# Poverty in the United States: 2024

Current Population Reports

By Emily A. Shrider and Christina Bijou

Issued September 2025

P60-287

Acknowledgments

Poverty in the United States: 2024

U.S. Census Bureau
Ron S. Jarmin,
Acting Director

Contents

FIGURES

APPENDIXES

APPENDIX TABLES

Poverty in the United States: 2024

INTRODUCTION

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

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

The estimates in this report are based on data collected in the 2025 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: 2024" and "Health Insurance in the United States: 2024."[3]

Highlights

Official Poverty Measure

- In 2024, the official poverty rate fell 0.4 percentage points to 10.6 percent. There were 35.9 million people in poverty in 2024 (Figure 1 and Table A-1).[4, 5]

- Between 2023 and 2024, the official poverty rate decreased for White, Asian, and Hispanic individuals but did not change significantly for other race groups discussed in this report (Figure 2 and Tables A-1 and A-2).

---

* The U.S. Census Bureau has reviewed this data product to ensure appropriate access, use, and disclosure avoidance protection of the confidential source data used to produce this product (Data Management System [DMS] number: P-7534374, Disclosure Review Board [DRB] approval number: CBDRB-FY25-0383). To further protect respondent privacy, all estimates in this report have undergone additional rounding. As a result, 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.

The Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM)

- The estimated SPM rate in 2024 was 12.9 percent, statistically unchanged from 2023 (Figure 4 and Table B-3).

- Between 2023 and 2024, SPM rates increased for those 65 years and older and for Black individuals but did not change significantly for the other groups discussed in this report (Figure 4 and Table B-3).

- Social Security continues to be the largest antipoverty program, moving 28.7 million individuals out of SPM poverty in 2024 (Figure 10 and Table B-7).

Differences in Poverty Measures

- In 2024, nearly all the groups discussed in this report had higher SPM rates than official poverty rates estimated using the same universe as the SPM. Only those under 18 years old and people living in cohabiting partner units had higher poverty rates using the official poverty measure with a consistent universe (Figure 7 and Table B-4).[6]

- The share of the population with resources below 50 percent of their poverty threshold was higher using the official poverty measure with a consistent universe (5.0 percent) than when using the SPM (4.2 percent) (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 (OMB) Statistical Policy Directive 14, the official poverty measure classifies families and individuals as in poverty if their pretax money income falls below a threshold adjusted by family composition. Poverty thresholds are adjusted annually for inflation using the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U). The official poverty measure can be used to evaluate economic well-being back to 1959. Appendix A provides more information on the official poverty measure.

The SPM was developed after years of research and analysis. It is based on the recommendations of the Interagency Technical Working Group (ITWG) on Developing a Supplemental Poverty Measure and the 1995 report of the National Academy of Sciences Panel on Poverty and Family Assistance. The SPM complements the official poverty measure by expanding the definition of resources to include noncash benefits while deducting key expenses. The SPM also uses poverty thresholds that account for a wider set of needs and geographic variation than the official poverty thresholds.[7] Additionally, it accounts for housing tenure by using different thresholds for renters, owners with a mortgage, and those who have substantially lower housing costs, either because they do not pay rent or are owners without a mortgage.

In addition to the differences in resources and thresholds, the official poverty measure and the SPM use different measurement units and universes. The official poverty measure assumes that only individuals related by birth, marriage, and adoption (i.e., Census Bureau-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 partners and their relatives, coresident unrelated children under the age of 15, and foster children under the age of 22. Because of these differences, official poverty measure estimates are reported for families, while SPM estimates are reported for resource units. Both measures also provide estimates for unrelated individuals.[8]

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.

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

The SPM does not replace the official poverty measure, nor is it designed to be used for program eligibility or funding distribution. The main differences in the two measures are summarized in the "Differences in Poverty Measures" table. Updates to the SPM for 2024 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]
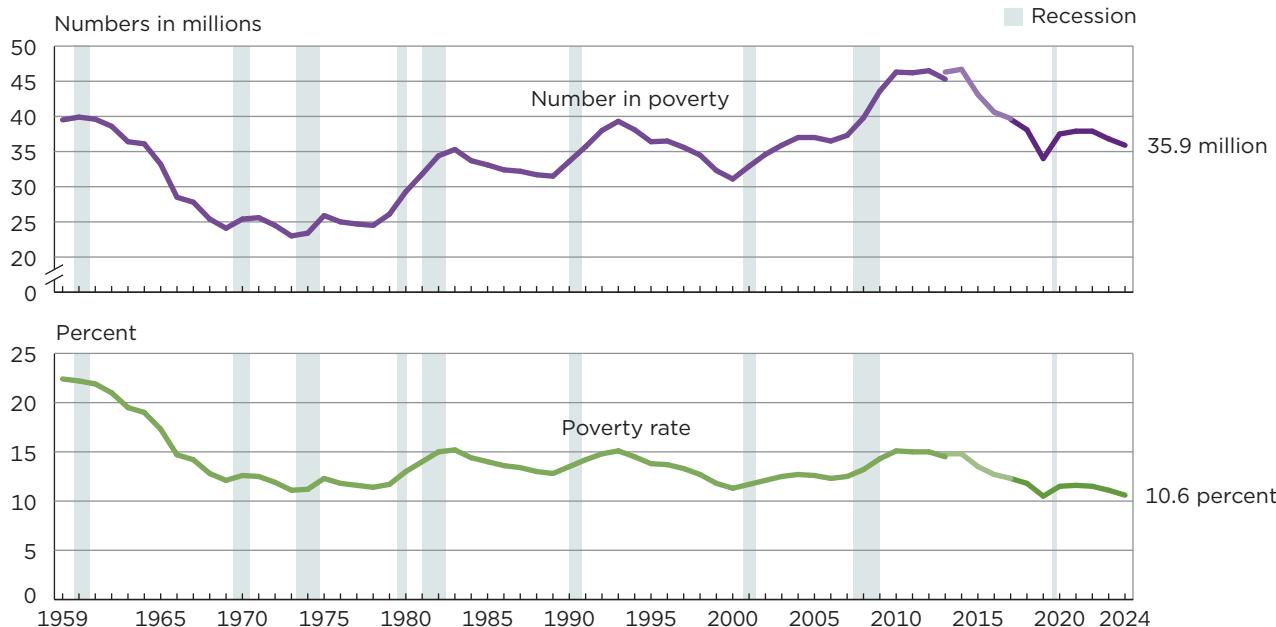
OFFICIAL POVERTY BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

In 2024, the official poverty rate fell 0.4 percentage points to 10.6 percent, the second consecutive annual decline (Figure 1 and Table A-1). There were 35.9 million people in poverty in 2024. Between 2023 and 2024, poverty rates declined or were not statistically different for all the demographic groups presented in Figure 2, with none experiencing a significant increase. Estimates for additional demographic and family groups are available in Tables A-1 and A-2.
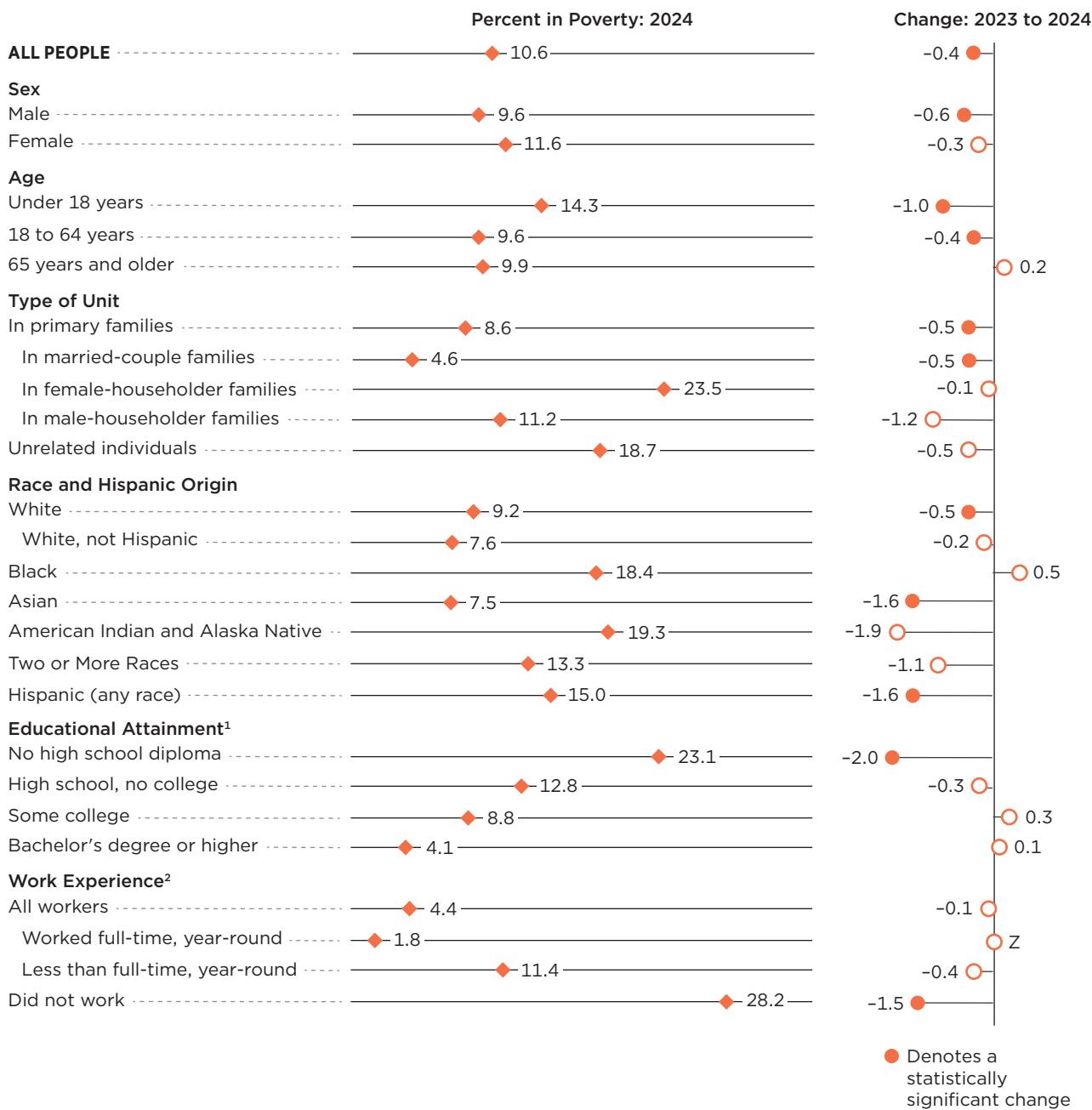
Figure 1.
Number in Poverty and Poverty Rate Using the Official Poverty Measure: 1959 to 2024

Note: Population as of March of the following year. Refer to Table A-3 for historical footnotes. The data points are placed at the midpoints of the respective years. Information on recessions is available in Appendix C. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar25.pdf>.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2025 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC; DMS number P-7534374, DRB approval number CBDRB-FY25-0383).

Figure 2.
People in Poverty Using the Official Poverty Measure: 2023 to 2024

	Percent in Poverty: 2024	Change: 2023 to 2024
ALL PEOPLE	10.6	−0.4 ●
Sex		
Male	9.6	−0.6 ●
Female	11.6	−0.3 ○
Age		
Under 18 years	14.3	−1.0 ●
18 to 64 years	9.6	−0.4 ●
65 years and older	9.9	○ 0.2
Type of Unit		
In primary families	8.6	−0.5 ●
In married-couple families	4.6	−0.5 ●
In female-householder families	23.5	−0.1 ○
In male-householder families	11.2	−1.2 ○
Unrelated individuals	18.7	−0.5 ○
Race and Hispanic Origin		
White	9.2	−0.5 ●
White, not Hispanic	7.6	−0.2 ○
Black	18.4	○ 0.5
Asian	7.5	−1.6 ●
American Indian and Alaska Native	19.3	−1.9 ○
Two or More Races	13.3	−1.1 ○
Hispanic (any race)	15.0	−1.6 ●
Educational Attainment[1]		
No high school diploma	23.1	−2.0 ●
High school, no college	12.8	−0.3 ○
Some college	8.8	○ 0.3
Bachelor's degree or higher	4.1	○ 0.1
Work Experience[2]		
All workers	4.4	−0.1 ○
Worked full-time, year-round	1.8	○ Z
Less than full-time, year-round	11.4	−0.4 ○
Did not work	28.2	−1.5 ●

● Denotes a statistically significant change

Z Rounds to zero.
[1] Population limited to individuals aged 25 and older. In 2024, the overall poverty rate for this group was 9.2 percent.
[2] Population limited to individuals aged 18 to 64. In 2024, the overall poverty rate for this group was 9.6 percent.
Note: Population as of March of the following year. More details available in Tables A-1 and A-2. More information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar25.pdf>.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2024 and 2025 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC; DMS number P-7534374, DRB approval number CBDRB-FY25-0383).

Sex and Age

The official poverty rate for men fell 0.6 percentage points to 9.6 percent in 2024, remaining lower than the rate for women (11.6 percent). The poverty rate for women was not statistically different from 2023 (Figure 2 and Table A-1).

Between 2023 and 2024, the poverty rate for those under 18 years old declined 1.0 percentage point to 14.3 percent, while the poverty rate for 18- to 64-year-olds decreased by 0.4 percentage points to 9.6 percent.[10] The poverty rate for those 65 and older was 9.9 percent, not statistically different from 2023.[11]

Type of Unit[12, 13]

Between 2023 and 2024, official poverty rates fell by 0.5 percentage points for both people in primary families (8.6 percent) and people in married-couple families (4.6 percent).[14] Poverty rates did not change significantly for people in female-householder (23.5 percent) or male-householder (11.2 percent) families.

The official poverty rate for unrelated individuals was 18.7 percent, not statistically different from 2023.

Race and Hispanic Origin[15, 16]

From 2023 to 2024, official poverty rates fell for White, Asian, and Hispanic (any race) individuals, but did not change significantly for the other race and Hispanic origin groups presented in Figure 2. The poverty rate for White individuals declined by 0.5 percentage points to 9.2 percent, while the poverty rates for Asian individuals (7.5 percent) and Hispanic individuals of any race (15.0 percent) both declined by 1.6 percentage points.[17]
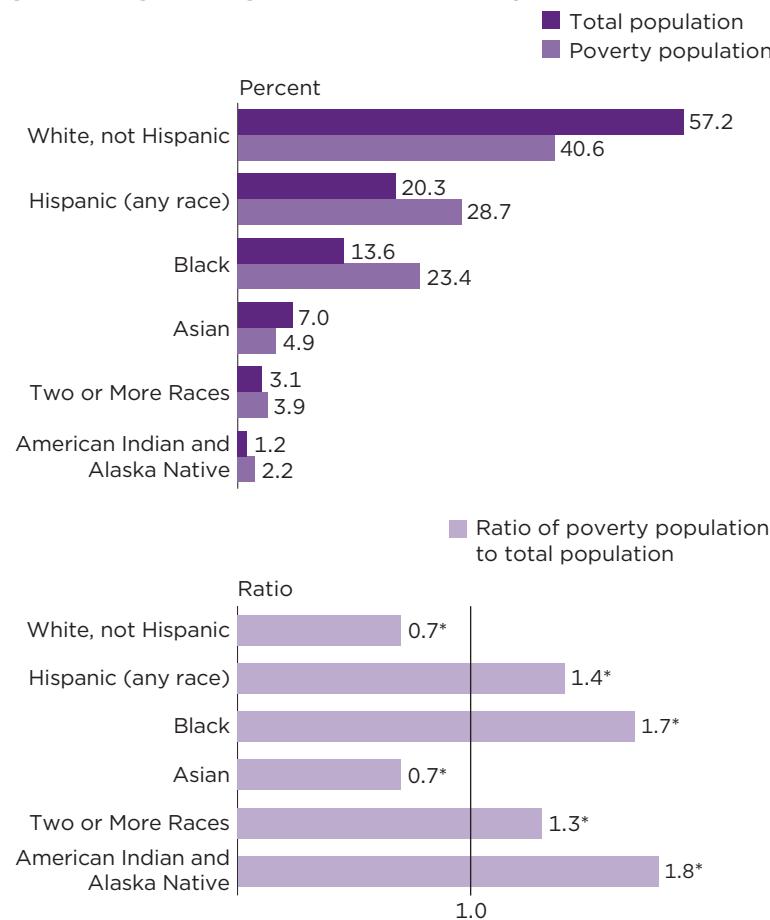
Poverty rates for the non-Hispanic White, Black, American Indian and Alaska Native, and Two or More Races populations were not statistically different from 2023.

