

ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED WORKERS

IN KANSAS:

Analysis of Data from the  
Survey of Income and Education  
(1975-76)

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November, 1982

Monograph #4

Kansas Labor Market Research Series

Institute for Economic and Business Research

University of Kansas

The Kansas Labor Market Information Program is funded by the State of Kansas through the Governor's Special Grant Component of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act, and is sponsored by the State Employment and Training Council and the Kansas Department of Human Resources. All views expressed are solely those of the authors. Research assistance for this project was provided by Daniel Petree and Chris Rott.

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## I. PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF MONOGRAPH

### Purpose

This monograph studies in some detail one of the seven problems and issues related to the Kansas labor market identified by the first monograph in this series, namely the labor market experience of "target groups" such as minorities, the handicapped, and the economically disadvantaged.

Monograph #1, (The Kansas Labor Market: Trends, Problems and Issues, November, 1981) noted that such "target groups" have suffered serious disadvantage in the labor market nationally. In the absence of adequate information, however, it was impossible to say whether their experience in Kansas was similar to that at the national level or significantly different. The present monograph, therefore, seeks (1) to provide information relevant to this question, (2) to determine the similarities and differences between this group's experiences in Kansas and in the nation, and (3) to frame policy issues that address the "target group's" in-state experience.

### Scope

The present monograph analyses data on economically disadvantaged workers from the Survey of Income and Education made in 1976 at the request of the U.S. Department of Commerce in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.<sup>1</sup>

The Survey<sup>2</sup> provides demographic and socio-economic information on the non-institutional population and on their labor market activity and experience. The Survey was made between April and July, 1976, but some of the data relate to 1975. Data are available for the nation, for states and certain substate areas.

<sup>1</sup>Later monographs in this series will analyse data for later years from other sources in an effort to establish trends.

<sup>2</sup>See Technical Note in Appendix I for further information on the nature of the Survey of Income and Education.

This monograph analyses and compares data for Kansas, Wichita Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, and the United States on the following issues:

- a) the extent, incidence and severity of economic disadvantage: specifically
  - how many disadvantaged workers were there?
  - what proportion were they of the population?
  - which groups in the population contained the highest proportion of disadvantaged workers?
  - how severely disadvantaged were they?
- b) the characteristics of the economically disadvantaged population as a group: specifically, their
  - age
  - sex
  - ethnicity
  - education
- c) the labor market experience of economically disadvantaged workers: specifically,
  - labor force participation
  - unemployment
  - discouraged workers
  - persons not looking for work because of disablement
  - industries and occupations, sources of income

The analysis focuses on the following questions:

- (a) What do the data reveal about the poor population in Kansas and in the Wichita SMSA at the date of the survey?
- (b) In what ways did the situation in Kansas and Wichita<sup>1</sup> resemble or differ from that in the nation as a whole?

### Definition of Economically Disadvantaged Person

The Survey of Income and Education adopted the definition of "economic disadvantage" established by the U.S. Census and this definition is therefore used in this monograph.

The Census defines an "economically disadvantaged person" as one whose income fails to reach a certain "threshold" figure, below which the person is said to be living at the "poverty" level. The first step in calculation of the threshold is to establish the cost of the minimum diet considered essential for health. From extensive family budget studies conducted over the years, the proportion of income spent on food by families with low incomes is known. The poverty threshold income is calculated by multiplying the cost of the minimum diet by the reciprocal of this proportion. (Table A in Appendix I shows the threshold for families of various sizes established by the Census for 1975).

## II. EXTENT, INCIDENCE AND SEVERITY OF ECONOMIC DISADVANTAGE

### Extent and Total Incidence of Economic Disadvantaged

Data are available both on the numbers of economically disadvantaged persons and the numbers of economically disadvantaged families.

From Chart 1 it can be seen that in 1975 there were approximately 179,600 economically disadvantaged persons in Kansas (all the figures

<sup>1</sup>Henceforth in this monograph "Wichita" refers to Wichita SMSA.

in the chart were rounded to the nearest hundred). They formed 8.06% of the population, a proportion only seven-tenths of the percentage of economically disadvantaged persons in the United States (11.44%).

In Wichita 7.45% of the population were economically disadvantaged, a slightly lower proportion than in the state as a whole.

Table B in Appendix II indicates that there were 37,700 families in Kansas below the poverty level (6.10% of the total number of families in the state). The percentage in Wichita was a little lower (5.70%), while the national figure was 9.00%. The Kansas figure was 67% of the national rate.

Thus the incidence of economic disadvantage was considerably lower in Kansas than in the United States, whether measured by persons or by families, and in Wichita the incidence was slightly lower still.

In addition to looking at the total picture, however, it is necessary to examine the incidence of economic disadvantage among the various sections of the population. Chart 1 shows that the incidence varies according to age, sex, and ethnicity of the persons concerned.

#### Age Differences

In Kansas the incidence was highest among those aged 65 and over (12.21%), followed in decreasing order by those under 16 years, the 16-24 years group, the 45-64 group and finally the group aged 25-44 (4.95%).

The pattern of age-differences was similar in Wichita, whereas in the nation as a whole the under 16 group had the highest incidence, followed by those 65 years and over, with the other groups in the same order as in Kansas and Wichita.



Chart 1

Extent and Incidence of Economic Disadvantage by Age, Sex and Ethnicity  
Kansas, Wichita, United States, 1975

Population Category		Percentage of Persons Economically Disadvantaged	Number Economically Disadvantaged (00s)
<u>Total</u>	K	8.06	1796
	W	7.45	302
	US	11.44	241997
<u>Age</u> Under 16 years	K	9.75	559
	W	9.56	101
	US	16.40	92434
16-24 years	K	8.59	341
	W	8.89	71
	US	12.23	43339
25-44 years	K	4.95	263
	W	3.86	42
	US	7.82	42402
45-64 years	K	6.62	302
	W	6.62	42
	US	7.70	33329
65 years and over	K	12.21	331
	W	11.90	32
	US	14.04	30493
<u>Sex</u> Male	K	6.90	750
	W	6.05	120
	US	9.93	101905
Female	K	9.17	1046
	W	8.78	182
	US	12.86	140092
<u>Ethnicity</u> White	K	6.96	1453
	W	5.97	226
	US	11.27	162848
Black	K	25.36	319
	W	34.70	76
	US	29.79	72395
Spanish	K	9.93	43
	W	1.63	3
	US	23.07	25831
Other (includes Spanish)	K	13.29	23
	W	0.00	0
	US	18.05	6754

<=Kansas, W=Wichita, US=United States

Source: Calculated from Survey of Income and Education, 1976.

The group aged 25-44 had the lowest incidence at the state, Wichita, and national levels. The rate for this age-group was lowest in Wichita (3.86%) and lower in Kansas as a whole (4.95%) than in the United States (7.82%).

It may be noted that the difference between the age-groups with the lowest and highest incidence was greater in Kansas and Wichita than in the nation. (In Kansas the highest incidence was 2.47 times the lowest; in Wichita the highest was 3.08 times the lowest, while in the corresponding national figure was only 2.09).

#### Sex Differences

In Kansas, Wichita, and the United States, the incidence among females was higher than among males. The female incidence was approximately one-third higher than the male incidence in Kansas and the United States. In Wichita the female incidence exceeded the male incidence by a greater margin, being 1.45 times as high.

#### Ethnic Differences

The white group in Kansas had the lowest incidence (6.96%), and this was true also of Wichita (5.9%) and the United States (11.27%).

In Kansas the incidence among whites was only 27.74% of that among blacks, in Wichita the white incidence was 17.20% of the black, and in the United States it was 37.83%. Thus the difference in favor of the whites was substantially greater in Wichita and Kansas than in the United States.

Although the difference in incidence in favor of the whites was greater in Kansas and Wichita than in the United States, the incidence for blacks in Kansas was only 85% of the national incidence for blacks. In Wichita

however, the incidence among blacks was 116% of the national incidence among blacks.

In Kansas the incidence among Spanish people was only 70.00% of the national incidence among Spanish.

#### Vulnerability of Various Groups in the Population

The information summarized above shows that the incidence of poverty varied according to age, sex, and ethnicity, and that the difference in incidence were greater in Kansas and especially in Wichita than in the nation.

Although this information is important, it does not take account of the fact that each member of the population belongs simultaneously to an age-group, a sex-group, and an ethnic group. In order to obtain an accurate picture of the incidence of poverty in various groups in the population, it is therefore necessary to examine the combined influence of the three factors of age, sex, and ethnicity. These percentages measure the actual "vulnerability" of each group to the possibility of becoming disadvantaged economically. Chart 2 displays the vulnerability of a number of selected population groups which may be of particular significance for practical policy. Table 1 compares the relative vulnerability of these and some other selected groups (that is, the differences between them in the probability of their being economically disadvantaged).

It can be seen that white males aged 25-44 were least vulnerable, the percentage disadvantaged being only 3.70 in Kansas, 4.10 in Wichita and 5.20 in the United States as a whole. The most vulnerable groups in Kansas were black males and females under 16 years of age (approximately 40% in both cases). In the age-groups that might be expected to be in employment, black females aged 45-64 years were the most vulnerable in Kansas and Wichita. In the United States the highest vulnerability was shared by black females aged 25-64 and black males aged 16-24.

