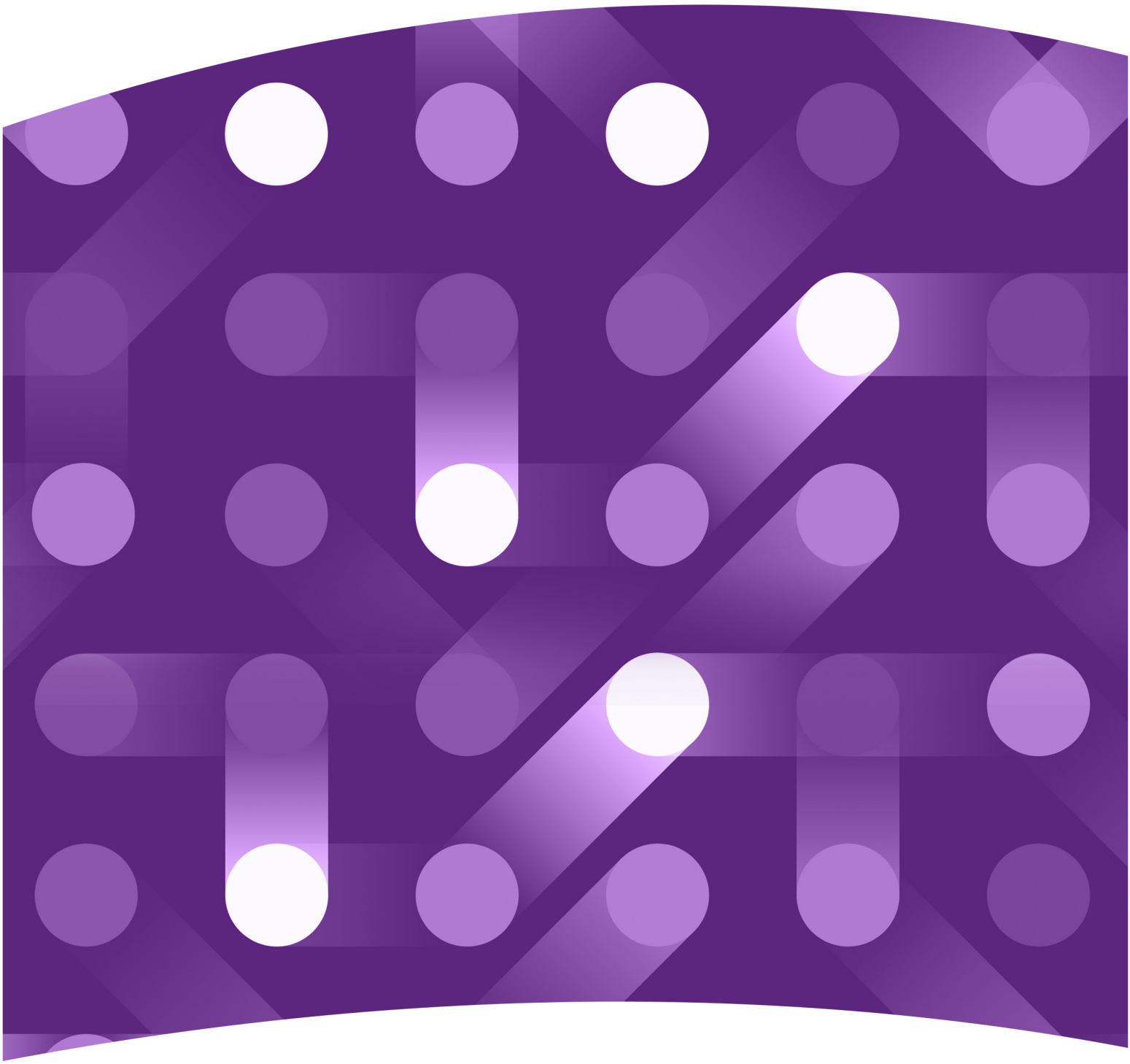
Poverty in the United States: 2023

Current Population Reports

By Emily A. Shrider

Issued September 2024

P60-283



United States® Census Bureau

U.S. Department of Commerce
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU
census.gov

Acknowledgments

Emily A. Shrider prepared this report under the direction of **Brian Glassman**, chief of the Poverty Statistics Branch. **John Creamer** led the production and analysis of the Supplemental Poverty Measure. **Liana E. Fox**, assistant division chief for Economic Characteristics in the Social, Economic, and Housing Statistics Division, provided overall direction.

Preeti Vaghela, with the assistance of **Kerry Akiyama**, **Andrew Blocher**, **Matthew Dearstyne**, **Lorelei De Vos**, **Richard Lee**, and **Aboubakari Petoni**, under the supervision of **Karen Bradwell**, all of the Demographic Systems Division, and **Roselyn Rosal Tineo** of the Demographic Programs Directorate—Survey Operations (ADDP-SO), processed the 2024 Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC) file.

Adam W. Reilly, with the assistance of **Kirk E. Davis**, **Raymond E. Dowdy**, **Lan N. Huynh**, **Marguerite McDaniel**, and **Chandararith R. Phe**, programmed and produced the historical, detailed, and publication tables under the direction of **Hung X. Pham**, chief of the Tabulation and Applications Branch, Demographic Surveys Division.

Alfred G. Meier and **Jana Hatch**, under the supervision of **David V. Hornick**, all of the Demographic Statistical Methods Division, conducted statistical review.

Tim Marshall, **Roselyn Rosal Tineo**, and **Roberto Marrero Cases**, all of ADDP-SO, provided overall direction for survey implementation. **Charlie Carter** and **Johanna Rupp**, both of the Information Technology Directorate, prepared and programmed the computer-assisted interviewing instrument used to conduct the CPS ASEC.

Additional people within the U.S. Census Bureau also made significant contributions to the preparation of the report. **Kalee Burns**, **Adrienne DiTommaso**, **Katherine Engel**, **Christin Landivar**, **Matthew Marlay**, **Ani Silwal**, and **Danielle Wilson** reviewed the contents. **Katie Shantz** prepared the tax model.

Christine Geter, **Faye Brock**, **Andrew Quach**, **Stephen Gibson**, and **Stacey Barber** provided publication management, graphic design and composition, editorial review, and 508 compliancy for print and electronic media under the direction of **Corey Beasley**, chief of the Graphic and Editorial Services Branch, Public Information Office.

The authors also would like to thank the Census Bureau **field representatives** and **telephone interviewers** who conducted the interviews that provide the data in this report. Without their dedication, the preparation of this report or any report from the Current Population Survey would be impossible.

Poverty in the United States: 2023

Issued September 2024

P60-283

U.S. Census Bureau
Robert L. Santos,
Director

Suggested Citation

Emily A. Shrider,
U.S. Census Bureau,
Current Population Reports,
P60-283,
Poverty in the United States: 2023,
U.S. Government Publishing Office,
Washington, DC,
September 2024.

U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Robert L. Santos,
Director

Ron S. Jarmin,
Deputy Director and Chief Operating Officer

Victoria A. Velkoff,
Associate Director for Demographic Programs

David G. Waddington,
Chief, Social, Economic, and Housing Statistics Division

Contents

INTRODUCTION 1
Highlights 1
Background 2

OFFICIAL POVERTY BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS 3
Sex and Age 4
Type of Unit 4
Race and Hispanic Origin 4
Educational Attainment 4
Work Experience 4

THE SUPPLEMENTAL POVERTY MEASURE 4
SPM by Selected Characteristics 6

POVERTY ESTIMATES FOR 2023: OFFICIAL+ AND SPM 9

DISTRIBUTION OF PEOPLE BY INCOME-TO-POVERTY RATIOS: 2023 12

THE EFFECT OF CASH AND NONCASH TRANSFERS, TAXES, AND OTHER NONDISCRETIONARY EXPENSES ON THE SPM 13

SUMMARY 14

ENDNOTES 15

FIGURES

Figure 1. Number in Poverty and Poverty Rate Using the Official Poverty Measure: 1959 to 2023 3
Figure 2. People in Poverty Using the Official Poverty Measure: 2022 to 2023 5
Figure 3. Distribution of Total Population and Poverty by Race and Hispanic Origin Using the Official Poverty Measure: 2023 6
Figure 4. Change in Percentage of People in Poverty Using the Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2022 to 2023 7
Figure 5. Child Supplemental Poverty Rates by Race and Hispanic Origin: 2009 to 2023 8
Figure 6. Poverty Rates Using the Official^{+} and Supplemental Poverty Measures: 2009 to 2023 9
Figure 7. Percentage of People in Poverty by Different Poverty Measures: 2023 10
Figure 8. Poverty Rates Using the Official^{+} and Supplemental Poverty Measures by Age Group: 2009 to 2023 11
Figure 9. Distribution of People by Income-to-Poverty Ratios and Age: 2023 12
Figure 10. Change in Number of People in Supplemental Poverty After Including Each Element: 2023 13

APPENDIXES

Appendix A. **Estimates of Official Poverty** 17
How Official Poverty Is Calculated 17
How Income Is Measured 18
Appendix B. **The Supplemental Poverty Measure** 32
Updates for 2023 32
Appendix C. **Additional Information** 51
Source and Accuracy of the Estimates 51
Business Cycles—Recessions 52
Accessing Poverty Data 53
Other Sources of Poverty Data 53
Questions and Comments 54

APPENDIX TABLES

Table A-1. People in Poverty by Selected Characteristics: 2022 and 2023 19
Table A-2. Families and People in Poverty by Type of Family: 2022 and 2023 21
Table A-3. Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2023 22
Table B-1. Two-Adult, Two-Child Poverty Thresholds: 2022 and 2023 34
Table B-2. Number and Percentage of People in Poverty Using the Supplemental Poverty Measure by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 2009 to 2023 35
Table B-3. Number and Percentage of People in Poverty Using the Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2022 and 2023 43
Table B-4. Number and Percentage of People in Poverty by Different Poverty Measures: 2023 45
Table B-5. Percentage of People by Ratio of Income/Resources to Poverty Threshold: 2022 and 2023 47
Table B-6. Effect of Individual Elements on Supplemental Poverty Measure Rates: 2022 and 2023 49
Table B-7. Effect of Individual Elements on the Number of Individuals in Poverty Using the Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2022 and 2023 50

Poverty in the United States: 2023

INTRODUCTION

The U.S. Census Bureau produces annual poverty estimates to measure the economic well-being of households, families, and individuals in the United States. This report provides estimates of two measures of poverty: the official poverty measure and the Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM). The official poverty measure, produced since the 1960s, defines poverty by comparing pretax money income to a national poverty threshold adjusted by family composition.[1, 2] The official poverty measure is used as an input to determine eligibility for several government programs and has been used as a benchmark of economic well-being since its adoption.

The SPM, produced in collaboration with the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), extends the official poverty measure by accounting for several government programs that are designed to assist low-income families but are not included in official poverty measure calculations. The SPM also accounts for geographic variation in housing expenses when calculating poverty thresholds and includes federal and state taxes, work expenses, and medical expenses. The SPM has been released annually since 2011, with estimates going back to 2009. It does not replace the official poverty measure, but rather provides a different metric of economic well-being that includes resources from government programs and tax credits to low-income families.*

The estimates in this report are based on data collected in the 2024 and earlier Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC) conducted by the Census Bureau. This report is released alongside two other reports focused on household income and health insurance coverage in the United States: "Income in the United States: 2023" and "Health Insurance in the United States: 2023."[3]

Highlights

Official Poverty Measure

- In 2023, the official poverty rate fell 0.4 percentage points to 11.1 percent. There were 36.8 million people in poverty in 2023, not statistically different from 2022 (Figure 1 and Table A-1).[4]
- Between 2022 and 2023, the official poverty rate decreased for White and non-Hispanic White individuals; women; 18- to 64-year-olds; unrelated individuals; all workers; less than full-time, year-round workers; and those with some college. The only group to experience a statistically significant increase in their official poverty rate was the Two or More Races population (Figure 2 and Tables A-1 and A-2).

The Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM)

- The SPM rate in 2023 was 12.9 percent, an increase of 0.5 percentage points from 2022 (Figure 4 and Table B-3).
- The SPM child poverty rate increased 1.3 percentage points to 13.7 percent in 2023. The SPM rates for 18- to 64-year-olds and people 65 years and older were not statistically different from 2022 (Figure 4 and Table B-3).[5]
- SPM rates increased between 2022 and 2023 for Asian and Hispanic (any race) individuals and for those reporting Two or More Races. SPM rates did not change significantly for White, non-Hispanic White, Black, or American Indian and Alaska Native individuals (Figure 4 and Table B-3).[6]
- Social Security continues to be the largest antipoverty program, moving 27.6 million individuals out of SPM poverty in 2023 (Figure 10 and Table B-7).

Differences in Poverty Measures

- The share of the population with resources below 50 percent of their poverty threshold was higher using the official poverty measure with a consistent

* The Census Bureau reviewed these data and associated products for unauthorized disclosure of confidential information and approved the disclosure avoidance practices applied to this release (Data Management System [DMS] number: P-7534374, Disclosure Review Board [DRB] approval number: CBDRB-FY24-0435). To further protect respondent privacy, all estimates in this report have undergone additional rounding. As a result, this year's estimates may differ from previous publications and details may not sum to totals. All comparative statements have undergone statistical testing and are statistically significant at the 90 percent confidence level unless otherwise noted.

universe (5.2 percent) than when using the SPM (4.4 percent) (Figure 9 and Table B-5).[7]

- In 2023, most of the groups discussed in this report had higher SPM rates than official poverty rates with a consistent universe (Figure 7 and Table B-4).

Background

The Census Bureau has produced poverty estimates since the 1960s. Following the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) Statistical Policy Directive 14, the official poverty measure classifies families and individuals as in poverty if their pretax money income falls below a threshold adjusted by family composition. Poverty thresholds are adjusted annually for inflation using the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U). The official poverty measure can be used to evaluate economic well-being back to 1959. Appendix A provides more information on the official poverty measure.

The SPM was developed after years of research and analysis. It is based on the recommendations of the Interagency Technical Working Group (ITWG) on Developing a Supplemental Poverty Measure and the 1995 report of the National Academy of Sciences Panel on Poverty and Family Assistance. The SPM complements the official poverty measure by expanding the definition of resources to include noncash benefits while deducting key expenses. The SPM also uses poverty thresholds that account for a wider set of needs and geographic variation than the official poverty thresholds.[8] Additionally, it accounts for housing tenure by using different thresholds for renters, owners with a mortgage, and those who have substantially lower housing costs, either because they do not pay rent or are owners without a mortgage.

In addition to the differences in resources and thresholds, the official poverty measure and the SPM use different measurement units and universes. The official poverty measure assumes that only individuals related by birth, marriage, and adoption (i.e., census-defined families) share resources. This resource-sharing unit is used to sum resources and determine the appropriate poverty threshold. In comparison, the SPM expands the resource-sharing unit to also include family members, unmarried

DIFFERENCES IN POVERTY MEASURES

	Official Poverty Measure	Supplemental Poverty Measure
Measurement units	Families (individuals related by birth, marriage, or adoption) or unrelated individuals.	Resource units (official family definition plus any coresident unrelated children, foster children, and unmarried partners and their relatives) or unrelated individuals (who are not otherwise included in the family definition).
Poverty threshold	Three times the cost of a minimum food diet in 1963.	Based on recent expenditures for food, clothing, shelter, utilities, telephone, and internet (FCSUti).
Threshold adjustments	Vary by family size, composition, and age of householder.	Vary by family size, composition, and housing tenure with geographic adjustments for differences in housing costs.
Updating thresholds	Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers: all items.	Most recent 5-year moving average of expenditures on FCSUti, lagged 1 year.
Resource measure	Gross pretax cash income.	Cash income, plus noncash benefits that resource units can use to meet their FCSUti needs, minus taxes (or plus tax credits), work expenses, medical expenses, and child support paid to another household.
Universe	Civilian noninstitutionalized population, excluding unrelated individuals under the age of 15 for whom poverty status cannot be determined.	Official poverty measure universe, plus unrelated individuals under the age of 15.
Time series	1959–present.	2009–present.

partners and their relatives, coresident unrelated children under the age of 15, and foster children under the age of 22. Because of these differences, official poverty measure estimates are reported for families, while SPM estimates are reported for resource units. Both measures also provide estimates for unrelated individuals.[9]

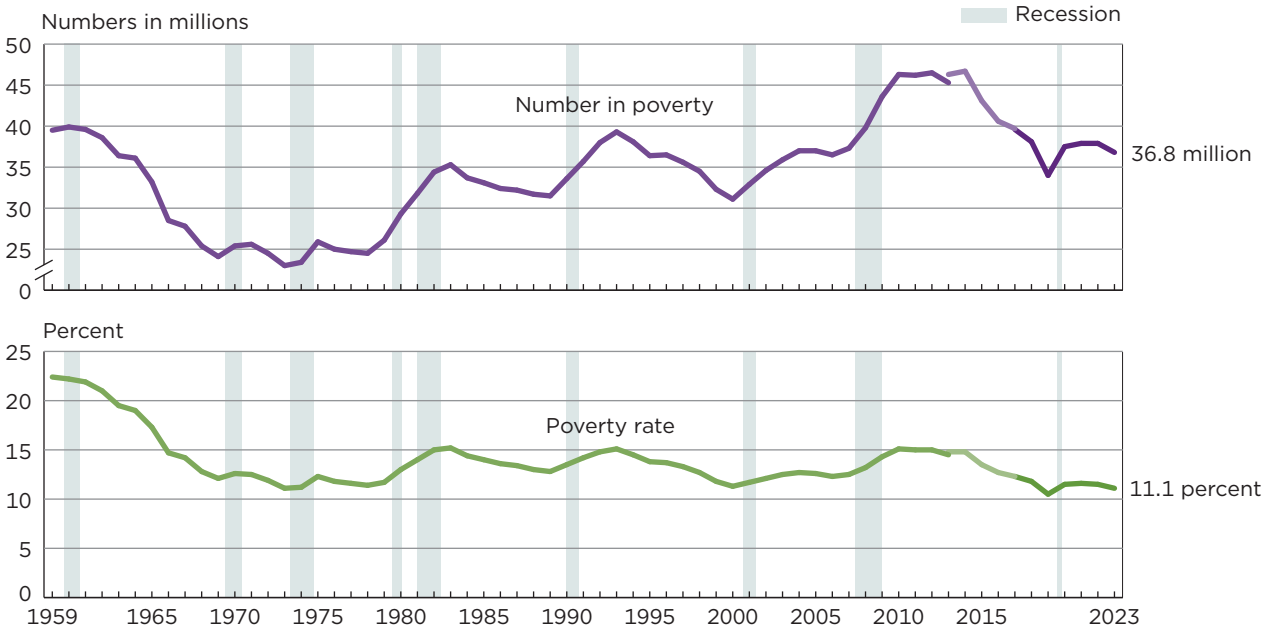
The difference in measurement unit also leads to a difference in universe: the SPM includes unrelated children under the age of 15, while the official poverty measure does not. To account for this difference, this report uses the designation "official+" when directly comparing the official and SPM poverty measures. Estimates of official+ poverty add unrelated individuals under the age of 15 to the official poverty universe. These individuals are given the official poverty status of the household reference person.

The SPM does not replace the official poverty measure, nor is it designed to be used for program eligibility or funding distribution. The main differences in the two measures are summarized in the "Differences in Poverty Measures" table. Updates to the SPM for 2023 can be found in Appendix B. Additional details are available in the SPM technical documentation at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/supplemental-poverty-measure/datasets/spm/spm_techdoc.pdf>. Comparisons over time should be made with caution due to changes in survey design, sampling, and instrument changes, as well as data processing and methodological improvements.[10]

OFFICIAL POVERTY BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

In 2023, the official poverty rate fell 0.4 percentage points to 11.1 percent, the first statistically significant change in the official poverty rate since 2020 (Figure 1 and Table A-1). There were 36.8 million people in poverty in 2023, not statistically different from 2022. Of the demographic groups presented in Figure 2, only one—individuals reporting Two or More Races—experienced an increase in poverty in 2023. Official poverty rates for the other demographic groups either decreased or were

Figure 1.
Number in Poverty and Poverty Rate Using the Official Poverty Measure: 1959 to 2023



Note: Population as of March of the following year. The data for 2017 and beyond reflect the implementation of an updated processing system. The data for 2013 and beyond reflect the implementation of the redesigned income questions. Refer to Table A-3 for historical footnotes. The data points are placed at the midpoints of the respective years. Information on recessions is available in Appendix C. Information on confidentially protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar24.pdf>.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2024 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

not statistically different from 2022. Estimates for additional demographic and family groups are available in Tables A-1 and A-2.

Sex and Age

The official poverty rate for women fell 0.5 percentage points to 11.9 percent in 2023 but remained higher than the rate for men (10.2 percent). The poverty rate for men was not statistically different from 2022 (Figure 2 and Table A-1).

Among the age groups in Figure 2, only 18- to 64-year-olds experienced a significant change in poverty between 2022 and 2023, declining 0.6 percentage points to 10.0 percent in 2023. People under 18 years old had a higher poverty rate (15.3 percent) than both 18- to 64-year-olds (10.0 percent) and those 65 years and older (9.7 percent).[11]

Type of Unit[12]

Official poverty rates did not change significantly for people in families, regardless of family type (Figure 2 and Table A-2). Of people in families, those in married-couple families had the lowest poverty rate (5.2 percent), while those in female-householder families had the highest (23.6 percent).[13]

Poverty rates for unrelated individuals decreased by 0.9 percentage points between 2022 and 2023 to 19.2 percent.

Race and Hispanic Origin[14, 15]

From 2022 to 2023, only the White, non-Hispanic White, and Two or More Races populations saw significant changes in their official poverty rates. The poverty rate for White individuals declined by 0.7 percentage points to 9.7 percent, while the rate for non-Hispanic White individuals declined by 0.9 percentage points to 7.7 percent.[16] The poverty rate increased by 2.2 percentage points to 14.4 percent for those reporting Two or More Races (Figure 2 and Table A-1). Poverty rates for Black, Asian, American Indian and Alaska Native, and Hispanic (any race) individuals were not statistically different from 2022.[17]

Of the race and Hispanic origin groups shown in Figure 2 and Table A-1, poverty rates were highest for American Indian and Alaska Native (21.2 percent) and Black individuals (17.9 percent).[18] The poverty rate was lowest for non-Hispanic White individuals (7.7 percent).

Figure 3 shows the composition of the total population by race and Hispanic origin. This figure highlights which groups were overrepresented or underrepresented among the population in poverty by comparing the share of a particular group in poverty to that group's share of the overall population. Groups with a ratio of less than 1.0 were underrepresented in poverty while groups above 1.0 were overrepresented. For example, while non-Hispanic White individuals made up 58.1 percent of the total population, they only made up 40.5 percent of the population classified as poor by the official poverty measure. As shown in the bottom panel of Figure 3, this results in a ratio of 0.7, indicating that non-Hispanic White individuals were underrepresented in the poverty population. Asian individuals were also underrepresented in the poverty population, while Hispanic (any race), Black, Two or More Races, and American Indian and Alaska Native individuals were overrepresented.[19]

Educational Attainment[20]

Poverty rates by educational attainment for those 25 years and older are shown in Figure 2. Between 2022 and 2023, the official poverty rate decreased 0.9 percentage points to 8.5 percent for those with some college education (Figure 2 and Table A-1). Poverty rates were not statistically different for the rest of the educational groups. Those without a high school diploma had the highest poverty rate (25.1 percent), while those with at least a bachelor's degree had the lowest rate (4.0 percent).

Work Experience

From 2022 to 2023, the official poverty rate for all 18- to 64-year-old workers declined by 0.3 percentage points to 4.5 percent. The poverty rate fell 1.1 percentage points for those who worked less than full-time, year-round to 11.7 percent. In 2023, full-time, year-round workers had the lowest poverty rate (1.8 percent), while those who did not work had the highest (29.7 percent). Neither rate was significantly different from 2022.

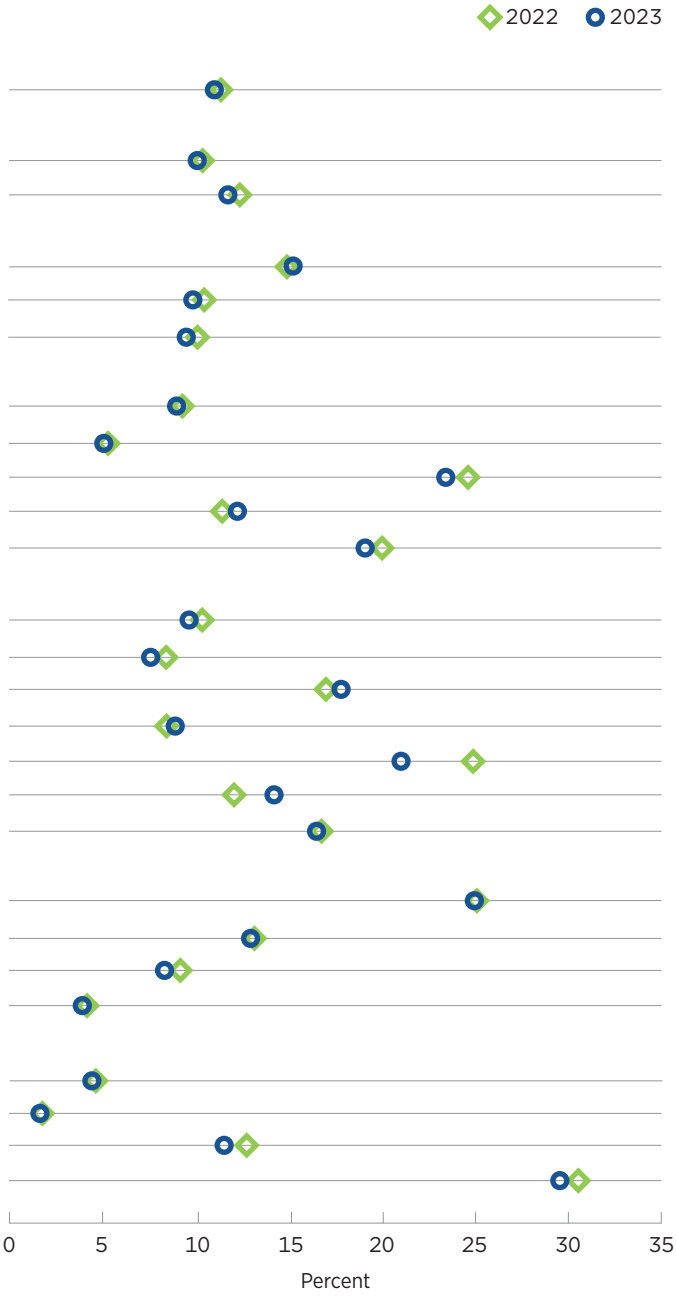
THE SUPPLEMENTAL POVERTY MEASURE (SPM)

The official poverty measure provides a consistent definition of poverty over long periods by considering pretax money income alone and using thresholds that are only inflation-adjusted. It does not capture tax policy, noncash assistance, geographic cost-of-living differences, necessary expenses, or changes over time in any of these components.

Figure 2.

People in Poverty Using the Official Poverty Measure: 2022 to 2023

ALL PEOPLE	2022	2023	Change
Total	11.5	11.1	*–0.4
Sex			
Male	10.5	10.2	–0.3
Female	12.5	11.9	*–0.5
Age			
Under 18 years	15.0	15.3	0.3
18 to 64 years	10.6	10.0	*–0.6
65 years and older	10.2	9.7	–0.5
Type of Unit			
In primary families	9.4	9.1	–0.3
In married-couple families	5.4	5.2	–0.3
In female-householder families	24.7	23.6	–1.1
In male-householder families	11.6	12.4	0.7
Unrelated individuals	20.1	19.2	*–0.9
Race and Hispanic Origin			
White	10.5	9.7	*–0.7
White, not Hispanic	8.6	7.7	*–0.9
Black	17.1	17.9	0.7
Asian	8.6	9.1	0.4
American Indian and Alaska Native	25.0	21.2	–3.8
Two or More Races	12.2	14.4	*2.2
Hispanic (any race)	16.9	16.6	–0.2
Educational Attainment[1]			
No high school diploma	25.2	25.1	–0.1
High school, no college	13.3	13.1	-0.2
Some college	9.3	8.5	*–0.9
Bachelor's degree or higher	4.3	4.0	–0.2
Work Experience[2]			
All workers	4.8	4.5	*-0.3
Worked full-time, year-round	1.9	1.8	–0.1
Less than full-time, year-round	12.8	11.7	*–1.1
Did not work	30.7	29.7	–0.9



* An asterisk preceding an estimate indicates change is statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.
[1] Population limited to individuals 25 years and older. In 2023, the overall poverty rate for this group was 9.5 percent.
[2] Population limited to 18- to 64-year-olds. In 2023, the overall poverty rate for this group was 10.0 percent.
Note: Population as of March of the following year. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. More details available in Tables A-1 and A-2. More information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar24.pdf>.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2023 and 2024 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

As the SPM demonstrates, these factors can have a significant effect on poverty rates. The rest of this report explores poverty using the SPM. The SPM provides an additional perspective on economic well-being by expanding the definition of official poverty to include noncash benefits, account for income and payroll taxes, subtract other necessary expenses, use a more inclusive resource sharing unit, and account for geographic differences in housing costs.

The remainder of this report uses official+ when drawing comparisons between the SPM and the official poverty measure. Official+ denotes the official poverty measure using the same universe as the SPM, which includes unrelated individuals under the age of 15. Using official+ allows for direct comparisons of the two concepts with the same reference universe.

SPM by Selected Characteristics

In 2023, the overall SPM rate was 12.9 percent, 0.5 percentage points higher than in 2022. This was the second consecutive annual increase in the SPM rate (Table B-2).

