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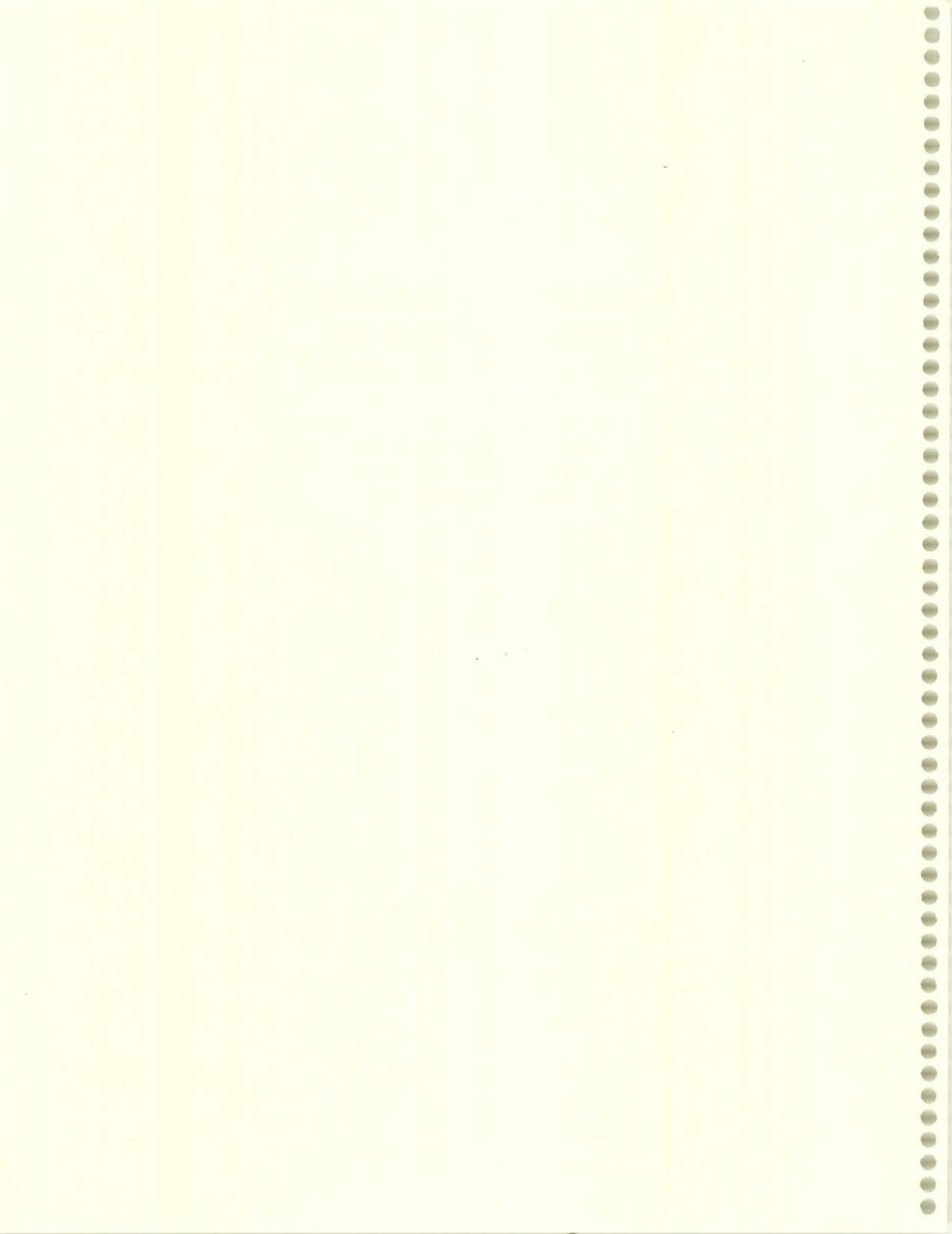


**ELDERS IN DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA:  
INFORMATION FROM THE  
1990 UNITED STATES CENSUS**

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**SUMMARY PROFILE OF  
ELDERS IN DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA:  
INFORMATION FROM THE 1990 UNITED STATES CENSUS**

**BACKGROUND**

The Southeast Florida Center on Aging of Florida International University is a comprehensive University-wide center with a broad mission to conduct policy research, educate, and serve the community. The Center conducts applied public policy and practice research, with emphasis on emerging issues of long term care, and encourages collaboration of faculty from all disciplines. The Center offers many educational opportunities, including multidisciplinary certificate programs for undergraduates, graduates, and professionals; training seminars and workshops for professional caregivers who work with Southeast Florida's older population; and continuing education programs for older learners. The Center provides technical assistance to public agencies and community organizations that deliver health and social services to Southeast Florida's multi-ethnic older population.

The Alliance for Aging, Inc., the Area Agency on Aging for Dade and Monroe Counties, recently contracted with the Center on Aging to conduct a comprehensive needs assessment of elders 60 years of age and older living in Dade County. The main objective of creating this summary profile of elders aged 60 years and over in Dade County, using 1990 United States Census data, was to have a base from which to compare the results of a telephone survey of 1,800 elders residing in Dade County in 1994. The telephone survey of elders is part of the larger project to assess the needs and concerns of elders in Dade County and to determine the impact of Hurricane Andrew on older persons.

We believe that this data will be useful to a wide variety of scholars, planners, public officials, service providers and the general community. Together with the forthcoming report on the needs assessment, which utilizes several sources of primary data, it will help provide a more complete and accurate picture of the status of older people in Dade County.



