

THE WHITE HOUSE
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MEMORANDUM FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

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SUBJECT: 1999 INCOME AND POVERTY REPORT

As you know, yesterday, the Census Bureau released its annual report on poverty in the U.S. Attached is the White House press paper on the report, Gene Sperling's speech to the National Press Club on the Administration's record on poverty, and Q&A on the Administration's record on poverty and welfare reform.

KEY FACTS ON CENSUS INCOME AND POVERTY REPORT

September 30, 1999

TODAY, THE CENSUS BUREAU RELEASED THEIR ANNUAL REPORT ON INCOME AND POVERTY IN AMERICA FOR 1998. HERE ARE SOME OF THE RESULTS:

Strong Broad-Based Income Gains:

- **All Groups Have Seen Their Incomes Rise – From Richest to Poorest.** For the second year in a row, all five quintiles of the income distribution saw their incomes, adjusted for inflation, rise. Since 1993, all five quintiles have seen their incomes rise strongly, after 12 years in which there was little if any improvement for the bottom 60 percent of Americans.
- **Household Income Up 3.5 Percent – Tied For the Largest Gain Since 1978.** Income for the median household rose \$1,304, from \$37,581 in 1997 to \$38,885 in 1998, adjusted for inflation. Real median household income is now at the highest level ever recorded.
- **Typical Family Income Up Over \$5,000 Since 1993.** Another measure of income -- family income, which excludes single individuals and counts only related members in any household -- shows a similar trend. In 1998, the median family's income, adjusted for inflation, increased 3.3 percent (or \$1,475) -- the fifth consecutive annual rise. Median family income is also at an all-time high. Since President Clinton's Economic Plan passed in 1993, median family income has increased from \$41,691 in 1993 to \$46,737 in 1998 -- that's a \$5,046 increase in income, adjusted for inflation. From 1988 to 1992, median family income *fell* \$1,864, adjusted for inflation.
- **Income Growth Up for All Regions of the Country in 1998 for the First Time on Record.** For the first time since data were reported by region (in 1975), all regions of the country saw significant increases in median household income. The incomes of households living in the Midwest rose 4.4 percent in 1998, with a rise of 3.0 percent in the West, 2.8 percent in the Northeast, and 2.6 percent in the South.
- **Income of Typical Hispanic Household Up \$3,880 in Past Three Years.** In 1998, the income of the median Hispanic household, adjusted for inflation, increased from \$27,043 in 1997 to \$28,330 in 1998 -- that's an increase of \$1,287 or 4.8 percent. Over the past three years, the income of the typical Hispanic household has risen \$3,880 -- or 15.9 percent -- the largest three-year increase in Hispanic income on record.
- **Under President Clinton, The Typical African-American Household's Income Is Up \$3,317.** While median income of African-American households was unchanged in 1998, it is up 15.1 percent (or \$3,317) since 1993, from \$22,034 in 1993 to \$25,351 in 1998, adjusted for inflation.
- **After Rising Sharply for 20 Years, Inequality Has Stabilized.** After rising for nearly 20 years, income inequality has not changed significantly over the past five years -- and fell slightly in 1998. In the 1970s and 1980s, income inequality increased, while the economy expanded. In the 1990s, all parts of the income scale are benefiting from a growing economy.

Large Reductions in Poverty:

- **Poverty Rate Fell To 12.7 Percent in 1998 -- Its Lowest Level Since 1979.** In 1998, the poverty rate dropped to 12.7 percent from 13.3 percent the year before -- that's the lowest poverty rate in two decades. Since President Clinton signed his Economic Plan into law, the poverty rate has declined from 15.1 percent in 1993 to 12.7 percent last year -- that's the largest five-year drop in poverty in nearly 30 years (1965-1970). There are now 4.8 million fewer people in poverty than in 1993. (In 1998, the poverty threshold was \$16,660 for a family of four.)
- **In 1998, The Largest One-Year Drop in Child Poverty in More than Two Decades.** While the child poverty rate remains too high, in 1998, it declined from 19.9 percent to 18.9 percent -- that's the lowest child poverty rate since 1980 and the largest one-year drop in child poverty since 1976. Under President Clinton, the child poverty rate has declined from 22.7 percent to 18.9 percent -- that's the biggest five-year drop in nearly 30 years (1965-1970).
- **Elderly Poverty Rate As Low As It's Ever Been.** In 1998, the elderly poverty rate remained at 10.5 percent -- as low as it's ever been. In 1959, the elderly poverty rate was 35.2 percent.
- **The Hispanic Poverty Rate Dropped To Its Lowest Level Since 1979.** In 1998, the Hispanic poverty rate dropped from 27.1 percent to 25.6 percent -- that's the lowest level since 1979. While there is still more work to do, since President Clinton took office, Hispanic poverty has dropped from 30.6 percent to 25.6 percent. In the past two years, the poverty rate among Hispanics has dropped from 29.4 percent to 25.6 percent -- that's the largest two-year drop in Hispanic poverty in more than 20 years (1975-1977). The Hispanic child poverty rate fell from 36.8 percent to 34.4 percent -- and is now 6.5 percentage points lower than it was in 1993.
- **The African-American Poverty Rate Down To Its Lowest Level on Record.** While the African-American poverty rate is still far above the poverty rate for whites, it declined from 26.5 percent in 1997 to 26.1 percent in 1998 -- that's its lowest level recorded since data were first collected in 1959. Since 1993, the African-American poverty rate has dropped from 33.1 percent to 26.1 percent -- that's the largest five-year drop in African-American poverty in more than a quarter century (1967-1972).
- **Child Poverty Among African-Americans Down To Lowest Level on Record.** While the African-American child poverty rate is too high, it fell from 37.2 percent to 36.7 percent in 1998 -- its lowest level on record (data collected since 1959). Since 1993, the child poverty rate among African-Americans has dropped from 46.1 percent to 36.7 percent -- that's the biggest five-year drop on record.
- **4.3 Million People Lifted Out of Poverty By EITC -- Double The Number in 1993.** In 1993, President Clinton expanded the Earned Income Tax Credit, providing a tax cut for low-income working families. In 1998, the EITC lifted 4.3 million people out of poverty -- that's double the number of people lifted out of poverty by the EITC in 1993.

Poverty and Welfare Reform
Question and Answer
September 30, 1999

Q: How is welfare reform going?

A: In 1992, President Clinton promised to end welfare as we know it, and three years after the enactment of the welfare reform law, welfare reform is working. We've seen revolutionary changes to promote work and responsibility: welfare rolls are down by nearly half to their lowest level in 30 years, nearly four times more of those on welfare are working, and the employment rate of people receiving welfare in the previous year has increased by 70 percent. All fifty states are meeting the law's overall work requirement. Numerous independent studies also confirm that record numbers of people are moving from welfare to work.

Background

Caseloads: The number of welfare recipients is at its lowest level since 1969 (30 years) and the percentage of Americans on welfare is at its lowest level since 1967 (32 years). The welfare rolls have fallen by 48 percent, or 6.8 million, since January 1993, when they stood at 14.1 million. State-by-state numbers show 31 states have had declines of 50 percent or more. A recent report by the Council of Economic Advisers finds that the implementation of welfare reform is the single most important factor contributing to the widespread and continuous caseload declines from 1996 to 1998. CEA estimates that the federal and state program and policy changes implemented as a result of welfare reform account for approximately one-third of the caseload reduction from 1996 to 1998. The strong economy has also played an important role, accounting for approximately ten percent of the decline.

Employment and earnings of current welfare recipients: Nationally, the percentage of welfare recipients who work rose from 7 percent in 1992 to 27 percent in 1998, with the remainder fulfilling their participation requirements through job search, education, and training. The earnings of those on welfare have increased about 11 percent between 1997 and 1998 (from \$506/month to \$553/month).

Employment and earnings of former welfare recipients: Results from a national survey released in August by the Urban Institute found 69 percent of recipients had left welfare for work, and 18 percent had left because they had increased income, no longer needed welfare, or had a change in family situation. The report found that women leaving welfare were working at nearly identical rates, types of jobs, and at salaries as other mothers with incomes up to 200 percent of poverty or \$32,000 a year for a family of four. This study found former welfare recipients had a median hourly wage of \$6.61, which is actually higher than other low-income mothers whose median hourly wage is \$6.06. More than two-thirds of employed former recipients are working 35 hours per week or more, which is slightly higher than other low-income mothers.

A recent General Accounting Office report based on state surveys found that between 63 and 87 percent of adults have worked since leaving the welfare rolls, results similar to state studies

funded by the Department of Health and Human Services. GAO found annual earnings ranging from \$9,512 to \$15,144 among those who had left welfare. When we factor in other supports for working families, such as EITC, food stamps, and child care, families are better off than they were on welfare.

Q: Has poverty among young children increased under the Clinton/Gore Administration?

A: No. From 1993 to 1998, the poverty rate among children under age six has declined from a high of 26 percent (6.1 million children) to 20.6 percent (4.8 million children). This recent decrease came after a 52 percent increase between 1978 and 1993. There has been a decline in poverty not only among young children, but all children. Overall, there are now 2.2 million fewer children living in poverty than in 1993 (15.7 million in 1993 compared to 13.5 million in 1998) and, under President Clinton, the child poverty rate declined from 22.7 percent to 18.9 percent – the largest five-year drop in nearly 30 years. There have also been historic declines in the African-American and Hispanic child poverty rates, though both remain too high.

Q: Do these new numbers show more children living in extreme poverty?

A: No. We're encouraged to see that the number of children living in extreme poverty (50% of the federal poverty level or \$6,400 for a family of three) dropped by nearly 600,000 between 1997 and 1998 (from 6.4 million to 5.8 million). The rate of extreme child poverty also dropped, from 9 percent to 8.1 percent. Since President Clinton and Vice President Gore took office, 1.2 million fewer children are living in extreme poverty – a drop of 18 percent, from 7 million in 1993 to 5.8 million in 1998.

Q: Why are these trends different from those reported by the Children's Defense Fund on August 22 showing an increase in the number of children living in extreme poverty?

A: The new numbers released by the Census Bureau reflect data through 1998 and use the official measure of poverty. The CDF numbers go through 1997 and use an expanded definition of income. Using that expanded definition of income, CDF found that the number of children living in extreme poverty rose by 426,000 between 1996 and 1997, from 2.3 million to 2.7 million. Under the official measure, the number of children living in extreme poverty held steady between 1996 and 1997. The actions the President announced on July 14th to ensure working families' access to food stamps (see below) will help address the loss of benefits that leads CDF to find a rise in extreme child poverty.

Q: Do these numbers show those at the bottom are worse off as a result of welfare reform?

A: No. The new Census data show record increases in income, a slight decrease in income inequality, and record decreases in the poverty rate. In 1998, every income group

experienced a real increase in their income, showing that all parts of the income scale are benefiting from the growing economy. Under Reagan and Bush, average household income for the poorest one-fifth fell 4 percent; under the Clinton/Gore Administration it has increased over 10 percent. [NEC has more detailed analysis]

Background

An analysis by the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities released in late August compared income trends for families headed by single mothers between 1993-1995 and 1995-1997. They found, again using an expanded definition of income, that incomes of single-mother families rose substantially between 1993 and 1995, especially among the bottom 60 percent of these families, but that the story between 1995 and 1997 was mixed. In the later period, while incomes continued to grow for those in the second and third quintiles, the average disposable income of the poorest fifth of single mother families fell. This decline was primarily the result of a drop in receipt of TANF and food stamp benefits. While it will take more time to do a comparable analysis of 1998 data using alternative measures of poverty, the strong positive trend in the official measure is encouraging news. While the number of poor female-headed households with children stayed constant between 1995 and 1997, there were significant improvements in 1998. This means that between 1995 and 1998, the number of poor female-headed families with children dropped by nearly 5 percent (from 3.6 million to 3.5 million). The actions the President announced on July 14th to ensure working families access to food stamps (see details below) will go a long way to address the loss of benefits which the Center finds to be a key factor contributing to the loss of income among the poorest families.

Q: What has this Administration done to help families move out of poverty?

A: President Clinton and Vice President Gore have worked for the last six and a half years to raise incomes, make work pay, help families make a successful transition from welfare to work, and extend opportunity to all. This includes raising the minimum wage, expanding the Earned Income Tax Credit, enacting the Children's Health Insurance Program, and promoting investment in underserved communities. The latest data released by the Census Bureau show we are making tremendous progress.

The President has warned Congress not to renege on the bipartisan commitment to help states and communities finish the job of welfare reform and. He vigorously opposes attempts to cut the welfare block grant and the EITC tax refund for low income workers. The EITC lifted 4.3 million people out of poverty in 1998. To finish the job, we need to reauthorize the Welfare-to-Work program, raise the minimum wage, and increase our investment in childcare, transportation and housing vouchers. (See attachment).

Q: What has the President done to help welfare reform succeed?

A: The President started reforming welfare early in his first term, granting waivers to 43 states to require work and encourage personal responsibility, expanding the Earned Income Tax Credit and the minimum wage to make work pay, and pushing the Congress

for nationwide welfare reform legislation which he signed into law in August 1996. Since 1996, he has: launched The Welfare to Work Partnership, which now includes 12,000 businesses that have hired an estimated 410,000 welfare recipients; issued an executive order to ensure the federal government hired welfare recipients (over 14,000 to date); and supported the launch of the Vice President's Coalition to Sustain Success, an array of national civic, service, and faith-based groups working to help new workers with the transition to self sufficiency. He has also fought for and won additional funds for welfare to work efforts, including a new tax credit to encourage the hiring of long term recipients, funding for Welfare-to-Work transportation (\$75 million in FY 1999), and Welfare-to-Work housing vouchers (50,000 enacted to date): And on April 10, the President put in place new welfare rules that make it easier for states to use TANF funds to provide such as child care, transportation, and job retention services for working families.

Q: What is the Administration doing to make sure families get the food stamps and Medicaid for which they are eligible?

A: In July the President took executive action that will go a long way to ensure working families access to food stamps, by: (1) allowing states to make it easier for working families to own a car and still be eligible for food stamps; (2) simplifying food stamp reporting rules to make it easier for families to get food stamps; and (3) launching a nationwide public education campaign and a toll-free hotline to help working families know whether they're eligible for food stamps. Families with earnings up to 130 percent of poverty (\$8.50 an hour for a family of three) can be eligible for food stamps to supplement their income and help buy food for their families, but only two of five working families eligible for food stamps actually apply for and receive them.

HCFA has been working hard with states to ensure that people who should be enrolled in Medicaid are, in fact, enrolled. Medicaid is a joint partnership between HCFA and the states. States have primary responsibility for operating their programs. Nevertheless, HCFA continues to provide technical assistance and intends to be aggressive in ensuring that states follow all federal rules involved with Medicaid eligibility determinations.

Since the beginning of 1997, HCFA has issued numerous letters designed to inform and educate States of their responsibilities under Medicaid. A new guidebook for states released last month is just the latest of our efforts to work with states to ensure that people moving off cash assistance programs, and working families who may not realize they are eligible for assistance, still get Medicaid benefits. The guidebook also makes clear that states' TANF-Medicaid application must furnish a Medicaid application upon request and may not impose a waiting period. States must also process Medicaid applications without delay. Extensive outreach efforts are also under way in all 50 states to enroll children in health insurance as part of the implementation of the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP).

In addition, both USDA and HHS are working aggressively to enforce the law requiring states to provide Medicaid and Food Stamp applications upon request and ensuring they process them without delay, regardless of the state rules governing the TANF application.

Background:

Between 1995 and 1998, the number of people receiving food stamps fell more than 3 times faster than the number of people in poverty. Recently released estimates from the Bureau of the Census show that the number of people in poverty fell from 36.4 million in 1995 to 34.5 million in 1998. Administrative data from the Food and Nutrition Service show that over the same period food stamp participation fell from an average of 26.3 million to 20.0 million. (Food stamp participation has fallen still further since then: in June, the program reached 17.8 million people).

There are a number of factors contributing to the decline in food stamp participation. One is the strength of the nation's economy, which allowed participants to find work, reducing their need for food stamps. Another is the success of welfare reform in moving participants from welfare to work. At the same time, some working families don't realize they are eligible for food stamps and have difficulty obtaining them, leading some participants to leave the program unnecessarily and discouraging others from applying for benefits. Finally, some changes in program rules under welfare reform restricted the participation of immigrants and unemployed childless adults.

GENE B. SPERLING
REMARKS ON THE CLINTON ADMINISTRATION'S
ANTI-POVERTY AGENDA
October 1, 1999

I. INTRODUCTION

I wanted to use the occasion of the release of the new Census numbers on income and poverty to do an overview of the effectiveness of the Clinton-Gore Administration's policies at addressing one of the most important missions of any Administration: reducing poverty and increasing opportunity for our most disadvantaged families.

In a nutshell, the record is one of significant progress in the right direction and a frank recognition of the significant distance still left to travel. I believe a fair analysis must make both of those points.

Sometimes in politics when there has been a significant accomplishment, the White House or a political party takes a victory lap. There is no cause for that here. But there is cause for understanding that significant progress has been made – and a reason to understand what has worked and what still needs to be done.

Recognizing that there has been progress – even stunning progress – does not and should not dull our sense of concern over the distance remaining. Take one example: poverty among African-American children was 46.1 percent in 1993. Yesterday, we learned it had fallen to 36.7 percent. That represents a 20 percent drop in African American child poverty – the lowest on record. On one hand, this is an enormous achievement. On the other hand, the fact that more than one-third of African American children are being raised in poverty stands as one of the most disturbing and disappointing facts in American society.

From the 1970s to the early 1990s, the Nation witnessed a slowdown in growth and a widening of inequality. The result was that the incomes of the bottom sixty percent of Americans fell, after adjusting for inflation, while the poverty rate rose. In the last several years, the economic performance of the Nation has improved substantially, with strong growth, low unemployment, low inflation, and low interest rates. It is important to recognize that the economic policies and excellent economic performance of the Nation over last several years has brought gains to all segments of society and stemmed the long rise of economic inequality. This can be missed when simply looking at trends over 20-25 year periods.

From 1993 to 1998, poverty has fallen across the board and incomes have risen for each and every income group. Consider the following (see Tables 1-4 at the back for more detail):

- The poverty rate has fallen from 15.1 percent in 1993 to 12.7 percent in 1998, lifting nearly 5 million people out of poverty.
- The poverty rate has fallen by 15 percent or more for all persons, African Americans, Hispanics, children, African American children, Hispanic children, single mothers, and many other groups. The poverty rate is now the lowest on record for African Americans, African American children, Hispanic children, single mothers, African American single mothers, and Hispanic single mothers.
- At the same time, incomes have grown by 9.9 –11.7 percent for every quintile of the income distribution. For the bottom three quintiles, this is the strongest growth since at least the 1970s. The 10.3 percent increase in incomes for the bottom quintile over the last 5 years represents an especially dramatic turnaround from the 4.4 percent decline between 1981 and 1993.
- Over the last 5 years typical families have seen their income rise by 12.1 percent and African American families have seen their incomes rise by 21.0 percent. That represents more than \$5,100 in income for the typical African American family.
- In 1998, the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) lifted 4.3 million people out of poverty – twice the number of people lifted out of poverty by the EITC in 1993.

II. CLINTON VISION

Despite this impressive progress a common critique of the Administration's record goes something like this: The President came into office with an ambitious investing-in-people agenda that might have addressed poverty, but he had to sacrifice it to take on increasing deficit projections.

Behind this critique lies two false premises. First, as I will establish, this President has fought – successfully – for significant investments in anti-poverty initiatives. The second, and the most fundamental misconception is that only significant government investments and not sound fiscal and macroeconomic policies are tools to reduce poverty. However much any of us believe in the power of wisely-crafted public policies to invest in people, no one should be blind to the fact that the last 6 years demonstrates definitively that macroeconomics and fiscal policy do matter for poverty reduction and they can matter big time.

The old paradigm assumed that fiscal discipline would hurt poverty reduction efforts for two reasons: one, public investments would have to be sacrificed or put on hold and two, deficit reduction would lead to short-term economic contractions that could freeze or hurt economic opportunities for poorer Americans even if in the long-run it led to savings, capital formation, and faster productivity growth.

The new fiscal paradigm of the last six years has told a rosier story – even and especially for the short-term. Serious debt reduction took away what Bob Rubin called the “deficit premium” leading to a virtuous cycle of lower interest rates and higher investment that increased capacity enough to allow for continuing expansion without inflation. Experts from Alan Greenspan to Paul Volcker credit the fiscal deficit reduction since 1993 as a key component of our near record expansion.

In short, strong deficit reduction helped create the conditions for an exceptionally strong, steady, and long expansion that has, in turn, led businesses to seek out more, and more often, minority and economically disadvantaged Americans who had traditionally been left behind, ignored, or at least left on the fringe of the labor market.

The significant impact of this new recruitment of workers who had previously been on the fringe of the labor market how misguided it is to discount the contribution that fiscal and macroeconomic policy has made to our efforts to reduce poverty. Consider the following:

African American unemployment has fallen from 14.3 percent at the end of 1992 to 7.8 percent last month – and this year reached the lowest level on record. Over this period, Hispanic unemployment fell from 11.5 percent to 6.5 percent, the lowest on record. At the same time, the expanding economy, and the policies I will discuss in a moment, have brought new workers into the economy. The labor force participation rate of single mothers has risen from 73.7 percent in 1992 to 84.2 percent in 1997. At the

same time, the percentage of single women with children who received welfare has fallen from 19.3 percent in 1992 to 8.3 percent in 1997.¹

Furthermore, the low unemployment rate may be creating a virtuous employment circle. The European economies saw large increases in their unemployment rates in the 1980s translate into what appears to be permanently higher levels of unemployment, a process some economists have called "hysteresis."² One explanation for why this might happen is that high unemployment rates lead to people being unemployed for longer periods, during which time they start to lose both their productive skills and their ability to search for jobs effectively. As a result of these changes, the unemployment rate could stay permanently higher. Although the definitive evidence for the United States is not in yet, there is good reason to hope that if we keep the expansion going with so many previously disadvantaged and unemployed workers in the workforce for so long, we will create a far larger pool of ready and able American workers for years to come.

¹ Council of Economic Advisers, "Good News for Low Income Families: Expansions in the Earned Income Tax Credit and the Minimum Wage," *A report by the Council of Economic Advisers*, December 1998.

² Olivier Blanchard and Lawrence Summers, "Hysteresis and the European Unemployment Problem." In Stanley Fischer, ed., *NBER Macroeconomics Annual*, Vol 1, 1986, MIT Press: Cambridge.

III. WHY MACROECONOMIC POLICY IS NECESSARY, BUT NOT SUFFICIENT

However flawed the premise that fiscal discipline has no impact on poverty reduction, the notion that there should be a sole and exclusive focus on deficit reduction is equally if not more flawed. Shared and inclusive growth is not an automatically assured outcome.

Growth has not always led to higher incomes for the poorest and falling poverty rates for the Nation. After observing the poverty rate rise and incomes at the bottom fall despite the expansion of the 1980s, David Cutler and Lawrence Katz published a paper arguing that "a long-standing, positive relationship between the economic well-being of the poor and the growth of the economy has changed."³ The experience of the 1980s shows that growth, by itself, is not sufficient.

In the 1990s, falling unemployment rates and higher growth have once again led to falling poverty rates and higher incomes for all Americans. In fact, some economic evidence suggests that the fall in poverty may be even larger than one would have predicted just from the relationships that prevailed in the past.⁴ The President's policies have played an important part in giving people the tools, incentives and opportunities so that they can all benefit from, and contribute to, the strong economy. Macroeconomic policy is necessary, but not sufficient.

Furthermore, fiscal discipline and resulting low-interest rates can fund investment growth and give more disadvantaged Americans job opportunities, but it won't ensure that a generation of young children won't be lost to poor schools, poor nutrition, and crime and drug ridden opportunities. Fiscal discipline may lead businesses to help some Americans who have fallen behind to get new training opportunities, but new technological and capital investments without a skilled and motivated workforce is like a bat without a ball. Necessary but not sufficient.

The new economy has the potential to create a skills gap, between those who know how to take advantage of our new technologies and those who do not. Closing this gap, and ensuring that everyone has access to the higher returns to work, is one of the major challenges as we move forward.

In the new economy, productivity growth is being driven by the high technology sector. Workers succeed best when they have the skills to succeed. Improvements in technology and other changes continue to raise the gap between the wages of college educated workers and those with only a high school degree or less. In 1997, the average

³ David Cutler and Lawrence Katz, "Macroeconomic Performance and the Disadvantaged." *Brookings Papers on Economic Activity* 2:1991.

⁴ Findings by Robert Haveman and Jonathan Schwabish "Macroeconomic Performance and the Poverty Rate." Institute for Research on Poverty Working Paper DP 1187-99 imply that increasing GDP growth by 1 percentage point, and lowering the unemployment rate by 0.5 percentage points, results in a 0.4 percentage point reduction in poverty in the 1993-97 period. This compares with a 0.2 percentage point reduction in 1959-72 and no reduction in the 1980s.

college graduate made 77 percent more than the typical high school graduate, compared to only 58 percent more in 1995.⁵ In the last 7 years, the unemployment rate for high school dropouts has averaged 9.3 percent, while the unemployment rate for college graduates has only averaged 2.5 percent.

Study after study has documented that each additional year of a college can increase a worker's future earnings by 5 to 15 percent with evidence that such returns have risen in recent years.⁶ Caroline Hoxby, for instance, finds that the return to a College education was 12 percent from 1992 to 1996, compared to 5 percent from 1972 to 1978.⁷

That is why even in a period of fiscal contraction, a sound growth strategy must be able to bring down deficits and increase educational investments and work incentives. The 1993 Budget was an example of such a balanced approach. While it called for \$505 billion in deficit reduction – the total gross savings were over \$600 billion. In other words, the 1993 budget made over \$100 billion in additional tough choices so that the largest EITC increases could be passed and solid investments could be made in Head Start and the Special Supplemental Income Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) – even in the midst of deficit reduction. Indeed, dropping the President's bold increase in the Earned Income Tax Credit could have allowed the President to avoid his most politically costly decision – raising the gas tax by 4.3 cents. Yet the new Census data show that there are at least 2.3 million fewer Americans in poverty, the direct result of the expanded EITC, because the President made tough decisions and chose a balanced approach over a sole focus on deficit reduction.

Contrary to any notion that poverty reduction initiatives were put on hold until the budget was balanced, the President has sought the right balance between debt reduction and creating and expanding upon programs that enhance economic opportunities for poorer Americans. Even in the midst of the dramatic deficit reduction we have seen over the past 6 years, President Clinton has successfully increased funding for several anti-poverty programs and indeed has passed several new economic opportunity initiatives.

While one can turn to Table 5 and see a number of poverty reduction programs, three examples of improvement to existing programs are Head Start, WIC and EITC. We now spend nearly \$3 billion more each year for Head Start and WIC than we did in 1993 even as discretionary spending as a percentage of our economy has been reduced from 8.4 percent in 1993 to less than 6.6 percent in 1999.

⁵ U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Educational Attainment in the U.S. Current Population Reports*. December 10, 1998.

⁶ See Thomas Kane and Cecilia Rouse, "Labor Market Returns to Two and Four-year College: Is a Credit a Credit and Do Degrees Matter?" *American Economic Review*, 85:3, 1995 and Orley Ashenfelter and Alan Krueger, "Estimates of Economic Returns to Schooling From a New Sample of Twins." *American Economic Review* December 1994.

⁷ Caroline Hoxby, "Tax Incentives for Higher Education." *Tax Policy and the Economy* 12 1998 MIT Press: Cambridge.

Likewise, the President has proposed and signed an impressive number of new initiatives that either focus on lower income Americans or which are at least targeted to disproportionately benefit more economically distressed Americans. One can see a complete list in Appendix 1. Initiatives that focus on lower-income people include:

- Empowerment Zones, Community Development Banks, Community Reinvestment Act (CRA) reform, Child Health Initiative, Welfare to Work programs, Brownfields, GEAR-UP, Youth Opportunity Grants, and Individual Development Accounts.

Other programs that disproportionately target low-income Americans include the Reading Excellence program and the Technology Literacy Challenge.

IV. BURDEN OF FISCAL UNCERTAINTY SHOULD NOT FALL ON THE POOR

In making the difficult choices between fiscal discipline and investments, any government should be guided by the principle that the burden of fiscal uncertainty should never fall first on the poor. This is not to say that low-income programs should never ever bear any burden of fiscal discipline – but it should be a last resort – not a first. This principle is based not only on equity but because any government should feel concern about imposing irreparable damage in the name of deficit reduction – only to find out that altered budgetary projections made the cuts unnecessary. Even if one believed that balancing the budget should be the sole motivation of fiscal policy, those who called for major cuts in Medicaid, Food Stamps, and the EITC in 1995 turned out to be asking a painful sacrifice from the poorest and most politically powerless population that was proven to have been unnecessary. On the other hand, freezes or even cuts to those most able to handle them are easily reversed when times improve.

V. REWARDING WORK

The Clinton-Gore focus on poverty reduction has been very much grounded in a vision of rewarding work for poorer families. This coherent and comprehensive vision is a consistent strand running from sections of Putting People First to a comprehensive set of policies to reward work.

Economists are in strong agreement that lower income Americans are quite responsive to both economic incentives to enter the workforce or to disincentives that punish work efforts. In the past a single mother who wanted work risked losing health care for her children, while facing large child care, transportation, and clothing costs for the choice to enter the workforce. At the same time, if she were on Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), she would face one-for-one reductions in welfare payments for each dollar she earned above a relatively small amount. These child care, health care, and transportation costs, together with AFDC, served as a prohibitive tax on work for too many poor Americans.

The Clinton-Gore agenda has been to launch an all-out assault on such work disincentives by seeking to reward work and by aspiring to the goal that no full-time working parent should have to raise his or her child in poverty. The assault included a successful effort to dramatically increase and defend the EITC while raising the minimum wage.

EITC and Minimum Wage

Consider what this can mean for our most hard-pressed working families. A working parent with two children earning the minimum wage in 1993, made \$10,569 with the EITC (in 1998 dollars). With increases in the EITC and minimum wage, that same family is above the poverty line – making over \$13,000 – a more than 25 percent inflation-adjusted increase in their standard of living.

Indeed, both Census data and academic studies show how powerful the impact of the EITC has been. The latest poverty statistics from the Census provide alternative measures of poverty with and without the EITC (see Tables 6 and 7). They show that in 1998, 4.3 million people were raised out of poverty by the EITC – of which more than half were children. This is an increase of 2.3 million over the number of Americans lifted out of poverty by the EITC in 1993. The result suggests that more than one-quarter of the reduction in poverty between 1993 and 1998 (7.7 million people according to the poverty measure that includes the EITC) is directly attributable to the expansion of the EITC.

In reality, the benefits of this tax credit have probably been even greater than these simple statistics suggest. There is now an increasing academic literature confirming that the EITC has been effective in bringing people, particularly single women, into the workforce:

- Liebman and Eissa find that the EITC significantly increases labor force participation among single mothers, especially less educated women. Dickert, Hauser, and Scholz present findings consistent with this, predicting that the 1993 EITC expansion would induce 516,000 families to move from welfare to work.⁸
- Partly as a result, 84.2 percent of single mothers were in the labor force in 1997, up from 73.7 percent in 1992.

The minimum wage has also played an important role in increasing the return to work, while expanding labor force participation. Previously, there was a concern that raising the minimum wage created a trade-off between higher wages and lower employment. A series of studies by David Card and Alan Krueger, however, debunked this premise, showing that higher minimum wages could enhance the income of working people while maybe even increasing employment.⁹ At the same time, they showed that low-income families receive most of the benefits of higher minimum wages. This is especially true if one takes into account recent research at the Urban Institute and Council of Economic Advisors which shows the interaction of the minimum wage with the EITC, and their effectiveness in moving people from welfare to work.

A study by Mark Turner of the Urban Institute and Johns Hopkins University indicates that increases in the minimum wage can create an important incentive to move from welfare to work.¹⁰ He found that raising the minimum wage by 50 cents would lead to a 1.3 to 2.5 percentage point decrease in the welfare rolls, as between 97,000 and 187,000 women chose to move from welfare to work. This finding is consistent with a recent study by the Council of Economic Advisers which found that the expansion of the minimum wage explained between 10 and 16 percent of the decline in welfare caseloads between 1996 and 1998.¹¹

Health Care, Child Care, and Welfare Reform: Removing the Disincentives to Work

We also took decisive action to remove the disincentives to work.

Health Care

Limited access to health insurance in entry-level jobs – as well as poor health to begin with – can discourage work. Historically, government assistance in providing affordable, accessible health insurance was limited to poor, single-parent families receiving welfare. As a result, work would end Medicaid coverage – keeping many

⁸ Nada Eissa and Jeffrey Liebman, "Labor Supply Response to the Earned Income Tax Credit." *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 111(2) 1996, Bruce Meyer and Dan Rosenbaum, "Welfare, the Earned Income Tax Credit, and the Employment of Single Mothers." Joint Center for Poverty Research Working Paper May 1998 #2, and Stacy Dickert, Scott Houser, and John Karl Scholz, "The Earned Income Tax Credit and Transfer Programs: A Study of Labor Market and Program Participation." *Tax Policy and the Economy* 9 1995 MIT Press: Cambridge.

⁹ David Card and Alan Krueger, *Myth and Measurement*, Princeton: Princeton University Press.

¹⁰ Mark Turner, "The Effects of Minimum Wages on Welfare Reciprocity," Joint Center for Poverty Research Working Paper July 1999 #4.

¹¹ Council of Economic Advisers, "The Effects of the Economic Expansion on Welfare Caseloads: An Update." *A report by the Council of Economic Advisers* August 3, 1999.

people on the welfare rolls out of fear of losing their health coverage.¹² This can be an especially serious problem because many low-wage jobs lack employer-sponsored health insurance, many Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) parents have health problems, and uninsured children typically have more sick days at school.¹³

Clearly, passage of some variant of the President's health care plan in 1994 would have been a major pro-work, anti-poverty step. Since that didn't happen, the President has focused on targeted policies to achieve similar goals. Three major policy initiatives have provided access to affordable health insurance to low-income working families. First, the President has de-linked Medicaid from welfare program, making Medicaid accessible to working as well as poor families. This has been accomplished within the context of welfare reform in 1996, but also before that through state waiver programs and aggressive administrative action. This approach is working, as can be seen in one study which found that the proportion of Medicaid-enrolled children with an unemployed parent fell from 75 percent in 1987 to 47 percent in 1996.¹⁴

Perhaps the most important step was the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) – the largest children's health care investment since the creation of Medicaid in 1965. This program is targeted at working families who lack health insurance for their children but have too much income to qualify for Medicaid. Too many of these parents skip work to care for children who are sick but lack access to doctors or needed medicines. CHIP was created in 1997 with bipartisan Congressional support at a cost of \$24 billion dollars over five years. To date, about 1.3 million children have been enrolled in state programs, all of whom come from working families – a number that is expected to double by September 2000.¹⁵

Finally, the President has taken a first step – and continues to push for legislation – that ensures that people with disabilities are not kept from productive employment by their fear of losing their health insurance. In 1997, the President created an option that would allow people with disabilities who have income below 250 percent of poverty to buy into Medicaid. However, this doesn't go far enough. The Work Incentives Improvement Act, which was funded in the President's FY 2000 budget and has

¹² See Robert Moffitt and Barbara Wolfe, "The Effect of the Medicaid Program on Welfare Participation and Labor Supply," *Review of Economic Studies*, November 1992 and Aaron Yelowitz, "The Medicaid Notch, Labor Supply, and Welfare Participation: Evidence from Eligibility Expansions," *Quarterly Journal of Economics* 110(4) November 1995 for two good studies documenting this point.

¹³ One study finds that only about 43 percent of people in near-poor families have employer-sponsored insurance (O'Brien E; Feder J. (May 1999). *Employment-Based Health Insurance Coverage and Its Decline: The Growing Plight of Low-Wage Workers*. Washington, DC: The Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured.). It may be worse for people leaving welfare, with one study finding that less than one in four received health insurance on the job: Loprest P. (1999). *Families Who Left Welfare: Who Are They and How Are They Doing?* Washington, DC: Discussion Paper: Assessing the New Federalism.

¹⁴ Bantnin JS; Cohen JW. (August, 1999). Changes in the Medicaid Community-Based Population: 1987-96. Rockville, MD: Agency for Health Care Policy and Research. MEPS Research Findings No. 9 AHCPR Pub. No. 99-0042.

¹⁵ Smith V. (July 30, 1999). Enrollment Increases in State CHIP Programs: December 1998 to June 1999. Washington, DC: The Kaiser Commission on the Future of Medicaid and the Uninsured.

unanimously passed the Senate, would take additional steps to ensure that no person has to choose between work and health coverage.

Child Care

Research shows that women are highly responsive to the costs of child care in making decisions to work. A recent National Bureau of Economic Research working paper finds that if the costs of childcare could be lowered by 50 cents per hour, the result would be an 18 percent rise in labor force participation by unmarried women with kids and a 39 percent rise for unmarried High School dropouts with kids.¹⁶

Under the Clinton-Gore Administration, federal funding for child care has increased by 80 percent, helping parents pay for the care of about 1.25 million children out of the 10 million that are eligible. The 1996 welfare reform law increased child care funding by \$4 billion over six years to provide child care assistance to families moving from welfare to work. Last year, the President succeeded in securing \$140 million in new funds for after-school care and \$173 million for child care quality activities. Over the next five years, the President has proposed to expand child care to another 1.15 million kids.

Welfare Reform

The President's health care and child care initiatives have been an integral part of his strategy to make welfare reform work, by providing people with the opportunities to move into the workforce. The President's efforts began in the first days of the Administration, with the Secretary of Health and Human Services granting waivers to 43 states between 1993 and 1996 to try a broad range of experiments to help provide an incentive for people to move from welfare to work. These measures included "sticks" like time limits and work requirements, but also incentives like allowing welfare recipients to keep more benefits when they went to work or to exclude items like cars when calculating their assets for the purposes of program eligibility.

Welfare reform in 1996 pushed this further, abolishing AFDC and replacing it with TANF – a new program based on block grants with time limits and a wide latitude for states to design their own rules. One consequence has been the proliferation of rules that allow people to continue to receive benefits when they first work and other incentives like childcare, transportation, reimbursement of work-related expenses, and earnings supplements. The result has been a powerful incentive for people to move from welfare to work – with evidence documented in one study indicating that these measures like these increased the employment rate by 2.8 to 11.8 percentage points in different experiments across the United States and Canada.¹⁷

¹⁶ Patricia Anderson and Philip Levine, "Child Care and Mother's Employment Decisions." *NBER Working Paper No. W7058* March 1999.

¹⁷ Rebecca Blank, David Card, and Philip Robins, "Financial Incentives for Increasing Work and Income Among Low-income Families," Joint Center for Poverty Research Working Paper February 1999 #1.

Welfare reform is working. Welfare rolls are down by nearly half to their lowest level in 30 years, nearly four times more of those on welfare are working, and the employment rate of people receiving welfare in the previous year has increased by 70 percent. All fifty states are meeting the law's overall work requirement.

Recent studies by the Urban Institute, the General Accounting Office, and others have documented that the vast majority of recipients leave the rolls for jobs.¹⁸ The recent poverty statistics bear witness to the tremendous gains that have been made by single mothers as a result of the wide-range of policies I have discussed: poverty rates for single women with children have fallen from 46.1 percent in 1993 to 38.7 percent in 1998 – a 16 percent decline.

At the same time, we cannot let ourselves lose sight of the fact that the job is not done. More still needs to be done for families struggling to balance childcare needs for jobs. More needs to be done to ensure that the many people who need and are eligible for food stamps and Medicaid actually sign up for these programs. And we need to continue monitoring to ensure that people are indeed leaving welfare for good jobs.

¹⁸ Pamela Loprest, "Families Who Left Welfare: How Are They Doing?" Urban Institute Discussion Papers 99-02, 1999 and General Accounting Office, "Welfare Reform: Information on Former Recipients Status," April 1999.

VI. CLINTON ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY AGENDA: LIFTING UP PEOPLE AND PLACES

The most frustrating and frequent debate in any policy circle on economic development is whether the focus should be on empowering people or places. The President's policies and common sense dictate a focus on both.

As I will discuss, policies that give people the skills or mobility to move to jobs, training, or houses in other neighborhoods can be quite successful in creating opportunity and a better, safer standard of living. Yet these strategies only confirm that neighborhoods and schools matter – it hardly seems right to only rely on strategies to move people out of poor neighborhoods into better neighborhoods without any effort to strengthen the distressed neighborhoods where people live.

When the President and the Vice President ran for office there was an increasingly counter-productive tug-of-war between government and laissez-fair approaches to our Nation's struggling urban and rural communities. The President and Vice President believe that there is a third way, an activist effort by government to bring capital, free enterprise and entrepreneurial activity to our nation's underserved areas.

In order to breathe life into their Third Way vision, President Clinton and Vice President Gore set out in 1993 to put in place a comprehensive empowerment agenda to tackle the problems of distressed communities. This administration created the first-ever federal Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities. With Vice President Gore's leadership, we have completed two rounds of Empowerment Zones, which are helping to bring growth and opportunity to some of the most economically distressed communities in our nation. We have also passed a brownfields tax incentive to help clean up nearly 11,000 environmentally contaminated sites in our inner cities and rural areas, and bring them back to life – and we have proposed to Congress that this incentive be a permanent part of our tax code. We have also established a network of Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI's) and expanded the nation's affordable housing stock by making the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) permanent, reinventing the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and increasing the number of housing vouchers.

Perhaps as significant as any economic development initiative has been the reform of the Community Reinvestment Act (CRA). The CRA today is restoring healthy markets in distressed communities, helping to build homes, create jobs, and restore hope all across the country. Community Development experts estimate that over \$1 Trillion of CRA-related lending commitments had taken place by 1997. More than 95 percent of this activity occurred since 1992. While it is very difficult to say how much of this activity would never have occurred without the CRA, the structure of accountability is a modest regulatory imposition in comparison with the dividends. The CRA and other programs that support investment in low-income communities are invaluable tools. This year, the President has challenged the private sector to join him in a New Markets initiative to

bring equity capital, jobs, and economic opportunity to America's most underserved urban and rural communities.

The New Markets Initiative is designed to spur equity investment in low and moderate-income communities through our New Markets Tax Credit and loan guarantees. This Initiative was developed in response to the need to create access to equity capital in underserved communities. Government can help provide the tools for businesses to grow through other efforts that are part of the New Markets Initiative, such as BusinessLINC which is a program launched by the Vice President and supported by the Business Roundtable that encourages mentoring and protégé relationships between small businesses and large companies. These are just examples of our efforts to encourage more private sector investment and partnerships in economically distressed areas.

VII. NEW DIRECTIONS: INVESTING IN PEOPLE

I will not even attempt to catalog all of the efforts that the Clinton-Gore agenda for investing in people has made to reduce poverty and create economic opportunity – but I do want to point to six areas that we feel are critical to future poverty reduction and are at stake in our current budget battle.

Moving to Opportunity

Research dating back to the Chicago Gautreaux case has shown that poor families who are given the opportunity to move to better neighborhoods have better education and job experiences. New research on HUD's experimental housing mobility program – moving to opportunity – in two separate studies in Boston and Cleveland are showing that increased housing mobility brings not only economic opportunity but also a significant reduction in behavioral problems for children including reduced juvenile arrest rates, injuries, victimization of crime, while having positive health and mental health impacts for parents and heads of households.¹⁹ These are some of the reasons that this President and the Vice President believe that Secretary Cuomo's efforts to add 100,000 housing vouchers is a valuable anti-poverty proposal and worth fighting hard for in the current VA-HUD appropriations bill. HUD's Economic Development Initiative (EDI) provides grants to be used in tandem with Section 108 guaranteed loans for economic revitalizations projects. EDI has helped bring development and jobs to underserved areas across the country. Notably, the EDI initiative funded the Good Hope Marketplace in Anacostia here in Washington, which includes a full-service, 55,000-square foot Safeway supermarket.

Closing the Digital Divide

As our nation seeks to close the race and income gaps that have too often divided us, it's critical that we not allow a new divide. We all know children who have become computer literate at a young age and watched their knowledge accelerate as their older relatives stagnate – still uncomfortable and awkward with the computer age. If we let a generation of middle-class children grow up whizzing from one computer to another while a generation of poorer children stays computer illiterate, we will be sitting by as a new divide helps widen the race and income gap we are seeking to close.

History shows that public policy can make a difference in determining whether or not the demand for higher-skilled workers that creates higher wages across the board or instead leads to increasing wage inequality.²⁰

¹⁹ Lawrence Katz, Jeffrey Kling, and Jeffrey Liebman "Moving to Opportunity in Boston: Early Impacts of a Housing Mobility Program." Harvard University, Princeton University, and NBER. September 1999 and Jens Ludwig, Greg Duncan and Paul Hirschfield, "Urban Poverty and Juvenile Crime: Evidence from a Randomized Housing-Mobility Experiment," Joint Center for Poverty Research, Northwestern University and University of Chicago, working paper.

²⁰ See the discussion in Lawrence Katz, "Technological Change, Computerization, and the Wage Structure." Harvard University and NBER, September 1999.

In the first three decades of this century, the flood of newly educated workers went to the burgeoning high schools the United States, which helped us meet the recent job demands of the electrified economy. In turn, this caused wages to rise and inequality to decrease. The question we face today is whether policy can help spur a wave of technology literate workers who can meet the demands of the information economy with broadly shared gains in income. The challenge is significant. Households with incomes over \$75,000 are 20 times more likely to be connected to the Internet than the poorest families and nine times more likely to have a computer. Black and Hispanic families are less than 40 percent as likely as white families to access to the Internet at home.²¹

The President and the Vice President deserve significant credit for seizing on this issue at an early stage. Under their leadership, investment in educational technology has risen by more than 3,000 percent – from \$23 million to over \$800 million proposed for FY 2000. Today, our new Technology Literacy Challenge initiative asks each state to create a plan to close the digital divide. The E-Rate provides \$2.25 billion in discounts to community schools and libraries that want to connect to the Internet – where poorer schools are eligible for 90 percent discounts.

This year we are fighting – so far unsuccessfully – to fully fund our next steps and effort to ensure middle schools have teachers trained in technology and to expand dramatically our Community Technology Centers – to bring computer learning to the places in our poorest neighborhoods most likely to serve disadvantaged young people.

Investing in Children From Birth

Everything we know about the importance of learning and everything we know about the exceptionally high poverty rates for African-American and Hispanic children, and everything we believe about the value of a fair start in life, compels us to focus attention on the education and health of a child from the earliest possible time. That's why in even the toughest budget fights, the President has always insisted on budget increases in WIC and Head Start.

As Mrs. Clinton emphasized in her 1997 White House conference on early childhood development, pre-school that begins at age 4 may be too late for America's children.

Scientists have determined that the human brain achieves approximately 90 percent of its total growth by age 3.²² And the data demonstrates that experiences in a baby's earliest months help determine a person's physical and mental health, and ability to learn over a lifetime.

²¹ NTIA, "Falling Through the Net: Defining the Digital Divide", July 1999.

²² Rand Foundation, "Investing in Our Children, What We Know and Don't Know About the Costs and Benefits of Early Childhood Interventions." 1998.

To do this, we have not only expanded Head Start and set a goal of reaching 1 million participants by 2002 – participation is now at 833,000 – but also created Early Head Start in 1994 to provide comprehensive early childhood development services for 0-3 year olds.

And we've also proposed the creation of an Early Learning Fund that would boost community efforts to improve child care for the youngest children through home visitation (where a nurse or trained professional comes in to counsel new parents about development and health issues), parent counseling, efforts to help parents find child care, and a variety of other activities focused on early childhood. (This is based on a North Carolina program that has been successful – our proposal is \$3 billion over 5 years.)

Inspiring Disadvantaged Kids to Go to College and Finish

We are clearly proud of the efforts we have made through the Direct Student Loan programs, our income contingent loan repayment plans, national service, HOPE Scholarships, and increases in Pell Grants to open the doors of college to all young and older Americans. This is no doubt a wise public policy investment when we consider that each year a person from a disadvantaged background goes to college, they increase their projected lifetime earning by 5 to 15 percent.

Yet, if we are serious about the importance of a college education, we need to do more in two often-neglected areas – giving adolescents from disadvantaged backgrounds the hope, expectations and incentives to choose college over dropping out and secondly, to ensure that economically disadvantaged people who choose college – stay in college.

First, we have too often failed to focus on encouraging adolescents to stay in school and go to college. While excellent programs like TRIO do exist, when one considers the differential between the difficulty of getting dropouts back on track and the benefits of higher education, this is an area that deserves considerably more attention from public policy makers.

In seeking to get dropouts back on track we know that it is important to reject the congressional impulse to distribute funds geographically. Instead we have focused on providing concentrated benefits so that enough opportunities are offered in particular neighborhoods so that a dropout who says no to the streets will face some critical mass of peer support instead of ridicule and being ostracized for doing the right thing. Our new \$250 million Youth Opportunities Act – which Sec. Herman calls the “YO” program – follows that research by concentrating its benefits in 25-30 communities to help 58,000 disadvantaged youth between 14-21 years old. The fact that this has been zeroed in the House Republican budget is one more reason that this budget truly matters.

Although the YO program is smart and well-designed, there is also no question that getting young people back on track after they have dropped out has historically been one of the most difficult public policy tasks.

The best approach – confirmed by both research and common sense – is to reach disadvantaged youth at the youngest age, to give one-on-one mentors, role-models, and most of all the expectation that they will finish high school, and go to college. Eugene Lang's "I Have A Dream" program challenges private sector individuals to play that role. This has been shown in city after city when the overwhelming majority of young people in this program graduate from high school in neighborhoods where the overwhelming majority of their peers drop out.

Last year, we took a bold step forward with the new GEAR-UP initiative. GEAR-UP asks colleges to work with non-profits to adopt classes of 6th and 7th graders from nearby disadvantaged schools and stay with these classes through all of high school, providing information about college, one-on-one mentoring with college students or local professionals, and most of all giving many young people the gift that many of us were lucky enough to have automatically: the strong and sustained expectation that whatever the temptation of adolescence, we would graduate and go to college. The Ford Foundation has highly praised this new initiative and is working with the first partnerships. This type of initiative that gives hope and high expectations to disadvantaged young people, is one of the best things we can do. While several Republicans have supported this, including Congressman Mark Souder of Indiana, it was eliminated in the House as we seek to increase its funding to help meet the overload of demand expressed in the first competition.

Secondly, while there has been great and deserved focus on getting disadvantaged and minority young people into college, too little attention has been paid to ensure that those young people who enter college – either two- or four-year institutions – stay there.

Roughly one-third of community college students drop out by the end of the first semester – and about one-half leave within the first year. Among four-year students, attrition is highest in the first two years. This problem is particularly acute in certain minority communities – only 21 percent of African-American and 18 percent of Hispanic students who begin college complete a bachelor's degree within five years compared to 30 percent of White students.

This is a great crisis of college education that needs more attention from all of us. We need to carefully analyze the funding and support service issues as well as programs around the country that provide intensive summer programs or pre-college education boot camps, to help low-income and minority high school students enter college ready to succeed.

Ending Widow Poverty

While policy makers often celebrate the dramatic reduction in elderly poverty, particularly since the creation and expansion of Medicare, the recent policy debate on Social Security has opened the eyes of many Americans to the fact that within those low elderly poverty rates lie very different circumstances for different portions of the elderly population. While married elderly women for example have extremely low poverty rates

of less than 5 percent, the poverty rates for elderly widowed women who often live alone is at a disturbingly high rate of 18 percent.²³ One of the important reasons for addressing Social Security reform sooner rather than later is not only the opportunity to extend solvency for most of the 21st century, but also to address the flaws in the Social Security system that are certainly contributing to this unacceptable high poverty rate for elderly women living alone. There are several ideas for how best to address this including proposals to increase the percentage of Social Security benefits that a widow is eligible for after her husband passes away. On a related issue, experts who are examining whether or not the measure of the poverty rate should be altered have become increasingly concerned that the current poverty rate formula does not adequately count for the huge degree of out of pocket health cost that many elderly Americans pay for. If a new standard is devised, the adjustment for the poverty of single elderly women could be even higher, showing again further evidence that comprehensive Medicare and Social Security reform addressing both solvency and such poverty related issues should remain a top goal for Congress and this Administration.

Closing Wealth and Equality Through Universal Savings

Before closing I want to briefly move from the issue of income and wage inequality, to wealth inequality. Over the last decade, and particularly over the last several years, Americans who were fortunate enough to have savings they could invest in the stock market or through tax preferred IRAs or employer provided pensions have experienced a significant increase in their wealth and retirement security. Those without the savings to have invested in the market have certainly been left behind. The gap between the financial involvement of the poor and the rich is enormous. According to the Department of the Treasury, 73 million American workers and their spouses do not have any employer-sponsored retirement plan. According to Census data, only 10 percent of the bottom 40 percent of households have IRAs or Keoghs.

In our tax system we today give significant incentives – tax deductions – to employer provided pension, IRAs and 401ks to encourage Americans to save. Our choice to provide incentives for such savings is clearly based on the public policy determination that we benefit as a nation when our savings rate is higher and when individuals take more responsibility for their retirement security. Yet the unfortunate irony is that by designing such incentives only in the form of tax deductions, we leave out in the cold the very Americans who have the lowest income and the hardest time savings because of their very high marginal propensity to consume any disposable income on the basic necessities of life. Yet by what possible public policy rationale do we justify the fact that only 7 percent of tax incentives for savings and retirement go to families making under \$50,000? For the large number of families in the bottom 2 quintiles that pay little income tax, such incentives are an empty offer. Most can not afford to save virtually anything; many owe no income taxes because of their low income and even those who can save a little get only 15 cents to the dollar as an incentive – far below what is offered to those in the upper-income brackets. If we are serious about closing the wealth

²³ National Economic Council, Interagency Working Group on Social Security, "Women and Retirement Security", October 1998.

inequality gap, if we are serious about encouraging more low-income Americans to save for their retirement to participate in the process of investment, wealth creation and the wonders of compound returns, then we need to find new proposals that will let all Americans participate in savings and wealth creation. The President's Universal Savings Accounts (USAs) sought to do just this. They gave an automatic tax credit to any working family regardless of income so that everyone could have an individual savings account and then it provided matching returns to encourage Americans to contribute their own savings as well. Whether or not the USA account is the only way to achieve this goal, I believe that this is the type of savings and wealth creation incentives that must be provided for all Americans--even those at the lowest income bracket-- if we are to close the wealth and equality gap in the future.

VIII. CONCLUSION

I have tried today to marshal evidence to demonstrate that public policy efforts to reduce poverty and increase economic opportunity have significant cost-benefit savings for our society and are consistent with a pro-growth economic strategy. Yet I would be being less than straight-forward if I suggested that I believe that the justification for our anti-poverty and economic opportunity efforts rest solely on efficiency or economic growth.

We are a country that not only tolerates, but truly celebrates the wealth and riches any American can fairly earn by virtue of their hard work, skill, innovation, entrepreneurship, or even dumb luck. But at the core of our strong belief in our unique American virtue of enterprise is the specific American value that any one person can rise by virtue of their individual talent and efforts.

And while there will always be the rare individual who will rise from the cruelest of situations, there are too many neighborhoods, too many streets, too many families where a child born today faces overwhelming obstacles. When the accident of birth and not the content of one's efforts and God-given talents becomes the best indicator of too many children's life opportunities, it strikes at the heart of our belief system in our strongly-held value that every American should have a fair opportunity to rise to the best of their ability.

When more than one-third of all African-American and Hispanic children are born into poverty, when a single street in a single city marks a divide between children born into a home with computerized Pokemon games and children born into homes with inferior nutrition and resources, and neighborhoods with failing schools and mean crime-filled streets, we fail to live up to the values and aspirations we hold dear. Yet every dedicated mentor, every successful pre-school program, every excellent teacher, every creative after-school program, every additional college grant can bring to make our ideals a little more real for each child touched by such an opportunity who chose to accept the responsibility to take advantage of it.

Beneath the big picture politics, the headline soundbites, and the defining issues for the next election, are a multitude of below-the-screen budgetary decisions that each

by themselves will determine whether another 10,000 or 100,000 or even million young people will get such an opportunity. Shame on all of us if we ever forget that.

TABLE 1				
POVERTY RATES FOR SELECTED GROUPS				
	1993	1998	Percent Change	1998 Is the Lowest Since
All Persons	15.1	12.7	-15.9%	1979
Black	33.1	26.1	-21.1%	Record
Hispanic	30.6	25.6	-16.3%	1979
Children	22.7	18.9	-16.7%	1980
Black children	46.1	36.7	-20.4%	Record
Hispanic children	40.9	34.4	-15.9%	Record
Single mothers	46.1	38.7	-16.1%	Record
Black single mothers	57.7	47.5	-17.7%	Record
Hispanic single mothers	60.5	52.2	-13.7%	Record
Elderly	12.2	10.5	-13.9%	Record

(Note: the poverty threshold for a family of four is \$16,660)

TABLE 2			
NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN POVERTY FOR SELECTED GROUPS (thousands)			
	1993	1998	Change
All Persons	39,265	34,476	-4,789
Black	10,877	9,091	-1,786
Hispanic	8,126	8,070	-56
Children	15,727	13,467	-2,260
Black children	5,125	4,151	-974
Hispanic children	3,873	3,837	-36
Single mothers	4,424	3,831	-593
Black single mothers	1,780	1,397	-383
Hispanic single mothers	706	707	+1*
Elderly	3,755	3,386	-369

Note: This population grew 16.1 percent between 1993 and 1998.

