

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AND TRENDS
OF THE CETA-ELIGIBLE POPULATION
OF KANSAS AND UNITED STATES,
1978-1982

Analysis of Data from the
Current Population Survey

Bharati Bhattacharyya
Kenneth Walker
Anthony Redwood (Director)

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I. PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF MONOGRAPH

Purpose

To further the goals and purposes of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) in Kansas, monograph #5 in this series presented estimates of the numbers of person in selected demographic and targeted groups in Kansas and the United States who were eligible for participation in CETA programs in the period 1978-1982.

The present monograph examines some demographic characteristics of the CETA-eligible groups, and the trends in these characteristics during this period, as a further aid to the design and administration of CETA programs appropriate to the needs of these disadvantaged groups.

In addition the analysis of the CETA-eligible population throws further light on the problem of disadvantaged workers in Kansas. The problems of such "target groups" were one of the seven issues related to the Kansas labor market identified in the first monograph in this series.¹ Monograph #4 analysed information on the economically disadvantaged in Kansas and the Wichita Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area available from the national Survey of Income and Education (1975-6). Although the information about the CETA-eligible population is drawn from a different data-base (the Current Population Survey), it serves to bring our knowledge of the disadvantaged groups more up-to-date.

Scope of Analysis

For the years 1978-1982 the present analysis covers the following issues:

- the extent and incidence of CETA-eligibility in the total population and in the relevant demographic and targeted groups

¹ A list of the previous monographs in this series is given on page 49.

- the demographic characteristics of the CETA-eligible population:
specifically their
 - age
 - sex
 - ethnicity
 - parental status
- trends during the period under study in the incidence of CETA-eligible and the demographic characteristics of the CETA-eligible groups
- comparisons between the situation in Kansas and in the nation as a whole.

The Current Population Survey

The estimates of the CETA-eligible population are drawn from the national Current Population Survey (CPS) which has been conducted by the Bureau of the Census for over 35 years. The Survey interviews about 68,000 households monthly, scientifically selected on the basis of area of residence to represent the nation as a whole, individual states, and other specified areas. Each household is interviewed once a month for four consecutive months one year and again for the corresponding time period one year later.

As the source of the official statistics of employment and unemployment, the Survey focusses on these issues, but a very important secondary purpose is to collect information on the demographic status of the population, such as age, sex, marital status, educational attainment, and family structure. From time to time additional questions are included on subjects such as health, income and previous work experience.

The statistics resulting from the CPS serve to update similar information collected once every ten years for the national Census. They are used by government policy-makers, legislators and administrators as indicators of the nation's economic and social situation, and for planning and evaluating many government programs. Data are available for the United States and for each state separately.

Definitions of CETA-Eligibility and Other Terms

Persons may be eligible for CETA programs under various titles in the legislation. Table 1 shows the various categories of eligibility.

Table 2 gives the definitions of various terms used in defining these categories.

The term "poverty level" used in Table 2 in defining the "economically disadvantaged" group in the population is established by the Census each year as a certain level of family income considered to cover basic needs. Families with incomes below this level are said to be living in "poverty." The "poverty threshold income" is calculated by first establishing 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.

II. EXTENT AND INCIDENCE OF CETA-ELIGIBILITY

Extent and Total Incidence

This section is concerned with the size of the CETA-eligible population¹ and its relation to the total population aged 14 years and over. This information is given in Table 3, both for the total CE population (shown as "Any listed"

¹For brevity, in the remainder of this monograph the "CETA-eligible population" is abbreviated to "CE population."

CETA Eligibility

Title	Criteria
IIB, VII	The individual is:
Economically disadvantaged	and CETA-unemployed, or CETA-underemployed, or in school
IID	The individual is:
Economically disadvantaged and unemployed 15 or more weeks	or In a family receiving public assistance
YETP	The individual is between 16 and 21 years of age (inclusive) and:
CETA-unemployed, or CETA-underemployed, or in high school or lower grade	and Economically disadvantaged
YCCIP	The individual is:
Between 16 and 19 years of age (inclusive)	and CETA-unemployed
SYEP	The individual is:
Between 14 and 21 (inclusive)	and Economically disadvantaged
VI	The individual is:
Unemployed 10 or more weeks	and In a family that received public assistance
Any listed	The individual is eligible for CETA title IIB, VII, IID, YETP, YCCIP, SYEP, or VI
Any youth	The individual is eligible for Title YETP, YCCIP, or SYEP
Other listed	The individual is eligible for Title IIB, VII, IID or VI

Data-Element Definitions

Element	Definition
Civilian Population	Total interviewed non-Armed Forces, non-institutional population.
CETA-Family Income	Total family income less Supplemental Security Income, public assistance, welfare, veteran's payments, unemployment and worker's compensation.
Economically Disadvantaged	The individual received public assistance, welfare, or had a family income less than the family poverty level.
Education	Years of school completed.
CETA-Unemployed	The individual is looking for work or is part-time for economic reasons and working 10 or fewer hours per week, or is greater than 18 years old and in a family receiving public assistance.
CETA-Underemployed	The individual is part-time for economic reasons, or the individual is full-time and has a wage below the poverty level and is not CETA-unemployed.
CETA-in-school	The individual is not CETA-Unemployed, CETA-Underemployed, and the individual's major activity is in school.
CETA-Employed	The individual is either working or with a job but not at work and is not CETA-Unemployed, CETA-Underemployed or CETA-in-school.
Part-Time for Economic Reasons	The economic reasons include: slack, work, material shortages, repairs to plant or equipment, start or termination of job during the week, and inability to find full-time work. p 55, 57
Family Received Public Assistance	The family received SSI, welfare or other public assistance.
Hispanic	Mexican-American, Chicano, Mexican, Mexicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American or other Spanish.
SSI	Supplemental security income is made up of payments from federal, state and local welfare agencies to low income persons who are age 65 or older, blind, disabled.
Public Assistance	Public assistance and welfare payments include aid to families with dependent children and general assistance.

Table 2
(continued)

Data-Element Definition

Element	Definition
Family	A group of two or more persons residing together and related by birth, marriage or adoption.
Unemployed for 10 weeks or more	The individual is classified as looking for work and has been looking for a job 10 or more weeks.
Unemployed for 15 weeks or more	The individual is classified as looking for work and has been looking for a job for 15 or more weeks.
Total Minority	Civilian non-institutional population less white non-Hispanic.
Employed Full-Time	Individual has a job and works 35 hours or more in the last week.
Welfare Status	The individual received public assistance or SSI.
2-Parent Family	Individual is married with civilian spouse present and resides in a family with related children present. Individual is the family head or spouse.
1-Parent Family	Individual resides in a family with related children present. Individual is family head or spouse and is not classified as married with civilian spouse present.
Non-Dependent Individual	Individual is not in a family.

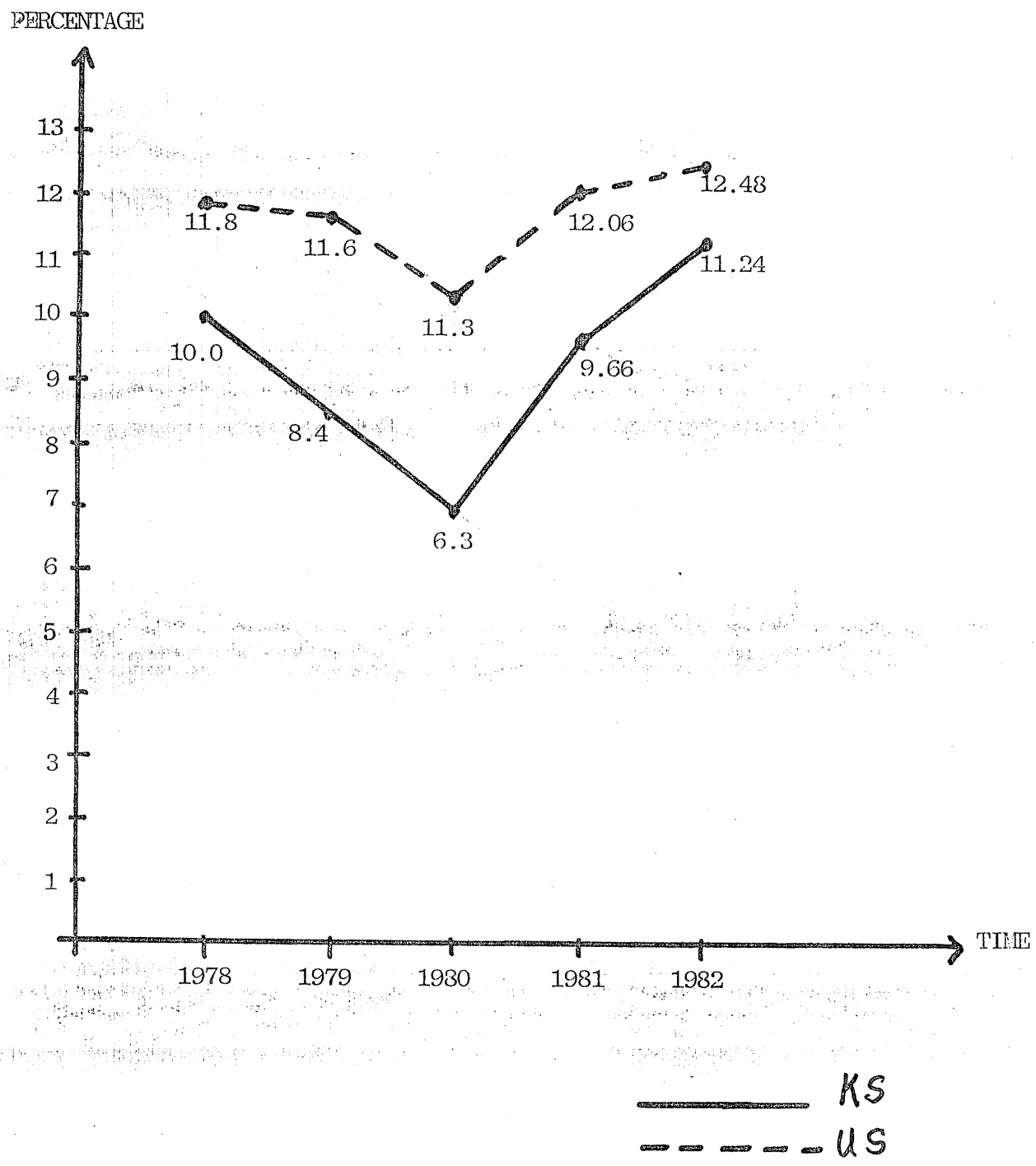
Extent and Incidence* of CETA-Eligibility in Total Population 14 years and over
Kansas and United States, 1978-82