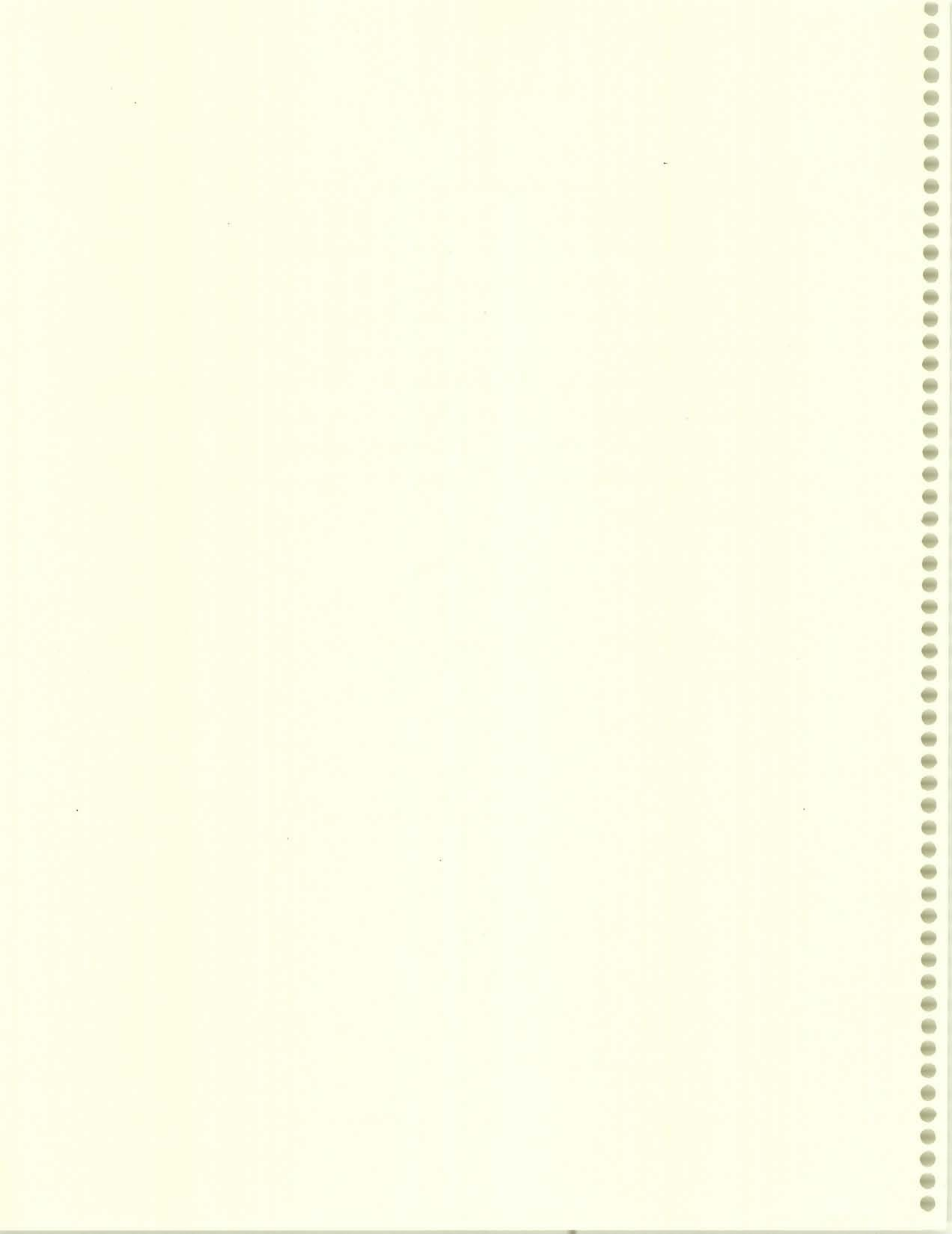


## DATA

The information reported in the following pages is drawn from the 1990 United States Census, Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS), a 5 percent sample of the population. Further, these data are restricted to residents of Dade County, Florida who were aged 60 years and over in 1990. Absolute numbers displayed in Tables 1 and 2 represent sample size, not the size of Dade County's elder population. Simply multiplying the figures by 20 to arrive at total population size will not yield precise measures. Aggregate summary data were drawn from the Summary Tape File 3A for Florida. Categories of racial and ethnic identity used by the U.S. Bureau of the Census have been utilized throughout this report.

PUMS data is based on "a stratified systematic selection procedure" and used an equal probability to select the sample (U.S. Census, 1992). The margin of sampling error is approximately 0.7 percent.

Note: (A) in a cell of a table denotes that the denominator to calculate the percentage is less than 10.



## SUMMARY PROFILE

### POPULATION SIZE

- There are 361,660 individuals aged 60 years and over in Dade County.
- Broken down by race, 314,337 of these elders are white and 34,595 are black.
- The Hispanic elder population, both white and black, numbers 174,126.

### RACE/ETHNICITY (Table 1)

- White non-Hispanics and Cubans are almost equal in percentage representation among elders (42.0 percent and 40.7 percent, respectively).
- Black non-Hispanics are 8.7 percent of the elder population and non-Cuban Hispanics are 8.1 percent.
- Other non-Hispanics represent 0.5 percent of the population. This group includes Aleut, Eskimo, Asian, Pacific Islander, American Indians and others.

Table 1  
RACE/ETHNICITY BY AGE GROUP  
(In Percentages)

	60-64 years	65-74 years	75-84 years	85+ years	County Total
White Non-Hispanic	35.4	39.6	47.4	56.5	42.0
Black Non-Hispanic	11.1	9.5	6.2	5.2	8.7
Other Non-Hispanic	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.5
Cuban	42.8	42.5	39.3	30.1	40.7
Non-Cuban Hispanic	10.0	7.8	6.7	7.9	8.1
County Total (PUMS sample size)	100% (4602)	100% (7484)	100% (4848)	100% (1489)	100% (18423)

## AGE DISTRIBUTION (Tables 2 and 3)

- Mean age of the overall 60+ population is 71.4 years.
- Broken down by race/ethnicity groups, white non-Hispanics have the highest percentage of old-old (85+) individuals (10.9 percent) and of individuals 75-84 years (29.7 percent).
- White non-Hispanics have a higher mean age of 72.68 years compared to 70.72 years for Cubans, 69.50 years for black non-Hispanics, and 70.42 years for non-Cuban Hispanics.
- Women on average have a longer life expectancy than men. This difference is reflected in the respective mean ages for men and women (70.60 years for men and 71.96 years for women).

Table 2  
AGE DISTRIBUTION BY RACE/ETHNICITY  
(In Percentages)

	60-64 years	65-74 years	75-84 years	85+ years	County Total
White Non-Hispanic	21.1	38.3	29.7	10.9	100% (7731)
Black Non-Hispanic	31.9	44.5	18.7	4.8	100% (1601)
Other Non-Hispanic	30.0	49.0	17.0	4.0	100% (100)
Cuban	26.3	42.4	25.4	6.0	100% (7503)
Non-Cuban Hispanic	31.0	39.2	21.8	7.9	100% (1488)
County Total	25.0	40.6	26.3	8.1	100% (18423)

Table 3  
MEAN AGE BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND SEX

Gender	Non-Hispanic			Hispanic		County Total
	White	Black	Other	Cuban	Non-Cuban	
Male	71.62	68.71	69.00	70.09	70.06	70.60
Female	73.39	70.00	68.57	71.18	70.67	71.96
County Total	72.68	69.50	68.80	70.72	70.42	71.40



SEX-RATIO AND GENDER DISTRIBUTION (Tables 4 and 5)

- Black non-Hispanics have the lowest overall ratio, 64.4 men per 100 women, while Cubans show the highest overall, 74.1 men per 100 women.
- Other non-Hispanics are the only group that shows more than 100 men per 100 women. (Caution: the sample size of "Other non-Hispanics" is quite small.)
- Black non-Hispanics have the highest percentage female (60.8 percent) compared to white non-Hispanics (59.4 percent); Non-Cuban Hispanics (58.9 percent) and Cubans (57.4 percent).