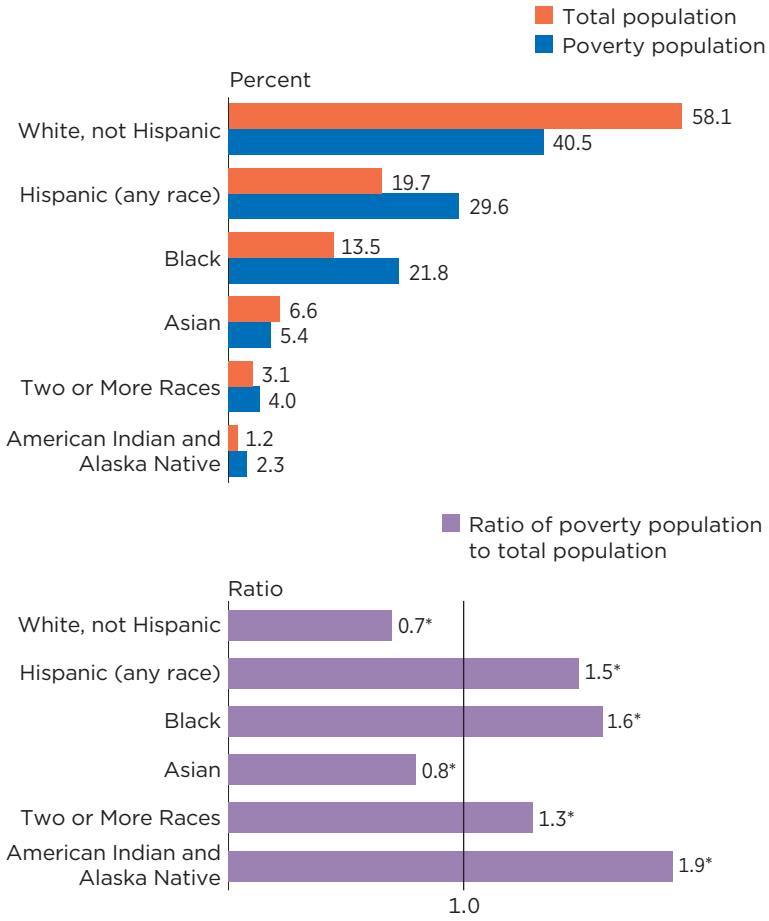
Figure 4 presents annual SPM rates for 2022 and 2023 across a set of demographic characteristics. Estimates for additional demographic groups are available in Table B-3.

Sex and Age

SPM rates increased by 0.5 percentage points for both men and women in 2023.[21] The SPM rate for women (13.4 percent) was higher than the rate for men (12.4 percent).

In 2023, the SPM rate increased 1.3 percentage points for those under 18 years old to 13.7 percent. SPM rates for both 18- to 64-year-olds (12.2 percent) and those 65 years and older (14.2 percent) were not statistically different from 2022.[22]

Figure 3.
Distribution of Total Population and Poverty by Race and Hispanic Origin Using the Official Poverty Measure: 2023



* An asterisk denotes that the ratio is different from 1.0 at the 90 percent confidence level.
Note: Population as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar24.pdf>.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2024 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC).

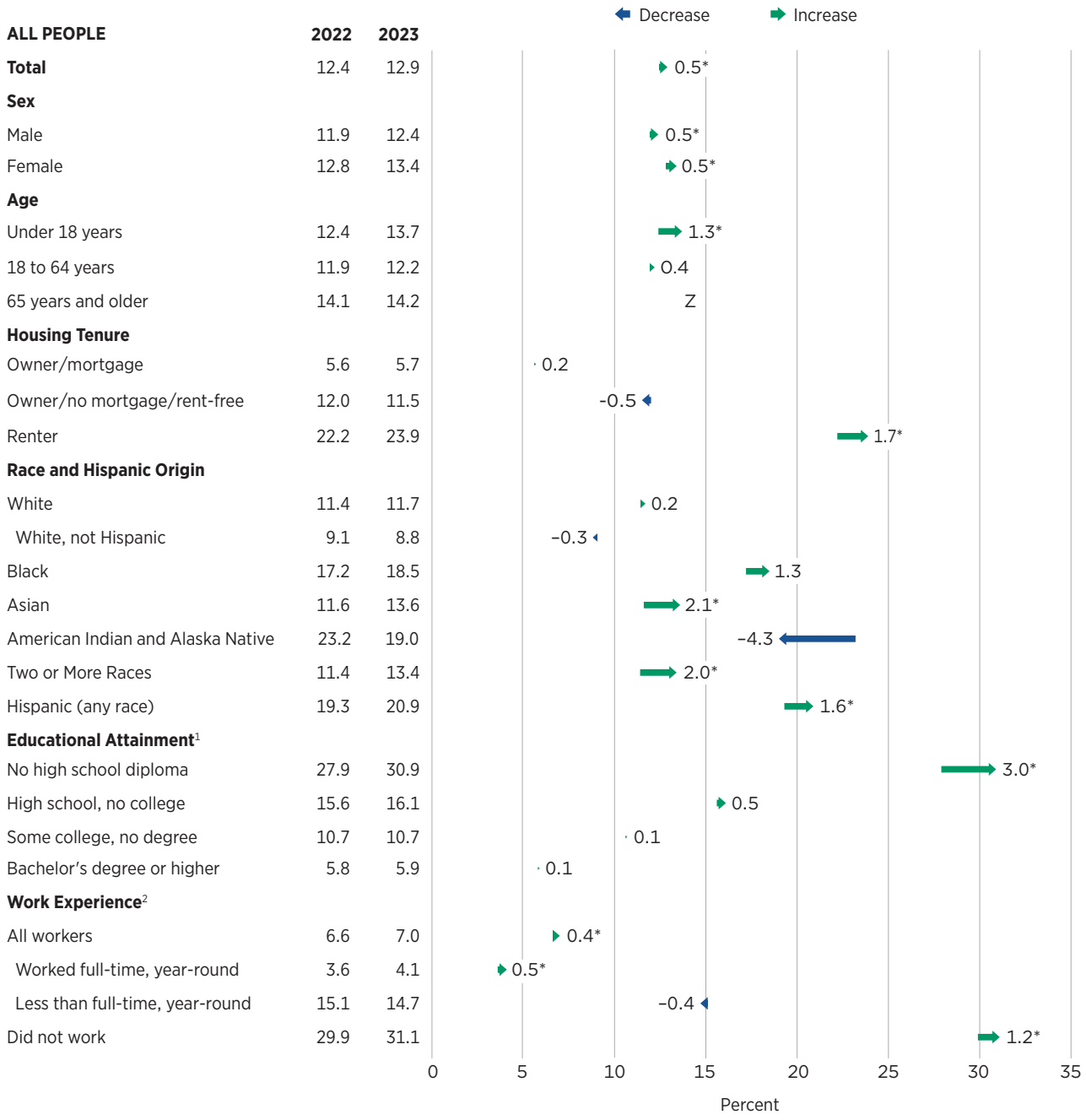
Housing Tenure

Between 2022 and 2023, SPM rates increased for renters, but were not statistically different for owners, regardless of whether they had a mortgage. The SPM rate for renters increased 1.7 percentage points to 23.9 percent, the highest SPM rate among the three groups. The SPM rate for owners with a mortgage was 5.7 percent, while the rate for owners with no mortgage was 11.5 percent.

SPM thresholds are adjusted separately for the three housing tenure groups. SPM thresholds for renters increased 8.6 percent between 2022 and 2023, compared to 7.8 percent for owners with a mortgage and 6.8 percent for owners without a mortgage.[23] SPM thresholds for 2022 and 2023 are available in Table B-1.

Figure 4.

Change in Percentage of People in Poverty Using the Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2022 to 2023



Z Rounds to zero.
* An asterisk indicates change is statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.
[1] Population limited to individuals 25 years and older. In 2023, the overall Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) rate for this group was 12.1 percent.
[2] Population limited to 18- to 64-year-olds. In 2023, the overall SPM rate for this group was 12.2 percent.
Note: Population as of March of the following year. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. More details are available in Table B-3. More information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is avaiable at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar24.pdf>.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2023 and 2024 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Race and Hispanic Origin

SPM rates increased between 2022 and 2023 for three of the race and Hispanic origin groups presented in Figure 4: Asian, Two or More Races, and Hispanic (any race). SPM rates for White, non-Hispanic White, Black, and American Indian and Alaska Native individuals did not change significantly. Non-Hispanic White individuals had the lowest SPM rate (8.8 percent), while American Indian and Alaska Native (19.0 percent) and Hispanic (20.9 percent) individuals had the highest.[24]

Figure 5 shows historical SPM rates for children by race and Hispanic origin (Table B-2).[25] After poverty rates for non-Hispanic White, Black, and Hispanic children fell to historic lows in 2021 due to pandemic-era policies that targeted families with children, SPM rates for children of all races in the figure began to rise in 2022 as those policies ended.[26] They rose further for Hispanic (any race), Black, and Asian children between 2022 and 2023.[27] The SPM rate for non-Hispanic White children did not change significantly between 2022 and 2023.

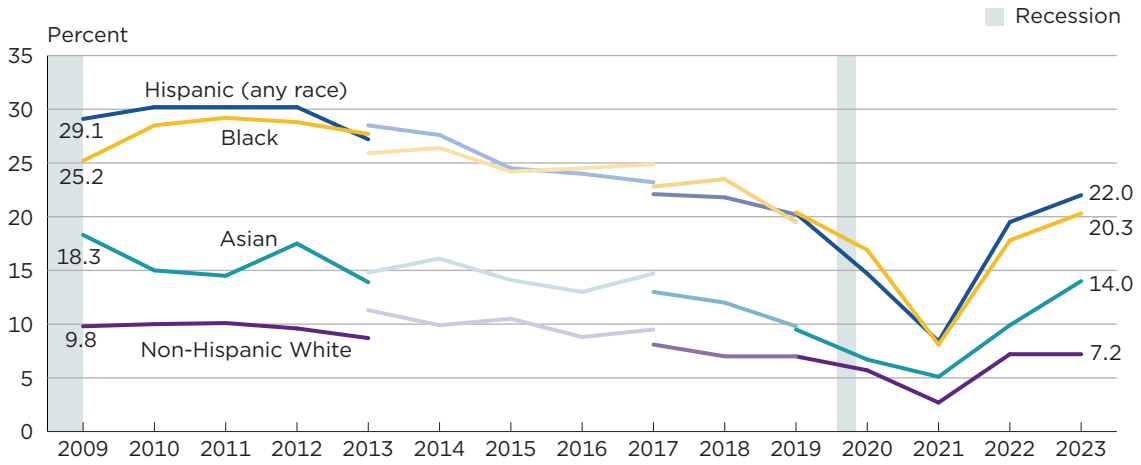
Educational Attainment

Between 2022 and 2023, the SPM rate for those 25 years and older without a high school diploma increased 3.0 percentage points to 30.9 percent (Figure 4 and Table B-3). This is the highest SPM rate among the presented education groups. Those with at least a bachelor's degree had the lowest SPM rate (5.9 percent). SPM rates for those with a high school diploma (16.1 percent), some college (10.7 percent), and a bachelor's degree or higher did not change significantly from year to year.

Work Experience

From 2022 to 2023, SPM rates increased for all workers 18 to 64 years old; those who worked full-time, year-round; and those who did not work. The SPM rate for those working less than full-time, year-round (14.7 percent) did not significantly change. Full-time, year-round workers had the lowest SPM rate (4.1 percent), while those who did not work had the highest (31.1 percent). The SPM rate for all 18- to 64-year-old workers was 7.0 percent in 2023.

Figure 5.
Child Supplemental Poverty Rates by Race and Hispanic Origin: 2009 to 2023



Note: Population as of March of the following year. The Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) estimates for 2019 and beyond reflect the implementation of revised SPM methodology. More information is available in the SPM technical documenation at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/supplemental-poverty-measure/datasets/spm/spm_techdoc.pdf>. The data for 2017 and beyond reflect the implementation of an updated processing system. The data for 2013 and beyond reflect the implementation of the redesigned income questions. Refer to Table B-2 for historical footnotes. The data points are placed at the midpoints of the respective years. Information on recessions is available in Appendix C. More information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar24.pdf>.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2010 to 2024 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

POVERTY ESTIMATES FOR 2023: OFFICIAL[+] AND SPM

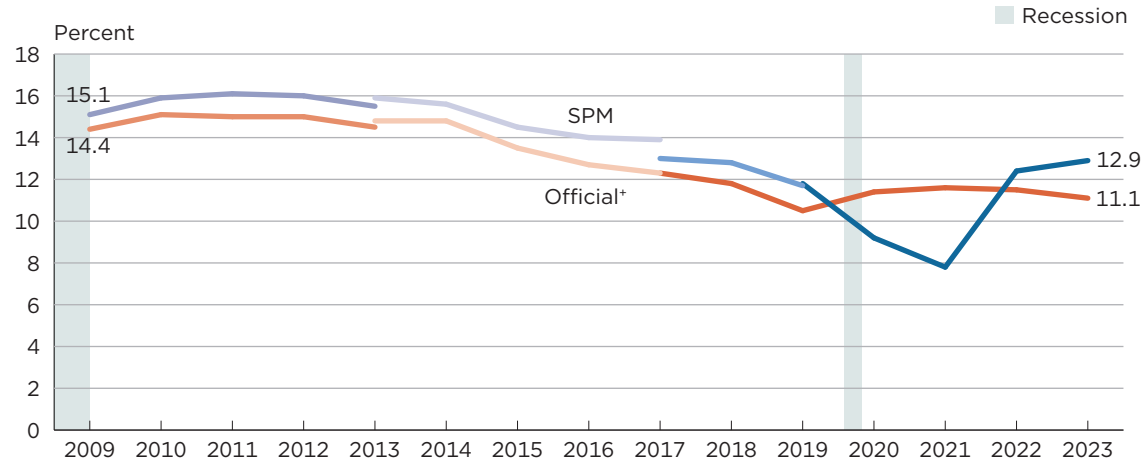
Figure 6 presents SPM and official[+] estimates from 2009 to 2023.[28] The overall SPM rate (12.9 percent) was 1.8 percentage points higher than the official[+] rate (11.1 percent) in 2023 (Table B-4). This is an increase from the 0.9 percentage-point gap between measures in 2022, which is largely due to a difference in how the poverty thresholds are adjusted each year.[29] Between 2022 and 2023, base SPM thresholds—those adjusted for housing tenure but not geographic location or family composition—increased between 6.8 and 8.6 percent, while the official poverty thresholds increased 4.1 percent.[30]

Figure 7 displays the difference in poverty rates between the two poverty measures for the selected demographic characteristics. SPM rates were higher than official[+] rates for most groups in the figure but were lower for children and cohabiting partners. Official[+] and SPM rates were not statistically different for the Black, American Indian and Alaska Native, and Two or More Races populations.

Figure 8 shows official[+] and SPM rates from 2009 to 2023 by age (Table B-2). In 2023, the SPM rate for children (13.7 percent) was lower than the official[+] rate (15.2 percent). The gap between the two measures continued to narrow (down to 1.5 percentage points in 2023) following a 10.1 percentage-point gap in 2021. The large gap in 2021 resulted from the inclusion of pandemic-era tax and noncash benefit program expansions. These are included in the SPM but not the official poverty measure, which only includes money income. The subsequent narrowing in 2022 was due in part to the expiration of those pandemic-era programs.

The SPM rate was higher than the official[+] rate for both adult age groups. The SPM rate for 18- to 64-year-olds was 12.2 percent, while the official[+] rate was 10.0 percent. Those 65 years and older had the largest gap between measures (4.4 percentage points), with an SPM rate of 14.2 percent and an official[+] rate of 9.7 percent.[31] The larger gap among those 65 years and older was primarily due to differences in the treatment of medical expenses between the two measures—medical expenses are subtracted from resources in the SPM but are not accounted for in the official poverty measure.

Figure 6.
Poverty Rates Using the Official[+] and Supplemental Poverty Measures: 2009 to 2023

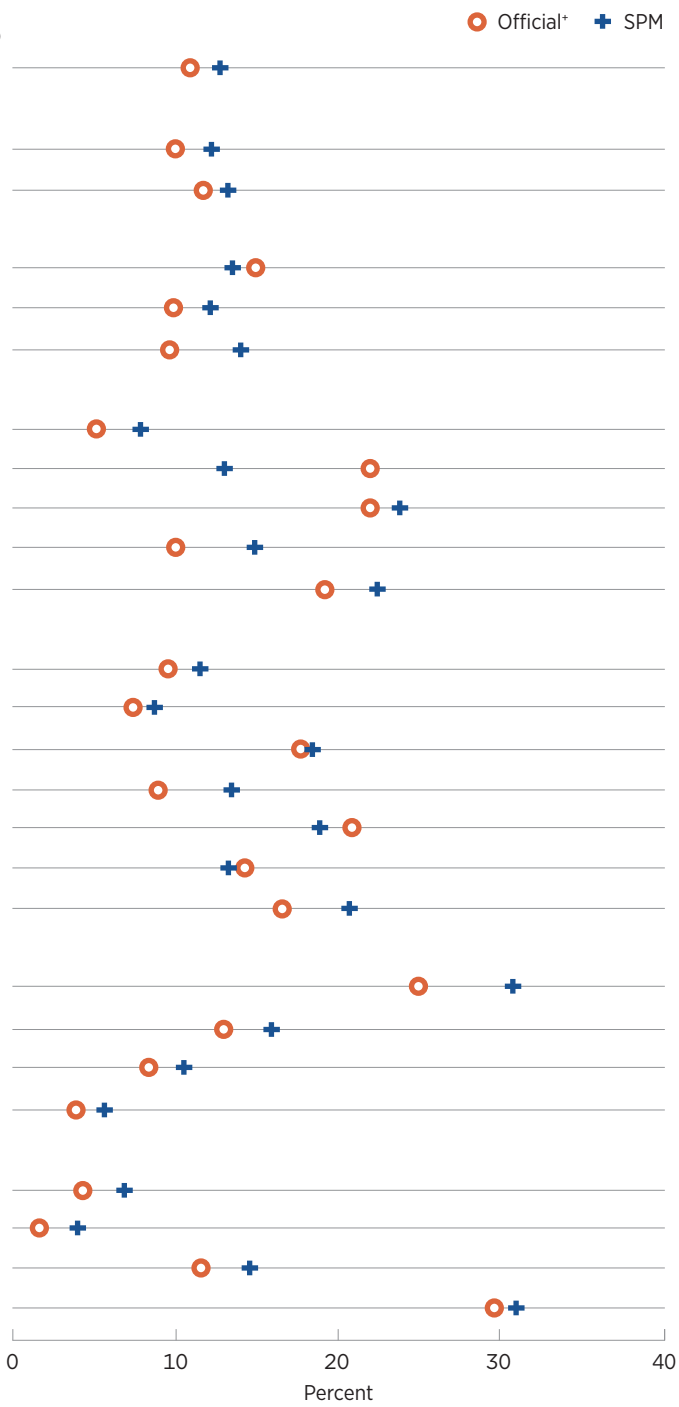


Note: Official[+] includes unrelated individuals under the age of 15. Population as of March of the following year. The Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) estimates for 2019 and beyond reflect the implementation of revised SPM methodology. More information is available in the SPM technical documenation at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/supplemental-poverty-measure/datasets/spm/spm_techdoc.pdf>. The data for 2017 and beyond reflect the implementation of an updated processing system. The data for 2013 and beyond reflect the implementation of the redesigned income questions. Refer to Table B-2 for historical footnotes. The data points are placed at the midpoints of the respective years. Information on recessions is available in Appendix C. More information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar24.pdf>.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2010 to 2024 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Figure 7.

Percentage of People in Poverty by Different Poverty Measures: 2023

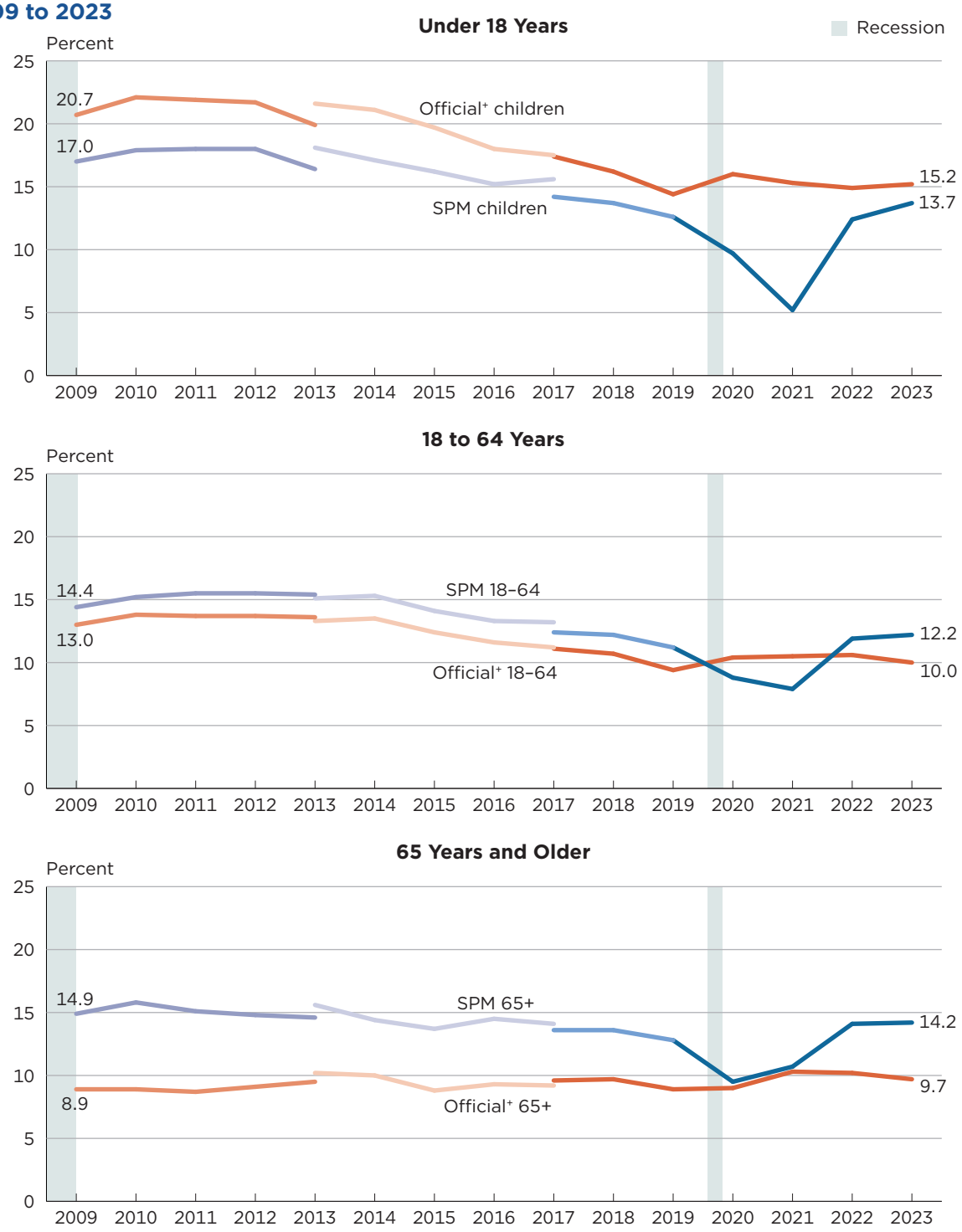
ALL PEOPLE	Official*	SPM	Difference (SPM - Official*)
Total	11.1	12.9	*1.8
Sex			
Male	10.2	12.4	*2.2
Female	11.9	13.4	*1.4
Age			
Under 18 years	15.2	13.7	*–1.5
18 to 64 years	10.0	12.2	*2.2
65 years and older	9.7	14.2	*4.4
Type of Unit			
Married couple	5.2	8.0	*2.8
Cohabiting partners	22.1	13.2	*–8.9
Female reference person	22.1	23.9	*1.8
Male reference person	10.1	14.9	*4.8
Unrelated individuals	19.3	22.6	*3.4
Race and Hispanic Origin			
White	9.7	11.7	*1.9
White, not Hispanic	7.7	8.8	*1.1
Black	17.8	18.5	0.6
Asian	9.0	13.6	*4.6
American Indian and Alaska Native	21.1	19.0	–2.2
Two or More Races	14.4	13.4	–1.0
Hispanic (any race)	16.7	20.9	*4.2
Educational Attainment[1]			
No high school diploma	25.1	30.9	*5.8
High school, no college	13.1	16.1	*3.0
Some college	8.5	10.7	*2.3
Bachelor's degree or higher	4.0	5.9	*1.8
Work Experience[2]			
All workers	4.5	7.0	*2.5
Worked full-time, year-round	1.8	4.1	*2.3
Less than full-time, year-round	11.7	14.7	*2.9
Did not work	29.7	31.1	*1.4



* An asterisk preceding an estimate indicates difference is statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.
[1] Population limited to individuals 25 years and older. In 2023, the overall Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) rate for this group was 12.1 percent and the official+ rate was 9.5 percent.
[2] Population limited to 18- to 64-year-olds. In 2023, the overall SPM rate for this group was 12.2 percent and the official+ rate was 10.0 percent.
Note: Official+ includes unrelated individuals under age 15. Population as of March of the following year. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. More details are available in Table B-4. More information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is avaiable at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar24.pdf>.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2024 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC).

Figure 8.

Poverty Rates Using the Official[+] and Supplemental Poverty Measures by Age Group: 2009 to 2023



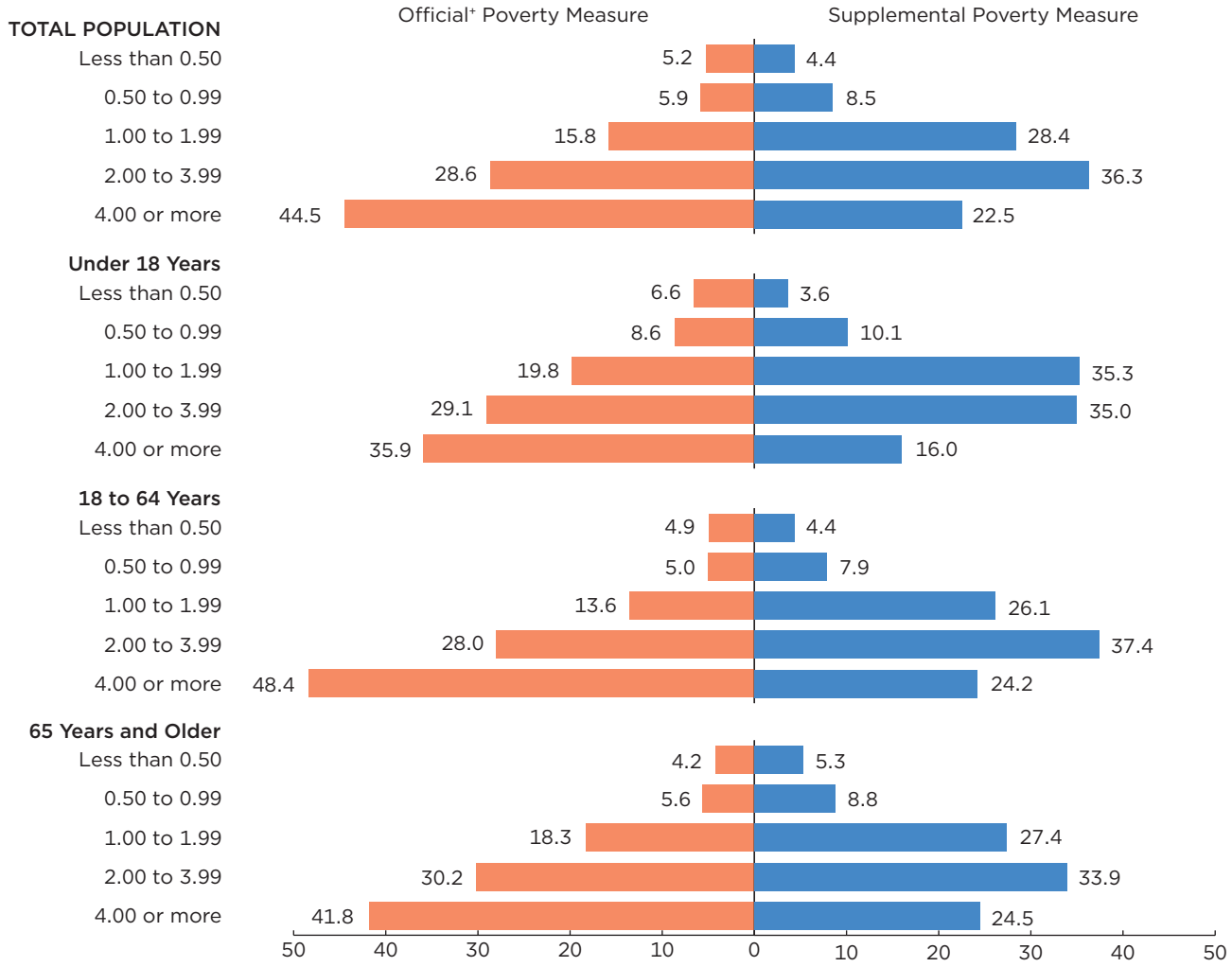
Note: Official[+] includes unrelated individuals under age 15. Population as of March of the following year. The Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) estimates for 2019 and beyond reflect the implementation of revised SPM methodology. More information is available in the SPM technical documenation at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/supplemental-poverty-measure/datasets/spm/spm_techdoc.pdf>. The data for 2017 and beyond reflect the implementation of an updated processing system. The data for 2013 and beyond reflect the implementation of the redesigned income questions. Refer to Table B-2 for historical footnotes. The data points are placed at the midpoints of the respective years. More information on recessions is available in Appendix C. More information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar24.pdf>.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2010 to 2024 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

DISTRIBUTION OF PEOPLE BY INCOME-TO-POVERTY RATIOS: 2023

The methodological differences between the official poverty measure and the SPM not only result in different poverty rates, but also affect the entire distribution of income-to-poverty ratios. These ratios indicate how close someone's income or resources are to the poverty line by dividing their resources by their poverty threshold. If the resulting ratio is below 0.5, for example, it indicates that income or resources fall below 50 percent of the poverty threshold; if it were more than 2.0, it would indicate that income or resources were more than twice the poverty threshold. Figure 9 compares the distribution of the SPM and official[+] measure's income-to-poverty ratio categories for the total population and major age categories (Table B-5).[32]

A smaller share of the total population had incomes below half of their poverty threshold using the SPM (4.4 percent) than the official[+] methodology (5.2 percent). In the middle of the distribution, more individuals had income-to-poverty ratios in the 0.50 to 0.99, 1.00 to 1.99, and 2.00 to 3.99 ratio categories when using the SPM than when using the official[+] measure. At the top of the distribution, about twice as many people had incomes 4.00 or more times the

Figure 9.
Distribution of People by Income-to-Poverty Ratios and Age: 2023
(In percent)



Note: Official[+] includes unrelated individuals under the age of 15. Population as of March of the following year. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. More information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar24.pdf>.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2024 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC).

poverty threshold using the official[+] measure (44.5 percent) than using the SPM (22.5 percent).

