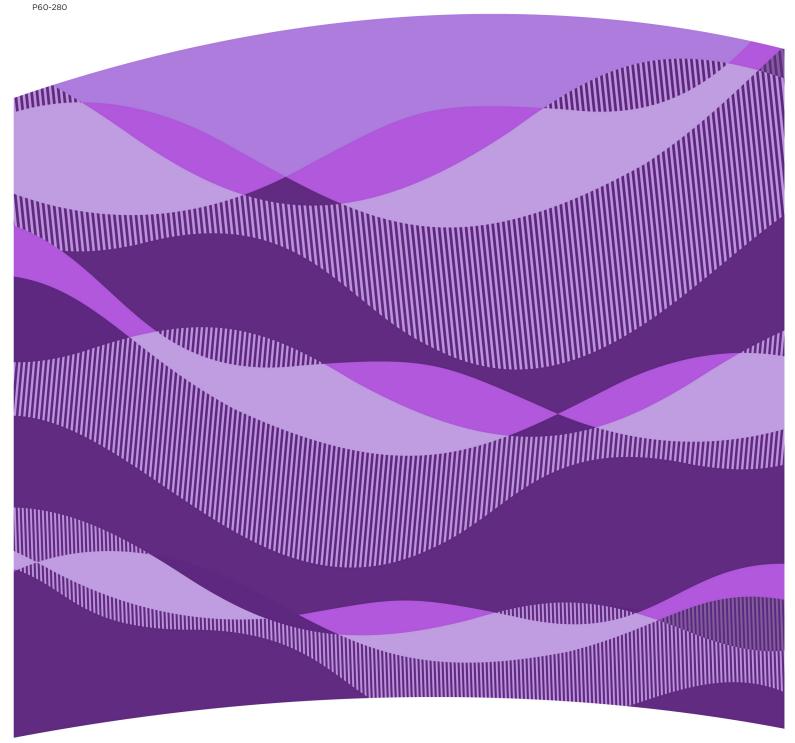
Poverty in the United States: 2022

Current Population Reports

By Emily A. Shrider and John Creamer Issued September 2023





Acknowledgments

In memory of **Rebecca Blank**, a staunch advocate for improvements in poverty measurement. Throughout her career in academia and the federal government, Becky contributed to ground-breaking research on poverty and inequality and championed the development of the Supplemental Poverty Measure. Without Becky, there would be no SPM.

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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

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Poverty in the United States: 2022

INTRODUCTION

The U.S. Census Bureau produces annual poverty estimates to measure the economic wellbeing 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 The official poverty measure is used 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), has been released since 2011 with estimates going back to 2009. The SPM 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 the poverty thresholds and includes federal and state taxes, work expenses, and medical expenses. The SPM does not replace the official poverty measure; however, it does provide a different metric of economic wellbeing that includes resources from government programs and tax credits to low-income families.

This year's report provides two distinct measures of economic well-being in the United States for 2022: the official poverty measure and the SPM. The official poverty rate remained stable compared to 2021, while the SPM rate increased significantly, reflecting changes in economic well-being following the end of many pandemicera programs. SPM estimates for 2022 reflect changes to state and federal income taxes, including several one-time state income tax rebates and the expiration of expanded refundable tax credits and economic impact (stimulus) payments enacted as part of the American Rescue Plan Act.²

The estimates in this report are based on data collected in the 2023 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: 2022" and "Health Insurance in the United States: 2022."³

Highlights

Official Poverty Measure

 The official poverty rate in 2022 was 11.5 percent, with 37.9 million people in poverty. Neither the rate nor the number in poverty

- was significantly different from 2021 (Figure 1 and Table A-1).⁴
- The official poverty rate for Black individuals decreased between 2021 and 2022. The 2022 rate was the lowest on record (Table A-3).
- Official poverty rates increased between 2021 and 2022 for the White and non-Hispanic White populations. Poverty rates were not statistically different for the Asian, American Indian and Alaska Native, Two or More Races, or Hispanic (any race) populations (Figure 2 and Table A-1).⁵
- Most of the demographic groups discussed in this report did not experience significant changes in their official poverty rate between 2021 and 2022 (Figure 2 and Tables A-1 and A-2).

Supplemental Poverty Measure

- The SPM rate in 2022 was 12.4 percent, an increase of 4.6 percentage points from 2021. This is the first increase in the overall SPM poverty rate since 2010 (Figure 6 and Table B-2).
- All the demographic groups discussed in this report experienced increases in their SPM rates between 2021 and 2022 (Figure 4 and Table B-3).
- The SPM child poverty rate more than doubled, from 5.2 percent in 2021 to 12.4 percent in 2022. SPM rates also increased for 18to 64-year-olds and people 65 years and older (Figure 4 and Table B-3).6
- Social Security continued to be the most important antipoverty program in 2022, moving

^{*} 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: Disclosure Review Board (DRB) approval number: CBDRB-FY23-0438. 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.

28.9 million people out of SPM poverty. Meanwhile, refundable tax credits moved 6.4 million people out of SPM poverty, down from 9.6 million people in 2021 (Figure 11 and Table B-8).

Differences in Poverty Measures

- The share of the population with resources below 50 percent of their poverty threshold was lower for the SPM than for the official poverty measure with a consistent universe.⁷ In particular, 3.3 percent of children had SPM resources below half of their SPM poverty threshold, compared to 6.6 percent using the official poverty methodology (Figure 10 and Table B-6).
- SPM rates were higher than the official poverty measure with a consistent universe in three states, lower in 38 states, and not statistically different in nine states and the District of Columbia (Figure 9 and Table B-5).

Background

The Census Bureau has produced poverty estimates since the 1960s. Following the Office of Management and Budget's 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. More information on the official poverty measure is in Appendix A.

The SPM was developed after many 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 resources to include noncash benefits and by deducting key expenses, while also redefining poverty thresholds to account for a wider set of needs and geographic variation.⁸

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 provides estimates for families (individuals related by birth, marriage, or adoption), while the SPM uses resource units. These resource units include family members, unmarried partners and their relatives, coresident unrelated children, and foster children. Both measures also provide estimates for unrelated individuals. The difference in measurement unit leads to a difference in universe: the SPM includes unrelated children

	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.

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. Specific modifications to

the SPM for 2022 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.⁹

CHANGES IN OFFICIAL POVERTY BETWEEN 2021 AND 2022

The official poverty rate in 2022 was 11.5 percent, with 37.9 million people in poverty (Figure 1 and Table A-1). For the second

consecutive year, neither the rate nor the number in poverty was significantly different than the year before. The official poverty rate remains higher than it was in 2019 (10.5 percent), before the pandemic. Most of the demographic groups presented in Figure 2 did not experience significant changes in their poverty rates between 2021 and 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 females (12.5 percent) was higher than that for males (10.5 percent). Neither rate changed significantly from 2021 (Figure 2 and Table A-1).

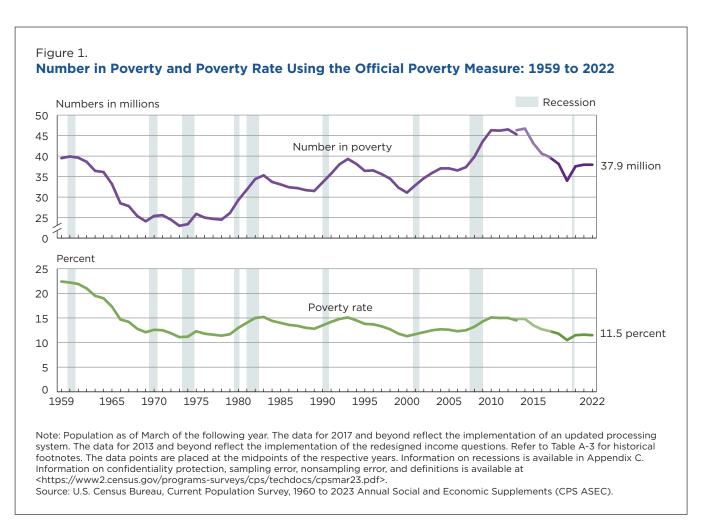
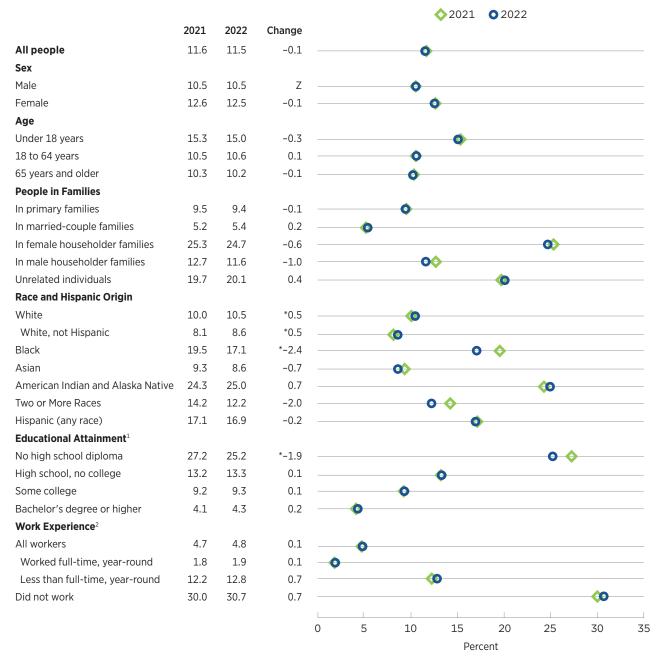


Figure 2. **People in Poverty Using the Official Poverty Measure: 2021 to 2022**



Z Rounds to zero

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

¹ Population limited to individuals aged 25 and older. In 2022, the overall poverty rate for this group was 9.9 percent.

² Population limited to individuals aged 18 to 64. In 2022, the overall poverty rate for this group was 10.6 percent.

Note: Population as of March of the following year. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. More details are 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/cpsmar23.pdf.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2022 and 2023 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Similarly, none of the major age groups experienced significant changes in poverty between 2021 and 2022. People under 18 years old had higher poverty rates (15.0 percent) than both 18- to 64-year-olds (10.6 percent) and those 65 years and older (10.2 percent).¹⁰ Poverty rates for 18- to 64-year-olds and those 65 and older were higher in 2022 than they were in 2019, before the pandemic, while the child poverty rate was not statistically different (Table A-3).

Families¹¹

Poverty rates did not change significantly between 2021 and 2022 for people in families or unrelated individuals, regardless of family type (Figure 2 and Table A-2). Of people in families, those in married couple families had the lowest poverty rate (5.4 percent), while those in female-householder families had the highest (24.7 percent).¹²

Race and Hispanic Origin¹³

From 2021 to 2022, only the White, non-Hispanic White, and Black populations saw significant changes in their poverty rates. Poverty rates among Black individuals fell 2.4 percentage points. to 17.1 percent. This is the lowest poverty rate on record for Black individuals. Poverty rates increased by 0.5 percentage points for both the White and non-Hispanic White populations between 2021 and 2022. The poverty rates for the Asian, American Indian and Alaska Native, Two or More Races, and Hispanic (any race) populations did not change significantly (Figure 2 and Table A-1).14, 15

Of the race and Hispanic origin groups shown in Figure 2 and Table A-1, poverty rates were highest for the American Indian and Alaska Native population (25.0

Figure 3. **Distribution of Total Population and Poverty by Race Using** the Official Poverty Measure: 2022 Total population Poverty population Percent 58.5 White, not Hispanic 44.0 19.3 Hispanic (any race) 28.4 13.5 Black 20.1 6.5 Asian Two or More Races American Indian and 1.2 Alaska Native Ratio of poverty population to total population Ratio White, not Hispanic Hispanic (any race) 1.5* Black Asian Two or More Races American Indian and Alaska Native 1.0 * 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/cpsmar23.pdf. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2023 Annual Social and

percent). The non-Hispanic White and Asian populations had the lowest poverty rates (both 8.6 percent).

Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC).

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 defined as poor 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 over 1.0 were overrepresented. For example, while non-Hispanic White individuals made up 58.5 percent of the total population, they only made up 44.0 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 0.8, indicating that non-Hispanic White individuals were underrepresented in the poverty population.16 Asian individuals were also underrepresented in the poverty population, while Hispanic, Black, and American Indian and Alaska Native individuals were overrepresented.¹⁷ This ratio was not significantly different from 1.0 for the Two or More Races population, meaning that they were neither over- nor underrepresented in poverty. Although American Indian and Alaska Native individuals made up the smallest share of both the total and poverty populations, they were the most disproportionately overrepresented group in poverty. Their share of the poverty population was twice as large as their share of the total population.

Educational Attainment¹⁸

Figure 2 also shows poverty rates by educational attainment. Between 2021 and 2022, poverty rates decreased for those 25 years and older with no high school diploma. Poverty rates were not statistically different for the rest of the educational groups. The poverty rate for those without a high school diploma (25.2 percent) was at least five-and-a-half times higher than for those with at least a bachelor's degree (4.3 percent). People with at least a bachelor's degree had the lowest poverty rate of the educational attainment groups.

Work Experience

The percentage of 18- to 64-year-olds working full-time, year-round increased from 72.4 percent of all workers in 2021 to 73.9 percent of all workers in 2022. The share of those working less than full-time, year-round decreased from 27.6 percent in 2021 to 26.1 percent in 2022.

None of the work experience groups presented in Figure 2 and Table A-1 experienced significant changes in their poverty rates between 2021 and 2022. The poverty rate for those who did not work (30.7 percent) was around 16 times higher than the rate for full-time, year-round workers (1.9 percent), who had the lowest poverty rates among the work experience groups in 2022. The poverty rate for those working less than full-time, year-round was 12.8 percent.

Supplementing the Official Poverty Measure

Overall, few demographic groups saw significant changes in official poverty rates between 2021 and 2022. By considering pretax money income alone and using thresholds that are only inflationadjusted, the official poverty measure provides a consistent definition of poverty over long periods. It does not capture changes to tax policy, noncash assistance, geographic variation, or shifts in necessary expenses. As the Supplemental Poverty Measure (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 in resources, account for income and payroll taxes, and subtract other necessary expenses, using a more inclusive resource sharing unit, and accounting 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 15. Using official allows for direct comparisons of the two concepts with the same reference universe.

CHANGES IN SPM RATES BETWEEN 2021 AND 2022

In 2022, the overall SPM rate was 12.4 percent. This was 4.6 percentage points higher than the 2021 SPM rate of 7.8 percent, and 0.6 percentage points higher than 2019, the year before the COVID-19 pandemic (Table B-2). This was the first significant increase in the SPM rate since 2010.

Figure 4 presents annual SPM rates for 2021 and 2022 across a set of demographic characteristics.¹⁹ SPM rates for all groups presented in Figure 4 increased from 2021 to 2022.

Sex and Age

SPM rates increased for both males and females in 2022. The male SPM rate was 11.9 percent, an increase of 4.3 percentage points from 2021. The SPM rate for females was 12.8 percent, an increase of 4.9 percentage points.

SPM rates more than doubled for children (individuals under the age of 18) in 2022, increasing 7.2 percentage points, from 5.2 percent in 2021 to 12.4 percent in 2022. This represents a return to prepandemic SPM child poverty levels, as the 2022 rate was not statistically different from the 2019 rate (12.6 percent) (Figure 8 and Table B-2). Children had the largest increase in SPM rates between 2021 and 2022 among the three age categories, driven in part by the expiration of the expanded refundable tax credits and stimulus payments.

Figure 4. Change in Percentage of People in Poverty Using the Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2021 to 2022 ☼ Decrease (♣ ➡ Statistically different from zero) 2021 2022 All people 7.8 12.4 4.6 Sex Male 7.6 11.9 7.9 Female 12.8 Age 5.2 12.4 Under 18 years 7.2 18 to 64 years 7.9 11.9 3.9 65 years and older 10.7 14.1 3.5 Type of Unit Married couple 4.4 7.6 Cohabiting partners 6.5 12.3 5.8 Female reference person 11.7 22.6 10.9 Male reference person 10.6 14.7 4.0 Unrelated individuals 18.1 22.4 4.3 Race and Hispanic Origin White 6.9 11.4 White, not Hispanic 5.7 9.1 11.3 17.2 Black 9.5 11.6 Asian 2.1 American Indian and Alaska Native 12.4 23.2 10.8 7.3 Two or More Races 11.4 11.2 193 Hispanic (any race) 8.1 Educational Attainment¹ No high school diploma 19.7 27.9 8.2 High school, no college 10.3 15.6 5.3 7.3 10.7 3.4 Some college Bachelor's degree or higher 4.3 5.8 1.4 Work Experience² All workers 3.8 6.6 2.8 Worked full-time, year-round 2.0 3.6 Less than full-time, year-round 8.7 15.1 6.4 Did not work at least 1 week 21.5 29.9 8.4 0 5 10 20 25 30 35

15

Percent

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2022 and 2023 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

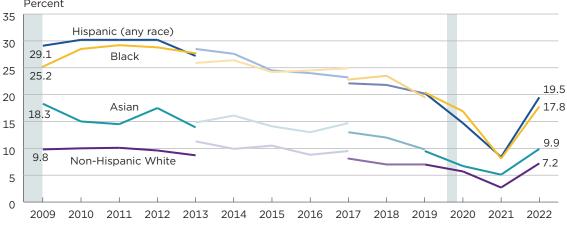
Population limited to individuals aged 25 and older. In 2022, the overall Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) rate for this group was 11.7 percent. ² Population limited to individuals aged 18 to 64. In 2022, the overall SPM rate for this group was 11.9 percent. Note: Population as of March of the following year. Statistically significant indicates the change is statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level. 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 available at https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar23.pdf.

Figure 5.

Child Supplemental Poverty Rates by Race and Hispanic Origin: 2009 to 2022

Percent

Hispanic (any race)



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 provided in the SPM technical documentation available 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. 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/cpsmar23.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2010 to 2023 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

SPM rates for 18- to 64-year-olds increased 3.9 percentage points between 2021 and 2022, while those 65 years and older saw a 3.5 percentage-point increase in their SPM rate.²⁰ The 2022 SPM rates for both groups were higher than in 2019, before the pandemic.

Type of Unit

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 unmarried cohabiting partners and their relatives, foster children under the age of 22, and unrelated individuals under the age of 15.

Between 2021 and 2022, SPM rates increased for all types of SPM units (Figure 4 and Table

B-3). Married couple SPM units had the lowest SPM rates (7.6 percent), followed by cohabiting partners (12.3 percent). The SPM rate for male reference person units was 14.7 percent, while the SPM rate for unrelated individuals was 22.4 percent. The SPM rate for female reference person units was 22.6 percent, an increase of 10.9 percentage points from 2021.²¹ This was the largest year-to-year change among SPM unit types.²²

Race and Hispanic Origin

SPM rates increased for all race and Hispanic origin groups presented in Figure 4 between 2021 and 2022. In 2022, non-Hispanic White individuals had the lowest SPM rates (9.1 percent), followed by White individuals (11.4 percent), those reporting Two or More Races (11.4 percent), and Asian individuals (11.6 percent).²³ SPM rates for Black individuals increased to 17.2 percent. SPM rates for Hispanic (19.3 percent) and American Indian

and Alaska Native individuals (23.2 percent) were not statistically different from one another.

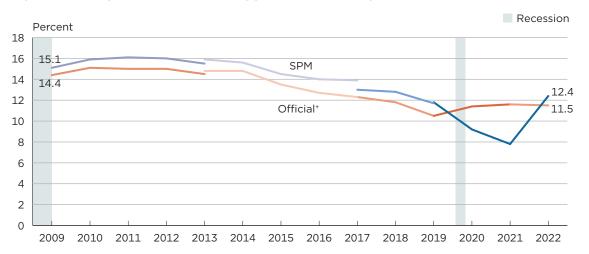
Figure 5 shows historical SPM rates for children by race and Hispanic origin (Table B-2). Child poverty rates for the presented race and Hispanic origin groups rose substantially in 2022 after record lows for non-Hispanic White, Black, and Hispanic children in 2021. Poverty rates for non-Hispanic White, Asian, and Hispanic children were not statistically different from their prepandemic levels in 2019, while rates for Black children were lower than in 2019. ²⁴

Educational Attainment

SPM rates for those 25 years and older increased across all presented educational groups between 2021 to 2022 (Figure 4 and Table B-3). The SPM rate for individuals with less than a high school diploma increased 8.2 percentage points to 27.9 percent, the largest percentage-point change

Figure 6.

Poverty Rates Using the Official* and Supplemental Poverty Measures: 2009 to 2022



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 provided in the SPM technical documentation available 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. 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/cpsmar23.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2010 to 2023 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

among the education groups presented in the report. SPM rates for individuals with a high school diploma increased 5.3 percentage points to 15.6 percent, while the SPM rate for those with some college increased 3.4 percentage points to 10.7 percent. Lastly, the SPM rate for those with a bachelor's degree or higher increased by 1.4 percentage points to 5.8 percent. In 2022, SPM rates for those with less than a high school diploma (27.9 percent) were approximately five times greater than those with a bachelor's degree or higher (5.8 percent).

Work Experience

SPM rates increased for all workers 18 to 64 years old between 2021 (3.8 percent) and 2022 (6.6 percent). SPM rates rose by 6.4 percentage points for those working less than full-time, year-round and 1.6 percentage points for full-time, year-round workers. The SPM rate for people who did not work

increased 8.4 percentage points to 29.9 percent in 2022, the largest year-to-year change among the work experience groups.