Table 4  
SEX-RATIO BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND AGE GROUP  
(Number of men per 100 women)

	60-64 years	65-74 years	75-84 years	85+ years	County Total
White Non-Hispanic	87.4	76.7	56.5	45.7	68.4
Black Non-Hispanic	73.2	67.8	48.5	48.1	64.4
Other Non-Hispanic	100.2	113.0	112.5	(A)	112.8
Cuban	87.3	74.7	66.6	52.4	74.1
Non-Cuban Hispanic	78.7	69.8	57.8	71.0	69.7
County Total	84.8	74.6	60.0	49.8	70.6

Table 5  
GENDER DISTRIBUTION BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND AGE GROUP  
(Percent Female)

	60-64 years	65-74 years	75-84 years	85+ years	County Total
White Non-Hispanic	53.4	56.6	63.9	68.6	59.4
Black Non-Hispanic	57.7	59.6	67.3	67.5	60.8
Other Non-Hispanic	50.0	46.9	47.1	(A)	47.0
Cuban	53.4	57.2	60.0	65.6	57.4
Non-Cuban Hispanic	56.0	58.9	63.4	58.5	58.9
County Total	54.1	57.3	62.5	66.8	58.6

## MARITAL STATUS (Table 6)

- Black non-Hispanics show the highest percentage widowed (34.9 percent) compared to white non-Hispanics (32.2 percent) non-Cuban Hispanics (28.9 percent), and Cubans (23.8 percent).
- Widowhood increases with age. For individuals between the ages of 60 and 64 years, the percentage of respondents who reported themselves as widowed is 12.1 percent. This proportion increases to 66.6 percent for individuals 85 years of age or older.
- Conversely, percentage currently married decreases with age. For individuals between 60 and 64 years, the percentage who report being currently married is 65.8 percent. This measure drops to 24.4 percent for individuals 85 years or older.
- Non-Cuban Hispanics 85 years or older show the highest percentage currently married (28.0 percent) compared to all other race/ethnic groups of the same age category (24.6 percent for white non-Hispanics and Cubans; and 16.9 percent for black non-Hispanics).
- The proportion of the elder population who report being divorced/separated decreases with older age, from a high of 16.0 percent for individuals aged 60-64 years to 4.6 percent for individuals aged 85+ years.
- Black non-Hispanics show the highest percentage divorced/separated (16.9 percent) compared to non-Cuban Hispanics (13.5 percent), Cubans (11.8 percent) and white non-Hispanics (9.5 percent).
- No significant age trend in the overall population appears for the never married. Black non-Hispanics and non-Cuban Hispanics show the highest percentage never married (7.7 percent) compared to Cubans (6.3 percent) and white non-Hispanics (5.1 percent).



Table 6  
 MARITAL STATUS BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND AGE GROUP

	60-64 years	65-74 years	75-84 years	85+ years	County Total
<b>Percent Widowed</b>	12.1	22.5	42.4	66.6	28.7
White Non-Hispanic	10.7	23.4	45.6	68.4	32.2
Black Non-Hispanic	23.3	31.8	54.3	64.9	34.9
Other Non-Hispanic	10.0	16.3	41.2	(A)	22.0
Cuban	9.5	19.4	36.3	64.1	23.8
Non-Cuban Hispanic	15.2	24.3	44.3	62.7	28.9
<b>Percent Currently Married</b>	65.8	59.2	43.5	24.4	53.9
White Non-Hispanic	68.0	60.7	43.5	24.6	53.2
Black Non-Hispanic	46.2	44.3	27.7	16.9	40.5
Other Non-Hispanic	70.0	67.3	52.9	(A)	63.0
Cuban	70.6	62.1	46.4	24.6	58.1
Non-Cuban Hispanic	58.8	52.7	40.0	28.0	49.9
<b>Percent Divorced/Scparated</b>	16.0	12.1	8.1	4.6	11.4
White Non-Hispanic	15.0	10.6	6.2	3.4	9.5
Black Non-Hispanic	21.7	16.8	10.0	11.7	16.9
Other Non-Hispanic	13.3	10.2	0.0	(A)	9.0
Cuban	14.7	12.1	10.1	5.4	11.8
Non-Cuban Hispanic	19.1	13.5	8.6	5.1	13.5
<b>Percent Never Married</b>	6.2	6.3	6.1	4.5	6.0
White Non-Hispanic	6.3	5.3	4.7	3.6	5.1
Black Non-Hispanic	8.8	7.0	8.0	6.5	7.7
Other Non-Hispanic	6.7	6.1	5.9	(A)	6.0
Cuban	5.2	6.5	7.2	6.0	6.3
Non-Cuban Hispanic	6.9	9.4	7.1	4.2	7.7

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT (Table 7)

- The majority of black non-Hispanic, Cuban and non-Cuban Hispanic elders have less than a high school degree (73.0 percent, 68.1 percent, and 61.6 percent, respectively) compared to white non-Hispanics (30.0 percent).
- Educational attainment is significantly correlated with poverty and earnings, i.e., individuals with lower educational attainment tend also to have lower earnings per year and are more likely to live below the poverty threshold. This relationship will be described further under POVERTY STATUS.
- Educational attainment is significantly correlated with disability and functional limitation, i.e., a greater percentage of individuals with lower educational attainment have a disability or functional limitation than is the case for individuals with higher educational attainment. This relationship will be described further under DISABILITY, FUNCTIONAL LIMITATION AND INSTITUTIONALIZATION.