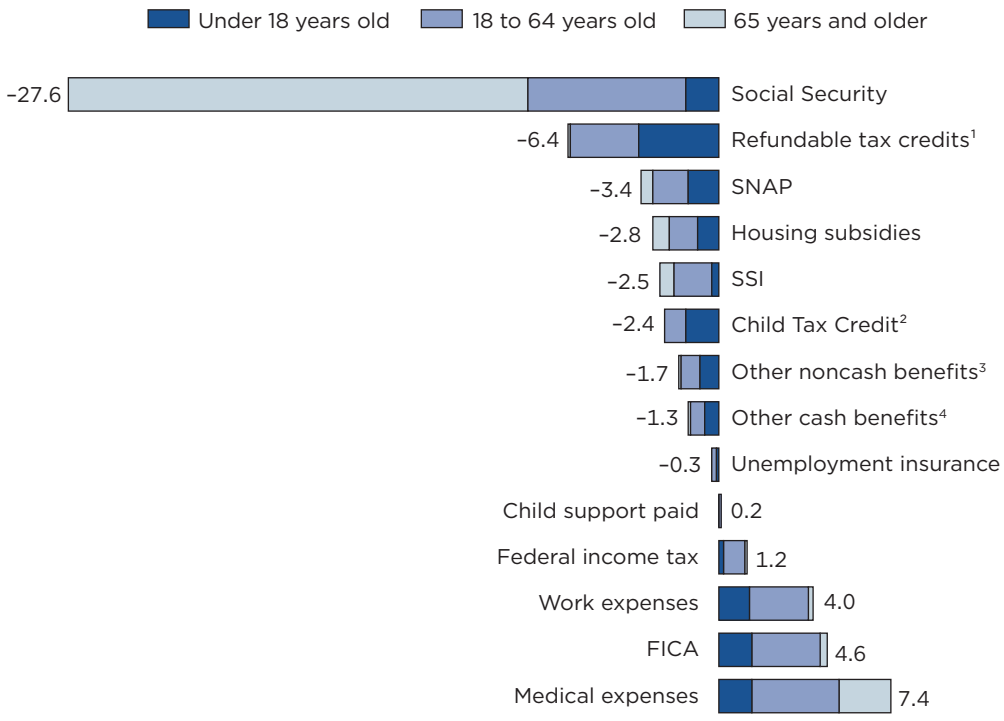
These patterns are to be expected. Receiving government assistance and tax credits, which the SPM accounts for but the official[+] methodology does not, pulls incomes up at the bottom of the income distribution. Paying out taxes and other necessary expenses—also accounted for in the SPM but not the official[+] measure—pulls incomes down from the top of the distribution, reducing the percentage of people with income in the highest category in the SPM.

Considering age, the share of people with income-to-poverty ratios below half their poverty threshold was lower when using the SPM than the official[+] measure for children and 18- to 64-year-olds but was higher when using the SPM for those 65 years and older. Many of the noncash benefits included in the SPM are targeted at families with children or provide a larger benefit when children are present, like tax credits and the Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program (SNAP). As a result, the share of children with resources below 50 percent of their SPM threshold (3.6 percent) was the lowest of the three age groups, followed by 18- to 64-year-olds (4.4 percent). The share of those 65 and older with resources below 50 percent of their SPM threshold was 5.3 percent in 2023.

THE EFFECT OF CASH AND NONCASH TRANSFERS, TAXES, AND OTHER NONDISCRETIONARY EXPENSES ON THE SPM

A main contribution of the SPM is that it allows us to estimate how including different resources and expenses affect the number of people in poverty and the poverty rate. Figure 10 (Tables B-6 and

Figure 10.
Change in Number of People in Supplemental Poverty After Including Each Element: 2023
(In millions)



[1] Refundable tax credits include the Earned Income Tax Credit and the refundable portion of the Child Tax Credit.
[2] Includes only the refundable portion of the Child Tax Credit.
[3] Other noncash benefits include energy and broadband benefits, Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), and school lunch.
[4] Other cash benefits include workers compensation, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), and child support received.
Note: SNAP is the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; SSI is Supplemental Security Income; FICA is the Federal Insurance Contributions Act. Population as of March of the following year. More details are available in Table B-7. More information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar24.pdf>.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2024 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC).

B-7) shows how adding or subtracting different factors from the resource calculation would affect the number of people in poverty in 2023. Some of the programs in the figure—such as Social Security and unemployment insurance benefits—are included in both the official poverty measure and the SPM. Others—such as refundable tax credits, SNAP, and school lunch benefits—are only included in the SPM. Necessary expenses—such as taxes, medical expenses, and work-related expenses—are also deducted from SPM resources but are not considered in the official poverty measure.[34]

To evaluate the effect of programs that add to resources (e.g., Social Security and cash and noncash transfers), we subtract the value of each component from a unit's resources and recalculate poverty status. In contrast, to evaluate the effect of expenses, we add back the value of each component to a unit's resources. Poverty status changes if subtracting a program benefit decreases an individual's resources below their poverty threshold or if adding an expense takes them above their poverty threshold. These additions and subtractions are done independently and assume no behavioral changes such as shifts in employment status or expenses.

Removing one item from the calculation of SPM resources and recalculating poverty rates shows, for example, that Social Security benefits decreased the SPM rate by 8.3 percentage points (Table B-6), lifting 27.6 million people above the poverty line (Figure 10 and Table B-7). Social Security was the largest antipoverty program in 2023, especially for those 65 years and older. Approximately 70 percent of the people pulled out of poverty by Social Security (19.5 million individuals) fell into that age group.

Of the additions to the SPM resources calculation, refundable tax credits had the second-largest effect, lifting 6.4 million people above the poverty line in 2023, including 3.4 million children. About a third of the individuals pulled above the poverty line by refundable tax credits were pulled above the poverty line by the refundable portion of the federal Child Tax Credit (2.4 million individuals).

The SPM subtracts amounts paid for child support, income and payroll taxes, work-related expenses, and medical expenses from resources, which increases the number and percentage of individuals in poverty.[35] Of the subtractions, medical expenses had the largest effect, pushing 7.4 million individuals into poverty in 2023. This effect varied by age. For those 65 years and older, subtracting medical expenses raised the poverty rate by 3.8 percentage points. The effect was smaller among children (1.9 percentage points) and 18- to 64-year-olds (1.9 percentage points).[36]

SUMMARY

This report provides estimates of poverty in the United States using both the official poverty measure and the SPM.

In 2023, the official poverty rate fell to 11.1 percent, down from 11.5 percent in 2022. This was the first statistically significant change in the official poverty rate since 2020. Of the demographic groups presented in this report, only those reporting Two or More Races had a higher poverty rate in 2023. Official poverty rates for the other demographic groups either decreased or were not statistically different from 2022.

The SPM rate increased 0.5 percentage points in 2023 to 12.9 percent. This was the second consecutive year that SPM rates increased. Between 2022 and 2023, SPM rates either increased or did not change significantly for every demographic group in this report.

The results illustrate how using different definitions of poverty affect who is counted as being in poverty. The official poverty measure only considers pretax income and uses national thresholds that are inflation-adjusted, allowing for consistent measurement of poverty over time. This allows us to measure poverty consistently going back to the 1960s. The downside of this approach is that it does not capture changes to tax and transfer programs that can affect family and household resources, nor does it account for geographic differences in cost-of-living.

In contrast, the SPM accounts for income and payroll taxes, tax credits, noncash benefits, and nondiscretionary expenses. It uses geographically adjusted poverty thresholds that are updated by BLS with recent information on food, clothing, shelter, utility, telephone, and internet expenditures. This results in a poverty measure that accounts for current standards of living as well as short-term policy changes in response to current events that operate primarily as noncash benefits or through the tax system.

Together, the two measures provide useful information on economic well-being—historic and current—that is particularly informative during periods of rapid change.

ENDNOTES

[1] The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) determined the official definition of poverty in Statistical Poverty Directive 14. Appendix A provides more details on how the Census Bureau calculates official poverty and on the definition of money income.

[2] Pretax money income refers to gross income received from a variety of sources like earnings, Social Security, pensions, and disability benefits. It does not include tax credits, like the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) or the Child Tax Credit, nor does it include noncash benefits, such as subsidized housing or nutritional assistance programs. More information on how income is measured in the official poverty measure is available in Appendix A.

[3] Gloria Guzman and Melissa Kollar, "Income in the United States: 2023," *Current Population Reports*, P60-282, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, September 2024, available at <www.census.gov/library/publications/2024/demo/p60-282.html>. Katherine Keisler-Starkey and Lisa N. Bunch, "Health Insurance in the United States: 2023," *Current Population Reports*, P60-284, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, September 2024, available at <www.census.gov/library/publications/2024/demo/p60-284.html>.

[4] Because unrelated individuals under the age of 15 are excluded from the official poverty universe, there were 550,400 fewer children in the official poverty universe than in the total civilian noninstitutionalized population and the SPM universe in 2023. More information on this difference is provided later in the report and in the SPM technical documentation available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/supplemental-poverty-measure/datasets/spm/spm_techdoc.pdf>.

[5] SPM rates for children and those 65 years and older were not statistically different in 2023.

[6] In 2023, SPM rates were not statistically different for Black and American Indian and Alaska Native individuals, American Indian and Alaska Native and Hispanic individuals, and Asian individuals and those reporting Two or More Races.

[7] Because the CPS ASEC does not ask income questions for individuals under the age of 15, unrelated individuals under 15 are excluded from the official poverty universe. Official+ includes these individuals for a consistent universe with the SPM. More information can be found in the SPM technical documentation, available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/supplemental-poverty-measure/datasets/spm/spm_techdoc.pdf> and in Liana Fox, "Revising Poverty Assignments of Unrelated Children Under Age 15 in the Supplemental Poverty Measure," SEHSD Working Paper #2017-15, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, <www.census.gov/library/working-papers/2017/demo/SEHSD-WP2017-42.html>.

[8] Thresholds for the SPM are produced by the BLS Division of Price and Index Number Research. The 2022 and 2023 thresholds are in Table B-1.

[9] Unrelated individuals are people of any age who are not living with any other family members. When calculating family poverty, these individuals are treated as single-person units.

[10] The CPS ASEC is updated periodically to improve data quality. These improvements include changes to survey design, such as sampling and survey instrument changes; changes to data processing, such as weighting and data imputation methods; and changes to how the SPM is constructed. When feasible, the Census Bureau provides data users with resources that allow them to evaluate the impact of these survey changes across years. As a result, two estimates are provided for reference years 2013, 2017, and 2019, which reflect years in which there were major changes to the survey and poverty measure methodology. Given these changes, historical comparisons should be made with caution. In this report, estimates are compared to published estimates for earlier years when the questionnaire and processing system changes did not result in statistically significant differences. When survey changes did have statistically significant effects on income or poverty estimates, comparisons are made by adjusting historical published estimates to approximate the magnitude of these effects. More details on the adjustment used for these comparisons are available at <www.census.gov/library/stories/2019/09/us-median-household-income-not-significantly-different-from-2017.html>.

[11] Official poverty rates for 18- to 64-year-olds and those 65 and older were not statistically different in 2023.

[12] A family is a group of two or more people (not necessarily including the householder) related by birth, marriage, or adoption and residing together. A primary family includes the householder and members related by the same categories. All such people (including related subfamily members) are considered as members of one family. To assign thresholds and produce poverty estimates, unrelated individuals are treated as single-person units.

[13] In the report text and figures, families with a female householder with no spouse present are be referred to as female-householder families. Families with a male householder with no spouse present are referred to as male-householder families.

[14] Federal surveys give respondents the option of reporting more than one race. Therefore, two basic ways of defining a race group are possible. A group, such as Asian, may be defined as those who reported Asian and no other race (the race-alone or single-race concept) or as those who reported Asian regardless of whether they also reported another race (the race-alone-or-in-combination concept). The body of this report (text and figures) shows data using the first approach (race alone), along with estimates for Two or More Races. The appendix tables show data using both approaches. Primary use of the single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches. In this report, the terms "White, not Hispanic" and "non-Hispanic White" are used interchangeably and refer to people who are not Hispanic and who reported White and no other race. This report uses non-Hispanic White as the comparison group for other race and Hispanic origin groups. Since Hispanic individuals may be any race, data in this report for the Hispanic population overlap with data for race groups. Of those who reported only one race, Hispanic origin was reported by 17.1 percent of White householders, 5.8 percent of Black householders, 2.4 percent of Asian householders, and 32.3 percent of American Indian and Alaska Native householders. Data users should exercise caution when interpreting aggregate results for the Hispanic population or for race groups because these populations consist of many distinct groups that differ in socioeconomic characteristics, culture, and nativity. Data on Hispanic origin were first collected in 1972. Data on Asian and Pacific Islander origin and American Indian and Alaska Native origin were first collected in 1987. More information is available at <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps.html>.

[15] Estimates for the Asian, American Indian and Alaska Native, and Two or More Races populations have large variances. This is a result of small sample sizes and the fact that the CPS ASEC does not use separate population controls for weighting these groups to national totals. The American Community Survey (ACS), based on a much larger sample of the population, is a better source for estimating and identifying changes for small subgroups of the population.

[16] The percentage-point change between 2022 and 2023 was not statistically different for White and non-Hispanic white individuals.

[17] Official poverty rates for White and Asian individuals were not statistically different in 2023.

[18] Official poverty rates for Black and Native American and Alaska Native individuals were not statistically different in 2023.

[19] The poverty-to-total-population ratios for Black and American Indian and Alaska Native individuals were not statistically different in 2023.

[20] Information on educational attainment in the CPS ASEC is available at <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/technical-documentation/subject-definitions.html>. Those with an associate degree are included in the "some college" category.

[21] The percentage-point change between 2022 and 2023 was not statistically different for males and females.

[22] SPM rates for children and those 65 years and older were not statistically different in 2023.

[23] The year-to-year increase in the SPM thresholds was not statistically different between the three housing tenure groups.

[24] In 2023, SPM rates were not statistically different for Black and American Indian and Alaska Native individuals, American Indian and Alaska Native and Hispanic individuals, and Asian individuals and those reporting Two or More Races.

[25] Historical estimates are not shown separately for American Indian and Alaska Native or Two or More Races children due to small sample sizes with large variances. The ACS, based on a much larger sample of the population, is a better source for estimating and identifying changes for small subgroups of the population.

[26] The 2021 SPM rate for Asian children was not statistically different from the rate in 2020.

[27] The SPM rates for Black children and Hispanic children were not statistically different in 2023.

[28] SPM estimates from 1967 to 2012 are available in Liana Fox, Christopher Wimer, Irwin Garfinkel, Neeraj Kaushal, and Jane Waldfogel, "Waging War on Poverty: Poverty Trends Using a Historical Supplemental Poverty Measure," *Journal of Policy Analysis and Management*, Volume 34, Issue 3, 2015, <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/pam.21833>.

[29] The official poverty threshold is annually adjusted using the CPI-U, while the SPM thresholds are based on the 5-year moving average of expenditures for a bundle of goods, lagged by a year.

[30] The year-to-year increases in the three base SPM thresholds were not statistically different from each other. In addition, the increase in the thresholds for owners without a mortgage (6.8 percent) was not statistically different from the increase in the official poverty measure thresholds (4.1 percent).

[31] SPM rates for children and those 65 years and older were not statistically different in 2023, nor were official+ rates for 18- to 64-year-olds and those 65 and older.

[32] Table B-5 provides additional estimates of income-to-poverty ratios by race and ethnicity.

[33] Child support payments received are counted as income in both the official poverty measure and the SPM. Child support paid is only deducted in the SPM.

[34] Median weekly work expenses were $39.30 for 2023 using the 2023 SIPP. Medical expenses include contributions toward the cost of medical care and health insurance premiums.

[35] The number of people moved out of poverty by accounting for medical expenses was not statistically different for children and 18- to 64-year-olds.

Appendix A. Estimates of Official Poverty

HOW OFFICIAL POVERTY IS CALCULATED

Following the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) Statistical Policy Directive 14, the U.S. Census Bureau uses a set of dollar value thresholds that vary by family size and composition to determine who is in poverty (available in the table below).

If a family's total money income is less than the applicable threshold, then that family and every individual in it are considered to be in poverty. The official poverty thresholds are updated annually for inflation using the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U). The official poverty definition uses money income before taxes or tax credits and excludes capital gains and noncash benefits (such as Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program benefits and housing assistance). The thresholds do not vary geographically.

Example: Consider a five-person family with two children, their mother, their father, and their great-aunt. This family's 2023 poverty threshold is $37,275. Each family member had the following income in 2023:

Mother	$14,000
Father	$13,500
Great-aunt	$11,000
First child	$0
Second child	$0
Total:	$38,500

Since their total family income ($38,500) was higher than their threshold ($37,275), this family would not be considered "in poverty."

The OMB Statistical Policy Directive 14 directed the Census Bureau to consistently update the poverty thresholds each year for cost of living changes. Thresholds in this report series are adjusted using the CPI-U and are compared to current year (unadjusted for inflation) money income. If, alternatively, the Consumer Price Index Retroactive Series for all Urban Consumers All Items (R-CPI-U-RS) index had been used to inflation-adjust poverty thresholds from previous years, current poverty rates would be lower. This is because the R-CPI-U-RS results in a smaller cost-of-living adjustment over longer periods than the CPI-U.

While the thresholds, in some sense, represent the needs of families, they should be interpreted as a statistical yardstick rather than as a complete description of what people and families need to live. There are other ways to measure a family's needs; many government assistance programs use different income eligibility cutoffs, while the Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) uses a different approach for setting thresholds and defining resources. Additional information on SPM methodology is available in the SPM technical documentation at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/supplemental-poverty-measure/datasets/spm/spm_techdoc.pdf>.

For a history of the official poverty measure, refer to "Poverty: The History of the Official Poverty

Poverty Thresholds by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years Old: 2023

(In dollars)

Size of family unit	Related children under 18 years old								
	None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual):									
Under 65 years	15,852								
65 years and over	14,614								
Two people:									
Householder under 65 years	20,404	21,002							
Householder 65 years and over	18,418	20,923							
Three people	23,834	24,526	24,549						
Four people	31,428	31,942	30,900	31,008					
Five people	37,901	38,452	37,275	36,363	35,807				
Six people	43,593	43,766	42,864	41,999	40,714	39,952			
Seven people	50,159	50,472	49,393	48,640	47,238	45,602	43,808		
Eight people	56,099	56,594	55,575	54,683	53,416	51,809	50,136	49,710	
Nine people or more	67,483	67,810	66,908	66,151	64,908	63,198	61,651	61,268	58,907

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2024.

Measure," available at <www.census.gov/topics/income-poverty/poverty/about/history-of-the-poverty-measure.html>, or "The Development of the Orshansky Poverty Thresholds and Their Subsequent History as the Official U.S. Poverty Measure" by Gordon M. Fischer, available at <http://www.census.gov/library/working-papers/1997/demo/fisher-02.html>.

Weighted Average Thresholds

Since some data users want a summary of the 48 thresholds to get a general sense of the "poverty line," the following table provides the weighted average thresholds for 2023. The weighted average thresholds are based on the relative number of unrelated individuals and primary families of each size and composition and are not used in computing poverty estimates.[1]

Weighted Average Poverty Thresholds: 2023

Size of family unit	Dollars
One person	15,480
Two people	19,680
Three people	24,230
Four people	31,200
Five people	36,990
Six people	41,860
Seven people	47,670
Eight people	52,850
Nine people or more	62,900

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2024 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC).

HOW INCOME IS MEASURED

A family's money income is used to determine the poverty status of the family and all individuals in it. Money income is calculated for each person 15 years and older in the Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC) sample. Respondents are asked questions on the amount of money income received in the preceding calendar year from each of the following sources:

1. Earnings.
2. Unemployment compensation.
3. Workers' compensation.
4. Social Security.
5. Supplemental Security Income.
6. Public assistance.
7. Veterans' payments.
8. Survivor benefits.
9. Disability benefits.
10. Pension or retirement income.
11. Interest.
12. Dividends.
13. Rents, royalties, and estates and trusts.
14. Educational assistance.
15. Alimony.
16. Child support.
17. Financial assistance from outside the household.
18. Other income.

Data on income collected in the CPS ASEC 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. Money income also excludes tax credits such as the Earned Income Tax Credit and the Child Tax Credit. Money income does not reflect that some families receive noncash benefits such as nutritional assistance programs, health benefits, and subsidized housing. In addition, money income does not reflect the fact that noncash benefits often take the form of the use of business transportation and facilities, full or partial payments by businesses for retirement programs, medical and educational expenses, etc.

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

Data users should consider these elements when comparing income levels. Moreover, readers should be aware that for many different reasons, many respondents tend to misreport or not report all types of income.[2] Income earned from wages or salaries, the largest component of money income, tends to be more accurately reported and weighted totals are in line with other aggregate benchmarks.[3] Still, estimates in this report are affected by ongoing challenges of nonresponse and misreporting. More details on the impact of nonresponse bias are available in Appendix C.

ENDNOTES

[1] A primary family is a group of two or more people, one of whom is the householder, related by birth, marriage, or adoption and residing together. All such people (including related subfamily members) are considered members of one family.

[2] For more information about the extent and nature of nonresponse and misreporting, refer to Adam Bee, Joshua Mitchell, Nikolas Mittag, Jonathan Rothbaum, Carl Sanders, Lawrence Schmidt, and Matthew Unrath, "National Experimental Wellbeing Statistics," SEHSD Working Paper #2023-02, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 2023, <www.census.gov/library/working-papers/2023/demo/SEHSD-WP2023-02.html>.

[3] For more details on how income aggregates compare across different surveys, refer to Jonathan L. Rothbaum, "Comparing Income Aggregates: How do the CPS and ACS Match the National Income and Product Accounts, 2007–2012," SEHSD Working Paper 2015-01, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 2015, <www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/working-papers/2015/demo/SEHSD-WP2015-01.pdf>.

Table A-1.

People in Poverty by Selected Characteristics: 2022 and 2023

(Populations in thousands. Margins of error in thousands or percentage points as appropriate. Population as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar24.pdf>)

Characteristic	2022					2023					Change in poverty (2023 less 2022)	
		Below poverty					Below poverty					
	Total	Number	Margin of error[1] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[1] (±)	Total	Number	Margin of error[1] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[1] (±)	Number	Percent
PEOPLE												
Total	**330,100**	**37,920**	**1,000**	**11.5**	**0.3**	**331,800**	**36,790**	**897**	**11.1**	**0.3**	**–1,132**	***–0.4**
Race[2] and Hispanic Origin												
White	248,800	26,050	788	10.5	0.3	249,500	24,290	709	9.7	0.3	*–1,755	*–0.7
White, not Hispanic	193,200	16,690	612	8.6	0.3	192,600	14,890	519	7.7	0.3	*–1,799	*–0.9
Black	44,520	7,626	392	17.1	0.9	44,870	8,020	425	17.9	0.9	394	0.7
Asian	21,590	1,866	211	8.6	1.0	21,820	1,975	202	9.1	0.9	109	0.4
American Indian and Alaska Native	3,983	995	181	25.0	3.5	4,021	851	166	21.2	3.3	–144	–3.8
Two or More Races	9,674	1,180	144	12.2	1.4	10,250	1,478	167	14.4	1.5	*298	*2.2
Hispanic (any race)	63,790	10,780	491	16.9	0.8	65,400	10,890	475	16.6	0.7	111	–0.2
Sex												
Male	163,100	17,100	513	10.5	0.3	163,600	16,720	493	10.2	0.3	–387	–0.3
Female	167,000	20,820	589	12.5	0.4	168,200	20,070	548	11.9	0.3	–745	*–0.5
Age												
Under 18 years	71,950	10,780	433	15.0	0.6	72,220	11,020	449	15.3	0.6	234	0.3
18 to 64 years	200,200	21,240	624	10.6	0.3	200,400	20,000	544	10.0	0.3	*–1,238	*–0.6
65 years and older	57,880	5,897	258	10.2	0.4	59,240	5,768	243	9.7	0.4	–129	–0.5
Nativity												
Native-born	281,300	31,000	868	11.0	0.3	280,600	29,530	798	10.5	0.3	*–1,462	*–0.5
Foreign-born	48,740	6,928	371	14.2	0.7	51,210	7,257	373	14.2	0.7	329	Z
Naturalized citizen	23,920	2,257	162	9.4	0.7	24,860	2,297	197	9.2	0.7	40	–0.2
Not a citizen	24,810	4,671	314	18.8	1.1	26,350	4,960	295	18.8	1.0	289	Z
Region												
Northeast	56,310	6,083	410	10.8	0.7	56,110	5,507	350	9.8	0.6	*–575	*–1.0
Midwest	67,830	6,648	372	9.8	0.5	68,190	6,654	390	9.8	0.6	6	Z
South	128,000	16,830	644	13.2	0.5	129,300	16,040	646	12.4	0.5	–787	*–0.7
West	77,970	8,364	422	10.7	0.5	78,260	8,587	416	11.0	0.5	224	0.2
Residence[3]												
Inside metropolitan statistical areas	286,700	31,410	951	11.0	0.3	288,900	30,980	844	10.7	0.3	–424	–0.2
Inside principal cities	103,900	14,620	653	14.1	0.6	105,100	14,480	609	13.8	0.5	–133	–0.3
Outside principal cities	182,800	16,790	708	9.2	0.4	183,900	16,500	619	9.0	0.3	–291	–0.2
Outside metropolitan statistical areas	43,340	6,516	601	15.0	0.9	42,890	5,807	556	13.5	0.8	*–709	*–1.5

Footnotes available at end of table.

Table A-1.

People in Poverty by Selected Characteristics: 2022 and 2023—Con.

(Populations in thousands. Margins of error in thousands or percentage points as appropriate. Population as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar24.pdf>)

Characteristic	2022					2023					Change in poverty (2023 less 2022)	
		Below poverty					Below poverty					
	Total	Number	Margin of error[1] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[1] (±)	Total	Number	Margin of error[1] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[1] (±)	Number	Percent
Work Experience												
Total, 18 to 64 years old	200,200	21,240	624	10.6	0.3	200,400	20,000	544	10.0	0.3	*–1,238	*–0.6
All workers	155,100	7,401	307	4.8	0.2	156,800	7,054	315	4.5	0.2	–347	*–0.3
Worked full-time, year-round	114,500	2,192	144	1.9	0.1	114,400	2,077	156	1.8	0.1	–116	–0.1
Less than full-time, year-round	40,560	5,209	241	12.8	0.5	42,360	4,978	271	11.7	0.6	–231	*–1.1
Did not work	45,150	13,840	472	30.7	0.9	43,560	12,950	400	29.7	0.7	*–891	–0.9
Disability Status[4]												
Total, 18 to 64 years old	200,200	21,240	624	10.6	0.3	200,400	20,000	544	10.0	0.3	*–1,238	*–0.6
With a disability	15,860	3,801	205	24.0	1.1	16,540	3,681	190	22.3	1.0	–120	*–1.7
With no disability	183,500	17,370	543	9.5	0.3	182,900	16,270	472	8.9	0.3	*–1,101	*–0.6
Educational Attainment												
Total, 25 years old and older	227,700	22,480	615	9.9	0.3	229,800	21,750	519	9.5	0.2	*–724	*–0.4
No high school diploma	19,530	4,929	258	25.2	1.1	19,650	4,934	238	25.1	0.9	5	–0.1
High school, no college	64,110	8,519	359	13.3	0.5	64,010	8,374	275	13.1	0.4	–145	–0.2
Some college	56,730	5,286	256	9.3	0.4	57,230	4,846	217	8.5	0.4	*–440	*–0.9
Bachelor's degree or higher	87,310	3,742	186	4.3	0.2	88,890	3,598	197	4.0	0.2	–144	–0.2

* An asterisk preceding an estimate indicates change is statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

Z Rounds to zero.

[1] A margin of error (MOE) is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the MOE in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval. MOEs shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights.

[2] Federal surveys give respondents the option of reporting more than one race. Therefore, two basic ways of defining a race group are possible. A group, such as Asian, may be defined as those who reported Asian and no other race (the race-alone or single-race concept) or as those who reported Asian regardless of whether they also reported another race (the race-alone-or-in-combination concept). This table shows estimates for the race-alone population and the Two or More Races population. The primary use of the single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau presents data on race in a variety of ways. Estimates for Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders are not shown separately due to sample size.

[3] Information on metropolitan statistical areas and principal cities is available at <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/metro-micro/about/glossary.html>.

[4] The sum of those with and without a disability does not equal the total because disability status is not defined for individuals in the U.S. armed forces.

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Estimates may differ from previous publications due to additional rounding implemented to protect respondent privacy.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2023 and 2024 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Table A-2.

Families and People in Poverty by Type of Family: 2022 and 2023

(Populations in thousands. Margins of error in thousands or percentage points as appropriate. Population as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar24.pdf>)

Characteristic	2022					2023					Change in poverty (2023 less 2022)	
		Below poverty					Below poverty					
	Total	Number	Margin of error[1] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[1] (±)	Total	Number	Margin of error[1] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[1] (±)	Number	Percent
FAMILIES												
Primary Families[2]	**84,350**	**7,400**	**258**	**8.8**	**0.3**	**84,710**	**7,009**	**250**	**8.3**	**0.3**	***–390**	***–0.5**
Married-couple	62,180	3,117	159	5.0	0.3	62,310	2,883	150	4.6	0.2	*–234	*–0.4
Female householder, no spouse present	15,040	3,462	171	23.0	1.0	15,180	3,302	183	21.8	1.1	–160	–1.3
Male householder, no spouse present	7,130	821	73	11.5	1.0	7,214	825	83	11.4	1.0	4	–0.1
Unrelated Subfamilies[3]	**392**	**116**	**27**	**29.6**	**6.3**	**389**	**106**	**29**	**27.2**	**6.5**	**–10**	**–2.4**
PEOPLE												
People in Families												
In primary families[2]	265,500	24,860	832	9.4	0.3	266,500	24,140	795	9.1	0.3	–716	–0.3
Related children under age 18	71,240	10,530	427	14.8	0.6	71,410	10,700	438	15.0	0.6	179	0.2
Related children under age 6	21,980	3,497	210	15.9	0.9	21,960	3,692	193	16.8	0.9	195	0.9
In married-couple families	197,200	10,720	538	5.4	0.3	197,400	10,220	572	5.2	0.3	–497	–0.3
Related children under age 18	49,480	3,419	236	6.9	0.5	49,460	3,538	301	7.2	0.6	119	0.2
Related children under age 6	15,800	1,091	115	6.9	0.7	15,830	1,211	135	7.7	0.8	120	0.7
In families with a female householder, no spouse present	47,420	11,720	582	24.7	1.1	48,000	11,320	589	23.6	1.1	–393	–1.1
Related children under age 18	16,500	6,144	350	37.2	1.7	16,550	6,073	361	36.7	1.8	–71	–0.6
Related children under age 6	4,554	2,043	167	44.9	2.6	4,539	2,060	177	45.4	2.8	17	0.5
In families with a male householder, no spouse present	20,870	2,425	224	11.6	1.0	21,050	2,600	283	12.4	1.2	174	0.7
Related children under age 18	5,260	963	124	18.3	2.0	5,392	1,093	154	20.3	2.5	131	2.0
Related children under age 6	1,626	363	68	22.3	3.5	1,589	421	76	26.5	3.9	57	4.1
In unrelated subfamilies[3]	931	277	60	29.7	6.3	969	279	75	28.8	6.7	3	–0.9
Children under age 18	467	147	36	31.5	7.5	509	164	46	32.3	7.8	17	0.8
People Not in Families												
Unrelated individuals[4]	63,610	12,790	428	20.1	0.6	64,390	12,370	372	19.2	0.5	–420	*–0.9
Male	31,440	5,693	270	18.1	0.8	31,780	5,677	275	17.9	0.8	–16	–0.2
Female	32,180	7,092	266	22.0	0.8	32,610	6,689	248	20.5	0.7	*–404	*–1.5

* An asterisk preceding an estimate indicates change is statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

[1] A margin of error (MOE) is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the MOE in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval. MOEs shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights.