TA Title	1978		1979		1980		1981		1982		
	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%	
y listed	K	177.90	10.00	151.3	8.40	126.70	6.90	176.70	9.66	204.10	11.24
total eligi-	US	19,636.8	11.80	19,570.3	11.60	19,362.2	11.30	21,352.9	12.06	22,330.9	12.48
e popula-	K/US	ratio	85	K/US	72	K/US	61	K/US	80	K/US	90
on				ratio	ratio	ratio	ratio	ratio	ratio	ratio	
B,	K	134.6	7.57	120.2	6.69	97.6	5.33	119.0	6.50	149.1	8.21
isadvantaged	US	14,222.4	8.55	14,115.4	8.36	14,107.6	8.25	15,786.9	8.92	15,742.8	9.36
employed,	K/US	ratio	89	K/US	80	K/US	65	K/US	73	K/US	88
deremployed , in school)				ratio	ratio	ratio	ratio	ratio	ratio	ratio	
D	K	118.1	6.64	87.5	4.87	78.7	4.29	112.6	6.15	132.2	7.28
isadvantaged	US	13,162.7	7.91	13,257.9	7.86	12,189.3	7.59	13,946.4	7.88	13,884.9	7.76
employed	K/US	ratio	84	K/US	62	K/US	70	K/US	78	K/US	94
weeks or more				ratio	ratio	ratio	ratio	ratio	ratio	ratio	
uth	K	47.8	2.69	43.1	2.40	42.4	2.31	59.5	3.25	59.5	3.27
4-21 years	US	6,306.1	3.79	6,352.3	3.76	6,194.8	3.62	6,816.6	3.85	7,534.1	4.21
d other-	K/US	ratio	71	K/US	64	K/US	64	K/US	84	K/US	78
se elibigle)				ratio	ratio	ratio	ratio	ratio	ratio	ratio	
TP	K	20.5	1.15	19.5	1.09	22.0	1.20	28.8	1.57	26.7	1.47
6-21 years	US	2,746.61	1.65	2,696.6	1.60	2,817.7	1.65	2,971.3	1.67	3,247.5	1.81
employed,	K/US	ratio	70	K/US	68	K/US	73	K/US	94	K/US	81
high School or wer, and disadvantaged)				ratio	ratio	ratio	ratio	ratio	ratio	ratio	
EP	K	41.2	2.83	35.5	1.98	33.2	1.81	40.3	2.20	51.3	2.82
4-21 years	US	4,805.2	2.89	4,878.5	2.89	4,837.3	2.83	5,212.9	2.94	5,857.9	3.27
d	K/US	ratio	98	K/US	69	K/US	64	K/US	75	K/US	86
sadvantaged)				ratio	ratio	ratio	ratio	ratio	ratio	ratio	
CIP	K	8.5	0.40	12.7	0.70	16.6	0.90	29.3	1.60	16.3	0.89
6-19 years	US	2,245.8	1.40	2,196.2	1.25	2,138.6	1.20	2,462.3	1.39	2,571.3	1.43
TA	K/US	ratio	29	K/US	58	K/US	75	K/US	115	K/US	62
employed				ratio	ratio	ratio	ratio	ratio	ratio	ratio	
nemployed	K	3.4	0.19	3.6	0.20	2.2	0.12	8.1	0.44	6.7	0.37
or more	US	435.2	0.26	445.0	0.26	434.4	0.25	621.6	0.35	768.5	0.43
eks and on	K/US	ratio	73	K/US	77	K/US	48	K/US	126	K/US	86
blic assistance				ratio	ratio	ratio	ratio	ratio	ratio	ratio	

umber of CETA-eligible persons as percentage of the total population aged 14 years and over
te: K = Kansas; US = United States; K/US ratio = incidence in Kansas as a percentage of
incidence in the United States; Numbers rounded to nearest thousand.
urce: Calculated from Current Population Survey.

GRAPH IA

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION IN "ANY LISTED"



Source: Current Population Survey

in the Table) and for the various categories of the CE population covered by each title of the legislation. (The numbers shown in the various categories of CE population do not sum to the total of the CE population because a person may qualify for CETA under more than one title.) The figures of incidence given in Table 3 for the total CE population are displayed in Graph 1A. The figures of incidence for the various categories of the CE population are displayed in Graphs 1B through 1G in the Appendix.

From Table 3 and Graph 1A it can be seen that from 1978 to 1980 the total CE population declined, both absolutely and relatively to the total population. In 1981 the numbers rose sharply (by 39.4%) and by 1982 they were almost 15% above the 1978 figure. The incidence had risen to 12.4% above the 1978 incidence.

In the nation as a whole the trend of the CE population was similar to that of the Kansas CE population, but less marked. By between 1980 and 1981 the national CE population rose by only 10.28% (compared with the 39.4% rise in Kansas). The 1982 national CE population was 13.7% larger than in 1978, a somewhat smaller increase than in Kansas, while the incidence had only risen by 5.8% over the period, compared with 12.4% in Kansas.

In the trend of the various CE population categories a similar pattern can be discerned (Table 3 and Graphs 1B through 1G). In every case both numbers and incidence rose sharply between 1980 and 1981, and more sharply in Kansas than in the nation. The increase in the size of each category of CE population over the period was greater in Kansas than in the United States.

From Table 3 and Graphs 1A through 1G it is also obvious that the incidence of CETA eligibility was lower in Kansas than in the nation throughout the period, except for the sole exception of the CE population under Title YCCIP (16-19 years old and CETA-unemployed) in 1981.

Table 3 also shows the ratio of the Kansas incidence to the national incidence. For the total CE population this ratio dropped through the years 1978-1980, began to rise in 1981 and by 1982 was above the 1978 level, being 90% of the national figure.

A similar trend occurred in the incidence for the various categories of the CE population, except for those eligible under Title SYEP (14-21 years and disadvantaged) and Title IIB (disadvantaged, CETA-unemployed or under-employed or in school). For the group eligible under Title IIB, the same trend occurred, but the incidence had only just reached equality with the 1978 figure by 1982. In the group eligible for Title SYEP the trend was also similar, but the incidence had not reached equality with the 1978 figure by 1982.

Variations in Incidence by Sex

From Table 4 and Table 5 it can be seen that in the total CE population aged 14 years and over the incidence among females was higher than among males throughout the period, both in Kansas and the United States. On average the female incidence was about one-quarter higher than the male, being slightly higher in the nation as a whole than in Kansas. In Kansas the female incidence was slightly lower in 1982 than in 1978.

Higher female incidence occurred in all age groups throughout the period except for the 16-21 years group in Kansas in 1981 and 1982, when the male incidence was slightly higher than the female, in contrast to the pattern in the nation as a whole.

The excess of female incidence over the male was most marked among those aged 65 and over, both in Kansas and the nation, the excess in Kansas rising sharply from 1980 onwards, owing to the marked drop in incidence among males in this age group. The female excess in this age group was much more marked in Kansas than in the nation.

Table 4

Incidence of CETA-Eligibility* by Sex and Age

Kansas and United States, 1978-1982

Age-group	1978		1979		1980		1981		1982					
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
14 and over	K 8.80	11.03	10.00	7.54	8.42	5.86	7.91	6.90	8.90	10.32	9.66	10.18	12.19	11.24
	US 10.31	13.15	11.80	10.00	11.60	9.88	12.62	11.30	10.68	13.32	12.06	11.18	13.65	12.48
K/US ratio	85	84	85	75	73	59	63	61	83	78	80	91	89	90
16-21	K 12.85	14.76	13.82	15.13	16.00	14.36	15.44	14.90	23.71	23.09	23.39	23.23	20.80	21.81
	US 21.32	24.22	22.78	21.13	22.73	20.92	24.19	25.58	22.95	26.05	24.52	26.02	28.04	27.04
K/US ratio	60	61	61	72	70	69	64	58	103	88	95	89	74	81
22-44	K 8.11	12.01	10.17	6.57	8.51	4.36	7.42	5.86	6.94	8.30	7.63	10.01	12.66	11.36
	US 7.59	11.14	9.42	7.32	9.17	7.33	10.62	9.03	8.56	11.69	10.13	8.92	11.94	10.47
K/US ratio	107	108	108	90	93	60	70	65	81	71	75	112	106	109
45-64	K 5.14	6.60	5.98	4.96	4.75	3.96	3.74	3.87	7.27	7.56	7.39	6.50	8.21	7.42
	US 6.90	9.07	8.03	6.80	7.94	6.87	8.54	7.74	6.88	8.82	7.94	7.04	9.25	8.20
K/US ratio	75	73	75	73	60	58	44	50	106	86	93	92	89	91
65 and over	K 5.33	6.86	6.26	5.85	6.26	3.28	8.27	6.03	1.63	6.41	4.40	2.59	7.55	5.46
	US 9.45	12.78	11.42	8.28	10.98	8.13	12.32	10.59	7.69	12.39	10.46	7.09	10.94	9.37
K/US ratio	56	54	55	71	57	40	67	57	21	52	42	37	69	58

*Number of persons in age and sex group who were eligible for CETA under any title as a percentage of total number of persons in that age and sex group. For example, in 1978 of the males aged 16-21 years in Kansas, 14.36% were eligible for CETA.

Notes: M = males; F = females; P = persons; K/US ratio = incidence in Kansas as a percentage of the incidence in the United States

Source: Calculated from Current Population Survey.

Female incidence in Kansas exceeded the national female incidence only among those aged 22-44 years in 1978 and 1982.

Male incidence exceeded the national male rate only in the same group (those aged 22-44 years) and for the same years, 1978 and 1982.

Male and female incidence among those aged 65 and over was much below the national rate throughout the period, the male rate falling still further below the national incidence from 1980 onwards.

Variations in Incidence by Age

Table 4 shows that both in Kansas and the United States the age group 16-21 years had the highest incidence, followed in Kansas by those aged 22-44. In the United States until 1982 the second highest incidence was among those aged 65 years and over, but in 1982 the group aged 22-44 years had the second highest incidence.

From Table 5 it can be seen that both in Kansas and the nation the differences in incidence between the various age groups were quite marked. In 1982, for example, the incidence among males aged 16-21 years in Kansas was almost nine times as high as among those aged 45-64 years, and the female incidence in the 16-21 years age group was nearly three times as high as the incidence among females aged 45-64 years. Taking males and females together the 16-21 years age group had an incidence four times as high as the group with the lowest incidence, those 65 years and over.

The differences in incidence between the age groups were greater in Kansas than in the United States as a whole, with only one or two exceptions during the period.

At the beginning of the period, the differences in incidence between the age groups were only slightly greater, on average, in Kansas than in the United States as a whole, and in some cases the differences were smaller in Kansas. In 1979, however, a clear trend began towards a widening of the

gap between the age differences in Kansas and those in the United States. By 1982, the Kansas age differences among males were two and one-half times as great, on average, as those in the nation, and about one and one-half times as great for males and females together. The female age differences were about the same size as those in the nation.

In Table 4 it is evident that for most of the periods the incidence in each age group in Kansas was lower than in the United States. During the period, however, the incidence in the 16-21 years group in Kansas moved nearer to the national level. The incidence in the 22-44 years group in Kansas was above the national rate in 1978, then dropped until it began to rise again in 1981; and in 1982 it was once more above the national level.

The group in Kansas with the lowest incidence, compared to the United States, was the 65 years and over group.

Variations in Incidence in Ethnic Groups

From Table 6 it can be seen that the white population (excluding Hispanics) had the lowest incidence throughout the period both in Kansas and the United States. Incidence in the white population (including Hispanics) was slightly higher, the difference being greater in the nation than in Kansas. This pattern was true for both males and females.

Incidence among minorities was substantially higher throughout the period, both in Kansas and the United States, and among males and females.

Table 7 shows that in the white group (Hispanic and non-Hispanic) the incidence in Kansas was about the national level in 1978. It then dropped below the national rate for the next two years. In 1981 it began to rise, relative to the national rate, and by 1982, it exceeded the national rate among the white (non-Hispanic) population.

Incidence among minorities was below the national level in 1978 (84%) and fell still further below in the next two years. In 1981 incidence among minority females rose to the national level. 1982 incidence among both

Table 6

Incidence of CETA-Eligibility* by Sex, Ethnicity, and Parental Status**

Kansas and United States, 1978-1982

Ethnicity or Family Status	1978		1979		1980		1981		1982					
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
White (including Hispanic)	K 8.25 US 8.20	9.76 9.84	6.19 7.78	8.57 9.68	7.44 8.77	6.75 9.22	5.94 8.48	8.19 8.40	8.46 9.92	8.33 9.20	9.04 9.02	9.55 9.92	9.31 9.67	
White (non-Hispanic)	K 8.04 US 7.53	9.67 8.92	6.03 7.12	8.55 8.88	7.36 8.04	6.61 8.31	5.77 7.69	7.61 7.67	8.16 8.95	7.90 8.34	8.84 8.25	9.59 9.23	9.23 8.76	
Minorities (non-Hispanic)	K 21.35 US 26.14	29.11 35.66	24.60 26.39	19.07 35.54	21.94 31.40	26.27 35.08	21.47 30.96	19.57 26.30	34.69 34.85	27.94 30.94	31.29 25.94	49.61 34.98	42.09 30.86	
Hispanic	K 17.22 US 20.12	13.73 25.97	15.06 23.34	10.23 24.03	12.88 21.93	12.24 24.68	12.99 21.52	35.09 19.97	21.67 25.55	27.88 22.86	17.10 20.00	7.94 26.14	12.13 23.62	
Parent in two parent family	K 8.80 US 6.73	5.19 5.93	7.00 6.33	8.34 6.33	7.97 5.55	8.15 5.94	5.77 6.39	3.82 5.37	4.79 5.88	7.99 7.52	6.18 6.26	7.09 7.70	11.43 6.49	10.23 7.10
Single parent	K 25.00 US 16.38	49.23 49.73	47.84 40.39	33.80 42.52	31.50 39.95	23.73 39.56	23.45 37.33	n 17.64	34.39 40.82	30.89 38.54	n 17.64	34.23 43.37	33.63 40.99	
Male family head	K 7.14 US 6.8	0 0	7.14 6.80	4.79 6.46	4.79 6.46	4.07 6.34	4.07 6.34	6.00 6.88	0 0	6.00 6.88	7.34 6.98	0 0	7.34 6.98	
Female family head	K 0 US 0	17.39 23.52	17.39 23.52	0 0	14.68 23.45	15.71 21.08	15.71 21.08	0 0	16.86 21.49	16.86 21.49	0 0	20.81 21.15	20.81 21.15	

*Number of persons in group who are eligible for CETA as a percentage of total number of persons in that group. For example, in 1978 in Kansas of the male white non-hispanic males 8.04% were eligible for CETA.

