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Children Under 5 Years of Age in Poverty in San Francisco, 2000

Report
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Prepared for San Francisco Head Start
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Table of Contents

List of Tables and Maps.....	2
Introduction	
Background.....	3
Children and Poverty.....	3
Measurement of Poverty.....	4
Main Findings	
Children in Poverty in San Francisco, 1990-2000.....	7
Concentration of Children in Poverty.....	8
Children in Poverty and Head Start Center Location.....	9
Conclusions.....	10
References.....	26
Appendix	
Data and Methodology.....	28
Data Dictionary.....	30

List of Tables and Maps

List of Tables

Table 1.	Children Under 5 Years of Age in Poverty by Zip Code, 1990-2000.....	11
Table 2.	Hispanic Children Under 5 Years of Age in Poverty by Zip Code, 1990-2000	12
Table 3.	African-American Children Under 5 Years of Age in Poverty by Zip Code, 1990-2000	13
Table 4.	Asian Children Under 5 Years of Age in Poverty by Zip Code, 1990-2000	14
Table 5.	Children Under 5 Years of Age in Poverty Within Walking Distance of Head Start Centers.....	15

List of Maps

Map 1.	Children in Poverty by Block Group, 2000.....	17
Map 2.	Children in Poverty by Zip Code, 2000.....	18
Map 3.	Hispanic Children in Poverty by Block Group, 2000.....	19
Map 4.	Hispanic Children in Poverty by Zip Code, 2000.....	20
Map 5.	African-American Children in Poverty by Block Group, 2000.....	21
Map 6.	African-American Children in Poverty by Zip Code, 2000.....	22
Map 7.	Asian Children in Poverty by Block Group, 2000.....	23
Map 8.	Asian Children in Poverty by Zip Code, 2000.....	24
Map 9.	Areas Within Walking Distance of Head Start Centers.....	25

Introduction

Background

This report has been prepared at the request of *San Francisco Head Start* by the *Public Research Institute (PRI)* at San Francisco State University. The project was carried out during November 2002/Winter 2003. The primary objectives of the project are:

- 1) to analyze the spatial distribution of *poor children under five years of age* in San Francisco by race and ethnicity with 2000 Census data;
- 2) to spatially analyze the location of poor children by race and ethnicity in relation to their proximity to Head Start centers; and,
- 3) to analyze poverty trends over time (1990-2000) for children under 5 years of age by race/ethnicity.

This report builds on research reported in two earlier publications:

- 1) “San Francisco’s Children and the Need for Head Start Centers” (February 2002) prepared by *Mapping the Children Research Group*—a group of faculty and students at San Francisco State University working under the auspices of the *San Francisco Urban Institute* and led by Ayse Pamuk during Fall 2001/Winter 2002;
- 2) “The Spatial Distribution of Family Income and Poverty in San Francisco, 2000” (November 2002) prepared by Ayse Pamuk with assistance of Monique Nakagawa under the auspices of PRI during October/November 2002.

Children and Poverty

The well-being of children is a global public policy concern ratified by the 1989 United Nations General Assembly Convention on the Rights of Children (UNICEF, 2001). The Convention recognizes the right of every child to a standard of living adequate for the child’s physical, mental, spiritual, moral, and social development (Article 27 of the Convention). And yet, child poverty persists even in wealthy countries. For example, the United States had the highest child poverty rate among nineteen rich OECD nations in the 1990s participating in a Luxembourg Income Study—22.3 percent in 1997 compared to 2.6 percent in 1995 in Sweden (Smeeding, April 2002).

Child poverty emerged as an important public policy concern needing urgent attention in the United States in the 1960s. The Economic Opportunity Act (War on Poverty) authorized Head Start in 1964 to address the developmental needs of poor children under 5 years of age (Zigler and Muenchow, 1992; Zigler and Valentine, 1979). Head Start aims to promote social competence and school readiness by providing

comprehensive developmental services for low-income preschool children and social services for their families.

There is a consensus among child developmentalists that early childhood education programs have significant short- and long-term benefits, especially for disadvantaged children (Barnett and Boocock, 1988; Currie, 2001; Hill & Sandfort, 1995). Research on early childhood development shows that the well-being of children early in life determines their chances of educational, behavioral, and economic success later in adulthood (see Hill and Sandfort, 1995 for a review). Many factors affect child well-being including family level processes such as parental beliefs and child rearing practices, demographic characteristics of the family, and language spoken at home.

Equally important is the quality of life in neighborhoods. Neighborhoods where families live shape the opportunity structure that children face (Galster & Killen, 1995). Bost et al. (1994) have shown that residential location plays an important role in the utilization of social networks by children attending Head Start. Social networks fundamentally shape how children perceive opportunities later in adulthood. When low-income families live in high-poverty neighborhoods their children become subjected to distressing environmental factors during the most critical stage of their development. Because their worlds are confined to a limited geographic area, children are more vulnerable to stressful events in poor neighborhoods (e.g., crime and violence) than adults. In addition, household strategies to mobilize assets in response to external shocks (e.g., loss of welfare benefits) may be constrained in isolated neighborhoods where households cannot rely on resources from kin and neighbor networks to cope with and adapt to new situations (Moser, 1998).

“At risk” children—children in low-income minority families—largely live in isolation in high-poverty neighborhoods in the United States (Jargowski, 1997). In the past forty years, Head Start made great strides in helping educationally disadvantaged children who are “at risk” of school failure by locating Head Start centers in poor city neighborhoods.

Measurement of Poverty

Researchers and policymakers in the United States use different measures of poverty.¹ The most commonly used measure is *pretax cash income* using the official poverty threshold as a benchmark. Poverty statistics reported by the U.S. Census Bureau are based on a 1964 Social Security Administration definition which was subsequently modified by federal interagency committees. The current definition is derived from the 1961 economy food plan, which specifies the least costly meal for one person multiplied by three to include the cost of nonfood items (Huston et al., 1994; Reed & Van Swearingen, Nov. 2001). The cost of the economy food plan is adjusted for family size,

¹ Some researchers question the use of income alone as a measure of poverty and argue for an approach that recognizes the multidimensional aspects of poverty. See Moser (1998) for a discussion of a broader definition of poverty that identifies both *levels of poverty* and *types of vulnerability*.

family composition, and inflation on an annual basis. At present, the Census Bureau uses poverty thresholds that vary by family size and composition that are set by an Office of Management and Budget Statistical Policy Directive (U.S. Census Bureau, <http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf>, 2001). The official federal poverty threshold calculation considers *money income before taxes*. It does not include noncash benefits (e.g., public housing, Medicaid, and food stamps). In 2000, the poverty threshold for a family of three was \$14,150. Those families earning at or below the poverty threshold are defined as living in poverty and eligible for public assistance. Official poverty thresholds do not vary geographically across the United States (U.S. Census Bureau, 2001). It is an *absolute* number.

Because cost of living is significantly higher in cities like San Francisco, researchers and policymakers have questioned the usefulness of the official poverty rate in high-cost cities and have argued for the use of *relative* poverty rates. One measure of *relative* poverty rate used by social service providers in California specifies poverty threshold as 75 percent of state median family income (e.g., California Department of Education, Child Development Division). According to state guidelines, the poverty threshold (75 percent of State Median Family Income) in 2000 was \$35,100 for a family of three.

By the official federal poverty threshold, the family poverty rate in San Francisco was 9.5 percent in 2000. There are many more families living in poverty when the state poverty threshold is used – 26.2 percent. The spatial distribution of *all* poor families in San Francisco down to the block group level using these two different measures of poverty is discussed in Pamuk (November 2002). The spatial distribution of *poor children* under 5 years of age (using the official poverty threshold) is discussed below.

Researchers have also developed regionally-adjusted (local) poverty thresholds that take into account housing costs (Reed and Van Swearingen, November 2001). Because households spend a large share of their income on housing in San Francisco, such a regionally adjusted measure is more meaningful and would show significantly greater number of families in need of government assistance. Although useful, constructing and analyzing regionally-adjusted poverty thresholds was beyond the scope of this project.

On the positive side, the U.S. poverty rate has dropped since the 1960s with peaks and troughs in the past forty years. The poverty rate fluctuates over time because of its sensitivity to business cycles, increasing during recessions and decreasing during economic growth periods. The latest U.S. recession, which began in March 2001, corresponded to an increase in the poverty rate from 11.3 percent in 2000 to 11.7 percent in 2001 nationwide (Proctor and Dalaker, September 2002).

The poverty rate in California however is higher when compared to the U.S. as a whole. Based on analyses of the March file of the Current Population Survey data, Public Policy Institute of California researchers report that the poverty rate has fallen in California from a peak of 18 percent in 1993 to 12.9 percent in 2000 (as a result of strong economic growth in the late 1990s), but the longer trend over time shows an increase

(unlike the declining trend nationally) in poverty between 1969 (9.1 percent) and 2000 (12.6 percent) (Reed, December 2002). Moreover, poverty rates in some rural areas of the state of California like San Joaquin Valley are very high—22 percent.

Poverty is of course not uni-dimensional and varies significantly by geographic region and demographic characteristics of the population (age, race, ethnicity, length of US residence for immigrants, and place of birth—foreign-born versus U.S.-born).

An important demographic trend that is driving the make-up of the U.S. population is immigration. In 2001, sixty-four percent of all Asian/other households nationwide were immigrant. California has a significantly large share of immigrants (25 percent in 1997) when compared to the rest of the nation (9.7 percent in 1997) (Johnson, H.P., March 2001). While important, a detailed analysis of the well-being of children in immigrant families was beyond the scope of this project.

The rest of this report discusses the incidence of child poverty in San Francisco by race and Hispanic origin.

Main Findings

Children in Poverty in San Francisco, 1990-2000

The U.S. Census Bureau released the number of people living in poverty in 2000 down to the block group level in Fall 2002. Nearly thirteen percent of all San Francisco families with under 5 year old children (3,292 families) lived in poverty in 2000. For married couples the poverty rate was 7.5 percent (1,496 families). The poverty rate for female-headed single parent households was 32.4 percent (1,518 families).