TABLE 3			
CHANGE IN INCOME			
	1993	1998	Increase
All families	41,691	46,737	+5,046
Black families	24,300	29,404	+5,104
Hispanic families	26,682	29,608	+2,926
Married couple	25,816	28,330	+2,514
Single female	43,256	46,637	+3,381

TABLE 4					
INCOME GROWTH FROM 1981-1998					
	1981	1993	1998	1981-93	1993-98
All families	40,502	41,691	46,737	2.9%	12.1%
Black families	24,000	24,300	29,404	1.3%	21.0%
Hispanic families	29,671	26,682	29,608	-10.1%	11.0%
Bottom quintile	8,749	8,361	9,223	-4.4%	10.3%
Second quintile	20,966	21,044	23,288	0.4%	10.7%
Third quintile	34,628	35,276	38,967	1.9%	10.5%
Fourth quintile	51,581	54,821	60,266	6.3%	9.9%
Top quintile	90,350	114,216	127,529	26.4%	11.7%

TABLE 5

Programs Created Before Clinton Administration					
Selected Programs that Reduce Poverty					
	FY93	FY99 enacted	FY00 Request	Growth 93-99	Increase 93-99
Head Start					
Total Dollars in Millions	2,776	4,660	5,267	67.9%	1,884
Total Participants	714,000	835,000	880,000	16.9%	121,000
WIC					
Total Dollars in Millions	2,928	3,924	4,105	34.0%	996
Total Participants	5,700,000	7,400,000	7,500,000	29.8%	1,700,000
EITC (calendar year estimates)					
Total Dollars in Millions	15,537	31,855	32,809	105.0%	16,318
Total Participants	15,117,000	19,771,000	19,951,000	30.8%	4,654,000
Dislocated Worker Funding					
Total Dollars in Millions	517	1,406	1,596	172.0%	889
Total Participants	279,000	689,100	858,500	147.0%	410,100
Job Corps					
Total Dollars in Millions	966	1,309	1,347	35.5%	343
Total Participants	60,419	69,700	70,432	15.4%	9,281
Pell Grants Max Award					
Total Dollars in Millions	\$2,300	\$3,125	\$3,250	35.9%	825

TABLE 6						
POVERTY WITH AND WITHOUT THE EITC						
	POVERTY RATE			PEOPLE IN POVERTY (thousands)		
	w/o EITC	w/ EITC	Lifted Out	w/o EITC	w/ EITC	Lifted Out
1992	16.2	15.2	1.0	41,561	38,995	2,565
1993	16.3	15.5	0.8	42,262	40,188	2,074
1994	15.8	14.6	1.2	41,335	38,196	3,139
1995	14.8	13.4	1.4	39,032	35,340	3,692
1996	14.9	13.3	1.6	39,666	35,407	4,259
1997	14.3	12.7	1.6	38,393	34,097	4,296
1998	13.6	12.0	1.6	36,864	32,527	4,337

Note: poverty without the EITC is Census definition 1a and with the EITC is Census definition 1b

TABLE 7						
POVERTY WITH AND WITHOUT THE EITC IN 1998						
	POVERTY RATE			PEOPLE IN POVERTY (thousands)		
	w/o EITC	w/ EITC	Lifted Out	w/o EITC	w/ EITC	Lifted Out
Americans	13.6	12.0	1.6	36,864	32,527	4,337
Black	27.6	24.5	3.1	9,626	8,545	1,081
Hispanic	27.4	23.6	3.8	8,635	7,438	1,198
Children	20.2	17.0	3.2	14,410	12,127	2,283
Black children	38.5	32.9	5.6	4,357	3,723	634
Hispanic Children	36.6	30.9	5.7	4,082	3,446	636
Single mom	43.2	36.7	6.5	12,614	10,716	1,898

Note: poverty without the EITC is Census definition 1a and with the EITC is Census definition 1b

APPENDIX 1 – Strengthening America's Working Families

Making Work Pay

Expanded EITC to Put Money Back in Working Families' Pockets.

- The EITC helps working families supplement their earnings through tax credits. In President Clinton's 1993 Economic Plan, EITC was expanded to make work pay for 15 million working families.
- In 1998, the EITC lifted 4.3 million Americans out of poverty – more than twice as many as in 1993. The average family received an EITC credit of \$1,890.

Minimum Wage Hike Increased Pay By \$1,800 for Full-time Workers.

- In 1996, the President and Vice President fought for and won a minimum wage increase from \$4.25 to \$5.15 per hour for nearly 10 million workers.
- Now, the President is fighting for another minimum wage increase – \$1 over two years – to make work pay for 11.4 million workers and help ensure that parents who work hard and play by the rules can raise their children out of poverty.

Initiated \$3 Billion Welfare-to-Work Initiative

- The Clinton-Gore Administration fought for a \$3 billion Welfare-to-Work initiative as part of the Balanced Budget Agreement.
- During FY 1998 and FY 1999, nearly \$2.7 billion in grants have been awarded to states, local communities, and tribes across the nation to help long-term welfare recipients, and certain low-income fathers, work and support their families.
- Funds are targeted at individuals and communities facing the greatest challenges. To date, these resources are helping nearly 100,000 individuals to get or keep a job.

Passage of Welfare-to-Work Tax Credit and Work Opportunity Tax Credit.

- The Welfare-to-Work Tax Credit, enacted in the 1997 Balanced Budget Agreement, provides a credit equal to 35 percent of the first \$10,000 in wages in the first year of employment, and 50 percent of the first \$10,000 in wages in the second year, to encourage the hiring and retention of long-term welfare recipients.
- This credit complements the Work Opportunity Tax Credit, which expands eligible businesses to include those who hire young adults living in Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities.
- In FY 1999, the President requested and Congress accepted extending the credit through June 30, 1999.

Established of Individual Development Accounts (IDAs)

- In 1992, the President proposed to establish IDAs to empower low-income families to save for a first home, post-secondary education, or to start a new business. The 1996 welfare reform law authorized the use of welfare block grants to create IDAs.
- Last year, the President signed legislation creating a five-year IDA demonstration program for low-income households. The first 40 grants announced in September will match the savings of 10,000 working families.

Supporting Working Families

Introduced \$500 Per-Child Tax Credit.

- 27 million families with 45 million children are receiving the \$500 per-child tax credit included in the 1997 Balanced Budget Agreement.
- Because of the President's efforts, 13 million children from families with incomes below \$30,000 will receive the tax credit.

Improved Access to Affordable and Quality Child Care.

Under the Clinton-Gore Administration, federal funding for child care has increased by 80 percent, helping parents pay for the care of about 1.25 million children.

- The 1996 welfare reform law increased child care funding by \$4 billion over six years to provide child care assistance to families moving from welfare to work. Last year, the President succeeded in securing \$140 million in new funds for after-school care and \$173 million for child care quality activities.

Expanded Head Start By Nearly 70 Percent.

- Since 1993, President Clinton and Congressional Democrats have expanded Head Start by 57 percent, from nearly \$2.8 billion in FY93 to nearly \$4.7 billion in FY99.
- The program now serves an estimated 835,000 children, reaching more kids than at any time since its creation in 1965 and more than 200,000 additional children than in 1992.

Provided Health Care to Low-Income Working Families.

- The President has successfully fought to increase low-income families' access to health care by allowing states to expand Medicaid to cover low-income families, providing Medicaid coverage to low-income two-parent families who work, and helping states to ensure that families receive Medicaid for which they are eligible.

Enacted Single Largest Investment in Health Care for Children since 1965.

- The President, with bipartisan support from the Congress, created the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). The Balanced Budget Act of 1997 allocated \$24 billion over five years to provide affordable health insurance to children in families with incomes too high to qualify for Medicaid but too low to purchase private insurance through State-designed programs.
- On September 8, 1999, President Clinton announced that all 50 states and every territory are participating in this new program, bringing us closer to our goal of providing insurance for up to 5 million children through a combination of Medicaid and CHIP.

Increased WIC by \$1 Billion.

- Under President Clinton, participation in WIC has expanded by 1.7 million – from 5.7 million in 1993 to 7.4 million women, infants, and children in 1999. Funding has risen from \$2.9 billion to \$3.9 billion.

Helping Working Families to Buy Food

- In July 1999, the President took executive actions to help ensure working families who need Food Stamps have access. These steps include:
 - ✓ new policy guidance making it easier for working families to own a car and still receive food stamps
 - ✓ new regulations simplifying rules so that families don't have to report income as often and states won't be penalized for small errors in projecting families' future earnings
 - ✓ a new public education campaign to educate working families about food stamps.

Welfare-to-Work Housing Vouchers.

- In 1999, the President proposed and Congress approved \$283 million for 50,000 new housing vouchers for current and former welfare recipients who need housing assistance to get or keep a job.
- Families will use these welfare-to-work housing vouchers to move closer to a new job, to reduce a long commute, or to secure more stable housing that will eliminate emergencies which keep them from getting to work every day on time.

Helping People Get to Work.

- With the Administration's leadership, the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21) authorized \$750 million over five years for the President's Job Access initiative and reverse commute grants.
- The Omnibus Budget Act included \$75 million for this program in FY 1999, and in May, Vice President Gore awarded grants to 179 communities in 42 states around the country to assist states and localities to develop flexible transportation alternatives for welfare recipients and other low income workers.

Eighty Percent increase in Child Support Collections.

- Tougher measures under the Clinton-Gore Administration have resulted in a record \$14.3 billion in child support collections in 1998, an increase of \$6.3 billion, or 80 percent since 1992. Not only are collections up, but the number of families that are actually receiving child support has also increased.
- In 1997, the number of child support cases with collections rose to 4.2 million, an increase of 48 percent from 2.8 million in 1992.

Investing in Our Future

Opening the Doors to Higher Education.

- To boost families' take-home pay and increase individuals' potential to secure higher-paying jobs, the 1997 Balanced Budget agreement made the first two years of college universally available for nearly 6 million students with the \$1,500 HOPE Scholarship credits.
- It also provided a 20 percent tuition tax credit to help offset tuition costs for college or lifetime learning. More than 7 million students will benefit from the lifetime learning tax credit.

Expanding Work Study and Pell Grants.

- President Clinton and the Congressional Democrats have increased the Pell Grant maximum grant amount from \$2,300 in FY 93 to \$3,215 in 1999. In 1999, nearly 4 million students will receive a Pell Grant of up to \$3,125, the largest maximum award ever.
- This year, nearly one million students will be able to work their way through college because of the President's expansion of the Work Study Program.

Creation of the GEAR-UP Initiative.

- Under the Clinton-Gore Administration, the new mentoring initiative GEAR-UP was created to better prepare up to an estimated 260,000 low-income middle school children for entrance to and success in higher education.
- GEAR UP grants will fund partnerships involving more than 1,000 organizations, such as the YMCA, Boys and Girls Clubs, 4-H programs, Salvation Army, libraries, arts organizations, local chambers of commerce, and individual companies such as Wal-Mart, Unisys, Hewlett-Packard, Bell Atlantic, and the New York Times Newspaper in Education Program.

- In August 1999, \$120 million in grants were awarded to 164 partnerships and 21 grants to states (for statewide program).

Launched the Reading Excellence Program.

- Two years ago, President Clinton launched the America Reads Challenge, a multi-faceted effort to help states and communities ensure that all children can read well and independently by the end of the third grade.
- The program received \$260 million in FY99 and another \$286 million has been requested in FY2000 to allow the program to continue. The funds help to train reading tutors and coordinate after-school, weekend and summer reading programs linked to in-school instruction. In addition, over 1,000 colleges have pledged to use federally-financed work-study positions for tutoring programs.

Strong Investments in Educational Technology

- The Clinton-Gore Administration has made strong investments in educational technology. Funding for education technology at the Department of Education has increased from \$23 million (FY1993) to \$698 million (FY1999) to \$801 million (FY2000 request).
- States and local communities are given a great deal of flexibility in how they use the money for computers, teacher training and software -- but they are required to develop a plan for ensuring equity.
- The "E-rate" provides \$2.25 billion in discounts to connect schools and libraries to the Internet. Discounts are 90 percent for the poorest schools that need it most, and 20 percent for the wealthiest schools. E-rate was a critical part of the Telecommunications Act of 1996, which the President signed into law.

Creation of Youth Opportunity Grants

- President Clinton proposed the \$1.25 billion Youth Opportunities Grants program, a five year grants initiative that was authorized as part of the 1998 Workforce Investment Act. The Youth Opportunities program will receive \$250 million this fall and will make a significant attack on concentrated poverty and unemployment. This initiative represents a strong investment in Empowerment Zones and Communities and other urban and rural communities that are considered high-poverty areas.
- The program focuses primarily on out-of-school youths. The program provides them with job training and has a strong emphasis on mainstreaming youth into the private sector, both in terms of immediate job placement and work-based learning opportunities to increase long-term employment prospects.
- The main goal of the program is to increase employment in the private sector, increase college enrollment and decrease dropout rates.

Providing Safe After-School Opportunities.

- Under the Clinton-Gore Administration, the 21st Century Community Learning Centers program have been expanded to provide safe and academically enriching after-school opportunities for nearly 400,000 school-age children in rural and urban communities each year.
- In his FY 2000 budget, the President proposed to triple funding to \$600 million, reaching 1.1 million students.

Helping Students Most in Need.

- Title I funds provide over \$8 billion to help 11 million low-income students benefit from higher expectations and a challenging curriculum geared to higher standards.

Assisting Migrant Children and Families.

- Migrant families face difficult obstacles to gaining the education and training they may need to improve their standard of living. President Clinton improved the Migrant Education Program in the 1994 reauthorization, and won a 16 percent increase in FY 1999.

Ensuring Opportunities for All Citizens

Providing Community Resources.

- Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds activities such as economic and neighborhood revitalization, job creation, public services, community development and renewal of distressed communities.
- In 1999, CDBG funds assisted nearly 200,000 households in up to 900 communities around the country that are eligible for CDBG funding.

Restoring Fairness and Protecting the Most Vulnerable.

- The President made a commitment to fix several provisions in the welfare reform law that had nothing to do with moving people from welfare to work.
- The Balanced Budget Act of 1997 and the Noncitizen Technical Amendment Act of 1998 invested \$12 billion to restore disability and health benefits to 380,000 legal immigrants who were in this country before welfare reform became law.
- The Agricultural Research Act of 1998 provided Food Stamps for 225,000 legal immigrant children, senior citizens, and people with disabilities who enter the United States by August 22, 1996.

Helping People Who Want to Work but Can't Find a Job.

- The Balanced Budget Act, as amended by the Agricultural Research Act, also restores \$1.3 billion in food stamp cuts.
- The welfare reform law restricts food stamps to 3 out of every 36 months for able-bodied childless adults, unless they were working.
- Acknowledging that finding a job often takes time, the BBA provided funds for work slots and food stamp benefits to help those who are willing to work but, through no fault of their own, have not yet found employment.

Helping to Bring Private Enterprise and Capital to Distressed Areas.

The Clinton-Gore Administration has renewed the commitment of the Federal government to help bring private enterprise into underserved communities and improve access to capital for low-income households, minorities, and traditionally underserved borrowers.

Created the Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI) Fund.

- In 1994, President Clinton proposed and signed into law the CDFI Fund. Through grants, loans, and equity investments, the Fund has created a network of approximately 270 CDFIs in distressed areas across the nation. CDFI activities leverage investments from banks, foundations, and other sources.
- Since the Fund's creation, it has made more than \$190 million in awards to community development institutions and financial institutions. This investment is expected to leverage three to four times the amount of the investments in total capital raised for CDFIs over the next few years. In FY 1999, funding for the CDFI Fund was increased 19 percent to \$95 million.

Strengthened and Simplified the Community Reinvestment Act (CRA)

- In April 1995, the Clinton-Gore Administration reformed the CRA regulations to emphasize performance.
- According to the National Community Reinvestment Coalition (NCRC), the private sector has pledged more than \$1 trillion going forward in loans to distressed communities – and more than 95 percent of these financial commitments have been made since 1992.
- Banks made \$18.6 billion in community development loans in 1997 alone. Lending to minority and low-income borrowers is also on the rise.

135 Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities.

- After pushing to have Empowerment Zones (EZs) and Enterprise Communities (ECs) passed into law, the Clinton-Gore Administration has designated 135 urban and rural EZs and ECs across the country. The First Round EZ/EC initiative, which included 105 EZs/ECs, was proposed by President Clinton and passed by Congress in 1993. The Second Round of 30 EZs/ECs was also proposed by the President, and in FY 1999 the President and Congress provided first-year funding for the new EZs and ECs.
- Designated communities were chosen on the basis of their strategic revitalization plans, and receive special incentives and resources to help carry out their plans. The EZ/EC initiative has already leveraged over \$10 billion in additional public and private sector investment in community revitalization efforts.

The Economic Development Initiative and Section 108 Loan Guarantee.

- EDI grants are used to infuse capital into community development projects, enhancing the debt financing provided by the Section 108 loan guarantee program. Together, the programs support critical economic development in distressed communities.
- Estimated jobs supported by EDI and the Section 108 loan guarantee have grown by 300,000 from 1994 to 1998. During this time period EDI and the Section 108 loan guarantee program have funded \$3.5 billion for more than 650 separate project commitments.

Cleaning Up the Urban Environment through Brownfields Redevelopment.

- The Clinton-Gore Administration has launched a landmark effort, including the Brownfields Tax Incentive, to clean up and redevelop Brownfields sites.
- In total, the Brownfields action agenda has marshaled funds to clean up and redevelop up to 5,000 properties, leveraging between \$5 billion and \$28 billion in private investment and creating and supporting 196,000 jobs

Poverty in the United States

1998

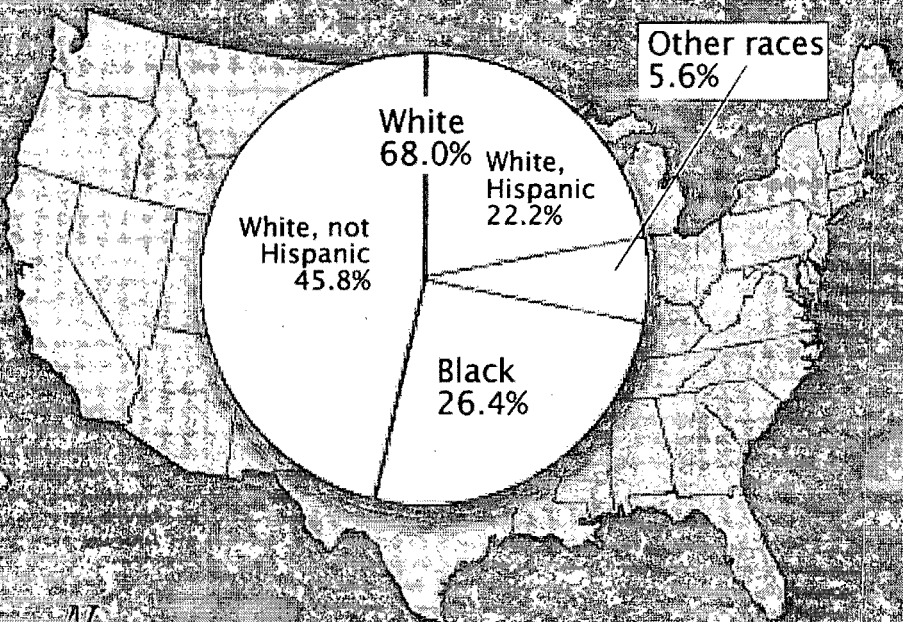
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P60-207

By Joseph Dalaker

Current Population Reports

Consumer Income



Demographic Programs

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Cover chart: Composition of the poverty population in 1998

Availability of Data via Electronic Media

This entire report, as well as press briefings, press releases, and other unpublished data from the Current Population Survey (CPS) March Supplement, are available electronically on the Census Bureau's poverty website. The website may be accessed either through the main Census homepage at

<http://www.census.gov>

or directly at

<http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty.html>

Facsimiles of these Internet pages are shown below and on the following page.

Unpublished data include historical poverty tables for people and families, as well as detailed poverty work tables available through the FERRET system. The CPS public-use microdata file is also available through FERRET. Links to various sources of documentation are available on the poverty homepage as well.

If you have trouble finding poverty data or have questions about them, you may contact the Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division information staff by e-mail at

hhes-info@census.gov

or by phone at (301)457-3242.

Thank you for your interest in poverty data!

U.S. Census Bureau

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- [How the Census Bureau Calculates Poverty](#)
- [Poverty Thresholds](#)
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CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY (CPS): [\(CPS homepage\)](#)

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DECENNIAL CENSUS:

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POVERTY MEASUREMENT

OTHER:

- [Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates](#)
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Look at already created tables or create your own tables/extract files

[Surveys-on-Call](#) - Data Extraction System to create custom data extracts from surveys
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Related Sites - [Institute for Research on Poverty](#)
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Contact the Poverty and Health Statistics Branch at (301)457-3242 or
hhes-info@census.gov for further information on Poverty Statistics.

Go to [Income Statistics](#)

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Poverty in the United States

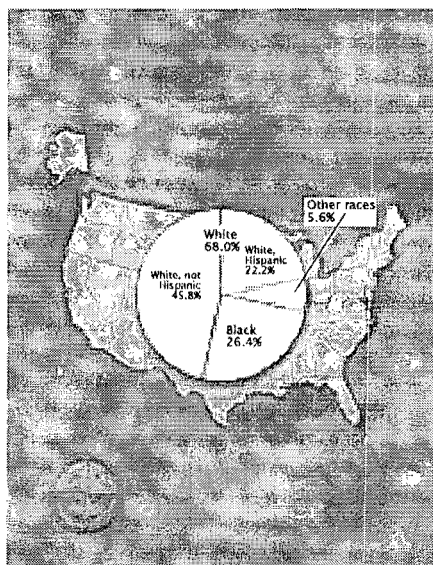
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Consumer Income



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Poverty in the United States: 1998

INTRODUCTION

Poor people in the United States are so diverse that they cannot be characterized along any one dimension. Therefore, this report presents poverty data by selected characteristics—age, race and Hispanic origin,¹ nativity, family composition, work experience, and geography—to illustrate how poverty rates vary.

The estimates in this report are based on interviewing a sample of the population. Respondents provide answers to the survey questions to the best of their ability. As with all surveys, the estimates may differ from the actual values.

HIGHLIGHTS

(Confidence intervals for estimates are provided in Table A. The uncertainty in the estimates should be taken into consideration when using these estimates.)

- The poverty rate for the United States dropped to 12.7 percent in 1998, down from 13.3 percent in 1997. The number of poor dropped significantly also, to 34.5 million people, down from 35.6 million people in 1997.
- The number of poor children and their poverty rate decreased as well. In 1998, 13.5 million or 18.9 percent of people under 18 years of age were poor, down from the 14.1 million and 19.9 percent reported for 1997. This was the first time the child poverty rate has been significantly below 20 percent since 1980.
- The poverty rate also decreased for Hispanics: 25.6 percent were poor in 1998, down from 27.1 percent in 1997.
- The poverty rate declined among Whites not of Hispanic origin: 8.2 percent were poor in 1998, down from 8.6 percent reported for 1997.
- The poverty rate for Blacks did not change between 1997 and 1998. At 26.1 percent in 1998, it remained at the lowest level since 1959.
- The South's poverty rate declined to a new record low of 13.7 percent in 1998, down from 14.6 percent in 1997. The number of poor in the South declined to 13.0 million in 1998, down from 13.7 million in 1997.
- Outside metropolitan areas, the number of poor people as well as the poverty rate declined. In 1998, 14.4 percent of people outside metropolitan areas were poor, down from 15.9 percent in 1997.
- The average income deficit for poor families (the average dollar amount needed to raise a poor family out of poverty) was \$6,620 in 1998; this was statistically unchanged from 1997.
- In three states the poverty rate changed significantly, based on the 2-year moving averages of 1997-98 with those for 1996-97. The poverty rate dropped in New Mexico and Virginia, while North Dakota showed an increase.

HOW THE CENSUS BUREAU MEASURES POVERTY

Following the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB's) Statistical Policy Directive 14, the U.S. Census Bureau uses a set of money income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to detect who is poor (see Table A-2, Appendix A). If a family's total income is less than that family's threshold, then that family, and every individual in it, is considered poor. The poverty thresholds do not vary geographically, but they are updated annually for inflation using the Consumer Price Index (CPI-U). The official poverty definition counts money income before taxes and does not include capital gains and noncash benefits (such as public housing, medicaid, and food stamps). Poverty is not defined for people in military barracks, institutional group quarters, or for unrelated individuals under age 15 (such as foster children). They are excluded from the poverty universe—that is, they are considered neither as "poor" nor as "nonpoor."

This report also presents data by two other measures: the ratio of income to poverty threshold and the income deficit. The ratio of income to poverty threshold shows the number and percent of people with incomes below multiples of their poverty thresholds; the income deficit shows the dollar difference between families' income and their respective poverty thresholds.

The numbers in this report are estimates for calendar year 1998, and are based on the March 1999 Current Population Survey (CPS), conducted by the Census Bureau. For more details about how these data were collected, please see the section entitled "Notes and Users' Comments."

¹People of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Table A. People and Families in Poverty by Selected Characteristics: 1989, 1997, and 1998

[Numbers in thousands. For an explanation of confidence intervals (C.I.), see "Standard errors and their use" in Appendix C]

Characteristic	Below poverty, 1998				Below poverty, 1997				Below poverty, 1989 ^a			
	Number	90-pct. C.I. (±)	Percent	90-pct. C.I. (±)	Number	90-pct. C.I. (±)	Percent	90-pct. C.I. (±)	Number	90-pct. C.I. (±)	Percent	90-pct. C.I. (±)
PEOPLE												
Total	34,476	920	12.7	0.3	35,574	931	13.3	0.3	32,415	859	13.1	0.3
Family Status												
In families	25,370	804	11.2	0.4	26,217	814	11.6	0.4	24,882	765	11.8	0.4
Householder	7,186	248	10.0	0.4	7,324	252	10.3	0.4	6,895	232	10.4	0.4
Related children under 18	12,845	479	18.3	0.7	13,422	485	19.2	0.7	12,541	454	19.4	0.7
Related children under 6	4,775	309	20.6	1.4	5,049	316	21.6	1.4	5,116	306	22.5	1.4
In unrelated subfamilies	628	66	48.8	6.0	670	67	46.5	5.5	727	67	54.6	6.1
Reference person	247	41	47.4	9.2	259	41	45.0	8.5	284	41	51.8	9.1
Children under 18	361	89	50.5	14.2	403	94	48.9	13.0	430	92	60.5	15.3
Unrelated individual	8,478	275	19.9	0.7	8,687	280	20.8	0.7	6,807	230	19.3	0.7
Male	3,465	161	17.0	0.8	3,447	161	17.4	0.9	2,577	132	15.8	0.8
Female	5,013	201	22.6	1.0	5,240	206	24.0	1.0	4,230	174	22.3	1.0
Race² and Hispanic Origin³												
White, total	23,454	776	10.5	0.3	24,396	790	11.0	0.4	21,294	712	10.2	0.3
White, not Hispanic	15,799	646	8.2	0.3	16,491	660	8.6	0.3	15,499	615	8.3	0.3
Black, total	9,091	434	26.1	1.2	9,116	434	26.5	1.3	9,525	423	30.8	1.4
Asian and Pacific Islander, total	1,360	181	12.5	1.7	1,468	186	14.0	1.8	1,032	155	14.2	2.1
Hispanic origin, ³ all races	8,070	411	25.6	1.3	8,308	413	27.1	1.3	6,086	357	26.3	1.5
Age												
Under 18 years	13,467	487	18.9	0.7	14,113	495	19.9	0.7	13,154	462	20.1	0.7
18 to 64 years	17,623	674	10.5	0.4	18,085	681	10.9	0.4	15,950	617	10.4	0.4
18 to 24 years	4,312	201	16.6	0.8	4,416	204	17.5	0.8	4,132	189	15.4	0.7
25 to 34 years	4,582	214	11.9	0.6	4,759	219	12.1	0.6	4,873	212	11.2	0.5
35 to 44 years	4,082	202	9.1	0.5	4,251	207	9.6	0.5	3,115	171	8.3	0.5
45 to 54 years	2,444	158	6.9	0.4	2,439	158	7.2	0.5	1,873	133	7.5	0.5
55 to 59 years	1,165	110	9.2	0.9	1,092	107	9.0	0.9	971	97	9.5	0.9
60 to 64 years	1,039	104	10.1	1.0	1,127	109	11.2	1.1	986	97	9.4	0.9
65 years and over	3,386	179	10.5	0.6	3,376	179	10.5	0.6	3,312	171	11.4	0.6
Nativity												
Native	29,707	860	12.1	0.4	30,336	869	12.5	0.4	NA	NA	NA	NA
Foreign-born	4,769	413	18.0	1.6	5,238	433	19.9	1.6	NA	NA	NA	NA
Naturalized citizen	1,087	199	11.0	2.0	1,111	201	11.4	2.1	NA	NA	NA	NA
Not a citizen	3,682	364	22.2	2.2	4,127	385	25.0	2.3	NA	NA	NA	NA
Region												
Northeast	6,357	385	12.3	0.8	6,474	388	12.6	0.8	5,213	336	10.2	0.7
Midwest	6,501	428	10.3	0.7	6,493	428	10.4	0.7	7,088	429	12.0	0.7
South	12,992	612	13.7	0.7	13,748	628	14.6	0.7	13,277	594	15.6	0.7
West	8,625	505	14.0	0.8	8,858	512	14.6	0.9	6,838	433	12.8	0.8
Residence												
Inside metropolitan areas	26,997	827	12.3	0.4	27,273	829	12.6	0.4	23,726	748	12.3	0.4
Inside central cities	14,921	630	18.5	0.8	15,018	632	18.8	0.8	14,151	589	18.5	0.8
Outside central cities	12,076	569	8.7	0.4	12,255	572	9.0	0.4	9,574	489	8.2	0.4
Outside metropolitan areas	7,479	554	14.4	1.1	8,301	582	15.9	1.1	8,690	571	15.9	1.1
FAMILIES												
Total	7,186	248	10.0	0.4	7,324	252	10.3	0.4	6,895	232	10.4	0.4
White, total	4,829	196	8.0	0.3	4,990	199	8.4	0.3	4,457	179	7.9	0.3
White, not Hispanic	3,264	156	6.1	0.3	3,357	160	6.3	0.3	3,287	151	6.4	0.3
Black, total	1,981	118	23.4	1.5	1,985	118	23.6	1.5	2,108	118	27.9	1.7
Asian and Pacific Islander, total	270	43	11.0	1.8	244	41	10.2	1.8	201	35	12.2	2.2
Hispanic origin, ³ all races	1,648	109	22.7	1.5	1,721	110	24.7	1.6	1,227	89	23.7	1.8
Type of Family												
Married-couple	2,879	146	5.3	0.3	2,821	145	5.2	0.3	2,965	143	5.7	0.3
White	2,400	132	5.0	0.3	2,312	130	4.8	0.3	2,347	125	5.0	0.3
White, not Hispanic	1,639	107	3.8	0.2	1,501	102	3.5	0.2	1,776	107	4.1	0.3
Black	290	44	7.3	1.1	312	46	8.0	1.2	444	53	11.7	1.4
Hispanic origin, ³ all races	775	72	15.7	1.5	836	76	17.4	1.6	592	61	16.4	1.8
Female householder, no husband present	3,831	171	29.9	1.5	3,995	176	31.6	1.5	3,575	158	32.6	1.6
White	2,123	123	24.9	1.6	2,305	130	27.7	1.7	1,886	112	25.8	1.7
White, not Hispanic	1,428	100	20.7	1.6	1,598	107	23.4	1.7	1,341	92	21.7	1.6
Black	1,557	105	40.8	3.1	1,563	105	39.8	3.0	1,553	100	46.7	3.4
Hispanic origin, ³ all races	756	72	43.7	4.7	767	72	47.6	5.1	576	59	48.0	5.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A. People and Families in Poverty by Selected Characteristics: 1989, 1997, and 1998—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. For an explanation of confidence intervals (C.I.), see "Standard errors and their use" in Appendix C]

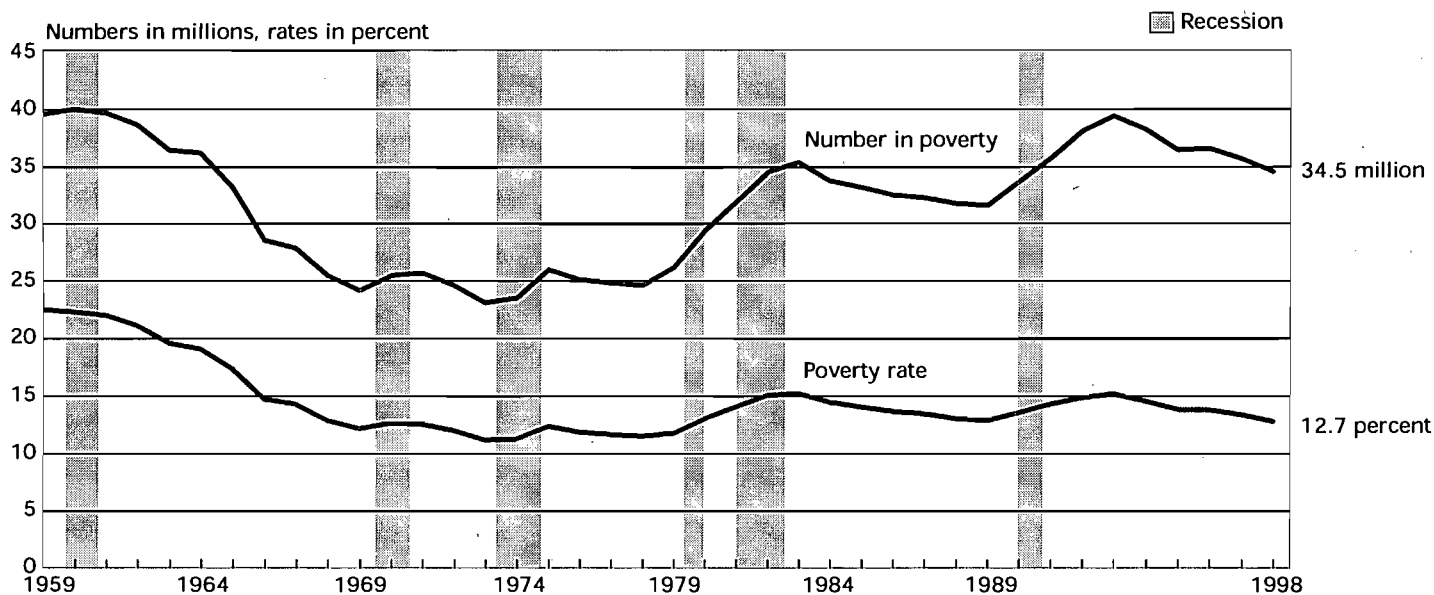
Characteristic	Change 1997 to 1998 ¹				Change 1989 ² to 1998 ³			
	Number	90-pct. C.I. (±)	Percent	90-pct. C.I. (±)	Number	90-pct. C.I. (±)	Percent	90-pct. C.I. (±)
PEOPLE								
Total	* -1,098	971	* -0.5	0.4	* 2,060	1,258	-0.3	0.5
Family status								
In families	-847	849	* -0.5	0.4	488	1,109	* -0.6	0.5
Householder	-138	262	-0.3	0.4	291	341	-0.4	0.5
Related children under 18	* -577	505	* -0.9	0.8	304	660	* -1.1	1.0
Related children under 6	-275	327	-1.0	1.5	-341	434	-1.9	2.0
In unrelated subfamilies	-42	69	2.2	6.0	* -99	94	-5.9	8.6
Reference person	-12	43	2.3	9.3	-36	58	-4.5	13.0
Children under 18	-42	95	1.6	14.3	-69	128	-10.0	20.9
Unrelated individual	-209	291	* -0.9	0.7	* 1,671	359	0.7	1.0
Male	18	169	-0.4	0.9	* 889	209	* 1.2	1.2
Female	* -227	212	* -1.3	1.0	* 782	265	0.3	1.4
Race² and Hispanic Origin³								
White, total	* -942	892	* -0.5	0.4	* 2,160	1,053	0.3	0.5
White, not Hispanic	-692	745	* -0.4	0.4	301	892	-0.2	0.5
Black, total	-25	456	-0.4	1.3	-434	607	* -4.7	1.9
Asian and Pacific Islander, total	-108	192	-1.5	1.8	* 327	237	-1.7	2.7
Hispanic origin ³ , all races	-238	344	* -1.5	1.1	* 1,984	544	-0.7	2.0
Age								
Under 18 years	* -647	515	* -1.0	0.7	312	671	* -1.2	1.0
18 to 64 years	-462	711	-0.4	0.4	* 1,673	913	0.2	0.6
18 to 24 years	-104	212	* -0.9	0.8	181	276	* 1.2	1.0
25 to 34 years	-177	227	-0.2	0.6	-292	301	0.7	0.7
35 to 44 years	-169	215	-0.4	0.5	* 967	265	* 0.8	0.6
45 to 54 years	5	165	-0.2	0.5	* 571	206	-0.5	0.7
55 to 59 years	72	114	0.3	0.9	* 194	146	-0.3	1.3
60 to 64 years	-88	112	* -1.1	1.1	52	143	0.6	1.4
65 years and over	10	188	-0.1	0.6	75	248	* -0.9	0.8
Nativity								
Native	-629	906	* -0.4	0.4	NA	NA	NA	NA
Foreign born	* -469	444	* -1.9	1.7	NA	NA	NA	NA
Naturalized citizen	-24	209	-0.4	2.1	NA	NA	NA	NA
Not a citizen	* -445	393	* -2.7	2.4	NA	NA	NA	NA
Region								
Northeast	-117	406	-0.4	0.8	* 1,145	510	* 2.0	1.0
Midwest	8	449	-0.1	0.7	-587	605	* -1.7	1.0
South	* -757	651	* -0.9	0.7	-285	854	* -1.9	1.0
West	-233	533	-0.6	0.9	* 1,788	666	* 1.2	1.2
Residence								
Inside metropolitan areas	-276	869	-0.3	0.4	* 3,271	1,115	0.1	0.5
Inside central cities	-97	661	-0.3	0.8	770	862	-	1.1
Outside central cities	-179	599	-0.3	0.4	* 2,501	750	0.5	0.6
Outside metropolitan areas	* -822	595	* -1.5	1.2	* -1,211	795	* -1.5	1.5
FAMILIES								
Total	-138	285	-0.3	0.4	291	341	-0.4	0.5
White, total	-162	234	-0.3	0.4	* 371	265	0.1	0.5
White, not Hispanic	-93	188	-0.2	0.4	-23	217	-0.3	0.4
Black, total	-4	137	-0.2	1.7	-127	168	* -4.5	2.2
Asian and Pacific Islander, total	26	48	0.7	2.0	* 69	54	-1.2	2.9
Hispanic origin ³ , all races	-73	104	* -2.1	1.5	* 421	140	-1.1	2.4
Type of Family								
Married-couple	58	166	0.1	0.3	-87	204	* -0.4	0.4
White	88	155	0.1	0.3	53	183	-0.1	0.4
White, not Hispanic	* 138	125	* 0.3	0.3	-137	153	* -0.4	0.4
Black	-22	51	-0.7	1.3	* -154	69	* -4.5	1.8
Hispanic origin ³ , all races	-61	71	* -1.7	1.5	* 183	95	-0.7	2.3
Female householder, no husband present	-164	197	-1.6	1.7	* 256	234	* -2.7	2.2
White	* -181	150	* -2.8	1.9	* 238	166	-0.9	2.3
White, not Hispanic	* -170	122	* -2.7	1.9	86	137	-1.0	2.2
Black	-5	120	1.0	3.4	5	145	* -5.9	4.6
Hispanic origin ³ , all races	-11	69	-3.9	4.7	* 179	94	-4.3	7.4

- Represents zero. NA Not available. ¹ Revised, based on 1990 census population controls. * Statistically significant at the 90-percent confidence level.

² As a result of rounding, some differences may appear to be slightly higher or lower than the difference of the reported rates. ³ Data for American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts are not shown separately. Data for this population group should not be tabulated from the CPS because of its small sample size. ⁴ Hispanics may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, March 1990, 1998, and 1999 Current Population Surveys.

Figure 1.
Number of Poor and Poverty Rate: 1959 to 1998



Note: The data points represent the midpoints of the respective years. The latest recession began in July of 1990 and ended in March 1991.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, March 1960-March 1999 Current Population Survey.

POVERTY IN THE UNITED STATES

The 1998 poverty rate of 12.7 percent was significantly lower than the 13.3 percent reported for 1997. The number of people with family incomes below their official poverty level in 1998 was 34.5 million, down from 35.6 million people in 1997.

Between 1997 and 1998, the poverty rate declined by a statistically significant amount for children, Hispanics, Whites not of Hispanic origin, female unrelated individuals (women not living with any relatives), people living in the South, and people living outside metropolitan areas.

The 1998 poverty rate of 12.7 percent was not statistically different from the poverty rate in 1989, when the economic expansion of the 1980s reduced the poverty rate to 13.1 percent.² Figure 1 shows poverty rates and the number of poor from 1959 to 1998. Although the overall poverty rate for 1998 is statistically similar to that reported for 1989, for some groups, poverty rates were lower in 1998 than in 1989. These groups included: Blacks, children (individuals under age 18), the elderly (individuals aged 65 or older), residents of the Midwest and South, people living outside metropolitan areas, married-couple families, female-householder families,

Black families, Black married-couple families, and Black female-householder families. Groups with poverty rates that were higher in 1998 than in 1989 included male unrelated individuals and residents of the Northeast and West.

Age

The number of poor and the poverty rate for children declined significantly; however, the child poverty rate remained significantly higher than the rates for working-age adults and the elderly. Among children, the poverty rate decreased to 18.9 percent in 1998, down from 19.9 percent in 1997. The number of poor children decreased to 13.5 million in 1998, down from 14.1 million in 1997. For people 18 to 64 years old and for people aged 65 and over, neither the poverty rate nor the number of poor changed (see Table A).

In addition to having the highest poverty rate of the age groups in Table A, children continued to represent a large share of the poor population (39 percent) even though they were only about 26 percent of the total population.

Children under age 6 remained particularly vulnerable. In 1998, the overall poverty rate for related children under 6 was 20.6 percent, statistically unchanged from 1997. Even more striking, related children under age 6 living in families with a female householder, no husband present, had a poverty rate (54.8 percent) that was more than five times the rate for their counterparts in married-couple families (10.1 percent).

²The 1989 figures listed in the text and in Table A have been adjusted to 1990 census population controls for more meaningful comparisons with figures from the 1990s. As a result, these figures do not match the 1989 figures listed in the time-series tables in Appendix B. The reader is also cautioned that these comparisons are between 1989 and 1998 only and should not be interpreted as a trend.

Race and Hispanic Origin

For Hispanics and for Whites not of Hispanic origin, the poverty rate declined significantly in 1998 (see Table A). ~~The Hispanic poverty rate was 25.6 percent in 1998, down from 27.1 percent in 1997.~~ Among non-Hispanic Whites, the poverty rate dropped to 8.2 percent in 1998, from 8.6 percent in 1997.³ The number of poor Hispanics and non-Hispanic Whites remained statistically unchanged: 8.1 million and 15.8 million, respectively, in 1998.

Poverty remained statistically unchanged both among Blacks and among Asians and Pacific Islanders. In 1998, 9.1 million or 26.1 percent of Blacks were poor, and 1.4 million or 12.5 percent of Asians and Pacific Islanders were poor.

Even though the 1998 poverty rate for Blacks (26.1 percent) remained statistically unchanged from 1997, it continued to represent the lowest level since 1959, the earliest year for which poverty statistics are available. However, the lack of change in poverty among Blacks in 1998 contrasts with 1997, when Blacks accounted for more than one-half of the net decline in the number of poor people.

Even though the poverty rates for Whites (10.5 percent) and non-Hispanic Whites (8.2 percent) were lower than those for the other racial and ethnic groups, the majority of poor people in 1998 were White. Among the poor, 68 percent were White and 46 percent were non-Hispanic White.

Nativity

In 1998, United States natives⁴ and noncitizens experienced declines in poverty. The poverty rate for natives fell to 12.1 percent, down from 12.5 percent in 1997. Both the number of poor (3.7 million) and the poverty rate (22.2 percent) fell for noncitizens, down from 4.1 million and 25.0 percent in 1997. The poverty rate for naturalized citizens, 11.0 percent, was statistically unchanged from 1997 and was not statistically different from the poverty rate for natives. Since noncitizens comprised the majority (16.6 million) of the 26.4 million foreign-born individuals living in the United States, the foreign-born poverty rate is disproportionately high (18.0 percent, compared with 12.7 percent for all people).

³The decline in poverty rate among Hispanics was not statistically different from the decline in poverty rate among non-Hispanic Whites.

⁴Natives are defined as people born in the U.S., Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S., and those born in a foreign country but who had at least one parent who was a U.S. citizen. All others are foreign-born regardless of date of entry into the U.S. or citizenship status. The Current Population Survey, the source of these data, does not extend to Puerto Rico or to the outlying areas of the U.S., and thus those living there are excluded from the official poverty statistics.

Families, Family Composition, and Unrelated Individuals

In 1998, neither the number of poor families nor the poverty rate for families declined overall; however, these measures did fall for some subgroups. In 1998, 7.2 million families were poor, and the family poverty rate was 10.0 percent.

Families of Hispanic origin had a significant decline in their poverty rate: 22.7 percent of Hispanic families were poor in 1998, down from 24.7 percent in 1997. The number of poor Hispanic families, 1.6 million, remained statistically unchanged from 1997. For other racial and ethnic groups, neither the poverty rate nor the number of poor families changed significantly.

However, looking at family poverty rates by type of householder, one does see significant differences. White non-Hispanic married-couple families had an *increase* in their (albeit low) poverty rate and number poor—3.8 percent and 1.6 million in 1998, up from 3.5 percent and 1.5 million in 1997. At the same time, White non-Hispanic families with a female householder, no husband present had a *decrease* in their poverty rate and number poor—20.7 percent and 1.4 million in 1998, down from 23.4 percent and 1.6 million in 1997.

The poverty rate of married-couple Hispanic families declined to 15.7 percent in 1998, down from 17.4 percent in 1997. The number of poor married-couple Hispanic families did not change significantly—the figure was 0.8 million in 1998.

Female-householder families contrasted most starkly with married-couple families: Families with a female householder, no husband present had the highest poverty rate in 1998 (29.9 percent) and comprised the majority of poor families (53 percent). Married-couple families, by contrast, had the lowest poverty rate (5.3 percent), yet still comprised a large share of poor families (40 percent) since they were the most common type of family.

The poverty rate for unrelated individuals (people not living with any relatives) declined in 1998 to 19.9 percent from 20.8 percent in 1997. Among female unrelated individuals, both the number of poor and the poverty rate declined. In 1998, 5.0 million, or 22.6 percent of female unrelated individuals were poor, significantly lower than the 5.2 million and 24.0 percent reported for 1997.⁵ Unrelated individuals accounted for 25 percent of the poor population, compared with only 16 percent of the total population.

Work Experience

People who worked at any time during the year had a lower poverty rate than nonworkers (6.3 percent compared with 21.1 percent; see Table 3). Among poor

⁵The percentage-point decline for female unrelated individuals was not significantly different from the decline for all unrelated individuals.

people, many worked either part-time or part-year. Of poor people 16 years old and over, 41 percent worked, but only 13 percent worked full-time, year-round. In contrast, 70 percent of all people aged 16 years old and over worked and 46 percent worked full-time, year-round.

Region

The South had a substantial decline in its poverty rate and number of poor people—13.7 percent and 13.0 million in 1998, down from 14.6 percent and 13.7 million in 1997. Before 1994, the South had the highest regional poverty rate. Since then, the West has had a poverty rate not significantly different from that of the South. With a 1998 poverty rate of 13.7 percent, the South achieved an all-time low. None of the other regions experienced significant declines in their poverty rates in 1998; the West had a poverty rate of 14.0 percent, the Northeast, 12.3 percent, and the Midwest, 10.3 percent.

Residence

The poverty rate and number of people in poverty outside metropolitan areas decreased in 1998 to 14.4 percent and 7.5 million people, from 15.9 percent and 8.3 million people in 1997. No significant changes occurred for those living within metropolitan areas. The poverty rate for metropolitan areas was 12.3 percent in 1998, but those living inside central cities had a poverty rate (18.5 percent) more than twice that for those living in the suburbs⁶ (8.7 percent).

State Poverty Data

Table B contains poverty rates for the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the United States total using 3-year averages covering 1996 to 1998. These 3-year average poverty rates ranged from 8.4 percent in New Hampshire to 22.7 percent in Washington, DC. Readers should be aware that although the data presented in Table B indicate that Washington, DC, had the highest poverty rate, it was not statistically different from the rate for New Mexico, though higher than the rates for the other states. Figure 2 displays the 90-percent confidence intervals for the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the United States total to show the uncertainty of each estimate, but the list should not be regarded as a ranking. The poverty rate in New Hampshire, though seemingly the lowest, was not statistically different from the rates in 19 other states.

Based on comparisons of 2-year moving averages (1997-98 versus 1996-97, the statistic the Census Bureau recommends using to evaluate changes in state poverty

⁶In this report, "suburbs" refers to places within metropolitan areas but outside central cities.

rates over time), two states—New Mexico and Virginia—had statistically significant drops in their poverty rates, while one state—North Dakota—showed an increase.

Ratio of Income to Poverty Threshold

In 1998, both the number of "severely poor" and the number of "near poor" decreased significantly. The number of "severely poor," or people with family income below one-half their poverty threshold, decreased to 13.9 million in 1998, from 14.6 million in 1997 (see Table C). The "severely poor" represented 40 percent of the poor population in 1998, statistically unchanged from 1997. The number of "near poor" (people with family incomes at or above their threshold but less than 125 percent of their threshold) decreased to 11.6 million in 1998, down from 12.3 million in 1997.⁷

Income Deficit

The income deficit for families in poverty (the difference in dollars between a family's income and its poverty threshold) averaged \$6,620 in 1998, not significantly different from the 1997 figure of \$6,705 (in 1998 dollars). (See Table D.) The per capita income deficit⁸ was \$1,875 in 1998, also not different from the 1997 figure of \$1,873 (in 1998 dollars).

The average income deficit for poor families with a female householder, no husband present (\$6,971) was greater than that for poor married-couple families (\$6,229). The per capita deficit was \$2,069 in 1998 for poor families with a female householder, no husband present, significantly greater than the \$1,633 for poor married-couple families.⁹ Per capita income deficit may be computed by dividing the average deficit by the average number of people per family. Because families with a female householder, no husband present, were smaller than married-couple families, the greater per capita deficit for female householder families reflects their smaller family size as well as their lower income.

For unrelated individuals, the average income deficit was \$4,120 in 1998—\$3,823 for female unrelated individuals, which was significantly lower than the \$4,549 average deficit for male unrelated individuals. Because there were more female than male unrelated individuals aged 65 and over, and because householders aged 65 and over had lower poverty thresholds, the lower average deficit for females reflects differences in age, not just income.

⁷The decline for the "severely poor" was not significantly different from the decline for the "near poor."

⁸Previous reports called this same measure "Income deficit per family member." The measure is the same: aggregate income deficit for a group divided by the number of people in that group.

⁹The average deficit and deficit per capita had statistically similar differences between married-couple families and female-householder families.

Table B. Percent of People in Poverty by State: 1996, 1997, and 1998

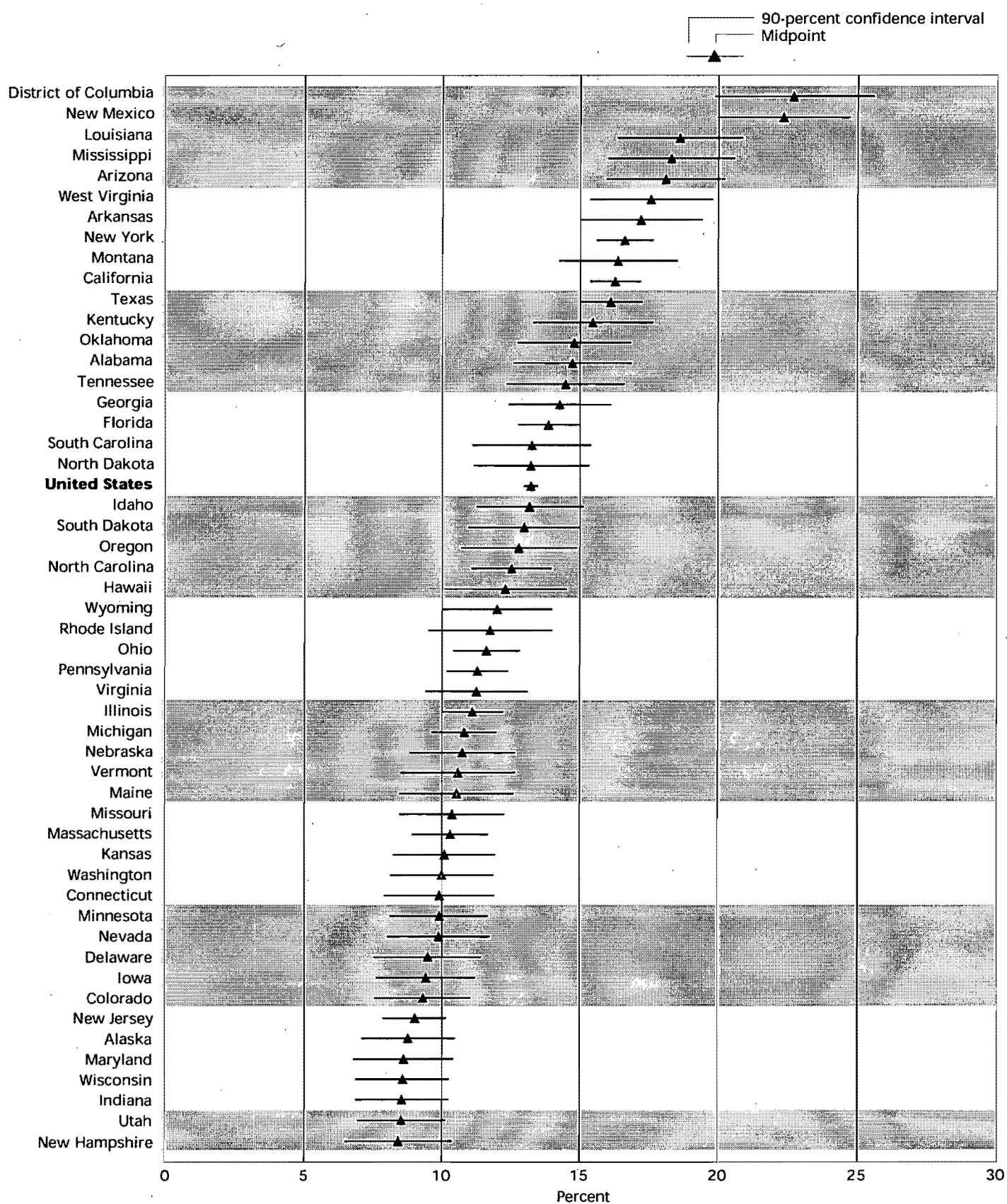
State	3-year average 1996-98		Average 1997-98		Average 1996-97		Difference in 2-year moving averages	
	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Poverty rate	Standard error
United States	13.2	0.15	13.0	0.18	13.5	0.18	* -0.5	0.15
Alabama	14.7	1.29	15.1	1.52	14.8	1.50	0.3	1.23
Alaska	8.8	1.02	9.1	1.21	8.5	1.16	0.6	0.98
Arizona	18.1	1.29	16.9	1.47	18.8	1.54	-1.9	1.25
Arkansas	17.2	1.34	17.2	1.56	18.4	1.60	-1.2	1.26
California	16.3	0.55	16.0	0.63	16.8	0.64	-0.8	0.53
Colorado	9.3	1.05	8.7	1.18	9.4	1.24	-0.7	1.05
Connecticut	9.9	1.21	9.0	1.37	10.1	1.43	-1.1	1.22
Delaware	9.5	1.18	10.0	1.39	9.1	1.36	0.9	1.13
District of Columbia	22.7	1.73	22.0	2.01	23.0	2.01	-0.9	1.68
Florida	13.9	0.67	13.7	0.77	14.3	0.79	-0.5	0.64
Georgia	14.3	1.12	14.0	1.29	14.7	1.33	-0.6	1.09
Hawaii	12.3	1.33	12.4	1.55	13.0	1.59	-0.6	1.25
Idaho	13.2	1.18	13.8	1.38	13.3	1.38	0.6	1.11
Illinois	11.1	0.67	10.6	0.77	11.6	0.81	-1.0	0.65
Indiana	8.6	1.02	9.1	1.21	8.2	1.16	0.9	0.98
Iowa	9.4	1.09	9.3	1.26	9.6	1.27	-0.3	1.04
Kansas	10.1	1.12	9.6	1.28	10.4	1.33	-0.8	1.10
Kentucky	15.5	1.31	14.7	1.49	16.4	1.56	-1.7	1.26
Louisiana	18.6	1.36	17.7	1.56	18.4	1.59	-0.7	1.35
Maine	10.6	1.25	10.2	1.44	10.7	1.48	-0.4	1.22
Maryland	8.6	1.09	7.8	1.21	9.3	1.31	-1.6	1.06
Massachusetts	10.3	0.83	10.4	0.97	11.2	1.00	-0.7	0.76
Michigan	10.8	0.71	10.6	0.82	10.7	0.83	-0.1	0.70
Minnesota	9.9	1.07	10.0	1.25	9.7	1.25	0.3	1.05
Mississippi	18.3	1.38	17.1	1.58	18.6	1.62	-1.5	1.36
Missouri	10.4	1.16	10.8	1.36	10.6	1.36	0.2	1.08
Montana	16.4	1.29	16.1	1.50	16.3	1.51	-0.2	1.26
Nebraska	10.8	1.15	11.1	1.36	10.0	1.31	1.1	1.13
Nevada	9.9	1.12	10.8	1.34	9.6	1.30	1.2	1.05
New Hampshire	8.4	1.17	9.4	1.42	7.7	1.32	1.7	1.11
New Jersey	9.0	0.68	8.9	0.79	9.2	0.81	-0.3	0.66
New Mexico	22.4	1.44	20.8	1.65	23.4	1.71	* -2.6	1.41
New York	16.6	0.61	16.6	0.71	16.6	0.71	-	0.59
North Carolina	12.5	0.88	12.7	1.03	11.8	1.00	0.9	0.87
North Dakota	13.2	1.26	14.4	1.52	12.3	1.43	* 2.1	1.21
Ohio	11.6	0.72	11.1	0.82	11.8	0.84	-0.7	0.70
Oklahoma	14.8	1.24	13.9	1.42	15.2	1.46	-1.3	1.22
Oregon	12.8	1.26	13.3	1.50	11.7	1.43	1.6	1.25
Pennsylvania	11.3	0.67	11.2	0.78	11.4	0.78	-0.2	0.65
Rhode Island	11.8	1.35	12.2	1.59	11.9	1.58	0.3	1.28
South Carolina	13.3	1.30	13.4	1.52	13.1	1.52	0.3	1.27
South Dakota	13.0	1.23	13.7	1.45	14.1	1.48	-0.5	1.12
Tennessee	14.5	1.29	13.9	1.47	15.1	1.53	-1.2	1.25
Texas	16.1	0.68	15.9	0.78	16.7	0.81	-0.8	0.65
Utah	8.5	0.95	8.9	1.12	8.3	1.09	0.7	0.91
Vermont	10.6	1.26	9.6	1.41	10.9	1.50	-1.4	1.26
Virginia	11.3	1.11	10.8	1.26	12.5	1.36	* -1.7	1.05
Washington	10.0	1.13	9.1	1.26	10.5	1.35	-1.5	1.12
West Virginia	17.6	1.34	17.1	1.54	17.5	1.56	-0.3	1.31
Wisconsin	8.6	1.02	8.5	1.19	8.5	1.18	-	1.00
Wyoming	12.0	1.21	12.1	1.40	12.7	1.43	-0.6	1.13

- Represents zero.