Table 7  
 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND AGE  
 (In Percentages)

	60-64 years	65-74 years	75-84 years	85+ years	County Total
<b>Less than High School Education</b>	46.3	50.5	56.3	62.0	51.9
White Non-Hispanic	19.1	24.4	37.4	50.7	30.0
Black Non-Hispanic	66.7	73.6	79.7	81.8	73.0
Other Non-Hispanic	43.3	40.8	52.9	(A)	44.0
Cuban	62.3	67.3	73.6	76.8	68.1
Non-Cuban Hispanic	51.4	63.5	68.0	73.7	61.6
<b>High School Graduate</b>	21.3	22.4	21.6	22.4	21.9
White Non-Hispanic	29.7	35.9	31.8	30.8	32.8
Black Non-Hispanic	17.6	12.6	10.0	9.1	13.6
Other Non-Hispanic	20.0	30.6	23.5	(A)	26.0
Cuban	16.1	13.1	11.7	10.5	13.4
Non-Cuban Hispanic	17.8	16.6	17.5	16.1	17.1
<b>More than High School Education</b>	32.4	27.1	22.1	15.6	26.2
White Non-Hispanic	51.2	39.7	30.8	18.5	37.2
Black Non-Hispanic	15.7	13.7	10.3	9.1	13.5
Other Non-Hispanic	36.7	28.6	23.5	(A)	30.0
Cuban	21.6	19.7	14.7	12.7	18.5
Non-Cuban Hispanic	30.8	19.9	14.5	10.2	21.3



## LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION AND RETIREMENT (Table 8)

- White non-Hispanics show the highest percentage overall of retirement (77.2 percent) compared to black non-Hispanics (75.7 percent), non-Cuban Hispanics (73.1) percent, and Cubans (71.8 percent).
- Of those 60-64 years old, black non-Hispanics show the highest percentage of retired (55.4 percent) compared to other race/ethnic categories of this age group (46.4 percent for white non-Hispanics, 40.2 percent for Cubans and 49.0 percent for non-Cuban Hispanics). Interestingly, at the oldest age category, black non-Hispanics report the highest level of employment and the lowest level of retirement.

Table 8  
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND AGE GROUP

	60-64 years	65-74 years	75-84 years	85+ years	County Total
<b>Percent Employed</b>	51.8	22.7	5.8	2.6	23.9
White Non-Hispanic	51.3	22.7	5.8	2.4	21.5
Black Non-Hispanic	41.7	16.7	8.3	5.2	22.5
Other Non-Hispanic	66.7	34.7	5.9	(A)	38.0
Cuban	55.8	23.9	5.3	2.2	26.3
Non-Cuban Hispanic	46.6	21.7	5.8	3.4	24.5
<b>Percent Unemployed</b>	3.3	1.8	0.5	0.3	1.7
White Non-Hispanic	2.3	1.8	0.4	0.1	1.3
Black Non-Hispanic	2.9	1.7	0.0	1.3	1.7
Other Non-Hispanic	3.3	0.0	5.9	(A)	2.0
Cuban	4.0	1.8	0.5	0.2	2.0
Non-Cuban Hispanic	4.3	2.2	0.6	0.8	2.4
<b>Percent Retired</b>	44.9	75.5	93.8	97.2	74.4
White Non-Hispanic	46.4	75.4	93.8	97.5	77.2
Black Non-Hispanic	55.4	81.6	91.7	93.5	75.7
Other Non-Hispanic	30.0	65.3	88.2	(A)	60.0
Cuban	40.3	74.3	94.1	97.5	71.8
Non-Cuban Hispanic	49.0	76.0	93.5	95.8	73.1



## DISABILITY, FUNCTIONAL LIMITATION AND INSTITUTIONALIZATION (Table 9, 10 and 11)

- Black non-Hispanics, overall, report the highest percentages of work limitation and work prevention disabilities (37.4 percent with work limitation disability and 32.1 percent with work prevention disability), which may explain the higher percentage of retired black non-Hispanics aged 60 to 64 years previously mentioned.
- White non-Hispanics report the next highest percentages of work limitation and work prevention disabilities (29.2 percent and 23.6 percent, respectively) perhaps due, in part, to their older age distribution.
- White non-Hispanics show the lowest percentage with a mobility limitation despite their older mean age (16.3 percent compared to 20.9 percent for black non-Hispanics; 18.3 percent for non-Cuban Hispanics; and 17.1 percent for Cubans).
- Overall, 15.4 percent of elders in Dade County report having personal care limitations.
- Broken down by race/ethnicity, black non-Hispanics show the highest percentage of elders with personal care limitations (21.1 percent) compared to non-Cuban Hispanics (15.6 percent), Cubans (15.3 percent) and white non-Hispanics (14.6 percent).
- Overall, white non-Hispanic elders have the highest percentage institutionalized (3.5 percent), probably at least partly due to their older age distribution. Black non-Hispanics show somewhat greater institutionalization in the 65-74 and the 75-84 age categories.
- In comparison with statistics for the State of Florida, Dade County shows a higher percentage of elders reporting a personal care or mobility limitation. For example, for the age group 65 to 74 years in the State of Florida 7.7 percent report a personal care limitation and 7.8 percent report a mobility limitation, compared to Dade County (11.7 percent and 11.4 percent, respectively).
- As stated earlier, disability and functional limitation are significantly correlated with educational attainment controlling for age. For example, for the age group 65 to 74 years, 14.4 percent of individuals with less than a high school education reported personal care limitations compared to 8.1 percent with more than a high school education.
- Disability and poverty status are significantly correlated controlling for age as well. For example, for the age group 75 to 84 years, 29.3 percent of individuals living the below poverty level reported personal care limitations, compared to 16.1 percent of individuals living above the poverty level.



Table 9  
 DISABILITY, FUNCTIONAL LIMITATION AND INSTITUTIONALIZATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND AGE

	60-64 years	65-74 years	75-84 years	85+ years	County Total
<b>Percent with Work Limitation Status</b>	17.9	23.5	35.9	57.6	28.1
White Non-Hispanic	18.3	23.4	34.9	55.6	29.2
Black Non-Hispanic	25.6	39.0	46.0	66.2	37.4
Other Non-Hispanic	10.0	20.4	29.4	(A)	20.0
Cuban	16.1	20.9	35.6	58.9	25.6
Non-Cuban Hispanic	16.3	19.9	35.7	61.9	25.5
<b>Percent with Work Prevention Status</b>	13.0	18.7	32.3	54.0	23.7
White Non-Hispanic	11.7	16.8	30.4	51.9	23.6
Black Non-Hispanic	21.1	32.5	41.7	63.6	32.1
Other Non-Hispanic	6.7	20.4	23.5	(A)	18.0
Cuban	12.1	17.9	32.9	55.8	22.4
Non-Cuban Hispanic	12.6	15.4	34.2	55.9	21.8
<b>Percent with Mobility Limitation</b>	7.4	11.4	24.6	52.3	17.1
White Non-Hispanic	5.4	8.8	21.8	48.3	16.3
Black Non-Hispanic	11.4	19.4	32.3	53.2	20.9
Other Non-Hispanic	13.3	8.2	5.9	(A)	11.0
Cuban	7.0	12.1	26.2	58.5	17.1
Non-Cuban Hispanic	11.3	10.6	28.3	56.8	18.3
<b>Percent with Personal Care Limitation</b>	9.0	11.7	19.5	41.2	15.4
White Non-Hispanic	6.3	9.4	18.1	39.8	14.6
Black Non-Hispanic	15.9	19.5	29.0	42.9	21.2
Other Non-Hispanic	6.7	4.1	17.6	(A)	8.0
Cuban	9.2	12.2	20.1	44.0	15.3
Non-Cuban Hispanic	9.8	11.8	16.9	39.8	14.5
<b>Percent Institutionalized</b>	0.5	0.7	3.2	13.2	2.3
White Non-Hispanic	0.8	0.9	3.8	16.7	3.5
Black Non-Hispanic	0.9	1.8	4.7	6.5	2.2
Other Non-Hispanic	0.0	0.0	0.0	(A)	1.0
Cuban	0.3	0.4	2.5	8.7	1.4
Non-Cuban Hispanic	0.2	0.3	2.2	8.5	1.3