[2] A primary family is a group of two or more people, one of whom is the householder, related by birth, marriage, or adoption and residing together. All such people (including related subfamily members) are considered as members of one family.

[3] An unrelated subfamily is defined as a married couple with or without children or a single parent with one or more own, never-married children under the age of 18 living in a household and not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder.

[4] Unrelated individuals are people of any age who are not living with any other family members.

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Estimates may differ from previous publications due to additional rounding implemented to protect respondent privacy.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2023 and 2024 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Table A-3.

Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2023

(Populations in thousands. Population as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar24.pdf>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year[1]	All people			Under 18 years			18 to 64 years			65 years and over		
		Below poverty			Below poverty			Below poverty			Below poverty	
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
ALL RACES												
2023	331,800	36,790	11.1	72,220	11,020	15.3	200,400	20,000	10.0	59,240	5,768	9.7
2022	330,100	37,920	11.5	71,950	10,780	15.0	200,200	21,240	10.6	57,880	5,897	10.2
2021	328,200	37,930	11.6	72,940	11,150	15.3	199,100	20,980	10.5	56,190	5,802	10.3
2020[2]	327,600	37,550	11.5	73,540	11,790	16.0	199,800	20,910	10.5	54,280	4,852	8.9
2019	324,800	33,980	10.5	72,640	10,470	14.4	197,500	18,660	9.4	54,640	4,858	8.9
2018	323,800	38,150	11.8	73,280	11,870	16.2	197,800	21,130	10.7	52,790	5,146	9.7
2017[3]	322,500	39,560	12.3	73,470	12,760	17.4	198,000	21,910	11.1	51,070	4,893	9.6
2017	322,500	39,700	12.3	73,360	12,810	17.5	198,100	22,210	11.2	51,080	4,681	9.2
2016	319,900	40,620	12.7	73,590	13,250	18.0	197,100	22,800	11.6	49,270	4,568	9.3
2015	318,500	43,120	13.5	73,650	14,510	19.7	197,300	24,410	12.4	47,550	4,201	8.8
2014	315,800	46,660	14.8	73,560	15,540	21.1	196,300	26,530	13.5	45,990	4,590	10.0
2013[4]	313,100	46,270	14.8	73,440	15,800	21.5	194,700	25,900	13.3	44,960	4,569	10.2
2013[5]	313,000	45,320	14.5	73,630	14,660	19.9	194,800	26,430	13.6	44,510	4,231	9.5
2012	310,600	46,500	15.0	73,720	16,070	21.8	193,600	26,500	13.7	43,290	3,926	9.1
2011	308,500	46,250	15.0	73,740	16,130	21.9	193,200	26,490	13.7	41,510	3,620	8.7
2010[6]	306,100	46,340	15.1	73,870	16,290	22.0	192,500	26,500	13.8	39,780	3,558	8.9
2009	303,800	43,570	14.3	74,580	15,450	20.7	190,600	24,680	12.9	38,610	3,433	8.9
2008	301,000	39,830	13.2	74,070	14,070	19.0	189,200	22,110	11.7	37,790	3,656	9.7
2007	298,700	37,280	12.5	74,000	13,320	18.0	187,900	20,400	10.9	36,790	3,556	9.7
2006	296,500	36,460	12.3	73,730	12,830	17.4	186,700	20,240	10.8	36,040	3,394	9.4
2005	293,100	36,950	12.6	73,290	12,900	17.6	184,300	20,450	11.1	35,510	3,603	10.1
2004[7]	290,600	37,040	12.7	73,240	13,040	17.8	182,200	20,550	11.3	35,210	3,453	9.8
2003	287,700	35,860	12.5	73,000	12,870	17.6	180,000	19,440	10.8	34,660	3,552	10.2
2002	285,300	34,570	12.1	72,700	12,130	16.7	178,400	18,860	10.6	34,230	3,576	10.4
2001	281,500	32,910	11.7	72,020	11,730	16.3	175,700	17,760	10.1	33,770	3,414	10.1
2000[8]	278,900	31,580	11.3	71,740	11,590	16.2	173,600	16,670	9.6	33,570	3,323	9.9
1999[9]	276,200	32,790	11.9	71,690	12,280	17.1	171,100	17,290	10.1	33,380	3,222	9.7
1998	271,100	34,480	12.7	71,340	13,470	18.9	167,300	17,620	10.5	32,390	3,386	10.5
1997	268,500	35,570	13.3	71,070	14,110	19.9	165,300	18,090	10.9	32,080	3,376	10.5
1996	266,200	36,530	13.7	70,650	14,460	20.5	163,700	18,640	11.4	31,880	3,428	10.8
1995[10]	263,700	36,430	13.8	70,570	14,670	20.8	161,500	18,440	11.4	31,660	3,318	10.5
1994[11]	261,600	38,060	14.5	70,020	15,290	21.8	160,300	19,110	11.9	31,270	3,663	11.7
1993[12]	259,300	39,270	15.1	69,290	15,730	22.7	159,200	19,780	12.4	30,780	3,755	12.2
1992[13]	256,500	38,010	14.8	68,440	15,290	22.3	157,700	18,790	11.9	30,430	3,928	12.9
1991[14]	251,200	35,710	14.2	65,920	14,340	21.8	154,700	17,590	11.4	30,590	3,781	12.4
1990	248,600	33,590	13.5	65,050	13,430	20.6	153,500	16,500	10.7	30,090	3,658	12.2
1989	246,000	31,530	12.8	64,140	12,590	19.6	152,300	15,580	10.2	29,570	3,363	11.4
1988[15]	243,500	31,750	13.0	63,750	12,460	19.5	150,800	15,810	10.5	29,020	3,481	12.0
1987[15]	241,000	32,220	13.4	63,290	12,840	20.3	149,200	15,820	10.6	28,490	3,563	12.5
1986	238,600	32,370	13.6	62,950	12,880	20.5	147,600	16,020	10.8	27,980	3,477	12.4
1985[16]	236,600	33,060	14.0	62,880	13,010	20.7	146,400	16,600	11.3	27,320	3,456	12.6
1984[17]	233,800	33,700	14.4	62,450	13,420	21.5	144,600	16,950	11.7	26,820	3,330	12.4
1983	231,700	35,300	15.2	62,330	13,910	22.3	143,100	17,770	12.4	26,310	3,625	13.8
1982	229,400	34,400	15.0	62,350	13,650	21.9	141,300	17,000	12.0	25,740	3,751	14.6
1981[18]	227,200	31,820	14.0	62,450	12,510	20.0	139,500	15,460	11.1	25,230	3,853	15.3
1980	225,000	29,270	13.0	62,910	11,540	18.3	137,400	13,860	10.1	24,690	3,871	15.7
1979[19]	222,900	26,070	11.7	63,380	10,380	16.4	135,300	12,010	8.9	24,190	3,682	15.2
1978	215,700	24,500	11.4	62,310	9,931	15.9	130,200	11,330	8.7	23,180	3,233	14.0
1977	213,900	24,720	11.6	63,140	10,290	16.2	128,300	11,320	8.8	22,470	3,177	14.1
1976	212,300	24,980	11.8	64,030	10,270	16.0	126,200	11,390	9.0	22,100	3,313	15.0
1975	210,900	25,880	12.3	65,080	11,100	17.1	124,100	11,460	9.2	21,660	3,317	15.3
1974[20]	209,400	23,370	11.2	66,130	10,160	15.4	122,100	10,130	8.3	21,130	3,085	14.6
1973	207,600	22,970	11.1	66,960	9,642	14.4	120,100	9,977	8.3	20,600	3,354	16.3
1972[21]	206,000	24,460	11.9	67,930	10,280	15.1	118,000	10,440	8.8	20,120	3,738	18.6
1971[22]	204,600	25,560	12.5	68,820	10,550	15.3	115,900	10,740	9.3	19,830	4,273	21.6
1970	202,200	25,420	12.6	69,160	10,440	15.1	113,600	10,190	9.0	19,470	4,793	24.6

Footnotes available at end of table.

Table A-3.

Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2023—Con.

(Populations in thousands. Population as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar24.pdf>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year[1]	All people			Under 18 years			18 to 64 years			65 years and over		
		Below poverty			Below poverty			Below poverty			Below poverty	
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
1969	199,500	24,150	12.1	69,090	9,691	14.0	111,500	9,669	8.7	18,900	4,787	25.3
1968	197,600	25,390	12.8	70,390	10,950	15.6	108,700	9,803	9.0	18,560	4,632	25.0
1967[23]	195,700	27,770	14.2	70,410	11,660	16.6	107,000	10,730	10.0	18,240	5,388	29.5
1966	193,400	28,510	14.7	70,220	12,390	17.6	105,200	11,010	10.5	17,930	5,114	28.5
1965	191,400	33,190	17.3	69,990	14,680	21.0	N	N	N	N	N	N
1964	189,700	36,060	19.0	69,710	16,050	23.0	N	N	N	N	N	N
1963	187,300	36,440	19.5	69,180	16,010	23.1	N	N	N	N	N	N
1962	184,300	38,630	21.0	67,720	16,960	25.0	N	N	N	N	N	N
1961	181,300	39,630	21.9	66,120	16,910	25.6	N	N	N	N	N	N
1960	179,500	39,850	22.2	65,600	17,630	26.9	N	N	N	N	N	N
1959	176,600	39,490	22.4	64,320	17,550	27.3	96,690	16,460	17.0	15,560	5,481	35.2
WHITE ALONE												
2023	249,500	24,290	9.7	50,790	6,614	13.0	149,900	13,620	9.1	48,790	4,062	8.3
2022	248,800	26,050	10.5	50,650	6,849	13.5	150,400	14,880	9.9	47,770	4,320	9.0
2021	248,900	24,920	10.0	51,690	6,631	12.8	150,700	14,050	9.3	46,550	4,236	9.1
2020[2]	249,100	25,180	10.1	52,330	7,313	14.0	151,400	14,360	9.5	45,330	3,513	7.8
2019	248,100	22,510	9.1	52,490	6,443	12.3	149,800	12,540	8.4	45,760	3,534	7.7
2018	247,600	24,950	10.1	52,760	7,049	13.4	150,600	14,130	9.4	44,310	3,762	8.5
2017[3]	247,300	26,030	10.5	53,100	7,796	14.7	151,200	14,650	9.7	43,000	3,577	8.3
2017	247,300	26,440	10.7	53,020	8,041	15.2	151,300	15,030	9.9	42,990	3,368	7.8
2016	246,000	27,110	11.0	53,320	8,324	15.6	151,000	15,470	10.2	41,620	3,322	8.0
2015	245,500	28,570	11.6	53,550	9,204	17.2	151,700	16,330	10.8	40,250	3,037	7.5
2014	244,300	31,090	12.7	53,640	9,602	17.9	151,600	18,090	11.9	39,050	3,400	8.7
2013[4]	243,300	31,290	12.9	53,640	10,300	19.2	151,200	17,630	11.7	38,480	3,362	8.7
2013[5]	243,100	29,940	12.3	53,850	8,808	16.4	151,300	17,930	11.8	37,910	3,197	8.4
2012	242,100	30,820	12.7	54,070	9,979	18.5	151,000	17,950	11.9	37,040	2,891	7.8
2011	241,300	30,850	12.8	54,190	10,100	18.6	151,400	18,010	11.9	35,730	2,739	7.7
2010[6]	240,000	31,080	13.0	54,490	10,090	18.5	151,200	18,350	12.1	34,270	2,638	7.7
2009	242,000	29,830	12.3	56,270	9,938	17.7	152,400	17,390	11.4	33,410	2,501	7.5
2008	240,500	26,990	11.2	56,150	8,863	15.8	151,700	15,360	10.1	32,710	2,771	8.5
2007	239,100	25,120	10.5	56,420	8,395	14.9	150,900	14,140	9.4	31,840	2,590	8.1
2006	237,600	24,420	10.3	56,210	7,908	14.1	150,100	14,040	9.3	31,270	2,473	7.9
2005	235,400	24,870	10.6	56,080	8,085	14.4	148,500	14,090	9.5	30,910	2,700	8.7
2004[7]	233,700	25,330	10.8	56,050	8,308	14.8	147,000	14,490	9.9	30,710	2,534	8.3
2003	231,900	24,270	10.5	55,780	7,985	14.3	145,800	13,620	9.3	30,300	2,666	8.8
2002	230,400	23,470	10.2	55,700	7,549	13.6	144,700	13,180	9.1	29,980	2,739	9.1
WHITE												
2001	229,700	22,740	9.9	56,090	7,527	13.4	143,800	12,560	8.7	29,790	2,656	8.9
2000[8]	227,800	21,650	9.5	55,980	7,307	13.1	142,200	11,750	8.3	29,700	2,584	8.7
1999[9]	225,400	22,170	9.8	55,830	7,639	13.7	140,000	12,090	8.6	29,550	2,446	8.3
1998	222,800	23,450	10.5	56,020	8,443	15.1	138,100	12,460	9.0	28,760	2,555	8.9
1997	221,200	24,400	11.0	55,860	8,990	16.1	136,800	12,840	9.4	28,550	2,569	9.0
1996	219,700	24,650	11.2	55,610	9,044	16.3	135,600	12,940	9.5	28,460	2,667	9.4
1995[10]	218,000	24,420	11.2	55,440	8,981	16.2	134,100	12,870	9.6	28,440	2,572	9.0
1994[11]	216,500	25,380	11.7	55,190	9,346	16.9	133,300	13,190	9.9	27,990	2,846	10.2
1993[12]	214,900	26,230	12.2	54,640	9,752	17.8	132,700	13,540	10.2	27,580	2,939	10.7
1992[13]	213,100	25,260	11.9	54,110	9,399	17.4	131,700	12,870	9.8	27,260	2,989	11.0
1991[14]	210,100	23,750	11.3	52,520	8,848	16.8	130,300	12,100	9.3	27,300	2,802	10.3
1990	208,600	22,330	10.7	51,930	8,232	15.9	129,800	11,390	8.8	26,900	2,707	10.1
1989	206,900	20,790	10.0	51,400	7,599	14.8	129,000	10,650	8.3	26,480	2,539	9.6
1988[15]	205,200	20,720	10.1	51,200	7,435	14.5	128,000	10,690	8.3	26,000	2,593	10.0
1987[15]	203,600	21,200	10.4	51,010	7,788	15.3	127,000	10,700	8.4	25,600	2,704	10.6
1986	202,300	22,180	11.0	51,110	8,209	16.1	126,000	11,290	9.0	25,170	2,689	10.7
1985[16]	200,900	22,860	11.4	51,030	8,253	16.2	125,300	11,910	9.5	24,630	2,698	11.0
1984[17]	198,900	22,960	11.5	50,810	8,472	16.7	123,900	11,900	9.6	24,210	2,579	10.7
1983	197,500	23,980	12.1	50,730	8,862	17.5	123,000	12,350	10.0	23,750	2,776	11.7

Footnotes available at end of table.

Table A-3.

Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2023—Con.

(Populations in thousands. Population as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar24.pdf>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year[1]	All people			Under 18 years			18 to 64 years			65 years and over		
		Below poverty			Below poverty			Below poverty			Below poverty	
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
1982	195,900	23,520	12.0	50,920	8,678	17.0	121,800	11,970	9.8	23,230	2,870	12.4
1981[18]	194,500	21,550	11.1	51,140	7,785	15.2	120,600	10,790	8.9	22,790	2,978	13.1
1980	192,900	19,700	10.2	51,650	7,181	13.9	118,900	9,478	8.0	22,330	3,042	13.6
1979[19]	191,700	17,210	9.0	52,260	6,193	11.8	117,600	8,110	6.9	21,900	2,911	13.3
1978	186,500	16,260	8.7	51,670	5,831	11.3	113,800	7,897	6.9	20,950	2,530	12.1
1977	185,300	16,420	8.9	52,560	6,097	11.6	112,400	7,893	7.0	20,320	2,426	11.9
1976	184,200	16,710	9.1	53,430	6,189	11.6	110,700	7,890	7.1	20,020	2,633	13.2
1975	183,200	17,770	9.7	54,410	6,927	12.7	109,100	8,210	7.5	19,650	2,634	13.4
1974[20]	182,400	15,740	8.6	55,590	6,223	11.2	107,600	7,053	6.6	19,210	2,460	12.8
1973	181,200	15,140	8.4	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	2,698	14.4
1972[21]	180,100	16,200	9.0	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	3,072	16.8
1971[22]	179,400	17,780	9.9	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	3,605	19.9
1970	177,400	17,480	9.9	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	4,011	22.6
1969	175,300	16,660	9.5	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	4,052	23.3
1968	173,700	17,400	10.0	N	N	N	N	N	N	17,060	3,939	23.1
1967[23]	172,000	18,980	11.0	N	N	N	N	N	N	16,790	4,646	27.7
1966	170,200	19,290	11.3	N	N	N	N	N	N	16,510	4,357	26.4
1965	168,700	22,500	13.3	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
1960	158,900	28,310	17.8	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
1959	157,000	28,480	18.1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	4,744	33.1
WHITE ALONE, NOT HISPANIC												
2023	192,600	14,890	7.7	34,860	3,029	8.7	114,100	8,704	7.6	43,690	3,154	7.2
2022	193,200	16,690	8.6	34,930	3,371	9.7	115,300	9,805	8.5	42,970	3,510	8.2
2021	194,300	15,800	8.1	35,900	3,162	8.8	116,600	9,289	8.0	41,850	3,354	8.0
2020[2]	195,100	16,040	8.2	36,450	3,593	9.9	117,800	9,677	8.2	40,860	2,768	6.8
2019	194,600	14,150	7.3	36,390	3,030	8.3	116,800	8,321	7.1	41,440	2,801	6.8
2018	194,800	15,730	8.1	36,620	3,265	8.9	118,000	9,510	8.1	40,220	2,951	7.3
2017[3]	195,200	16,620	8.5	37,120	3,793	10.2	119,000	9,884	8.3	39,130	2,942	7.5
2017	195,300	16,990	8.7	37,050	4,026	10.9	119,100	10,230	8.6	39,130	2,737	7.0
2016	195,200	17,260	8.8	37,490	4,050	10.8	119,800	10,530	8.8	37,950	2,687	7.1
2015	195,500	17,790	9.1	37,860	4,563	12.1	120,900	10,810	8.9	36,680	2,411	6.6
2014	195,200	19,650	10.1	38,060	4,679	12.3	121,400	12,170	10.0	35,730	2,801	7.8
2013[4]	195,100	19,550	10.0	38,170	5,116	13.4	121,600	11,690	9.6	35,320	2,745	7.8
2013[5]	195,200	18,800	9.6	38,400	4,094	10.7	122,000	12,130	9.9	34,780	2,569	7.4
2012	195,100	18,940	9.7	38,760	4,782	12.3	122,200	11,830	9.7	34,130	2,324	6.8
2011	195,000	19,170	9.8	38,960	4,850	12.5	123,100	12,110	9.8	32,900	2,210	6.7
2010[6]	194,800	19,250	9.9	39,440	4,866	12.3	123,700	12,230	9.9	31,620	2,155	6.8
2009	197,200	18,530	9.4	40,920	4,850	11.9	125,500	11,660	9.3	30,740	2,022	6.6
2008	196,900	17,020	8.6	41,310	4,364	10.6	125,500	10,380	8.3	30,150	2,280	7.6
2007	196,600	16,030	8.2	41,980	4,255	10.1	125,200	9,598	7.7	29,440	2,179	7.4
2006	196,000	16,010	8.2	42,210	4,208	10.0	124,800	9,761	7.8	28,990	2,044	7.0
2005	195,600	16,230	8.3	42,520	4,254	10.0	124,300	9,708	7.8	28,700	2,264	7.9
2004[7]	195,100	16,910	8.7	42,980	4,519	10.5	123,500	10,240	8.3	28,640	2,153	7.5
2003	194,600	15,900	8.2	43,150	4,233	9.8	123,100	9,391	7.6	28,340	2,277	8.0
2002	194,100	15,570	8.0	43,610	4,090	9.4	122,500	9,157	7.5	28,020	2,321	8.3
WHITE, NOT HISPANIC												
2001	194,500	15,270	7.8	44,100	4,194	9.5	122,500	8,811	7.2	27,970	2,266	8.1
2000[8]	193,700	14,370	7.4	44,240	4,018	9.1	121,500	8,130	6.7	27,950	2,218	7.9
1999[9]	192,600	14,740	7.7	44,270	4,155	9.4	120,300	8,462	7.0	27,950	2,118	7.6
1998	192,800	15,800	8.2	45,360	4,822	10.6	120,300	8,760	7.3	27,120	2,217	8.2
1997	191,900	16,490	8.6	45,490	5,204	11.4	119,400	9,088	7.6	27,000	2,200	8.1
1996	191,500	16,460	8.6	45,610	5,072	11.1	118,800	9,074	7.6	27,030	2,316	8.6
1995[10]	191,000	16,270	8.5	45,690	5,115	11.2	118,200	8,908	7.5	27,030	2,243	8.3
1994[11]	192,500	18,110	9.4	46,670	5,823	12.5	119,200	9,732	8.2	26,680	2,556	9.6

Footnotes available at end of table.

Table A-3.

Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2023—Con.

(Populations in thousands. Population as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar24.pdf>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year[1]	All people			Under 18 years			18 to 64 years			65 years and over		
		Below poverty			Below poverty			Below poverty			Below poverty	
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
1993[12]	190,800	18,880	9.9	46,100	6,255	13.6	118,500	9,964	8.4	26,270	2,663	10.1
1992[13]	189,000	18,200	9.6	45,590	6,017	13.2	117,400	9,461	8.1	26,030	2,724	10.5
1991[14]	189,100	17,740	9.4	45,240	5,918	13.1	117,700	9,244	7.9	26,210	2,580	9.8
1990	188,100	16,620	8.8	44,800	5,532	12.3	117,500	8,619	7.3	25,850	2,471	9.6
1989	187,000	15,600	8.3	44,490	5,110	11.5	117,000	8,154	7.0	25,500	2,335	9.2
1988[15]	186,000	15,570	8.4	44,440	4,888	11.0	116,500	8,293	7.1	25,040	2,384	9.5
1987[15]	184,900	16,030	8.7	44,460	5,230	11.8	115,700	8,327	7.2	24,750	2,472	10.0
1986	184,100	17,240	9.4	44,660	5,789	13.0	115,200	8,963	7.8	24,300	2,492	10.3
1985[16]	183,500	17,840	9.7	44,750	5,745	12.8	115,000	9,608	8.4	23,730	2,486	10.5
1984[17]	182,500	18,300	10.0	44,890	6,156	13.7	114,200	9,734	8.5	23,400	2,410	10.3
1983	181,400	19,540	10.8	44,830	6,649	14.8	113,600	10,280	9.1	22,990	2,610	11.4
1982	181,900	19,360	10.6	45,530	6,566	14.4	113,700	10,080	8.9	22,660	2,714	12.0
1981[18]	180,900	17,990	9.9	45,950	5,946	12.9	112,700	9,207	8.2	22,240	2,834	12.7
1980	179,800	16,370	9.1	46,580	5,510	11.8	111,500	7,990	7.2	21,760	2,865	13.2
1979[19]	178,800	14,420	8.1	46,970	4,730	10.1	110,500	6,930	6.3	21,340	2,759	12.9
1978	174,700	13,760	7.9	46,820	4,506	9.6	107,500	6,837	6.4	20,430	2,412	11.8
1977	173,600	13,800	8.0	47,690	4,714	9.9	106,100	6,772	6.4	19,810	2,316	11.7
1976	173,200	14,030	8.1	48,820	4,799	9.8	104,800	6,720	6.4	19,570	2,506	12.8
1975	172,400	14,880	8.6	49,670	5,342	10.8	103,500	7,039	6.8	19,250	2,503	13.0
1974[20]	171,500	13,220	7.7	50,760	4,820	9.5	101,900	6,051	5.9	18,810	2,346	12.5
BLACK ALONE OR IN COMBINATION												
2023	50,000	8,924	17.8	13,750	3,301	24.0	29,990	4,384	14.6	6,253	1,239	19.8
2022	49,100	8,353	17.0	13,540	2,929	21.6	29,460	4,353	14.8	6,097	1,070	17.5
2021	48,230	9,298	19.3	13,440	3,484	25.9	28,940	4,776	16.5	5,845	1,038	17.8
2020[2]	48,260	9,311	19.3	13,570	3,575	26.3	29,200	4,797	16.4	5,487	939	17.1
2019	47,260	8,836	18.7	13,020	3,338	25.6	28,840	4,531	15.7	5,394	966	17.9
2018	46,830	9,695	20.7	13,220	3,773	28.5	28,420	4,948	17.4	5,180	975	18.8
2017[3]	46,340	10,050	21.7	13,160	3,903	29.7	28,230	5,216	18.5	4,942	930	18.8
2017	46,390	9,820	21.2	13,190	3,731	28.3	28,250	5,142	18.2	4,952	948	19.1
2016	45,680	9,965	21.8	13,190	3,916	29.7	27,830	5,186	18.6	4,660	864	18.5
2015	45,230	10,800	23.9	13,130	4,146	31.6	27,650	5,835	21.1	4,447	816	18.4
2014	44,570	11,580	26.0	12,880	4,639	36.0	27,440	6,137	22.4	4,249	805	19.0
2013[4]	44,150	11,160	25.3	13,040	4,359	33.4	27,060	6,031	22.3	4,054	772	19.0
2013[5]	44,110	11,960	27.1	13,100	4,838	36.9	26,920	6,410	23.8	4,085	712	17.4
2012	43,580	11,810	27.1	13,110	4,815	36.7	26,480	6,265	23.7	3,993	730	18.3
2011	42,650	11,730	27.5	12,970	4,849	37.4	25,960	6,241	24.0	3,718	640	17.2
2010[6]	42,390	11,600	27.4	13,020	4,923	37.8	25,820	6,031	23.4	3,555	643	18.1
2009	40,880	10,580	25.9	12,660	4,480	35.4	24,820	5,441	21.9	3,405	655	19.2
2008	40,100	9,882	24.6	12,390	4,202	33.9	24,400	5,017	20.6	3,305	663	20.0
2007	39,560	9,668	24.4	12,380	4,178	33.7	23,970	4,742	19.8	3,215	748	23.3
2006	39,010	9,447	24.2	12,380	4,086	33.0	23,510	4,652	19.8	3,128	710	22.7
2005	38,550	9,517	24.7	12,160	4,074	33.5	23,340	4,735	20.3	3,053	708	23.2
2004[7]	38,040	9,411	24.7	12,190	4,059	33.3	22,840	4,638	20.3	3,005	714	23.8
2003	37,500	9,108	24.3	12,220	4,108	33.6	22,360	4,313	19.3	2,933	688	23.5
2002	37,210	8,884	23.9	12,110	3,817	31.5	22,170	4,376	19.7	2,922	691	23.6
BLACK ALONE												
2023	44,870	8,020	17.9	11,210	2,806	25.0	27,650	4,016	14.5	6,013	1,198	19.9
2022	44,520	7,626	17.1	11,170	2,491	22.3	27,450	4,097	14.9	5,897	1,038	17.6
2021	43,980	8,583	19.5	11,190	3,056	27.3	27,110	4,519	16.7	5,675	1,008	17.8
2020[2]	43,690	8,556	19.6	11,170	3,086	27.6	27,200	4,552	16.7	5,328	919	17.2
2019	42,970	8,073	18.8	10,850	2,865	26.4	26,860	4,261	15.9	5,257	947	18.0
2018	42,770	8,884	20.8	11,080	3,273	29.5	26,640	4,660	17.5	5,045	951	18.9
2017[3]	42,480	9,224	21.7	11,010	3,350	30.4	26,650	4,960	18.6	4,827	915	19.0
2017	42,470	8,993	21.2	10,990	3,184	29.0	26,650	4,877	18.3	4,834	932	19.3

Footnotes available at end of table.

Table A-3.

Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2023—Con.

