

APPENDIX I

HISPANIC POPULATION ESTIMATING TECHNIQUES

Several techniques are available for estimating the Hispanic population in the 1970s. The Planning Department used R. L. Polk and Company directories and Southern Bell telephone directories.

The telephone listing technique used a count of common Hispanic surnames listed in the white pages to estimate the change in Hispanic population. The 1980 residential main telephone listings for several common Hispanic surnames (Rodriguez, Gonzalez, Garcia, Perez, Hernandez, Martinez, Lopez, Suarez, and their variants) were counted and compared to the 1980 census estimate of Hispanic origin households with telephones. This ratio was then applied to the same names in the 1985 book. The population estimate was to be derived by adjusting for the relative increase of households with unlisted telephones, plus those with no telephone, and by multiplying the resulting total by a persons-per-household factor.

Unfortunately, in 1984, the telephone company purged a substantial number of listings that had been allowed to accumulate in the white pages. The white pages decreased by 18 percent between 1983 and 1985. The increase in common Hispanic surnames within the period was about 9 percent (25,800 in 1980 to 28,100 in 1985). This was clearly an understatement of the actual growth, but it was impossible to determine how many dead listings were in the 1980 book and thus the size of the true increase over the five year period. The telephone listing technique was clearly unreliable.

The R. L. Polk and Company directories were available for several years in the 1970s, but have not been available in Dade County in the 1980s.

Other techniques, such as mathematical extrapolation and ratio correlation are based on the assumption that the past is a reasonable indicator of the future -- an assumption that is patently untenable in Dade County. All things considered the component method used in this report is preferable, since the estimate is tied to reasonably current indicators of population change in Dade County, and sheds some light on the components of that change.

APPENDIX II

NICARAGUAN POPULATION ESTIMATE

The estimate of undocumented Nicaraguans was based on the estimated 6,000 new Nicaraguan students who enrolled in the County's elementary and secondary schools in 1980-1985. The steps were as follows:

1. An analysis was made of 1980 census microdata for Dade/Monroe counties to determine the relative distribution of students per household (see Table A).
2. This distribution was then applied to the estimated total new Nicaraguan students enrolled in the County's public and private schools in 1980-1985.
3. The resulting household estimate (3,400) was multiplied by the average number of persons per household with students in Dade County in 1980 (five persons/household with one or more students). The population result was 17,000 persons.

TABLE A

NICARAGUAN IMMIGRANT HOUSEHOLDS TO DADE COUNTY, 1980-1985
DERIVED FROM 1980 CENSUS STUDENT/HOUSEHOLD RATIOS

Students/ Household	Student Percent Distribution	Nicaraguan Students	Nicaraguan Households
1	27.4	1,646	1,646
2	39.0	2,340	1,170
3	20.2	1,213	406
4	8.9	535	134
5	3.4	202	80
6	0.7	44	7
7	0.1	8	1
8	<u>0.2</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>2</u>
Total	100.0	6,000	3,404

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, Public Use Microdata (Sample A), tabulated by Metro-Dade Planning Department, 1985. Nicaraguan student counts from Dade Public School reports.

APPENDIX III

POVERTY THRESHOLDS IN 1979

Families and unrelated individuals are classified as above or below poverty level by comparing their total 1979 income to an income cutoff or "poverty threshold." The income cutoffs vary by family size, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual. Poverty status is determined for all families (and, by implication, all family members). Poverty status is also determined for persons not in families, except for inmates of institutions, members of the Armed Forces living in barracks, college students living in dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. Poverty status is derived on a sample basis.

The 1980 census definition of poverty reflects revisions recommended by a Federal interagency committee in 1979 to a definition adopted in 1969. The index is based on the Department of Agriculture's 1961 Economy Food Plan and reflects the different consumption requirements of families based on their size and composition. It was determined from the Department of Agriculture's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; the poverty level for these families was, therefore, set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher in order to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses of these smaller households. The poverty thresholds are updated every year to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). Cutoffs for 1979 income used in poverty statistics in the 1980 census are presented in Table A. As an example, the poverty threshold for a family of four with two related children under 18 can be found in the chart below to be \$7,356 in 1979.