Of the race and Hispanic origin groups shown in Figure 2 and Table A-1, poverty rates were highest for American Indian and Alaska Native (19.3 percent) and Black individuals (18.4 percent).[18] Poverty rates were the lowest for Asian (7.5 percent) and non-Hispanic White individuals (7.6 percent).[19]

Figure 3 shows the composition of the total population by race and Hispanic origin. This figure highlights which groups were overrepresented or underrepresented among the population in poverty by comparing the share of a particular group in poverty to that group's share of the overall population. Groups with a ratio of less than 1.0 were underrepresented in

Figure 3.
Distribution of Total Population and Poverty by Race and Hispanic Origin Using the Official Poverty Measure: 2024

* 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/cpsmar25.pdf>.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2025 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC; DMS number P-7534374, DRB approval number CBDRB-FY25-0383).

poverty while groups with a ratio above 1.0 were overrepresented. For example, while non-Hispanic White individuals made up 57.2 percent of the total population, they only made up 40.6 percent of the population classified as poor by the official poverty measure. As shown in the bottom panel of Figure 3, this results in a ratio of 0.7, indicating that non-Hispanic White individuals were underrepresented in the poverty population. Asian individuals were also underrepresented in the poverty population, while Hispanic (any race), Black, Two or More Races, and American Indian and Alaska Native individuals were overrepresented.[20]

Educational Attainment[21]

Poverty rates by educational attainment for those 25 years and older are shown in Figure 2 (Table A-1). Between 2023 and 2024, the official poverty rate decreased 2.0 percentage points to 23.1 percent for those without a high school diploma. Poverty rates were not statistically different from 2023 to 2024 for the remaining educational groups. Those without a high school diploma had the highest poverty rate (23.1 percent), while those with a bachelor's degree or higher had the lowest rate (4.1 percent).

Work Experience

Figure 2 shows poverty rates for 18- to 64-year-olds by work experience. From 2023 to 2024, the official poverty rate fell by 1.5 percentage points to 28.2 percent for those who did not work.

Poverty rates for all other worker groups were not statistically different from 2023. Individuals who worked full-time, year-round had the lowest poverty rate (1.8 percent), while those who did not work had the highest rate (28.2 percent).

THE SUPPLEMENTAL POVERTY MEASURE (SPM)

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

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

The remainder of this report uses official+ when drawing comparisons between the SPM and the official poverty measure. Official+ denotes the official poverty measure using the same universe as the SPM, which includes unrelated individuals

under the age of 15. Using official+ allows for direct comparisons of the two concepts with the same reference universe.

SPM by Selected Characteristics

In 2024, the overall SPM rate was 12.9 percent, not statistically different from 2023. This follows two consecutive increases after the SPM fell to a historic low in 2021 (Figure 6 and Table B-2).

Figure 4 presents annual SPM rates for 2023 and 2024 across a set of demographic characteristics. Estimates for additional demographic groups are available in Table B-3.

Sex and Age
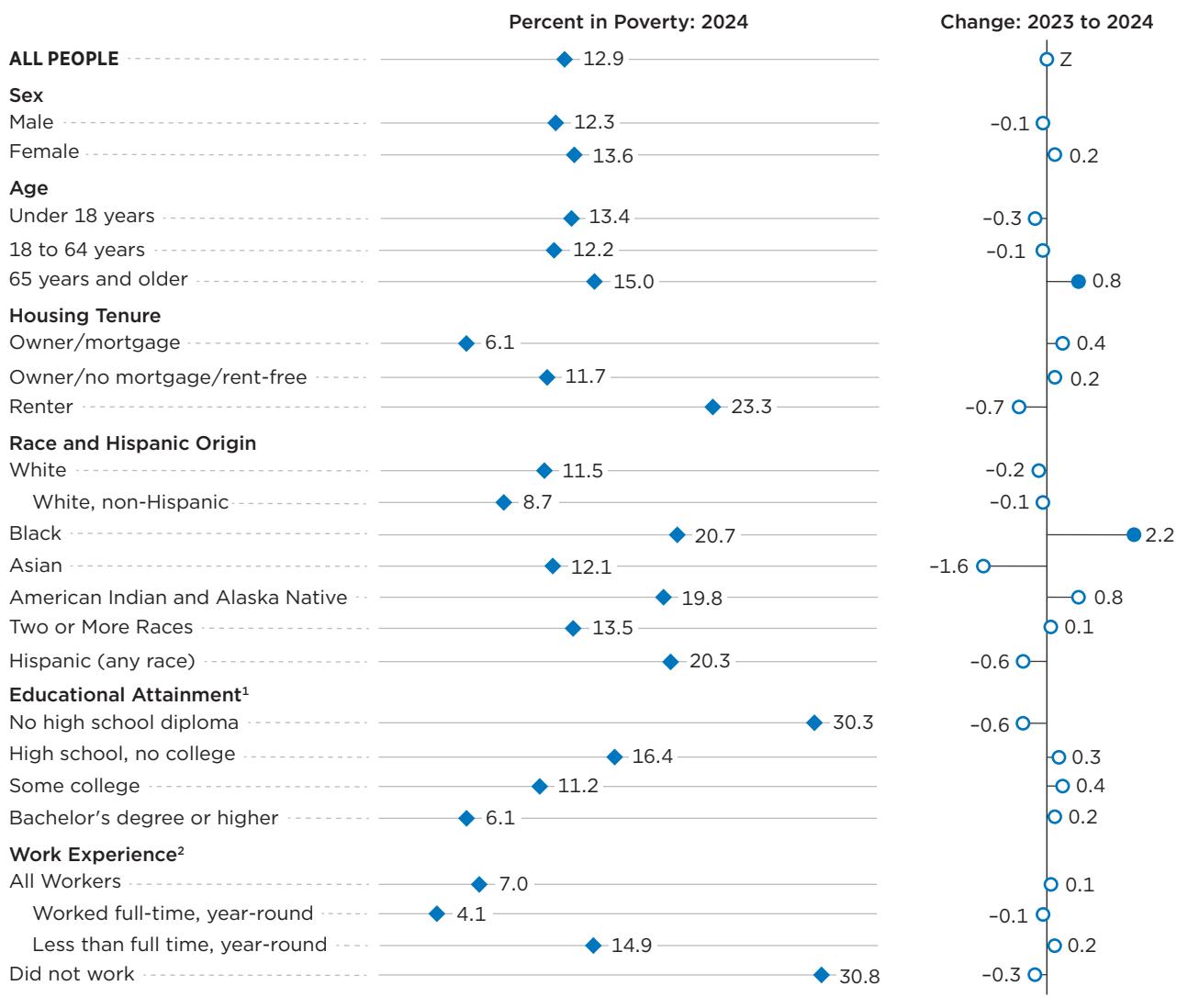
The 2024 SPM rates for men and women were not statistically different from 2023. The SPM rate for women (13.6 percent) was higher than the rate for men (12.3 percent).

In 2024, the SPM rate increased 0.8 percentage points for those 65 years and older to 15.0 percent. SPM rates for both those under 18 years old (13.4 percent) and 18- to 64-year-olds (12.2 percent) were not statistically different from 2023.

Housing Tenure

SPM rates did not change significantly for any of the housing tenure groups between 2023 and 2024. In 2024, the SPM poverty rate was highest among renters (23.3 percent), followed by owners without a mortgage (11.7 percent) and owners with a mortgage (6.1 percent).

Figure 4.
People in Poverty Using the Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2023 to 2024

Percent in Poverty: 2024 | Change: 2023 to 2024

Category	Percent in Poverty: 2024	Change: 2023 to 2024
ALL PEOPLE	12.9	Z
Sex		
Male	12.3	–0.1
Female	13.6	0.2
Age		
Under 18 years	13.4	–0.3
18 to 64 years	12.2	–0.1
65 years and older	15.0	0.8
Housing Tenure		
Owner/mortgage	6.1	0.4
Owner/no mortgage/rent-free	11.7	0.2
Renter	23.3	–0.7
Race and Hispanic Origin		
White	11.5	–0.2
White, non-Hispanic	8.7	–0.1
Black	20.7	2.2
Asian	12.1	–1.6
American Indian and Alaska Native	19.8	0.8
Two or More Races	13.5	0.1
Hispanic (any race)	20.3	–0.6
Educational Attainment[1]		
No high school diploma	30.3	–0.6
High school, no college	16.4	0.3
Some college	11.2	0.4
Bachelor's degree or higher	6.1	0.2
Work Experience[2]		
All Workers	7.0	0.1
Worked full-time, year-round	4.1	–0.1
Less than full time, year-round	14.9	0.2
Did not work	30.8	–0.3

● Denotes a statistically significant change

Z Rounds to zero.
[1] Population limited to individuals aged 25 and older. In 2024, the overall poverty rate for this group was 12.2 percent.
[2] Population limited to individuals aged 18 to 64. In 2024, the overall poverty rate for this group was 12.2 percent.
Note: Population as of March of the following year. More details 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/cpsmar25.pdf>.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2024 and 2025 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC; DMS number P-7534374, DRB approval number CBDRB-FY25-0383).

Race and Hispanic Origin

SPM rates increased by 2.2 percent between 2023 and 2024 for Black individuals—the only race and Hispanic origin group presented in Figure 4 to experience a statistically significant change in poverty. Non-Hispanic White individuals had the lowest SPM rate (8.7 percent) in 2024, while Black (20.7 percent), Hispanic (20.3 percent), and American Indian and Alaska Native (19.8 percent) individuals had the highest.[22]

Figure 5 shows historical SPM rates for children under the age of 18 by race and Hispanic origin (Table B-2).[23] Following the historic lows for non-Hispanic White, Black, and Hispanic children in 2021 due to pandemic-era policies that targeted families with children, SPM rates for children of all races in the figure began to rise in 2022 as those policies ended. Between 2023 and 2024, SPM rates for Asian children declined 4.4 percentage points to 9.6 percent. The 2024 SPM rates for non-Hispanic White (6.7 percent), Black (22.7 percent), and Hispanic (21.5 percent) children were not significantly different from 2023.[24]
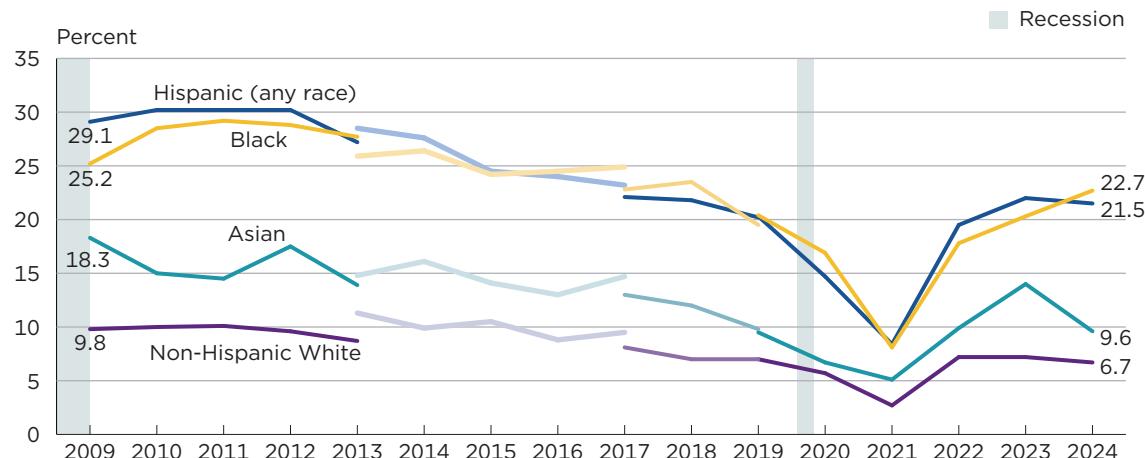
Educational Attainment

Figure 4 shows SPM rates by level of educational attainment for people 25 years and older, none of which changed significantly from 2023 to 2024 (Table B-3). In 2024, the SPM rate was highest among those with no high school diploma (30.3 percent), followed by those with a high school diploma but no college (16.4 percent) and those with some college (11.2 percent). Individuals with a bachelor's degree or higher experienced the lowest poverty rate of all education groups (6.1 percent).

Figure 5.
Child Supplemental Poverty Rates by Race and Hispanic Origin: 2009 to 2024

Note: Population as of March of the following year. Refer to Table B-2 for historical footnotes. The data points are placed at the midpoints of the respective years. Information on recessions is available in Appendix C. More information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar25.pdf>.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2010 to 2025 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC; DMS number P-7534374, DRB approval number CBDRB-FY25-0383).

Work Experience

There were no statistically significant changes in SPM poverty from 2023 to 2024 for any of the work experience groups shown in Figure 4. People who did not work in 2024 had the highest SPM poverty rate of all work groups (30.8 percent), followed by those who worked less than full-time, year-round (14.9 percent). Those who worked full-time, year-round had the lowest SPM rate (4.1 percent). The SPM rate for all 18- to 64-year-old workers was 7.0 percent in 2024.

POVERTY ESTIMATES FOR 2024: OFFICIAL[+] AND SPM

Figure 6 presents SPM and official[+] estimates from 2009 to 2024.[25] The overall SPM rate (12.9 percent) was 2.3 percentage points higher than the official[+] rate (10.6 percent) in 2024 (Table B-4). This is an increase from a 1.8 percentage-point gap in 2023 and a 0.9 percentage-point gap in 2022. Differences in how the poverty thresholds are adjusted each year explain part of this gap.[26] Between 2023 and 2024, the base SPM thresholds—those adjusted for housing tenure but not geographic location or family composition—increased between 5.2 and 5.8 percent, while the official poverty thresholds increased by 2.9 percent.[27, 28]
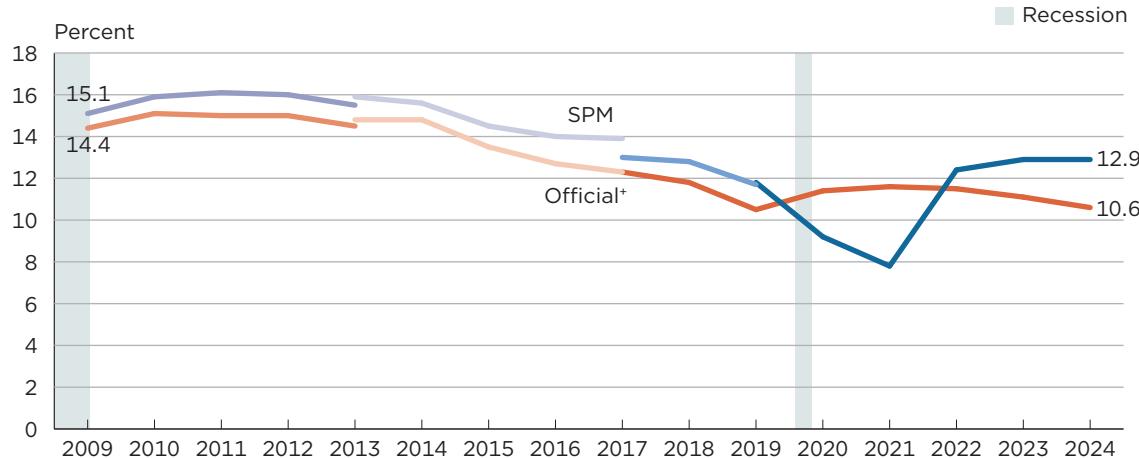
Figure 7 displays the difference in poverty rates between the two poverty measures for selected demographic characteristics (Table B-4). SPM rates were higher than official[+] rates for most groups in the figure but were lower for those under the age of 18 and cohabiting partners. Official[+] and SPM rates were not statistically different for the American Indian and Alaska Native and Two or More Races populations.