(Populations in thousands. Population as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar24.pdf>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year[1]	All people			Under 18 years			18 to 64 years			65 years and over		
		Below poverty			Below poverty			Below poverty			Below poverty	
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
2016	41,960	9,234	22.0	11,120	3,418	30.8	26,290	4,963	18.9	4,561	853	18.7
2015	41,630	10,020	24.1	11,090	3,651	32.9	26,190	5,568	21.3	4,343	801	18.4
2014	41,110	10,760	26.2	11,020	4,090	37.1	25,950	5,869	22.6	4,143	796	19.2
2013[4]	40,500	10,190	25.2	11,000	3,708	33.7	25,560	5,742	22.5	3,933	736	18.7
2013[5]	40,620	11,040	27.2	11,090	4,244	38.3	25,550	6,099	23.9	3,975	698	17.6
2012	40,130	10,910	27.2	11,080	4,201	37.9	25,150	6,002	23.9	3,893	708	18.2
2011	39,610	10,930	27.6	11,140	4,320	38.8	24,830	5,980	24.1	3,640	630	17.3
2010[6]	39,280	10,750	27.4	11,170	4,355	39.0	24,670	5,775	23.4	3,443	617	17.9
2009	38,560	9,944	25.8	11,280	4,033	35.7	23,950	5,264	22.0	3,320	647	19.5
2008	37,970	9,379	24.7	11,170	3,878	34.7	23,570	4,855	20.6	3,229	646	20.0
2007	37,670	9,237	24.5	11,300	3,904	34.5	23,210	4,602	19.8	3,150	731	23.2
2006	37,310	9,048	24.3	11,320	3,777	33.4	22,910	4,570	19.9	3,085	701	22.7
2005	36,800	9,168	24.9	11,140	3,841	34.5	22,660	4,627	20.4	3,007	701	23.3
2004[7]	36,430	9,014	24.7	11,240	3,788	33.7	22,230	4,521	20.3	2,956	705	23.8
2003	35,990	8,781	24.4	11,370	3,877	34.1	21,750	4,224	19.4	2,876	680	23.7
2002	35,680	8,602	24.1	11,280	3,645	32.3	21,550	4,277	19.9	2,856	680	23.8
BLACK												
2001	35,870	8,136	22.7	11,560	3,492	30.2	21,460	4,018	18.7	2,853	626	21.9
2000[8]	35,430	7,982	22.5	11,480	3,581	31.2	21,160	3,794	17.9	2,785	607	21.8
1999[9]	35,760	8,441	23.6	11,490	3,813	33.2	21,520	4,000	18.6	2,750	628	22.8
1998	34,880	9,091	26.1	11,320	4,151	36.7	20,840	4,222	20.3	2,723	718	26.4
1997	34,460	9,116	26.5	11,370	4,225	37.2	20,400	4,191	20.5	2,691	700	26.0
1996	34,110	9,694	28.4	11,340	4,519	39.9	20,160	4,515	22.4	2,616	661	25.3
1995[10]	33,740	9,872	29.3	11,370	4,761	41.9	19,890	4,483	22.5	2,478	629	25.4
1994[11]	33,350	10,200	30.6	11,210	4,906	43.8	19,590	4,590	23.4	2,557	700	27.4
1993[12]	32,910	10,880	33.1	11,130	5,125	46.1	19,270	5,049	26.2	2,510	702	28.0
1992[13]	32,410	10,830	33.4	10,960	5,106	46.6	18,950	4,884	25.8	2,504	838	33.5
1991[14]	31,310	10,240	32.7	10,350	4,755	45.9	18,360	4,607	25.1	2,606	880	33.8
1990	30,810	9,837	31.9	10,160	4,550	44.8	18,100	4,427	24.5	2,547	860	33.8
1989	30,330	9,302	30.7	10,010	4,375	43.7	17,830	4,164	23.3	2,487	763	30.7
1988[15]	29,850	9,356	31.3	9,865	4,296	43.5	17,550	4,275	24.4	2,436	785	32.2
1987[15]	29,360	9,520	32.4	9,730	4,385	45.1	17,250	4,361	25.3	2,387	774	32.4
1986	28,870	8,983	31.1	9,629	4,148	43.1	16,910	4,113	24.3	2,331	722	31.0
1985[16]	28,490	8,926	31.3	9,545	4,157	43.6	16,670	4,052	24.3	2,273	717	31.5
1984[17]	28,090	9,490	33.8	9,480	4,413	46.6	16,370	4,368	26.7	2,238	710	31.7
1983	27,680	9,882	35.7	9,417	4,398	46.7	16,070	4,694	29.2	2,197	791	36.0
1982	27,220	9,697	35.6	9,400	4,472	47.6	15,690	4,415	28.1	2,124	811	38.2
1981[18]	26,830	9,173	34.2	9,374	4,237	45.2	15,360	4,117	26.8	2,102	820	39.0
1980	26,410	8,579	32.5	9,368	3,961	42.3	14,990	3,835	25.6	2,054	783	38.1
1979[19]	25,940	8,050	31.0	9,307	3,833	41.2	14,600	3,478	23.8	2,040	740	36.2
1978	24,960	7,625	30.6	9,229	3,830	41.5	13,770	3,133	22.7	1,954	662	33.9
1977	24,710	7,726	31.3	9,296	3,888	41.8	13,480	3,137	23.3	1,930	701	36.3
1976	24,400	7,595	31.1	9,322	3,787	40.6	13,220	3,163	23.9	1,852	644	34.8
1975	24,090	7,545	31.3	9,421	3,925	41.7	12,870	2,968	23.1	1,795	652	36.3
1974[20]	23,700	7,182	30.3	9,439	3,755	39.8	12,540	2,836	22.6	1,721	591	34.3
1973	23,510	7,388	31.4	N	N	N	N	N	N	1,672	620	37.1
1972[21]	23,140	7,710	33.3	N	N	N	N	N	N	1,603	640	39.9
1971[22]	22,780	7,396	32.5	N	N	N	N	N	N	1,584	623	39.3
1970	22,520	7,548	33.5	N	N	N	N	N	N	1,422	683	48.0
1969	22,010	7,095	32.2	N	N	N	N	N	N	1,373	689	50.2
1968	21,940	7,616	34.7	N	N	N	N	N	N	1,374	655	47.7
1967[23]	21,590	8,486	39.3	N	N	N	N	N	N	1,341	715	53.3
1966	21,210	8,867	41.8	N	N	N	N	N	N	1,311	722	55.1
1965	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	711	62.5

Footnotes available at end of table.

Table A-3.

Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2023—Con.

(Populations in thousands. Population as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar24.pdf>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year[1]	All people			Under 18 years			18 to 64 years			65 years and over		
		Below poverty			Below poverty			Below poverty			Below poverty	
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
ASIAN ALONE OR IN COMBINATION												
2023	24,640	2,192	8.9	5,735	587	10.2	15,690	1,259	8.0	3,219	345	10.7
2022	24,310	2,002	8.2	5,678	441	7.8	15,510	1,164	7.5	3,127	398	12.7
2021	23,450	2,112	9.0	5,612	452	8.1	14,830	1,257	8.5	3,011	403	13.4
2020[2]	22,920	1,827	8.0	5,565	445	8.0	14,610	1,071	7.3	2,747	311	11.3
2019	22,440	1,588	7.1	5,234	329	6.3	14,480	1,007	7.0	2,724	252	9.3
2018	22,050	2,166	9.8	5,158	538	10.4	14,350	1,334	9.3	2,539	294	11.6
2017[3]	21,560	2,063	9.6	5,170	524	10.1	13,990	1,259	9.0	2,392	280	11.7
2017	21,510	2,104	9.8	5,133	537	10.5	13,970	1,303	9.3	2,408	263	10.9
2016	20,760	2,062	9.9	4,922	495	10.1	13,580	1,301	9.6	2,253	266	11.8
2015	20,040	2,234	11.1	4,728	539	11.4	13,130	1,443	11.0	2,176	252	11.6
2014	19,690	2,268	11.5	4,792	577	12.0	12,830	1,390	10.8	2,059	301	14.6
2013[4]	19,180	2,398	12.5	4,900	628	12.8	12,390	1,457	11.8	1,889	312	16.5
2013[5]	19,020	1,974	10.4	4,740	457	9.6	12,370	1,258	10.2	1,910	259	13.6
2012	18,170	2,072	11.4	4,557	570	12.5	11,910	1,291	10.8	1,703	211	12.4
2011	17,810	2,189	12.3	4,572	607	13.3	11,660	1,397	12.0	1,581	185	11.7
2010[6]	17,240	2,064	12.0	4,308	586	13.6	11,410	1,265	11.1	1,515	214	14.1
2009	15,270	1,901	12.4	3,996	531	13.3	9,898	1,154	11.7	1,378	216	15.7
2008	14,540	1,686	11.6	3,717	494	13.3	9,507	1,031	10.8	1,319	162	12.3
2007	14,430	1,467	10.2	3,606	431	11.9	9,531	892	9.4	1,293	144	11.2
2006	14,330	1,447	10.1	3,573	408	11.4	9,553	897	9.4	1,205	142	11.8
2005	13,730	1,501	10.9	3,472	359	10.3	9,115	999	11.0	1,144	144	12.6
2004[7]	13,290	1,295	9.7	3,406	329	9.7	8,780	819	9.3	1,104	147	13.3
2003	12,890	1,527	11.8	3,316	420	12.7	8,510	956	11.2	1,065	152	14.2
2002	12,490	1,243	10.0	3,199	353	11.0	8,292	804	9.7	995	86	8.7
ASIAN ALONE												
2023	21,820	1,975	9.1	4,275	494	11.6	14,410	1,137	7.9	3,132	344	11.0
2022	21,590	1,866	8.6	4,267	377	8.8	14,290	1,097	7.7	3,034	392	12.9
2021	20,680	1,922	9.3	4,199	371	8.8	13,580	1,167	8.6	2,900	385	13.3
2020[2]	20,350	1,645	8.1	4,284	358	8.4	13,420	985	7.3	2,646	302	11.4
2019	19,930	1,464	7.3	3,916	286	7.3	13,370	932	7.0	2,638	246	9.3
2018	19,770	1,996	10.1	3,998	453	11.3	13,290	1,254	9.4	2,479	289	11.7
2017[3]	19,530	1,891	9.7	4,058	420	10.4	13,120	1,193	9.1	2,348	277	11.8
2017	19,480	1,953	10.0	4,019	455	11.3	13,100	1,244	9.5	2,358	255	10.8
2016	18,880	1,908	10.1	3,875	430	11.1	12,800	1,217	9.5	2,209	261	11.8
2015	18,240	2,078	11.4	3,786	466	12.3	12,330	1,360	11.0	2,130	252	11.8
2014	17,790	2,137	12.0	3,750	524	14.0	12,010	1,314	10.9	2,029	299	14.7
2013[4]	17,260	2,255	13.1	3,766	555	14.7	11,650	1,393	12.0	1,845	307	16.7
2013[5]	17,060	1,785	10.5	3,651	367	10.1	11,530	1,162	10.1	1,881	256	13.6
2012	16,420	1,921	11.7	3,596	497	13.8	11,150	1,220	10.9	1,669	205	12.3
2011	16,090	1,973	12.3	3,657	494	13.5	10,870	1,297	11.9	1,555	182	11.7
2010[6]	15,610	1,899	12.2	3,431	494	14.4	10,700	1,191	11.1	1,484	214	14.4
2009	14,010	1,746	12.5	3,311	463	14.0	9,344	1,069	11.4	1,350	213	15.8
2008	13,310	1,576	11.8	3,052	446	14.6	8,961	974	10.9	1,296	157	12.1
2007	13,260	1,349	10.2	2,980	374	12.5	9,012	832	9.2	1,265	143	11.3
2006	13,180	1,353	10.3	2,956	360	12.2	9,039	851	9.4	1,182	142	12.0
2005	12,580	1,402	11.1	2,871	317	11.1	8,591	941	11.0	1,118	143	12.8
2004[7]	12,230	1,201	9.8	2,854	281	9.9	8,294	774	9.3	1,083	146	13.5
2003	11,860	1,401	11.8	2,759	344	12.5	8,044	907	11.3	1,052	151	14.3
2002	11,540	1,161	10.1	2,683	315	11.7	7,881	764	9.7	977	82	8.4

Footnotes available at end of table.

Table A-3.

Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2023—Con.

(Populations in thousands. Population as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar24.pdf>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year[1]	All people			Under 18 years			18 to 64 years			65 years and over		
		Below poverty			Below poverty			Below poverty			Below poverty	
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER												
2001	12,470	1,275	10.2	3,215	369	11.5	8,352	814	9.7	899	92	10.2
2000[8]	12,670	1,258	9.9	3,294	420	12.7	8,500	756	8.9	878	82	9.3
1999[9]	11,960	1,285	10.7	3,212	381	11.9	7,879	807	10.2	864	96	11.1
1998	10,870	1,360	12.5	3,137	564	18.0	6,951	698	10.0	785	97	12.4
1997	10,480	1,468	14.0	3,096	628	20.3	6,680	753	11.3	705	87	12.3
1996	10,050	1,454	14.5	2,924	571	19.5	6,484	821	12.7	647	63	9.7
1995[10]	9,644	1,411	14.6	2,900	564	19.5	6,123	757	12.4	622	89	14.3
1994[11]	6,654	974	14.6	1,739	318	18.3	4,401	589	13.4	513	67	13.0
1993[12]	7,434	1,134	15.3	2,061	375	18.2	4,871	680	14.0	503	79	15.6
1992[13]	7,779	985	12.7	2,218	363	16.4	5,067	568	11.2	494	53	10.8
1991[14]	7,192	996	13.8	2,056	360	17.5	4,582	565	12.3	555	70	12.7
1990	7,014	858	12.2	2,126	374	17.6	4,375	422	9.6	514	62	12.1
1989	6,673	939	14.1	1,983	392	19.8	4,225	512	12.1	465	34	7.4
1988[15]	6,447	1,117	17.3	1,970	474	24.1	4,035	583	14.4	442	60	13.5
1987[15]	6,322	1,021	16.1	1,937	455	23.5	4,010	510	12.7	375	56	15.0
AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE ALONE OR IN COMBINATION												
2023	7,074	1,338	18.9	1,974	505	25.6	4,231	714	16.9	869	119	13.7
2022	7,099	1,423	20.0	2,068	551	26.6	4,224	770	18.2	808	102	12.6
2021	7,066	1,550	21.9	2,148	570	26.6	4,111	847	20.6	807	133	16.5
2020[2]	6,758	1,111	16.4	1,976	411	20.8	4,079	615	15.1	703	85	12.1
2019	6,541	1,062	16.2	1,896	343	18.1	3,926	611	15.6	719	107	14.9
2018	6,816	1,335	19.6	2,023	497	24.6	4,072	721	17.7	721	117	16.2
2017[3]	6,914	1,401	20.3	2,016	549	27.2	4,193	743	17.7	706	110	15.6
2017	6,914	1,356	19.6	2,002	521	26.0	4,210	730	17.3	702	105	14.9
2016	6,836	1,387	20.3	2,067	518	25.1	4,090	757	18.5	679	113	16.6
2015	7,111	1,507	21.2	2,194	620	28.3	4,281	790	18.5	636	97	15.3
2014	6,679	1,526	22.8	2,138	620	29.0	3,937	823	20.9	604	83	13.7
2013[4]	5,831	1,372	23.5	1,793	525	29.3	3,518	727	20.7	519	121	23.2
2013[5]	6,368	1,490	23.4	1,971	599	30.4	3,841	821	21.4	556	69	12.5
2012	6,284	1,759	28.0	1,924	712	37.0	3,831	961	25.1	529	86	16.3
2011	6,224	1,515	24.3	1,967	615	31.3	3,808	845	22.2	450	55	12.2
2010[6]	6,073	1,552	25.6	2,023	690	34.1	3,617	793	21.9	434	69	15.9
2009	5,244	1,218	23.2	1,637	505	30.9	3,198	659	20.6	409	53	12.9
2008	5,471	1,211	22.1	1,747	491	28.1	3,281	652	19.9	443	67	15.2
2007	5,292	1,076	20.3	1,566	357	22.8	3,286	635	19.3	440	84	19.0
2006	5,133	1,148	22.4	1,538	446	29.0	3,173	632	19.9	422	71	16.8
2005	5,233	1,093	20.9	1,603	404	25.2	3,230	637	19.7	401	53	13.2
2004[7]	5,269	1,027	19.5	1,560	371	23.8	3,319	597	18.0	391	59	15.0
2003	5,061	940	18.6	1,625	384	23.6	3,087	508	16.4	349	48	13.8
2002	4,844	952	19.6	1,615	405	25.1	2,907	482	16.6	321	64	20.0
AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE ALONE												
2023	4,021	851	21.2	1,054	304	28.8	2,486	456	18.3	481	91	18.9
2022	3,983	995	25.0	1,041	387	37.1	2,509	544	21.7	433	65	14.9
2021	4,109	998	24.3	1,154	341	29.6	2,539	574	22.6	415	82	19.7
2020[2]	3,950	791	20.0	1,098	278	25.4	2,466	454	18.4	386	59	15.3

Footnotes available at end of table.

Table A-3.

Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2023—Con.

(Populations in thousands. Population as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar24.pdf>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year[1]	All people			Under 18 years			18 to 64 years			65 years and over		
		Below poverty			Below poverty			Below poverty			Below poverty	
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
2019	3,735	677	18.1	1,036	223	21.5	2,301	369	16.1	398	85	21.3
2018	3,663	808	22.1	986	278	28.2	2,325	465	20.0	351	66	18.7
2017[3]	3,616	790	21.8	959	278	29.0	2,323	455	19.6	335	57	17.1
2017	3,619	750	20.7	948	253	26.7	2,335	438	18.8	336	58	17.3
2016	3,701	811	21.9	1,042	265	25.5	2,326	475	20.4	333	71	21.2
2015	4,269	995	23.3	1,298	399	30.8	2,649	536	20.3	323	59	18.4
2014	3,808	1,013	26.6	1,175	415	35.3	2,317	540	23.3	315	58	18.3
2013[4]	3,074	837	27.2	958	295	30.8	1,868	468	25.0	249	75	30.0
2013[5]	3,344	914	27.3	964	337	34.9	2,114	549	25.9	266	29	10.7
2012	3,459	1,184	34.2	1,048	473	45.1	2,135	651	30.5	276	60	21.7
2011	3,210	917	28.6	943	360	38.2	2,060	530	25.7	207	27	13.0
2010[6]	3,076	886	28.8	938	367	39.1	1,964	492	25.0	174	28	15.9
2009	2,671	732	27.4	813	286	35.1	1,689	413	24.4	169	34	20.0
2008	2,845	770	27.1	887	328	37.0	1,770	408	23.1	188	34	18.0
2007	2,742	649	23.7	790	207	26.2	1,743	393	22.6	209	49	23.3
2006	2,536	744	29.3	734	285	38.8	1,637	413	25.2	166	47	28.2
2005	2,238	603	26.9	675	219	32.5	1,426	357	25.1	137	26	18.9
2004[7]	2,319	584	25.2	685	207	30.2	1,478	350	23.7	156	28	17.8
2003	2,240	532	23.8	725	218	30.0	1,385	290	20.9	131	25	19.1
2002	2,273	547	24.1	764	250	32.8	1,385	268	19.3	125	29	23.6
AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE												
2001	3,463	757	21.9	1,161	344	29.6	2,075	374	18.0	227	40	17.4
2000[8]	3,001	696	23.2	988	279	28.2	1,813	367	20.2	199	50	25.1
1999[9]	3,135	897	28.6	1,152	448	38.9	1,774	397	22.4	210	52	24.7
1998	2,472	571	23.1	867	308	35.5	1,478	247	16.7	127	16	12.7
1997	2,340	594	25.4	741	270	36.4	1,466	303	20.7	133	21	15.7
1996	2,399	731	30.5	782	330	42.2	1,466	364	24.9	150	37	24.5
1995[10]	2,321	718	31.0	853	358	42.0	1,344	331	24.6	124	29	23.3
1994[11]	1,482	392	26.4	448	165	36.9	940	209	22.2	95	18	18.6
1993[12]	1,690	399	23.6	514	172	33.5	1,064	208	19.6	111	19	17.3
1992[13]	2,054	600	29.2	648	245	37.8	1,275	319	25.0	130	36	27.9
1991[14]	1,793	562	31.3	670	292	43.5	1,015	245	24.1	108	26	23.7
1990	1,560	444	28.5	563	211	37.4	892	210	23.5	104	23	22.1
1989	1,445	345	23.9	507	161	31.8	839	160	19.0	100	24	24.2
1988[15]	1,454	440	30.2	500	198	39.5	843	210	24.9	110	32	28.7
1987[15]	1,345	387	28.8	488	178	36.6	747	185	24.8	110	23	21.3
TWO OR MORE RACES												
2023	10,250	1,478	14.4	4,607	744	16.1	4,984	667	13.4	663	67	10.2
2022	9,674	1,180	12.2	4,501	611	13.6	4,564	496	10.9	609	73	12.0
2021	9,166	1,298	14.2	4,349	673	15.5	4,230	541	12.8	587	83	14.2
2020[2]	9,220	1,209	13.1	4,293	690	16.1	4,424	471	10.6	503	48	9.6
2019	8,920	1,135	12.7	4,084	595	14.6	4,330	501	11.6	506	38	7.6
2018	8,793	1,381	15.7	4,126	763	18.5	4,159	552	13.3	508	65	12.8
2017[3]	8,423	1,441	17.1	3,981	835	21.0	3,975	546	13.7	467	60	12.9
2017	8,475	1,408	16.6	4,011	808	20.2	3,995	541	13.5	469	59	12.7
2016	8,094	1,312	16.2	3,879	736	19.0	3,764	521	13.8	451	55	12.3
2015	7,622	1,323	17.4	3,658	736	20.1	3,556	543	15.3	408	44	10.8
2014	7,473	1,352	18.1	3,580	748	20.9	3,521	573	16.3	372	32	8.6
2013[4]	7,739	1,562	20.2	3,775	900	23.9	3,564	584	16.4	400	78	19.5
2013[5]	7,731	1,450	18.8	3,789	832	22.0	3,550	569	16.0	392	49	12.4
2012	7,349	1,462	19.9	3,598	843	23.4	3,404	571	16.8	347	48	13.8
2011	7,166	1,443	20.1	3,482	806	23.1	3,361	601	17.9	323	36	11.1
2010[6]	7,172	1,507	21.0	3,534	888	25.1	3,285	560	17.0	353	59	16.8

Footnotes available at end of table.

Table A-3.

Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2023—Con.

(Populations in thousands. Population as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar24.pdf>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year[1]	All people			Under 18 years			18 to 64 years			65 years and over		
		Below poverty			Below poverty			Below poverty			Below poverty	
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
2009	5,715	1,168	20.4	2,700	683	25.3	2,699	456	16.9	316	29	9.1
2008	5,502	941	17.1	2,570	488	19.0	2,625	409	15.6	307	44	14.3
2007	5,172	845	16.3	2,321	423	18.2	2,567	383	14.9	284	40	13.9
2006	5,103	811	15.9	2,333	465	19.9	2,475	316	12.8	295	30	10.2
2005	5,472	839	15.3	2,395	421	17.6	2,773	390	14.1	305	29	9.4
2004[7]	5,298	847	16.0	2,272	436	19.2	2,752	374	13.6	274	37	13.4
2003	5,053	771	15.2	2,192	414	18.9	2,609	330	12.7	252	26	10.4
2002	4,670	686	14.7	2,085	339	16.3	2,346	308	13.1	238	39	16.4
HISPANIC (ANY RACE)												
2023	65,400	10,890	16.6	19,000	4,279	22.5	40,670	5,618	13.8	5,738	990	17.3
2022	63,790	10,780	16.9	18,680	4,057	21.7	39,680	5,804	14.6	5,426	915	16.9
2021	62,480	10,690	17.1	18,650	4,168	22.4	38,620	5,547	14.4	5,213	975	18.7
2020[2]	61,770	10,520	17.0	18,770	4,338	23.1	38,090	5,369	14.1	4,906	813	16.6
2019	60,600	9,545	15.7	18,610	3,888	20.9	37,210	4,836	13.0	4,787	821	17.1
2018	59,960	10,530	17.6	18,740	4,436	23.7	36,670	5,205	14.2	4,544	884	19.5
2017[3]	59,050	10,820	18.3	18,600	4,643	25.0	36,140	5,446	15.1	4,320	726	16.8
2017	59,050	10,790	18.3	18,580	4,639	25.0	36,160	5,415	15.0	4,322	736	17.0
2016	57,560	11,140	19.4	18,390	4,890	26.6	35,110	5,542	15.8	4,057	706	17.4
2015	56,780	12,130	21.4	18,230	5,269	28.9	34,690	6,188	17.8	3,863	676	17.5
2014	55,500	13,100	23.6	18,000	5,745	31.9	33,870	6,701	19.8	3,636	658	18.1
2013[4]	54,180	13,360	24.7	17,900	5,907	33.0	32,840	6,746	20.5	3,443	704	20.4
2013[5]	54,150	12,740	23.5	17,840	5,415	30.4	32,900	6,654	20.2	3,405	676	19.8
2012	53,110	13,620	25.6	17,660	5,976	33.8	32,230	6,977	21.6	3,213	663	20.6
2011	52,280	13,240	25.3	17,600	6,008	34.1	31,640	6,667	21.1	3,036	569	18.7
2010[6]	50,970	13,520	26.5	17,370	6,059	34.9	30,740	6,948	22.6	2,860	516	18.0
2009	48,810	12,350	25.3	16,970	5,610	33.1	29,030	6,224	21.4	2,815	516	18.3
2008	47,400	10,990	23.2	16,370	5,010	30.6	28,310	5,452	19.3	2,717	525	19.3
2007	45,930	9,890	21.5	15,650	4,482	28.6	27,730	4,970	17.9	2,555	438	17.1
2006	44,780	9,243	20.6	15,150	4,072	26.9	27,210	4,698	17.3	2,428	472	19.4
2005	43,020	9,368	21.8	14,650	4,143	28.3	26,050	4,765	18.3	2,315	460	19.9
2004[7]	41,690	9,122	21.9	14,170	4,098	28.9	25,320	4,620	18.2	2,194	403	18.4
2003	40,300	9,051	22.5	13,730	4,077	29.7	24,490	4,568	18.7	2,080	406	19.5
2002	39,220	8,555	21.8	13,210	3,782	28.6	23,950	4,334	18.1	2,053	439	21.4
2001	37,310	7,997	21.4	12,760	3,570	28.0	22,650	4,014	17.7	1,896	413	21.8
2000[8]	35,960	7,747	21.5	12,400	3,522	28.4	21,730	3,844	17.7	1,822	381	20.9
1999[9]	34,630	7,876	22.7	12,190	3,693	30.3	20,780	3,843	18.5	1,661	340	20.5
1998	31,520	8,070	25.6	11,150	3,837	34.4	18,670	3,877	20.8	1,696	356	21.0
1997	30,640	8,308	27.1	10,800	3,972	36.8	18,220	3,951	21.7	1,617	384	23.8
1996	29,610	8,697	29.4	10,510	4,237	40.3	17,590	4,089	23.3	1,516	370	24.4
1995[10]	28,340	8,574	30.3	10,210	4,080	40.0	16,670	4,153	24.9	1,458	342	23.5
1994[11]	27,440	8,416	30.7	9,822	4,075	41.5	16,190	4,018	24.8	1,428	323	22.6
1993[12]	26,560	8,126	30.6	9,462	3,873	40.9	15,710	3,956	25.2	1,390	297	21.4
1992[13]	25,650	7,592	29.6	9,081	3,637	40.0	15,270	3,668	24.0	1,298	287	22.1
1991[14]	22,070	6,339	28.7	7,648	3,094	40.4	13,280	3,008	22.7	1,143	237	20.8
1990	21,410	6,006	28.1	7,457	2,865	38.4	12,860	2,896	22.5	1,091	245	22.5
1989	20,750	5,430	26.2	7,186	2,603	36.2	12,540	2,616	20.9	1,024	211	20.6
1988[15]	20,060	5,357	26.7	7,003	2,631	37.6	12,060	2,501	20.7	1,005	225	22.4
1987[15]	19,400	5,422	28.0	6,792	2,670	39.3	11,720	2,509	21.4	885	243	27.5
1986	18,760	5,117	27.3	6,646	2,507	37.7	11,210	2,406	21.5	906	204	22.5
1985[16]	18,080	5,236	29.0	6,475	2,606	40.3	10,690	2,411	22.6	915	219	23.9
1984[17]	16,920	4,806	28.4	6,068	2,376	39.2	10,030	2,254	22.5	819	176	21.5
1983	16,540	4,633	28.0	6,066	2,312	38.1	9,697	2,148	22.5	782	173	22.1
1982	14,390	4,301	29.9	5,527	2,181	39.5	8,262	1,963	23.8	596	159	26.6
1981[18]	14,020	3,713	26.5	5,369	1,925	35.9	8,084	1,642	20.3	568	146	25.7
1980	13,600	3,491	25.7	5,276	1,749	33.2	7,740	1,563	20.2	582	179	30.8

Footnotes available at end of table.

Table A-3.

Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2023—Con.

(Populations in thousands. Population as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar24.pdf>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year[1]	All people			Under 18 years			18 to 64 years			65 years and over		
		Below poverty			Below poverty			Below poverty			Below poverty	
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
1979[19]	13,370	2,921	21.8	5,483	1,535	28.0	7,314	1,232	16.8	574	154	26.8
1978	12,080	2,607	21.6	5,012	1,384	27.6	6,527	1,098	16.8	539	125	23.2
1977	12,050	2,700	22.4	5,028	1,422	28.3	6,500	1,164	17.9	518	113	21.9
1976	11,270	2,783	24.7	4,771	1,443	30.2	6,034	1,212	20.1	464	128	27.7
1975	11,120	2,991	26.9	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	137	32.6
1974[20]	11,200	2,575	23.0	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	117	28.9
1973	10,800	2,366	21.9	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	95	24.9

N Not available.

[1] Since 2003, federal surveys have allowed respondents to report more than one race. Therefore, two basic ways of defining a race group are possible. A group, such as Asian, may be defined as those who reported Asian and no other race (the race-alone or single-race concept) or as those who reported Asian regardless of whether they also reported another race (the race-alone-or-in-combination concept). This table shows data using both approaches. Since Hispanic individuals may be any race, data for the Hispanic population overlap with data for race groups. Of those who reported only one race in the 2024 CPS ASEC, Hispanic origin was reported by 17.1 percent of White householders, 5.8 percent of Black householders, 2.4 percent of Asian householders, and 32.3 percent of American Indian and Alaska Native householders. Data users should exercise caution when interpreting aggregate results for the Hispanic population or for race groups because these populations consist of many distinct groups that differ in socioeconomic characteristics, culture, and nativity. Data on Hispanic origin was first collected in 1972. Data on Asian and Pacific Islander origin and American Indian and Alaska Native origin was first collected in 1987. Estimates for Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders are not shown separately due to sample size.

[2] Implementation of 2020 Census-based population controls.

[3] Estimates reflect the implementation of an updated processing system and should be used to make comparisons to 2018 and subsequent years.

[4] The 2014 CPS ASEC included redesigned questions for income and health insurance coverage. All of the approximately 98,000 addresses were eligible to receive the redesigned set of health insurance coverage questions. The redesigned income questions were implemented to a subsample of these 98,000 addresses using a probability split panel design. Approximately 68,000 addresses were eligible to receive a set of income questions similar to those used in the 2013 CPS ASEC and the remaining 30,000 addresses were eligible to receive the redesigned income questions. The source of these 2013 estimates is the portion of the CPS ASEC sample that received the redesigned income questions, approximately 30,000 addresses.

[5] The source of these 2013 estimates is the portion of the CPS ASEC sample that received the income questions consistent with the 2013 CPS ASEC, approximately 68,000 addresses.

[6] Implementation of 2010 Census-based population controls.

[7] Data have been revised to reflect a correction to the weights in the 2005 CPS ASEC.

[8] Implementation of a 28,000-household sample expansion.

[9] Implementation of 2000 Census-based population controls.

[10] Full implementation of 1990 Census-based sample design and metropolitan definitions, 7,000-household sample reduction, and revised editing of responses on race.

[11] Introduction of 1990 Census-based sample design.

[12] Data collection method changed from paper and pencil to computer-assisted interviewing. In addition, the 1994 CPS ASEC was revised to allow for the coding of different income amounts on selected questionnaire items. Limits either increased or decreased in the following categories: earnings limits increased to $999,999; Social Security limits increased to $49,999; Supplemental Security Income and public assistance limits increased to $24,999; veterans' benefits limits increased to $99,999; child support and alimony limits decreased to $49,999.

[13] Implementation of 1990 Census-based population controls.

[14] Estimates are revised to correct for nine omitted weights from the original 1992 CPS ASEC. More information is available in "Money Income of Households, Families, and Persons in the United States: 1992," P60-184.

[15] Estimates reflect the implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system 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," P60-166.