Poverty status of a person who is a family member is determined by the family income and its relationship to the appropriate poverty threshold for that family. The poverty status of an unrelated individual is determined by his or her own income in relation to the appropriate poverty threshold. Thus, two unrelated individuals living together may not have the same poverty status.

Households below the poverty level are defined as households in which the total income of the family or the householder of a non-family household is below the poverty level. The incomes of persons in the household other than members of the family or other than the householder in a nonfamily household are not taken into account when determining poverty status of a household.

Because the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet the needs of the analysts of the data, variations of the poverty definition are available in terms of various multiples of the official poverty levels. The most frequent tabulated is

TABLE A. THRESHOLDS AT THE POVERTY LEVEL IN 1979 BY SIZE OF FAMILY AND NUMBER OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD

Size of Family Unit	Weighted Average Thresholds	Related Children Under 18 Years										
		None	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 & Up		
1 Person (unrelated Individual)	\$ 3,686											
Under 65 Years	3,774	\$ 3,774										
65 Years and Over	3,479	3,479										
2 Persons	4,723											
Householder Under 65 Years	4,876	4,858	\$ 5,000									
Householder 65 Years and Over	4,389	4,365	4,981									
3 Persons	5,787	5,674	5,839	\$ 5,844								
4 Persons	7,412	7,482	7,605	7,356	\$ 7,382							
5 Persons	8,776	9,023	9,154	8,874	8,657	\$ 8,525						
6 Persons	9,915	10,378	10,419	10,205	9,999	9,693	\$ 9,512					
7 Persons	11,237	11,941	12,016	11,759	11,580	11,246	10,857	\$10,429				
8 Persons	12,484	13,356	13,473	13,231	13,018	12,717	12,334	11,936	\$11,835			
9 Persons or More	14,812	16,066	16,144	15,929	15,749	15,453	15,046	14,677	14,586	\$14,024		

125 percent of the poverty level, where a family or person may have up to 25 percent more income than normally allowed under the poverty threshold appropriate for the family size, etc.

Below poverty level ("poor"). Families or persons whose total family income or unrelated individual income in 1979 was less than the poverty threshold specified for the applicable family size, age of householder, and number of related children under 18 present.

Above poverty level ("nonpoor"). Families or persons whose total family income or unrelated individual income in 1979 was equal to applicable family size, etc.

