....	846	485	57.3	543	64.4	331	178	53.8	191	57.9	515	307	59.4	352	68.5
Did not work in 1964.....	4,735	3,230	68.2	3,611	76.2	1,277	774	60.6	923	72.2	3,458	2,456	71.0	2,688	77.7
Ill or disabled.....	835	644	77.2	720	86.1	315	233	74.0	271	86.0	520	411	79.0	449	86.2
Keeping house.....	2,161	1,527	70.7	1,675	77.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	2,161	1,527	70.7	1,675	77.5
Could not find work.....	80	60	(2)	67	(2)	43	31	(2)	38	(2)	37	29	(2)	29	(2)
Other reasons.....	1,659	999	60.2	1,149	69.3	919	510	55.5	614	66.8	740	489	66.0	535	72.3
Reason worked part of year:															
Looking for work.....	818	285	35.0	349	42.8	485	147	30.4	191	39.5	333	138	41.6	158	47.6
Ill or disabled.....	418	163	39.0	203	48.6	181	66	36.3	83	45.9	237	97	41.0	120	50.6
Keeping house.....	443	238	53.5	278	62.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	443	238	53.5	278	62.8
Other reasons.....	473	369	37.8	421	43.2	441	142	32.1	160	38.2	532	227	42.5	252	47.3
Source of income:															
Earnings only.....	4,283	1,036	24.2	1,197	28.0	2,096	303	18.8	501	23.9	2,187	643	29.4	696	31.9
Earnings and income other than earnings.....	3,136	675	21.5	852	27.2	1,249	209	16.7	261	20.9	1,887	466	24.7	591	31.3
Other income only or no income.....	4,638	3,350	72.3	3,711	80.0	1,255	834	66.4	970	77.3	3,383	2,516	74.4	2,741	81.1

See footnotes at end of table.

times as much as in 1959. With all the improvement nonwhite families in the South, though larger than the white, still averaged no more than 49 percent as much income by 1964 whereas for the Nation at large nonwhite families had 56 per-

cent as much income as white. Half the country's nonwhite families, as already indicated, live in the South. Of families poor though the male head worked all year, 83 percent of the nonwhite and 41 percent of the white lived in the South.

TABLE 5.—Incidence of poverty and low-income status in 1964: Number and percent of unrelated individuals with income below the SSA poverty or low-income index, by sex and race of head and other specified characteristics—Continued

[Numbers in thousands; data are estimates derived from a sample survey of households, and are therefore subject to sampling variability that may be relatively large where the size of the percentage or the size of the total on which the percentage is based is small. Moreover, as in all field surveys of income the figures are subject to errors of response and nonreporting]

Characteristic	All white unrelated individuals				White male unrelated individuals				White female unrelated individuals						
	Total	With low income		Total	With low income		Total	With low income							
		The poor	Poor and near poor ¹		The poor	Poor and near poor ¹		The poor	Poor and near poor ¹						
										Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
White															
Total.....	10,416	4,183	40.2	4,789	46.0	3,763	1,084	28.8	1,325	35.2	6,653	3,099	46.6	3,464	52.1
Residence:															
Nonfarm.....	10,099	4,054	40.2	4,635	45.9	3,584	1,011	28.2	1,239	34.5	6,515	3,043	46.8	3,396	52.2
Farm.....	317	129	40.3	154	48.3	179	73	42.2	86	50.0	138	56	38.2	68	46.4
Region:															
Northeast.....	2,994	1,191	40.0	1,345	45.2	1,039	287	27.2	357	33.8	1,955	904	47.1	988	51.5
North Central.....	3,032	1,264	41.7	1,477	48.7	1,096	348	31.9	408	37.5	1,936	916	47.1	1,069	55.0
South.....	2,355	1,066	43.1	1,140	48.8	763	235	32.2	298	40.9	1,592	771	47.9	842	52.3
West.....	2,035	722	35.0	827	40.0	865	214	24.2	262	29.5	1,170	508	43.0	565	47.9
Age:															
14-24.....	1,066	380	37.7	429	42.5	426	117	28.7	151	37.0	640	263	43.8	278	46.2
25-34.....	816	146	17.8	166	20.2	496	76	14.7	92	17.9	320	70	22.6	74	23.9
35-44.....	907	153	18.0	182	21.4	522	57	11.2	74	14.7	385	96	27.7	108	31.2
45-54.....	1,244	355	27.5	410	31.8	511	136	26.6	155	30.3	733	219	28.2	255	32.8
55-64.....	2,195	730	33.1	818	37.1	691	195	28.5	240	35.0	1,504	535	35.1	578	37.9
65 and over.....	4,188	2,419	57.2	2,784	65.8	1,117	503	44.1	613	53.8	3,071	1,916	62.0	2,171	70.2
Sex:															
Male.....	3,763	1,084	28.8	1,325	35.2	3,763	1,084	28.8	1,325	35.2	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Female.....	6,653	3,099	46.6	3,464	52.1	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	6,653	3,099	46.6	3,464	52.1
Earners status:															
Earner.....	6,270	1,267	20.2	1,536	24.5	2,706	417	15.4	536	19.8	3,564	850	23.8	1,000	28.0
Nonearner.....	4,146	2,916	70.4	3,253	78.6	1,057	667	63.1	789	74.6	3,089	2,249	72.9	2,464	79.9
Employment status and occupation:															
Employed, March 1965.....	5,536	1,123	20.3	1,354	24.5	2,433	379	15.7	496	20.1	3,103	744	23.9	868	27.8
Professional and technical workers.....	1,245	351	26.9	376	28.9	535	137	25.4	151	27.9	710	214	27.9	225	29.5
Farmers and farm managers.....	126	44	38.4	60	52.3	92	34	(?)	40	(?)	34	10	(?)	14	(?)
Managers, officials, and proprietors (except farm).....	480	52	11.5	63	13.8	294	27	9.8	33	11.8	186	25	14.0	30	16.9
Clerical and sales workers.....	1,372	134	10.0	177	13.1	284	30	10.1	43	14.7	1,088	104	9.9	134	12.7
Craftsmen and foremen.....	395	31	8.4	46	12.4	363	29	8.2	43	12.5	32	2	(?)	3	(?)
Operatives.....	737	73	9.8	92	12.2	378	18	4.4	20	5.1	359	55	15.2	72	19.3
Service workers, total.....	901	371	42.0	433	48.9	226	39	17.9	45	20.4	675	332	49.8	388	58.2
Private household workers.....	236	177	81.0	193	88.3	9	9	(?)	9	(?)	227	168	80.6	184	88.4
Laborers (except mine).....	267	67	23.2	107	37.7	261	65	24.6	105	40.0	19	2	(?)	2	(?)
Unemployed.....	283	98	34.8	111	39.5	183	54	29.2	65	35.0	110	44	45.2	46	47.9
Not in labor force ⁴	4,597	2,962	64.5	3,324	72.4	1,147	651	56.2	774	66.7	3,450	2,311	67.3	2,550	74.2
Work experience: ⁵															
Worked in 1964.....	6,156	1,367	22.2	1,622	26.3	2,660	457	17.2	567	21.4	3,496	910	25.9	1,055	30.1
Worked at full-time jobs.....	5,174	898	17.3	1,075	20.7	2,322	303	13.1	393	17.0	2,852	595	20.7	682	23.8
50-52 weeks.....	3,672	475	12.8	542	14.6	1,734	200	11.5	235	13.5	1,938	275	14.1	307	15.6
40-49 weeks.....	546	112	20.1	124	22.9	206	25	11.8	33	17.1	340	87	25.1	91	26.3
39 weeks or less.....	956	311	32.9	409	43.4	382	78	21.0	125	33.1	574	233	40.7	284	50.1
Worked at part-time jobs.....	982	469	48.0	547	56.0	338	154	46.2	174	51.8	644	315	49.0	373	58.1
50-52 weeks.....	325	130	40.1	150	45.9	114	48	42.9	55	47.6	211	82	38.6	95	44.9
49 weeks or less.....	657	339	52.0	397	61.0	224	106	47.9	119	53.9	433	233	54.0	278	64.6
Did not work in 1964.....	4,232	2,811	66.5	3,159	74.7	1,075	622	57.7	750	69.6	3,157	2,189	69.4	2,409	76.4
Ill or disabled.....	651	487	75.4	546	83.9	241	171	71.5	201	83.2	410	316	77.7	345	84.3
Keeping house.....	2,023	1,398	69.1	1,544	76.4	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	2,023	1,398	69.1	1,544	76.4
Could not find work.....	63	45	(?)	50	(?)	34	24	(?)	29	(?)	29	21	(?)	21	(?)
Other reasons.....	1,495	881	58.7	1,019	68.1	800	427	52.9	520	64.9	695	454	65.4	499	71.7
Reason worked part of year:															
Looking for work.....	626	186	30.2	241	39.3	356	90	26.0	128	37.0	270	96	35.8	113	42.3
Ill or disabled.....	289	80	27.1	103	35.5	109	23	21.3	27	25.0	180	57	30.6	76	41.8
Keeping house.....	393	190	48.5	230	59.0	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	393	190	48.5	230	59.0
Other reasons.....	851	306	36.1	357	42.1	347	96	27.7	123	35.5	504	210	41.8	234	46.5
Source of income:															
Earnings only.....	3,459	726	21.0	841	24.4	1,618	255	15.8	330	20.4	1,841	471	25.6	511	27.8
Earnings and income other than earnings.....	2,811	542	19.3	697	24.8	1,089	163	15.0	208	19.1	1,722	379	22.0	489	28.4
Other income only or no income.....	4,146	2,915	70.4	3,251	78.5	1,056	666	63.1	787	74.6	3,090	2,249	72.8	2,464	79.8

See footnotes at end of table.

THE POVERTY PROFILE IN 1964

Except that it was shorter, the poverty roster for 1964 continued much the same as in 1963. Under the current operating definition, a total of 12 million households—including, in all, 34

million persons—had insufficient income in 1964 to meet their needs. An additional 4½ million households, with 15¾ million members, had incomes above the poverty thresholds but still low enough to be considered near poor.

Five million of all persons counted poor were

TABLE 5.—Incidence of poverty and low-income status in 1964: Number and percent of unrelated individuals with income below the SSA poverty or low-income index, by sex and race of head and other specified characteristics—*Continued*

[Numbers in thousands; data are estimates derived from a sample survey of households, and are therefore subject to sampling variability that may be relatively large where the size of the percentage or the size of the total on which the percentage is based is small. Moreover, as in all field surveys of income the figures are subject to errors of response and nonreporting]

Characteristic	All nonwhite unrelated individuals					Nonwhite male unrelated individuals					Nonwhite female unrelated individuals				
	Total	With low income				Total	With low income				Total	With low income			
		The poor		Poor and near poor ¹			The poor		Poor and near poor ¹			The poor		Poor and near poor ¹	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Nonwhite															
Total.....	1,641	878	53.0	971	58.7	837	352	41.6	407	48.1	804	526	64.7	564	69.6
Residence:															
Nonfarm.....	1,583	848	52.5	941	58.3	790	323	40.2	378	47.0	793	525	64.7	563	69.5
Farm.....	58	30	(²)	30	(²)	47	29	(²)	29	(²)	11	1	(²)	1	(²)
Region:															
Northeast.....	396	180	40.3	203	45.5	167	57	29.3	70	36.0	229	123	48.7	133	52.8
North Central.....	319	135	47.7	164	58.2	164	55	39.1	75	52.7	155	80	56.4	89	63.6
South.....	709	492	70.0	518	73.5	361	209	58.1	220	61.0	348	283	82.4	298	86.6
West.....	217	71	32.6	86	39.5	145	31	21.1	42	28.9	72	40	(²)	44	(²)
Age:															
14-24.....	137	68	45.6	78	52.6	80	29	(²)	32	(²)	57	39	(²)	46	(²)
25-34.....	220	50	23.0	70	32.1	147	28	18.6	41	26.3	73	22	(²)	29	(²)
35-44.....	259	100	36.0	109	38.9	160	53	30.3	61	34.8	99	47	(²)	48	(²)
45-54.....	304	149	48.7	170	55.6	127	46	38.0	59	48.9	177	103	55.7	111	60.0
55-64.....	294	181	61.3	200	68.0	154	75	51.8	89	61.8	140	106	70.4	111	73.9
65 and over.....	427	330	79.3	344	83.0	169	121	73.2	125	75.6	258	209	83.2	219	87.8
Sex:															
Male.....	837	352	41.6	407	48.1	837	352	41.6	407	48.1	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Female.....	804	526	64.7	564	69.6	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	804	526	64.7	564	69.6
Earners status:															
Earner.....	1,151	442	38.0	512	44.0	638	184	28.5	224	34.6	513	258	49.7	288	55.6
Nonearner.....	490	436	87.5	459	92.5	199	168	83.2	183	91.0	291	268	90.4	276	93.5
Employment status and occupation:															
Employed, March 1965.....	962	341	34.8	394	40.3	543	143	25.8	174	31.2	491	198	46.7	220	52.3
Professional and technical workers.....	77	20	(²)	28	(²)	45	7	(²)	15	(²)	32	13	(²)	13	(²)
Farmers and farm managers.....	5	1	(²)	1	(²)	5	1	(²)	1	(²)	0	0	0	0	0
Managers, officials, and proprietors (except farm).....	22	7	(²)	9	(²)	13	4	(²)	6	(²)	9	3	(²)	3	(²)
Clerical and sales workers.....	103	13	11.8	24	22.4	56	9	(²)	16	(²)	47	4	(²)	8	(²)
Craftsmen and foremen.....	45	6	(²)	6	(²)	40	6	(²)	6	(²)	5	0	0	0	0
Operatives.....	186	43	20.4	49	23.8	129	25	17.9	28	19.8	57	18	(²)	21	(²)
Service workers, total.....	359	170	46.9	193	53.1	95	15	(²)	23	(²)	264	155	59.9	170	65.5
Private household workers.....	173	135	78.5	143	83.1	4	3	(²)	3	(²)	169	132	78.7	140	83.5
Laborers except mine.....	165	81	50.8	84	52.4	160	76	48.7	79	50.4	5	5	(²)	5	(²)
Unemployed.....	86	49	(²)	64	(²)	64	30	(²)	42	(²)	22	19	(²)	22	(²)
Not in labor force.....	593	488	82.7	513	87.1	230	179	80.1	191	86.0	363	309	84.2	322	87.7
Work experience: ⁵															
Worked in 1964.....	1,138	459	40.0	519	45.2	635	200	30.9	234	36.2	503	259	51.4	285	56.5
Worked at full-time jobs.....	847	245	29.0	294	34.5	502	104	20.5	137	26.7	345	141	41.3	157	45.7
50-52 weeks.....	543	98	18.8	119	23.1	314	30	10.0	43	14.2	229	68	30.5	76	35.0
40-49 weeks.....	104	22	23.8	29	27.5	70	12	18.5	19	24.1	34	10	(²)	10	(²)
39 weeks or less.....	200	125	58.5	146	67.9	118	62	48.4	75	69.2	82	63	(²)	71	(²)
Worked at part-time jobs.....	291	214	72.0	225	76.4	133	96	69.9	97	71.8	158	118	73.8	128	80.3
50-52 weeks.....	102	68	66.7	79	78.2	26	24	(²)	25	(²)	76	44	(²)	54	(²)
49 weeks or less.....	189	146	74.8	146	75.5	107	72	65.9	72	65.9	82	74	(²)	74	(²)
Did not work in 1964.....	503	419	82.3	452	89.0	202	152	75.2	173	85.4	301	267	87.1	279	91.4
Ill or disabled.....	184	157	83.1	174	93.7	74	62	(²)	70	(²)	110	95	83.7	104	93.0
Keeping house.....	138	129	92.6	131	92.6	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	138	129	92.6	131	92.6
Could not find work.....	17	15	(²)	17	(²)	9	7	(²)	9	(²)	8	8	(²)	8	(²)
Other reasons.....	164	118	72.7	130	79.7	119	83	71.6	94	78.9	45	35	(²)	36	(²)
Reason worked part of year:															
Looking for work.....	192	99	49.7	108	53.7	129	57	42.0	63	46.0	63	42	(²)	45	(²)
Ill or disabled.....	129	83	64.6	100	76.8	72	43	(²)	56	(²)	57	40	(²)	44	(²)
Keeping house.....	50	48	(²)	48	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	50	48	(²)	48	(²)
Other reasons.....	122	63	49.0	64	50.0	94	46	(²)	46	(²)	28	17	(²)	18	(²)
Source of income:															
Earnings only.....	824	310	37.2	356	42.7	478	138	28.7	171	35.2	346	172	48.9	185	53.0
Earnings and income other than earnings.....	325	133	39.9	155	47.0	160	46	28.0	53	32.8	165	87	51.6	102	60.9
Other income only or no income.....	492	435	87.5	460	92.5	199	168	83.2	183	91.0	293	267	90.4	277	93.5

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5.—Incidence of poverty and low-income status in 1964: Number and percent of unrelated individuals with income below the SSA poverty or low-income index, by sex and race of head and other specified characteristics—Continued

[Numbers in thousands; data are estimates derived from a sample survey of households, and are therefore subject to sampling variability that may be relatively large where the size of the percentage or the size of the total on which the percentage is based is small. Moreover, as in all field surveys of income the figures are subject to errors of response and nonreporting.]