POVERTY ESTIMATES FOR 2022: OFFICIAL* AND SPM

Figure 6 presents SPM and official⁺ estimates from 2009 to 2022.²⁵ The overall SPM rate (12.4 percent) was 0.9 percentage points higher than the official⁺ rate (11.5 percent) in 2022 (Table B-4).

The 2022 SPM estimates reflect a return to the relationship that existed between official* and SPM poverty prior to the COVID-19 pandemic. From 2009 to 2019, the SPM rate was 0.6 to 1.6 percentage points above the official* rate. SPM rates fell below official* estimates in 2020 and 2021 due to pandemic policies (such as stimulus payments and refundable tax credits) that were included in the SPM but not the official* methodology. As these policies expired in 2022, the

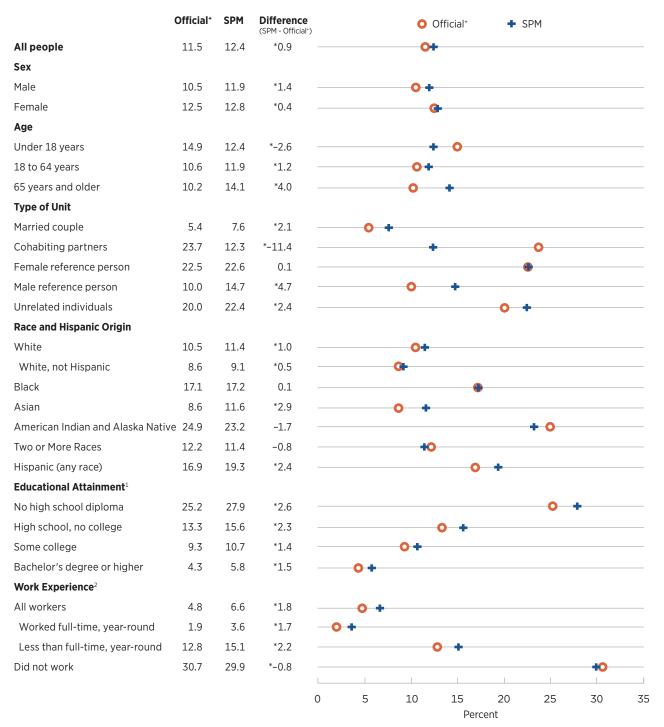
SPM poverty rate increased back above the official* rate, which did not experience a significant year-to-year change.

While the SPM rates were higher than official* rates for most groups in Figure 7, SPM rates were lower than official* rates for children, individuals living in a cohabiting partner unit, and 18- to 64-year-olds who did not work. Official* and SPM rates were not statistically different for the Black, American Indian and Alaska Native, and Two or More Races populations or for those living in female reference person units.

Figure 8 shows official* and SPM rates from 2009 to 2022 by age (Table B-2). The SPM rate for children increased from the record low of 5.2 percent in 2021 to 12.4 percent in 2022, while the official* rate was 14.9 percent in 2022, not statistically different from 2021. The gap between the two measures decreased from 10.1 percentage

Figure 7.

Percentage of People in Poverty by Different Poverty Measures: 2022

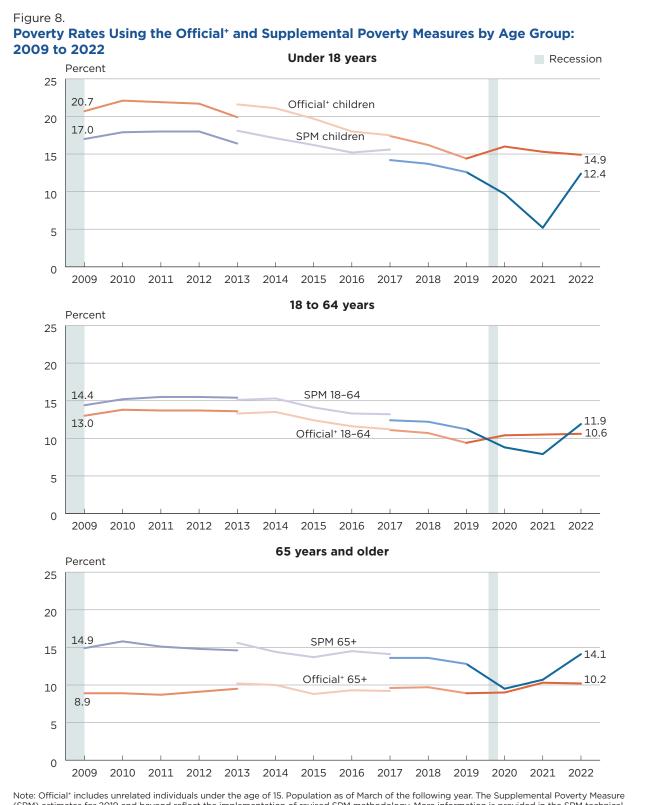


^{*} An asterisk preceding an estimate indicates change is statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

Notes: 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 details are available in Table B-4. More information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar23.pdf. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2023 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC).

¹ Population limited to individuals aged 25 and older. In 2022, the overall Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) rate for this group was 11.7 percent.

² Population limited to individuals aged 18 to 64. In 2022, the overall SPM rate for this group was 11.9 percent.



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 provided in the SPM technical documentation available 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 the redesigned income questions. 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/cpsmar23.pdf.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2010 to 2023 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

points in 2021 to 2.6 percentage points in 2022, due in part to the expiration of pandemic programs only captured by the SPM (such as stimulus payments and the refundable tax credit expansions).

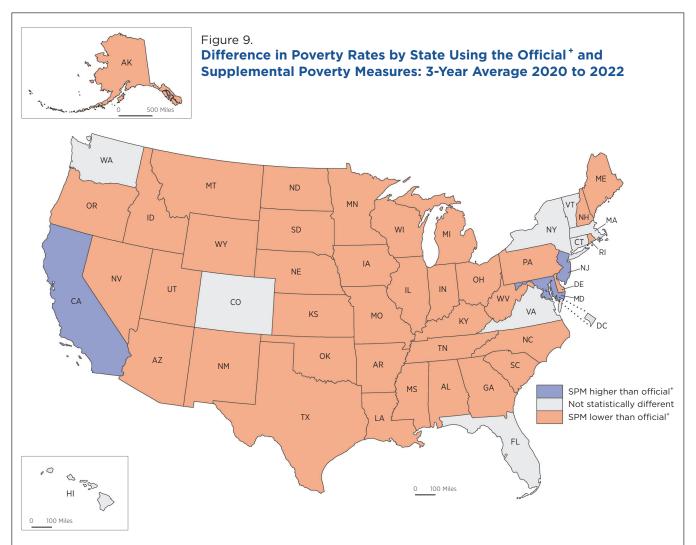
In 2022, the SPM rate for 18- to 64-year-olds was 11.9 percent, while the official* rate was 10.6 percent. The SPM rate for those 65 years and older (14.1 percent) was significantly higher than the official* rate (10.2 percent).²⁶

POVERTY RATES BY STATE: OFFICIAL* AND SPM

To create state-level estimates using the CPS ASEC, the Census Bureau recommends using 3-year averages for additional statistical reliability.^{27, 28} Table B-5 shows 3-year average SPM and official⁺ poverty rates for the United States and each state. The official⁺ 3-year average poverty rate for the United States from 2020-2022 was 11.5 percent, while the SPM rate was 9.8 percent, a difference of 1.7 percentage points. This was a period of considerable economic change, with a global pandemic

and associated recession in 2020 and significant social safety net expansions in response in 2020 and 2021. In 2022, federal tax and transfer policies returned to their prepandemic rules, while several states instituted one-time state income tax rebates.²⁹ Given these evolving economic and policy environments, 3-year averages across this period will moderate the effect of any individual year.

While the national SPM poverty rate was lower than the official⁺ rate, that difference varied by geographic area.³⁰ Figure 9 shows the United States divided into three



Note: SPM: Supplemental Poverty Measure. Official* includes unrelated individuals under the age of 15. Population as of March of the following year. All years reflect the implementation of 2020 Census-based population controls. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar23.pdf>. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2021 to 2023 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

categories by state. States where SPM rates were higher than official* rates are shaded blue; states where SPM rates were lower than official* rates are shaded orange; and states where the differences in the rates were not statistically significant are gray.

SPM rates were higher than the official* rates in California, Maryland, and New Jersey. Higher SPM rates may occur for many reasons. Geographic adjustments for housing costs, as well as different mixes of housing tenure, may result in higher SPM thresholds. Higher nondiscretionary expenses, such as taxes or medical expenses, may also drive SPM rates higher.

SPM rates were lower than the official⁺ rates in 38 states: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. The magnitude of the difference between SPM and official+ rates varied across states, potentially reflecting lower housing costs, a different mix of housing tenure, or more generous noncash benefits.

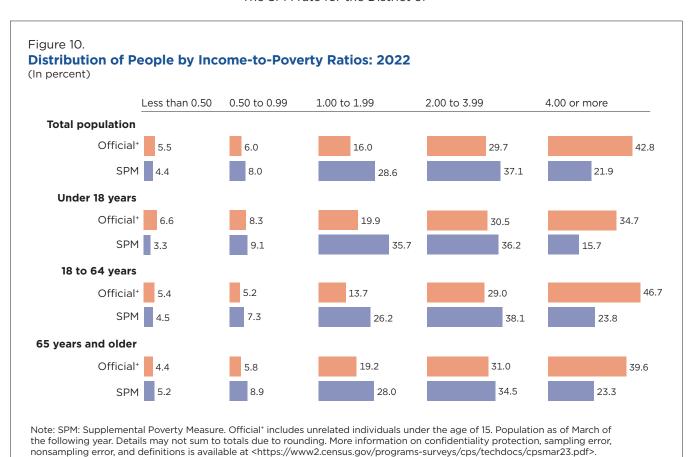
SPM and official* rates were not statistically different in nine states: Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Hawaii, Massachusetts, New York, Vermont, Virginia, and Washington. The SPM rate for the District of

Columbia was also not statistically different from the official⁺ rate.

Details are provided in Table B-5.

DISTRIBUTION OF PEOPLE BY INCOME-TO-POVERTY RATIOS: 2022

The official⁺ methodology uses pretax cash income, while the SPM uses an expanded resource definition that accounts for income and payroll taxes, tax credits, and noncash transfers. Comparing the distribution of income-to-poverty ratio categories for these measures shows the combined impact of these differences throughout the income distribution—not just at the poverty line. Figure 10 shows the distribution of income-topoverty ratio categories using the SPM and official measure for the total population and by major age categories.



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

The comparison shows that 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 (5.5 percent). However, this varied by age group. The share of people with incometo-poverty ratios below half their poverty threshold was lower when using the SPM than when using the official measure for children and 18- to 64-year-olds, but the share 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. This includes tax credits and programs such as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP); the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC); and the National School Lunch Program (NSLP). As a result, the share of children with resources below 50 percent of their SPM threshold (3.3 percent) was lower than the share of 18- to 64-year-olds (4.5 percent) and those 65 years and older (5.2 percent).

Notably, the share of the population with resources under half of their poverty threshold increased between 2021 and 2022 in every age group when using the SPM (Table B-6). For children, the share below half the poverty threshold in 2022 was more than twice as large as it was in 2021 (1.4 percent).³¹ This reflects the absence of stimulus payments and the expiration of expanded refundable tax credits in 2022.

At the other end of the distribution, the SPM showed a smaller percentage of the population with income four or more times the poverty threshold relative to official⁺ poverty. The SPM subtracts taxes from resources, while the official⁺ measure does not. This reduces the percentage of people with income in the highest category in the SPM.

Another notable difference between the measures was that more individuals have income-to-poverty ratios in the 1.00 to 1.99 and 2.00 to 3.99 ratio categories using the SPM than when using the official measure. This is to be expected, as receiving government assistance and tax credits pulls incomes up at the bottom of the income distribution, while paying out taxes and other expenses pulls incomes down from the top of the distribution.

Table B-6 shows similar calculations by race and ethnicity. The comparisons show that for all presented racial groups except for the Asian population, a smaller share of the population had incomes below half their poverty threshold using the SPM than the official* measure.

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

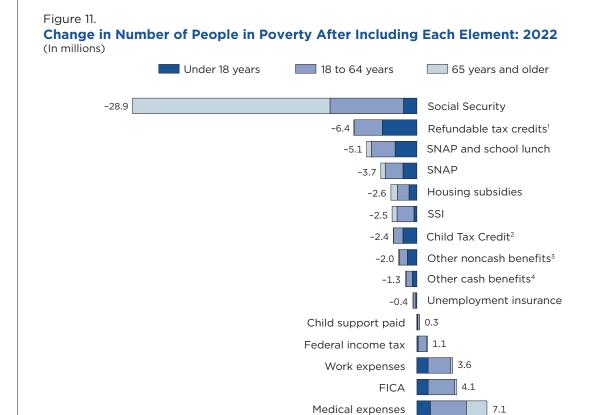
One of the main contributions of the SPM is that it allows us to gauge the potential magnitude of the effect of tax credits, transfers, and nondiscretionary expenses on poverty. Figure 11 (Table B-7 and Table B-8) shows the effect that various additions and subtractions to resources had on the number of people who would have been considered poor in 2022. Some of the programs in the figure, such as Social Security, unemployment insurance benefits, public assistance benefits, and workers' compensation 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.³²

To evaluate the effect of the programs that add to resources (e.g., Social Security, 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 8.7 percentage points, from 21.1 percent to 12.4 percent (Table B-7). This means that Social Security benefits lifted 28.9 million people above the poverty line (Figure 11 and Table B-8).

Refundable tax credits had a smaller impact on poverty rates in 2022 compared to 2021, reflecting the expiration of expansions to the Child Tax Credit, Earned Income Tax Credit, and the Child and Dependent Care Credit (Tables B-7 and B-8). In 2022, refundable tax credits prevented 6.4 million individuals from falling into poverty, with about a third of that



¹ Refundable tax credits include the Earned Income Tax Credit and the refundable portion of the Child Tax Credit.

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-8. More information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar23.pdf>.

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

number (2.4 million) coming from the refundable portion of the Child Tax Credit. In 2021, the fully refundable Child Tax Credit kept over twice as many people out of poverty (5.3 million individuals) as it did in 2022.

The year-to-year change in the antipoverty effects of different assistance programs was mixed, reflecting the expiration of some tax credits and stimulus programs and the tight labor market seen in 2022. For example, the effect of unemployment insurance in 2022 decreased (400,000 individuals

lifted out of poverty) in comparison to 2021 (2.3 million individuals lifted out of poverty). Pandemic expansions to SNAP and school lunch continued, increasing the antipoverty effect of these programs. In 2022, the combination of SNAP and school lunch moved 5.1 million people from poverty, approximately 1.7 million more people than in 2021.

The SPM also considers other cash and noncash benefits such as utility assistance, housing subsidies, and WIC. Housing subsidies kept 2.6 million people out of poverty in 2022. The combination of other noncash benefits kept 2.0 million individuals out of poverty, while the combination of other cash benefits kept 1.3 million people out of poverty.³³

Additionally, the SPM subtracts amounts paid for child support, income and payroll taxes, work-related expenses, and medical expenses from resources, increasing the number and percentage of individuals in poverty.³⁴ In 2022, considering medical expenses moved 7.1 million individuals into poverty. Federal income taxes,

² Includes only the refundable portion of the Child Tax Credit.

³ Other noncash benefits includes utility assistance, Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), and school lunch programs.

⁴ Other cash benefits include workers' compensation, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)/general assistance, and child support received.

FICA contributions, and work expenses pushed more individuals into poverty in 2022 compared to 2021, while child support paid was not statistically different between years.³⁵

Tables B-7 and B-8 also show the effects of individual elements for different age groups. Considering medical expenses, such as contributions toward the cost of medical care and health insurance premiums, raised the child poverty rate by 1.9 percentage points.³⁶ For individuals 65 years and older, medical expenses raised SPM rates by 3.6 percentage points, while Social Security benefits lowered poverty rates by 34.7 percentage points for this group. Social Security lifted 20.1 million individuals 65 and older above the poverty line in 2022.

SUMMARY

This report provides estimates of poverty in the United States using both the official poverty measure and the SPM. The results illustrate how using different definitions of poverty affect who is considered to be in poverty. The official poverty measure only considers pretax income and uses national thresholds that are inflationadjusted, allowing for consistent measurement of poverty over time. The SPM accounts for income and payroll taxes, tax credits, noncash benefits, and nondiscretionary expenses and uses geographically adjusted poverty thresholds that are updated by the BLS with recent information on expenditures for food, clothing, shelter, utilities, telephone, and internet. This results in a poverty measure that accounts for current standards of living and captures the current anti-poverty programs that operate primarily as noncash benefits or through the tax system.

In 2022, the official poverty rate in the United States was 11.5 percent, not statistically different from 2021. This is the second consecutive year in which neither the rate nor the number in official poverty was significantly different than the year before. Meanwhile, the SPM rate in 2022 was 12.4 percent, 4.6 percentage points higher than in 2021. This was higher than the SPM rate in 2019, before the pandemic. This was also the first increase in the SPM rate since 2010. The differing trajectories of the SPM, which increased, and the official poverty measure, which did not significantly change, were largely a result of the expiration of expansions to refundable tax credits and the pandemic stimulus programs. These were included in the SPM but not in official poverty. In 2022, the refundable tax credit expansions kept 6.4 million people out of poverty—one-third less than in 2021. The impact of this is especially apparent for children, as the SPM child poverty rate more than doubled to 12.4 percent in 2022.

The official poverty measure allows for the uniform measurement of poverty over time by using definitions that have been consistent since 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. In contrast, the SPM captures the effects of a wide range of government programs on poverty, including short-term changes in response to current events, by accounting for many governmental assistance and post-tax programs. Together, the two measures provide useful information on economic wellbeing-historic and current-which are particularly informative during periods of rapid change.

ENDNOTES

- ¹ The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) determined the official definition of poverty in Statistical Policy Directive 14. Appendix A provides more details on how the U.S. Census Bureau calculates official poverty and on the definition of money income.
- ² For more information on changes in 2022, refer to Appendix B.
- ³ Guzman, Gloria, and Melissa Kollar, "Income in the United States: 2022," *Current Population Reports*, P60-279, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, September 2023, available at <www.census.gov/library/publications/2023/demo/p60-279. html>. Keisler-Starkey, Katherine, Lisa N. Bunch, and Rachel A. Lindstrom, "Health Insurance in the United States: 2022," *Current Population Reports*, P60-281, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, September 2023, available at <www.census.gov/library/publications/2023/demo/p60-281.html>.
- ⁴ Because unrelated individuals under the age of 15 are excluded from the official poverty universe, there were 554,500 fewer children in the official poverty universe than in the total civilian noninstitutionalized population and the SPM universe. 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 Poverty rates for the non-Hispanic White and Asian populations and the Black and Hispanic (any race) populations were not significantly different in 2022.
- ⁶ The year-to-year changes in the SPM rate for 18- to 64-year-olds and those 65 and older were not statistically different from one another.
- 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 Fox (2017), available at https://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 2021 and 2022 thresholds are in Table R-1
- ⁹ It is important to be aware that 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 where 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 impacts. More details on the adjustment used for these comparisons are available at <www.census.gov/library/ stories/2019/09/us-median-householdincome-not-significantly-different-from-2017. html>.

¹⁰ The poverty rate for 18- to 64-yearolds was not statistically different from the poverty rate for those 65 and older in 2022.

" 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. 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 families.

¹² In the report text and figures, families with a female householder with no spouse present will be referred to as femalehouseholder families. Families with a male householder with no spouse present will be referred to as male-householder families.

13 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-aloneor-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 16.7 percent of White householders, 5.9 percent of Black householders, 2.7 percent of Asian householders, and 33.4 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 were first collected for Hispanic individuals in 1972 and for Asian and Pacific Islander and American Indian and Alaska Native individuals in 1987. More information is available at <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps.</p>

¹⁴ 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 the 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.

¹⁵ The poverty rates for the non-Hispanic White and Asian populations and the Black and Hispanic (any race) populations were not significantly different in 2022.

¹⁶ The poverty-population-to-total-population ratios were not statistically different for the non-Hispanic White and Asian populations.

¹⁷ The poverty-population-to-total-population ratios for the Black and Hispanic (any race) populations were not statistically different. The proportions of the poverty population made up of the American Indian and Alaska Native population and the Two or More Races population were not statistically different.

¹⁸ Information on educational attainment in the CPS ASEC is available at <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/technical-documentation/subject-definitions.html>. Individuals 25 years and older with an associate degree are included in the "some college" category.

¹⁹ Table B-3 contains rates for a more extensive list of demographic groups.

²⁰ The year-to-year changes in the SPM rate for 18- to 64-year-olds and those 65 and older were not statistically different from one another.

²¹ The 2022 SPM rates for female reference person units and unrelated individuals were not statistically different from one another.

²² The year-to-year changes were not statistically different between married couple and male reference person units, cohabiting couple and male reference person units, cohabiting couple units and unrelated individuals, and male reference person units and unrelated individuals.