The 2000 Census reported a total of 3,926 children under five years of age in poverty in San Francisco – 2,176 fewer than in 1990 (Table 1). The poverty rate for under five years olds in 2000 was 13.1 percent, representing a 4.6 percentage point drop in poverty rate since 1990 (17.7 percent). Given that San Francisco lost 11.14 percent of its *total* under five year old population between 1990-2000, the drop in *poor* children is disproportionately low. It suggests that families with young children who have left the city are not the poorest group. Those who leave are more likely middle-income households who prefer a larger unit at an affordable price in the outlying suburbs of San Francisco to raise their young children (Harvard University, 2003). The cost of moving is another important factor. Because moving costs can be prohibitive for poor families, they tend to be less mobile in housing markets. Poor families who are unable to move double-up and live in overcrowded housing.

San Francisco's *poor* children live mainly in racial/ethnic minority family households. A significant percentage of all poor under-5-year-old children in 2000 lived in Hispanic (30.2 percent), African-American (27.4 percent), and Asian (23.8 percent) family households.

The distribution of poor children in San Francisco's neighborhoods is uneven (Map 1). Nearly half (43.8 percent) of *all* poor children (3,926) live in just three neighborhoods (Table 1):

1. Bayview/Hunters Point (670 children);
2. Inner Mission/Bernal Heights (621 children);
3. Visitacion Valley (427 children).

Poor Hispanic children (1,185) are concentrated in the Mission neighborhood. A rather surprising clustering is also seen in Bayview/Hunters Point neighborhood (Map 3). During the "dot-com" boom, the Mission neighborhood saw a large increase in evictions due to sharp rent increases (133 between July 1999 and June 2000 alone) (San Francisco Rent Board, 2001). Poor displaced Hispanic families from gentrified neighborhoods like the Mission might account for the new poor Hispanic clustering in the Bayview/Hunters Point neighborhood in 2000. Nevertheless, nearly half of all poor Hispanic children (46 percent) in San Francisco continue to live in just one neighborhood: Inner Mission/Bernal Heights (547 children) (Table 2).

Sixty-six percent of poor African American children (1,077) live in three neighborhoods (Table 3):

1. Bayview/Hunters Point (435 children);
2. Visitacion Valley (172 children);
3. Hayes Valley/Tenderloin (103 children).

In about fifteen San Francisco census block groups, the entire under 5 year old population in poverty are African Americans (Map 5). These block groups are located in the city's historically black neighborhoods of Western Addition/Fillmore and Bayview/Hunters Point. Census block groups where poor African-American children are concentrated have the city's public housing projects.

Poor Asian children (936) are concentrated in areas around Chinatown (Map 7). There is also a cluster of poor Asian children in Visitacion Valley and the Portola district, where there are growing Asian communities. Forty-nine percent of poor Asian children live in three neighborhoods (Table 4):

1. Russian Hill/Nob Hill (212 children);
2. North Beach/Telegraph Hill (129 children);
3. Visitacion Valley (115 children).

Concentration of Children in Poverty

Six areas in San Francisco – covering 11 zip codes – have very high concentrations of children in poverty. In this report, a very high concentration of child poverty is defined as having more than half of the children under 5 live in poverty. These areas are almost all located in the eastern part of the city, specifically in the following areas:

Sunnydale/Visitacion Valley (94134): The block groups north of Geneva Avenue in the vicinity of Santos Street have high concentrations of poor children. This area has significant percentages of African-Americans, Asians, and Hispanics, particularly in the area where the Sunnydale housing project is located. Asian children in poverty are also concentrated just east of McLaren Park near the intersection of Bayshore Boulevard and US101.

Hunters Point (94124): There are two very high concentration areas of poor children in Hunters Point. One concentration is around Palou Avenue and east of Third Street. Another is in the vicinity of Gilman and Griffith Streets. Both areas also have very high percentages of African-Americans and Hispanics. While the Hispanic population is smaller, they are located in particularly high concentrations. African-Americans are also highly concentrated along Palou Avenue west from Third Street to Interstate 280. Meanwhile, Asians are highly concentrated southwest of Third Street and Palou Avenue.

North Mission (94103): Poor children in the North Mission are concentrated on the north of Sixteenth Street to Eleventh Street, and from Mission Street east to San Bruno Avenue. An especially high concentration is in the area of Mission and

Duboce Streets where the Valencia Gardens housing project is located. Children under 5 make up only a small percentage of the area's population, and are almost non-existent east of the Mission corridor – a predominantly industrial area. Hispanics comprise a large majority of the area's population. Nevertheless, Asians are also highly concentrated in the North Mission north of 16th Street.

Tenderloin/Chinatown (94102, 94104, 94108, and 94109): The block groups immediately north of Market Street in the Tenderloin (around Taylor and Eddy Streets) and further north in Chinatown (around California and Stockton Streets) show very high concentrations of children in poverty. There are areas with very high concentrations of Asians and Hispanics in the Tenderloin, and a very high concentration of Asians in Chinatown. African-Americans, on the other hand, are virtually non-existent in Chinatown and show small numbers in the Tenderloin.

Western Addition (94102, 94115, and 94117): Western Addition is a predominantly African American neighborhood. The block groups along Fillmore Street both north and south of Fulton Street have very high concentrations of children in poverty. The Fillmore corridor also has a significant percentage of children under 5 years of age.

Potrero Hill (94107): The block groups east of US 101 and just north of Cesar Chavez Street exhibit very high concentrations of children in poverty. African-American children under 5 are also very highly concentrated east of Interstate 280.

Children in Poverty and Head Start Center Location

The location of Head Start centers in close proximity to residences of poor families with under 5 year old children has important benefits, especially for working mothers. The results of the spatial analysis of poor children under 5 years of age within a one-half mile radius of Head Start centers are shown in Table 5. A comparison of enrollment figures by center and eligible children living in walking distance of each center shows that many more eligible children are living in close proximity to existing centers than slots available in centers. For example, Ella Hill Hutch (a grantee operated Head Start Center) in the Western Addition neighborhood (zip code 94115) serves 71 children – only 8 percent of all poor children (875) live within walking distance. Maps 1, 3, 5, and 7 show the location of all Head Start centers in San Francisco.

Conclusions

Citywide poverty rate for under 5 year old population in San Francisco has dropped from 17.7 percent in 1990 to 13.1 percent in 2000. The poverty rate has dropped for each major racial/ethnic minority group as well. For Hispanic children under 5 years of age, the poverty rate has dropped from 19.7 percent in 1990 to 17.1 percent in 2000. For African-American children the drop is from 45.6 percent in 1990 to 39.6 percent in 2000. For Asian children, the Census Bureau reports a drop from 14.5 percent in 1990 to 10.1 percent in 2000.

Given the economic boom in late 1990s, the overall declining trend in poverty rates (using the official federal poverty threshold) between 1990 and 2000 is not surprising. The rates of poverty for Hispanic and African-American children however remain at very high levels. In addition, poor Hispanics and African-American children are geographically clustered in a few high-poverty neighborhoods.

Tables

Table 1. Children Under 5 Years of Age in Poverty by Zip Code, 1990-2000

Zip Code	Neighborhood	1990			2000			Change from 1990 to 2000				
		In Poverty			In Poverty			Total Children		Number in Poverty		Percent in Poverty
		Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Absolute Change	Percent Change	Absolute Change	Percent Change	Percentage Point Change
94124	Bayview/Hunters Point	2,118	867	40.9	2,110	670	31.8	-8	-0.4	-197	-22.7	-9.2
94110	Inner Mission/Bernal Heights	4,510	1,160	25.7	3,618	621	17.2	-892	-19.8	-539	-46.5	-8.6
94134	Visitacion Valley	2,533	717	28.3	2,366	427	18.0	-167	-6.6	-290	-40.4	-10.3
94109	Russian Hill/Nob Hill	1,378	343	24.9	1,222	389	31.8	-156	-11.3	46	13.4	6.9
94102	Hayes Valley/Tenderloin	1,000	535	53.5	809	329	40.7	-191	-19.1	-206	-38.5	-12.8
94112	Outer-Mission/Ingleside/Excelsior	3,876	287	7.4	3,818	241	6.3	-58	-1.5	-46	-16.0	-1.1
94133	North Beach/Telegraph Hill	1,085	241	22.2	820	163	19.9	-265	-24.4	-78	-32.4	-2.3
94103	South of Market	687	224	32.6	659	160	24.3	-28	-4.1	-64	-28.6	-8.3
94107	Potrero Hill	673	225	33.4	663	147	22.2	-10	-1.5	-78	-34.7	-11.3
94115	Pacific Heights/Western Addition	1,025	231	22.5	1,054	139	13.2	29	2.8	-92	-39.8	-9.3
94121	Outer Richmond/Sea Cliff	1,626	214	13.2	1,428	100	7.0	-198	-12.2	-114	-53.3	-6.2
94122	Sunset	2,564	119	4.6	2,134	86	4.0	-430	-16.8	-33	-27.7	-0.6
94108	Chinatown	452	161	35.6	313	83	26.5	-139	-30.8	-78	-48.4	-9.1
94132	Stonestown/Lake Merced	998	97	9.7	1,041	71	6.8	43	4.3	-26	-26.8	-2.9
94117	Haight/Western Addition/Fillmore	1,342	231	17.2	839	53	6.3	-503	-37.5	-178	-77.1	-10.9
94118	Inner Richmond/Presidio/Laurel	1,784	85	4.8	1,579	48	3.0	-205	-11.5	-37	-43.5	-1.7
94116	Parkside/Forest Hill	1,858	88	4.7	1,712	45	2.6	-146	-7.9	-43	-48.9	-2.1
94131	Twin Peaks/Glen Park/Diamond Hi	1,346	62	4.6	1,163	40	3.4	-183	-13.6	-22	-35.5	-1.2
94114	Castro/Noe Valley	866	58	6.7	775	34	4.4	-91	-10.5	-24	-41.4	-2.3
94129	Presidio	597	45	7.5	124	32	25.8	-473	-79.2	-13	-28.9	18.3
94123	Marina/Cow Hollow	504	15	3.0	732	26	3.6	228	45.2	11	73.3	0.6
94130	Treasure Island	611	56	9.2	25	10	40.0	-586	-95.9	-46	-82.1	30.8
94111	Embarcadero/Gateway	14	9	64.3	54	6	11.1	40	285.7	-3	-33.3	-53.2
94127	West Portal/St. Francis Wood	939	16	1.7	943	6	0.6	4	0.4	-10	-62.5	-1.1
94105	Downtown	33	0	0.0	11	0	0.0	-22	-66.7	0	---	0.0
94104	Financial District	16	16	---	0	0	---	-16	-100.0	-16	-100.0	---
Total		34,435	6,102	17.7	30,012	3,926	13.1	-4,423	-12.8	-2,176	-35.7	-4.6