Figure 8 shows official[+] and SPM rates from 2009 to 2024 by age (Table B-2). In 2024, the SPM rate for those under 18 years old (13.4 percent) was lower than the official[+] rate (14.3 percent). The SPM rate was higher than the official[+] rate for both adult age groups in 2024. The SPM rate for 18- to 64-year-olds was 12.2 percent, while the official[+] rate was 9.6 percent. Those 65 years and older had the largest gap between measures (5.1 percentage points), with an SPM rate of 15.0 percent and an official[+] rate of 9.9 percent.[29] The larger gap among those 65 years and older was primarily due to differences in the treatment of medical expenses between the two measures— medical expenses are subtracted from resources in the SPM but are not accounted for in the official poverty measure.
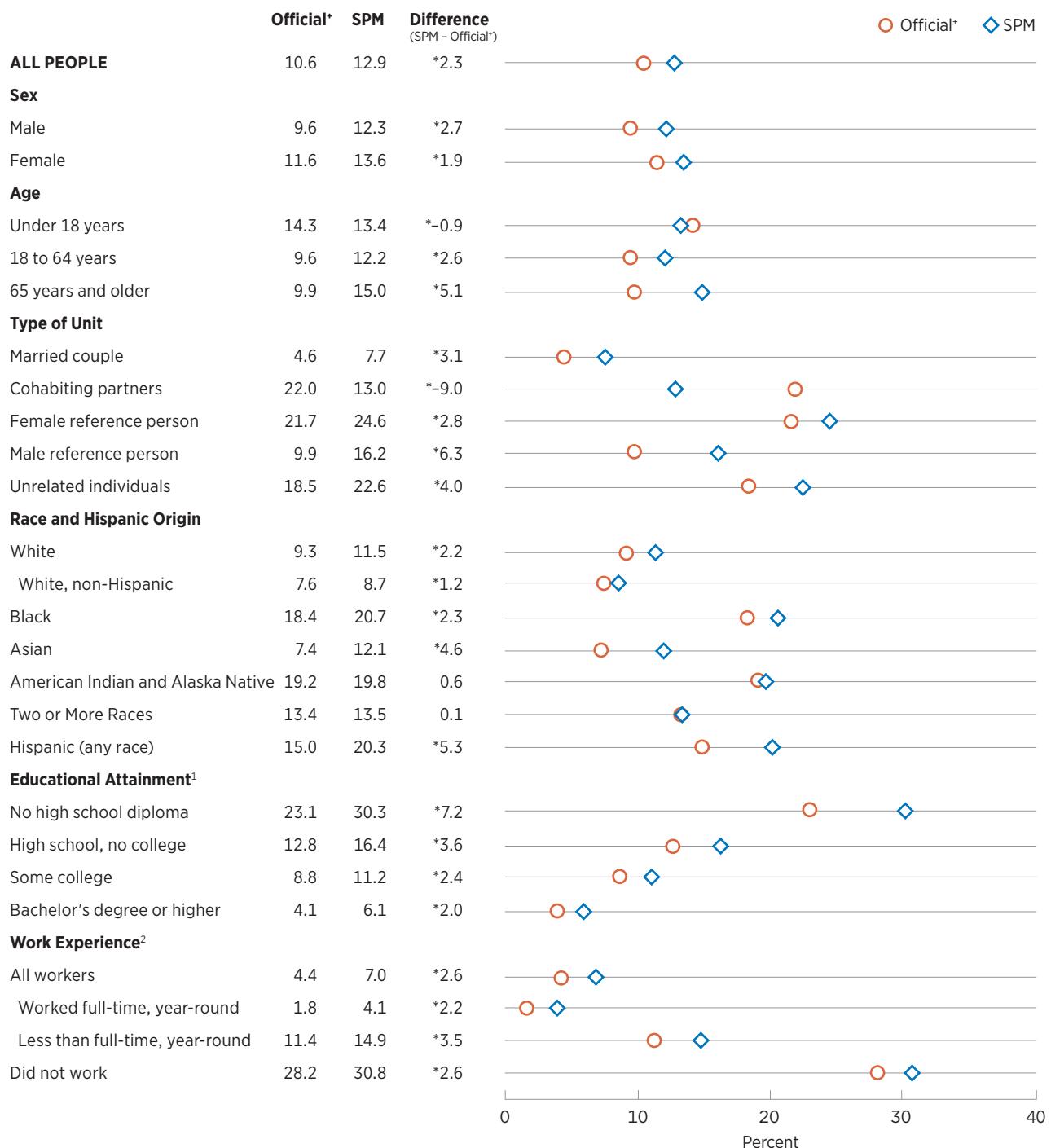
Figure 6.
Poverty Rates Using the Official[+] and Supplemental Poverty Measures: 2009 to 2024

Note: Official[+] includes unrelated individuals under the age of 15. SPM is the Supplemental Poverty Measure. Population as of March of the following year. Refer to Table B-2 for historical footnotes. The data points are placed at the midpoints of the respective years. Information on recessions is available in Appendix C. More information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar25.pdf>.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2010 to 2025 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC; DMS number P-7534374, DRB approval number CBDRB-FY25-0383).

Figure 7.
Percentage of People in Poverty by Different Poverty Measures: 2024

	Official[+]	SPM	Difference (SPM – Official[+])
ALL PEOPLE	10.6	12.9	*2.3
Sex			
Male	9.6	12.3	*2.7
Female	11.6	13.6	*1.9
Age			
Under 18 years	14.3	13.4	*–0.9
18 to 64 years	9.6	12.2	*2.6
65 years and older	9.9	15.0	*5.1
Type of Unit			
Married couple	4.6	7.7	*3.1
Cohabiting partners	22.0	13.0	*–9.0
Female reference person	21.7	24.6	*2.8
Male reference person	9.9	16.2	*6.3
Unrelated individuals	18.5	22.6	*4.0
Race and Hispanic Origin			
White	9.3	11.5	*2.2
White, non-Hispanic	7.6	8.7	*1.2
Black	18.4	20.7	*2.3
Asian	7.4	12.1	*4.6
American Indian and Alaska Native	19.2	19.8	0.6
Two or More Races	13.4	13.5	0.1
Hispanic (any race)	15.0	20.3	*5.3
Educational Attainment[1]			
No high school diploma	23.1	30.3	*7.2
High school, no college	12.8	16.4	*3.6
Some college	8.8	11.2	*2.4
Bachelor's degree or higher	4.1	6.1	*2.0
Work Experience[2]			
All workers	4.4	7.0	*2.6
Worked full-time, year-round	1.8	4.1	*2.2
Less than full-time, year-round	11.4	14.9	*3.5
Did not work	28.2	30.8	*2.6

○ Official[+] ◇ SPM

* 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 2024, the overall Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) rate for this group was 12.2 percent and the official[+] rate was 9.2 percent.
[2] Population limited to individuals aged 18 to 64. In 2024, the overall SPM rate for this group was 12.2 percent and the official[+] rate was 9.6 percent.
Note: Official[+] includes unrelated individuals under the age of 15. Population as of March of the following year. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. More details are available in Table B-4. More information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is avaiable at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar25.pdf>.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2025 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC; DMS number P-7534374, DRB approval number CBDRB-FY25-0383).
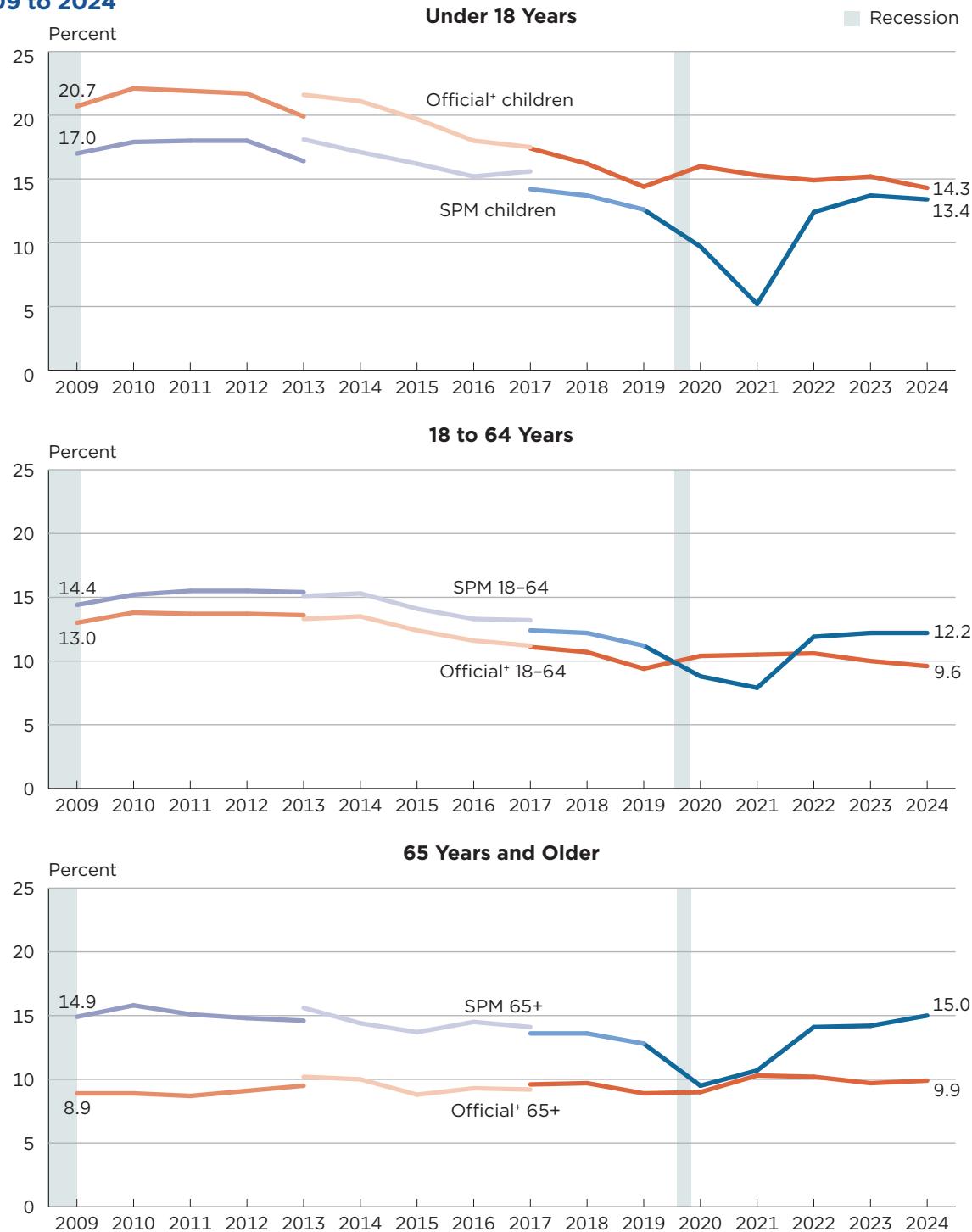
Figure 8.
Poverty Rates Using the Official⁺ and Supplemental Poverty Measures by Age Group: 2009 to 2024

Under 18 Years

Recession

Percent

20.7

17.0

Official⁺ children

SPM children

14.3
13.4

2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024

18 to 64 Years

Percent

14.4

13.0

SPM 18–64

Official⁺ 18–64

12.2

9.6

2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024

65 Years and Older

Percent

14.9

8.9

SPM 65+

Official⁺ 65+

15.0

9.9

2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024

Note: Official⁺ includes unrelated individuals under the age of 15. SPM is the Supplemental Poverty Measure. Population as of March of the following year. Refer to Table B-2 for historical footnotes. The data points are placed at the midpoints of the respective years. Information on recessions is available in Appendix C. More information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar25.pdf>.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2010 to 2025 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC; DMS number P-7534374, DRB approval number CBDRB-FY25-0383).

DISTRIBUTION OF PEOPLE BY INCOME-TO-POVERTY RATIOS: 2024

The methodological differences between the official poverty measure and the SPM not only result in different poverty rates but also affect the entire distribution of income-to-poverty ratios. These ratios indicate how close people's income or resources are to the poverty line by dividing their resources by their poverty threshold. If the resulting ratio is below 0.5, for example, it indicates that income or resources fall below 50 percent of the poverty threshold; if it were more than 2.0, it would indicate that income or resources were more than twice the poverty threshold.
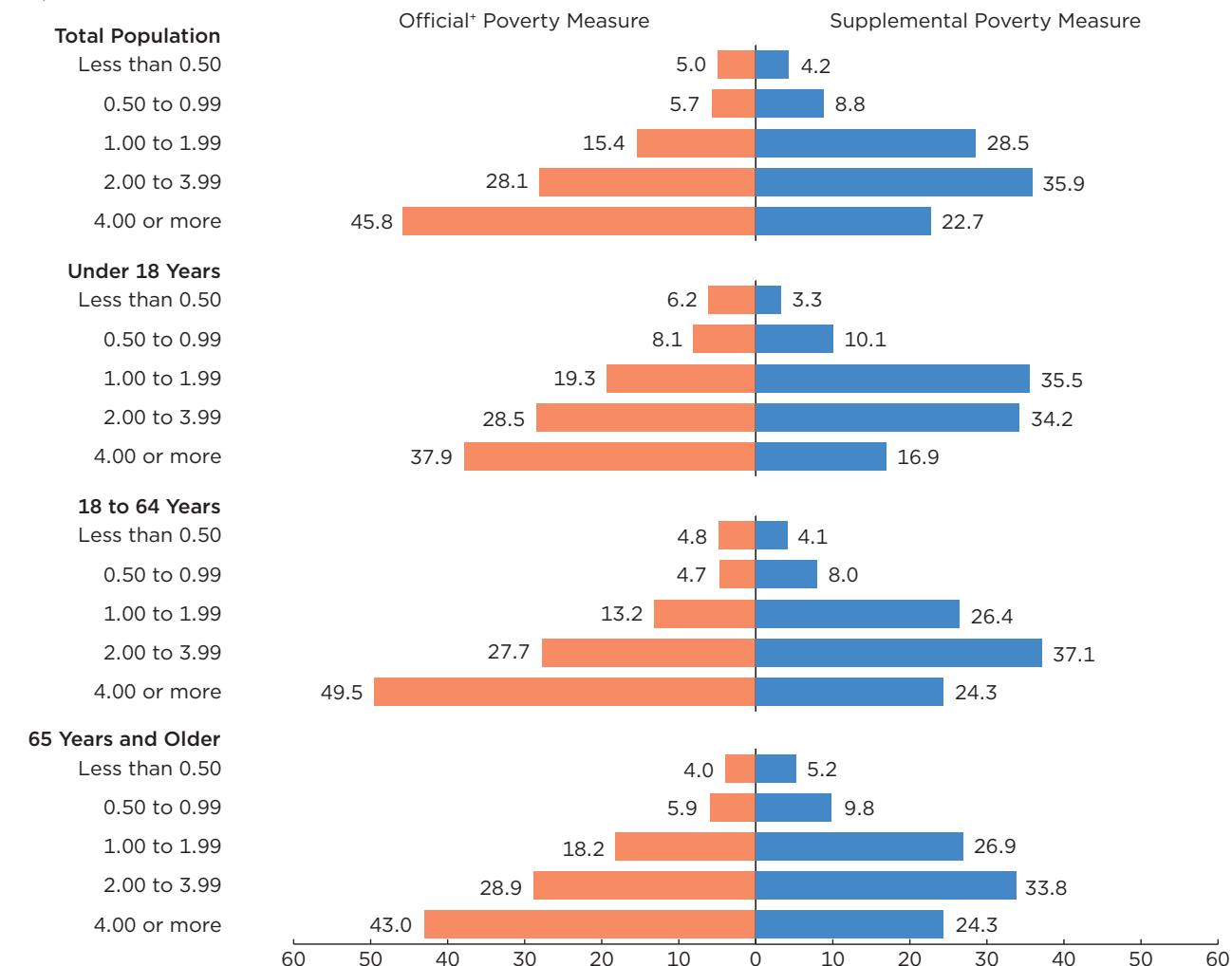
Figure 9 shows the distribution of official[+] and SPM income-to-poverty ratios in 2024 for the total population and major age categories (Table B-5).