[16] Full implementation of 1980 Census-based sample design.

[17] Implementation of Hispanic population weighting controls and introduction of 1980 Census-based sample design.

[18] Implemented three technical changes to the poverty definition. More information is available in "Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1980," P60-133.

[19] Implementation of 1980 Census-based population controls. Questionnaire expanded to show 27 possible values from 51 possible sources of income.

[20] Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system. Questionnaire expanded to ask 11 income questions.

[21] Full implementation of 1970 Census-based sample design.

[22] Introduction of 1970 Census-based sample design and population controls.

[23] Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system.

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Estimates may differ from previous publications due to additional rounding implemented to protect respondent privacy.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2024 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Appendix B. The Supplemental Poverty Measure

The Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) was developed following decades of research on poverty measurement. Details regarding the history of the SPM and the current methodology can be found in the SPM technical documentation at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/supplemental-poverty-measure/datasets/spm/spm_techdoc.pdf>.

UPDATES FOR 2023

Updates to Resources

Tax Model

SPM estimates for 2023 reflect minor changes to federal, state, and local (for select states) income taxes. Most changes were related to the expiration of state tax credit rebates enacted in 2022. Most expired, but four states extended or added state tax credit rebates in 2023. Additionally, more than 10 states added or expanded their state earned income tax credit, child tax credit, and/or child and dependent care credit programs.

Details on the tax model methodology and more information on changes for 2023 can be found at <www.census.gov/topics/income-poverty/income/guidance/tax-model.html>.

School Lunch Methodology

The methodology for estimating the value of school lunches provided by the National School Lunch Program varied from 2020 to 2022 to account for the COVID-19 pandemic.[1] With the end of pandemic flexibilities, the methodology for estimating school lunch values has stabilized; the 2023 values were estimated using 2023 reimbursement rates and the same methodology as was used for fall 2022. This methodology accounts for states that provide universal free school lunches and for the Pandemic Electronic Benefit Transfer (P-EBT) program, which ended after summer 2023.[2] In states with universal free lunches, those who reported receiving free or reduced price lunches were assigned the free lunch value for the year.[3] Those who reported paying for lunch were assigned the paid lunch value regardless of whether the state provides universal free lunches. As in previous years, the P-EBT benefits were only included in the school lunch value when respondents reported P-EBT receipt but did not receive Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits. This is done to avoid double-counting P-EBT benefits.

Updates to Thresholds

The 2023 poverty thresholds were updated to include broadband subsidies. Otherwise, the construction of the thresholds is unchanged from 2022. Details on the methodology and research on the SPM thresholds are available at <https://stats.bls.gov/pir/spmhome.htm>.

Evaluation and Improvements to the SPM

In 2020, the U.S. Census Bureau commissioned the National Academies' Committee on National Statistics (CNSTAT) to convene a panel to evaluate the SPM and offer recommendations to improve the measure in the future. The expert panel produced a consensus report in April 2023 that outlined key areas of research for the Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) to work on in the coming years. The panel's report can be found at <https://nap.nationalacademies.org/catalog/26825/an-updated-measure-of-poverty-redrawing-the-line>.

The Census Bureau conducts ongoing research on improvements and will consider the recommendations of the CNSTAT panel alongside research by external and governmental experts in developing a research agenda and roadmap for improvements to the SPM. In considering any changes that would be made to the SPM, the Census Bureau will continue to work with BLS and the current Interagency Technical Working Group (ITWG) on the SPM, which was established in 2016. The ITWG on the SPM has an established process for making changes to the SPM, with major changes occurring only after a multiyear process of research and public engagement.

Interagency Technical Working Group Statement of Duties

The ITWG on the SPM meets quarterly to review major and minor methodological changes to the SPM. The ITWG ensures that the SPM captures year-to-year changes in governmental policy and discusses potential measurement improvements. The ITWG will continue to advise the Census Bureau and BLS on potential changes and updates to the SPM methodology.

ENDNOTES

[1] More information on the 2020 methodology can be found at <www.census.gov/library/working-papers/2021/demo/SEHSD-WP2021-20.html>, while the 2021 methodology is at <www.census.gov/library/working-papers/2022/demo/SEHSD-wp2022-15.html>, and the 2022 methodology is at <www.census.gov/library/working-papers/2023/demo/SEHSD-WP-2023-20.html>.

[2] The 2023 summer P-EBT benefit was $120 per child.

[3] Six states offered universal free lunches in the 2022–2023 school year: California, Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Nevada, and Vermont. Four additional states—Colorado, Michigan, Minnesota, and New Mexico—began to offer universal free meals in the 2023–2024 school year. The methodology assumes that the four states that offered universal free meals beginning in the 2023–2024 school year had universal free meals for the whole year.

Table B-1.

Two-Adult, Two-Child Poverty Thresholds: 2022 and 2023

(In nominal dollars)

Measure	2022	Standard error	2023	Standard error
Official Poverty Measure				
Official poverty measure	29,678	N	30,900	N
Research Supplemental Poverty Measure				
Owners with mortgages	34,235	307	36,915	316
Owners without mortgages	28,909	525	30,870	612
Renters	34,518	303	37,482	415

N Not available.

Source: The 2023 Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) thresholds were produced by Ryan M. Unitan in the Division of Price and Index Number Research, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The thresholds and standard errors are based on data from the U.S. Consumer Expenditure Survey (CE) Interview, with all data consumer unit weighted. Standard errors of the thresholds are derived using replicate weights available in the CE Inteview data files. Information regarding the estimation of standard errors based on CE replicate weights is available at <www.bls.gov/cex/pumd-getting-started-guide.htm>. Thresholds and standard errors are produced as a BLS research series and are not considered an official production series. Methodological details and related research regarding the SPM thresholds are available at <https://stats.bls.gov/pir/spmhome.htm>. The 2023 thresholds and related statistics were finalized as of May 13, 2024, and include the imputed value of broadband subsidy benefits. The thresholds for 2022 were finalized as of May 11, 2023.

Table B-2.

Number and Percentage of People in Poverty Using the Supplemental Poverty Measure by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 2009 to 2023

(Populations in thousands. Margins of error in thousands or percentage points as appropriate. Population as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar24.pdf>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year[1]	All people					Under 18 years					18 to 64 years					65 years and over				
		Below poverty					Below poverty					Below poverty					Below poverty			
	Total	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)	Total	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)	Total	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)	Total	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)
ALL RACES																				
2023	332,400	42,840	1,003	12.9	0.3	72,770	9,962	407	13.7	0.6	200,400	24,500	657	12.2	0.3	59,240	8,384	305	14.2	0.5
2022	330,600	40,900	927	12.4	0.3	72,500	8,983	371	12.4	0.5	200,200	23,730	648	11.9	0.3	57,880	8,187	288	14.1	0.5
2021	328,700	25,580	718	7.8	0.2	73,470	3,829	264	5.2	0.4	199,100	15,750	501	7.9	0.3	56,190	6,003	238	10.7	0.4
2020[3]	328,100	30,040	777	9.2	0.2	74,030	7,196	331	9.7	0.4	199,800	17,710	533	8.9	0.3	54,280	5,135	239	9.5	0.4
2019[4]	325,300	38,300	876	11.8	0.3	73,150	9,253	358	12.6	0.5	197,500	22,070	603	11.2	0.3	54,640	6,975	251	12.8	0.5
2019	325,300	38,160	895	11.7	0.3	73,150	9,119	354	12.5	0.5	197,500	22,070	606	11.2	0.3	54,640	6,972	258	12.8	0.5
2018	324,400	41,420	861	12.8	0.3	73,790	10,100	381	13.7	0.5	197,800	24,150	564	12.2	0.3	52,790	7,174	250	13.6	0.5
2017[5]	323,100	42,080	1,004	13.0	0.3	74,070	10,530	394	14.2	0.5	198,000	24,580	655	12.4	0.3	51,070	6,960	276	13.6	0.5
2017	323,200	44,970	993	13.9	0.3	73,960	11,520	399	15.6	0.5	198,100	26,240	628	13.2	0.3	51,080	7,207	274	14.1	0.5
2016	320,400	44,750	810	14.0	0.3	74,050	11,280	349	15.2	0.5	197,100	26,300	571	13.3	0.3	49,270	7,168	235	14.5	0.5
2015	318,900	46,250	902	14.5	0.3	74,060	12,030	370	16.2	0.5	197,300	27,720	596	14.1	0.3	47,550	6,506	239	13.7	0.5
2014	316,200	49,240	862	15.6	0.3	73,920	12,630	359	17.1	0.5	196,300	29,980	576	15.3	0.3	45,990	6,627	224	14.4	0.5
2013[6]	313,400	49,850	1,493	15.9	0.5	73,790	13,370	642	18.1	0.9	194,700	29,470	987	15.1	0.5	44,960	7,019	390	15.6	0.9
2013[7]	313,400	48,670	1,051	15.5	0.3	74,050	12,180	388	16.4	0.5	194,800	29,990	700	15.4	0.4	44,510	6,507	271	14.6	0.6
2012	311,100	49,730	923	16.0	0.3	74,190	13,360	366	18.0	0.5	193,600	29,950	584	15.5	0.3	43,290	6,419	217	14.8	0.5
2011	308,800	49,570	902	16.1	0.3	74,110	13,350	376	18.0	0.5	193,200	29,970	578	15.5	0.3	41,510	6,247	229	15.1	0.5
2010	306,600	48,840	918	15.9	0.3	74,300	13,290	372	17.9	0.5	192,500	29,260	610	15.2	0.3	39,780	6,292	221	15.8	0.6
2009[8]	304,300	45,990	867	15.1	0.3	74,550	12,700	389	17.0	0.5	190,800	27,510	564	14.4	0.3	38,950	5,788	230	14.9	0.6
WHITE ALONE																				
2023	249,900	29,170	791	11.7	0.3	51,160	6,205	292	12.1	0.6	149,900	16,810	527	11.2	0.4	48,790	6,156	282	12.6	0.6
2022	249,200	28,520	777	11.4	0.3	51,040	5,713	274	11.2	0.5	150,400	16,570	546	11.0	0.4	47,770	6,244	269	13.1	0.6
2021	249,300	17,270	560	6.9	0.2	52,030	2,347	197	4.5	0.4	150,700	10,450	395	6.9	0.3	46,550	4,466	207	9.6	0.4
2020[3]	249,400	20,290	594	8.1	0.2	52,640	4,442	241	8.4	0.5	151,400	12,040	429	8.0	0.3	45,330	3,808	211	8.4	0.5
2019[4]	248,400	26,030	645	10.5	0.3	52,810	5,954	266	11.3	0.5	149,800	14,820	455	9.9	0.3	45,760	5,251	235	11.5	0.5
2019	248,400	26,090	669	10.5	0.3	52,810	5,928	270	11.2	0.5	149,800	14,910	459	9.9	0.3	45,760	5,256	246	11.5	0.5
2018	248,000	27,820	665	11.2	0.3	53,130	6,186	268	11.6	0.5	150,600	16,250	437	10.8	0.3	44,310	5,384	233	12.2	0.5
2017[5]	247,700	28,380	797	11.5	0.3	53,520	6,645	302	12.4	0.6	151,200	16,500	503	10.9	0.3	43,000	5,239	251	12.2	0.6
2017	247,700	30,430	780	12.3	0.3	53,450	7,365	296	13.8	0.5	151,300	17,660	487	11.7	0.3	42,990	5,406	257	12.6	0.6
2016	246,300	30,720	617	12.5	0.3	53,640	7,212	250	13.4	0.5	151,000	18,000	433	11.9	0.3	41,620	5,502	231	13.2	0.5
2015	245,800	31,490	735	12.8	0.3	53,820	7,903	299	14.7	0.6	151,700	18,740	495	12.4	0.3	40,250	4,849	224	12.0	0.6
2014	244,500	33,970	696	13.9	0.3	53,850	8,065	264	15.0	0.5	151,600	20,840	477	13.8	0.3	39,050	5,064	203	13.0	0.5
2013[6]	243,600	34,910	1,131	14.3	0.5	53,880	8,901	490	16.5	0.9	151,200	20,520	765	13.6	0.5	38,470	5,481	367	14.2	0.9
2013[7]	243,400	33,450	818	13.7	0.3	54,160	7,664	292	14.2	0.5	151,300	20,690	564	13.7	0.4	37,910	5,095	240	13.4	0.6
2012	242,500	34,000	724	14.0	0.3	54,390	8,374	258	15.4	0.5	151,000	20,530	466	13.6	0.3	37,040	5,102	195	13.8	0.5
2011	241,600	34,340	732	14.2	0.3	54,440	8,622	269	15.8	0.5	151,400	20,770	488	13.7	0.3	35,730	4,943	209	13.8	0.6
2010	240,300	33,860	725	14.1	0.3	54,790	8,529	291	15.6	0.5	151,200	20,370	488	13.5	0.3	34,270	4,954	212	14.5	0.6
2009[8]	239,000	32,050	704	13.4	0.3	54,980	8,303	284	15.1	0.5	150,400	19,250	476	12.8	0.3	33,680	4,494	207	13.3	0.6

Footnotes available at end of table.

Table B-2.

Number and Percentage of People in Poverty Using the Supplemental Poverty Measure by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 2009 to 2023—Con.

(Populations in thousands. Margins of error in thousands or percentage points as appropriate. Population as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar24.pdf>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year[1]	All people					Under 18 years					18 to 64 years					65 years and over				
		Below poverty					Below poverty					Below poverty					Below poverty			
	Total	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)	Total	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)	Total	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)	Total	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)
WHITE ALONE, NOT HISPANIC																				
2023	192,900	17,030	626	8.8	0.3	35,110	2,534	199	7.2	0.6	114,100	9,748	411	8.5	0.4	43,690	4,749	268	10.9	0.6
2022	193,500	17,680	587	9.1	0.3	35,200	2,524	183	7.2	0.5	115,300	10,090	418	8.7	0.4	42,970	5,064	248	11.8	0.6
2021	194,500	11,150	447	5.7	0.2	36,130	976	116	2.7	0.3	116,600	6,604	316	5.7	0.3	41,850	3,566	201	8.5	0.5
2020[3]	195,300	12,700	488	6.5	0.3	36,660	2,071	169	5.7	0.5	117,800	7,618	348	6.5	0.3	40,860	3,009	195	7.4	0.5
2019[4]	194,900	15,920	477	8.2	0.2	36,610	2,577	176	7.0	0.5	116,800	9,189	342	7.9	0.3	41,440	4,156	209	10.0	0.5
2019	194,900	15,910	492	8.2	0.3	36,610	2,554	178	7.0	0.5	116,800	9,183	347	7.9	0.3	41,440	4,177	224	10.1	0.5
2018	195,100	16,930	522	8.7	0.3	36,860	2,582	166	7.0	0.4	118,000	10,040	384	8.5	0.3	40,220	4,313	216	10.7	0.5
2017[5]	195,500	17,690	555	9.0	0.3	37,390	3,023	190	8.1	0.5	119,000	10,330	376	8.7	0.3	39,130	4,332	231	11.1	0.6
2017	195,500	19,250	594	9.8	0.3	37,320	3,558	193	9.5	0.5	119,100	11,250	399	9.4	0.3	39,130	4,438	244	11.3	0.6
2016	195,500	19,450	564	9.9	0.3	37,720	3,302	176	8.8	0.5	119,800	11,610	414	9.7	0.3	37,950	4,535	220	11.9	0.6
2015	195,600	20,080	553	10.3	0.3	38,060	4,001	217	10.5	0.6	120,900	12,110	381	10.0	0.3	36,680	3,967	210	10.8	0.6
2014	195,400	21,320	574	10.9	0.3	38,200	3,790	190	9.9	0.5	121,400	13,380	402	11.0	0.3	35,730	4,148	190	11.6	0.5
2013[6]	195,200	21,740	903	11.1	0.5	38,300	4,331	346	11.3	0.9	121,600	12,890	619	10.6	0.5	35,320	4,518	348	12.8	1.0
2013[7]	195,400	20,950	668	10.7	0.3	38,630	3,364	214	8.7	0.6	122,000	13,370	481	11.0	0.4	34,780	4,209	229	12.1	0.7
2012	195,300	20,950	596	10.7	0.3	38,980	3,730	191	9.6	0.5	122,200	12,960	401	10.6	0.3	34,130	4,260	189	12.5	0.6
2011	195,100	21,410	586	11.0	0.3	39,140	3,949	207	10.1	0.5	123,100	13,290	393	10.8	0.3	32,900	4,169	193	12.7	0.6
2010	195,000	21,420	592	11.0	0.3	39,650	3,948	196	10.0	0.5	123,700	13,250	439	10.7	0.4	31,620	4,219	206	13.3	0.6
2009[8]	194,800	20,080	569	10.3	0.3	40,080	3,908	200	9.8	0.5	123,600	12,340	391	10.0	0.3	31,160	3,836	198	12.3	0.6
BLACK ALONE OR IN COMBINATION																				
2023	50,130	9,096	446	18.1	0.9	13,890	2,669	228	19.2	1.6	29,990	4,916	264	16.4	0.9	6,253	1,510	98	24.2	1.6
2022	49,220	8,318	435	16.9	0.9	13,660	2,372	223	17.4	1.6	29,460	4,712	285	16.0	0.9	6,097	1,234	93	20.2	1.5
2021	48,360	5,279	348	10.9	0.7	13,580	1,025	149	7.5	1.1	28,940	3,293	219	11.4	0.8	5,845	962	82	16.5	1.4
2020[3]	48,430	6,915	380	14.3	0.8	13,740	2,143	188	15.6	1.3	29,200	3,937	222	13.5	0.8	5,487	834	73	15.2	1.3
2019[4]	47,420	8,838	431	18.6	0.9	13,180	2,613	200	19.8	1.5	28,840	5,076	270	17.6	0.9	5,394	1,148	83	21.3	1.5
2019	47,420	8,585	429	18.1	0.9	13,180	2,494	197	18.9	1.5	28,840	4,961	271	17.2	0.9	5,394	1,130	82	21.0	1.5
2018	46,920	9,416	451	20.1	1.0	13,320	3,010	221	22.6	1.6	28,420	5,269	276	18.5	1.0	5,180	1,137	86	22.0	1.6
2017[5]	46,480	9,476	397	20.4	0.9	13,300	2,918	210	21.9	1.6	28,230	5,447	245	19.3	0.9	4,942	1,111	77	22.5	1.5
2017	46,540	10,090	430	21.7	0.9	13,340	3,129	215	23.5	1.6	28,250	5,800	268	20.5	0.9	4,952	1,165	84	23.5	1.7
2016	45,780	9,659	398	21.1	0.9	13,290	3,068	207	23.1	1.5	27,830	5,520	237	19.8	0.9	4,660	1,070	70	23.0	1.5
2015	45,330	10,220	436	22.5	1.0	13,230	3,090	194	23.4	1.5	27,650	6,056	279	21.9	1.0	4,447	1,075	78	24.2	1.7
2014	44,690	10,480	356	23.4	0.8	12,990	3,371	182	25.9	1.4	27,440	6,121	234	22.3	0.8	4,249	986	63	23.2	1.5
2013[6]	44,250	10,720	717	24.2	1.5	13,140	3,449	336	26.3	2.4	27,060	6,230	453	23.0	1.6	4,054	1,038	132	25.6	3.2
2013[7]	44,190	10,770	513	24.4	1.1	13,180	3,473	231	26.4	1.7	26,920	6,382	330	23.7	1.2	4,085	919	77	22.5	1.9

Footnotes available at end of table.

Table B-2.

Number and Percentage of People in Poverty Using the Supplemental Poverty Measure by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 2009 to 2023—Con.

(Populations in thousands. Margins of error in thousands or percentage points as appropriate. Population as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar24.pdf>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year[1]	All people					Under 18 years					18 to 64 years					65 years and over				
		Below poverty					Below poverty					Below poverty					Below poverty			
	Total	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)	Total	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)	Total	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)	Total	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)
2012	43,690	11,160	450	25.5	1.0	13,220	3,698	235	28.0	1.7	26,480	6,561	255	24.8	1.0	3,993	900	68	22.5	1.7
2011	42,750	10,830	416	25.3	1.0	13,070	3,665	211	28.0	1.6	25,960	6,281	247	24.2	0.9	3,718	886	64	23.8	1.7
2010	42,470	10,660	383	25.1	0.9	13,100	3,602	190	27.5	1.4	25,820	6,172	236	23.9	0.9	3,555	882	59	24.8	1.7
2009[8]	41,800	9,540	386	22.8	0.9	13,150	3,219	197	24.5	1.5	25,210	5,438	234	21.6	0.9	3,450	882	58	25.6	1.7
BLACK ALONE																				
2023	44,970	8,312	436	18.5	1.0	11,310	2,296	221	20.3	2.0	27,650	4,537	250	16.4	0.9	6,013	1,479	95	24.6	1.6
2022	44,620	7,671	417	17.2	0.9	11,270	2,002	204	17.8	1.8	27,450	4,466	272	16.3	1.0	5,897	1,203	92	20.4	1.5
2021	44,090	4,998	336	11.3	0.8	11,300	917	143	8.1	1.3	27,110	3,139	216	11.6	0.8	5,675	942	83	16.6	1.4
2020[3]	43,830	6,435	353	14.7	0.8	11,310	1,908	175	16.9	1.5	27,200	3,713	208	13.7	0.8	5,328	814	72	15.3	1.3
2019[4]	43,090	8,144	409	18.9	1.0	10,980	2,245	176	20.4	1.6	26,860	4,768	265	17.8	1.0	5,257	1,130	82	21.5	1.5
2019	43,090	7,907	408	18.3	0.9	10,980	2,136	173	19.5	1.6	26,860	4,659	266	17.3	1.0	5,257	1,113	82	21.2	1.5
2018	42,840	8,727	432	20.4	1.0	11,150	2,624	203	23.5	1.8	26,640	4,985	273	18.7	1.0	5,045	1,118	86	22.2	1.7
2017[5]	42,560	8,775	375	20.6	0.9	11,090	2,529	189	22.8	1.7	26,640	5,154	238	19.3	0.9	4,827	1,092	77	22.6	1.6
2017	42,560	9,394	410	22.1	1.0	11,080	2,758	196	24.9	1.8	26,650	5,488	261	20.6	1.0	4,834	1,147	84	23.7	1.7
2016	42,040	9,086	390	21.6	0.9	11,190	2,740	198	24.5	1.8	26,290	5,295	235	20.1	0.9	4,561	1,052	69	23.1	1.5
2015	41,700	9,527	423	22.8	1.0	11,170	2,701	182	24.2	1.6	26,190	5,781	274	22.1	1.0	4,343	1,046	75	24.1	1.7
2014	41,230	9,746	329	23.6	0.8	11,130	2,938	161	26.4	1.4	25,950	5,837	221	22.5	0.8	4,143	970	62	23.4	1.5
2013[6]	40,590	9,729	641	24.0	1.6	11,100	2,876	295	25.9	2.6	25,560	5,853	416	22.9	1.6	3,933	1,000	128	25.4	3.2
2013[7]	40,670	10,060	498	24.7	1.2	11,140	3,084	214	27.7	1.9	25,550	6,073	330	23.8	1.3	3,975	899	78	22.6	2.0
2012	40,210	10,360	415	25.8	1.0	11,160	3,214	204	28.8	1.8	25,150	6,276	251	24.9	1.0	3,893	873	66	22.4	1.7
2011	39,700	10,180	405	25.6	1.0	11,220	3,283	198	29.2	1.8	24,830	6,032	240	24.3	1.0	3,640	866	63	23.8	1.7
2010	39,350	9,939	382	25.3	1.0	11,240	3,205	180	28.5	1.6	24,670	5,880	234	23.8	0.9	3,443	854	58	24.8	1.7
2009[8]	38,950	8,979	363	23.1	0.9	11,410	2,875	177	25.2	1.5	24,170	5,232	225	21.7	0.9	3,366	872	57	25.9	1.7
BLACK ALONE, NOT HISPANIC																				
2023	41,530	7,711	439	18.6	1.1	10,180	2,107	211	20.7	2.0	25,610	4,215	249	16.5	1.0	5,744	1,390	93	24.2	1.6
2022	41,360	7,104	407	17.2	1.0	10,200	1,865	202	18.3	2.0	25,500	4,105	264	16.1	1.0	5,650	1,134	84	20.1	1.5
2021	40,960	4,596	323	11.2	0.8	10,250	846	138	8.3	1.3	25,260	2,841	207	11.2	0.8	5,454	909	81	16.7	1.5
2020[3]	40,770	6,017	344	14.8	0.8	10,300	1,772	169	17.2	1.6	25,340	3,452	206	13.6	0.8	5,128	793	72	15.5	1.4
2019[4]	40,210	7,555	388	18.8	0.9	10,060	2,075	173	20.6	1.7	25,090	4,402	242	17.5	0.9	5,048	1,078	80	21.4	1.6
2019	40,210	7,330	384	18.2	0.9	10,060	1,966	168	19.5	1.7	25,090	4,296	242	17.1	0.9	5,048	1,068	80	21.2	1.6
2018	39,780	8,109	410	20.4	1.0	10,160	2,407	188	23.7	1.8	24,820	4,641	264	18.7	1.0	4,803	1,061	85	22.1	1.7
2017[5]	39,720	8,025	374	20.2	0.9	10,140	2,254	184	22.2	1.8	24,980	4,758	235	19.0	0.9	4,599	1,013	72	22.0	1.5
2017	39,710	8,680	405	21.9	1.0	10,130	2,483	189	24.5	1.9	24,980	5,121	256	20.5	1.0	4,598	1,076	77	23.4	1.7
2016	39,260	8,433	377	21.5	0.9	10,220	2,493	185	24.4	1.8	24,670	4,936	230	20.0	0.9	4,368	1,005	69	23.0	1.5
2015	39,260	8,966	399	22.8	1.0	10,270	2,476	169	24.1	1.6	24,770	5,469	257	22.1	1.0	4,214	1,021	76	24.2	1.8
2014	38,600	8,994	326	23.3	0.8	10,240	2,686	151	26.2	1.5	24,360	5,388	221	22.1	0.9	4,013	920	63	22.9	1.6

Footnotes available at end of table.

Table B-2.

Number and Percentage of People in Poverty Using the Supplemental Poverty Measure by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 2009 to 2023—Con.

(Populations in thousands. Margins of error in thousands or percentage points as appropriate. Population as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar24.pdf>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year[1]	All people					Under 18 years					18 to 64 years					65 years and over				
		Below poverty					Below poverty					Below poverty					Below poverty			
	Total	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)	Total	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)	Total	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)	Total	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)
2013[6]	38,020	9,130	610	24.0	1.6	10,100	2,632	277	26.1	2.7	24,080	5,517	397	22.9	1.6	3,836	981	126	25.6	3.3
2013[7]	37,780	9,306	459	24.6	1.2	10,110	2,813	201	27.8	2.0	23,830	5,633	304	23.6	1.3	3,841	860	76	22.4	2.0
2012	37,620	9,601	390	25.5	1.0	10,200	2,905	188	28.5	1.8	23,670	5,862	241	24.8	1.0	3,750	834	62	22.2	1.7
2011	37,100	9,356	404	25.2	1.1	10,190	2,928	190	28.7	1.9	23,350	5,586	244	23.9	1.0	3,559	842	60	23.7	1.7
2010	36,750	9,172	371	25.0	1.0	10,280	2,907	167	28.3	1.6	23,130	5,433	231	23.5	1.0	3,329	832	57	25.0	1.7
2009[8]	36,590	8,292	350	22.7	0.9	10,510	2,631	165	25.0	1.6	22,820	4,840	219	21.2	0.9	3,265	821	55	25.1	1.7
ASIAN ALONE OR IN COMBINATION																				
2023	24,650	3,254	287	13.2	1.1	5,749	714	120	12.4	2.0	15,690	1,995	169	12.7	1.1	3,219	545	71	16.9	2.1
2022	24,320	2,700	245	11.1	1.0	5,690	505	90	8.9	1.6	15,510	1,637	177	10.6	1.1	3,127	559	77	17.9	2.4
2021	23,480	2,098	179	8.9	0.8	5,641	258	61	4.6	1.1	14,830	1,374	134	9.3	0.9	3,011	465	59	15.5	1.9
2020[3]	22,930	1,952	209	8.5	0.9	5,568	353	73	6.3	1.3	14,610	1,207	143	8.3	1.0	2,747	392	58	14.3	2.1
2019[4]	22,460	2,410	191	10.7	0.8	5,254	419	69	8.0	1.3	14,480	1,534	138	10.6	0.9	2,724	457	67	16.8	2.4
2019	22,460	2,489	194	11.1	0.9	5,254	438	70	8.3	1.3	14,480	1,577	140	10.9	1.0	2,724	474	67	17.4	2.4
2018	22,070	2,938	225	13.3	1.0	5,183	569	86	11.0	1.6	14,350	1,859	144	13.0	1.0	2,539	509	58	20.1	2.2
2017[5]	21,570	2,930	213	13.6	1.0	5,182	629	83	12.1	1.6	13,990	1,844	144	13.2	1.0	2,392	457	59	19.1	2.4
2017	21,520	3,127	214	14.5	1.0	5,142	682	90	13.3	1.7	13,970	1,974	141	14.1	1.0	2,408	471	57	19.6	2.3
2016	20,770	2,976	217	14.3	1.1	4,939	582	85	11.8	1.7	13,580	1,942	160	14.3	1.2	2,253	453	57	20.1	2.5
2015	20,050	3,108	225	15.5	1.1	4,738	599	80	12.7	1.7	13,130	2,064	161	15.7	1.2	2,176	445	56	20.4	2.6
2014	19,690	3,249	245	16.5	1.2	4,800	671	87	14.0	1.8	12,830	2,095	169	16.3	1.3	2,059	483	59	23.5	2.8
2013[6]	19,190	2,974	375	15.5	1.9	4,904	672	151	13.7	3.0	12,390	1,921	247	15.5	2.0	1,889	381	88	20.2	4.5
2013[7]	19,030	3,022	264	15.9	1.4	4,747	608	93	12.8	1.9	12,370	2,022	186	16.3	1.4	1,910	391	55	20.5	2.7
2012	18,190	2,928	223	16.1	1.2	4,575	724	90	15.8	1.9	11,910	1,891	147	15.9	1.2	1,703	312	43	18.3	2.5
2011	17,820	2,948	230	16.5	1.3	4,580	635	83	13.9	1.8	11,660	1,985	169	17.0	1.4	1,581	328	44	20.8	2.8
2010	17,250	2,772	215	16.1	1.2	4,319	591	90	13.7	2.0	11,410	1,807	142	15.8	1.3	1,515	374	50	24.7	3.2
2009[8]	16,740	2,973	212	17.8	1.2	4,322	714	85	16.5	1.9	11,020	1,929	139	17.5	1.2	1,400	331	46	23.6	3.2
ASIAN ALONE																				
2023	21,830	2,979	273	13.6	1.2	4,285	601	111	14.0	2.5	14,410	1,838	162	12.8	1.1	3,132	540	71	17.2	2.2
2022	21,600	2,502	237	11.6	1.1	4,275	423	84	9.9	1.9	14,290	1,529	173	10.7	1.2	3,034	550	76	18.1	2.5
2021	20,700	1,956	178	9.5	0.9	4,223	217	58	5.1	1.4	13,580	1,295	134	9.5	1.0	2,900	444	56	15.3	1.9
2020[3]	20,350	1,788	204	8.8	1.0	4,286	288	70	6.7	1.6	13,420	1,118	139	8.3	1.0	2,646	381	58	14.4	2.2
2019[4]	19,940	2,257	189	11.3	0.9	3,930	371	63	9.5	1.6	13,370	1,441	138	10.8	1.0	2,638	445	68	16.9	2.5
2019	19,940	2,327	191	11.7	1.0	3,930	383	63	9.8	1.6	13,370	1,481	140	11.1	1.0	2,638	462	67	17.5	2.5
2018	19,790	2,749	220	13.9	1.1	4,019	484	75	12.0	1.8	13,290	1,762	146	13.3	1.1	2,479	503	58	20.3	2.2

Footnotes available at end of table.