## Chart 2

## Vulnerability of Selected Population Groups

## to Economic Disadvantage

Kansas, Wichita, United States, 1975

Population Category		Percentage of Persons Economically Disadvantaged	Number Economically Disadvantaged (00s)
White Males 25-44 years	K	3.70	93
	W	4.10	21
	US	4.83	13332
White Males 45-64 years	K	5.56	116
	W	4.69	19
	US	5.20	9820
White Males 16-24 years	K	6.70	120
	W	6.12	22
	US	8.18	12350
White Females 16-24 years	K	8.87	170
	W	9.16	34
	US	10.79	16447
Black Males 16-24 years	K	11.70	11
	W	10.53	2
	US	25.58	5395
Spanish Males 25-44 years	K	11.94	8
	W	7.50	3
	US	13.54	1843
Spanish Females 16-24 years	K	12.90	8
	W	0.00	0
	US	22.71	2263
Black Males all ages	K	22.80	140
	W	26.97	24
	US	26.78	30630
Black Females 16-24 years	K	27.64	34
	W	41.94	13
	US	32.38	7643
Black Females all ages	K	27.80	179
	W	40.00	52
	US	32.48	41768
Black Females 65 years and over	K	29.09	16
	W	50.00	3
	US	38.16	3986
Black Females 45-64 years	K	30.23	26
	W	42.86	9
	US	25.05	5355
Black Females under 16 years	K	30.43	70
	W	45.45	2
	US	40.06	16580
Black Males under 16 years	K	37.12	98
	W	50.00	16
	US	40.21	16846

K=Kansas, W=Wichita, US=United States

Source: Calculated from Survey of Income and Education, 1976.

Table 1

Relative Vulnerability to Economic Disadvantage of Selected Population GroupsKansas, Wichita, United States, 1975

Population Group	Index of Relative Vulnerability*		
	Kansas	Wichita	U.S.
White males 25-44 years	1.00	1.00	1.00
All males	1.86	1.48	1.75
White males	1.81	1.49	1.18
White females	2.16	2.14	1.77
White females 16-21 years	2.40	1.65	1.90
All females	2.48	2.23	2.66
Black males 16-24 years	3.16	2.54	4.50
Spanish males 25-44 years	3.23	1.83	2.38
Spanish females 16-24 years	3.49	0.00	4.00
Black males	6.16	6.58	4.71
Black females 16-24 years	7.47	10.23	6.68
Black females	7.51	9.76	5.72
Black females 65 years and over	7.86	12.20	6.72
Black females 45-64 years	8.17	10.45	4.41
Black females under 16 years	8.22	11.09	7.05
Black males under 16 years	10.03	12.02	7.08

\*Percentage economically disadvantaged in population group divided by percentage economically disadvantaged among white males 25-44 years. For example, in Kansas the probability of a black male being economically disadvantaged is 6.16 times as great as the probability of a white male aged 25-44 years.

Source: Calculated from Survey of Income and Education 1976

In Kansas and Wichita vulnerability to economic disadvantage was lower than in the United States in all population groups except the following, whose vulnerability exceeded the national rate:

- white males aged 45-64 in Kansas (5.56% compared with 5.20%)
- black males of all ages in Wichita (26.97% compared with 26.78%)
- black females of all ages in Wichita (40% compared with 32.48%)
- black females aged 65 years and over in Wichita (50.00% compared with 38.16%)
- black females aged 45-64 years in Kansas and Wichita (30.23% and 42.86% compared with 25.05%)
- black females under 16 years of age in Wichita (45.5% compared with 40.06%)
- black males under 16 years of age in Wichita (50.00% compared with 40.21%)
- black females aged 16-24 in Wichita (41.94% compared with 32.38%)

The vulnerability of black males aged 16-24 years was much lower in Kansas and Wichita than in the United States (11.70% and 10.53% compared with 25.58%).

Black males and black females of all ages were almost as vulnerable in Kansas as in the United States (22.80% and 27.80% compared with 26.78% and 32.48%).

Spanish males aged 25-44 years were almost as vulnerable in Kansas as in the United States (11.94% compared with 13.54%).

From Table 1 it can be seen that the relative vulnerability of the most vulnerable groups was greater in Kansas and Wichita than in the United States. Only black males aged 16-24 years and all females were relatively more vulnerable in the United States than in Kansas and Wichita.

### Variations in Incidence According to Sex of Family Heads

Table B in Appendix II and Table 2 show that families headed by females were much more prone to poverty than those headed by males in Kansas, Wichita, and the United States. This sex difference occurred in all ethnic groups.

The difference between the incidence in families headed by males and those headed by females was slightly greater in Kansas than in the United States, and twice as great in Wichita as in the state and the nation.

It may be noted that the sex difference in incidence that is revealed by the data on persons is much magnified in the data on families. In the data for Kansas on persons, the female incidence was 1.33 times the male, but the incidence among families headed by females was 5.97 times that of families headed by males. In the nation as a whole, the pattern was similar and in Wichita it was even more marked.

This finding identifies families headed by females as particularly prone to poverty.

### Variations in Incidence According to Ethnicity of Family Heads

Families headed by blacks had a much higher incidence than those headed by whites in Kansas, Wichita, and the United States, as shown in Table B and Table 2.

The difference in incidence between families headed by blacks and those headed by whites was greater in Kansas than in the United States by about 25%. In Wichita the difference was over twice as great as in the nation and almost twice as great as in the state as a whole.

Families headed by Spanish persons in Kansas had nearly twice the incidence of poverty as those headed by whites, but only about half that of families headed by blacks. The difference in incidence between families headed by Spanish and those headed by whites was much greater in the United States than in Kansas.

### Combined Influence of Sex and Ethnicity of Family Heads

Table B in Appendix II and Table 2 also show the combined influence of the sex and ethnicity of family heads upon the incidence of poverty in families.

The sex difference in incidence of poverty between families headed by females and those headed by males which was noted above was more marked among families headed by blacks than those headed by whites. It was also more marked among families headed by Spanish than among the white, but not so much as among the black families.

Thus families headed by black or Spanish females may be regarded as particularly prone to poverty.

### Severity of Economic Disadvantage (Families)

In addition to the number and proportion of economically disadvantaged people in the population, and in various population groups, it is important to know how severe their condition of disadvantage is: for example, are they mostly living just below the poverty level, or are they much below it?

Table C in Appendix II shows the proportions of various population groups who were "very severely disadvantaged" and "severely disadvantaged." The "very severely disadvantaged" were defined as those in families whose family income was less than half the poverty level. The "severely disadvantaged" were defined as those whose family income was less than three-quarters of the poverty level. Thus the "severely disadvantaged" include the "very severely disadvantaged."



Table 2

Relative Vulnerability to Economic Disadvantage of Families  
in Selected Population Groups  
Kansas, Wichita, United States, 1975

Population Group	Index of Relative Vulnerability*		
	Kansas	Wichita	U.S.
White male family heads	1.00	1.00	1.00
All white family heads	1.33	1.81	1.43
All male family heads	1.04	1.33	1.15
Spanish male family heads	1.79	0.00	3.73
Black male family heads	1.93	5.86	2.72
All Spanish family heads	2.51	0.00	4.51
White female family heads	4.70	11.64	4.99
All black family heads	6.12	14.52	5.28
All female family heads	6.20	14.05	6.35
Female Spanish family heads	12.85	n	9.89
Black female family heads	13.72	26.64	9.71

\*Percentage of economically disadvantaged families in population group divided by percentage economically disadvantaged among families with white male family heads. For example, in Kansas the probability of a family headed by a white female being disadvantaged is 4.70 times as great as the probability of a family headed by a white male being disadvantaged.

Note: n = numbers in this group were too small to be reliable.

Source: Calculated from Survey of Income and Education, 1976.

The incidence of severely disadvantaged families was lower in Kansas than in the nation as a whole except for those headed by:

- blacks (95% of the national rate)
- black females (12% above the national rate).

In Wichita the incidence of severely disadvantaged families was lower than in Kansas except for those headed by:

- white females (45% above the national rate)
- black males (twice the national rate)
- black females (28% above the national rate).

The incidence of very severely disadvantaged families was lower in Kansas than nationally except for those headed by:

- males, whites and black females (in these groups Kansas was over 90% of the national rate)
- white males (in this group Kansas exceeded the national rate by 10%).

In Wichita the incidence of very severely disadvantaged families was lower than in Kansas and in the nation among families headed by white males, but it was higher than the national average among those headed by:

- white females (21% above the national rate)
- black males (255% of the national rate)
- black females (64% above the national rate)

Although the severely and very severely disadvantaged families were a smaller proportion of the population in Kansas and Wichita than in the nation, a substantial proportion of the disadvantaged group in Kansas and Wichita were severely disadvantaged (almost two-thirds) or very severely disadvantaged (one-third). The proportions of severely and very severely disadvantaged families among the disadvantaged group were higher in Kansas and Wichita than in the United States, as shown by Table D in Appendix D. This was true of almost all population groups except families headed by black females.