The proportion of the total population that fell into the tails of the distribution—those with incomes below 50 percent of their poverty threshold and those with incomes 4.0 or more times their poverty threshold—was higher when using the official[+] measure when compared to the SPM. The differences between the two measures were smaller at the low end of the distribution than at the high end. At the low end

Figure 9.
Distribution of People by Income-to-Poverty Ratios and Age: 2024
(In percent)

Note: Official[+] includes unrelated individuals under the age of 15. Population as of March of the following year. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. More information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar25.pdf>.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2025 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC; DMS number P-7534374, DRB approval number CBDRB-FY25-0383).

of the distribution, 5.0 percent had incomes below half of their poverty threshold under official[+] poverty, compared to 4.2 percent using the SPM. At the high end of the distribution, the percentage of people with incomes 4.00 or more times the poverty threshold was roughly twice as high when using the official[+] measure (45.8 percent) compared to the SPM (22.7 percent). The share of people with income-to-poverty ratios in the middle categories was higher when using the SPM than when using the official[+] measure.
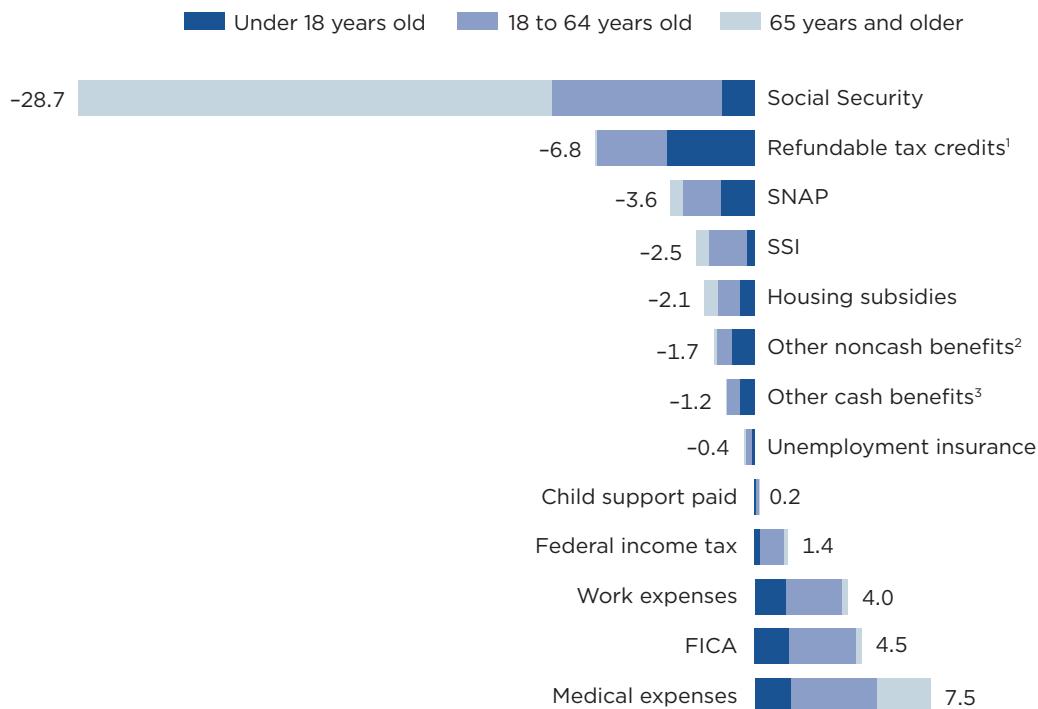
These dynamics are to be expected. The SPM accounts for tax credits and government assistance programs that the official methodology does not, which pulls incomes up at the bottom of the distribution. Paying out taxes and other necessary expenses—also accounted for in the SPM but not the official[+] measure—pulls incomes down from the top of the distribution, reducing the percentage of people with income in the highest category using the SPM.

Differences in the SPM and official[+] methodologies also affect income-to-poverty ratio distributions by age. Many of the noncash benefits included in the SPM are directed at families with children or provide a larger benefit when children are present, like tax credits and the Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program (SNAP). As a result, the share of people with income-to-poverty ratios below half their poverty threshold was lower when using the SPM than the official[+] measure for children and 18- to 64-year-olds but was higher when using the SPM for those 65 years and older in 2024. The share of children with resources below 50 percent of their SPM threshold (3.3 percent) was the lowest of the three age groups, followed by 18- to 64-year-olds (4.1 percent) and those 65 and older (5.2 percent).

Figure 10.
Change in Number of People in Supplemental Poverty After Including Each Element: 2024
(In millions)

[1] Refundable tax credits include the Earned Income Tax Credit and the refundable portion of the Child Tax Credit.
[2] Other noncash benefits includes energy and broadband benefits; Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC); and school lunch.
[3] Other cash benefits include workers compensation, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, and child support received.
Note: Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP); Supplemental Security Income (SSI); Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA). Population as of March of the following year. More details are available in Table B-7. More information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar25.pdf>.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2025 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC; DMS number P-7534374, DRB approval number CBDRB-FY25-0383).

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

The SPM allows us to estimate how including different resources and expenses affects the number of people in poverty and the poverty rate. Figure 10 (Tables B-6 and B-7) shows how adding or subtracting different factors from the resource calculation would affect the number of people in poverty in 2024. Some of the programs in the figure—cash programs such as Social Security and unemployment insurance benefits—are included in both the official poverty measure and the SPM.[30] Others—such as refundable tax credits, SNAP, and housing subsidies—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.[31]

To evaluate the effect of programs that add to resources (e.g., Social Security and cash and noncash transfers), we subtract the value of each component from a unit's resources and recalculate poverty status. In contrast, to evaluate the effect of expenses, we add back the value of each component to a unit's resources. Poverty status changes if subtracting a program benefit decreases individuals' 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 8.5 percentage points (Table B-6), lifting 28.7 million people above the poverty line (Figure 10 and Table B-7). Social Security was the largest antipoverty program in 2024, especially for those 65 years and older. Approximately 70 percent of the people pulled out of poverty by Social Security (20.1 million individuals) fell into that age group.

Of the additions to the SPM resources calculation, refundable tax credits had the second-largest effect, lifting 6.8 million people above the poverty line in 2024, including 3.7 million children.

The SPM subtracts amounts paid for child support, income and payroll taxes, work-related expenses, and medical expenses from resources, which increases the number and percentage of individuals in poverty. Of the subtractions, medical expenses had the largest effect, pushing 7.5 million individuals into poverty in 2024. This effect varied by age. For those 65 years and older, subtracting medical expenses raised the poverty rate by 3.7 percentage points. The effect was smaller among 18- to 64-year-olds (1.8 percentage points) and children (2.1 percentage points).

SUMMARY

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

The official poverty rate fell to 10.6 percent in 2024, down from 11.1 percent in 2023, the second consecutive annual decline. Poverty rates declined for White, Asian, and Hispanic individuals; men; children under the age of 18 and 18- to 64-year-olds; people in primary and married-couple families; those who did not work; and those

without high school diplomas. Official poverty rates for the other demographic groups were not statistically different from 2023. None of the groups had significant increases in official poverty.

In 2024, the estimated SPM rate was 12.9 percent, statistically unchanged from 2023. Between 2023 and 2024, SPM rates increased for those 65 years and older and for Black individuals but did not change significantly for the other groups discussed in this report.

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

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

Together, the two measures provide useful information on historic and current economic well-being.

ENDNOTES

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

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

[3] Melissa Kollar and Zachary Scherer, "Income in the United States: 2024," *Current Population Reports*, P60-286, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, September 2025, available at <www.census.gov/library/publications/2025/demo/p60-286.html>, and Lisa N. Bunch and Halelujha Ketema, "Health Insurance in the United States: 2024," *Current Population Reports*, P60-288, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, September 2025, available at <www.census.gov/library/publications/2025/demo/p60-288.html>.

[4] Because unrelated individuals under the age of 15 are excluded from the official poverty universe, there were 424,700 fewer children in the official poverty universe than in the total civilian noninstitutionalized population and the SPM universe in 2024. 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] Due to the implementation of the Vintage 2024 population estimates, comparisons of the estimated change in the number of people between 2023 and 2024 reflect both demographic change and methodological updates and are therefore not discussed in this report. Refer to Appendix C for more details.

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

[7] Thresholds for the SPM are produced by the BLS Division of Price and Index Number Research. The 2023 and 2024 thresholds for two-adult, two-children are in Table B-1. A full set of thresholds is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/demo/tables/p60/287/SPM-pov-threshold-2024.xlsx>.

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

[9] 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 effect of these survey changes across years. As a result, two estimates are provided for reference years 2013, 2017, and 2019, which reflect years in which there were major changes to the survey and poverty measure methodology. Given these changes, historical comparisons should be made with caution. In this report, estimates are compared to published estimates for earlier years when the questionnaire and processing system changes did not result in statistically significant differences. When survey changes did have statistically significant effects on income or poverty estimates, comparisons are made by adjusting historical published estimates to approximate the magnitude of these effects. More details on the adjustment used for these comparisons are available at <www.census.gov/library/stories/2019/09/us-median-household-income-not-significantly-different-from-2017.html>.

[10] The 2023 to 2024 percentage-point changes for those under 18 years old and 18- to- 64-year-olds were not statistically different.

[11] Poverty rates for 18- to 64-year-olds and those 65 years and older were not statistically different from one another in 2024.

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

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

[14] The 2023 to 2024 percentage-point changes for people in primary families and people in married-couple families were not statistically different.

[15] Federal surveys give respondents the option of reporting more than one race. Therefore, two basic ways of defining a race group are possible. A group, such as Asian, may be defined as those who reported Asian and no other race (the race-alone or single-race concept) or as those who reported Asian regardless of whether they also reported another race (the race-alone-or-in-combination concept). The body of this report (text and figures) shows data using the first approach (race alone), along with estimates for Two or More Races. The appendix tables show data using both approaches. Primary use of the single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches. In this report, the terms "White, not Hispanic" and "non-Hispanic White" are used interchangeably and refer to people who are not Hispanic and who reported White and no other race. This report uses non-Hispanic White as the comparison group for other race and Hispanic origin groups. Since Hispanic individuals may be any race, data in this report for the Hispanic population overlap with data for race groups. Of those who reported only one race, Hispanic origin was reported by 17.9 percent of White householders, 6.4 percent of Black householders, 2.5 percent of Asian householders, and 35.9 percent of American Indian and Alaska Native householders. Data users should be aware that the different race and Hispanic origin populations consist of many distinct groups that differ in socioeconomic characteristics, culture, and nativity, which may affect the interpretation of aggregate results. Data were first collected for Hispanic individuals in 1972 and for Asian and Pacific Islander individuals in 1987. More information is available at <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps.html>.

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

[17] The 2023 to 2024 percentage-point change for Asian individuals was not statistically different from the percentage-point change for White or Hispanic individuals.

[18] Official poverty rates for Black and American Indian and Alaska Native individuals were not statistically different in 2024.

[19] Official poverty rates for non-Hispanic White and Asian individuals were not statistically different in 2024.

[20] The poverty-to-total-population ratios for non-Hispanic White and Asian individuals and for Black and American Indian and Alaska Native individuals were not statistically different in 2024.

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

[22] SPM rates for White and Asian, Black and American Indian and Alaska Native, Black and Hispanic (any race), Asian and Two or More Races, and American Indian and Alaska Native and Hispanic individuals were not statistically different from each other in 2024.

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

[24] The SPM rates for Black and Hispanic (any race) children were not statistically different in 2024.

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

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

[27] For more information, refer to <www.bls.gov/pir/spm/spm_thresholds_2024.htm>.

[28] The year-to-year percentage increases in the three base SPM thresholds were not statistically different from each other. In addition, the percentage increase in the thresholds for owners without a mortgage (5.6 percent) and renters (5.2 percent) were not statistically different from the percentage increase in the official poverty measure thresholds (2.9 percent).

[29] The official+ rates for 18- to 64-year-olds and those 65 years and older were not statistically different in 2024.

[30] 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.

[31] Median weekly work expenses were $41.17 for 2024 using the 2024 Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP). Medical expenses include contributions toward the cost of medical care and health insurance premiums.

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 [SNAP] benefits and housing assistance). The thresholds do not vary geographically.

Example: Consider a five-person family with two children, their mother, their father, and their great-aunt. This family's 2024 poverty threshold is $38,374. Each family member had the following income in 2024:

Mother	$14,500
Father	$13,500
Great-aunt	$11,000
First child	$0
Second child	$0
Total:	$39,000

Since their total family income ($39,000) was higher than their threshold ($38,374), this family would not be considered "in poverty."

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

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

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

Poverty Thresholds by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years Old: 2024
(In dollars)

Size of family unit	Related children under 18 years old								
	None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual):									
Under 65 years	16,320								
65 years and over	15,045								
Two people:									
Householder under 65 years	21,006	21,621							
Householder 65 years and over	18,961	21,540							
Three people	24,537	25,249	25,273						
Four people	32,355	32,884	31,812	31,922					
Five people	39,019	39,586	38,374	37,436	36,863				
Six people	44,879	45,057	44,128	43,238	41,915	41,131			
Seven people	51,638	51,961	50,849	50,075	48,631	46,948	45,100		
Eight people	57,753	58,263	57,215	56,296	54,992	53,337	51,614	51,177	
Nine people or more	69,473	69,810	68,882	68,102	66,822	65,062	63,469	63,075	60,645

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2025.

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

Weighted Average Thresholds

Since some data users want a summary of the 48 thresholds to get a general sense of the "poverty line," the following table provides the weighted average thresholds for 2024. 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: 2024

Size of family unit	Dollars
One person	15,940
Two people	20,220
Three people	24,950
Four people	32,130
Five people	38,110
Six people.	43,130
Seven people.	48,970
Eight people	54,740
Nine people or more	64,900

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2025 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC; DMS number P-7534374, DRB approval number CBDRB-FY25-0383).

HOW INCOME IS MEASURED

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

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

Data on income collected in the CPS ASEC cover money income received (exclusive of certain money receipts such as capital gains) before payments for personal income taxes, Social Security, union dues, Medicare deductions, etc. Money income also excludes tax credits such as the Earned Income Tax Credit and the Child Tax Credit. Money income does not reflect that some families receive noncash benefits such as nutritional assistance programs, health benefits, and subsidized housing. In addition, money income does not reflect the fact that noncash benefits often take the form of the use of business transportation and facilities, full or partial payments by businesses for retirement programs, medical and educational expenses, etc.