Table B-2.

Number and Percentage of People in Poverty Using the Supplemental Poverty Measure by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 2009 to 2023—Con.

(Populations in thousands. Margins of error in thousands or percentage points as appropriate. Population as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar24.pdf>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year[1]	All people					Under 18 years					18 to 64 years					65 years and over				
		Below poverty					Below poverty					Below poverty					Below poverty			
	Total	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)	Total	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)	Total	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)	Total	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)
2017[5]	19,540	2,743	210	14.0	1.1	4,069	527	76	13.0	1.9	13,120	1,767	143	13.5	1.1	2,348	448	57	19.1	2.4
2017	19,480	2,948	204	15.1	1.0	4,028	593	79	14.7	1.9	13,100	1,894	138	14.5	1.0	2,358	461	55	19.5	2.3
2016	18,900	2,774	204	14.7	1.1	3,892	507	76	13.0	1.9	12,800	1,818	152	14.2	1.2	2,209	448	56	20.3	2.5
2015	18,250	2,929	221	16.1	1.2	3,794	536	80	14.1	2.1	12,320	1,958	154	15.9	1.2	2,130	436	56	20.5	2.6
2014	17,800	3,075	243	17.3	1.3	3,755	606	84	16.1	2.2	12,010	1,992	169	16.6	1.4	2,029	477	58	23.5	2.8
2013[6]	17,260	2,747	350	15.9	2.0	3,770	559	138	14.8	3.7	11,650	1,815	232	15.6	2.0	1,845	373	89	20.2	4.6
2013[7]	17,070	2,800	260	16.4	1.5	3,658	507	85	13.9	2.3	11,530	1,907	183	16.5	1.5	1,881	386	54	20.5	2.7
2012	16,430	2,737	213	16.7	1.2	3,611	633	84	17.5	2.3	11,150	1,798	141	16.1	1.2	1,669	305	43	18.3	2.5
2011	16,090	2,715	215	16.9	1.3	3,665	533	74	14.5	2.0	10,870	1,861	159	17.1	1.4	1,555	322	44	20.7	2.9
2010	15,620	2,590	210	16.6	1.3	3,439	516	85	15.0	2.3	10,700	1,702	141	15.9	1.3	1,484	372	50	25.1	3.2
2009[8]	15,240	2,782	199	18.3	1.3	3,480	636	77	18.3	2.1	10,390	1,821	135	17.5	1.3	1,372	326	46	23.8	3.2
AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE ALONE OR IN COMBINATION																				
2023	7,113	1,222	165	17.2	2.1	2,013	367	80	18.2	3.6	4,231	696	102	16.4	2.1	869	159	39	18.3	4.1
2022	7,122	1,280	210	18.0	2.5	2,090	386	96	18.5	3.9	4,224	744	131	17.6	2.7	808	149	36	18.5	3.9
2021	7,092	835	134	11.8	1.8	2,173	176	59	8.1	2.7	4,111	553	91	13.5	2.1	807	106	26	13.1	3.0
2020[3]	6,769	836	125	12.3	1.8	1,987	250	72	12.6	3.4	4,079	493	68	12.1	1.6	703	93	23	13.2	3.2
2019[4]	6,562	977	123	14.9	1.8	1,917	263	57	13.7	2.9	3,926	605	78	15.4	1.9	719	109	26	15.2	3.5
2019	6,562	935	120	14.3	1.8	1,917	253	57	13.2	2.8	3,926	581	77	14.8	1.9	719	101	26	14.1	3.5
2018	6,842	1,217	149	17.8	2.0	2,049	347	73	17.0	3.4	4,072	735	92	18.0	2.0	721	135	25	18.7	3.1
2017[5]	6,940	1,227	140	17.7	1.9	2,042	342	67	16.7	3.2	4,193	732	87	17.5	1.9	706	153	28	21.7	3.8
2017	6,939	1,251	149	18.0	2.0	2,027	332	70	16.4	3.3	4,210	752	92	17.9	2.0	702	167	31	23.8	4.1
2016	6,857	1,249	153	18.2	2.0	2,088	380	66	18.2	3.0	4,090	729	96	17.8	2.1	679	140	31	20.5	4.1
2015	7,150	1,389	152	19.4	1.9	2,234	446	75	20.0	3.1	4,281	808	87	18.9	1.8	636	136	29	21.4	4.4
2014	6,700	1,379	134	20.6	1.9	2,159	472	70	21.9	3.1	3,937	820	90	20.8	2.1	604	87	26	14.4	3.9
2013[6]	5,834	1,263	249	21.7	3.8	1,797	406	109	22.6	5.5	3,518	754	168	21.4	4.3	519	104	38	20.0	6.6
2013[7]	6,396	1,359	212	21.3	2.7	1,999	441	102	22.1	4.7	3,841	815	121	21.2	2.7	556	103	39	18.5	6.4
2012	6,308	1,615	204	25.6	2.6	1,947	579	98	29.7	4.0	3,831	940	126	24.5	2.7	529	96	23	18.2	3.8
2011	6,234	1,419	167	22.8	2.4	1,976	447	82	22.6	3.7	3,808	883	108	23.2	2.5	450	89	19	19.8	4.1
2010	6,101	1,466	192	24.0	2.7	2,050	561	88	27.4	3.8	3,617	824	119	22.8	2.9	434	81	16	18.6	3.6
2009[8]	6,279	1,321	174	21.0	2.2	2,082	452	73	21.7	3.0	3,786	794	114	21.0	2.3	411	75	20	18.2	4.3

Footnotes available at end of table.

Table B-2.

Number and Percentage of People in Poverty Using the Supplemental Poverty Measure by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 2009 to 2023—Con.

(Populations in thousands. Margins of error in thousands or percentage points as appropriate. Population as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar24.pdf>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year[1]	All people					Under 18 years					18 to 64 years					65 years and over				
		Below poverty					Below poverty					Below poverty					Below poverty			
	Total	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)	Total	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)	Total	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)	Total	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)
AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE ALONE																				
2023	4,052	768	155	19.0	3.2	1,085	214	70	19.7	5.6	2,486	432	95	17.4	3.2	481	122	34	25.4	5.8
2022	4,003	930	194	23.2	4.0	1,061	275	84	25.9	6.4	2,509	567	122	22.6	4.1	433	88	25	20.4	5.1
2021	4,127	512	110	12.4	2.4	1,172	87	34	7.4	2.7	2,539	363	84	14.3	3.0	415	62	19	14.8	4.1
2020[3]	3,959	613	113	15.5	2.7	1,107	168	58	15.2	5.1	2,466	377	68	15.3	2.5	386	68	21	17.7	5.1
2019[4]	3,744	622	105	16.6	2.3	1,045	147	40	14.0	3.3	2,301	391	68	17.0	2.5	398	84	24	21.1	5.3
2019	3,744	591	102	15.8	2.3	1,045	139	39	13.3	3.2	2,301	373	66	16.2	2.4	398	79	25	19.9	5.7
2018	3,684	735	127	20.0	2.7	1,008	211	50	20.9	4.3	2,325	446	81	19.2	2.8	351	79	22	22.4	4.4
2017[5]	3,630	664	105	18.3	2.6	972	162	40	16.7	4.0	2,323	422	72	18.2	2.7	335	80	21	23.9	5.7
2017	3,632	672	106	18.5	2.6	961	165	39	17.2	4.0	2,335	417	72	17.9	2.7	336	91	24	27.0	5.9
2016	3,718	757	130	20.4	2.9	1,059	223	50	21.1	4.3	2,326	448	83	19.3	2.9	333	85	25	25.6	5.9
2015	4,300	877	126	20.4	2.5	1,329	289	63	21.7	4.3	2,649	520	73	19.6	2.3	323	69	20	21.4	5.7
2014	3,819	881	116	23.1	2.7	1,187	287	57	24.2	4.0	2,317	536	78	23.1	3.0	315	58	22	18.5	6.2
2013[6]	3,077	645	188	21.0	5.1	961	178	76	18.6	7.6	1,868	404	134	21.7	5.9	249	62	35	25.1	11.0
2013[7]	3,369	789	183	23.4	4.0	989	236	82	23.9	7.2	2,114	505	112	23.9	4.0	266	48	25	18.0	8.2
2012	3,475	1,052	193	30.3	3.8	1,064	357	77	33.5	5.2	2,135	630	126	29.5	4.1	276	65	22	23.5	6.6
2011	3,216	851	132	26.5	3.3	949	270	70	28.4	6.1	2,060	543	85	26.4	3.4	207	38	12	18.5	5.8
2010	3,093	808	181	26.1	4.7	955	294	80	30.7	6.5	1,964	486	111	24.8	4.7	174	28	9	16.0	5.0
2009[8]	3,238	799	188	24.7	3.8	1,043	245	66	23.5	4.5	2,025	510	124	25.2	4.0	170	44	14	26.0	6.8
TWO OR MORE RACES																				
2023	10,290	1,375	149	13.4	1.4	4,639	587	94	12.7	2.1	4,984	720	90	14.4	1.7	663	68	25	10.3	3.5
2022	9,711	1,106	139	11.4	1.4	4,537	523	97	11.5	2.1	4,564	492	79	10.8	1.7	609	91	29	15.0	4.7
2021	9,203	669	121	7.3	1.3	4,385	220	68	5.0	1.5	4,230	381	67	9.0	1.5	587	69	23	11.7	3.7
2020[3]	9,258	830	121	9.0	1.3	4,331	369	76	8.5	1.7	4,424	409	66	9.3	1.4	503	52	18	10.3	3.2
2019[4]	8,967	1,080	145	12.0	1.5	4,131	478	86	11.6	2.1	4,330	556	87	12.8	1.8	506	47	21	9.2	4.0
2019	8,967	1,065	144	11.9	1.5	4,131	473	85	11.4	2.0	4,330	549	86	12.7	1.8	506	43	20	8.6	3.9
2018	8,822	1,197	153	13.6	1.7	4,156	543	102	13.1	2.4	4,159	586	77	14.1	1.8	508	68	20	13.3	3.8
2017[5]	8,486	1,313	160	15.5	1.7	4,044	601	99	14.9	2.3	3,975	621	82	15.6	1.8	467	91	22	19.5	4.2
2017	8,541	1,317	152	15.4	1.6	4,077	569	90	14.0	2.2	3,995	656	84	16.4	1.9	469	91	23	19.5	4.5
2016	8,119	1,135	137	14.0	1.6	3,904	503	78	12.9	1.9	3,764	563	79	15.0	2.0	451	69	20	15.3	4.2
2015	7,650	1,255	127	16.4	1.6	3,686	557	75	15.1	2.0	3,556	609	78	17.1	2.1	408	89	27	21.8	5.6
2014	7,490	1,257	138	16.8	1.6	3,597	609	81	16.9	2.2	3,521	603	79	17.1	1.9	372	45	15	12.1	3.8

Footnotes available at end of table.

Table B-2.

Number and Percentage of People in Poverty Using the Supplemental Poverty Measure by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 2009 to 2023—Con.

(Populations in thousands. Margins of error in thousands or percentage points as appropriate. Population as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar24.pdf>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year[1]	All people					Under 18 years					18 to 64 years					65 years and over				
		Below poverty					Below poverty					Below poverty					Below poverty			
	Total	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)	Total	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)	Total	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)	Total	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)
2013[6]	7,739	1,636	304	21.1	3.5	3,775	805	182	21.3	4.5	3,564	752	156	21.1	4.0	400	78	37	19.6	8.3
2013[7]	7,755	1,335	160	17.2	1.9	3,813	621	98	16.3	2.5	3,550	646	91	18.2	2.1	392	68	25	17.4	6.0
2012	7,380	1,387	159	18.8	2.1	3,629	718	103	19.8	2.8	3,404	612	79	18.0	2.1	347	57	17	16.5	5.1
2011	7,182	1,269	139	17.7	1.8	3,498	577	83	16.5	2.3	3,361	622	78	18.5	2.1	323	70	17	21.8	4.9
2010	7,203	1,399	164	19.4	2.1	3,565	669	97	18.8	2.6	3,285	655	87	19.9	2.4	353	75	18	21.2	4.9
2009[8]	6,866	1,153	133	16.8	1.7	3,386	569	84	16.8	2.3	3,164	540	70	17.1	1.8	316	43	16	13.7	4.8
HISPANIC (ANY RACE)																				
2023	65,550	13,710	531	20.9	0.8	19,150	4,212	249	22.0	1.3	40,670	7,927	337	19.5	0.8	5,738	1,566	104	27.3	1.8
2022	63,960	12,350	485	19.3	0.8	18,850	3,681	226	19.5	1.2	39,680	7,353	327	18.5	0.8	5,426	1,321	99	24.4	1.8
2021	62,650	7,022	342	11.2	0.5	18,820	1,575	155	8.4	0.8	38,620	4,465	236	11.6	0.6	5,213	983	82	18.8	1.6
2020[3]	61,880	8,672	443	14.0	0.7	18,880	2,768	203	14.7	1.1	38,090	5,050	282	13.3	0.7	4,906	855	80	17.4	1.6
2019[4]	60,720	11,440	478	18.8	0.8	18,730	3,804	223	20.3	1.2	37,210	6,433	310	17.3	0.8	4,787	1,200	82	25.1	1.7
2019	60,720	11,460	475	18.9	0.8	18,730	3,788	214	20.2	1.1	37,210	6,505	312	17.5	0.8	4,787	1,171	81	24.5	1.7
2018	60,100	12,220	442	20.3	0.7	18,880	4,111	224	21.8	1.2	36,670	6,944	275	18.9	0.8	4,544	1,161	75	25.5	1.7
2017[5]	59,220	12,150	533	20.5	0.9	18,770	4,152	248	22.1	1.3	36,140	6,949	318	19.2	0.9	4,320	1,044	84	24.2	1.9
2017	59,230	12,650	488	21.4	0.8	18,750	4,355	238	23.2	1.3	36,160	7,187	293	19.9	0.8	4,322	1,112	82	25.7	1.9
2016	57,670	12,670	432	22.0	0.7	18,500	4,449	216	24.0	1.2	35,110	7,160	264	20.4	0.7	4,057	1,061	72	26.2	1.8
2015	56,870	12,860	487	22.6	0.9	18,320	4,485	227	24.5	1.2	34,690	7,425	290	21.4	0.8	3,863	953	69	24.7	1.8
2014	55,610	14,430	449	25.9	0.8	18,110	4,998	228	27.6	1.2	33,870	8,433	265	24.9	0.8	3,636	998	70	27.4	1.9
2013[6]	54,330	14,650	857	27.0	1.6	18,050	5,147	390	28.5	2.2	32,840	8,487	546	25.8	1.7	3,443	1,015	148	29.5	4.3
2013[7]	54,250	14,090	556	26.0	1.0	17,950	4,882	242	27.2	1.4	32,900	8,239	342	25.0	1.0	3,405	964	77	28.3	2.2
2012	53,230	14,820	450	27.8	0.8	17,790	5,379	212	30.2	1.2	32,230	8,489	275	26.3	0.8	3,213	951	67	29.6	2.1
2011	52,360	14,590	502	27.9	1.0	17,680	5,341	225	30.2	1.3	31,640	8,417	314	26.6	1.0	3,036	832	70	27.4	2.3
2010	51,070	14,140	476	27.7	0.9	17,470	5,270	226	30.2	1.3	30,740	8,095	289	26.3	0.9	2,860	776	59	27.1	2.1
2009[8]	49,800	13,510	465	27.1	0.9	17,100	4,984	217	29.1	1.3	29,980	7,800	283	26.0	0.9	2,716	726	52	26.7	1.9

Footnotes available on next page.

[1] Since 2003, federal surveys have allowed respondents to report more than one race. Therefore, two basic ways of defining a race group are possible. A group, such as Asian, may be defined as those who reported Asian and no other race (the race-alone or single-race concept) or as those who reported Asian regardless of whether they also reported another race (the race-alone-or-in-combination concept). This table shows data using both approaches. Since Hispanic individuals may be any race, data for the Hispanic population overlap with data for race groups. Of those who reported only one race in the 2024 CPS ASEC, Hispanic origin was reported by 17.1 percent of White householders, 5.8 percent of Black householders, 2.4 percent of Asian householders, and 32.3 percent of American Indian and Alaska Native householders. Data users should exercise caution when interpreting aggregate results for the Hispanic population or for race groups because these populations consist of many distinct groups that differ in socioeconomic characteristics, culture, and nativity. Data on Hispanic origin were first collected in 1972. Data on Asian and Pacific Islander origin and American Indian and Alaska Native origin were first collected in 1987. Estimates for Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders are not shown separately due to sample size.

[2] A margin of error (MOE) is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the MOE in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval. MOEs shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights.

[3] Implementation of 2020 Census-based population controls.

[4] Estimates reflect the implementation of revised Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) methodology. More information is provided in the SPM technical documentation available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/supplemental-poverty-measure/datasets/spm/spm_techdoc.pdf>.

[5] Estimates reflect the implementation of an updated processing system and should be used to make comparisons to 2018 and subsequent years.

[6] The 2014 CPS ASEC included redesigned questions for income and health insurance coverage. All of the approximately 98,000 addresses were eligible to receive the redesigned set of health insurance coverage questions. The redesigned income questions were implemented to a subsample of these 98,000 addresses using a probability split panel design. Approximately 68,000 addresses were eligible to receive a set of income questions similar to those used in the 2013 CPS ASEC and the remaining 30,000 addresses were eligible to receive the redesigned income questions. The source of these 2013 estimates is the portion of the CPS ASEC sample that received the redesigned income questions, approximately 30,000 addresses.

[7] The source of these 2013 estimates is the portion of the CPS ASEC sample that received the income questions consistent with the 2013 CPS ASEC, approximately 68,000 addresses.

[8] Implementation of 2010 Census-based population controls.

Note: Details may not sum to rounding. Estimates may differ from previous publications due to additional rounding implemented to protect respondent privacy.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2010 to 2024 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Table B-3.

Number and Percentage of People in Poverty Using the Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2022 and 2023

(Numbers in thousands. Margins of error in thousands or percentage points as appropriate. People as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar24.pdf>)

Characteristic	SPM 2022				SPM 2023				Difference (2023 less 2022)	
	Number	Margin of error[1] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[1] (±)	Number	Margin of error[1] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[1] (±)	Number	Percent
All people	**40,900**	**927**	**12.4**	**0.3**	**42,840**	**1,003**	**12.9**	**0.3**	***1,936**	***0.5**
Sex										
Male	19,450	502	11.9	0.3	20,340	526	12.4	0.3	*882	*0.5
Female	21,450	538	12.8	0.3	22,500	601	13.4	0.4	*1,055	*0.5
Age										
Under 18 years	8,983	371	12.4	0.5	9,962	407	13.7	0.6	*979	*1.3
18 to 64 years	23,730	648	11.9	0.3	24,500	657	12.2	0.3	761	0.4
65 years and older	8,187	288	14.1	0.5	8,384	305	14.2	0.5	197	Z
Type of Unit										
Married couple	14,910	605	7.6	0.3	15,710	664	8.0	0.3	808	0.4
Cohabiting partners	3,480	359	12.3	1.2	3,913	354	13.2	1.1	433	0.9
Female reference person	9,419	530	22.6	1.1	9,940	501	23.9	1.1	521	1.2
Male reference person	2,405	221	14.7	1.2	2,414	264	14.9	1.4	9	0.2
Unrelated individuals[2]	10,690	401	22.4	0.7	10,860	352	22.6	0.6	165	0.2
Race[3] and Hispanic Origin										
White	28,520	777	11.4	0.3	29,170	791	11.7	0.3	643	0.2
White, not Hispanic	17,680	587	9.1	0.3	17,030	626	8.8	0.3	–647	–0.3
Black	7,671	417	17.2	0.9	8,312	436	18.5	1.0	*641	1.3
Asian	2,502	237	11.6	1.1	2,979	273	13.6	1.2	*477	*2.1
American Indian and Alaska Native	930	194	23.2	4.0	768	155	19.0	3.2	–162	–4.3
Two or More Races	1,106	139	11.4	1.4	1,375	149	13.4	1.4	*269	*2.0
Hispanic (any race)	12,350	485	19.3	0.8	13,710	531	20.9	0.8	*1,351	*1.6
Nativity										
Native-born	31,610	811	11.2	0.3	31,930	841	11.4	0.3	316	0.1
Foreign-born	9,289	426	19.0	0.8	10,910	443	21.3	0.8	*1,620	*2.2
Naturalized citizen	3,237	197	13.5	0.8	3,813	252	15.3	0.9	*577	*1.8
Not a citizen	6,052	358	24.4	1.2	7,096	367	26.9	1.2	*1,044	*2.5
Educational Attainment										
Total, 25 years old and older	26,530	608	11.7	0.3	27,740	654	12.1	0.3	*1,213	*0.4
No high school diploma	5,446	264	27.9	1.2	6,070	285	30.9	1.1	*624	*3.0
High school, no college	10,000	375	15.6	0.5	10,310	336	16.1	0.5	304	0.5
Some college	6,053	274	10.7	0.4	6,140	295	10.7	0.5	87	0.1
Bachelor's degree or higher	5,024	220	5.8	0.2	5,223	243	5.9	0.3	198	0.1
Tenure										
Owner/mortgage	7,726	428	5.6	0.3	7,927	408	5.7	0.3	201	0.2
Owner/no mortgage/rent-free	10,970	490	12.0	0.5	10,610	509	11.5	0.5	–359	–0.5
Renter	22,210	746	22.2	0.6	24,300	825	23.9	0.7	*2,094	*1.7
Residence[4]										
Inside metropolitan statistical areas	35,610	941	12.4	0.3	37,720	958	13.0	0.3	*2,119	*0.6
Inside principal cities	15,810	644	15.2	0.5	17,150	671	16.3	0.5	*1,339	*1.1
Outside principal cities	19,800	714	10.8	0.3	20,580	764	11.2	0.4	780	0.4
Outside metropolitan statistical areas	5,299	484	12.2	0.7	5,116	512	11.9	0.7	–182	–0.3
Region										
Northeast	6,737	408	11.9	0.7	6,699	407	11.9	0.7	–38	Z
Midwest	6,189	367	9.1	0.5	6,698	453	9.8	0.7	509	0.7
South	17,540	604	13.7	0.5	17,650	673	13.6	0.5	110	–0.1
West	10,440	421	13.4	0.5	11,800	529	15.0	0.7	*1,355	*1.7
Health Insurance Coverage										
With private insurance	12,770	471	5.9	0.2	13,050	473	6.0	0.2	283	0.1
With public, no private insurance	21,130	655	24.1	0.6	22,740	723	25.7	0.7	*1,610	*1.6
Not insured	7,004	377	26.3	1.2	7,048	394	26.0	1.2	44	–0.4

Footnotes available at end of table.

Table B-3.

Number and Percentage of People in Poverty Using the Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2022 and 2023—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Margins of error in thousands or percentage points as appropriate. People as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar24.pdf>)

Characteristic	SPM 2022				SPM 2023				Difference (2023 less 2022)	
	Number	Margin of error[1] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[1] (±)	Number	Margin of error[1] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[1] (±)	Number	Percent
Work Experience										
Total, 18 to 64 years old	23,730	648	11.9	0.3	24,500	657	12.2	0.3	761	0.4
All workers	10,230	389	6.6	0.3	10,940	397	7.0	0.3	*706	*0.4
Worked full-time, year-round	4,113	213	3.6	0.2	4,725	229	4.1	0.2	*612	*0.5
Less than full-time, year-round	6,121	291	15.1	0.6	6,216	295	14.7	0.7	94	–0.4
Did not work	13,500	462	29.9	0.8	13,550	437	31.1	0.8	54	*1.2
Disability Status[5]										
Total, 18 to 64 years old	23,730	648	11.9	0.3	24,500	657	12.2	0.3	761	0.4
With a disability	3,641	202	23.0	1.1	3,763	206	22.8	1.1	122	–0.2
With no disability	20,020	588	10.9	0.3	20,660	582	11.3	0.3	648	0.4

Z Rounds to zero.

* An asterisk preceding an estimate indicates change is statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

[1] A margin of error (MOE) is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the MOE in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval. MOEs shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights.

[2] Unrelated individuals are people of any age who are not living with any other family members.

[3] Federal surveys give respondents the option of reporting more than one race. Therefore, two basic ways of defining a race group are possible. A group, such as Asian, may be defined as those who reported Asian and no other race (the race-alone or single-race concept) or as those who reported Asian regardless of whether they also reported another race (the race-alone-or-in-combination concept). This table shows estimates for the race-alone population and the Two or More Races population. The primary use of the single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau presents data on race in a variety of ways. Estimates for Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders are not shown separately due to sample size.

[4] Information on metropolitan statistical areas and principal cities is available at <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/metro-micro/about/glossary.html>.

[5] The sum of those with and without a disability does not equal the total because disability status is not defined for individuals in the U.S. armed forces.

Note: SPM is the Supplemental Poverty Measure. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Estimates may differ from previous publications due to additional rounding implemented to protect respondent privacy.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2023 and 2024 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Table B-4.

Number and Percentage of People in Poverty by Different Poverty Measures: 2023

(Numbers in thousands. Margins of error in thousands or percentage points as appropriate. People as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar24.pdf>)

Characteristic	Total	Official+				SPM				Difference (SPM – Official+)	
		Number	Margin of error[1] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[1] (±)	Number	Margin of error[1] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[1] (±)	Number	Percent
All people	**332,400**	**36,840**	**900**	**11.1**	**0.3**	**42,840**	**1,003**	**12.9**	**0.3**	***5,998**	***1.8**
Sex											
Male	163,900	16,740	495	10.2	0.3	20,340	526	12.4	0.3	*3,592	*2.2
Female	168,400	20,100	549	11.9	0.3	22,500	601	13.4	0.4	*2,407	*1.4
Age											
Under 18 years	72,770	11,070	451	15.2	0.6	9,962	407	13.7	0.6	*–1,108	*–1.5
18 to 64 years	200,400	20,000	544	10.0	0.3	24,500	657	12.2	0.3	*4,491	*2.2
65 years and older	59,240	5,768	243	9.7	0.4	8,384	305	14.2	0.5	*2,615	*4.4
Type of Unit											
Married couple	196,900	10,220	569	5.2	0.3	15,710	664	8.0	0.3	*5,491	*2.8
Cohabiting partners	29,570	6,538	407	22.1	1.1	3,913	354	13.2	1.1	*–2,624	*–8.9
Female reference person	41,670	9,190	503	22.1	1.1	9,940	501	23.9	1.1	*750	*1.8
Male reference person	16,230	1,642	223	10.1	1.2	2,414	264	14.9	1.4	*772	*4.8
Unrelated individuals[2]	48,030	9,248	304	19.3	0.6	10,860	352	22.6	0.6	*1,610	*3.4
Race[3] and Hispanic Origin											
White	249,900	24,330	709	9.7	0.3	29,170	791	11.7	0.3	*4,841	*1.9
White, not Hispanic	192,900	14,900	518	7.7	0.3	17,030	626	8.8	0.3	*2,135	*1.1
Black	44,970	8,027	426	17.8	0.9	8,312	436	18.5	1.0	285	0.6
Asian	21,830	1,975	202	9.0	0.9	2,979	273	13.6	1.2	*1,004	*4.6
American Indian and Alaska Native	4,052	856	168	21.1	3.4	768	155	19.0	3.2	–88	–2.2
Two or More Races	10,290	1,483	167	14.4	1.5	1,375	149	13.4	1.4	–108	–1.0
Hispanic (any race)	65,550	10,920	475	16.7	0.7	13,710	531	20.9	0.8	*2,785	*4.2
Nativity											
Native-born	281,100	29,570	800	10.5	0.3	31,930	841	11.4	0.3	*2,362	*0.8
Foreign-born	51,280	7,273	374	14.2	0.7	10,910	443	21.3	0.8	*3,636	*7.1
Naturalized citizen	24,860	2,297	197	9.2	0.7	3,813	252	15.3	0.9	*1,517	*6.1
Not a citizen	26,410	4,977	295	18.8	1.0	7,096	367	26.9	1.2	*2,119	*8.0
Educational Attainment											
Total, 25 years old and older	229,800	21,750	519	9.5	0.2	27,740	654	12.1	0.3	*5,989	*2.6
No high school diploma	19,650	4,934	238	25.1	0.9	6,070	285	30.9	1.1	*1,136	*5.8
High school, no college	64,010	8,374	275	13.1	0.4	10,310	336	16.1	0.5	*1,934	*3.0
Some college	57,230	4,846	217	8.5	0.4	6,140	295	10.7	0.5	*1,294	*2.3
Bachelor's degree or higher	88,890	3,598	197	4.0	0.2	5,223	243	5.9	0.3	*1,625	*1.8
Tenure											
Owner/mortgage	138,300	5,352	376	3.9	0.3	7,927	408	5.7	0.3	*2,575	*1.9
Owner/no mortgage/rent-free	92,470	9,483	477	10.3	0.5	10,610	509	11.5	0.5	*1,127	*1.2
Renter	101,600	22,010	771	21.7	0.7	24,300	825	23.9	0.7	*2,296	*2.3
Residence[4]											
Inside metropolitan statistical areas	289,400	31,030	849	10.7	0.3	37,720	958	13.0	0.3	*6,693	*2.3
Inside principal cities	105,300	14,510	609	13.8	0.5	17,150	671	16.3	0.5	*2,640	*2.5
Outside principal cities	184,100	16,520	621	9.0	0.3	20,580	764	11.2	0.4	*4,053	*2.2
Outside metropolitan statistical areas	42,980	5,811	556	13.5	0.8	5,116	512	11.9	0.7	*–695	*–1.6
Region											
Northeast	56,180	5,517	352	9.8	0.6	6,699	407	11.9	0.7	*1,182	*2.1
Midwest	68,300	6,660	390	9.8	0.6	6,698	453	9.8	0.7	38	0.1
South	129,500	16,060	648	12.4	0.5	17,650	673	13.6	0.5	*1,585	*1.2
West	78,400	8,602	416	11.0	0.5	11,800	529	15.0	0.7	*3,194	*4.1

Footnotes available at end of table.