* Statistically significant at the 90-percent confidence level.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, March 1999, 1998, and 1997 Current Population Surveys.

Figure 2.
Three-Year Average Poverty Rates, by State: 1996, 1997, and 1998



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, March 1997, 1998, and 1999 Current Population Surveys

Table C. Ratio of Family Income to Poverty Threshold for People by Selected Characteristics: 1998

[Numbers in thousands]

Characteristic	Total	Under 0.50		Under 1.00		Under 1.25	
		Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
PEOPLE							
Total	271,059	13,914	5.1	34,476	12.7	46,036	17.0
Age							
Under 18 years	71,338	5,774	8.1	13,467	18.9	17,135	24.0
18 to 24 years	25,967	2,006	7.7	4,312	16.6	5,654	21.8
25 to 34 years	38,474	1,990	5.2	4,582	11.9	6,103	15.9
35 to 44 years	44,744	1,575	3.5	4,082	9.1	5,470	12.2
45 to 54 years	35,232	999	2.8	2,444	6.9	3,283	9.3
55 to 59 years	12,601	498	4.0	1,165	9.2	1,521	12.1
60 to 64 years	10,308	322	3.1	1,039	10.1	1,422	13.8
65 years and over	32,394	750	2.3	3,386	10.5	5,447	16.8
Race¹ and Hispanic Origin²							
White	222,837	9,012	4.0	23,454	10.5	31,916	14.3
White, not Hispanic	192,754	6,182	3.2	15,799	8.2	21,930	11.4
Black	34,877	3,901	11.2	9,091	26.1	11,662	33.4
Other races	13,345	1,000	7.5	1,931	14.5	2,458	18.4
Asian and Pacific Islander	10,873	748	6.9	1,360	12.5	1,748	16.1
Hispanic origin, ² all races	31,515	3,079	9.8	8,070	25.6	10,484	33.3
FAMILY STATUS							
In families	227,229	9,892	4.4	25,370	11.2	34,022	15.0
Householder	71,551	2,873	4.0	7,186	10.0	9,714	13.6
Related children under 18	70,253	5,355	7.6	12,845	18.3	16,447	23.4
Related children under 6	23,160	2,172	9.4	4,775	20.6	6,043	26.1
Unrelated individual	42,539	3,640	8.6	8,478	19.9	11,293	26.5
Male	20,394	1,668	8.2	3,465	17.0	4,504	22.1
Female	22,145	1,972	8.9	5,013	22.6	6,789	30.7

¹Data for American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts are not shown separately. Data for this population group should not be tabulated from the CPS because of its small sample size.

²People of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, March 1999 Current Population Survey.

In 1998, 338,000 poor families had incomes less than \$500 below their poverty thresholds, and a similar number of families (319,000) had incomes within \$500 above their respective poverty thresholds. Therefore, slight modifications to raise or lower the poverty thresholds would likely have similar effects on the overall poverty rate, in opposite directions.

EXPERIMENTAL MEASURES OF POVERTY

The official definition of poverty used in this report was based on research by Mollie Orshansky of the Social Security Administration in 1963 and 1964¹⁰ and was revised in

¹⁰For a detailed discussion of the original SSA poverty thresholds, see Mollie Orshansky, *Counting the Poor: Another Look at the Poverty Profile*, Social Security Bulletin, vol. 28, no. 1, January 1965, pp. 3-29 (reprinted in Social Security Bulletin, vol. 51, no. 10, October 1988, pp. 25-51); and *Who's Who Among the Poor: A Demographic View of Poverty*, Social Security Bulletin, vol. 28, no. 7, July 1965, pp. 3-32.

1969 and 1981 by federal interagency committees. In 1983, the Census Bureau began monitoring how poverty rates would change if income were redefined to include different kinds of noncash benefits and to exclude various taxes. That data series, for 1979 data and later, is available on the Census Bureau's poverty website at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty.html>. Those data, however, will no longer be included in this report.

In 1992, a panel of the Committee on National Statistics of the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) began evaluating alternative definitions of poverty. Their report, containing recommendations for a new measure of poverty, was released in the spring of 1995.¹¹

Several important issues concerning the adequacy of the official poverty measure were raised by the NAS panel.

¹¹Citro, Constance F. and Robert T. Michael. *Measuring Poverty: A New Approach*. Washington, DC, National Academy Press, 1995.

Table D. Income Deficit or Surplus of Families and Unrelated Individuals by Poverty Status: 1998

[Numbers in thousands]

Characteristic	Total	Size of deficit or surplus										Average deficit	Deficit per capita
		Under \$500	\$500 to \$999	\$1,000 to \$1,999	\$2,000 to \$2,999	\$3,000 to \$3,999	\$4,000 to \$4,999	\$5,000 to \$5,999	\$6,000 to \$6,999	\$7,000 to \$7,999	\$8,000 or more		
Deficit for Those Below Poverty													
All families.....	7,186	338	360	744	559	590	541	577	480	468	2,528	6,620	1,875
Married-couple families....	2,879	169	196	366	243	219	195	200	180	197	914	6,229	1,633
Families with female householders, no husband present	3,831	147	141	321	269	322	300	354	269	252	1,457	6,971	2,069
Unrelated individual.....	8,478	747	702	1,412	1,262	691	488	437	362	599	1,778	4,120	4,120
Male	3,465	256	221	506	477	330	216	143	149	259	909	4,549	4,549
Female.....	5,013	491	482	907	785	360	272	294	213	340	869	3,823	3,823
Surplus for Those Above Poverty													
All families.....	64,365	319	382	791	764	818	847	827	899	912	57,806	51,625	16,461
Married-couple families....	51,900	149	170	375	434	461	487	545	570	619	48,091	57,208	17,880
Families with female householder, no husband present	8,965	155	189	357	292	286	295	214	262	239	6,674	25,318	8,699
Unrelated individual.....	34,061	510	687	1,558	1,322	1,210	1,206	1,089	1,221	938	24,320	24,053	24,053
Male	16,929	151	287	559	398	435	485	416	566	396	13,235	28,492	28,492
Female.....	17,132	358	400	999	925	775	721	673	655	542	11,084	19,666	19,666

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, March 1999 Current Population Survey.

These issues fell mainly into two categories: issues concerning the measurement of income or available resources, and issues regarding the poverty thresholds or measures of need.

The Census Bureau issued a report in July 1999 which presented a series of experimental measures and examined how the panel's proposals, as well as a number of alternative proposals, would affect poverty rates. That report, *Experimental Poverty Measures: 1990 to 1997*,¹² (P60-205) and other working papers related to poverty measurement are posted on the Census Bureau's poverty measurement Internet site at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/povmeas.html>. Estimates of 1998 poverty using the 12 experimental measures presented in that report will be available on the website in the fall of 1999.

The definition of poverty that is used can change one's perception of who is poor. In addition, using an alternative approach to adjust the poverty thresholds over time would have a noticeable impact on the number and percent of people considered to be poor, but not on the pattern of poverty over time. The official estimates presented above are based on poverty thresholds updated over time for changes in prices based on the official Consumer Price Index for Urban Consumers, the CPI-U. An alternative price

index, CPI-U-X1, was developed in 1983 to improve the treatment of home ownership costs. The methodology was called the rental equivalence approach, and was calculated retrospectively to 1967. The cumulative effect of using the CPI-U-X1 for years prior to 1983 would result in poverty thresholds that are approximately 8 percent lower than the official thresholds based on the CPI-U.

Poverty estimates based on the CPI-U-X1 and the CPI-U have shown the same general patterns over time. The 1998 poverty rate based on the CPI-U-X1 was 11.3 percent compared with 12.7 percent based on the CPI-U. Poverty measures using alternative price indexes will be available for 1979 to 1998 on the Census Bureau's poverty home page at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty.html> in the fall of 1999.

NOTES AND USERS' COMMENTS

The information shown in this report was collected in the 50 states and the District of Columbia and does not include residents of Puerto Rico. The Current Population Survey (CPS), from which these data were taken, samples approximately 50,000 households nationwide. The estimates in this report are controlled to national population estimates by age, race, sex, and Hispanic origin. The population controls used in the preparation of the estimates are based on results of the 1990 census carried forward to 1998.

Because the CPS is primarily a household survey, homeless people and people not living in shelters are excluded

¹²Short, Kathleen, Thesia Garner, David Johnson, and Patricia Doyle, *Experimental Poverty Measures: 1990 to 1997*. U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Reports, Consumer Income, P60-205, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 1999.

from these poverty statistics. The CPS also excludes armed forces personnel living on military bases and people living in institutions.

Model-based state and county poverty estimates for income year 1995 are available on the Internet at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saipe.html>. The Census Bureau calculated these model-based estimates by combining results from the Current Population Survey (CPS), food stamp records, tax records, and the 1990 decennial census. Poverty estimates are also available for related children 5 to 17 years old by school district on that website. The model-based state estimates have less uncertainty than those directly estimated from the CPS; the model-based estimates are also the only intercensal source of county and school district poverty estimates from the Census Bureau. State estimates for income year 1996 will be released in the fall of 1999; state, county, and school district estimates for 1997 will be released in the fall of 2000.

We are interested in your reaction to the usefulness of the information provided in this report, and we welcome your recommendations for improving our products. More detailed tables not published in this report, as well as the CPS microdata, are available on the Internet through FERRET. FERRET may be accessed either through the main Census Bureau home page <http://www.census.gov> by clicking on "Access Tools," or by clicking the FERRET link on the poverty website, <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty.html>. Historical time-series tables are available on the poverty website as well. If you have suggestions or comments, please complete the questionnaire at the end of this report or write to:

Mary Naifeh
Chief, Poverty and Health Statistics Branch
Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
U.S. Census Bureau
Washington, DC 20233-8500

Table 1. Poverty Thresholds by Size of Family and Number of Related Children: 1998

(Numbers in thousands. Families and children as of March of the following year. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	One person			Two people			Three people	Four people	Five people	Six people	Seven people	Eight people	Nine or more people
	Total	Under 65	65 and over	Total	Householder under 65	Householder 65 and over							
TOTAL													
Number	42 539	31 975	10 564	31 102	21 637	9 465	16 227	14 390	6 573	2 135	691	268	166
Poverty threshold (dollars)	8 316	8 480	7 818	10 634	10 972	9 862	13 003	16 660	19 680	22 228	25 257	28 166	33 339
Families in poverty	8 478	6 328	2 150	2 505	1 973	532	1 592	1 417	945	428	167	73	59
People in poverty	8 478	6 328	2 150	5 116	4 001	1 115	4 813	5 724	4 778	2 550	1 199	592	598
NUMBER OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18													
None:													
Number	42 539	31 975	10 564	27 168	17 770	9 398	5 234	1 533	280	53	12	—	4
Poverty threshold (dollars)	8 316	8 480	7 818	10 548	10 915	9 853	12 750	16 813	20 275	23 320	26 833	30 010	36 100
Families in poverty	8 478	6 328	2 150	1 358	858	501	163	32	4	—	—	—	—
People in poverty	8 478	6 328	2 150	2 824	1 777	1 048	533	145	27	—	—	—	—
One:													
Number	—	—	—	3 934	3 867	67	8 318	2 473	636	125	33	7	—
Poverty threshold (dollars)	—	—	—	11 234	11 235	11 193	13 120	17 088	20 570	23 413	27 000	30 275	36 275
Families in poverty	—	—	—	1 146	1 116	31	508	160	26	15	2	—	—
People in poverty	—	—	—	2 292	2 224	68	1 563	685	146	94	21	—	—
Two:													
Number	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 675	9 304	1 361	361	84	23	2
Poverty threshold (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	—	13 133	16 530	19 940	22 930	26 423	29 730	35 793
Families in poverty	—	—	—	—	—	—	921	584	114	26	5	—	—
People in poverty	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 717	2 349	607	157	37	—	—
Three:													
Number	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 080	3 916	432	115	48	10
Poverty threshold (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 588	19 453	22 468	26 020	29 253	35 388
Families in poverty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	640	501	60	22	10	2
People in poverty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 545	2 509	370	164	87	17
Four:													
Number	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	381	1 060	184	60	27
Poverty threshold (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19 155	21 780	25 270	28 575	34 723
Families in poverty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	300	236	33	11	7
People in poverty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 489	1 400	226	88	67
Five:													
Number	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	104	220	56	23
Poverty threshold (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21 373	24 395	27 715	33 808
Families in poverty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91	72	23	3
People in poverty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	528	505	184	33
Six:													
Number	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	58	26
Poverty threshold (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23 435	26 820	32 980
Families in poverty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	15	13
People in poverty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	246	132	134
Seven:													
Number	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	49
Poverty threshold (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26 593	32 775
Families in poverty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	18
People in poverty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	102	176
Eight or more:													
Number	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
Poverty threshold (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31 513
Families in poverty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
People in poverty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	171

Table 2. Age, Sex, Household Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin by Ratio of Income to Poverty Threshold: 1998

[Numbers in thousands. People, families, and unrelated individuals as of March of the following year. For meaning of symbols, see text]

Characteristic	Total	Under .50		Under 1.00		Under 1.25		Under 1.50		Under 1.75		Under 2.00	
		Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
ALL PEOPLE													
Both Sexes													
Total	271,059	13,914	5.1	34,476	12.7	46,036	17.0	58,316	21.5	70,466	26.0	83,379	30.8
Under 18 years	71,338	5,774	8.1	13,467	18.9	17,135	24.0	21,041	29.5	24,654	34.6	28,623	40.1
18 to 24 years	25,967	2,006	7.7	4,312	16.6	5,654	21.8	6,898	26.6	8,226	31.7	9,476	36.5
25 to 34 years	38,474	1,990	5.2	4,582	11.9	6,103	15.9	7,767	20.2	9,407	24.5	11,205	29.1
35 to 44 years	44,744	1,575	3.5	4,082	9.1	5,470	12.2	7,038	15.7	8,740	19.5	10,640	23.8
45 to 54 years	35,232	999	2.8	2,444	6.9	3,283	9.3	4,141	11.8	5,072	14.4	6,043	17.2
55 to 59 years	12,601	498	4.0	1,165	9.2	1,521	12.1	1,916	15.2	2,277	18.1	2,652	21.0
60 to 64 years	10,308	322	3.1	1,039	10.1	1,422	13.8	1,831	17.8	2,285	22.2	2,681	26.0
65 years and over	32,394	750	2.3	3,386	10.5	5,447	16.8	7,685	23.7	9,805	30.3	12,059	37.2
65 to 74 years	17,843	413	2.3	1,616	9.1	2,620	14.7	3,645	20.4	4,541	25.4	5,633	31.6
75 years and over	14,551	336	2.3	1,770	12.2	2,826	19.4	4,040	27.8	5,264	36.2	6,427	44.2
Male													
Total	132,408	5,978	4.5	14,712	11.1	19,774	14.9	25,287	19.1	31,055	23.5	37,233	28.1
Under 18 years	36,554	2,919	8.0	6,723	18.4	8,607	23.5	10,633	29.1	12,546	34.3	14,532	39.8
18 to 24 years	12,937	791	6.1	1,752	13.5	2,372	18.3	2,971	23.0	3,639	28.1	4,277	33.1
25 to 34 years	18,923	665	3.5	1,717	9.1	2,338	12.4	3,082	16.3	3,880	20.5	4,739	25.0
35 to 44 years	22,156	564	2.5	1,610	7.3	2,261	10.2	3,012	13.6	3,848	17.4	4,811	21.7
45 to 54 years	17,144	405	2.4	1,015	5.9	1,397	8.2	1,763	10.3	2,196	12.8	2,675	15.6
55 to 59 years	6,040	202	3.3	495	8.2	620	10.3	765	12.7	898	14.9	1,046	17.3
60 to 64 years	4,927	141	2.9	404	8.2	540	11.0	707	14.3	884	17.9	1,067	21.7
65 years and over	13,727	293	2.1	995	7.2	1,639	11.9	2,354	17.1	3,164	23.1	4,086	29.8
65 to 74 years	8,027	189	2.4	565	7.0	920	11.5	1,289	16.1	1,659	20.7	2,136	26.6
75 years and over	5,700	103	1.8	430	7.5	719	12.6	1,065	18.7	1,505	26.4	1,949	34.2
Female													
Total	138,652	7,935	5.7	19,764	14.3	26,262	18.9	33,029	23.8	39,411	28.4	46,146	33.3
Under 18 years	34,784	2,856	8.2	6,744	19.4	8,528	24.5	10,407	29.9	12,109	34.8	14,081	40.5
18 to 24 years	13,031	1,215	9.3	2,560	19.6	3,282	25.2	3,927	30.1	4,586	35.2	5,199	39.9
25 to 34 years	19,551	1,325	6.8	2,864	14.7	3,765	19.3	4,685	24.0	5,527	28.3	6,466	33.1
35 to 44 years	22,588	1,011	4.5	2,472	10.9	3,210	14.2	4,026	17.8	4,892	21.7	5,828	25.8
45 to 54 years	18,088	594	3.3	1,429	7.9	1,886	10.4	2,378	13.1	2,876	15.9	3,367	18.6
55 to 59 years	6,561	296	4.5	670	10.2	901	13.7	1,150	17.5	1,379	21.0	1,606	24.5
60 to 64 years	5,381	181	3.4	634	11.8	882	16.4	1,124	20.9	1,401	26.0	1,615	30.0
65 years and over	18,667	457	2.4	2,391	12.8	3,808	20.4	5,331	28.6	6,641	35.6	7,974	42.7
65 to 74 years	9,816	224	2.3	1,051	10.7	1,700	17.3	2,356	24.0	2,881	29.4	3,496	35.6
75 years and over	8,851	233	2.6	1,340	15.1	2,108	23.8	2,975	33.6	3,759	42.5	4,478	50.6
Household Relationship													
Total	271,059	13,914	5.1	34,476	12.7	46,036	17.0	58,316	21.5	70,466	26.0	83,379	30.8
65 years and over	32,394	750	2.3	3,386	10.5	5,447	16.8	7,685	23.7	9,805	30.3	12,059	37.2
In families	227,229	9,892	4.4	25,370	11.2	34,022	15.0	43,672	19.2	53,486	23.5	64,023	28.2
Householder	71,551	2,873	4.0	7,186	10.0	9,714	13.6	12,496	17.5	15,450	21.6	18,612	26.0
Under 65 years	60,053	2,661	4.4	6,452	10.7	8,560	14.3	10,780	18.0	13,127	21.9	15,592	26.0
65 years and over	11,498	213	1.8	734	6.4	1,154	10.0	1,716	14.9	2,323	20.2	3,020	26.3
Related children under 18 years	70,253	5,355	7.6	12,845	18.3	16,447	23.4	20,306	28.9	23,867	34.0	27,761	39.5
Under 6 years	23,160	2,172	9.4	4,775	20.6	6,043	26.1	7,383	31.9	8,601	37.1	9,893	42.7
6 to 17 years	47,093	3,183	6.8	8,071	17.1	10,404	22.1	12,922	27.4	15,266	32.4	17,868	37.9
Own children 18 years and over	21,940	428	2.0	1,522	6.9	2,323	10.6	3,108	14.2	3,916	17.8	4,748	21.6
In married-couple families	177,042	3,321	1.9	10,982	6.2	15,986	9.0	22,498	12.7	29,191	16.5	37,042	20.9
Husbands	54,778	941	1.7	2,879	5.3	4,216	7.7	5,958	10.9	7,909	14.4	10,150	18.5
Under 65 years	44,799	766	1.7	2,380	5.3	3,393	7.6	4,691	10.5	6,110	13.6	7,723	17.2
65 years and over	9,980	175	1.8	498	5.0	824	8.3	1,267	12.7	1,800	18.0	2,427	24.3
Wives	54,778	941	1.7	2,879	5.3	4,216	7.7	5,958	10.9	7,909	14.4	10,150	18.5
Under 65 years	47,070	817	1.7	2,513	5.3	3,615	7.7	5,014	10.7	6,530	13.9	8,266	17.6
65 years and over	7,708	124	1.6	366	4.7	601	7.8	943	12.2	1,379	17.9	1,884	24.4
Related children under 18 years	50,359	1,281	2.5	4,550	9.0	6,499	12.9	8,996	17.9	11,329	22.5	14,058	27.9
Under 6 years	17,055	466	2.7	1,729	10.1	2,460	14.4	3,387	19.9	4,236	24.8	5,219	30.6
6 to 17 years	33,304	815	2.4	2,821	8.5	4,039	12.1	5,609	16.8	7,093	21.3	8,839	26.5
Own children 18 years and over	14,067	107	0.8	463	3.3	728	5.2	1,091	7.8	1,390	9.9	1,866	13.3
In families with female householder, no spouse present	39,000	5,993	15.4	12,907	33.1	16,165	41.4	18,693	47.9	21,135	54.2	23,070	59.2
Householder	12,796	1,745	13.6	3,831	29.9	4,879	38.1	5,711	44.6	6,504	50.8	7,158	55.9
Under 65 years	11,203	1,702	15.2	3,618	32.3	4,553	40.6	5,253	46.9	5,948	53.1	6,529	58.3
65 years and over	1,593	43	2.7	213	13.4	326	20.5	458	28.8	556	34.9	629	39.5
Related children under 18 years	16,550	3,813	23.0	7,627	46.1	9,127	55.1	10,237	61.9	11,232	67.9	12,081	73.0
Under 6 years	5,079	1,591	31.3	2,782	54.8	3,255	64.1	3,595	70.8	3,877	76.3	4,063	80.0
6 to 17 years	11,471	2,222	19.4	4,845	42.2	5,872	51.2	6,642	57.9	7,355	64.1	8,018	69.9
Own children 18 years and over	6,478	295	4.6	951	14.7	1,445	22.3	1,825	28.2	2,278	35.2	2,585	39.9
In unrelated subfamilies	1,288	382	29.7	628	48.8	721	56.0	779	60.5	851	66.1	974	75.6
Under 18 years	718	222	30.9	364	50.7	418	58.2	451	62.8	490	68.2	559	77.8
Under 6 years	239	103	43.2	148	62.0	162	67.6	181	75.6	201	84.2	213	89.2
6 to 17 years	479	119	24.8	216	45.0	256	53.4	270	56.4	288	60.2	345	72.1
18 years and over	569	160	28.1	264	46.3	303	53.3	328	57.7	362	63.5	415	72.9
Unrelated individuals	42,539	3,640	8.6	8,478	19.9	11,293	26.5	13,865	32.6	16,129	37.9	18,382	43.2
Male	20,394	1,668	8.2	3,465	17.0	4,504	22.1	5,360	26.3	6,260	30.7	7,239	35.5
Under 65 years	17,718	1,567	8.8	3,029	17.1	3,788	21.4	4,449	25.1	5,136	29.0	5,889	33.2
Living alone	8,733	519	5.9	1,225	14.0	1,496	17.1	1,806	20.7	2,115	24.2	2,424	27.8
65 years and over	2,676	101	3.8	436	16.3	717	26.8	911	34.1	1,125	42.0	1,350	50.5
Living alone	2,260	55	2.4	311	13.8	549	24.3	696	30.8	875	38.7	1,067	47.2
Female	22,145	1,972	8.9	5,013	22.6	6,789	30.7	8,504	38.4	9,869	44.6	11,143	50.3
Under 65 years	14,258	1,704	12.0	3,298	23.1	4,067	28.5	4,790	33.6	5,447	38.2	6,038	42.4
Living alone	8,182	568	6.9	1,457	17.8	1,840	22.5	2,271	27.8	2,620	32.0	2,954	36.1
65 years and over	7,888	268	3.4	1,714	21.7	2,721	34.5	3,715	47.1	4,422	56.1	5,105	64.7
Living alone	7,493	231	3.1	1,603	21.4	2,569	34.3	3,516	46.9	4,196	56.0	4,827	64.4

See footnote at end of table.

Table 2. Age, Sex, Household Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin by Ratio of Income to Poverty Threshold: 1998—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. People, families, and unrelated individuals as of March of the following year. For meaning of symbols, see text]

Characteristic	Total	Under .50		Under 1.00		Under 1.25		Under 1.50		Under 1.75		Under 2.00	
		Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
WHITE													
Both Sexes													
Total	222,837	9,012	4.0	23,454	10.5	31,916	14.3	41,433	18.6	51,088	22.9	61,342	27.5
Under 18 years	56,016	3,331	5.9	8,443	15.1	10,978	19.6	13,864	24.7	16,672	29.8	19,657	35.1
18 to 24 years	20,741	1,335	6.4	3,023	14.6	3,987	19.2	4,947	23.9	5,992	28.9	6,990	33.7
25 to 34 years	30,897	1,313	4.2	3,171	10.3	4,292	13.9	5,550	18.0	6,856	22.2	8,230	26.6
35 to 44 years	36,945	1,131	3.1	2,906	7.9	3,874	10.5	5,073	13.7	6,365	17.2	7,839	21.2
45 to 54 years	29,754	710	2.4	1,754	5.9	2,369	8.0	3,008	10.1	3,688	12.4	4,448	14.9
55 to 59 years	10,789	391	3.6	853	7.9	1,134	10.5	1,434	13.3	1,709	15.8	2,005	18.6
60 to 64 years	8,935	228	2.6	749	8.4	1,053	11.8	1,384	15.5	1,752	19.6	2,084	23.3
65 years and over	28,759	574	2.0	2,555	8.9	4,231	14.7	6,174	21.5	8,053	28.0	10,088	35.1
65 to 74 years	15,642	296	1.9	1,135	7.3	1,931	12.3	2,797	17.9	3,530	22.6	4,507	28.8
75 years and over	13,118	278	2.1	1,420	10.8	2,299	17.5	3,378	25.8	4,523	34.5	5,580	42.5
Male													
Total	109,626	3,914	3.6	10,089	9.2	13,824	12.6	18,055	16.5	22,612	20.6	27,567	25.1
Under 18 years	28,714	1,672	5.8	4,210	14.7	5,525	19.2	7,011	24.4	8,477	29.5	9,990	34.8
18 to 24 years	10,510	542	5.2	1,265	12.0	1,733	16.5	2,199	20.9	2,723	25.9	3,239	30.8
25 to 34 years	15,422	474	3.1	1,253	8.1	1,728	11.2	2,303	14.9	2,945	19.1	3,631	23.5
35 to 44 years	18,528	440	2.4	1,224	6.6	1,695	9.2	2,287	12.3	2,947	15.9	3,694	19.9
45 to 54 years	14,692	306	2.1	752	5.1	1,041	7.1	1,329	9.0	1,654	11.3	2,039	13.9
55 to 59 years	5,209	156	3.0	349	6.7	441	8.5	546	10.5	651	12.5	783	15.0
60 to 64 years	4,313	111	2.6	309	7.2	411	9.5	544	12.6	680	15.8	829	19.2
65 years and over	12,238	212	1.7	727	5.9	1,249	10.2	1,836	15.0	2,533	20.7	3,362	27.5
65 to 74 years	7,118	133	1.9	410	5.8	705	9.9	1,005	14.1	1,297	18.2	1,723	24.2
75 years and over	5,120	80	1.6	317	6.2	544	10.6	832	16.2	1,236	24.1	1,639	32.0
Female													
Total	113,210	5,099	4.5	13,365	11.8	18,092	16.0	23,378	20.7	28,477	25.2	33,775	29.8
Under 18 years	27,303	1,659	6.1	4,233	15.5	5,453	20.0	6,853	25.1	8,195	30.0	9,667	35.4
18 to 24 years	10,230	793	7.7	1,758	17.2	2,253	22.0	2,748	26.9	3,269	32.0	3,752	36.7
25 to 34 years	15,475	839	5.4	1,918	12.4	2,564	16.6	3,247	21.0	3,911	25.3	4,599	29.7
35 to 44 years	18,417	691	3.8	1,682	9.1	2,178	11.8	2,786	15.1	3,418	18.6	4,145	22.5
45 to 54 years	15,062	403	2.7	1,002	6.7	1,328	8.8	1,679	11.1	2,034	13.5	2,409	16.0
55 to 59 years	5,580	235	4.2	504	9.0	693	12.4	887	15.9	1,058	19.0	1,222	21.9
60 to 64 years	4,622	118	2.5	439	9.5	642	13.9	840	18.2	1,072	23.2	1,255	27.2
65 years and over	16,521	362	2.2	1,829	11.1	2,981	18.0	4,338	26.3	5,520	33.4	6,725	40.7
65 to 74 years	8,524	163	1.9	725	8.5	1,226	14.4	1,792	21.0	2,233	26.2	2,785	32.7
75 years and over	7,997	199	2.5	1,103	13.8	1,755	21.9	2,546	31.8	3,287	41.1	3,941	49.3
Household Relationship													
Total	222,837	9,012	4.0	23,454	10.5	31,916	14.3	41,433	18.6	51,088	22.9	61,342	27.5
65 years and over	28,759	574	2.0	2,555	8.9	4,231	14.7	6,174	21.5	8,053	28.0	10,088	35.1
In families	186,184	5,982	3.2	16,549	8.9	22,581	12.1	29,879	16.0	37,547	20.2	45,832	24.6
Householder	60,077	1,814	3.0	4,829	8.0	6,647	11.1	8,794	14.6	11,168	18.6	13,737	22.9
Under 65 years	49,846	1,645	3.3	4,315	8.7	5,824	11.7	7,504	15.1	9,357	18.8	11,304	22.7
65 years and over	10,231	169	1.7	513	5.0	823	8.0	1,290	12.6	1,811	17.7	2,433	23.8
Related children under 18 years	55,126	2,996	5.4	7,935	14.4	10,405	18.9	13,259	24.1	16,032	29.1	18,951	34.4
Under 6 years	18,227	1,197	6.6	3,055	16.8	3,965	21.8	4,976	27.3	5,971	32.8	6,949	38.1
6 to 17 years	36,899	1,798	4.9	4,880	13.2	6,439	17.5	8,283	22.4	10,060	27.3	12,011	32.6
Own children 18 years and over	16,688	229	1.4	823	4.9	1,258	7.5	1,805	10.8	2,309	13.8	2,902	17.4
In married-couple families	153,434	2,630	1.7	8,913	5.8	12,907	8.4	18,166	11.8	23,845	15.5	30,356	19.8
Husbands	48,449	765	1.6	2,382	4.9	3,479	7.2	4,924	10.2	6,614	13.7	8,544	17.6
Under 65 years	39,290	619	1.6	1,985	5.1	2,816	7.2	3,868	9.8	5,084	12.9	6,435	16.4
65 years and over	9,159	146	1.6	397	4.3	663	7.2	1,056	11.5	1,530	16.7	2,109	23.0
Wives	48,302	766	1.6	2,394	5.0	3,495	7.2	4,956	10.3	6,632	13.7	8,551	17.7
Under 65 years	41,171	659	1.6	2,087	5.1	2,998	7.3	4,152	10.1	5,438	13.2	6,892	16.7
65 years and over	7,132	107	1.5	307	4.3	497	7.0	804	11.3	1,194	16.7	1,659	23.3
Related children under 18 years	42,852	977	2.3	3,604	8.4	5,161	12.0	7,128	16.6	9,103	21.2	11,277	26.3
Under 6 years	14,634	346	2.4	1,447	9.9	2,066	14.1	2,812	19.2	3,565	24.4	4,347	29.7
6 to 17 years	28,218	631	2.2	2,157	7.6	3,095	11.0	4,316	15.3	5,537	19.6	6,930	24.6
Own children 18 years and over	11,595	80	0.7	359	3.1	524	4.5	802	6.9	1,025	8.8	1,400	12.1
In families with female householder, no spouse present	24,211	2,990	12.3	6,674	27.6	8,422	34.8	10,041	41.5	11,551	47.7	12,738	52.6
Householder	8,529	935	11.0	2,123	24.9	2,731	32.0	3,288	38.6	3,811	44.7	4,240	49.7
Under 65 years	7,354	911	12.4	2,018	27.4	2,560	34.8	3,028	41.2	3,482	47.4	3,869	52.6
65 years and over	1,175	24	2.0	105	9.0	170	14.5	260	22.1	328	27.9	371	31.6
Related children under 18 years	9,682	1,847	19.1	3,875	40.0	4,672	48.3	5,368	55.4	5,987	61.8	6,501	67.1
Under 6 years	2,816	770	27.4	1,420	50.4	1,661	59.0	1,868	66.3	2,038	72.4	2,138	75.9
6 to 17 years	6,866	1,076	15.7	2,455	35.8	3,011	43.8	3,500	51.0	3,949	57.5	4,364	63.5
Own children 18 years and over	4,021	126	3.1	409	10.2	655	16.3	903	22.4	1,147	28.5	1,320	32.8
In unrelated subfamilies	1,086	299	27.6	520	47.8	608	56.0	656	60.4	708	65.2	799	73.6
Under 18 years	601	172	28.6	300	49.9	351	58.5	376	62.6	403	67.0	457	76.0
Under 6 years	188	83	44.0	124	65.7	135	71.7	147	78.2	160	85.3	172	91.6
6 to 17 years	413	89	21.6	176	42.8	217	52.5	229	55.5	242	58.7	284	68.9
18 years and over	486	127	26.2	220	45.2	257	52.9	280	57.7	306	63.0	343	70.6
Unrelated individuals	35,563	2,731	7.7	6,386	18.0	8,727	24.5	10,898	30.6	12,833	36.1	14,711	41.4
Male	16,955	1,233	7.3	2,564	15.1	3,402	20.1	4,102	24.2	4,848	28.6	5,622	33.2
Under 65 years	14,650	1,178	8.0	2,270	15.5	2,873	19.6	3,415	23.3	3,979	27.2	4,556	31.1
Living alone	7,039	364	5.2	824	11.7	1,020	14.5	1,256	17.8	1,491	21.2	1,734	24.6
65 years and over	2,305	55	2.4	294	12.8	529	23.0	687	29.8	869	37.7	1,066	46.2
Living alone	2,008	43	2.1	234	11.6	433	21.6	563	28.0	721	35.9	892	44.4
Female	18,608	1,498	8.1	3,821	20.5	5,324	28.6	6,797	36.5	7,985	42.9	9,089	48.8
Under 65 years	11,528	1,286	11.2	2,475	21.5	3,111	27.0	3,660	31.7	4,179	36.2	4,634	40.2
Living alone	6,434	362	5.6	994	15.4	1,297	20.2	1,601	24.9	1,851	28.8	2,098	32.6
65 years and over	7,080	212	3.0	1,346	19.0	2,214	31.3	3,137	44.3	3,806	53.8	4,455	62.9
Living alone	6,732	186	2.8	1,264	18.8	2,094	31.1	2,981	44.3	3,625	53.9	4,223	62.7

See footnote at end of table.

Table 2. Age, Sex, Household Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin by Ratio of Income to Poverty Threshold: 1998—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. People, families, and unrelated individuals as of March of the following year. For meaning of symbols, see text]

Characteristic	Total	Under .50		Under 1.00		Under 1.25		Under 1.50		Under 1.75		Under 2.00	
		Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
BLACK													
Both Sexes													
Total	34,877	3,901	11.2	9,091	26.1	11,662	33.4	13,805	39.6	15,691	45.0	17,717	50.8
Under 18 years	11,317	2,006	17.7	4,151	36.7	5,110	45.2	5,906	52.2	6,524	57.6	7,267	64.2
18 to 24 years	3,828	517	13.5	1,043	27.2	1,354	35.4	1,571	41.0	1,787	46.7	1,974	51.6
25 to 34 years	5,256	510	9.7	1,113	21.2	1,416	26.9	1,724	32.8	1,954	37.2	2,295	43.7
35 to 44 years	5,613	363	6.5	998	17.8	1,349	24.0	1,623	28.9	1,948	34.7	2,273	40.5
45 to 54 years	3,854	221	5.7	551	14.3	730	18.9	889	23.1	1,063	27.6	1,220	31.6
55 to 59 years	1,245	77	6.2	266	21.3	326	26.2	404	32.5	471	37.9	529	42.5
60 to 64 years	1,040	78	7.5	252	24.2	321	30.8	388	37.3	463	44.5	513	49.3
65 years and over	2,723	130	4.8	718	26.4	1,057	38.8	1,300	47.7	1,480	54.3	1,647	60.5
65 to 74 years	1,603	87	5.4	411	25.6	600	37.4	725	45.2	849	52.9	935	58.3
75 years and over	1,120	42	3.8	307	27.4	458	40.9	575	51.4	631	56.4	712	63.6
Male													
Total	16,261	1,588	9.8	3,741	23.0	4,830	29.7	5,802	35.7	6,696	41.2	7,602	46.7
Under 18 years	5,773	1,013	17.5	2,081	36.0	2,564	44.4	2,971	51.5	3,316	57.4	3,654	63.3
18 to 24 years	1,749	183	10.5	387	22.1	508	29.0	609	34.8	712	40.7	796	45.5
25 to 34 years	2,365	113	4.8	336	14.2	436	18.4	561	23.7	661	27.9	803	34.0
35 to 44 years	2,579	91	3.5	306	11.9	457	17.7	578	22.4	719	27.9	879	34.1
45 to 54 years	1,729	77	4.5	208	12.0	284	16.4	336	19.4	405	23.4	481	27.8
55 to 59 years	536	31	5.7	120	22.4	145	27.0	175	32.5	194	36.2	201	37.4
60 to 64 years	451	27	5.9	81	18.0	110	24.3	140	31.1	172	38.2	199	44.1
65 years and over	1,079	53	4.9	222	20.6	327	30.3	433	40.1	517	48.0	589	54.6
65 to 74 years	660	39	5.9	128	19.3	181	27.4	238	36.1	300	45.5	341	51.6
75 years and over	419	13	3.2	94	22.5	146	34.8	194	46.4	217	51.9	248	59.3
Female													
Total	18,616	2,314	12.4	5,350	28.7	6,832	36.7	8,003	43.0	8,995	48.3	10,115	54.3
Under 18 years	5,544	993	17.9	2,070	37.3	2,546	45.9	2,935	52.9	3,208	57.9	3,614	65.2
18 to 24 years	2,078	334	16.1	656	31.6	846	40.7	962	46.3	1,075	51.7	1,177	56.6
25 to 34 years	2,892	397	13.7	777	26.9	980	33.9	1,163	40.2	1,294	44.7	1,492	51.6
35 to 44 years	3,035	272	9.0	691	22.8	892	29.4	1,045	34.4	1,229	40.5	1,394	45.9
45 to 54 years	2,125	144	6.8	343	16.2	446	21.0	553	26.0	659	31.0	738	34.7
55 to 59 years	708	46	6.5	146	20.5	181	25.5	229	32.4	277	39.1	328	46.3
60 to 64 years	589	52	8.8	170	28.9	211	35.8	248	42.0	290	49.3	314	53.3
65 years and over	1,644	77	4.7	496	30.2	731	44.4	887	52.8	963	58.5	1,058	64.4
65 to 74 years	943	48	5.1	283	30.0	419	44.4	486	51.6	549	58.2	595	63.0
75 years and over	701	29	4.1	213	30.4	312	44.5	381	54.4	414	59.0	464	66.1
Household Relationship													
Total	34,877	3,901	11.2	9,091	26.1	11,662	33.4	13,805	39.6	15,691	45.0	17,717	50.8
65 years and over	2,723	130	4.8	718	26.4	1,057	38.8	1,300	47.7	1,480	54.3	1,647	60.5
In families	29,333	3,119	10.6	7,259	24.7	9,432	32.2	11,254	38.4	12,859	43.8	14,575	49.7
Householder	8,452	856	10.1	1,981	23.4	2,588	30.6	3,096	36.6	3,542	41.9	4,015	47.5
Under 65 years	7,489	832	11.1	1,793	23.9	2,296	30.7	2,720	36.3	3,101	41.4	3,510	46.9
65 years and over	962	25	2.6	188	19.6	292	30.3	376	39.1	441	45.8	505	52.5
Related children under 18 years	11,176	1,944	17.4	4,073	36.4	5,031	45.0	5,812	52.0	6,420	57.4	7,147	64.0
Under 6 years	3,549	780	22.0	1,404	39.6	1,714	48.3	1,987	56.0	2,136	60.2	2,339	65.9
6 to 17 years	7,628	1,164	15.3	2,669	35.0	3,317	43.5	3,825	50.1	4,284	56.2	4,809	63.0
Own children 18 years and over	4,035	152	3.8	614	15.2	926	22.9	1,117	27.7	1,387	34.4	1,583	39.2
In married-couple families	14,241	304	2.1	1,219	8.6	1,916	13.5	2,778	19.5	3,436	24.1	4,327	30.4
Husbands	4,031	81	2.0	301	7.5	479	11.9	683	17.0	862	21.4	1,078	26.8
Under 65 years	3,469	71	2.0	228	6.6	352	10.2	519	15.0	656	18.9	838	24.2
65 years and over	562	10	1.8	73	12.9	127	22.6	164	29.2	206	36.7	240	42.8
Wives	3,896	77	2.0	289	7.4	461	11.8	658	16.9	839	21.5	1,060	27.2
Under 65 years	3,506	69	2.0	247	7.1	380	10.8	549	15.7	703	20.1	897	25.6
65 years and over	390	8	1.9	42	10.8	82	20.9	109	27.9	135	34.7	162	41.6
Related children under 18 years	4,426	130	2.9	536	12.1	800	18.1	1,158	26.2	1,384	31.3	1,740	39.3
Under 6 years	1,334	40	3.0	135	10.1	213	16.0	351	26.3	384	28.8	485	36.4
6 to 17 years	3,091	90	2.9	401	13.0	587	19.0	807	26.1	1,000	32.3	1,255	40.6
Own children 18 years and over	1,550	12	0.8	68	4.4	133	8.6	197	12.7	252	16.2	326	21.0
In families with female householder, no spouse present	13,156	2,684	20.4	5,629	42.8	7,036	53.5	7,835	59.6	8,686	66.0	9,352	71.1
Householder	3,813	730	19.1	1,557	40.8	1,967	51.6	2,212	58.0	2,454	64.4	2,656	69.7
Under 65 years	3,442	716	20.8	1,460	42.4	1,822	52.9	2,027	58.9	2,244	65.2	2,416	70.2
65 years and over	371	14	3.8	97	26.2	145	39.1	185	49.8	210	56.6	240	64.7
Related children under 18 years	6,152	1,763	28.7	3,366	54.7	4,032	65.5	4,404	71.6	4,751	77.2	5,049	82.1
Under 6 years	2,027	723	35.7	1,214	59.9	1,433	70.7	1,555	76.7	1,661	81.9	1,737	85.7
6 to 17 years	4,125	1,040	25.2	2,152	52.2	2,598	63.0	2,850	69.1	3,090	74.9	3,312	80.3
Own children 18 years and over	2,221	139	6.3	494	22.2	723	32.6	834	37.6	1,033	46.5	1,155	52.0
In unrelated subfamilies	154	69	44.9	80	52.1	85	55.2	95	62.0	110	71.8	129	83.7
Under 18 years	92	42	45.6	45	49.2	48	51.5	56	60.8	66	71.1	78	84.7
Under 6 years	47	20	42.6	23	48.9	25	53.2	32	68.1	36	76.6	42	89.6
6 to 17 years	46	23	49.1	23	49.1	23	49.1	24	52.2	29	63.0	34	73.9
18 years and over	61	27	44.3	35	57.4	37	60.6	39	63.9	45	73.8	50	82.0
Unrelated individuals	5,390	713	13.2	1,752	32.5	2,145	39.8	2,456	45.6	2,721	50.5	3,013	55.9
Male	2,632	340	12.9	748	28.4	921	35.0	1,038	39.5	1,165	44.2	1,327	50.4
Under 65 years	2,303	303	13.1	623	27.0	757	32.9	838	36.4	939	40.7	1,072	46.6
Living alone	1,328	131	9.9	353	26.6	422	31.8	475	35.8	538	40.5	587	44.2
65 years and over	329	38	11.4	125	37.9	163	49.7	200	60.9	226	68.8	255	77.5
Living alone	218	8	3.6	68	31.4	101	46.1	118	54.1	133	61.2	154	70.7
Female	2,758	373	13.5	1,005	36.4	1,225	44.4	1,418	51.4	1,557	56.4	1,686	61.1
Under 65 years	2,075	320	15.4	668	32.2	765	36.9	903	43.5	1,009	48.6	1,114	53.7
Living alone	1,447	176	12.2	407	28.2	474	32.7	580	40.1	668	46.2	740	51.2
65 years and over	684	52	7.7	337	49.3	460	67.3	515	75.4	548	80.2	572	83.6
Living alone	646	44	6.9	311	48.1	430	66.5	481	74.5	512	79.2	534	82.7

See footnote at end of table.

Table 2. Age, Sex, Household Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin by Ratio of Income to Poverty Threshold: 1998—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. People, families, and unrelated individuals as of March of the following year. For meaning of symbols, see text]

Characteristic	Total	Under .50		Under 1.00		Under 1.25		Under 1.50		Under 1.75		Under 2.00	
		Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
HISPANIC ORIGIN¹													
Both Sexes													
Total	31,515	3,079	9.8	8,070	25.6	10,484	33.3	13,229	42.0	15,498	49.2	17,513	55.6
Under 18 years	11,152	1,534	13.8	3,837	34.4	4,809	43.1	5,909	53.0	6,725	60.3	7,440	66.7
18 to 24 years	3,939	421	10.7	1,010	25.6	1,324	33.6	1,667	42.3	1,978	50.2	2,264	57.5
25 to 34 years	5,531	454	8.2	1,225	22.1	1,620	29.3	2,088	37.8	2,482	44.9	2,866	51.8
35 to 44 years	4,629	328	7.1	938	20.3	1,227	26.5	1,614	34.9	1,942	41.9	2,229	48.1
45 to 54 years	2,864	158	5.5	418	14.6	578	20.2	742	25.9	895	31.2	1,053	36.8
55 to 59 years	980	79	8.0	158	16.2	198	20.2	280	28.6	356	36.4	408	41.6
60 to 64 years	725	35	4.9	128	17.6	178	24.6	216	29.8	263	36.3	302	41.6
65 years and over	1,696	71	4.2	356	21.0	550	32.4	713	42.1	857	50.5	953	56.2
65 to 74 years	1,092	58	5.3	224	20.5	356	32.6	454	41.6	554	50.8	609	55.8
75 years and over	604	13	2.2	132	21.9	194	32.1	259	42.9	303	50.1	344	57.0
Male													
Total	15,793	1,334	8.4	3,665	23.2	4,874	30.9	6,260	39.6	7,443	47.1	8,511	53.9
Under 18 years	5,725	785	13.7	1,928	33.7	2,457	42.9	3,027	52.9	3,461	60.4	3,839	67.1
18 to 24 years	2,041	170	8.3	457	22.4	620	30.4	783	38.4	958	46.9	1,116	54.7
25 to 34 years	2,833	146	5.1	501	17.7	689	24.3	932	32.9	1,147	40.5	1,364	48.2
35 to 44 years	2,305	111	4.8	393	17.1	528	22.9	734	31.9	909	39.4	1,056	45.8
45 to 54 years	1,389	55	4.0	173	12.4	241	17.4	322	23.2	398	28.7	477	34.4
55 to 59 years	434	21	4.8	57	13.0	77	17.7	105	24.1	131	30.2	146	33.6
60 to 64 years	321	11	3.4	41	12.8	60	18.6	71	22.1	99	30.8	121	37.6
65 years and over	745	35	4.7	116	15.6	203	27.3	286	38.4	340	45.6	392	52.6
65 to 74 years	498	31	6.2	76	15.3	136	27.4	189	38.1	227	45.6	263	52.9
75 years and over	248	4	1.7	40	16.0	67	27.1	97	39.0	113	45.6	129	51.8
Female													
Total	15,722	1,745	11.1	4,405	28.0	5,610	35.7	6,969	44.3	8,056	51.2	9,002	57.3
Under 18 years	5,427	749	13.8	1,909	35.2	2,353	43.4	2,882	53.1	3,264	60.1	3,601	66.4
18 to 24 years	1,898	251	13.2	553	29.1	704	37.1	884	46.6	1,020	53.8	1,148	60.5
25 to 34 years	2,698	308	11.4	724	26.8	931	34.5	1,156	42.9	1,336	49.5	1,501	55.6
35 to 44 years	2,324	216	9.3	545	23.4	699	30.1	879	37.8	1,033	44.4	1,173	50.5
45 to 54 years	1,475	103	7.0	245	16.6	336	22.8	420	28.5	496	33.7	575	39.0
55 to 59 years	546	58	10.6	102	18.6	121	22.2	175	32.1	225	41.3	262	48.1
60 to 64 years	404	24	6.0	87	21.5	119	29.4	145	35.9	164	40.7	181	44.8
65 years and over	950	36	3.8	240	25.3	347	36.5	427	45.0	517	54.4	561	59.0
65 to 74 years	594	27	4.5	148	24.8	220	37.0	265	44.5	328	55.1	345	58.1
75 years and over	356	9	2.6	93	26.0	127	35.6	163	45.7	189	53.2	215	60.5
Household Relationship													
Total	31,515	3,079	9.8	8,070	25.6	10,484	33.3	13,229	42.0	15,498	49.2	17,513	55.6
65 years and over	1,696	71	4.2	356	21.0	550	32.4	713	42.1	857	50.5	953	56.2
In families	28,055	2,437	8.7	6,814	24.3	8,932	31.8	11,427	40.7	13,506	48.1	15,304	54.5
Householder	7,273	611	8.4	1,648	22.7	2,169	29.8	2,769	38.1	3,289	45.2	3,742	51.4
Under 65 years	6,683	584	8.7	1,555	23.3	2,016	30.2	2,558	38.3	3,022	45.2	3,440	51.5
65 years and over	591	27	4.6	93	15.8	153	25.9	210	35.6	268	45.3	302	51.1
Related children under 18 years	10,921	1,409	12.9	3,670	33.6	4,629	42.4	5,723	52.4	6,533	59.8	7,235	66.3
Under 6 years	4,160	603	14.5	1,491	35.8	1,863	44.8	2,298	55.2	2,591	62.3	2,826	67.9
6 to 17 years	6,760	807	11.9	2,179	32.2	2,766	40.9	3,425	50.7	3,942	58.3	4,409	65.2
Own children 18 years and over	2,580	117	4.5	386	15.0	544	21.1	741	28.7	900	34.9	1,062	41.1
In married-couple families	19,993	827	4.1	3,560	17.8	5,096	25.5	6,929	34.7	8,521	42.6	9,897	49.5
Husbands	4,984	191	3.8	779	15.6	1,132	22.7	1,543	30.9	1,932	38.8	2,269	45.5
Under 65 years	4,510	163	3.6	707	15.7	1,003	22.2	1,366	30.3	1,714	38.0	2,026	44.9
65 years and over	474	28	5.9	72	15.1	129	27.2	177	37.2	218	46.1	243	51.3
Wives	5,064	196	3.9	779	15.4	1,143	22.6	1,565	30.9	1,952	38.5	2,288	45.2
Under 65 years	4,735	184	3.9	731	15.4	1,055	22.3	1,446	30.5	1,794	37.9	2,115	44.7
65 years and over	329	13	3.9	48	14.7	88	26.9	119	36.2	158	48.0	173	52.7
Related children under 18 years	7,385	386	5.2	1,723	23.3	2,403	32.5	3,209	43.4	3,860	52.3	4,387	59.4
Under 6 years	2,898	143	4.9	723	25.0	1,006	34.7	1,342	46.3	1,579	54.5	1,767	61.0
6 to 17 years	4,487	243	5.4	1,000	22.3	1,397	31.1	1,866	41.6	2,281	50.8	2,621	58.4
Own children 18 years and over	1,650	31	1.8	163	9.9	243	14.8	345	20.9	429	26.0	544	33.0
In families with female householder, no spouse present	6,074	1,443	23.8	2,837	46.7	3,335	54.9	3,850	63.4	4,185	68.9	4,445	73.2
Householder	1,728	377	21.8	756	43.7	895	51.8	1,034	59.8	1,136	65.7	1,220	70.6
Under 65 years	1,626	374	23.0	736	45.3	868	53.4	999	61.5	1,087	66.8	1,166	71.7
65 years and over	102	3	3.0	19	18.7	26	25.8	35	34.0	49	47.7	55	53.6
Related children under 18 years	2,921	944	32.3	1,739	59.6	1,985	68.0	2,216	75.9	2,326	79.6	2,439	83.5
Under 6 years	1,010	419	41.4	679	67.3	749	74.1	823	81.5	853	84.4	885	87.6
6 to 17 years	1,911	526	27.5	1,060	55.5	1,236	64.7	1,393	72.9	1,473	77.1	1,554	81.3
Own children 18 years and over	765	77	10.1	199	26.0	271	35.4	359	46.9	429	56.1	464	60.7
In unrelated subfamilies	242	120	49.4	158	65.3	169	69.8	178	73.4	182	75.3	208	85.8
Under 18 years	130	70	53.4	93	71.3	100	76.3	105	80.4	106	81.4	117	90.1
Under 6 years	64	45	70.3	54	84.4	56	87.7	56	87.7	56	87.7	62	96.9
6 to 17 years	67	25	37.3	39	58.2	43	64.2	49	73.1	50	74.6	56	83.6
18 years and over	112	50	44.7	65	58.3	70	62.3	73	65.3	76	68.2	90	80.7
Unrelated individuals	3,218	522	16.2	1,097	34.1	1,382	43.0	1,624	50.5	1,810	56.3	2,001	62.2
Male	1,880	232	12.3	527	28.0	671	35.7	817	43.5	931	49.5	1,065	56.7
Under 65 years	1,768	226	12.8	492	27.8	611	34.6	742	41.9	855	48.4	980	55.4
Living alone	561	33	5.9	117	20.8	150	26.7	188	33.5	226	40.2	250	44.6
65 years and over	112	6	5.3	35	31.2	60	53.3	76	67.6	76	68.1	85	76.3
Living alone	88	5	5.7	24	27.6	45	51.5	57	64.9	58	65.6	67	75.9
Female	1,338	290	21.7	570	42.6	712	53.2	807	60.3	879	65.7	936	70.0
Under 65 years	1,047	274	26.1	421	40.2	506	48.3	574	54.8	623	59.5	672	64.1
Living alone	417	58	13.9	142	34.1	173	41.5	202	48.5	222	53.2	233	55.8
65 years and over	290	16	5.6	149	51.5	205	70.7	233	80.3	256	88.2	264	91.0
Living alone	269	14	5.0	142	52.7	194	71.9	219	81.4	239	88.7	247	91.7

See footnote at end of table.