- ²³ The 2022 SPM poverty rates for the White, Two or More Races, and Asian populations were not statistically different from one another.
- ²⁴ The 2022 SPM rates for Black and Hispanic children were not statistically different.
- ²⁵ SPM estimates from 1967 to 2021 are available in Fox et al. (2015), https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/pam.21833>.
- ²⁶ The official⁺ rates for 18- to 64-year-olds and those over 65 were not statistically different.
- ²⁷ The Census Bureau recommends using the American Community Survey (ACS) for single-year state-level poverty estimates. A working paper detailing a methodology for implementing the SPM in the ACS, research data extracts, and tables for 2009-2019 were released in 2020. More information is available in Fox, Glassman, and Pacas (2020), available at https://www.census. gov/library/working-papers/2020/demo/ SEHSD-WP2020-09.html>. An updated working paper was released in June 2023 along with a research data extract and state tables for 2021. Refer to <www.census. gov/library/working-papers/2023/demo/ SEHSD-WP-2023-21.html>.
- ²⁸ Weights for all three years in this analysis use updated 2020 Census population controls.
- ²⁹ For more information on these onetime payments, refer to <www.census. gov/library/working-papers/2023/demo/ SEHSD-WP2023-26.html>.
- ³⁰ The SPM is geographically adjusted to account for differences in housing costs (including utilities) and housing tenure, while the official measure is not. More information is available in the SPM technical documentation, available at https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/supplemental-poverty-measure/datasets/spm/spm_techdoc.pdf>.
- ³¹ The year-to-year changes for 18- to 64-year-olds and those 65 and older with resources below half of their poverty threshold were not statistically different.
- ³² 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.
- ³³ Other noncash benefits include utility assistance; Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children; and the school lunch program. Other cash benefits include workers' compensation, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, and child support received.
- ³⁴ Median weekly work expenses were \$36.48 for 2022 using the 2022 SIPP.
- ³⁵ The year-to-year changes in the number of people in poverty due to medical expenses and FICA were not statistically different from one another.
- ³⁶ The effect of medical expenses on SPM rates was not statistically different for children and 18- to 64-year-olds in 2022.

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: Suppose Family A comprises five people: two children, their mother, their father, and their great-aunt. Family A's poverty

threshold in 2022 is \$35,801. Each member of Family A had the following income in 2022:

(In dollars)

Mother	\$12,500
Father	\$12,500
Great-aunt	\$11,000
First child	\$0
Second child	\$0
Total:	\$36,000

Since their total family income (\$36,000) was higher than their threshold (\$35,801), Family A 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 changes in the cost of living.
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 of time 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. Many government assistance programs use different income eligibility cutoffs. While official poverty rates and the number of people or families in poverty are important, the Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) uses another approach for setting thresholds and defining resources. Additional information on SPM methodology is available in Appendix B.

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

Poverty Thresholds by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years Old: 2022 (In dollars)

	Related children under 18 years old											
Size of family unit	None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more			
One person (unrelated individual) Under age 65												
Two people Householder under age 65 Householder aged 65 and older	1 1	20,172 20,095										
Three people. Four people Five people. Six people. Seven people Eight people.	30,186 36,402 41,869 48,176 53,881	23,556 30,679 36,932 42,035 48,477 54,357	29,678 35,801 41,169 47,440 53,378	29,782 34,926 40,339 46,717 52,521	34,391 39,104 45,371 51,304	38,373 43,800 49,760	42,076 48,153	47,745				
Nine people or more	64,815	65,129	64,263	63,536	62,342	60,699	59,213	58,845	56,578			

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2023.

and Their Subsequent History as the Official U.S. Poverty Measure" by Gordon M. Fisher, available at <www.census.gov/library/workingpapers/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 2022. 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 in 2022

Size of family unit	Dollars
One person	14,880
Two people	18,900
Three people	23,280
Four people	29,950
Five people	35,510
Six people	40,160
Seven people	45,690
Eight people	51,010
Nine people or more	60,300

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2023 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 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 supplemental nutrition assistance/food stamps, 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, or 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 as 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, 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, 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: 2021 and 2022

(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/cpsmar23.pdf)

			2021						Change in poverty			
Characteristic			Below p	overty				Below p	overty		(2022 le	ss 2021)
	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												<u> </u>
Total	328,200	37,930	908	11.6	0.3	330,100	37,920	1,000	11.5	0.3	-10	-0.1
Race ² and Hispanic Origin												
White	248,900	24,920	650	10.0	0.3	248,800	26,050	788	10.5	0.3	*1,128	*0.5
White, not Hispanic	194,300	15,810	528	8.1	0.3	193,200	16,690	612	8.6	0.3	*881	*0.5
Black Asian	43,980 20,680	8,583 1,922	476 183	19.5 9.3	1.1 0.9	44,520 21,590	7,626 1,866	392 211	17.1 8.6	0.9 1.0	*-957 -56	*-2.4 -0.7
American Indian and Alaska Native	4,109	998	161	24.3	3.2	3,983	995	181	25.0	3.5	-30	0.7
Two or More Races	9,166	1,298	176	14.2	1.8	9,674	1,180	144	12.2	1.4	-118	-2.0
Hispanic (any race)	62,480	10,690	469	17.1	0.8	63,800	10,780	491	16.9	0.8	86	-0.2
Sex												
Male	161,800	17,020	478	10.5	0.3	163,100	17,100	513	10.5	0.3	85	Z
Female	166,400	20,910	542	12.6	0.3	167,000	20,820	589	12.5	0.4	-95	-0.1
Age												
Under 18 years	72,940	11,150	444	15.3	0.6	71,950	10,780	433	15.0	0.6	-365	-0.3
18 to 64 years	199,100 56,190	20,980 5,802	516 236	10.5 10.3	0.3 0.4	200,200 57,880	21,240 5,897	624 258	10.6 10.2	0.3 0.4	260 95	0.1 -0.1
·	30,130	3,002	230	10.5	0.4	37,000	3,037	230	10.2	0.4	33	-0.1
Nativity Native-born	281.400	31.080	820	11.0	0.3	281.300	31.000	868	11.0	0.3	-88	Z
Foreign-born	46.810	6,850	344	14.6	0.7	48.740	6,928	371	14.2	0.7	78	-0.4
Naturalized citizen	22,870	2,428	194	10.6	0.8	23,920	2,257	162	9.4	0.7	-172	*-1.2
Not a citizen	23,930	4,422	288	18.5	1.1	24,810	4,671	314	18.8	1.1	249	0.4
Region												
Northeast	56,070	5,664	340	10.1	0.6	56,310	6,083	410	10.8	0.7	419	0.7
Midwest	68,000	7,043	382	10.4	0.6 0.5	67,830	6,648	372	9.8 13.2	0.5 0.5	-395 194	-0.6
South	126,200 77.930	16,630 8,592	657 348	13.2 11.0	0.5	128,000 77,970	16,830 8.364	644 422	10.7	0.5	-228	Z -0.3
	77,530	0,392	340	11.0	0.4	77,570	0,304	422	10.7	0.5	-220	-0.5
Residence ³ Inside metropolitan statistical areas	285.800	31,570	942	11.0	0.3	286.700	31.410	951	11.0	0.3	-159	-0.1
Inside principal cities	104,600	14,960	652	14.3	0.5	103,900	14,620	653	14.1	0.5	-337	-0.2
Outside principal cities	181,200	16,610	701	9.2	0.4	182,800	16,790	708	9.2	0.4	178	Z
Outside metropolitan statistical areas	42,400	6,367	541	15.0	0.8	43,340	6,516	601	15.0	0.9	149	Z

Table A-1.

People in Poverty by Selected Characteristics: 2021 and 2022—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/cpsmar23.pdf)

			2021						Change in poverty			
Characteristic			Below p	overty				Below p		(2022 less 2021)		
Characteristic			Margin of		Margin of			Margin of		Margin of		
	Total	Number	error1 (±)	Percent	error ¹ (±)	Total	Number	error ¹ (±)	Percent	error ¹ (±)	Number	Percent
Work Experience												I
Total, 18 to 64 years old	199,100	20,980		10.5	0.3	200,200	21,240	624	10.6		260	0.1
All workers	153,000	7,189	266	4.7	0.2	155,100	7,401	307	4.8	0.2	212	0.1
Worked full-time, year-round	110,700	2,045	l I	1.8	0.1	114,500		144	1.9	0.1	148	0.1
Less than full-time, year-round	42,290	5,144	210	12.2	0.5	40,560	5,209	241	12.8	0.5	65	0.7
Did not work	46,050	13,790	371	30.0	0.7	45,150	13,840	472	30.7	0.9	47	0.7
Disability Status ⁴												
Total, 18 to 64 years old	199,100	20,980	516	10.5	0.3	200,200	21,240	624	10.6	0.3	260	0.1
With a disability	16,040	3,993	206	24.9	1.1	15,860	3,801	205	24.0	1.1	-192	-0.9
With no disability	182,100	16,920	484	9.3	0.3	183,500	17,370	543	9.5	0.3	449	0.2
Educational Attainment												I
Total, 25 years old and older	226,300	22,630	554	10.0	0.2	227,700	22,480	615	9.9	0.3	-155	-0.1
No high school diploma	19,930	5,417	232	27.2	1.0	19,530	4,929	258	25.2	1.1	*-488	*-1.9
High school, no college	64,470	8,518	307	13.2	0.5	64,110	8,519	359	13.3	0.5	1	0.1
Some college	56,660	5,229		9.2	0.4	56,730		256	9.3	0.4	57	0.1
Bachelor's degree or higher	85,220	3,467	198	4.1	0.2	87,310	3,742	186	4.3	0.2	*275	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 because of rounding. Estimates may differ from previous publications due to additional rounding implemented to protect respondent privacy. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2022 and 2023 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Table A-2.

Families and People in Poverty by Type of Family: 2021 and 2022

(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/cpsmar23.pdf)

			2021					Change in poverty				
			Below p	overty			Below poverty				(2022 le	ss 2021)
Characteristic			Margin		Margin			Margin		Margin		
			of error ¹		of error ¹			of error ¹		of error ¹		
	Total	Number	(±)	Percent	(±)	Total	Number	(±)	Percent	(±)	Number	Percent
FAMILIES												
Primary Families ²	84,280	7,415	218	8.8	0.3	84,350	7,400	258	8.8	0.3	-16	Z
Married-couple	61,450	2,951	146	4.8	0.2	62,180	3,117	159	5.0	0.3	166	0.2
Female householder, no spouse present	15,620	3,596	167	23.0	1.0	15,040	3,462	171	23.0	1.0	-134	Z
Male householder, no spouse present	7,214	869	71	12.0	1.0	7,130	821	73	11.5	1.0	-47	-0.5
Unrelated Subfamilies ³	420	139	35	33.2	6.9	392	116	27	29.6	6.3	-24	-3.6
PEOPLE												
People in Families												
In primary families ²	263,800	25,080	765	9.5	0.3	265,500	24,860	832	9.4	0.3	-216	-0.1
Related children under age 18	72,130	10,800	440	15.0	0.6	71,240	10,530	427	14.8	0.6	-270	-0.2
Related children under age 6	22,200	3,573	191	16.1	0.9	21,980	3,497	210	15.9	0.9	-76	-0.2
In married-couple families	194,400	10,160	531	5.2	0.3	197,200	10,720	538	5.4	0.3	557	0.2
Related children under age 18	49,180	3,320	253	6.7	0.5	49,480	3,419	236	6.9	0.5	99	0.2
Related children under age 6	15,600	1,055	118	6.8	0.7	15,800	1,091	115	6.9	0.7	36	0.1
In families with a female householder,												
no spouse present	48,480	12,260	563	25.3	1.0	47,420	11,720	582	24.7	1.1	-549	-0.6
Related children under age 18	17,420	6,474	343	37.2	1.6	16,500	6,144	350	37.2	1.7	-330	0.1
Related children under age 6	5,009	2,204	158	44.0	2.5	4,554	2,043	167	44.9	2.6	-161	0.9
In families with a male householder,												
no spouse present	20,940	2,650	237	12.7	1.1	20,870	2,425	224	11.6	1.0	-225	-1.0
Related children under age 18	5,524	1,002	129	18.1	2.1	5,260	963	124	18.3	2.0	-39	0.2
Related children under age 6	1,593	313	54	19.7	3.1	1,626	363	68	22.3	3.5	50	2.7
In unrelated subfamilies ³	1,029	343	84	33.3	6.7	931	277	60	29.7	6.3	-66	-3.6
Children under age 18	550	197	51	35.9	7.3	467	147	36	31.5	7.5	-51	-4.5
People Not in Families												
Unrelated individuals ⁴	63,400	12,510	386	19.7	0.5	63,620	12,790	428	20.1	0.6	273	0.4
Male	31,560	5,620	253	17.8	0.7	31,440	5,693	270	18.1	0.8	73	0.3
Female	31,840	6,893	256	21.7	0.7	32,180	7,092	266	22.0	0.8	199	0.4

^{*} 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 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 because of rounding. Estimates may differ from previous publications due to additional rounding implemented to protect respondent privacy. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2022 and 2023 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Table A-3. **Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2022**(Populations in thousands. Population as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling

(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/cpsmar23. pdf>)

<u> </u>	All people		9	Un	der 18 ye	ars	18	to 64 yea	ars	65 years and over			
Race, Hispanic			ooverty		Below			Below			Below		
origin, and year	Total	Number		Total	Number		Total	Number		Total	Number		
ALL DACES	Total	Ttarriber	1 Crecite	Total	rtarriber	1 Creene	Total	rtarriber	T CI CCITE	Total	- Turriber	1 Crecite	
ALL RACES 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		199,100	20,980	10.5	56,190	5,802	10.2	
2020 ¹	327,600	37,550	11.5	73,540	11,790	l	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		197,800	21,130	10.7	52,790	5,146	9.7	
2017 ²	322,500	39,560	12.3	73,470	12,760		198,000	21,910	11.1	51,070	4,893	9.6	
2017	322,500	39,700	12.3	73,360	12,810		198,100	22,210	11.2	51,080	4,681	9.2	
2016	319,900	40,620	12.7	73,590	13,250		197,100 197,300	22,800	11.6	49,270	4,568	9.3	
2015	318,500 315,800	43,120 46,660	13.5 14.8	73,650 73,560	14,510 15,540		196,300	24,410 26,530	12.4 13.5	47,550 45,990	4,201 4,590	8.8 10.0	
										,			
2013 ³	313,100 313,000	46,270 45,320	14.8	73,440 73,630	15,800	l	194,700 194,800	25,900 26,430	13.3 13.6	44,960	4,569	10.2	
2012	310,600	45,520	14.5 15.0	73,720	14,660 16,070	l	194,800	26,430	13.6	44,510 43,290	4,231 3,926	9.5 9.1	
2011	308,500	46,250	15.0	73,720	16,130		193,200	26,490	13.7	41,510	3,620	8.7	
2010 ⁵	306,100	46,340	15.1	73,870	16,290		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	l	189,200	22,110	11.7	37,790	3,656	9.7	
2007	298,700	37,280	12.5	74,000	13,320	l	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		20,240	10.8	36,040	3,394	9.4	
2005	293,100	36,950	12.6	73,290	12,900		184,300	20,450	11.1	35,510	3,603	10.1	
2004 ⁶	290,600	37,040	12.7	73,240	13,040		182,200	20,550	11.3	35,210	3,453	9.8	
2003	287,700	35,860	12.5	73,000	12,870	l	180,000	19,440	10.8	34,660	3,552	10.2	
2002	285,300	34,570	12.1	72,700 72,020	12,130	16.7		18,860	10.6	34,230	3,576	10.4	
2001	281,500 278,900	32,910 31,580	11.7 11.3	72,020	11,730 11,590		175,700 173,600	17,760 16,670	10.1 9.6	33,770 33,570	3,414 3,323	10.1 9.9	
1999 ⁸	276,300	32,790	11.9	71,740	12,280		171,100	17,290	10.1	33,380	3,222	9.7	
1998	271,100	34,480	12.7	71,340	13,470		167,300	17,620	10.5	32,390	3,386	10.5	
1997	268,500	35,570	13.3	71,070	14,110	l	165,300	18,090	10.9	32,080	3,376	10.5	
1996	266,200	36,530	13.7	70,650	14,460		163,700	18,640	11.4	31,880	3,428	10.8	
1995°	263,700	36,430	13.8	70,570	14,670	20.8	161,500	18,440	11.4	31,660	3,318	10.5	
199410	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 ¹¹	259,300	39,270	15.1	69,290	15,730	l	159,200	19,780	12.4	30,780	3,755	12.2	
1992 ¹²	256,500	38,010	14.8	68,440	15,290		157,700	18,790	11.9	30,430	3,928	12.9	
1991 ¹³	251,200 248.600	35,710	14.2	65,920	14,340		154,700	17,590	11.4	30,590 30.090	3,781	12.4	
1990	248,600	33,590 31.530	13.5 12.8	65,050 64,140	13,430 12,590		153,500 152,300	16,500 15,580	10.7 10.2	29,570	3,658 3,363	12.2 11.4	
1989	243,500	31,750	13.0	63,750	12,390	l	150,800	15,810	10.2	29,020	3,481	12.0	
1987 ¹⁴	241,000	32,220	13.4	63,290	12,840		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	
198515	236,600	33,060	14.0	62,880	13,010	20.7	146,400	16,600	11.3	27,320	3,456	12.6	
198416	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		35,300	15.2	62,330	13,910		143,100	17,770	12.4	26,310	3,625	13.8	
1982		34,400	15.0	62,350	13,650		141,300	17,000	12.0	25,740	3,751	14.6	
1981 ¹⁷	227,200	31,820	14.0	62,450	12,510		139,500	15,460	11.1	25,230	3,853	15.3	
	225,000	29,270	13.0	62,910	11,540		137,400	13,860	10.1	24,690	3,871	15.7	
1979 ¹⁸	222,900 215,700	26,070 24,500	11.7 11.4	63,380 62,310	10,380 9,931		135,300 130,200	12,010 11,330	8.9 8.7	24,190 23,180	3,682 3,233	15.2 14.0	
1977	213,700	24,720	11.6	63,140	10,290		128,300	11,320	8.8	22,470	3,233	14.1	
1976	212,300	24,980	11.8	64,030	10,270	l	126,200	11,390	9.0	22,100	3,313	15.0	
1975	210,900	25,880	12.3	65,080	11,100		124,100	11,460	9.2	21,660	3,317	15.3	
1974 ¹⁹	209,400	23,370	11.2	66,130	10,160		122,100	10,130	8.3	21,130	3,085	14.6	
1973	207,600	22,970	11.1	66,960	9,642		120,100	9,977	8.3	20,600	3,354	16.3	
1972 ²⁰	206,000	24,460	11.9	67,930	10,280	l	118,000	10,440	8.8	20,120	3,738	18.6	
1971 ²¹	204,600	25,560	12.5	68,820	10,550		115,900	10,740	9.3	19,830	4,273	21.6	
1970		25,420	12.6	69,160	10,440		113,600		9.0	19,470			
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	

Table A-3. **Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2022**—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/cpsmar23.

· · ·												
	All people		9	Un	der 18 ye	ars	18	to 64 yea	ars	65 y	ears and	over
Race, Hispanic		Below p	ooverty		Below	overty		Below p	overty		Below p	overty
origin, and year	-			T . ()			T			T. 1. 1		
	Iotai	Number	Percent	lotai	Number	Percent	lotai	Number	Percent	lotai	Number	Percent
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
196722	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		28,510	14.7	70,220	12,390	17.6	105.200	11.010	10.5	17,930	5,114	28.5
1965		33,190	17.3	69,990	14,680	21.0	N	N	N	17,000 N	N	N
1964		36,060	19.0	69,710	16,050	23.0	N	N	N	N	N	N
			I I	,								
1963		36,440	19.5	69,180	16,010	23.1	N	N	N	N	N	N
		38,630	21.0	67,720	16,960	25.0	N	N	N	N	N	Ν
1961		39,630	21.9	66,120	16,910	25.6	N	N	N	N	N	N
1960		39,850	22.2	65,600	17,630	26.9	N	N	N	Ν	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 ²³												
	248,800	26,050	10.5	50,650	6,849	17 5	150,400	14,880	9.9	47,780	4,320	0.0
2022			I I									9.0
2021		24,920	10.0	51,690	6,631		150,700	14,050	9.3	46,550	4,236	9.1
2020¹		25,180	10.1	52,330	7,313		151,400	14,360	9.5	45,330	3,513	7.8
2019		22,510	9.1	52,490	6,443		149,800	12,540	8.4	45,760	3,534	7.7
2018		24,950	10.1	52,760	7,049	13.4	150,600	14,130	9.4	44,310	3,762	8.5
2017 ²	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		27,110	11.0	53,320	8,324		151,000	15,470	10.2	41,620	3,322	8.0
2015		28,570	11.6	53,550	9,204		151,700	16,330	10.8	40,250	3,037	7.5
2014		31,090	12.7	53,640	9,602		151,600	18,090	11.9	39,050	3,400	8.7
	1						· ·			•		
2013 ³		31,290	12.9	53,640	10,300		151,200	17,630	11.7	38,480	3,362	8.7
20134		29,940	12.3	53,850	8,808		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
20105	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		152,400	17,390	11.4	33,410	2,501	7.5
2008		26,990	11.2	56,150	8,863		151,700	15,360	10.1	32,710	2,771	8.5
2007		25,120	10.5	56,420	8,395		150,900	14,140	9.4	31,840	2,590	8.1
2006		24,420	10.3	56,210	7,908		150,300	14,040	9.3	31,270	2,473	7.9
			I I									
2005		24,870	10.6	56,080	8,085	14.4	148,500	14,090	9.5	30,910	2,700	8.7
2004 ⁶	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		23,470	10.2	55,700	7,549	13.6	144,700	13,180	9.1	29,980	2,739	9.1
WHITE ²⁴												
	200 700	00 740		FC 000	7.507	17.4	1 47 000	10 500	0.7	00 700	0.656	0.0
2001	229,700	22,740	9.9	56,090	7,527		143,800	12,560	8.7	29,790	2,656	8.9
20007		21,650	9.5	55,980	7,307		142,200	11,750	8.3	29,700	2,584	8.7
1999 ⁸		22,170	9.8	55,830	7,639		140,000	12,090	8.6	29,550	2,446	8.3
1998		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		24,650	11.2	55,610	9,044	16.3	135,600	12,940	9.5	28,460	2,667	9.4
1995°		24,420	11.2	55,440	8,981		134,100	12,870	9.6	28,440	2,572	9.0
1994 ¹⁰		25,380	11.7	55,190	9,346		133,300	13,190	9.9	27,990	2,846	10.2
1993 ¹¹		26,230	12.2	54,640	9,752		132,700	13,540	10.2	27,580	2,939	10.2
1992 ¹²			I I				131,700					
		25,260	11.9	54,110	9,399			12,870	9.8	27,260	2,989	11.0
1991 ¹³	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 ¹⁴		20,720	10.1	51,200	7,435		128,000	10,690	8.3	26,000	2,593	10.0
1987 ¹⁴		21,200	10.4	51,010	7,788		127,000	10,700	8.4	25,600	2,704	10.6
1986	202 700	22,180	11.0	51,110	8,209		126,000	11,290	9.0	25,000	2,689	10.7
			I I									
1985 ¹⁵		22,860	11.4	51,030	8,253		125,300	11,910	9.5	24,630	2,698	11.0
1984 ¹⁶		22,960	11.5	50,810	8,472		123,900	11,900	9.6	24,210	2,579	10.7
1983		23,980	12.1	50,730	8,862		123,000	12,350	10.0	23,750	2,776	11.7
1982	195,900	23,520	12.0	50,920	8,678	1/.0	121,800	11,970	9.8	23,230	2,870	12.4

Table A-3. **Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2022**—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/cpsmar23.