Characteristic	All unrelated individuals					Male unrelated individuals					Female unrelated individuals				
	Total	With low income				Total	With low income				Total	With low income			
		The poor		Poor and near poor ¹			The poor		Poor and near poor ¹			The poor		Poor and near poor ¹	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Year-round, full-time workers ⁵															
Total.....	4,215	573	13.6	661	15.7	2,048	230	11.2	278	13.6	2,167	343	15.8	383	17.7
Residence:															
Nonfarm.....	4,099	546	13.5	625	15.5	1,960	207	10.7	246	12.8	2,139	339	15.9	379	17.8
Farm.....	116	27	24.4	36	32.1	88	23	(?)	32	(?)	28	4	(?)	4	(?)
Region:															
Northeast.....	1,295	211	16.5	235	18.5	581	57	10.0	71	12.6	714	154	21.7	164	23.1
North Central.....	1,155	139	12.1	179	15.6	560	68	12.2	88	16.0	595	71	11.9	91	15.3
South.....	988	176	18.0	197	20.2	456	82	18.3	93	20.9	532	94	17.7	104	19.6
West.....	777	47	6.3	50	6.6	451	23	5.3	26	5.9	326	24	7.6	24	7.6
Race:															
White.....	3,672	475	12.8	542	14.6	1,734	200	11.5	235	13.5	1,938	275	14.1	307	15.6
Nonwhite.....	543	98	18.8	119	23.1	314	30	10.0	43	14.2	229	68	30.5	76	35.0
Age:															
14-24.....	409	42	10.4	42	10.4	183	15	8.1	15	8.1	226	27	12.2	27	12.2
25-34.....	615	58	9.6	64	10.6	393	29	7.6	35	9.1	222	29	13.1	29	13.1
35-44.....	750	98	13.2	110	14.9	453	46	10.2	52	11.8	297	52	17.6	58	19.5
45-54.....	924	154	16.8	182	20.0	423	76	18.3	87	21.1	501	78	15.6	95	19.1
55-64.....	1,130	142	12.7	166	14.9	423	48	11.6	64	15.5	707	94	13.3	102	14.5
65 and over.....	387	79	20.8	97	25.4	173	16	9.5	25	14.7	214	63	29.7	72	33.8
Earners status:															
Earner.....	4,054	419	10.5	507	12.7	1,985	168	8.6	216	11.2	2,069	251	12.2	291	14.1
Nonearner.....	161	154	96.4	154	96.4	63	62	(?)	62	(?)	98	92	(?)	92	(?)

¹ Families in poverty and families above poverty but below low-income index.

² Not applicable.

³ Not shown for base less than 100,000.

⁴ Includes families with head in Armed Forces in March 1965.

⁵ Excludes families with head in Armed Forces in March 1965.

living as one-person households (or with non-relatives). Over 70 percent of these were women. At almost every age, no matter what their family status, women were poorer than men. Women responsible for their own support are handicapped by the fact that they generally earn less than men, while those responsible for the support of others are handicapped because their households have fewer adults who can bring in additional earnings. Of the 42.8 million families headed by a man, all but 6 percent had some member working some time during 1964, and half had at least two earners. Among the 5 million families headed by a woman, a fifth had no earners present, and only a third had more than one.

All told, of all women in the country aged 16 or older nearly 1 in 5 were living in poverty in 1964 compared with 1 in 8 of the men. For the woman who was herself a household head the risk of poverty was particularly high, the more so if she was an elderly woman living alone or a younger woman responsible for small children: Close to two-thirds of the women in either of these

situations were poor. Of aged men living alone, half were living on incomes below the poverty threshold and 1 in 7 of the men heading a family with some children under age 6 was heading a family in poverty (tables 4 and 5).

Family Size and Poverty

Families in poverty were larger than those better off—mainly because they included more children, not because there were more adults: The families called poor averaged 2.2 children under age 18 and 2.1 adults; the families designated near poor averaged 2.2 adults and 1.8 children. All nonpoor families as a group (including the near poor) averaged 2.3 adults and 1.3 children. But 9 percent of the children in the poor families were not children of the head but other relatives, signifying some doubling up of kinship groups. Among nonpoor families only 4 percent of the children were not children of the head. The differences in income between poor and nonpoor fami-

lies or between those headed by a woman and those headed by a man far outweigh any possible differentials in need as the following figures suggest:

Income level	Families with male head		Families with female head	
	Average number of members	Median income, 1964	Average number of members	Median income, 1964
All families.....	3.8	\$6,890	3.3	\$3,460
Poor families.....	4.4	1,790	4.0	1,420
Near poor families.....	4.1	3,250	3.2	2,650
Other families.....	3.6	7,870	3.0	5,780

Whether poor or nonpoor, the family itself headed by a woman was more likely than the family headed by a man to take a subfamily into the home, and families that did so were larger. Households that contained not only a primary family but another related married couple or parent-child unit included, on the average, two more persons than households not sharing quarters with a subfamily (table 6).

TABLE 6.—Poverty status and subfamilies: Average family size of households with and without subfamilies, by sex of head

Family composition and presence of subfamily, March 1965	Family with male head			Family with female head		
	Total	Poor ¹	Non-poor	Total	Poor ¹	Non-poor
Total percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No subfamily present.....	98.0	97.0	98.1	91.6	94.8	89.7
Mother-child subfamily.....	.8	1.5	.7	3.1	3.0	3.1
Other subfamilies.....	1.2	1.5	1.2	5.3	2.2	7.1
Average number of persons per family:						
No subfamily present.....	3.7	4.3	3.6	3.1	3.8	2.7
Subfamily present.....	5.8	6.2	5.7	4.7	5.7	4.4
Own children per family:						
No subfamily present.....	1.4	2.0	1.3	1.3	2.2	.7
Subfamily present.....	.7	1.0	.6	.2	.5	.1
Other related children:						
No subfamily present.....	(²)	.1	.1	.1	.2	.1
Subfamily present.....	1.4	2.0	1.3	1.2	2.4	1.3

¹ Family income in 1964 below SSA poverty index.
² Less than 0.05 percent.

Children under age 18 are more likely to need support than to contribute to family income. Accordingly, even among families of the same size the risk of poverty increases as the number of adult members decreases. As an example, among 5-person nonfarm families with a male head the proportion judged poor rose from 7 percent when there were 4 adults and 1 child to 11 percent when there were 2 adults and 3 children under age 18;

TABLE 7.—Incidence of poverty and low-income and median money income of nonfarm families, 1964, by number of members, number of children, and sex of head

Number of family members and sex of head	Total	Number of related children under age 18						
		None	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more
Median money income								
Families with male head, total.....	\$7,100	\$6,430	\$7,360	\$7,610	\$7,510	\$7,310	\$6,960	\$6,060
2.....	5,680	5,700	(1)	---	---	---	---	---
3.....	7,250	8,660	6,700	(1)	---	---	---	---
4.....	7,810	10,770	9,160	7,320	(1)	---	---	---
5.....	7,810	12,390	11,010	9,350	7,300	(1)	---	---
6.....	7,730	(1)	(1)	10,570	8,510	7,210	(1)	---
7 or more.....	7,110	(1)	(1)	(1)	10,750	8,520	6,970	6,060
Families with female head, total.....	3,470	4,630	3,190	3,090	2,500	2,550	2,350	2,370
2.....	3,500	4,130	2,500	---	---	---	---	---
3.....	3,940	7,310	4,100	2,480	---	---	---	---
4.....	3,340	(1)	(1)	3,560	2,070	---	---	---
5.....	3,200	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	2,400	---	---
6.....	2,810	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	---
7 or more.....	3,090	0	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	2,370
Percent of families poor or near poor								
Families with male head:								
Total with low-income.....	18	17	12	13	19	28	46	55
Poor.....	11	10	7	7	11	14	28	38
Near poor.....	7	7	5	6	8	14	18	17
2 members (head under age 65).....	12	11	(1)	---	---	---	---	---
Poor.....	7	7	(1)	---	---	---	---	---
Near poor.....	5	4	(1)	---	---	---	---	---
2 members (head aged 65 or over).....	38	38	(1)	---	---	---	---	---
Poor.....	20	20	(1)	---	---	---	---	---
Near poor.....	18	18	(1)	---	---	---	---	---
3 members.....	12	9	13	(1)	---	---	---	---
Poor.....	7	6	7	(1)	---	---	---	---
Near poor.....	5	3	6	(1)	---	---	---	---
4 members.....	12	7	8	13	(1)	---	---	---
Poor.....	7	5	5	7	(1)	---	---	---
Near poor.....	5	2	3	6	(1)	---	---	---
5 members.....	16	3	13	10	18	(1)	---	---
Poor.....	9	0	7	5	11	(1)	---	---
Near poor.....	7	3	6	5	7	(1)	---	---
6 members.....	23	(1)	(1)	19	21	24	(1)	---
Poor.....	12	(1)	(1)	10	13	12	(1)	---
Near poor.....	11	(1)	(1)	9	8	12	(1)	---
7 or more.....	45	(1)	(1)	(1)	20	38	45	55
Poor.....	29	(1)	(1)	(1)	9	22	28	38
Near poor.....	16	(1)	(1)	(1)	11	16	17	17
Families with female head:								
Total with low-income.....	46	26	47	54	73	80	86	96
Poor.....	36	17	30	44	65	73	76	89
Near poor.....	10	9	17	10	8	7	10	7
2 members (head under age 65).....	34	23	50	---	---	---	---	---
Poor.....	23	14	36	---	---	---	---	---
Near poor.....	11	9	14	---	---	---	---	---
2 members (head aged 65 or over).....	38	33	(1)	---	---	---	---	---
Poor.....	29	24	(1)	---	---	---	---	---
Near poor.....	9	9	(1)	---	---	---	---	---
3 members.....	42	21	40	58	---	---	---	---
Poor.....	29	15	14	49	---	---	---	---
Near poor.....	13	6	26	10	---	---	---	---
4 members.....	57	(1)	(1)	50	82	---	---	---
Poor.....	49	(1)	(1)	36	78	---	---	---
Near poor.....	8	(1)	(1)	14	4	---	---	---
5 members.....	66	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	84	---	---
Poor.....	56	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	75	---	---
Near poor.....	10	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	9	---	---
6 members.....	73	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	---
Poor.....	65	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	---
Near poor.....	8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	---
7 members.....	81	0	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	96
Poor.....	75	0	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	89
Near poor.....	6	0	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	7

¹ Not shown for base less than 100,000.

the total with low income went from 13 to 18 percent. The median income for the 5-person families with 1 child was \$11,000, but only \$7,300 for the 5-person families with 3 children (table 7).

Accordingly, among families raising five or more youngsters under age 18, the majority were if not poor at least near poor: The poverty rate rose from 10 percent for families with one child at home to 47 percent for those with 6 or more; the total in low-income status, that is, poor or near poor, came to 62 percent for families with 6 or more children compared with 17 percent for the 1-child family.

Children of the Poor

Among all families of two or more counted as poor, half the members were children under age 18. Among poor families headed by a woman, three-fifths of the members were children. By

contrast, in all nonpoor families, two-fifths of the members were children, and in families with a woman at the head, only a fourth (table 8).

The child in a poor family is likely to be one of several children, nonwhite, or growing up in a home minus a father. Some children suffer from more than one of these financial handicaps.

In 1964, of the 14.8 million youngsters under age 18 counted poor, 45 percent came from a home including at least 5 children; 30 percent were in a nonwhite family; 29 percent were in a family headed by a woman. Of the 6.9 million children just above the poverty line but still in low-income status nearly 40 percent were in families with 5 or more children. Three-fifths of the near poor children and nearly 40 percent of those poor were in a family headed by a male worker who had a steady full-time job throughout the entire year 1964 (table 9).

Only 1 in 9 families with children was nonwhite, but these families included nearly two-

TABLE 8.—Composition of poor and nonpoor families, 1964: Percentage distribution of persons in families by age and relationship to head, and by sex of head

Age of member and relationship to head	All families			All families with male head			All families with female head		
	Poor	Nonpoor		Poor	Nonpoor		Poor	Nonpoor	
		Total	Near poor		Total	Near poor		Total	Near poor
All families, total number (in thousands).....	6,780	40,950	3,820	5,000	37,850	3,300	1,790	3,100	520
Children in families:									
Total number (in thousands).....	14,860	54,500	6,900	10,480	51,850	6,180	4,390	2,650	720
Number per family.....	2.2	1.3	1.8	2.1	1.4	1.9	2.4	.9	1.4
Family members:									
Total number (in thousands).....	28,940	148,680	15,090	21,840	139,420	13,450	7,100	9,280	1,640
Number per family.....	4.3	3.6	4.0	4.4	3.7	4.1	4.0	3.0	3.2
Total percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Children under age 18, total.....	51.3	36.7	45.5	48.2	37.2	45.8	60.7	27.8	42.6
Own children.....	46.7	35.3	43.4	44.5	36.1	44.4	53.6	22.1	34.6
Under 6 years.....	17.7	12.1	16.9	18.1	12.7	18.0	18.5	3.4	6.9
6-13.....	21.3	16.0	19.1	19.7	16.3	19.5	28.3	10.6	16.1
14-17.....	7.7	7.2	7.4	6.7	7.1	6.8	10.8	8.1	11.6
Other related children.....	4.6	1.4	2.1	3.7	1.1	1.4	7.2	5.7	8.0
Under 6 years.....	1.9	.6	1.0	1.6	.5	.6	2.8	2.7	3.9
6-13.....	1.8	.5	.7	1.4	.4	.5	2.9	1.9	2.1
14-17.....	.9	.3	.4	.7	.2	.3	1.4	1.1	2.0
Other members, total.....	48.7	63.3	54.5	51.8	62.8	54.1	39.3	72.2	57.4
Under age 25.....	8.6	10.1	9.8	8.8	9.9	9.6	8.2	12.8	11.7
Head.....	1.9	1.6	2.3	1.9	1.6	2.4	2.1	.8	1.5
Wife.....	2.2	2.7	3.3	2.9	2.9	3.7			
Never-married children aged 18-21, total.....	3.2	4.3	3.1	2.9	4.0	2.6	4.2	7.5	6.9
Own children aged 18-21.....	2.7	3.9	2.6	2.6	3.8	2.3	3.3	6.1	4.9
Related children aged 18-21.....	.5	.3	.5	.4	.2	.3	.8	1.4	2.0
Other relatives.....	1.3	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.4	.8	1.9	4.5	3.3
Aged 25-54.....	25.0	38.1	27.3	26.3	38.3	27.2	20.8	34.4	27.9
Head.....	13.2	1.8	14.0	12.0	18.1	13.4	16.7	17.5	19.0
Wife.....	9.4	17.0	11.4	12.4	18.2	12.8			
Other relatives.....	2.4	3.0	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.0	4.0	17.0	8.9
Aged 55-64.....	6.1	8.3	5.8	6.9	8.2	5.6	3.7	10.6	6.9
Head.....	3.2	4.4	2.6	3.5	4.2	2.3	2.2	6.9	5.2
Wife.....	2.3	3.3	2.7	3.1	3.5	3.0			
Other relatives.....	.6	.6	.4	.3	.4	.3	1.6	3.7	1.7
Aged 65 or over.....	9.0	6.8	11.6	9.8	6.3	11.7	6.5	14.4	10.9
Head.....	5.1	3.5	6.3	5.5	3.2	6.4	4.1	8.3	5.8
Wife.....	2.6	1.8	3.9	3.5	1.9	4.3			
Other relatives.....	1.3	1.5	1.4	.9	1.2	1.0	2.4	6.1	5.1

fifths of all the children on the poverty roll. A seventh of the children counted poor came from the families headed by nonwhite women, although such families totaled only 3 percent of all households with children, as the figures in the following tabulation show.

Race and sex of head and number of children	All families with children under age 18		Children in poor families
	Families	Children	
Number (in thousands).....	28,280	69,370	14,840
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
White male.....	81.5	79.7	46.3
1-2.....	50.3	30.7	9.4
3-4.....	24.4	33.0	17.4
5 or more.....	8.8	16.0	19.5
White female.....	7.1	6.4	15.2
1-2.....	4.9	2.7	4.1
3-4.....	1.7	2.4	6.8
5 or more.....	.5	1.3	4.3
Nonwhite male.....	8.3	10.2	24.2
1-2.....	4.2	2.5	2.9
3-4.....	2.3	3.2	6.4
5 or more.....	1.8	4.5	14.9
Nonwhite female.....	3.1	3.7	14.3
1-2.....	1.6	.9	2.5
3-4.....	.9	1.3	5.1
5 or more.....	.6	1.5	6.7

The households of the poor not only had more children but younger children. In 2 out of 5 poor families there was at least one child under age 6 in the home. This finding held for units headed by a man as well as those headed by a woman. The presence of young children in a family constitutes a double hazard with respect to poverty. The youngsters themselves generally do not contribute enough in earnings to meet their own needs and the demands of a young family make it more difficult for the homemaker—be she wife or family head—to go to work and add to family income. Among all families with children under age 6, two-thirds of those headed by a woman were poor, and one-seventh of those headed by a man (table 4).

Some families poor when the children were small could move to higher status as they and the mother could add their earnings to family income. On the other hand, in other families, the youngsters left home as they reached their teens, so that poor households that included nearly a fourth of all preschool children in the population accounted for only a seventh of all persons aged 20-21. The figures below show by family status and age the percentage of all young people who are in a poor household:

Age	Percent in poor households			
	Never-married child	Unrelated individual	Family or subfamily head	Wife
Under 6.....	23.1			
6-13.....	21.5			
14-15.....	19.5	(1)	(1)	(1)
16-17.....	16.9	(1)	(1)	31.6
18-19.....	13.8	55.1	35.7	20.6
20-21.....	11.1	40.6	20.2	12.1

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.

Children of the poor were less likely to complete any higher education, and youngsters with little education who formed their own households were more likely to be poor than those who had more schooling. Thus, although teen-aged youth as a group were underrepresented in poor households, youngsters not in school but not a high school graduate were overrepresented. The households of the poor included only 11 percent of all persons aged 16-21 not in school but with a high school diploma, 15 percent of those still attending school, and 32 percent of those who had dropped out without completing high school.

The child being raised without a father was disadvantaged in many ways. The woman bringing up her children by herself had almost as many to look after as the male head of a family with children, but she had on the average only two-fifths as much income to do it with. Her family was therefore four times as likely to be poor as his.