Table 2. Age, Sex, Household Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin by Ratio of Income to Poverty Threshold: 1998—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. People, families, and unrelated individuals as of March of the following year. For meaning of symbols, see text]

Characteristic	Total	Under .50		Under 1.00		Under 1.25		Under 1.50		Under 1.75		Under 2.00	
		Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
METROPOLITAN AREAS													
Both Sexes													
Total	218,992	11,297	5.2	26,997	12.3	35,827	16.4	45,170	20.6	54,443	24.9	64,203	29.3
Under 18 years	57,885	4,724	8.2	10,717	18.5	13,588	23.5	16,550	28.6	19,270	33.3	22,294	38.5
18 to 24 years	21,392	1,712	8.0	3,552	16.6	4,566	21.3	5,564	26.0	6,614	30.9	7,649	35.8
25 to 34 years	32,078	1,635	5.1	3,666	11.4	4,883	15.2	6,193	19.3	7,458	23.3	8,846	27.6
35 to 44 years	36,401	1,193	3.3	3,149	8.7	4,248	11.7	5,458	15.0	6,744	18.5	8,152	22.4
45 to 54 years	28,210	784	2.8	1,860	6.6	2,489	8.8	3,101	11.0	3,812	13.5	4,534	16.1
55 to 59 years	10,066	385	3.8	848	8.4	1,101	10.9	1,417	14.1	1,699	16.9	1,973	19.6
60 to 64 years	7,940	243	3.1	741	9.3	1,010	12.7	1,285	16.2	1,616	20.4	1,911	24.1
65 years and over	25,019	622	2.5	2,464	9.8	3,942	15.8	5,603	22.4	7,229	28.9	8,844	35.3
65 to 74 years	13,834	357	2.6	1,186	8.6	1,898	13.7	2,651	19.2	3,337	24.1	4,119	29.8
75 years and over	11,185	265	2.4	1,278	11.4	2,044	18.3	2,952	26.4	3,892	34.8	4,725	42.2
Male													
Total	106,800	4,821	4.5	11,458	10.7	15,281	14.3	19,441	18.2	23,829	22.3	28,506	26.7
Under 18 years	29,570	2,383	8.1	5,339	18.1	6,797	23.0	8,341	28.2	9,770	33.0	11,305	38.2
18 to 24 years	10,605	695	6.6	1,437	13.5	1,899	17.9	2,396	22.6	2,923	27.6	3,438	32.4
25 to 34 years	15,808	522	3.3	1,344	8.5	1,827	11.6	2,417	15.3	3,029	19.2	3,700	23.4
35 to 44 years	18,006	416	2.3	1,230	6.8	1,740	9.7	2,302	12.8	2,942	16.3	3,658	20.3
45 to 54 years	13,670	302	2.2	749	5.5	1,038	7.6	1,285	9.4	1,633	11.9	1,987	14.5
55 to 59 years	4,748	152	3.2	353	7.4	434	9.1	543	11.4	638	13.4	744	15.7
60 to 64 years	3,765	106	2.8	275	7.3	363	9.6	463	12.3	593	15.8	726	19.3
65 years and over	10,629	245	2.3	732	6.9	1,183	11.1	1,694	15.9	2,300	21.6	2,948	27.7
65 to 74 years	6,286	162	2.6	422	6.7	678	10.8	959	15.3	1,233	19.6	1,580	25.1
75 years and over	4,342	84	1.9	311	7.2	505	11.6	735	16.9	1,067	24.6	1,368	31.5
Female													
Total	112,192	6,477	5.8	15,539	13.9	20,546	18.3	25,729	22.9	30,615	27.3	35,697	31.8
Under 18 years	28,316	2,341	8.3	5,378	19.0	6,791	24.0	8,209	29.0	9,500	33.5	10,989	38.8
18 to 24 years	10,786	1,017	9.4	2,115	19.6	2,667	24.7	3,168	29.4	3,691	34.2	4,211	39.0
25 to 34 years	16,270	1,113	6.8	2,323	14.3	3,056	18.8	3,775	23.2	4,429	27.2	5,146	31.6
35 to 44 years	18,395	777	4.2	1,919	10.4	2,508	13.6	3,156	17.2	3,802	20.7	4,494	24.4
45 to 54 years	14,540	482	3.3	1,112	7.6	1,452	10.0	1,816	12.5	2,179	15.0	2,547	17.5
55 to 59 years	5,319	234	4.4	495	9.3	667	12.5	875	16.4	1,061	19.9	1,229	23.1
60 to 64 years	4,175	137	3.3	466	11.2	647	15.5	822	19.7	1,024	24.5	1,185	28.4
65 years and over	14,390	377	2.6	1,731	12.0	2,759	19.2	3,909	27.2	4,929	34.3	5,896	41.0
65 to 74 years	7,547	195	2.6	764	10.1	1,219	16.2	1,692	22.4	2,104	27.9	2,539	33.6
75 years and over	6,843	181	2.7	967	14.1	1,539	22.5	2,217	32.4	2,825	41.3	3,357	49.1
Household Relationship													
Total	218,992	11,297	5.2	26,997	12.3	35,827	16.4	45,170	20.6	54,443	24.9	64,203	29.3
65 years and over	25,019	622	2.5	2,464	9.8	3,942	15.8	5,603	22.4	7,229	28.9	8,844	35.3
In families	182,788	7,996	4.4	19,854	10.9	26,429	14.5	33,640	18.4	41,066	22.5	48,951	26.8
Householder	56,993	2,303	4.0	5,552	9.7	7,436	13.0	9,489	16.6	11,687	20.5	14,020	24.6
Under 65 years	48,154	2,126	4.4	5,020	10.4	6,626	13.8	8,292	17.2	10,028	20.8	11,883	24.7
65 years and over	8,839	177	2.0	532	6.0	810	9.2	1,196	13.5	1,659	18.8	2,138	24.2
Related children under 18 years	57,033	4,392	7.7	10,240	18.0	13,071	22.9	16,000	28.1	18,679	32.8	21,642	37.9
Under 6 years	19,166	1,800	9.4	3,864	20.2	4,885	25.5	5,931	30.9	6,855	35.8	7,885	41.1
6 to 17 years	37,867	2,592	6.8	6,376	16.8	8,186	21.6	10,069	26.6	11,823	31.2	13,757	36.3
Own children 18 years and over	18,059	369	2.0	1,235	6.8	1,843	10.2	2,452	13.6	3,086	17.1	3,733	20.7
In married-couple families	141,026	2,400	1.7	8,145	5.8	11,795	8.4	16,381	11.6	21,381	15.2	27,137	19.2
Husbands	43,137	682	1.6	2,087	4.8	3,029	7.0	4,221	9.8	5,666	13.1	7,273	16.9
Under 65 years	35,497	535	1.5	1,721	4.8	2,456	6.9	3,354	9.4	4,397	12.4	5,577	15.7
65 years and over	7,640	147	1.9	367	4.8	572	7.5	867	11.4	1,268	16.6	1,696	22.2
Wives	43,137	682	1.6	2,087	4.8	3,029	7.0	4,221	9.8	5,666	13.1	7,273	16.9
Under 65 years	37,250	580	1.6	1,823	4.9	2,618	7.0	3,597	9.7	4,701	12.6	5,976	16.0
65 years and over	5,887	102	1.7	264	4.5	410	7.0	624	10.6	965	16.4	1,297	22.0
Related children under 18 years	40,554	913	2.3	3,405	8.4	4,887	12.1	6,691	16.5	8,424	20.8	10,475	25.8
Under 6 years	14,013	334	2.4	1,324	9.4	1,885	13.4	2,577	18.4	3,215	22.9	3,974	28.4
6 to 17 years	26,541	579	2.2	2,080	7.8	3,003	11.3	4,114	15.5	5,209	19.6	6,501	24.5
Own children 18 years and over	11,512	84	0.7	383	3.3	566	4.9	823	7.2	1,057	9.2	1,409	12.2
In families with female householder, no spouse present	32,623	5,108	15.7	10,598	32.5	13,242	40.6	15,357	47.1	17,281	53.0	18,820	57.7
Householder	10,622	1,464	13.8	3,099	29.2	3,941	37.1	4,626	43.5	5,237	49.3	5,759	54.2
Under 65 years	9,377	1,429	15.2	2,946	31.4	3,703	39.5	4,291	45.8	4,832	51.5	5,297	56.5
65 years and over	1,246	35	2.8	154	12.3	238	19.1	334	26.8	405	32.5	462	37.1
Related children under 18 years	13,869	3,263	23.5	6,341	45.7	7,579	54.6	8,505	61.3	9,291	67.0	9,954	71.8
Under 6 years	4,324	1,367	31.6	2,332	53.9	2,736	63.3	3,026	70.0	3,259	75.4	3,422	79.1
6 to 17 years	9,544	1,896	19.9	4,009	42.0	4,842	50.7	5,479	57.4	6,032	63.2	6,532	68.4
Own children 18 years and over	5,396	260	4.8	779	14.4	1,181	21.9	1,500	27.8	1,855	34.4	2,108	39.1
In unrelated subfamilies	1,009	308	30.6	482	47.7	540	53.5	581	57.6	636	63.0	739	73.3
Under 18 years	555	179	32.3	275	49.6	305	55.1	330	59.4	359	64.8	416	75.1
Under 6 years	198	93	47.2	125	63.4	132	66.6	144	72.7	160	80.8	172	86.9
6 to 17 years	357	86	24.1	150	41.9	174	48.6	186	52.1	200	55.9	245	68.6
18 years and over	454	129	28.5	207	45.5	235	51.7	251	55.3	277	60.9	323	71.1
Unrelated individuals	35,191	2,993	8.5	6,661	18.9	8,858	25.2	10,949	31.1	12,742	36.2	14,512	41.2
Male	16,963	1,375	8.1	2,736	16.1	3,564	21.0	4,266	25.1	4,970	29.3	5,755	33.9
Under 65 years	14,854	1,290	8.7	2,412	16.2	3,021	20.3	3,564	24.0	4,115	27.7	4,731	31.9
Living alone	7,154	391	5.5	895	12.5	1,100	15.4	1,343	18.8	1,600	22.4	1,848	25.8
65 years and over	2,109	85	4.0	324	15.4	543	25.7	702	33.3	856	40.6	1,024	48.5
Living alone	1,766	47	2.7	226	12.8	409	23.1	524	29.7	654	37.0	792	44.9
Female	18,228	1,618	8.9	3,925	21.5	5,294	29.0	6,684	36.7	7,771	42.6	8,757	48.0
Under 65 years	12,215	1,400	11.5	2,697	22.1	3,324	27.2	3,923	32.1	4,447	36.4	4,919	40.3
Living alone	6,990	465	6.7	1,157	16.6	1,473	21.1	1,821	26.0	2,104	30.1	2,367	33.9
65 years and over	6,013	218	3.6	1,228	20.4	1,970	32.8	2,760	45.9	3,324	55.3	3,838	63.8
Living alone	5,679	185	3.3	1,135	20.0	1,843	32.5	2,592	45.6	3,129	55.1	3,605	63.5

See footnote at end of table.

Table 2: Age, Sex, Household Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin by Ratio of Income to Poverty Threshold: 1998—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. People, families, and unrelated individuals as of March of the following year. For meaning of symbols, see text]

Characteristic	Total	Under .50		Under 1.00		Under 1.25		Under 1.50		Under 1.75		Under 2.00	
		Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
CENTRAL CITIES													
Both Sexes													
Total	80,761	6,093	7.5	14,921	18.5	19,265	23.9	23,421	29.0	27,529	34.1	31,469	39.0
Under 18 years	21,382	2,598	12.2	6,051	28.3	7,498	35.1	8,716	40.8	9,910	46.3	11,085	51.8
18 to 24 years	8,859	994	11.2	2,067	23.3	2,604	29.4	3,132	35.4	3,662	41.3	4,170	47.1
25 to 34 years	13,214	867	6.6	2,031	15.4	2,649	20.0	3,269	24.7	3,894	29.5	4,516	34.2
35 to 44 years	12,810	633	4.9	1,725	13.5	2,266	17.7	2,786	21.7	3,379	26.4	3,909	30.5
45 to 54 years	9,494	438	4.6	1,045	11.0	1,334	14.0	1,615	17.0	1,913	20.1	2,204	23.2
55 to 59 years	3,361	166	4.9	410	12.2	503	15.0	672	20.0	805	24.0	899	26.8
60 to 64 years	2,592	107	4.1	346	13.4	453	17.5	569	22.0	707	27.3	812	31.3
65 years and over	9,048	290	3.2	1,246	13.8	1,958	21.6	2,662	29.4	3,260	36.0	3,874	42.8
65 to 74 years	4,713	154	3.3	598	12.7	965	20.5	1,279	27.1	1,561	33.1	1,854	39.3
75 years and over	4,335	136	3.1	648	14.9	993	22.9	1,383	31.9	1,699	39.2	2,019	46.6
Male													
Total	39,111	2,643	6.8	6,369	16.3	8,249	21.1	10,116	25.9	12,077	30.9	13,974	35.7
Under 18 years	10,950	1,335	12.2	3,026	27.6	3,753	34.3	4,371	39.9	5,018	45.8	5,614	51.3
18 to 24 years	4,342	422	9.7	871	20.1	1,100	25.3	1,366	31.5	1,629	37.5	1,871	43.1
25 to 34 years	6,567	290	4.4	735	11.2	994	15.1	1,288	19.6	1,589	24.2	1,915	29.2
35 to 44 years	6,411	217	3.4	658	10.3	897	14.0	1,167	18.2	1,458	22.7	1,740	27.1
45 to 54 years	4,466	157	3.5	406	9.1	537	12.0	630	14.1	774	17.3	913	20.4
55 to 59 years	1,536	67	4.3	171	11.2	208	13.6	265	17.2	302	19.7	329	21.4
60 to 64 years	1,161	44	3.8	129	11.1	162	14.0	214	18.5	260	22.4	305	26.3
65 years and over	3,679	111	3.0	373	10.1	598	16.2	815	22.2	1,047	28.5	1,286	35.0
65 to 74 years	2,093	74	3.6	217	10.4	358	17.1	489	23.3	610	29.1	739	35.3
75 years and over	1,586	37	2.3	156	9.8	240	15.1	326	20.6	437	27.5	548	34.5
Female													
Total	41,649	3,450	8.3	8,553	20.5	11,016	26.5	13,305	31.9	15,452	37.1	17,495	42.0
Under 18 years	10,433	1,264	12.1	3,025	29.0	3,745	35.9	4,345	41.6	4,892	46.9	5,470	52.4
18 to 24 years	4,516	572	12.7	1,196	26.5	1,505	33.3	1,766	39.1	2,032	45.0	2,299	50.9
25 to 34 years	6,647	578	8.7	1,296	19.5	1,655	24.9	1,981	29.8	2,305	34.7	2,601	39.1
35 to 44 years	6,399	417	6.5	1,067	16.7	1,368	21.4	1,619	25.3	1,921	30.0	2,169	33.9
45 to 54 years	5,028	281	5.6	639	12.7	797	15.8	985	19.6	1,139	22.6	1,291	25.7
55 to 59 years	1,826	99	5.4	239	13.1	295	16.2	407	22.3	503	27.5	571	31.2
60 to 64 years	1,432	62	4.3	218	15.2	291	20.3	355	24.8	447	31.3	506	35.4
65 years and over	5,369	179	3.3	873	16.3	1,360	25.3	1,847	34.4	2,213	41.2	2,588	48.2
65 to 74 years	2,620	80	3.1	381	14.5	607	23.2	791	30.2	951	36.3	1,116	42.6
75 years and over	2,749	99	3.6	492	17.9	753	27.4	1,057	38.4	1,262	45.9	1,472	53.5
Household Relationship													
Total	80,761	6,093	7.5	14,921	18.5	19,265	23.9	23,421	29.0	27,529	34.1	31,469	39.0
65 years and over	9,048	290	3.2	1,246	13.8	1,958	21.6	2,662	29.4	3,260	36.0	3,874	42.8
In families	63,664	4,313	6.8	10,979	17.2	14,191	22.3	17,264	27.1	20,526	32.2	23,688	37.2
Householder	19,613	1,237	6.3	3,035	15.5	3,929	20.0	4,821	24.6	5,761	29.4	6,699	34.2
Under 65 years	16,650	1,168	7.0	2,770	16.6	3,528	21.2	4,261	25.6	5,025	30.2	5,783	34.7
65 years and over	2,963	69	2.3	265	8.9	401	13.5	560	18.9	736	24.8	916	30.9
Related children under 18 years	21,037	2,467	11.7	5,836	27.7	7,257	34.5	8,464	40.2	9,641	45.8	10,803	51.4
Under 6 years	7,317	1,035	14.1	2,226	30.4	2,757	37.7	3,225	44.1	3,620	49.5	4,006	54.8
6 to 17 years	13,721	1,432	10.4	3,610	26.3	4,501	32.8	5,239	38.2	6,021	43.9	6,797	49.5
Own children 18 years and over	6,495	203	3.1	734	11.3	1,018	15.7	1,317	20.3	1,665	25.6	1,979	30.5
In married-couple families	43,107	1,014	2.4	3,782	8.8	5,450	12.6	7,261	16.8	9,158	21.2	11,241	26.1
Husbands	13,068	280	2.1	945	7.2	1,365	10.4	1,828	14.0	2,368	18.1	2,946	22.5
Under 65 years	10,680	222	2.1	769	7.2	1,095	10.3	1,448	13.6	1,843	17.3	2,273	21.3
65 years and over	2,388	58	2.4	176	7.4	270	11.3	380	15.9	525	22.0	672	28.2
Wives	13,068	280	2.1	945	7.2	1,365	10.4	1,828	14.0	2,368	18.1	2,946	22.5
Under 65 years	11,262	243	2.2	823	7.3	1,185	10.5	1,566	13.9	1,989	17.7	2,449	21.7
65 years and over	1,806	37	2.1	122	6.8	180	10.0	262	14.5	379	21.0	497	27.5
Related children under 18 years	12,519	407	3.3	1,604	12.8	2,285	18.2	2,998	23.9	3,663	29.3	4,386	35.0
Under 6 years	4,471	146	3.3	614	13.7	889	19.9	1,176	26.3	1,427	31.9	1,694	37.9
6 to 17 years	8,048	261	3.2	990	12.3	1,396	17.3	1,822	22.6	2,236	27.8	2,692	33.5
Own children 18 years and over	3,395	27	0.8	190	5.6	264	7.8	366	10.8	457	13.5	603	17.8
In families with female householder, no spouse present	16,932	3,101	18.3	6,662	39.3	8,130	48.0	9,163	54.1	10,239	60.5	11,049	65.3
Householder	5,247	885	16.9	1,906	36.3	2,346	44.7	2,686	51.2	3,011	57.4	3,275	62.4
Under 65 years	4,677	871	18.6	1,826	39.0	2,214	47.3	2,508	53.6	2,795	59.8	3,030	64.8
65 years and over	571	15	2.6	80	14.0	132	23.1	177	31.1	216	37.8	245	43.0
Related children under 18 years	7,557	1,984	26.3	4,003	53.0	4,718	62.4	5,135	68.0	5,563	73.6	5,904	78.1
Under 6 years	2,506	852	34.0	1,513	60.4	1,751	69.9	1,900	75.8	2,022	80.7	2,100	83.8
6 to 17 years	5,051	1,133	22.4	2,490	49.3	2,967	58.8	3,235	64.0	3,541	70.1	3,804	75.3
Own children 18 years and over	2,675	163	6.1	504	18.8	710	26.5	887	33.2	1,113	41.6	1,260	47.1
In unrelated subfamilies	405	123	30.3	223	55.1	261	64.5	281	69.4	299	73.7	312	77.1
Under 18 years	220	68	31.0	124	56.5	143	64.8	154	70.0	165	74.8	174	78.9
Under 6 years	80	30	37.6	49	61.0	55	69.0	60	74.9	63	79.5	63	79.5
6 to 17 years	140	38	27.3	76	54.0	88	62.3	94	67.3	101	72.2	110	78.5
18 years and over	185	54	29.4	99	53.3	119	64.2	127	68.6	134	72.4	139	74.9
Unrelated individuals	16,691	1,657	9.9	3,720	22.3	4,813	28.8	5,877	35.2	6,704	40.2	7,469	44.7
Male	8,308	800	9.6	1,605	19.3	2,055	24.7	2,464	29.7	2,796	33.6	3,158	38.0
Under 65 years	7,382	748	10.1	1,426	19.3	1,760	23.8	2,090	28.3	2,365	32.0	2,658	36.0
Living alone	3,589	247	6.9	559	15.6	673	18.7	827	23.0	979	27.3	1,099	30.6
65 years and over	926	52	5.6	179	19.3	295	31.9	374	40.4	431	46.5	500	54.0
Living alone	760	32	4.2	131	17.3	223	29.3	276	36.3	322	42.4	387	50.9
Female	8,384	856	10.2	2,115	25.2	2,758	32.9	3,413	40.7	3,909	46.6	4,311	51.4
Under 65 years	5,846	745	12.8	1,495	25.6	1,795	30.7	2,118	36.2	2,415	41.3	2,619	44.8
Living alone	3,382	302	8.9	716	21.2	852	25.2	1,036	30.6	1,214	35.9	1,322	39.1
65 years and over	2,538	111	4.4	620	24.4	963	37.9	1,295	51.0	1,494	58.9	1,692	66.7
Living alone	2,434	97	4.0	583	24.0	921	37.8	1,240	51.0	1,431	58.8	1,617	66.4

See footnote at end of table.

Table 2. Age, Sex, Household Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin by Ratio of Income to Poverty Threshold: 1998—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. People, families, and unrelated individuals as of March of the following year. For meaning of symbols, see text]

Characteristic	Total	Under .50		Under 1.00		Under 1.25		Under 1.50		Under 1.75		Under 2.00	
		Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
METROPOLITAN, NOT IN CENTRAL CITIES													
Both Sexes													
Total	138,231	5,205	3.8	12,076	8.7	16,562	12.0	21,749	15.7	26,914	19.5	32,734	23.7
Under 18 years	36,503	2,126	5.8	4,666	12.8	6,090	16.7	7,833	21.5	9,360	25.6	11,209	30.7
18 to 24 years	12,533	718	5.7	1,485	11.8	1,961	15.6	2,432	19.4	2,953	23.6	3,479	27.8
25 to 34 years	18,863	767	4.1	1,635	8.7	2,234	11.8	2,923	15.5	3,564	18.9	4,330	23.0
35 to 44 years	23,591	560	2.4	1,424	6.0	1,982	8.4	2,672	11.3	3,365	14.3	4,242	18.0
45 to 54 years	18,716	346	1.8	815	4.4	1,156	6.2	1,486	7.9	1,900	10.1	2,330	12.4
55 to 59 years	6,705	220	3.3	438	6.5	598	8.9	745	11.1	894	13.3	1,073	16.0
60 to 64 years	5,348	136	2.5	395	7.4	556	10.4	716	13.4	909	17.0	1,099	20.6
65 years and over	15,971	332	2.1	1,218	7.6	1,984	12.4	2,941	18.4	3,970	24.9	4,970	31.1
65 to 74 years	9,121	202	2.2	588	6.4	932	10.2	1,372	15.0	1,776	19.5	2,265	24.8
75 years and over	6,850	129	1.9	630	9.2	1,052	15.4	1,569	22.9	2,193	32.0	2,706	39.5
Male													
Total	67,689	2,178	3.2	5,089	7.5	7,032	10.4	9,325	13.8	11,751	17.4	14,532	21.5
Under 18 years	18,620	1,049	5.6	2,313	12.4	3,044	16.4	3,970	21.3	4,752	25.5	5,691	30.6
18 to 24 years	6,263	273	4.4	566	9.0	799	12.8	1,030	16.5	1,294	20.7	1,567	25.0
25 to 34 years	9,241	232	2.5	608	6.6	834	9.0	1,129	12.2	1,441	15.6	1,785	19.3
35 to 44 years	11,595	200	1.7	572	4.9	843	7.3	1,135	9.8	1,483	12.8	1,918	16.5
45 to 54 years	9,204	144	1.6	343	3.7	500	5.4	655	7.1	859	9.3	1,074	11.7
55 to 59 years	3,212	85	2.6	182	5.7	226	7.0	278	8.7	336	10.5	415	12.9
60 to 64 years	2,604	61	2.4	146	5.6	200	7.7	249	9.5	333	12.8	421	16.2
65 years and over	6,950	134	1.9	359	5.2	586	8.4	879	12.7	1,253	18.0	1,662	23.9
65 to 74 years	4,193	87	2.1	204	4.9	320	7.6	471	11.2	623	14.9	841	20.1
75 years and over	2,757	47	1.7	155	5.6	265	9.6	409	14.8	630	22.9	820	29.8
Female													
Total	70,542	3,026	4.3	6,987	9.9	9,530	13.5	12,423	17.6	15,163	21.5	18,202	25.8
Under 18 years	17,883	1,078	6.0	2,353	13.2	3,046	17.0	3,864	21.6	4,608	25.8	5,518	30.9
18 to 24 years	6,270	445	7.1	919	14.7	1,162	18.5	1,402	22.4	1,659	26.5	1,912	30.5
25 to 34 years	9,623	535	5.6	1,027	10.7	1,401	14.6	1,794	18.6	2,124	22.1	2,545	26.4
35 to 44 years	11,996	360	3.0	852	7.1	1,140	9.5	1,537	12.8	1,882	15.7	2,325	19.4
45 to 54 years	9,513	201	2.1	473	5.0	655	6.9	831	8.7	1,041	10.9	1,256	13.2
55 to 59 years	3,493	135	3.9	256	7.3	372	10.6	467	13.4	558	16.0	658	18.9
60 to 64 years	2,744	75	2.7	248	9.0	356	13.0	467	17.0	576	21.0	679	24.7
65 years and over	9,021	197	2.2	858	9.5	1,398	15.5	2,061	22.8	2,716	30.1	3,309	36.7
65 to 74 years	4,927	115	2.3	383	7.8	612	12.4	901	18.3	1,153	23.4	1,423	28.9
75 years and over	4,094	82	2.0	475	11.6	786	19.2	1,160	28.3	1,563	38.2	1,885	46.1
Household Relationship													
Total	138,231	5,205	3.8	12,076	8.7	16,562	12.0	21,749	15.7	26,914	19.5	32,734	23.7
65 years and over	15,971	332	2.1	1,218	7.6	1,984	12.4	2,941	18.4	3,970	24.9	4,970	31.1
In families	119,124	3,683	3.1	8,876	7.5	12,239	10.3	16,376	13.7	20,540	17.2	25,263	21.2
Householder	37,380	1,066	2.9	2,518	6.7	3,507	9.4	4,668	12.5	5,927	15.9	7,321	19.6
Under 65 years	31,504	958	3.0	2,251	7.1	3,098	9.8	4,032	12.8	5,003	15.9	6,099	19.4
65 years and over	5,876	109	1.8	267	4.5	409	7.0	636	10.8	924	15.7	1,222	20.8
Related children under 18 years	35,995	1,925	5.3	4,404	12.2	5,813	16.2	7,536	20.9	9,038	25.1	10,839	30.1
Under 6 years	11,849	765	6.5	1,638	13.8	2,128	18.0	2,706	22.8	3,235	27.3	3,879	32.7
6 to 17 years	24,146	1,161	4.8	2,766	11.5	3,685	15.3	4,830	20.0	5,802	24.0	6,960	28.8
Own children 18 years and over	11,564	166	1.4	500	4.3	825	7.1	1,136	9.8	1,421	12.3	1,754	15.2
In married-couple families	97,919	1,386	1.4	4,363	4.5	6,346	6.5	9,119	9.3	12,222	12.5	15,896	16.2
Husbands	30,069	402	1.3	1,142	3.8	1,663	5.5	2,393	8.0	3,298	11.0	4,327	14.4
Under 65 years	24,817	312	1.3	952	3.8	1,362	5.5	1,906	7.7	2,554	10.3	3,303	13.3
65 years and over	5,252	89	1.7	190	3.6	302	5.7	487	9.3	744	14.2	1,024	19.5
Wives	30,069	402	1.3	1,142	3.8	1,663	5.5	2,393	8.0	3,298	11.0	4,327	14.4
Under 65 years	25,988	337	1.3	1,000	3.8	1,433	5.5	2,031	7.8	2,711	10.4	3,527	13.6
65 years and over	4,081	64	1.6	142	3.5	230	5.6	362	8.9	586	14.4	800	19.6
Related children under 18 years	28,035	506	1.8	1,800	6.4	2,603	9.3	3,693	13.2	4,761	17.0	6,088	21.7
Under 6 years	9,542	188	2.0	710	7.4	996	10.4	1,401	14.7	1,788	18.7	2,279	23.9
6 to 17 years	18,493	318	1.7	1,090	5.9	1,607	8.7	2,292	12.4	2,973	16.1	3,809	20.6
Own children 18 years and over	8,117	56	0.7	193	2.4	302	3.7	457	5.6	600	7.4	806	9.9
In families with female householder, no spouse present	15,691	2,007	12.8	3,936	25.1	5,112	32.6	6,194	39.5	7,042	44.9	7,771	49.5
Householder	5,375	578	10.8	1,193	22.2	1,596	29.7	1,940	36.1	2,227	41.4	2,484	46.2
Under 65 years	4,700	558	11.9	1,120	23.8	1,489	31.7	1,783	37.9	2,037	43.3	2,268	48.2
65 years and over	675	20	3.0	74	10.9	107	15.8	157	23.2	189	28.0	217	32.1
Related children under 18 years	6,312	1,279	20.3	2,338	37.0	2,861	45.3	3,370	53.4	3,728	59.1	4,050	64.2
Under 6 years	1,819	516	28.4	819	45.0	986	54.2	1,126	61.9	1,237	68.0	1,322	72.7
6 to 17 years	4,493	763	17.0	1,519	33.8	1,875	41.7	2,244	49.9	2,491	55.4	2,728	60.7
Own children 18 years and over	2,721	96	3.5	276	10.1	471	17.3	612	22.5	742	27.3	848	31.2
In unrelated subfamilies	604	186	30.8	259	42.8	279	46.2	300	49.7	337	55.9	427	70.8
Under 18 years	334	111	33.1	151	45.0	163	48.7	175	52.5	195	58.2	243	72.6
Under 6 years	118	63	53.6	77	65.0	77	65.0	84	71.2	96	81.7	108	91.9
6 to 17 years	216	48	22.0	74	34.1	86	39.8	91	42.2	98	45.4	134	62.1
18 years and over	269	75	27.8	108	40.1	116	43.1	124	46.2	143	53.0	184	68.5
Unrelated individuals	18,500	1,336	7.2	2,941	15.9	4,045	21.9	5,073	27.4	6,037	32.6	7,044	38.1
Male	8,656	575	6.6	1,132	13.1	1,509	17.4	1,802	20.8	2,175	25.1	2,597	30.0
Under 65 years	7,473	542	7.3	986	13.2	1,261	16.9	1,474	19.7	1,750	23.4	2,073	27.7
Living alone	3,565	144	4.0	336	9.4	427	12.0	517	14.5	621	17.4	749	21.0
65 years and over	1,183	32	2.7	145	12.3	247	20.9	327	27.7	425	35.9	524	44.3
Living alone	1,005	15	1.5	95	9.4	186	18.5	248	24.7	332	33.0	405	40.3
Female	9,844	761	7.7	1,810	18.4	2,536	25.8	3,271	33.2	3,863	39.2	4,446	45.2
Under 65 years	6,369	655	10.3	1,202	18.9	1,529	24.0	1,805	28.3	2,033	31.9	2,301	36.1
Living alone	3,608	163	4.5	441	12.2	621	17.2	785	21.7	889	24.7	1,045	29.0
65 years and over	3,475	107	3.1	608	17.5	1,007	29.0	1,466	42.2	1,830	52.7	2,146	61.7
Living alone	3,244	89	2.7	552	17.0	922	28.4	1,352	41.7	1,699	52.4	1,988	61.3

See footnote at end of table.

Table 2. Age, Sex, Household Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin by Ratio of Income to Poverty Threshold: 1998—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. People, families, and unrelated individuals as of March of the following year. For meaning of symbols, see text]

Characteristic	Total	Under .50		Under 1.00		Under 1.25		Under 1.50		Under 1.75		Under 2.00	
		Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN													
Both Sexes													
Total	52,068	2,616	5.0	7,479	14.4	10,209	19.6	13,146	25.2	16,023	30.8	19,176	36.8
Under 18 years	13,453	1,050	7.8	2,750	20.4	3,547	26.4	4,491	33.4	5,385	40.0	6,329	47.0
18 to 24 years	4,576	294	6.4	760	16.6	1,089	23.8	1,334	29.2	1,611	35.2	1,827	39.9
25 to 34 years	6,396	356	5.6	915	14.3	1,220	19.1	1,575	24.6	1,949	30.5	2,359	36.9
35 to 44 years	8,343	382	4.6	933	11.2	1,222	14.6	1,580	18.9	1,997	23.9	2,488	29.8
45 to 54 years	7,022	215	3.1	584	8.3	794	11.3	1,040	14.8	1,260	17.9	1,508	21.5
55 to 59 years	2,535	112	4.4	317	12.5	421	16.6	499	19.7	578	22.8	679	26.8
60 to 64 years	2,368	79	3.3	298	12.6	412	17.4	546	23.1	669	28.2	770	32.5
65 years and over	7,376	128	1.7	923	12.5	1,505	20.4	2,082	28.2	2,576	34.9	3,215	43.6
65 to 74 years	4,009	57	1.4	430	10.7	723	18.0	994	24.8	1,204	30.0	1,514	37.7
75 years and over	3,366	71	2.1	493	14.6	782	23.2	1,088	32.3	1,372	40.7	1,702	50.6
Male													
Total	25,608	1,158	4.5	3,254	12.7	4,493	17.5	5,846	22.8	7,226	28.2	8,727	34.1
Under 18 years	6,985	535	7.7	1,384	19.8	1,810	25.9	2,293	32.8	2,776	39.7	3,227	46.2
18 to 24 years	2,331	96	4.1	315	13.5	473	20.3	574	24.6	716	30.7	839	36.0
25 to 34 years	3,115	143	4.6	373	12.0	510	16.4	665	21.3	850	27.3	1,039	33.4
35 to 44 years	4,150	148	3.6	380	9.2	521	12.5	710	17.1	906	21.8	1,153	27.8
45 to 54 years	3,474	103	3.0	267	7.7	360	10.4	478	13.8	563	16.2	688	19.8
55 to 59 years	1,292	50	3.9	142	11.0	186	14.4	223	17.2	260	20.1	302	23.4
60 to 64 years	1,162	35	3.0	130	11.2	177	15.2	244	21.0	291	25.0	341	29.3
65 years and over	3,098	48	1.5	262	8.5	456	14.7	659	21.3	864	27.9	1,138	36.7
65 to 74 years	1,741	28	1.6	143	8.2	242	13.9	330	18.9	426	24.5	556	32.0
75 years and over	1,357	20	1.5	120	8.8	213	15.7	330	24.3	438	32.3	581	42.8
Female													
Total	26,460	1,459	5.5	4,224	16.0	5,716	21.6	7,300	27.6	8,796	33.2	10,449	39.5
Under 18 years	6,468	514	8.0	1,365	21.1	1,737	26.9	2,198	34.0	2,609	40.3	3,102	48.0
18 to 24 years	2,244	198	8.8	445	19.8	615	27.4	760	33.8	895	39.9	988	44.0
25 to 34 years	3,281	213	6.5	542	16.5	709	21.6	910	27.7	1,099	33.5	1,320	40.2
35 to 44 years	4,193	234	5.6	552	13.2	701	16.7	870	20.8	1,090	26.0	1,334	31.8
45 to 54 years	3,548	112	3.2	317	8.9	434	12.2	562	15.8	696	19.6	820	23.1
55 to 59 years	1,243	62	5.0	174	14.0	235	18.9	276	22.2	318	25.6	377	30.4
60 to 64 years	1,206	45	3.7	168	13.9	235	19.5	302	25.1	378	31.3	430	35.6
65 years and over	4,277	80	1.9	660	15.4	1,049	24.5	1,423	33.3	1,711	40.0	2,078	48.6
65 to 74 years	2,269	29	1.3	287	12.7	481	21.2	665	29.3	778	34.3	957	42.2
75 years and over	2,009	51	2.6	373	18.6	569	28.3	758	37.7	934	46.5	1,121	55.8
Household Relationship													
Total	52,068	2,616	5.0	7,479	14.4	10,209	19.6	13,146	25.2	16,023	30.8	19,176	36.8
65 years and over	7,376	128	1.7	923	12.5	1,505	20.4	2,082	28.2	2,576	34.9	3,215	43.6
In families	44,441	1,895	4.3	5,515	12.4	7,592	17.1	10,032	22.6	12,420	27.9	15,072	33.9
Householder	14,558	570	3.9	1,634	11.2	2,278	15.6	3,007	20.7	3,763	25.8	4,582	31.5
Under 65 years	11,899	535	4.5	1,431	12.0	1,934	16.3	2,488	20.9	3,099	26.0	3,709	31.2
65 years and over	2,659	35	1.3	202	7.6	344	12.9	519	19.5	663	24.9	883	33.2
Related children under 18 years	13,221	963	7.3	2,605	19.7	3,376	25.5	4,306	32.6	5,189	39.2	6,120	46.3
Under 6 years	3,995	372	9.3	910	22.8	1,158	29.0	1,453	36.4	1,746	43.7	2,008	50.3
6 to 17 years	9,226	591	6.4	1,695	18.4	2,218	24.0	2,854	30.9	3,443	37.3	4,111	44.6
Own children 18 years and over	3,881	59	1.5	287	7.4	480	12.4	655	16.9	831	21.4	1,015	26.1
In married-couple families	36,016	922	2.6	2,837	7.9	4,191	11.6	6,117	17.0	7,810	21.7	9,905	27.5
Husbands	11,641	259	2.2	792	6.8	1,188	10.2	1,737	14.9	2,244	19.3	2,877	24.7
Under 65 years	9,302	231	2.5	660	7.1	936	10.1	1,338	14.4	1,713	18.4	2,146	23.1
65 years and over	2,340	28	1.2	132	5.6	251	10.7	399	17.1	531	22.7	731	31.2
Wives	11,641	259	2.2	792	6.8	1,188	10.2	1,737	14.9	2,244	19.3	2,877	24.7
Under 65 years	9,820	237	2.4	690	7.0	997	10.2	1,417	14.4	1,829	18.6	2,290	23.3
65 years and over	1,821	22	1.2	101	5.6	191	10.5	319	17.5	414	22.8	587	32.2
Related children under 18 years	9,805	367	3.7	1,145	11.7	1,612	16.4	2,305	23.5	2,905	29.6	3,583	36.5
Under 6 years	3,043	132	4.3	404	13.3	576	18.9	810	26.6	1,021	33.6	1,245	40.9
6 to 17 years	6,763	235	3.5	741	10.9	1,036	15.3	1,495	22.1	1,884	27.9	2,338	34.6
Own children 18 years and over	2,555	24	0.9	80	3.1	162	6.3	267	10.5	333	13.0	457	17.9
In families with female householder, no spouse present	6,377	885	13.9	2,309	36.2	2,923	45.8	3,336	52.3	3,855	60.4	4,250	66.6
Householder	2,174	281	12.9	732	33.7	938	43.2	1,085	49.9	1,266	58.3	1,398	64.3
Under 65 years	1,826	274	15.0	672	36.8	850	46.6	962	52.6	1,116	61.1	1,231	67.4
65 years and over	347	8	2.2	60	17.1	88	25.3	124	35.6	151	43.3	167	48.1
Related children under 18 years	2,682	550	20.5	1,286	48.0	1,548	57.7	1,732	64.6	1,941	72.4	2,127	79.3
Under 6 years	755	224	29.7	450	59.6	518	68.7	569	75.3	618	81.8	641	84.8
6 to 17 years	1,927	326	16.9	836	43.4	1,030	53.5	1,163	60.4	1,323	68.7	1,486	77.2
Own children 18 years and over	1,082	35	3.2	172	15.9	264	24.5	326	30.1	422	39.0	477	44.1
In unrelated subfamilies	279	73	26.4	146	52.5	181	64.9	199	71.3	215	77.3	234	84.1
Under 18 years	164	43	26.3	89	54.5	112	68.7	122	74.2	130	79.6	142	87.0
Under 6 years	42	10	23.8	23	54.8	30	71.4	37	88.1	42	100.0	42	100.0
6 to 17 years	122	33	27.0	66	54.1	82	67.4	84	69.0	89	72.6	101	82.6
18 years and over	115	30	26.5	57	49.6	68	59.6	77	67.1	85	74.0	92	80.1
Unrelated individuals	7,348	648	8.8	1,817	24.7	2,435	33.1	2,916	39.7	3,388	46.1	3,870	52.7
Male	3,431	293	8.5	729	21.2	941	27.4	1,095	31.9	1,290	37.6	1,484	43.2
Under 65 years	2,864	276	9.6	617	21.6	767	26.8	885	30.9	1,021	35.7	1,157	40.4
Living alone	1,579	129	8.1	330	20.9	396	25.1	463	29.3	515	32.6	576	36.5
65 years and over	567	17	2.9	112	19.7	174	30.7	210	37.0	269	47.4	326	57.6
Living alone	494	8	1.6	85	17.2	140	28.4	172	34.8	221	44.7	275	55.6
Female	3,917	355	9.1	1,088	27.8	1,495	38.2	1,821	46.5	2,098	53.5	2,386	60.9
Under 65 years	2,043	304	14.9	601	29.4	743	36.4	866	42.4	999	48.9	1,119	54.8
Living alone	1,193	103	8.6	300	25.1	367	30.8	450	37.7	517	43.3	587	49.2
65 years and over	1,875	50	2.7	486	25.9	752	40.1	954	50.9	1,098	58.6	1,267	67.6
Living alone	1,814	46	2.5	468	25.8	726	40.0	923	50.9	1,067	58.8	1,222	67.4

See footnote at end of table.

Table 2. Age, Sex, Household Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin by Ratio of Income to Poverty Threshold: 1998—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. People, families, and unrelated individuals as of March of the following year. For meaning of symbols, see text]

Characteristic	Total	Under .50		Under 1.00		Under 1.25		Under 1.50		Under 1.75		Under 2.00	
		Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
NORTHEAST													
Both Sexes													
Total	51,742	2,580	5.0	6,357	12.3	8,306	16.1	10,243	19.8	12,501	24.2	14,787	28.6
Under 18 years	13,069	1,039	8.0	2,419	18.5	3,048	23.3	3,599	27.5	4,196	32.1	4,864	37.2
18 to 24 years	4,661	300	6.4	676	14.5	892	19.1	1,067	22.9	1,289	27.7	1,459	31.3
25 to 34 years	7,104	402	5.7	801	11.3	1,009	14.2	1,238	17.4	1,527	21.5	1,882	26.5
35 to 44 years	8,677	325	3.7	810	9.3	1,061	12.2	1,305	15.0	1,636	18.9	1,935	22.3
45 to 54 years	6,987	206	2.9	529	7.6	682	9.8	818	11.7	990	14.2	1,181	16.9
55 to 59 years	2,548	94	3.7	224	8.8	274	10.7	360	14.1	434	17.0	518	20.3
60 to 64 years	2,101	70	3.3	218	10.4	270	12.9	358	17.0	454	21.6	531	25.3
65 years and over	6,596	144	2.2	681	10.3	1,069	16.2	1,497	22.7	1,975	29.9	2,417	36.6
65 to 74 years	3,515	68	1.9	297	8.4	489	13.9	692	19.7	864	24.6	1,047	29.8
75 years and over	3,081	76	2.5	384	12.5	580	18.8	806	26.2	1,111	36.1	1,369	44.4
Male													
Total	24,851	1,059	4.3	2,593	10.4	3,398	13.7	4,198	16.9	5,256	21.1	6,296	25.3
Under 18 years	6,644	515	7.8	1,195	18.0	1,504	22.6	1,783	26.8	2,096	31.5	2,435	36.6
18 to 24 years	2,318	130	5.6	305	13.1	401	17.3	478	20.6	581	25.1	665	28.7
25 to 34 years	3,515	114	3.2	243	6.9	317	9.0	410	11.7	557	15.9	714	20.3
35 to 44 years	4,164	115	2.8	286	6.9	413	9.9	519	12.5	680	16.3	829	19.9
45 to 54 years	3,324	72	2.2	202	6.1	271	8.2	329	9.9	419	12.6	506	15.2
55 to 59 years	1,199	32	2.7	98	8.2	113	9.4	147	12.2	181	15.1	221	18.4
60 to 64 years	1,002	30	3.0	90	9.0	108	10.8	134	13.4	168	16.8	202	20.2
65 years and over	2,685	51	1.9	174	6.5	269	10.0	397	14.8	574	21.4	724	27.0
65 to 74 years	1,548	31	2.0	97	6.3	158	10.2	225	14.5	298	19.3	366	23.7
75 years and over	1,137	20	1.7	77	6.8	112	9.8	172	15.1	276	24.3	358	31.5
Female													
Total	26,892	1,521	5.7	3,765	14.0	4,908	18.2	6,045	22.5	7,245	26.9	8,491	31.6
Under 18 years	6,424	525	8.2	1,223	19.0	1,544	24.0	1,816	28.3	2,100	32.7	2,429	37.8
18 to 24 years	2,343	170	7.3	371	15.8	491	20.9	589	25.1	708	30.2	794	33.9
25 to 34 years	3,589	288	8.0	559	15.6	692	19.3	828	23.1	970	27.0	1,168	32.5
35 to 44 years	4,513	210	4.7	523	11.6	648	14.4	786	17.4	956	21.2	1,106	24.5
45 to 54 years	3,663	134	3.7	327	8.9	411	11.2	489	13.4	571	15.6	675	18.4
55 to 59 years	1,349	61	4.6	125	9.3	160	11.9	213	15.8	254	18.8	297	22.1
60 to 64 years	1,099	40	3.6	128	11.6	162	14.7	224	20.4	285	26.0	329	29.9
65 years and over	3,911	93	2.4	507	13.0	799	20.4	1,100	28.1	1,401	35.8	1,693	43.3
65 to 74 years	1,968	37	1.9	200	10.2	331	16.8	467	23.7	566	28.8	681	34.6
75 years and over	1,943	56	2.9	307	15.8	468	24.1	634	32.6	835	43.0	1,011	52.0
Household Relationship													
Total	51,742	2,580	5.0	6,357	12.3	8,306	16.1	10,243	19.8	12,501	24.2	14,787	28.6
65 years and over	6,596	144	2.2	681	10.3	1,069	16.2	1,497	22.7	1,975	29.9	2,417	36.6
In families	43,121	1,793	4.2	4,530	10.5	5,909	13.7	7,336	17.0	9,118	21.1	10,946	25.4
Householder	13,384	532	4.0	1,297	9.7	1,696	12.7	2,119	15.8	2,664	19.9	3,219	24.0
Under 65 years	11,247	505	4.5	1,213	10.8	1,550	13.8	1,888	16.8	2,322	20.6	2,755	24.5
65 years and over	2,137	27	1.3	84	3.9	146	6.8	231	10.8	342	16.0	464	21.7
Related children under 18 years	12,874	956	7.4	2,299	17.9	2,915	22.6	3,461	26.9	4,058	31.5	4,711	36.6
Under 6 years	4,139	347	8.4	739	17.9	963	23.3	1,157	28.0	1,359	32.8	1,592	38.5
6 to 17 years	8,735	609	7.0	1,560	17.9	1,952	22.3	2,303	26.4	2,698	30.9	3,119	35.7
Own children 18 years and over	5,079	96	1.9	313	6.2	430	8.5	578	11.4	761	15.0	919	18.1
In married-couple families	33,070	451	1.4	1,587	4.8	2,330	7.0	3,246	9.8	4,398	13.3	5,761	17.4
Husbands	10,052	134	1.3	423	4.2	611	6.1	875	8.7	1,226	12.2	1,615	16.1
Under 65 years	8,225	110	1.3	368	4.5	509	6.2	697	8.5	942	11.5	1,227	14.9
65 years and over	1,827	24	1.3	56	3.0	102	5.6	178	9.7	284	15.6	388	21.2
Wives	10,052	134	1.3	423	4.2	611	6.1	875	8.7	1,226	12.2	1,615	16.1
Under 65 years	8,684	119	1.4	382	4.4	539	6.2	742	8.5	1,021	11.8	1,334	15.4
65 years and over	1,368	15	1.1	42	3.1	72	5.3	133	9.7	205	15.0	281	20.6
Related children under 18 years	9,132	159	1.7	618	6.8	925	10.1	1,235	13.5	1,607	17.6	2,089	22.9
Under 6 years	3,061	63	2.1	202	6.6	329	10.7	462	15.1	589	19.3	773	25.3
6 to 17 years	6,072	96	1.6	416	6.9	596	9.8	773	12.7	1,018	16.8	1,316	21.7
Own children 18 years and over	3,234	16	0.5	96	3.0	136	4.2	190	5.9	249	7.7	328	10.1
In families with female householder, no spouse present	7,983	1,225	15.3	2,671	33.5	3,233	40.5	3,677	46.1	4,144	51.9	4,525	56.7
Householder	2,604	358	13.7	780	30.0	964	37.0	1,105	42.4	1,247	47.9	1,380	53.0
Under 65 years	2,260	358	15.8	759	33.6	924	40.9	1,047	46.3	1,172	51.9	1,288	57.0
65 years and over	344	0	0.0	22	6.3	40	11.6	57	16.7	75	21.7	91	26.5
Related children under 18 years	3,200	753	23.5	1,590	49.7	1,865	58.3	2,064	64.5	2,237	69.9	2,378	74.3
Under 6 years	910	259	28.5	486	53.4	567	62.3	620	68.2	673	74.0	712	78.2
6 to 17 years	2,291	494	21.6	1,104	48.2	1,299	56.7	1,444	63.0	1,564	68.3	1,666	72.7
Own children 18 years and over	1,555	72	4.6	193	12.4	270	17.3	360	23.1	468	30.1	542	34.8
In unrelated subfamilies	241	69	28.5	113	46.9	133	55.1	141	58.3	141	58.3	167	69.1
Under 18 years	133	40	30.3	65	48.7	78	58.2	82	61.3	82	61.3	97	72.5
Under 6 years	41	23	56.1	33	80.5	37	90.2	37	90.2	37	90.2	41	100.0
6 to 17 years	92	17	18.6	32	34.5	40	43.4	44	47.9	44	47.9	56	60.4
18 years and over	108	28	26.2	48	44.7	55	51.3	59	54.6	59	54.6	70	64.9
Unrelated individuals	8,380	718	8.6	1,714	20.5	2,264	27.0	2,766	33.0	3,242	38.7	3,674	43.8
Male	3,762	302	8.0	642	17.1	832	22.1	957	25.4	1,123	29.9	1,281	34.0
Under 65 years	3,157	282	8.9	539	17.1	683	21.6	767	24.3	886	28.1	1,010	32.0
Living alone	1,570	94	6.0	226	14.4	289	18.4	337	21.5	394	25.1	430	27.4
65 years and over	605	20	3.3	103	17.0	149	24.7	190	31.5	237	39.2	271	44.9
Living alone	539	13	2.4	89	16.6	130	24.1	166	30.7	203	37.6	237	43.9
Female	4,618	416	9.0	1,073	23.2	1,433	31.0	1,809	39.2	2,119	45.9	2,393	51.8
Under 65 years	2,794	345	12.4	649	23.2	775	27.7	930	33.3	1,044	37.4	1,145	41.0
Living alone	1,645	137	8.4	315	19.1	370	22.5	478	29.1	523	31.8	587	35.7
65 years and over	1,824	71	3.9	423	23.2	658	36.1	879	48.2	1,075	58.9	1,248	68.4
Living alone	1,703	48	2.8	371	21.8	588	34.5	799	46.9	987	58.0	1,150	67.5

See footnote at end of table.

Table 2. Age, Sex, Household Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin by Ratio of Income to Poverty Threshold: 1998—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. People, families, and unrelated individuals as of March of the following year. For meaning of symbols, see text]

Characteristic	Total	Under .50		Under 1.00		Under 1.25		Under 1.50		Under 1.75		Under 2.00	
		Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
MIDWEST													
Both Sexes													
Total	63,155	2,532	4.0	6,501	10.3	8,728	13.8	11,492	18.2	13,914	22.0	16,555	26.2
Under 18 years	17,212	1,069	6.2	2,596	15.1	3,332	19.4	4,241	24.6	5,011	29.1	5,842	33.9
18 to 24 years	5,927	405	6.8	846	14.3	1,146	19.3	1,412	23.8	1,634	27.6	1,845	31.1
25 to 34 years	8,791	319	3.6	790	9.0	1,043	11.9	1,404	16.0	1,722	19.6	2,096	23.8
35 to 44 years	10,451	260	2.5	725	6.9	1,027	9.8	1,363	13.0	1,649	15.8	1,980	18.9
45 to 54 years	8,210	157	1.9	417	5.1	545	6.6	728	8.9	901	11.0	1,080	13.2
55 to 59 years	2,656	83	3.1	221	8.3	283	10.7	352	13.2	405	15.2	463	17.4
60 to 64 years	2,381	77	3.2	203	8.5	278	11.7	354	14.9	456	19.1	542	22.8
65 years and over	7,527	162	2.2	705	9.4	1,073	14.3	1,637	21.8	2,137	28.4	2,708	36.0
65 to 74 years	3,986	81	2.0	268	6.7	439	11.0	691	17.3	886	22.2	1,175	29.5
75 years and over	3,541	82	2.3	436	12.3	634	17.9	947	26.7	1,252	35.4	1,533	43.3
Male													
Total	31,093	1,089	3.5	2,805	9.0	3,806	12.2	5,019	16.1	6,146	19.8	7,400	23.8
Under 18 years	8,844	531	6.0	1,297	14.7	1,682	19.0	2,169	24.5	2,579	29.2	3,004	34.0
18 to 24 years	2,931	127	4.3	303	10.3	458	15.6	566	19.3	670	22.8	789	26.9
25 to 34 years	4,354	124	2.8	307	7.0	407	9.4	574	13.2	716	16.4	906	20.8
35 to 44 years	5,224	96	1.8	315	6.0	449	8.6	610	11.7	751	14.4	903	17.3
45 to 54 years	4,132	77	1.9	194	4.7	260	6.3	332	8.0	413	10.0	506	12.2
55 to 59 years	1,307	35	2.7	92	7.0	116	8.9	145	11.1	164	12.6	182	14.0
60 to 64 years	1,166	35	3.0	87	7.5	118	10.2	155	13.3	190	16.3	229	19.7
65 years and over	3,134	64	2.0	211	6.7	316	10.1	468	14.9	663	21.2	879	28.1
65 to 74 years	1,795	40	2.2	101	5.6	167	9.3	246	13.7	330	18.4	442	24.6
75 years and over	1,339	24	1.8	111	8.3	149	11.1	221	16.5	333	24.9	438	32.7
Female													
Total	32,062	1,444	4.5	3,696	11.5	4,923	15.4	6,472	20.2	7,768	24.2	9,155	28.6
Under 18 years	8,368	539	6.4	1,299	15.5	1,650	19.7	2,072	24.8	2,432	29.1	2,837	33.9
18 to 24 years	2,996	278	9.3	543	18.1	689	23.0	846	28.2	964	32.2	1,055	35.2
25 to 34 years	4,437	195	4.4	483	10.9	636	14.3	831	18.7	1,006	22.7	1,190	26.8
35 to 44 years	5,227	164	3.1	410	7.8	578	11.1	753	14.4	897	17.2	1,077	20.6
45 to 54 years	4,077	81	2.0	222	5.5	285	7.0	395	9.7	488	12.0	574	14.1
55 to 59 years	1,349	48	3.5	129	9.6	167	12.4	206	15.3	240	17.8	281	20.8
60 to 64 years	1,216	42	3.4	116	9.6	160	13.1	199	16.4	266	21.9	313	25.7
65 years and over	4,392	98	2.2	493	11.2	758	17.2	1,170	26.6	1,474	33.6	1,828	41.6
65 to 74 years	2,191	40	1.8	168	7.6	272	12.4	444	20.3	555	25.4	733	33.5
75 years and over	2,201	58	2.6	326	14.8	485	22.0	725	33.0	918	41.7	1,095	49.8
Household Relationship													
Total	63,155	2,532	4.0	6,501	10.3	8,728	13.8	11,492	18.2	13,914	22.0	16,555	26.2
65 years and over	7,527	162	2.2	705	9.4	1,073	14.3	1,637	21.8	2,137	28.4	2,708	36.0
In families	53,177	1,741	3.3	4,622	8.7	6,222	11.7	8,368	15.7	10,228	19.2	12,310	23.1
Householder	16,875	522	3.1	1,360	8.1	1,827	10.8	2,466	14.6	3,039	18.0	3,673	21.8
Under 65 years	14,132	479	3.4	1,207	8.5	1,610	11.4	2,099	14.9	2,546	18.0	3,011	21.3
65 years and over	2,743	43	1.6	153	5.6	217	7.9	368	13.4	493	18.0	662	24.1
Related children under 18 years	16,912	967	5.7	2,414	14.3	3,136	18.5	4,036	23.9	4,793	28.3	5,603	33.1
Under 6 years	5,548	437	7.9	975	17.6	1,199	21.6	1,519	27.4	1,778	32.0	2,026	36.5
6 to 17 years	11,364	530	4.7	1,440	12.7	1,937	17.0	2,517	22.2	3,014	26.5	3,577	31.5
Own children 18 years and over	4,841	41	0.9	227	4.7	350	7.2	511	10.6	619	12.8	766	15.8
In married-couple families	41,869	539	1.3	1,761	4.2	2,601	6.2	3,971	9.5	5,246	12.5	6,760	16.1
Husbands	13,023	163	1.3	497	3.8	712	5.5	1,091	8.4	1,466	11.3	1,906	14.6
Under 65 years	10,653	124	1.2	380	3.6	555	5.2	821	7.7	1,076	10.1	1,365	12.8
65 years and over	2,370	39	1.7	117	4.9	157	6.6	269	11.4	391	16.5	541	22.8
Wives	13,023	163	1.3	497	3.8	712	5.5	1,091	8.4	1,466	11.3	1,906	14.6
Under 65 years	11,178	133	1.2	403	3.6	601	5.4	897	8.0	1,175	10.5	1,492	13.3
65 years and over	1,845	30	1.6	94	5.1	111	6.0	194	10.5	291	15.8	414	22.4
Related children under 18 years	12,259	184	1.5	675	5.5	1,029	8.4	1,550	12.6	2,029	16.6	2,574	21.0
Under 6 years	4,111	86	2.1	290	7.0	411	10.0	599	14.6	774	18.8	935	22.7
6 to 17 years	8,147	99	1.2	385	4.7	618	7.6	951	11.7	1,255	15.4	1,639	20.1
Own children 18 years and over	3,115	16	0.5	66	2.1	94	3.0	173	5.6	203	6.5	269	8.6
In families with female householder, no spouse present	8,637	1,105	12.8	2,604	30.1	3,285	38.0	3,934	45.6	4,387	50.8	4,795	55.5
Householder	2,878	324	11.3	775	26.9	996	34.6	1,214	42.2	1,369	47.6	1,499	52.1
Under 65 years	2,484	318	12.8	737	29.7	930	37.4	1,113	44.8	1,254	50.5	1,363	54.9
65 years and over	394	6	1.6	38	9.6	66	16.8	101	25.5	115	29.2	137	34.7
Related children under 18 years	3,823	740	19.3	1,617	42.3	1,955	51.1	2,269	59.3	2,488	65.1	2,684	70.2
Under 6 years	1,192	331	27.8	627	52.6	723	60.6	838	70.3	909	76.3	956	80.2
6 to 17 years	2,631	408	15.5	990	37.6	1,233	46.9	1,430	54.4	1,579	60.0	1,729	65.7
Own children 18 years and over	1,374	22	1.6	147	10.7	229	16.6	306	22.3	363	26.4	432	31.4
In unrelated subfamilies	375	137	36.5	226	60.2	244	65.0	259	68.9	279	74.4	303	80.8
Under 18 years	221	78	35.3	137	61.9	149	67.3	158	71.6	167	75.6	185	83.4
Under 6 years	60	28	46.7	42	70.0	42	70.0	46	76.7	47	78.3	50	83.3
6 to 17 years	161	50	31.1	95	59.1	107	66.5	112	69.6	120	74.5	135	83.6
18 years and over	154	59	38.3	89	57.7	95	61.6	100	65.1	112	72.7	118	77.0
Unrelated individuals	9,599	654	6.8	1,654	17.2	2,263	23.6	2,865	29.8	3,407	35.5	3,942	41.1
Male	4,694	313	6.7	717	15.3	956	20.4	1,145	24.4	1,353	28.8	1,554	33.1
Under 65 years	4,125	292	7.1	628	15.2	811	19.7	968	23.5	1,113	27.0	1,257	30.5
Living alone	2,260	105	4.6	292	12.9	345	15.3	430	19.0	506	22.4	585	25.9
65 years and over	569	21	3.7	89	15.6	144	25.4	178	31.3	240	42.2	297	52.2
Living alone	495	5	1.0	60	12.1	107	21.6	137	27.7	191	38.6	242	48.9
Female	4,905	341	7.0	937	19.1	1,307	26.6	1,719	35.1	2,054	41.9	2,389	48.7
Under 65 years	2,987	283	9.5	582	19.5	739	24.8	877	29.4	1,022	34.2	1,151	38.5
Living alone	1,842	114	6.2	286	15.6	356	19.3	432	23.5	515	27.9	596	32.4
65 years and over	1,918	58	3.0	354	18.5	568	29.6	842	43.9	1,032	53.8	1,238	64.5
Living alone	1,873	55	2.9	341	18.2	545	29.1	816	43.5	1,003	53.5	1,197	63.9

See footnote at end of table.