Table 10  
 DISABILITY, FUNCTIONAL LIMITATION AND INSTITUTIONALIZATION  
 BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND AGE

	Less than HS	HS Grad	More than HS	Total
<b>Percent with Work Limitation Status</b>	33.0	25.5	20.7	28.1
60-64 years	22.2	17.0	12.5	17.9
65-74 years	26.9	21.0	19.2	23.5
75-84 years	39.8	32.8	28.9	35.9
85+ years	62.4	50.5	48.9	57.6
<b>Percent with Work Prevention Status</b>	29.4	20.9	14.8	23.7
60-64 years	17.6	12.1	7.1	13.0
65-74 years	23.5	15.7	12.1	18.7
75-84 years	36.7	29.2	24.0	32.3
85+ years	59.2	46.5	44.2	54.0
<b>Percent with Mobility Limitation</b>	21.4	15.0	10.4	17.1
60-64 years	10.0	6.1	4.5	7.4
65-74 years	14.5	9.0	7.5	11.4
75-84 years	28.2	22.6	17.3	24.6
85+ years	56.4	47.7	42.5	52.3
<b>Percent with Personal Care Limitation</b>	18.7	13.7	10.4	15.4
60-64 years	11.6	7.9	5.9	9.0
65-74 years	14.4	10.1	8.1	11.7
75-84 years	21.8	17.3	15.6	19.5
85+ years	44.1	37.5	34.8	41.2
<b>Percent Institutionalized</b>	2.8	2.2	1.5	2.3
60-64 years	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.5
65-74 years	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.7
75-84 years	3.4	2.9	3.0	3.2
85+ years	13.8	13.8	9.9	13.2



Table 11  
 DISABILITY, FUNCTIONAL LIMITATION AND INSTITUTIONALIZATION  
 BY POVERTY LEVEL AND AGE

	Below Poverty	Above Poverty	Total
<b>Percent with Work Limitation Status</b>	43.4	24.3	28.1
60-64 years	37.3	14.8	17.9
65-74 years	35.1	21.0	23.5
75-84 years	44.7	32.9	35.9
85+ years	71.0	51.2	57.6
<b>Percent with Work Prevention Status</b>	39.5	19.7	23.7
60-64 years	31.1	10.1	13.0
65-74 years	31.6	15.8	18.7
75-84 years	41.6	29.1	32.3
85+ years	67.2	47.7	54.0
<b>Percent with Mobility Limitation</b>	30.6	13.8	17.1
60-64 years	17.6	5.7	7.4
65-74 years	21.2	9.2	11.4
75-84 years	33.5	21.5	24.6
85+ years	66.8	45.4	52.3
<b>Percent with Personal Care Limitation</b>	27.6	12.4	15.4
60-64 years	18.1	7.5	9.0
65-74 years	19.0	10.1	11.7
75-84 years	29.3	16.1	19.5
85+ years	59.8	32.3	41.2
<b>Percent Institutionalized</b>	11.6	0.0	2.3
60-64 years	3.9	0.0	0.5
65-74 years	4.0	0.0	0.7
75-84 years	12.5	0.0	3.2
85+ years	40.7	0.0	13.2



## HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE (Tables 12, 13, and 14)

- Households of white non-Hispanics show the highest percentage living alone (34.0 percent), compared to black non-Hispanics (23.5 percent), Cubans (16.4 percent), and non-Cuban Hispanics (16.1 percent).
- Even for the age group 85+ years, white non-Hispanics still are significantly more likely to be living alone (57.5 percent live alone) compared to black non-Hispanics (26.0 percent), Cubans (24.1 percent) and non-Cuban Hispanics (22.0 percent).
- There is a substantial percentage difference in single-person households for males and females (15.7 percent and 30.4 percent, respectively). For households with males who are white non-Hispanic, 20.7 percent are single-person households, while for households with females who are white non-Hispanic, 43.2 percent are single-person households. This pattern of discrepancy between male and female single-person households also holds for Cubans (10.4 percent males and 20.7 percent females). The discrepancy is not as great for black non-Hispanics (21.1 percent males and 25.2 percent females) or for non-Cuban Hispanics (13.1 percent males and 18.2 percent females).
- The average household size also reflects this pattern. White non-Hispanics, on average, live in smaller households (1.77 persons per household) than do black non-Hispanics (2.90), Cubans (2.69) or non-Cuban Hispanics (3.30).

Table 12  
LIVING ALONE BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND AGE GROUP

	60-64 years	65-74 years	75-84 years	85+ years	County Total
<b>Lives Alone (Percent)</b>	14.5	21.2	32.9	42.9	24.4
White Non-Hispanic	20.0	27.7	43.5	57.5	34.0
Black Non-Hispanic	16.0	24.1	34.3	26.0	23.5
Other Non-Hispanic	16.7	8.2	5.9	(A)	11.0
Cuban	9.8	15.8	22.3	24.1	16.4
Non-Cuban Hispanic	12.8	15.1	20.6	22.0	16.1

Table 13  
LIVING ALONE BY GENDER AND RACE/ETHNICITY

	Non-Hispanic			Hispanic		TOTAL
	White	Black	Other	Cuban	Non-Cuban	
<b>Lives Alone (Percent)</b>	34.0	23.5	11.0	16.4	16.1	24.4
Males	20.7	21.1	9.4	10.4	13.1	15.7
Females	43.2	25.2	12.8	20.7	18.2	30.4

Table 14  
AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND AGE GROUP

	60-64 years	65-74 years	75-84 years	85+ years	County Total
<b>Average Household Size</b>	2.79	2.41	2.11	1.83	2.37
White Non-Hispanic	2.15	1.83	1.60	1.42	1.77
Black Non-Hispanic	3.29	2.82	2.51	2.61	2.90
Other Non-Hispanic	3.60	3.27	4.07	(A)	3.49
Cuban	2.97	2.67	2.52	2.42	2.69
Non-Cuban Hispanic	3.54	3.30	3.16	2.69	3.30





## TYPES OF INCOME/EARNINGS (Table 15)

- Overall, white non-Hispanics report a higher mean annual income from Social Security and retirement income (\$4577.84 and \$2221.27, respectively) than do non-Cuban Hispanics (\$3,250.79 and \$674.64), black non-Hispanics, (\$2,786.85 and \$939.79) and Cubans (\$2,014.25 and \$552.33).
- Cubans have a higher mean annual income from public assistance (\$774.17) compared to non-Cuban Hispanics (\$511.18), black non-Hispanics (\$429.75), and white non-Hispanics (\$145.86).