10.0							10			0.5			
Race, Hispanic	<i>F</i>	All people		Under 18 years			18 to 64 years			65 years and over			
origin, and year		Below p	poverty		Below p	overty		Below p	overty		Below p	ooverty	
origin, and year	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	
1981 ¹⁷	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			9,478	8.0	22,330	3,042	13.6	
1979 ¹⁸	191,700	17,210	9.0	52,260	6,193		117.600	8,110	6.9	21,900	2,911	13.3	
1978	186,500	16,260	8.7	51,670	5,831	-	113,800	7,897	6.9	20,950	2,530	12.1	
	185,300	16,420	8.9	52,560	6,097		112,400	7,893	7.0	20,320	2,426	11.9	
1976	184,200	16,710	9.1	53,430	6,189		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	
197419	182,400	15,740	8.6	55,590	6,223	11.2		7,053	6.6	19,210	2,460	12.8	
1973	181,200	15,140	8.4	N	N	Ν	N	N	Ν	N	2,698	14.4	
197220	180,100	16,200	9.0	Ν	N	N	N	N	N	N	3,072	16.8	
1971 ²¹	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	
		17,400	10.0	Ν	N	Ν	N	N	N	17,060	3,939	23.1	
1967 ²²	172,000	18,980	11.0	Ν	N	N	N	N	N	16,790	4,646	27.7	
1966	170,200	19,290	11.3	N	N	Ν	N	N	Ν	16,510	4,357	26.4	
1965	168,700	22,500	13.3	Ν	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
1960	158,900	28,310	17.8	Ν	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 ²³													
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	15,810	8.1	35,900	3,162		116,600	9,289	8.0	41,850	3,354	8.0	
2020 ¹	195,100	16,040	8.2	36,450	3,593		117,800	9,677	8.2	40,860	2,768	6.8	
2019	194,600	14,150	7.3	36,390	3,030		116,800	8,321	7.1	41,440	2,801	6.8	
2018	194,800	15,730	8.1	36,620	3,265		118,000	9,510	8.1	40,220	2,951	7.3	
2017 ²	195,200	16,620	8.5	37,120	3,793		119,000	9,884	8.3	39,130	2,942	7.5	
2017	195,300	16,990	8.7	37,050	4,026		119,100	10,230	8.6	39,130	2,737	7.0	
2016	195,200	17,260	8.8	37,490	4,050		119,800	10,530	8.8	37,950	2,687	7.1	
		17,790	9.1	37,860	4,563		120,900	10,810	8.9	36,680	2,411	6.6	
2014	195,200	19,650	10.1	38,060	4,679		121,400	12,170	10.0	35,730	2,801	7.8	
2013 ³	195,100	19,550	10.0	38,170	5,116		121,600	11,690	9.6	35,320	2,745	7.8	
20134	195,200	18,800	9.6	38,400	4,094		122,000	12,130	9.9	34,780	2,569	7.4	
	195,100	18,940	9.7	38,760	4,782		122,200	11,830	9.7	34,130	2,324	6.8	
2011	195,000 194,800	19,170	9.8	38,960	4,850		123,100	12,110	9.8 9.9	32,900	2,210	6.7	
2009	194,800	19,250 18,530	9.9 9.4	39,440 40,920	4,866 4,850		123,700 125,500	12,230 11,660	9.9	31,620 30,740	2,155 2,022	6.8 6.6	
2008	196,900	17,020	8.6	41,310	4,364		125,500	10,380	8.3	30,740	2,022	7.6	
	196,600	16,030	8.2	41,310	4,255		,	9,598	7.7	29,440	2,280	7.6	
	196,000	16,010	8.2	42,210	4,208		124,800	9,761	7.7	28,990	2,179	7.4	
2005	195,600	16,230	8.3	42,520	4,254		124,300	9,708	7.8	28,700	2,264	7.9	
				•						28,640			
2003		16,910 15,900	8.7 8.2	42,980 43,150	4,519 4,233		123,500 123,100	10,240 9,391	8.3 7.6	28,640	2,153 2,277	7.5 8.0	
2002	194,000	15,570	8.0	43,130	4,233		122,500	9,391	7.5	28,020	2,321	8.3	
	10 .,100	20,070	0.0	.0,010	.,000	0	,	0,20,	, .0	20,020	2,021	0.0	
WHITE, NOT HISPANIC ²⁴													
	194,500	15,270	7.8	44,100	4,194	9.5	122,500	8,811	7.2	27,970	2,266	8.1	
		14,370	7.4	44,240	4,018		121,500	8,130	6.7	27,950	2,218	7.9	
1999 ⁸	192,600	14,740	7.7	44,270	4,155		120,300	8,462	7.0	27,950	2,118	7.6	
1998	192,800	15,800	8.2	45,360	4,822		120,300	8,760	7.3	27,120	2,217	8.2	
1997	191,900	16,490	8.6	45,490	5,204		119,400	9,088	7.6	27,000	2,200	8.1	
1996	191,500	16,460	8.6	45,610	5,072		118,800	9,074	7.6	27,030	2,316	8.6	
1995 ⁹	191,000	16,270	8.5	45,690	5,115		118,200	8,908	7.5	27,030	2,243	8.3	
199410	192,500	18,110	9.4	46,670	5,823	12.5	119,200	9,732	8.2	26,680	2,556	9.6	
199311	190,800	18,880	9.9	46,100	6,255		118,500	9,964	8.4	26,270	2,663	10.1	
199212	189,000	18,200	9.6	45,590	6,017	13.2	117,400	9,461	8.1	26,030	2,724	10.5	

Table A-3. **Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2022**—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/cpsmar23.

Raco, Hispanic origin, and year Dellow	pui>)													
Total Number Percent Total Percent Percent Total Number Percent Percent		All people			Under 18 years			18	to 64 yea	ars	65 years and over			
1991 1991 1991 1991 1991 1991 1991 1991 1991 1990 188,00 15,000 8.8 44,400 5,532 12,3 11,750 8,619 7.3 25,850 2,381 9,6 1999 188,00 15,600 8.8 44,400 5,532 12,3 11,7500 8,619 7.3 25,800 2,381 9,6 1987 184,900 16,030 8.7 44,400 5,230 11,8 11,700 8,615 7.0 25,000 2,381 9,6 1987 184,900 16,030 8.7 44,400 5,230 11,8 115,700 8,272 7.2 24,750 2,472 10,1966 184,100 17,240 9.4 44,660 5,789 13.0 115,700 8,937 7.8 24,750 2,472 10,3 1985 185,500 18,000 10.0 44,990 6,156 13.7 114,000 9,734 8.5 23,400 24,410 10,3 1983 181,400 19,540 10,8 44,830 6,649 14.8 115,000 8,060 8.4 23,730 2,486 10,3 1984 181,000 19,560 10,8 44,830 6,649 14.8 115,000 1,060 8.4 23,730 2,486 10,3 1981 1991 180,900 17,990 99 45,950 5,946 12.9 112,700 9,070 8.2 2,240 2,834 12.0 1991 1993 17,800 16,370 9.1 46,580 5,946 12.9 112,700 9,070 8.2 2,240 2,834 12.0 1993 17,980 14,420 8.1 46,970 4,750 10,18 11,500 6,930 6.3 2,136 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 1973 17,500 14,030 8.1 48,820 4,799 9.8 104,800 6,720 6.4 15,570 2,506 12.3 1974 17,500 14,030 8.1 48,820 4,799 9.8 104,800 6,720 6.4 15,570 2,506 12.3 1974 17,500 13,200 14,030 8.1 48,820 4,799 9.8 104,800 6,720 6.4 15,570 2,506 12.3 1974 17,500 13,200 14,300 8.1 48,820 4,799 9.8 104,800 6,720 6.4 15,570 2,506 12.3 1974 1975 17,500 13,200 14,420 8.1 19,31 13,400 3,442 8.5 2,440 4,450 1.5 4,450 1.5 4,450 1.5 4,450 1.5 4,450 1.5 4,450 1.5 4,450 1.5 4,450 1.5 4,450 1.5 4,450 1.5 4,450 1.5 4,450 1.5 4,450 1.5 4,450 1.5 4,450 1.5 4,450 1.5	, ,		Below	poverty		Below p	ooverty		Below p	ooverty		Below	ooverty	
1999	origin, and year	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	
1999	199113	189,100	17,740	9.4	45,240	5,918	13.1	117,700	9,244	7.9	26,210	2,580	9.8	
1988	1990		16,620	8.8	44,800	5,532	12.3	117,500		7.3		2,471	9.6	
1987* 184900										l 1				
1986 184,100				I I	,									
1985 185,500 17,840 9,7 44,750 5,745 12.8 115,000 9,608 8,4 23,730 2,486 10.5 1984 182,500 18,300 10.0 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 45,550 6,566 14.4 113,700 10,080 8.9 22,240 2,240 2,241 12.0 1981 189,500 17,980 16,370 9,1 46,580 5,510 11.8 111,500 6,330 6.3 2,1760 2,885 13.2 13999 173,800 14,760 8,1 46,970 4,750 10.1 10.500 6,330 6.3 2,1760 2,885 13.2 13979 173,800 14,760 8,1 46,970 4,750 10.1 10.500 6,330 6.3 2,1340 2,759 12.9											,			
1984 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 10.6 45,530 6,649 14.8 113,600 10,280 9.2 22,990 22,600 2,714 12.0 1981 180,900 17,990 9,9 45,550 5,946 12.9 112,700 9,207 8.2 22,240 2,834 12.7 1980 179,800 16,370 9,11 46,580 5,510 11.8 111,500 7,990 7,92 6.3 21,340 2,759 12.9 1978 174,700 13,760 3,800 8.0 47,690 47,14 9,9 106,100 6,837 6.4 19,570 2,066 12.3 11.7 173,600 13,500 8.0 47,690 47,14 9,9 106,100 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 6,051 5.9 18,100 2,506 12.8 13.7 17,500 13,220 7.7 50,760 4,820 4,910 8,482 4,999 8,484 4,987 4,948 4,													l	
1983		182.500			,	,								
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 13,800 14,420 81,146,707 45,800 5,510 11,81 11,500 7,900 7,2 21,760 2,865 13,2 1979* 178,800 14,420 81,146,707 45,800 13,800 81,146,707 46,820 4,709 9,106,100 6,732 64, 20,430 2,412 11.8 1977 173,600 13,800 8.0 47,690 4,714 9,9 106,100 6,772 64, 19,810 2,316 11,7 1976 173,200 14,800 8.6 49,670 5,342 10,8 11,8 11,8 11,8 11,8 10,8 1	1983				,								l	
1980	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	
1979 178,800			17,990	9.9	45,950	5,946	12.9	112,700	9,207		22,240	2,834	12.7	
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$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		44.520	7.626	17.1	11.170	2.491	22.3	27.450	4.097	14.9	5.897	1.038	17.6	
2020¹ 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 2017² 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 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 <td></td>														
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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														
2015				1 1										
				1 1										
2014	2014	41,110		I I	11,020	4,090		25,950		l 1	4,143			

Table A-3. **Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2022**—Con.

(Populations in thousands. Population as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling

(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/cpsmar23.pdf)

Dago Hispania	All people		Under 18 years			18	to 64 yea	ırs	65 years and over			
Race, Hispanic origin, and year		Below	ooverty		Below p	overty		Below p	overty		Below p	overty
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
2013 ³	40,500	10,190	25.2	11,000	3,708	33.7	25,560	5,742	22.5	3,933	736	18.7
20134	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 39,610	10,910 10,930	27.2 27.6	11,080 11,140	4,201 4,320	37.9 38.8	25,150 24,830	6,002 5,980	23.9 24.1	3,893 3,640	708 630	18.2 17.3
2010 ⁵	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 37,310	9,237 9,048	24.5 24.3	11,300 11,320	3,904 3,777	34.5 33.4	23,210 22,910	4,602 4,570	19.8 19.9	3,150 3,085	731 701	23.2 22.7
2005	36,800	9,168	24.9	11,140	3,841	34.5	22,660	4,627	20.4	3,003	701	23.3
2004 ⁶	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 ²⁴												
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 ⁷	35,430 35,760	7,982 8,441	22.5 23.6	11,480 11,490	3,581 3,813	31.2 33.2	21,160 21,520	3,794 4,000	17.9 18.6	2,785 2,750	607 628	21.8 22.8
1998	34,880	9,091	26.1	11,320	4,151	36.7	20,840	4,222	20.3	2,730	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 ⁹	33,740 33,350	9,872 10,200	29.3 30.6	11,370 11,210	4,761 4,906	41.9 43.8	19,890 19,590	4,483 4,590	22.5 23.4	2,478 2,557	629 700	25.4 27.4
1993 ¹¹	32,910	10,200	33.1	11,130	5,125	46.1	19,390	5,049	26.2	2,557	700	28.0
1992 ¹²	32,410	10,830	33.4	10,960	5,106	46.6	18,950	4,884	25.8	2,504	838	33.5
199113	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 29,850	9,302 9,356	30.7 31.3	10,010 9,865	4,375 4,296	43.7 43.5	17,830 17,550	4,164 4,275	23.3 24.4	2,487 2,436	763 785	30.7 32.2
1987 ¹⁴	29,360	9,520	32.4	9,730	4,385	45.1	17,350	4,273	25.3	2,430	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
198515	28,490	8,926	31.3	9,545	4,157	43.6	16,670	4,052	24.3	2,273	717	31.5
1984 ¹⁶	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 27,220	9,882 9,697	35.7 35.6	9,417 9,400	4,398 4,472	46.7 47.6	16,070 15,690	4,694 4,415	29.2 28.1	2,197 2,124	791 811	36.0 38.2
1981 ¹⁷	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
197918	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 24,400	7,726 7,595	31.3 31.1	9,296 9,322	3,888 3,787	41.8 40.6	13,480 13,220	3,137 3,163	23.3 23.9	1,930 1,852	701 644	36.3 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 ¹⁹	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 ²⁰	23,140	7,710	33.3	N	N	N	N	N	N	1,603	640	39.9
1971 ²¹	22,780	7,396	32.5	N	N	N	N	N	N	1,584	623	39.3
1970	22,520 22,010	7,548 7,095	33.5 32.2	N N	N N	N N	N N	N N	N N	1,422 1,373	683 689	48.0 50.2
1968	21,940	7,616	34.7	N	N	N	N	N	N	1,374	655	47.7
1967 ²²	21,590	8,486	39.3	Ν	N	N	Ν	N	Ν	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	Ν	N	Ν	N	N	Ν	N	N	N	711	62.5

Table A-3. **Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2022**—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/cpsmar23.

	A	All people Under 18 years 18 to 64 years				65 y	65 years and over					
Race, Hispanic origin, and year		Below	ooverty		Below p	w poverty Below poverty		Below poverty				
origin, and year	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
ASIAN ALONE												
OR IN												
COMBINATION	04.710	0.000	0.0	F 670	4.41	7.0	15 510	1 104	7	7 107	700	107
2022	24,310 23,450	2,002 2,112	8.2 9.0	5,678 5,612	441 452	7.8 8.1	15,510 14,830	1,164 1,257	7.5 8.5	3,127 3,011	398 403	12.7 13.4
2020 ¹	22,920	1,827	8.0	5,565	445	8.0	14,610	1,257	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 ²	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 20,760	2,104	9.8	5,133	537	10.5 10.1	13,970	1,303	9.3	2,408	263	10.9
2016	20,760	2,062 2,234	9.9 11.1	4,922 4,728	495 539	10.1	13,580 13,130	1,301 1,443	9.6 11.0	2,253 2,176	266 252	11.8 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
2013³	19,180	2,398	12.5	4,900	628	12.8	12,390	1,457	11.8	1,889	312	16.5
20134	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 ⁵	17,240 15,270	2,064 1,901	12.0 12.4	4,308 3,996	586 531	13.6 13.3	11,410 9,898	1,265 1,154	11.1 11.7	1,515 1,378	214 216	14.1 15.7
2008	14,540	1,686	11.6	3,990	494	13.3	9,596	1,154	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 ⁶	13,290	1,295	9.7	3,406	329	9.7	8,780	819	9.3	1,104	147	13.3
2003	12,890 12,490	1,527 1,243	11.8 10.0	3,316 3,199	420 353	12.7 11.0	8,510 8,292	956 804	11.2 9.7	1,065 995	152 86	14.2 8.7
ASIAN ALONE ²⁶				,								
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
20201	20,350	1,645	8.1	4,284	358	8.4	13,420	985	7.3	2,646	302	11.4
2019	19,930 19,770	1,464 1,996	7.3 10.1	3,916 3,998	286 453	7.3 11.3	13,370 13,290	932 1,254	7.0 9.4	2,638 2,479	246 289	9.3 11.7
2017 ²	19,770	1,891	9.7	4,058	420	10.4	13,120	1,193	9.1	2,479	277	11.7
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 ³	17,260	2,255	13.1	3,766	555 767	14.7	11,650	1,393	12.0	1,845	307	16.7
2013 ⁴	17,060 16,420	1,785 1,921	10.5 11.7	3,651 3,596	367 497	10.1 13.8	11,530 11,150	1,162 1,220	10.1 10.9	1,881 1,669	256 205	13.6 12.3
2011	16,090	1,973	12.3	3,657	494	13.5	10,870	1,220	11.9	1,555	182	11.7
20105	15,610	1,899		3,431	494	14.4	10,700	1,191	11.1	1,484	214	14.4
2009	14,010	1,746		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 13,180	1,349 1,353		2,980 2,956	374 360	12.5 12.2	9,012 9,039	832 851	9.2 9.4	1,265 1,182	143 142	11.3 12.0
2005	12,580	1,402		2,930	317	11.1	8,591	941	11.0	1,118	143	12.8
2004 ⁶	12,230	1,201		2,854	281	9.9	8,294	774	9.3	1,083	146	13.5
2003	11,860	1,401		2,759	344	12.5	8,044		11.3	1,052	151	14.3
2002	11,540			2,683			7,881			977		

Table A-3.

Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2022—Con.