Not only were children in a broken home more likely to have insufficient support than children in a "normal" family, they were also less likely to enjoy the privacy of their own household. Of the 25 million parent-child groups including a father, only 440,000 or 2 percent were sharing living quarters as a subfamily in the home of a relative in March 1965. But of the 3 million mother-child groups, 490,000 or 16½ percent were living as a subfamily. Children being raised by their mother accordingly were nearly 8 times as likely to live in another relative's household as children being brought up by both their father and mother.

There are 2½ million mothers of 6 million children who are heads of a family. Together with the half a million mothers in subfamilies, who are even poorer, they are responsible for over 6¾ million children. Two out of 3 of these children are poor—or would be except that they are

able to share with relatives better off than they. Adding in other related children in the same households brings the number of children in families headed by a woman to about 7 million. Of these 4.4 million are poor and about 400,000 more would be if they and their parents were living as separate family units relying solely on their own resources.

Some Facts About Race and Poverty

Of the 34.1 million persons counted poor in 1964, 10½ million were nonwhite. For all age groups combined the chances that a nonwhite person would be poor were 3½ times as great as for the white. Among children under age 18, the nonwhite youngsters ran a risk of poverty four times that of the white. Indeed to the majority

TABLE 9.—The poverty and low-income matrix, 1964: Number of households and total number of persons below the SSA poverty index and number above that level but below the low-income index, by sex of head, number of children, and work experience of head in 1964

[In thousands]

Type of household	U.S. non-institutional population		The poor						The near poor					
			Households			Number of persons			Households			Number of persons		
	Number of households	Percent	Number	Percent	Head year-round full-time worker	Total	Children		Number	Percent	Head year-round full-time worker	Total	Children	
							Total	In families with head year-round full-time worker					Total	In families with head year-round full-time worker
All households														
Total.....	59,890	100.0	11,890	100.0	2,680	34,050	14,860	6,060	4,530	100.0	1,630	15,970	6,900	4,330
Unrelated individuals.....	12,060	20.1	5,060	42.6	570	5,060	-----	-----	700	15.4	90	700	-----	-----
Under age 65.....	7,440	12.4	2,310	19.4	490	2,310	-----	-----	320	7.1	70	320	-----	-----
Aged 65 or over.....	4,620	7.7	2,750	23.1	80	2,750	-----	-----	380	8.3	20	380	-----	-----
Families.....	47,840	79.9	6,830	57.4	2,100	28,980	14,860	6,060	3,830	84.6	1,550	15,270	6,900	4,330
With no children.....	19,560	32.6	2,280	19.2	380	4,950	-----	-----	1,440	31.8	220	3,060	-----	-----
With children.....	28,280	47.2	4,550	38.2	1,720	24,030	14,860	6,060	2,390	52.8	1,330	12,210	6,900	4,330
1.....	8,900	14.8	920	7.7	230	2,700	920	230	630	13.9	210	1,940	630	210
2.....	8,340	13.9	940	7.9	360	3,690	1,890	730	560	12.4	290	2,310	1,130	580
3.....	5,440	9.1	910	7.7	350	4,510	2,740	1,060	430	9.5	270	2,250	1,290	820
4.....	2,830	4.7	640	5.4	270	3,930	2,560	1,080	330	7.4	220	2,140	1,340	900
5.....	1,460	2.4	510	4.3	230	4,040	2,570	1,160	240	5.3	190	1,970	1,200	960
6 or more.....	1,320	2.2	620	5.2	260	5,150	4,190	1,790	190	4.3	130	1,610	1,320	860
With male head														
Total.....	47,430	79.2	6,440	54.1	2,130	23,270	10,480	5,480	3,600	79.4	1,480	13,950	6,180	4,110
Unrelated individuals.....	4,600	7.7	1,440	12.1	230	1,440	-----	-----	300	6.5	50	290	-----	-----
Under age 65.....	3,310	5.5	810	6.8	210	810	-----	-----	180	4.0	40	180	-----	-----
Aged 65 or over.....	1,290	2.2	620	5.3	20	620	-----	-----	110	2.5	10	110	-----	-----
Families.....	42,830	71.5	5,000	42.0	1,900	21,830	10,480	5,480	3,300	72.9	1,430	13,660	6,180	4,110
With no children.....	17,450	29.1	1,890	15.9	350	4,120	-----	-----	1,260	27.8	200	2,680	-----	-----
With children.....	25,380	42.4	3,110	26.1	1,550	17,710	10,480	5,480	2,040	45.0	1,230	10,980	6,180	4,110
1.....	7,800	13.0	590	4.9	210	1,960	590	210	440	9.8	180	1,460	440	180
2.....	7,620	12.7	620	5.2	320	2,630	1,240	650	490	10.8	260	2,070	980	520
3.....	4,990	8.3	620	5.2	320	3,240	1,850	980	390	8.6	270	2,080	1,170	800
4.....	2,530	4.2	420	3.5	230	2,740	1,680	920	310	6.9	220	2,030	1,240	890
5.....	1,300	2.2	400	3.3	210	3,280	1,980	1,050	220	5.0	180	1,870	1,130	900
6 or more.....	1,140	1.9	460	3.9	250	3,850	3,130	1,670	180	3.9	120	1,480	1,210	820
With female head														
Total.....	12,460	20.8	5,460	45.9	540	10,780	4,390	580	930	20.6	160	2,020	720	220
Unrelated individuals.....	7,460	12.4	3,620	30.5	340	3,630	-----	-----	400	8.9	40	410	-----	-----
Under age 65.....	4,130	6.9	1,500	12.6	280	1,500	-----	-----	140	3.0	30	140	-----	-----
Aged 65 or over.....	3,330	5.5	2,120	17.9	60	2,130	-----	-----	260	5.8	10	270	-----	-----
Families.....	5,010	8.4	1,830	15.4	200	7,150	4,390	580	530	11.7	120	1,620	720	220
With no children.....	2,110	3.5	1,390	3.3	30	830	-----	-----	180	4.0	30	380	-----	-----
With children.....	2,890	4.8	1,440	12.1	170	6,320	4,390	580	350	7.7	90	1,230	720	220
1.....	1,090	1.8	330	2.8	20	740	330	20	190	4.1	30	480	190	30
2.....	720	1.2	320	2.7	40	1,050	640	80	70	1.6	30	240	140	60
3.....	450	.7	290	2.5	30	1,270	880	90	40	.9	10	180	120	20
4.....	300	.5	220	1.8	40	1,200	880	160	20	.5	0	110	90	10
5.....	150	.2	120	1.0	20	760	590	120	10	.3	10	100	70	50
6 or more.....	180	.3	160	1.3	20	1,300	1,060	120	20	.4	10	130	110	40

TABLE 10.—Incidence of poverty in 1964 among children under age 18, by age and relationship to family head and by race and sex of head

Age of children and sex of family head	In all families			In white families			In nonwhite families		
	Total	Own children	Other related children	Total	Own children	Other related children	Total	Own children	Other related children
Total number of children (in thousands)									
<i>Male head</i>									
All children under age 18.....	62,460	60,100	2,360	55,040	53,580	1,460	7,410	6,520	890
Under age 6.....	22,630	21,620	1,010	19,640	19,010	630	2,980	2,610	380
6-13.....	27,960	27,070	890	24,770	24,220	550	3,190	2,850	340
14-17.....	11,870	11,410	460	10,630	10,340	280	1,240	1,060	170
<i>Female head</i>									
All children under age 18.....	6,880	5,850	1,040	4,350	3,860	480	2,540	1,990	550
Under age 6.....	1,940	1,490	450	1,110	900	210	820	590	230
6-13.....	3,230	2,850	390	2,050	1,890	150	1,190	950	230
14-17.....	1,710	1,510	200	1,190	1,070	120	530	440	80
Percent of children in poverty status									
<i>Male head</i>									
All children under age 18.....	16.9	16.2	34.4	12.4	12.2	21.6	49.8	49.0	55.3
Under age 6.....	19.0	18.2	34.3	14.0	13.7	23.0	51.8	51.5	53.3
6-13.....	16.5	15.9	35.4	12.1	11.9	19.6	51.0	49.8	60.9
14-17.....	13.6	12.9	32.5	10.3	10.0	22.5	41.9	40.8	48.6
<i>Female head</i>									
All children under age 18.....	62.7	65.1	49.0	51.0	54.5	22.9	82.6	85.6	72.1
Under age 6.....	70.8	78.7	44.7	60.1	70.1	18.2	85.3	91.7	69.1
6-13.....	64.3	65.6	54.1	52.9	55.3	23.0	83.8	86.2	74.4
14-17.....	50.4	50.6	48.8	39.1	40.0	31.1	75.7	76.1	73.8

of the nonwhite population, privation was no stranger: By the Social Security Administration definition, nearly half were poor in 1964; an additional ten percent were above the poverty line but still in what would at best be called near-poverty status. Among children under age 14 only three in ten were being raised in a family that would not be considered in low-income status (table 1).

Nonwhite families tended at the same time to include more children than white families and more often to have a woman at the head—situations both likely to be accompanied by a high risk of poverty. In a third of all nonwhite families with children in the home there were at least four; only a sixth of the white families with children had this many. Eight percent of the white and 27 percent of the nonwhite households with children relied on a woman as the family head (table 2). On the other hand, these very situations are in part a result of the underlying poverty afflicting the nonwhite population as well as its cause.

As has already been mentioned, the greater number of children being raised in nonwhite families signified more than the fact that nonwhite women bear more children. In part it reflected the overall poverty of the nonwhite population that brings 2 or more related family units under one roof.

Family groups with insufficient income are more likely to move in with other relatives in order to cut living expenses. Nonwhite families with their generally lower incomes tend to have more subfamilies than white families—that is, parent-child or husband-wife combinations living in the home of a relative head—and consequently more related children in the household in addition to the family head's own children. In March 1965, when income data for 1964 were collected there were 223,000 nonwhite subfamilies including children, about 69 in every 1,000 families with any children under age 18. Among white families with any related children under age 18 there were only 28 in every 1,000 that included a parent-child subfamily.² Fully a seventh of all children in nonwhite families in 1964 and a fifth of those in nonwhite families headed by a woman were "related" children rather than "own" children—that is, they were not children of the family head or spouse but of some other relative who may or may not have also lived in the family (table 10).

Among white families, only 1 in 10 of the children in families headed by a woman and 1 in 30

² Bureau of the Census, "Household and Family Characteristics: March 1965," *Current Population Reports* (Series P-20, in press).

of those in all families were related rather than own children.

On the whole, whatever the lack of privacy or other sacrifice entailed, sharing a home with relatives outside the immediate family materially decreased the risk of poverty for white children with no father present.

More than half of the white children in a family headed by their mother with no father present were in poverty. Of the related rather than own children in families headed by a woman, only a fourth were poor. For children under age 6, whose care might interfere with the mother's freedom to take a job, 70 percent of the own children in families headed by a woman were poor compared with 18 percent of the other related children. In families with a man at the head the children were less likely to be poor when it was their father who

was the family head than when someone else was. A mother sharing living arrangements could add to family income either by having someone else keep house while she went to work or by herself acting as housekeeper while a relative was at a job. For a man on the other hand, sharing a home with relatives might counteract his own limited earning capacity but probably not improve it.

For the nonwhite children, for whom doubling with relatives was more common, there was much less difference in the poverty status of those living just with their own family and those sharing quarters with relatives. With a woman as family head, 86 percent of her own children were poor, and 72 percent of the other related children. With a nonwhite man at the head, 49 percent of his own children were poor and 55 percent of the other children.

TABLE 11.—Source of income and poverty status of households in 1964: Share (percent) of aggregate income from specified source¹ by age of head

Age of head and poverty status	All units					With OASDI benefits					Without OASDI benefits					
	Total	OASDI benefits	Earnings	PA or UI payments	All other sources	Total	With earnings			Without earnings		Total	With earnings		Without earnings	
							OASDI benefits	Earnings	All other sources	OASDI benefits	All other sources		Earnings	All other sources	PA or UI payments	All other sources
Families																
All households.....	100.0	3.3	90.4	1.1	5.5	12.2	1.9	6.9	1.2	1.4	1.1	87.8	83.5	3.5	0.3	0.5
Poor ²	100.0	15.8	63.6	13.0	7.5	23.5	5.7	4.0	1.4	10.1	2.2	76.5	59.6	7.7	6.6	2.6
Nonpoor.....	100.0	2.7	91.4	.6	5.5	11.8	1.7	7.0	1.2	1.0	1.0	88.2	84.4	3.3	(³)	.5
Near poor ⁴	100.0	13.1	77.8	2.7	6.4	20.6	4.6	3.9	1.1	8.6	2.5	79.4	73.9	4.1	.4	1.0
Other.....	100.0	2.3	92.0	.4	5.3	11.4	1.6	7.1	1.2	.7	.9	88.6	84.9	3.2	(³)	.4
Head under age 65.....	100.0	1.1	94.2	.8	3.8	6.4	.9	4.7	.5	.2	.2	93.6	89.5	3.5	.2	.3
Poor ²	100.0	6.6	73.8	12.9	6.8	11.6	3.0	3.0	1.0	3.6	1.1	88.4	70.8	8.4	6.8	2.4
Nonpoor.....	100.0	.9	94.8	.5	3.9	6.3	.8	4.7	.5	.1	.2	93.7	90.1	3.4	(³)	.3
Near poor ⁴	100.0	3.5	89.9	2.1	4.5	7.2	2.0	2.7	.5	1.5	.5	92.8	87.2	4.3	.3	1.0
Other.....	100.0	.8	95.0	.4	3.8	6.2	.7	4.8	.4	.1	.2	93.8	90.2	3.3	(³)	.3
Head aged 65 or over.....	100.0	25.0	51.3	2.1	21.5	72.6	12.3	29.7	8.0	12.7	9.8	27.4	21.6	3.0	.5	2.3
Poor ²	100.0	58.6	16.2	13.5	11.8	79.0	18.4	8.6	3.8	40.2	8.0	21.0	7.6	4.6	5.3	3.6
Nonpoor.....	100.0	22.4	54.0	1.2	22.2	72.1	11.9	31.3	8.4	10.5	9.9	27.9	22.7	2.8	.1	2.2
Near poor ⁴	100.0	63.1	15.0	5.5	16.4	89.7	17.9	9.9	3.7	45.3	12.8	10.3	5.1	3.2	.8	1.3
Other.....	100.0	18.8	57.4	.9	22.8	70.6	11.3	33.2	8.8	7.5	9.7	29.4	24.2	2.9	.1	2.2
Unrelated individuals																
All households.....	100.0	9.8	72.9	2.4	15.0	19.7	2.2	3.1	1.4	7.6	5.5	80.3	69.8	3.3	0.6	6.6
Poor ²	100.0	46.3	24.4	14.5	14.9	57.8	5.9	2.7	.9	40.4	8.1	42.2	21.7	3.1	10.1	7.4
Nonpoor.....	100.0	5.3	78.8	.9	15.0	15.0	1.8	3.1	1.4	3.5	5.1	85.0	75.7	3.4	.2	5.8
Near poor ⁴	100.0	30.5	36.8	7.7	24.9	50.6	5.4	4.1	1.4	25.1	14.6	49.4	32.7	4.6	3.6	8.4
Other.....	100.0	4.3	80.5	.6	14.6	13.6	1.6	3.1	1.5	2.7	4.7	86.4	77.4	3.3	.1	5.6
Under age 65.....	100.0	1.6	89.7	1.3	7.4	3.7	.5	1.0	.3	1.1	.8	96.3	88.7	3.8	1.7	2.1
Poor ²	100.0	15.1	56.6	12.9	15.3	20.3	3.9	2.8	.2	11.2	2.0	79.7	53.8	7.3	9.2	9.5
Nonpoor.....	100.0	.8	91.7	.7	6.8	2.7	.3	.9	.3	.5	.7	97.3	90.8	3.6	.1	2.8
Near poor ⁴	100.0	6.2	69.8	6.5	17.6	11.8	1.2	1.3	0	5.0	4.3	88.2	63.3	9.7	2.2	8.0
Other.....	100.0	.7	92.2	.5	6.6	2.5	.3	.9	.3	.4	.6	97.5	91.3	3.5	(³)	2.7
Aged 65 or over.....	100.0	32.9	25.2	5.2	36.8	64.8	6.9	8.9	4.4	26.0	18.6	35.2	16.3	1.9	3.3	13.6
Poor ²	100.0	65.1	4.9	15.3	14.7	80.4	7.1	2.6	1.0	58.0	11.6	19.6	2.3	.7	10.6	6.1
Nonpoor.....	100.0	21.7	32.3	1.6	44.1	59.4	6.9	11.1	5.5	14.8	20.9	40.6	21.2	2.3	.7	16.3
Near poor ⁴	100.0	50.6	9.6	8.6	31.1	83.0	8.8	6.5	2.5	41.9	23.3	17.0	3.1	.3	4.7	8.9
Other.....	100.0	18.6	34.7	1.0	45.6	56.9	6.7	11.6	5.9	11.9	20.7	43.1	23.1	2.6	.3	17.1

¹ Earnings, old-age, survivors, and disability insurance (OASDI) benefits, public assistance (PA) payments, unemployment insurance (UI) benefits, or other sources.

² Income in 1964 of family or unrelated individuals below SSA poverty

index.

³ Less than 0.05 percent.

⁴ Income in 1964 of family or unrelated individuals above poverty level but below low-income index.

SOURCES OF INCOME OF THE POOR

The income data for 1964 that were collected by the Bureau of the Census in its Current Population Survey sample for March 1965 can be identified as earned income (including proceeds from self-employment as well as wages and salaries), OASDI benefits, public assistance or unemployment insurance payments, receipts of interest, dividends, or rent, and income from all other sources public or private. The data have been tabulated for households—that is, for unrelated individuals and for family units—rather than for persons because it is the combined income of all related members that determines whether a household will be called poor. Moreover, in many instances where income is received jointly by 2 or more family members, it is not possible to apportion it among the recipients.