**"Parental Status" concerns persons who were parents and/or family heads.

Note: K = Kansas; US = United States; n = number too small to provide reliable estimate; M = males; F = females; P = persons

Source: Calculated from Current Population Survey.

Kansas/United States Ratio* of Incidence
of CETA-Eligibility** by Sex, Ethnicity and Parental Status

Ethnicity and and Parental Status	1978			1979			1980			1981			1982		
	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P
White (Including Hispanic)	101	99	100	80	89	85	66	74	70	98	85	91	100	96	96
White (non-Hispanic)	107	108	108	85	96	92	69	80	75	99	91	95	107	104	103
Minorities (non-Hispanic)	82	82	84	93	54	70	65	75	69	74	100	90	121	142	136
Hispanic	86	53	65	78	43	59	73	50	56	176	85	122	86	30	51
Parent in two-parent Family	130	88	111	132	144	137	90	71	82	106	98	103	148	158	153
Parent in one- parent family	153	99	121	78	79	79	111	60	63	∅	84	80	∅	79	82
Male family head	105	∅	105	74	∅	74	64	∅	64	87	∅	87	105	∅	105
Female family head	∅	74	74	∅	63	63	∅	67	67	∅	79	79	∅	99	99

*Incidence in Kansas expressed as a percentage of incidence in the United States

**Number of persons in group who are eligible for CETA as a percentage of total number of persons in that group in the population aged 14 years and over.

***"Parental Status" concerns persons who are parents and/or heads of families

Note: M = Males; F = Females; P = Persons; n = number too small to provide reliable estimate;
∅ = number in Kansas too low to provide reliable estimate, so ratio cannot be calculated,
but national incidence evidently greatly exceeds Kansas incidence

Source: Calculated from Current Population Survey.

male and female minorities was well above the national rate.

Until 1981 the differences between the incidence in the white (excluding Hispanics) group and the incidence among minorities were greater in the nation as a whole than they were in Kansas (see Table 8). In 1981, however, this difference was higher among females in Kansas than among females in the United States, and in 1982 the differences in Kansas exceeded those in the nation among both males and females. The differences between minorities and whites (excluding Hispanics) remained fairly constant at the national level throughout the period, whereas in Kansas they were higher in 1982 than in previous years, mostly due to the sharp rise in incidence among minority females.

The incidence among the Hispanic population, both in Kansas and the United States, was between the incidence in the white (non-Hispanic) and minority populations throughout the period; however, in 1980, the incidence among Kansas Hispanic males was above that of minority males. In 1982 the incidence among Hispanic females was very much lower than the incidence among minority females and below the incidence among white non-Hispanic females.

The incidence among Kansas Hispanics was below the incidence among the national Hispanic population, except in 1981, when the incidence among Kansas male Hispanics rose to almost twice the national level. The incidence among female Hispanics in Kansas was much more below the national level than the male Hispanic incidence.

The incidence among the male Hispanic population of Kansas was always well above the incidence among the females, in contrast to the United States, where the female Hispanic incidence always exceeded the male.

Table 8
Relative Incidence* of CETA-Eligibility by Ethnicity and Sex
Kansas and United States, 1978-82

ETHNIC GROUP	1978			1979			1980			1981			1982		
	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P
White (including Hispanic)	1.03	1.01	1.01	1.03	1.00	1.01	1.03	1.02	1.03	1.06	1.03	1.00	1.02	1.00	1.01
White (excluding Hispanic)	1.09	1.10	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.11	1.10	1.09	1.11	1.10	1.09	1.11	1.10
Hispanic	2.14	1.42	1.69	2.54	1.20	1.75	2.73	2.13	2.25	4.61	2.66	3.53	1.93	0.82	1.31
Minorities	2.65	3.01	2.94	4.08	2.23	2.98	3.49	3.97	3.72	2.57	4.25	3.54	3.55	5.19	4.56
	3.47	3.99	3.79	3.71	4.00	3.90	3.69	4.22	4.03	3.42	3.89	3.71	3.14	3.79	3.52

* Incidence in each group as ratio of the incidence in the group with the lowest incidence. For example, in 1978 the incidence among minority males in Kansas was 2.65 times as high as among white males (excluding Hispanic).

Note: M = males; F = females; P = persons; K = Kansas; U = United States.

Source: Calculated from Current Population Surveys.

The incidence among the national Hispanic population was relatively stable throughout the period, whereas in Kansas it was more variable. The incidence among Kansas males fell below the 1978 rate in 1979-80, then rose by 263% in 1981. In 1982 it was once more at the 1978 level. The incidence among Kansas females fell in 1979, then rose again in 1980 and 1981 when it was 25% above the 1978 level. In 1982 it dropped dramatically to 46% of the 1978 level.

Variations in Incidence According to Parental Status

Table 6 also shows that incidence was much greater among parents in single-parent families than among parents in two-parent families throughout the period. The difference was much more marked among female parents than among the male, during the whole period.

From Table 7 it can be seen that the incidence among parents in two-parent families in Kansas was above the incidence in this group nationally, except for male parents in 1978 and 1980.

The difference in the incidence among parents in one-parent families and the incidence among parents in two-parent families was greater in the United States than in Kansas, except for 1978.

The incidence among male family heads was much lower than among female family heads throughout the period, both in Kansas and the United States. The difference was larger in the United States, except in 1980.

The incidence among male family heads in Kansas was above the incidence in this group at the national level in 1978, then it fell substantially below the national level. In 1980 the Kansas rate for this group began to rise, relative to the national rate, and by 1982 it was 5% above the latter.

The incidence among female family heads in Kansas was substantially below the incidence in this group in the United States until 1982, when the Kansas rate reached the national level.

III. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CETA-ELIGIBLE POPULATION

The previous section dealt with the CE population in relation to the general population. This section examines the demographic characteristics of the CE population specifically.

Age-Sex Composition

Table 9 shows the composition of both the Kansas and United States CE populations in terms of age-sex groups for the five-year period. Chart 1 depicts the same information for Kansas in 1982.

In each year of the period, females aged 22-44 years constitute the largest single group within the CE population, both in Kansas and the United States. The next three rankings, both for Kansas and the nation, include females aged 16-21, males aged 16-21, and males aged 22-44; however, the order of these groups is not consistent, either between years or between Kansas and the nation.

In 1978, 1979, and 1982, males aged 22-44 years were the second largest group in the CE population of Kansas. In 1980 and 1981, this same group was the fourth largest group. In 1980 and 1981, females aged 16-21 were second largest group in Kansas; in the other three years of the period, this group was the third largest. Males aged 16-21 were the fourth largest group in Kansas each year, except in 1980 and 1981 when they were third.

In the United States, the second largest group throughout the period was females aged 16-21. Males aged 22-44 years were the third largest group from 1980-1982. Prior to 1980, the third largest group was males aged 16-21.

Males aged 65 years and over were the smallest group in the Kansas CE population in 1981 and 1982. In the years 1978-80, this group was about the same proportion of the Kansas CE population as it was of the national CE population, but in 1981 and 1982 the Kansas proportion was only about half the national proportion.

Table 9

Age and Sex Composition* of CETA-Eligible Population
Kansas and United States, 1978-82

Sex & Age Group		1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
		%	%	%	%	%
Males 14-15 years	K	6.30	5.20	4.34	2.77	4.26
	U	3.99	4.05	3.80	3.69	3.51
16-21 years	K	9.84	10.77	13.42	16.64	11.56
	U	13.09	13.04	13.02	13.14	13.94
22-44 years	K	15.46	17.12	13.34	14.49	18.67
	U	12.64	12.60	13.15	14.80	15.18
45-64 years	K	5.90	6.94	6.55	8.66	6.61
	U	7.34	7.22	7.38	6.75	6.61
65 years & over	K	3.00	4.30	3.55	1.19	1.67
	U	4.41	4.04	4.11	3.64	3.28
Total males	K	40.50	44.33	41.20	43.75	42.77
	U	41.47	40.95	41.46	42.02	42.52
Females 14-15 yrs.	K	7.48	3.76	2.37	5.32	3.77
	U	4.24	4.24	3.91	3.47	3.79
16-21 years	K	10.85	12.28	16.73	16.75	13.28
	U	15.33	15.54	15.44	15.26	15.36
22-44 years	K	25.75	24.96	21.86	17.99	24.36
	U	19.84	20.02	20.30	21.21	21.40
45-64 years	K	9.50	7.87	6.87	9.96	9.11
	U	10.46	10.41	10.01	9.58	9.62
65 years & over	K	5.90	6.80	10.97	6.23	6.71
	U	8.65	8.97	8.88	8.46	7.31
Total females	K	59.50	55.67	58.80	56.25	57.23
	U	58.53	59.05	58.54	57.98	57.48

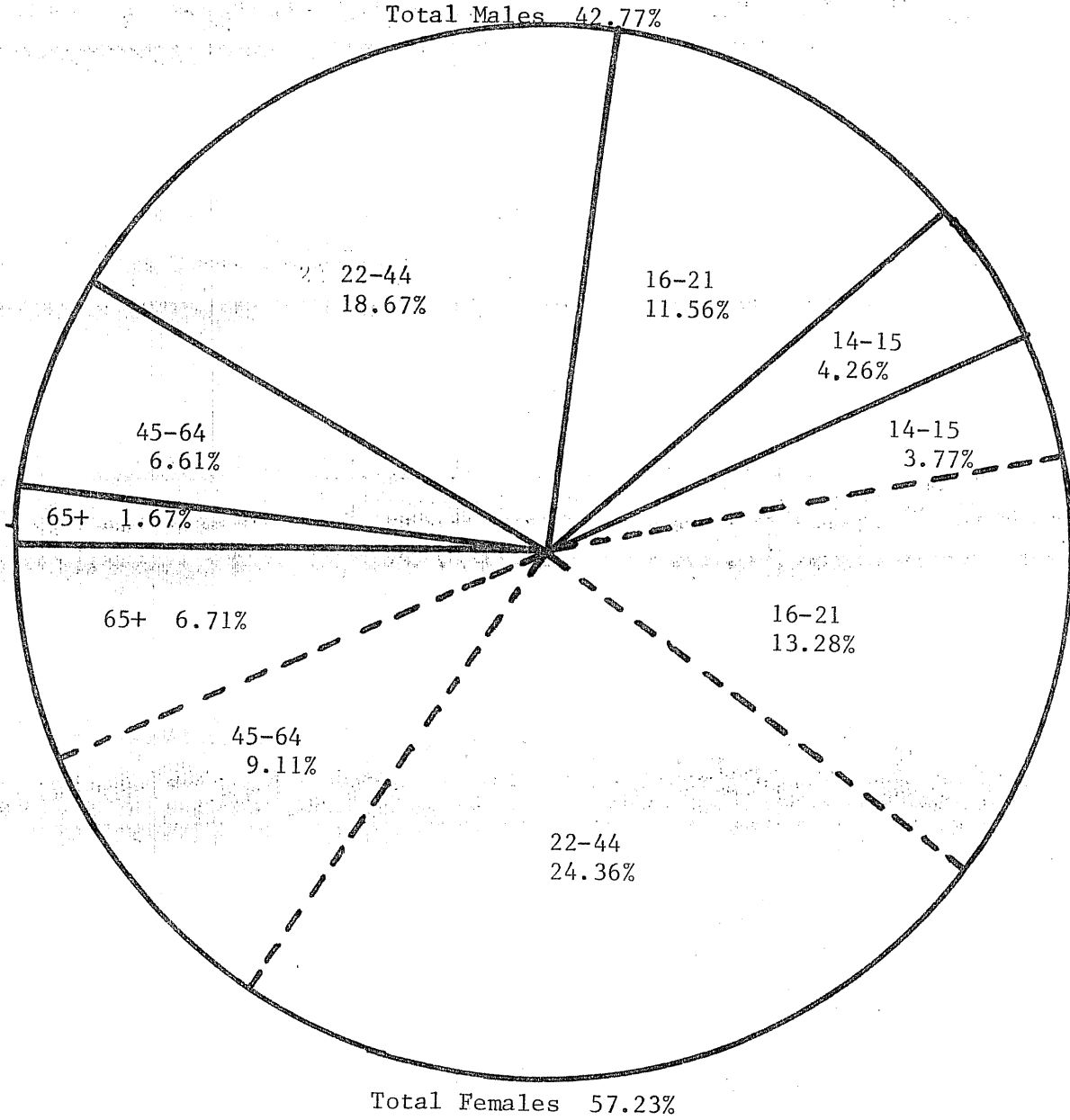
* Number in each sex and age group who were eligible for CETA as percentage of the total CETA-eligible population.