Table 3

Relative Vulnerability of Families  
to Severe Economic Disadvantage  
Kansas, Wichita, United States  
1975

Population Group (family head)	Index of		Relative		Vulnerability*	
	Very Severely**			Severely**		
	Disadvantaged			Disadvantaged		
	Kansas	Wichita	United States	Kansas	Wichita	United States
White males	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
All whites	1.34	2.39	1.60	2.86	2.43	1.54
All males	0.99	1.35	1.13	1.05	1.32	1.16
Spanish males	0.00	0.00	2.15	3.08	0.00	4.23
Black males	1.16	14.00	2.23	1.89	3.89	2.78
All Spanish	0.00	0.00	4.02	4.33	0.00	4.69
White females	4.88	9.37	6.53	5.69	19.84	5.97
All blacks	4.55	28.59	5.86	6.72	13.55	6.22
All females	5.86	24.27	8.31	7.31	22.11	7.81
Spanish females	0.00	0.00	11.44	22.12	0.00	11.60
Black females	10.55	49.02	12.14	15.42	18.21	12.18

\*Percentage of economically disadvantaged families in population group divided by percentage economically disadvantaged in families with white male family heads. For example, in the United States the probability of a family headed by a white female being very severely disadvantaged was 6.53 times as great as the probability of a family headed by a white male being very severely disadvantaged.

\*A "Very Severely Disadvantaged" family is one with less than half the poverty threshold income; a "Severely Disadvantaged" family is one with less than three-quarters the poverty threshold income. The "Severely Disadvantaged" include the "Severely Disadvantaged" families.

Source: Calculated from the Survey of Income and Education, 1976.

Table 3 shows the relative vulnerability to severe and very severe economic disadvantage of families in various population groups. The differences in relative vulnerability to very severe disadvantage were smaller in Kansas than in the United States, but in Wichita they were greater. The differences in relative vulnerability to severe disadvantage were close to the national levels in Kansas for most groups, but higher than the national level for a few (especially black females and Spanish females). The differences in Wichita, however, exceeded the national level.

#### Summary

In summary it may be said that:

- the extent of economic disadvantage was lower in Kansas and Wichita than in the United States, except for certain population groups in which the incidence was higher than in the nation as a whole;
- the groups with a higher incidence than the national rate were mostly black and female, except for white males aged 45-64 in Kansas;
- the differences between the least and the more vulnerable groups were greater in Kansas and Wichita than in the nation except for black males aged 16-24 years and all females taken together;
- families headed by females, especially black or Spanish females, were particularly prone to poverty;
- the incidence of severe and very severe poverty was lower in Kansas and Wichita than in the United States, but two-thirds of the poor families in Kansas and Wichita were severely disadvantaged and one-third of them were very severely disadvantaged, these proportions being higher than in the nation as a whole.

In general, there was less poverty in Kansas than in the United States and less still in Wichita, but the poverty that existed was more unequally distributed among various groups in the population, particularly in Wichita.

### III. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED

The preceding section dealt with the economically disadvantaged in relation to the population as a whole. This section examines certain characteristics of the economically disadvantaged as a group.

#### Sex, Age, Ethnicity

Chart 3 displays the composition of the disadvantaged group in Kansas and Table 4 compares this with the composition of the disadvantaged group in Wichita and the United States.

About three-fifths of the disadvantaged group were female in Kansas, Wichita, and the United States.

In Kansas and Wichita about one-third of the disadvantaged were under 16 years of age, whereas in the nation as a whole almost two-fifths were in this age-group. Half the Kansas disadvantaged were under 25 years old, the proportion being a little higher in Wichita (56.95%) and the United States (56.11%).

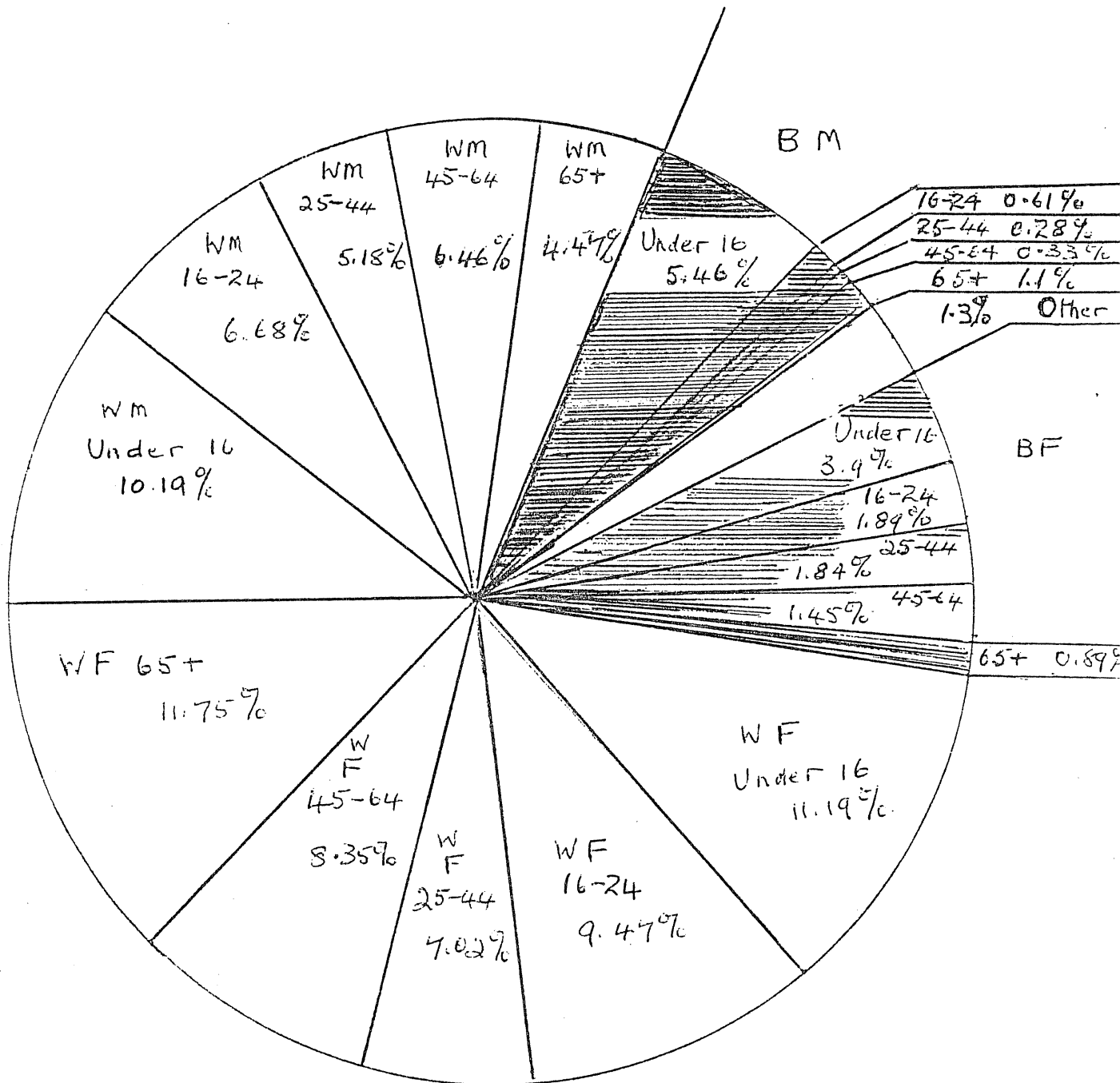
The proportion in the higher age-groups was much higher in Kansas than in Wichita or the United States, and the median age was higher in Kansas (24 years) than in Wichita (21.33 years) and the United States (20.03 years). A feature of the Kansas age-distribution is that almost one-fifth of the disadvantaged were aged 65 years or over, whereas in Wichita only one-tenth were in this group and in the nation as a whole there were only 12.6%.

The proportion of females varied in the different age-groups. This proportion was approximately half among those under 16 and higher in all other age groups (except for those aged 25-44 in Wichita, where it was 47.62%).

Chart 3

Economically Disadvantaged in Kansas, 1975

Classified by Ethnicity, Sex and Age



Legend: W - white  
B - black

M - male  
F - female

Source: Survey of Income and Education, 1976. Percentages have been calculated with reference to the total number of disadvantaged persons (179600).

Table 4

Economically Disadvantaged  
Classified by Ethnicity, Sex and Age

Kansas, Wichita, United States

1975

Population Group	Kansas		Wichita		United States	
	Number ('00s)	%	Number ('00s)	%	Number ('00s)	%
<u>White males</u>	596	32.98	96	31.78	68093	28.13
Under 16	183	10.19	32	10.60	27998	11.57
16-24	120	6.68	22	7.28	12350	5.10
25-44	93	5.18	21	6.95	11331	4.68
45-64	116	6.46	19	6.29	9820	4.06
65 and over	82	4.47	2	0.66	6594	2.72
<u>White females</u>	857	47.70	130	43.05	94757	39.16
Under 16	201	11.19	33	10.93	28260	11.68
16-24	170	9.47	34	11.26	16447	6.80
25-44	126	7.02	13	4.30	18206	7.52
45-64	150	8.35	23	7.62	14520	6.00
65 and over	211	11.75	27	8.94	17322	7.16
<u>Black males</u>	140	7.79	23	7.62	30627	12.65
Under 16	98	5.46	16	5.30	16826	6.95
16-24	11	0.61	2	0.66	5395	2.22
25-44	5	0.28	0	0.00	3244	1.34
45-64	6	0.33	5	1.66	2898	1.20
65 and over	20	0.33	0	0.00	2264	0.94
<u>Black females</u>	179	9.96	53	17.54	41768	17.25
Under 16	70	3.90	20	6.62	16580	6.85
16-24	34	1.89	13	4.30	7643	3.12
25-44	33	1.84	8	2.65	8205	3.39
45-64	26	1.45	9	2.98	5355	2.21
65 and over	16	0.89	3	0.99	3986	1.65
<u>Other (both sexes)</u>	23	1.28	0	0.00	6754	2.79
<u>Spanish males</u>	18	1.00	3	1.00	11463	4.73
<u>Spanish females</u>	25	1.39	0	0.00	14368	5.94

Note: Persons of Spanish ethnicity may be of any race; thus the figures for Spanish males and Spanish females are included in the groups described as "white," "black" and "other".