The data on earnings parallel and extend the association between employment and poverty re-

ferred to elsewhere in this paper. For a variety of reasons the data on income other than earnings are useful in the main for the households of the aged. It is they who are most likely to receive OASDI benefits, the only public income-support program that is separately identified for 1964. It is likewise the aged whose relative income position might be most affected by receipt of interest, dividends or rent, the only private income source other than earnings that is separately shown. Data for sources of income in 1965, obtained in greater detail from a considerably larger sample of families, should be more generally useful and permit more extensive analysis.

Limitations of the Data

As tabulated for the Social Security Administration the income source data have substantive and some procedural limitations. The substantive

TABLE 12.—Source of income and incidence of poverty in households in 1964: Percent poor or near poor by specified source of income and age of head

Age of head and 1964 income level	Total ¹	With income from earnings				With no income from earnings						Total with OASDI benefits		Total without OASDI benefits	
		Total	Earnings only	Earnings and other sources		Total ¹	With OASDI benefits			Without OASDI benefits			With or without other sources		With no other sources
				With OASDI benefits	Without OASDI benefits		Total	PA or UI payments	No PA or UI payments	Total	PA or UI payments	No PA or UI payments			
Families															
All households with low-income.....	22.7	18.7	21.3	23.3	13.4	67.8	61.5	79.0	59.3	82.6	96.5	57.4	36.3	91.7	19.9
Poor.....	14.5	11.4	12.7	14.4	8.6	49.0	37.6	59.5	34.9	76.0	90.6	46.6	22.3	63.8	12.9
Near poor.....	8.2	7.3	8.6	8.9	4.8	18.8	23.9	19.5	24.4	6.6	5.9	10.8	14.0	27.9	7.0
Head under age 25.....	30.2	27.7	31.0	(²)	20.3	100.0	(²)	0	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	30.3
Poor.....	18.0	15.1	16.9	0	11.2	97.3	(²)	0	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	18.0
Near poor.....	12.2	12.6	14.1	(²)	9.1	2.7	(²)	0	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	12.3
Head aged 25-64.....	19.4	17.3	20.4	20.6	12.4	80.9	73.6	(²)	71.2	85.6	97.0	60.7	29.2	95.8	18.6
Poor.....	12.7	10.7	12.3	13.6	8.0	70.1	56.4	(²)	53.0	78.9	92.3	47.2	20.6	82.1	12.0
Near poor.....	6.7	6.6	8.1	7.0	4.4	10.8	17.2	(²)	18.2	6.7	4.7	13.5	8.6	13.7	6.6
Head aged 65 or over.....	39.1	25.3	19.7	26.1	25.6	59.7	58.7	75.9	56.9	67.9	91.9	49.1	40.7	90.8	33.0
Poor.....	24.0	15.7	14.9	15.4	17.8	36.4	33.3	53.9	31.1	60.5	81.1	43.5	23.4	59.3	26.2
Near poor.....	15.1	9.6	4.8	10.7	7.8	23.3	25.4	22.0	25.8	7.4	10.8	5.6	17.3	31.5	6.8
Unrelated individuals															
All households with low-income.....	48.3	27.6	27.9	45.1	18.8	79.9	76.5	86.5	75.5	85.1	97.9	62.7	68.5	95.1	38.6
Poor.....	42.3	22.9	24.1	37.0	13.9	71.9	66.4	76.3	65.4	80.4	91.0	55.5	58.9	92.9	34.4
Near poor.....	6.0	4.7	3.8	8.1	4.9	8.0	10.1	10.2	10.1	4.7	6.9	7.2	9.6	2.2	4.2
Under age 25.....	43.9	32.8	33.1	(²)	32.0	98.5	(²)	(²)	(²)	100.0	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	44.0
Poor.....	38.5	26.7	28.2	(²)	20.5	96.9	(²)	(²)	(²)	98.4	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	38.6
Near poor.....	5.4	6.1	4.9	(²)	11.5	1.6	(²)	(²)	(²)	1.6	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	5.4
Aged 25-64.....	34.6	23.9	25.3	54.9	17.1	84.2	79.5	(²)	78.4	85.8	98.1	64.2	68.5	98.7	31.6
Poor.....	30.6	20.1	21.9	50.7	12.8	78.9	68.9	(²)	66.7	82.3	90.6	58.9	60.8	95.9	27.9
Near poor.....	4.0	3.8	3.4	4.2	4.3	5.3	10.6	(²)	11.7	3.5	7.5	5.3	7.7	2.7	3.7
Aged 65 or over.....	67.9	39.7	45.5	42.5	21.6	77.6	76.3	86.2	75.3	81.6	97.7	61.0	68.7	94.9	66.4
Poor.....	59.1	32.2	41.8	32.9	18.3	68.2	66.2	75.0	65.3	74.5	91.5	51.0	58.7	92.6	60.5
Near poor.....	8.8	7.5	3.7	9.6	3.3	9.4	10.1	11.2	10.0	7.1	6.2	10.0	10.0	2.3	5.9

¹ Includes households reporting no income for 1964.
² Not shown for base less than 100,000.

³ No unrelated individual under age 25 reported receiving any OASDI benefits.

TABLE 13.—OASDI payments in 1964: Percentage distribution of households receiving OASDI benefits and of aggregate payments, by age of head and other sources of income by poverty status

Age of head and specified source of income	Households receiving OASDI benefits ¹					Aggregate OASDI benefits ¹				
	Total	Poor ²	Nonpoor			Total	Poor ²	Nonpoor		
			Total	Near poor	Other			Total	Near poor	Other
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under age 65.....	29.6	22.7	33.1	19.8	36.2	26.6	23.7	27.7	20.0	29.6
Unrelated individuals.....	4.2	7.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	3.0	5.8	1.9	1.6	2.0
OASDI, no other income.....	1.0	2.7	.1	.1	(⁴)	.8	2.8	.1	.2	.1
OASDI and earnings ³	1.8	2.7	1.4	.6	1.6	1.0	1.5	.8	.4	.9
With PA or UI.....	.1	0	.1	0	.1	(⁴)	0	(⁴)	0	.1
With no PA or UI.....	1.8	2.7	1.3	.6	1.5	1.0	11.7	.8	.3	.8
OASDI and other income, but no earnings.....	1.4	1.9	1.1	1.8	.9	1.1	1.6	1.0	1.1	1.0
With PA or UI.....	.2	.6	(⁴)	0	(⁴)	.1	.5	(⁴)	0	(⁴)
With no PA or UI.....	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.8	.9	1.0	1.1	.9	1.1	.9
Families of 2 or more.....	25.4	15.3	30.6	17.4	33.7	23.7	17.9	25.7	18.4	27.6
OASDI, no other income.....	1.5	3.6	.4	1.6	.1	2.3	6.3	.9	3.2	.3
OASDI and earnings ³	21.2	8.3	27.9	11.9	31.8	18.3	8.1	22.0	10.7	24.8
With PA or UI.....	2.5	1.6	3.0	1.9	3.3	1.9	1.2	2.1	1.1	2.4
With no PA or UI.....	18.7	6.8	79.5	9.9	28.5	16.4	6.8	19.9	9.6	22.5
OASDI and other income, but no earnings.....	2.6	3.3	2.3	3.9	1.9	3.1	3.5	2.9	4.6	2.4
With PA or UI.....	.7	1.5	.3	.7	.2	.6	1.4	.3	.7	.3
With no PA or UI.....	1.9	1.8	2.0	3.3	1.7	2.4	2.1	2.6	4.0	2.2
Aged 65 or over.....	70.4	77.3	66.9	80.1	63.8	73.4	76.3	72.3	80.0	70.4
Unrelated individuals.....	28.4	48.6	17.9	22.4	16.8	21.6	42.3	14.3	15.8	13.9
OASDI, no other income.....	8.8	23.9	1.0	1.6	.8	7.2	23.1	1.5	1.8	1.4
OASDI and earnings ³	6.5	6.2	6.6	4.8	7.0	4.6	4.6	4.5	2.7	5.0
With PA or UI.....	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3	.2	.2	.1	.1	.1
With no PA or UI.....	6.2	5.9	6.3	4.6	6.7	4.4	4.4	4.4	2.6	4.9
OASDI and other income, but no earnings.....	13.1	18.5	10.3	15.9	8.9	9.9	14.5	8.3	11.2	7.5
With PA or UI.....	2.1	4.5	.8	1.8	.6	1.1	2.9	.5	.8	.4
With no PA or UI.....	11.0	14.0	9.5	14.1	8.4	8.8	11.7	7.8	10.4	7.1
Families of 2 or more.....	42.1	28.7	49.0	57.7	47.0	51.7	34.0	58.0	64.2	56.5
OASDI, no other income.....	6.0	10.4	3.7	15.0	1.1	8.8	14.8	6.6	22.3	2.6
OASDI and earnings ³	23.2	10.3	29.9	19.6	32.3	25.5	10.7	30.7	18.2	33.9
With PA or UI.....	2.2	1.5	2.6	1.4	2.9	1.9	1.6	2.0	.8	2.3
With no PA or UI.....	21.0	8.8	27.3	18.2	29.4	23.6	9.2	28.7	17.4	31.6
OASDI and other income, but no earnings.....	12.9	7.9	15.4	23.1	13.6	17.5	8.5	20.7	23.7	19.9
With PA or UI.....	1.8	2.9	1.3	3.3	.8	1.8	2.6	1.5	2.7	1.3
With no PA or UI.....	11.0	5.0	14.1	19.8	12.8	15.6	5.9	19.1	21.0	18.7

¹ OASDI payments received by one or more family members in 1964.

² Income in 1964 of unrelated individual or family below SSA poverty index.

³ With or without income from other sources.

⁴ Less than 0.05 percent.

limitation is that reports on public assistance or unemployment insurance payments were not obtained separately by the Bureau of the Census. Moreover, it is not possible to distinguish the sum total of all payments from public programs. One cannot therefore assay the role that such programs can and do play in protecting against poverty. Social security payments, which now reach three-fourths of all persons aged 65 or older, were recorded separately, however. Although the number of families receiving payments from veterans' programs, railroad retirement or civil-service annuities, and the like is not known, at least for the aged it is well-established that in the main persons benefitting from these programs are also receiving OASDI payments.³

The combination of public assistance and unemployment insurance payments makes for diffi-

culty in interpretation because the one, based on a means test, has as its purpose aid to the poor, but the other, based on employment history, has no such restriction.⁴ In most instances where income from these sources is reported by a household with no earnings during the year it is safe to assume it represents public assistance; the payment, if reported by a family with some earnings, is more likely to come from unemployment insurance. In like fashion, if the household reporting such income is poor the payment could come from either program; if the household is not in poverty the payment is almost surely an unemployment insurance benefit. Public assistance standards in most States are so low and the eligibility requirements so stringent that assistance payments themselves are almost always less than

⁴ Census income data collected for the year 1965 do show public assistance as well as OASDI payments separately and will make it possible in addition to identify all who receive income from any public program.

³ Lenore A. Epstein, "Income of the Aged in 1962: First Findings of the 1963 Survey of the Aged," *Social Security Bulletin*, March 1964.

the poverty criterion and other sources of income such as earnings are deducted from rather than added to the assistance grant.

The procedural limitation is not so readily overcome. In the course of an interview, some households give incomplete data on income or none at all. Inasmuch as information is recorded for each member separately in some instances the respondent will not know the details for someone not at home at the time of interview. In other cases, there may be a reluctance to reveal some or all

sources of income. Under existing Census procedures for collecting and tabulating 1964 incomes, no distinction was made between nonresponses where only the amount from a specified source was not reported and those where it was not ascertained whether in fact there was any income from that source. For the regular Current Population Survey tabulations, if any source was not specified and reported income was less than \$10,000 the person was assigned the amounts and sources of income reported for another person of

TABLE 14.—Source of income and poverty status of households in 1964: Percentage distribution of households receiving income from specified source by age of head and poverty status

Age of head and poverty status in 1964	Total	With income from earnings							With no income from earnings							
		Total	Earnings only	Earnings and other sources					Total	With OASDI benefits			Without OASDI benefits			
				With OASDI benefits			Without OASDI benefits			Total	PA or UI payments ¹	No PA or UI payments	Total	PA or UI payments ¹	No PA or UI payments	
				Total	PA or UI payments ¹	No PA or UI payments	Total	PA or UI payments ¹								No PA or UI payments
Families																
All households.....	100.0	92.2	47.6	11.2	1.2	10.0	33.4	7.4	25.9	7.8	5.8	0.6	5.2	2.0	1.1	0.9
Poor.....	100.0	74.3	42.8	11.4	1.9	9.5	20.1	11.9	8.2	25.5	15.5	2.7	12.8	10.0	7.1	2.9
Nonpoor.....	100.0	94.8	48.4	11.2	1.1	10.1	35.2	6.3	28.9	4.8	4.2	.3	3.9	.6	.1	.5
Near poor.....	100.0	81.3	49.7	12.2	1.3	10.9	19.4	8.8	10.6	18.8	16.9	1.5	15.4	1.9	.7	1.2
Other.....	100.0	96.5	48.2	11.1	1.1	10.0	37.2	6.4	30.8	3.4	2.9	.2	2.7	.5	0	.5
Head under age 25.....	100.0	97.8	68.3	.6	.1	.5	28.9	11.5	17.4	2.1	.2	0	.2	1.9	1.5	.4
Poor.....	100.0	87.9	68.6	0	0	0	19.3	9.8	9.5	12.2	1.2	0	1.2	11.0	9.2	1.8
Nonpoor.....	100.0	99.9	68.3	.7	.1	.6	30.9	11.9	19.0	.1	0	0	0	.1	0	.1
Near poor.....	100.0	99.2	77.2	3.2	1.6	1.6	18.8	8.0	10.8	.8	0	0	0	.8	0	.8
Other.....	100.0	100.0	66.7	.8	.1	.7	32.5	12.3	29.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Head aged 25-64.....	100.0	97.2	52.8	6.7	.8	5.9	37.7	7.9	29.8	2.9	1.2	.2	1.0	1.7	.9	.8
Poor.....	100.0	84.2	52.5	7.3	1.4	5.9	24.4	14.6	9.8	15.8	6.0	1.4	4.6	9.8	7.2	2.6
Nonpoor.....	100.0	99.0	52.8	6.6	.7	5.9	39.6	7.0	32.6	1.2	.6	0	.6	.6	.1	.5
Near poor.....	100.0	94.8	63.4	6.9	1.2	5.7	24.5	11.1	13.4	5.2	3.3	.4	2.9	1.9	.6	1.3
Other.....	100.0	99.1	51.9	6.5	.7	5.8	40.7	6.5	34.2	.8	.4	0	.4	0	.4	.4
Head aged 65 or over.....	100.0	60.1	6.5	43.7	4.2	39.5	9.9	2.6	7.3	39.9	35.5	3.4	32.1	4.4	1.8	2.6
Poor.....	100.0	39.7	4.1	28.2	4.3	23.9	7.4	4.6	2.8	60.3	49.5	7.7	41.8	10.8	6.1	4.7
Nonpoor.....	100.0	66.7	7.3	48.7	4.3	44.4	10.7	2.1	8.6	33.5	31.2	2.1	29.1	2.3	.4	1.9
Near poor.....	100.0	37.9	2.1	30.8	2.3	28.5	5.0	3.0	2.0	61.9	59.7	5.0	54.7	2.2	1.3	.9
Other.....	100.0	73.5	8.6	52.8	4.7	48.1	12.1	1.8	10.3	26.4	23.9	1.3	22.6	2.5	.3	2.2
Unrelated individuals																
All households.....	100.0	63.6	36.5	8.7	.3	8.4	18.4	3.8	14.6	36.3	25.6	2.4	23.2	10.7	4.5	6.2
Poor.....	100.0	37.2	22.5	8.3	.3	8.0	6.4	2.1	4.3	62.7	43.3	4.7	38.6	19.4	10.5	8.9
Nonpoor.....	100.0	80.5	45.5	9.0	.4	8.6	26.0	4.8	21.2	19.4	14.1	.9	13.2	5.3	.7	4.6
Near poor.....	100.0	46.8	21.6	11.2	.4	10.8	14.0	6.5	7.5	53.1	40.9	3.8	37.1	12.2	5.0	7.2
Other.....	100.0	84.5	48.3	8.8	.4	8.4	27.4	4.6	22.8	15.5	11.0	.6	10.4	4.5	.2	4.3
Under age 25.....	100.0	97.1	78.5	0	0	0	18.6	5.8	12.8	2.9	.3	0	.3	2.6	.6	2.0
Poor.....	100.0	91.8	78.4	0	0	0	13.4	3.2	10.2	8.1	0	0	0	8.1	1.1	7.0
Nonpoor.....	100.0	99.2	78.5	0	0	0	20.7	6.8	13.9	.8	.4	0	.4	.4	.4	0
Near poor ²	100.0	99.4	80.0	0	0	0	19.4	5.6	13.8	.5	.5	0	.5	0	0	0
Other.....	100.0	99.4	80.0	0	0	0	19.4	5.6	13.8	.5	.5	0	.5	0	0	0
Aged 25-64.....	100.0	87.1	53.8	3.9	.2	3.7	29.4	6.0	23.4	13.1	4.8	.5	4.3	8.3	2.8	5.5
Poor.....	100.0	66.1	44.5	7.3	0	7.3	14.3	4.8	9.5	34.0	12.3	1.6	10.7	21.7	9.5	12.2
Nonpoor.....	100.0	94.6	57.2	2.6	.2	2.4	34.8	6.4	28.4	5.6	2.0	.1	1.9	3.6	.4	3.2
Near poor.....	100.0	76.5	43.2	3.7	0	3.7	29.6	14.2	15.4	23.4	11.7	0	11.7	11.7	4.9	6.8
Other.....	100.0	95.6	58.0	2.5	.3	2.2	35.1	5.9	29.2	4.4	1.5	.1	1.4	2.9	.1	2.8
Aged 65 or over.....	100.0	25.9	4.6	17.2	.7	16.5	4.1	.5	3.6	74.2	58.3	5.5	52.8	15.9	7.6	8.3
Poor.....	100.0	14.3	3.3	9.7	.5	9.2	1.3	.5	.8	85.7	66.4	7.0	59.4	19.3	12.0	7.3
Nonpoor.....	100.0	41.8	6.4	27.5	1.1	26.4	7.9	.4	7.5	58.4	47.0	3.4	43.6	11.4	1.6	9.8
Near poor.....	100.0	21.2	1.9	17.9	.7	17.2	1.4	0	1.4	78.6	64.4	6.7	57.7	14.2	5.2	9.0
Other.....	100.0	47.3	7.7	30.0	1.1	28.9	9.6	.5	9.1	52.6	42.2	2.4	39.8	10.4	.5	9.9

¹ Public assistance (PA) or unemployment insurance (UI) payments received by one or more family members in 1964.