Table 2. Age, Sex, Household Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin by Ratio of Income to Poverty Threshold: 1998—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. People, families, and unrelated individuals as of March of the following year. For meaning of symbols, see text]

Characteristic	Total	Under .50		Under 1.00		Under 1.25		Under 1.50		Under 1.75		Under 2.00	
		Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
SOUTH													
Both Sexes													
Total	94,640	5,321	5.6	12,992	13.7	17,573	18.6	22,249	23.5	26,606	28.1	31,673	33.5
Under 18 years	23,968	2,225	9.3	4,866	20.3	6,194	25.8	7,590	31.7	8,855	36.9	10,386	43.3
18 to 24 years	9,217	791	8.6	1,589	17.2	2,087	22.6	2,552	27.7	3,087	33.5	3,610	39.2
25 to 34 years	13,390	747	5.6	1,701	12.7	2,302	17.2	2,972	22.2	3,550	26.5	4,200	31.4
35 to 44 years	15,300	571	3.7	1,471	9.6	1,943	12.7	2,532	16.5	3,168	20.7	3,987	26.1
45 to 54 years	12,419	371	3.0	964	7.8	1,331	10.7	1,683	13.6	2,028	16.3	2,418	19.5
55 to 59 years	4,606	213	4.6	506	11.0	689	15.0	853	18.5	979	21.3	1,133	24.6
60 to 64 years	3,777	117	3.1	459	12.1	633	16.8	817	21.6	1,000	26.5	1,151	30.5
65 years and over	11,964	286	2.4	1,436	12.0	2,394	20.0	3,250	27.2	3,939	32.9	4,787	40.0
65 to 74 years	6,859	158	2.3	750	10.9	1,244	18.1	1,654	24.1	2,000	29.2	2,420	35.3
75 years and over	5,105	128	2.5	686	13.4	1,150	22.5	1,596	31.3	1,939	38.0	2,367	46.4
Male													
Total	45,974	2,282	5.0	5,457	11.9	7,453	16.2	9,626	20.9	11,697	25.4	14,123	30.7
Under 18 years	12,283	1,118	9.1	2,414	19.7	3,099	25.2	3,822	31.1	4,514	36.7	5,271	42.9
18 to 24 years	4,673	335	7.2	674	14.4	904	19.3	1,137	24.3	1,405	30.1	1,669	35.7
25 to 34 years	6,395	244	3.8	650	10.2	898	14.0	1,201	18.8	1,485	23.2	1,769	27.7
35 to 44 years	7,555	198	2.6	543	7.2	761	10.1	1,070	14.2	1,375	18.2	1,799	23.8
45 to 54 years	5,993	145	2.4	395	6.6	553	9.2	697	11.6	843	14.1	1,039	17.3
55 to 59 years	2,171	82	3.8	193	8.9	258	11.9	325	15.0	362	16.7	418	19.2
60 to 64 years	1,789	53	3.0	173	9.7	233	13.0	317	17.7	402	22.5	473	26.5
65 years and over	5,116	107	2.1	414	8.1	747	14.6	1,055	20.6	1,313	25.7	1,685	32.9
65 to 74 years	3,087	68	2.2	263	8.5	443	14.3	602	19.5	747	24.2	948	30.7
75 years and over	2,030	39	1.9	151	7.5	304	15.0	453	22.3	566	27.9	737	36.3
Female													
Total	48,666	3,039	6.2	7,535	15.5	10,120	20.8	12,623	25.9	14,909	30.6	17,550	36.1
Under 18 years	11,685	1,107	9.5	2,451	21.0	3,094	26.5	3,768	32.2	4,341	37.1	5,114	43.8
18 to 24 years	4,544	456	10.0	915	20.1	1,183	26.0	1,414	31.1	1,682	37.0	1,942	42.7
25 to 34 years	6,995	503	7.2	1,051	15.0	1,403	20.1	1,771	25.3	2,065	29.5	2,431	34.8
35 to 44 years	7,746	373	4.8	928	12.0	1,182	15.3	1,462	18.9	1,794	23.2	2,188	28.2
45 to 54 years	6,426	226	3.5	569	8.9	778	12.1	986	15.3	1,185	18.4	1,380	21.5
55 to 59 years	2,435	131	5.4	313	12.9	431	17.7	528	21.7	618	25.4	715	29.4
60 to 64 years	1,988	64	3.2	286	14.4	400	20.1	500	25.1	598	30.1	678	34.1
65 years and over	6,848	179	2.6	1,022	14.9	1,648	24.1	2,195	32.1	2,625	38.3	3,103	45.3
65 to 74 years	3,772	89	2.4	487	12.9	802	21.3	1,052	27.9	1,252	33.2	1,473	39.0
75 years and over	3,075	90	2.9	535	17.4	846	27.5	1,143	37.2	1,373	44.6	1,630	53.0
Household Relationship													
Total	94,640	5,321	5.6	12,992	13.7	17,573	18.6	22,249	23.5	26,606	28.1	31,673	33.5
65 years and over	11,964	286	2.4	1,436	12.0	2,394	20.0	3,250	27.2	3,939	32.9	4,787	40.0
In families	80,041	3,909	4.9	9,636	12.0	13,195	16.5	16,966	21.2	20,618	25.8	24,876	31.1
Householder	25,894	1,140	4.4	2,802	10.8	3,900	15.1	5,036	19.4	6,162	23.8	7,466	28.8
Under 65 years	21,488	1,056	4.9	2,462	11.5	3,319	15.4	4,207	19.6	5,104	23.8	6,113	28.5
65 years and over	4,407	84	1.9	339	7.7	581	13.2	829	18.8	1,057	24.0	1,353	30.7
Related children under 18 years	23,668	2,100	8.9	4,699	19.9	6,012	25.4	7,388	31.2	8,633	36.5	10,147	42.9
Under 6 years	7,770	852	11.0	1,736	22.3	2,201	28.3	2,657	34.2	3,101	39.9	3,578	46.1
6 to 17 years	15,898	1,248	7.9	2,963	18.6	3,811	24.0	4,731	29.8	5,532	34.8	6,568	41.3
Own children 18 years and over	7,547	170	2.3	627	8.3	1,004	13.3	1,316	17.4	1,656	21.9	1,995	26.4
In married-couple families	61,986	1,369	2.2	4,251	6.9	6,317	10.2	8,862	14.3	11,259	18.2	14,415	23.3
Husbands	19,839	391	2.0	1,167	5.9	1,786	9.0	2,502	12.6	3,220	16.2	4,146	20.9
Under 65 years	16,041	326	2.0	957	6.0	1,377	8.6	1,901	11.9	2,447	15.3	3,114	19.4
65 years and over	3,798	65	1.7	210	5.5	409	10.8	600	15.8	773	20.4	1,032	27.2
Wives	19,839	391	2.0	1,167	5.9	1,786	9.0	2,502	12.6	3,220	16.2	4,146	20.9
Under 65 years	16,849	344	2.0	1,018	6.0	1,481	8.8	2,043	12.1	2,598	15.4	3,299	19.6
65 years and over	2,990	46	1.6	149	5.0	305	10.2	459	15.3	622	20.8	847	28.3
Related children under 18 years	16,611	530	3.2	1,700	10.2	2,380	14.3	3,280	19.7	4,070	24.5	5,121	30.8
Under 6 years	5,587	174	3.1	625	11.2	876	15.7	1,196	21.4	1,499	26.8	1,876	33.6
6 to 17 years	11,025	355	3.2	1,076	9.8	1,504	13.6	2,083	18.9	2,571	23.3	3,245	29.4
Own children 18 years and over	4,693	39	0.8	162	3.4	277	5.9	417	8.9	534	11.4	725	15.5
In families with female householder, no spouse present	14,214	2,329	16.4	4,800	33.8	6,143	43.2	7,091	49.9	8,104	57.0	8,910	62.7
Householder	4,697	679	14.5	1,451	30.9	1,876	39.9	2,193	46.7	2,530	53.9	2,809	59.8
Under 65 years	4,091	658	16.1	1,338	32.7	1,712	41.9	1,967	48.1	2,251	55.0	2,499	61.1
65 years and over	606	21	3.4	113	18.6	164	27.1	227	37.4	279	46.1	309	51.1
Related children under 18 years	5,925	1,475	24.9	2,735	46.2	3,311	55.9	3,691	62.3	4,070	68.7	4,415	74.5
Under 6 years	1,837	641	34.9	1,022	55.6	1,214	66.1	1,322	72.0	1,426	77.6	1,495	81.4
6 to 17 years	4,088	834	20.4	1,713	41.9	2,097	51.3	2,369	58.0	2,645	64.7	2,920	71.4
Own children 18 years and over	2,406	123	5.1	416	17.3	654	27.2	804	33.4	1,019	42.4	1,149	47.7
In unrelated subfamilies	341	105	30.8	164	48.0	178	52.2	194	56.8	225	65.9	252	73.7
Under 18 years	188	61	32.3	89	47.5	97	51.5	107	56.8	125	66.3	142	75.6
Under 6 years	69	28	40.6	36	52.2	38	55.1	45	65.2	56	81.1	66	95.9
6 to 17 years	119	32	27.2	54	45.1	58	49.2	62	51.9	69	57.8	86	72.5
18 years and over	154	44	28.9	75	48.5	81	53.0	87	56.8	100	65.3	110	71.4
Unrelated individuals	14,258	1,307	9.2	3,192	22.4	4,199	29.5	5,089	35.7	5,763	40.4	6,545	45.9
Male	6,733	612	9.1	1,238	18.4	1,594	23.7	1,924	28.6	2,200	32.7	2,565	38.1
Under 65 years	5,798	572	9.9	1,052	18.1	1,294	22.3	1,548	26.7	1,760	30.4	2,042	35.2
Living alone	3,007	226	7.5	483	16.1	582	19.3	699	23.2	787	26.2	897	29.8
65 years and over	935	40	4.3	187	19.9	300	32.0	377	40.3	441	47.1	523	55.9
Living alone	765	27	3.5	132	17.3	230	30.1	279	36.5	330	43.1	388	50.7
Female	7,525	695	9.2	1,953	26.0	2,606	34.6	3,165	42.1	3,563	47.3	3,980	52.9
Under 65 years	4,780	593	12.4	1,233	25.8	1,497	31.3	1,748	36.6	1,968	41.2	2,192	45.8
Living alone	2,911	206	7.1	596	20.5	759	26.1	894	30.7	1,031	35.4	1,146	39.4
65 years and over	2,745	102	3.7	721	26.3	1,109	40.4	1,417	51.6	1,594	58.1	1,788	65.2
Living alone	2,620	94	3.6	684	26.1	1,064	40.6	1,352	51.6	1,528	58.3	1,719	65.6

See footnote at end of table.

Table 2. Age, Sex, Household Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin by Ratio of Income to Poverty Threshold: 1998—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. People, families, and unrelated individuals as of March of the following year. For meaning of symbols, see text]

Characteristic	Total	Under .50		Under 1.00		Under 1.25		Under 1.50		Under 1.75		Under 2.00	
		Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
WEST													
Both Sexes													
Total	61,522	3,481	5.7	8,625	14.0	11,429	18.6	14,333	23.3	17,445	28.4	20,364	33.1
Under 18 years	17,089	1,440	8.4	3,586	21.0	4,561	26.7	5,610	32.8	6,594	38.6	7,532	44.1
18 to 24 years	6,163	510	8.3	1,201	19.5	1,529	24.8	1,867	30.3	2,216	36.0	2,562	41.6
25 to 34 years	9,189	523	5.7	1,289	14.0	1,749	19.0	2,152	23.4	2,608	28.4	3,027	32.9
35 to 44 years	10,316	419	4.1	1,077	10.4	1,439	14.0	1,838	17.8	2,286	22.2	2,737	26.5
45 to 54 years	7,617	265	3.5	534	7.0	724	9.5	912	12.0	1,153	15.1	1,363	17.9
55 to 59 years	2,791	108	3.9	214	7.7	276	9.9	351	12.6	459	16.4	538	19.3
60 to 64 years	2,049	58	2.8	159	7.8	241	11.8	303	14.8	376	18.4	457	22.3
65 years and over	6,308	157	2.5	565	9.0	911	14.4	1,300	20.6	1,754	27.8	2,148	34.0
65 to 74 years	3,483	107	3.1	301	8.6	448	12.9	609	17.5	791	22.7	990	28.4
75 years and over	2,825	50	1.8	264	9.3	463	16.4	691	24.5	963	34.1	1,158	41.0
Male													
Total	30,490	1,549	5.1	3,857	12.7	5,118	16.8	6,444	21.1	7,956	26.1	9,415	30.9
Under 18 years	8,782	755	8.6	1,816	20.7	2,321	26.4	2,859	32.6	3,357	38.2	3,821	43.5
18 to 24 years	3,015	199	6.6	470	15.6	609	20.2	789	26.2	984	32.6	1,154	38.3
25 to 34 years	4,659	184	3.9	518	11.1	715	15.3	897	19.2	1,122	24.1	1,350	29.0
35 to 44 years	5,214	156	3.0	466	8.9	639	12.3	812	15.6	1,042	20.0	1,280	24.6
45 to 54 years	3,694	112	3.0	224	6.1	313	8.5	405	11.0	521	14.1	625	16.9
55 to 59 years	1,363	52	3.8	112	8.2	133	9.7	148	10.9	192	14.1	225	16.5
60 to 64 years	970	22	2.3	55	5.6	80	8.3	101	10.4	124	12.8	162	16.7
65 years and over	2,792	70	2.5	195	7.0	307	11.0	434	15.5	614	22.0	798	28.6
65 to 74 years	1,598	49	3.1	104	6.5	153	9.6	216	13.5	284	17.8	381	23.8
75 years and over	1,194	21	1.8	91	7.6	154	12.9	218	18.3	330	27.6	417	34.9
Female													
Total	31,032	1,932	6.2	4,768	15.4	6,312	20.3	7,889	25.4	9,489	30.6	10,949	35.3
Under 18 years	8,307	685	8.2	1,770	21.3	2,239	27.0	2,751	33.1	3,237	39.0	3,711	44.7
18 to 24 years	3,148	311	9.9	730	23.2	920	29.2	1,078	34.2	1,232	39.1	1,408	44.7
25 to 34 years	4,530	339	7.5	772	17.0	1,034	22.8	1,255	27.7	1,486	32.8	1,677	37.0
35 to 44 years	5,102	264	5.2	611	12.0	801	15.7	1,026	20.1	1,244	24.4	1,457	28.6
45 to 54 years	3,922	154	3.9	310	7.9	411	10.5	507	12.9	631	16.1	738	18.8
55 to 59 years	1,428	56	3.9	102	7.1	143	10.0	203	14.2	267	18.7	313	21.9
60 to 64 years	1,079	36	3.4	104	9.7	161	14.9	202	18.7	252	23.3	295	27.3
65 years and over	3,516	87	2.5	369	10.5	603	17.2	866	24.6	1,140	32.4	1,350	38.4
65 to 74 years	1,885	57	3.0	197	10.4	295	15.7	394	20.9	507	26.9	609	32.3
75 years and over	1,631	29	1.8	172	10.6	308	18.9	473	29.0	633	38.8	741	45.4
Household Relationship													
Total	61,522	3,481	5.7	8,625	14.0	11,429	18.6	14,333	23.3	17,445	28.4	20,364	33.1
65 years and over	6,308	157	2.5	565	9.0	911	14.4	1,300	20.6	1,754	27.8	2,148	34.0
In families	50,890	2,449	4.8	6,582	12.9	8,696	17.1	11,002	21.6	13,521	26.6	15,892	31.2
Householder	15,398	679	4.4	1,727	11.2	2,291	14.9	2,874	18.7	3,586	23.3	4,254	27.6
Under 65 years	13,187	620	4.7	1,570	11.9	2,081	15.8	2,586	19.6	3,156	23.9	3,713	28.2
65 years and over	2,211	59	2.7	157	7.1	210	9.5	289	13.0	430	19.4	541	24.5
Related children under 18 years	16,800	1,332	7.9	3,433	20.4	4,384	26.1	5,421	32.3	6,384	38.0	7,301	43.5
Under 6 years	5,703	536	9.4	1,325	23.2	1,680	29.5	2,050	35.9	2,363	41.4	2,698	47.3
6 to 17 years	11,097	796	7.2	2,109	19.0	2,704	24.4	3,371	30.4	4,021	36.2	4,603	41.5
Own children 18 years and over	4,473	121	2.7	355	7.9	539	12.1	703	15.7	881	19.7	1,068	23.9
In married-couple families	40,116	963	2.4	3,382	8.4	4,738	11.8	6,419	16.0	8,288	20.7	10,105	25.2
Husbands	11,865	253	2.1	791	6.7	1,107	9.3	1,491	12.6	1,996	16.8	2,483	20.9
Under 65 years	9,880	207	2.1	675	6.8	951	9.6	1,271	12.9	1,645	16.6	2,017	20.4
65 years and over	1,985	47	2.3	116	5.8	156	7.8	220	11.1	352	17.7	466	23.5
Wives	11,865	253	2.1	791	6.7	1,107	9.3	1,491	12.6	1,996	16.8	2,483	20.9
Under 65 years	10,359	221	2.1	710	6.9	994	9.6	1,333	12.9	1,736	16.8	2,142	20.7
65 years and over	1,506	32	2.1	81	5.4	113	7.5	158	10.5	260	17.3	341	22.6
Related children under 18 years	12,357	408	3.3	1,557	12.6	2,164	17.5	2,932	23.7	3,623	29.3	4,273	34.6
Under 6 years	4,297	143	3.3	612	14.3	844	19.6	1,130	26.3	1,373	32.0	1,635	38.0
6 to 17 years	8,060	265	3.3	944	11.7	1,320	16.4	1,802	22.4	2,250	27.9	2,639	32.7
Own children 18 years and over	3,026	35	1.2	139	4.6	221	7.3	310	10.3	405	13.4	544	18.0
In families with female householder, no spouse present	8,166	1,334	16.3	2,832	34.7	3,504	42.9	3,990	48.9	4,501	55.1	4,840	59.3
Householder	2,617	384	14.7	825	31.5	1,043	39.9	1,199	45.8	1,358	51.9	1,470	56.2
Under 65 years	2,368	368	15.6	784	33.1	987	41.7	1,126	47.5	1,271	53.7	1,378	58.2
65 years and over	249	16	6.3	41	16.3	56	22.6	73	29.6	87	34.9	92	37.0
Related children under 18 years	3,602	846	23.5	1,685	46.8	1,996	55.4	2,213	61.4	2,436	67.6	2,604	72.3
Under 6 years	1,141	361	31.6	648	56.8	752	65.9	815	71.5	869	76.2	901	78.9
6 to 17 years	2,461	485	19.7	1,037	42.1	1,244	50.5	1,398	56.8	1,568	63.7	1,703	69.2
Own children 18 years and over	1,142	77	6.8	194	17.0	293	25.6	355	31.1	428	37.4	462	40.5
In unrelated subfamilies	330	71	21.6	125	37.9	166	50.5	186	56.5	207	62.7	252	76.5
Under 18 years	176	43	24.4	73	41.5	94	53.7	104	59.3	116	66.0	135	77.1
Under 6 years	69	24	34.8	38	55.1	44	63.6	52	75.4	61	88.6	67	97.2
6 to 17 years	107	19	18.0	35	32.9	50	47.0	52	48.8	55	51.8	69	64.6
18 years and over	154	28	18.3	52	33.9	72	46.8	82	53.4	91	59.0	117	75.8
Unrelated individuals	10,302	961	9.3	1,918	18.6	2,567	24.9	3,145	30.5	3,717	36.1	4,220	41.0
Male	5,206	441	8.5	868	16.7	1,123	21.6	1,334	25.6	1,584	30.4	1,839	35.3
Under 65 years	4,638	420	9.1	810	17.5	1,000	21.6	1,167	25.2	1,377	29.7	1,580	34.1
Living alone	1,897	95	5.0	223	11.8	280	14.8	341	18.0	427	22.5	513	27.0
65 years and over	567	21	3.6	58	10.2	123	21.8	167	29.4	207	36.5	259	45.7
Living alone	461	11	2.3	30	6.5	82	17.9	114	24.7	152	32.9	200	43.5
Female	5,097	521	10.2	1,050	20.6	1,443	28.3	1,811	35.5	2,133	41.9	2,381	46.7
Under 65 years	3,696	484	13.1	834	22.6	1,056	28.6	1,235	33.4	1,412	38.2	1,550	41.9
Living alone	1,785	111	6.2	259	14.5	356	19.9	467	26.2	552	30.9	625	35.0
65 years and over	1,401	37	2.6	216	15.4	387	27.6	577	41.2	721	51.5	831	59.3
Living alone	1,297	35	2.7	207	16.0	373	28.7	549	42.3	678	52.3	762	58.7

See footnote at end of table.

Table 2. Age, Sex, Household Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin by Ratio of Income to Poverty Threshold: 1998—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. People, families, and unrelated individuals as of March of the following year. For meaning of symbols, see text]

Characteristic	Total	Under .50		Under 1.00		Under 1.25		Under 1.50		Under 1.75		Under 2.00	
		Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
PEOPLE IN HOUSEHOLDS THAT RECEIVED MEANS-TESTED ASSISTANCE EXCLUDING SCHOOL LUNCHES													
Both Sexes													
Total	50,152	7,959	15.9	20,496	40.9	25,466	50.8	29,763	59.3	33,090	66.0	35,737	71.3
Under 18 years	18,653	4,339	23.3	9,604	51.5	11,457	61.4	13,083	70.1	14,161	75.9	15,117	81.0
18 to 24 years	5,570	916	16.4	2,114	38.0	2,646	47.5	3,061	55.0	3,524	63.3	3,815	68.5
25 to 34 years	6,579	1,085	16.5	2,724	41.4	3,380	51.4	3,961	60.2	4,392	66.8	4,780	72.7
35 to 44 years	6,592	805	12.2	2,285	34.7	2,867	43.5	3,415	51.8	3,911	59.3	4,281	64.9
45 to 54 years	4,341	382	8.8	1,267	29.2	1,609	37.1	1,904	43.9	2,163	49.8	2,348	54.1
55 to 59 years	1,628	128	7.8	513	31.5	638	39.2	777	47.7	877	53.9	968	59.5
60 to 64 years	1,566	102	6.5	517	33.0	666	42.5	788	50.3	908	58.0	977	62.4
65 years and over	5,223	203	3.9	1,471	28.2	2,205	42.2	2,774	53.1	3,153	60.4	3,451	66.1
65 to 74 years	2,813	123	4.4	756	26.9	1,159	41.2	1,462	52.0	1,626	57.8	1,794	63.8
75 years and over	2,410	79	3.3	715	29.7	1,045	43.4	1,312	54.4	1,527	63.4	1,657	68.7
Male													
Total	22,389	3,249	14.5	8,450	37.7	10,634	47.5	12,547	56.0	14,144	63.2	15,400	68.8
Under 18 years	9,403	2,190	23.3	4,758	50.6	5,724	60.9	6,580	70.0	7,174	76.3	7,640	81.3
18 to 24 years	2,333	280	12.0	765	32.8	981	42.0	1,156	49.6	1,376	59.0	1,512	64.8
25 to 34 years	2,710	254	9.4	867	32.0	1,110	41.0	1,332	49.2	1,535	56.6	1,722	63.5
35 to 44 years	2,906	229	7.9	799	27.5	1,054	36.3	1,292	44.4	1,531	52.7	1,735	59.7
45 to 54 years	1,896	141	7.5	494	26.1	652	34.4	772	40.7	894	47.2	961	50.7
55 to 59 years	697	43	6.2	204	29.3	249	35.7	300	43.0	323	46.3	361	51.8
60 to 64 years	610	38	6.2	171	28.0	228	37.4	274	45.0	330	54.1	366	60.0
65 years and over	1,835	73	4.0	391	21.3	636	34.7	841	45.8	982	53.5	1,103	60.1
65 to 74 years	1,126	59	5.2	256	22.7	398	35.4	536	47.6	605	53.7	678	60.2
75 years and over	708	14	2.0	135	19.1	238	33.6	305	43.1	378	53.3	425	60.0
Female													
Total	27,763	4,710	17.0	12,047	43.4	14,833	53.4	17,216	62.0	18,945	68.2	20,337	73.3
Under 18 years	9,251	2,148	23.2	4,846	52.4	5,733	62.0	6,503	70.3	6,987	75.5	7,476	80.8
18 to 24 years	3,237	636	19.6	1,349	41.7	1,665	51.4	1,904	58.8	2,148	66.4	2,303	71.2
25 to 34 years	3,869	831	21.5	1,857	48.0	2,269	58.7	2,629	68.0	2,858	73.9	3,058	79.0
35 to 44 years	3,686	577	15.6	1,485	40.3	1,814	49.2	2,123	57.6	2,381	64.6	2,546	69.1
45 to 54 years	2,445	241	9.8	773	31.6	957	39.1	1,132	46.3	1,269	51.9	1,387	56.7
55 to 59 years	932	84	9.0	309	33.2	389	41.7	478	51.3	554	59.5	607	65.2
60 to 64 years	956	64	6.7	347	36.3	437	45.7	514	53.7	578	60.5	612	64.0
65 years and over	3,388	129	3.8	1,080	31.9	1,568	46.3	1,933	57.1	2,171	64.1	2,348	69.3
65 to 74 years	1,687	64	3.8	500	29.7	761	45.1	926	54.9	1,021	60.6	1,117	66.2
75 years and over	1,701	65	3.8	580	34.1	808	47.5	1,007	59.2	1,149	67.6	1,231	72.4
Household Relationship													
Total	50,152	7,959	15.9	20,496	40.9	25,466	50.8	29,763	59.3	33,090	66.0	35,737	71.3
65 years and over	5,223	203	3.9	1,471	28.2	2,205	42.2	2,774	53.1	3,153	60.4	3,451	66.1
In families	42,799	6,732	15.7	16,641	38.9	20,744	48.5	24,499	57.2	27,414	64.1	29,737	69.5
Householder	11,847	1,811	15.3	4,511	38.1	5,676	47.9	6,708	56.6	7,559	63.8	8,188	69.1
Under 65 years	10,287	1,763	17.1	4,226	41.1	5,239	50.9	6,087	59.2	6,819	66.3	7,340	71.3
65 years and over	1,560	48	3.1	285	18.3	437	28.0	620	39.8	740	47.4	849	54.4
Related children under 18 years	18,242	4,157	22.8	9,287	50.9	11,125	61.0	12,733	69.8	13,798	75.6	14,729	80.7
Under 6 years	6,813	1,720	25.2	3,581	52.6	4,283	62.9	4,902	72.0	5,253	77.1	5,618	82.5
6 to 17 years	11,429	2,437	21.3	5,706	49.9	6,841	59.9	7,831	68.5	8,544	74.8	9,111	79.7
Own children 18 years and over	4,627	279	6.0	971	21.0	1,402	30.3	1,718	37.1	2,107	45.5	2,366	51.1
In married-couple families	22,153	1,460	6.6	5,764	26.0	7,673	34.6	9,886	44.6	11,456	51.7	12,869	58.1
Husbands	5,608	323	5.8	1,319	23.5	1,788	31.9	2,334	41.6	2,759	49.2	3,115	55.5
Under 65 years	4,635	306	6.6	1,187	25.6	1,559	33.6	1,986	42.9	2,333	50.3	2,623	56.6
65 years and over	973	17	1.8	132	13.6	229	23.6	348	35.7	426	43.8	492	50.5
Wives	5,608	323	5.8	1,319	23.5	1,788	31.9	2,334	41.6	2,759	49.2	3,115	55.5
Under 65 years	4,897	314	6.4	1,234	25.2	1,637	33.4	2,103	42.9	2,462	50.3	2,766	56.5
65 years and over	711	9	1.3	85	12.0	151	21.3	231	32.5	297	41.8	349	49.1
Related children under 18 years	8,094	745	9.2	2,773	34.3	3,580	44.2	4,507	55.7	5,048	62.4	5,568	68.8
Under 6 years	3,052	276	9.0	1,085	35.6	1,417	46.4	1,797	58.9	1,970	64.6	2,204	72.2
6 to 17 years	5,042	469	9.3	1,687	33.5	2,163	42.9	2,710	53.8	3,078	61.0	3,364	66.7
Own children 18 years and over	2,034	53	2.6	236	11.6	345	17.0	457	22.5	586	28.8	712	35.0
In families with female householder, no spouse present	17,938	4,930	27.5	9,967	55.6	11,953	66.6	13,270	74.0	14,376	80.1	15,040	83.8
Householder	5,379	1,387	25.8	2,908	54.1	3,530	65.6	3,949	73.4	4,303	80.0	4,502	83.7
Under 65 years	4,863	1,360	28.0	2,777	57.1	3,341	68.7	3,695	76.0	4,010	82.5	4,178	85.9
65 years and over	516	28	5.4	131	25.5	189	36.6	254	49.3	294	57.0	324	62.9
Related children under 18 years	9,096	3,237	35.6	6,055	66.6	7,003	77.0	7,586	83.4	8,027	88.3	8,317	91.4
Under 6 years	3,313	1,360	41.1	2,289	69.1	2,621	79.1	2,828	85.4	2,974	89.8	3,049	92.0
6 to 17 years	5,783	1,877	32.5	3,766	65.1	4,383	75.8	4,757	82.3	5,053	87.4	5,268	91.1
Own children 18 years and over	2,284	211	9.3	670	29.3	967	42.3	1,150	50.3	1,376	60.3	1,500	65.6
In unrelated subfamilies	505	178	35.3	352	69.7	377	74.6	408	80.6	427	84.4	468	92.7
Under 18 years	289	100	34.4	203	70.2	213	73.6	231	79.8	242	83.9	266	92.2
Under 6 years	131	48	36.5	84	64.1	91	69.1	103	78.7	112	85.6	119	90.5
6 to 17 years	158	52	32.7	119	75.3	122	77.4	128	80.8	130	82.4	148	93.5
18 years and over	216	79	36.4	149	69.0	164	75.9	177	81.7	184	85.0	202	93.3
Unrelated individuals	6,847	1,048	15.3	3,503	51.2	4,345	63.5	4,857	70.9	5,250	76.7	5,532	80.8
Male	2,892	450	15.6	1,333	46.1	1,657	57.3	1,824	63.1	1,989	68.8	2,126	73.5
Under 65 years	2,322	405	17.4	1,110	47.8	1,312	56.5	1,436	61.8	1,568	67.5	1,673	72.1
Living alone	919	117	12.7	526	57.2	623	67.8	679	73.9	733	79.7	751	81.7
65 years and over	570	46	8.0	223	39.1	344	60.4	388	68.1	421	73.9	453	79.5
Living alone	452	17	3.8	161	35.7	269	59.5	298	65.9	326	72.1	358	79.2
Female	3,955	598	15.1	2,171	54.9	2,688	68.0	3,033	76.7	3,261	82.4	3,406	86.1
Under 65 years	2,251	517	23.0	1,364	60.6	1,552	68.9	1,715	76.2	1,838	81.7	1,908	84.8
Living alone	1,243	189	15.2	763	61.4	877	70.6	985	79.2	1,052	84.6	1,091	87.7
65 years and over	1,705	81	4.7	807	47.3	1,137	66.7	1,317	77.3	1,423	83.5	1,498	87.9
Living alone	1,638	73	4.5	775	47.3	1,091	66.6	1,266	77.3	1,372	83.7	1,446	88.3

See footnote at end of table.

Table 2. Age, Sex, Household Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin by Ratio of Income to Poverty Threshold: 1998—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. People, families, and unrelated individuals as of March of the following year. For meaning of symbols, see text]

Characteristic	Total	Under .50		Under 1.00		Under 1.25		Under 1.50		Under 1.75		Under 2.00	
		Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
PEOPLE IN HOUSEHOLDS THAT RECEIVED MEANS-TESTED ASSISTANCE													
Both Sexes													
Total	65,080	8,917	13.7	23,866	36.7	30,574	47.0	36,873	56.7	42,005	64.5	46,445	71.4
Under 18 years	26,353	4,885	18.5	11,489	43.6	14,269	54.1	16,981	64.4	19,000	72.1	20,865	79.2
18 to 24 years	6,623	979	14.8	2,345	35.4	3,009	45.4	3,559	53.7	4,139	62.5	4,540	68.6
25 to 34 years	8,774	1,218	13.9	3,199	36.5	4,099	46.7	4,995	56.9	5,716	65.1	6,358	72.5
35 to 44 years	9,270	960	10.4	2,813	30.3	3,681	39.7	4,580	49.4	5,410	58.4	6,128	66.1
45 to 54 years	5,229	417	8.0	1,429	27.3	1,894	36.2	2,276	43.5	2,620	50.1	2,924	55.9
55 to 59 years	1,798	145	8.0	549	30.5	684	38.0	839	46.6	958	53.2	1,064	59.2
60 to 64 years	1,667	111	6.7	545	32.7	699	41.9	826	49.5	958	57.4	1,034	62.0
65 years and over	5,366	203	3.8	1,496	27.9	2,240	41.7	2,819	52.5	3,205	59.7	3,530	65.8
65 to 74 years	2,907	124	4.3	769	26.4	1,179	40.6	1,489	51.2	1,660	57.1	1,842	63.4
75 years and over	2,460	79	3.2	728	29.6	1,061	43.1	1,330	54.1	1,545	62.8	1,689	68.7
Male													
Total	29,588	3,666	12.4	10,015	33.8	13,021	44.0	15,902	53.7	18,384	62.1	20,534	69.4
Under 18 years	13,374	2,475	18.5	5,751	43.0	7,182	53.7	8,572	64.1	9,670	72.3	10,600	79.3
18 to 24 years	2,899	297	10.3	866	29.9	1,154	39.8	1,407	48.5	1,692	58.4	1,904	65.7
25 to 34 years	3,542	291	8.2	1,022	28.9	1,348	38.0	1,686	47.6	2,009	56.7	2,305	65.1
35 to 44 years	4,086	289	7.1	1,005	24.6	1,377	33.7	1,785	43.7	2,160	52.9	2,519	61.6
45 to 54 years	2,346	152	6.5	570	24.3	800	34.1	970	41.3	1,133	48.3	1,270	54.1
55 to 59 years	769	45	5.8	215	28.0	264	34.3	322	41.8	352	45.7	394	51.2
60 to 64 years	681	44	6.4	188	27.6	248	36.4	298	43.8	365	53.6	408	59.9
65 years and over	1,891	73	3.9	398	21.0	648	34.3	863	45.6	1,004	53.1	1,135	60.0
65 to 74 years	1,162	59	5.1	258	22.2	406	34.9	550	47.4	619	53.3	696	59.9
75 years and over	730	14	2.0	140	19.2	243	33.2	312	42.8	385	52.8	439	60.2
Female													
Total	35,492	5,251	14.8	13,851	39.0	17,553	49.5	20,971	59.1	23,620	66.6	25,911	73.0
Under 18 years	12,979	2,409	18.6	5,738	44.2	7,086	54.6	8,409	64.8	9,330	71.9	10,266	79.1
18 to 24 years	3,724	682	18.3	1,479	39.7	1,856	49.8	2,152	57.8	2,448	65.7	2,636	70.8
25 to 34 years	5,232	927	17.7	2,177	41.6	2,751	52.6	3,309	63.2	3,706	70.8	4,053	77.5
35 to 44 years	5,184	672	13.0	1,809	34.9	2,304	44.4	2,795	53.9	3,250	62.7	3,610	69.6
45 to 54 years	2,882	265	9.2	859	29.8	1,094	38.0	1,306	45.3	1,487	51.6	1,655	57.4
55 to 59 years	1,029	100	9.7	334	32.4	420	40.8	517	50.2	606	58.9	671	65.2
60 to 64 years	987	67	6.8	357	36.2	451	45.7	527	53.4	593	60.1	627	63.5
65 years and over	3,475	130	3.7	1,099	31.6	1,591	45.8	1,956	56.3	2,201	63.3	2,395	68.9
65 to 74 years	1,745	65	3.7	511	29.3	773	44.3	939	53.8	1,041	59.6	1,145	65.6
75 years and over	1,730	65	3.7	588	34.0	818	47.3	1,017	58.8	1,160	67.1	1,250	72.2
Household Relationship													
Total	65,080	8,917	13.7	23,866	36.7	30,574	47.0	36,873	56.7	42,005	64.5	46,445	71.4
65 years and over	5,366	203	3.8	1,496	27.9	2,240	41.7	2,819	52.5	3,205	59.7	3,530	65.8
In families	57,274	7,553	13.2	19,818	34.6	25,603	44.7	31,331	54.7	36,015	62.9	40,100	70.0
Householder	15,285	2,023	13.2	5,262	34.4	6,825	44.6	8,302	54.3	9,577	62.7	10,634	69.6
Under 65 years	13,668	1,975	14.4	4,965	36.3	6,373	46.6	7,662	56.1	8,815	64.5	9,752	71.3
65 years and over	1,618	48	3.0	297	18.4	452	27.9	640	39.6	763	47.2	882	54.5
Related children under 18 years	25,788	4,649	18.0	11,087	43.0	13,824	53.6	16,513	64.0	18,508	71.8	20,338	78.9
Under 6 years	8,402	1,858	22.1	3,987	47.5	4,887	58.2	5,733	68.2	6,259	74.5	6,823	81.2
6 to 17 years	17,386	2,791	16.1	7,100	40.8	8,937	51.4	10,780	62.0	12,249	70.5	13,515	77.7
Own children 18 years and over	5,611	314	5.6	1,161	20.7	1,709	30.5	2,158	38.5	2,625	46.8	2,995	53.4
In married-couple families	32,000	1,828	5.7	7,436	23.2	10,513	32.9	14,095	44.0	16,909	52.8	19,622	61.3
Husbands	7,679	394	5.1	1,658	21.6	2,365	30.8	3,177	41.4	3,871	50.4	4,504	58.7
Under 65 years	6,666	377	5.6	1,522	22.8	2,126	31.9	2,815	42.2	3,431	51.5	3,988	59.8
65 years and over	1,012	17	1.7	136	13.4	239	23.6	361	35.7	440	43.5	516	51.0
Wives	7,679	394	5.1	1,658	21.6	2,365	30.8	3,177	41.4	3,871	50.4	4,504	58.7
Under 65 years	6,949	385	5.5	1,569	22.6	2,207	31.8	2,940	42.3	3,567	51.3	4,143	59.6
65 years and over	730	9	1.2	89	12.2	158	21.6	237	32.5	304	41.6	361	49.5
Related children under 18 years	13,041	958	7.3	3,662	28.1	5,082	39.0	6,724	51.6	7,907	60.6	9,079	69.6
Under 6 years	4,211	338	8.0	1,310	31.1	1,787	42.4	2,340	55.6	2,653	63.0	3,048	72.4
6 to 17 years	8,830	621	7.0	2,352	26.6	3,295	37.3	4,384	49.7	5,254	59.5	6,031	68.3
Own children 18 years and over	2,594	64	2.5	321	12.4	495	19.1	688	26.5	855	33.0	1,054	40.6
In families with female householder, no spouse present	21,823	5,332	24.4	11,286	51.7	13,715	62.8	15,521	71.1	17,086	78.3	18,103	83.0
Householder	6,527	1,511	23.1	3,269	50.1	4,029	61.7	4,587	70.3	5,084	77.9	5,399	82.7
Under 65 years	5,989	1,483	24.8	3,131	52.3	3,833	64.0	4,325	72.2	4,780	79.8	5,064	84.6
65 years and over	538	28	5.2	138	25.7	196	36.5	261	48.6	304	56.6	335	62.3
Related children under 18 years	11,288	3,484	30.9	6,864	60.8	8,058	71.4	8,932	79.1	9,632	85.3	10,105	89.5
Under 6 years	3,665	1,432	39.1	2,452	66.9	2,822	77.0	3,076	83.9	3,254	88.8	3,354	91.5
6 to 17 years	7,623	2,052	26.9	4,411	57.9	5,236	68.7	5,856	76.8	6,378	83.7	6,751	88.6
Own children 18 years and over	2,656	234	8.8	762	28.7	1,103	41.5	1,336	50.3	1,594	60.0	1,755	66.1
In unrelated subfamilies	715	258	36.1	472	66.0	532	74.4	572	80.0	603	84.3	662	92.5
Under 18 years	422	149	35.4	277	65.7	312	73.9	335	79.5	354	84.0	389	92.2
Under 6 years	152	62	40.6	101	66.0	110	71.8	124	81.4	134	87.6	140	91.9
6 to 17 years	269	87	32.4	176	65.4	202	75.0	211	78.4	221	81.9	249	92.5
18 years and over	293	109	37.2	195	66.6	220	75.1	237	80.7	249	84.8	273	92.9
Unrelated individuals	7,091	1,106	15.6	3,576	50.4	4,440	62.6	4,970	70.1	5,386	76.0	5,684	80.1
Male	3,067	475	15.5	1,370	44.7	1,715	55.9	1,895	61.8	2,076	67.7	2,227	72.6
Under 65 years	2,497	429	17.2	1,147	45.9	1,370	54.9	1,507	60.4	1,655	66.3	1,774	71.0
Living alone	919	117	12.7	526	57.2	623	67.8	679	73.9	733	79.7	751	81.7
65 years and over	570	46	8.0	223	39.1	344	60.4	388	68.1	421	73.9	453	79.5
Living alone	452	17	3.8	161	35.7	269	59.5	298	65.9	326	72.1	358	79.2
Female	4,025	631	15.7	2,206	54.8	2,725	67.7	3,075	76.4	3,310	82.2	3,457	85.9
Under 65 years	2,320	550	23.7	1,399	60.3	1,589	68.5	1,758	75.8	1,887	81.3	1,959	84.4
Living alone	1,243	189	15.2	763	61.4	877	70.6	985	79.2	1,052	84.6	1,091	87.7
65 years and over	1,705	81	4.7	807	47.3	1,137	66.7	1,317	77.3	1,423	83.5	1,498	87.9
Living alone	1,638	73	4.5	775	47.3	1,091	66.6	1,266	77.3	1,372	83.7	1,446	88.3

See footnote at end of table.

Table 2. Age, Sex, Household Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin by Ratio of Income to Poverty Threshold: 1998—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. People, families, and unrelated individuals as of March of the following year. For meaning of symbols, see text]

Characteristic	Total	Under .50		Under 1.00		Under 1.25		Under 1.50		Under 1.75		Under 2.00	
		Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
PEOPLE IN HOUSEHOLDS THAT RECEIVED FOOD STAMPS													
Both Sexes													
Total	20,368	5,689	27.9	13,451	66.0	15,687	77.0	17,160	84.2	18,241	89.6	18,827	92.4
Under 18 years	9,685	3,357	34.7	7,025	72.5	8,016	82.8	8,646	89.3	9,029	93.2	9,252	95.5
18 to 24 years	2,132	605	28.4	1,282	60.2	1,515	71.1	1,672	78.4	1,832	85.9	1,915	89.9
25 to 34 years	2,805	771	27.5	1,789	63.8	2,098	74.8	2,321	82.7	2,471	88.1	2,553	91.0
35 to 44 years	2,383	537	22.5	1,409	59.1	1,676	70.3	1,877	78.7	2,057	86.3	2,153	90.3
45 to 54 years	1,273	230	18.1	747	58.7	877	68.9	992	78.0	1,095	86.0	1,123	88.3
55 to 59 years	431	69	15.9	262	60.7	307	71.3	338	78.5	356	82.6	368	85.5
60 to 64 years	449	51	11.3	279	62.2	311	69.4	348	77.5	380	84.6	394	87.7
65 years and over	1,211	69	5.7	658	54.4	887	73.3	966	79.8	1,021	84.4	1,068	88.2
65 to 74 years	683	43	6.2	358	52.4	502	73.5	543	79.6	576	84.3	602	88.1
75 years and over	528	27	5.1	300	56.9	385	73.0	422	80.1	446	84.4	466	88.4
Male													
Total	8,627	2,298	26.6	5,487	63.6	6,454	74.8	7,076	82.0	7,639	88.5	7,904	91.6
Under 18 years	4,851	1,693	34.9	3,486	71.9	4,008	82.6	4,330	89.3	4,548	93.7	4,643	95.7
18 to 24 years	805	171	21.3	432	53.7	517	64.3	582	72.3	675	83.9	710	88.2
25 to 34 years	891	154	17.3	477	53.5	575	64.5	641	72.0	717	80.4	756	84.8
35 to 44 years	860	129	15.0	417	48.5	519	60.4	595	69.3	691	80.3	747	86.9
45 to 54 years	519	87	16.8	293	56.5	356	68.6	405	77.9	450	86.8	464	89.4
55 to 59 years	166	23	13.9	108	65.2	120	72.4	130	78.2	133	79.8	137	82.4
60 to 64 years	158	23	14.7	98	62.1	105	66.7	120	76.1	129	82.0	135	85.3
65 years and over	377	18	4.7	176	46.7	253	67.0	272	72.1	296	78.4	313	82.8
65 to 74 years	246	15	6.2	121	49.0	165	67.1	177	71.8	192	77.9	202	82.0
75 years and over	131	2	1.8	56	42.3	88	66.8	95	72.7	104	79.3	111	84.3
Female													
Total	11,741	3,391	28.9	7,964	67.8	9,233	78.6	10,084	85.9	10,602	90.3	10,923	93.0
Under 18 years	4,834	1,664	34.4	3,538	73.2	4,007	82.9	4,316	89.3	4,481	92.7	4,609	95.3
18 to 24 years	1,327	434	32.7	851	64.1	997	75.2	1,090	82.1	1,157	87.2	1,206	90.9
25 to 34 years	1,914	617	32.3	1,313	68.6	1,524	79.6	1,680	87.8	1,755	91.7	1,797	93.9
35 to 44 years	1,523	407	26.7	993	65.1	1,157	75.9	1,281	84.1	1,366	89.7	1,406	92.3
45 to 54 years	754	143	18.9	454	60.2	521	69.1	588	78.0	644	85.5	659	87.5
55 to 59 years	265	46	17.2	153	57.9	187	70.7	208	78.6	223	84.3	231	87.4
60 to 64 years	291	28	9.5	181	62.2	206	70.8	228	78.2	250	86.0	259	89.1
65 years and over	834	52	6.2	482	57.8	634	76.1	694	83.3	726	87.1	756	90.7
65 to 74 years	437	27	6.2	238	54.3	337	77.0	367	83.9	384	87.9	400	91.5
75 years and over	396	25	6.2	244	61.7	298	75.1	327	82.5	341	86.1	356	89.8
Household Relationship													
Total	20,368	5,689	27.9	13,451	66.0	15,687	77.0	17,160	84.2	18,241	89.6	18,827	92.4
65 years and over	1,211	69	5.7	658	54.4	887	73.3	966	79.8	1,021	84.4	1,068	88.2
In families	17,788	5,115	28.8	11,637	65.4	13,644	76.7	14,985	84.2	15,963	89.7	16,488	92.7
Householder	4,732	1,346	28.4	3,096	65.4	3,656	77.3	4,002	84.6	4,268	90.2	4,402	93.0
Under 65 years	4,362	1,325	30.4	2,932	67.2	3,429	78.6	3,736	85.7	3,980	91.2	4,089	93.7
65 years and over	370	21	5.6	165	44.6	228	61.6	266	71.9	288	77.9	312	84.5
Related children under 18 years	9,491	3,274	34.5	6,858	72.3	7,849	82.7	8,474	89.3	8,844	93.2	9,058	95.4
Under 6 years	3,607	1,343	37.2	2,620	72.6	2,981	82.6	3,226	89.4	3,343	92.7	3,451	95.7
6 to 17 years	5,884	1,931	32.8	4,238	72.0	4,868	82.7	5,248	89.2	5,501	93.5	5,607	95.3
Own children 18 years and over	1,353	197	14.5	617	45.6	798	59.0	917	67.8	1,058	78.2	1,129	83.4
In married-couple families	6,174	899	14.6	3,473	56.3	4,214	68.2	4,886	79.1	5,328	86.3	5,569	90.2
Husbands	1,389	188	13.5	765	55.1	942	67.8	1,085	78.1	1,195	86.1	1,257	90.5
Under 65 years	1,232	185	15.0	698	56.7	842	68.4	975	79.1	1,077	87.4	1,128	91.6
65 years and over	157	3	1.7	67	42.8	100	63.6	110	70.3	119	75.5	129	82.0
Wives	1,389	188	13.5	765	55.1	942	67.8	1,085	78.1	1,195	86.1	1,257	90.5
Under 65 years	1,275	185	14.5	720	56.4	872	68.4	1,007	79.0	1,111	87.1	1,163	91.2
65 years and over	114	3	2.3	46	40.1	70	61.7	78	68.3	84	74.2	93	81.9
Related children under 18 years	2,798	474	16.9	1,712	61.2	2,049	73.2	2,359	84.3	2,537	90.7	2,627	93.9
Under 6 years	1,098	180	16.4	667	60.7	795	72.4	917	83.5	973	88.6	1,024	93.2
6 to 17 years	1,700	294	17.3	1,045	61.5	1,254	73.8	1,442	84.8	1,564	92.0	1,603	94.3
Own children 18 years and over	409	43	10.5	167	40.8	201	49.2	243	59.4	277	67.7	301	73.5
In families with female householder, no spouse present	10,664	3,998	37.5	7,613	71.4	8,799	82.5	9,401	88.2	9,848	92.3	10,059	94.3
Householder	3,063	1,098	35.8	2,174	71.0	2,527	82.5	2,712	88.5	2,842	92.8	2,899	94.6
Under 65 years	2,888	1,083	37.5	2,094	72.5	2,420	83.8	2,579	89.3	2,697	93.4	2,742	94.9
65 years and over	175	15	8.4	80	45.6	107	61.0	132	75.6	144	82.4	156	89.3
Related children under 18 years	6,235	2,685	43.1	4,842	77.7	5,464	87.6	5,746	92.2	5,917	94.9	5,996	96.2
Under 6 years	2,313	1,118	48.3	1,832	79.2	2,049	88.6	2,161	93.4	2,213	95.7	2,244	97.0
6 to 17 years	3,922	1,567	39.9	3,010	76.7	3,415	87.1	3,585	91.4	3,704	94.4	3,753	95.7
Own children 18 years and over	870	145	16.7	421	48.3	564	64.7	637	73.2	732	84.1	774	88.9
In unrelated subfamilies	232	83	35.6	192	82.4	192	82.4	201	86.6	218	93.8	232	100.0
Under 18 years	144	47	32.6	118	81.8	118	81.8	124	85.9	134	93.2	144	100.0
Under 6 years	59	23	38.8	47	79.7	47	79.7	49	83.1	57	96.6	59	100.0
6 to 17 years	85	24	28.3	71	83.0	71	83.0	74	87.4	77	90.5	85	100.0
18 years and over	88	36	40.5	74	83.4	74	83.4	77	87.6	84	94.7	88	100.0
Unrelated individuals	2,347	491	20.9	1,623	69.1	1,851	78.9	1,973	84.1	2,059	87.7	2,107	89.8
Male	1,032	228	22.0	650	63.0	737	71.4	791	76.7	837	81.0	866	83.9
Under 65 years	908	216	23.8	561	61.7	625	68.8	678	74.6	723	79.6	753	82.9
Living alone	316	43	13.7	248	78.7	279	88.5	293	93.0	298	94.3	298	94.3
65 years and over	124	12	9.5	89	72.0	112	90.4	113	91.5	113	91.5	113	91.5
Living alone	98	5	5.4	72	73.5	90	92.1	91	93.5	91	93.5	91	93.5
Female	1,315	264	20.0	973	74.0	1,114	84.8	1,182	89.9	1,223	93.0	1,240	94.4
Under 65 years	883	241	27.2	650	73.6	715	81.0	772	87.4	806	91.3	819	92.8
Living alone	544	92	16.9	407	74.9	448	82.5	487	89.7	512	94.1	517	95.2
65 years and over	431	23	5.3	323	74.9	399	92.5	410	95.1	416	96.5	421	97.6
Living alone	413	23	5.6	312	75.7	387	93.8	395	95.8	401	97.2	406	98.4

¹Hispanics may be of any race.