Source: US Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 3, P87
US Census Bureau, 1990 Census Summary Tape File 3, P117

Table 2. Hispanic Children Under 5 Years of Age in Poverty by Zip Code, 1990-2000

Zip Code	Neighborhood	1990			2000			Change from 1990 to 2000				
		In Poverty			In Poverty			Total Children		Number in Poverty		Percent in Poverty
		Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Absolute Change	Percent Change	Absolute Change	Percent Change	Percentage Point Change
94110	Inner Mission/Bernal Heights	2,685	738	27.5	2,396	547	22.8	-289	-10.8	-191	-25.9	-4.7
94112	Outer-Mission/Ingleside/Excelsior	1,284	120	9.3	1,415	124	8.8	131	10.2	4	3.3	-0.6
94124	Bayview/Hunters Point	196	56	28.6	403	102	25.3	207	105.6	46	82.1	-3.3
94102	Hayes Valley/Tenderloin	130	46	35.4	189	99	52.4	59	45.4	53	115.2	17.0
94109	Russian Hill/Nob Hill	192	49	25.5	224	95	42.4	32	16.7	46	93.9	16.9
94103	South of Market	372	95	25.5	369	62	16.8	-3	-0.8	-33	-34.7	-8.7
94134	Visitacion Valley	441	73	16.6	610	52	8.5	169	38.3	-21	-28.8	-8.0
94121	Outer Richmond/Sea Cliff	41	0	0.0	70	35	50.0	29	70.7	35	---	50.0
94108	Chinatown	0	0	---	39	21	53.8	39	---	21	---	---
94114	Castro/Noe Valley	124	25	20.2	119	12	10.1	-5	-4.0	-13	-52.0	-10.1
94118	Inner Richmond/Presidio/Laurel	34	0	0.0	103	9	8.7	69	202.9	9	---	8.7
94132	Stonestown/Lake Merced	146	5	3.4	141	7	5.0	-5	-3.4	2	40.0	1.5
94107	Potrero Hill	89	0	0.0	146	6	4.1	57	64.0	6	---	4.1
94127	West Portal/St. Francis Wood	50	0	0.0	111	6	5.4	61	122.0	6	---	5.4
94133	North Beach/Telegraph Hill	67	9	13.4	25	4	16.0	-42	-62.7	-5	-55.6	2.6
94117	Haight/Western Addition/Fillmore	120	19	15.8	93	4	4.3	-27	-22.5	-15	-78.9	-11.5
94104	Financial District	0	0	---	0	0	---	0	---	0	---	---
94105	Downtown	0	0	---	0	0	---	0	---	0	---	---
94111	Embarcadero/Gateway	0	0	---	0	0	---	0	---	0	---	---
94129	Presidio	34	0	0.0	15	0	0.0	-19	-55.9	0	---	0.0
94123	Marina/Cow Hollow	79	9	11.4	57	0	0.0	-22	-27.8	-9	-100.0	-11.4
94130	Treasure Island	60	12	20.0	0	0	---	-60	-100.0	-12	-100.0	---
94131	Twin Peaks/Glen Park/Diamond H	245	20	8.2	185	0	0.0	-60	-24.5	-20	-100.0	-8.2
94115	Pacific Heights/Western Addition	73	21	28.8	62	0	0.0	-11	-15.1	-21	-100.0	-28.8
94122	Sunset	235	25	10.6	98	0	0.0	-137	-58.3	-25	-100.0	-10.6
94116	Parkside/Forest Hill	173	30	17.3	44	0	0.0	-129	-74.6	-30	-100.0	-17.3
Total		6,870	1,352	19.7	6,914	1,185	17.1	44	0.6	-167	-12.4	-2.5

Source: US Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 3, P159H
 US Census Bureau, 1990 Census Summary Tape File 3, P120

Table 3. African-American Children Under 5 Years of Age in Poverty by Zip Code, 1990-2000

Zip Code	Neighborhood	1990			2000			Change from 1990 to 2000				
		In Poverty			In Poverty			Total Children		Number in Poverty		Percent in Poverty
		Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Absolute Change	Percent Change	Absolute Change	Percent Change	Percentage Point Change
94124	Bayview/Hunters Point	1,438	680	47.3	979	435	44.4	-459	-31.9	-245	-36.0	-2.9
94134	Visitacion Valley	820	540	65.9	334	172	51.5	-486	-59.3	-368	-68.1	-14.4
94102	Hayes Valley/Tenderloin	375	242	64.5	179	103	57.5	-196	-52.3	-139	-57.4	-7.0
94107	Potrero Hill	257	198	77.0	217	99	45.6	-40	-15.6	-99	-50.0	-31.4
94115	Pacific Heights/Western Addition	512	199	38.9	284	77	27.1	-228	-44.5	-122	-61.3	-11.8
94110	Inner Mission/Bernal Heights	308	202	65.6	114	36	31.6	-194	-63.0	-166	-82.2	-34.0
94117	Haight/Western Addition/Fillmore	404	125	30.9	102	33	32.4	-302	-74.8	-92	-73.6	1.4
94133	North Beach/Telegraph Hill	49	19	38.8	30	30	100.0	-19	-38.8	11	57.9	61.2
94132	Stonestown/Lake Merced	230	58	25.2	120	28	23.3	-110	-47.8	-30	-51.7	-1.9
94112	Outer-Mission/Ingleside/Excelsior	433	102	23.6	143	28	19.6	-290	-67.0	-74	-72.5	-4.0
94109	Russian Hill/Nob Hill	34	26	76.5	32	27	84.4	-2	-5.9	1	3.8	7.9
94103	South of Market	59	47	79.7	18	6	33.3	-41	-69.5	-41	-87.2	-46.3
94130	Treasure Island	105	11	10.5	6	3	50.0	-99	-94.3	-8	-72.7	39.5
94104	Financial District	0	0	---	0	0	---	0	---	0	---	---
94105	Downtown	0	0	---	0	0	---	0	---	0	---	---
94108	Chinatown	0	0	---	0	0	---	0	---	0	---	---
94111	Embarcadero/Gateway	0	0	---	3	0	0.0	3	---	0	---	---
94116	Parkside/Forest Hill	41	0	0.0	22	0	0.0	-19	-46.3	0	---	0.0
94121	Outer Richmond/Sea Cliff	14	0	0.0	4	0	0.0	-10	-71.4	0	---	0.0
94122	Sunset	29	0	0.0	12	0	0.0	-17	-58.6	0	---	0.0
94123	Marina/Cow Hollow	0	0	---	0	0	---	0	---	0	---	---
94127	West Portal/St. Francis Wood	25	0	0.0	0	0	---	-25	-100.0	0	---	---
94129	Presidio	134	0	0.0	0	0	---	-134	-100.0	0	---	---
94131	Twin Peaks/Glen Park/Diamond H	81	0	0.0	48	0	0.0	-33	-40.7	0	---	0.0
94114	Castro/Noe Valley	13	5	38.5	4	0	0.0	-9	-69.2	-5	-100.0	-38.5
94118	Inner Richmond/Presidio/Laurel	61	18	29.5	66	0	0.0	5	8.2	-18	-100.0	-29.5
Total		5,422	2,472	45.6	2,717	1,077	39.6	-2,705	-49.9	-1,395	-56.4	-6.0

Source: US Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 3, P159B
 US Census Bureau, 1990 Census Summary Tape File 3, P119

Table 4. Asian Children Under 5 Years of Age in Poverty by Zip Code, 1990-2000

Zip Code	Neighborhood	1990			2000			Change from 1990 to 2000				
		In Poverty			In Poverty			Total Children		Number in Poverty		Percent in Poverty
		Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Absolute Change	Percent Change	Absolute Change	Percent Change	Percentage Point Change
94109	Russian Hill/Nob Hill	744	157	21.1	537	212	39.5	-207	-27.8	55	35.0	18.4
94133	North Beach/Telegraph Hill	704	199	28.3	452	129	28.5	-252	-35.8	-70	-35.2	0.3
94134	Visitacion Valley	1,057	81	7.7	1,011	115	11.4	-46	-4.4	34	42.0	3.7
94102	Hayes Valley/Tenderloin	457	262	57.3	231	66	28.6	-226	-49.5	-196	-74.8	-28.8
94108	Chinatown	382	147	38.5	241	54	22.4	-141	-36.9	-93	-63.3	-16.1
94122	Sunset	1,326	76	5.7	1,005	53	5.3	-321	-24.2	-23	-30.3	-0.5
94112	Outer-Mission/Ingleside/Excelsior	1,496	57	3.8	1,744	43	2.5	248	16.6	-14	-24.6	-1.3
94103	South of Market	268	82	30.6	203	39	19.2	-65	-24.3	-43	-52.4	-11.4
94121	Outer Richmond/Sea Cliff	919	135	14.7	577	37	6.4	-342	-37.2	-98	-72.6	-8.3
94118	Inner Richmond/Presidio/Laurel	704	48	6.8	414	31	7.5	-290	-41.2	-17	-35.4	0.7
94116	Parkside/Forest Hill	987	41	4.2	883	30	3.4	-104	-10.5	-11	-26.8	-0.8
94132	Stonestown/Lake Merced	349	13	3.7	492	28	5.7	143	41.0	15	115.4	2.0
94115	Pacific Heights/Western Addition	117	11	9.4	87	27	31.0	-30	-25.6	16	145.5	21.6
94124	Bayview/Hunters Point	435	139	32.0	439	27	6.2	4	0.9	-112	-80.6	-25.8
94123	Marina/Cow Hollow	90	0	0.0	69	20	29.0	-21	-23.3	20	---	29.0
94131	Twin Peaks/Glen Park/Diamond H	245	24	9.8	156	19	12.2	-89	-36.3	-5	-20.8	2.4
94110	Inner Mission/Bernal Heights	701	137	19.5	261	6	2.3	-440	-62.8	-131	-95.6	-17.2
94105	Downtown	0	0	---	7	0	0.0	7	---	0	0.0	---
94127	West Portal/St. Francis Wood	227	0	0.0	312	0	0.0	85	37.4	0	---	0.0
94129	Presidio	63	0	0.0	8	0	0.0	-55	-87.3	0	---	0.0
94130	Treasure Island	68	0	0.0	0	0	---	-68	-100.0	0	---	---
94111	Embarcadero/Gateway	9	9	100.0	24	0	0.0	15	166.7	-9	-100.0	-100.0
94114	Castro/Noe Valley	94	10	10.6	75	0	0.0	-19	-20.2	-10	-100.0	-10.6
94104	Financial District	16	16	100.0	0	0	---	-16	-100.0	-16	-100.0	---
94117	Haight/Western Addition/Fillmore	121	24	19.8	20	0	0.0	-101	-83.5	-24	-100.0	-19.8
94107	Potrero Hill	115	27	23.5	68	0	0.0	-47	-40.9	-27	-100.0	-23.5
Total		11,694	1,695	14.5	9,316	936	10.0	-2,378	-20.3	-759	-44.8	-4.4