Table 15  
MEAN DOLLAR AMOUNT OF SOCIAL SECURITY, RETIREMENT/DISABILITY  
AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME RECEIVED IN 1989 BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND AGE GROUP

	60-64 years	65-74 years	75-84 years	85+ years	County Total
<b>Social Security Income, 1989 (Mean Annual \$)<sup>1</sup></b>					
White Non-Hispanic	\$1377.28	\$5204.63	\$5811.23	\$5202.63	\$4577.84
Black Non-Hispanic	1048.57	3619.49	3708.50	3021.84	2786.85
Other Non-Hispanic	162.93	2071.49	2040.88	(A)	1465.94
Cuban	671.96	2805.68	3108.16	2029.27	2275.97
Non-Cuban Hispanic	779.65	2488.40	3040.91	1663.30	2014.25
County Total	971.07	3802.46	4418.90	3844.32	3260.79
<b>Retirement and Disability Income, 1989 (Mean Annual \$)<sup>2</sup></b>					
White Non-Hispanic	2246.81	2865.78	1836.59	956.47	2221.27
Black Non-Hispanic	803.62	1065.78	911.09	788.70	939.79
Other Non-Hispanic	496.83	707.35	431.29	(A)	629.47
Cuban	414.16	703.86	525.76	198.02	552.33
Non-Cuban Hispanic	636.46	811.83	628.61	271.68	674.64
County Total	1129.33	1601.85	1177.78	666.82	1296.65
<b>Public Assistance Income, 1989 (Mean Annual \$)<sup>3</sup></b>					
White Non-Hispanic	111.29	123.51	187.99	176.28	145.86
Black Non-Hispanic	305.73	439.85	577.18	584.94	429.75
Other Non-Hispanic	0.0	511.73	1395.06	(A)	517.91
Cuban	168.29	659.71	1299.05	2016.10	774.17
Non-Cuban Hispanic	118.72	460.71	820.71	1441.48	511.18
County Total	157.30	410.20	695.77	852.77	457.94

#### POVERTY STATUS<sup>4</sup> (Tables 16, 17, 18 and 19)

- With respect to poverty level, black non-Hispanics overall and at each age category have the lowest poverty status with a mean of 192.38 percent above the poverty level, compared to non-Cuban Hispanics (225.72 percent), Cubans (231.21 percent), and white non-Hispanics (321.00 percent).
- Black non-Hispanics show the highest percentage living below the poverty level (32.5 percent) compared to Cubans (24.5 percent), non-Cuban Hispanics (24.3 percent), and white non-Hispanics (12.5 percent).
- Women more often than men live below the poverty level (22.9 percent of women compared to 16.1 percent of men). This difference increases with age, i.e., for the age group 60-64 years the difference is 3.4 percent (12.0 percent for men and 15.4 percent for women), and increases to 6.2 percent for the age group 85+ years, (28.3 percent for men and 34.4 percent for women).
- As stated previously, educational attainment and poverty status are highly correlated. Individuals with less than a high school education have a lower mean percent of poverty status (213.40 percent) compared to those with a high school degree (285.13 percent) and to those with more than a high school degree (352.30 percent).
- Overall, a greater percentage of individuals with less than a high school degree live below the poverty level (27.6 percent) compared to high school graduates (15.0 percent) and to individuals with more than a high school degree (9.4 percent).
- Broken down by race/ethnicity, a greater percentage of black non-Hispanics with less than a high school education live below the poverty threshold (37.8 percent) compared to Cubans (29.4 percent), non-Cuban Hispanics (28.1 percent), and white non-Hispanics (18.6 percent).



Table 16  
**POVERTY STATUS BY RACE/ETHNICITY, AGE GROUP AND GENDER**  
 (Mean Percent of Poverty Threshold)

	60-64 years	65-74 years	75-84 years	85+ years	Total
<b>White Non-Hispanic</b>	378.04	345.32	286.05	220.47	321.00
Male	391.46	374.66	318.35	256.61	353.91
Female	366.30	322.81	267.80	203.96	298.49
<b>Black Non-Hispanic</b>	212.80	189.96	169.95	166.62	192.38
Male	226.18	193.93	181.07	166.24	201.93
Female	203.01	187.27	164.55	166.81	186.23
<b>Other Non-Hispanic</b>	359.07	289.04	300.00	(A)	310.17
Male	371.40	307.96	(A)	(A)	323.92
Female	346.73	267.65	(A)	(A)	294.66
<b>Cuban</b>	274.14	231.34	196.61	188.80	231.21
Male	279.06	248.63	202.33	185.94	243.30
Female	269.86	218.42	192.81	190.30	222.25
<b>Non-Cuban Hispanic</b>	241.61	224.38	210.74	211.53	225.72
Male	270.69	241.31	211.69	226.73	244.14
Female	218.73	212.56	210.18	200.72	212.88



Table 17  
 PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LEVEL BY GENDER, RACE/ETHNICITY AND AGE GROUP

	60-64 years	65-74 years	75-84 years	85+ years	Total
<b>Males</b>	12.0	14.2	20.7	28.3	16.1
White Non-Hispanic	6.7	4.8	11.2	20.8	8.3
Black Non-Hispanic	26.4	28.5	38.8	44.0	30.0
Other Non-Hispanic	0.0	11.5	(A)	(A)	11.3
Cuban	12.3	18.8	28.6	40.3	20.3
Non-Cuban Hispanic	15.8	21.7	21.8	22.4	19.8
<b>Females</b>	15.4	20.8	28.4	34.4	22.9
White Non-Hispanic	7.8	9.6	19.2	34.1	15.4
Black Non-Hispanic	29.8	32.5	40.6	46.2	34.1
Other Non-Hispanic	6.7	4.3	(A)	(A)	6.4
Cuban	15.3	27.7	37.5	33.3	27.7
Non-Cuban Hispanic	25.2	25.3	32.0	33.3	27.5
<b>Both Sexes</b>	13.8	18.0	25.5	32.4	20.1
White Non-Hispanic	7.3	7.5	16.3	29.9	12.5
Black Non-Hispanic	28.4	30.9	40.0	45.5	32.5
Other Non-Hispanic	3.3	8.2	17.6	(A)	9.0
Cuban	13.9	23.9	33.9	35.7	24.5
Non-Cuban Hispanic	21.0	23.8	28.3	28.8	24.3