The income of the household does not include amounts received by people who were members during all or part of the previous year if these people no longer resided in the household at the time of the interview. However, the CPS ASEC includes income data for people who are current residents but did not reside in the household during the previous year. It should be noted that although the income statistics refer to receipts during the preceding calendar year, the demographic characteristics such as age, labor force status, and household composition are as of the survey date.

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

ENDNOTES

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

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

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

Table A-1.
Number and Percentage of People in Poverty Using the Official Poverty Measure: 2023 and 2024.

(Population in thousands. Margin 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/cpsmar25.pdf>)

Characteristic	2023					2024[1]					Change in percent below poverty (2024 less 2023)
		Below poverty					Below poverty				
	Total	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)	Total	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)	
PEOPLE											
Total	**331,800**	**36,790**	**897**	**11.1**	**0.3**	**337,300**	**35,880**	**837**	**10.6**	**0.2**	***–0.4**
Race[3] and Hispanic Origin											
White	249,500	24,290	709	9.7	0.3	252,100	23,310	658	9.2	0.3	*–0.5
White, not Hispanic	192,600	14,890	519	7.7	0.3	192,800	14,560	529	7.6	0.3	–0.2
Black	44,870	8,020	425	17.9	0.9	45,700	8,401	439	18.4	1.0	0.5
Asian	21,820	1,975	202	9.1	0.9	23,530	1,753	204	7.5	0.9	*–1.6
American Indian and Alaska Native . . .	4,021	851	166	21.2	3.3	4,134	796	141	19.3	2.9	–1.9
Two or More Races	10,250	1,478	167	14.4	1.5	10,550	1,405	181	13.3	1.7	–1.1
Hispanic (any race).	65,400	10,890	475	16.6	0.7	68,400	10,280	509	15.0	0.7	*–1.6
Sex											
Male	163,600	16,720	493	10.2	0.3	166,400	16,020	433	9.6	0.3	*–0.6
Female.	168,200	20,070	548	11.9	0.3	170,900	19,860	516	11.6	0.3	–0.3
Age											
Under 18 years	72,220	11,020	449	15.3	0.6	72,550	10,350	416	14.3	0.6	*–1.0
18 to 64 years.	200,400	20,000	544	10.0	0.3	203,200	19,420	503	9.6	0.2	*–0.4
65 years and older	59,240	5,768	243	9.7	0.4	61,490	6,108	242	9.9	0.4	0.2
Nativity											
Native-born	280,600	29,530	798	10.5	0.3	284,200	29,050	735	10.2	0.3	–0.3
Foreign-born	51,210	7,257	373	14.2	0.7	53,080	6,830	365	12.9	0.6	*–1.3
Naturalized citizen	24,860	2,297	197	9.2	0.7	25,760	2,243	174	8.7	0.6	–0.5
Not a citizen.	26,350	4,960	295	18.8	1.0	27,330	4,587	321	16.8	1.1	*–2.0
Region											
Northeast	56,110	5,507	350	9.8	0.6	57,020	5,590	367	9.8	0.6	Z
Midwest.	68,190	6,654	390	9.8	0.6	68,900	6,692	398	9.7	0.6	Z
South	129,300	16,040	646	12.4	0.5	131,500	15,690	604	11.9	0.5	–0.5
West.	78,260	8,587	416	11.0	0.5	79,850	7,905	454	9.9	0.6	*–1.1
Residence[4]											
Inside metropolitan statistical areas . .	288,900	30,980	844	10.7	0.3	294,000	29,950	900	10.2	0.3	*–0.5
Inside principal cities.	105,100	14,480	609	13.8	0.5	106,300	13,780	648	13.0	0.5	*–0.8
Outside principal cities	183,900	16,500	619	9.0	0.3	187,700	16,170	703	8.6	0.3	–0.4
Outside metropolitan statistical areas.	42,890	5,807	556	13.5	0.8	43,250	5,934	562	13.7	0.8	0.2
Work Experience											
Total, 18 to 64 years old	200,400	20,000	544	10.0	0.3	203,200	19,420	503	9.6	0.2	*–0.4
All workers	156,800	7,054	315	4.5	0.2	159,400	7,056	259	4.4	0.2	–0.1
Worked full-time, year-round	114,400	2,077	156	1.8	0.1	115,600	2,086	123	1.8	0.1	Z
Less than full-time, year-round.	42,360	4,978	271	11.7	0.6	43,780	4,970	243	11.4	0.5	–0.4
Did not work	43,560	12,950	400	29.7	0.7	43,830	12,360	411	28.2	0.8	*–1.5
Disability Status[5]											
Total, 18 to 64 years old	200,400	20,000	544	10.0	0.3	203,200	19,420	503	9.6	0.2	*–0.4
With a disability	16,540	3,681	190	22.3	1.0	16,510	3,443	199	20.9	1.0	–1.4
With no disability	182,900	16,270	472	8.9	0.3	185,800	15,940	431	8.6	0.2	–0.3

Footnotes provided at end of table.

Table A-1.
Number and Percentage of People in Poverty Using the Official Poverty Measure: 2023 and 2024—Con.

(Population in thousands. Margin 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/cpsmar25.pdf>)

Characteristic	2023					2024[1]					Change in percent below poverty (2024 less 2023)
		Below poverty					Below poverty				
	Total	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)	Total	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)	
Educational Attainment											
Total, 25 years old and older...	229,800	21,750	519	9.5	0.2	234,000	21,600	519	9.2	0.2	−0.2
No high school diploma	19,650	4,934	238	25.1	0.9	19,390	4,484	246	23.1	1.1	*−2.0
High school, no college	64,010	8,374	275	13.1	0.4	64,470	8,232	323	12.8	0.5	−0.3
Some college	57,230	4,846	217	8.5	0.4	58,090	5,094	245	8.8	0.4	0.3
Bachelor's degree or higher	88,890	3,598	197	4.0	0.2	92,080	3,789	216	4.1	0.2	0.1

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

Z Rounds to zero.

[1] Due to the implementation of the Vintage 2024 population estimates, comparisons of the estimated change in number of people between 2023 and 2024 reflect both demographic change and methodological updates and are therefore not shown in this table.

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

[3] 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 Pacific Islanders are not shown separately due to sample size.

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

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

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2024 and 2025 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC; DMS number P-7534374, DRB approval number CBDRB-FY25-0383).

Number and Percentage of Families and People in Poverty by Type of Family Using the Official Poverty Measure: 2023 and 2024

(Population in thousands. Margin 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/cpsmar25.pdf>)

Characteristic	2023					2024[1]					Change in percent below poverty (2024 less 2023)
		Below poverty					Below poverty				
	Total	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)	Total	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)	
FAMILIES											
Primary Families[3]	**84,710**	**7,009**	**250**	**8.3**	**0.3**	**85,980**	**6,929**	**228**	**8.1**	**0.3**	**−0.2**
Married-couple	62,310	2,883	150	4.6	0.2	62,860	2,698	156	4.3	0.2	−0.3
Female householder, no spouse present	15,180	3,302	183	21.8	1.1	15,720	3,419	157	21.8	0.9	Z
Male householder, no spouse present	7,214	825	83	11.4	1.0	7,398	813	85	11.0	1.1	−0.5
Unrelated Subfamilies[4]	**389**	**106**	**29**	**27.2**	**6.5**	**421**	**130**	**33**	**30.8**	**6.5**	**3.6**
PEOPLE											
People in Families											
In primary families[3]	266,500	24,140	795	9.1	0.3	270,500	23,270	762	8.6	0.3	*−0.5
Related children under age 18	71,410	10,700	438	15.0	0.6	71,740	10,010	410	14.0	0.6	*−1.0
Related children under age 6	21,960	3,692	193	16.8	0.9	22,070	3,549	205	16.1	0.9	−0.7
In married-couple families	197,400	10,220	572	5.2	0.3	199,400	9,238	568	4.6	0.3	*−0.5
Related children under age 18	49,460	3,538	301	7.2	0.6	48,940	2,950	259	6.0	0.5	*−1.1
Related children under age 6	15,830	1,211	135	7.7	0.8	15,610	994	108	6.4	0.7	*−1.3
In families with a female householder, no spouse present	48,000	11,320	589	23.6	1.1	49,240	11,590	550	23.5	0.9	−0.1
Related children under age 18	16,550	6,073	361	36.7	1.8	17,120	6,132	342	35.8	1.6	−0.9
Related children under age 6	4,539	2,060	177	45.4	2.8	4,844	2,227	187	46.0	2.8	0.6
In families with a male householder, no spouse present	21,050	2,600	283	12.4	1.2	21,880	2,445	250	11.2	1.1	−1.2
Related children under age 18	5,392	1,093	154	20.3	2.5	5,683	927	135	16.3	2.1	*−4.0
Related children under age 6	1,589	421	76	26.5	3.9	1,615	328	63	20.3	3.4	*−6.2
In unrelated subfamilies[4]	969	279	75	28.8	6.7	1,010	326	78	32.3	6.6	3.5
Children under age 18	509	164	46	32.3	7.8	489	183	45	37.4	8.7	5.1
People Not in Families											
Unrelated individuals[5]	64,390	12,370	372	19.2	0.5	65,730	12,280	389	18.7	0.5	−0.5
Male	31,780	5,677	275	17.9	0.8	32,620	5,418	261	16.6	0.8	*−1.3
Female	32,610	6,689	248	20.5	0.7	33,110	6,866	275	20.7	0.7	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] Due to the implementation of the Vintage 2024 population estimates, comparisons of the estimated change in number of people between 2023 and 2024 reflect both demographic change and methodological updates and are therefore not shown in this table.

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

[3] 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.

[4] 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.

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

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2024 and 2025 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC; DMS number P-7534374, DRB approval number CBDRB-FY25-0383).

Table A-3.
Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin Using the Official Poverty Measure: 1959 to 2024

(Population 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/cpsmar25.pdf>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year[1]	All people			Under 18 years			18 to 64 years			65 years and over		
		Below poverty			Below poverty			Below poverty			Below poverty	
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
ALL RACES												
2024[2]	337,300	35,880	10.6	72,550	10,350	14.3	203,200	19,420	9.6	61,490	6,108	9.9
2023	331,800	36,790	11.1	72,220	11,020	15.3	200,400	20,000	10.0	59,240	5,768	9.7
2022	330,100	37,920	11.5	71,950	10,780	15.0	200,200	21,240	10.6	57,880	5,897	10.2
2021	328,200	37,930	11.6	72,940	11,150	15.3	199,100	20,980	10.5	56,190	5,802	10.3
2020[3]	327,600	37,550	11.5	73,540	11,790	16.0	199,800	20,910	10.5	54,280	4,852	8.9
2019	324,800	33,980	10.5	72,640	10,470	14.4	197,500	18,660	9.4	54,640	4,858	8.9
2018	323,800	38,150	11.8	73,280	11,870	16.2	197,800	21,130	10.7	52,790	5,146	9.7
2017[4]	322,500	39,560	12.3	73,470	12,760	17.4	198,000	21,910	11.1	51,070	4,893	9.6
2017	322,500	39,700	12.3	73,360	12,810	17.5	198,100	22,210	11.2	51,080	4,681	9.2
2016	319,900	40,620	12.7	73,590	13,250	18.0	197,100	22,800	11.6	49,270	4,568	9.3
2015	318,500	43,120	13.5	73,650	14,510	19.7	197,300	24,410	12.4	47,550	4,201	8.8
2014	315,800	46,660	14.8	73,560	15,540	21.1	196,300	26,530	13.5	45,990	4,590	10.0
2013[5]	313,100	46,270	14.8	73,440	15,800	21.5	194,700	25,900	13.3	44,960	4,569	10.2
2013[6]	313,000	45,320	14.5	73,630	14,660	19.9	194,800	26,430	13.6	44,510	4,231	9.5
2012	310,600	46,500	15.0	73,720	16,070	21.8	193,600	26,500	13.7	43,290	3,926	9.1
2011	308,500	46,250	15.0	73,740	16,130	21.9	193,200	26,490	13.7	41,510	3,620	8.7
2010[7]	306,100	46,340	15.1	73,870	16,290	22.0	192,500	26,500	13.8	39,780	3,558	8.9
2009	303,800	43,570	14.3	74,580	15,450	20.7	190,600	24,680	12.9	38,610	3,433	8.9
2008	301,000	39,830	13.2	74,070	14,070	19.0	189,200	22,110	11.7	37,790	3,656	9.7
2007	298,700	37,280	12.5	74,000	13,320	18.0	187,900	20,400	10.9	36,790	3,556	9.7
2006	296,500	36,460	12.3	73,730	12,830	17.4	186,700	20,240	10.8	36,040	3,394	9.4
2005	293,100	36,950	12.6	73,290	12,900	17.6	184,300	20,450	11.1	35,510	3,603	10.1
2004[8]	290,600	37,040	12.7	73,240	13,040	17.8	182,200	20,550	11.3	35,210	3,453	9.8
2003	287,700	35,860	12.5	73,000	12,870	17.6	180,000	19,440	10.8	34,660	3,552	10.2
2002	285,300	34,570	12.1	72,700	12,130	16.7	178,400	18,860	10.6	34,230	3,576	10.4
2001	281,500	32,910	11.7	72,020	11,730	16.3	175,700	17,760	10.1	33,770	3,414	10.1
2000[9]	278,900	31,580	11.3	71,740	11,590	16.2	173,600	16,670	9.6	33,570	3,323	9.9
1999[10]	276,200	32,790	11.9	71,690	12,280	17.1	171,100	17,290	10.1	33,380	3,222	9.7
1998	271,100	34,480	12.7	71,340	13,470	18.9	167,300	17,620	10.5	32,390	3,386	10.5
1997	268,500	35,570	13.3	71,070	14,110	19.9	165,300	18,090	10.9	32,080	3,376	10.5
1996	266,200	36,530	13.7	70,650	14,460	20.5	163,700	18,640	11.4	31,880	3,428	10.8
1995[11]	263,700	36,430	13.8	70,570	14,670	20.8	161,500	18,440	11.4	31,660	3,318	10.5
1994[12]	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[13]	259,300	39,270	15.1	69,290	15,730	22.7	159,200	19,780	12.4	30,780	3,755	12.2
1992[14]	256,500	38,010	14.8	68,440	15,290	22.3	157,700	18,790	11.9	30,430	3,928	12.9
1991[15]	251,200	35,710	14.2	65,920	14,340	21.8	154,700	17,590	11.4	30,590	3,781	12.4
1990	248,600	33,590	13.5	65,050	13,430	20.6	153,500	16,500	10.7	30,090	3,658	12.2
1989	246,000	31,530	12.8	64,140	12,590	19.6	152,300	15,580	10.2	29,570	3,363	11.4
1988[16]	243,500	31,750	13.0	63,750	12,460	19.5	150,800	15,810	10.5	29,020	3,481	12.0
1987[16]	241,000	32,220	13.4	63,290	12,840	20.3	149,200	15,820	10.6	28,490	3,563	12.5
1986	238,600	32,370	13.6	62,950	12,880	20.5	147,600	16,020	10.8	27,980	3,477	12.4
1985[17]	236,600	33,060	14.0	62,880	13,010	20.7	146,400	16,600	11.3	27,320	3,456	12.6
1984[18]	233,800	33,700	14.4	62,450	13,420	21.5	144,600	16,950	11.7	26,820	3,330	12.4
1983	231,700	35,300	15.2	62,330	13,910	22.3	143,100	17,770	12.4	26,310	3,625	13.8
1982	229,400	34,400	15.0	62,350	13,650	21.9	141,300	17,000	12.0	25,740	3,751	14.6
1981[19]	227,200	31,820	14.0	62,450	12,510	20.0	139,500	15,460	11.1	25,230	3,853	15.3
1980	225,000	29,270	13.0	62,910	11,540	18.3	137,400	13,860	10.1	24,690	3,871	15.7
1979[20]	222,900	26,070	11.7	63,380	10,380	16.4	135,300	12,010	8.9	24,190	3,682	15.2
1978	215,700	24,500	11.4	62,310	9,931	15.9	130,200	11,330	8.7	23,180	3,233	14.0
1977	213,900	24,720	11.6	63,140	10,290	16.2	128,300	11,320	8.8	22,470	3,177	14.1
1976	212,300	24,980	11.8	64,030	10,270	16.0	126,200	11,390	9.0	22,100	3,313	15.0
1975	210,900	25,880	12.3	65,080	11,100	17.1	124,100	11,460	9.2	21,660	3,317	15.3

Footnotes available at end of table.

Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin Using the Official Poverty Measure: 1959 to 2024—Con.

(Population 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/cpsmar25.pdf>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year[1]	All people			Under 18 years			18 to 64 years			65 years and over		
		Below poverty			Below poverty			Below poverty			Below poverty	
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
1974[21]	209,400	23,370	11.2	66,130	10,160	15.4	122,100	10,130	8.3	21,130	3,085	14.6
1973	207,600	22,970	11.1	66,960	9,642	14.4	120,100	9,977	8.3	20,600	3,354	16.3
1972[22]	206,000	24,460	11.9	67,930	10,280	15.1	118,000	10,440	8.8	20,120	3,738	18.6
1971[23]	204,600	25,560	12.5	68,820	10,550	15.3	115,900	10,740	9.3	19,830	4,273	21.6
1970	202,200	25,420	12.6	69,160	10,440	15.1	113,600	10,190	9.0	19,470	4,793	24.6
1969	199,500	24,150	12.1	69,090	9,691	14.0	111,500	9,669	8.7	18,900	4,787	25.3
1968	197,600	25,390	12.8	70,390	10,950	15.6	108,700	9,803	9.0	18,560	4,632	25.0
1967[23]	195,700	27,770	14.2	70,410	11,660	16.6	107,000	10,730	10.0	18,240	5,388	29.5
1966	193,400	28,510	14.7	70,220	12,390	17.6	105,200	11,010	10.5	17,930	5,114	28.5
1965	191,400	33,190	17.3	69,990	14,680	21.0	N	N	N	N	N	N
1964	189,700	36,060	19.0	69,710	16,050	23.0	N	N	N	N	N	N
1963	187,300	36,440	19.5	69,180	16,010	23.1	N	N	N	N	N	N
1962	184,300	38,630	21.0	67,720	16,960	25.0	N	N	N	N	N	N
1961	181,300	39,630	21.9	66,120	16,910	25.6	N	N	N	N	N	N
1960	179,500	39,850	22.2	65,600	17,630	26.9	N	N	N	N	N	N
1959	176,600	39,490	22.4	64,320	17,550	27.3	96,690	16,460	17.0	15,560	5,481	35.2
WHITE ALONE												
2024[2]	252,100	23,310	9.2	50,550	6,092	12.1	151,000	12,800	8.5	50,530	4,416	8.7
2023	249,500	24,290	9.7	50,790	6,614	13.0	149,900	13,620	9.1	48,790	4,062	8.3
2022	248,800	26,050	10.5	50,650	6,849	13.5	150,400	14,880	9.9	47,770	4,320	9.0
2021	248,900	24,920	10.0	51,690	6,631	12.8	150,700	14,050	9.3	46,550	4,236	9.1
2020[3]	249,100	25,180	10.1	52,330	7,313	14.0	151,400	14,360	9.5	45,330	3,513	7.8
2019	248,100	22,510	9.1	52,490	6,443	12.3	149,800	12,540	8.4	45,760	3,534	7.7
2018	247,600	24,950	10.1	52,760	7,049	13.4	150,600	14,130	9.4	44,310	3,762	8.5
2017[4]	247,300	26,030	10.5	53,100	7,796	14.7	151,200	14,650	9.7	43,000	3,577	8.3
2017	247,300	26,440	10.7	53,020	8,041	15.2	151,300	15,030	9.9	42,990	3,368	7.8
2016	246,000	27,110	11.0	53,320	8,324	15.6	151,000	15,470	10.2	41,620	3,322	8.0
2015	245,500	28,570	11.6	53,550	9,204	17.2	151,700	16,330	10.8	40,250	3,037	7.5
2014	244,300	31,090	12.7	53,640	9,602	17.9	151,600	18,090	11.9	39,050	3,400	8.7
2013[5]	243,300	31,290	12.9	53,640	10,300	19.2	151,200	17,630	11.7	38,480	3,362	8.7
2013[6]	243,100	29,940	12.3	53,850	8,808	16.4	151,300	17,930	11.8	37,910	3,197	8.4
2012	242,100	30,820	12.7	54,070	9,979	18.5	151,000	17,950	11.9	37,040	2,891	7.8
2011	241,300	30,850	12.8	54,190	10,100	18.6	151,400	18,010	11.9	35,730	2,739	7.7
2010[7]	240,000	31,080	13.0	54,490	10,090	18.5	151,200	18,350	12.1	34,270	2,638	7.7
2009	242,000	29,830	12.3	56,270	9,938	17.7	152,400	17,390	11.4	33,410	2,501	7.5
2008	240,500	26,990	11.2	56,150	8,863	15.8	151,700	15,360	10.1	32,710	2,771	8.5
2007	239,100	25,120	10.5	56,420	8,395	14.9	150,900	14,140	9.4	31,840	2,590	8.1
2006	237,600	24,420	10.3	56,210	7,908	14.1	150,100	14,040	9.3	31,270	2,473	7.9
2005	235,400	24,870	10.6	56,080	8,085	14.4	148,500	14,090	9.5	30,910	2,700	8.7
2004[8]	233,700	25,330	10.8	56,050	8,308	14.8	147,000	14,490	9.9	30,710	2,534	8.3
2003	231,900	24,270	10.5	55,780	7,985	14.3	145,800	13,620	9.3	30,300	2,666	8.8
2002	230,400	23,470	10.2	55,700	7,549	13.6	144,700	13,180	9.1	29,980	2,739	9.1
WHITE												
2001	229,700	22,740	9.9	56,090	7,527	13.4	143,800	12,560	8.7	29,790	2,656	8.9
2000[9]	227,800	21,650	9.5	55,980	7,307	13.1	142,200	11,750	8.3	29,700	2,584	8.7
1999[10]	225,400	22,170	9.8	55,830	7,639	13.7	140,000	12,090	8.6	29,550	2,446	8.3
1998	222,800	23,450	10.5	56,020	8,443	15.1	138,100	12,460	9.0	28,760	2,555	8.9
1997	221,200	24,400	11.0	55,860	8,990	16.1	136,800	12,840	9.4	28,550	2,569	9.0
1996	219,700	24,650	11.2	55,610	9,044	16.3	135,600	12,940	9.5	28,460	2,667	9.4
1995[11]	218,000	24,420	11.2	55,440	8,981	16.2	134,100	12,870	9.6	28,440	2,572	9.0
1994[12]	216,500	25,380	11.7	55,190	9,346	16.9	133,300	13,190	9.9	27,990	2,846	10.2
1993[13]	214,900	26,230	12.2	54,640	9,752	17.8	132,700	13,540	10.2	27,580	2,939	10.7
1992[14]	213,100	25,260	11.9	54,110	9,399	17.4	131,700	12,870	9.8	27,260	2,989	11.0

Footnotes available at end of table.

Table A-3.
Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin Using the Official Poverty Measure: 1959 to 2024—Con.

(Population 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/cpsmar25.pdf>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year[1]	All people			Under 18 years			18 to 64 years			65 years and over		
		Below poverty			Below poverty			Below poverty			Below poverty	
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
1991[15]................	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[16]................	205,200	20,720	10.1	51,200	7,435	14.5	128,000	10,690	8.3	26,000	2,593	10.0
1987[16]................	203,600	21,200	10.4	51,010	7,788	15.3	127,000	10,700	8.4	25,600	2,704	10.6
1986................	202,300	22,180	11.0	51,110	8,209	16.1	126,000	11,290	9.0	25,170	2,689	10.7
1985[17]................	200,900	22,860	11.4	51,030	8,253	16.2	125,300	11,910	9.5	24,630	2,698	11.0
1984[18]................	198,900	22,960	11.5	50,810	8,472	16.7	123,900	11,900	9.6	24,210	2,579	10.7
1983................	197,500	23,980	12.1	50,730	8,862	17.5	123,000	12,350	10.0	23,750	2,776	11.7
1982................	195,900	23,520	12.0	50,920	8,678	17.0	121,800	11,970	9.8	23,230	2,870	12.4
1981[19]................	194,500	21,550	11.1	51,140	7,785	15.2	120,600	10,790	8.9	22,790	2,978	13.1
1980................	192,900	19,700	10.2	51,650	7,181	13.9	118,900	9,478	8.0	22,330	3,042	13.6
1979[20]................	191,700	17,210	9.0	52,260	6,193	11.8	117,600	8,110	6.9	21,900	2,911	13.3
1978................	186,500	16,260	8.7	51,670	5,831	11.3	113,800	7,897	6.9	20,950	2,530	12.1
1977................	185,300	16,420	8.9	52,560	6,097	11.6	112,400	7,893	7.0	20,320	2,426	11.9
1976................	184,200	16,710	9.1	53,430	6,189	11.6	110,700	7,890	7.1	20,020	2,633	13.2
1975................	183,200	17,770	9.7	54,410	6,927	12.7	109,100	8,210	7.5	19,650	2,634	13.4
1974[21]................	182,400	15,740	8.6	55,590	6,223	11.2	107,600	7,053	6.6	19,210	2,460	12.8
1973................	181,200	15,140	8.4	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	2,698	14.4
1972[22]................	180,100	16,200	9.0	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	3,072	16.8
1971[23]................	179,400	17,780	9.9	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	3,605	19.9
1970................	177,400	17,480	9.9	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	4,011	22.6
1969................	175,300	16,660	9.5	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	4,052	23.3
1968................	173,700	17,400	10.0	N	N	N	N	N	N	17,060	3,939	23.1
1967[24]................	172,000	18,980	11.0	N	N	N	N	N	N	16,790	4,646	27.7
1966................	170,200	19,290	11.3	N	N	N	N	N	N	16,510	4,357	26.4
1965................	168,700	22,500	13.3	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
1960................	158,900	28,310	17.8	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
1959................	157,000	28,480	18.1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	4,744	33.1
WHITE ALONE, NOT HISPANIC												
2024[2]................	192,800	14,560	7.6	34,230	2,809	8.2	113,400	8,279	7.3	45,090	3,474	7.7
2023................	192,600	14,890	7.7	34,860	3,029	8.7	114,100	8,704	7.6	43,690	3,154	7.2
2022................	193,200	16,690	8.6	34,930	3,371	9.7	115,300	9,805	8.5	42,970	3,510	8.2
2021................	194,300	15,800	8.1	35,900	3,162	8.8	116,600	9,289	8.0	41,850	3,354	8.0
2020[3]................	195,100	16,040	8.2	36,450	3,593	9.9	117,800	9,677	8.2	40,860	2,768	6.8
2019................	194,600	14,150	7.3	36,390	3,030	8.3	116,800	8,321	7.1	41,440	2,801	6.8
2018................	194,800	15,730	8.1	36,620	3,265	8.9	118,000	9,510	8.1	40,220	2,951	7.3
2017[4]................	195,200	16,620	8.5	37,120	3,793	10.2	119,000	9,884	8.3	39,130	2,942	7.5
2017................	195,300	16,990	8.7	37,050	4,026	10.9	119,100	10,230	8.6	39,130	2,737	7.0
2016................	195,200	17,260	8.8	37,490	4,050	10.8	119,800	10,530	8.8	37,950	2,687	7.1
2015................	195,500	17,790	9.1	37,860	4,563	12.1	120,900	10,810	8.9	36,680	2,411	6.6
2014................	195,200	19,650	10.1	38,060	4,679	12.3	121,400	12,170	10.0	35,730	2,801	7.8
2013[5]................	195,100	19,550	10.0	38,170	5,116	13.4	121,600	11,690	9.6	35,320	2,745	7.8
2013[6]................	195,200	18,800	9.6	38,400	4,094	10.7	122,000	12,130	9.9	34,780	2,569	7.4
2012................	195,100	18,940	9.7	38,760	4,782	12.3	122,200	11,830	9.7	34,130	2,324	6.8
2011................	195,000	19,170	9.8	38,960	4,850	12.5	123,100	12,110	9.8	32,900	2,210	6.7
2010[7]................	194,800	19,250	9.9	39,440	4,866	12.3	123,700	12,230	9.9	31,620	2,155	6.8
2009................	197,200	18,530	9.4	40,920	4,850	11.9	125,500	11,660	9.3	30,740	2,022	6.6
2008................	196,900	17,020	8.6	41,310	4,364	10.6	125,500	10,380	8.3	30,150	2,280	7.6
2007................	196,600	16,030	8.2	41,980	4,255	10.1	125,200	9,598	7.7	29,440	2,179	7.4
2006................	196,000	16,010	8.2	42,210	4,208	10.0	124,800	9,761	7.8	28,990	2,044	7.0
2005................	195,600	16,230	8.3	42,520	4,254	10.0	124,300	9,708	7.8	28,700	2,264	7.9
2004[8]................	195,100	16,910	8.7	42,980	4,519	10.5	123,500	10,240	8.3	28,640	2,153	7.5

Footnotes available at end of table.

Table A-3.
Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin Using the Official Poverty Measure: 1959 to 2024—Con.