Table 3. Work Experience During Year by Selected Characteristics and Poverty Status in 1998 of People 16 Years Old and Over

[Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For meaning of symbols, see text]

Characteristic	Worked during year									Did not work during year		
	All workers			Worked full-time, year-round			Not full-time, year-round					
	Below poverty level			Below poverty level			Below poverty level			Below poverty level		
	Total	Number	Percent of total	Total	Number	Percent of total	Total	Number	Percent of total	Total	Number	Percent of total
ALL PEOPLE												
Both Sexes												
Total	145 566	9 133	6.3	95 772	2 804	2.9	49 794	6 330	12.7	62 211	13 122	21.1
16 to 17 years	3 395	254	7.5	78	7	9.3	3 317	246	7.4	4 661	993	21.3
18 to 64 years	137 003	8 709	6.4	94 075	2 755	2.9	42 929	5 953	13.9	30 323	8 914	29.4
18 to 24 years	20 495	2 430	11.9	7 673	432	5.6	12 823	1 997	15.6	5 472	1 883	34.4
25 to 34 years	33 339	2 686	8.1	24 016	798	3.3	9 323	1 888	20.3	5 135	1 895	36.9
35 to 54 years	68 273	3 050	4.5	52 076	1 320	2.5	16 197	1 730	10.7	11 703	3 476	29.7
55 to 64 years	14 896	543	3.6	10 310	205	2.0	4 586	337	7.4	8 013	1 660	20.7
65 years and over	5 168	171	3.3	1 619	41	2.5	3 548	130	3.7	27 227	3 215	11.8
Male												
Total	76 918	4 000	5.2	56 953	1 642	2.9	19 965	2 357	11.8	23 117	4 626	20.0
16 to 17 years	1 688	106	6.3	55	7	(B)	1 633	99	6.1	2 493	530	21.3
18 to 64 years	72 319	3 806	5.3	55 858	1 607	2.9	16 461	2 198	13.4	9 807	3 189	32.5
18 to 24 years	10 590	992	9.4	4 514	241	5.3	6 076	751	12.4	2 347	760	32.4
25 to 34 years	17 686	1 141	6.4	14 353	488	3.4	3 334	653	19.6	1 237	577	46.6
35 to 54 years	35 983	1 402	3.9	30 800	760	2.5	5 183	642	12.4	3 317	1 223	36.9
55 to 64 years	8 060	270	3.4	6 192	118	1.9	1 868	153	8.2	2 907	629	21.6
65 years and over	2 910	88	3.0	1 039	28	2.7	1 871	60	3.2	10 817	907	8.4
Female												
Total	68 648	5 134	7.5	38 819	1 161	3.0	29 829	3 972	13.3	39 093	8 496	21.7
16 to 17 years	1 707	147	8.6	23	—	(B)	1 684	147	8.8	2 168	463	21.3
18 to 64 years	64 684	4 903	7.6	38 217	1 148	3.0	26 468	3 755	14.2	20 516	5 726	27.9
18 to 24 years	9 905	1 437	14.5	3 159	191	6.1	6 746	1 246	18.5	3 126	1 123	35.9
25 to 34 years	15 653	1 546	9.9	9 663	310	3.2	5 989	1 236	20.6	3 898	1 319	33.8
35 to 54 years	32 290	1 648	5.1	21 277	559	2.6	11 013	1 088	9.9	8 386	2 253	26.9
55 to 64 years	6 836	272	4.0	4 118	88	2.1	2 718	185	6.8	5 106	1 031	20.2
65 years and over	2 257	83	3.7	580	13	2.2	1 677	70	4.2	16 410	2 308	14.1
Household Relationship												
People 16 to 64 years old	140 398	8 962	6.4	94 152	2 763	2.9	46 246	6 200	13.4	34 984	9 907	28.3
In families	113 036	6 018	5.3	74 336	2 096	2.8	38 699	3 922	10.1	29 815	6 301	21.1
Householder	51 777	3 853	7.4	39 689	1 426	3.6	12 088	2 427	20.1	8 257	2 594	31.4
In families with related children under 18 years	64 632	5 148	8.0	41 143	1 826	4.4	23 489	3 322	14.1	17 415	4 625	26.6
Householder	32 036	3 479	10.9	24 196	1 280	5.3	7 841	2 199	28.0	4 496	1 977	44.0
In families with related children under 6 years	26 844	2 996	11.2	17 691	1 045	5.9	9 153	1 952	21.3	6 990	2 217	31.7
Householder	14 335	2 072	14.5	10 375	714	6.9	3 959	1 358	34.3	2 289	1 052	45.9
In married-couple families	91 175	2 884	3.2	61 157	1 259	2.1	30 017	1 625	5.4	22 126	3 003	13.6
Husband	41 363	1 644	4.0	35 468	977	2.8	5 895	667	11.3	3 433	736	21.4
Wife	34 889	898	2.6	20 572	218	1.1	14 317	680	4.7	12 177	1 610	13.2
Related children ¹	13 546	276	2.0	4 296	43	1.0	9 250	233	2.5	5 900	544	9.2
Other	1 377	66	4.8	822	21	2.5	555	46	8.2	617	113	18.3
In married-couple families with related children under 18 years	51 855	2 349	4.5	33 924	1 082	3.2	17 930	1 268	7.1	12 683	2 062	16.3
Husband	24 768	1 394	5.6	21 666	858	4.0	3 102	536	17.3	1 103	376	34.1
Wife	19 323	687	3.6	10 451	170	1.6	8 871	517	5.8	6 688	1 104	16.5
Related children ¹	6 860	218	3.2	1 287	36	2.8	5 572	182	3.3	4 412	490	11.1
Other	904	50	5.5	519	17	3.4	385	32	8.4	479	91	18.9
In married-couple families with related children under 6 years	21 880	1 474	6.7	14 999	684	4.6	6 881	789	11.5	5 276	1 045	19.8
Husband	11 717	924	7.9	10 199	559	5.5	1 517	364	24.0	411	159	38.7
Wife	8 366	418	5.0	4 064	102	2.5	4 302	316	7.3	3 798	667	17.6
Related children ¹	1 245	101	8.1	389	14	3.7	855	87	10.2	729	152	20.9
Other	553	31	5.6	347	9	2.7	207	22	10.5	338	67	19.9
In families with female householder, no spouse present	16 041	2 760	17.2	9 068	699	7.7	6 973	2 061	29.6	6 037	2 884	47.8
Householder	9 002	2 179	24.2	5 741	595	10.4	3 262	1 583	48.5	2 193	1 436	65.5
Other	7 038	581	8.3	3 327	104	3.1	3 711	478	12.9	3 844	1 448	37.7
In families with female householder, no spouse present, with related children under 18 years	10 112	2 489	24.6	5 415	631	11.7	4 697	1 857	39.5	3 961	2 344	59.2
Householder	6 948	2 080	29.9	4 201	559	13.3	2 747	1 521	55.4	1 666	1 277	76.7
Related children ¹	2 284	302	13.2	666	37	5.5	1 618	265	16.4	1 902	882	46.4
Other	880	107	12.1	548	35	6.5	332	72	21.5	393	185	47.1
In families with female householder, no spouse present, with related children under 6 years	3 980	1 337	33.6	2 030	290	14.3	1 949	1 047	53.7	1 561	1 114	71.4
Householder	2 865	1 165	40.7	1 476	260	17.6	1 389	905	65.1	830	696	83.8
Related children ¹	647	104	16.1	263	13	4.9	384	91	23.7	523	322	61.6
Other	468	68	14.5	291	17	5.7	176	51	28.8	208	96	46.4
In unrelated subfamilies	474	170	35.9	269	34	12.8	205	136	66.3	136	106	78.3
Unrelated individuals	26 889	2 774	10.3	19 547	632	3.2	7 342	2 142	29.2	5 034	3 500	69.5
Male	15 364	1 425	9.3	11 604	404	3.5	3 760	1 020	27.1	2 322	1 573	67.8
Householder	10 453	781	7.5	8 042	204	2.5	2 411	576	23.9	1 553	932	60.0
Female	11 525	1 350	11.7	7 943	228	2.9	3 582	1 122	31.3	2 711	1 927	71.1
Householder	8 421	678	8.1	6 102	136	2.2	2 319	542	23.4	1 914	1 205	62.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Work Experience During Year by Selected Characteristics and Poverty Status in 1998 of People 16 Years Old and Over—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For meaning of symbols, see text]

Characteristic	Worked during year									Did not work during year		
	All workers			Worked full-time, year-round			Not full-time, year-round					
	Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level	
		Number	Percent of total		Number	Percent of total		Number	Percent of total		Number	Percent of total
WHITE												
Both Sexes												
Total	122 220	6 727	5.5	80 418	2 126	2.6	41 802	4 601	11.0	50 921	9 090	17.9
16 to 17 years	2 908	198	6.8	72	7	(B)	2 836	190	6.7	3 413	609	17.8
18 to 64 years	114 629	6 400	5.6	78 925	2 086	2.6	35 704	4 314	12.1	23 432	6 056	25.8
18 to 24 years	16 946	1 806	10.7	6 508	370	5.7	10 438	1 437	13.8	3 795	1 217	32.1
25 to 34 years	27 035	1 879	6.9	19 705	601	3.0	7 330	1 278	17.4	3 862	1 292	33.5
35 to 54 years	57 553	2 295	4.0	43 661	946	2.2	13 891	1 349	9.7	9 146	2 365	25.9
55 to 64 years	13 095	419	3.2	9 051	170	1.9	4 044	250	6.2	6 630	1 182	17.8
65 years and over	4 683	130	2.8	1 422	32	2.3	3 262	97	3.0	24 076	2 426	10.1
Male												
Total	65 658	3 170	4.8	48 911	1 392	2.8	16 747	1 778	10.6	18 513	3 105	16.8
16 to 17 years	1 460	79	5.4	55	7	(B)	1 405	72	5.1	1 798	318	17.7
18 to 64 years	61 531	3 021	4.9	47 933	1 360	2.8	13 599	1 662	12.2	7 143	2 131	29.8
18 to 24 years	8 915	782	8.8	3 896	213	5.5	5 018	569	11.3	1 596	483	30.3
25 to 34 years	14 624	898	6.1	12 035	414	3.4	2 590	484	18.7	797	355	44.5
35 to 54 years	30 832	1 130	3.7	26 497	627	2.4	4 336	503	11.6	2 388	846	35.4
55 to 64 years	7 160	211	3.0	5 505	105	1.9	1 655	106	6.4	2 362	447	18.9
65 years and over	2 667	70	2.6	924	25	2.7	1 743	45	2.6	9 572	657	6.9
Female												
Total	56 562	3 557	6.3	31 507	734	2.3	25 055	2 823	11.3	32 408	5 985	18.5
16 to 17 years	1 448	118	8.2	17	—	(B)	1 431	118	8.3	1 615	291	18.0
18 to 64 years	53 097	3 378	6.4	30 992	726	2.3	22 105	2 652	12.0	16 289	3 925	24.1
18 to 24 years	8 031	1 024	12.7	2 611	156	6.0	5 420	868	16.0	2 199	734	33.4
25 to 34 years	12 411	981	7.9	7 670	187	2.4	4 741	794	16.7	3 064	937	30.6
35 to 54 years	26 720	1 165	4.4	17 165	319	1.9	9 555	846	8.9	6 758	1 519	22.5
55 to 64 years	5 935	208	3.5	3 546	64	1.8	2 389	144	6.0	4 267	735	17.2
65 years and over	2 017	60	3.0	498	8	1.5	1 519	53	3.5	14 504	1 769	12.2
Household Relationship												
People 16 to 64 years old	117 537	6 597	5.6	78 997	2 093	2.6	38 540	4 504	11.7	26 845	6 665	24.8
In families	94 691	4 251	4.5	62 348	1 535	2.5	32 344	2 715	8.4	23 029	4 078	17.7
Householder	43 348	2 643	6.1	33 536	1 016	3.0	9 812	1 627	16.6	6 487	1 669	25.7
In families with related children under 18 years	53 187	3 598	6.8	33 992	1 334	3.9	19 196	2 264	11.8	13 125	2 979	22.7
Householder	26 171	2 340	8.9	20 099	896	4.5	6 072	1 444	23.8	3 349	1 239	37.0
In families with related children under 6 years	21 832	2 141	9.8	14 568	796	5.5	7 264	1 345	18.5	5 364	1 444	26.9
Householder	11 572	1 400	12.1	8 599	512	6.0	2 973	888	29.8	1 725	664	38.5
In married-couple families	79 404	2 450	3.1	52 976	1 069	2.0	26 428	1 381	5.2	18 574	2 414	13.0
Husband	36 413	1 406	3.9	31 261	848	2.7	5 152	558	10.8	2 875	579	20.2
Wife	30 448	780	2.5	17 531	163	0.9	12 917	596	4.6	10 717	1 323	12.3
Related children ¹	11 522	230	2.0	3 563	37	1.0	7 959	193	2.4	4 579	420	9.2
Other	1 020	55	5.3	621	21	3.4	400	34	8.4	402	92	22.7
In married-couple families with related children under 18 years	44 545	1 964	4.4	28 976	903	3.1	15 569	1 061	6.8	10 435	1 645	15.8
Husband	21 545	1 168	5.4	18 950	733	3.9	2 595	435	16.8	831	284	34.2
Wife	16 533	569	3.4	8 588	123	1.4	7 946	446	5.6	5 865	912	15.6
Related children ¹	5 797	183	3.2	1 037	30	2.9	4 760	153	3.2	3 440	375	10.9
Other	669	44	6.6	401	17	4.4	269	26	9.9	299	73	24.5
In married-couple families with related children under 6 years	18 698	1 263	6.8	12 753	584	4.6	5 945	679	11.4	4 438	848	19.1
Husband	10 171	793	7.8	8 886	483	5.4	1 285	311	24.2	306	111	36.2
Wife	7 137	354	5.0	3 313	77	2.3	3 825	277	7.2	3 376	564	16.7
Related children ¹	974	87	8.9	296	14	4.9	678	72	10.7	536	116	21.7
Other	416	29	7.1	258	9	3.6	158	20	12.8	220	57	25.7
In families with female householder, no spouse present	10 773	1 559	14.5	6 148	366	6.0	4 626	1 193	25.8	3 308	1 420	42.9
Householder	6 093	1 263	20.7	3 976	315	7.9	2 118	947	44.7	1 256	754	60.1
Other	4 680	297	6.3	2 172	51	2.3	2 508	246	9.8	2 053	665	32.4
In families with female householder, no spouse present, with related children under 18 years	6 567	1 427	21.7	3 570	342	9.6	2 997	1 084	36.2	2 133	1 189	55.7
Householder	4 592	1 203	26.2	2 842	297	10.4	1 749	907	51.8	933	682	73.1
Related children ¹	1 439	157	10.9	383	20	5.2	1 056	137	12.9	973	399	41.0
Other	536	67	12.4	344	26	7.4	192	41	21.4	227	108	47.4
In families with female householder, no spouse present, with related children under 6 years	2 373	742	31.3	1 279	155	12.1	1 095	587	53.7	819	563	68.8
Householder	1 732	647	37.3	928	138	14.8	804	509	63.3	460	376	81.8
Related children ¹	348	56	16.1	167	7	4.3	181	49	27.0	232	125	53.8
Other	293	39	13.3	184	10	5.3	109	29	26.6	127	62	49.0
In unrelated subfamilies	410	143	35.0	226	29	12.7	184	115	62.5	116	87	75.3
Unrelated individuals	22 436	2 203	9.8	16 423	529	3.2	6 013	1 674	27.8	3 700	2 500	67.6
Male	12 939	1 155	8.9	9 822	349	3.6	3 117	806	25.9	1 687	1 091	64.7
Householder	8 797	626	7.1	6 802	169	2.5	1 995	457	22.9	1 109	604	54.4
Female	9 497	1 048	11.0	6 601	180	2.7	2 896	868	30.0	2 013	1 409	70.0
Householder	6 895	513	7.4	5 047	104	2.1	1 849	409	22.1	1 376	829	60.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Work Experience During Year by Selected Characteristics and Poverty Status in 1998 of People 16 Years Old and Over—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For meaning of symbols, see text]

Characteristic	Worked during year									Did not work during year		
	All workers			Worked full-time, year-round			Not full-time, year-round					
	Below poverty level			Below poverty level			Below poverty level			Below poverty level		
	Total	Number	Percent of total	Total	Number	Percent of total	Total	Number	Percent of total	Total	Number	Percent of total
BLACK												
Both Sexes												
Total	16 535	1 957	11.8	10 856	546	5.0	5 679	1 411	24.8	8 294	3 346	40.3
16 to 17 years	334	30	8.9	5	—	(B)	328	30	9.1	935	333	35.6
18 to 64 years	15 853	1 894	11.9	10 735	543	5.1	5 118	1 351	26.4	4 984	2 328	46.7
18 to 24 years	2 568	507	19.7	848	52	6.1	1 719	455	26.4	1 260	536	42.5
25 to 34 years	4 488	663	14.8	3 071	169	5.5	1 417	494	34.8	768	450	58.6
35 to 54 years	7 569	612	8.1	5 977	291	4.9	1 592	321	20.2	1 899	937	49.3
55 to 64 years	1 228	112	9.1	839	30	3.6	390	82	21.0	1 057	405	38.3
65 years and over	348	33	9.5	115	4	3.1	233	30	12.7	2 375	685	28.8
Male												
Total	7 656	608	7.9	5 397	155	2.9	2 259	453	20.0	3 512	1 250	35.6
16 to 17 years	168	16	9.8	—	—	(B)	168	16	9.8	512	181	35.4
18 to 64 years	7 326	577	7.9	5 338	155	2.9	1 989	423	21.2	2 083	861	41.3
18 to 24 years	1 170	162	13.8	436	21	4.7	734	141	19.3	580	225	38.8
25 to 34 years	2 066	177	8.6	1 559	51	3.3	508	126	24.8	298	160	53.5
35 to 54 years	3 539	190	5.4	2 940	76	2.6	599	114	19.0	769	324	42.1
55 to 64 years	552	49	8.9	403	7	1.8	148	42	28.0	436	153	35.0
65 years and over	162	14	8.4	59	—	(B)	103	14	13.3	917	208	22.7
Female												
Total	8 879	1 349	15.2	5 459	391	7.2	3 420	958	28.0	4 781	2 095	43.8
16 to 17 years	166	13	8.1	5	—	(B)	161	13	8.3	423	152	35.8
18 to 64 years	8 527	1 317	15.4	5 398	388	7.2	3 129	929	29.7	2 901	1 467	50.6
18 to 24 years	1 398	345	24.7	412	32	7.6	986	313	31.8	680	311	45.8
25 to 34 years	2 422	486	20.1	1 512	118	7.8	909	368	40.4	470	291	61.8
35 to 54 years	4 030	422	10.5	3 038	215	7.1	993	207	20.9	1 129	613	54.3
55 to 64 years	676	63	9.4	435	23	5.3	241	40	16.7	621	252	40.6
65 years and over	187	19	10.4	56	4	(B)	131	16	12.2	1 458	477	32.7
Household Relationship												
People 16 to 64 years old	16 187	1 924	11.9	10 741	543	5.1	5 446	1 381	25.4	5 919	2 661	45.0
In families	12 841	1 446	11.3	8 349	452	5.4	4 492	994	22.1	4 832	1 821	37.7
Householder	6 089	1 028	16.9	4 399	341	7.7	1 690	688	40.7	1 395	764	54.8
In families with related children under 18 years	8 128	1 261	15.5	5 040	396	7.8	3 088	865	28.0	3 063	1 352	44.1
Householder	4 325	969	22.4	2 966	321	10.8	1 359	648	47.7	940	624	66.4
In families with related children under 6 years	3 577	709	19.8	2 172	202	9.3	1 405	508	36.1	1 121	642	57.3
Householder	2 000	564	28.2	1 228	166	13.5	772	399	51.7	456	336	73.7
In married-couple families	7 280	261	3.6	5 107	108	2.1	2 173	153	7.0	2 010	350	17.4
Husband	3 080	138	4.5	2 601	63	2.4	478	76	15.8	390	90	23.2
Wife	2 777	93	3.4	1 953	43	2.2	824	50	6.1	729	154	21.1
Related children ¹	1 255	22	1.8	454	3	0.6	801	19	2.4	816	89	10.9
Other	168	8	4.6	98	—	(B)	71	8	(B)	76	17	22.1
In married-couple families with related children under 18 years	4 517	228	5.0	3 084	102	3.3	1 432	126	8.8	1 233	239	19.4
Husband	1 978	131	6.6	1 653	62	3.8	325	69	21.2	191	47	24.4
Wife	1 734	80	4.6	1 203	37	3.1	531	43	8.1	377	98	26.1
Related children ¹	689	15	2.2	165	3	1.5	524	13	2.4	608	81	13.4
Other	117	2	1.4	64	—	(B)	53	2	(B)	56	13	(B)
In married-couple families with related children under 6 years	1 955	132	6.7	1 384	61	4.4	571	70	12.3	386	99	25.5
Husband	914	77	8.4	761	39	5.2	154	38	24.6	66	21	(B)
Wife	765	45	5.9	504	22	4.4	261	23	8.7	165	47	28.5
Related children ¹	205	8	4.0	69	—	(B)	136	8	6.0	130	24	18.6
Other	70	2	(B)	50	—	(B)	20	2	(B)	25	6	(B)
In families with female householder, no spouse present	4 646	1 090	23.5	2 585	316	12.2	2 061	774	37.5	2 451	1 337	54.6
Householder	2 613	847	32.4	1 610	267	16.6	1 003	580	57.9	829	613	74.0
Other	2 033	243	11.9	975	49	5.0	1 058	193	18.3	1 622	724	44.6
In families with female householder, no spouse present, with related children under 18 years	3 171	960	30.3	1 671	273	16.3	1 500	687	45.8	1 668	1 052	63.0
Householder	2 140	808	37.7	1 250	250	20.0	890	558	62.7	664	536	80.7
Related children ¹	737	119	16.2	254	17	6.6	483	102	21.2	855	442	51.7
Other	294	33	11.3	167	6	3.7	126	27	21.4	150	74	49.5
In families with female householder, no spouse present, with related children under 6 years	1 461	545	37.3	694	131	18.9	768	413	53.9	699	520	74.4
Householder	1 040	478	45.9	514	121	23.6	525	356	67.8	342	296	86.4
Related children ¹	267	44	16.3	84	6	6.8	183	38	20.7	279	68.9	68.9
Other	154	23	15.2	95	4	4.5	59	19	(B)	78	33	41.7
In unrelated subfamilies	50	23	(B)	32	6	(B)	17	17	(B)	12	11	(B)
Unrelated individuals	3 296	455	13.8	2 359	85	3.6	936	370	39.5	1 075	828	77.1
Male	1 788	223	12.5	1 327	43	3.2	461	180	39.0	511	396	77.5
Householder	1 225	137	11.2	920	28	3.0	305	110	35.9	361	273	75.6
Female	1 508	232	15.4	1 033	42	4.0	475	190	40.1	564	433	76.7
Householder	1 194	131	11.0	848	26	3.1	346	105	30.3	456	333	72.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Work Experience During Year by Selected Characteristics and Poverty Status in 1998 of People 16 Years Old and Over—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year. For meaning of symbols, see text]

Characteristic	Worked during year									Did not work during year		
	All workers			Worked full-time, year-round			Not full-time, year-round					
	Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level	
		Number	Percent of total		Number	Percent of total		Number	Percent of total		Number	Percent of total
HISPANIC ORIGIN²												
Both Sexes												
Total	14 643	2 030	13.9	9 626	810	8.4	5 017	1 220	24.3	6 812	2 569	37.7
16 to 17 years	266	60	22.5	12	1	(B)	254	59	23.3	826	306	37.0
18 to 64 years	14 158	1 960	13.8	9 523	807	8.5	4 635	1 152	24.9	4 510	1 917	42.5
18 to 24 years	2 810	503	17.9	1 290	161	12.5	1 521	341	22.5	1 128	507	45.0
25 to 34 years	4 412	681	15.4	3 145	285	9.1	1 267	396	31.2	1 119	544	48.6
35 to 54 years	5 972	709	11.9	4 407	332	7.5	1 566	377	24.1	1 521	647	42.5
55 to 64 years	962	67	7.0	681	29	4.3	282	38	13.5	742	219	29.5
65 years and over	220	10	4.6	92	2	1.7	128	9	6.7	1 476	346	23.4
Male												
Total	8 418	1 119	13.3	6 147	573	9.3	2 272	546	24.1	2 219	815	36.7
16 to 17 years	131	23	18.0	9	1	(B)	121	23	19.0	438	173	39.5
18 to 64 years	8 141	1 093	13.4	6 059	572	9.4	2 082	521	25.0	1 182	528	44.7
18 to 24 years	1 629	277	17.0	865	114	13.1	764	163	21.4	411	180	43.7
25 to 34 years	2 642	390	14.8	2 098	218	10.4	544	172	31.6	191	110	57.9
35 to 54 years	3 327	392	11.8	2 672	220	8.2	655	172	26.2	367	174	47.5
55 to 64 years	542	34	6.3	425	20	4.7	118	14	11.9	213	64	29.9
65 years and over	147	3	1.7	78	—	—	69	3	(B)	598	113	19.0
Female												
Total	6 225	911	14.6	3 480	237	6.8	2 745	674	24.5	4 593	1 754	38.2
16 to 17 years	135	36	26.8	3	—	(B)	133	36	27.3	387	133	34.2
18 to 64 years	6 017	867	14.4	3 463	235	6.8	2 553	631	24.7	3 328	1 389	41.7
18 to 24 years	1 181	226	19.1	425	48	11.2	756	178	23.6	717	327	45.7
25 to 34 years	1 770	291	16.4	1 047	67	6.4	723	224	31.0	928	433	46.7
35 to 54 years	2 646	317	12.0	1 735	112	6.4	911	205	22.5	1 154	473	41.0
55 to 64 years	420	33	7.9	256	9	3.6	164	24	14.6	530	155	29.4
65 years and over	73	8	(B)	14	2	(B)	59	6	(B)	877	233	26.5
Household Relationship												
People 16 to 64 years old	14 424	2 019	14.0	9 535	808	8.5	4 889	1 211	24.8	5 336	2 223	41.7
In families	12 108	1 565	12.9	7 929	668	8.4	4 179	897	21.5	4 736	1 718	36.3
Householder	5 554	981	17.7	4 045	445	11.0	1 509	535	35.5	1 127	573	50.9
In families with related children under 18 years	8 469	1 451	17.1	5 430	638	11.8	3 039	813	26.7	3 563	1 493	41.9
Householder	4 152	920	22.2	2 967	430	14.5	1 185	490	41.4	831	504	60.6
In families with related children under 6 years	4 440	915	20.6	2 897	404	14.0	1 543	511	33.1	1 810	837	46.2
Householder	2 273	593	26.1	1 593	275	17.2	680	318	46.8	505	316	62.4
In married-couple families	8 955	912	10.2	6 022	458	7.6	2 932	455	15.5	3 295	931	28.2
Husband	4 205	585	13.9	3 453	369	10.7	752	216	28.7	305	122	40.1
Wife	2 899	201	6.9	1 694	54	3.2	1 205	148	12.3	1 835	529	28.8
Related children ¹	1 349	91	6.7	554	21	3.8	795	70	8.8	922	212	23.0
Other	501	35	7.1	321	14	4.4	181	21	11.8	233	67	28.9
In married-couple families with related children under 18 years	6 461	864	13.4	4 283	446	10.4	2 178	418	19.2	2 508	812	32.4
Husband	3 206	552	17.2	2 625	359	13.7	581	192	33.1	1 173	91	52.5
Wife	2 069	188	9.1	1 155	54	4.6	914	134	14.7	1 344	459	34.2
Related children ¹	802	89	11.1	267	19	7.3	535	70	13.1	797	204	25.7
Other	384	35	9.2	236	14	6.0	148	21	14.4	195	57	29.4
In married-couple families with related children under 6 years	3 458	579	16.8	2 335	297	12.7	1 124	282	25.1	1 306	475	36.4
Husband	1 877	394	21.0	1 522	252	16.6	355	142	40.0	71	40	(B)
Wife	1 075	116	10.8	560	29	5.2	515	87	16.9	868	317	36.5
Related children ¹	263	46	17.6	98	10	10.4	165	36	21.9	225	74	32.7
Other	243	23	9.3	154	6	3.7	89	17	19.0	142	45	31.5
In families with female householder, no spouse present	2 133	540	25.3	1 189	155	13.1	944	385	40.7	1 135	694	61.1
Householder	1 185	408	34.4	695	120	17.3	491	288	58.7	438	327	74.7
Other	947	132	13.9	494	35	7.1	454	97	21.3	697	367	52.6
In families with female householder, no spouse present, with related children under 18 years	1 534	497	32.4	816	148	18.1	718	350	48.7	898	624	69.5
Householder	947	391	41.2	525	117	22.4	422	273	64.7	370	304	82.2
Related children ¹	362	73	20.1	141	12	8.7	221	61	27.4	409	251	61.4
Other	225	34	15.1	150	18	11.9	75	16	(B)	119	69	57.6
In families with female householder, no spouse present, with related children under 6 years	735	268	36.5	389	72	18.5	346	196	56.7	452	339	75.1
Householder	451	222	49.2	230	59	25.7	221	163	73.5	224	195	86.8
Related children ¹	147	26	17.6	69	2	(B)	79	24	30.8	155	106	68.2
Other	137	21	15.1	91	11	12.4	46	9	(B)	72	39	(B)
In unrelated subfamilies	76	32	42.6	45	8	(B)	31	25	(B)	45	35	(B)
Unrelated individuals												
Total	2 239	422	18.8	1 561	132	8.5	679	290	42.7	555	470	84.7
Male	1 515	284	18.8	1 102	106	9.6	413	178	43.2	236	191	80.8
Householder	716	90	12.5	532	23	4.3	184	67	36.2	123	94	76.6
Female	724	138	19.0	459	26	5.7	266	111	41.9	319	279	87.5
Householder	436	62	14.2	285	11	3.8	150	51	34.0	151	122	80.5

¹Includes related children 16 and 17 years of age and own children 18 years and over.

²Hispanics may be of any race.

Table 4. Income Deficit or Surplus of Families and Unrelated Individuals by Poverty Status: 1998

[Numbers in thousands. Families and unrelated individuals as of March of the following year. For meaning of symbols, see text]

Characteristic		Size of deficit or surplus										Mean deficit or surplus		Median deficit or surplus		Deficit or surplus per capita	
		Total	Under \$500	\$500 to \$999	\$1,000 to \$1,999	\$2,000 to \$2,999	\$3,000 to \$3,999	\$4,000 to \$4,999	\$5,000 to \$5,999	\$6,000 to \$6,999	\$7,000 to \$7,999	\$8,000 or more	Value	Stand-ard error	Value	Stand-ard error	Value
ALL RACES																	
Below Poverty																	
All families	7 186	338	360	744	559	590	541	577	480	468	2 528	6 620	90	5 798	115	1 875	39
Number of related children under 18:																	
None	1 558	102	134	194	143	169	140	133	76	84	382	5 043	145	4 260	221	2 225	107
One or more	5 628	235	226	550	416	422	401	444	404	384	2 146	7 056	105	6 296	145	1 818	41
One	1 858	115	66	214	184	166	158	196	153	152	454	5 456	135	5 132	177	2 111	88
Two or more	3 770	121	160	336	232	256	243	248	251	232	1 692	7 845	138	7 166	206	1 736	46
Married-couple families	2 879	169	196	366	243	219	195	200	180	197	914	6 229	146	5 258	210	1 633	54
Number of related children under 18:																	
None	1 057	72	106	148	102	82	76	72	52	60	287	5 072	182	4 243	332	2 359	142
One or more	1 822	96	90	218	141	137	119	128	128	137	628	6 900	201	5 853	261	1 443	59
One	459	48	23	61	55	31	27	31	36	41	107	5 233	309	4 444	605	1 556	132
Two or more	1 363	49	67	158	86	105	92	97	92	96	521	7 462	244	6 292	313	1 419	65
Families with female householder, no spouse present	3 831	147	141	321	269	322	300	354	269	252	1 457	6 971	120	6 230	180	2 069	57
Number of related children under 18:																	
None	375	26	21	37	32	70	40	53	18	21	57	4 724	257	4 041	306	1 853	171
One or more	3 456	121	121	284	237	251	260	301	251	231	1 399	7 215	128	6 612	184	2 086	59
One	1 237	59	38	140	102	111	122	155	107	100	302	5 103	153	5 296	178	2 376	121
Two or more	2 219	61	83	144	135	140	138	146	143	131	1 097	8 165	172	7 908	267	1 995	67
All unrelated subfamilies	247	8	9	26	8	8	27	8	13	19	122	7 441	435	7 910	682	2 932	320
Unrelated individuals	8 478	747	702	1 412	1 262	691	488	437	362	599	1 778	4 120	51	3 167	104	4 120	115
Male	3 465	256	221	506	477	330	216	143	149	259	909	4 549	81	3 828	140	4 549	199
Female	5 013	491	482	907	785	360	272	294	213	340	869	3 823	65	2 799	71	3 823	142
Above Poverty																	
All families	64 365	319	382	791	764	818	847	827	899	912	57 806	51 625	412	37 368	251	16 461	206
Number of related children under 18:																	
None	32 725	127	110	332	318	357	402	399	394	456	29 829	53 827	610	38 643	346	22 748	337
One or more	31 640	192	271	459	446	461	445	427	505	456	27 977	49 348	551	35 996	366	12 549	187
One	13 668	89	127	197	170	207	191	176	220	193	12 099	48 780	802	36 332	539	15 462	317
Two or more	17 972	103	144	262	277	254	254	252	285	263	15 877	49 780	755	35 725	498	11 004	207
Married-couple families	51 900	149	170	375	434	461	487	545	570	619	48 091	57 208	488	42 388	310	17 880	227
Number of related children under 18:																	
None	27 495	87	65	211	231	246	282	317	298	386	25 373	57 295	694	41 584	453	24 547	385
One or more	24 404	62	104	164	203	215	205	228	272	232	22 718	57 111	681	43 184	423	13 680	216
One	9 617	22	27	57	68	54	72	76	95	80	9 067	59 550	1 066	46 465	629	17 422	395
Two or more	14 787	40	78	108	135	160	133	152	177	153	13 651	55 525	884	40 978	544	11 897	235
Families with female householder, no spouse present	8 965	155	189	357	292	286	295	214	262	239	6 674	25 318	603	17 816	374	8 699	244
Number of related children under 18:																	
None	3 486	32	35	103	75	87	100	57	72	53	2 872	31 869	1 304	23 965	883	12 563	599
One or more	5 479	123	154	254	218	199	195	157	190	187	3 803	21 150	516	14 989	389	6 717	205
One	2 983	63	90	115	87	121	92	80	90	94	2 151	21 198	599	15 859	555	8 292	321
Two or more	2 496	59	63	139	131	78	103	77	101	93	1 651	21 093	879	13 954	603	5 469	266
All unrelated subfamilies	275	3	14	11	2	14	7	7	15	8	194	17 841	1 628	13 131	1 508	7 437	952
Unrelated individuals	34 061	510	687	1 558	1 322	1 210	1 206	1 089	1 221	938	24 320	24 053	302	16 442	171	24 053	414
Male	16 929	151	287	559	398	435	485	416	566	396	13 235	28 492	506	19 903	281	28 492	703
Female	17 132	358	400	999	925	775	721	673	655	542	11 084	19 666	323	13 210	258	19 666	466
WHITE																	
Below Poverty																	
All families	4 829	264	261	499	421	383	375	396	335	307	1 588	6 389	108	5 533	138	1 841	47
Number of related children under 18:																	
None	1 163	82	98	159	124	108	103	89	56	64	281	4 922	166	4 108	255	2 257	128
One or more	3 665	183	163	340	298	274	272	307	279	242	1 307	6 855	130	5 987	162	1 767	50
One	1 250	94	48	131	139	112	99	135	92	89	311	5 434	170	5 016	240	2 100	108
Two or more	2 415	88	114	210	159	163	173	172	187	153	996	7 590	173	6 688	206	1 668	56
Married-couple families	2 400	150	160	296	214	185	163	183	159	150	739	6 129	158	5 173	212	1 637	60
Number of related children under 18:																	
None	897	62	79	127	93	76	64	66	38	45	246	5 060	197	4 173	352	2 359	154
One or more	1 503	88	80	168	122	109	100	117	121	105	492	6 767	220	5 722	259	1 440	65
One	400	43	21	53	41	29	24	28	36	31	94	5 273	336	4 523	634	1 597	146
Two or more	1 102	45	59	115	81	79	76	89	85	74	399	7 309	270	6 082	300	1 404	72
Families with female householder, no spouse present	2 123	97	87	166	173	168	179	206	155	143	751	6 718	157	5 940	194	2 093	78
Number of related children under 18:																	
None	198	19	12	22	23	25	25	23	15	16	17	4 183	311	3 864	443	1 818	238
One or more	1 926	77	75	143	150	143	154	183	140	128	734	6 979	167	6 274	246	2 113	81
One	747	43	24	71	76	70	67	101	51	54	190	5 535	204	5 215	212	2 489	168
Two or more	1 179	34	50	72	74	72	87	82	89	74	544	7 894	231	7 389	364	1 980	92
All unrelated subfamilies	203	5	9	26	8	5	21	8	13	16	93	7 108	459	7 469	782	2 796	337
Unrelated individuals	6 386	584	534	1 077	929	508	379	318	284	431	1 341	4 100	59	3 135	123	4 100	133
Male	2 564	193	171	386	332	243	179	105	124	185	648	4 501	93	3 830	164	4 501	230
Female	3 821	391	364	691	598	266	200	213	161	246	693	3 832	75	2 778	81	3 832	164

Table 4. Income Deficit or Surplus of Families and Unrelated Individuals by Poverty Status: 1998—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. Families and unrelated individuals as of March of the following year. For meaning of symbols, see text]

Characteristic		Size of deficit or surplus										Mean deficit or surplus		Median deficit or surplus		Deficit or surplus per capita	
		Total	Under \$500	\$500 to \$999	\$1,000 to \$1,999	\$2,000 to \$2,999	\$3,000 to \$3,999	\$4,000 to \$4,999	\$5,000 to \$5,999	\$6,000 to \$6,999	\$7,000 to \$7,999	\$8,000 or more	Value	Stand-ard error	Value	Stand-ard error	Value
WHITE—Con.																	
Above Poverty																	
All families	55 248	217	280	538	596	649	652	678	681	730	50 227	53 515	462	38 621	263	17 366	221
Number of related children under 18:																	
None	28 929	100	87	247	268	289	339	329	335	392	26 542	55 176	675	39 252	363	23 705	372
One or more	26 319	117	193	292	327	359	313	348	346	338	23 686	51 690	625	37 929	380	13 219	209
One	11 233	61	85	131	133	164	137	144	149	136	10 092	50 863	918	37 830	572	16 234	363
Two or more	15 086	56	108	161	194	195	176	204	197	202	13 594	52 306	850	38 006	509	11 652	233
Married-couple families	46 062	121	145	305	385	404	403	470	459	534	42 835	58 169	532	42 798	333	18 476	242
Number of related children under 18:																	
None	24 931	67	55	169	214	217	254	271	264	343	23 076	58 097	753	41 701	489	25 155	416
One or more	21 131	53	90	136	171	186	150	199	195	191	19 760	58 255	748	43 900	452	14 078	234
One	8 239	18	22	48	64	48	62	64	67	63	7 785	60 370	1 180	46 945	672	17 813	438
Two or more	12 892	36	68	88	107	138	88	136	128	128	11 974	56 903	965	41 961	559	12 325	257
Families with female householder, no spouse present	6 405	83	118	190	178	199	205	156	170	160	4 944	27 102	793	19 305	450	9 837	336
Number of related children under 18:																	
None	2 640	26	22	65	44	59	71	42	53	41	2 216	33 464	1 661	25 598	1 014	13 872	796
One or more	3 765	58	96	125	134	140	135	114	117	119	2 728	22 642	659	16 145	482	7 559	277
One	2 156	40	59	66	58	93	61	63	53	58	1 604	22 375	734	16 758	633	9 152	417
Two or more	1 609	17	37	60	76	47	74	50	64	61	1 124	23 000	1 186	15 313	765	6 162	372
All unrelated subfamilies	239	3	12	11	2	14	7	5	15	3	167	18 687	1 835	13 758	1 843	7 898	1 089
Unrelated individuals	29 177	418	544	1 326	1 161	1 002	1 019	923	1 025	806	20 954	24 636	341	16 677	189	24 636	465
Male	14 390	130	208	464	327	362	388	353	438	333	11 387	29 486	578	20 376	260	29 486	800
Female	14 787	288	336	862	833	640	631	571	587	473	9 567	19 916	361	13 254	278	19 916	516
BLACK																	
Below Poverty																	
All families	1 981	62	85	218	123	186	143	159	119	128	757	6 940	173	6 113	271	1 924	73
Number of related children under 18:																	
None	308	20	27	29	15	54	34	39	11	15	65	4 982	312	4 289	383	1 918	198
One or more	1 673	42	58	189	108	132	109	120	108	113	692	7 301	193	6 712	296	1 925	78
One	522	14	17	77	44	47	54	52	58	45	115	5 283	218	5 151	343	2 074	157
Two or more	1 151	28	42	112	64	85	56	68	51	68	577	8 216	252	8 026	356	1 885	89
Married-couple families	290	11	26	51	24	26	26	7	7	24	88	6 012	487	4 274	514	1 445	156
Number of related children under 18:																	
None	101	9	19	18	6	3	10	3	4	10	19	4 266	579	2 772	1 240	1 905	389
One or more	189	2	7	33	18	22	16	4	3	14	69	6 948	656	4 739	1 305	1 338	170
One	32	2	2	4	13	2	3	—	—	—	5	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Two or more	157	—	5	29	5	20	13	4	3	14	63	7 563	740	6 656	1 446	1 399	188
Families with female householder, no spouse present	1 557	45	50	150	88	147	108	137	106	101	625	7 227	193	6 508	291	2 035	86
Number of related children under 18:																	
None	161	6	6	11	9	45	15	29	3	5	32	5 209	412	4 236	513	1 811	243
One or more	1 397	38	44	139	79	103	93	108	103	96	594	7 460	208	6 917	291	2 056	91
One	446	12	13	66	26	38	50	48	56	42	96	5 333	227	5 378	347	2 166	177
Two or more	951	26	32	73	53	65	43	61	48	54	498	8 456	272	8 319	346	2 025	103
All unrelated subfamilies	35	3	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	3	24	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Unrelated individuals	1 752	153	139	305	290	151	94	101	64	119	336	3 977	110	2 964	148	3 977	251
Male	748	57	46	109	128	68	29	30	21	48	213	4 503	177	3 506	316	4 503	432
Female	1 005	96	93	196	162	84	66	72	43	71	123	3 586	137	2 725	153	3 586	303
Above Poverty																	
All families	6 470	94	79	231	145	145	155	122	174	140	5 186	33 842	657	24 323	629	9 990	255
Number of related children under 18:																	
None	2 652	24	14	74	42	62	47	56	44	46	2 243	37 882	1 101	29 110	1 083	14 324	575
One or more	3 818	69	66	156	103	83	108	66	129	94	2 943	31 035	802	21 214	973	7 951	262
One	1 756	27	34	60	31	33	48	23	56	42	1 403	32 376	1 143	24 120	1 335	10 212	485
Two or more	2 062	42	32	96	73	51	59	43	74	52	1 541	29 893	1 119	19 510	958	6 602	304
Married-couple families	3 689	24	16	58	38	42	52	61	78	63	3 255	43 070	919	35 924	1 153	12 275	371
Number of related children under 18:																	
None	1 680	17	3	35	15	23	17	36	23	33	1 480	42 769	1 337	37 154	1 769	17 045	806
One or more	2 009	6	13	23	24	20	36	25	56	31	1 775	43 322	1 263	34 951	1 400	9 972	398
One	832	4	5	9	4	4	5	9	21	12	761	48 087	1 903	42 576	1 547	13 270	786
Two or more	1 177	2	9	15	20	16	30	17	35	19	1 014	39 952	1 668	29 369	1 309	8 231	447
Families with female householder, no spouse present	2 255	68	63	159	105	80	81	49	87	65	1 498	19 768	695	13 887	617	5 988	268
Number of related children under 18:																	
None	712	7	11	33	25	28	24	15	18	9	542	26 505	1 522	20 277	1 704	8 933	686
One or more	1 543	61	52	126	80	52	57	34	69	56	956	16 660	699	11 810	741	4 821	257
One	744	23	29	46	27	23	31	12	32	27	494	17 455	915	12 356	1 088	6 170	450
Two or more	799	38	23	80	53	29	26	22	37	29	462	15 919	1 045	10 872	1 338	3 941	311
All unrelated subfamilies	26	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	19	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Unrelated individuals	3 638	82	119	189	128	153	156	129	156	103	2 425	19 399	586	14 329	608	19 399	957
Male	1 884	21	71	79	58	46	79	52	103	46	1 330	21 642	919	16 123	639	21 642	1 500
Female	1 754	61	48	110	69	107	77	77	53	57	1 095	16 988	698	12 185	733	16 988	1 191

Table 4. Income Deficit or Surplus of Families and Unrelated Individuals by Poverty Status: 1998—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. Families and unrelated individuals as of March of the following year. For meaning of symbols, see text]

Characteristic		Size of deficit or surplus										Mean deficit or surplus		Median deficit or surplus		Deficit or surplus per capita	
		Total	Under \$500	\$500 to \$999	\$1,000 to \$1,999	\$2,000 to \$2,999	\$3,000 to \$3,999	\$4,000 to \$4,999	\$5,000 to \$5,999	\$6,000 to \$6,999	\$7,000 to \$7,999	\$8,000 or more	Value	Standard error	Value	Standard error	Value
HISPANIC ORIGIN ¹																	
Below Poverty																	
All families	1 648	66	87	162	133	120	141	111	125	107	597	6 865	195	6 039	268	1 669	69
Number of related children under 18:																	
None	194	7	16	32	24	9	26	12	13	9	45	4 982	413	4 334	499	2 205	304
One or more	1 454	58	70	130	109	112	115	99	112	98	552	7 116	211	6 306	268	1 632	71
One	392	27	23	33	44	35	28	37	33	40	91	5 406	307	5 137	460	1 910	172
Two or more	1 062	31	47	97	65	76	86	62	78	58	461	7 747	260	6 848	356	1 573	78
Married-couple families	775	49	50	103	75	53	74	51	46	52	224	5 929	276	4 797	317	1 298	82
Number of related children under 18:																	
None	119	6	10	23	18	2	13	5	7	5	31	4 911	556	4 088	1 024	2 272	415
One or more	656	43	40	80	57	51	61	46	39	47	193	6 113	309	4 943	374	1 222	83
One	147	19	13	20	17	8	6	18	7	14	27	4 391	489	3 635	1 147	1 310	202
Two or more	509	24	27	60	40	42	55	28	32	33	166	6 612	365	5 191	519	1 206	91
Families with female householder, no spouse present	756	15	32	45	48	52	61	57	60	50	335	7 856	287	7 148	408	2 112	124
Number of related children under 18:																	
None	49	2	3	5	5	3	11	5	5	2	7	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
One or more	707	14	29	39	43	49	50	52	55	47	329	8 064	299	7 477	439	2 118	127
One	216	7	8	13	22	24	20	20	21	25	56	6 016	403	5 683	571	2 422	291
Two or more	491	6	20	26	21	25	30	32	34	23	273	8 965	375	8 877	551	2 042	140
All unrelated subfamilies	58	2	—	6	1	2	—	1	3	1	40	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Unrelated individuals	1 097	101	75	186	119	91	54	56	28	70	318	4 503	149	3 752	299	4 503	357
Male	527	51	29	85	57	72	22	29	9	38	136	4 396	209	3 577	249	4 396	504
Female	570	50	46	101	62	19	32	28	20	32	182	4 602	213	4 251	706	4 602	508
Above Poverty																	
All families	5 625	59	73	132	140	170	149	157	137	162	4 445	33 161	1 122	21 393	587	8 844	336
Number of related children under 18:																	
None	2 001	18	15	47	41	40	49	46	35	59	1 651	38 324	2 170	24 709	1 310	14 463	939
One or more	3 624	41	58	85	99	130	100	111	102	104	2 794	30 310	1 257	19 609	763	6 956	322
One	1 439	19	22	42	31	50	37	37	35	39	1 127	31 183	1 527	21 278	1 296	9 131	545
Two or more	2 185	23	37	43	68	79	64	74	66	64	1 667	29 736	1 826	18 491	1 017	5 974	397
Married-couple families	4 170	42	47	79	93	110	95	100	93	119	3 392	36 425	1 377	24 068	841	9 315	397
Number of related children under 18:																	
None	1 428	15	13	29	26	32	28	28	27	44	1 185	41 984	2 639	26 821	1 571	16 094	1 181
One or more	2 742	27	34	50	67	78	67	71	67	75	2 207	33 530	1 573	22 876	969	7 308	383
One	977	9	8	23	20	14	25	23	20	22	812	35 618	1 856	25 819	1 841	9 722	642
Two or more	1 765	17	26	27	47	63	42	48	47	52	1 395	32 374	2 216	20 911	1 296	6 348	470
Families with female householder, no spouse present	973	17	21	40	38	46	44	37	39	35	656	22 249	2 282	14 674	941	6 686	741
Number of related children under 18:																	
None	325	2	2	12	10	5	17	11	8	11	247	28 977	6 206	18 100	2 062	11 026	2 518
One or more	648	15	20	28	28	41	26	27	32	24	409	18 880	1 394	12 940	1 093	5 134	457
One	323	10	12	15	9	28	8	10	13	14	203	20 199	2 191	13 919	1 476	7 052	937
Two or more	325	5	8	13	19	13	18	16	18	9	206	17 572	1 722	11 996	1 292	3 919	464
All unrelated subfamilies	37	1	4	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	27	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Unrelated individuals	2 120	41	76	164	112	119	97	84	124	77	1 227	19 285	1 412	10 691	613	19 285	1 727
Male	1 353	16	43	81	65	74	63	50	82	59	820	21 465	2 031	11 582	716	21 465	2 462
Female	768	25	33	83	46	45	35	34	42	18	407	15 445	1 525	9 001	941	15 445	2 025

¹Hispanics may be of any race.

Appendix A.

Definitions and Explanations

Family. The term "family" refers to a group of two or more people related by birth, marriage, or adoption who reside together; all such people are considered as members of one family. For example, if the son of the person who maintains the household and the son's wife are members of the household, they are treated as members of the parent's family. Every family must include a reference person (see definition of householder for primary families). Two or more people living in the same household who are related to one another, but are not related to the householder, form an "unrelated subfamily." Beginning with the 1980 Current Population Survey (CPS), unrelated subfamilies were excluded from the count of families and unrelated subfamily members were excluded from the count of family members.

Family households. Family households are households maintained by a family (as defined above). Members of family households include any unrelated people (unrelated subfamily members and/or secondary individuals) who may be residing there. The number of family households will not equal the number of families since families living in group quarters are included in the count of families. In addition, the count of family household members differs from the count of family members in that the family household members include all people living in the household; whereas, family members include only householders and their relatives. (See the definition of family.)

Householder. A householder is the person (or one of the people) in whose name the home is owned or rented. If the house is owned jointly by a married couple, either the husband or the wife may be listed first, thereby becoming the reference person, or householder, to whom the relationship of the other household members is recorded. One person in each household is designated as the "householder." The number of householders, therefore, is equal to the number of households.

Households. Households consist of all people who occupy a housing unit. A house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a single room is regarded as a housing unit when it is occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters: the occupants do not live and eat with any other people in the structure and there is direct access from the outside or through a common hall.

A household includes the related family members and all the unrelated people, if any, such as lodgers, foster children, wards, or employees who share the housing unit. A person living alone in a housing unit or a group of unrelated people sharing a housing unit as partners is also counted as a household. The count of households excludes group quarters.

Income. For each person in the CPS sample 15 years old and over, questions were asked on the amount of money income received in the preceding calendar year from each of the following sources:

1. Earnings from longest job (or self-employment)
2. Earnings from jobs other than longest job
3. Unemployment compensation
4. Workers' compensation
5. Social security
6. Supplemental security income
7. Public assistance
8. Veterans' payments
9. Survivor benefits
10. Disability benefits
11. Pension or retirement income
12. Interest
13. Dividends
14. Rents, royalties, and estates and trusts
15. Educational assistance
16. Alimony
17. Child support
18. Financial assistance from outside of the household, and other periodic income

Capital gains and lump-sum or one-time payments are excluded.

It should be noted that although the income statistics refer to receipts during the preceding calendar year, the demographic characteristics such as age, labor force status, and family or household composition are

as of the survey date. The income of the family/household does not include amounts received by people who were members during all or part of the income year if these people no longer resided in the family/household at the time of interview. However, income data are collected for people who are current residents but did not reside in the household during the income year.

Data on consumer income collected in the CPS by the U.S. Census Bureau cover money income received (exclusive of certain money receipts such as capital gains) before payments for personal income taxes, Social Security, union dues, medicare deductions, etc. Therefore, money income does not reflect the fact that some families receive noncash benefits such as food stamps, health benefits, rent-free housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm. In addition, money income does not reflect the fact that noncash benefits are also received by some nonfarm residents which often take the form of the use of business transportation and facilities, full or partial payments by business for retirement programs, medical and educational expenses, etc. These elements should be considered when comparing income levels. Moreover, readers should be aware that for many different reasons there is a tendency in household surveys for respondents to underreport their income. From an analysis of independently derived income estimates, it has been determined that income earned from wages or salaries is much better reported than other sources of income and is nearly equal to independent estimates of aggregate income.

Income deficit. Income deficit is the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars, and for such cases, the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold. The income deficit is a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual.

Periods of Recession

Peak month	Year	Trough month	Year
November	1948	October	1949
July	1953	May	1954
August	1957	April	1958
April	1960	February	1961
December	1969	November	1970
November	1973	March	1975
January	1980	July	1980
July	1981	November	1982
July	1990	March	1991

Source: National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., 1050 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02138.

Population coverage. This report includes the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States and members of the Armed Forces in the United States living off post or with their families on post, but excludes all other members of the Armed Forces. The poverty data also exclude unrelated individuals under 15 years of age.

The information on the Hispanic population shown in this report was collected in the 50 states and the District of Columbia and, therefore, does not include residents of outlying areas or U.S. territories such as Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

Poverty definition. Poverty statistics presented in this report are based on a definition developed by Mollie Orshansky of the Social Security Administration (SSA) in 1963-1964¹ and revised in 1969 and 1981 by inter-agency committees. This definition was established as the official definition of poverty for statistical use in all Executive departments by the Bureau of the Budget (BoB) in 1969 (in Circular No. A-46); after BoB became Office of Management and Budget, this was reaffirmed in Statistical Policy Directive No. 14.

The original poverty definition provided a range of income cutoffs or thresholds adjusted by such factors as family size, sex of the family head, number of children under 18 years old, and farm-nonfarm residence. At the core of this definition of poverty was the economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Department of Agriculture's 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey that families of three or more people spent approximately one-third of their after-tax money income on food; accordingly, poverty thresholds for families of three or more people were set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. Different procedures were used to calculate poverty thresholds for two-person families and people living alone in order to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses of these smaller units. For two-person families, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by a factor of 3.7 (also derived from the 1955 survey). For unrelated individuals (one-person units), no multiplier was used; poverty thresholds were instead calculated as a fixed proportion of the corresponding thresholds for two-person units. Annual updates of these SSA poverty thresholds were based on price changes of the items in the economy food plan.

¹For a detailed discussion of the original SSA poverty thresholds, see Mollie Orshansky, *Counting the Poor: Another Look at the Poverty Profile*, Social Security Bulletin, vol. 28, no. 1, January 1965, pp. 3-29 (reprinted in Social Security Bulletin, vol. 51, no. 10, October 1988, pp. 25-51); and *Who's Who Among the Poor: A Demographic View of Poverty*, Social Security Bulletin, vol. 28, no. 7, July 1965, pp. 3-32.

As a result of deliberations of a federal interagency committee in 1969, the following two modifications to the original SSA definition of poverty were adopted:²

1. The SSA thresholds for nonfarm families were retained for the base year 1963, but annual adjustments in the levels were based on changes in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) rather than on changes in the cost of foods in the economy food plan.
2. The farm thresholds were raised from 70 to 85 percent of the corresponding nonfarm levels. The combined impact of these two modifications resulted in an increase in the tabulated totals for 1967 of 360,000 poor families and 1.6 million poor people.

In 1981, three additional modifications in the poverty definition recommended by another interagency committee were adopted for implementation in the March 1982 CPS as well as the 1980 census:

1. Elimination of separate thresholds for farm families
2. Elimination (by averaging) of separate thresholds for female-householder families and "all other" families (earlier termed "male-headed" families)
3. Extension of the detailed poverty threshold matrix to make the largest family size category "nine persons or more"

For further details, see the section, "Changes in the Definition of Poverty," in Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The poverty thresholds are increased each year by the same percentage as the annual average Consumer Price Index (CPI). Table A-1 shows the CPI and the corresponding thresholds for a family of four for the 1959-98 period. The poverty thresholds are currently adjusted using the annual average CPI-U (1982-84 = 100). This base year has been used since 1988. From 1980 through 1987, the thresholds were adjusted using the CPI-U (1967 = 100). The CPI (1963 = 100) was used to adjust thresholds prior to 1980. Table A-2 shows the full poverty threshold matrix for 1998.

For further information on how the poverty thresholds were developed and subsequent changes in them, see Gordon M. Fisher, "The Development and History of the Poverty Thresholds," Social Security Bulletin, vol. 55, no. 4, Winter 1992, pp. 3-14.

²Poverty thresholds for 1959-1967 were recalculated on this basis, and revised poverty population figures for those years were tabulated using the revised thresholds. These revised 1959-1967 poverty population figures have been published in Census Bureau reports issued since August 1969 (including the present report). Because of this revision, poverty statistics from documents dated before August 1969 are not comparable with current poverty statistics.

Table A-1. Average Poverty Threshold for a Family of Four and the Consumer Price Indexes (CPI-U and CPI-U-X1): 1947 Through 1998

(1982-84=100)

Year	Average threshold for a family of four people ¹ (dollars)	CPI-U	CPI-U-X1 ²
1998	16,660	163.0	163.0
1997	16,400	160.5	160.5
1996	16,036	156.9	156.9
1995	15,569	152.4	152.4
1994	15,141	148.2	148.2
1993	14,763	144.5	144.5
1992	14,335	140.3	140.3
1991	13,924	136.2	136.2
1990	13,359	130.7	130.7
1989	12,674	124.0	124.0
1988	12,092	118.3	118.3
1987	11,611	113.6	113.6
1986	11,203	109.6	109.6
1985	10,989	107.6	107.6
1984	10,609	103.9	103.9
1983	10,178	99.6	99.6
1982	9,862	96.5	95.6
1981	9,287	90.9	90.1
1980	8,414	82.4	82.3
1979	7,412	72.6	74.0
1978	6,662	65.2	67.5
1977	6,191	60.6	63.2
1976	5,815	56.9	59.4
1975	5,500	53.8	56.2
1974	5,038	49.3	51.9
1973	4,540	44.4	47.2
1972	4,275	41.8	44.4
1971	4,137	40.5	43.1
1970	3,968	38.8	41.3
1969	3,743	36.7	39.4
1968	3,553	34.8	37.7
1967	3,410	33.4	36.3
1966	3,317	32.4	35.2
1965	3,223	31.5	34.2
1964	3,169	31.0	33.7
1963	3,128	30.6	33.3
1962	3,089	30.2	32.8
1961	3,054	29.9	32.5
1960	3,022	29.6	32.2
1959	2,973	29.1	31.6
1958	(NA)	28.9	31.4
1957	(NA)	28.1	30.5
1956	(NA)	27.2	29.6
1955	(NA)	26.8	29.1
1954	(NA)	26.9	29.2
1953	(NA)	26.7	29.0
1952	(NA)	26.5	28.8
1951	(NA)	26.0	28.3
1950	(NA)	24.1	26.2
1949	(NA)	23.8	25.9
1948	(NA)	24.1	26.2
1947	(NA)	22.3	24.2

NA Not available.

¹For years prior to 1981, average threshold for a nonfarm family of four is shown.

²Factors prior to 1967 are extrapolated.

Table A-2. Poverty Thresholds in 1998, by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

[Dollars]

Size of family unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual) ..	8,316									
Under 65 years	8,480	8,480								
65 years and over	7,818	7,818								
Two people	10,634									
Householder under 65 years	10,972	10,915	11,235							
Householder 65 years and over ..	9,862	9,853	11,193							
Three people	13,003	12,750	13,120	13,133						
Four people	16,660	16,813	17,088	16,530	16,588					
Five people	19,680	20,275	20,570	19,940	19,453	19,155				
Six people	22,228	23,320	23,413	22,930	22,468	21,780	21,373			
Seven people	25,257	26,833	27,000	26,423	26,020	25,270	24,395	23,435		
Eight people	28,166	30,010	30,275	29,730	29,253	28,575	27,715	26,820	26,593	
Nine people or more	33,339	36,100	36,275	35,793	35,388	34,723	33,808	32,980	32,775	31,513

Ratio of income to poverty threshold. Because the poverty definition does not meet all the needs of the analysts of the data, a few of the tables in the report present variations of the poverty level expressed as a ratio of income to the family's (or unrelated individual's) appropriate poverty threshold. Ratios below 1.00 are below the official definition while a ratio of 1.00 or greater indicates income above the poverty level. A ratio between 1.00 and 1.25 indicates, for example, that a family's income was above their poverty threshold but below 125 percent of their poverty threshold. If a family's poverty threshold was \$10,000, a ratio of 1.00 to 1.25 would mean their income was between \$10,000 and \$12,500.

Rounding. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth of a percent; therefore, the percentages in a distribution do not always add to exactly 100.0 percent.

Symbols. The following abbreviations and symbols are used in this publication:

- represents zero or rounds to zero.
- B The base for the derived figure is less than 75,000.
- NA Not available.
- r Revised.

Unrelated individuals. The term "unrelated individuals" refers to people 15 years and over (other than inmates of institutions) who are not living with any relatives. An unrelated individual may either:

- Constitute a one-person household
- Be part of a household including one or more other families or unrelated individuals
- or
- Reside in group quarters, such as a rooming house

Thus, a widow living by herself or with one or more other people not related to her, a lodger not related to the householder or to anyone else in the household, and a servant living in an employer's household with no relatives are examples of unrelated individuals. The poverty status of unrelated individuals is determined independently of other household members' income.

Work experience. A person with work experience is one who, during the preceding calendar year, did any work for pay or profit or worked without pay on a family-operated farm or business at any time during the year, on a part-time or full-time basis. A year-round worker is one who worked for 50 weeks or more during the preceding calendar year. A person is classified as having worked full time if he or she worked 35 hours or more per week during a majority of the weeks worked. A year-round, full-time worker is a person who worked full time, 35 or more hours per week and 50 or more weeks during the previous calendar year.