(Populations in thousands. Population as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling order, page and definitions is available at of the following year.

error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar23. pdf>)

	A	All people	9	Un	der 18 ye	ars	18	18 to 64 years 65		65 y	years and over		
Race, Hispanic origin, and year		Below	ooverty		Below p	ooverty		Below p	ooverty		Below p	poverty	
origin, and year	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER ²⁴													
2001	12,470	1,275	10.2	3,215	369	11.5	8,352	814	9.7	899	92	10.2	
2000 ⁷	12,670 11,960	1,258 1,285	9.9 10.7	3,294 3,212	420 381	12.7 11.9	8,500 7,879	756 807	8.9 10.2	878 864	82 96	9.3 11.1	
1998	10,870	1,360	12.5	3,137	564	18.0	6,951	698	10.2	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 ⁹	9,644 6,654	1,411 974	14.6 14.6	2,900 1,739	564 318	19.5 18.3	6,123 4,401	757 589	12.4 13.4	622 513	89 67	14.3 13.0	
1993 ¹¹	7,434	1,134	15.3	2,061	375	18.2	4,401	680	14.0	503	79	15.6	
1992 ¹²	7,779	985	12.7	2,218	363	16.4	5,067	568	11.2	494	53	10.8	
1991 ¹³	7,192 7,014 6,673 6,447 6,322	996 858 939 1,117 1,021	13.8 12.2 14.1 17.3 16.1	2,056 2,126 1,983 1,970 1,937	360 374 392 474 455	17.5 17.6 19.8 24.1 23.5	4,582 4,375 4,225 4,035 4,010	565 422 512 583 510	12.3 9.6 12.1 14.4 12.7	555 514 465 442 375	70 62 34 60 56	12.7 12.1 7.4 13.5 15.0	
AMERICAN	-,	_,		_,			.,						
INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE ALONE OR IN COMBINATION 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	
20201	6,758	1,111	16.4	1,976	411	20.8	4,079	615	15.1	703	85	12.1	
2019	6,541 6,816	1,062 1,335	16.2 19.6	1,896 2,023	343 497	18.1 24.6	3,926 4,072	611 721	15.6 17.7	719 721	107 117	14.9 16.2	
2017 ²	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 7,111	1,387 1,507	20.3 21.2	2,067 2,194	518 620	25.1 28.3	4,090 4,281	757 790	18.5 18.5	679 636	113 97	16.6 15.3	
2014	6,679	1,526	22.8	2,134	620	29.0	3,937	823	20.9	604	83	13.7	
2013³	5,831	1,372	23.5	1,793	525	29.3	3,518	727	20.7	519	121	23.2	
20134	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 6,073	1,515 1,552	24.3 25.6	1,967 2,023	615 690	31.3 34.1	3,808 3,617	845 793	22.2 21.9	450 434	55 69	12.2 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 5,133	1,076 1,148	20.3 22.4	1,566 1,538	357 446	22.8 29.0	3,286 3,173		19.3 19.9	440 422	84 71	19.0 16.8	
2005	5,233	1,093	20.9	1,603	404	25.2	3,230		19.7	401	53	13.2	
20046	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		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 ²⁷													
2022	3,983	995	25.0	1,041	387	37.1	2,509		21.7	433	65	14.9	
2021	4,109 3,950	998 791	24.3 20.0	1,154 1,098	341 278	29.6 25.4	2,539 2,466	574 454	22.6 18.4	415 386	82 59	19.7 15.3	
2019	3,735	677	18.1	1,036	223	21.5	2,400		16.4	398	85	21.3	
2018	3,663	808	22.1	986	278	28.2	2,325	465	20.0	351	66	18.7	
2017 ²	3,616	790	21.8	959	278	29.0	2,323	455	19.6	335	57	17.1	

Table A-3. **Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2022**—Con.

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par												
		All people	<u> </u>	Un	der 18 ye	ars	18	to 64 yea	ars	65 y	ears and	over
Race, Hispanic		Below	ooverty		Below	ooverty		Below	ooverty		Below p	poverty
origin, and year	Total		Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number		Total	Number	Percent
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	2,333	475	20.4	I	71	21.2
2015	4,269	995	23.3	1,298	399	30.8	2,649	536	20.4	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 ³	3,074	837	27.2	958	295	30.8	1,868	468	25.0	249	75	30.0
20134	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
20105	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 ⁶	2,319 2,240	584 532	25.2 23.8	685 725	207 218	30.2 30.0	1,478 1,385	350 290	23.7 20.9	156 131	28 25	17.8 19.1
2002	2,240	532 547	23.0	723 764	250	30.0	1,385	268	19.3	125	29	23.6
	2,275	547	27.1	704	250	32.0	1,505	200	15.5	125	25	25.0
AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE ²⁴												
2001	3,463	757	21.9	1,161	344	29.6	2,075	374	18.0	227	40	17.4
2000 ⁷	3,001	696	23.2	988	279	28.2	1,813	367	20.2	199	50	25.1
1999 ⁸	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	594 731	25.4	741 782	270	36.4 42.2	1,466	303	20.7 24.9	133	21 37	15.7 24.5
1995°	2,399 2,321	731	30.5 31.0	853	330 358	42.2	1,466 1,344	364 331	24.9	150 124	29	24.5
199410	1,482	392	26.4	448	165	36.9	940	209	22.2	95	18	18.6
199311	1,690	399	23.6	514	172	33.5	1,064	208	19.6	111	19	17.3
199212	2,054	600	29.2	648	245	37.8	1,275	319	25.0	130	36	27.9
199113	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
198814	1,454	440	30.2	500	198	39.5	843	210	24.9	110	32	28.7
1987 ¹⁴	1,345	387	28.8	488	178	36.6	747	185	24.8	110	23	21.3
TWO OR MORE RACES ²⁴	9,674	1 100	12.2	4 501	611	17.6	4,564	406	10.0	600	77	12.0
2022	9,674	1,180 1,298	12.2 14.2	4,501 4,349	611 673	13.6 15.5	4,564	496 541	10.9 12.8	609 587	73 83	12.0 14.2
2020 ¹	9,100	1,298		4,349	690	16.1	4,230	471	10.6	I	48	9.6
2019	8,920	1,135		4,084	595	14.6	4,330	501	11.6	1	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 ²	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		3,658	736	20.1	3,556	543	15.3		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 ³	7,739	1,562	20.2	3,775	900	23.9	3,564	584	16.4	400	78	19.5
20134	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 ⁵	7,172 5,715	1,507	21.0	3,534 2,700	888 683	25.1 25.3	3,285 2,699	560 456	17.0 16.9	353 316	59 29	16.8 9.1
2008	5,715	1,168 941	20.4 17.1	2,700	488	19.0	2,699 2,625	456	15.6	307	44	14.3
2007	5,172	845										

Table A-3. **Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2022**—Con.

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pai>)												
	A	All people	9	Un	der 18 ye	ars	18	to 64 yea	ars	65 y	ears and	over
Race, Hispanic origin, and year		Below	ooverty		Below p	ooverty		Below p	ooverty		Below p	poverty
origin, and year	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
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 ⁶	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) ²⁸	67.000	10 700	100	10.000	4.057	01.7	70.000	F 00.4	146	F 400	015	16.0
2022	63,800 62,480	10,780 10,690	16.9 17.1	18,680 18,650	4,057 4.168	21.7 22.4	39,680 38,620	5,804 5,547	14.6 14.4	5,426 5,213	915 975	16.9 18.7
2020 ¹	61,770	10,520	17.1	18,770	4,338	23.1	38,090	5,369	14.4	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 ²	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
2014	56,780 55,500	12,130 13,100	21.4 23.6	18,230 18,000	5,269 5,745	28.9 31.9	34,690 33,870	6,188 6,701	17.8 19.8	3,863 3,636	676 658	17.5 18.1
					-							
2013 ³	54,180 54,150	13,360 12,740	24.7 23.5	17,900 17,840	5,907 5,415	33.0 30.4	32,840 32,900	6,746 6,654	20.5 20.2	3,443 3,405	704 676	20.4 19.8
2012	53,110	13,620	25.5 25.6	17,840	5,415	33.8	32,900	6,977	20.2	3,405	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
20105	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 43,020	9,243 9,368	20.6 21.8	15,150 14,650	4,072 4,143	26.9 28.3	27,210 26,050	4,698 4,765	17.3 18.3	2,428 2,315	472 460	19.4 19.9
					-							
2004 ⁶	41,690 40,300	9,122 9,051	21.9 22.5	14,170 13,730	4,098 4,077	28.9 29.7	25,320 24,490	4,620 4,568	18.2 18.7	2,194 2,080	403 406	18.4 19.5
2002	39,220	8,555	21.8	13,730	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
20007	35,960	7,747	21.5	12,400	3,522	28.4	21,730	3,844	17.7	1,822	381	20.9
1999 ⁸	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 29,610	8,308 8,697	27.1 29.4	10,800 10,510	3,972 4,237	36.8 40.3	18,220 17,590	3,951 4,089	21.7 23.3	1,617 1,516	384 370	23.8 24.4
1995°	28,340	8,574	30.3	10,310	4,237	40.3	16,670	4,069	24.9	1,458	342	23.5
1994 ¹⁰					-		16.190					
1994 ¹³	27,440 26,560	8,416 8,126	30.7 30.6	9,822 9,462	4,075 3,873	41.5 40.9	15,710	4,018 3,956	24.8 25.2	1,428 1,390	323 297	22.6 21.4
1992 ¹²	25,650	7,592	29.6	9,081	3,637	40.0	15,270	3,668	24.0	1,298	287	22.1
1991 ¹³	22,070	6,339	28.7	7,648	3,094	40.4	13,280		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		20.9	1,024	211	20.6
1988 ¹⁴	20,060	5,357	26.7	7,003	2,631	37.6	12,060	2,501	20.7	1,005	225	22.4
1987 ¹⁴	19,400 18,760	5,422 5,117	28.0 27.3	6,792 6,646	2,670 2,507	39.3 37.7	11,720 11,210	2,509 2,406	21.4 21.5	885 906	243 204	27.5 22.5
1985 ¹⁵	18,080	5,236	29.0	6,475	2,507	40.3	10,690	2,400	22.6	915	219	23.9
1984 ¹⁶	16,920 16,540	4,806 4,633	28.4 28.0	6,068 6,066	2,376 2,312	39.2 38.1	10,030 9,697	2,254 2,148	22.5 22.5	819 782	176 173	21.5 22.1
1982	14,390	4,033	29.9	5,527	2,312	39.5	8,262	1,963	23.8	596	159	26.6
1981 ¹⁷	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
1979 ¹⁸	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 11,270	2,700 2,783	22.4 24.7	5,028 4,771	1,422 1,443	28.3 30.2	6,500 6,034		17.9 20.1	518 464	113 128	21.9 27.7
±3/0	±±,2/U	2,763	24./	→, / / ⊥	1,443	50.2	0,034	1,212	20.1	404	1 120	۷.1

Table A-3.

Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2022—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/cpsmar23.pdf)

	,	All people)	Un	der 18 ye	ars	18	to 64 yea	ars	65 y	ears and	over
Race, Hispanic origin, and year		Below p	ooverty		Below p	ooverty		Below p	overty		Below p	ooverty
origin, and year	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
1975	11,120	2,991	26.9	Ν	N	N	Ν	N	N	N	137	32.6
197419	11,200	2,575	23.0	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	117	28.9
1973	10,800	2,366	21.9	Ν	N	N	Ν	Ν	N	N	95	24.9

N Not available.

- ¹ Implementation of 2020 Census-based population controls.
- ² Estimates reflect the implementation of an updated processing system and should be used to make comparisons to 2018 and subsequent years.
- ³ 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 the 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.
- ⁴ 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.
 - ⁵ Implementation of 2010 Census-based population controls.
 - ⁶ Data have been revised to reflect a correction to the weights in the 2005 CPS ASEC.
 - ⁷ Implementation of a 28,000-household sample expansion.
 - 8 Implementation of 2000 Census-based population controls.
- ⁹ Full implementation of 1990 Census-based sample design and metropolitan definitions, 7,000-household sample reduction, and revised editing of responses on race.
 - ¹⁰ Introduction of 1990 Census-based sample design.
- ¹¹ 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.
 - ¹² Implementation of 1990 Census-based population controls.
- ¹³ 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.
- ¹⁴ 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.
 - ¹⁵ Full implementation of 1980 Census-based sample design.
 - ¹⁶ Implementation of Hispanic population weighting controls and introduction of 1980 Census-based sample design.
- ¹⁷ Implemented three technical changes to the poverty definition. More information is available in "Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1980," P60-133.
- ¹⁸ Implementation of 1980 Census-based population controls. Questionnaire expanded to show 27 possible values from 51 possible sources of income.
 - ¹⁹ Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system. Questionnaire expanded to ask 11 income questions.
 - ²⁰ Full implementation of 1970 Census-based sample design.
 - ²¹ Introduction of 1970 Census-based sample design and population controls.
 - ²² Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system.
- ²³ Beginning with the 2003 CPS ASEC, respondents were allowed to choose one or more races. White alone refers to people who reported White and did not report any other race category. The use of this single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing the data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches.
 - 24 For the year 2001 and earlier, the CPS ASEC allowed respondents to report only one race group.
 - ²⁵ Black alone refers to people who reported Black and did not report any other race category.
 - ²⁶ Asian alone refers to people who reported Asian and did not report any other race category.
- ²⁷ American Indian and Alaska Native alone refers to people who reported American Indian and Alaska Native and did not report any other race category.
- ²⁸ 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 16.7 percent of White householders, 5.9 percent of Black householders, 2.7 percent of Asian householders, and 33.4 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 were first collected for Hispanic individuals in 1972 and for Asian and Pacific Islander and American Indian and Alaska Native individuals in 1987. More information is available at <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps.html>.

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 2023 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

APPENDIX B. THE SUPPLEMENTAL POVERTY MEASURE

The SPM was developed following decades of research on poverty measurement. Appendix B has been revised to describe yearly updates to the construction of SPM resources and thresholds. Details regarding the history of the SPM and the current methodology, which were previously described in Appendix B, can be found at https://www2.census.gov/ programs-surveys/supplemental-poverty-measure/datasets/spm/spm_techdoc.pdf>.

UPDATES FOR 2022

Updates to Resources

Changes to Tax Code

Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) estimates for 2022 reflect changes to state and federal income taxes. Temporary expansions to the Child Tax Credit (CTC), Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit (CDCTC), and the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) enacted as part of the American Rescue Plan Act expired at the end of 2021. These programs then reverted to their prior-law parameters. Additionally, no Economic Impact Payments were distributed in 2022.

Meanwhile, several states distributed one-time tax rebates in 2022. These were authorized for several purposes, including relief from the ongoing pandemic, natural disasters, and high inflation, as well as constitutionally mandated refunds due to high state revenues. As a result, they are included in the calculation of SPM resources. These rebates are provided for data users (STTAXREB) and included in the calculation of state taxes and credits (STATETAX_A). For more

information on these one-time payments, refer to <www.census. gov/library/working-papers/2023/demo/SEHSD-WP2023-26.html>.

School Lunch Methodology

The methodology for estimating values for the National School Lunch Program included in SPM resources was adjusted in 2020 and 2021 due to school closures and COVID-19 pandemic electronic benefit transfers (P-EBT).1 The method was updated again for 2022 to incorporate schools being open year-round (179 days) with nearly universal free lunch during the spring semester, the continuation of P-EBT benefits in the summer, and the fact that some states extended free lunch through the 2022-2023 school year. The method uses the U.S. Department of Agriculture's reimbursement rate for paid, reduced price, and free lunches together with survey responses. Individuals in states that extended universal free school lunch were given the free value for the year unless they indicated they did not receive free or reduced price lunches. In those cases, they were given the paid value. In states that did not extend universal free school lunch, all respondents were given the free value for the spring semester and the paid, reduced, or free value for the fall, depending on their survey responses and income-to-poverty ratio. As in previous years, to avoid doublecounting of benefits, the summer P-EBT benefits are only included in the school lunch value when respondents report receiving P-EBT but did not receive benefits from the Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program (SNAP). For

more information regarding the

2022 school lunch methodology, refer to <www.census.gov/library/working-papers/2023/demo/SEHSD-WP2023-20.html>.

Internet Assistance

Like 2021, the 2022 estimates include internet assistance benefits received through the Affordable Connectivity Program (ACP). In 2022, the monthly value of the program decreased from \$50 per month of receipt to \$30 per month of receipt for most states. Maryland continued to add an additional \$15 per month to their benefit.² The value of the benefit remained at \$75 per month of receipt for households in Tribal lands in Oklahoma and Alaska (not including the Oklahoma City, Tulsa, or Anchorage Metropolitan Statistical Areas [MSAs]).3 Recipients were eligible to receive benefits for all 12 months of the year, unlike the partial implementation in 2021.

Updates to Thresholds

The 2022 SPM thresholds, produced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), reflect updates to the statistical programming used to estimate in-kind benefits. The changes include expanding the WIC universe to include women over age 45 who have children under 5; using annual monthly average WIC based on fiscal year rather than rolling 3-month averages; removing WIC from the calculation of food, clothing, shelter, utilities, telephone, and internet (FCSUti) expenses once a state has fully implemented EBT administration of these benefits (the same assumption is made in the thresholds for SNAP): and a revision to the method for

assigning free and reduced price school lunches based on pretax money income and official poverty thresholds. For more information on these changes, refer to <www.bls.gov/pir/spmhome.htm>.

Evaluation and Improvements to the Supplemental Poverty Measure

In 2020, the Census Bureau commissioned the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine Committee on National Statistics to convene a panel to evaluate the Supplemental Poverty Measure 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 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, 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 multi-year process of research and public engagement.

ENDNOTES

- ¹ Additional information can be found in Shrider, Em, "Alternative School Lunch Valuation in the CPS ASEC During COVID-19," U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 2021, <www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/working-papers/2021/demo/sehsd-wp2021-20.pdf>; and Shrider, Em, "School Lunch and P-EBT Valuation in the 2021 Supplemental Poverty Measure," U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 2022, <www.census.gov/library/working-papers/2022/demo/SEHSD-wp2022-15. html>
- ² For more information on Maryland's additional Affordability Connectivity Program benefit, please refer to https://dhcd.maryland.gov/Broadband/Pages/Individual-Resources.aspx>.
- ³ For more information on the Affordable Connectivity Program, please refer to <www.affordableconnectivity.gov/>.

Table B-1. **Two-Adult, Two-Child Poverty Thresholds: 2021 and 2022**

Measure	2021	Standard error	2022	Standard error
Official Poverty Measure Official poverty measure	27,479	N	29,678	N
Research Supplemental Poverty Measure				
Owners with mortgages	31,107	280	34,235	307
Owners without mortgages	26,279	284	28,909	525
Renters	31,453	231	34,518	303

N Not available.

(In nominal dollars)

Source: The Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) thresholds were produced by Juan Munoz 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 for research purposes only and are not considered BLS production quality. Methodological details and related research regarding the SPM thresholds are available at https://stats.bls.gov/pir/spmhome.htm. The 2022 thresholds and related statistics were finalized as of May 11, 2023, and reflect minor changes in the estimation of in-kind benefits resulting from corrections in the computer code used to model these benefits. More details can be found in Appendix B. The thresholds for 2021 were finalized as of June 1, 2022.

Table B-2.

Number and Percentage of People in Poverty Using the Supplemental Poverty Measure by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 2009 to 2022

(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/cpsmar23.pdf)

		Al	l people				Und	er 18 yea	rs			18 t	o 64 yea	rs			65 ye	ars and o	ver	
			Below p	ooverty				Below p	overty				Below	ooverty				Below p	overty	
Race, Hispanic			Margin		Margin			Margin		Margin			Margin		Margin			Margin		Margin
origin, and year			of		of			of		of			of		of			of		of
			error ¹		error ¹			error ¹		error ¹			error ¹		error ¹			error ¹		error ¹
	Total	Number	(±)	Percent	(±)	Total	Number	(±)	Percent	(±)	Total	Number	(±)	Percent	(±)	Total	Number	(±)	Percent	(±)
ALL RACES																				I
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 ²	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 ³	325,300 325,300	38,300 38,160	876 895	11.8 11.7	0.3	73,150 73,150	9,253 9,119	358 354	12.6 12.5	0.5 0.5	197,500 197,500	22,070 22,070	603 606	11.2 11.2	0.3	54,640 54,640	6,975 6,972	251 258	12.8 12.8	0.5 0.5
2018	323,300	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 ⁴	324,400	42,080	1,004	13.0	0.3	74,070	10,100	394	14.2	0.5	198,000	24,130	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	198,000	26.240	628	13.2	0.3	51,070	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 ⁵	313,400	49,850	1,493		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 ⁶	313.400	48,670	1.051	15.5	0.3	74,060	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 ⁷	304,300	46,000	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 ⁸																				ı
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	47,780	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	10,460	395	6.9	0.3	46,550	4,466	207	9.6	0.4
2020 ²	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 ³	248,400	26,030	645	10.5	0.3	52,810	5,954	266	11.3	0.5	149,800		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 ⁴	247,700	28,380	797	11.5	0.3	53,520	6,645	302	12.4	0.6	151,200	16,500	503 487	10.9 11.7	0.3	43,000	5,239	251 257	12.2 12.6	0.6 0.6
2017	247,700 246,300	30,430 30,720	780 617	12.3 12.5	0.3	53,450 53,640	7,365 7,212	296 250	13.8 13.4	0.5 0.5	151,300 151,000	17,660 18,000	433	11.7	0.3 0.3	42,990 41,620	5,406 5,502	231	13.2	0.6
2015	245,800	31,490	735	12.5	0.3	53,820	7,212	299	14.7	0.5	151,000	18,740	495	12.4	0.3	40,250	4,849	224	12.0	0.5
							,				•	· 1					,			
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 ⁵	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	38,480	5,481	367	14.2	0.9
2013 ⁶	243,400 242,500	33,450 34,000	818 724	13.7 14.0	0.3	54,160 54,390	7,664 8,374	292 258	14.2	0.5 0.5	151,300 151,000	20,690 20,530	564 466	13.7 13.6	0.4 0.3	37,910 37,040	5,095 5,102	240 195	13.4 13.8	0.6 0.5
	242,500		732	14.0	0.3	54,440	8,622	269	15.4 15.8	0.5	151,000	20,530	488	13.7	0.3	35,730	4,943	209	13.8	0.5
2011	241,600	33,860	732	14.2	0.3	54,790	8,529	209	15.8	0.5	151,400	20,770	488	13.7	0.3	34,270	4,943	212	14.5	0.6
2009 ⁷	239,000		704		0.3	54,790	8,303	284	15.0		150,400	. ,			0.3	33,680	4,494	207	13.3	
2003	233,000	1 32,030	, , , , ,	1 13.4	0.5	J - ,,,,,,,,,	0,505	204	10.1	0.5	±50, + 00	1 13,230	1 7/0	1 12.0	0.5	55,000	7,734	207	10.0	0.0

Table B-2.