Note: K = Kansas, U = United States.

Source: Calculated from Current Population Survey.

Chart 1

Age-Sex Composition of CETA-Eligible Population
in Kansas 1982



---- Female
—— Male

Source: Calculated from Current Population Survey

Age-Distribution

Whereas Table 9 shows the size of each age-sex group in relation to the total CE population, Table 10 shows the size of each age-group within the total males, females, and persons (males and females together) in the CE population. Charts 2-4 depict this information for Kansas in 1982.

Among the male CE population in Kansas in 1982 those aged 22-44 years were the largest group (43.65%), followed by those aged 16-21 years. Those aged 14-21 years were 37% of the male CE population.

In previous years the 22-44 years group exceeded the 14-21 years group only in 1979. In 1980 the 22-44 years group was slightly smaller than the group aged 16-21 years.

In the national male CE population the 14-21 years group was the largest throughout the period, followed by the group aged 22-44 years. In 1978-79, the 16-21 years old group slightly exceeded the group aged 22-44 years; in 1980 the two groups were approximately equal; but in 1981-82 the group aged 22-44 years was larger than the 16-21 years group.

In 1982 the male Kansas CE population was older, on the average, than the male national CE population, the median age of the Kansas group being 27.85 years, whereas the national median was 26.76. In 1978 the medians of the two groups were approximately equal. In 1979 the Kansas median rose above the national median, then fell below it in 1980 and 1981. The Kansas median oscillated much more from year to year than the United States median which was practically stable through the period.

The proportion of the national male CE population aged 16-21 years remained practically constant during the period, whereas the proportion of the Kansas male CE population in this age-group rose steadily from 1978 to 1981, in which year it exceeded the national proportion for the first time during the period. In 1982, however, the Kansas proportion fell again to below the national figure.

Table 10

Age Composition* of CETA-Eligible Population
Kansas and United States, 1978-82

AGE GROUP	1978		1979		1980		1981		1982				
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
14-15 years	K 15.54 U 9.62	12.57 7.24	8.07 9.90	6.56 7.18	10.54 9.17	4.03 6.68	6.71 7.71	6.34 8.79	9.46 5.99	8.15 7.16	9.97 8.27	6.59 6.59	8.04 7.30
16-21 years	K 24.28 U 31.57	18.24 26.20	25.31 31.85	21.40 26.11	32.57 31.40	28.46 26.36	30.07 28.45	38.07 31.28	29.78 26.32	33.39 28.40	27.03 32.78	23.20 26.72	24.79 29.29
22-44 years	K 38.25 U 30.47	43.30 33.89	40.23 30.77	46.50 33.90	32.37 31.72	37.18 34.69	35.20 33.45	33.06 35.22	31.98 36.57	32.48 36.01	43.65 35.71	42.56 37.24	43.01 36.60
45-64 years	K 14.57 U 17.70	15.97 17.88	16.30 17.62	13.69 17.62	15.90 17.81	11.68 17.10	13.50 17.40	19.81 16.06	17.71 16.54	18.56 16.34	15.46 15.54	15.92 16.74	15.78 16.23
65 years & over	K 7.36 U 10.64	9.92 14.79	10.09 9.86	11.85 15.18	8.62 9.90	18.65 15.17	14.52 12.99	2.72 8.65	11.07 14.58	7.47 12.09	3.89 7.70	11.73 12.71	8.38 10.58
Total 14 years & over	K 100.00 U 100.00	100.00 100.00	100.00 100.00	100.00 100.00	100.00 100.00	100.00 100.00	100.00 100.00	100.00 100.00	100.00 100.00	100.00 100.00	100.00 100.00	100.00 100.00	100.00 100.00

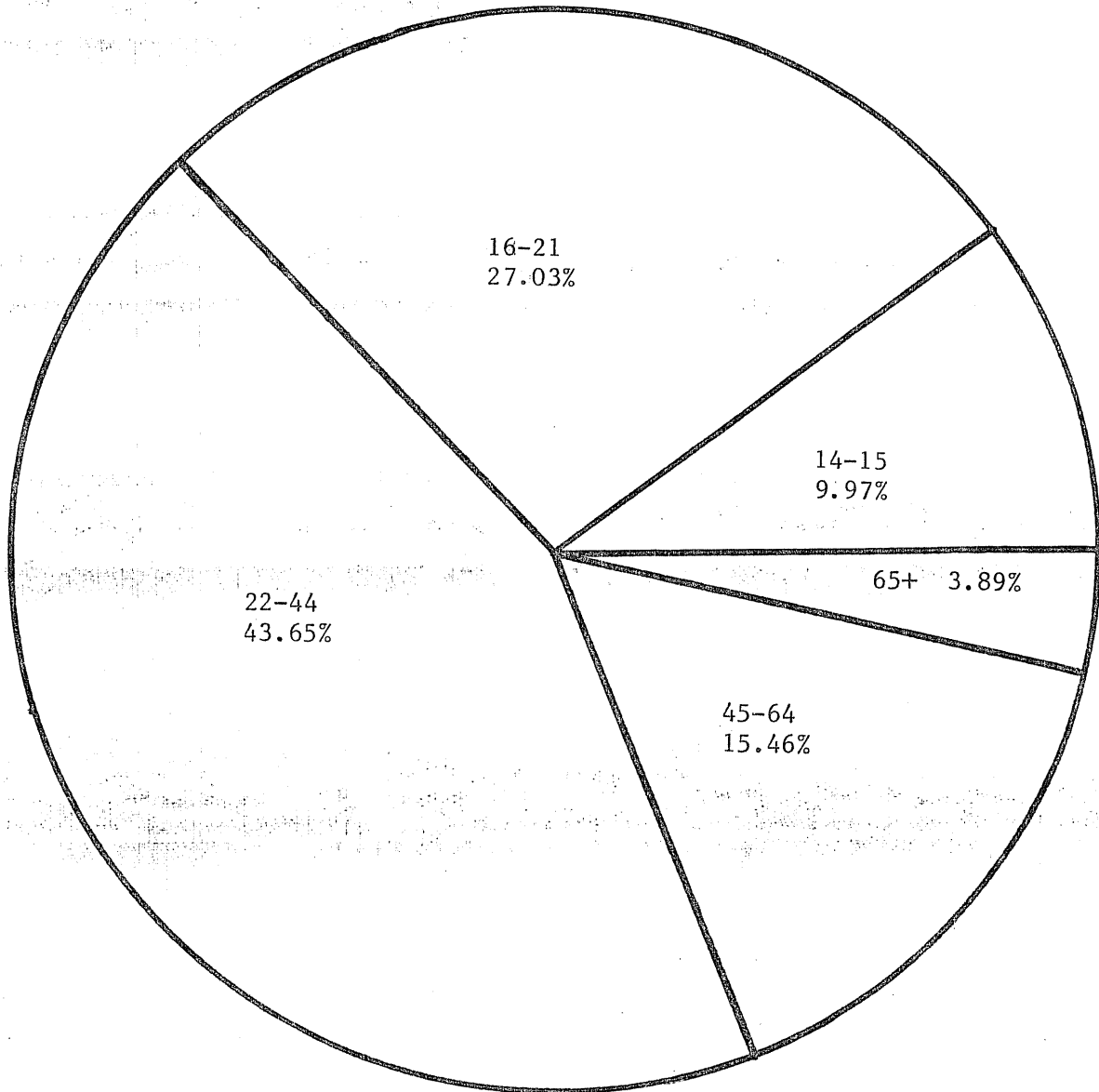
* Number in each age and sex group as percentage of total CETA-eligible population in that sex group. For example, in Kansas in 1978, of the CETA-eligible males, 15.54% were aged 14-15 years.

Note: K = Kansas; U = United States; M = males; F = females; P = persons.

Source: Calculated from Current Population Survey.

Chart 2

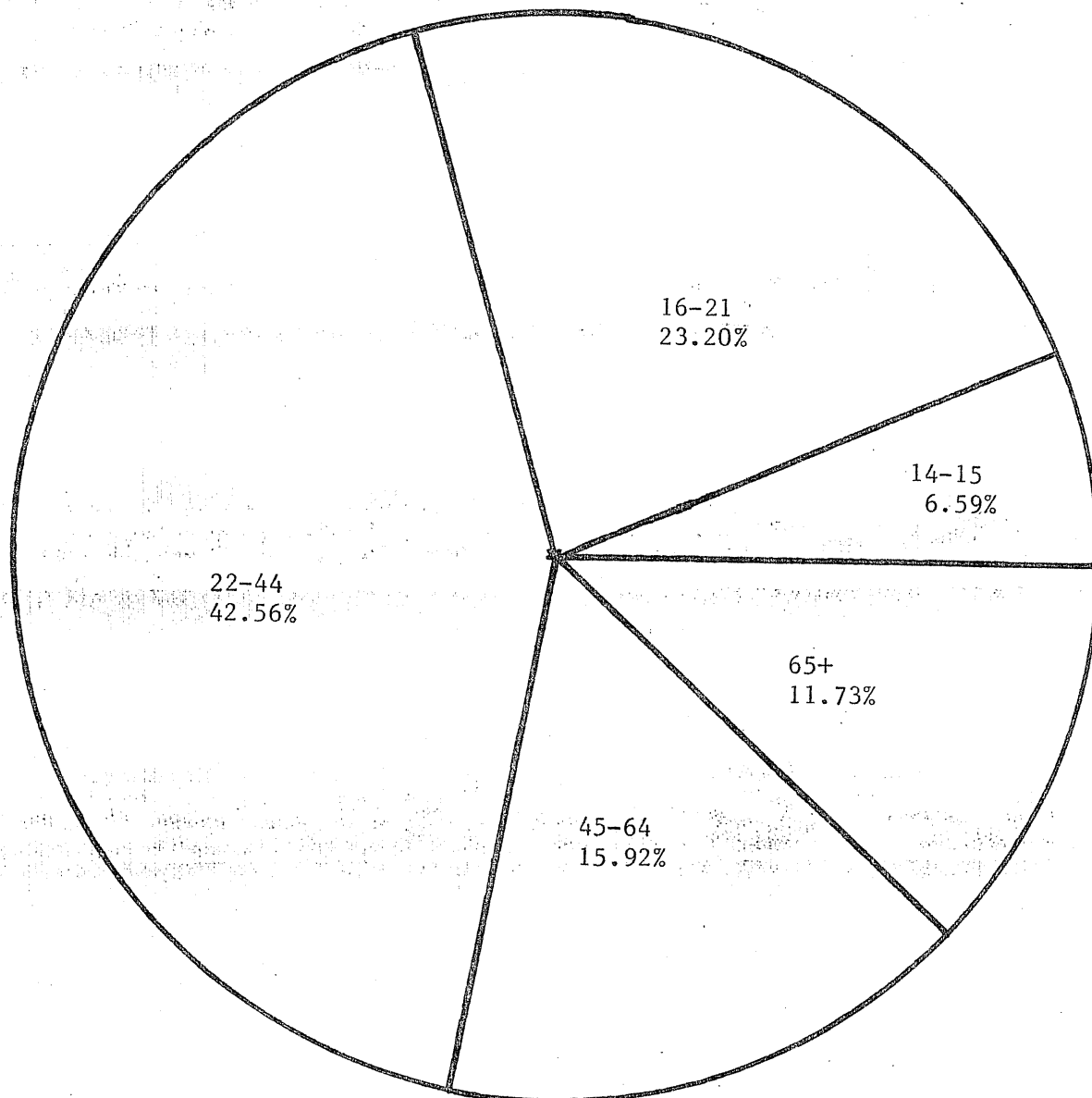
Age Composition of CETA-Eligible Males in Kansas, 1982