Source: US Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 3, P159D
 US Census Bureau, 1990 Census Summary Tape File 3, P119

Table 5. Children Under 5 Years of Age in Poverty Within Walking Distance of Head Start Centers

Center	Zip Code	Site Type	Children Served	Number of Children Within Walking Distance			
				All	African-American	Asian	Hispanic
Cadillac	94102	Grantee Operated Site	40	1,183	43	571	335
Glide Family	94102	Head Start Partner	29	1,216	41	589	346
Wu Yee-177 Golden Gate	94102	Head Start Partner	15	1,038	35	508	303
Total for zip code			84				
Stevenson	94103	Delegate Agency	40	720	88	112	401
Catholic Charities*	94103	Head Start Partner	20	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total for zip code			60				
Portrero Hill	94107	Grantee Operated Site	37	564	177	43	140
Starr King	94107	Head Start Partner	29	489	187	18	148
Total for zip code			66				
Powell	94108	Delegate Agency	40	910	23	675	73
Wu Yee-Lok Yuen	94108	Head Start Partner	29	814	24	610	60
Total for zip code			69				
Clay Street	94109	Delegate Agency	80	968	21	516	113
Olive Street	94109	Grantee Operated Site	17	1,192	48	531	323
Hewida Saber	94109	SFHS FCC Provider	1	1,162	25	725	178
Total for zip code			98				
Capp	94110	Delegate Agency	80	1,308	4	65	988
Regina Chiong	94110	Delegate Agency	80	1,486	12	35	1,166
Precita Center	94110	Delegate Agency	40	959	17	25	648
Valencia	94110	Delegate Agency	40	1,141	13	71	817
Mission Annex	94110	Head Start Partner	29	1,262	6	66	876
Cesar Chavez	94110	Head Start Partner	28	1,655	5	45	1,349
Good Samaritan	94110	Head Start Partner	24	1,085	123	31	657
Women's Building	94110	Delegate Agency	20	1,153	13	69	806
Dinorah Osorio	94110	SFHS FCC Provider	2	1,248	95	42	832
Total for zip code			343				
Carmen Calvert	94112	SFHS FCC Provider	5	1,076	10	376	488
Angela Castro	94112	SFHS FCC Provider	1	1,062	56	433	367
Total for zip code			6				
Ella Hill Hutch	94115	Grantee Operated Site	71	875	399	102	77
West Bay	94115	Grantee Operated Site	30	825	369	82	57
West Side	94115	Grantee Operated Site	30	613	143	68	46
Golden Gate	94115	Head Start Partner	28	829	389	74	50
Total for zip code			159				
Song Moy	94116	SFHS FCC Provider	3	443	10	209	20
Total for zip code			3				
John Muir	94117	Head Start Partner	28	794	334	42	140
Daisy Nolan	94117	SFHS FCC Provider	1	476	82	40	56
Total for zip code			29				
Richmond	94121	Delegate Agency	34	522	5	244	30
Total for zip code			34				

* The address given is an administrative site, therefore no analysis was conducted.

Note: We have operationalized "walking distance" at one-half mile.

Source: San Francisco Head Start administrative records.

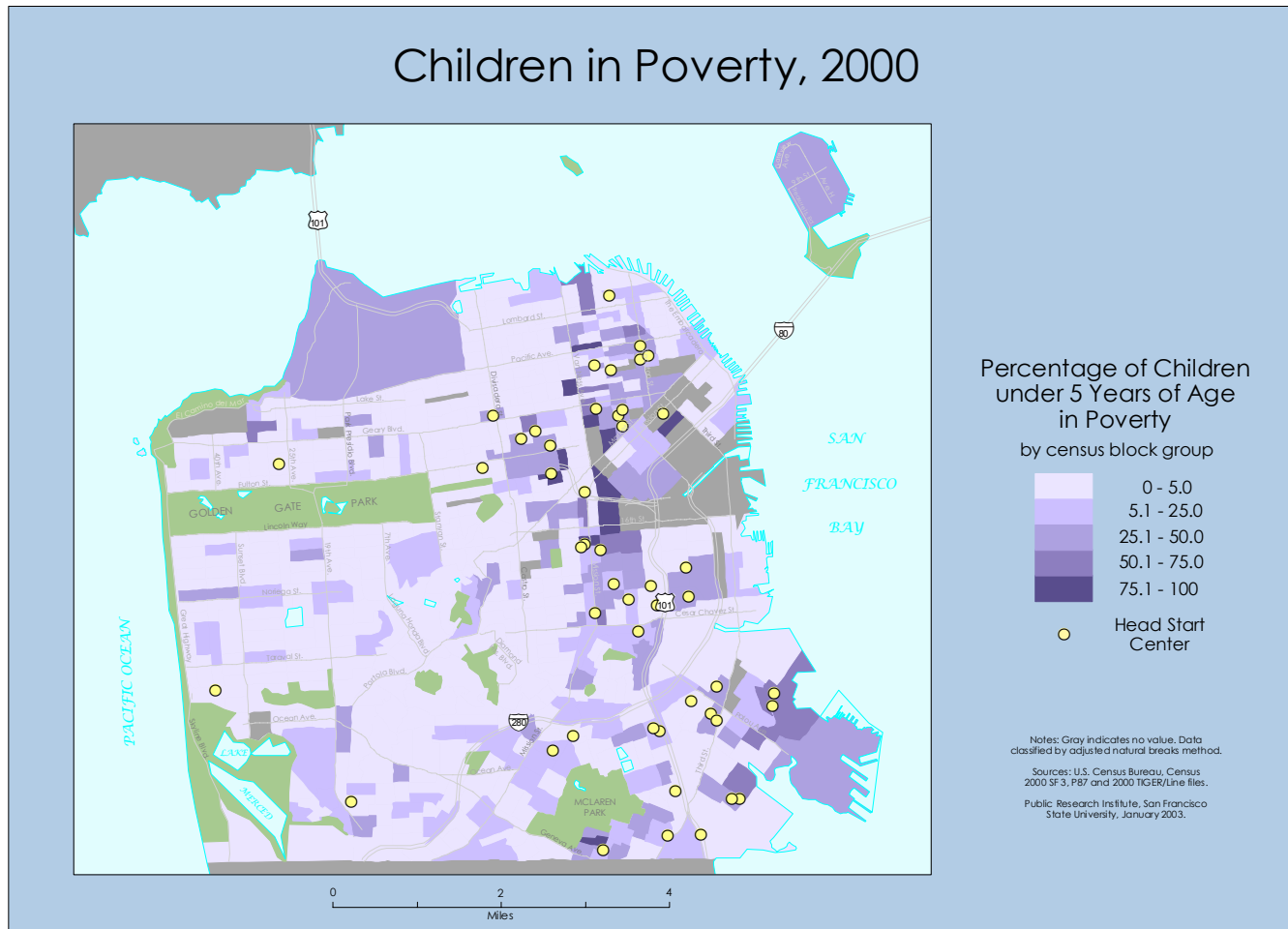
Table 5. Children Under 5 Years of Age in Poverty Within Walking Distance of Head Start Centers (cont.)