² Not shown for base less than 100,000.

the same age, sex, race, family status, weeks worked, and major occupation group. These imputed incomes were used in the basic classification of households as poor or nonpoor in 1964.

For the special tabulations by source of income, incomplete schedules were omitted. Such a procedure assumes in effect that households not furnishing complete details on income do not differ materially from those who do. Further study is required to determine just how much distortion results from the omission of the households with some income data missing, but some initial observations can already be made.

Overall, 12.1 percent of the families originally called poor are not represented in the current classification by source of income. Of the households rated near poor—that is, above poverty but below the low-income level—11.6 percent are excluded; and of the group above the low-income index, 14.6 percent had to be omitted. Among unrelated individuals the corresponding proportions with some income item not reported were 13.9 percent among the poor, 10.9 percent among the near poor, and 14.9 percent of the remainder.

Among families reporting on all their sources of income, 14.5 percent in all were poor, 12.7 percent of those with earnings only, and 49.0 percent of those with no earnings. The corresponding proportions for all families, including any with some income detail missing, are 14.2 percent, 13.1 percent, and 48.9 percent.

The figures below illustrate for families with income the difference in source pattern in the two sets of tables, when unknown incomes are allocated as in the general tables and when they are not—the procedure followed for the tabulation by source of income.

Families	Total	Earnings only	Earnings and other income	Other income only
All families with income:				
After allocation.....	100.0	47.0	45.6	7.4
Before allocation.....	100.0	47.6	44.5	7.8
Poor families with income:				
After allocation.....	100.0	44.3	31.3	24.5
Before allocation.....	100.0	42.8	31.5	25.5
Near-poor families with income:				
After allocation.....	100.0	49.1	32.4	18.5
Before allocation.....	100.0	49.7	31.7	18.8
Other families with income:				
After allocation.....	100.0	47.3	49.5	3.2
Before allocation.....	100.0	48.2	48.3	3.5

Income from interest, dividends, and rent was the item most likely to be unreported but often

when a single income source was unknown others tended to be unreported also. Presumably, if the person interviewed did not know about one source of income for an absent family member, she did not know others either. And in some instances the failure to reply could have been in effect a refusal to answer.

The income distributions obtained for families after adjustment for nonreporting are almost identical with those excluding families with any income item omitted. It is thus already clear that the differential degree of nonreporting among poor and nonpoor is so slight that it can for most purposes be discounted. The exact proportion of households with a given combination of income sources would vary slightly from that shown here if allowance were made for incomplete reporting, but the differences between specified types of families are generally large enough to stand on their own.

It is considered by many, however, that the type of income questionnaire normally used for the Current Population Survey cannot be expected to yield as complete and accurate reports of amount of income of various types as surveys able to ask for greater detail. By comparison with independent estimates of aggregate income of various types, it can be judged that income received from interest, dividends, and rent is the item most likely to be underreported, but accurate property income data is more difficult to obtain in surveys generally than other types of information describing the financial resources available to households.

Income Shares

The fact that households in which someone works are generally better off than households in which no one does is echoed in the overall pattern of the means of livelihood of poor and nonpoor households. The majority of the households of the aged could count on OASDI benefits to provide some measure of support, though not always enough to preclude poverty, but few households with head under age 65 were this fortunate. OASDI benefits themselves are not high by current standards: At the end of 1964 the average

benefit was \$79 a month to a retired worker aged 65 or older and \$67 to an aged widow, and the maximum benefit payable on a single wage record was \$125 for a worker or \$250 to a family. Income from savings could therefore go a long way to make retirement income more nearly adequate. Yet it is likely to be the person with the higher benefit who has the extra resource rather than the one who has minimal benefits and therefore might need the extra money even more.

Those family units with no source of support other than an OASDI benefit check were almost always poor, but households considered poor under the poverty criterion who were drawing OASDI benefits had income not so far below the requirements specified under that criterion as the poor households without these benefits. By contrast, poor households counting on public assistance or unemployment insurance for support had greater unmet need than poor households not receiving such payments.

For obvious reasons, families with an aged head, whether poor or nonpoor, were more dependent on social security benefits and less on earnings than young families. Fully a fourth of the income of all families with a head aged 65 or older was in the form of social security payments, and among those labeled poor such payments came to three-fifths of their aggregate cash income for the year. Earnings contributed about half the total income of all aged families, and less than a sixth of the income of aged families classified as poor or near poor. For younger families, by contrast, wages, salaries, and self-employment accounted for 94 percent of total income and, even among the poor, for as much as 74 percent (table 11).

As a group, persons aged 65 or older are more likely to have assets than the younger population and to receive some support not only from OASDI but from other public programs such as those established for veterans. A sizable share of the income of the aged therefore comes from

TABLE 15.—Incidence of poverty and OASDI payments in 1964: Percentage distribution of households receiving OASDI benefits and of aggregate payments to units with specified source of income, by poverty status

Age of head and specified source of income	Households receiving OASDI benefits ¹					Aggregate OASDI benefits ¹				
	Total	Poor ²	Nonpoor			Total	Poor ²	Nonpoor		
			Total	Near poor	Other			Total	Near poor	Other
Total.....	100.0	34.3	65.7	12.6	53.1	100.0	26.3	73.7	14.8	58.9
Under age 65, total.....	100.0	26.3	73.7	8.5	65.2	100.0	23.4	76.6	11.1	65.5
Unrelated individuals.....	100.0	60.7	39.3	7.4	32.2	100.0	51.8	48.2	8.1	39.7
OASDI, no other income.....	100.0	96.0	4.0	1.3	2.7	100.0	87.2	12.8	3.8	9.0
OASDI and earnings ³	100.0	51.4	48.6	4.2	45.8	100.0	40.7	59.3	5.5	53.8
With PA or UI.....	100.0	0	(⁴)	0	(⁴)	100.0	0	(⁴)	0	(⁴)
With no PA or UI.....	100.0	53.3	46.7	4.4	43.8	100.0	42.0	58.0	4.5	53.5
OASDI and other income, but no earnings.....	100.0	48.1	51.9	17.0	35.8	100.0	36.5	63.5	14.4	60.0
With PA or UI.....	100.0	(⁴)	(⁴)	0	(⁴)	100.0	(⁴)	(⁴)	0	(⁴)
With no PA or UI.....	100.0	40.0	60.0	20.0	40.0	100.0	29.3	70.7	16.3	54.4
Families of 2 or more.....	100.0	20.6	79.4	8.6	70.6	100.0	18.1	81.9	16.2	65.7
OASDI, no other income.....	100.0	82.1	17.9	13.7	5.1	100.0	19.9	80.1	11.5	68.7
OASDI and earnings ³	100.0	13.5	86.5	7.0	79.5	100.0	71.8	28.2	20.7	8.0
With PA or UI.....	100.0	21.4	78.6	9.7	68.9	100.0	11.6	88.4	8.6	79.8
With no PA or UI.....	100.0	12.4	87.6	6.7	81.0	100.0	10.9	89.1	8.6	80.5
OASDI and other income, but no earnings.....	100.0	43.0	56.4	18.6	37.7	100.0	30.4	69.6	22.3	47.0
With PA or UI.....	100.0	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	100.0	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
With no PA or UI.....	100.0	32.5	67.5	21.2	47.0	100.0	23.0	77.0	23.9	52.7
Aged 65 or over, total.....	100.0	37.6	62.4	14.3	48.1	100.0	27.3	72.7	16.1	56.5
Unrelated individuals.....	100.0	58.7	41.3	9.9	31.4	100.0	51.4	48.6	10.8	37.9
OASDI, no other income.....	100.0	92.6	7.4	2.3	5.1	100.0	84.7	15.3	3.8	11.5
OASDI and earnings ³	100.0	33.1	66.9	9.4	57.4	100.0	26.6	73.4	8.8	64.6
With PA or UI.....	100.0	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	100.0	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
With no PA or UI.....	100.0	32.8	67.2	9.4	57.6	100.0	26.3	73.7	8.8	65.1
OASDI and other income, but no earnings.....	100.0	48.4	51.6	15.3	36.2	100.0	38.5	61.5	16.7	44.7
With PA or UI.....	100.0	74.4	25.6	11.2	14.4	100.0	68.9	31.1	10.7	20.4
With no PA or UI.....	100.0	43.5	56.5	16.1	40.4	100.0	34.8	65.2	17.5	47.7
Families of 2 or more.....	100.0	23.4	76.6	17.3	59.4	100.0	17.3	82.7	18.4	64.3
OASDI, no other income.....	100.0	59.2	40.8	31.4	9.4	100.0	44.4	55.6	37.7	17.7
OASDI and earnings ³	100.0	15.3	84.7	10.7	74.1	100.0	11.0	89.0	10.6	78.4
With PA or UI.....	100.0	23.6	76.4	8.0	68.4	100.0	21.8	78.2	6.3	71.3
With no PA or UI.....	100.0	14.4	85.6	10.9	74.6	100.0	10.2	89.8	10.9	78.9
OASDI and other income, but no earnings.....	100.0	21.1	78.9	22.6	56.2	100.0	12.8	87.2	23.0	67.2
With PA or UI.....	100.0	53.9	46.1	22.7	23.4	100.0	37.9	62.1	21.9	40.2
With no PA or UI.....	100.0	15.7	84.3	22.7	61.6	100.0	9.9	90.1	19.8	70.4

¹ Total OASDI payments received by one or more family members in 1964.

² Income in 1964 of unrelated individual or family below SSA poverty

index.

³ With or without income from other sources.

⁴ Not shown for base less than 100,000.

"other" sources—such as interest, dividends, and rent, retirement programs other than OASDHI, veterans' payments, and the like. Over a fifth of the income of all aged families and close to two-fifths of the income of aged persons living alone came from sources such as these. The share would be even greater if the earnings of younger persons living in a household headed by someone aged 65 or older were excluded. Indeed for the aged it was often the presence of such income that spelled the difference between poverty and adequate living.

Both poor and nonpoor older families derived a fourth of their total money income from sources other than social security payments and earnings. Among the poor more than half the addition came from public assistance or unemployment insurance; but among those who were better situated financially almost none of the "extra" money came

from either of these two programs. For aged families not poor but near poor, a third of all income other than earnings or social security payments represented public assistance or unemployment insurance.

For aged persons living alone, the unrelated individuals whose economic position is so much worse than that of persons in families, the effect of other income was even more striking.

As a group, aged unrelated individuals ranked poor drew 15 percent of total income from public assistance or unemployment insurance and an additional 15 percent from other sources—that is, sources other than social security benefits or pay checks. For aged individuals above low-income status—not poor or even near poor—only 1 percent of total income came from assistance or unemployment insurance payments and nearly half from "other" sources.

TABLE 16.—Source of income and poverty gap, 1964: Percentage distribution of poor families by difference between actual income and required income at the poverty level, by source of income and age of head

Age of head and income deficit	Total ¹	With income from earnings			Without income from earnings			Total with OASDI benefits	Total without OASDI benefits ¹	Total with PA or UI payments	Total without PA or UI payments ¹
		Total	With OASDI benefits	Without OASDI benefits	Total ¹	With OASDI benefits	Without OASDI benefits				
All families.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
\$1-\$249.....	16.3	16.6	23.9	15.2	15.7	23.2	6.8	23.5	13.8	12.2	17.5
250-499.....	13.5	12.5	14.7	12.1	16.1	23.6	7.2	19.8	11.2	12.8	13.7
500-749.....	13.7	12.2	16.3	11.5	17.7	21.2	13.5	19.1	11.8	16.0	13.1
750-999.....	10.9	11.2	14.5	10.6	10.0	11.1	8.6	12.6	10.3	11.6	10.6
1,000-1,249.....	8.8	9.3	6.8	9.8	7.3	6.7	8.1	6.8	9.5	9.0	8.7
1,250-1,499.....	7.4	7.1	5.8	7.3	8.2	5.6	11.2	5.7	8.0	9.6	6.7
1,500-1,749.....	6.1	6.3	6.0	6.4	5.3	3.0	8.1	4.3	6.7	7.3	5.7
1,750-1,999.....	4.9	5.5	2.4	6.0	3.5	1.8	5.4	2.1	5.9	4.8	5.0
2,000 and over.....	18.5	19.3	9.5	21.0	16.3	3.7	31.2	6.2	22.8	16.9	18.8
Head under age 25.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
\$1-\$249.....	15.8	19.7	(²)	19.7	0	(²)	0	(²)	15.9	9.1	17.2
250-499.....	15.8	17.6	(²)	17.6	8.2	(²)	5.8	(²)	15.4	9.1	17.2
500-749.....	9.2	10.2	(²)	10.2	5.5	(²)	5.8	(²)	9.3	9.1	9.3
750-999.....	11.1	13.2	(²)	13.2	2.7	(²)	0	(²)	10.7	9.1	11.6
1,000-1,249.....	10.1	9.2	(²)	9.2	13.7	(²)	14.5	(²)	10.2	21.2	7.6
1,250-1,499.....	6.0	5.4	(²)	5.4	8.2	(²)	8.7	(²)	6.0	9.1	5.3
1,500-1,749.....	8.4	8.5	(²)	8.5	8.2	(²)	8.7	(²)	8.5	9.1	8.3
1,750-1,999.....	5.7	6.4	(²)	6.4	2.7	(²)	2.9	(²)	5.8	3.0	6.3
2,000 and over.....	18.0	9.8	(²)	9.8	50.7	(²)	53.6	(²)	18.1	21.3	17.1
Head aged 25-64.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
\$1-\$249.....	13.8	15.4	19.1	15.1	6.5	9.8	4.9	14.9	13.6	10.2	14.9
250-499.....	10.9	10.9	8.9	11.1	10.9	20.1	6.4	13.9	10.4	11.8	10.6
500-749.....	12.2	11.8	16.4	11.3	14.0	20.7	10.8	18.3	11.3	13.6	11.8
750-999.....	10.4	10.3	12.9	10.1	10.7	12.5	9.8	12.7	10.0	11.9	9.9
1,000-1,249.....	9.3	9.5	8.9	9.6	8.2	9.8	7.5	9.3	9.3	8.9	9.4
1,250-1,499.....	7.6	7.3	8.0	7.3	8.6	4.9	10.3	6.6	7.7	9.7	6.9
1,500-1,749.....	6.9	6.6	8.9	6.3	8.2	6.0	9.3	7.6	6.8	7.8	6.6
1,750-1,999.....	5.9	6.1	4.0	6.3	5.1	4.9	5.1	4.4	6.1	6.0	5.9
2,000 and over.....	23.1	22.0	12.9	22.9	27.9	11.4	36.0	12.2	24.7	20.1	24.0
Head aged 65 or over.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
\$1-\$249.....	24.3	21.4	27.1	7.2	26.2	28.3	17.1	27.8	12.3	19.9	25.5
250-499.....	20.8	19.1	19.1	18.9	21.8	24.6	10.3	22.7	14.5	16.8	21.9
500-749.....	20.3	17.0	16.6	18.0	21.7	24.8	24.3	19.9	21.5	25.6	18.6
750-999.....	12.2	15.5	15.9	14.4	10.1	10.2	9.4	12.3	11.8	11.5	12.4
1,000-1,249.....	6.8	8.0	5.8	13.5	6.0	5.5	7.7	5.6	10.5	6.2	6.9
1,250-1,499.....	7.3	6.4	4.3	11.7	7.8	5.9	15.4	5.4	13.6	9.7	6.5
1,500-1,749.....	2.8	3.6	3.6	3.6	2.3	1.8	4.3	2.5	4.0	5.3	2.1
1,750-1,999.....	1.5	.5	.7	0	2.2	.8	7.7	.8	4.0	.4	1.8
2,000 and over.....	4.2	8.5	6.9	12.6	1.4	1.0	3.4	2.9	7.9	4.4	4.2

¹ Includes families reporting no income.

² Not shown for base less than 100,000.

Income from savings, in the form of interest, dividends, or property rental, was not a sizable share of income for any of the groups except for the aged. Among families with a head aged 65 or older, a ninth of income was derived from assets, and among aged persons living alone a fourth came from assets.

Who Receives Social Security Benefits

The statistics on income receivers are perhaps more telling than the statistics on income receipts. The social security program has as a major function the assurance of some income for a worker's family when his earnings are cut off by disability, death, or old-age. Because these benefits are earned—and paid for—as a matter of right, if the conditions of entitlement are met they are paid without a means test. Some beneficiaries who receive OASDI benefits are well above the low-income level even without them. Others are in poverty even after they receive them. For

many the benefit is the critical amount that keeps the household income above the poverty line and for many others it mitigates poverty even if it does not eliminate it.