Source: Calculated from Survey of Income and Education, 1976.

The female preponderance was very marked among those aged 65 years or more, being about 70% in Kansas and the United States and 93.75% in Wichita.

The fact that the disadvantaged in Kansas were older than in Wichita or the United States is due partly to the fact that Kansas has a higher proportion of persons in this age-group than Wichita or the United States.

It may be noted that the disadvantaged were younger as a group than the general population in Kansas, Wichita, and the United States.

In Kansas four-fifths of the disadvantaged were white. In Wichita three-quarters were white. In the United States as a whole, however, only two-thirds of the disadvantaged were white.

Blacks made up 17.76% of the disadvantaged in Kansas, 25.17% in Wichita and 29.92% in the nation.

Persons of Spanish extraction were a tiny proportion of the disadvantaged in Kansas and Wichita, but were 10.67% of the disadvantaged in the United States.

The black disadvantaged were considerably younger than the white. This difference was more marked for Kansas than for Wichita and the United States, due partly to the higher proportion of black disadvantaged under 16 years of age and partly to the higher proportion of white disadvantaged aged 65 or over in Kansas. These older white disadvantaged persons were mostly women (68.58%).

#### Education

Table 5 shows that just one-half of the disadvantaged in Kansas had received twelve or more years of schooling and that this proportion was considerably higher than among the disadvantaged in the nation as a whole, where it was two-fifths.



Table 5

Education of Economically Disadvantaged  
Kansas, Wichita, United States, 1976

Number of Years Schooling	Kansas %	Wichita %	United States %
less than 8	10.61	n	22.94
8	10.88	15.87	11.17
9-11	22.81	19.05	26.54
12	40.32	49.21	26.41
13 and over	15.38	15.87	12.94
	55.70	65.08	39.45

Note n = number too small to provide reliable estimates.

Source: Calculated from Survey of Income and Education, 1976.

IV. THE DISADVANTAGED IN THE LABOR MARKET

Labor Force Participation

From Table 6 it can be seen that about one-third of the disadvantaged in Kansas and Wichita were in the labor force, whereas the proportion among the disadvantaged was only one-quarter in the nation as a whole. This difference may be partly due to the higher proportion of disadvantaged in the United States who were under 16 years of age.

Table 6 also shows that the proportion of the disadvantaged group who were in the labor force was considerably lower than the proportion of the total population in the labor force in Kansas, Wichita, and the United States.

Table 6

Labor Force Participation Rate of Economically Disadvantaged  
and General Population  
Kansas, Wichita, United States, 1976

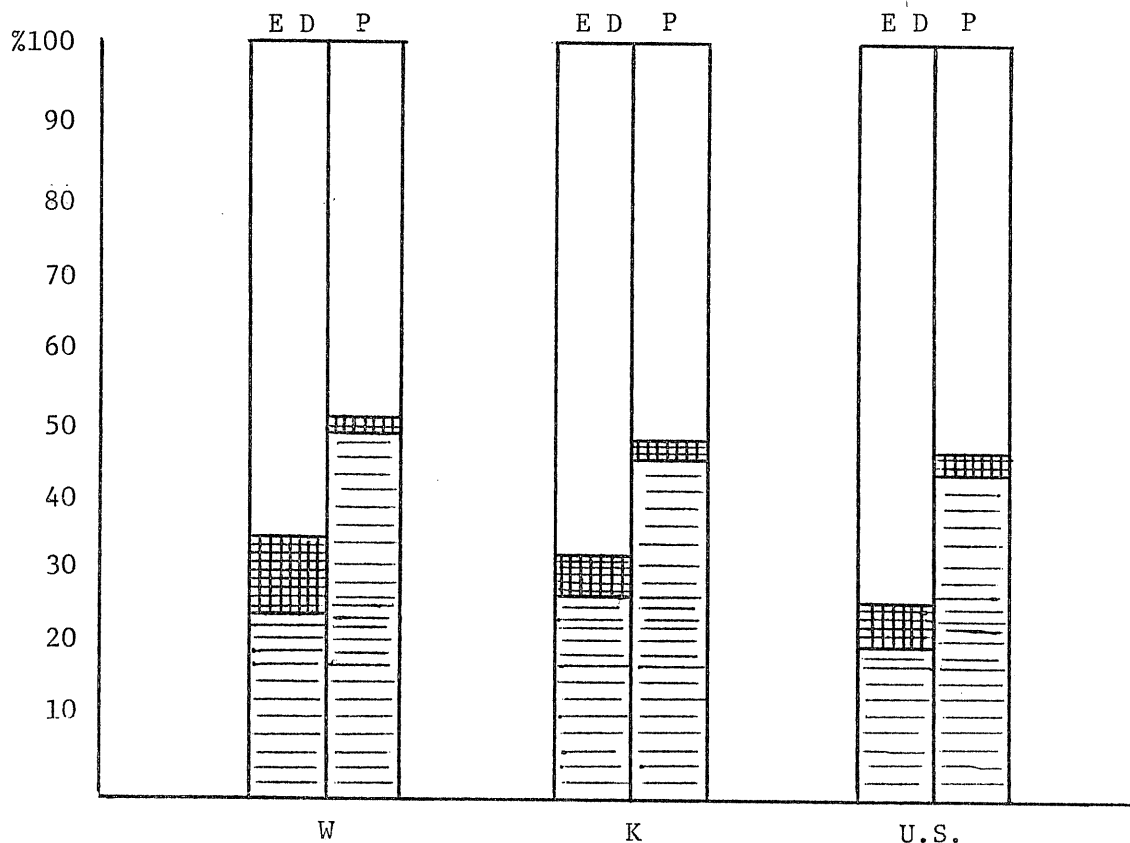
Group	Kansas %	Wichita %	United States %
Economically Disadvantaged	32.85	34.77	25.72
General Population	47.72	51.07	45.83



Source: Calculated from Survey of Income and Education, 1976.

Chart 4

Labor Force Status and Unemployment  
of Economically Disadvantaged  
and Total Population

Wichita, Kansas, U.S., 1976



LEGEND: ED - Economically Disadvantaged    P - Total Population     Labor Force  
 W - Wichita SMSA    K - Kansas    U.S. - United States     Unemployed

	<u>W</u>		<u>K</u>		<u>U.S.</u>	
	ED	P	ED	P	ED	P
% IN LABOR FORCE	34.77	51.07	32.85	47.72	25.72	47.72
% OF LABOR FORCE UNEMPLOYED	31.43	5.89	15.25	4.37	22.60	8.13
DISCOURAGED ('00s)	0	2	5	33	960	9282
DISADVANTAGED LABOR FORCE AS % OF TOTAL LABOR FORCE		5.07		5.55		6.42

## Unemployment

From Chart 4 it can be seen that the incidence of unemployment in the total population of Kansas and of Wichita was much lower than in the United States as a whole.

The disadvantaged had a much higher rate of unemployment than the general population in Kansas, Wichita, and the United States.

This difference was more marked in Kansas than in the United States and still greater in Wichita. It applied to all labor force groups in Wichita and to all groups in Kansas except for all males taken together.

As Table 7 shows, however, the incidence of unemployment varied widely between various disadvantaged population groups. Among the disadvantaged in Kansas, males as a group had the lowest rates, the rate for females being almost double. Blacks had a higher rate (36.67%) than whites (13.20%). Unemployment among blacks was concentrated among black females, who had the highest rate of all (51.16%).

In Wichita the picture was different; the disadvantaged group with the lowest incidence being white females (21.05%). White disadvantaged males had a much higher rate (34.61%). Black unemployment among the disadvantaged was much higher than white, but it was concentrated among black females (58.33%).

In The United States white disadvantaged males had the lowest incidence (16.84%) and the rate for all disadvantaged females (25.56%) was nearly one-third above the male rate (19.77%). The incidence among disadvantaged blacks (37.23%) was just over twice that for whites (17.59%). Disadvantaged black unemployment was, however, more equally distributed between the sexes, the female rate (41.38%) being only 16% above the male (35.47%).

Table 7

Incidence of Unemployment Among Economically  
Disadvantaged and General Population  
Kansas, Wichita, United States, 1976

Labor Force Group	Kansas		Wichita		United States	
	ED	P	ED	P	ED	P
Total over 16 years	15.25	4.37	31.43	5.89	22.60	8.13
All whites	13.20	3.77	28.89	5.60	17.59	7.08
White males	12.14	3.68	34.61	3.91	16.84	6.20
White females	14.47	5.36	21.05	8.17	18.96	8.37
All blacks	36.67	18.81	46.67	10.53	37.23	16.88
Black males	n	10.88	n	n	35.47	15.22
Black females	51.16	22.75	58.33	20.83	41.38	18.69
Other races	n	6.67	n	9.68	18.12	10.07
All males	10.90	2.98	33.33	3.80	19.77	4.40
All females	20.01	6.36	29.41	8.98	25.56	9.11

Note: n = number too small to provide reliable estimate

ED = Economically Disadvantaged

P = General Population

Source: Calculated from Survey of Income and Education, 1976.