Source: Calculated from Current Population Survey

Chart 3

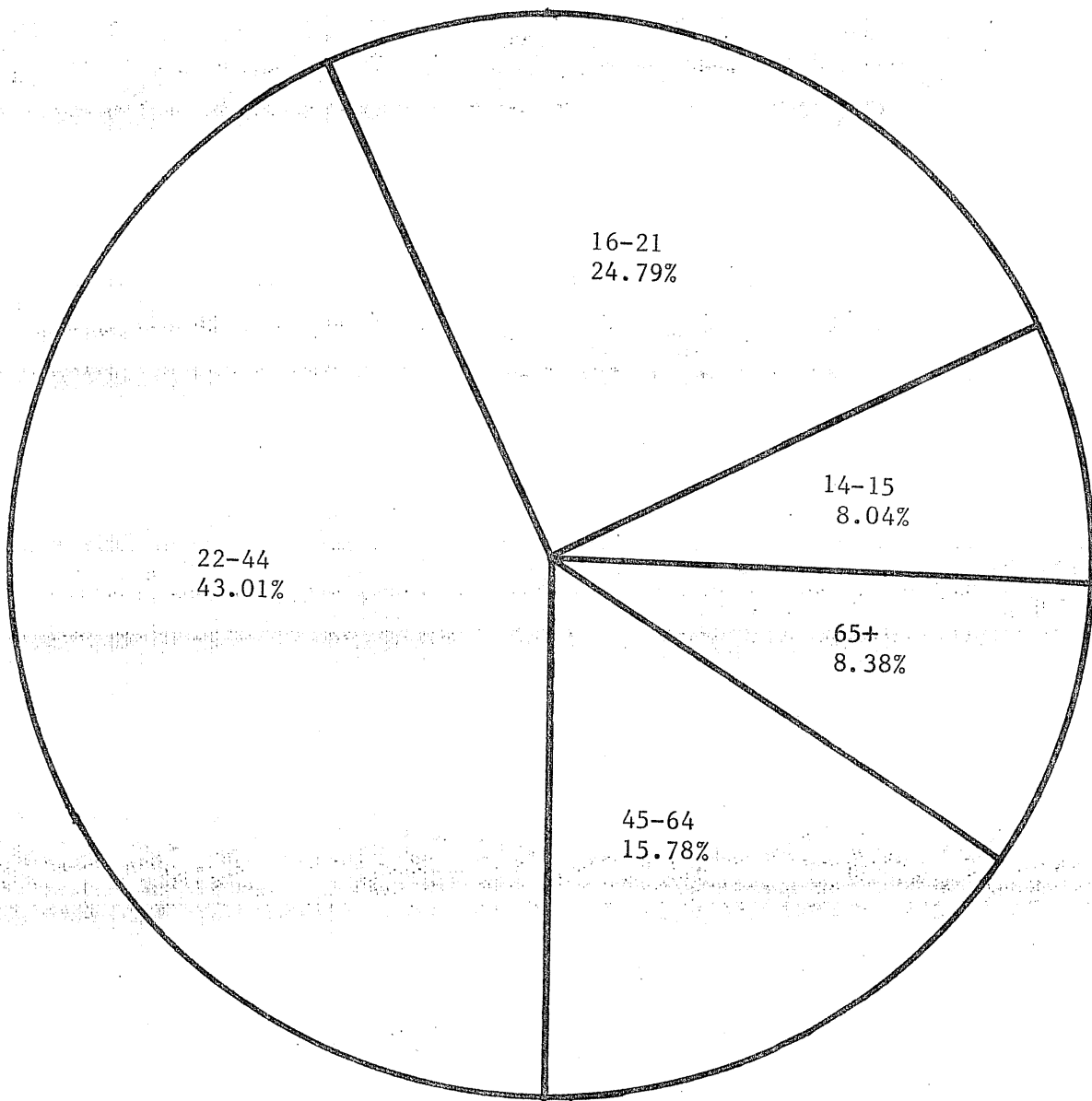
Age Composition of CETA-Eligible Females in Kansas, 1982



Source: Calculated from Current Population Survey

Chart 4

Age Composition of CETA-Eligible Population in Kansas, 1982



Source: Calculated from Current Population Survey

Among the female CE population in Kansas those aged 22-44 years were the largest group throughout the period except for 1981, when the group aged 14-21 years equalled it. In the other years the 14-21 years group was the second largest.

In the national female CE population the group aged 22-44 years was the largest throughout the period, the group aged 14-21 years being almost the same size in 1979-80, and being the second largest group in the other years.

Compared with the males, the female CE population in Kansas had a higher proportion 65 years and over throughout the period. The proportion was three times as great in 1982, the difference having increased markedly since 1978, when the proportion of this age-group in the female CE population was only 1.34 times as high as among the males.

The same difference occurred in the national CE population, but it was less marked than in Kansas. In 1982 the proportion aged 65 years and over among the national female CE population was only 1.67 times the proportion among the males. The difference grew by 20% during the period, whereas in Kansas it grew by 223%.

The female CE population of Kansas was slightly younger than the national female CE population throughout the period, until 1982, when the Kansas group was slightly older (a median of 31.92 years compared with 31.31 in the national group). The Kansas median oscillated from year to year much more than the United States median, which was practically constant throughout the period.

The proportion of the national female CE population aged 16-21 years remained stable during the period, whereas the proportion in Kansas varied.

Substantially below the United States proportion in 1978-79, it rose above the national proportion in 1980-81, then fell again in 1982. It was, however, still 27% above the 1978 figure, although 15% below the national proportion.

In the figures for "persons", which combine males and females, the group aged 22-44 was the largest in Kansas in 1978-79. In 1980-81, this group was exceeded by the group aged 14-21 years, but in 1982 the group aged 22-44 years was again the largest.

In the United States, the 14-21 years group was the largest in 1978-80, but in 1981-82 this group was approximately the same size as the group aged 22-44 years.

The Kansas CE population was younger, on the average, than the national CE population in 1978, but was older in 1979. In 1980 and 1981 it was younger, but once again became older in 1982. The Kansas median varied from year to year more than the United States median, which was constant for 1978-80, and then fell in 1981-82.

Sex Distribution

Since the incidence of CETA-eligibility is higher among women than among men, the total CE population, both in Kansas and nationally, is predominantly female, as can be seen from Table 11.

The proportion of females in the Kansas CE population has remained constant at about 58% to 59% over the period. The figure for the United States has also been stable at about the same level.

Among the young CE population, the pattern was more varied. In 1981 and 1980, males were slightly in excess of females in this group. Although the number of females rose to 56.80% in 1982, it was still below the 1978 level of 59%. The proportion of females in the Kansas young CE population is less than that in the national CE youth in 1979-81, but greater in 1978 and 1982.

Table 11

Femininity* of CETA-Eligible Population by Ethnic Group

Kansas and United States, 1978-1982

CETA Title	1978		1979		1980		1981		1982							
	W	M	T	W	M	T	W	M	T	W	M	T				
Any listed	K	57.45	71.58	59.47	60.79	41.89	57.44	58.80	53.50	68.70	56.25	53.71	69.49	57.22		
	US	56.75	62.17	58.53	57.58	61.93	59.05	58.54	56.37	61.13	57.98	55.43	61.69	57.48		
II B	K	66.79	71.12	67.53	66.53	36.25	60.48	62.14	56.67	60.96	57.59	74.75	61.34	60.64	73.40	63.98
	US	59.11	65.92	61.48	60.51	66.11	62.48	56.69	66.13	62.05	59.17	64.65	61.10	58.35	65.54	60.84
II D	K	64.89	71.98	66.05	64.23	45.45	60.46	71.30	57.80	67.47	59.48	70.76	62.34	58.93	72.70	62.85
	US	62.27	65.28	63.42	63.54	64.52	63.93	62.82	64.89	63.65	62.24	64.15	62.99	61.39	65.55	63.02
Youth.	K	56.41	70.45	59.00	59.09	39.34	53.60	52.15	33.33	48.82	45.75	58.75	49.25	58.42	49.51	56.80
	US	53.26	56.19	54.26	53.87	54.74	54.16	53.85	55.60	54.45	52.37	56.43	53.71	52.41	54.20	52.98
YETP	K	61.16	55.17	60.00	70.69	21.52	50.77	62.20	32.14	54.55	51.98	58.14	56.25	64.06	64.00	63.67
	US	55.13	58.49	56.47	59.13	56.82	58.20	56.28	57.07	56.61	56.06	59.70	57.50	54.31	58.75	55.98
SYEP	K	67.90	70.45	68.45	56.90	39.34	50.99	51.75	33.33	47.59	51.17	63.95	55.83	58.28	59.52	58.47
	US	56.55	58.05	57.12	57.97	56.48	57.40	57.06	56.08	56.68	56.61	57.95	57.10	57.29	57.10	57.21
YCCIP	K	22.35	n	22.35	71.74	n	51.97	58.59	48.65	55.42	44.92	46.43	45.05	66.38	31.91	56.44
	US	48.35	51.46	49.31	46.92	50.92	48.08	49.66	55.36	51.34	47.38	52.69	48.92	44.81	47.08	45.44

*Females in eligible group as percentage of that group.

Note: W = White (includes Hispanic); M = Minority; T = Total; K = Kansas; US = United States; n = number too small to provide reliable estimate.

Source: Calculated from Current Population Survey.

Both in Kansas and in the United States as a whole, there was a greater percentage of women in the minority CE population than in the white (which includes persons of Hispanic ethnicity), except in Kansas in 1979. The percentage of women in the Kansas minority CE population was noticeably greater than that in the national minority CE population, except in 1979 and 1980. This was not true, however, of the young minority CE population. In three of the five years, the percentage of women in the Kansas young minority CE population was less than that in the national young minority population, and the Kansas percentage was only substantially greater in 1978.

In the various categories of the CE population, the proportion of females varied somewhat from year to year during the period, more so in Kansas than in the United States. In most groups, percentages of females fell in 1979 and 1980, but rose again in 1981 and 1982, in some groups to levels above that of 1978. In the United States, percentages of females were consistently higher in minorities than in whites, in all categories of eligibility.

The Kansas CE population was more variable. In the total CE population ("Any listed" in Table 11), the percentage of females was higher among minorities than among whites in 1978, lower in 1979, the same in 1980, and then higher in 1981-82. In Category IIB, it was higher, except for 1979-80, when it was lower. Among youth, the percentage was higher in 1978 and 1981, but lower in the other three years of the period.

Ethnicity

Table 12 shows racial minorities among the CE population as a percentage of the total CE population in each eligibility category; Chart 5 depicts

Table 12

Minorities as Percentage* of CETA-Eligible Population
Kansas and United States, 1978-1982

CETA Title		1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Any Listed	K	14.39	17.51	19.42	19.52	22.14
	U	32.73	33.80	34.51	33.86	32.87
IIB	K	17.24	19.96	21.52	21.93	26.22
	U	34.71	35.04	36.52	35.28	34.70
IID	K	17.53	20.11	27.70	24.60	27.98
	U	38.10	39.76	40.08	39.46	39.33
Youth	K	18.41	28.30	17.69	26.89	16.97
	U	34.00	33.84	34.33	33.16	32.07
YETP	K	14.15	40.51	25.45	29.86	18.72
	U	40.12	40.01	42.50	39.81	37.82
SYEP	K	21.36	34.36	22.59	36.47	16.37
	U	37.98	38.16	38.84	37.08	35.71
YCCIP	K	n	27.55	22.29	19.11	28.83
	U	30.51	28.95	29.35	28.92	27.53