Center	Zip Code	Site Type	Children Served	Number of Children Within Walking Distance			
				All	African-American	Asian	Hispanic
Southeast	94124	Grantee Operated Site	40	543	205	140	121
Frandelja Enrichment Center	94124	Head Start Partner	31	308	123	22	79
Hunter's View	94124	Grantee Operated Site	30	591	425	35	45
Bret Harte	94124	Head Start Partner	28	330	128	33	84
Charles Drew	94124	Head Start Partner	28	834	333	216	198
Helen Lee	94124	SFHS FCC Provider	1	670	138	277	172
Tammy Stribling	94124	SFHS FCC Provider	1	831	307	239	196
Victoria Dominguez	94124	SFHS FCC Provider	1	714	505	35	82
Total for zip code			160				
OMI	94132	Grantee Operated Site	51	565	102	282	49
Total for zip code			51				
Cumberland	94133	Delegate Agency	80	1,005	24	685	66
North Beach	94133	Delegate Agency	38	586	6	214	37
Total for zip code			118				
Visitacion Valley	94134	Head Start Partner	44	641	46	377	117
Silliman Center	94134	Delegate Agency	40	779	71	396	196
Wu Yee-New Generation	94134	Head Start Partner	15	754	255	193	218
Angela Siharath	94134	SFHS FCC Provider	5	298	35	166	43
Xiao Ling Liao	94134	SFHS FCC Provider	3	774	78	404	183
Rong Jeong	94134	SFHS FCC Provider	1	699	93	326	165
Total for zip code			108				

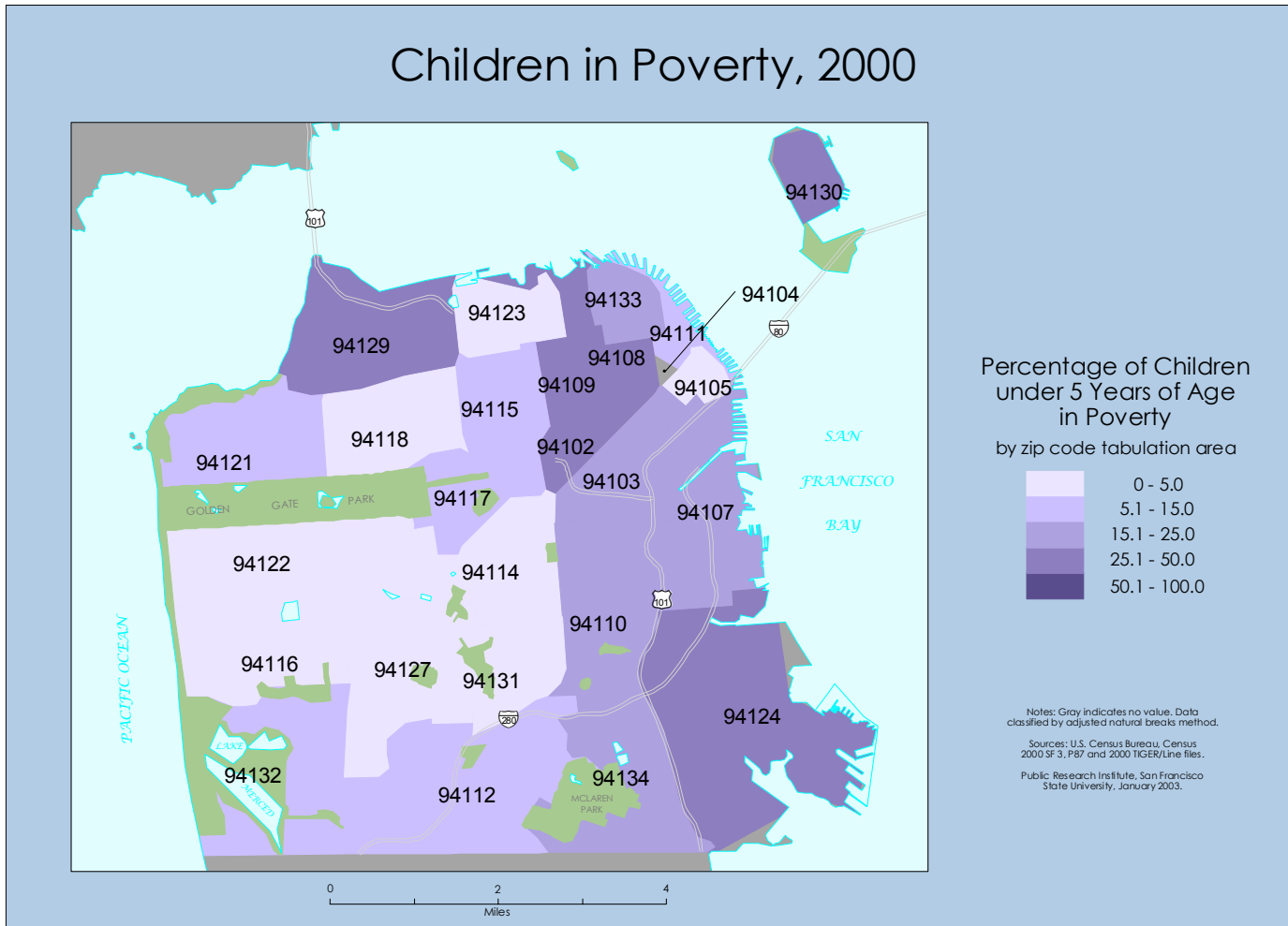
Note: We have operationalized "walking distance" at one-half mile.
Source: San Francisco Head Start administrative records.

Maps

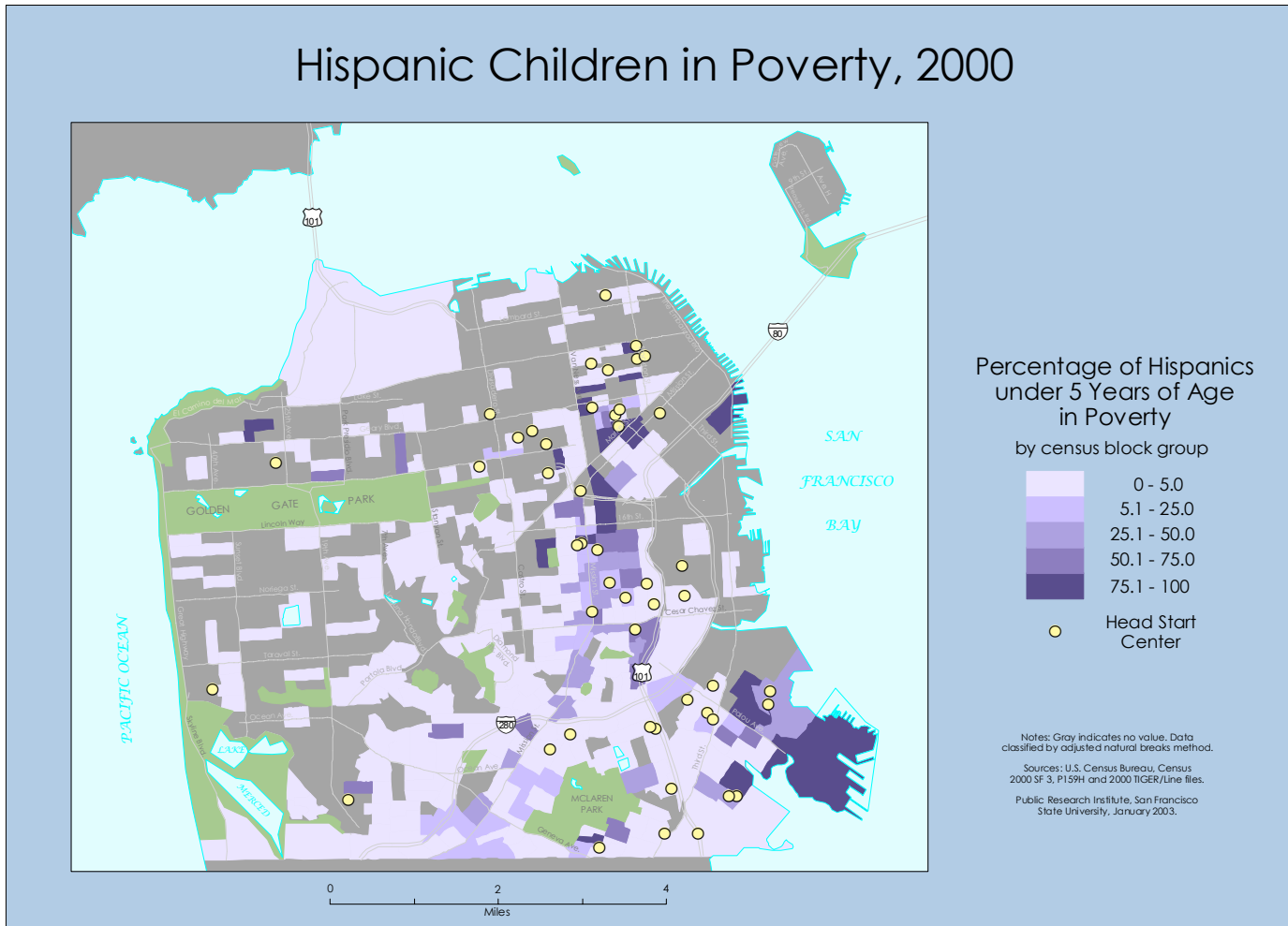
Map 1. Children in Poverty by Block Group, 2000



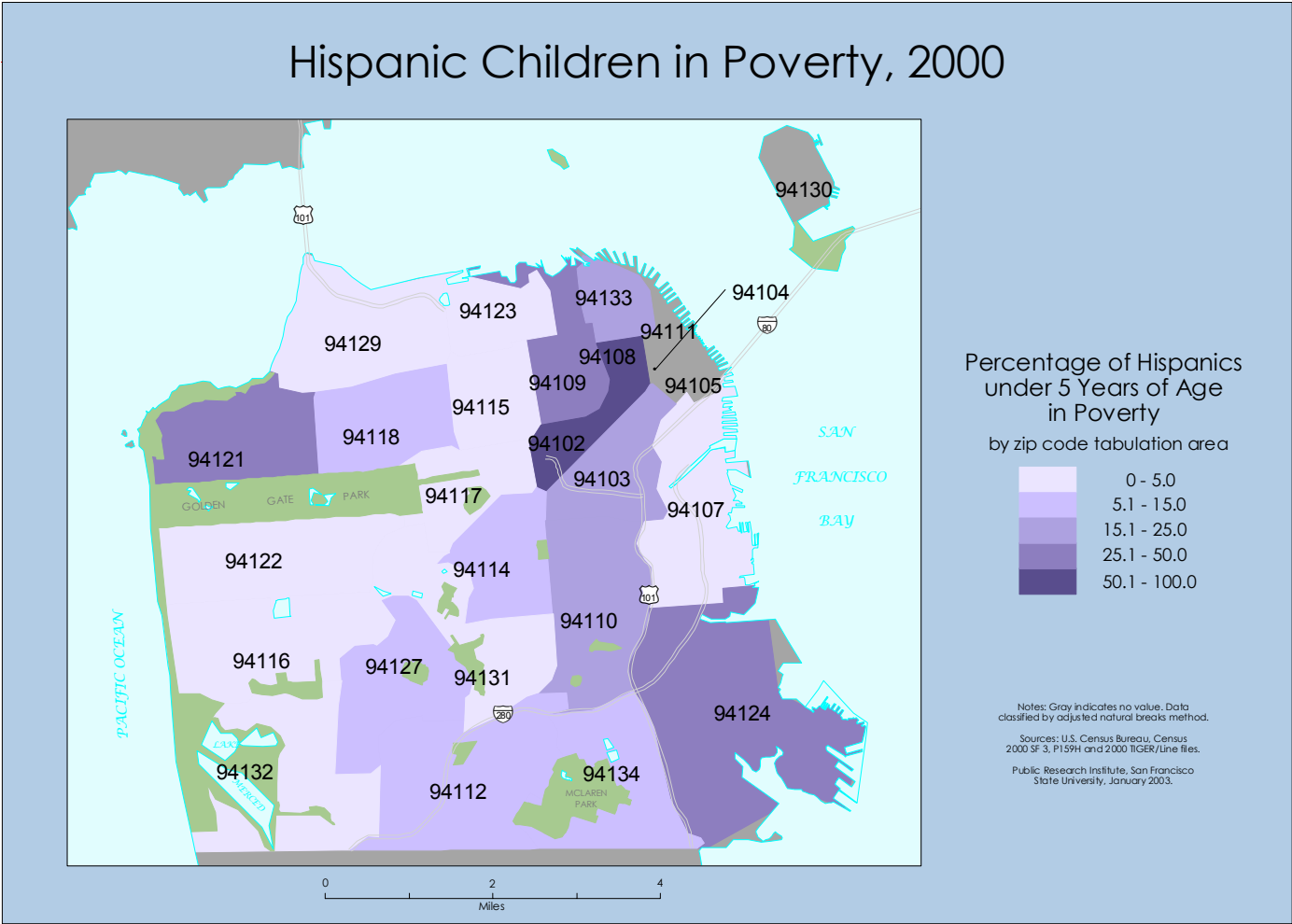
Map 2. Children in Poverty by Zip Code, 2000