Table 18  
 POVERTY STATUS AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY RACE/ETHNICITY  
 (Mean Percent)

	Non-Hispanic			Hispanic		TOTAL
	White	Black	Other	Cuban	Non-Cuban	
Less than High School	260.23	167.73	257.75	204.72	199.34	213.40
High School Graduate	304.83	214.62	288.54	258.13	254.99	285.13
More than High School	384.27	303.32	405.80	309.40	278.38	352.30

Table 19  
 PERCENT LIVING BELOW POVERTY LEVEL BY  
 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND RACE/ETHNICITY

	Non-Hispanic			Hispanic		TOTAL
	White	Black	Other	Cuban	Non-Cuban	
Less than High School	18.6	37.8	13.6	29.4	28.1	27.6
High School	13.0	22.1	3.8	17.3	20.0	15.0
More than High School	7.2	13.9	6.7	11.8	17.0	9.4
<b>TOTAL</b>	12.5	32.5	9.0	24.5	24.3	20.1





LANGUAGE SPOKEN IN THE HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH  
(Table 20)

- Cuban and non-Cuban Hispanic elders reported speaking a language other than English in the home most frequently (96.3 percent and 93.1 percent, respectively). Black non-Hispanics reported the lowest percentage of speaking another language in the home (11.4 percent), while 16.6 percent of white non-Hispanics reported speaking another language and 54.0 percent of other non-Hispanics reported speaking another language.
- When asked about their ability to speak English<sup>1</sup>, 41.7 percent of Cuban elders reported not being able to speak English at all, while 31.2 percent of non-Cuban Hispanics reported not being able to speak English at all. White non-Hispanics reported the lowest percentage of not being able to speak English at all (2.5 percent) compared to black non-Hispanics (19.1 percent) and other non-Hispanics (22.2 percent). Younger cohorts of Spanish-speaking elders, however, are much more likely to speak at least some English.
- The language most frequently mentioned (other than English) being spoken in the home is Spanish; next, but a far distant second, is Yiddish.

Table 20  
LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH SPOKEN IN HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH  
BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND AGE GROUP

	60-64 years	65-74 years	75-84 years	85+ years	Total
<b>Language Other Than English Spoken in Home (%)</b>	57.6	55.1	53.8	50.8	55.0
White Non-Hispanic	14.0	13.8	19.1	24.9	16.6
Black Non-Hispanic	13.9	11.4	9.3	3.9	11.4
Other Non-Hispanic	43.3	55.1	70.6	(A)	54.0
Cuban	96.9	96.4	95.8	95.3	96.3
Non-Cuban Hispanic	93.3	92.6	92.6	96.6	93.1
<b>Do Not Speak English At All (%) *</b>	24.1	33.7	44.0	46.7	34.8
White Non-Hispanic	1.8	2.2	3.0	2.9	2.5
Black Non-Hispanic	16.9	21.0	21.4	0.0	19.1
Other Non-Hispanic	15.4	14.8	50.0	(A)	22.2
Cuban	27.5	38.9	55.0	68.9	41.7
Non-Cuban Hispanic	22.6	30.9	38.5	46.5	31.2

\* Percentage of those who speak another language (other than English) in the home.

<sup>1</sup> For only those who reported that another language, other than English, was spoken in the home.

## CITIZENSHIP (Table 21)

- White non-Hispanics and black non-Hispanics report the highest percentage of elders being born in the United States (81.3 percent and 76.3 percent, respectively).
- Cubans elders report the highest percentage of elders being naturalized U.S. citizens (42.0 percent compared to 25.4 percent for non-Cuban Hispanics, 15.0 percent for white non-Hispanics and 10.1 percent for black non-Hispanics).
- Cubans elders reported most often that they were not citizens of the United States (56.9 percent) compared to non-Cuban Hispanics (50.1 percent), other non-Hispanics (42.0 percent), black non-Hispanics (13.4 percent) and white non-Hispanics (3.1 percent).



Table 21  
 CITIZENSHIP BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND AGE GROUP  
 (In Percentages)

	60-64 years	65-74 years	75-84 years	85+ years	Total
<b>White Non-Hispanic</b>					
Born in U.S.	88.0	86.1	77.6	61.8	81.3
Born in Puerto Rico, Guam and outlying areas	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Born abroad of American parents	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5
Naturalized U.S. citizen	7.5	10.7	18.6	34.8	15.0
Not a U.S. citizen	4.1	2.6	3.3	2.7	3.1
<b>Black Non-Hispanic</b>					
Born in U.S.	73.8	77.0	79.3	75.3	76.3
Born in Puerto Rico, Guam and outlying areas	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2
Born abroad of American parents	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Naturalized U.S. citizen	10.6	10.0	9.7	9.1	10.1
Not a U.S. citizen	15.5	12.6	11.0	15.6	13.4
<b>Other Non-Hispanic</b>					
Born in U.S.	26.7	26.5	11.8	(A)	24.0
Born in Puerto Rico, Guam and outlying areas	0.0	0.0	0.0	(A)	0.0
Born abroad of American parents	0.0	0.0	0.0	(A)	0.0
Naturalized U.S. citizen	36.7	34.7	23.5	(A)	34.0
Not a U.S. citizen	36.7	38.8	64.7	(A)	42.0
<b>Cuban</b>					
Born in U.S.	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.8
Born in Puerto Rico, Guam and outlying areas	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Born abroad of American parents	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
Naturalized U.S. citizen	48.5	45.0	34.5	23.4	42.0
Not a U.S. citizen	50.3	53.8	64.3	75.7	56.9
<b>Non-Cuban Hispanic</b>					
Born in U.S.	5.9	5.5	4.0	0.8	4.9
Born in Puerto Rico, Guam and outlying areas	17.6	20.9	19.7	13.6	19.0
Born abroad of American parents	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.6
Naturalized U.S. citizen	25.4	25.0	28.3	19.5	25.4
Not a U.S. citizen	50.3	47.8	48.0	66.1	50.1



YEAR OF ENTRY INTO THE UNITED STATES FOR NON-NATIVE BORN RESPONDENTS (Table 22)

- Non-native born white non-Hispanics most frequently entered the United States before 1950 (61.4 percent).
- Non-native born black non-Hispanics and non-native born other non-Hispanics were more likely to have entered the United States since 1970 (57.3 percent and 79.0 percent, respectively).
- The majority of Cuban elders arrived between 1960 and 1969 (53.3 percent). While non-Cuban Hispanic elders also entered the United States heavily between 1960 and 1969 (26.4 percent), they entered at a lower rate between 1970 and 1979 (17.9 percent) and at a higher rate in the 1980's (29.7 percent).