Comparing the unemployment rates for each of the various labor force groups, it can be seen from Table 7 that in Kansas and Wichita the rate was lower than the national rate in all labor force groups except for blacks and black females in Kansas and all females and black females in Wichita. In these groups unemployment was more severe than at the national level.

Table 8 shows the relative vulnerability of various disadvantaged population groups to unemployment. The differences in the vulnerability of the various groups were higher in Wichita and Kansas than in the United States as a whole, being greatest in Kansas. (It may be noted in passing that this was also true of the differences in relative vulnerability of the various labor force groups in the general population.)

Table 8

Relative Vulnerability to Unemployment  
of Selected Categories of Economically Disadvantaged

Kansas, Wichita, United States, 1976

Category of Disadvantaged	Index of Relative Vulnerability*		
	Kansas	Wichita	U.S.
All whites	1.21	1.37	1.03
White males	1.11	1.64	1.00
White females	1.33	1.00	1.12
All blacks	3.36	2.22	2.21
Black males	n	n	2.11
Black females	4.69	2.77	2.45
Other races	n	n	1.07
All males	1.00	1.58	1.17
All females	1.84	1.40	1.51

\*Percentage unemployed in population category divided by percentage unemployed in the population category with the lowest unemployment rate. In Kansas the category with the lowest unemployment rate was "All males." The probability of a female being unemployed was 1.84 higher than the probability of a male being unemployed. In Wichita the category with the lowest rate was "White females" and in the United States it was "White males."

Note: n = number too small to provide reliable estimate.

Source: Calculated from Survey of Income and Education, 1976.

Table 9

Incidence of Severe Unemployment\*  
in Selected Labor Force Groups  
Kansas, Wichita, United States, 1976

Labor Force Group	Kansas		Wichita		U.S.	
	ED	P	ED	P	ED	P
Total 16 years and over	3.73	1.03	8.57	1.06	7.79	2.84
All whites	3.88	0.91	10.00	0.98	6.35	2.47
White males	5.36	0.67	17.31	0.77	7.58	2.50
White females	2.13	1.27	n	1.30	4.91	2.43
All blacks	5.00	2.97	n	n	12.20	5.98
Black males	n	2.09	n	n	11.86	6.66
Black females	6.98	3.86	n	n	12.46	5.26
Other races	n	3.33	n	9.68	5.71	2.76
All males	4.49	0.73	16.47	0.13	8.47	2.84
All females	2.88	1.46	n	1.56	7.08	2.83

\*Persons in a given labor force group who were unemployed for 15 weeks or more at the time of the Survey as a percentage of total persons in the labor force in that population group. For example, of the total white male labor force in Kansas 0.67% had been unemployed for 15 weeks or more at the time of the Survey while 5.36% of the white male disadvantaged labor force had been unemployed for 15 weeks or more.

Note: n = number too small to provide reliable estimate  
ED = Economically Disadvantaged  
P = General Population

Source: Calculated from Survey of Income and Education, 1976

### Youth Unemployment

Although the data do not provide information on the age-distribution of the disadvantaged unemployed, from Table E in Appendix II it can be seen that the incidence of unemployment was greater among disadvantaged youth aged 16-24 years than it was in the disadvantaged group as a whole in Kansas, Wichita and the United States. Unemployment was also heavier in this age-group in the general population, but unemployment was higher among the disadvantaged in each of the age-groups shown.

Table E in Appendix II also shows that the female unemployment rate was higher than the male in all three of the young age-groups among the disadvantaged in Kansas, Wichita and the United States. This was also true of the population in general in Kansas, Wichita and the United States, except for those aged 19-21 in Kansas, where the male rate exceeded the female.

In Kansas and Wichita the difference between the female and male rates was greater among the disadvantaged than in the general population, whereas this was not consistently true of the United States.

Black unemployment exceeded white unemployment in all three young age-groups, both among the disadvantaged and the general population in Kansas, Wichita, and the United States. The differences were mostly greater in the general population than in the disadvantaged group.

### Severe Unemployment

As for unemployment in general, the incidence of severe unemployment (defined as out of work for fifteen weeks or more) was less in the general population of Kansas and Wichita than in the general population of the United States. As Table 9 indicates, it was higher among the disadvantaged than among the general population in Kansas, Wichita, and the United States. The difference was, however, more marked in Kansas than in the United States, and still greater in Wichita.

The incidence of severe unemployment varied markedly between the various disadvantaged population groups, as can be seen also from Table 9. The differences were greater in Kansas and Wichita than in the United States.

#### Discouraged Workers

In addition to the unemployed, who are defined as those persons who are out of work but still looking for a job, there are "discouraged workers" who are not included in the unemployment figures. These are workers who are out of work but are not looking for a job because they do not believe they will find one.

From Chart 4 it can be seen that there were very few of these in Kansas. Of the discouraged workers, 13.15% were economically disadvantaged. In the United States 9.37% of the discouraged workers were economically disadvantaged. (For Wichita the figures obtained by the Survey were too small to be reliable, but it is evident that the number of discouraged workers was extremely low.)

From Table F in Appendix II it is evident that in Kansas the proportion of females who thought they could not find a job was higher than the proportion of males, both in the general population and among the disadvantaged. In the United States, however, there was little difference between the sexes in this respect, the proportions being slightly higher among males. (The figures for Wichita were too small to be reliable.)

Table F in Appendix II also shows that in Kansas a higher proportion of the blacks than whites in the general population thought they could not find a job, and this was true also of the United States, but to a lesser extent. In Kansas the data did not provide a reliable estimate for a comparison between the black and white disadvantaged. In the United States there was little difference between the proportions of disadvantaged blacks and



whites who thought they could not find a job.

The proportion of the disadvantaged in Kansas who gave "job market factors" as a reason for thinking they could not find a job was 1.48 times as high as in the general population. In the United States, however, there was no difference between the disadvantaged and the general population in this respect, and the proportions giving "job market factors" as a reason were about double the proportions in Kansas, among both the disadvantaged and the general population.

Persons Not Looking For Work Because of Ill Health or  
Disablement ("Employment-disabled")

While the data do not provide information on the total number of disabled persons in the population or in the work force, they indicate the number of persons who gave ill health or disability as a reason for not looking for work. These persons, whose physical condition handicaps them to the extent that they cannot look for work, may be regarded as "severely handicapped" from the point of view of obtaining employment. In Table 10 they are termed "Employment-disabled."

In Kansas and Wichita the "employment-disabled" were a tiny proportion of the total population aged 16 years and over, although the figure was almost twice as high in the United States. The proportion of the economically disadvantaged in Kansas and Wichita who were employment-disabled was very much lower than in the United States.

The employment-disabled who were also economically disadvantaged were almost entirely male in Kansas and Wichita, whereas in the United States over half (56.97%) were female.

In the general population in Kansas and Wichita about two-fifths of the employment-disabled were female, whereas in the United States just over half were female.

TABLE 10

Employment-Disabled Persons \*  
Kansas, Wichita, United States, 1976

	Kansas		Wichita		United States	
	ED	P	ED	P	ED	P
Incidence of Employment Disablement*	0.40	0.31	0.99	0.43	2.41	0.78
Percentage of Employment-Disabled who were---						
female	n	42.30	n	38.48	56.97	52.05
white	100.00	88.46	100.00	100.00	58.69	71.67
black	n	11.54	n	n	40.10	25.88
other races	n	n	n	n	1.19	0.79
Hispanic	n	5.77	n	23.08	8.95	7.20
16-24 years	n.a	25.00	n.a	23.08	n.a	11.99
25-44 years	n.a	23.07	n.a	23.08	n.a	27.90
45-64 years	n.a	32.69	n.a	53.84	n.a	45.68
65 and over	n.a	19.23	n.a	n	n.a	14.44

\*Number of employment-disabled persons as percentage of the total member of persons aged 16 years or over in the group indicated.

Note: n = number too small to provide reliable estimate

n.a = not available

ED = economically disadvantaged

P = total population

Source: calculated from Survey of Income and Education, 1976.

In the United States general population, one-quarter of the employment-disabled were black, and two-fifths of the economically disadvantaged employment-disabled were black. In Wichita only a tiny fraction of the employment-disabled were black, both in the general population and among the disadvantaged. In Kansas only 11.54% of the employment-disabled in the general population were black, and a very small fraction of the disadvantaged employment-disabled were black.

In Kansas 5.77% of the employment-disabled in the general population were Hispanic; in Wichita the proportion was 23.08% and in the United States it was 7.20%. In the United States the percentage employment-disabled who were Hispanic was higher among the disadvantaged than in the general population, whereas in Kansas and Wichita only a tiny fraction of the disadvantaged employment-disabled were Hispanic.

#### Industry of Employment

Table G in Appendix B shows the distribution of the disadvantaged and the general population by the industries in which they were employed at the time of the survey.

The employment distribution of the Kansas disadvantaged was broadly similar to that of the general population, except that a much higher proportion of the disadvantaged than of the general population were in agriculture, forestry or fishery (18% compared with 8%). This was also true of the United States, where the proportion in agriculture, etc. was 10.76% among the disadvantaged compared with 4.03% among the general population. Both in Kansas and the United States, there was a lower proportion of the disadvantaged than of the general population employed in manufacturing of durable goods, and also a lower proportion of disadvantaged than of the general population employed in finance, insurance and real estate.

Wholesale and retail trade and services accounted for a little over half of the disadvantaged employment in Kansas and the United States, as they did of employment in the general population.