Appendix B.

Time Series Estimates of Poverty

Included in this appendix are time series estimates of poverty. The time series data are shown for people by family relationship, age, type of family, and presence of related children. These data also are shown by race and Hispanic origin.

This report will no longer present time series poverty rates under 18 different definitions of income (which include different kinds of noncash benefits and exclude various taxes). That data series, for 1979 data and later, is available on the Census Bureau's poverty website at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty.html>.

Table B-1. Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 1998

[Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year]

Year and characteristic	All people			People in families						Unrelated individuals		
	Total	Below poverty level		All families			Families with female householder, no husband present			Total	Below poverty level	
				Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level				
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
ALL RACES												
1998.....	271,059	34,476	12.7	227,229	25,370	11.2	39,000	12,907	33.1	42,539	8,478	19.9
1997.....	268,480	35,574	13.3	225,369	26,217	11.6	38,412	13,494	35.1	41,672	8,687	20.8
1996.....	266,218	36,529	13.7	223,955	27,376	12.2	38,584	13,796	35.8	40,727	8,452	20.8
1995.....	263,733	36,425	13.8	222,792	27,501	12.3	38,908	14,205	36.5	39,484	8,247	20.9
1994.....	261,616	38,059	14.5	221,430	28,985	13.1	37,253	14,380	38.6	38,538	8,287	21.5
1993.....	259,278	39,265	15.1	219,489	29,927	13.6	37,861	14,636	38.7	38,038	8,388	22.1
1992 ^r	256,549	38,014	14.8	217,936	28,961	13.3	36,446	14,205	39.0	36,842	8,075	21.9
1991 ^r	251,192	35,708	14.2	212,723	27,143	12.8	34,795	13,824	39.7	36,845	7,773	21.1
1990.....	248,644	33,585	13.5	210,967	25,232	12.0	33,795	12,578	37.2	36,056	7,446	20.7
1989.....	245,992	31,528	12.8	209,515	24,066	11.5	32,525	11,668	35.9	35,185	6,760	19.2
1988 ^r	243,530	31,745	13.0	208,056	24,048	11.6	32,164	11,972	37.2	34,340	7,070	20.6
1987 ^r	240,982	32,221	13.4	206,877	24,725	12.0	31,893	12,148	38.1	32,992	6,857	20.8
1986.....	238,554	32,370	13.6	205,459	24,754	12.0	31,152	11,944	38.3	31,679	6,846	21.6
1985.....	236,594	33,064	14.0	203,963	25,729	12.6	30,878	11,600	37.6	31,351	6,725	21.5
1984.....	233,816	33,700	14.4	202,288	26,458	13.1	30,844	11,831	38.4	30,268	6,609	21.8
1983.....	231,700	35,303	15.2	201,338	27,933	13.9	30,049	12,072	40.2	29,158	6,740	23.1
1982.....	229,412	34,398	15.0	200,385	27,349	13.6	28,834	11,701	40.6	27,908	6,458	23.1
1981.....	227,157	31,822	14.0	198,541	24,850	12.5	28,587	11,051	38.7	27,714	6,490	23.4
1980.....	225,027	29,272	13.0	196,963	22,601	11.5	27,565	10,120	36.7	27,133	6,227	22.9
1979.....	222,903	26,072	11.7	195,860	19,964	10.2	26,927	9,400	34.9	26,170	5,743	21.9
1978.....	215,656	24,497	11.4	191,071	19,062	10.0	26,032	9,269	35.6	24,585	5,435	22.1
1977.....	213,867	24,720	11.6	190,757	19,505	10.2	25,404	9,205	36.2	23,110	5,216	22.6
1976.....	212,303	24,975	11.8	190,844	19,632	10.3	24,204	9,029	37.3	21,459	5,344	24.9
1975.....	210,864	25,877	12.3	190,630	20,789	10.9	23,580	8,846	37.5	20,234	5,088	25.1
1974.....	209,362	23,370	11.2	190,436	18,817	9.9	23,165	8,462	36.5	18,926	4,553	24.1
1973.....	207,621	22,973	11.1	189,361	18,299	9.7	21,823	8,178	37.5	18,260	4,674	25.6
1972.....	206,004	24,460	11.9	189,193	19,577	10.3	21,264	8,114	38.2	16,811	4,883	29.0
1971.....	204,554	25,559	12.5	188,242	20,405	10.8	20,153	7,797	38.7	16,311	5,154	31.6
1970.....	202,183	25,420	12.6	186,692	20,330	10.9	19,673	7,503	38.1	15,491	5,090	32.9
1969.....	199,517	24,147	12.1	184,891	19,175	10.4	17,995	6,879	38.2	14,626	4,972	34.0
1968.....	197,628	25,389	12.8	183,825	20,695	11.3	18,048	6,990	38.7	13,803	4,694	34.0
1967.....	195,672	27,769	14.2	182,558	22,771	12.5	17,788	6,898	38.8	13,114	4,998	38.1
1966.....	193,388	28,510	14.7	181,117	23,809	13.1	17,240	6,861	39.8	12,271	4,701	38.3
1965.....	191,413	33,185	17.3	179,281	28,358	15.8	16,371	7,524	46.0	12,132	4,827	39.8
1964.....	189,710	36,055	19.0	177,653	30,912	17.4	(NA)	7,297	44.4	12,057	5,143	42.7
1963.....	187,258	36,436	19.5	176,076	31,498	17.9	(NA)	7,646	47.7	11,182	4,938	44.2
1962.....	184,276	38,625	21.0	173,263	33,623	19.4	(NA)	7,781	50.3	11,013	5,002	45.4
1961.....	181,277	39,628	21.9	170,131	34,509	20.3	(NA)	7,252	48.1	11,146	5,119	45.9
1960.....	179,503	39,851	22.2	168,615	34,925	20.7	(NA)	7,247	48.9	10,888	4,926	45.2
1959.....	176,557	39,490	22.4	165,858	34,562	20.8	(NA)	7,014	49.4	10,699	4,928	46.1
WHITE												
1998.....	222,837	23,454	10.5	186,184	16,549	8.9	24,211	6,674	27.6	35,563	6,386	18.0
1997.....	221,200	24,396	11.0	185,147	17,258	9.3	23,773	7,296	30.7	34,858	6,593	18.9
1996.....	219,656	24,650	11.2	184,119	17,621	9.6	23,744	7,073	29.8	34,247	6,463	18.9
1995.....	218,028	24,423	11.2	183,450	17,593	9.6	23,732	7,047	29.7	33,399	6,336	19.0
1994.....	216,460	25,379	11.7	182,546	18,474	10.1	22,713	7,228	31.8	32,569	6,292	19.3

See footnotes at end of appendix.

Note: Prior to 1979, people in unrelated subfamilies were included in people in families. Beginning in 1979, people in unrelated subfamilies are included in all people but are excluded from people in families.

Table B-1. Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 1998—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year]

Year and characteristic	All people			People in families						Unrelated individuals		
	Total	Below poverty level		All families			Families with female householder, no husband present			Total	Below poverty level	
				Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level				
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
WHITE—Con.												
1993.....	214,899	26,226	12.2	181,330	18,968	10.5	23,224	7,199	31.0	32,112	6,443	20.1
1992 ^r	213,060	25,259	11.9	180,409	18,294	10.1	22,453	6,907	30.8	31,170	6,147	19.7
1991 ^r	210,133	23,747	11.3	177,619	17,268	9.7	21,608	6,806	31.5	31,207	5,872	18.8
1990.....	208,611	22,326	10.7	176,504	15,916	9.0	20,845	6,210	29.8	30,833	5,739	18.6
1989.....	206,853	20,785	10.0	175,857	15,179	8.6	20,362	5,723	28.1	29,993	5,063	16.9
1988 ^r	205,235	20,715	10.1	175,111	15,001	8.6	20,396	5,950	29.2	29,315	5,314	18.1
1987 ^r	203,605	21,195	10.4	174,488	15,593	8.9	20,244	5,989	29.6	28,290	5,174	18.3
1986.....	202,282	22,183	11.0	174,024	16,393	9.4	20,163	6,171	30.6	27,143	5,198	19.2
1985.....	200,918	22,860	11.4	172,863	17,125	9.9	20,105	5,990	29.8	27,067	5,299	19.6
1984.....	198,941	22,955	11.5	171,839	17,299	10.1	19,727	5,866	29.7	26,094	5,181	19.9
1983.....	197,496	23,984	12.1	171,407	18,377	10.7	19,256	6,017	31.2	25,206	5,189	20.6
1982.....	195,919	23,517	12.0	170,748	18,015	10.6	18,374	5,686	30.9	24,300	5,041	20.7
1981.....	194,504	21,553	11.1	169,868	16,127	9.5	18,795	5,600	29.8	23,913	5,061	21.2
1980.....	192,912	19,699	10.2	168,756	14,587	8.6	17,642	4,940	28.0	23,370	4,760	20.4
1979.....	191,742	17,214	9.0	168,461	12,495	7.4	17,349	4,375	25.2	22,587	4,452	19.7
1978.....	186,450	16,259	8.7	165,193	12,050	7.3	16,877	4,371	25.9	21,257	4,209	19.8
1977.....	185,254	16,416	8.9	165,385	12,364	7.5	16,721	4,474	26.8	19,869	4,051	20.4
1976.....	184,165	16,713	9.1	165,571	12,500	7.5	15,941	4,463	28.0	18,594	4,213	22.7
1975.....	183,164	17,770	9.7	165,661	13,799	8.3	15,577	4,577	29.4	17,503	3,972	22.7
1974.....	182,376	15,736	8.6	166,081	12,181	7.3	15,433	4,278	27.7	16,295	3,555	21.8
1973.....	181,185	15,142	8.4	165,424	11,412	6.9	14,303	4,003	28.0	15,761	3,730	23.7
1972.....	180,125	16,203	9.0	165,630	12,268	7.4	13,739	3,770	27.4	14,495	3,935	27.1
1971.....	179,398	17,780	9.9	165,184	13,566	8.2	13,502	4,099	30.4	14,214	4,214	29.6
1970.....	177,376	17,484	9.9	163,875	13,323	8.1	13,226	3,761	28.4	13,500	4,161	30.8
1969.....	175,349	16,659	9.5	162,779	12,623	7.8	12,285	3,577	29.1	12,570	4,036	32.1
1968.....	173,732	17,395	10.0	161,777	13,546	8.4	12,190	3,551	29.1	11,955	3,849	32.2
1967.....	172,038	18,983	11.0	160,720	14,851	9.2	12,131	3,453	28.5	11,318	4,132	36.5
1966.....	170,247	19,290	11.3	159,561	15,430	9.7	12,261	3,646	29.7	10,686	3,860	36.1
1965.....	168,732	22,496	13.3	158,255	18,508	11.7	11,573	4,092	35.4	10,477	3,988	38.1
1964.....	167,313	24,957	14.9	156,898	20,716	13.2	(NA)	3,911	33.4	10,415	4,241	40.7
1963.....	165,309	25,238	15.3	155,584	21,149	13.6	(NA)	4,051	35.6	9,725	4,089	42.0
1962.....	162,842	26,672	16.4	153,348	22,613	14.7	(NA)	4,089	37.9	9,494	4,059	42.7
1961.....	160,306	27,890	17.4	150,717	23,747	15.8	(NA)	4,062	37.6	9,589	4,143	43.2
1960.....	158,863	28,309	17.8	149,458	24,262	16.2	(NA)	4,296	39.0	9,405	4,047	43.0
1959.....	156,956	28,484	18.1	147,802	24,443	16.5	(NA)	4,232	40.2	9,154	4,041	44.1
WHITE, NOT HISPANIC												
1998.....	192,754	15,799	8.2	159,301	10,061	6.3	18,547	4,074	22.0	32,573	5,352	16.4
1997.....	191,859	16,491	8.6	158,796	10,401	6.5	18,474	4,604	24.9	32,049	5,632	17.6
1996.....	191,459	16,462	8.6	159,044	10,553	6.6	18,597	4,339	23.3	31,410	5,455	17.4
1995.....	190,951	16,267	8.5	159,402	10,599	6.6	18,340	4,183	22.8	30,586	5,303	17.3
1994.....	192,543	18,110	9.4	161,254	12,118	7.5	18,186	4,743	26.1	30,157	5,500	18.2
1993.....	190,843	18,882	9.9	160,062	12,756	8.0	18,508	4,724	25.5	29,681	5,570	18.8
1992 ^r	189,001	18,202	9.6	159,102	12,277	7.7	18,016	4,640	25.8	28,775	5,350	18.6
1991 ^r	189,116	17,741	9.4	158,850	11,998	7.6	17,609	4,710	26.7	29,215	5,261	18.0
1990.....	188,129	16,622	8.8	158,394	11,086	7.0	17,160	4,284	25	28,688	5,002	17.4
1989.....	186,979	15,599	8.3	158,127	10,723	6.8	16,827	3,922	23.3	28,055	4,466	15.9

See footnotes at end of appendix.

Note: Prior to 1979, people in unrelated subfamilies were included in people in families. Beginning in 1979, people in unrelated subfamilies are included in all people but are excluded from people in families.

Table B-1. Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 1998—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year]

Year and characteristic	All people			People in families						Unrelated individuals		
	Total	Below poverty level		All families			Families with female householder, no husband present			Total	Below poverty level	
				Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level				
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
WHITE, NOT HISPANIC—Con.												
1988 ^r	185,961	15,565	8.4	157,687	10,467	6.6	16,828	3,988	23.7	27,552	4,746	17.2
1987 ^r	184,936	16,029	8.7	157,785	11,051	7.0	16,787	4,075	24.3	26,439	4,613	17.4
1986	184,119	17,244	9.4	157,665	12,078	7.7	16,739	4,350	26.0	25,525	4,668	18.3
1985	183,455	17,839	9.7	157,106	12,706	8.1	16,749	4,136	24.7	25,544	4,789	18.7
1984	182,469	18,300	10.0	156,930	13,234	8.4	16,742	4,193	25.0	24,671	4,659	18.9
1983	181,393	19,538	10.8	156,719	14,437	9.2	16,369	4,448	27.2	23,894	4,746	19.9
1982	181,903	19,362	10.6	157,818	14,271	9.0	15,830	4,161	26.3	23,329	4,701	20.2
1981	180,909	17,987	9.9	157,330	12,903	8.2	16,323	4,222	25.9	22,950	4,769	20.8
1980	179,798	16,365	9.1	156,633	11,568	7.4	15,358	3,699	24.1	22,455	4,474	19.9
1979	178,814	14,419	8.1	156,567	10,009	6.4	15,410	3,371	21.9	21,638	4,179	19.3
1978	174,731	13,755	7.9	154,321	9,798	6.3	15,132	3,390	22.4	20,410	3,957	19.4
1977	173,563	13,802	8.0	154,449	9,977	6.5	14,888	3,429	23.0	19,114	3,825	20.0
1976	173,235	14,025	8.1	155,324	10,066	6.5	14,261	3,516	24.7	17,912	3,959	22.1
1975	172,417	14,883	8.6	155,539	11,137	7.2	13,809	3,570	25.9	16,879	3,746	22.2
1974	171,463	13,217	7.7	155,764	9,854	6.3	13,763	3,379	24.6	15,699	3,364	21.4
1973	170,488	12,864	7.5	155,330	9,262	6.0	12,731	3,185	25.0	15,158	3,602	23.8
BLACK												
1998	34,877	9,091	26.1	29,333	7,259	24.7	13,156	5,629	42.8	5,390	1,752	32.5
1997	34,458	9,116	26.5	28,962	7,386	25.5	13,218	5,654	42.8	5,316	1,645	31.0
1996	34,110	9,694	28.4	28,933	7,993	27.6	13,193	6,123	46.4	4,989	1,606	32.2
1995	33,740	9,872	29.3	28,777	8,189	28.5	13,604	6,553	48.2	4,756	1,551	32.6
1994	33,353	10,196	30.6	28,499	8,447	29.6	12,926	6,489	50.2	4,649	1,617	34.8
1993	32,910	10,877	33.1	28,106	9,242	32.9	13,132	6,955	53.0	4,608	1,541	33.4
1992 ^r	32,411	10,827	33.4	27,790	9,134	32.9	12,591	6,799	54.0	4,410	1,569	35.6
1991 ^r	31,313	10,242	32.7	26,565	8,504	32.0	11,960	6,557	54.8	4,505	1,590	35.3
1990	30,806	9,837	31.9	26,296	8,160	31.0	11,866	6,005	50.6	4,244	1,491	35.1
1989	30,332	9,302	30.7	25,931	7,704	29.7	11,190	5,530	49.4	4,180	1,471	35.2
1988 ^r	29,849	9,356	31.3	25,484	7,650	30.0	10,794	5,601	51.9	4,095	1,509	36.8
1987 ^r	29,362	9,520	32.4	25,128	7,848	31.2	10,701	5,789	54.1	3,977	1,471	37.0
1986	28,871	8,983	31.1	24,910	7,410	29.7	10,175	5,473	53.8	3,714	1,431	38.5
1985	28,485	8,926	31.3	24,620	7,504	30.5	10,041	5,342	53.2	3,641	1,264	34.7
1984	28,087	9,490	33.8	24,387	8,104	33.2	10,384	5,666	54.6	3,501	1,255	35.8
1983	27,678	9,882	35.7	24,138	8,376	34.7	10,059	5,736	57.0	3,287	1,338	40.7
1982	27,216	9,697	35.6	23,948	8,355	34.9	9,699	5,698	58.8	3,051	1,229	40.3
1981	26,834	9,173	34.2	23,423	7,780	33.2	9,214	5,222	56.7	3,277	1,296	39.6
1980	26,408	8,579	32.5	23,084	7,190	31.1	9,338	4,984	53.4	3,208	1,314	41.0
1979	25,944	8,050	31.0	22,666	6,800	30.0	9,065	4,816	53.1	3,127	1,168	37.3
1978	24,956	7,625	30.6	22,027	6,493	29.5	8,689	4,712	54.2	2,929	1,132	38.6
1977	24,710	7,726	31.3	21,850	6,667	30.5	8,315	4,595	55.3	2,860	1,059	37.0
1976	24,399	7,595	31.1	21,840	6,576	30.1	7,926	4,415	55.7	2,559	1,019	39.8
1975	24,089	7,545	31.3	21,687	6,533	30.1	7,679	4,168	54.3	2,402	1,011	42.1
1974	23,699	7,182	30.3	21,341	6,255	29.3	7,483	4,116	55.0	2,359	927	39.3
1973	23,512	7,388	31.4	21,328	6,560	30.8	7,188	4,064	56.5	2,183	828	37.9
1972	23,144	7,710	33.3	21,116	6,841	32.4	7,125	4,139	58.1	2,028	870	42.9
1971	22,784	7,396	32.5	20,900	6,530	31.2	6,398	3,587	56.1	1,884	866	46.0
1970	22,515	7,548	33.5	20,724	6,683	32.2	6,225	3,656	58.7	1,791	865	48.3
1969	22,011	7,095	32.2	20,192	6,245	30.9	5,537	3,225	58.2	1,819	850	46.7

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Table B-1. Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 1998—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year]

Year and characteristic	All people			People in families						Unrelated individuals		
	Total	Below poverty level		All families			Families with female householder, no husband present			Total	Below poverty level	
				Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level				
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
BLACK—Con.												
1968.....	21,944	7,616	34.7	(NA)	6,839	33.7	(NA)	3,312	58.9	(NA)	777	46.3
1967.....	21,590	8,486	39.3	(NA)	7,677	38.4	(NA)	3,362	61.6	(NA)	809	49.3
1966.....	21,206	8,867	41.8	(NA)	8,090	40.9	(NA)	3,160	65.3	(NA)	777	54.4
1959.....	18,013	9,927	55.1	(NA)	9,112	54.9	(NA)	2,416	70.6	1,430	815	57.0
HISPANIC ORIGIN¹												
1998.....	31,515	8,070	25.6	28,055	6,814	24.3	6,074	2,837	46.7	3,218	1,097	34.1
1997.....	30,637	8,308	27.1	27,467	7,198	26.2	5,718	2,911	50.9	2,976	1,017	34.2
1996.....	29,614	8,697	29.4	26,340	7,515	28.5	5,641	3,020	53.5	2,985	1,066	35.7
1995.....	28,344	8,574	30.3	25,165	7,341	29.2	5,785	3,053	52.8	2,947	1,092	37.0
1994.....	27,442	8,416	30.7	24,390	7,357	30.2	5,328	2,920	54.8	2,798	926	33.1
1993.....	26,559	8,126	30.6	23,439	6,876	29.3	5,333	2,837	53.2	2,717	972	35.8
1992 ^r	25,646	7,592	29.6	22,695	6,455	28.4	4,806	2,474	51.5	2,577	881	34.2
1991 ^r	22,070	6,339	28.7	19,658	5,541	28.2	4,326	2,282	52.7	2,146	667	31.1
1990.....	21,405	6,006	28.1	18,912	5,091	26.9	3,993	2,115	53.0	2,254	774	34.3
1989.....	20,746	5,430	26.2	18,488	4,659	25.2	3,763	1,902	50.6	2,045	634	31.0
1988 ^r	20,064	5,357	26.7	18,102	4,700	26.0	3,734	2,052	55.0	1,864	597	32.0
1987 ^r	19,395	5,422	28.0	17,342	4,761	27.5	3,678	2,045	55.6	1,933	598	31.0
1986.....	18,758	5,117	27.3	16,880	4,469	26.5	3,631	1,921	52.9	1,685	553	32.8
1985.....	18,075	5,236	29.0	16,276	4,605	28.3	3,561	1,983	55.7	1,602	532	33.2
1984.....	16,916	4,806	28.4	15,293	4,192	27.4	3,139	1,764	56.2	1,481	545	36.8
1983.....	16,544	4,633	28.0	15,075	4,113	27.3	3,032	1,670	55.1	1,364	457	33.5
1982.....	14,385	4,301	29.9	13,242	3,865	29.2	2,664	1,601	60.1	1,018	358	35.1
1981.....	14,021	3,713	26.5	12,922	3,349	25.9	2,622	1,465	55.9	1,005	313	31.1
1980.....	13,600	3,491	25.7	12,547	3,143	25.1	2,421	1,319	54.5	970	312	32.2
1979.....	13,371	2,921	21.8	12,291	2,599	21.1	2,058	1,053	51.2	991	286	28.8
1978.....	12,079	2,607	21.6	11,193	2,343	20.9	1,817	1,024	56.4	886	264	29.8
1977.....	12,046	2,700	22.4	11,249	2,463	21.9	1,901	1,077	56.7	797	237	29.8
1976.....	11,269	2,783	24.7	10,552	2,516	23.8	1,766	1,000	56.6	716	266	37.2
1975.....	11,117	2,991	26.9	10,472	2,755	26.3	1,842	1,053	57.2	645	236	36.6
1974.....	11,201	2,575	23.0	10,584	2,374	22.4	1,723	915	53.1	617	201	32.6
1973.....	10,795	2,366	21.9	10,269	2,209	21.5	1,534	881	57.4	526	157	29.9
1972.....	10,588	2,414	22.8	10,099	2,252	22.3	1,370	733	53.5	488	162	33.2
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER												
1998.....	10,873	1,360	12.5	9,576	1,087	11.4	1,123	373	33.2	1,266	257	20.3
1997.....	10,482	1,468	14.0	9,312	1,116	12.0	932	313	33.6	1,134	327	28.9
1996.....	10,054	1,454	14.5	8,900	1,172	13.2	1,018	300	29.5	1,120	255	22.8
1995.....	9,644	1,411	14.6	8,582	1,112	13.0	919	266	28.9	1,013	260	25.6
1994.....	6,654	974	14.6	5,915	776	13.1	582	137	23.6	696	179	25.7
1993.....	7,434	1,134	15.3	6,609	898	13.6	725	126	17.4	791	228	28.8
1992 ^r	7,779	985	12.7	6,922	787	11.4	729	183	25.0	828	193	23.3
1991 ^r	7,192	996	13.8	6,367	773	12.1	721	177	24.6	785	209	26.6
1990.....	7,014	858	12.2	6,300	712	11.3	638	132	20.7	668	124	18.5
1989.....	6,673	939	14.1	5,917	779	13.2	614	212	34.6	712	144	20.2
1988 ^r	6,447	1,117	17.3	5,767	942	16.3	650	263	40.5	651	160	24.5
1987 ^r	6,322	1,021	16.1	5,785	875	15.1	584	187	32.0	516	138	26.8

See footnotes at end of appendix.

Note: Prior to 1979, people in unrelated subfamilies were included in people in families. Beginning in 1979, people in unrelated subfamilies are included in all people but are excluded from people in families.

Table B-2. Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 1998

[Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year]

Year and characteristic	Under 18 years						18 to 64 years			65 years and over		
	All people			Related children in families			Total			Total		
	Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level							
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent			
ALL RACES												
1998.....	71,338	13,467	18.9	70,253	12,845	18.3	167,326	17,623	10.5	32,394	3,386	10.5
1997.....	71,069	14,113	19.9	69,844	13,422	19.2	165,329	18,084	10.9	32,082	3,376	10.5
1996.....	70,650	14,463	20.5	69,411	13,764	19.8	163,691	18,638	11.4	31,877	3,428	10.8
1995.....	70,566	14,665	20.8	69,425	13,999	20.2	161,508	18,442	11.4	31,658	3,318	10.5
1994.....	70,020	15,289	21.8	68,819	14,610	21.2	160,329	19,107	11.9	31,267	3,663	11.7
1993.....	69,292	15,727	22.7	68,040	14,961	22.0	159,208	19,781	12.4	30,779	3,755	12.2
1992 ^r	68,440	15,294	22.3	67,256	14,521	21.6	157,680	18,793	11.9	30,430	3,928	12.9
1991 ^r	65,918	14,341	21.8	64,800	13,658	21.1	154,684	17,586	11.4	30,590	3,781	12.4
1990.....	65,049	13,431	20.6	63,908	12,715	19.9	153,502	16,496	10.7	30,093	3,658	12.2
1989.....	64,144	12,590	19.6	63,225	12,001	19.0	152,282	15,575	10.2	29,566	3,363	11.4
1988 ^r	63,747	12,455	19.5	62,906	11,935	19.0	150,761	15,809	10.5	29,022	3,481	12.0
1987 ^r	63,294	12,843	20.3	62,423	12,275	19.7	149,201	15,815	10.6	28,487	3,563	12.5
1986.....	62,948	12,876	20.5	62,009	12,257	19.8	147,631	16,017	10.8	27,975	3,477	12.4
1985.....	62,876	13,010	20.7	62,019	12,483	20.1	146,396	16,598	11.3	27,322	3,456	12.6
1984.....	62,447	13,420	21.5	61,681	12,929	21.0	144,551	16,952	11.7	26,818	3,330	12.4
1983.....	62,334	13,911	22.3	61,578	13,427	21.8	143,052	17,767	12.4	26,313	3,625	13.8
1982.....	62,345	13,647	21.9	61,565	13,139	21.3	141,328	17,000	12.0	25,738	3,751	14.6
1981.....	62,449	12,505	20.0	61,756	12,068	19.5	139,477	15,464	11.1	25,231	3,853	15.3
1980.....	62,914	11,543	18.3	62,168	11,114	17.9	137,428	13,858	10.1	24,686	3,871	15.7
1979.....	63,375	10,377	16.4	62,646	9,993	16.0	135,333	12,014	8.9	24,194	3,682	15.2
1978.....	62,311	9,931	15.9	61,987	9,722	15.7	130,169	11,332	8.7	23,175	3,233	14.0
1977.....	63,137	10,288	16.2	62,823	10,028	16.0	128,262	11,316	8.8	22,468	3,177	14.1
1976.....	64,028	10,273	16.0	63,729	10,081	15.8	126,175	11,389	9.0	22,100	3,313	15.0
1975.....	65,079	11,104	17.1	64,750	10,882	16.8	124,122	11,456	9.2	21,662	3,317	15.3
1974.....	66,134	10,156	15.4	65,802	9,967	15.1	122,101	10,132	8.3	21,127	3,085	14.6
1973.....	66,959	9,642	14.4	66,626	9,453	14.2	120,060	9,977	8.3	20,602	3,354	16.3
1972.....	67,930	10,284	15.1	67,592	10,082	14.9	117,957	10,438	8.8	20,117	3,738	18.6
1971.....	68,816	10,551	15.3	68,474	10,344	15.1	115,911	10,735	9.3	19,827	4,273	21.6
1970.....	69,159	10,440	15.1	68,815	10,235	14.9	113,554	10,187	9.0	19,470	4,793	24.6
1969.....	69,090	9,691	14.0	68,746	9,501	13.8	111,528	9,669	8.7	18,899	4,787	25.3
1968.....	70,385	10,954	15.6	70,035	10,739	15.3	108,684	9,803	9.0	18,559	4,632	25.0
1967.....	70,408	11,656	16.6	70,058	11,427	16.3	107,024	10,725	10.0	18,240	5,388	29.5
1966.....	70,218	12,389	17.6	69,869	12,146	17.4	105,241	11,007	10.5	17,929	5,114	28.5
1965.....	69,986	14,676	21.0	69,638	14,388	20.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1964.....	69,711	16,051	23.0	69,364	15,736	22.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1963.....	69,181	16,005	23.1	68,837	15,691	22.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1962.....	67,722	16,963	25.0	67,385	16,630	24.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1961.....	66,121	16,909	25.6	65,792	16,577	25.2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1960.....	65,601	17,634	26.9	65,275	17,288	26.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1959.....	64,315	17,552	27.3	63,995	17,208	26.9	96,685	16,457	17.0	15,557	5,481	35.2
WHITE												
1998.....	56,016	8,443	15.1	55,126	7,935	14.4	138,061	12,456	9.0	28,759	2,555	8.9
1997.....	55,863	8,990	16.1	54,870	8,441	15.4	136,783	12,838	9.4	28,553	2,569	9.0
1996.....	55,606	9,044	16.3	54,599	8,488	15.5	135,586	12,940	9.5	28,464	2,667	9.4
1995.....	55,444	8,981	16.2	54,532	8,474	15.5	134,149	12,869	9.6	28,436	2,572	9.0
1994.....	55,186	9,346	16.9	54,221	8,826	16.3	133,289	13,187	9.9	27,985	2,846	10.2
1993.....	54,639	9,752	17.8	53,614	9,123	17.0	132,680	13,535	10.2	27,580	2,939	10.7
1992 ^r	54,110	9,399	17.4	53,110	8,752	16.5	131,694	12,871	9.8	27,256	2,989	11.0
1991 ^r	52,523	8,848	16.8	51,627	8,316	16.1	130,312	12,097	9.3	27,297	2,802	10.3
1990.....	51,929	8,232	15.9	51,028	7,696	15.1	129,784	11,387	8.8	26,898	2,707	10.1
1989.....	51,400	7,599	14.8	50,704	7,164	14.1	128,974	10,647	8.3	26,479	2,539	9.6

See footnotes at end of appendix.

Note: Prior to 1979, people in unrelated subfamilies were included in people in families. Beginning in 1979, people in unrelated subfamilies are included in all people but are excluded from people in families.

Table B-2. Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 1998—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year]

Year and characteristic	Under 18 years						18 to 64 years			65 years and over		
	All people			Related children in families			Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level	
	Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level							
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent						
WHITE—Con.	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
1988 ^r	51,203	7,435	14.5	50,590	7,095	14.0	128,031	10,687	8.3	26,001	2,593	10.0
1987 ^r	51,012	7,788	15.3	50,360	7,398	14.7	126,991	10,703	8.4	25,602	2,704	10.6
1986	51,111	8,209	16.1	50,356	7,714	15.3	125,998	11,285	9.0	25,173	2,689	10.7
1985	51,031	8,253	16.2	50,358	7,838	15.6	125,258	11,909	9.5	24,629	2,698	11.0
1984	50,814	8,472	16.7	50,192	8,086	16.1	123,922	11,904	9.6	24,206	2,579	10.7
1983	50,726	8,862	17.5	50,183	8,534	17.0	123,014	12,347	10.0	23,754	2,776	11.7
1982	50,920	8,678	17.0	50,305	8,282	16.5	121,766	11,971	9.8	23,234	2,870	12.4
1981	51,140	7,785	15.2	50,553	7,429	14.7	120,574	10,790	8.9	22,791	2,978	13.1
1980	51,653	7,181	13.9	51,002	6,817	13.4	118,935	9,478	8.0	22,325	3,042	13.6
1979	52,262	6,193	11.8	51,687	5,909	11.4	117,583	8,110	6.9	21,898	2,911	13.3
1978	51,669	5,831	11.3	51,409	5,674	11.0	113,832	7,897	6.9	20,950	2,530	12.1
1977	52,563	6,097	11.6	52,299	5,943	11.4	112,374	7,893	7.0	20,316	2,426	11.9
1976	53,428	6,189	11.6	53,167	6,034	11.3	110,717	7,890	7.1	20,020	2,633	13.2
1975	54,405	6,927	12.7	54,126	6,748	12.5	109,105	8,210	7.5	19,654	2,634	13.4
1974	55,590	6,223	11.2	55,320	6,079	11.0	107,579	7,053	6.6	19,206	2,460	12.8
1973	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	56,211	5,462	9.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	2,698	14.4
1972	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	57,181	5,784	10.1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	3,072	16.8
1971	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	58,119	6,341	10.9	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	3,605	19.9
1970	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	58,472	6,138	10.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4,011	22.6
1969	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	58,578	5,667	9.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4,052	23.3
1968	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	6,373	10.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	17,062	3,939	23.1
1967	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	6,729	11.3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	16,791	4,646	27.7
1966	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	7,204	12.1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	16,514	4,357	26.4
1965	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	8,595	14.4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1960	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	11,229	20.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1959	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	11,386	20.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4,744	33.1
WHITE, NOT HISPANIC												
1998	45,355	4,822	10.6	44,670	4,458	10.0	120,283	8,761	7.3	27,118	2,217	8.2
1997	45,491	5,204	11.4	44,665	4,759	10.7	119,373	9,088	7.6	26,995	2,200	8.1
1996	45,605	5,072	11.1	44,844	4,656	10.4	118,822	9,074	7.6	27,033	2,316	8.6
1995	45,689	5,115	11.2	44,973	4,745	10.6	118,228	8,908	7.5	27,034	2,243	8.3
1994	46,668	5,823	12.5	45,874	5,404	11.8	119,192	9,732	8.2	26,684	2,556	9.6
1993	46,096	6,255	13.6	45,322	5,819	12.8	118,475	9,964	8.4	26,272	2,663	10.1
1992 ^r	45,590	6,017	13.2	44,833	5,558	12.4	117,386	9,461	8.1	26,025	2,724	10.5
1991 ^r	45,236	5,918	13.1	44,506	5,497	12.4	117,672	9,244	7.9	26,208	2,580	9.8
1990	44,797	5,532	12.3	44,045	5,106	11.6	117,477	8,619	7.3	25,854	2,471	9.6
1989	44,492	5,110	11.5	43,938	4,779	10.9	116,983	8,154	7.0	25,504	2,335	9.2
1988 ^r	44,438	4,888	11.0	43,910	4,594	10.5	116,479	8,293	7.1	25,044	2,384	9.5
1987 ^r	44,461	5,230	11.8	43,907	4,902	11.2	115,721	8,327	7.2	24,754	2,472	10.0
1986	44,664	5,789	13.0	44,041	5,388	12.2	115,157	8,963	7.8	24,298	2,492	10.3
1985	44,752	5,745	12.8	44,199	5,421	12.3	114,969	9,608	8.4	23,734	2,486	10.5
1984	44,886	6,156	13.7	44,349	5,828	13.1	114,180	9,734	8.5	23,402	2,410	10.3
1983	44,830	6,649	14.8	44,374	6,381	14.4	113,570	10,279	9.1	22,992	2,610	11.4
1982	45,531	6,566	14.4	45,001	6,229	13.8	113,717	10,082	8.9	22,655	2,714	12.0
1981	45,950	5,946	12.9	45,440	5,639	12.4	112,722	9,207	8.2	22,237	2,834	12.7
1980	46,578	5,510	11.8	45,989	5,174	11.3	111,460	7,990	7.2	21,760	2,865	13.2
1979	46,967	4,730	10.1	46,448	4,476	9.6	110,509	6,930	6.3	21,339	2,759	12.9
1978	46,819	4,506	9.6	46,606	4,383	9.4	107,481	6,837	6.4	20,431	2,412	11.8
1977	47,689	4,714	9.9	47,459	4,582	9.7	106,063	6,772	6.4	19,812	2,316	11.7
1976	48,824	4,799	9.8	48,601	4,664	9.6	104,846	6,720	6.4	19,565	2,506	12.8
1975	49,670	5,342	10.8	49,421	5,185	10.5	103,496	7,039	6.8	19,251	2,503	13.0
1974	50,759	4,820	9.5	50,520	4,697	9.3	101,894	6,051	5.9	18,810	2,346	12.5

See footnotes at end of appendix.

Note: Prior to 1979, people in unrelated subfamilies were included in people in families. Beginning in 1979, people in unrelated subfamilies are included in all people but are excluded from people in families.

Table B-2. **Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 1998—Con.**

[Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year]

Year and characteristic	Under 18 years						18 to 64 years			65 years and over		
	All people			Related children in families				Below poverty level			Below poverty level	
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent						
BLACK												
1998.....	11,317	4,151	36.7	11,176	4,073	36.4	20,836	4,223	20.3	2,723	718	26.4
1997.....	11,367	4,225	37.2	11,193	4,116	36.8	20,399	4,191	20.5	2,691	700	26.0
1996.....	11,338	4,519	39.9	11,155	4,411	39.5	20,155	4,515	22.4	2,616	661	25.3
1995.....	11,369	4,761	41.9	11,198	4,644	41.5	19,892	4,483	22.5	2,478	629	25.4
1994.....	11,211	4,906	43.8	11,044	4,787	43.3	19,585	4,590	23.4	2,557	700	27.4
1993.....	11,127	5,125	46.1	10,969	5,030	45.9	19,272	5,049	26.2	2,510	702	28.0
1992 ^r	10,956	5,106	46.6	10,823	5,015	46.3	18,952	4,884	25.8	2,504	838	33.5
1991 ^r	10,350	4,755	45.9	10,178	4,637	45.6	18,356	4,607	25.1	2,606	880	33.8
1990.....	10,162	4,550	44.8	9,980	4,412	44.2	18,097	4,427	24.5	2,547	860	33.8
1989.....	10,012	4,375	43.7	9,847	4,257	43.2	17,833	4,164	23.3	2,487	763	30.7
1988 ^r	9,865	4,296	43.5	9,681	4,148	42.8	17,548	4,275	24.4	2,436	785	32.2
1987 ^r	9,730	4,385	45.1	9,546	4,234	44.4	17,245	4,361	25.3	2,387	774	32.4
1986.....	9,629	4,148	43.1	9,467	4,037	42.7	16,911	4,113	24.3	2,331	722	31.0
1985.....	9,545	4,157	43.6	9,405	4,057	43.1	16,667	4,052	24.3	2,273	717	31.5
1984.....	9,480	4,413	46.6	9,356	4,320	46.2	16,369	4,368	26.7	2,238	710	31.7
1983.....	9,417	4,398	46.7	9,245	4,273	46.2	16,065	4,694	29.2	2,197	791	36.0
1982.....	9,400	4,472	47.6	9,269	4,388	47.3	15,692	4,415	28.1	2,124	811	38.2
1981.....	9,374	4,237	45.2	9,291	4,170	44.9	15,358	4,117	26.8	2,102	820	39.0
1980.....	9,368	3,961	42.3	9,287	3,906	42.1	14,987	3,835	25.6	2,054	783	38.1
1979.....	9,307	3,833	41.2	9,172	3,745	40.8	14,596	3,478	23.8	2,040	740	36.2
1978.....	9,229	3,830	41.5	9,168	3,781	41.2	13,774	3,133	22.7	1,954	662	33.9
1977.....	9,296	3,888	41.8	9,253	3,850	41.6	13,483	3,137	23.3	1,930	701	36.3
1976.....	9,322	3,787	40.6	9,291	3,758	40.4	13,224	3,163	23.9	1,852	644	34.8
1975.....	9,421	3,925	41.7	9,374	3,884	41.4	12,872	2,968	23.1	1,795	652	36.3
1974.....	9,439	3,755	39.8	9,384	3,713	39.6	12,539	2,836	22.6	1,721	591	34.3
1973.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	9,405	3,822	40.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1,672	620	37.1
1972.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	9,426	4,025	42.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1,603	640	39.9
1971.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	9,414	3,836	40.4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1,584	623	39.3
1970.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	9,448	3,922	41.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1,422	683	48.0
1969.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	9,290	3,677	39.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1,373	689	50.2
1968.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4,188	43.1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1,374	655	47.7
1967.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4,558	47.4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1,341	715	53.3
1966.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4,774	50.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1,311	722	55.1
1959.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	5,022	65.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	711	62.5
HISPANIC ORIGIN¹												
1998.....	11,152	3,837	34.4	10,921	3,670	33.6	18,668	3,877	20.8	1,696	356	21.0
1997.....	10,802	3,972	36.8	10,625	3,865	36.4	18,218	3,951	21.7	1,617	384	23.8
1996.....	10,511	4,237	40.3	10,255	4,090	39.9	17,587	4,089	23.3	1,516	370	24.4
1995.....	10,213	4,080	40.0	10,011	3,938	39.3	16,673	4,153	24.9	1,458	342	23.5
1994.....	9,822	4,075	41.5	9,621	3,956	41.1	16,192	4,018	24.8	1,428	323	22.6
1993.....	9,462	3,873	40.9	9,188	3,666	39.9	15,708	3,956	25.2	1,390	297	21.4
1992 ^r	9,081	3,637	40.0	8,829	3,440	39.0	15,268	3,668	24.0	1,298	287	22.1
1991 ^r	7,648	3,094	40.4	7,473	2,977	39.8	13,279	3,008	22.7	1,143	237	20.8
1990.....	7,457	2,865	38.4	7,300	2,750	37.7	12,857	2,896	22.5	1,091	245	22.5
1989.....	7,186	2,603	36.2	7,040	2,496	35.5	12,536	2,616	20.9	1,024	211	20.6
1988 ^r	7,003	2,631	37.6	6,908	2,576	37.3	12,056	2,501	20.7	1,005	225	22.4
1987 ^r	6,792	2,670	39.3	6,692	2,606	38.9	11,718	2,509	21.4	885	243	27.5
1986.....	6,646	2,507	37.7	6,511	2,413	37.1	11,206	2,406	21.5	906	204	22.5
1985.....	6,475	2,606	40.3	6,346	2,512	39.6	10,685	2,411	22.6	915	219	23.9
1984.....	6,068	2,376	39.2	5,982	2,317	38.7	10,029	2,254	22.5	819	176	21.5

See footnotes at end of appendix.

Note: Prior to 1979, people in unrelated subfamilies were included in people in families. Beginning in 1979, people in unrelated subfamilies are included in all people but are excluded from people in families.

Table B-2. Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 1998—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year]

Year and characteristic	Under 18 years						18 to 64 years			65 years and over		
	All people			Related children in families			Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level	
	Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level							
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent						
HISPANIC ORIGIN¹—Con.												
1983.....	6,066	2,312	38.1	5,977	2,251	37.7	9,697	2,148	22.5	782	173	22.1
1982.....	5,527	2,181	39.5	5,436	2,117	38.9	8,262	1,963	23.8	596	159	26.6
1981.....	5,369	1,925	35.9	5,291	1,874	35.4	8,084	1,642	20.3	568	146	25.7
1980.....	5,276	1,749	33.2	5,211	1,718	33.0	7,740	1,563	20.2	582	179	30.8
1979.....	5,483	1,535	28.0	5,426	1,505	27.7	7,314	1,232	16.8	574	154	26.8
1978.....	5,012	1,384	27.6	4,972	1,354	27.2	6,527	1,098	16.8	539	125	23.2
1977.....	5,028	1,422	28.3	5,000	1,402	28.0	6,500	1,164	17.9	518	113	21.9
1976.....	4,771	1,443	30.2	4,736	1,424	30.1	6,034	1,212	20.1	464	128	27.7
1975.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4,896	1,619	33.1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	137	32.6
1974.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4,939	1,414	28.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	117	28.9
1973.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4,910	1,364	27.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	95	24.9
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER												
1998.....	3,137	564	18.0	3,099	542	17.5	6,951	698	10.0	785	97	12.4
1997.....	3,096	628	20.3	3,061	608	19.9	6,680	752	11.3	705	87	12.3
1996.....	2,924	571	19.5	2,899	553	19.1	6,484	821	12.7	647	63	9.7
1995.....	2,900	564	19.5	2,858	532	18.6	6,123	757	12.4	622	89	14.3
1994.....	1,739	318	18.3	1,719	308	17.9	4,401	589	13.4	513	67	13.0
1993.....	2,061	375	18.2	2,029	358	17.6	4,871	680	14.0	503	79	15.6
1992 ²	2,218	363	16.4	2,199	352	16.0	5,067	568	11.2	494	53	10.8
1991 ¹	2,056	360	17.5	2,036	348	17.1	4,582	565	12.3	555	70	12.7
1990.....	2,126	374	17.6	2,098	356	17.0	4,375	422	9.6	514	62	12.1
1989.....	1,983	392	19.8	1,945	368	18.9	4,225	512	12.1	465	34	7.4
1988 ²	1,970	474	24.1	1,949	458	23.5	4,035	583	14.4	442	60	13.5
1987 ²	1,937	455	23.5	1,908	432	22.7	4,010	510	12.7	375	56	15.0

See footnotes at end of appendix.

Note: Prior to 1979, people in unrelated subfamilies were included in people in families. Beginning in 1979, people in unrelated subfamilies are included in all people but are excluded from people in families.

Table B-3. Poverty Status of Families by Type of Family, Presence of Related Children, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 1998

[Numbers in thousands. Families as of March of the following year]

Year and characteristic	All families			Married-couple families			Male householder, no wife present			Female householder, no husband present		
	Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
ALL RACES												
With and Without Children Under 18 Years												
1998	71,551	7,186	10.0	54,778	2,879	5.3	3,977	476	12.0	12,796	3,831	29.9
1997	70,884	7,324	10.3	54,321	2,821	5.2	3,911	508	13.0	12,652	3,995	31.6
1996	70,241	7,708	11.0	53,604	3,010	5.6	3,847	531	13.8	12,790	4,167	32.6
1995	69,597	7,532	10.8	53,570	2,982	5.6	3,513	493	14.0	12,514	4,057	32.4
1994	69,313	8,053	11.6	53,865	3,272	6.1	3,228	549	17.0	12,220	4,232	34.6
1993	68,506	8,393	12.3	53,181	3,481	6.5	2,914	488	16.8	12,411	4,424	35.6
1992 ^r	68,216	8,144	11.9	53,090	3,385	6.4	3,065	484	15.8	12,061	4,275	35.4
1991 ^r	67,175	7,712	11.5	52,457	3,158	6.0	3,025	392	13.0	11,693	4,161	35.6
1990	66,322	7,098	10.7	52,147	2,981	5.7	2,907	349	12.0	11,268	3,768	33.4
1989	66,090	6,784	10.3	52,137	2,931	5.6	2,884	348	12.1	10,890	3,504	32.2
1988 ^r	65,837	6,874	10.4	52,100	2,897	5.6	2,847	336	11.8	10,890	3,642	33.4
1987 ^r	65,204	7,005	10.7	51,675	3,011	5.8	2,833	340	12.0	10,696	3,654	34.2
1986	64,491	7,023	10.9	51,537	3,123	6.1	2,510	287	11.4	10,445	3,613	34.6
1985	63,558	7,223	11.4	50,933	3,438	6.7	2,414	311	12.9	10,211	3,474	34.0
1984	62,706	7,277	11.6	50,350	3,488	6.9	2,228	292	13.1	10,129	3,498	34.5
1983	62,015	7,647	12.3	50,081	3,815	7.6	2,038	268	13.2	9,896	3,564	36.0
1982	61,393	7,512	12.2	49,908	3,789	7.6	2,016	290	14.4	9,469	3,434	36.3
1981	61,019	6,851	11.2	49,630	3,394	6.8	1,986	205	10.3	9,403	3,252	34.6
1980	60,309	6,217	10.3	49,294	3,032	6.2	1,933	213	11.0	9,082	2,972	32.7
1979	59,550	5,461	9.2	49,112	2,640	5.4	1,733	176	10.2	8,705	2,645	30.4
1978	57,804	5,280	9.1	47,692	2,474	5.2	1,654	152	9.2	8,458	2,654	31.4
1977	57,215	5,311	9.3	47,385	2,524	5.3	1,594	177	11.1	8,236	2,610	31.7
1976	56,710	5,311	9.4	47,497	2,606	5.5	1,500	162	10.8	7,713	2,543	33.0
1975	56,245	5,450	9.7	47,318	2,904	6.1	1,445	116	8.0	7,482	2,430	32.5
1974	55,698	4,922	8.8	47,069	2,474	5.3	1,399	125	8.9	7,230	2,324	32.1
1973	55,053	4,828	8.8	46,812	2,482	5.3	1,438	154	10.7	6,804	2,193	32.2
1972	54,373	5,075	9.3	46,314	(NA)	(NA)	1,452	(NA)	(NA)	6,607	2,158	32.7
1971	53,296	5,303	10.0	45,752	(NA)	(NA)	1,353	(NA)	(NA)	6,191	2,100	33.9
1970	52,227	5,260	10.1	44,739	(NA)	(NA)	1,487	(NA)	(NA)	6,001	1,952	32.5
1969	51,586	5,008	9.7	44,436	(NA)	(NA)	1,559	(NA)	(NA)	5,591	1,827	32.7
1968	50,511	5,047	10.0	43,842	(NA)	(NA)	1,228	(NA)	(NA)	5,441	1,755	32.3
1967	49,835	5,667	11.4	43,292	(NA)	(NA)	1,210	(NA)	(NA)	5,333	1,774	33.3
1966	48,921	5,784	11.8	42,553	(NA)	(NA)	1,197	(NA)	(NA)	5,171	1,721	33.1
1965	48,278	6,721	13.9	42,107	(NA)	(NA)	1,179	(NA)	(NA)	4,992	1,916	38.4
1964	47,836	7,160	15.0	41,648	(NA)	(NA)	1,182	(NA)	(NA)	5,006	1,822	36.4
1963	47,436	7,554	15.9	41,311	(NA)	(NA)	1,243	(NA)	(NA)	4,882	1,972	40.4
1962	46,998	8,077	17.2	40,923	(NA)	(NA)	1,334	(NA)	(NA)	4,741	2,034	42.9
1961	46,341	8,391	18.1	40,405	(NA)	(NA)	1,293	(NA)	(NA)	4,643	1,954	42.1
1960	45,435	8,243	18.1	39,624	(NA)	(NA)	1,202	(NA)	(NA)	4,609	1,955	42.4
1959	45,054	8,320	18.5	39,335	(NA)	(NA)	1,226	(NA)	(NA)	4,493	1,916	42.6
With Children Under 18 Years												
1998	37,268	5,628	15.1	26,226	1,822	6.9	2,108	350	16.6	8,934	3,456	38.7
1997	37,427	5,884	15.7	26,430	1,863	7.1	2,175	407	18.7	8,822	3,614	41.0
1996	37,204	6,131	16.5	26,184	1,964	7.5	2,063	412	20.0	8,957	3,755	41.9
1995	36,719	5,976	16.3	26,034	1,961	7.5	1,934	381	19.7	8,751	3,634	41.5
1994	36,782	6,408	17.4	26,367	2,197	8.3	1,750	395	22.6	8,665	3,816	44.0

See footnotes at end of appendix.

Note: Prior to 1979, unrelated subfamilies were included in all families. Beginning in 1979, unrelated subfamilies are excluded from all families.

Table B-3. Poverty Status of Families by Type of Family, Presence of Related Children, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 1998—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. Families as of March of the following year]

Year and characteristic	All families			Married-couple families			Male householder, no wife present			Female householder, no husband present		
	Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent			
ALL RACES—Con.												
With Children Under 18 Years—Con.												
1993	36,456	6,751	18.5	26,121	2,363	9.0	1,577	354	22.5	8,758	4,034	46.1
1992 ^r	35,851	6,457	18.0	25,907	2,237	8.6	1,569	353	22.5	8,375	3,867	46.2
1991 ^r	34,862	6,170	17.7	25,357	2,106	8.3	1,513	297	19.6	7,991	3,767	47.1
1990	34,503	5,676	16.4	25,410	1,990	7.8	1,386	260	18.8	7,707	3,426	44.5
1989	34,279	5,308	15.5	25,476	1,872	7.3	1,358	246	18.1	7,445	3,190	42.8
1988 ^r	34,251	5,373	15.7	25,598	1,847	7.2	1,292	232	18.0	7,361	3,294	44.7
1987 ^r	33,996	5,465	16.1	25,464	1,963	7.7	1,316	221	16.8	7,216	3,281	45.5
1986	33,801	5,516	16.3	25,571	2,050	8.0	1,136	202	17.8	7,094	3,264	46.0
1985	33,536	5,586	16.7	25,496	2,258	8.9	1,147	197	17.1	6,892	3,131	45.4
1984	32,942	5,662	17.2	25,038	2,344	9.4	1,072	194	18.1	6,832	3,124	45.7
1983	32,787	5,871	17.9	25,216	2,557	10.1	949	192	20.2	6,622	3,122	47.1
1982	32,565	5,712	17.5	25,276	2,470	9.8	892	184	20.6	6,397	3,059	47.8
1981	32,587	5,191	15.9	25,278	2,199	8.7	822	115	14.0	6,488	2,877	44.3
1980	32,773	4,822	14.7	25,671	1,974	7.7	802	144	18.0	6,299	2,703	42.9
1979	32,397	4,081	12.6	25,615	1,573	6.1	747	116	15.5	6,035	2,392	39.6
1978	31,735	4,060	12.8	25,199	1,495	5.9	699	103	14.7	5,837	2,462	42.2
1977	31,637	4,081	12.9	25,284	1,602	6.3	644	95	14.8	5,709	2,384	41.8
1976	31,434	4,060	12.9	25,515	1,623	6.4	609	94	15.4	5,310	2,343	44.1
1975	31,377	4,172	13.3	25,704	1,855	7.2	554	65	11.7	5,119	2,252	44.0
1974	31,319	3,789	12.1	25,857	1,558	6.0	545	84	15.4	4,917	2,147	43.7
1973	30,977	3,520	11.4	25,983	(NA)	(NA)	397	(NA)	(NA)	4,597	1,987	43.2
1972	30,807	3,621	11.8	26,085	(NA)	(NA)	401	(NA)	(NA)	4,321	1,925	44.5
1971	30,725	3,683	12.0	26,201	(NA)	(NA)	447	(NA)	(NA)	4,077	1,830	44.9
1970	30,070	3,491	11.6	25,789	(NA)	(NA)	444	(NA)	(NA)	3,837	1,680	43.8
1969	29,827	3,226	10.8	26,083	(NA)	(NA)	360	(NA)	(NA)	3,384	1,519	44.9
1968	29,325	3,347	11.4	25,684	(NA)	(NA)	372	(NA)	(NA)	3,269	1,459	44.6
1967	29,032	3,586	12.4	25,482	(NA)	(NA)	360	(NA)	(NA)	3,190	1,418	44.5
1966	28,592	3,734	13.4	25,197	(NA)	(NA)	436	(NA)	(NA)	2,959	1,410	47.1
1965	28,100	4,379	15.6	24,829	(NA)	(NA)	398	(NA)	(NA)	2,873	1,499	52.2
1964	28,277	4,771	16.9	25,017	(NA)	(NA)	367	(NA)	(NA)	2,893	1,439	49.7
1963	28,317	4,991	17.6	25,084	(NA)	(NA)	400	(NA)	(NA)	2,833	1,578	55.7
1962	28,174	5,460	19.4	24,990	(NA)	(NA)	483	(NA)	(NA)	2,701	1,613	59.7
1961	27,600	5,500	19.9	24,509	(NA)	(NA)	404	(NA)	(NA)	2,687	1,505	56.0
1960	27,102	5,328	19.7	24,164	(NA)	(NA)	319	(NA)	(NA)	2,619	1,476	56.3
1959	26,992	5,443	20.3	24,099	(NA)	(NA)	349	(NA)	(NA)	2,544	1,525	59.9
WHITE												
With and Without Children Under 18 Years												
1998	60,077	4,829	8.0	48,461	2,400	5.0	3,087	306	9.9	8,529	2,123	24.9
1997	59,515	4,990	8.4	48,070	2,312	4.8	3,137	373	11.9	8,308	2,305	27.7
1996	58,934	5,059	8.6	47,650	2,416	5.1	2,945	367	12.5	8,339	2,276	27.3
1995	58,872	4,994	8.5	47,877	2,443	5.1	2,711	351	12.9	8,284	2,200	26.6
1994	58,444	5,312	9.1	47,905	2,629	5.5	2,508	354	14.1	8,031	2,329	29.0
1993	57,881	5,452	9.4	47,452	2,757	5.8	2,298	319	13.9	8,131	2,376	29.2
1992 ^r	57,669	5,255	9.1	47,383	2,677	5.7	2,418	333	13.8	7,868	2,245	28.5
1991 ^r	57,225	5,022	8.8	47,124	2,573	5.5	2,374	257	10.8	7,727	2,192	28.4
1990	56,803	4,622	8.1	47,014	2,386	5.1	2,277	226	9.9	7,512	2,010	26.8
1989	56,590	4,409	7.8	46,981	2,329	5.0	2,303	223	9.7	7,306	1,858	25.4

See footnotes at end of appendix.

Note: Prior to 1979, unrelated subfamilies were included in all families. Beginning in 1979, unrelated subfamilies are excluded from all families.