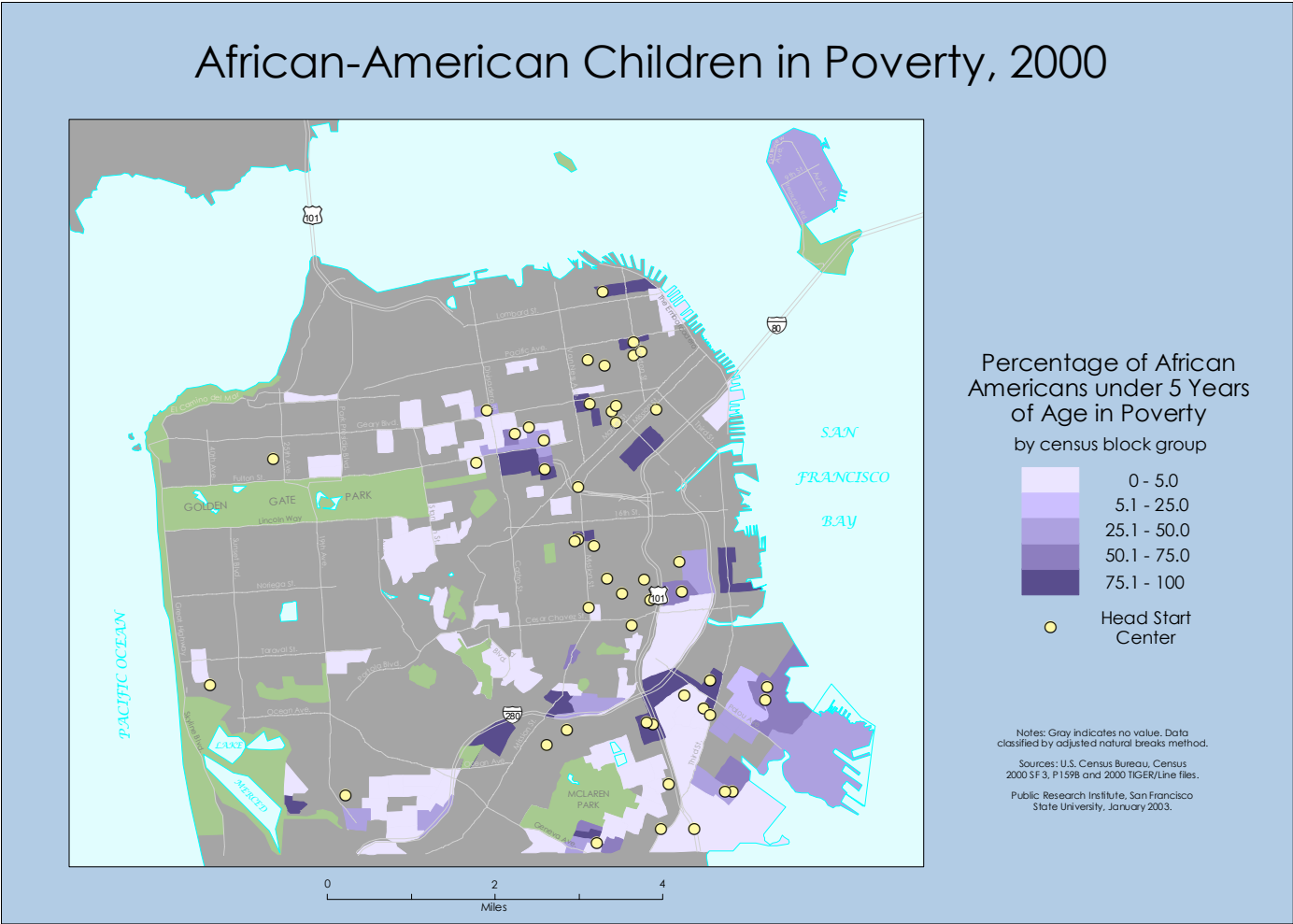
Map 3. Hispanic Children in Poverty by Block Group, 2000



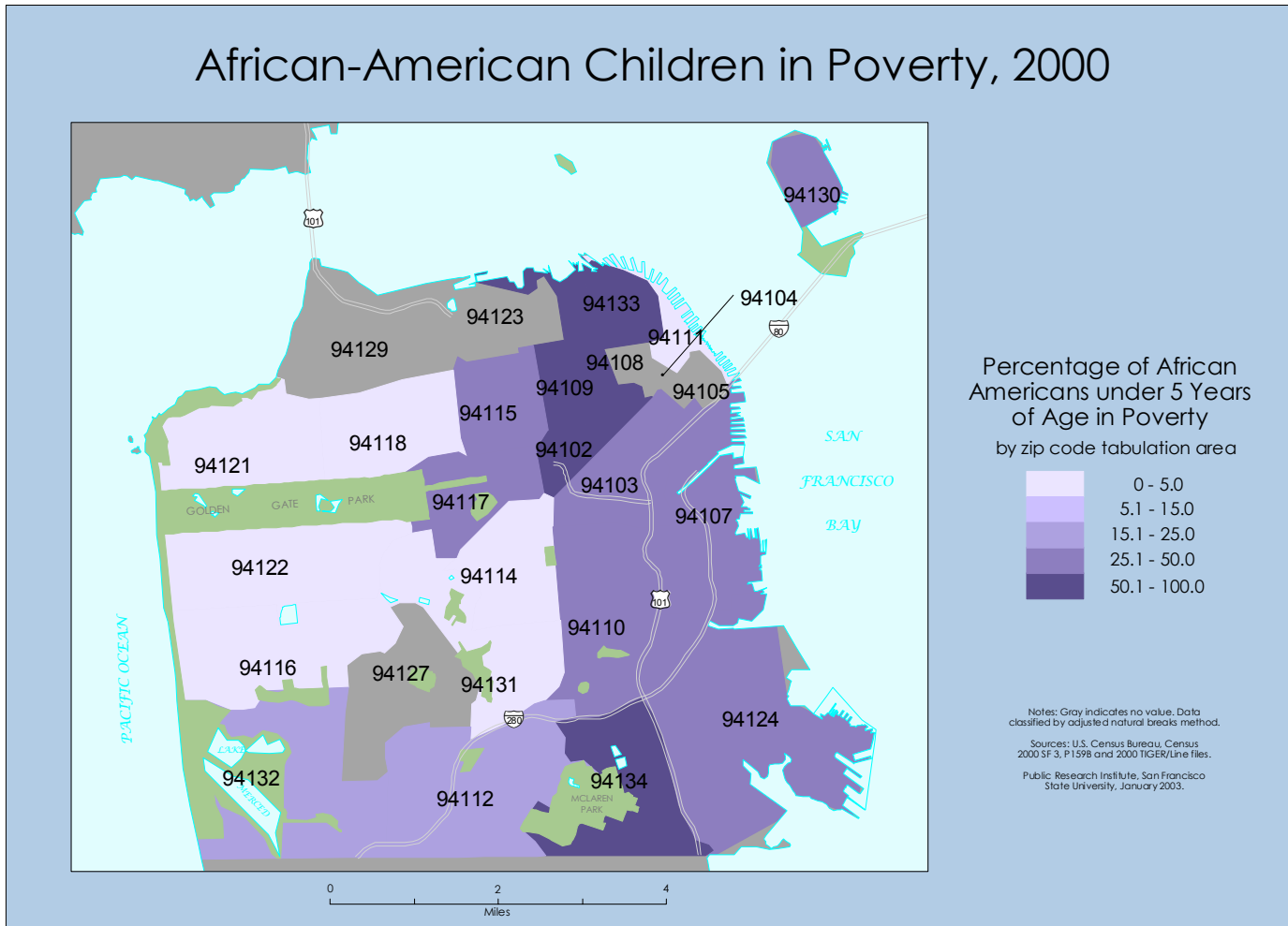
Map 4. Hispanic Children in Poverty by Zip Code, 2000