APPENDIX IV

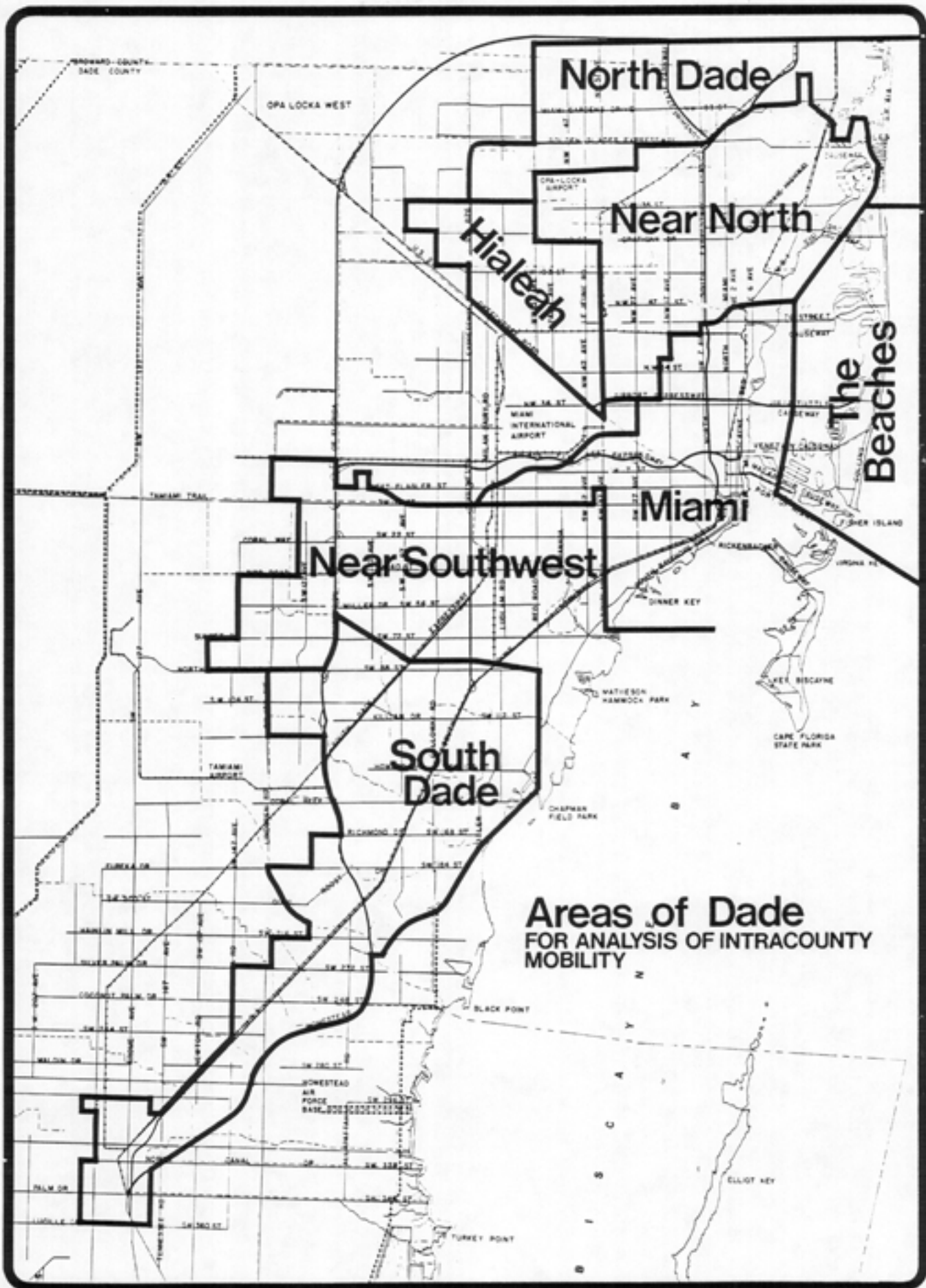
DADE COUNTY SUBAREAS

<u>AREA</u>	<u>Cities and Census Designated Places</u>
Miami City	Miami City
Hialeah City	Hialeah City
The Beaches	Bay Harbor Islands Town Surfside Town Bal Harbour Village Indian Creek Village Miami Beach City North Bay Village City
Near North	North Miami Beach City North Miami City Opa-Locka City Biscayne Park Village El Portal Village Miami Shores Village Gladeview (CDP) Westview (CDP) Brownsville (CDP) Golden Glades (CDP) Pinewood (CDP) West Little River (CDP) Carol City (CDP) Miami Lakes (CDP) Aventura (CDP) Norland (CDP) Ojus (CDP) Opa-Locka North (CDP) Scott Lake (CDP) Sunny Isles (CDP) Golden Beach Town Ives Estates (CDP) Lake Lucerne (CDP)
Near Southwest	South Miami City West Miami City Westchester (CDP) Coral Gables City Coral Terrace (CDP) Glenvar Heights (CDP)