Table B-3. Poverty Status of Families by Type of Family, Presence of Related Children, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 1998—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. Families as of March of the following year]

Year and characteristic	All families			Married-couple families			Male householder, no wife present			Female householder, no husband present		
	Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
WHITE												
With and Without Children Under 18 Years—Con.												
1988 ^r	56,492	4,471	7.9	46,877	2,294	4.9	2,274	231	10.2	7,342	1,945	26.5
1987 ^r	56,086	4,567	8.1	46,510	2,382	5.1	2,279	224	9.8	7,297	1,961	26.9
1986.....	55,676	4,811	8.6	46,410	2,591	5.6	2,038	179	8.8	7,227	2,041	28.2
1985.....	54,991	4,983	9.1	45,924	2,815	6.1	1,956	218	11.2	7,111	1,950	27.4
1984.....	54,400	4,925	9.1	45,643	2,858	6.3	1,816	189	10.4	6,941	1,878	27.1
1983.....	53,890	5,220	9.7	45,470	3,125	6.9	1,624	168	10.4	6,796	1,926	28.3
1982.....	53,407	5,118	9.6	45,252	3,104	6.9	1,648	201	12.2	6,507	1,813	27.9
1981.....	53,269	4,670	8.8	45,007	2,712	6.0	1,642	145	8.8	6,620	1,814	27.4
1980.....	52,710	4,195	8.0	44,860	2,437	5.4	1,584	149	9.4	6,266	1,609	25.7
1979.....	52,243	3,581	6.9	44,751	2,099	4.7	1,441	132	9.2	6,052	1,350	22.3
1978.....	50,910	3,523	6.9	43,636	2,033	4.7	1,356	99	7.3	5,918	1,391	23.5
1977.....	50,530	3,540	7.0	43,423	2,028	4.7	1,279	112	8.8	5,828	1,400	24.0
1976.....	50,083	3,560	7.1	43,397	2,071	4.8	1,219	110	9.0	5,467	1,379	25.2
1975.....	49,873	3,838	7.7	43,311	2,363	5.5	1,182	81	6.9	5,380	1,394	25.9
1974.....	49,440	3,352	6.8	43,049	1,977	4.6	1,182	86	7.3	5,208	1,289	24.8
1973.....	48,919	3,219	6.6	43,805	2,306	5.3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4,853	1,190	24.5
1972.....	48,477	3,441	7.1	42,585	(NA)	(NA)	1,220	(NA)	(NA)	4,672	1,135	24.3
1971.....	47,641	3,751	7.9	42,039	(NA)	(NA)	1,113	(NA)	(NA)	4,489	1,191	26.5
1970.....	46,601	3,708	8.0	41,092	(NA)	(NA)	1,101	(NA)	(NA)	4,408	1,102	25.0
1969.....	46,261	3,574	7.7	40,802	(NA)	(NA)	1,294	(NA)	(NA)	4,165	1,069	25.7
1968.....	45,437	3,616	8.0	40,355	(NA)	(NA)	1,029	(NA)	(NA)	4,053	1,021	25.2
1967.....	44,813	4,056	9.1	39,821	(NA)	(NA)	984	(NA)	(NA)	4,008	1,037	25.9
1966.....	44,016	4,106	9.3	39,007	(NA)	(NA)	999	(NA)	(NA)	4,010	1,036	25.7
1965.....	43,496	4,824	11.1	38,632	(NA)	(NA)	1,004	(NA)	(NA)	3,860	1,196	31.0
1964.....	43,081	5,258	12.2	38,171	(NA)	(NA)	1,028	(NA)	(NA)	3,882	1,125	29.0
1963.....	42,663	5,466	12.8	37,799	(NA)	(NA)	1,067	(NA)	(NA)	3,797	1,191	31.4
1962.....	42,437	5,887	13.9	37,657	(NA)	(NA)	1,153	(NA)	(NA)	3,627	1,230	33.9
1961.....	41,888	6,205	14.8	37,185	(NA)	(NA)	1,095	(NA)	(NA)	3,608	1,208	33.5
1960.....	41,104	6,115	14.9	36,400	(NA)	(NA)	1,031	(NA)	(NA)	3,673	1,252	34.0
1959.....	40,820	6,185	15.2	36,217	(NA)	(NA)	1,056	(NA)	(NA)	3,547	1,233	34.8
With Children Under 18 Years												
1998.....	29,984	3,665	12.2	22,634	1,503	6.6	1,659	236	14.2	5,691	1,926	33.8
1997.....	30,060	3,895	13.0	22,783	1,516	6.7	1,775	310	17.5	5,502	2,069	37.6
1996.....	29,826	3,863	13.0	22,757	1,548	6.8	1,568	283	18.0	5,501	2,032	36.9
1995.....	29,713	3,839	12.9	22,663	1,583	7.0	1,496	276	18.4	5,554	1,980	35.6
1994.....	29,548	4,025	13.6	22,839	1,708	7.5	1,319	253	19.2	5,390	2,064	38.3
1993.....	29,234	4,226	14.5	22,670	1,868	8.2	1,203	235	19.5	5,361	2,123	39.6
1992 ^r	28,790	4,020	14.0	22,440	1,753	7.8	1,251	246	19.7	5,099	2,021	39.6
1991 ^r	28,369	3,880	13.7	22,213	1,715	7.7	1,187	197	16.5	4,968	1,969	39.6
1990.....	28,117	3,553	12.6	22,289	1,572	7.1	1,042	167	16.0	4,786	1,814	37.9
1989.....	27,977	3,290	11.8	22,271	1,457	6.5	1,079	162	15.0	4,627	1,671	36.1
1988 ^r	27,999	3,321	11.9	22,435	1,434	6.4	1,011	147	14.5	4,553	1,740	38.2
1987 ^r	27,930	3,433	12.3	22,336	1,538	6.9	1,046	153	14.6	4,548	1,742	38.3
1986.....	27,929	3,637	13.0	22,466	1,692	7.5	911	132	14.5	4,552	1,812	39.8
1985.....	27,795	3,695	13.3	22,399	1,827	8.2	926	138	14.9	4,470	1,730	38.7
1984.....	27,380	3,679	13.4	22,181	1,879	8.5	862	117	13.6	4,337	1,682	38.8

See footnotes at end of appendix.

Note: Prior to 1979, unrelated subfamilies were included in all families. Beginning in 1979, unrelated subfamilies are excluded from all families.

Table B-3. Poverty Status of Families by Type of Family, Presence of Related Children, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 1998—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. Families as of March of the following year]

Year and characteristic	All families			Married-couple families			Male householder, no wife present			Female householder, no husband present		
	Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
WHITE—Con.												
With Children Under 18 Years—Con.												
1983	27,303	3,859	14.1	22,361	2,060	9.2	732	123	16.8	4,210	1,676	39.8
1982	27,118	3,709	13.7	22,390	2,005	9.0	692	120	17.4	4,037	1,584	39.3
1981	27,223	3,362	12.4	22,334	1,723	7.7	652	75	11.6	4,237	1,564	36.9
1980	27,416	3,078	11.2	22,793	1,544	6.8	628	100	16.0	3,995	1,433	35.9
1979	27,329	2,509	9.2	22,878	1,216	5.3	584	82	14.1	3,866	1,211	31.3
1978	26,907	2,513	9.3	22,601	1,185	5.2	526	60	11.4	3,780	1,268	33.5
1977	26,924	2,572	9.6	22,703	1,256	5.5	486	55	11.3	3,735	1,261	33.8
1976	26,812	2,566	9.6	22,872	1,242	5.4	484	64	13.2	3,456	1,260	36.4
1975	26,975	2,776	10.3	23,134	1,456	6.3	435	48	11.0	3,406	1,272	37.3
1974	26,890	2,430	9.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	3,244	1,180	36.4
1973	26,694	2,177	8.2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	2,988	1,053	35.2
1972	26,763	2,238	8.4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	2,748	970	35.3
1971	26,745	2,372	8.9	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	2,664	982	36.9
1970	26,256	2,219	8.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1969	26,307	2,089	7.9	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1968	25,803	2,176	8.4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	792	36.0
1967	25,531	2,276	8.9	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	748	34.9
1966	(NA)	2,400	9.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	803	38.4
1965	(NA)	2,858	11.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	867	43.2
1964	(NA)	3,205	12.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	814	40.3
1963	25,056	3,328	13.3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	882	45.0
1962	(NA)	3,673	14.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	908	49.2
1961	(NA)	3,785	15.4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	892	46.4
1960	(NA)	3,690	15.3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	905	47.1
1959	24,146	3,812	15.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	948	51.7
WHITE, NOT HISPANIC												
With and Without Children Under 18 Years												
1998	53,107	3,264	6.1	43,669	1,639	3.8	2,530	197	7.8	6,909	1,428	20.7
1997	52,875	3,357	6.3	43,427	1,501	3.5	2,622	258	9.8	6,826	1,598	23.4
1996	52,625	3,433	6.5	43,276	1,628	3.8	2,475	267	10.8	6,875	1,538	22.4
1995	52,861	3,384	6.4	43,771	1,664	3.8	2,298	257	11.2	6,792	1,463	21.5
1994	53,029	3,833	7.2	44,178	1,915	4.3	2,087	241	11.5	6,764	1,678	24.8
1993	52,470	3,988	7.6	43,745	2,042	4.7	1,927	248	12.9	6,798	1,699	25.0
1992 ¹	52,302	3,840	7.3	43,661	1,978	4.5	2,011	225	11.2	6,629	1,637	24.7
1991 ¹	52,288	3,719	7.1	43,724	1,918	4.4	2,011	190	9.4	6,553	1,610	24.6
1990	52,038	3,442	6.6	43,682	1,799	4.1	1,948	163	8.4	6,408	1,480	23.1
1989	51,995	3,325	6.4	43,710	1,798	4.1	1,990	172	8.6	6,255	1,355	21.7
1988 ¹	51,850	3,373	6.5	43,591	1,763	4.0	1,972	184	9.3	6,287	1,426	22.7
1987 ¹	51,702	3,466	6.7	43,422	1,847	4.3	1,993	177	8.9	6,287	1,443	23.0
1986	51,426	3,768	7.3	43,370	2,081	4.8	1,801	144	8.0	6,255	1,542	24.7
1985	50,912	3,948	7.8	43,036	2,316	5.4	1,696	172	10.1	6,180	1,460	23.6
1984	50,563	3,972	7.9	42,872	2,400	5.6	1,610	150	9.3	6,081	1,422	23.4
1983	50,208	4,286	8.5	42,768	2,649	6.2	1,458	135	9.3	5,982	1,501	25.1
1982	50,123	4,237	8.5	42,847	2,648	6.2	1,497	176	11.8	5,778	1,413	24.5
1981	50,066	3,907	7.8	42,653	2,353	5.5	1,503	119	7.9	5,910	1,436	24.3
1980	49,584	3,470	7.0	42,564	2,083	4.9	1,427	123	8.6	5,593	1,264	22.6
1979	49,309	2,989	6.1	42,527	1,810	4.3	1,309	117	8.9	5,473	1,062	19.4

See footnotes at end of appendix.

Note: Prior to 1979, unrelated subfamilies were included in all families. Beginning in 1979, unrelated subfamilies are excluded from all families.

Table B-3. Poverty Status of Families by Type of Family, Presence of Related Children, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 1998—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. Families as of March of the following year]

Year and characteristic	All families			Married-couple families			Male householder, no wife present			Female householder, no husband present		
	Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
WHITE, NOT HISPANIC—Con.												
With and Without Children Under 18 Years—Con.												
1978	48,032	2,908	6.1	41,574	1,790	4.3	1,221	71	5.8	5,236	1,047	20.0
1977	47,661	2,889	6.1	41,338	1,750	4.2	1,167	100	8.6	5,156	1,039	20.2
1976	47,399	2,916	6.2	41,437	1,759	4.2	1,112	97	8.7	4,849	1,059	21.8
1975	47,328	3,182	6.7	41,447	2,036	4.9	1,095	67	6.1	4,786	1,079	22.5
1974	46,918	2,771	5.9	41,155	1,700	4.1	1,087	66	6.1	4,676	1,005	21.5
With Children Under 18 Years												
1998												
1997	25,374	2,478	9.8	19,588	842	4.3	1,466	215	14.7	4,320	1,420	32.9
1996	25,381	2,424	9.6	19,729	884	4.5	1,295	190	14.7	4,357	1,351	31.0
1995	25,497	2,445	9.6	19,866	948	4.8	1,270	202	15.9	4,361	1,294	29.7
1994	25,734	2,733	10.6	20,276	1,101	5.4	1,072	161	15.0	4,386	1,471	33.5
1993	25,477	2,946	11.6	20,166	1,263	6.3	981	177	18.0	4,330	1,506	34.8
1992 ^r	25,090	2,817	11.2	19,905	1,177	5.9	1,034	166	16.1	4,150	1,474	35.5
1991 ^r	24,909	2,722	10.9	19,845	1,152	5.8	997	141	14.1	4,067	1,429	35.1
1990	24,764	2,522	10.2	19,957	1,085	5.4	878	119	13.6	3,929	1,317	33.5
1989	24,807	2,348	9.5	20,050	1,019	5.1	929	123	13.2	3,829	1,205	31.5
1988 ^r	24,804	2,366	9.5	20,171	998	4.9	889	114	12.8	3,743	1,255	33.5
1987 ^r	24,858	2,468	9.9	20,209	1,093	5.4	909	118	13.0	3,739	1,256	33.6
1986	24,946	2,725	10.9	20,383	1,269	6.2	791	106	13.4	3,772	1,350	35.8
1985	24,916	2,776	11.1	20,385	1,406	6.9	794	104	13.1	3,737	1,266	33.9
1984	24,666	2,838	11.5	20,241	1,489	7.4	763	91	11.9	3,662	1,259	34.4
1983	24,689	3,034	12.3	20,457	1,651	8.1	645	97	15.0	3,588	1,286	35.8
1982	24,726	2,939	11.9	20,653	1,619	7.8	618	105	17.0	3,454	1,215	35.2
1981	24,875	2,698	10.8	20,635	1,424	6.9	589	62	10.5	3,651	1,211	33.2
1980	25,096	2,083	8.3	21,117	1,251	5.9	550	84	15.3	3,429	1,110	32.4
1979	25,187	1,987	7.9	21,272	980	4.6	526	72	13.7	3,389	935	27.6
1978	24,784	1,976	8.0	21,123	991	4.7	463	41	8.9	3,198	944	29.5
1977	24,786	1,995	8.0	21,189	1,033	4.9	435	47	10.8	3,162	915	28.9
1976	24,846	2,007	8.1	21,468	994	4.6	441	54	12.2	2,938	958	32.6
1975	25,048	2,194	8.8	21,751	1,186	5.5	392	35	8.9	2,904	974	33.5
1974	25,014	1,914	7.7	21,835	970	4.4	383	36	9.4	2,796	908	32.5
BLACK												
With and Without Childen Under 18 Years												
1998	8,452	1,981	23.4	3,979	290	7.3	660	134	20.3	3,813	1,557	40.8
1997	8,408	1,985	23.6	3,921	312	8.0	561	110	19.6	3,926	1,563	39.8
1996	8,455	2,206	26.1	3,851	352	9.1	657	130	19.8	3,947	1,724	43.7
1995	8,055	2,127	26.4	3,713	314	8.5	573	112	19.5	3,769	1,701	45.1
1994	8,093	2,212	27.3	3,842	336	8.7	535	161	30.1	3,716	1,715	46.2
1993	7,993	2,499	31.3	3,715	458	12.3	450	133	29.6	3,828	1,908	49.9
1992 ^r	7,982	2,484	31.1	3,777	490	13.0	467	116	24.8	3,738	1,878	50.2
1991 ^r	7,716	2,343	30.4	3,631	399	11.0	504	109	21.9	3,582	1,834	51.2
1990	7,471	2,193	29.3	3,569	448	12.6	472	97	20.6	3,430	1,648	48.1
1989	7,470	2,077	27.8	3,750	443	11.8	446	110	24.7	3,275	1,524	46.5

See footnotes at end of appendix.

Note: Prior to 1979, unrelated subfamilies were included in all families. Beginning in 1979, unrelated subfamilies are excluded from all families.

Table B-3. Poverty Status of Families by Type of Family, Presence of Related Children, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 1998—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. Families as of March of the following year]

Year and characteristic	All families			Married-couple families			Male householder, no wife present			Female householder, no husband present		
	Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
BLACK—Con.												
With and Without Children Under 18 Years—Con.												
1988 ^r	7,409	2,089	28.2	3,722	421	11.3	464	88	18.9	3,223	1,579	49.0
1987 ^r	7,202	2,117	29.4	3,681	439	11.9	432	101	23.4	3,089	1,577	51.1
1986	7,096	1,987	28.0	3,742	403	10.8	386	96	24.9	2,967	1,488	50.1
1985	6,921	1,983	28.7	3,680	447	12.2	368	84	22.9	2,874	1,452	50.5
1984	6,778	2,094	30.9	3,469	479	13.8	344	82	23.8	2,964	1,533	51.7
1983	6,681	2,161	32.3	3,454	535	15.5	355	85	24.0	2,871	1,541	53.7
1982	6,530	2,158	33.0	3,486	543	15.6	309	79	25.6	2,734	1,535	56.2
1981	6,413	1,972	30.8	3,535	543	15.4	273	52	19.1	2,605	1,377	52.9
1980	6,317	1,826	28.9	3,392	474	14.0	291	52	17.7	2,634	1,301	49.4
1979	6,184	1,722	27.8	3,433	453	13.2	256	35	13.7	2,495	1,234	49.4
1978	5,906	1,622	27.5	3,244	366	11.3	272	48	17.6	2,390	1,208	50.6
1977	5,806	1,637	28.2	3,260	429	13.1	269	46	17.1	2,277	1,162	51.0
1976	5,804	1,617	27.9	3,406	450	13.2	247	45	18.2	2,151	1,122	52.2
1975	5,586	1,513	27.1	3,352	479	14.3	230	30	13.0	2,004	1,004	50.1
1974	5,491	1,479	26.9	3,357	435	13.0	200	35	17.4	1,934	1,010	52.2
1973	5,440	1,527	28.1	3,360	(NA)	(NA)	231	(NA)	(NA)	1,849	974	52.7
1972	5,265	1,529	29.0	3,233	(NA)	(NA)	210	(NA)	(NA)	1,822	972	53.3
1971	5,157	1,484	28.8	3,289	(NA)	(NA)	226	(NA)	(NA)	1,642	879	53.5
1970	5,027	1,481	29.5	3,301	(NA)	(NA)	191	(NA)	(NA)	1,535	834	54.3
1969	4,887	1,365	27.9	3,323	(NA)	(NA)	180	(NA)	(NA)	1,384	737	53.3
1968	4,646	1,366	29.4	3,141	(NA)	(NA)	178	(NA)	(NA)	1,327	706	53.2
1967	4,589	1,555	33.9	3,118	(NA)	(NA)	199	(NA)	(NA)	1,272	716	56.3
With Children Under 18 Years												
1998	5,491	1,673	30.5	2,198	189	8.6	353	87	24.6	2,940	1,397	47.5
1997	5,647	1,721	30.5	2,275	205	9.0	312	80	25.6	3,060	1,436	46.9
1996	5,695	1,941	34.1	2,174	239	11.0	401	109	27.2	3,120	1,593	51.0
1995	5,340	1,821	34.1	2,119	209	9.9	337	79	23.4	2,884	1,533	53.2
1994	5,439	1,954	35.9	2,147	245	11.4	341	118	34.6	2,951	1,591	53.9
1993	5,525	2,171	39.3	2,147	298	13.9	294	93	31.6	3,084	1,780	57.7
1992 ^r	5,448	2,132	39.1	2,229	343	15.4	248	83	33.5	2,971	1,706	57.4
1991 ^r	5,143	2,016	39.2	2,129	263	12.4	243	77	31.7	2,771	1,676	60.5
1990	5,069	1,887	37.2	2,104	301	14.3	267	73	27.3	2,698	1,513	56.1
1989	5,031	1,783	35.4	2,179	291	13.3	228	77	33.8	2,624	1,415	53.9
1988 ^r	5,010	1,802	36.0	2,181	272	12.5	246	78	31.7	2,583	1,452	56.2
1987 ^r	4,880	1,788	36.6	2,205	290	13.2	222	61	27.5	2,453	1,437	58.6
1986	4,806	1,699	35.4	2,236	257	11.5	185	58	31.5	2,386	1,384	58.0
1985	4,636	1,670	36.0	2,185	281	12.9	182	53	29.0	2,269	1,336	58.9
1984	4,512	1,758	39.0	2,001	331	16.6	175	62	35.5	2,335	1,364	58.4
1983	4,482	1,789	39.9	2,052	369	18.0	186	58	31.1	2,244	1,362	60.7
1982	4,470	1,819	40.7	2,093	360	17.2	178	58	32.7	2,199	1,401	63.7
1981	4,455	1,652	37.1	2,202	357	16.2	135	34	25.0	2,118	1,261	59.5
1980	4,465	1,583	35.5	2,154	333	15.5	140	34	24.0	2,171	1,217	56.0
1979	4,297	1,441	33.5	2,095	286	13.7	139	26	18.4	2,063	1,129	54.7
1978	4,159	1,431	34.4	2,056	247	12.0	157	40	25.5	1,946	1,144	58.4
1977	4,107	1,406	34.2	2,088	295	14.1	141	30	21.3	1,878	1,081	57.5
1976	4,047	1,382	34.2	2,146	311	14.5	120	28	23.3	1,781	1,043	58.6
1975	3,878	1,314	33.9	2,119	349	16.5	108	16	14.8	1,651	949	57.5
1974	3,915	1,293	33.0	2,187	317	14.5	105	27	26.2	1,623	949	58.5

See footnotes at end of appendix.

Note: Prior to 1979, unrelated subfamilies were included in all families. Beginning in 1979, unrelated subfamilies are excluded from all families.

Table B-3. Poverty Status of Families by Type of Family, Presence of Related Children, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 1998—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. Families as of March of the following year]

Year and characteristic	All families			Married-couple families			Male householder, no wife present			Female householder, no husband present		
	Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
BLACK—Con.												
With Children Under 18 Years—Con.												
1973	3,831	1,280	33.4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1,538	905	58.8
1972	3,650	1,303	35.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1,494	912	61.0
1971	3,660	1,261	34.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1,369	821	60.0
1970	3,470	1,212	34.9	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1969	3,386	1,095	32.3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1968	3,218	1,114	34.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1967	3,200	1,261	39.4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
HISPANIC ORIGIN¹												
With and Without Children Under 18 Years												
1998	7,273	1,648	22.7	4,945	775	15.7	600	117	19.6	1,728	756	43.7
1997	6,961	1,721	24.7	4,804	836	17.4	545	118	21.7	1,612	767	47.6
1996	6,631	1,748	26.4	4,520	815	18.0	494	110	22.3	1,617	823	50.9
1995	6,287	1,695	27.0	4,247	803	18.9	436	100	22.9	1,604	792	49.4
1994	6,202	1,724	27.8	4,236	827	19.5	481	124	25.8	1,485	773	52.1
1993	5,946	1,625	27.3	4,038	770	19.1	410	83	20.2	1,498	772	51.6
1992 ^r	5,733	1,529	26.7	3,940	743	18.8	445	122	27.4	1,348	664	49.3
1991 ¹	5,177	1,372	26.5	3,532	674	19.1	384	71	18.5	1,261	627	49.7
1990	4,981	1,244	25.0	3,454	605	17.5	341	66	19.4	1,186	573	48.3
1989	4,840	1,133	23.4	3,395	549	16.2	329	54	16.3	1,116	530	47.5
1988 ^r	4,823	1,141	23.7	3,398	547	16.1	314	48	15.2	1,112	546	49.1
1987 ^r	4,576	1,168	25.5	3,196	556	17.4	298	47	15.8	1,082	565	52.2
1986	4,403	1,085	24.7	3,118	518	16.6	253	39	15.5	1,032	528	51.2
1985	4,206	1,074	25.5	2,962	505	17.0	264	48	18.4	980	521	53.1
1984	3,939	991	25.2	2,824	469	16.6	210	39	18.4	905	483	53.4
1983	3,788	981	25.9	2,752	437	17.7	177	40	22.6	860	454	52.8
1982	3,369	916	27.2	2,448	465	19.0	153	26	17.0	767	425	55.4
1981	3,305	792	24.0	2,414	366	15.1	142	27	19.2	750	399	53.2
1980	3,235	751	23.2	2,365	363	15.3	164	26	16.0	706	362	51.3
1979	3,029	614	20.3	2,282	298	13.1	138	16	11.8	610	300	49.2
1978	2,741	559	20.4	2,089	248	11.9	110	23	20.9	542	288	53.1
1977	2,764	591	21.4	2,104	280	13.3	99	10	10.1	561	301	53.6
1976	2,583	598	23.1	1,978	312	15.8	88	11	12.5	517	275	53.1
1975	2,499	627	25.1	1,896	335	17.7	81	13	16.0	522	279	53.6
1974	2,475	526	21.2	1,926	278	14.4	87	19	21.6	462	229	49.6
1973	2,365	468	19.8	1,876	239	12.7	78	18	23.1	411	211	51.4
1972	2,312	477	20.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
With Children Under 18 Years												
1998	5,078	1,454	28.6	3,398	656	19.3	325	91	28.0	1,355	707	52.2
1997	4,910	1,492	30.4	3,293	692	21.0	325	99	30.5	1,292	701	54.2
1996	4,689	1,549	33.0	3,124	687	22.0	291	102	35.1	1,274	760	59.7
1995	4,422	1,470	33.2	2,902	657	22.6	237	78	32.9	1,283	735	57.3
1994	4,377	1,497	34.2	2,923	698	23.9	272	99	36.4	1,182	700	59.2
1993	4,153	1,424	34.3	2,747	652	23.7	239	66	27.6	1,167	706	60.5
1992 ^r	3,962	1,302	32.9	2,692	615	22.9	233	89	38.2	1,037	598	57.7
1991 ¹	3,621	1,219	33.7	2,445	575	23.5	204	60	29.4	972	584	60.1
1990	3,497	1,085	31.0	2,405	501	20.8	171	48	28.1	921	536	58.2
1989	3,314	986	29.8	2,309	453	19.6	157	42	26.8	848	491	57.9

See footnotes at end of appendix.

Note: Prior to 1979, unrelated subfamilies were included in all families. Beginning in 1979, unrelated subfamilies are excluded from all families.

Table B-3. Poverty Status of Families by Type of Family, Presence of Related Children, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 1998—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. Families as of March of the following year]

Year and characteristic	All families			Married-couple families			Male householder, no wife present			Female householder, no husband present		
	Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
HISPANIC ORIGIN¹—Con												
With Children Under 18 Years—Con.												
1988 [†]	3,325	988	29.7	2,339	445	19.0	125	33	26.4	861	510	59.2
1987 [†]	3,201	1,022	31.9	2,197	460	20.9	139	35	25.2	865	527	60.9
1986	3,080	949	30.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	822	489	59.5
1985	2,973	955	32.1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	771	493	64.0
1984	2,789	872	31.3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	711	447	62.8
1983	2,697	867	21.1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	660	418	63.4
1982	2,458	802	32.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	613	391	63.8
1981	2,428	692	28.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	622	374	60.0
1980	2,409	655	27.2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1979	2,209	544	24.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	502	288	57.3
1978	2,002	483	24.1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1977	2,057	520	25.3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1976	1,899	517	27.2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1975	1,891	550	29.1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1974	1,834	462	25.2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1973	1,726	410	23.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1972	1,700	416	24.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

[†]For 1992, figures are based on 1990 census population controls. For 1991, figures are revised to correct for nine omitted weights from the original March 1992 CPS file. For 1988 and 1987, figures are based on new processing procedures and are also revised to reflect corrections to the files after publication of the 1988 advance report, *Money Income and Poverty Status in the United States: 1988*, P-60, No. 166.

(NA) Not available.

¹People of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Note: Prior to 1979, unrelated subfamilies were included in all families. Beginning in 1979, unrelated subfamilies are excluded from all families.

Appendix C.

Source and Accuracy of Estimates

SOURCES OF DATA

Most estimates in this report come from data obtained in March of years 1968 through 1999 in the Current Population Survey (CPS). The U.S. Census Bureau conducts the survey every month, although this report uses only March data for its estimates. The March survey uses two sets of questions, the basic CPS and the supplement.

The Census Bureau used data from various sources in developing alternative measures of income and poverty for 1998. Specifically, we combined data from the American Housing Survey (AHS), the Income Survey Development Program (ISDP), and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) with CPS data to create simulations of taxes paid, number of tax filing units, adjusted gross income, and other tax characteristics for the March 1999 CPS.

In addition, this report uses the *State Tax Handbook* from Commerce Clearing House as information sources for tax data. For noncash valuation estimates, this report uses data from the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA), and the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

A description of the sources of data we used to derive these estimates follows. Except for the CPS, these descriptions are brief. See Current Population Reports, Series P60-186RD, *Measuring the Effect of Benefits and Taxes on Income and Poverty: 1992*, and publications on the appropriate surveys for more details.

American Housing Survey. The Census Bureau collects housing data for the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The population covered by the sample for the AHS (called the Annual Housing Survey before 1984) includes all housing units in the United States. For a more detailed description of the sample design, see the report Current Housing Reports, Series H150-89, *The American Housing Survey for the United States in 1989*, U.S. Department of Commerce.

The AHS is no longer conducted in even numbered years, so we based the property tax estimates in this report on the 1995 AHS. Also, for the noncash estimates, we used the 1985 AHS data in a model to estimate the value of public housing. For more details on the AHS model used to estimate public and subsidized

housing values, please see Appendix B of Current Population Reports, Series P60-186RD, *Measuring the Effect of Benefits and Taxes on Income and Poverty: 1992*.

Income Survey Development Program. The ISDP was the research and development phase for the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP). The Census Bureau used the ISDP to examine and resolve design, operational, and technical issues for SIPP. The household sample for the 1979 ISDP was a nationwide multiple frame sample. The majority of sample households in the ISDP came from addresses contacted in the 1976 Survey of Income and Education.

Statisticians selected the remainder of sample households from a reserve file of sample cases maintained by the Census Bureau. For a more detailed description of this sample design, see the report *Wage and Salary Data From the Income Survey Development Program: 1979 (Preliminary Data From Interview Period One)*, Current Population Reports, Special Studies, Series P-23, No. 118.

Internal Revenue Service data. Much of the IRS data in this report come from the Statistics of Income (SOI) series, in particular the SOI Bulletin *Individual Income Tax Returns, Preliminary Data: 1997*, Spring 1999. This report, based on a sample drawn from all tax returns filed in 1998, presents information on taxpayers' incomes, exemptions, deductions, credits, and taxes.

Data from other sources. The *State Tax Handbook*, October 1, 1991, from the Commerce Clearing House, includes information on state tax systems. We updated this data to reflect changes in state income tax rates.

Much of the data on cash and noncash benefits are from administrative records. Values of school lunches and food stamps are from USDA unpublished data. Medicaid and Medicare data come from HCFA unpublished records. Also, USDA and HUD data are used to compute Medicaid and Medicare values. For more details, see Appendix B of Current Population Reports, Series P60-186RD, *Measuring the Effect of Benefits and Taxes on Income and Poverty: 1992*.

Basic CPS. The basic CPS collects primarily labor force data about the civilian noninstitutional population. Field representatives ask questions concerning labor force participation about each member 15 years old and over in every sample household.

The CPS sample includes coverage in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. The Census Bureau continually updates the sample to account for new residential construction. The Census Bureau divides the United States into 2,007 geographic areas. In most states, a geographic area consists of a county or several contiguous counties. In some areas of New England and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses minor civil divisions instead of counties. We select a total of 754 geographic areas for sample. About 50,000 occupied households are eligible for interview every month. Field representatives are unable to obtain interviews at about 3,200 of these units. This occurs when the occupants are not found at home after repeated calls or are unavailable for some other reason.

Since the introduction of the CPS, the Census Bureau has redesigned the CPS sample several times. These redesigns have improved the quality and accuracy of the data and have satisfied changing data needs. The Census Bureau completely implemented the most recent changes in July 1995.

Table C-1 summarizes changes in the CPS designs for the years in which data appear in this report.

Table C-1. Description of the March Current Population Survey

Time period	Number of sample areas	Housing units eligible ¹	
		Interviewed	Not interviewed
1996 to 1999	754	46,800	3,200
1995	792	56,700	3,300
1990 to 1994	729	57,400	2,600
1989	729	53,600	2,500
1988	729	53,200	2,600
1986 to 1987	729	57,000	2,500
1985	² 629/729	57,000	2,500
1982 to 1984	629	59,000	2,500
1980 to 1981	629	65,500	3,000
1977 to 1979	614	55,000	3,000
1973 to 1976	461	46,500	2,500
1972	449	45,000	2,000
1967 to 1971	449	48,000	2,000
1963 to 1966	357	33,500	1,500
1960 to 1962	333	33,500	1,500

¹Excludes about 2,500 Hispanic households added from the previous November sample. (See "CPS March Supplement".)

²The Census Bureau redesigned the CPS following the 1980 Decennial Census of Population and Housing. During phase-in of the new design, housing units from the new and old designs were in sample.

CPS March supplement. In addition to the basic CPS questions, field representatives asked supplementary questions in March about place of residence one year ago.

To obtain more reliable data for the Hispanic population, the Census Bureau increased the March CPS sample by about 2,500 eligible housing units, interviewed the previous November, that contained at least

one sample person of Hispanic origin.¹ In addition, the sample included people in the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post.

CPS estimation procedure. This survey's estimation procedure adjusts weighted sample results to independent estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States by age, sex, race, Hispanic/non-Hispanic origin, and state of residence. The independent estimates are based on:

- The 1990 Decennial Census of Population and Housing.
- An adjustment for undercoverage in the 1990 census.
- Statistics on births, deaths, immigration, and emigration.
- Statistics on the size of the armed forces.

The independent population estimates used for 1994 and later are based on updates to controls established by the 1990 decennial census. Data previous to 1994 are based on independent population estimates from the latest available decennial census data. For more details on the change in independent estimates, see the section entitled "Introduction of 1990 Census Population Controls" in an earlier report (Series P-60, No. 188). The estimation procedure for the March supplement included a further adjustment so the husband and wife of a household received the same weight.

The estimates in this report for 1983 (from March 1984 CPS) and later also employ a revised survey weighting procedure for people of Hispanic origin. In previous years, we inflated weighted sample results to independent estimates of the noninstitutional population by age, sex, and race. There was no specific control of the survey estimates for the Hispanic population. Since then, the Census Bureau developed independent population controls for the Hispanic population by sex and detailed age groups. Revised weighting procedures incorporate these new controls. The independent population estimates include some, but not all, undocumented immigrants.

ACCURACY OF THE ESTIMATES

Since the CPS estimates come from a sample, they may differ from figures from a complete census using the same questionnaires, instructions, and enumerators. A sample survey estimate has two possible types of error: sampling and nonsampling. The accuracy of an estimate depends on both types of error, but the full

¹This report shows information on the Hispanic population collected in the 50 states and the District of Columbia, and therefore, does not include residents of Puerto Rico. Hispanics may be of any race.

extent of the nonsampling error is unknown. Consequently, one should be particularly careful when interpreting results based on a relatively small number of cases or on small differences between estimates. The standard errors for CPS estimates primarily indicate the magnitude of sampling error. They also partially measure the effect of some nonsampling errors in responses and enumeration, but do not measure systematic biases in the data. (Bias is the average over all possible samples of the differences between the sample estimates and the desired value.)

Nonsampling variability. We can attribute nonsampling errors to several sources including the following:

- Inability to obtain information about all cases in the sample.
- Definitional difficulties.
- Differences in the interpretation of questions.
- Respondents' inability or unwillingness to provide correct information.
- Respondents' inability to recall information.
- Errors made in data collection such as recording and coding the data.
- Errors made in processing the data.
- Errors made in estimating values for missing data.
- Failure to represent all units with the sample (undercoverage).

CPS undercoverage results from missed housing units and missed people within sample households. Compared with the level of the 1990 decennial census, overall CPS undercoverage is about 8 percent. Undercoverage varies with age, sex, and race. Generally, undercoverage is larger for males than for females and larger for Blacks and other races combined than for Whites. As described previously, ratio estimation to independent age-sex-race-Hispanic population controls partially corrects for bias due to undercoverage. However, biases exist in the estimates to the extent that

missed people in missed households or missed people in interviewed households have different characteristics from those of interviewed people in the same age-sex-race-Hispanic origin group.

A common measure of survey coverage is the coverage ratio, the estimated population before post-stratification divided by the independent population control. Table C-2 shows CPS coverage ratios for age-sex-race groups for a typical month. The CPS coverage ratios can exhibit some variability from month to month, but these are a typical set of coverage ratios.

Answers to questions about money income often depend on the memory of one person in the household. Recall problems can cause underestimates of income in survey data, because it is easy to forget minor or irregular sources of income. Respondents may also misunderstand what the Census Bureau considers money income or may simply be unwilling to answer these questions correctly because the questions are considered too personal. See Appendix C, *Current Population Reports, Series P60-184, Money Income of Households, Families, and Persons in the United States: 1992* for more details.

For additional information on nonsampling error including the possible impact on CPS data when known, refer to Statistical Policy Working Paper 3, *An Error Profile: Employment as Measured by the Current Population Survey*, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1978 and Technical Paper 40, *The Current Population Survey: Design and Methodology*, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Comparability of data. Data obtained from the CPS and other sources are not entirely comparable. This results from differences in field representative training and experience and in differing survey processes. This is an example of nonsampling variability not reflected in the standard errors. Use caution when comparing results from different sources.

Table C-2. **March CPS Coverage Ratios**

Age	Non-Black		Black		All people		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
0 to 14 years	0.942	0.951	0.880	0.904	0.932	0.943	0.937
15 to 19 years	0.864	0.910	0.885	0.751	0.867	0.884	0.876
20 to 24 years	0.823	0.877	0.707	0.757	0.808	0.859	0.834
25 to 29 years	0.863	0.919	0.755	0.810	0.850	0.903	0.877
30 to 34 years	0.880	0.950	0.671	0.833	0.855	0.934	0.895
35 to 44 years	0.899	0.940	0.684	0.863	0.875	0.930	0.903
45 to 54 years	0.938	0.961	0.778	0.953	0.923	0.960	0.942
55 to 64 years	0.932	0.953	0.834	0.929	0.923	0.951	0.938
65 to 74 years	0.932	0.977	0.939	0.958	0.932	0.975	0.956
75 years and older	1.019	1.008	0.910	0.961	1.011	1.004	1.007
15 years and older	0.902	0.945	0.767	0.858	0.887	0.934	0.912
0 years and older	0.911	0.946	0.802	0.871	0.898	0.936	0.917

A number of changes were made in data collection and estimation procedures beginning with the January 1994 CPS. The major change was the use of a new questionnaire. The Bureau of Labor Statistics redesigned the questionnaire to measure the official labor-force concepts more precisely, to expand the amount of data available, to implement several definitional changes, and to adapt to a computer-assisted interviewing environment. The Census Bureau modified the March supplemental income questions for adaptation to computer-assisted interviewing, but did not change definitions and concepts. Because of these and other changes, one should use caution when comparing estimates from data collected in 1994 and later years with estimates from earlier years.

Data users should also use caution when comparing estimates in this report (which reflect 1990 census-based population controls) with estimates from the March 1993 CPS and earlier years (which reflect 1980 census-based population controls). This change in population controls had relatively little impact on summary measures such as averages, medians, and percent distributions. It did have a significant impact on levels. For example, 1990-based population controls caused a 1-percent increase in the civilian noninstitutional population and in the number of families and households. Thus, estimates of levels for data collected in 1994 and later years will differ from those for earlier years by more than what could be attributed to actual changes in the population. These differences could be disproportionately greater for certain subpopulation groups than for the total population.

Since the Census Bureau did not use independent population control totals for people of Hispanic origin before 1983, compare Hispanic estimates over time cautiously.

Based on the results of each decennial census, the Census Bureau gradually introduces a new sample design for the CPS. During this phase-in period, the Census Bureau collects CPS data from sample designs based on different censuses. While most CPS estimates have been unaffected by this mixed sample, geographic estimates are subject to greater error and variability. Users should exercise caution when comparing estimates across years for metropolitan/nonmetropolitan categories. For more information, see Appendix C, Current Population Reports, Series P60-193, *Money Income in the United States: 1995 (With Separate Data on Valuation of Noncash Benefits)*.

Note when using small estimates. The Census Bureau shows summary measures (such as medians and percentage distributions) only when the base is 75,000 or greater. Because of the large standard errors involved, summary measures would probably not reveal

useful information when computed on a smaller base. However, we display estimated numbers even though the relative standard errors of these numbers are larger than those for corresponding percentages. These smaller estimates permit combinations of the categories to suit data users' needs. Take care in the interpretation of small differences. For instance, even a small amount of nonsampling error can cause a borderline difference to appear significant or not, thus distorting a seemingly valid hypothesis test.

Estimation of median incomes. The Census Bureau has changed the methodology for computing median income over the past few years. The Census Bureau has computed medians using either Pareto interpolation or linear interpolation. Currently, we are using linear interpolation to estimate all medians. Pareto interpolation assumes a decreasing density of population within an income interval; whereas, linear interpolation assumes a constant density of population within an income interval. The Census Bureau calculated estimates of median income and associated standard errors for 1979 through 1987 using Pareto interpolation if the estimate was larger than \$20,000 for people or \$40,000 for families and households. This is because the width of the income interval containing the estimate is greater than \$2,500.

We calculated estimates of median income and associated standard errors for 1976, 1977, and 1978 using Pareto interpolation if the estimate was larger than \$12,000 for people or \$18,000 for families and households. This is because the width of the income interval containing the estimate is greater than \$1,000. We calculated all other estimates of median income and associated standard errors for 1976 through 1998 and almost all of the estimates of median income and associated standard errors for 1975 and earlier using linear interpolation.

Thus, use caution when comparing median incomes above \$12,000 for people or \$18,000 for families and households for different years. Median incomes below those levels are more comparable from year to year since they have always been calculated using linear interpolation. For an indication of the comparability of medians calculated using Pareto interpolation with medians calculated using linear interpolation, see Series P-60, No. 114, *Money Income in 1976 of Families and Persons in the United States*.

Sampling variability. Sampling variability is variation that occurred by chance because a sample was surveyed rather than the entire population. Standard errors, as calculated by methods described in **Standard errors and their use**, are primarily measures of sampling variability, but they may include some nonsampling error.

Table C-3. **CPS Standard Error Parameters for Poverty, Income, and Nonincome Characteristics: 1998**

Characteristics	Total or White		Black		Hispanic	
	a	b	a	b	a	b
BELOW POVERTY LEVEL						
Persons						
Total	-0.000038	10,380	-0.000297	10,380	-0.000328	10,380
Male	-0.000079	10,380	-0.000638	10,380	-0.000635	10,380
Female	-0.000075	10,380	-0.000555	10,380	-0.000634	10,380
Age						
Under 15	-0.000133	8,002	-0.000832	8,002	-0.000826	8,002
Under 18	-0.000111	8,002	-0.000697	8,002	-0.000639	8,002
15 and over	-0.000049	10,380	-0.000409	10,380	-0.000473	10,380
15 to 24	-0.000104	3,927	-0.000690	3,927	-0.000480	3,927
25 to 44	-0.000047	3,927	-0.000364	3,927	-0.000272	3,927
45 to 64	-0.000068	3,927	-0.000640	3,927	-0.000285	3,927
65 and over	-0.000121	3,927	-0.001441	3,927	-0.000836	3,927
Households, Families, and Unrelated Individuals						
Total	+0.000102	2,442	+0.000102	2,442	+0.000102	2,442
ALL INCOME LEVELS						
Persons						
Total	-0.000012	2,454	-0.000111	2,810	-0.000128	2,810
Male	-0.000024	2,454	-0.000247	2,810	-0.000252	2,810
Female	-0.000022	2,454	-0.000201	2,810	-0.000248	2,810
Age						
15 to 24	-0.000065	2,454	-0.000494	2,810	-0.000343	2,810
25 to 44	-0.000030	2,454	-0.000260	2,810	-0.000195	2,810
45 to 64	-0.000042	2,454	-0.000458	2,810	-0.000204	2,810
65 and over	-0.000076	2,454	-0.001031	2,810	-0.000598	2,810
Households, Families, and Unrelated Individuals						
Total	-0.000013	2,241	-0.000117	2,447	-0.000204	2,447
Households with children under age 18	-0.000013	2,241	-0.000117	2,447	-0.000204	2,447
NONINCOME CHARACTERISTICS						
People						
Employment status	-0.000014	2,985	-0.000127	3,139	-0.000147	3,139
Educational attainment	-0.000011	2,369	-0.000106	2,680	-0.000082	1,811
Total, Marital Status, Other						
Some household members	-0.000019	5,211	-0.000213	7,486	-0.000238	7,486
All household members	-0.000024	6,332	-0.000314	11,039	-0.000350	11,039
Households, Families, and Unrelated Individuals						
Total	-0.000012	2,068	-0.000076	1,871	-0.000151	1,871

NOTE: To determine parameters prior to 1998, multiply by the appropriate factor in Table C-4. For nonmetropolitan residence categories, multiply the a and b parameters by 1.5. For foreign-born and noncitizen characteristics, multiply the a and b parameters for Total and White by 1.3. No adjustment is necessary for Blacks and Hispanics.

Standard errors and their use. Data users must use a number of approximations to derive, at a moderate cost, standard errors applicable to the estimates in this report. Instead of providing an individual standard error for each estimate, we have provided two parameters, a and b, to calculate standard errors for each type of characteristic.

Table C-3 provides standard error parameters for various types of characteristics. Table C-4 provides factors to approximate CPS standard errors for estimates prior to 1998. Table C-5 provides CPS Hispanic parameters for estimate prior to 1984. Table C-6 provides CPS Asian and Pacific Islander parameters for income and nonincome characteristics. Table C-7 has the year-to-year correlation coefficients for income characteristics.

Table C-4. CPS Factors to Apply to a and b Parameters for Estimates Prior to 1998

Characteristic	Factor
NON-HISPANIC	
1995 to 1997	1.00
1989 to 1994	0.92
1988	1.02
1981 to 1987	0.86
1967 to 1980	0.75
HISPANIC	
1995 to 1997	1.00
1989 to 1994	0.92
1988	1.19
1984 to 1987	0.86

The sample estimate and its standard error enable one to construct a confidence interval, a range that would include the average result of all possible samples with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples were surveyed under essentially the same general conditions and using the same sample design, and if an estimate and its standard error were calculated from each sample, then approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 standard errors below the estimate to 1.645 standard errors above the estimate would include the average result of all possible samples.

A particular confidence interval may or may not contain the average estimate derived from all possible samples. However, one can say with specified confidence that the interval includes the average estimate calculated from all possible samples.

Table A in the text lists estimates followed by a number labeled "90-pct. C.I. ($\pm$)."

This number can be added to and subtracted from the estimate to calculate upper and lower bounds of the 90-percent confidence interval. For example, for the statement "the poverty rate for the United States dropped to 12.7 percent in 1998," the 90-percent confidence interval for the estimate, 12.7 percent, is 12.7 (± 0.3) percent, or 12.4 percent to 13.0 percent.

Data users may also use standard errors to perform hypothesis testing. This is a procedure for distinguishing between population parameters using sample estimates. One common type of hypothesis appearing in this report is that two population parameters are different. An example of this would be comparing the median annual income of Black families with the median annual income of White families.

One can perform tests at various levels of significance. The significance level of a test is the probability of concluding that the characteristics are different when, in fact, they are the same. All statements of comparison in the text were tested at the 0.10 level of significance or better. This means that the absolute value of the estimated difference between characteristics is greater than or equal to 1.645 times the standard error of the difference. Table A in the text displays an asterisk next to significant differences. Please observe that the absolute value of the significant differences is greater than 1.645 times the standard error (labeled "90-pct. C.I.").

The Census Bureau uses 90-percent confidence intervals and 0.10 levels of significance to determine statistical validity. Consult standard statistical textbooks for alternative criteria.

Standard errors of estimated numbers. One can obtain the approximate standard error, s_x , of an estimated number shown in this report by using the formula:

$$s_x = \sqrt{ax^2 + bx} \quad (1)$$

Here x is the size of the estimate and a and b are the parameters in Tables C-3 or C-6 associated with the particular type of characteristic. When calculating standard errors from cross-tabulations involving different characteristics, use the set of parameters for the characteristic which will give the largest standard error.

Illustration. Table 2 shows that there were 34,476,000 people below the poverty level in 1998. Use the appropriate parameters from Table C-3 and formula (1) to get

Number, x	34,476,000
a parameter	-0.000038
b parameter	10,380
Standard error	559,000
90-percent conf. int.	33,556,000 to 35,396,000
The standard error is calculated as	

$s_x = \sqrt{-0.000038 \times 34,476,000^2 + 10,380 \times 34,476,000} = 559,000$
 The 90-percent confidence interval is calculated as
 34,476,000 $\pm$ 1.645 $\times$ 559,000.

A conclusion that the average estimate derived from all possible samples lies within a range computed in this way would be correct for roughly 90 percent of all possible samples.

Standard errors of estimated percentages. The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed using sample data from both numerator and denominator, depends on both the size of the percentage and its base. Estimated percentages are relatively more reliable than the corresponding estimates of the numerators of the percentages, particularly if the percentages are 50 percent or more. When the numerator and denominator of the percentage are in different categories, use the parameter from Table C-3 or C-6 indicated by the numerator. One can obtain the approximate standard error, $s_{x,p}$, of an estimated percentage by using the formula

$$s_{x,p} = \sqrt{\frac{b}{x} p(100 - p)} \quad (2)$$

Here x is the total number of people, families, households, or unrelated individuals in the base of the percentage, p is the percentage ($0 \leq p \leq 100$), and b is the parameter in Table C-3 or C-6 associated with the characteristic in the numerator of the percentage.

Illustration. Table 2 shows that of the 34,476,000 people below the poverty level in 1998, 23,454,000, or 68.0 percent, were White. Use the appropriate parameter from Table C-3 and formula (2) to get

Percentage, p	68.0
Base, x	34,476,000
b parameter	10,380
Standard error	0.8
90-percent conf. int.	66.7 to 69.3

The standard error is calculated as

$$s_{s,p} = \sqrt{\frac{10,380}{34,476,000} \times 68.0 \times (100 - 68.0)} = 0.8$$

The 90-percent confidence interval is calculated as $68.0 \pm 1.645 \times 0.8$.

Standard error of a difference. The standard error of the difference between two sample estimates is approximately equal to

$$s_{x-y} = \sqrt{s_x^2 + s_y^2 - 2rs_x s_y} \quad (3)$$

where s_x and s_y are the standard errors of the estimates, x and y . The estimates can be numbers, percentages, ratios, etc. Table C-7 contains the correlation coefficient, r , for year-to-year comparisons for CPS income estimates of numbers and proportions. For other comparisons, assume that r equals zero. Making this assumption will result in accurate estimates of standard errors for the difference between two estimates of the same characteristic in two different areas, or for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics in the same area. However, if there is a high positive (negative) correlation between the two characteristics, the formula will overestimate (underestimate) the true standard error.

Illustration. Table A shows that the number of people below the poverty level in 1998 was 34,476,000 and in 1997 was 35,574,000. The apparent difference is -1,098,000. Use the appropriate parameters and factors from Table C-3 and Table C-4 and formulas (1) and (3) to get

	x	y	difference
Estimate, x	34,476,000	35,574,000	-1,098,000
a parameter	-0.000038	-0.000038	-
b parameter	10,380	10,380	-
r	-	-	0.45
Standard error	559,000	567,000	590,000
90-percent conf. int.	33,556,000 to 35,396,000	34,642,000 to 36,506,000	-2,069,000 to -127,000

The standard error of the difference is calculated as

$$s_{x-y} = \sqrt{559,000^2 + 567,000^2 - 2 \times 0.45 \times 559,000 \times 567,000} = 591,000$$

The 90-percent confidence interval for the estimated difference between the number of people in poverty for 1998 and 1997 is calculated as $-1,096,000 \pm 1.645 \times 591,000$. Because this interval does not contain zero, we can conclude with 90-percent confidence that the number of people below the poverty level in 1998 was lower than the number of people below the poverty level in 1997.

Standard error of a ratio. Certain estimates may be calculated as the ratio of two numbers. The standard error of a ratio, x/y , may be computed using

$$s_{x/y} = \frac{x}{y} \sqrt{\left(\frac{s_x}{x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{s_y}{y}\right)^2 - 2r \frac{s_x s_y}{xy}} \quad (4)$$

The standard error of the numerator, s_x , and that of the denominator, s_y , may be calculated using formulas described earlier. In formula (4), r represents the correlation between the numerator and the denominator of the estimate.

For one type of ratio, the denominator is a count of families or households and the numerator is a count of people in those families or households with a certain characteristic. If there is at least one person with the characteristic in every family or household, use 0.7 as an estimate of r . An example of this type is the average number of children per family with children.

For all other types of ratios, r is assumed to be zero. If r is actually positive (negative), then this procedure will provide an overestimate (underestimate) of the standard error of the ratio. Examples of this type are the average number of children per family and the family poverty rate.

Note: For estimates expressed as the ratio of x per 100 y or x per 1,000 y , multiply formula (4) by 100 or 1,000, respectively, to obtain the standard error.

Table C-5. CPS Standard Error Parameters for Poverty, Income, and Nonincome Characteristics of Hispanics: 1972 to 1983

Characteristics	1972-1980		1981-1983	
	a	b	a	b
BELOW POVERTY LEVEL				
People				
Total	-0.000063	11,528	-0.001131	12,901
Male	-0.000130	11,528	-0.002307	12,901
Female	-0.000123	11,528	-0.002219	12,901
Age				
Under 15	-0.000052	6,057	-0.001399	6,778
Under 18	-0.000044	6,057	-0.001184	6,778
15 and over	-0.000032	11,528	-0.000421	12,901
15 to 24	-0.000122	4,520	-0.001414	5,058
25 to 44	-0.000097	4,520	-0.000962	5,058
45 to 64	-0.000117	4,520	-0.002147	5,058
65 and over	-0.000153	4,520	-0.006068	5,058
Households, Families, and Unrelated Individuals				
Total	-0.000014	2,420	-0.000237	2,708
ALL INCOME LEVELS				
People				
Total	-0.000020	3,000	-0.000301	3,357
Male	-0.000043	3,000	-0.000615	3,357
Female	-0.000038	3,000	-0.000591	3,357
Age				
15 to 24	-0.000080	3,000	-0.000961	3,357
25 to 44	-0.000065	3,000	-0.000668	3,357
45 to 64	-0.000077	3,000	-0.001459	3,357
65 and over	-0.000147	3,000	-0.004124	3,357
Households, Families, and Unrelated Individuals				
Total	-0.000014	2,420	-0.000237	2,708
Households with children under age 18	-0.000014	2,420	-0.000237	2,708
NONINCOME CHARACTERISTICS				
People				
Employment status	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Educational attainment	-0.000015	2,344	-0.000152	2,623
Total, Marital Status, Other				
Some household members	-0.000026	5,069	-0.000294	5,673
All household members	-0.000044	10,199	-0.000592	11,414
Households, Families, and Unrelated Individuals				
Total	-0.000020	1,626	-0.000022	1,820

Note: Data users should multiply the a and b parameters by 1.5 for nonmetropolitan residence categories. The Census Bureau did not publish income data for Hispanics before 1972.

Table C-6. CPS Standard Error Parameters for Poverty, Income, and Nonincome Characteristics of Asians and Pacific Islanders: 1998

Characteristics	a	b
BELOW POVERTY LEVEL		
People	-0.001119	10,380
Households, families, and unrelated individuals	0.000102	2,442
ALL INCOME LEVELS		
People	-0.000283	2,810
Households, families, and unrelated individuals	-0.000336	2,447
NONINCOME CHARACTERISTICS		
People		
Total, marital status, other		
Some household members	-0.000561	7,486
All household members	-0.000827	11,039
Households, families, and unrelated individuals	-0.000188	1,871

Note: To obtain parameters prior to 1998, multiply by the appropriate factor in Table C-4. Income data for Asians and Pacific Islanders were not collected prior to 1988.

Table C-7. CPS Year-to-Year Correlation Coefficients for Poverty and Income Estimates

Characteristics	Below poverty level								All income levels	
	1972-83 or 1984-98		1983-1984		1971-1972		1970-1971		1960-1998	
	People	Families	People	Families	People	Families	People	Families	People	Families, households, and unrelated individuals
Total	0.45	0.35	0.39	0.30	0.15	0.14	0.31	0.28	0.30	0.35
White	0.35	0.30	0.30	0.26	0.14	0.13	0.28	0.25	0.30	0.35
Black	0.45	0.35	0.39	0.30	0.17	0.16	0.35	0.32	0.30	0.35
Other races	0.45	0.35	0.30	0.30	0.17	0.16	0.35	0.32	0.30	0.35
Hispanic ¹	0.65	0.55	0.56	0.47	0.17	0.16	0.35	0.32	0.45	0.55

¹Hispanics may be of any race.

Note: These correlations are for comparisons of consecutive years. For comparisons of nonconsecutive years, assume the correlations are zero. For Asians and Pacific Islanders, use the correlation coefficient for total. Correlation coefficients for 1983-84 are lower than those for 1982-83 or 1984-85 because of the phase-in of the new sample design.

Illustration. Suppose the number of families below the poverty level, x, was 7,186,000 and the total number of families, y, was 71,551,000. The ratio of families below the poverty level to the total number of families would be 0.100 or 10.0 percent. Use the appropriate parameters from Table C-3 and formulas (1) and (4) with r=0 to get

	x	y	ratio
Estimate	7,186,000	71,551,000	0.100
a parameter	+0.000102	-0.000012	
b parameter	2,442	2,068	-
Standard error	151,000	294,000	0.002
90-percent conf. int.	6,938,000 to 7,434,000	71,067,000 to 72,035,000	0.097 to 0.103

Using formula (4) with r = 0, the estimate of the standard error is

$$s_{x/y} = \frac{7,186,000}{71,551,000} \sqrt{\left[\frac{151,000}{7,186,000}\right]^2 + \left[\frac{294,000}{71,551,000}\right]^2} = 0.002$$

The 90-percent confidence interval is calculated as 0.100 ± 1.645x0.002.

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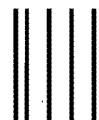
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