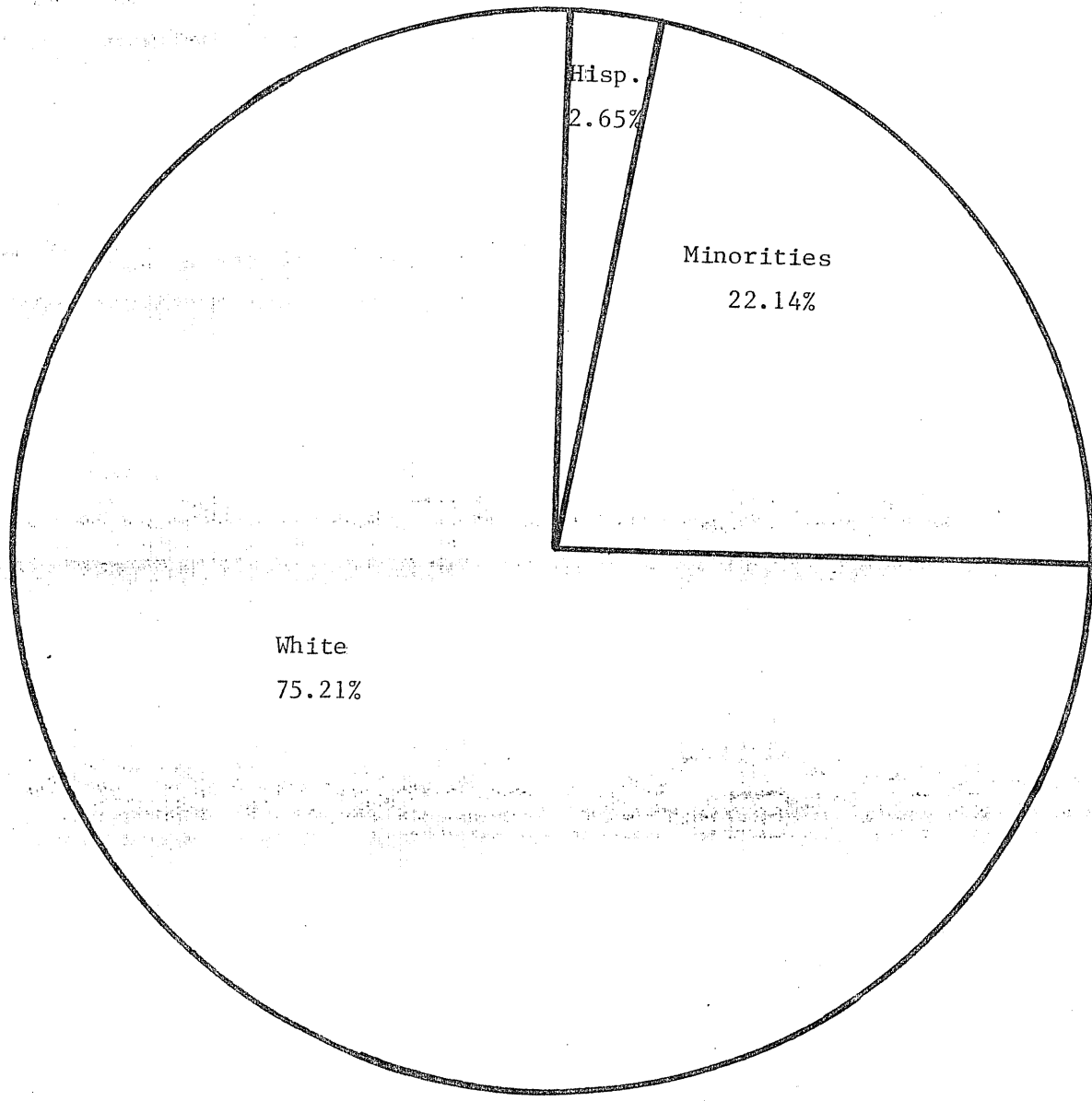
* Number in minority group as percentage of total persons eligible under the relevant CETA title. For example in Kansas, in 1978, 17.24% of those eligible under Title IIB belonged to a minority group.

Note: K = Kansas; U = United States; n = number too small to provide reliable estimate.

Source: Calculated from Current Population Survey.

Chart 5

Racial Composition of CETA-Eligible Population
in Kansas, 1982



Source: Calculated from Current Population Survey

this information for Kansas in 1982. Minorities (which exclude Hispanics) were a considerably smaller proportion of the CE population in Kansas than in the United States in all categories of eligibility throughout the period.

Whereas the minority percentage remained practically stable throughout the period in the total CE population and in most categories, the minority percentage rose steadily in the total Kansas CE population from just under one-sixth to over one-fifth. This was accounted for mainly by category IIB and category IID; in other categories, the minority percentage oscillated during the period.

As noted above, the proportion of women in the minority population oscillated during the period, sometimes above and sometimes below the proportion in the white CE population.

Hispanics make up a relatively small proportion of the CE population of Kansas throughout the period, as can be seen from Table 13. This table also shows that the Hispanic proportion was considerably below the national level in all categories of eligibility in all years during the period.

At the national level, the Hispanic proportion rose slightly through the period, whereas the Hispanic proportion in Kansas oscillated.

Parental and Household Status

Table 14 shows that among the CE population of both Kansas and the United States male parents in a one-parent family were very rare, but female parents in a one-parent family constituted about one-fifth of the female Kansas CE population in 1982, and over one-quarter in the United States. In Kansas this proportion fell steadily from 1978 to 1982; in the United States it was stable 1978-81, and rose steadily in 1982.

Table 13

Hispanic Persons as Percentage* of CETA-Eligible Population
Kansas and United States, 1978-1982

CETA Title		1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Any Listed	K	3.26	2.25	4.18	5.89	2.65
	U	9.22	8.75	9.48	9.71	10.82
IIB	K	2.97	1.08	3.89	3.70	1.81
	U	9.52	8.83	9.72	10.14	10.28
IID	K	3.64	3.20	5.97	5.68	3.56
	U	9.56	8.61	9.56	11.25	10.19
Youth	K	2.09	1.62	4.95	6.05	1.01
	U	9.42	9.68	9.96	9.88	11.24
YETP	K	n	4.10	3.18	3.47	n
	U	10.29	10.40	11.12	13.10	12.96
SYEP	K	1.21	1.97	4.82	2.48	n
	U	10.48	10.36	11.01	12.78	12.53
YCCIP	K	5.88	n	3.01	12.29	3.68
	U	7.32	7.97	7.89	7.97	9.23

* Number of Hispanic persons as a percentage of total persons eligible under the relevant CETA title. For example, in Kansas, in 1978, of the total persons eligible under Title IIB, 2.97% were Hispanic.

Note: K = Kansas; U = United States; n = number too small to provide reliable estimate.

Source: Calculated from Current Population Survey.

Table 14

Parental and Household Status* of CETA-Eligible Population
 Kansas and United States, 1978-82

Family Status	1978			1979			1980			1981			1982			
	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	
Parent in two-parent family	K	33.14	13.32	21.36	34.78	24.63	28.95	28.93	13.42	19.81	27.46	16.50	21.28	34.82	23.29	28.22
	U	20.07	12.53	15.66	19.17	11.65	14.73	19.36	11.52	14.77	20.74	12.51	15.97	19.72	12.28	15.44
Parent in single-parent family	K	1.53	30.34	18.72	1.09	24.63	13.28	1.53	23.22	14.36	n	21.63	12.17	n	19.61	11.22
	U	1.22	23.15	14.06	1.08	22.88	13.96	1.28	23.07	14.03	1.50	23.01	13.97	1.47	26.28	15.74
Male head of family	K	62.29	0	25.40	48.60	0	20.69	50.77	0	20.09	49.61	0	21.68	56.47	0	24.15
	U	47.89	0	19.35	45.61	0	18.68	44.28	0	18.36	44.45	0	18.67	42.84	0	18.21
Female head of family	K	0	39.60	23.55	0	39.70	22.80	0	47.25	27.78	0	36.32	20.43	0	39.04	22.34
	U	0	39.48	23.11	0	40.56	23.95	0	41.40	24.24	0	41.11	23.84	0	40.46	23.26

* Defined as whether the individual is a parent in a one or two-parent family, and as whether he or she is a head of a family.

Note: K = Kansas; U = United States; M = males; F = females; P = persons;
 n = number too small to provide reliable estimate.

Source: Calculated from Current Population Survey

Male heads of families made up over half (56.47%) of the male CE population of Kansas in 1982, and two-fifths of the male national CE population. At the national level this proportion fell steadily, although slightly, between 1978 and 1982; in Kansas it oscillated, being slightly below the 1978 figure in 1982.

Female heads of families were about two-fifths of the female CE population of Kansas and the United States during most of the period.

V. CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

As stated in the beginning of this monograph, among the issues and problems of the Kansas labor market which were identified in Monograph #1 were those of "target groups" which had suffered serious disadvantages in the labor market nationally. The CETA-eligible population comprises a number of such target groups, and the analysis of the information about this population presented above leads to significant conclusions. These relate, first, to the size of the CETA-eligible population relative to the total population aged 14 years and over (the "incidence" of CETA-eligibility) and, second, to the demographic composition of the CETA-eligible group.

The analysis of the incidence of CETA-eligibility may be summarized as follows:

- (a) although the total incidence of CETA-eligibility was lower in Kansas than in the nation throughout the period, it approached the national level in 1982 (90%) and was 85% of the national level in 1978, having fallen in between and started to rise again in 1981;
- (b) in certain sections of the population, the 1982 incidence equaled or exceeded the incidence in the same section of the national population,

these being:

- males aged 22-44 years (112% of the national rate)*
- females aged 22-44 years (106% of the national rate)*
- non-Hispanic white males (107% of the national rate)**
- non-Hispanic white females (104% of the national rate)**
- minority males (121% of the national rate)
- minority females (142% of the national rate)
- male parents in two-parent families (148% of the national rate)
- female parents in two-parent families (158% of the national rate)
- male family heads (105% of the national rate);

(c) the CETA-eligible population of Kansas declined from 1978 to 1980, both absolutely and relatively to the total population aged 14 years and over, then rose until the number was almost 15% above the 1978 figure and the incidence was 12.4% above the 1978 level;

(d) the gap between the Kansas incidence and the national incidence widened through the years 1978-80, then narrowed, reaching its smallest size (10%) during the period in 1982;

(e) the above trends applied to every category of CETA-eligibility;

(f) differences in incidence in age groups were considerable, being greater in Kansas than in the national population; the age group with the highest incidence (those aged 16-21 years) had an incidence nine times as high as the age group with the lowest (those aged 45-64 years);

* In 1978 the incidence in these groups was 107% and 108% respectively of the national level.

** In 1978 these groups had an incidence 108% of the national rate.

- (g) the female incidence was about 25% above the male incidence in Kansas, the difference being slightly less than in the national population;
- (h) the difference in incidence among the white (non-Hispanic) population and the minority population was greater in Kansas than at the national level;
- (i) the incidence among Hispanic sections of the population was between the incidence among whites and the minority incidence, both in Kansas and the United States;
- (j) the incidence among the male Hispanic population was much above the incidence among Hispanic females in Kansas, in contrast to the national Hispanic population, in which the reverse was true;
- (k) the incidence among female family heads was much larger than among male family heads, the difference being greater at the national level than in Kansas; and
- (l) the incidence was much greater among parents in one-parent families than among parents in two-parent families (especially in the case of females).

Regarding the composition of the CETA-eligible population, the main points are as follows:

- (a) females aged 22-44 years were the largest group in the CETA-eligible population, both in Kansas and the United States throughout the period, being about one-quarter of the Kansas CETA-eligible population and about one-fifth of the national CETA-eligible population in 1982;
- (b) among the male CETA-eligible population of Kansas, the age-group 22-44 was the largest (43.65%), whereas in the national CETA-eligible population the group aged 16-21 was the largest; in 1982 the male CETA-eligible population of Kansas was older than the national group;

- (c) among the female CETA-eligible population, the group aged 22-44 years was the largest, both in Kansas and the United States; the Kansas female group was younger than the national group;
- (d) about three-fifths of the CETA-eligible population, both in Kansas and the United States, are female; this proportion has been stable since 1978, the minority CETA-eligible population being still more feminine at state and national levels;
- (e) the young minority CETA-eligible population of Kansas had proportionately fewer women (49.51% than the corresponding group at the national level (54.20%); and
- (f) in general the composition of the national CETA-eligible population was more stable over the period, the composition of the Kansas group oscillating more.

The analysis of the incidence of CETA-eligibility and the demographic composition of the CETA-eligible population for the period 1978-82 shows that, while in some respects the problem of disadvantaged workers in Kansas is similar to that in the nation as a whole, in other respects it is significantly different.

In particular it may be noted that:

- (a) both in the United States and in Kansas the incidence of CETA-eligibility is well above the rate of unemployment, but the difference between the unemployment rate and the incidence of CETA-eligibility is much greater in Kansas than in the United States (5.34% above the unemployment rate in Kansas, 2.08% above in the United States in 1982);
- (b) the gap between the Kansas and the national unemployment rates was much greater throughout the period than the gap between the Kansas and national incidence of CETA-eligibility;

- (c) in certain sections of the Kansas population the incidence of CETA-eligibility was close to, even in excess of, the national rate; and
- (d) the demographic composition of the Kansas CETA-eligible population was similar to the national CETA-eligible population in some respects, but different in others.