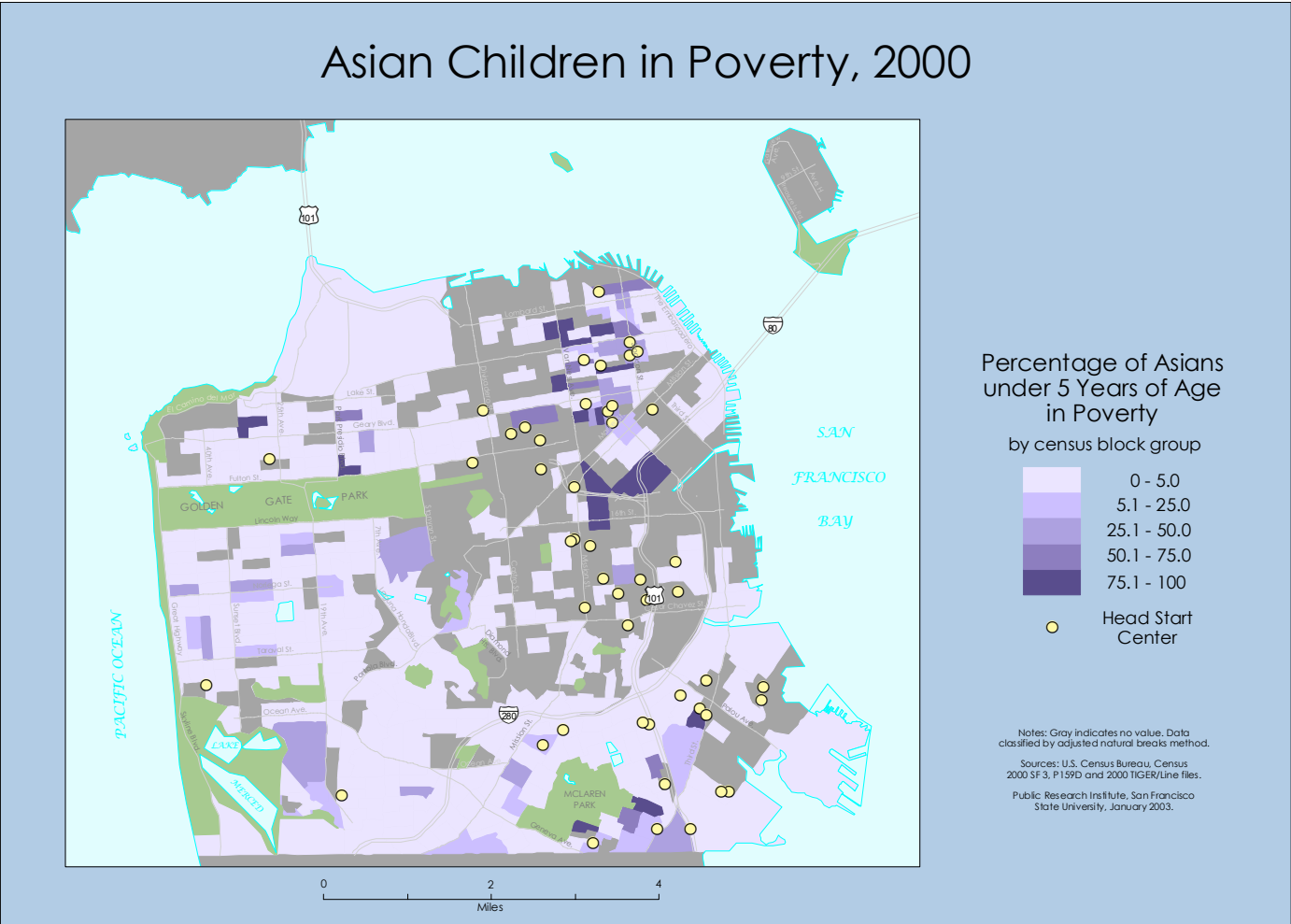
Map 5. African-American Children in Poverty by Block Group, 2000



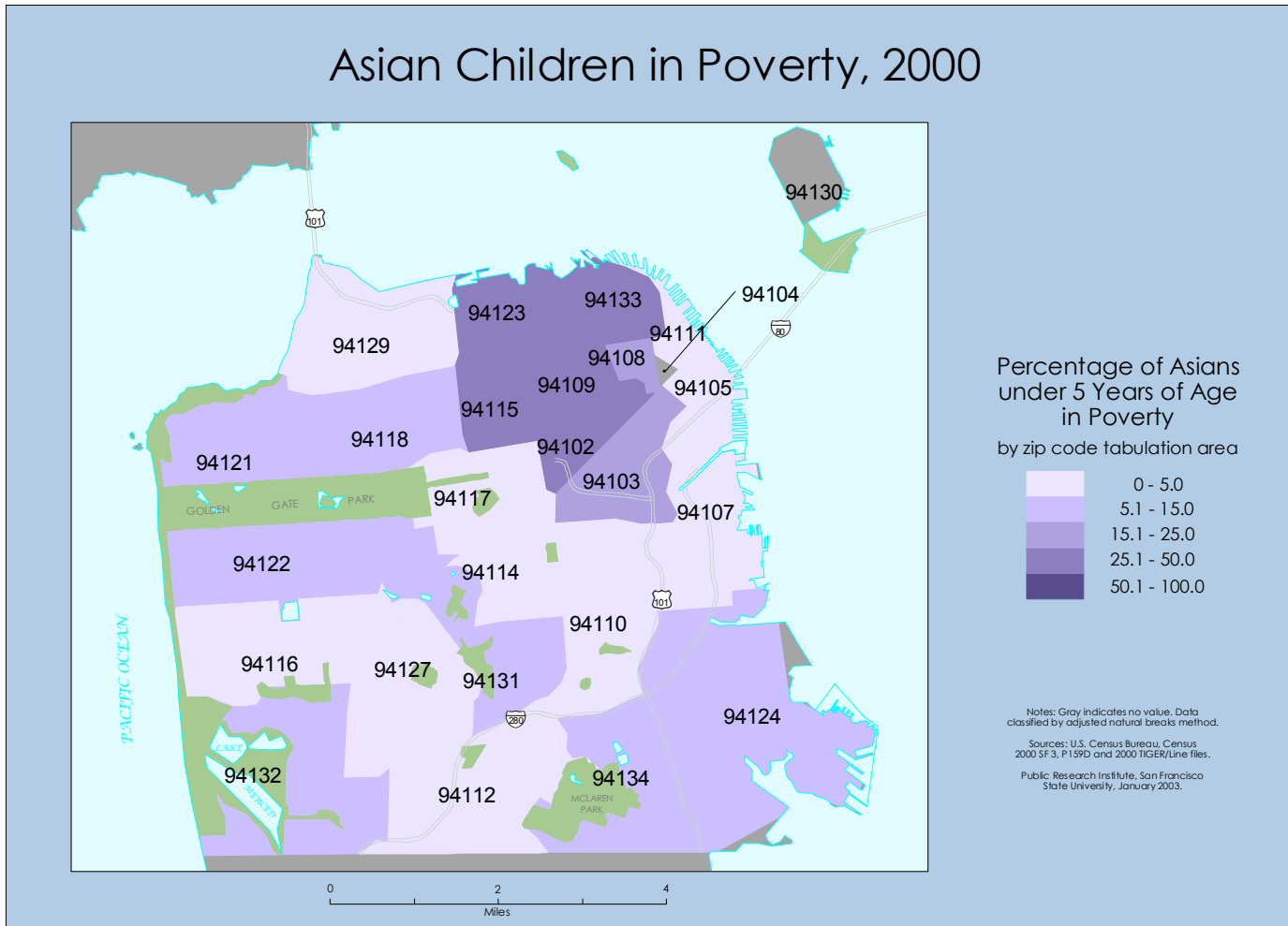
Map 6. African-American Children in Poverty by Zip Code, 2000



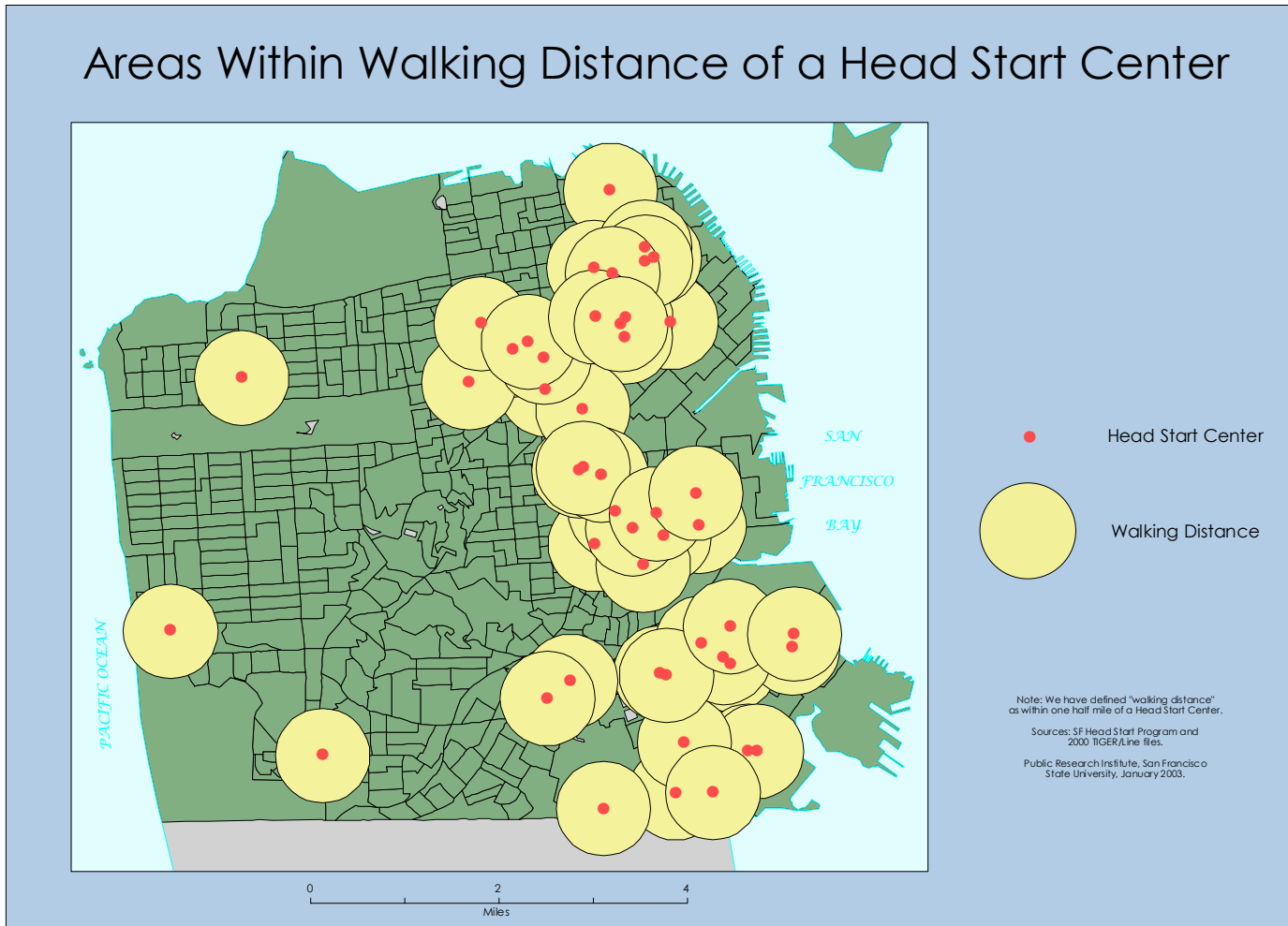
Map 7. Asian Children in Poverty by Block Group, 2000