Two-fifths of all aged beneficiary families and two-thirds of all aged beneficiaries living alone were poor or near poor. More than a fourth of the total dollars paid out in benefits to aged households in 1964 went to a poor household and a sixth more to households near poor if not poor (tables 12 and 15).

All told, the social security program, geared to give some income to persons in retirement, was reaching about 4 out of 5 of all families with an aged head—making payments to at least one family member and helping maintain 3 out of 4 elderly persons living alone (table 14).

With retirement benefits under the social security program in 1964 payable at age 62 to men workers (albeit in reduced amounts) as well as to women workers, and with widow's, wife's, and disabled-worker benefits also payable before age 65, 1 in 11 persons aged 25-64 and living alone was

TABLE 17.—Source of income and poverty gap, 1964: Percentage distribution of poor unrelated individuals by difference between actual income and required income at the poverty level, by source of income and age of head

Age of head and income deficit	Total ¹	With income from earnings			Without income from earnings			Total with OASDI benefits	Total without OASDI benefits ¹	Total with PA or UI payments	Total without PA or UI payments ¹
		Total	With OASDI benefits	Without OASDI benefits	Total ¹	With OASDI benefits	Without OASDI benefits				
All unrelated individuals.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
\$1-\$249.....	15.1	16.4	33.4	11.6	14.4	20.9	6.0	22.9	8.6	20.8	14.0
250-499.....	22.1	21.5	32.5	18.4	22.4	31.8	10.3	31.9	14.0	22.0	22.2
500-749.....	22.7	19.2	13.8	20.8	24.3	28.8	18.6	26.4	19.6	33.2	20.7
750-999.....	14.8	17.6	13.8	18.8	13.4	14.8	11.6	14.6	14.9	17.5	14.3
1,000-1,249.....	7.6	13.5	2.9	16.5	4.8	3.8	6.1	3.6	10.9	4.7	8.2
1,250-1,499.....	6.3	8.3	2.1	10.0	5.4	0	12.3	.3	11.3	1.4	7.2
1,500 and over.....	11.4	3.4	1.7	3.9	15.2	0	35.1	.2	20.6	.4	13.5
Under age 25.....	100.0	100.0	(?)	100.0	100.0	(?)	100.0	(?)	100.0	100.0	100.0
\$1-\$249.....	5.1	8.8	(?)	8.8	0	(?)	0	(?)	5.1	(?)	4.5
250-499.....	5.5	8.2	(?)	8.2	1.6	(?)	1.6	(?)	5.4	(?)	4.9
500-749.....	11.9	20.5	(?)	20.5	0	(?)	0	(?)	11.9	(?)	11.5
750-999.....	13.3	22.8	(?)	22.8	0	(?)	0	(?)	13.2	(?)	13.6
1,000-1,249.....	14.0	18.7	(?)	18.7	8.1	(?)	8.1	(?)	14.2	(?)	14.0
1,250-1,499.....	9.9	15.8	(?)	15.8	1.6	(?)	1.6	(?)	9.8	(?)	10.1
1,500 and over.....	40.2	5.3	(?)	5.3	88.7	(?)	88.7	(?)	40.3	(?)	41.6
Aged 25-64.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
\$1-\$249.....	11.1	14.7	32.4	12.5	6.6	15.6	4.1	21.9	8.9	10.0	11.1
250-499.....	18.2	22.1	28.4	21.3	13.7	32.8	8.4	31.1	15.8	23.8	17.4
500-749.....	19.1	21.2	13.5	22.1	16.7	25.4	14.3	20.9	18.8	31.9	17.2
750-999.....	14.3	15.9	13.5	16.2	12.3	20.5	10.0	17.9	13.6	22.5	13.0
1,000-1,249.....	10.7	15.0	6.8	16.1	5.7	5.7	5.7	6.1	11.6	8.1	11.1
1,250-1,499.....	6.0	7.2	2.7	7.8	4.6	0	5.9	1.0	7.0	2.5	6.5
1,500 and over.....	20.6	3.8	2.7	3.9	40.5	0	51.7	1.0	24.3	1.3	23.5
Aged 65 or over.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
\$1-\$249.....	19.4	26.0	33.7	9.2	18.5	21.4	10.1	23.0	9.9	25.6	18.0
250-499.....	27.7	29.3	34.3	18.4	27.3	31.7	14.8	32.0	15.4	21.2	29.0
500-749.....	26.9	12.8	13.8	10.5	29.1	29.1	29.1	27.2	26.2	34.0	25.1
750-999.....	15.4	18.6	13.8	28.9	14.9	14.2	17.1	14.1	19.0	15.3	15.5
1,000-1,249.....	4.4	5.3	1.2	14.5	4.3	3.5	6.3	3.2	7.6	2.9	4.8
1,250 and over.....	6.1	7.8	3.0	18.4	5.9	0	22.6	.4	21.9	1.2	7.4

¹ Includes individuals reporting no income.

² No unrelated individual under age 25 reported receiving any OASDI

benefits.

¹ Not shown for base less than 100,000.

receiving a social security check. Some 8 percent of families with a head aged 25-64 also reported someone in benefit status during the year, but for how many this represented the presence of an elderly "other relative" living with the family and for how many the benefit payments were in behalf of the family of a young disabled worker or the widow and children of a deceased worker it is not possible to say.

Among the aged households, there was almost no difference between the poor and nonpoor in the proportion receiving social security benefits—the critical factor was whether or not the beneficiary check was the only income. Among the poor the income from OASDI benefits was much less likely, of course, than among others to be accompanied by earnings and more likely to be supplemented by public assistance or unemployment insurance payments. Indeed, for close to half of all poor aged households receiving OASDI benefits, these payments were the sole source of cash income for the year. Another third of the aged poor, who were receiving OASDI benefits had some additional income but no earnings (table 15).

Public assistance is more generally available to the needy at age 65 than at younger ages—when it is likely to be contingent on disability or the presence of children under age 18. Of all families with an aged head, 1 in 8 was receiving public assistance or unemployment insurance payments, but two-thirds of the families receiving such payments were also drawing OASDI benefits. Among aged families counted poor, a fourth were receiving assistance or unemployment insurance payments and just over half the recipient families were OASDI beneficiary families also. Among aged persons living alone in poverty, by contrast, the majority of those receiving support from assistance or unemployment insurance programs were not OASDI beneficiaries (table 14).

Earnings and Poverty

The data reenforce the truism that in a society where one is expected to work for a living those who do not or cannot will as a rule be poorer than those who do. The unfavorable poverty status of the aged compared with the rest of the population is intimately related to earnings status. Indeed,

when households are grouped by presence and absence of earnings as well as by age, the aged fare as well or better than their young counterparts. When earnings are available, the young families, generally larger than the families of the aged, will need more if they are to escape poverty. When earnings are reduced or not available at all, the aged can more readily look to help from a public program. On the other hand, the elderly would-be wage earner will have a harder time finding a job and may earn less when he does get one.

Only 60 percent of all families with an aged head had any earnings in 1964, compared with 97 percent of younger families. Families with an aged head received only 5 percent of all wage,

TABLE 18.—Work experience in 1964 of family heads in poor and nonpoor families, by sex and age

Age and work experience of head in 1964	All families		Male head		Female head	
	Poor	Non-poor	Poor	Non-poor	Poor	Non-poor
All heads, number (in thousands) ¹	6,659	40,209	4,875	37,113	1,784	3,096
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Did not work in 1964.....	34.9	10.5	27.1	8.4	56.2	36.6
Ill or disabled.....	10.9	2.1	11.6	1.9	8.7	3.5
Worked 1-49 weeks.....	28.9	16.7	29.5	16.4	27.3	19.9
Looked for work part of 1964.....	12.5	7.7	15.3	8.0	6.1	4.1
Worked 50-52 weeks.....	36.2	72.8	43.4	75.2	16.5	43.5
Heads under age 25, number (in thousands) ¹	510	2,167	358	2,094	151	73
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Did not work in 1964.....	18.0	2.6	6.1	2.1	45.7	(?)
Ill or disabled.....	1.6	0	2.2	0	0	(?)
Worked 1-49 weeks.....	49.6	31.7	52.2	31.0	44.4	(?)
Looked for work part of 1964.....	22.5	16.1	28.5	16.3	8.6	(?)
Worked 50-52 weeks.....	32.2	65.7	41.6	66.9	9.9	(?)
Heads aged 25-54, number (in thousands) ¹	3,746	26,319	2,558	24,702	1,188	1,617
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Did not work in 1964.....	20.8	2.1	7.6	1.1	49.2	17.1
Ill or disabled.....	4.7	.6	4.3	.5	5.4	1.4
Worked 1-49 weeks.....	33.4	15.0	34.4	14.5	31.4	23.4
Looked for work part of 1964.....	16.2	8.2	20.6	8.4	6.6	5.9
Worked 50-52 weeks.....	45.8	82.8	58.0	84.4	19.5	59.6
Heads aged 55-64, number (in thousands).....	921	6,524	767	5,886	153	638
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Did not work in 1964.....	32.2	10.2	26.5	7.3	61.4	37.0
Ill or disabled.....	17.3	3.8	19.2	3.9	7.8	2.8
Worked 1-49 weeks.....	27.7	17.1	28.3	16.8	24.8	19.7
Looked for work part of 1964.....	12.2	6.7	12.5	7.1	10.5	2.7
Worked 50-52 weeks.....	40.1	72.7	45.2	75.9	14.4	43.3
Heads aged 65 or over, number (in thousands).....	1,482	5,200	1,191	4,431	291	768
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Did not work in 1964.....	78.1	56.9	75.6	53.1	88.0	79.2
Ill or disabled.....	25.8	8.2	25.4	8.1	27.8	8.7
Worked 1-49 weeks.....	11.1	18.3	13.0	19.8	3.4	9.5
Looked for work part of 1964.....	1.4	2.5	1.8	2.8	0	1.2
Worked 50-52 weeks.....	10.9	24.8	11.4	27.1	8.6	11.3

¹ Excluding heads in Armed Forces in March 1965.

² Not shown for base less than 100,000.

TABLE 19.—Incidence of poverty among children under age 18 by relationship to family head, race and sex of head, and weeks worked by head ¹ in 1964

Age and relationship of children to head and sex of family head	All families				White families				Nonwhite families			
	None	1-49 weeks		50-52 weeks	None	1-49 weeks		50-52 weeks	None	1-49 weeks		50-52 weeks
		Total	Seeking work part of 1964			Total	Seeking work part of 1964			Total	Seeking work part of 1964	
Number of children (in thousands)												
<i>Male head</i>												
All children under age 18.....	1,682	10,451	6,141	48,589	1,244	8,403	4,898	43,851	437	2,050	1,244	4,739
Own children, total.....	1,178	9,916	5,873	47,295	884	8,123	4,783	43,048	283	1,793	1,090	4,248
Under age 6.....	304	3,874	2,314	16,595	231	3,083	1,837	14,939	73	792	477	1,656
Other related children, total.....	504	535	268	1,294	360	280	115	803	144	257	154	491
Under age 6.....	182	237	121	579	135	119	60	367	47	118	61	212
<i>Female head</i>												
All children under age 18.....	2,957	1,911	436	2,018	1,991	1,130	240	1,224	966	781	197	793
Own children, total.....	2,399	1,674	388	1,775	1,676	1,071	220	1,113	723	603	169	663
Under age 6.....	726	452	110	312	505	249	34	147	222	202	76	166
Other related children, total.....	558	237	48	243	315	59	20	111	243	178	28	130
Under age 6.....	217	116	31	113	119	30	10	65	98	87	21	49
Percent of children in poverty												
<i>Male head</i>												
All children under age 18.....	60.6	33.3	34.4	11.8	51.3	25.2	26.9	8.8	87.1	66.4	64.1	39.7
Own children, total.....	62.4	32.9	33.8	11.5	54.5	25.2	26.8	8.7	86.3	67.5	64.4	39.2
Under age 6.....	65.8	35.6	37.3	13.1	55.0	26.6	29.9	10.1	(?)	70.3	66.0	40.2
Other related children, total.....	56.3	40.6	48.9	23.7	43.3	24.3	31.3	11.5	88.9	58.8	61.7	43.8
Under age 6.....	62.1	39.2	46.3	24.4	48.9	27.7	(?)	12.8	(?)	50.8	(?)	44.3
<i>Female head</i>												
All children under age 18.....	75.3	66.8	63.1	40.2	68.2	56.7	46.7	17.7	90.0	81.4	82.7	74.9
Own children, total.....	80.9	69.5	63.9	39.5	76.0	59.1	47.3	17.8	92.4	87.9	85.2	76.0
Under age 6.....	90.2	74.3	64.5	58.0	86.5	65.1	(?)	21.4	98.6	86.1	(?)	89.8
Other related children, total.....	51.1	48.1	(?)	44.9	26.7	(?)	(?)	17.1	82.7	59.6	(?)	69.2
Under age 6.....	49.3	42.2	(?)	38.0	29.2	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)

¹ Excludes heads in Armed Forces in March 1965 and any children of those heads.

² Not shown for base less than 100,000.

salary, or self-employment income accruing to all families in 1964, and aged persons living alone only 9 percent of all earnings going to unrelated individuals.

Social security beneficiaries under age 72 are limited in the amounts they may earn and still retain their benefits; at the same time the benefits are almost always smaller than the wages they replace. As a result households with both earnings and social security payments were more likely to be in poverty or on its brink than those with earnings but not on the OASDI beneficiary rolls. The difference was particularly noticeable for social security beneficiaries aged 25-64 who were living by themselves. Almost all such persons would have to be at least 60 years old to qualify for benefits. Half of those with earnings as well as a benefit were poor—more than twice the proportion as among workers this age not drawing benefits. Many of these beneficiaries were undoubtedly widows receiving only 82½ percent of their husband's benefit—about 55 percent of the combined husband-wife benefit they would have

if he were alive. Others were men and women workers who had elected retirement before age 65 and were therefore receiving actuarially reduced benefits.

Many who elected early retirement did so after long periods of joblessness or low earnings. For example, among those persons aged 25-64 living alone, the average social security benefit reported during 1964 by beneficiaries with no earnings was \$1,000. For beneficiaries in this age group with earnings, the benefits averaged only \$640; but earnings came to \$1,180 more—more than three times the difference in benefits.

Earlier analyses of OASDI records for workers entitled to retirement benefits in 1963 reveal that the majority of those claiming benefits at age 62 are prompted to do so by unemployment or the need to supplement earnings that were characteristically low or that had dropped off substantially.⁵

⁵ Lenore A. Epstein, "Early Retirement and Work-Life Experience," *Social Security Bulletin*, March 1966, pages 3-10.

Income From Assets and Poverty

Among families of two or more persons only 1 in 9 of those counted poor received any income in the form of interest, dividends, or rent in 1964, compared with 1 in 6 of the near poor and more than 1 in 3 of the families with income above the low-income level. Among families with no earnings, for whom such income would be critical, fewer than a fourth of the poor had any, compared with nearly a third of the near poor and almost two-thirds of those better off. Among persons living alone, so many of whom are aged, the proportion with income from assets ranged from 1 in 4 of the poor to nearly 4 in 10 when total income was above the low-income level. But when there were no earnings the proportion receiving interest, dividends, or rent rose from a fourth of those in poverty to half among the near poor and three-fifths of those above the low-income level.

In the main, it is the households of the aged that are likely to have assets rather than younger family units. It is, of course, the households of the aged with earnings reduced or absent altogether—and with payments from public programs only a partial substitute—that have the urgent need for the additional income assets can provide. But it is also true in retirement just as during the working years that it is those better off all around who have the margin of comfort that savings afford.

Usually, the person with low earnings over a lifetime will reach retirement with relatively little private resources to add to any public program benefits to which he is entitled. The plight of the aged Negro, plagued throughout a lifetime by job difficulties and low income illustrates starkly the dreary fate that awaits the low wage earner in retirement.

For example, only 1 in 10 nonwhite aged unrelated individuals had any income from rents, dividends, or interest in 1964. Four out of 5 aged nonwhite individuals were poor. A third of all aged nonwhite persons living alone looked to public assistance or unemployment insurance, and almost every one of these aged was below the poverty level.

About 4 in 10 of all aged households had some income from interest, dividends, or rent in 1964. Without such income aged individuals living

alone were twice as likely to be poor as with it. Families with an aged head were three times as likely to be in poverty if they had no income from assets than if they did have some.

Among families with an aged head, a third of those with no asset income were poor compared with a ninth of those with asset income; among aged persons living by themselves, nearly three-fourths of those with no interest, dividends, or rental income, and just over a third of those with such income were living below the poverty line.

Almost all OASDI beneficiaries living alone who had no income except for their benefits were poor. Among beneficiary families with an aged head, 60 percent were poor, and few escaped low-income status (table 12).

Among those aged beneficiaries living alone, 31 percent had no income other than benefits. Of the other aged beneficiaries living alone, two-thirds of those who did not work had some income from assets (that is, interest, dividends, or rents), but only two-fifths of those who were working had any. The mean amount of income from assets for those who had any was \$1,050 for the non-working beneficiaries and \$790 for those who worked.

The figures suggest that the drive to continue working after retirement may be a response to economic stringency at least as much as to any psychological need to feel useful or to fulfill the American work ethic.

Social Security and the Poverty Gap

If they had no income from earnings, the social security program did not necessarily keep beneficiaries out of poverty, but aged persons without earnings had a better chance to escape privation if they could count on OASDI benefits.

Among the households that were poor, those with some support from social security payments were less poor than those without, judged by the dollar amount of unmet need as measured by the poverty criterion.