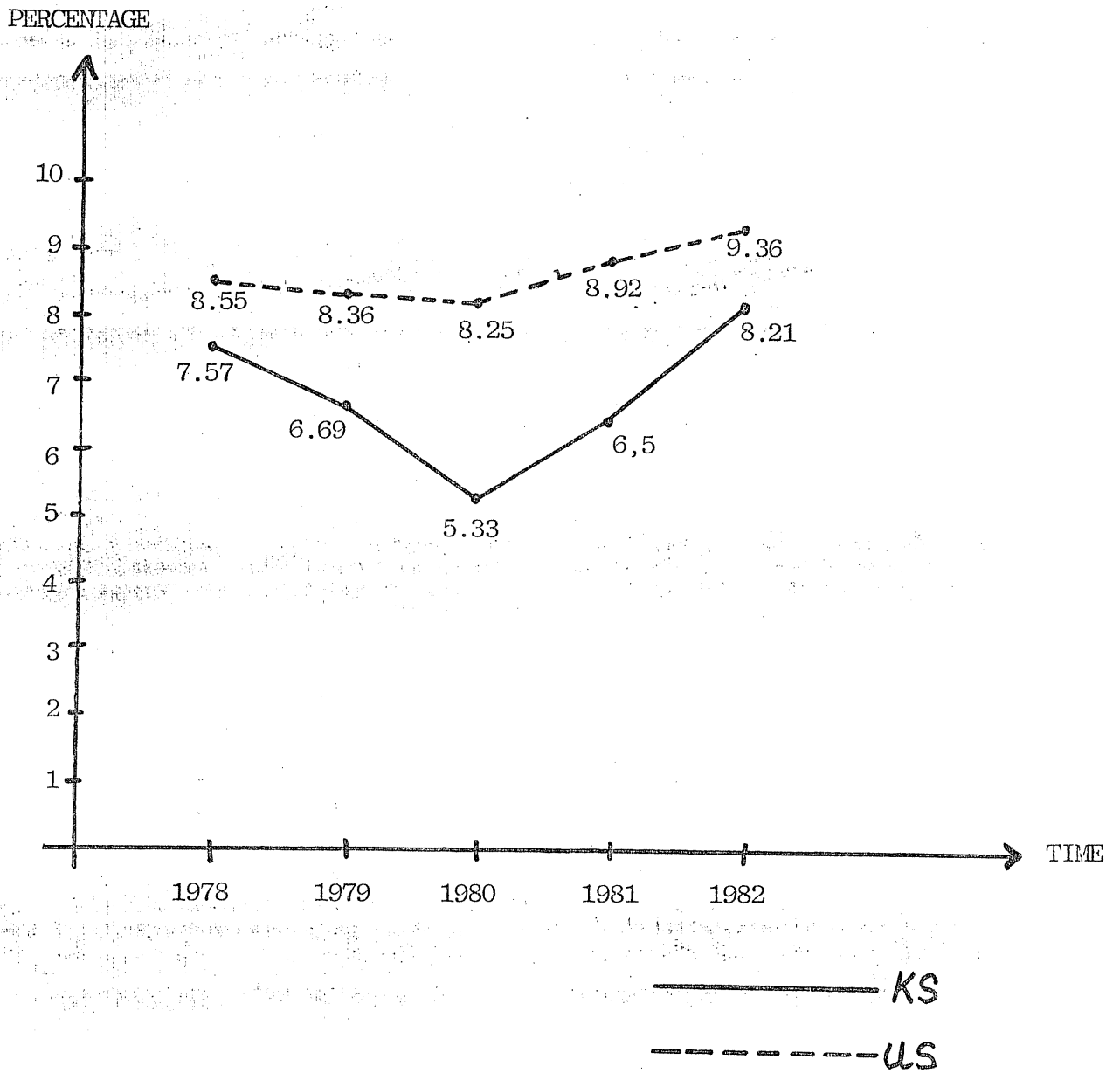
In the light of these conclusions, the following policy issues may be raised:

- (i) the need to relate the planning and funding of job-training and associated policies and programs to trends in the size and characteristics of the CETA-eligible population, rather than to indicators such as the unemployment rate;
- (ii) the need to shape job-training and related programs to fit the demographic characteristics of the Kansas eligible population, particularly those which differ from the national eligible population;
- (iii) the need to develop policies and measures designed to reduce the incidence of eligibility for job-training in those sections of the Kansas population in which the incidence is particularly severe;
- (iv) the need to inform all relevant agencies and organizations, including private enterprise, of the magnitude and character of the problem of disadvantaged workers in Kansas, and in particular of the ways in which it differs from the problem at the national level; and
- (v) the need to obtain and analyze disaggregated data at the state and sub-state levels on the eligible population and to estimate future trends as far as possible as a basis for advance planning.

APPENDIX

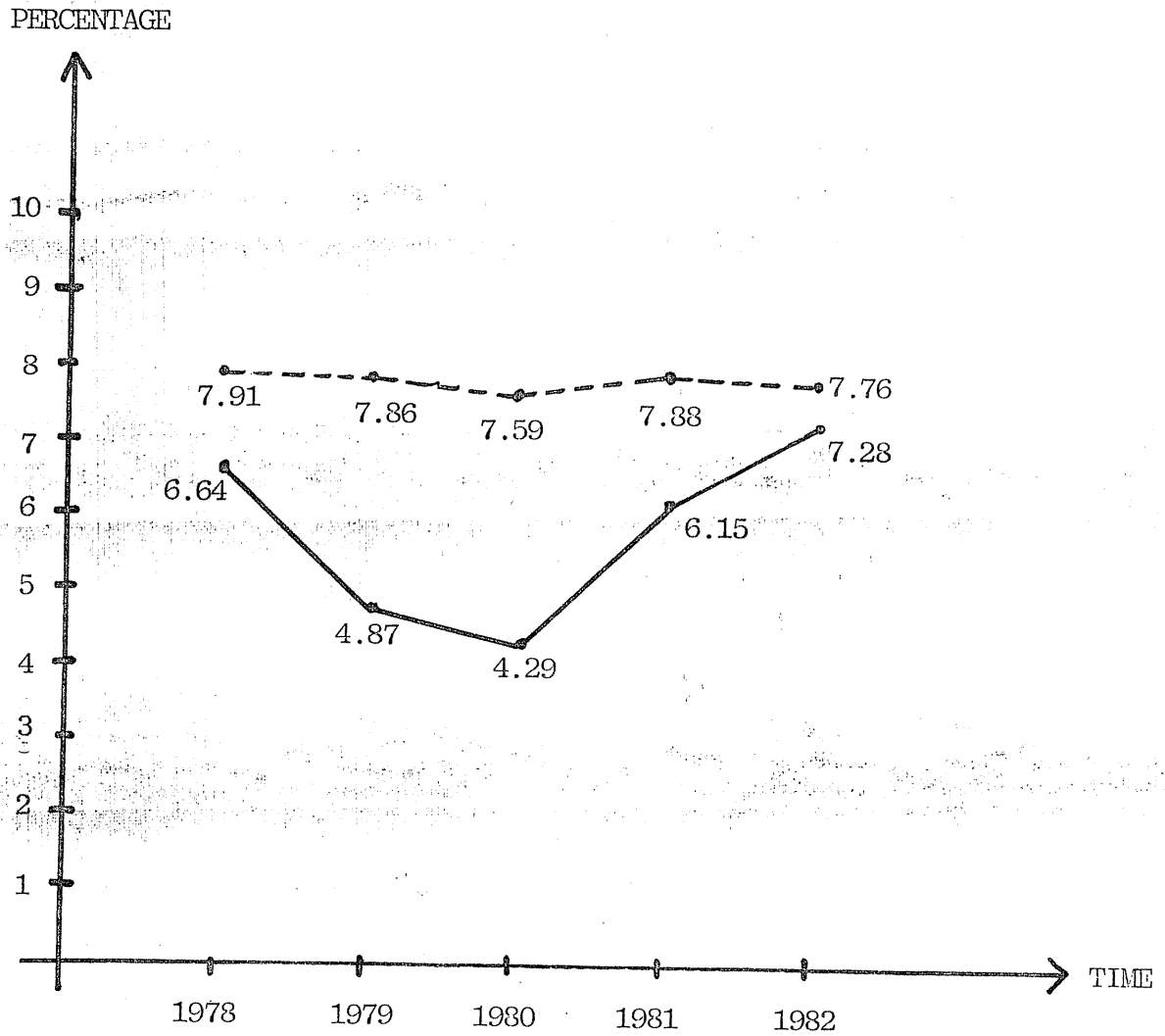
(Graphs IB - IG)

GRAPH IB
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION IN TITLE IIB



Source: Current Population Survey

GRAPH IC
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION IN TITLE IID

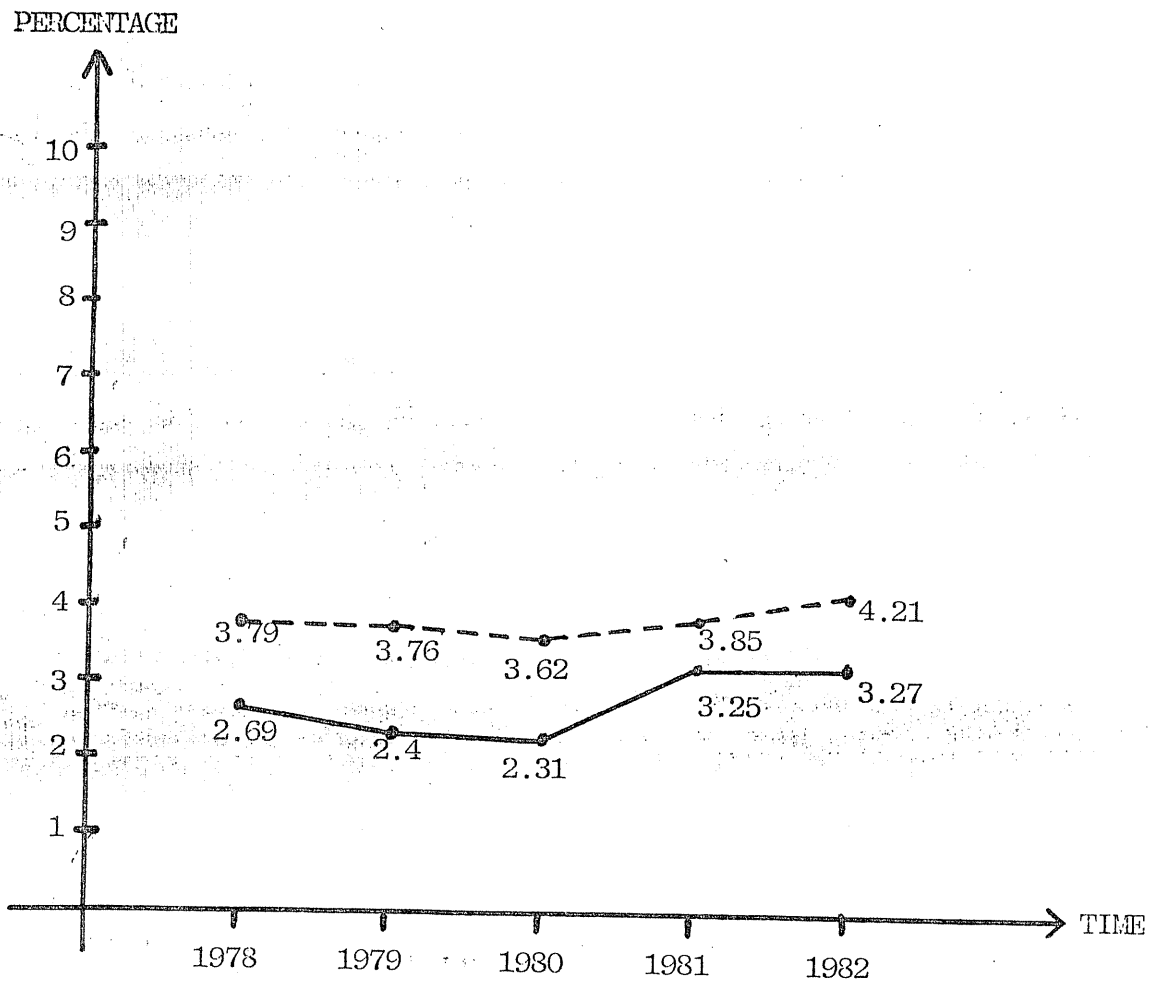


———— KS
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Source: Current Population Survey