Map 8. Asian Children in Poverty by Zip Code, 2000



Map 9. Areas Within Walking Distance of Head Start Centers



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Appendix

Data and Methodology

The analysis for this report focused on four Census 2000 Summary File 3 variables:

- 1) Poverty status in 1999 by age (P87);
- 2) Poverty status in 1999 by age for African-Americans (P159B);
- 3) Poverty status in 1999 by age for Asians (P159D); and,
- 4) Poverty Status in 1999 by age for Hispanics (P159H).

The variables above have been analyzed and mapped using Geographic Information Systems (GIS) software (ArcView GIS 3.2). The variables were downloaded from the Census 2000 website (www.census.gov) at the census block group and zip code tabulation area (zcta) levels. Block group and zcta shapefiles were downloaded from Environmental Systems Research Institute's ArcData website (www.esri.com/data).

A full list of variables that we downloaded for this project from the U.S. Census Bureau web site is in Appendix B. A copy of the data files was provided to the San Francisco Head Start Program on a CDROM.

The census data comes from the long-form questionnaire administered by the U.S. Census Bureau in April 2000, and is based on the Census 2000 *sample* from each *block*. The sampling unit for Census 2000 was the housing unit (all known U.S. addresses). Four different housing unit *sampling rates* were used – an average of about 1-in-6. As explained in detail in the Technical Documentation for Census 2000 SF3 data (www.census.gov), the U.S. Census Bureau has used variable sampling rates to provide more reliable estimates for small areas and reduce respondent burden in more densely populated areas.

Because the data comes from a *sample* rather than 100 percent count, they are *estimates* of the actual figures, and subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Standard statistical techniques can be used to calculate *sampling error*. The importance of sampling error is that it introduces uncertainty about the true value derived from sample data. This uncertainty involves a range that can be calculated, resulting in a confidence interval around the estimate. The *standard error* of a sample estimate (e.g., mean) measures the standard deviation of a sampling distribution from all possible samples. We have not calculated the standard errors of sample estimates in this report. *Nonsampling errors* may also be introduced as a result of errors during data collection and processing.

The spatial analysis was undertaken using a Geographic Information Systems (GIS) software (ArcView GIS 3.2). All necessary boundary files (TIGER files) for San Francisco *census tracts*, *block groups*, and *blocks* were downloaded from the U.S. Census Bureau's web site.

ArcView analysis of the number of children in poverty within walking distance of Head Start Centers was conducted using the X Tools extension (version 6/1/2001) authored by Mike Delaune and downloaded from Environmental Systems Research Institute's ArcScripts website

(//.arcscripsts.esri.com). Information on the San Francisco Head Start program was obtained from the program's administrative records.

The analysis involved creating one-half mile radial buffers around each Head Start Center. As the buffers included partial census block groups, we approximated the number of children in the partial block groups by calculating the proportion of the block group area which remained within the buffer area, and applying that proportion to the block group's population of children under 5 years. This method assumes that the children are evenly distributed throughout the block group. We should also note that this analysis was conducted on a per Head Start Center basis. As several Head Start Centers are located within one-half mile of each other, they consequently have overlapping "catchment areas". Therefore, some of the children under 5 years of age within walking distance of one Head Start Center may also be within walking distance of another Head Start Center.

B. Data Dictionary

The following are key census variables from Census 2000 Summary File 3 at the block group and zip code tabulation area levels. Complete variable definitions are available in the Census 2000 Summary File 3 Technical Documentation prepared by the U.S. Census Bureau and available at <http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf>.

P52. Household Income in 1999

Universe: Households

P052001	Total number of households
P052002	Less than \$10,000
P052003	\$10,000 to \$14,999
P052004	\$15,000 to \$19,999
P052005	\$20,000 to \$24,999
P052006	\$25,000 to \$29,999
P052007	\$30,000 to \$34,999
P052008	\$35,000 to \$39,999
P052009	\$40,000 to \$44,999
P052010	\$45,000 to \$49,999
P052011	\$50,000 to \$59,999
P052012	\$60,000 to \$74,999
P052013	\$75,000 to \$99,999
P052014	\$100,000 to \$124,999
P052015	\$125,000 to \$149,999
P052016	\$150,000 to \$199,999
P052017	\$200,000 or more
P052_2_5	Less than \$15,000 (P052002 + P052003)
P052_2_6	Percent of households earning less than \$15,000 (P052_2_5 / P052001 * 100)

P53. Median Household Income in 1999 (Dollars)

Universe: Households

P053001	Median household income in 1999
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P76. Family Income in 1999

Universe: Families

P076001	Total number of families
P076002	Less than \$10,000
P076003	\$10,000 to \$14,999
P076004	\$15,000 to \$19,999
P076005	\$20,000 to \$24,999
P076006	\$25,000 to \$29,999
P076007	\$30,000 to \$34,999
P076008	\$35,000 to \$39,999
P076009	\$40,000 to \$44,999
P076010	\$45,000 to \$49,999
P076011	\$50,000 to \$59,999
P076012	\$60,000 to \$74,999
P076013	\$75,000 to \$99,999
P076014	\$100,000 to \$124,999
P076015	\$125,000 to \$149,999
P076016	\$150,000 to \$199,999

P076017 \$200,000 or more
P076_2_5 Less than \$15,000 (P076002 + P076003)
P076_2_6 Percent of households earning less than \$15,000 (P076_2_5 / P076001 * 100)

P76. Median Family Income in 1999 (Dollars)

Universe: Families

P077001 Median family income in 1999

P87. Poverty Status in 1999 by Age

Universe: Population for whom poverty status is determined

P087001 Total population for whom poverty status is determined
P087002 Population with income in 1999 below poverty level
P087003 Under 5 years
P087004 5 years
P087005 6 to 11 years
P087006 12 to 17 years
P087007 18 to 64 years
P087008 65 to 74 years
P087009 75 years and over
P087010 Population with income in 1999 at or above poverty level
P087011 Under 5 years
P087012 5 years
P087013 6 to 11 years
P087014 12 to 17 years
P087015 18 to 64 years
P087016 65 to 74 years
P087017 75 years and over
P087_3_1 Total children under 5 years (P087003 + P087011)
P087_3_2 Percent of children under 5 years in poverty (P087003 / P087_3_1)

P159B. Poverty Status in 1999 by Age (Black Alone)

Universe: Black or African American alone population for whom poverty status is determined

P159B001 Total Black or African American population for whom poverty status is determined
P159B002 Black or African American population with income in 1999 below poverty level
P159B003 Under 5 years
P159B004 5 years
P159B005 6 to 11 years
P159B006 12 to 17 years
P159B007 18 to 64 years
P159B008 65 to 74 years
P159B009 75 years and over
P159B010 Black or African American population with income in 1999 at or above poverty level
P159B011 Under 5 years
P159B012 5 years
P159B013 6 to 11 years
P159B014 12 to 17 years
P159B015 18 to 64 years
P159B016 65 to 74 years
P159B017 75 years and over
159B_3_1 Total Black Alone children under 5 years (P159B003 + P159B011)
159B_3_2 Percent of Black Alone children under 5 years in poverty (P159B003 / 159B_3_1)

P159D. Poverty Status in 1999 by Age (Asian Alone)

Asian alone population for whom poverty status is determined

P159D001	Total Asian population for whom poverty status is determined
P159D002	Asian population with income in 1999 below poverty level
P159D003	Under 5 years
P159D004	5 years
P159D005	6 to 11 years
P159D006	12 to 17 years
P159D007	18 to 64 years
P159D008	65 to 74 years
P159D009	75 years and over
P159D010	Asian population with income in 1999 at or above poverty level
P159D011	Under 5 years
P159D012	5 years
P159D013	6 to 11 years
P159D014	12 to 17 years
P159D015	18 to 64 years
P159D016	65 to 74 years
P159D017	75 years and over
159D_3_1	Total Asian Alone children under 5 years (P159D003 + P159D011)
159D_3_2	Percent of Asian Alone children under 5 years in poverty (P159D003/159D_3_1)

P159H. Poverty Status in 1999 by Age (Hispanic)

Universe: Hispanic or Latino population for whom poverty status is determined

P159H001	Total Hispanic or Latino population for whom poverty status is determined
P159H002	Hispanic or Latino population with income in 1999 below poverty level
P159H003	Under 5 years
P159H004	5 years
P159H005	6 to 11 years
P159H006	12 to 17 years
P159H007	18 to 64 years
P159H008	65 to 74 years
P159H009	75 years and over
P159H010	Hispanic or Latino population with income in 1999 at or above poverty level
P159H011	Under 5 years
P159H012	5 years
P159H013	6 to 11 years
P159H014	12 to 17 years
P159H015	18 to 64 years
P159H016	65 to 74 years
P159H017	75 years and over
159H_3_1	Total Hispanic or Latino children under 5 years (P159H003 + P159H011)
159H_3_2	Percent of Hispanic or Latino children under 5 years in poverty (P159H003/159H_3_1)