Half the aged families with OASDI benefits needed less than \$500 to rise above the poverty threshold, compared with a fourth of the non-beneficiary families. By contrast, aged families receiving public assistance or unemployment in-

insurance payments had a larger dollar deficit than those without such payments (tables 16-17). Aged households that had both earnings and social security, as has been said, were more likely to be poor than those with earnings but no benefits. It will be noted that there were a sizable number of older nonbeneficiary families with a poverty gap of \$2,000 or more. These families are in large part the remaining families among the aged and near aged that include young children.

The majority of families with an aged head are two-adult or at most three-adult groups, but 14 percent of all poor families with a head aged 65 or older include some children aged 6-15. Among

the aged, those who still have responsibility for children are particularly poor.

Among aged individuals living alone in poverty, fewer than half of those who were OASDI beneficiaries had unmet need of \$500 or more—as measured by the poverty criterion. But of the aged poor not receiving benefits, 3 out of 4 needed at least \$500 more income in 1964 than they had.

A fourth of all poor families with the head aged 25-64 had an income lack of \$2,000 or more. Of those in poverty but not receiving OASDI benefits two-thirds were being supported at least in part by public assistance or unemployment insurance. These families, many of them consisting

TABLE 20.—Current school and labor-force status of youths in poor and nonpoor families in 1964: Percentage distribution of never-married children aged 14-21, by school attendance and age and by sex of family head

School attendance and labor-force status in March 1965	All children aged 14-21						Children aged 16-17				Children aged 18-19				Children aged 20-21			
	All families		Families with a male head		Families with a female head		Families with a male head		Families with a female head		Families with a male head		Families with a female head		Families with a male head		Families with a female head	
	Poor	Non-poor	Poor	Non-poor	Poor	Non-poor	Poor	Non-poor	Poor	Non-poor	Poor	Non-poor	Poor	Non-poor	Poor	Non-poor	Poor	Non-poor
Total number (in thousands)...	3,410	17,430	2,250	15,870	1,160	1,560	720	5,100	410	450	430	3,550	200	380	200	2,070	100	340
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Attending school.....	76.4	80.9	74.9	82.2	79.3	67.4	79.8	93.4	84.3	85.0	46.8	65.2	55.8	45.4	22.8	43.0	26.0	31.8
Employed.....	7.9	15.7	7.7	16.2	8.4	10.9	10.8	21.6	13.5	15.7	7.4	16.6	6.6	13.5	4.0	10.5	7.0	5.7
Unemployed.....	2.3	2.0	1.7	1.7	3.4	2.4	2.5	2.8	6.1	4.7	4.4	2.6	2.5	2.7	0	1.8	6.0	1.8
Not in labor force.....	66.1	63.2	65.4	64.1	67.4	54.2	66.3	69.0	64.4	64.6	34.8	45.9	46.7	29.2	18.8	30.7	12.0	24.7
Not in school, not high school graduate.....	18.0	6.6	19.3	5.9	15.5	13.2	20.2	6.0	15.7	14.7	34.5	8.7	28.4	21.2	53.0	11.9	45.0	16.1
Employed.....	7.9	3.9	8.9	3.4	6.0	8.1	8.8	2.7	5.2	6.9	20.0	6.0	9.1	14.3	23.8	9.0	29.0	11.9
Unemployed.....	2.9	.9	2.8	.8	3.0	1.9	3.1	.9	3.2	3.8	4.6	1.3	9.1	3.2	9.9	1.2	4.0	0
Not in labor force.....	7.2	1.8	7.7	1.7	6.4	3.1	8.3	2.4	7.4	3.8	9.9	1.4	10.2	3.4	19.3	1.7	11.0	4.2
Not in school, high school graduate.....	5.6	12.6	5.8	11.9	5.2	19.4	0	.4	0	.4	18.7	26.2	15.7	33.7	24.3	45.1	31.0	52.1
Employed.....	3.6	11.0	3.3	10.4	4.2	16.6	0	.4	0	.4	10.4	22.3	10.7	25.7	13.9	40.4	28.0	47.0
Unemployed.....	.6	.9	.7	.8	.5	1.9	0	0	0	0	2.8	2.2	3.0	5.6	1.5	2.4	0	2.4
Not in labor force.....	1.4	.7	1.8	.7	.4	1.1	0	.1	0	.1	5.3	1.6	1.5	2.1	8.9	2.2	3.0	2.7
Girls, total number.....	1,690	8,110	1,120	7,360	570	760	360	2,460	190	210	200	1,650	1,000	190	90	780	40	150
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Attending school.....	77.2	82.1	75.7	83.2	80.0	70.6	83.0	94.5	85.5	94.2	41.1	63.7	59.8	44.4	(1)	40.2	(1)	32.9
Employed.....	4.8	13.6	4.7	14.3	4.9	7.7	5.3	19.8	6.7	10.6	4.0	14.4	5.9	10.2	(1)	8.6	(1)	5.3
Unemployed.....	1.4	1.4	.7	1.4	2.8	1.3	.8	2.3	6.7	4.8	2.5	1.6	2.0	0	(1)	1.3	(1)	0
Not in labor force.....	71.0	67.1	70.3	67.6	72.3	61.6	76.9	72.4	72.0	78.7	34.7	47.6	52.0	34.2	(1)	30.3	(1)	27.6
Not in school, not high school graduate.....	16.0	4.5	16.5	4.2	15.1	6.9	17.0	4.5	14.5	5.8	32.7	6.6	26.5	12.8	(1)	7.8	(1)	8.6
Employed.....	4.4	1.8	4.2	1.6	4.7	2.4	1.9	1.3	4.1	1.0	16.8	3.2	5.9	4.3	(1)	5.4	(1)	5.3
Unemployed.....	2.3	.4	2.1	.4	2.5	.7	2.5	.2	3.1	0	2.5	1.0	7.8	2.7	(1)	.6	(1)	0
Not in labor force.....	9.3	2.2	10.2	2.1	7.7	3.8	12.5	3.0	6.7	4.8	13.4	2.4	12.7	5.9	(1)	1.7	(1)	3.3
Keeping house.....	6.0	1.7	6.9	1.6	4.4	3.2	8.4	2.2	1.0	4.8	8.9	2.1	10.8	4.8	(1)	1.4	(1)	3.3
Not in school, high school graduate.....	6.8	13.4	7.7	12.5	4.9	22.5	0	1.0	0	0	26.2	29.8	14.7	42.8	(1)	51.0	(1)	59.2
Employed.....	3.4	11.5	3.4	10.7	3.3	19.0	0	.8	0	0	9.9	24.5	7.8	31.0	(1)	46.7	(1)	55.9
Unemployed.....	.8	1.1	.8	1.0	.7	2.4	0	0	0	0	4.5	3.5	3.9	7.0	(1)	2.1	(1)	3.3
Not in labor force.....	2.6	.8	3.5	.8	.9	1.1	0	.2	0	0	11.4	1.8	2.9	4.3	(1)	3.2	(1)	0
Keeping house.....	2.5	.6	3.5	.5	.5	1.1	0	.1	0	0	11.4	1.3	0	4.3	(1)	1.9	(1)	0
Boys, total number.....	1,710	9,320	1,130	8,510	590	810	360	2,640	210	240	230	1,900	90	190	110	1,290	60	180
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Attending school.....	75.6	79.8	74.0	81.2	78.4	64.3	76.7	92.4	83.2	77.0	51.7	66.5	(1)	46.3	25.2	44.7	(1)	31.1
Employed.....	11.0	17.5	10.6	17.8	11.8	13.9	16.4	23.2	19.6	20.1	10.3	18.5	(1)	16.8	7.2	11.7	(1)	6.0
Unemployed.....	3.2	2.5	2.7	2.4	3.9	3.3	4.2	3.2	5.6	4.6	6.0	3.5	(1)	5.3	0	2.2	(1)	3.3
Not in labor force.....	61.3	58.8	60.6	61.0	62.6	47.2	55.8	65.9	57.5	52.3	34.9	44.4	(1)	24.2	18.0	30.8	(1)	22.4
Not in school, not high school graduate.....	22.0	8.3	22.1	7.3	16.9	19.1	23.3	7.4	16.8	22.2	36.2	10.5	(1)	25.9	61.3	14.4	(1)	22.4
Employed.....	11.3	5.7	13.5	4.9	7.2	13.5	15.6	3.9	6.1	12.1	22.8	8.5	(1)	24.2	38.7	11.1	(1)	17.5
Unemployed.....	3.6	1.3	3.5	1.1	3.6	3.0	3.6	1.6	3.3	7.1	6.5	1.6	(1)	3.7	10.8	1.5	(1)	0
Not in labor force.....	5.1	1.4	5.1	1.3	5.1	2.5	4.2	1.9	7.9	2.9	6.9	.5	(1)	1.1	12.6	1.7	(1)	4.9
Not in school, high school graduate.....	4.4	11.9	3.9	11.4	4.5	16.6	0	.2	0	0	.8	12.1	23.0	(1)	24.7	13.5	(1)	46.4
Employed.....	3.9	10.5	3.2	10.2	5.1	14.3	0	.1	0	.8	10.8	20.5	(1)	20.5	9.0	36.7	(1)	39.9
Unemployed.....	.5	.7	.5	.6	.3	1.4	0	0	0	0	1.3	1.1	(1)	4.2	2.7	2.6	(1)	1.6
Not in labor force.....	.1	.6	.2	.6	0	1.1	0	.1	0	0	0	1.5	(1)	0	1.8	1.6	(1)	4.9

¹ Not shown for base less than 100,000.

of a woman responsible on her own for supporting her children, are among the poorest of the poor.

The large number of households with the head under age 25 that are far below the poverty threshold include of course the many statistically classified as having little or no income in 1964 because they were in school or otherwise dependent on someone else for support before setting up house-keeping on their own.

THE WORKING POOR

Having a worker in the family by no means ensures that the family will not be poor, but not having a worker makes the odds high that it will be. Indeed some of the striking differences in incidence of poverty among households of different types are sharply reduced when only those with similar earning patterns for family members are compared. As one example, the increased vulnerability to poverty of older families mirrors the decrease in year-round full-time employment with advancing age of the head. In similar fashion the incidence of poverty among families with a female head, triple that in families with a male head, declines to only twice that rate when only units headed by a year-round full-time worker are considered.

If having one earner was good, having more than one was usually better, although among non-white families those with 3 or more earners were worse off than those with only two.

In today's world, work outside the home is for some married women a matter of choice rather than necessity. Yet for many women their taking a job spells the difference between poverty and more comfortable living for their family. And, of course, some cannot escape poverty even though they do work. Among husband-wife families with the wife not in the labor force, the risk of poverty was twice as high as when she did work. Similarly when it was a woman who served as head, the family was more than twice as likely to be in poverty when she did not work as when she did. Partly because of the greater responsibility that went with their bigger families and younger children, the women in poor families were less likely to have a paying job than women in nonpoor families. In nonpoor families headed by a man, 1 in 3 wives was in the labor force in March 1965

compared with 1 in 6 in the poor families. In similar fashion, among families headed by a woman, only a third of those in poverty were in the labor force compared with 3 out of 5 of the women who were heads of nonpoor families (table 2).

Among persons who were in the labor force, members of poor households ran a risk of unemployment about twice as great as workers of the same age and sex in nonpoor households.

Families with a head under age 25 or past age 65 were poorer than families in the middle years—roughly a fifth of the youngest and oldest families had incomes below the poverty threshold compared with only an eighth of those with head aged 25 to 64—but it was precisely the head who was very young or very old who was least likely to have had uninterrupted employment throughout 1964. The figures below show how closely the poverty rate parallels the employment pattern of the head, as well as the fact that having a steady job does not improve the economic status of the nonwhite worker's family as much as it does that of the white worker.

Race and age of head	Percent of families with head not year-round full-time worker		Percent of families poor in 1964			
			All families		Head year-round full-time worker	
	Male head	Female head	Male head	Female head	Male head	Female head
White.....	31	71	10	29	5	7
Nonwhite.....	40	72	32	63	22	39
Total.....	32	71	12	37	7	14
Under 25.....	46	86	15	67	9	(¹)
25-34.....	24	70	11	61	8	24
35-44.....	18	63	9	44	6	17
45-54.....	19	56	8	28	5	11
55-64.....	31	69	12	19	6	3
65 and over.....	82	94	21	28	8	(¹)

¹ Not shown for base less than 100,000.

As a rule the same occupations that did not pay well tended also to provide less steady employment, thus doubly exposing the worker's family to the risk of low income for the year. Among white male heads of families, for example, 82 percent of all those employed in March 1965—when income data for 1964 were collected—had worked throughout 1964 at a full-time job. But the proportion thus fully employed ranged from 89 percent of those working as managers or proprietors to 64 percent among laborers. Of all

families of white laborers 1 in 5 were poor and of the managerial families 1 in 20. With a head working throughout 1964, 1 in 7 of the laborers' families had income below the poverty line and 1 in 20 of the families of the managers and proprietors (table 2).

Heads of poor households were not only less likely than their nonpoor counterparts to work the year around, they were less likely to have worked at all. The difference was apparent at all ages and for both sexes. Illness and disability was one factor keeping heads of poor households out of the labor force, particularly at age 55 and older, but it was hardly the decisive one. For women the larger and younger families of the poor undoubtedly restricted their opportunities for a job, but for the men it could have been in part the high unemployment rate of those who did seek work that acted as a deterrent. A fifth of the men heading poor households who worked at all during the year were out of work and looking for a job some time during the year. Only 1 in 11 of the heads of nonpoor households with work experience in 1964 was unemployed during the year (table 18). The figures below indicate by age the percentage of male family heads working any time during 1964 who worked only part of the year because they could not find work the remaining weeks.

Age of head	Male head	
	Poor	Nonpoor
All.....	21	9
Under 25.....	30	17
25-54.....	22	9
55-64.....	17	8
65 and over.....	7	6

All told, the households of the poor in 1964 included a fifth of all family heads who were out of a job and looking for work during some part of the year, and over a third of all persons living alone who were in a similar situation. If all households in low-income status are considered—that is, counting in the near poor as well as the poor, then the low-income roster included 2 out of 5 one-person household heads out of work anytime in 1964 and 1 in 3 of the heads of families of two or more who had experienced unemployment. Of the 10½ million children under age 18 in poor families headed by a man, 1 million were in homes with the head out of the labor force

entirely, but 2 million were in households of a worker who was out of a job some part of the year. Of the 4.4 million poor children with a woman as family head, 2.2 million were in a household where she did not work at all in 1964, and only 275,000 in a family where she had wanted more work but had not been able to find it (table 19).

Being out of work may be more critical for the head of a poor family than one better off because he is more likely to be the sole earner. Moreover, data for families poor in 1963 suggested that when there were earners other than the head, they were also likely to be out of a job when the head was looking for work.

Data on employment of family members other than the head in households called poor in 1964 are currently available for the wife of the head and for persons aged 14-21, whatever their family status.

In poor families with a husband and wife both present in the household, a sixth of the wives in the poor or near-poor families had (or were seeking) a paying job, compared with a third of the wives in families not in low-income status. Nonwhite wives were much more likely to be in the labor force than white women whether the family was above or below the poverty line, and indeed the nonwhite family generally had more earners than the white.

With the high unemployment rates prevalent among nonwhite workers it is possible that fewer of the supplementary earners in nonwhite families than in white families worked all year. In any case the nonwhite earners were less successful in raising family income to adequate levels. The figures in the tabulation that follows show the proportion of white and nonwhite families with specified number of earners that had family income below the poverty and low-income criteria in 1964.

Sex of head and number of earners	Male				Female			
	White		Nonwhite		White		Nonwhite	
	Poor	Poor or near poor	Poor	Poor or near poor	Poor	Poor or near poor	Poor	Poor or near poor
Total.....	10	17	32	44	29	40	63	73
None.....	36	60	76	89	69	81	90	95
1.....	12	20	39	51	23	35	62	74
2.....	5	10	22	34	13	24	40	52
3 or more.....	4	8	34	44	8	9	53	67

Youngsters in poor households, it has been pointed out, are likely to get less schooling than those in nonpoor households and to take up family responsibility of their own at an earlier age. Those youngsters who do stay on in the poor family as never-married children are less likely to be in the labor force than nonpoor children of the same age and schooling. If they do look for a job they are less successful in finding one. These findings are consistent with patterns observed in the annual surveys of high school graduates and dropouts.⁶

Among girls aged 14–21 in poor families, for example, 58 percent of those not in school but not a high school graduate were neither working nor looking for a job in March 1965 compared with 51 percent of those in nonpoor families. Of those in the labor force, 34 percent were unemployed, as the figures below suggest:

School attendance	Girls		Boys	
	Poor families	Nonpoor families	Poor families	Nonpoor families
Number attending school:				
In labor force as percent of total...	8.0	18.3	18.8	25.0
Unemployed as percent of number in labor force.....	22.8	9.1	22.5	12.5
Number not in school:				
In labor force as percent of total...	47.4	82.6	78.5	89.8
Unemployed as percent of number in labor force.....	27.9	10.3	21.0	10.8
Number not high school graduate:				
In labor force as percent of total...	42.1	49.2	74.3	83.0
Unemployed as percent of number in labor force.....	34.2	17.3	23.9	18.4
Number of high school graduates:				
In labor force as percent of total...	61.7	93.9	(¹)	94.6
Unemployed as percent of number in labor force.....	18.3	9.0	(¹)	6.1

¹ Not shown for base less than 100,000.

Some of the difference between the youths in poor and nonpoor households reflects merely that the never-married children of the poor tend to be younger, but as table 20 suggests, the same pattern holds when the youngsters are grouped by age. Even when the children in poor families are attending school they are less likely to be working than the children in nonpoor families, who presumably have less need for the money.