GRAPH ID

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION IN "ANY YOUTH"

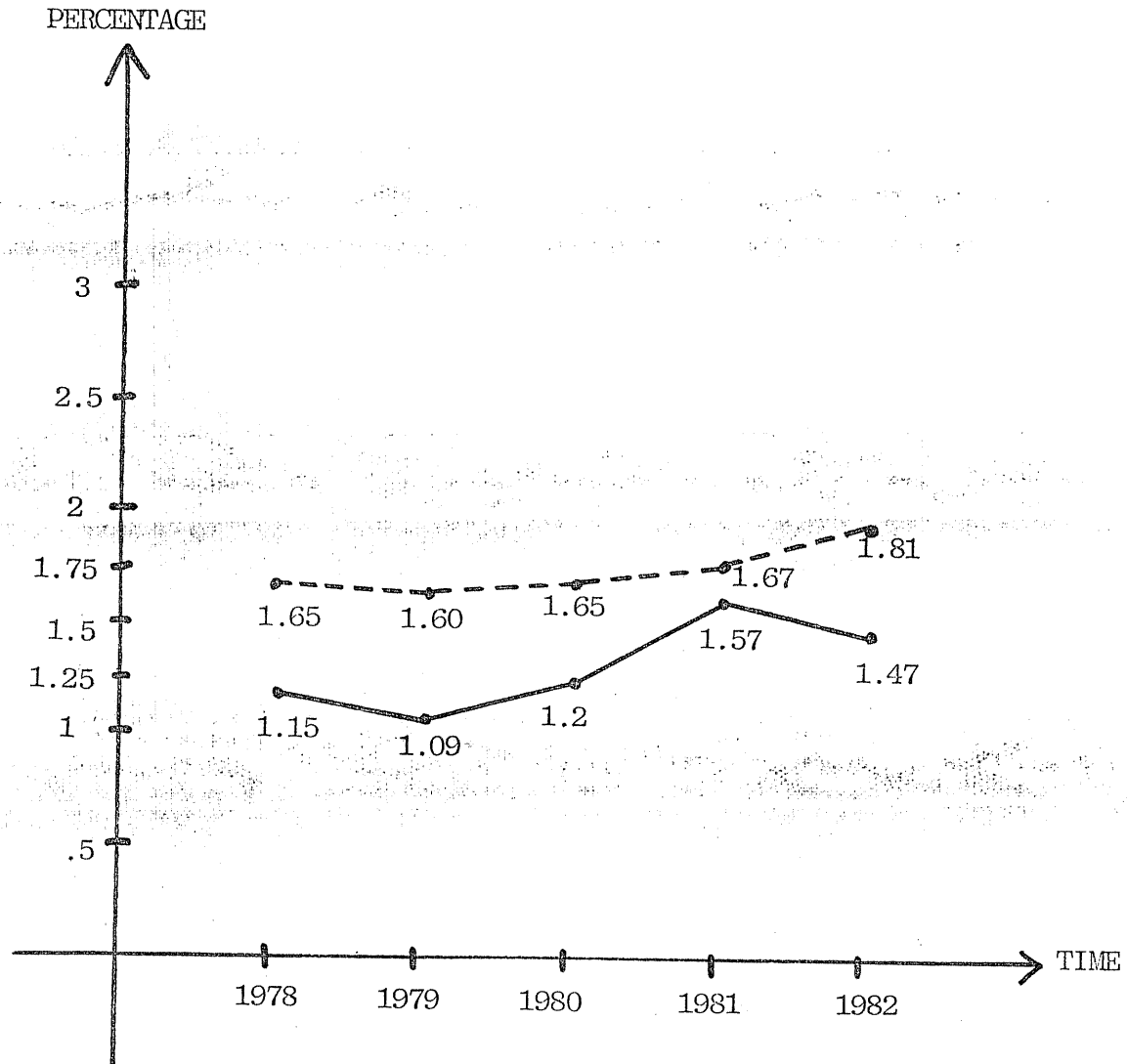


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Source: Current Population Survey

GRAPH IE

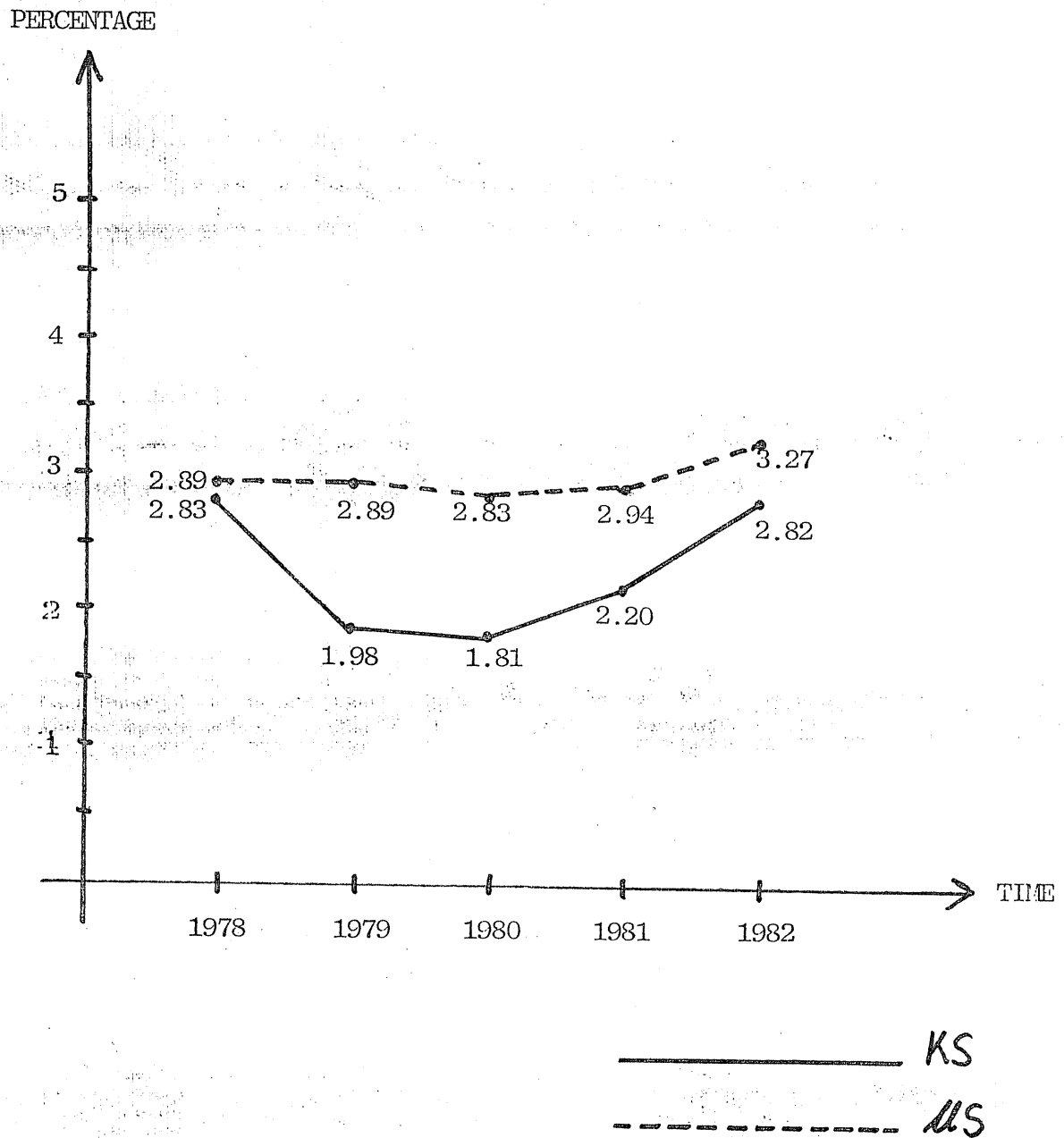
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION IN YETP



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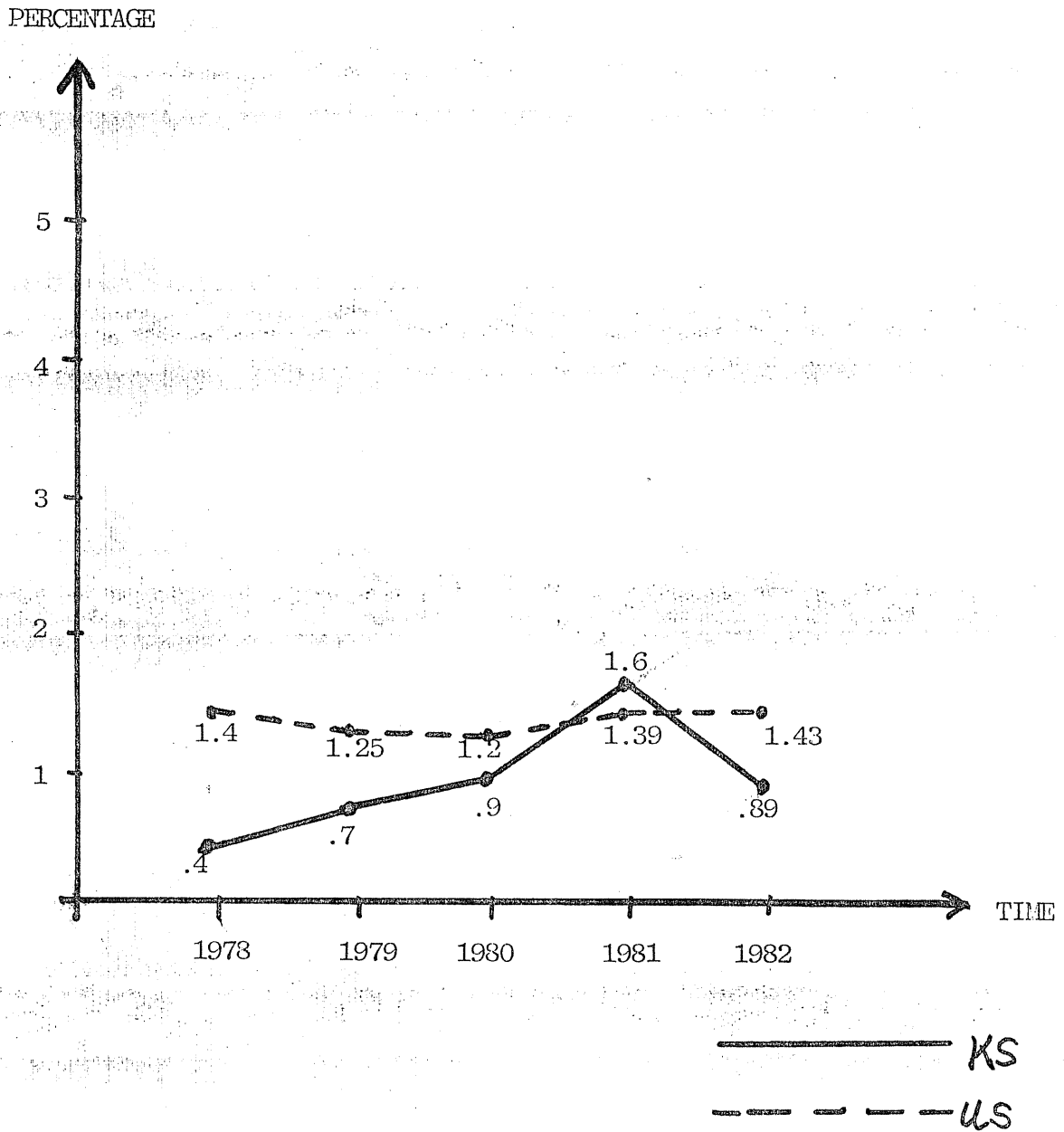
Source: Current Population Survey

GRAPH IF
 PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION IN TITLE SYEP



Source: Current Population Survey

GRAPH IG
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION IN YCCIP



Source: Current Population Survey

Previous Monographs in This Series

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(November, 1981);
2. Kansas Labor Market and Migration: A Note from Continuous
Work History Sample (May, 1982);
3. Kansas Labor Market Information System: A Technical Note
(August, 1982);
4. Economically Disadvantaged Workers in Kansas: Analysis
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5. CETA Eligibility Estimates for Selected Demographic and
Targeted Groups in Kansas and the United States (1978-82),
(November, 1982)