Number and Percentage of People in Poverty Using the Supplemental Poverty Measure by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 2009 to 2022—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/cpsmar23.pdf)

		Al	l people				Unc	ler 18 yea	rs			18 t	o 64 yea	rs			65 ye	ars and c	ver	
			Below p	overty				Below p	overty				Below	poverty				Below p	overty	
Race, Hispanic			Margin		Margin			Margin		Margin			Margin		Margin			Margin		Margin
origin, and year			of		of			of		of			of		of			of		of
			error ¹		error ¹			error ¹		error ¹			error ¹		error ¹			error ¹		error ¹
	Total	Number	(±)	Percent	(±)	Total	Number	(±)	Percent	(±)	Total	Number	(±)	Percent	(±)	Total	Number	(±)	Percent	(±)
WHITE ALONE,																				
NOT HISPANIC																				
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 ²	195,300	12,700	488 477	6.5	0.3	36,660	2,071	169 176	5.7 7.0	0.5 0.5	117,800	7,618 9,189	348 342	6.5	0.3	40,860	3,009	195 209	7.4	0.5
2019	194,900 194,900	15,920 15,910	477	8.2 8.2	0.2 0.3	36,610 36,610	2,577 2,554	178	7.0	0.5	116,800 116,800	9,189	347	7.9 7.9	0.3	41,440 41,440	4,156 4,177	209	10.0 10.1	0.5 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	10.1	0.5
20174	195,500	17,690	555	9.0	0.3	37,390	3,023	190	8.1	0.5	119,000	10,340	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
20135	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 ⁶	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		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 ⁷	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	40.000	0.740	475	100		17.000	0.770	007	47.4		00.460	4 740	005	400			4.074	0.7	00.0	4.5
2022 2021	49,220 48,360	8,318 5,279	435 348	16.9 10.9	0.9 0.7	13,660 13,580	2,372 1,025	223 149	17.4 7.5	1.6 1.1	29,460 28,940	4,712 3,293	285 219	16.0 11.4	0.9 0.8	6,097 5,845	1,234 962	93 82	20.2 16.5	1.5 1.4
2021	48,430	6,915	380	14.3	0.7	13,740	2,143	188	15.6	1.3	29,200	3,293	219	13.5	0.8	5,487	834	73	15.2	1.4
2019 ³	47,420	8,838	431	18.6	0.9	13,180	2,143	200	19.8	1.5	28,840	5,076	270	17.6	0.8	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
20174	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	13,000	3,371	182	25.9	1.4	27,440	6,121	234	22.3	0.8	4,249	986	63	23.2	1.5
20135	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
20136	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
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	416 383	25.3 25.1	1.0 0.9	13,070	3,665	211 190	28.0	1.6 1.4	25,960	6,281	247 236	24.2 23.9	0.9 0.9	3,718 3,555	886 882	64 59	23.8	1.7 1.7
2010	42,470 41,800	10,660 9,540	386	25.1	0.9	13,100 13,150	3,602 3,219	190	27.5 24.5	1.4	25,820 25,210	6,172 5,438		23.9	0.9	3,450	882 882	59 58	24.8 25.6	1.7 1.7
	,000	5,5 15	. 555	0	, 0.5	,	0,210	1 10/		1.5	,	, 5, 150	1 254		0.5	5, 155	002	, 55	_5.5	

Table B-2.

Number and Percentage of People in Poverty Using the Supplemental Poverty Measure by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 2009 to 2022—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/cpsmar23.pdf)

		Al	l people				Und	ler 18 yea	rs			18 to	o 64 yea	rs			65 ye	ars and c	ver	
			Below p	overty				Below p	overty				Below	poverty				Below p	overty	
Race, Hispanic			Margin		Margin			Margin		Margin			Margin		Margin			Margin		Margin
origin, and year			of		of			of		of			of		of			of		of
			error ¹		error ¹			error ¹		error ¹			error ¹		error ¹			error ¹		error ¹
	Total	Number	(±)	Percent	(±)	Total	Number	(±)	Percent	(±)	Total	Number	(±)	Percent	(±)	Total	Number	(±)	Percent	(±)
BLACK ALONE ⁹																				
2022	44,620	7,671	417	17.2	0.9	,	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 ²	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 ³	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	432 375	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 ⁴	42,560 42,560	8,775 9.394	410	20.6 22.1	0.9 1.0	11,090 11,080	2,529 2,758	189 196	22.8 24.9	1.7 1.8	26,650 26,650	5,154 5,488	238 261	19.3 20.6	0.9 1.0	4,827 4.834	1,092 1.147	77 84	22.6 23.7	1.6 1.7
2016	42,040	9,086	390	21.6	0.9	11,190	2,730	198	24.5	1.8	26,290	5,295	235	20.0	0.9	4,561	1,052	69	23.1	1.5
2015	41,700	9,527	423	22.8	1.0	11,170	2,740	182	24.2	1.6	26,190	5,781	274	22.1	1.0	4,343	1,032	75	24.1	1.7
		,					,									,	ŕ			
2014 2013 ⁵	41,230 40,590	9,746 9,729	329 641	23.6 24.0	0.8 1.6	11,130 11,100	2,938 2,876	161 295	26.4 25.9	1.4 2.6	25,950 25,560	5,837 5,853	221 416	22.5 22.9	0.8 1.6	4,143 3,933	970 1,000	62 128	23.4 25.4	1.5 3.2
2013	40,590	10,060	498	24.0	1.0	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	40,070	10,360	415	25.8	1.0	11,140	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	11,230	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 ⁷	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																				
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 ²	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 ³	40,210	7,555	388	18.8	0.9	10,070	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	10,070	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 2017 ⁴	39,780	8,109	410 374	20.4	1.0	10,160	2,407	188	23.7	1.8 1.8	24,820	4,641	264 235	18.7	1.0	4,803	1,061	85	22.1	1.7
2017	39,720 39,710	8,025 8,680	405	20.2 21.9	0.9 1.0	10,140 10,130	2,254 2,483	184 189	22.2 24.5	1.8	24,980 24,980	4,758 5,121	255	19.0 20.5	0.9 1.0	4,599 4,598	1,013 1,076	72 77	22.0 23.4	1.5 1.7
2017	39,710	8,433	377	21.9	0.9	10,130	2,463	185	24.5	1.8	24,960	4,936	230	20.5	0.9	4,368	1,076	69	23.4	1.7
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	1,003	76	24.2	1.8
2014		· ·																63		
2014	38,610 38,020	8,994 9,130	326 610	23.3 24.0	0.8 1.6	10,240 10,100	2,686 2,632	151 277	26.2 26.1	1.5 2.7	24,360 24,080	5,388 5,517	221 397	22.1 22.9	0.9 1.6	4,013 3,836	920 981	126	22.9 25.6	1.6 3.3
2013 2013 ⁶	37,780	9,306	459	24.0	1.0	10,100	2,813	201	27.8	2.7	23,830	5,633	304	23.6	1.3	3,841	860	76	22.4	2.0
2012	37,780	9,601	390	25.5	1.0	10,110	2,905	188	28.5	1.8	23,670	5,862	241	24.8	1.0	3,750	834	62	22.4	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 ⁷	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
															·					

Table B-2.

Number and Percentage of People in Poverty Using the Supplemental Poverty Measure by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 2009 to 2022—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/cpsmar23.pdf)

		Al	l people				Und	ler 18 yeaı	'S			18 to	o 64 yea	rs			65 ye	ars and c	ver	
			Below p	overty				Below p	overty				Below	poverty				Below p	overty	
Race, Hispanic			Margin		Margin			Margin		Margin			Margin		Margin			Margin		Margin
origin, and year			of		of			of		of			of		of			of		of
	Takal	Niconala a u	error ¹	Davasant	error¹	Takal	Niconala a u	error ¹	Davaant	error¹	Takal	Niconala a u	error¹	Davasat	error¹	Total	Niconala au	error¹	Davaant	error ¹
	lotai	Number	(±)	Percent	(±)	lotai	Number	(±)	Percent	(±)	lotai	Number	(±)	Percent	(±)	Total	Number	(±)	Percent	(±)
ASIAN ALONE																				
OR IN COMBINATION																				
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 ²	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 ³	22,460		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 22,070		194 225	11.1 13.3	0.9 1.0	5,254 5,183	438 569	70 86	8.3 11.0	1.3 1.6	14,480 14,350	1,577 1,859	140 144	10.9 13.0	1.0 1.0	2,724 2,539	474 509	67 58	17.4 20.1	2.4 2.2
20174	21,570		213	13.6	1.0	5,182	629	83	12.1	1.6	13,990	1,844	144	13.0	1.0	2,339	457	59	19.1	2.4
2017	21,520	1 '	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	, , ,	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	, ,	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
20135	19,190	, ,	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 ⁶	19,030	.,.	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 2011	18,190 17,820	2,928 2,948	223 230	16.1 16.5	1.2 1.3	4,575 4,580	724 635	90 83	15.8 13.9	1.9 1.8	11,910 11,660	1,891 1,985	147 169	15.9 17.0	1.2 1.4	1,703 1,581	312 328	43 44	18.3 20.8	2.5 2.8
2010	17,020	1 '	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 ⁷	16,740		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 ¹⁰																				
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		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 ²	20,350	, , , , , ,	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 ³	19,940 19.940	, ,	189 191	11.3 11.7	0.9 1.0	3,930 3,930	371 383	63 63	9.5 9.8	1.6 1.6	13,370 13,370	1,441 1.481	138 140	10.8 11.1	1.0 1.0	2,638 2,638	445 462	68 67	16.9 17.5	2.5 2.5
2018	19,790		220	13.9	1.1	4,019	484	75	12.0	1.8	13,290	1,762	146	13.3	1.1	2,038	503	58	20.3	2.3
20174	19,540		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		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	12,330	1,958	154	15.9	1.2	2,130	436	56	20.5	2.6
2014	17,800	. ,	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 ⁵	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 ⁶	17,070 16,430	1 '	260 213	16.4 16.7	1.5 1.2	3,658 3,611	507 633	85 84	13.9 17.5	2.3	11,530 11,150	1,907 1,798	183 141	16.5	1.5 1.2	1,881	386 305	54 43	20.5 18.3	2.7 2.5
2012	16,430		215	16.7	1.2	3,665	533	74	14.5	2.0	10,870	1,798	159	16.1 17.1	1.4	1,669 1,555	322	45	20.7	2.5
2010	15,620		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 ⁷	15,240		199	18.3	1.3	3,480	636	77	18.3	2.1	10,390	1,821	135	17.5	1.3	1,372		46	23.8	3.2

Table B-2.

Number and Percentage of People in Poverty Using the Supplemental Poverty Measure by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 2009 to 2022—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/cpsmar23.pdf)

		Al	l people				Und	ler 18 yea	rs			18 t	o 64 yea	rs			65 ye	ars and c	ver	
			Below p	overty				Below p	overty				Below	poverty				Below p	overty	
Race, Hispanic origin, and year	Total	Number	Margin of error ¹ (±)	Percent	Margin of error ¹ (±)	Total	Number	Margin of error ¹ (±)	Percent	Margin of error ¹ (±)	Total	Number	Margin of error ¹ (±)	Percent	Margin of error ¹ (±)	Total	Number	Margin of error ¹ (±)	Percent	Margin of error ¹ (±)
AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE ALONE OR IN COMBINATION																				
2022	7,122 7,092 6,769 6,562 6,562 6,842 6,940 6,939 6,857 7,150 6,700 5,834 6,396 6,308 6,234 6,101 6,279	1,280 835 836 977 935 1,217 1,251 1,249 1,389 1,379 1,263 1,359 1,615 1,419 1,466 1,321	210 134 125 123 120 149 149 153 152 134 249 212 204 167 192	18.0 11.8 12.3 14.9 14.3 17.8 17.7 18.0 18.2 19.4 20.6 21.7 21.3 25.6 22.8 24.0 21.0	1.8 1.8 2.0 1.9 2.0 2.0 1.9 3.8 2.7 2.6 2.4 2.7	2,090 2,173 1,987 1,917 2,049 2,042 2,027 2,088 2,234 2,159 1,797 1,999 1,947 1,976 2,050 2,082	386 176 250 263 253 347 342 380 446 472 406 441 579 447 561 452	96 59 72 57 57 73 67 70 66 75 70 109 98 82 88 73	18.5 8.1 12.6 13.7 13.2 17.0 16.7 16.4 18.2 20.0 21.9 22.6 22.1 29.7 22.6 27.4 21.7	3.9 2.7 3.4 2.9 2.8 3.4 3.2 3.3 3.0 3.1 5.5 4.7 4.0 3.7 3.8 3.0	4,224 4,111 4,079 3,926 3,926 4,072 4,193 4,210 4,090 4,281 3,937 3,518 3,841 3,831 3,808 3,617 3,786	744 553 493 605 581 735 732 752 808 820 754 815 940 883 824 794	131 91 68 78 77 92 87 92 96 87 90 168 121 126 108 119	17.6 13.5 12.1 15.4 14.8 18.0 17.5 17.9 20.8 21.4 21.2 24.5 23.2 22.8 21.0	2.7 2.1 1.6 1.9 1.9 2.0 1.9 2.1 1.8 2.1 4.3 2.7 2.7 2.5 2.9 2.3	808 807 703 719 719 721 706 679 636 604 519 556 529 450 434 411	149 106 93 109 101 135 153 167 140 136 87 104 103 96 89 81	36 26 23 26 26 25 28 31 31 29 26 38 39 23 19 16 20	18.5 13.1 13.2 15.2 14.1 18.7 21.7 23.8 20.5 21.4 14.4 20.0 18.5 18.2 19.8 18.6 18.2	3.9 3.0 3.2 3.5 3.5 3.1 3.8 4.1 4.4 3.9 6.6 6.4 3.8 4.1 3.6 4.3
AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE ALONE ¹¹ 2022 2021 2020 ² 2019 ³ 2019 2018 2017 ⁴ 2017 2016 2015	4,003 4,127 3,959 3,744 3,684 3,630 3,632 3,718 4,300	930 512 613 622 591 735 664 672 757 877	194 110 113 105 102 127 105 106 130 126	23.2 12.4 15.5 16.6 15.8 20.0 18.3 18.5 20.4 20.4	2.3 2.7	1,061 1,172 1,107 1,045 1,045 1,008 972 961 1,059 1,329	275 87 168 147 139 211 162 165 223 289	84 34 58 40 39 50 40 39 50 63	25.9 7.4 15.2 14.0 13.3 20.9 16.7 17.2 21.1 21.7	6.4 2.7 5.1 3.3 3.2 4.3 4.0 4.3 4.3	2,509 2,539 2,466 2,301 2,301 2,325 2,325 2,335 2,326 2,649	567 363 377 391 373 446 422 417 448 520	72 72 83	22.6 14.3 15.3 17.0 16.2 19.2 18.2 17.9 19.3 19.6	4.1 3.0 2.5 2.5 2.4 2.8 2.7 2.7 2.9 2.3	433 415 386 398 398 351 335 336 333 323	88 62 68 84 79 79 80 91 85 69	25 19 21 24 25 22 21 24 25 20	20.4 14.8 17.7 21.1 19.9 22.4 23.9 27.0 25.6 21.4	5.1 4.1 5.1 5.3 5.7 4.4 5.7 5.9 5.9 5.7

Table B-2.

Number and Percentage of People in Poverty Using the Supplemental Poverty Measure by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 2009 to 2022—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/cpsmar23.pdf)

		Al	l people				Und	ler 18 year	'S			18 to	o 64 year	'S			65 ye	ars and c	ver	
			Below p	overty				Below p	overty				Below p	ooverty				Below p	overty	
Race, Hispanic			Margin		Margin			Margin		Margin			Margin		Margin			Margin		Margin
origin, and year			of		of			of		of			of		of			of		of
			error ¹		error ¹			error ¹		error ¹			error ¹		error ¹			error ¹		error ¹
		Number	(±)	Percent	(±)	Total	Number	(±)	Percent	(±)	Total	Number	(±)	Percent	(±)	Total	Number	(±)	Percent	(±)
2014	3,819	881	116		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
2013⁵	3,077	645	188		5.1	961	178	76	18.6	7.6	1,868	404	134	21.7	5.9	249	62	35	25.1	11.0
20136	3,369	789	183		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	1	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 3,238	808 799	181 188	26.1 24.7	4.7 3.8	955	294 245	80 66	30.7 23.5	6.5 4.5	1,964 2,025	486 510	111 124	24.8 25.2	4.7 4.0	174 170	28 44	9 14	16.0 26.0	5.0 6.8
	5,258	/99	188	24.7	5.8	1,043	245	00	25.5	4.5	2,025	510	124	25.2	4.0	1/0	44	14	26.0	6.8
TWO OR MORE																				
RACES 2022	0.711	1 106	170	11 /	1 1	4 577	523	0.7	11 5	2.1	4 564	402	70	10.0	1 7	600	01	20	15.0	4.7
2022	9,711 9,203	1,106 669	139 121	11.4 7.3	1.4 1.3	4,537 4,385	220	97 68	11.5 5.0	2.1 1.5	4,564 4,230	492 381	79 67	10.8 9.0	1.7 1.5	609 587	91 69	29 23	11.7	4.7 3.7
2020 ²	9,203	830	121	9.0	1.3	4,333	369	76	8.5	1.7	4,424	409	66	9.3	1.4	503	52	18	10.3	3.7
2019 ³	8,967	1,080	145		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	1	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
20174	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
20135	7,739	1,636	304	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
20136	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 2011	7,380	1,387	159 139		2.1	3,629	718 577	103 83	19.8	2.8	3,404	612	79 78	18.0	2.1	347 323	57	17	16.5	5.1
2010	7,182 7,203	1,269 1,399	164		1.8 2.1	3,498 3,565	669	97	16.5 18.8	2.3 2.6	3,361 3,285	622 655	78 87	18.5 19.9	2.1 2.4	353	70 75	17 18	21.8 21.2	4.9 4.9
2009 ⁷	6,866		133	1	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	0,000	2,200	100	20.0		0,000		0.	20.0		0,20	0.0		_,		010		10	2017	
(ANY RACE) ¹²																				
2022	63,960	12,360	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		342		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 ²	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 ³	60,720		478		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		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
20174	59,220		533		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	,	488	1	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	,	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

Table B-2.

Number and Percentage of People in Poverty Using the Supplemental Poverty Measure by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 2009 to 2022—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/cpsmar23.pdf)

		Al	l people				Und	ler 18 yea	rs			18 to	o 64 yeaı	rs			65 ye	ars and c	over	
			Below p	overty				Below p	overty				Below	ooverty				Below p	overty	
Race, Hispanic			Margin		Margin			Margin		Margin			Margin		Margin			Margin		Margin
origin, and year			of		of			of		of			of		of			of		of
			error ¹		error ¹			error1		error ¹			error1		error ¹			error1		error ¹
	Total	Number	(±)	Percent	(±)	Total	Number	(±)	Percent	(±)	Total	Number	(±)	Percent	(±)	Total	Number	(±)	Percent	(±)
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
20135	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
20136	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	17,480	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 ⁷	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

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.

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, 2010 to 2023 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

² Implementation of 2020 Census-based population controls.

³ 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>.

⁴ Estimates reflect the implementation of an updated processing system and should be used to make comparisons to 2018 and subsequent years.

⁵ 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 the 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.

⁶ 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.

⁷ Implementation of 2010 Census-based population controls.

⁸ Beginning with the 2003 CPS ASEC, respondents were allowed to choose one or more races. White alone refers to people who reported White and did not report any other race category. The use of this single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing the data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches.

⁹ Black alone refers to people who reported Black and did not report any other race category.

¹⁰ Asian alone refers to people who reported Asian and did not report any other race category.

¹¹ American Indian and Alaska Native alone refers to people who reported American Indian and Alaska Native and did not report any other race category.

¹² Because Hispanics may be any race, data in this report for Hispanics overlap with data for racial groups. Of those who reported only one race, being Hispanic was reported by 16.7 percent of White householders, 5.9 percent of Black householders, 2.7 percent of Asian householders, and 33.4 percent of American Indian and Alaska Native householders. Data users should exercise caution when interpreting aggregate results for the Hispanic population and for race groups because these populations consist of many distinct groups that differ in socioeconomic characteristics, culture, and recency of immigration. Data were first collected for Hispanics in 1972.

Table B-3.