The importance of agriculture, etc. was much greater for the male disadvantaged than for the females (29% compared with 8%). Also, there was a great difference between the proportion of disadvantaged males employed in agriculture, etc. and the proportion of males in this industry in the general population, but the proportion of female disadvantaged who were employed in this industry was the same as in the general population. In the United States a higher proportion of both male and female disadvantaged were in agriculture, etc. than there were among the general population, but the difference was less marked than in Kansas.

Two-fifths of the female disadvantaged were employed in services in Kansas, and 29% were in trade. The proportions were similar in the United States. In Wichita trade accounted for two-fifths of employment among the female disadvantaged, and services for one-third.

The proportion of female disadvantaged employed in services in Kansas was considerably higher than it was among females in the general population, but in the United States the pattern of female employment was similar among the disadvantaged and the general population.

In Kansas black disadvantaged were heavily concentrated in services (47%), followed by transport, communications and public utilities (18%) and trade (13%). Black employment in the general population was much more evenly spread. In the United States, however, the distribution of employment among disadvantaged blacks did not differ greatly from the pattern of employment of blacks in the general population.

Thus the pattern of employment of the two groups which had the highest incidence of disadvantage, females and blacks, was different in Kansas compared with the country as a whole. It was more concentrated than the general population in services, whereas this was not true at the national level.

### Occupations

Table H in Appendix II shows the occupational distribution of the economically disadvantaged and the general population.

In general more of the disadvantaged in Kansas were in the less skilled occupations than was the case among the general population. This was also true of the United States.

In Kansas the economically disadvantaged were concentrated in farm and service occupations, which between them accounted for two-fifths of the disadvantaged. Kansas' general population, in contrast, was concentrated in clerical and professional occupations. It may also be noted that the degree of concentration was less in the general population than among the disadvantaged; the two most frequent occupations accounted for 41.00% of the disadvantaged, compared with 32.02% of the general population. This difference in degree of concentration did not apply to the United States.

The black disadvantaged in Kansas were concentrated in service occupations (55.00%), whereas the most frequent occupations of whites were farm (23.27%) and service occupations (16.33%). The degree of concentration was greater among blacks than among whites.

In the United States, however, the black disadvantaged were concentrated in service and operative occupations. The degree of concentration was lower than in Kansas, and did not differ between the disadvantaged blacks and the blacks in the general population, whereas there was a

marked difference in Kansas.

In Kansas females, both among the disadvantaged and in the general population, were heavily concentrated in service and clerical occupations. For disadvantaged females, service occupations were the most important (31.39%), whereas for females in the general population, clerical occupations were the most frequent (34.21%). The proportion of females in private household occupations was 4.5 times as high among the disadvantaged as in the general population.

In Kansas the degree of concentration in the two most frequent occupations was higher among females than among males, in both the disadvantaged and the general population.

In the United States disadvantaged females were concentrated in service and operative occupations, which accounted for 58.61% of the total female disadvantaged employed. In the general population, the two most frequent occupations were service and clerical occupations, which accounted for 42.63% of the total female employed. Thus the degree of concentration was greater among the disadvantaged females than among females in the general population, which was not true in Kansas.

#### Source of Income

The data do not provide information about the relative importance of the different sources of income, but, as shown in Table I in Appendix II, they do indicate the proportions of males and females, and of blacks and whites, among the recipients of income from various sources. (It must be remembered that a person may have had income from several sources.)

In Kansas, Wichita and the United States the disadvantaged who received public assistance were predominantly female, but in the general population the proportion of females receiving public assistance was less marked. (In Kansas, for example, 87.25% the disadvantaged receiving

public assistance were women, but only 58.15% of the general population who received public assistance were female.)

It may be noted that although those receiving incomes from other sources were predominantly male, the proportion of females was consistently higher among the disadvantaged than in the general population, presumably due to the preponderance of females in the disadvantaged group.

The disadvantaged receiving public assistance in Kansas, Wichita and the United States were predominantly white, but the proportion of blacks was consistently higher among the disadvantaged receiving public assistance than among the general population in all the groups receiving income from various sources. Among blacks who are either 1) disadvantaged and receiving public assistance or 2) within the general population receiving income from various sources, the highest proportion was in the first group.

#### V. CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

As stated at the beginning of this monograph, among the problems and issues of the Kansas labor market which were identified in Monograph #1 were those of "target groups" which had suffered serious disadvantage in the labor market nationally.

The data analyzed in the present monograph show clearly that:

- a) Although the general level of poverty and unemployment was lower in Kansas and Wichita than in the nation as whole, certain "target groups" experience disadvantage economically and in the labor market.
- b) While they were smaller relative to the general population of Kansas than they were in the nation as a whole, some of them experienced as much disadvantage as occurred at the national level. For some groups, the incidence and severity of disadvantage and unemployment were even greater than at the national level, and the differences between the various groups

in the incidence and severity of disadvantage were greater than in the nation as a whole.

- c) The target groups most acutely affected were females and blacks, especially black female heads of families.
- d) The disadvantaged groups experienced more unemployment and had longer periods of unemployment than the general population.
- e) The incidence of unemployment was particularly high among youth 16-24 years of age.
- f) The "employment-disabled" (people who are not looking for work because of illness or disablement) were a smaller proportion of the Kansas and Wichita labor force than they were of the national labor force, and differed from the employment-disabled at the national level in being younger and much more predominantly male, especially among the economically disadvantaged.
- g) The disadvantaged in employment were in much the same industries as the general population except that a higher proportion of the Kansas disadvantaged were employed in agriculture.
- h) The female and black disadvantaged in Kansas were much more concentrated in service industries than the general population or the disadvantaged at the national level.
- i) The Kansas disadvantaged were concentrated in farm and service occupations, in contrast to the general population, in which the most important occupations were clerical and professional.
- j) The degree of concentration in the leading occupations was greater among the disadvantaged than in the general population, in contrast to the United States as a whole, in which the degree of occupational concentration is similar in the disadvantaged



and the general population.

- k) Kansas female and black disadvantaged were concentrated more in service occupations than males and whites, and more than at the national level for blacks.
- l) The disadvantaged who receive income from public assistance were predominately female and black, and the female and black preponderance was more marked among the disadvantaged than in the general population.

Given these conclusions, the following policy issues may be raised for consideration:

- i) Despite the lower general level of economic disadvantage in Kansas and Wichita, how much attention should be given to the problems experienced by small vulnerable groups in the population, taking into account the facts that a) some of these experienced an incidence and severity of disadvantage equal to or greater than that experienced by such groups nationally, and that b) the differences between the most vulnerable and the least vulnerable groups in the populations of Kansas and Wichita were greater than at the national level?
- ii) What measures would be appropriate to reduce the incidence of unemployment (especially of long duration) among the more disadvantaged groups?
- iii) What measures might be taken to reduce the concentration of disadvantaged in certain industries and occupations, in view of the fact that the degree of such concentration was higher for certain groups in Kansas than it was at the national level?
- iv) How much was the relatively higher incidence and severity of disadvantage of females and blacks due to prejudice and discrim-

inatory practices (or to a heritage of unequal opportunity) rather than to objective deficiencies in employment qualifications?

- v) Do the most vulnerable groups have special educational, training and vocational information and counselling needs compared with the general population and if so, how could these be addressed?
- vi) What is the implication for vocational rehabilitation programs given the fact that the employment-disabled in Kansas and Wichita were predominately white males, whereas at the national level the employment-disabled were more diverse?

Data from other sources for later years will throw additional light on the problems of the disadvantaged in Kansas and may modify the above formulation of policy issues in some respects. The information from the Survey of Income and Education which has been presented here nevertheless serves to identify some key issues of policy concerning target groups which Kansas labor market policy needs to address.

APPENDIX ITECHNICAL NOTE ON SURVEY OF INCOME AND EDUCATION

The Survey of Income and Education (SIE) was a one-time nationwide survey conducted by personal interview from April to July 1976. Its primary purpose was to determine how many children between 5-17 years old were in poverty in each state. Although the SIE was completely independent of other census samples including the Current Population Survey (CPS), the questionnaire used for the SIE duplicated part of the CPS questionnaire as well as including certain additional topics.

The sample used for the SIE was 190,000 designated addresses. This sample produced interview records for 151,170 households, including 336,045 people 14 years or older of which 2,769 were members of the armed forces. In addition there are records for 160,973 families or unrelated individuals residing in the households. The noninterview rates were 4.6% for occupied houses and 21% for all assigned addresses.

An estimated coefficient of variation of 10% was obtained for each state. Interviewers procedures were verified by telephone check and reinterview of a 5% systematic sample of assigned households.

TABLE A

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
 BUREAU OF THE CENSUS  
 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20233

WEIGHTED AVERAGE THRESHOLDS—POVERTY CUTOFFS IN 1975 BY SIZE OF FAMILY AND SEX OF HEAD, BY FARM-NONFARM RESIDENCE

Size of family unit	Total	Nonfarm			Farm		
		Total	Male head <sup>1</sup>	Female head <sup>1</sup>	Total	Male head <sup>1</sup>	Female head <sup>1</sup>
1 person (unrelated individual).....	\$2,717	\$2,724	\$2,851	\$2,635	\$2,305	\$2,396	\$2,224
14 to 64 years.....	2,791	2,797	2,902	2,685	2,396	2,466	2,282
65 years and over.....	2,572	2,581	2,608	2,574	2,196	2,216	2,187
2 persons.....	3,485	3,506	3,515	3,460	2,955	2,963	2,834
Head 14 to 64 years.....	3,599	3,617	3,636	3,530	3,079	3,086	2,933
Head 65 years and over.....	3,232	3,257	3,260	3,237	2,772	2,772	2,770
3 persons.....	4,269	4,293	4,317	4,175	3,643	3,652	3,480
4 persons.....	5,469	5,500	5,502	5,473	4,695	4,697	4,616
5 persons.....	6,463	6,499	6,504	6,434	5,552	5,552	5,595
6 persons.....	7,272	7,316	7,322	7,270	6,224	6,230	6,105
7 persons or more.....	8,939	9,022	9,056	8,818	7,639	7,639	7,647

<sup>1</sup>For one person (i.e., unrelated individual), sex of the individual.