The inhibiting effect of poverty sets in early. Even among youngsters aged 14–15—nearly all of whom are in school—after-school work, though rare, is more common among the nonpoor. Pre-

sumably with fewer of the poor subscribing to newspapers and more of the shoppers carrying home their own groceries, the school boy in a poor neighborhood has less opportunity for earning by a paper route or by helping out as a delivery boy, etc., than the child in the nonpoor family. Similarly, the teen-age girl in a poor family may have less opportunity to do babysitting for pay than the girl in a family better situated. Thus, even at an early age the child of the poor can miss out in acquiring the discipline and the feeling of satisfaction that comes with earning your own money. Whether poor or nonpoor, nonwhite school children are less likely to have some paid work.

The figures that follow show the percentage of boys and girls aged 14–15 who were in school and in the labor force in March 1965:

Race	Number in labor force as percent of total in school			
	Girls		Boys	
	Poor	Nonpoor	Poor	Nonpoor
Total.....	5	10	8	16
White.....	6	11	9	16
Nonwhite.....	3	3	5	12

The employment status and school attendance in March 1965 of youths aged 14–21 who were household heads (or wives) are shown in table 21.

Because poverty is more prevalent on farms and other rural places than in cities, more of the poor than the nonpoor—and in particular more of the nonwhite—reside among our rural population. As a result the opportunities for employment open to the impoverished, especially, to youngsters, may be more restricted than for members of households in better circumstances.

IMPLICATIONS

The data on how the poor derive their income are only fragmentary. Data now collected for 1965 will reveal more precise and more detailed information about the financial resources of the poor. Yet even summary data reenforce for 1964 the conclusions suggested by earlier analyses of the characteristics of the low-income population. Until and unless some solution is found to provide for everyone a counterfoil to low earning power,

⁶ See Forest A. Bogan, "Employment of High School Graduates and Dropouts in 1964," Special Labor Force Report No. 54, *Monthly Labor Review*, June 1965.

TABLE 21.—Current school and labor-force status of young heads and spouses in poor and nonpoor households in 1964: Percentage distribution of household heads and wives aged 14–21, by school attendance and by family status

School attendance and labor-force status in March 1965	Total		Unrelated individuals						Family heads ¹				Wives, total ²	
	Poor	Non-poor	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male head		Poor	Non-poor
			Poor	Non-poor	Poor	Non-poor	Poor	Non-poor	Poor	Non-poor	Poor	Non-poor		
Total number (in thousands).....	940	2,980	300	280	90	130	210	150	270	790	200	740	380	1,910
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Attending school.....	19.8	4.1	41.0	5.7	(³)	3.2	38.0	7.2	17.0	7.5	13.1	7.8	5.3	2.4
Employed.....	4.9	1.0	13.9	2.2	(³)	0	14.9	3.9	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.4	0	.3
Unemployed.....	.3	.3	1.0	.7	(³)	1.6	0	0	0	.6	0	.3	0	.2
Not in labor force.....	14.6	2.8	26.1	2.9	(³)	1.6	23.1	3.3	15.2	4.8	10.6	5.1	5.3	1.9
Not in school.....	80.2	95.9	59.0	94.3	(³)	96.8	62.0	92.8	83.0	92.5	86.9	92.2	94.7	97.6
Employed.....	36.3	50.0	43.0	89.2	(³)	87.3	41.3	91.5	65.6	83.3	78.9	84.2	10.3	30.4
Unemployed.....	5.5	5.2	4.1	5.0	(³)	9.5	4.8	1.3	3.7	5.5	4.0	5.3	8.0	5.1
Not in labor force.....	38.4	40.7	11.9	0	(³)	0	15.9	0	13.7	3.5	4.0	2.7	76.4	62.1
Not high school graduate.....	50.5	36.8	24.1	21.5	(³)	43.7	23.6	3.3	52.2	35.1	51.8	35.9	70.0	39.7
Employed.....	16.8	14.3	12.5	21.5	(³)	43.7	10.1	3.3	37.5	29.9	43.7	31.4	5.3	6.8
Unemployed.....	4.2	2.3	2.7	0	(³)	0	2.4	0	3.7	3.0	4.0	2.8	5.8	2.3
Not in labor force.....	29.3	20.2	8.8	0	(³)	0	11.1	0	10.8	2.3	4.0	1.8	58.6	30.6
High school graduate.....	29.7	59.1	35.3	72.7	(³)	53.2	38.5	89.5	30.8	57.2	35.2	56.3	24.7	58.0
Employed.....	19.3	35.6	30.2	67.7	(³)	43.7	31.7	88.2	27.8	53.3	35.2	52.9	4.8	23.6
Unemployed.....	1.4	2.9	1.7	5.0	(³)	9.5	2.4	1.3	0	2.6	0	2.4	2.1	2.8
Not in labor force.....	9.0	20.5	3.4	0	(³)	0	4.8	0	3.0	1.3	0	1.1	17.8	31.6

¹ Includes both primary and subfamily heads.
² Includes wives of primary and subfamily heads.

³ Not shown for base less than 100,000.

many will remain at the bottom of the income ladder. For the large number who through age, infirmity, or family responsibility cannot work, some other way must be devised to provide the minimum level of living all Americans may claim as a right. And for those who work and yet are poor a new perspective may be needed.

The limited public provisions for income support now available have done much; they could do more. For some population groups, such as the aged, programs exist that can be improved. For other groups, the need is to develop new social mechanisms.

The population group now most favored in number of income-support programs are the elderly. Yet persons aged 65 or older are the least protected against poverty of any group. The basic program to protect against the hazards of age is OASDHI. If it is assumed that at retirement social insurance benefits must supple-

ment other resources, then it becomes even more important that families be protected against poverty during their early years. The income-producing assets and the owned home that spell the difference between poverty and comfortable living in retirement are not acquired abruptly as work nears its close—they must be accumulated over a lifetime. Savings for old age are not easily set aside by families raising children on earnings too low to support them, and those households that must look to public programs for support during youth or middle age will almost surely have only limited resources when they are old.

By the same token if social security and related programs are for some families to be the chief source of income when earnings are lacking then current payment schedules will need revision. Just how a public contributory program can provide adequate retirement income for low earners and still allow all workers their fair share is yet to be decided.

TABLE A.—Family size and number of children, March 1965: Percentage distribution of farm and nonfarm families by number of related children and sex of head

Number of family members	Total number	Percentage distribution, by number of related children under age 18							
		Total	None	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more
Units with male head									
Nonfarm, number of families.....	44,283	44,283	20,565	7,374	7,179	4,689	2,329	1,183	965
1 (under age 65).....	3,174	100.0	100.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1 (aged 65 or over).....	1,198	100.0	100.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
2 (under age 65).....	8,564	100.0	99.3	.7	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
2 (aged 65 or over).....	3,913	100.0	100.0	0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
3.....	8,346	100.0	35.3	64.2	.5	-----	-----	-----	-----
4.....	8,051	100.0	8.7	18.1	73.0	.2	-----	-----	-----
5.....	5,420	100.0	2.1	7.4	17.7	72.6	.2	-----	-----
6.....	2,824	100.0	.4	2.5	8.6	19.9	68.5	.1	-----
7 or more.....	2,793	100.0	.2	.9	2.2	6.2	13.8	42.2	34.5
Farm, number of families.....	3,145	3,145	1,480	431	438	300	202	121	173
1 (under age 65).....	140	100.0	100.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1 (aged 65 or over).....	86	100.0	100.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
2 (under age 65).....	588	100.0	98.6	1.4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
2 (aged 65 or over).....	345	100.0	99.4	.6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
3.....	519	100.0	51.5	48.1	.4	-----	-----	-----	-----
4.....	486	100.0	10.5	25.7	63.8	0	-----	-----	-----
5.....	380	100.0	2.1	11.3	22.4	63.2	1.0	-----	-----
6.....	240	100.0	1.2	0	14.2	22.5	62.1	0	-----
7 or more.....	360	100.0	0	1.1	1.9	1.7	13.6	33.6	48.1
Units with female head									
Nonfarm, number of families.....	12,137	12,137	9,313	1,072	701	439	295	150	166
1 (under age 65).....	4,056	100.0	100.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1 (aged 65 or over).....	3,254	100.0	100.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
2 (under age 65).....	1,517	100.0	59.8	40.2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
2 (aged 65 or over).....	689	100.0	94.3	5.7	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
3.....	1,154	100.0	31.4	25.8	42.8	-----	-----	-----	-----
4.....	580	100.0	11.2	16.4	20.9	51.5	-----	-----	-----
5.....	400	100.0	4.5	6.2	16.5	19.4	53.4	-----	-----
6.....	219	100.0	.9	2.3	7.8	17.9	24.8	46.3	-----
7 or more.....	268	100.0	0	0	1.5	8.2	10.1	18.3	61.9
Farm, number of families.....	327	327	257	23	21	9	5	1	10
1 (under age 65).....	72	100.0	100.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1 (aged 65 or over).....	76	100.0	100.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
2 (under age 65).....	45	100.0	89.0	20.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
2 (aged 65 or over).....	52	100.0	96.2	3.8	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
3.....	26	100.0	65.4	7.7	28.9	-----	-----	-----	-----
4.....	19	100.0	31.6	42.1	15.8	10.5	-----	-----	-----
5.....	24	100.0	0	8.7	43.5	26.1	21.7	-----	-----
6.....	1	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	-----
7 or more.....	12	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	8.3	91.7

Source: Derived from tabulations of the Current Population Survey, March 1965, by the Bureau of the Census for the Social Security Administration.

TABLE B.—Family size and number of children, March 1960: Percentage distribution of farm and nonfarm families by number of related children and sex of head

Number of family members	Total number	Percentage distribution, by number of related children under age 18							
		Total	None	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more
Units with male head									
Nonfarm, number of families.....	40,888	40,888	18,570	7,163	7,260	4,378	1,937	874	706
1 (under age 65).....	2,949	100.0	100.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1 (aged 65 or over).....	999	100.0	100.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
2 (under age 65).....	7,930	100.0	99.2	.8	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
2 (aged 65 or over).....	3,398	100.0	99.9	.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
3.....	7,943	100.0	32.9	66.7	.4	-----	-----	-----	-----
4.....	7,948	100.0	7.8	16.9	75.1	.2	-----	-----	-----
5.....	5,142	100.0	2.0	7.1	18.5	72.2	.2	-----	-----
6.....	2,461	100.0	1.1	3.3	10.0	19.4	66.1	.1	-----
7 or more.....	2,119	100.0	.1	.6	2.8	8.0	14.1	41.1	33.3
Farm, number of families.....	3,903	3,903	1,773	61.4	511	425	245	125	209
1 (under age 65).....	211	100.0	100.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1 (aged 65 or over).....	71	100.0	100.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
2 (under age 65).....	705	100.0	99.0	1.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
2 (aged 65 or over).....	352	100.0	99.7	.3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
3.....	731	100.0	45.5	54.2	.3	-----	-----	-----	-----
4.....	612	100.0	15.4	24.8	59.5	.3	-----	-----	-----
5.....	505	100.0	2.6	9.5	21.8	66.1	0	-----	-----
6.....	263	100.0	.4	3.0	9.1	24.7	62.8	0	-----
7 or more.....	451	100.0	0	.7	2.4	5.1	17.7	27.7	46.4
Units with female head									
Nonfarm, number of families.....	10,580	10,580	8,147	1,034	638	360	200	97	104
1 (under age 65).....	3,825	100.0	100.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1 (aged 65 or over).....	2,443	100.0	100.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
2 (under age 65).....	1,415	100.0	57.9	42.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
2 (aged 65 or over).....	628	100.0	94.6	5.4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
3.....	1,041	100.0	33.8	24.1	42.1	-----	-----	-----	-----
4.....	584	100.0	15.2	19.0	19.7	46.1	-----	-----	-----
5.....	294	100.0	5.4	10.9	19.4	17.0	47.3	-----	-----
6.....	181	100.0	5.0	5.0	12.1	16.0	22.1	39.8	-----
7 or more.....	170	100.0	0	1.2	3.5	7.0	12.4	14.7	61.2
Farm, number of families.....	397	397	287	46	22	17	7	6	11
1 (under age 65).....	98	100.0	100.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1 (aged 65 or over).....	118	100.0	100.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
2 (under age 65).....	38	100.0	60.5	39.5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
2 (aged 65 or over).....	38	100.0	86.8	13.2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
3.....	38	100.0	34.2	34.2	31.6	-----	-----	-----	-----
4.....	21	100.0	9.5	42.9	14.3	33.3	-----	-----	-----
5.....	16	100.0	0	12.5	43.8	31.2	12.5	-----	-----
6.....	13	100.0	0	0	0	46.1	23.1	30.8	-----
7 or more.....	17	100.0	0	11.8	0	0	11.8	17.6	58.8

Source: Derived from tabulations of the Current Population Survey, March 1960, by the Bureau of the Census for the Social Security Administration.

TABLE C.—The low-income gap, 1959 and 1964: Total difference between actual and required income of all households below the low-income level

Type of household and characteristic of head	Poor households				Dollar deficit			
	Number (in millions)		Percentage distribution		Amount (in billions)		Percentage distribution	
	1959	1964	1959	1964	1959	1964	1959	1964
Total.....	17.6	16.4	100.0	100.0	\$22.8	\$21.2	100.0	100.0
Unrelated individuals.....	5.6	5.8	31.8	35.4	5.4	5.4	23.7	25.5
Men.....	1.8	1.7	10.2	10.4	1.7	1.6	7.3	7.5
Women.....	3.8	4.0	21.6	24.4	3.8	3.8	16.4	17.9
Families, total.....	12.0	10.7	68.2	65.2	17.4	15.8	76.3	74.5
With male head.....	9.7	8.3	55.1	50.6	13.2	11.5	57.9	54.2
No children under 18.....	3.7	3.2	21.0	19.5	3.8	3.2	16.7	15.1
1-3 children under 18.....	3.9	3.2	22.2	19.5	5.0	4.1	21.9	19.3
4 or more children under 18.....	2.2	2.0	12.5	12.2	4.3	4.1	18.9	19.3
With female head.....	2.3	2.4	13.1	14.6	4.2	4.4	18.4	20.8
No children under 18.....	.6	.6	3.4	3.7	.6	.6	2.6	2.8
1-3 children under 18.....	1.3	1.2	7.4	7.3	2.4	2.2	10.5	10.4
4 or more children under 18.....	.4	.5	2.3	3.0	1.2	1.6	5.3	7.5
<i>Race</i>								
White.....	14.1	13.0	80.1	79.3	16.9	15.4	74.1	72.6
Unrelated individuals.....	4.6	4.8	26.1	29.3	4.4	4.3	19.3	20.3
Families.....	9.5	8.2	54.0	50.0	12.5	11.1	54.8	52.4
Nonwhite.....	3.5	3.4	19.9	20.7	5.9	5.5	25.9	25.9
Unrelated individuals.....	1.0	1.0	5.7	6.1	1.0	1.0	4.4	4.7
Families.....	2.5	2.4	14.2	14.6	4.9	4.5	21.5	21.2
<i>Age of head</i>								
Under 25.....	1.4	1.4	8.0	8.5	1.9	1.9	8.3	9.0
Unrelated individuals.....	.6	.5	3.4	3.0	.7	.7	3.1	3.3
Families.....	.9	.9	5.1	5.5	1.2	1.2	5.3	5.7
25-64.....	10.9	9.4	61.9	57.3	15.6	14.4	68.4	67.9
Unrelated individuals.....	2.4	2.1	13.6	12.8	2.4	2.2	10.5	10.4
Families.....	8.5	7.3	48.3	44.5	13.2	12.1	57.9	57.1
65 or over.....	5.4	5.6	30.7	34.1	5.3	4.9	23.2	23.1
Unrelated individuals.....	2.7	3.1	15.3	18.9	2.3	2.4	10.1	11.3
Families.....	2.7	2.5	15.3	15.2	2.9	2.5	12.7	11.8

TABLE D.—Income deficit of the poor and near poor, 1959 and 1964: Distribution of households by difference between actual income and the low-income level by sex, age, and race of head

Type of household and characteristic of head	Median deficit		Percent of poor and near poor households with specified deficit below low-income level			
			Under \$500		\$2,000 or more ¹	
	1959	1964	1959	1964	1959	1964
<i>Unrelated individuals</i>						
All poor and near poor.....	\$930	\$880	21.0	22.0	44.5	39.9
Male.....	890	880	24.8	26.4	42.1	41.3
Female.....	950	880	19.2	20.0	45.6	39.3
White.....	910	850	21.5	23.7	42.8	37.7
Nonwhite.....	1,030	1,000	18.7	13.9	52.4	49.6
Under 25.....	1,350	1,470	12.6	15.6	67.5	71.9
25-64.....	1,000	1,030	21.7	17.4	49.7	52.1
65 or over.....	850	760	22.1	26.2	35.3	26.3
<i>Families</i>						
All poor and near poor.....	\$1,180	\$1,190	22.8	22.7	25.3	26.7
With male head.....	1,080	1,100	25.2	24.9	22.6	23.5
No children under age 18.....	910	850	28.1	29.8	9.9	8.8
1-3 children under age 18.....	1,050	1,070	27.6	26.0	21.1	22.7
4 or more children under age 18.....	1,810	1,830	16.2	15.6	45.7	46.7
With female head.....	1,590	1,610	12.2	15.2	36.9	38.4
No children under age 18.....	990	930	23.0	27.0	8.3	6.7
1-3 children under age 18.....	1,610	1,590	11.0	15.2	35.3	35.0
4 or more children under age 18.....	3,030	2,990	3.2	4.7	79.4	75.6
White.....	1,060	1,060	25.6	25.7	21.0	22.0
Nonwhite.....	1,730	1,710	12.5	12.9	41.3	42.0
With head aged—						
Under 25.....	1,250	1,090	22.5	26.3	24.3	25.0
25-64.....	1,280	1,370	22.0	20.3	29.8	32.6
65 or over.....	960	850	25.5	28.7	10.6	9.8

¹ \$1,000 or more for an unrelated individual.