Number and Percentage of People in Poverty Using the Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2021 and 2022

(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/cpsmar23.pdf)

		SPM	2021			SPM 2	2022		Differ (2022 le	
Characteristic	Number	Margin of error ¹ (±)	Percent	Margin of error ¹ (±)	Number	Margin of error ¹ (±)	Percent	Margin of error ¹ (±)	Number	Percent
All people	25,580	718	7.8	0.2	40,900	927	12.4	0.3	*15,320	*4.6
Sex Male	12,360	409	7.6	0.3	19,460	502	11.9	0.3	*7,091	*4.3
	13,220	411	7.9	0.2	21,450	538	12.8	0.3	*8,229	*4.9
Age Under 18 years	3,829	264	5.2	0.4	8,983	371	12.4	0.5	*5,154	*7.2
	15,750	501	7.9	0.3	23,730	648	11.9	0.3	*7,983	*3.9
	6,003	238	10.7	0.4	8,187	288	14.1	0.5	*2,184	*3.5
Type of Unit Married couple	8,470	467	4.4	0.2	14,910	605	7.6	0.3	*6,437	*3.2
	1,897	229	6.5	0.7	3,480	359	12.3	1.2	*1,583	*5.8
	4,958	350	11.7	0.8	9,419	530	22.6	1.1	*4,460	*10.9
	1,755	201	10.6	1.2	2,405	221	14.7	1.2	*651	*4.0
	8,504	338	18.1	0.7	10,690	401	22.4	0.7	*2,189	*4.3
Race² and Hispanic Origin White	17,270	560	6.9	0.2	28,520	777	11.4	0.3	*11,260	*4.5
	11,150	447	5.7	0.2	17,680	587	9.1	0.3	*6,531	*3.4
	4,998	336	11.3	0.8	7,671	417	17.2	0.9	*2,673	*5.9
	1,956	178	9.5	0.9	2,502	237	11.6	1.1	*545	*2.1
	512	110	12.4	2.4	930	194	23.2	4.0	*419	*10.8
	669	121	7.3	1.3	1,106	139	11.4	1.4	*437	*4.1
	7,022	342	11.2	0.5	12,360	485	19.3	0.8	*5,332	*8.1
Nativity Native-born Foreign-born Naturalized citizen Not a citizen	19,440	594	6.9	0.2	31,620	811	11.2	0.3	*12,170	*4.3
	6,139	318	13.1	0.7	9,289	426	19.0	0.8	*3,150	*5.9
	2,351	185	10.3	0.8	3,237	197	13.5	0.8	*886	*3.2
	3,788	274	15.8	1.1	6,052	358	24.4	1.2	*2,264	*8.6
Educational Attainment Total, 25 years old and older No high school diploma High school, no college Some college Bachelor's degree or higher	18,390	522	8.1	0.2	26,530	608	11.7	0.3	*8,135	*3.5
	3,934	208	19.7	0.9	5,446	264	27.9	1.2	*1,512	*8.2
	6,629	287	10.3	0.4	10,000	375	15.6	0.5	*3,375	*5.3
	4,139	209	7.3	0.4	6,053	274	10.7	0.4	*1,914	*3.4
	3,690	201	4.3	0.2	5,024	220	5.8	0.2	*1,335	*1.4
Tenure Owner/mortgage Owner/no mortgage/rent-free Renter	4,802	304	3.5	0.2	7,726	428	5.6	0.3	*2,923	*2.1
	7,127	363	8.0	0.4	10,970	490	12.0	0.5	*3,842	*4.0
	13,650	522	13.5	0.5	22,210	746	22.2	0.6	*8,555	*8.7
Residence ³ Inside metropolitan statistical areas Inside principal cities	22,560	720	7.9	0.2	35,610	941	12.4	0.3	*13,040	*4.5
	10,280	515	9.8	0.4	15,810	644	15.2	0.5	*5,530	*5.4
	12,290	536	6.8	0.3	19,800	714	10.8	0.3	*7,512	*4.0
	3,020	330	7.1	0.6	5,299	484	12.2	0.7	*2,279	*5.1
Region Northeast Midwest. South West.	4,285	334	7.6	0.6	6,737	408	11.9	0.7	*2,452	*4.3
	3,788	273	5.6	0.4	6,189	367	9.1	0.5	*2,401	*3.5
	10,570	480	8.4	0.4	17,540	604	13.7	0.5	*6,971	*5.3
	6,943	334	8.9	0.4	10,440	421	13.4	0.5	*3,497	*4.5
Health Insurance Coverage With private insurance With public, no private insurance Not insured	8,308	370	3.8	0.2	12,770	471	5.9	0.2	*4,463	*2.1
	12,430	437	14.7	0.5	21,130	655	24.1	0.6	*8,695	*9.4
	4,843	310	17.4	1.0	7,004	377	26.3	1.2	*2,162	*8.9

Table B-3.

Number and Percentage of People in Poverty Using the Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2021 and 2022—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/cpsmar23.pdf)

	SPM 2021 SPM 2022							Difference (2022 less 2021)		
Characteristic		Margin of error ¹		Margin of error ¹		Margin of error ¹		Margin of error ¹		
	Number	(±)	Percent	(±)	Number	(±)	Percent	(±)	Number	Percent
Work Experience										
Total, 18 to 64 years old	15,750	501	7.9	0.3	23,730	648	11.9	0.3	*7,983	*3.9
All workers	5,853	249	3.8	0.2	10,230	389	6.6	0.3	*4,381	*2.8
Worked full-time, year-round	2,172	141	2.0	0.1	4,113	213	3.6	0.2	*1,940	*1.6
Less than full-time, year-round	3,680	200	8.7	0.5	6,121	291	15.1	0.6	*2,441	*6.4
Did not work	9,899	367	21.5	0.7	13,500	462	29.9	0.8	*3,601	*8.4
Disability Status ⁴										
Total, 18 to 64 years old	15,750	501	7.9	0.3	23,730	648	11.9	0.3	*7,983	*3.9
With a disability	2,536	170	15.8	1.0	3,641	202	23.0	1.1	*1,105	*7.1
With no disability	13,180	472	7.2	0.3	20,020	588	10.9	0.3	*6,839	*3.7

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2022 and 2023 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

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: 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.

Table B-4.

Number and Percentage of People in Poverty by Different Poverty Measures: 2022

(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/cpsmar23.pdf)

		Official*			SPM				Difference (SPM – Official ⁺)		
Characteristic			Margin of error ¹		Margin of error ¹		Margin of error ¹		Margin of error ¹		
	Total	Number	(±)	Percent	(±)	Number	(±)	Percent	(±)	Number	Percent
All people	330,600	37,980	999	11.5	0.3	40,900	927	12.4	0.3	*2,929	*0.9
Sex											
Male	163,400	17,140	514	10.5	0.3	19,460	502	11.9	0.3	*2,320	*1.4
Female	167,200	20,840	588	12.5	0.4	21,450	538	12.8	0.3	*609	*0.4
Age											
Under 18 years	72,500	10,840	432	14.9	0.6	8,983	371	12.4	0.5		*-2.6
18 to 64 years	200,200	21,240	624	10.6	0.3	23,730	648	11.9	0.3	*2,493	*1.2
65 years and older	57,880	5,897	258	10.2	0.4	8,187	288	14.1	0.5	*2,290	*4.0
Type of Unit											
Married couple	196,700	10,710	539	5.4	0.3	14,910	605	7.6	0.3	*4,200	*2.1
Cohabiting partners Female reference person	28,290 41,640	6,708 9,389	426 522	23.7 22.5	1.2 1.1	3,480 9,419	359 530	12.3 22.6	1.2 1.1	*-3,228 30	*-11.4 0.1
Male reference person	16,370	1,631	176	10.0	1.0	2,405	221	14.7	1.1	*774	*4.7
Unrelated individuals	47,640	9,540	386	20.0	0.7	10,690	401	22.4	0.7	*1,153	*2.4
Race ² and Hispanic Origin											
White	249,200	26,090	791	10.5	0.3	28,520	777	11.4	0.3	*2,438	*1.0
White, not Hispanic	193,500	16,710	614	8.6	0.3	17,680	587	9.1	0.3	*967	*0.5
Black	44,620	7,637	393	17.1	0.9	7,671	417	17.2	0.9	34	0.1
Asian	21,600	1,866	211	8.6	1.0	2,502	237	11.6	1.1	*636	*2.9
American Indian and Alaska Native Two or More Races	4,003 9,711	998 1,180	182 144	24.9 12.2	3.5 1.4	930 1,106	194 139	23.2 11.4	4.0 1.4	-67 -74	-1.7 -0.8
Hispanic (any race)	63,960	10,790	492	16.9	0.8	12,360	485	19.3	0.8	*1,564	*2.4
Nativity	00,500	10,730	132	10.0	0.0	12,500	100	13.5	0.0	1,501	2
Native-born	281,900	31,050	866	11.0	0.3	31,620	811	11.2	0.3	569	0.2
Foreign-born	48,780	6,930	371	14.2	0.7	9,289	426	19.0	0.8	*2,360	*4.8
Naturalized citizen	23,940	2,257	162	9.4	0.7	3,237	197	13.5	0.8	*980	*4.1
Not a citizen	24,840	4,673	314	18.8	1.1	6,052	358	24.4	1.2	*1,379	*5.6
Educational Attainment											
Total, 25 years old and older	227,700	22,480	615	9.9	0.3	26,530	608	11.7	0.3	*4,051	*1.8
No high school diploma	19,530	4,929	258	25.2	1.1	5,446	264	27.9	1.2	*517	*2.6
High school, no college Some college	64,110 56,730	8,519 5,286	359 256	13.3 9.3	0.5 0.4	10,000 6,053	375 274	15.6	0.5 0.4	*1,485 *768	*2.3 *1.4
Bachelor's degree or higher	87,310	3,742	186	4.3	0.4	5,024	274	10.7 5.8	0.4	*1,282	*1.5
Tenure	07,010	3,7 12	100	1.0	0.2	3,021	220	3.0	0.2	1,202	1.0
Owner/mortgage	139.100	5,659	369	4.1	0.3	7,726	428	5.6	0.3	*2,067	*1.5
Owner/no mortgage/rent-free	91,680	10,790	556	11.8	0.6	10,970	490	12.0	0.5	182	0.2
Renter	99,840	21,530	763	21.6	0.7	22,210	746	22.2	0.6	*680	*0.7
Residence ³											
Inside metropolitan statistical areas	287,200	31,450	952	11.0	0.3	35,610	941	12.4	0.3	*4,160	*1.4
Inside principal cities	104,000	14,640	653	14.1	0.6	15,810	644	15.2	0.5	*1,171	*1.1
Outside principal cities Outside metropolitan statistical areas	183,100	16,810	711	9.2	0.4	19,800	714	10.8	0.3		*1.6 *_2.9
	43,480	6,530	602	15.0	0.9	5,299	484	12.2	0.7	*-1,231	*-2.8
Region Northeast	56,380	6,085	410	10.8	0.7	6,737	408	11.9	0.7	*652	*1.2
Midwest	67,950	6,665	372	9.8	0.5	6,189	367	9.1	0.5		*-0.7
South	128,200	16,850	645	13.1	0.5	17,540	604	13.7	0.5	*689	*0.5
West	78,110	8,377	423	10.7	0.5	10,440	421	13.4	0.5	*2,063	*2.6

Table B-4.

Number and Percentage of People in Poverty by Different Poverty Measures: 2022—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/cpsmar23.pdf)

			Official ⁺				SP	М		Difference (SPM – Official ⁺)	
Characteristic			Margin of error ¹		Margin of error ¹		Margin of error ¹		Margin of error ¹		
	Total	Number	(±)	Percent	(±)	Number	(±)	Percent	(±)	Number	Percent
Health Insurance Coverage											
With private insurance	216,500	8,961	427	4.1	0.2	12,770	471	5.9	0.2	*3,811	*1.8
With public, no private insurance	87,510	22,660	705	25.9	0.7	21,130	655	24.1	0.6	*-1,534	*-1.8
Not insured	26,600	6,353	391	23.9	1.2	7,004	377	26.3	1.2	*651	*2.4
Work Experience											
Total, 18 to 64 years old	200,200	21,240	624	10.6	0.3	23,730	648	11.9	0.3	*2,493	*1.2
All workers	155,100	7,401	307	4.8	0.2	10,230	389	6.6	0.3	*2,833	*1.8
Worked full-time, year-round	114,500	2,192	144	1.9	0.1	4,113	213	3.6	0.2	*1,920	*1.7
Less than full-time, year-round	40,560	5,209	241	12.8	0.5	6,121	291	15.1	0.6	*912	*2.2
Did not work	45,150	13,840	472	30.7	0.9	13,500	462	29.9	0.8	*-340	*-0.8
Disability Status ⁴											
Total, 18 to 64 years old	200,200	21,240	624	10.6	0.3	23,730	648	11.9	0.3	*2,493	*1.2
With a disability	15,860	3,801	205	24.0	1.1	3,641	202	23.0	1.1	*-161	*-1.0
With no disability	183,500	17,370	543	9.5	0.3	20,020	588	10.9	0.3	*2,644	*1.4

^{*} 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 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: 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 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC).

Table B-5.

Number and Percentage of People in Poverty by State Using 3-Year Average: 2020, 2021, and 2022

(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/cpsmar23.pdf)

Number Number Percent Percen	Chaha	Official ⁺					SP	М		Difference (SPM - Official ⁺)	
Alabama 738 77 14.8 1.6 646 74 10.9 1.5 *-192 * Alaska 81 12 11.5 1.6 69 9 9.7 1.3 *-14 *-16 <	State 	Number		Percent	-	Number	-	Percent		Number	Percent
Arizona 876 92 12.1 1.3 679 84 9.3 1.2 *-197 *-Arkansas 475 42 11.59 1.4 314 30 10.5 1.0 *-161 *-102 *-14 *-14 *-18 *-12 *-12 *-15 *-12 *-18 *-12 *-14 *-14 *-14 *-14 *-14 *-14 *-14 *-14 *-14 *-14 *-14 *-14 <th< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>-</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>*-1.7 *-3.9</td></th<>							-				* -1.7 *-3.9
Arkansas	Alaska	-	l	11.5			9	-		*-13	*-1.8
California 4,439 197 11.4 0.5 5,142 231 13.2 0.6 *703 200rado Colorado 489 87 8.5 1.5 5511 55 8.9 1.0 22 Connecticut 350 51 9.8 1.4 330 53 9.2 1.5 -20 -20 Delaware 106 15 10.5 1.4 82 12 8.1 1.2 *-24 **-24 **Delaware 106 15 10.5 1.4 82 12 8.1 1.2 *-24 ***Delaware 106 10.6 1.0 9.0 1.0 <td>Arizona</td> <td></td> <td>92</td> <td></td> <td>1.3</td> <td>679</td> <td>84</td> <td>9.3</td> <td>1.2</td> <td>*-197</td> <td>*-2.7</td>	Arizona		92		1.3	679	84	9.3	1.2	*-197	*-2.7
Colorado 489 87 8.5 1.5 511 55 8.9 1.0 22 Connecticut 350 51 9.8 1.4 330 53 9.2 1.5 -20 -Delaware 106 15 10.5 1.4 82 12 8.1 1.2 *-24 *-20 -Delaware 106 15 10.5 1.4 82 12 8.1 1.2 *-24 *-24 *-24 *-30 *-24 *-24 *-30 *-30 *-6 1.0 98 9 1.48 1.4 Z *-74 *-87 *-87 *-87 *-87 *-87 *-87 *-87 *-87 *-87 *-87 *-87 *-87 *-88 *-9 1.4 4 2 *-12 *-4 1.4 2 *-18 1.4 2 *-24 *-24 *-30 *-12 *-18 *-10 *-24 *-23 *-18 *-10 *-12 *-30 *-19 *-12 <td></td> <td></td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>· ·</td> <td></td> <td>*-5.4</td>			1						· ·		*-5.4
Connecticut 350 51 9.8 1.4 330 53 9.2 1.5 -20 Delaware 106 15 10.5 1.4 82 12 8.1 1.2 *-24 *-20 District of Columbia 98 9 14.7 1.4 98 9 14.7 1.4 98 9 14.8 1.4 Z **						1 1					*1.8
Delaware						I					0.4
District of Columbia 98 9 14.7 1.4 98 9 14.8 1.4 Z			1								-0.6
Florida											*-2.3
Georgia 1,391 166 13.0 1.6 1,089 128 10.1 1.2 *-303 *-403 Hawaii. 146 20 10.2 1.4 143 17 10.0 1.2 -3 -3 -1 Idaho 1.70 16 8.9 0.8 108 13 5.7 0.7 *-62 *-1 *-7 *-62 *-1 *-61 *-1 *-62 *-1 *-62 *-1 *-62 *-1 *-62 *-1 *-62 *-1 *-62 *-1 *-62 *-1 *-62 *-1 *-62 *-1 *-62 *-1 *-62 *-1 *-62 *-1 *-62 *-1 *-62 *-1 *-62 *-24 *-1 *-62 *-24 *-1 *-62 *-24 *-1 *-1 *-62 *-24 *-24 *-1 *-248 *-1 *-248 *-2 *-24 *-24 *-24 *-23 *-24 *-24 *-2 *-24 <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>l</td><td>-</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Z</td></t<>						l	-				Z
Hawaii											-0.4
Idaho	-					1 1					*-2.8
Illinois						I					-0.2
Indiana			1								*-3.2
lowa 299 34 9.4 1.1 186 23 5.9 0.8 *-113 *-Kansas 260 49 9.0 1.7 203 32 7.1 1.1 *-56 *-Kentucky 706 81 15.8 1.8 482 63 10.8 1.4 *-223 *-Louisiana 765 60 16.9 1.3 492 44 10.9 0.9 *-273 *-Naine 122 18 8.9 1.3 63 12 4.6 0.9 *-273 *-Naine 1.2 1.3 492 44 10.9 0.9 *-273 *-Naine 1.2 1.3 492 44 10.9 0.9 *-273 *-Naine 1.2 1.2 1.2 4.6 0.9 *-273 *-Naine *-16 *-Naine *-18 *-18 *-18 *-18 *-18 *-18 *-18 *-18 *-18 *-18 *-18 *-18 *-18 *-18 *-18 *-18 *-18 <td< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>I</td><td>-</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>*-1.5</td></td<>						I	-				*-1.5
Kansas 260 49 9.0 1.7 203 32 7.1 1.1 *-56 *-Kentucky 706 81 15.8 1.8 482 63 10.8 1.4 *-223 *-Kentucky *-Maryland 765 60 16.9 1.3 492 44 10.9 0.9 *-273						I					*-3.7 *-3.6
Kentucky 706 81 15.8 1.8 482 63 10.8 1.4 *-223 *-273						l					*-2.0
Louisiana 765 60 16.9 1.3 492 44 10.9 0.9 *-273 *-8 Maine 122 18 8.9 1.3 63 12 4.6 0.9 *-59 *-8 Maryland 529 71 8.6 1.2 592 76 9.7 1.3 *63 Massachusetts 589 62 8.5 0.9 573 57 8.3 0.8 -16 Michigan 1,156 113 11.7 1.2 793 86 8.0 0.9 *-363 *-16 Minnesota 429 55 7.7 1.0 306 43 5.5 0.8 *-123 *-16 Mississippi 518 43 17.8 1.4 364 39 12.5 1.3 *-154 *-184 Missouri 695 93 11.5 1.5 512 85 8.4 1.4 *-184 *-184 *-184 *-184 *-184 *-184 *-184 *-184 *-184 *-184 *-184 *-1						I					*-5.0
Maine 122 18 8.9 1.3 63 12 4.6 0.9 *-59 *-Maryland 529 71 8.6 1.2 592 76 9.7 1.3 *63 **63 **63 **8	-					I					*-6.0
Maryland 529 71 8.6 1.2 592 76 9.7 1.3 *63 Massachusetts 589 62 8.5 0.9 573 57 8.3 0.8 -16 Michigan 1,156 113 11.7 1.2 793 86 8.0 0.9 *-363 ** Minnesota 429 55 7.7 1.0 306 43 5.5 0.8 *-123 ** Mississippi 518 43 17.8 1.4 364 39 12.5 1.3 *-154 ** Missouri 695 93 11.5 1.5 512 85 8.4 1.4 *-184 ** Montana 118 14 10.7 1.2 94 12 8.5 1.1 *-24 ** Nevada 394 42 12.6 1.3 327 44 10.5 1.4 *-66 ** New Hampshire						l					*-4.3
Massachusetts 589 62 8.5 0.9 573 57 8.3 0.8 -16 Michigan 1,156 113 11.7 1.2 793 86 8.0 0.9 *-363 ** Minnesota 429 55 7.7 1.0 306 43 5.5 0.8 *-123 ** Mississippi 518 43 17.8 1.4 364 39 12.5 1.3 *-154 ** Missouri 695 93 11.5 1.5 512 85 8.4 1.4 *-184 ** Montana 118 14 10.7 1.2 94 12 8.5 1.1 *-24 ** Nevraska 159 25 8.1 1.3 116 20 5.9 1.0 *-42 ** New Hampshire 99 14 7.1 1.0 85 12 6.2 0.9 *-14 ** <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>*1.0</td></t<>											*1.0
Michigan 1,156 113 11.7 1.2 793 86 8.0 0.9 *-363 *-Minnesota *-A63 *-A64 *-A6						I	-				-0.2
Minnesota 429 55 7.7 1.0 306 43 5.5 0.8 *-123 *-184						l	-				*-3.7
Mississippi 518 43 17.8 1.4 364 39 12.5 1.3 *-154 *-Missouri *-154 *-Missouri *-154 <td< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>*-2.2</td></td<>											*-2.2
Missouri 695 93 11.5 1.5 512 85 8.4 1.4 *-184 *-	Mississippi		1			I					*-5.3
Montana. 118 14 10.7 1.2 94 12 8.5 1.1 *-24 *-Nevada. *-Nevada. 159 25 8.1 1.3 116 20 5.9 1.0 *-42 *-Nevada. *-Nevada. 394 42 12.6 1.3 327 44 10.5 1.4 *-66 *-Nevada. *-Nevada. *-Nevada. *-Nevada. 1.4 *-66 *-Nevada. *-Nevada. 1.4 *-10 85 12 6.2 0.9 *-14 *-Nevada. *-Nevada. *-Nevada. *-Nevada. 1.0 85 12 6.2 0.9 *-14 *-Nevada. *-Nevada. *-Nevada. *-Nevada. 1.0 85 12 6.2 0.9 *-14 *-Nevada. *-Nevada. *-Nevada. *-Nevada. 1.0 85 12 6.2 0.9 *-14 *-Nevada. *-Nevada. *-Nevada. 1.0 825 96 9.0 1.0 *-76 *-Nevada. *-Nevada. *-14 1.2 1.2 *-14 *-14 1.2 1.2 *-14 *-14 1.2						l					*-3.0
Nevada		118	14	10.7	1.2	94	12	8.5	1.1	*-24	*-2.2
New Hampshire 99 14 7.1 1.0 85 12 6.2 0.9 *-14 *- New Jersey 749 93 8.2 1.0 825 96 9.0 1.0 *76 * New Mexico 382 43 18.2 2.1 214 24 10.2 1.2 *-168 *- New York 2,410 156 12.4 0.8 2,321 162 11.9 0.8 -88 - North Carolina 1,407 112 13.3 1.1 1,090 111 10.3 1.0 *-317 *- North Dakota 73 9 9.6 1.1 51 7 6.7 0.9 *-22 *-		159	25	8.1	1.3	116	20	5.9	1.0	*-42	*-2.2
New Jersey 749 93 8.2 1.0 825 96 9.0 1.0 *76 New Mexico 382 43 18.2 2.1 214 24 10.2 1.2 *-168 ** New York 2,410 156 12.4 0.8 2,321 162 11.9 0.8 -88 - North Carolina 1,407 112 13.3 1.1 1,090 111 10.3 1.0 *-317 *- North Dakota 73 9 9.6 1.1 51 7 6.7 0.9 *-22 *-			42	12.6	1.3		44	10.5	1.4	*-66	*-2.1
New Mexico. 382 43 18.2 2.1 214 24 10.2 1.2 *-168 *- New York. 2,410 156 12.4 0.8 2,321 162 11.9 0.8 -88 North Carolina 1,407 112 13.3 1.1 1,090 111 10.3 1.0 *-317 *- North Dakota 73 9 9.6 1.1 51 7 6.7 0.9 *-22 *-	New Hampshire	99	14	7.1	1.0	85	12	6.2	0.9	*-14	*-1.0
New Mexico. 382 43 18.2 2.1 214 24 10.2 1.2 *-168 *- New York. 2,410 156 12.4 0.8 2,321 162 11.9 0.8 -88 North Carolina 1,407 112 13.3 1.1 1,090 111 10.3 1.0 *-317 *- North Dakota 73 9 9.6 1.1 51 7 6.7 0.9 *-22 *-	New Jersey	749	93	8.2	1.0	825	96	9.0	1.0	*76	*0.8
North Carolina		382	43	18.2	2.1	214	24	10.2	1.2	*-168	*-8.0
North Dakota	New York	2,410	156	12.4	0.8	2,321	162	11.9	0.8	-88	-0.5
											*-3.0
Ohio 1345 118 115 10 856 89 73 08 *=489 *=			1			I					*-2.9
	Ohio	1,345	118	11.5	1.0	856	89		0.8		*-4.2
						l					*-5.9
	-										*-2.1 *-3.1
	3					I					*-3.1
											*-3.8
											*-3.9 *-3.1
			1			I					*-2.4
											*-1.4
						I					-0.8
			1			l					-0.2
			1								-0.4
						I					*-5.5
			1			l					*-2.9
			6					7.2	0.8	*-9	*-1.5