APPENDIX II

FURTHER TABLES

## APPENDIX II

Table B

Ratio of Income of Economically Disadvantaged Families  
to Poverty Income Threshold by Sex and Ethnic Group  
Kansas Wichita, United States, 1975

Population Group		No. of families under 0.50	%	No of families 0.50-0.74	%	No of families 0.75-0.99	%	No of Disadvan- taged families	%
All families	K	127	2.05	110	1.78	140	2.26	377	6.10
	W	20	1.78	21	1.87	23	2.05	64	5.70
	US	14632	2.61	14662	2.61	21214	3.78	50508	9.00
All white family heads	K	109	1.86	79	1.35	115	1.96	303	5.16
	W	13	1.22	16	1.50	18	1.69	47	4.41
	US	9982	2.00	9530	1.92	15125	3.05	34637	6.98
White male family heads	K	74	1.57	47	0.10	87	1.84	208	4.41
	W	5	0.51	6	0.61	13	1.32	24	2.44
	US	5551	1.25	5781	1.30	10351	2.33	21683	4.89
White female family heads	K	35	6.74	32	6.12	28	5.40	95	18.30
	W	8	9.88	10	12.34	5	6.17	23	28.40
	US	4331	8.16	3749	7.07	4774	8.90	12954	24.41
All black family heads	K	18	6.21	26	8.97	25	8.62	69	23.79
	W	7	14.58	5	10.42	5	10.42	17	35.42
	US	4146	7.33	4833	8.54	5644	9.97	14623	25.84
Black male family heads	K	3	1.60	5	2.67	6	3.21	14	7.49
	W	2	7.14	2	7.14	0	0	4	14.29
	US	998	2.79	1538	4.29	2339	6.24	4775	13.31
Black female family heads	K	15	14.56	21	20.39	19	18.45	55	53.40
	W	5	25.00	3	15.00	5	25.00	13	65.00
	US	3148	15.18	3295	15.89	3405	16.43	9848	47.49
All spanish family heads	K	0	0	9	9.78	0	0	9	9.78
	W	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	US	1272	5.02	1756	6.94	2552	10.08	5580	22.04
Male spanish family heads	K	0	0	6	6.98	0	0	6	6.98
	W	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	US	545	2.69	1663	8.22	1484	7.33	3692	18.24
Female spanish family heads	K	0	0	3	50.0	0	0	3	50.00
	W	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	US	727	14.3	776	15.28	1068	21.03	2656	48.37
All male family heads	K	76	1.37	57	1.02	92	1.65	225	4.04
	W	7	0.69	8	0.79	18	1.77	33	3.24
	US	6851	1.41	7526	1.55	12874	2.65	27251	5.61
All female family heads	K	51	8.10	53	8.41	48	7.62	152	24.13
	W	13	12.38	13	12.38	10	9.52	36	34.29
	US	7781	10.39	7136	9.52	8340	11.13	23257	31.03

K=Kansas, W=Wichita, US=United States

Source: Calculated from Survey of Income and Education, 1976

Numbers are in hundreds.

Table C  
 VULNERABILITY TO SEVERE AND VERY SEVERE  
 ECONOMIC DISADVANTAGE OF FAMILIES BY SEX AND  
 ETHNICITY OF FAMILY HEAD

Kansas, Wichita, and United States, 1975

Population Group (family head)		Severely Disadvantaged		Very Severely Disadvantaged	
		No. of Families '00	% of Total Families in Population Group	No. of Families '00	% of Total Families in Population Group
All Families	K	237	3.83	127	2.05
	W	41	3.65	20	1.78
	US	29,294	5.22	14,362	2.61
All White	K	188	3.21	109	1.86
	W	29	2.72	13	1.22
	US	19,512	3.92	9,982	2.00
White Males	K	121	1.26	74	1.57
	W	11	1.02	5	0.51
	US	11,332	2.55	5,551	1.25
White Females	K	67	12.85	35	6.74
	W	18	22.22	8	9.88
	US	8,080	15.23	4,331	8.16
All Blacks	K	44	15.18	18	6.21
	W	12	25.00	7	14.58
	US	8,979	15.87	4,146	7.33
Black Males	K	8	4.27	3	1.60
	W	4	14.28	2	7.14
	US	2,536	7.00	998	2.79
Black Females	K	36	34.95	15	14.56
	W	8	40.00	5	25.00
	US	6,443	31.07	3,148	15.18
All Spanish	K	9	9.78	n	n
	W	n	n	n	n
	US	3,238	11.96	1,272	5.02
Spanish Males	K	6	6.98	n	n
	W	n	n	n	n
	US	2,208	10.91	545	2.69
Spanish Females	K	3	50.00	n	n
	W	n	n	n	n
	US	1,503	29.58	727	14.30
All Males	K	76	2.39	133	1.37
	W	7	1.48	15	0.69
	US	6,851	2.96	14,377	1.41
All Females	K	51	16.51	104	8.10
	W	13	24.76	26	12.38
	US	7,781	19.91	14,917	10.39

- NOTES**
1. n = number too small to provide reliable estimates.
  2. Vulnerability is the percentage of families in a population group which are severely or very severely disadvantaged.
  3. K = Kansas, W = Wichita, US = United States.
  4. A "Very Severely Disadvantaged" family is one with less than half the poverty threshold income. A "Severely Disadvantaged" family is one with less than three-quarters the poverty threshold income. The "Severely Disadvantaged" include the "Very Severely Disadvantaged" families.

**SOURCE:** Calculated from Survey of Income and Education, 1976.

## APPENDIX II

Table D

SEVERELY AND VERY SEVERELY ECONOMICALLY  
DISADVANTAGED FAMILIES AS PERCENTAGE  
OF TOTAL DISADVANTAGED FAMILIES

Kansas, Wichita, and United States, 1975

Population Group		Severely Disadvantaged		Very Severely Disadvantaged	
		No. of Families '00	% of Total Disadvantaged Families	No. of Families '00	% of Total Disadvantaged Families
All Families	K	237	62.79	127	33.60
	W	41	64.04	20	31.23
	US	29,294	58.00	14,362	29.00
All White Family Heads	K	188	62.21	109	36.05
	W	29	61.60	13	27.66
	US	19,512	56.16	9,982	28.65
White Male Family Heads	K	121	58.17	74	35.58
	W	11	45.83	5	20.83
	US	11,332	52.26	5,551	25.60
White Female Family Heads	K	67	70.53	35	36.84
	W	18	78.26	8	34.78
	US	8,080	62.37	4,331	33.43
All Black Family Heads	K	44	63.77	18	26.09
	W	12	70.59	7	41.18
	US	8,979	61.40	4,146	28.35
Black Male Family Heads	K	8	57.14	3	21.43
	W	4	100.00	2	50.00
	US	2,536	53.11	998	20.90
Black Female Family Heads	K	36	65.45	15	27.27
	W	8	61.54	5	38.46
	US	6,443	65.52	3,148	31.97
All Spanish Family Heads	K	9	100.00	n	n
	W	n	n	n	n
	US	3,238	54.27	1,272	22.79
Spanish Male Family Heads	K	6	100.00	n	n
	W	n	n	n	n
	US	2,208	59.80	545	14.76
Spanish Female Family Heads	K	3	100.00	n	n
	W	n	n	n	n
	US	1,503	56.59	727	27.37
All Male Family Heads	K	76	59.11	133	33.78
	W	7	45.45	15	21.21
	US	6,851	52.76	14,377	25.14
All Female Family Heads	K	51	68.42	104	33.55
	W	13	72.22	26	36.11
	US	7,781	64.14	14,917	33.45

- NOTES
1. n = number too small to provide reliable estimate.
  2. K = Kansas, W = Wichita, US = United States.
  3. A "Very Severely Disadvantaged" family is one with less than half the poverty threshold income. A "Severely Disadvantaged" family is one with less than three-quarters the poverty threshold income. The "Severely Disadvantaged" include the "Very Severely Disadvantaged" families.

SOURCE: Calculated from the Survey of Income and Education, 1976.



## APPENDIX II

Table E

Youth Unemployment Rates by Sex and Race  
Economically Disadvantaged and General Population  
Kansas, Wichita, United States, 1976

Age and Sex Group	Kansas		Wichita		United States	
	ED	P	ED	P	ED	P
All 16-18	35.23	11.41	50.00	19.25	35.94	21.77
Males 16-18	15.15	20.57	55.56	3.30	35.16	20.60
Females 16-18	47.27	18.10	n	23.33	36.79	23.20
Whites 16-18	30.00	8.62	38.46	15.00	27.87	18.50
Blacks 16-18	55.56	50.94	62.50	58.33	57.08	50.89
All 19-21	13.16	7.82	15.79	6.39	31.29	16.26
Males 19-21	9.09	8.32	27.27	7.56	30.93	15.59
Females 19-21	16.28	7.23	n	5.00	31.60	17.01
Whites 19-21	12.12	6.87	17.65	6.80	22.13	13.50
Blacks 19-21	20.00	34.48	n	n	57.26	37.61
All 22-24	12.31	6.76	71.43	9.01	25.24	11.67
Males 22-24	n	3.25	n	n	20.54	11.17
Females 22-24	29.41	10.57	37.50	18.42	30.17	12.27
Whites 22-24	8.47	6.26	21.43	9.46	19.57	10.21
Blacks 22-24	100.00	25.00	n	n	47.27	22.36

Note: n = number too small to provide reliable estimate

ED = Economically disadvantaged

P = General Population

Source: Calculated from Survey of Income and Education, 1976.