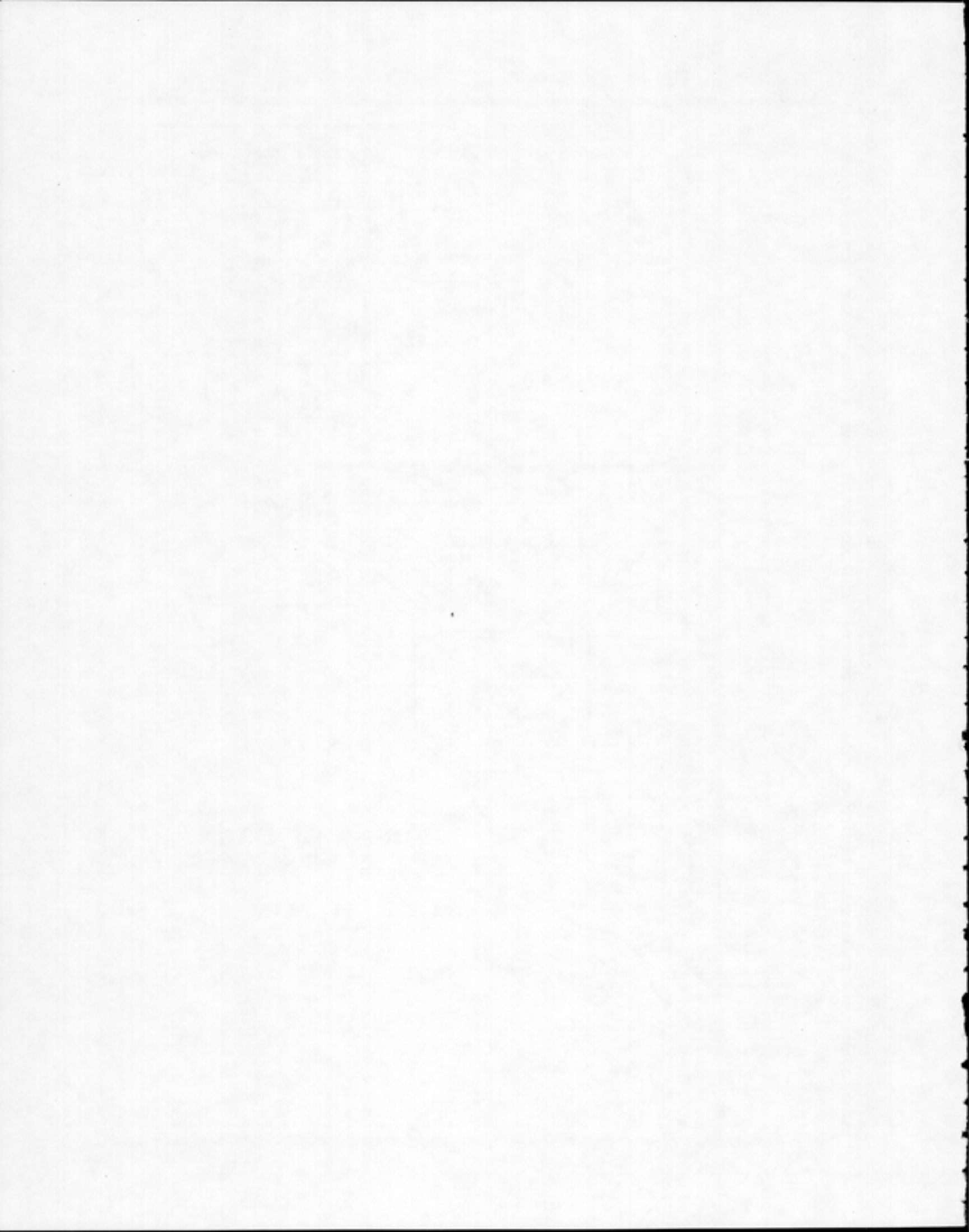
AREA

Cities and Census Designated Places

	Olympia Heights (CDP)
	Westwood Lakes (CDP)
	Kendale Lakes (CDP)
	Sunset (CDP)
	Sweetwater City
	Tamiami (CDP)
South Dade	Richmond Heights (CDP)
	Kendall (CDP)
	Lindgren Acres (CDP)
	Palmetto Estates (CDP)
	Goulds (CDP)
	Homestead City
	Leisure City (CDP)
	Naranja Princeton (CDP)
	Perrine (CDP)
	South Miami Heights (CDP)
	Cutler (CDP)
	Cutler Ridge (CDP)
	Florida City City
Balance	Balance of Dade County and Monroe
ID# 1635/na	



Areas of Dade
 FOR ANALYSIS OF INTRACOUNTY
 MOBILITY



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