Footnotes available on next page.

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

2 Rounds to zero.

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.

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. All years reflect the implementation of 2020 Census-based population controls.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2021 to 2023 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Table B-6.

Percentage of People by Ratio of Income/Resources to Poverty Threshold: 2021 and 2022

(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/cpsmar23.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 (±)
2022	0.00	(-)	0.00	(-)		(-)		(-)	0.00	(-)		(-/
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 not Hispania	4.9 4.2	0.2 0.2	5.5 4.4	0.2 0.2	7.1 5.8	0.2	8.2 7.1	0.2 0.3	29.5 28.5	0.4 0.4	44.6 49.9	0.5 0.6
White, not Hispanic Black	8.4	0.2	8.7	0.2	10.9	0.2	10.7	0.3	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	2.9	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
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	3.3	0.7	0.1	٥٦	10.0	0.6	16.8	0.6	36.2	0.7	1 - 7	٥٦
Under 18 years	3.3 4.5	0.3 0.2	9.1 7.3	0.5 0.2	18.9 13.0	0.6	13.2	0.6	38.1	0.7	15.7 23.8	0.5 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 4.6	0.5 0.7	11.7 7.0	0.8 0.9	20.9 12.1	1.0 1.1	17.1 12.1	0.9 1.2	32.8 36.7	1.2 1.6	12.0 27.5	0.8 1.5
American Indian and	4.0	0.7	7.0	0.9	12.1	1.1	12.1	1.2	30.7	1.0	27.5	1.5
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 Hispanic (any race)	3.2 5.7	0.7 0.5	8.2 13.6	1.3 0.7	15.2 23.7	1.5 0.8	16.7 17.8	1.6 0.7	39.8 29.7	2.3 0.9	16.8 9.4	1.4 0.5
	3.7	0.5	15.0	0.7	25.7	0.0	17.0	0.7	23.7	0.5	3.4	0.5
2021 Official ⁺												
All people	5.5	0.2	6.0	0.2	7.9	0.2	8.2	0.2	28.3	0.4	44.1	0.4
Age	7.0	0.4	0.4		100	0.5	0.0	0.4	00.4		700	0.0
Under 18 years	7.2 5.3	0.4 0.2	8.1 5.2	0.4 0.2	10.0 6.7	0.5 0.2	9.6 7.2	0.4 0.2	29.1 27.8	0.7 0.4	36.0 47.8	0.6 0.4
65 years and older	4.2	0.2	6.1	0.3	9.3	0.4	9.7	0.2	29.1	0.4	41.5	0.4
Race ² and Hispanic												
Origin	4.0	0.0	F 0	0.0	- .	0.7	7.0	0.0	00.5		46.0	0.5
White	4.8 3.9	0.2 0.2	5.2 4.2	0.2 0.2	7.4 6.0	0.3 0.2	7.9 6.9	0.2 0.3	28.5 27.1	0.5 0.5	46.2 51.8	0.5 0.6
Black	9.4	0.2	10.2	0.8	11.4	0.2	10.4	0.3	29.0	1.1	29.6	1.0
Asian	4.9	0.6	4.4	0.7	5.6	0.8	6.4	0.8	23.0	1.3	55.7	1.6
American Indian and Alaska Native	10.3	1.8	13.9	3.0	10.2	2.1	9.3	1.9	31.1	3.5	25.2	3.4
Two or More Races	6.5	1.0	7.6	1.3	7.7	1.2	8.1	1.9	31.0	2.0	39.1	2.1
Hispanic (any race)	7.9		9.2	0.6	12.2		11.2	0.6	32.9			

Table B-6.

Percentage of People by Ratio of Income/Resources to Poverty Threshold: 2021 and 2022—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/cpsmar23.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	0.50	(=)	0.55	(=)	1.43	(=)	1.55	(=)	0.55	(=)	111010	(=)
All people	2.9	0.1	4.9	0.2	11.6	0.3	14.6	0.3	40.2	0.4	25.9	0.3
Age												
Under 18 years	1.4	0.2	3.8	0.3	12.1	0.5	19.3	0.6	44.1	0.7	19.3	0.5
18 to 64 years	3.1	0.2	4.8	0.2	10.9	0.3	13.3	0.3	40.3	0.5	27.6	0.4
65 years and older	4.1	0.3	6.6	0.3	13.7	0.5	12.9	0.5	34.6	0.8	28.1	0.7
Race ² and Hispanic												
Origin												
White	2.6	0.1	4.3	0.2	10.5	0.3	13.6	0.3	40.7	0.5	28.2	0.4
White, not Hispanic	2.4	0.1	3.3	0.2	8.1	0.3	11.4	0.4	41.8	0.5	33.1	0.5
Black	3.8	0.4	7.5	0.6	17.6	0.8	20.0	0.9	37.3	1.2	13.7	0.9
Asian	4.0	0.6	5.4	0.8	11.0	1.1	12.6	1.2	38.1	1.7	28.9	1.3
American Indian and												
Alaska Native	4.1	1.2	8.3	2.2	16.2	2.8	18.0	2.8	38.9	3.3	14.4	2.6
Two or More Races	3.2	0.8	4.1	0.9	13.6	1.5	15.9	1.5	44.2	2.1	19.0	1.6
Hispanic (any race)	3.4	0.3	7.8	0.5	19.1	0.8	21.6	0.8	37.2	1.1	10.9	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.

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, 2022 and 2023 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

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.

Table B-7.

Effect of Individual Elements on Supplemental Poverty Measure Rates: 2021 and 2022

(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/cpsmar23.pdf)

	All pe	eople	Under 1	8 years	18 to 64	1 years	65 years a	and older
Element		Margin of		Margin of		Margin of		Margin of
	Estimate	error¹ (±)						
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 and school lunch	-1.54	0.12	-3.05	0.29	-1.21	0.10	-0.82	0.10
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
TANF/general assistance ³	-0.17	0.04	-0.39	0.10	-0.13	0.03	-0.04	0.02
Child support received	-0.17	0.04	-0.47	0.12	-0.10	0.02	-0.01	0.01
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
Energy assistance	-0.06	0.02	-0.05	0.03	-0.05	0.02	-0.08	0.03
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	0.00	0.00
Broadband assistance	-0.02	0.01	-0.01	0.01	-0.02	0.01	-0.02	0.02
SUBTRACTIONS	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.04	0.00	0.07	0.07	0.00
Child support paid	0.08 0.33	0.02 0.05	0.10 0.19	0.04 0.06	0.09 0.43	0.03 0.06	0.03 0.12	0.02 0.04
Federal income tax	1.10	0.05	1.56	0.06	1.16	0.06	0.12	0.04
Work expenses	1.23	0.10	1.58	0.21	1.35	0.11	0.34	0.09
Medical expenses	2.16	0.10	1.89	0.19	1.83	0.11	3.62	0.09
2021	2.10	0.11	1.09	0.10	1.05	0.13	5.02	0.20
All people	7.78	0.22	5.21	0.36	7.91	0.25	10.68	0.42
ADDITIONS	7.78	0.22	5.21	0.36	7.91	0.25	10.68	0.42
	-8.01	0.19	-1.45	0.18	-3.61	0.16	-32.19	0.77
Social Security	-2.93	0.19	-6.66	0.10	-2.28	0.18	-0.37	0.77
Economic Impact/stimulus ⁵	-2.71	0.10	-3.09	0.41	-2.48	0.15	-3.01	0.07
SNAP ³ and school lunch	-1.04	0.14	-1.62	0.19	-0.95	0.13	-0.61	0.09
SNAP ³	-0.85	0.07	-1.21	0.16	-0.80	0.08	-0.58	0.09
Housing subsidies	-0.73	0.06	-0.81	0.13	-0.60	0.07	-1.10	0.13
SSI ³	-0.84	0.06	-0.39	0.08	-0.94	0.08	-1.04	0.14
Refundable Child Tax Credit ⁶	-1.63	0.13	-3.97	0.33	-1.16	0.09	-0.19	0.04
School lunch	-0.17	0.04	-0.37	0.08	-0.14	0.03	-0.03	0.02
TANF/general assistance ³	-0.09	0.03	-0.15	0.06	-0.08	0.03	-0.03	0.02
Child support received	-0.09	0.03	-0.19	0.06	-0.08	0.03	Z	0.01
Unemployment insurance	-0.70	0.08	-0.71	0.12	-0.79	0.10	-0.35	0.09
Utility assistance⁴	-0.05	0.02	-0.05	0.02	-0.04	0.02	-0.10	0.05
Energy assistance	-0.05	0.02	-0.04	0.02	-0.04	0.02	-0.07	0.04
Workers' compensation	-0.04	0.01	-0.02	0.02	-0.06	0.02	-0.02	0.01
WIC ³	-0.02	0.02	-0.05	0.04	-0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00
Broadband assistance	-0.01	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	-0.02	0.02

Table B-7.

Effect of Individual Elements on Supplemental Poverty Measure Rates: 2021 and 2022—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/cpsmar23.pdf)

All people		Under 18	8 years	18 to 64	1 years	65 years and older		
Element	Estimate	Margin of error ¹ (±)						
SUBTRACTIONS								
Child support paid	0.07	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.09	0.03	0.01	0.01
Federal income tax	0.23	0.04	0.17	0.05	0.29	0.05	0.14	0.06
Work expenses	0.66	0.07	0.58	0.11	0.81	0.08	0.21	0.06
FICA ³	0.59	0.07	0.51	0.11	0.73	0.08	0.19	0.06
Medical expenses	1.42	0.09	0.79	0.12	1.27	0.11	2.78	0.24

7 Rounds to zero

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2022 and 2023 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

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 In 2022, the refundable tax credits included the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and the refundable portion of the Child Tax Credit. In 2021, refundable tax credits included the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC), Child Tax Credit, and the Child and Dependent Care 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 energy noncash benefits.

⁵ Includes third round of stimulus payment only. Additional details are provided in the Supplemental Poverty Measure technical documentation available at https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/supplemental-poverty-measure/datasets/spm/spm_techdoc.pdf.

⁶ In 2021, the entire Child Tax Credit was refundable.

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.

Table B-8.

Effect of Individual Elements on the Number of Individuals in Poverty Using the Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2021 and 2022

(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/cpsmar23.pdf)

	All pe	ople	Under 1	8 years	18 to 64	l years	65 years a	and older
Element	Number	Margin of error ¹ (±)	Number	Margin of error ¹ (±)	Number	Margin of error ¹ (±)	Number	Margin of error ¹ (±)
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 and school lunch	-5,104	394	-2,209	211	-2,422	197	-473	59
SNAP ³	-3,670	326	-1,407	169	-1,813	176	-450	57
Housing subsidies	-2,641	232	-791	116	-1,184	123	-667 -511	79 66
SSI ³	-2,522	233	-291 1 411	72	-1,720 -963	182	-511	
Refundable Child Tax Credit School lunch	-2,392 -1,449	296 238	-1,411 -828	189 143	-963 -607	117 104	-18 -14	12 10
TANF/general assistance ³	-570	121	-286	71	-261	64	-23	13
Child support received	-551	116	-338	84	-209	46	-23 -5	5
Unemployment insurance	-404	95	-116	39	-256	67	-32	17
Utility assistance ⁴	-254	64	-46	23	-144	48	-65	23
Energy assistance	-190	57	-34	23	-108	43	-48	20
Workers' compensation	-178	66	-49	25	-116	51	-12	10
WIC ³	-164	81	-98	48	-66	36	0	0
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
2021								
All people	25,580	718	3,829	264	15,750	501	6,003	238
ADDITIONS								
Social Security	-26,340	616	-1,065	134	-7,183	325	-18,090	432
Refundable tax credits ²	-9,635	530	-4,893	300	-4,536	257	-206	40
Economic Impact/stimulus⁵	-8,900	473	-2,270	201	-4,939	299	-1,690	134
SNAP ³ and school lunch	-3,415	263	-1,188	142	-1,883	153	-343	52
SNAP ³	-2,805	243	-891	120	-1,589	151	-325	50
Housing subsidies	-2,411	213	-595	96	-1,200	130	-616	72
SSI ³	-2,747	208	-288	60	-1,874	155	-585	76
Refundable Child Tax Credit ⁶	-5,343	411	-2,919	240	-2,315	187	-108	25
School lunch	-571	119 94	-271	57 45	-285	66	-15 15	12 11
TANF/general assistance ³ Child support received	-284 -308	94	-109 -140	45 46	-161 -165	51 52	-15 -2	4
Unemployment insurance	-2,292	264	-140 -525	46 90	-1.569	52 194	-2 -198	51
Utility assistance ⁴	-2,292	60	-34	15	-1,569	36	-56	26
Energy assistance	-149	54	-32	15	-87 -77	33	-30 -41	21
Workers' compensation	-138	45	-11	12	-117	41	-10	8
WIC ³	-81	52	-39	26	-41	29	0	0
Broadband assistance	-20	15	-2	2	-8	8	-10	9

Table B-8.

Effect of Individual Elements on the Number of Individuals in Poverty Using the Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2021 and 2022—Con.

(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/tech-docs/cpsmar23.pdf)

All people		ople	Under 1	8 years	18 to 64	1 years	65 years and older		
Element		Margin of		Margin of		Margin of		Margin of	
	Number	error¹ (±)	Number	error ¹ (±)	Number	error ¹ (±)	Number	error ¹ (±)	
SUBTRACTIONS									
Child support paid	215	63	27	20	180	53	7	7	
Federal income tax	770	131	122	40	571	101	77	32	
Work expenses	2,157	219	424	81	1,614	157	118	35	
FICA ³	1,937	226	373	83	1,458	164	106	33	
Medical expenses	4,678	302	582	91	2,532	211	1,565	133	

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.

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

⁶ In 2021, the entire Child Tax Credit was refundable.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2022 and 2023 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

² In 2022, the refundable tax credits included the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and the refundable portion of the Child Tax Credit. In 2021, refundable tax credits included the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC), Child Tax Credit, and the Child and Dependent Care 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.

⁵ Includes third round of stimulus payment only. Additional details are provided in the Supplemental Poverty Measure technical documentation available at https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/supplemental-poverty-measure/datasets/spm/spm_techdoc.pdf.

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.

APPENDIX C. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

SOURCE AND ACCURACY OF THE ESTIMATES

The Current Population Survey (CPS) is the longest-running survey conducted by the 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), which estimates in this report are based on, 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 OMB'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 2023 CPS ASEC sample consists of about 89,000 addresses. The CPS ASEC includes military personnel who live in a household with at least one

civilian adult, regardless of whether they live off post or on post. All other armed forces personnel are excluded. The estimates in this report are controlled to March 2023 independent national population estimates by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin. Beginning with 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-sur-veys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar23.pdf>.

COVID-19 and 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, data collection faced extraordinary circumstances due to the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic; the Census Bureau suspended in-person interviews and closed telephone contact centers. The response rate for the CPS basic household survey was 73 percent in March 2020, from 82 percent in March 2019. Prepandemic response rates were regularly above 80 percent.

Standard collection procedures, including in-person interviews, have since resumed, but response rates remain suppressed relative to the prepandemic trend. The response rate for the CPS basic household survey declined from 72 percent in March 2022 to 69 percent in March 2023. Since the response rates remain below prepandemic levels, it is important to examine how respondents differ from nonrespondents, as this difference could affect estimates. Using administrative data. Census Bureau researchers have documented that nonrespondents in the 2020 to 2023 surveys are less similar to respondents than in earlier years. Notably, respondents from 2020 to 2023 had relatively higher income than nonrespondents. For more details on how sample differences and the associated nonresponse bias impact income and official poverty estimates, refer to <www. census.gov/newsroom/blogs/ research-matters/2023/09/usingadministrative-data-nonresponsecps-asec.html>. The effects of data collection issues on 2020 health insurance coverage estimates are detailed in this working paper: https://www.census.gov/library/ working-papers/2020/demo/ SEHSD-WP2020-13.html>.

National Experimental Well-Being Statistics (NEWS) Project

The NEWS project is a new experimental project to develop improved estimates of income, poverty, and other measures of economic well-being. Using all available survey, administrative, and commercial data, researchers in the Social, Economic, and Housing Statistics Division strive to provide the best possible estimates of our nation's economy. The NEWS project issued its first release in February 2023. The release included a working paper which provided improved estimates of income and official poverty statistics for 2018 by addressing several possible sources of bias documented in prior research, including (1) unit nonresponse through improved weights, (2) missing income information in both survey and administrative data through improved imputation, and (3) misreporting by combining or replacing survey responses with administrative information. Reducing survey error using these techniques substantially affects key measures of well-being. With this initial set of experimental estimates, median household income was found to be 6.3 percent higher than in survey estimates, and official poverty was 1.1 percentage points lower. These changes were driven by subpopulations for which survey error was particularly relevant. For householders aged 65 and older, median household income was 27.3 percent higher than in survey estimates. For people 65 and over, poverty was 3.3 percentage points lower than the survey estimates. The NEWS project

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>.

intends to release additional years of statistics, produce more timely estimates, and extend the income concepts measured.

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 tables, historical tables, press releases, briefings, and working papers. The websites may be accessed through the Census Bureau's home page 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 2023 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
HSTPOV2 are available in the
API at <www.census.gov/data/
developers/data-sets/PovertyStatistics.html>.² The table is also
available at <https://data.census.
gov/>.

CPS ASEC Public Use Disclosure Avoidance

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/programssurveys/cps/methodology/ improving-disclosure-avoidancepuf-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-WP-2023-25.html>.

OTHER SOURCES OF POVERTY DATA

Since the CPS ASEC produces thorough and timely estimates of poverty, the Census Bureau recommends that people use it for national estimates. However, the Census Bureau produces other data that are appropriate for subnational areas and that can be used for 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 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 level 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 <

ENDNOTES

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

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>

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