Table B-4.

Number and Percentage of People in Poverty by Different Poverty Measures: 2023—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Margins of error in thousands or percentage points as appropriate. People as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar24.pdf>)

Characteristic	Total	Official+				SPM				Difference (SPM – Official+)	
		Number	Margin of error[1] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[1] (±)	Number	Margin of error[1] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[1] (±)	Number	Percent
Health Insurance Coverage											
With private insurance	216,800	8,392	401	3.9	0.2	13,050	473	6.0	0.2	*4,663	*2.2
With public, no private insurance	88,440	22,390	682	25.3	0.7	22,740	723	25.7	0.7	347	0.4
Not insured	27,150	6,059	350	22.3	1.1	7,048	394	26.0	1.2	*989	*3.6
Work Experience											
Total, 18 to 64 years old	200,400	20,000	544	10.0	0.3	24,500	657	12.2	0.3	*4,491	*2.2
All workers	156,800	7,054	315	4.5	0.2	10,940	397	7.0	0.3	*3,886	*2.5
Worked full-time, year-round	114,400	2,077	156	1.8	0.1	4,725	229	4.1	0.2	*2,648	*2.3
Less than full-time, year-round	42,360	4,978	271	11.7	0.6	6,216	295	14.7	0.7	*1,238	*2.9
Did not work	43,560	12,950	400	29.7	0.7	13,550	437	31.1	0.8	*605	*1.4
Disability Status[5]											
Total, 18 to 64 years old	200,400	20,000	544	10.0	0.3	24,500	657	12.2	0.3	*4,491	*2.2
With a disability	16,540	3,681	190	22.3	1.0	3,763	206	22.8	1.1	82	0.5
With no disability	182,900	16,270	472	8.9	0.3	20,660	582	11.3	0.3	*4,393	*2.4

* An asterisk preceding an estimate indicates change is statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

[1] A margin of error (MOE) is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the MOE in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval. MOEs shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights.

[2] Unrelated individuals are people of any age who are not living with any other family members.

[3] Federal surveys give respondents the option of reporting more than one race. Therefore, two basic ways of defining a race group are possible. A group, such as Asian, may be defined as those who reported Asian and no other race (the race-alone or single-race concept) or as those who reported Asian regardless of whether they also reported another race (the race-alone-or-in-combination concept). This table shows estimates for the race-alone population and the Two or More Races population. The primary use of the single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau presents data on race in a variety of ways. Estimates for Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders are not shown separately due to sample size.

[4] Information on metropolitan statistical areas and principal cities is available at <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/metro-micro/about/glossary.html>.

[5] The sum of those with and without a disability does not equal the total because disability status is not defined for individuals in the U.S. armed forces.

Note: Official+ includes unrelated individuals under the age of 15. SPM is the Supplemental Poverty Measure. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2024 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC).

Table B-5.

Percentage of People by Ratio of Income/Resources to Poverty Threshold: 2022 and 2023

(Margins of error in percentage points. People as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar24.pdf>)

Characteristic	Less than 0.50	Margin of error[1] (±)	0.50 to 0.99	Margin of error[1] (±)	1.00 to 1.49	Margin of error[1] (±)	1.50 to 1.99	Margin of error[1] (±)	2.00 to 3.99	Margin of error[1] (±)	4.00 or more	Margin of error[1] (±)
2023												
Official[+]												
All people	**5.2**	**0.2**	**5.9**	**0.2**	**7.6**	**0.2**	**8.2**	**0.3**	**28.6**	**0.4**	**44.5**	**0.5**
Age												
Under 18 years	6.6	0.5	8.6	0.5	10.2	0.5	9.5	0.5	29.1	0.7	35.9	0.8
18 to 64 years	4.9	0.2	5.0	0.2	6.3	0.2	7.3	0.3	28.0	0.5	48.4	0.5
65 years and older	4.2	0.3	5.6	0.3	9.0	0.3	9.3	0.4	30.2	0.7	41.8	0.7
Race[2] and Hispanic Origin												
White	4.5	0.2	5.3	0.2	7.1	0.2	7.9	0.3	28.7	0.4	46.6	0.6
White, not Hispanic	3.7	0.2	4.1	0.2	5.6	0.3	6.7	0.3	27.7	0.5	52.2	0.6
Black	8.8	0.7	9.1	0.7	11.0	0.7	10.0	0.8	30.8	1.2	30.4	1.3
Asian	4.6	0.7	4.4	0.7	5.7	0.7	6.2	0.8	22.8	1.5	56.2	1.8
American Indian and Alaska Native	9.1	1.7	12.1	2.7	8.9	2.2	13.2	2.6	31.6	3.4	25.1	2.8
Two or More Races	6.4	1.0	8.0	1.4	9.6	1.3	8.6	1.4	29.0	1.9	38.4	2.0
Hispanic (any race)	7.2	0.5	9.5	0.6	11.8	0.6	11.7	0.7	32.3	1.0	27.6	0.9
SPM												
All people	**4.4**	**0.2**	**8.5**	**0.2**	**14.8**	**0.3**	**13.6**	**0.3**	**36.3**	**0.4**	**22.5**	**0.4**
Age												
Under 18 years	3.6	0.3	10.1	0.5	19.1	0.7	16.3	0.5	35.0	0.7	16.0	0.6
18 to 64 years	4.4	0.2	7.9	0.3	13.2	0.3	12.9	0.3	37.4	0.5	24.2	0.4
65 years and older	5.3	0.3	8.8	0.4	14.7	0.5	12.7	0.5	33.9	0.7	24.5	0.7
Race[2] and Hispanic Origin												
White	4.0	0.2	7.7	0.3	13.6	0.3	12.8	0.4	37.7	0.5	24.3	0.5
White, not Hispanic	3.4	0.2	5.4	0.3	10.8	0.3	11.5	0.4	40.2	0.6	28.6	0.6
Black	6.1	0.5	12.4	0.9	21.0	1.1	17.6	1.0	30.5	1.2	12.4	0.8
Asian	5.0	0.7	8.7	1.1	11.3	1.0	12.9	1.2	34.4	1.7	27.8	1.4
American Indian and Alaska Native	6.3	1.7	12.6	2.7	22.9	3.4	16.9	2.9	29.9	3.4	11.4	2.2
Two or More Races	4.2	0.9	9.2	1.3	18.9	1.8	15.5	1.4	35.1	2.1	17.1	1.3
Hispanic (any race)	5.8	0.4	15.1	0.7	23.5	0.9	17.2	0.7	28.8	1.0	9.6	0.5
2022												
Official[+]												
All people	**5.5**	**0.2**	**6.0**	**0.2**	**7.6**	**0.2**	**8.4**	**0.2**	**29.7**	**0.4**	**42.8**	**0.5**
Age												
Under 18 years	6.6	0.4	8.3	0.4	10.1	0.5	9.8	0.5	30.5	0.7	34.7	0.7
18 to 64 years	5.4	0.2	5.2	0.2	6.2	0.2	7.5	0.2	29.0	0.4	46.7	0.6
65 years and older	4.4	0.3	5.8	0.3	9.5	0.4	9.7	0.4	31.0	0.7	39.6	0.9
Race[2] and Hispanic Origin												
White	4.9	0.2	5.5	0.2	7.1	0.2	8.2	0.2	29.5	0.4	44.6	0.5
White, not Hispanic	4.2	0.2	4.4	0.2	5.8	0.2	7.1	0.3	28.5	0.4	49.9	0.6
Black	8.4	0.7	8.7	0.7	10.9	0.7	10.7	0.8	32.2	1.2	29.1	1.2
Asian	4.9	0.7	3.7	0.6	5.3	0.7	5.4	0.7	24.3	1.4	56.3	1.6
American Indian and Alaska Native	9.2	2.0	15.8	3.0	13.3	2.6	9.2	2.1	27.5	2.9	25.0	3.3
Two or More Races	5.9	1.1	6.2	1.0	8.3	1.2	8.4	1.2	33.1	2.1	38.0	2.2
Hispanic (any race)	7.4	0.5	9.5	0.6	11.7	0.6	12.0	0.7	33.1	0.9	26.3	0.8

Footnotes available at end of table.

Table B-5.

Percentage of People by Ratio of Income/Resources to Poverty Threshold: 2022 and 2023—Con.

(Margins of error in percentage points. People as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar24.pdf>)

Characteristic	Less than 0.50	Margin of error[1] (±)	0.50 to 0.99	Margin of error[1] (±)	1.00 to 1.49	Margin of error[1] (±)	1.50 to 1.99	Margin of error[1] (±)	2.00 to 3.99	Margin of error[1] (±)	4.00 or more	Margin of error[1] (±)
SPM												
All people	**4.4**	**0.2**	**8.0**	**0.2**	**14.7**	**0.3**	**14.0**	**0.3**	**37.1**	**0.4**	**21.9**	**0.4**
Age												
Under 18 years	3.3	0.3	9.1	0.5	18.9	0.6	16.8	0.6	36.2	0.7	15.7	0.5
18 to 64 years	4.5	0.2	7.3	0.2	13.0	0.3	13.2	0.4	38.1	0.5	23.8	0.4
65 years and older	5.2	0.3	8.9	0.4	15.1	0.5	13.0	0.5	34.5	0.7	23.3	0.8
Race[2] and Hispanic Origin												
White	4.2	0.2	7.3	0.3	13.7	0.3	13.3	0.3	37.9	0.5	23.7	0.4
White, not Hispanic	3.7	0.2	5.4	0.2	10.8	0.3	12.1	0.4	40.3	0.5	27.7	0.5
Black	5.5	0.5	11.7	0.8	20.9	1.0	17.1	0.9	32.8	1.2	12.0	0.8
Asian	4.6	0.7	7.0	0.9	12.1	1.1	12.1	1.2	36.7	1.6	27.5	1.5
American Indian and Alaska Native	5.9	1.6	17.3	3.9	16.9	3.1	18.5	3.4	31.6	3.8	9.8	2.3
Two or More Races	3.2	0.7	8.2	1.3	15.2	1.5	16.7	1.6	39.8	2.3	16.8	1.4
Hispanic (any race)	5.7	0.5	13.6	0.7	23.7	0.8	17.8	0.7	29.7	0.9	9.4	0.5

[1] A margin of error (MOE) is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the MOE in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval. MOEs shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights.

[2] Federal surveys give respondents the option of reporting more than one race. Therefore, two basic ways of defining a race group are possible. A group, such as Asian, may be defined as those who reported Asian and no other race (the race-alone or single-race concept) or as those who reported Asian regardless of whether they also reported another race (the race-alone-or-in-combination concept). This table shows estimates for the race-alone population and the Two or More Races population. The primary use of the single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau presents data on race in a variety of ways. Estimates for Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders are not shown separately due to sample size.

Note: Official+ includes unrelated individuals under the age of 15. SPM is the Supplemental Poverty Measure. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Estimates may differ from previous publications due to additional rounding implemented to protect respondent privacy.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2023 and 2024 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Table B-6.

Effect of Individual Elements on Supplemental Poverty Measure Rates: 2022 and 2023

(Margins of error in percentage points. People as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar24.pdf>)

Element	All people		Under 18 years old		18 to 64 years old		65 years and older	
	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)
2023								
All people	**12.89**	**0.30**	**13.69**	**0.56**	**12.23**	**0.33**	**14.15**	**0.51**
ADDITIONS								
Social Security	−8.31	0.19	−1.87	0.23	−3.35	0.16	−32.99	0.73
Refundable tax credits[2]	−1.92	0.14	−4.70	0.36	−1.45	0.11	−0.11	0.04
SNAP[3]	−1.03	0.09	−1.85	0.23	−0.77	0.07	−0.91	0.12
Housing subsidies	−0.83	0.08	−1.22	0.20	−0.58	0.06	−1.19	0.14
SSI[3]	−0.76	0.07	−0.47	0.11	−0.79	0.08	−1.02	0.14
Refundable Child Tax Credit	−0.71	0.09	−1.90	0.26	−0.47	0.07	−0.04	0.02
School lunch	−0.35	0.06	−0.90	0.16	−0.25	0.04	−0.04	0.03
Child support received	−0.17	0.04	−0.47	0.13	−0.11	0.03	Z	Z
TANF/general assistance[3]	−0.15	0.04	−0.36	0.10	−0.10	0.03	−0.07	0.04
Unemployment insurance	−0.09	0.03	−0.09	0.04	−0.10	0.03	−0.08	0.04
Utility assistance[4]	−0.07	0.02	−0.05	0.03	−0.06	0.02	−0.13	0.04
Workers' compensation	−0.07	0.02	−0.06	0.03	−0.08	0.03	−0.03	0.03
WIC[3]	−0.06	0.03	−0.14	0.07	−0.05	0.03	Z	Z
Energy assistance	−0.06	0.02	−0.05	0.03	−0.04	0.02	−0.11	0.04
Broadband assistance	−0.02	0.01	−0.01	0.01	−0.02	0.01	−0.03	0.02
SUBTRACTIONS								
Child support paid	0.06	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.07	0.03	0.03	0.03
Federal income tax	0.35	0.05	0.23	0.07	0.43	0.06	0.21	0.06
Work expenses	1.21	0.09	1.75	0.20	1.26	0.10	0.38	0.08
FICA[3]	1.39	0.11	1.95	0.21	1.47	0.12	0.43	0.08
Medical expenses	2.22	0.11	1.94	0.22	1.86	0.11	3.75	0.27
2022								
All people	**12.37**	**0.28**	**12.39**	**0.51**	**11.85**	**0.33**	**14.14**	**0.50**
ADDITIONS								
Social Security	−8.75	0.19	−1.87	0.22	−3.73	0.17	−34.72	0.67
Refundable tax credits[2]	−1.94	0.14	−4.86	0.35	−1.40	0.10	−0.16	0.05
SNAP[3]	−1.11	0.10	−1.94	0.23	−0.91	0.09	−0.78	0.10
Housing subsidies	−0.80	0.07	−1.09	0.16	−0.59	0.06	−1.15	0.14
SSI[3]	−0.76	0.07	−0.40	0.10	−0.86	0.09	−0.88	0.11
Refundable Child Tax Credit	−0.72	0.09	−1.95	0.26	−0.48	0.06	−0.03	0.02
School lunch	−0.44	0.07	−1.14	0.20	−0.30	0.05	−0.02	0.02
Child support received	−0.17	0.04	−0.47	0.12	−0.10	0.02	−0.01	0.01
TANF/general assistance[3]	−0.17	0.04	−0.39	0.10	−0.13	0.03	−0.04	0.02
Unemployment insurance	−0.12	0.03	−0.16	0.05	−0.13	0.03	−0.05	0.03
Utility assistance[4]	−0.08	0.02	−0.06	0.03	−0.07	0.02	−0.11	0.04
Workers' compensation	−0.05	0.02	−0.07	0.03	−0.06	0.03	−0.02	0.02
WIC[3]	−0.05	0.02	−0.13	0.07	−0.03	0.02	Z	Z
Energy assistance	−0.06	0.02	−0.05	0.03	−0.05	0.02	−0.08	0.03
Broadband assistance	−0.02	0.01	−0.01	0.01	−0.02	0.01	−0.02	0.02
SUBTRACTIONS								
Child support paid	0.08	0.02	0.10	0.04	0.09	0.03	0.03	0.02
Federal income tax	0.33	0.05	0.19	0.06	0.43	0.06	0.12	0.04
Work expenses	1.10	0.10	1.56	0.21	1.16	0.11	0.34	0.09
FICA[3]	1.23	0.10	1.58	0.19	1.35	0.11	0.37	0.09
Medical expenses	2.16	0.11	1.89	0.18	1.83	0.13	3.62	0.26

Z Rounds to zero.

[1] A margin of error (MOE) is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the MOE in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval. MOEs shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights.

[2] Refundable tax credits include the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and the refundable portion of the Child Tax Credit.

[3] SNAP is the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; SSI is Supplemental Security Income; TANF is Temporary Assistance for Needy Families; WIC is the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children; FICA is the Federal Insurance Contributions Act.

[4] Utility assistance includes the Affordable Connectivity Program and other noncash energy benefits.

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Estimates may differ from previous publications due to additional rounding implemented to protect respondent privacy.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2023 and 2024 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Table B-7.

Effect of Individual Elements on the Number of Individuals in Poverty Using the Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2022 and 2023

(Numbers and margins of error in thousands. People as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar24.pdf>)

Element	All people		Under 18 years old		18 to 64 years old		65 years and older	
	Number	Margin of error[1] (±)	Number	Margin of error[1] (±)	Number	Margin of error[1] (±)	Number	Margin of error[1] (±)
2023								
All people	**42,840**	**1,003**	**9,962**	**407**	**24,500**	**657**	**8,384**	**305**
ADDITIONS								
Social Security	–27,620	624	–1,364	168	–6,717	312	–19,540	434
Refundable tax credits[2]	–6,388	473	–3,420	265	–2,905	229	–63	22
SNAP[3]	–3,427	283	–1,346	167	–1,540	131	–542	74
Housing subsidies	–2,758	267	–885	148	–1,171	127	–702	85
SSI[3]	–2,537	232	–338	83	–1,592	151	–607	81
Refundable Child Tax Credit	–2,353	308	–1,382	185	–948	131	–22	14
School lunch	–1,175	200	–651	118	–501	89	–22	17
Child support received	–574	143	–345	96	–229	57	Z	Z
TANF/general assistance[3]	–512	121	–261	76	–207	57	–43	22
Unemployment insurance	–308	87	–66	30	–196	63	–46	23
Utility assistance[4]	–240	59	–40	22	–123	38	–78	26
Workers' compensation	–218	74	–46	25	–154	52	–18	16
WIC[3]	–203	92	–102	49	–101	52	Z	Z
Energy assistance	–184	54	–34	21	–83	35	–68	26
Broadband assistance	–68	26	–4	5	–47	22	–17	9
SUBTRACTIONS								
Child support paid	185	71	23	15	146	55	16	18
Federal income tax	1,156	151	164	50	871	120	122	37
Work expenses	4,029	314	1,270	146	2,532	202	228	45
FICA[3]	4,623	358	1,423	152	2,944	240	256	49
Medical expenses	7,365	374	1,413	157	3,730	223	2,222	160
2022								
All people	**40,900**	**927**	**8,983**	**371**	**23,730**	**648**	**8,187**	**288**
ADDITIONS								
Social Security	–28,930	617	–1,353	156	–7,475	345	–20,100	391
Refundable tax credits[2]	–6,417	447	–3,521	257	–2,804	210	–92	31
SNAP[3]	–3,670	326	–1,407	169	–1,813	176	–450	57
Housing subsidies	–2,641	232	–791	116	–1,184	123	–667	79
SSI[3]	–2,522	233	–291	72	–1,720	182	–511	66
Refundable Child Tax Credit	–2,392	296	–1,411	189	–963	117	–18	12
School lunch	–1,449	238	–828	143	–607	104	–14	10
Child support received	–551	116	–338	84	–209	46	–5	5
TANF/general assistance[3]	–570	121	–286	71	–261	64	–23	13
Unemployment insurance	–404	95	–116	39	–256	67	–32	17
Utility assistance[4]	–254	64	–46	23	–144	48	–65	23
Workers' compensation	–178	66	–49	25	–116	51	–12	10
WIC[3]	–164	81	–98	48	–66	36	Z	Z
Energy assistance	–190	57	–34	23	–108	43	–48	20
Broadband assistance	–53	31	–10	9	–34	24	–9	9
SUBTRACTIONS								
Child support paid	258	82	69	31	174	53	15	13
Federal income tax	1,077	159	139	44	871	129	67	22
Work expenses	3,641	327	1,130	149	2,316	211	195	50
FICA[3]	4,062	338	1,143	139	2,707	227	212	50
Medical expenses	7,129	380	1,373	132	3,660	257	2,095	152

Z Rounds to zero.

[1] A margin of error (MOE) is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the MOE in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval. MOEs shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights.

[2] Refundable tax credits include the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and the refundable portion of the Child Tax Credit.

[3] SNAP is the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; SSI is Supplemental Security Income; TANF is Temporary Assistance for Needy Families; WIC is the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children; FICA is the Federal Insurance Contributions Act.

[4] Utility assistance includes the Affordable Connectivity Program and other noncash energy benefits.

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Estimates may differ from previous publications due to additional rounding implemented to protect respondent privacy.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2023 and 2024 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Appendix C. Additional Information

SOURCE AND ACCURACY OF THE ESTIMATES

The Current Population Survey (CPS) is the longest-running survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau. The CPS is a household survey primarily used to collect employment data. The sample universe for the basic CPS consists of the resident civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States. People in institutions, such as prisons, long-term care hospitals, and nursing homes, are not eligible to be interviewed in the CPS. Students living in dormitories are included in the estimates only if information about them is reported in an interview at their parents' home. Since the CPS is a household survey, people who are homeless and not living in shelters are not included in the sample.

The CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC), the source for the estimates in this report, collects data in February, March, and April each year, asking detailed questions categorizing income into over 50 sources. The key purpose of the survey is to provide timely and comprehensive estimates of income, poverty, and health insurance and to measure change in these national-level estimates. The survey is the official source of national poverty estimates calculated in accordance with the Office of Management and Budget's Statistical Policy Directive 14 (Appendix A).

The CPS ASEC collects data in the 50 states and the District of Columbia; these data do not represent residents of Puerto Rico or the U.S. Island Areas.[1] The 2024 CPS ASEC sample consists of about 89,500 addresses. The CPS ASEC includes military personnel who live in a household with at least one civilian adult, regardless of whether they live on- or off-post. All other armed forces personnel are excluded. The estimates in this report are controlled to March 2024 independent national population estimates by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin. Beginning with the data for 2020, population estimates are based on 2020 Census population counts and are updated annually after accounting for births, deaths, emigration, and immigration.

The estimates in this report (which may be shown in text, figures, and tables) are based on responses from a sample of the population and may differ from actual values because of sampling variability or other factors. As a result, apparent differences between the estimates for two or more groups may not be statistically significant. All comparative statements have undergone statistical testing and are statistically significant at the 90 percent confidence level unless otherwise noted.

In this report, the variances of estimates were calculated using replication methods. For estimates prior to 2010, or as noted in historical tables, the Generalized Variance Function (GVF) method was used. More information on replicate weights, standard errors, income top-coding and data swapping on the public-use file, and changes to the CPS ASEC data file from the prior year is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar24.pdf>.

Nonresponse Bias in the CPS ASEC

The Census Bureau administers the CPS ASEC each year between February and April by telephone and in-person interviews, with most data collected in March. In 2020, normal data collection was interrupted due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The response rate fell to 73 percent in March 2020, down from 82 percent in March 2019. Response rates were regularly above 80 percent before the pandemic.

Although standard collection procedures have resumed, response rates remain lower than they were before the pandemic. The response rate for the CPS basic household survey was 67 percent in March 2024. Lower response rates could affect estimates if respondents differ from nonrespondents. More information on how sample differences and nonresponse bias affected income and poverty estimates in the 2024 CPS ASEC is available at <www.census.gov/newsroom/blogs/research-matters/2024/09/administrative-data-nonresponse-bias-cps-asec.html>. Information on how data collection issues in 2020 affected health insurance coverage estimates is available at <www.census.gov/library/working-papers/2020/demo/SEHSD-WP2020-13.html>.

CPS ASEC Modernization

The Census Bureau has begun a multiyear effort to modernize many of its surveys, including the CPS. Part of this involves adding an Internet Self-Response (ISR) mode to the CPS and then the CPS ASEC.

This project requires extensive review and testing to ensure that ISR is a viable collection mode for the CPS ASEC and that changes do not negatively affect the reliability and comparability of the estimates. The project schedule seeks to align the CPS ASEC modernization effort with that of the CPS to maintain continuity. However, the schedule and activities may change to accommodate funding availability, discovery of issues during testing and analysis, and project reprioritization.

For more information about the ASEC modernization project and timeline, visit the Census Bureau's CPS ASEC Modernization Efforts webpage at <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/about/modernization/asecmodernization.html> or email <demo.asec.modernization@census.gov>.

National Experimental Well-Being Statistics (NEWS) Project

The NEWS project is an experimental effort to develop improved estimates of income, poverty, and other measures of economic well-being by using all available survey, administrative, and commercial data.

The first NEWS release in February 2023 included a working paper that provided improved estimates of income and official poverty statistics for 2018. It simultaneously addressed three possible sources of bias documented in prior research by improving weights to correct for unit nonresponse, improving imputation to correct for missing information in survey and administrative data, and combining or replacing survey responses with administrative data to correct for misreporting.

Reducing survey error using these techniques substantially affected key measures of well-being. Using these experimental methods, median household income was estimated to be 6.3 percent higher than in survey estimates, while the official poverty rate was 1.1 percentage points lower. These differences were driven by subpopulations that were disproportionately affected by survey error, like householders 65 years and older. For this group, median household income was 27.3 percent higher than in survey estimates, while the official poverty rate was 3.3 percentage points lower.

The NEWS project plans to release additional years of statistics, produce more timely estimates, and measure additional income concepts.

Business Cycles—Recessions

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
March	2001	November	2001
December	2007	June	2009
February	2020	April	2020

Source: National Bureau of Economic Research, <www.nber.org/research/data/us-business-cycle-expansions-and-contractions>.

BUSINESS CYCLES—RECESSIONS

Business cycle peaks and troughs used to delineate the beginning and end of recessions, as shown in the text box "Business Cycles—Recessions," are determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER), a private research organization. The data points in the time-series figures in this report use July as a reference. According to the NBER chronology, the most recent peak occurred in February 2020. The most recent trough occurred in April 2020. More information on business cycle dating is available at <www.nber.org/research/business-cycle-dating>.

ACCESSING POVERTY DATA

Additional CPS ASEC Estimates

Additional estimates from the CPS ASEC are available on the Census Bureau's poverty websites. This includes detailed and historical tables, press releases, briefings, and working papers. The websites may be accessed through the Census Bureau's homepage at <www.census.gov> or directly at <www.census.gov/topics/income-poverty/poverty.html> and <www.census.gov/topics/income-poverty/supplemental-poverty-measure.html>.

Public-Use Microdata

Public-use CPS ASEC microdata is available for data users of all skill levels.

Data users can create custom statistics from public-use microdata files using the Microdata Access Tool (MDAT) available at <https://data.census.gov/mdat>.

Microdata for the 2024 CPS ASEC and earlier years are available online at <www.census.gov/data/datasets/time-series/demo/cps/cps-asec.html>. Technical methods have been applied to CPS microdata to avoid disclosing respondents' identities.

The Census Data Application Programming Interface (API) gives the public access to raw statistical data from various Census Bureau data programs. It is an efficient way to query data directly from Census Bureau servers. The historical poverty data found in Table HSTPOV2 are available in the API at <www.census.gov/data/developers/data-sets/Poverty-Statistics.html>.[2] The table is also available at <https://data.census.gov/>.

Disclosure Avoidance for the CPS ASEC Public Use Microdata

Starting in January 2023, the monthly CPS began implementing changes to provide additional confidentiality protection to the data. As part of these changes, geographies with populations between 100,000 and 249,000 are partially synthesized for privacy protection. Refer to <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/methodology/improving-disclosure-avoidance-puf-v2.pdf> for more details. This synthesis only affects the public use file. More information on the effect of these changes on SPM estimates generated from the public-use file can be found at <www.census.gov/library/working-papers/2023/demo/SEHSD-WP2023-25.html>.

OTHER SOURCES OF POVERTY DATA

The Census Bureau recommends that people use the CPS ASEC for timely and thorough estimates of national poverty. However, the Census Bureau produces other data that are appropriate for subnational areas and longitudinal analysis. The American Community Survey (ACS) and the Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) program can be used for subnational poverty estimates, while the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) provides monthly and longitudinal estimates.

American Community Survey

The ACS is an ongoing survey that collects comprehensive information on social, economic, and housing topics. Due to its large sample size, the ACS provides estimates at many levels of geography and for smaller population groups.

The Census Bureau presents annual estimates of poverty by state and other smaller geographic units based on data collected in the ACS. Single-year estimates from the ACS are available for geographic units with populations of 65,000 or more. Estimates of income and poverty for all geographic units, including census tracts and block groups, are available by pooling 5 years of ACS data. Poverty estimates from the ACS are available at <https://data.census.gov/>.

Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates

The SAIPE program uses statistical models to produce estimates of median household income and poverty for states and all counties, as well as population and poverty estimates for school districts.

Statistics from the SAIPE program are used by the U.S. Department of Education to allocate funding under Title 1 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. SAIPE methodology combines data from a variety of sources, including administrative records, population estimates, the decennial census, and the ACS to provide consistent and reliable single-year estimates for all counties and school districts, regardless of size, each year. In general, SAIPE estimates have lower variances than ACS estimates but offer fewer demographic details than the ACS. Estimates from this program are available at <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/saipe.html>.

Survey of Income and Program Participation

The SIPP provides both monthly and longitudinal data about labor force participation and income sources and amounts at the individual, family, and household levels by following the same respondents over time. Whereas the CPS ASEC provides reliable estimates of the net change from one year to the next in the overall distribution of economic characteristics for the whole population, it cannot show how these characteristics change for the same person, family, or household. By collecting monthly data for the same respondents over multiple years, the SIPP makes it possible to observe how economic characteristics change at the individual level. This yields insights into the dynamic nature of these experiences, as well as the economic mobility of U.S. residents. Estimates from these data are available in table packages, working papers, and the Census Bureau's P70 series reports, all available at <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/sipp/library/publications.html>.

QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS

For questions and assistance with poverty data, contact the U.S. Census Bureau Customer Service Center at 1-800-923-8282 (toll-free) or search your topic of interest using the Census Bureau's "Question and Answer Center" found at <https://ask.census.gov/>.

The Census Bureau also welcomes the comments and advice of data and report users. If you have suggestions or comments on this report, please write to:

Liana E. Fox
Assistant Division Chief for Economic Characteristics
Social, Economic, and Housing Statistics Division
U.S. Census Bureau
Washington, DC 20233-8500

Or email <liana.e.fox@census.gov>.

ENDNOTES

[1] U.S. Island Areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

[2] An Excel version of HSTPOV2 can be found at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/tables/time-series/historical-poverty-people/hstpov2.xlsx>.