## APPENDIX II

TABLE F

Distribution of Reasons for Not Looking for Work,  
Economically Disadvantaged and Total Population  
Kansas, United States, 1976

Reason for Not Looking for Work	<u>Kansas</u>									
	Economically Disadvantaged					Total Population				
	Total	Male	Female	White	Black	Total	Male	Female	White	Black
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
In school or training	38.24	61.54	32.73	42.59	14.29	31.48	60.00	21.34	32.73	19.30
Ill health or disability	7.35	38.46	n	9.26	n	7.80	17.14	4.47	7.57	12.28
Home responsibilities	32.35	n	40.00	24.07	71.43	28.94	n	39.23	28.13	33.33
Other reasons	7.35	n	9.09	5.56	14.29	20.09	14.29	22.15	20.39	17.54
Think they can't get a job	14.71	n	18.18	18.52	n	11.69	8.87	12.80	8.94	17.54
(Think can't get a job due to job market factors)*	(7.35)	(n)	(9.09)	(9.26)	(n)	(4.95)	(4.73)	(5.07)	(3.94)	(3.51)

	<u>United States</u>									
	Economically Disadvantaged					Total Population				
	Total	Male	Female	White	Black	Total	Male	Female	White	Black
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
In school or training	19.67	32.13	11.96	16.22	23.43	26.07	40.51	18.71	25.32	29.06
Ill health or disability	20.57	29.31	16.59	21.53	20.25	13.80	20.68	9.39	12.55	18.86
Home responsibilities	26.45	1.93	38.95	27.16	26.52	24.63	1.70	36.40	25.48	21.46
Other reasons	14.28	16.89	14.76	16.65	10.71	18.86	20.12	19.83	20.7+	11.16
Think they can't get a job	19.03	19.74	17.74	18.44	19.09	16.63	17.00	15.67	15.91	19.46
(Think can't get a job due to job market factors)*	(12.73)	(13.74)	(12.28)	(10.00)	(10.36)	(10.57)	(10.36)	(10.67)	(10.44)	(14.00)

\* This group is included in the group also "think they can't get a job".

Note: n = number too small to provide reliable estimate.

figures for Wichita were too small to provide reliable estimates.

Source: Calculated from Survey of Income and Education, 1976.



Table G (cont.)  
Distribution of Employment by Industry  
Economically Disadvantaged and Total Population  
Kansas, Wichita, United States, 1976

	Economically Disadvantaged					<u>United States</u> Total Population				
	Total	Female	Male	White	Black	Total	Female	Male	White	Black
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agriculture/Forestry/ Fishery	10.76	5.29	18.05	10.62	8.92	4.03	2.13	5.61	4.10	3.23
Mining/Construction	7.44	.84	16.23	7.71	5.26	6.52	1.07	11.03	6.76	4.74
Mfr.-Durable Goods	8.94	5.55	13.46	8.43	8.74	12.54	7.38	16.82	12.69	12.08
Mfr.-Non-Durable Goods	9.60	11.65	6.86	8.45	10.57	9.43	9.72	9.19	9.31	10.40
Transp/Comm/Pub. Utilities	3.64	1.15	6.96	3.28	4.11	5.74	3.00	8.01	5.67	6.68
Wholesale/Retail Trade	25.52	28.02	22.20	26.57	17.10	21.96	24.77	19.63	22.70	15.21
Finance/Ins./Real Estate	2.87	2.88	2.84	2.97	1.88	5.26	6.52	4.21	5.44	3.81
Services	28.31	42.03	10.01	29.72	39.31	29.17	41.21	19.21	28.22	36.59
Public Administration	2.92	2.58	3.38	2.24	4.09	5.34	4.20	6.29	5.11	7.28
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Note: n = number too small to provide reliable estimate

Figures in brackets are for Wichita SMSA.

Source: Calculated from Survey of Income and Education, 1976

## APPENDIX II

TABLE H

Occupational Distribution of Economically  
Disadvantaged and Total Population  
Kansas, United States, 1976

Occupational Group	<u>Kansas</u>							
	Total		White		Black		Female	
	ED	P	ED	P	ED	P	ED	P
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Professional, technical, kindred occupations	9.60	15.02	9.40	15.31	7.50	8.40	10.31	17.06
Managers, administrators (excluding farmers)	5.20	10.56	5.82	10.77	n	7.12	n	5.25
Sales	3.60	6.14	3.58	6.21	7.50	4.58	3.59	7.65
Clerical and kindred	10.00	17.00	11.19	17.13	n	15.27	22.42	34.21
Craft and kindred	7.40	13.65	8.28	13.82	n	11.45	1.35	2.27
Operatives and transportation	11.00	12.80	10.29	12.76	7.50	11.45	8.07	7.94
Non-farm laborers	6.8	4.33	6.71	4.17	7.50	7.63	0.90	1.07
Farm workers	22.2	8.00	23.27	8.29	7.50	0.76	10.31	2.42
Service occupations (excluding private household occupations)	19.00	11.48	16.33	10.72	55.00	29.26	31.39	19.55
Private household occupations	5.2	1.03	5.15	0.91	7.50	4.07	11.66	2.57

Table H (cont.)

Occupational Distribution of Economically  
Disadvantaged and Total Population  
Kansas, United States, 1976

Occupational Group	United States							
	Total		White		Black		Female	
	ED	P	ED	P	ED	P	ED	P
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Professional, technical, kindred occupations	7.31	15.56	8.62	16.04	2.32	9.97	3.57	13.17
Managers, administrators (excluding farmers)	5.76	10.82	6.93	11.51	2.07	4.40	0.99	7.81
Sales	5.76	6.12	5.19	6.57	2.18	2.21	5.53	8.64
Clerical and kindred	10.76	17.54	11.96	17.74	7.45	15.93	19.94	20.43
Craft and kindred	9.93	12.93	11.04	13.45	6.35	8.51	1.87	1.60
Operators and transportation	15.70	14.99	15.07	14.30	19.28	22.06	26.56	8.57
Non-farm laborers	6.94	4.82	5.85	4.50	11.40	8.01	2.44	0.48
Farm Workers	11.79	3.33	12.60	3.45	10.04	2.30	1.58	2.80
Service occupations (excluding private household occupations)	19.95	12.44	18.81	11.42	24.56	21.45	32.05	22.20
Private household occupations	6.10	1.43	3.92	1.03	14.47	5.17	5.45	14.29

Note: n = number too small to provide reliable estimate

ED = economically disadvantaged

P = total population

Source: Calculated from Survey of Income and Education, 1976.

## APPENDIX II

Table I

Distribution by Sex and Race of Recipients  
of Income from Various Sources  
Kansas, Wichita, United States, 1976

Income Source	Economically Disadvantaged				Total Population			
	Female	Male	White	Black	Female	Male	White	Black
KANSAS								
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Wage & Salary	41.38	58.62	80.30	16.75	9.35	90.65	94.39	4.93
Non-Farm Self-Employed	4.84	95.16	87.10	8.06	4.89	95.11	97.87	1.49
Supplemental Security	40.00	60.00	75.00	25.00	26.83	73.17	85.37	14.63
Public Assistance	87.25	12.75	63.73	36.27	58.15	41.85	70.93	28.19
Social Security/ Railroad Ret.	29.03	70.97	86.02	13.98	18.14	81.86	95.77	3.89
Others	23.90	76.10	94.63	3.90	9.01	90.99	96.68	2.88
WICHITA (SMSA)								
Wage & Salary	56.10	43.9	82.43	11.01	8.17	91.05	95.12	4.68
Non-Farm Self-Employed	n	100	71.43	28.57	3.60	96.4	98.56	1.44
Supplemental Security	n	100	100	n	n	100	100	n
Public Assistance	100	n	65.22	34.78	73.47	26.53	79.59	20.41
Social Security/ Railroad Ret.	58.82	41.18	88.24	11.76	18.75	81.25	98.75	1.25
Other	50.00	50.00	93.33	6.67	8.02	91.98	97.08	2.92
U.S.								
Wage & Salary	39.06	60.94	68.34	28.82	11.65	88.35	88.79	9.81
Non-Farm Self-Employed	11.33	88.67	88.00	10.55	4.51	95.49	94.40	4.01
Supplemental Security	34.23	65.77	63.91	33.82	32.76	67.24	69.98	27.92
Public Assistance	76.76	23.24	52.70	45.00	61.18	38.82	59.23	38.51
Social Security/ Railroad Ret.	31.46	68.54	72.73	25.96	19.44	80.56	89.38	9.54
Others	33.85	66.15	79.03	18.35	10.39	89.61	92.45	6.20

Note: n = number too small to provide reliable estimate

Source: Calculated from Survey of Income and Education, 1976