Table 22  
 YEAR OF ENTRY\* BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND AGE GROUP

	60-64 years	65-74 years	75-84 years	85+ years	Total
<b>White Non-Hispanic (%)</b>					
1980-1990	10.2	8.8	4.8	1.2	5.9
1970-1979	14.8	9.5	3.1	2.5	6.4
1960-1969	24.0	13.9	10.3	3.7	11.7
1950-1959	29.6	21.0	10.3	4.7	14.7
Before 1950	21.4	46.8	71.5	87.9	61.4
<b>Black Non-Hispanic (%)</b>					
1980-1990	32.8	27.4	11.3	36.8	27.2
1970-1979	29.1	31.1	30.6	26.3	30.1
1960-1969	21.6	22.0	19.4	5.3	20.6
1950-1959	10.4	9.1	12.9	5.3	10.0
Before 1950	6.0	10.4	25.8	26.3	12.1
<b>Other Non-Hispanic (%)</b>					
1980-1990	27.3	33.3	40.0	(A)	32.9
1970-1979	40.9	52.8	40.0	(A)	46.1
1960-1969	27.3	5.6	6.7	(A)	11.8
1950-1959	4.5	2.8	0.0	(A)	2.6
Before 1950	0.0	5.6	13.3	(A)	6.6
<b>Cuban (%)</b>					
1980-1990	16.0	17.4	14.3	13.0	16.0
1970-1979	17.9	16.8	22.2	28.9	19.2
1960-1969	53.4	54.0	53.6	47.5	53.3
1950-1959	9.7	8.7	6.4	5.2	8.2
Before 1950	3.0	3.2	3.5	5.4	3.4
<b>Non-Cuban Hispanic (%)</b>					
1980-1990	33.6	32.2	23.4	19.7	29.7
1970-1979	17.5	17.2	16.0	27.4	17.9
1960-1969	25.6	21.2	32.7	36.8	26.4
1950-1959	12.9	14.5	9.0	2.6	11.8
Before 1950	10.4	14.9	18.9	13.7	14.3

\* For individuals who were not born in the United States only.

## PLACE OF BIRTH (Table 23)

- Black non-Hispanics are the most likely to be native Floridians (27.8 percent), compared to white non-Hispanics (5.0 percent), other non-Hispanics (2.0 percent), and non-Cuban Hispanics (1.3 percent).
- Black non-Hispanic elders also reported being born in the South (outside Florida) most frequently (45.8 percent).
- White non-Hispanics were most frequently born in the Northeast (46.5 percent), substantially less in the Midwest (14.6 percent) and the South [in states other than Florida] (14.2 percent).
- Non-Cuban Hispanics were most frequently born in Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands or other U.S. Territories (19.0 percent) or were born abroad in unspecified countries (75.5 percent).



Table 23  
PLACE OF BIRTH BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND AGE GROUP  
(In Percentages)

	60-64 years	65-74 years	75-84 years	85+ years	Total
<b>White Non-Hispanic</b>					
Born in Florida	9.6	5.4	2.7	1.4	5.0
Northeast	44.3	47.3	49.6	39.4	46.5
Midwest	16.2	16.1	12.9	11.4	14.6
South	16.7	16.4	11.6	9.1	14.2
West	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.9
Puerto Rico/U.S. Virgin Islands/Elsewhere	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Abroad of American parents	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5
Abroad, other*	11.6	13.3	21.9	37.5	18.1
<b>Black Non-Hispanic</b>					
Born in Florida	28.8	27.9	25.0	31.2	27.8
Northeast	1.4	2.1	1.3	2.6	1.7
Midwest	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.6
South	42.1	46.3	52.3	41.6	45.8
West	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
Puerto Rico/ U.S. Virgin Islands/Elsewhere	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3
Abroad of American parents	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Abroad, other*	26.0	22.6	20.7	24.7	23.4
<b>Other Non-Hispanic</b>					
Born in Florida	6.7	0.0	0.0	(A)	2.0
Northeast	3.3	4.1	0.0	(A)	4.0
Midwest	3.3	4.1	5.9	(A)	4.0
South	6.7	8.2	0.0	(A)	6.0
West	6.7	10.2	5.9	(A)	8.0
Puerto Rico/ U.S. Virgin Islands/Elsewhere	0.0	0.0	0.0	(A)	0.0
Abroad of American parents	0.0	0.0	0.0	(A)	0.0
Abroad, other*	73.3	73.5	88.2	(A)	76.0

(Cont.)



Table 23: PLACE OF BIRTH BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND AGE GROUP (Cont.)

	60-64 years	65-74 years	75-84 years	85+ years	Total
<b>Cuban</b>					
Born in Florida	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.5
Northeast	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Midwest	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
South	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
West	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Puerto Rico/ U.S. Virgin Islands/Elsewhere	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Abroad of American parents	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
Abroad, other*	98.8	98.8	98.8	99.1	98.9
<b>Non-Cuban Hispanic</b>					
Born in Florida	0.7	1.9	1.8	0.0	1.3
Northeast	3.7	1.9	1.2	0.0	2.2
Midwest	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.2
South	1.1	1.4	0.9	0.0	1.1
West	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Puerto Rico/ U.S. Virgin Islands/Elsewhere	17.6	20.9	19.7	13.6	19.0
Abroad of American parents	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.6
Abroad, other*	75.7	72.8	76.3	85.6	75.5

\* born abroad and not of American parents





## ENDNOTES

1. "Social Security Income -- includes Social Security pensions and survivor benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by Social Security Administration prior to deduction for medical insurance and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included" (U.S. Dept. of Commerce, 1993).
2. "Retirement or Disability Income -- includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, count or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans" (U.S. Dept. of Commerce, 1993).
3. "Public Assistance Income -- includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years or over), blind or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item." (U.S. Dept. of Commerce, 1993).
4. The data on poverty status were derived from information on income. The Census Bureau used income cutoffs to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals. The weighted poverty-level threshold for a one-person household with the householder 65 years or older is \$5,947; and for a two-person household with a householder 65 years or older, \$7,501. The poverty thresholds are revised annually, and reflect changes in the cost of living based on the Consumer Price Index. Further, it must be noted that the poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis, so no local variations in the cost of living are taken into account.





## REFERENCES

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