(Population 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/cpsmar25.pdf>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year[1]	All people			Under 18 years			18 to 64 years			65 years and over		
		Below poverty			Below poverty			Below poverty			Below poverty	
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
2003..................	194,600	15,900	8.2	43,150	4,233	9.8	123,100	9,391	7.6	28,340	2,277	8.0
2002..................	194,100	15,570	8.0	43,610	4,090	9.4	122,500	9,157	7.5	28,020	2,321	8.3
WHITE, NOT HISPANIC												
2001..................	194,500	15,270	7.8	44,100	4,194	9.5	122,500	8,811	7.2	27,970	2,266	8.1
2000[9]	193,700	14,370	7.4	44,240	4,018	9.1	121,500	8,130	6.7	27,950	2,218	7.9
1999[10]	192,600	14,740	7.7	44,270	4,155	9.4	120,300	8,462	7.0	27,950	2,118	7.6
1998..................	192,800	15,800	8.2	45,360	4,822	10.6	120,300	8,760	7.3	27,120	2,217	8.2
1997..................	191,900	16,490	8.6	45,490	5,204	11.4	119,400	9,088	7.6	27,000	2,200	8.1
1996..................	191,500	16,460	8.6	45,610	5,072	11.1	118,800	9,074	7.6	27,030	2,316	8.6
1995[11]	191,000	16,270	8.5	45,690	5,115	11.2	118,200	8,908	7.5	27,030	2,243	8.3
1994[12]	192,500	18,110	9.4	46,670	5,823	12.5	119,200	9,732	8.2	26,680	2,556	9.6
1993[13]	190,800	18,880	9.9	46,100	6,255	13.6	118,500	9,964	8.4	26,270	2,663	10.1
1992[14]	189,000	18,200	9.6	45,590	6,017	13.2	117,400	9,461	8.1	26,030	2,724	10.5
1991[15]	189,100	17,740	9.4	45,240	5,918	13.1	117,700	9,244	7.9	26,210	2,580	9.8
1990..................	188,100	16,620	8.8	44,800	5,532	12.3	117,500	8,619	7.3	25,850	2,471	9.6
1989..................	187,000	15,600	8.3	44,490	5,110	11.5	117,000	8,154	7.0	25,500	2,335	9.2
1988[16]	186,000	15,570	8.4	44,440	4,888	11.0	116,500	8,293	7.1	25,040	2,384	9.5
1987[16]	184,900	16,030	8.7	44,460	5,230	11.8	115,700	8,327	7.2	24,750	2,472	10.0
1986..................	184,100	17,240	9.4	44,660	5,789	13.0	115,200	8,963	7.8	24,300	2,492	10.3
1985[17]	183,500	17,840	9.7	44,750	5,745	12.8	115,000	9,608	8.4	23,730	2,486	10.5
1984[18]	182,500	18,300	10.0	44,890	6,156	13.7	114,200	9,734	8.5	23,400	2,410	10.3
1983..................	181,400	19,540	10.8	44,830	6,649	14.8	113,600	10,280	9.1	22,990	2,610	11.4
1982..................	181,900	19,360	10.6	45,530	6,566	14.4	113,700	10,080	8.9	22,660	2,714	12.0
1981[19]	180,900	17,990	9.9	45,950	5,946	12.9	112,700	9,207	8.2	22,240	2,834	12.7
1980..................	179,800	16,370	9.1	46,580	5,510	11.8	111,500	7,990	7.2	21,760	2,865	13.2
1979[20]	178,800	14,420	8.1	46,970	4,730	10.1	110,500	6,930	6.3	21,340	2,759	12.9
1978..................	174,700	13,760	7.9	46,820	4,506	9.6	107,500	6,837	6.4	20,430	2,412	11.8
1977..................	173,600	13,800	8.0	47,690	4,714	9.9	106,100	6,772	6.4	19,810	2,316	11.7
1976..................	173,200	14,030	8.1	48,820	4,799	9.8	104,800	6,720	6.4	19,570	2,506	12.8
1975..................	172,400	14,880	8.6	49,670	5,342	10.8	103,500	7,039	6.8	19,250	2,503	13.0
1974[21]	171,500	13,220	7.7	50,760	4,820	9.5	101,900	6,051	5.9	18,810	2,346	12.5
BLACK ALONE OR IN COMBINATION												
2024[2]	50,670	9,236	18.2	13,810	3,349	24.3	30,360	4,704	15.5	6,493	1,182	18.2
2023..................	50,000	8,924	17.8	13,750	3,301	24.0	29,990	4,384	14.6	6,253	1,239	19.8
2022..................	49,100	8,353	17.0	13,540	2,929	21.6	29,460	4,353	14.8	6,097	1,070	17.5
2021..................	48,230	9,298	19.3	13,440	3,484	25.9	28,940	4,776	16.5	5,845	1,038	17.8
2020[3]	48,260	9,311	19.3	13,570	3,575	26.3	29,200	4,797	16.4	5,487	939	17.1
2019..................	47,260	8,836	18.7	13,020	3,338	25.6	28,840	4,531	15.7	5,394	966	17.9
2018..................	46,830	9,695	20.7	13,220	3,773	28.5	28,420	4,948	17.4	5,180	975	18.8
2017[4]	46,340	10,050	21.7	13,160	3,903	29.7	28,230	5,216	18.5	4,942	930	18.8
2017..................	46,390	9,820	21.2	13,190	3,731	28.3	28,250	5,142	18.2	4,952	948	19.1
2016..................	45,680	9,965	21.8	13,190	3,916	29.7	27,830	5,186	18.6	4,660	864	18.5
2015..................	45,230	10,800	23.9	13,130	4,146	31.6	27,650	5,835	21.1	4,447	816	18.4
2014..................	44,570	11,580	26.0	12,880	4,639	36.0	27,440	6,137	22.4	4,249	805	19.0
2013[5]	44,150	11,160	25.3	13,040	4,359	33.4	27,060	6,031	22.3	4,054	772	19.0
2013[6]	44,110	11,960	27.1	13,100	4,838	36.9	26,920	6,410	23.8	4,085	712	17.4
2012..................	43,580	11,810	27.1	13,110	4,815	36.7	26,480	6,265	23.7	3,993	730	18.3
2011..................	42,650	11,730	27.5	12,970	4,849	37.4	25,960	6,241	24.0	3,718	640	17.2
2010[7]	42,390	11,600	27.4	13,020	4,923	37.8	25,820	6,031	23.4	3,555	643	18.1

Footnotes available at end of table.

Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin Using the Official Poverty Measure: 1959 to 2024—Con.

(Population 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/cpsmar25.pdf>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year[1]	All people			Under 18 years			18 to 64 years			65 years and over		
		Below poverty			Below poverty			Below poverty			Below poverty	
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
2009	40,880	10,580	25.9	12,660	4,480	35.4	24,820	5,441	21.9	3,405	655	19.2
2008	40,100	9,882	24.6	12,390	4,202	33.9	24,400	5,017	20.6	3,305	663	20.0
2007	39,560	9,668	24.4	12,380	4,178	33.7	23,970	4,742	19.8	3,215	748	23.3
2006	39,010	9,447	24.2	12,380	4,086	33.0	23,510	4,652	19.8	3,128	710	22.7
2005	38,550	9,517	24.7	12,160	4,074	33.5	23,340	4,735	20.3	3,053	708	23.2
2004[8]	38,040	9,411	24.7	12,190	4,059	33.3	22,840	4,638	20.3	3,005	714	23.8
2003	37,500	9,108	24.3	12,220	4,108	33.6	22,360	4,313	19.3	2,933	688	23.5
2002	37,210	8,884	23.9	12,110	3,817	31.5	22,170	4,376	19.7	2,922	691	23.6
BLACK ALONE												
2024[2]	45,700	8,401	18.4	11,290	2,865	25.4	28,120	4,396	15.6	6,290	1,140	18.1
2023	44,870	8,020	17.9	11,210	2,806	25.0	27,650	4,016	14.5	6,013	1,198	19.9
2022	44,520	7,626	17.1	11,170	2,491	22.3	27,450	4,097	14.9	5,897	1,038	17.6
2021	43,980	8,583	19.5	11,190	3,056	27.3	27,110	4,519	16.7	5,675	1,008	17.8
2020[3]	43,690	8,556	19.6	11,170	3,086	27.6	27,200	4,552	16.7	5,328	919	17.2
2019	42,970	8,073	18.8	10,850	2,865	26.4	26,860	4,261	15.9	5,257	947	18.0
2018	42,770	8,884	20.8	11,080	3,273	29.5	26,640	4,660	17.5	5,045	951	18.9
2017[4]	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
2014	41,110	10,760	26.2	11,020	4,090	37.1	25,950	5,869	22.6	4,143	796	19.2
2013[5]	40,500	10,190	25.2	11,000	3,708	33.7	25,560	5,742	22.5	3,933	736	18.7
2013[6]	40,620	11,040	27.2	11,090	4,244	38.3	25,550	6,099	23.9	3,975	698	17.6
2012	40,130	10,910	27.2	11,080	4,201	37.9	25,150	6,002	23.9	3,893	708	18.2
2011	39,610	10,930	27.6	11,140	4,320	38.8	24,830	5,980	24.1	3,640	630	17.3
2010[7]	39,280	10,750	27.4	11,170	4,355	39.0	24,670	5,775	23.4	3,443	617	17.9
2009	38,560	9,944	25.8	11,280	4,033	35.7	23,950	5,264	22.0	3,320	647	19.5
2008	37,970	9,379	24.7	11,170	3,878	34.7	23,570	4,855	20.6	3,229	646	20.0
2007	37,670	9,237	24.5	11,300	3,904	34.5	23,210	4,602	19.8	3,150	731	23.2
2006	37,310	9,048	24.3	11,320	3,777	33.4	22,910	4,570	19.9	3,085	701	22.7
2005	36,800	9,168	24.9	11,140	3,841	34.5	22,660	4,627	20.4	3,007	701	23.3
2004[8]	36,430	9,014	24.7	11,240	3,788	33.7	22,230	4,521	20.3	2,956	705	23.8
2003	35,990	8,781	24.4	11,370	3,877	34.1	21,750	4,224	19.4	2,876	680	23.7
2002	35,680	8,602	24.1	11,280	3,645	32.3	21,550	4,277	19.9	2,856	680	23.8
BLACK												
2001	35,870	8,136	22.7	11,560	3,492	30.2	21,460	4,018	18.7	2,853	626	21.9
2000[9]	35,430	7,982	22.5	11,480	3,581	31.2	21,160	3,794	17.9	2,785	607	21.8
1999[10]	35,760	8,441	23.6	11,490	3,813	33.2	21,520	4,000	18.6	2,750	628	22.8
1998	34,880	9,091	26.1	11,320	4,151	36.7	20,840	4,222	20.3	2,723	718	26.4
1997	34,460	9,116	26.5	11,370	4,225	37.2	20,400	4,191	20.5	2,691	700	26.0
1996	34,110	9,694	28.4	11,340	4,519	39.9	20,160	4,515	22.4	2,616	661	25.3
1995[11]	33,740	9,872	29.3	11,370	4,761	41.9	19,890	4,483	22.5	2,478	629	25.4
1994[12]	33,350	10,200	30.6	11,210	4,906	43.8	19,590	4,590	23.4	2,557	700	27.4
1993[13]	32,910	10,880	33.1	11,130	5,125	46.1	19,270	5,049	26.2	2,510	702	28.0
1992[14]	32,410	10,830	33.4	10,960	5,106	46.6	18,950	4,884	25.8	2,504	838	33.5
1991[15]	31,310	10,240	32.7	10,350	4,755	45.9	18,360	4,607	25.1	2,606	880	33.8
1990	30,810	9,837	31.9	10,160	4,550	44.8	18,100	4,427	24.5	2,547	860	33.8
1989	30,330	9,302	30.7	10,010	4,375	43.7	17,830	4,164	23.3	2,487	763	30.7
1988[16]	29,850	9,356	31.3	9,865	4,296	43.5	17,550	4,275	24.4	2,436	785	32.2
1987[16]	29,360	9,520	32.4	9,730	4,385	45.1	17,250	4,361	25.3	2,387	774	32.4
1986	28,870	8,983	31.1	9,629	4,148	43.1	16,910	4,113	24.3	2,331	722	31.0
1985[17]	28,490	8,926	31.3	9,545	4,157	43.6	16,670	4,052	24.3	2,273	717	31.5
1984[18]	28,090	9,490	33.8	9,480	4,413	46.6	16,370	4,368	26.7	2,238	710	31.7

Footnotes available at end of table.

Table A-3.
Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin Using the Official Poverty Measure: 1959 to 2024—Con.

(Population 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/cpsmar25.pdf>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year[1]	All people			Under 18 years			18 to 64 years			65 years and over		
		Below poverty			Below poverty			Below poverty			Below poverty	
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
1983	27,680	9,882	35.7	9,417	4,398	46.7	16,070	4,694	29.2	2,197	791	36.0
1982	27,220	9,697	35.6	9,400	4,472	47.6	15,690	4,415	28.1	2,124	811	38.2
1981[19]	26,830	9,173	34.2	9,374	4,237	45.2	15,360	4,117	26.8	2,102	820	39.0
1980	26,410	8,579	32.5	9,368	3,961	42.3	14,990	3,835	25.6	2,054	783	38.1
1979[20]	25,940	8,050	31.0	9,307	3,833	41.2	14,600	3,478	23.8	2,040	740	36.2
1978	24,960	7,625	30.6	9,229	3,830	41.5	13,770	3,133	22.7	1,954	662	33.9
1977	24,710	7,726	31.3	9,296	3,888	41.8	13,480	3,137	23.3	1,930	701	36.3
1976	24,400	7,595	31.1	9,322	3,787	40.6	13,220	3,163	23.9	1,852	644	34.8
1975	24,090	7,545	31.3	9,421	3,925	41.7	12,870	2,968	23.1	1,795	652	36.3
1974[21]	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[22]	23,140	7,710	33.3	N	N	N	N	N	N	1,603	640	39.9
1971[23]	22,780	7,396	32.5	N	N	N	N	N	N	1,584	623	39.3
1970	22,520	7,548	33.5	N	N	N	N	N	N	1,422	683	48.0
1969	22,010	7,095	32.2	N	N	N	N	N	N	1,373	689	50.2
1968	21,940	7,616	34.7	N	N	N	N	N	N	1,374	655	47.7
1967[24]	21,590	8,486	39.3	N	N	N	N	N	N	1,341	715	53.3
1966	21,210	8,867	41.8	N	N	N	N	N	N	1,311	722	55.1
1965	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	711	62.5
ASIAN ALONE OR IN COMBINATION												
2024[2]	26,750	1,976	7.4	6,297	426	6.8	17,030	1,184	7.0	3,423	366	10.7
2023	24,640	2,192	8.9	5,735	587	10.2	15,690	1,259	8.0	3,219	345	10.7
2022	24,310	2,002	8.2	5,678	441	7.8	15,510	1,164	7.5	3,127	398	12.7
2021	23,450	2,112	9.0	5,612	452	8.1	14,830	1,257	8.5	3,011	403	13.4
2020[3]	22,920	1,827	8.0	5,565	445	8.0	14,610	1,071	7.3	2,747	311	11.3
2019	22,440	1,588	7.1	5,234	329	6.3	14,480	1,007	7.0	2,724	252	9.3
2018	22,050	2,166	9.8	5,158	538	10.4	14,350	1,334	9.3	2,539	294	11.6
2017[4]	21,560	2,063	9.6	5,170	524	10.1	13,990	1,259	9.0	2,392	280	11.7
2017	21,510	2,104	9.8	5,133	537	10.5	13,970	1,303	9.3	2,408	263	10.9
2016	20,760	2,062	9.9	4,922	495	10.1	13,580	1,301	9.6	2,253	266	11.8
2015	20,040	2,234	11.1	4,728	539	11.4	13,130	1,443	11.0	2,176	252	11.6
2014	19,690	2,268	11.5	4,792	577	12.0	12,830	1,390	10.8	2,059	301	14.6
2013[5]	19,180	2,398	12.5	4,900	628	12.8	12,390	1,457	11.8	1,889	312	16.5
2013[6]	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[7]	17,240	2,064	12.0	4,308	586	13.6	11,410	1,265	11.1	1,515	214	14.1
2009	15,270	1,901	12.4	3,996	531	13.3	9,898	1,154	11.7	1,378	216	15.7
2008	14,540	1,686	11.6	3,717	494	13.3	9,507	1,031	10.8	1,319	162	12.3
2007	14,430	1,467	10.2	3,606	431	11.9	9,531	892	9.4	1,293	144	11.2
2006	14,330	1,447	10.1	3,573	408	11.4	9,553	897	9.4	1,205	142	11.8
2005	13,730	1,501	10.9	3,472	359	10.3	9,115	999	11.0	1,144	144	12.6
2004[8]	13,290	1,295	9.7	3,406	329	9.7	8,780	819	9.3	1,104	147	13.3
2003	12,890	1,527	11.8	3,316	420	12.7	8,510	956	11.2	1,065	152	14.2
2002	12,490	1,243	10.0	3,199	353	11.0	8,292	804	9.7	995	86	8.7
ASIAN ALONE												
2024[2]	23,530	1,753	7.5	4,702	299	6.4	15,520	1,092	7.0	3,310	362	10.9
2023	21,820	1,975	9.1	4,275	494	11.6	14,410	1,137	7.9	3,132	344	11.0
2022	21,590	1,866	8.6	4,267	377	8.8	14,290	1,097	7.7	3,034	392	12.9
2021	20,680	1,922	9.3	4,199	371	8.8	13,580	1,167	8.6	2,900	385	13.3
2020[3]	20,350	1,645	8.1	4,284	358	8.4	13,420	985	7.3	2,646	302	11.4

Footnotes available at end of table.

Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin Using the Official Poverty Measure: 1959 to 2024—Con.

(Population 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/cpsmar25.pdf>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year[1]	All people			Under 18 years			18 to 64 years			65 years and over		
		Below poverty			Below poverty			Below poverty			Below poverty	
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
2019	19,930	1,464	7.3	3,916	286	7.3	13,370	932	7.0	2,638	246	9.3
2018	19,770	1,996	10.1	3,998	453	11.3	13,290	1,254	9.4	2,479	289	11.7
2017[4]	19,530	1,891	9.7	4,058	420	10.4	13,120	1,193	9.1	2,348	277	11.8
2017	19,480	1,953	10.0	4,019	455	11.3	13,100	1,244	9.5	2,358	255	10.8
2016	18,880	1,908	10.1	3,875	430	11.1	12,800	1,217	9.5	2,209	261	11.8
2015	18,240	2,078	11.4	3,786	466	12.3	12,330	1,360	11.0	2,130	252	11.8
2014	17,790	2,137	12.0	3,750	524	14.0	12,010	1,314	10.9	2,029	299	14.7
2013[5]	17,260	2,255	13.1	3,766	555	14.7	11,650	1,393	12.0	1,845	307	16.7
2013[6]	17,060	1,785	10.5	3,651	367	10.1	11,530	1,162	10.1	1,881	256	13.6
2012	16,420	1,921	11.7	3,596	497	13.8	11,150	1,220	10.9	1,669	205	12.3
2011	16,090	1,973	12.3	3,657	494	13.5	10,870	1,297	11.9	1,555	182	11.7
2010[7]	15,610	1,899	12.2	3,431	494	14.4	10,700	1,191	11.1	1,484	214	14.4
2009	14,010	1,746	12.5	3,311	463	14.0	9,344	1,069	11.4	1,350	213	15.8
2008	13,310	1,576	11.8	3,052	446	14.6	8,961	974	10.9	1,296	157	12.1
2007	13,260	1,349	10.2	2,980	374	12.5	9,012	832	9.2	1,265	143	11.3
2006	13,180	1,353	10.3	2,956	360	12.2	9,039	851	9.4	1,182	142	12.0
2005	12,580	1,402	11.1	2,871	317	11.1	8,591	941	11.0	1,118	143	12.8
2004[8]	12,230	1,201	9.8	2,854	281	9.9	8,294	774	9.3	1,083	146	13.5
2003	11,860	1,401	11.8	2,759	344	12.5	8,044	907	11.3	1,052	151	14.3
2002	11,540	1,161	10.1	2,683	315	11.7	7,881	764	9.7	977	82	8.4
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER												
2001	12,470	1,275	10.2	3,215	369	11.5	8,352	814	9.7	899	92	10.2
2000[9]	12,670	1,258	9.9	3,294	420	12.7	8,500	756	8.9	878	82	9.3
1999[10]	11,960	1,285	10.7	3,212	381	11.9	7,879	807	10.2	864	96	11.1
1998	10,870	1,360	12.5	3,137	564	18.0	6,951	698	10.0	785	97	12.4
1997	10,480	1,468	14.0	3,096	628	20.3	6,680	753	11.3	705	87	12.3
1996	10,050	1,454	14.5	2,924	571	19.5	6,484	821	12.7	647	63	9.7
1995[11]	9,644	1,411	14.6	2,900	564	19.5	6,123	757	12.4	622	89	14.3
1994[12]	6,654	974	14.6	1,739	318	18.3	4,401	589	13.4	513	67	13.0
1993[13]	7,434	1,134	15.3	2,061	375	18.2	4,871	680	14.0	503	79	15.6
1992[14]	7,779	985	12.7	2,218	363	16.4	5,067	568	11.2	494	53	10.8
1991[15]	7,192	996	13.8	2,056	360	17.5	4,582	565	12.3	555	70	12.7
1990	7,014	858	12.2	2,126	374	17.6	4,375	422	9.6	514	62	12.1
1989	6,673	939	14.1	1,983	392	19.8	4,225	512	12.1	465	34	7.4
1988[16]	6,447	1,117	17.3	1,970	474	24.1	4,035	583	14.4	442	60	13.5
1987[16]	6,322	1,021	16.1	1,937	455	23.5	4,010	510	12.7	375	56	15.0
AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE ALONE OR IN COMBINATION												
2024[2]	7,105	1,248	17.6	1,873	414	22.1	4,279	696	16.3	952	138	14.5
2023	7,074	1,338	18.9	1,974	505	25.6	4,231	714	16.9	869	119	13.7
2022	7,099	1,423	20.0	2,068	551	26.6	4,224	770	18.2	808	102	12.6
2021	7,066	1,550	21.9	2,148	570	26.6	4,111	847	20.6	807	133	16.5
2020[3]	6,758	1,111	16.4	1,976	411	20.8	4,079	615	15.1	703	85	12.1

Footnotes available at end of table.

Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin Using the Official Poverty Measure: 1959 to 2024—Con.

(Population 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/cpsmar25.pdf>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year[1]	All people			Under 18 years			18 to 64 years			65 years and over		
		Below poverty			Below poverty			Below poverty			Below poverty	
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
2019	6,541	1,062	16.2	1,896	343	18.1	3,926	611	15.6	719	107	14.9
2018	6,816	1,335	19.6	2,023	497	24.6	4,072	721	17.7	721	117	16.2
2017[4]	6,914	1,401	20.3	2,016	549	27.2	4,193	743	17.7	706	110	15.6
2017	6,914	1,356	19.6	2,002	521	26.0	4,210	730	17.3	702	105	14.9
2016	6,836	1,387	20.3	2,067	518	25.1	4,090	757	18.5	679	113	16.6
2015	7,111	1,507	21.2	2,194	620	28.3	4,281	790	18.5	636	97	15.3
2014	6,679	1,526	22.8	2,138	620	29.0	3,937	823	20.9	604	83	13.7
2013[5]	5,831	1,372	23.5	1,793	525	29.3	3,518	727	20.7	519	121	23.2
2013[6]	6,368	1,490	23.4	1,971	599	30.4	3,841	821	21.4	556	69	12.5
2012	6,284	1,759	28.0	1,924	712	37.0	3,831	961	25.1	529	86	16.3
2011	6,224	1,515	24.3	1,967	615	31.3	3,808	845	22.2	450	55	12.2
2010[7]	6,073	1,552	25.6	2,023	690	34.1	3,617	793	21.9	434	69	15.9
2009	5,244	1,218	23.2	1,637	505	30.9	3,198	659	20.6	409	53	12.9
2008	5,471	1,211	22.1	1,747	491	28.1	3,281	652	19.9	443	67	15.2
2007	5,292	1,076	20.3	1,566	357	22.8	3,286	635	19.3	440	84	19.0
2006	5,133	1,148	22.4	1,538	446	29.0	3,173	632	19.9	422	71	16.8
2005	5,233	1,093	20.9	1,603	404	25.2	3,230	637	19.7	401	53	13.2
2004[8]	5,269	1,027	19.5	1,560	371	23.8	3,319	597	18.0	391	59	15.0
2003	5,061	940	18.6	1,625	384	23.6	3,087	508	16.4	349	48	13.8
2002	4,844	952	19.6	1,615	405	25.1	2,907	482	16.6	321	64	20.0
AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE ALONE												
2024[2]	4,134	796	19.3	934	240	25.7	2,627	457	17.4	573	99	17.2
2023	4,021	851	21.2	1,054	304	28.8	2,486	456	18.3	481	91	18.9
2022	3,983	995	25.0	1,041	387	37.1	2,509	544	21.7	433	65	14.9
2021	4,109	998	24.3	1,154	341	29.6	2,539	574	22.6	415	82	19.7
2020[3]	3,950	791	20.0	1,098	278	25.4	2,466	454	18.4	386	59	15.3
2019	3,735	677	18.1	1,036	223	21.5	2,301	369	16.1	398	85	21.3
2018	3,663	808	22.1	986	278	28.2	2,325	465	20.0	351	66	18.7
2017[4]	3,616	790	21.8	959	278	29.0	2,323	455	19.6	335	57	17.1
2017	3,619	750	20.7	948	253	26.7	2,335	438	18.8	336	58	17.3
2016	3,701	811	21.9	1,042	265	25.5	2,326	475	20.4	333	71	21.2
2015	4,269	995	23.3	1,298	399	30.8	2,649	536	20.3	323	59	18.4
2014	3,808	1,013	26.6	1,175	415	35.3	2,317	540	23.3	315	58	18.3
2013[5]	3,074	837	27.2	958	295	30.8	1,868	468	25.0	249	75	30.0
2013[6]	3,344	914	27.3	964	337	34.9	2,114	549	25.9	266	29	10.7
2012	3,459	1,184	34.2	1,048	473	45.1	2,135	651	30.5	276	60	21.7
2011	3,210	917	28.6	943	360	38.2	2,060	530	25.7	207	27	13.0
2010[7]	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[8]	2,319	584	25.2	685	207	30.2	1,478	350	23.7	156	28	17.8
2003	2,240	532	23.8	725	218	30.0	1,385	290	20.9	131	25	19.1
2002	2,273	547	24.1	764	250	32.8	1,385	268	19.3	125	29	23.6

Footnotes available at end of table.

Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin Using the Official Poverty Measure: 1959 to 2024—Con.

(Population 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/cpsmar25.pdf>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year[1]	All people			Under 18 years			18 to 64 years			65 years and over		
		Below poverty			Below poverty			Below poverty			Below poverty	
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE												
2001...................	3,463	757	21.9	1,161	344	29.6	2,075	374	18.0	227	40	17.4
2000[9]................	3,001	696	23.2	988	279	28.2	1,813	367	20.2	199	50	25.1
1999[10]................	3,135	897	28.6	1,152	448	38.9	1,774	397	22.4	210	52	24.7
1998...................	2,472	571	23.1	867	308	35.5	1,478	247	16.7	127	16	12.7
1997...................	2,340	594	25.4	741	270	36.4	1,466	303	20.7	133	21	15.7
1996...................	2,399	731	30.5	782	330	42.2	1,466	364	24.9	150	37	24.5
1995[11]................	2,321	718	31.0	853	358	42.0	1,344	331	24.6	124	29	23.3
1994[12]................	1,482	392	26.4	448	165	36.9	940	209	22.2	95	18	18.6
1993[13]................	1,690	399	23.6	514	172	33.5	1,064	208	19.6	111	19	17.3
1992[14]................	2,054	600	29.2	648	245	37.8	1,275	319	25.0	130	36	27.9
1991[15]................	1,793	562	31.3	670	292	43.5	1,015	245	24.1	108	26	23.7
1990...................	1,560	444	28.5	563	211	37.4	892	210	23.5	104	23	22.1
1989...................	1,445	345	23.9	507	161	31.8	839	160	19.0	100	24	24.2
1988[16]................	1,454	440	30.2	500	198	39.5	843	210	24.9	110	32	28.7
1987[16]................	1,345	387	28.8	488	178	36.6	747	185	24.8	110	23	21.3
TWO OR MORE RACES												
2024[2]................	10,550	1,405	13.3	4,794	768	16.0	5,113	563	11.0	639	74	11.6
2023...................	10,250	1,478	14.4	4,607	744	16.1	4,984	667	13.4	663	67	10.2
2022...................	9,674	1,180	12.2	4,501	611	13.6	4,564	496	10.9	609	73	12.0
2021...................	9,166	1,298	14.2	4,349	673	15.5	4,230	541	12.8	587	83	14.2
2020[3]................	9,220	1,209	13.1	4,293	690	16.1	4,424	471	10.6	503	48	9.6
2019...................	8,920	1,135	12.7	4,084	595	14.6	4,330	501	11.6	506	38	7.6
2018...................	8,793	1,381	15.7	4,126	763	18.5	4,159	552	13.3	508	65	12.8
2017[4]................	8,423	1,441	17.1	3,981	835	21.0	3,975	546	13.7	467	60	12.9
2017...................	8,475	1,408	16.6	4,011	808	20.2	3,995	541	13.5	469	59	12.7
2016...................	8,094	1,312	16.2	3,879	736	19.0	3,764	521	13.8	451	55	12.3
2015...................	7,622	1,323	17.4	3,658	736	20.1	3,556	543	15.3	408	44	10.8
2014...................	7,473	1,352	18.1	3,580	748	20.9	3,521	573	16.3	372	32	8.6
2013[5]................	7,739	1,562	20.2	3,775	900	23.9	3,564	584	16.4	400	78	19.5
2013[6]................	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[7]................	7,172	1,507	21.0	3,534	888	25.1	3,285	560	17.0	353	59	16.8
2009...................	5,715	1,168	20.4	2,700	683	25.3	2,699	456	16.9	316	29	9.1
2008...................	5,502	941	17.1	2,570	488	19.0	2,625	409	15.6	307	44	14.3
2007...................	5,172	845	16.3	2,321	423	18.2	2,567	383	14.9	284	40	13.9
2006...................	5,103	811	15.9	2,333	465	19.9	2,475	316	12.8	295	30	10.2
2005...................	5,472	839	15.3	2,395	421	17.6	2,773	390	14.1	305	29	9.4
2004[8]................	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

Footnotes available at end of table.

Table A-3.
Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin Using the Official Poverty Measure: 1959 to 2024—Con.

(Population 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/cpsmar25.pdf>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year[1]	All people			Under 18 years			18 to 64 years			65 years and over		
		Below poverty			Below poverty			Below poverty			Below poverty	
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
HISPANIC (ANY RACE)												
2024[2]	68,400	10,280	15.0	19,590	3,961	20.2	42,660	5,230	12.3	6,151	1,092	17.7
2023	65,400	10,890	16.6	19,000	4,279	22.5	40,670	5,618	13.8	5,738	990	17.3
2022	63,790	10,780	16.9	18,680	4,057	21.7	39,680	5,804	14.6	5,426	915	16.9
2021	62,480	10,690	17.1	18,650	4,168	22.4	38,620	5,547	14.4	5,213	975	18.7
2020[3]	61,770	10,520	17.0	18,770	4,338	23.1	38,090	5,369	14.1	4,906	813	16.6
2019	60,600	9,545	15.7	18,610	3,888	20.9	37,210	4,836	13.0	4,787	821	17.1
2018	59,960	10,530	17.6	18,740	4,436	23.7	36,670	5,205	14.2	4,544	884	19.5
2017[4]	59,050	10,820	18.3	18,600	4,643	25.0	36,140	5,446	15.1	4,320	726	16.8
2017	59,050	10,790	18.3	18,580	4,639	25.0	36,160	5,415	15.0	4,322	736	17.0
2016	57,560	11,140	19.4	18,390	4,890	26.6	35,110	5,542	15.8	4,057	706	17.4
2015	56,780	12,130	21.4	18,230	5,269	28.9	34,690	6,188	17.8	3,863	676	17.5
2014	55,500	13,100	23.6	18,000	5,745	31.9	33,870	6,701	19.8	3,636	658	18.1
2013[5]	54,180	13,360	24.7	17,900	5,907	33.0	32,840	6,746	20.5	3,443	704	20.4
2013[6]	54,150	12,740	23.5	17,840	5,415	30.4	32,900	6,654	20.2	3,405	676	19.8
2012	53,110	13,620	25.6	17,660	5,976	33.8	32,230	6,977	21.6	3,213	663	20.6
2011	52,280	13,240	25.3	17,600	6,008	34.1	31,640	6,667	21.1	3,036	569	18.7
2010[7]	50,970	13,520	26.5	17,370	6,059	34.9	30,740	6,948	22.6	2,860	516	18.0
2009	48,810	12,350	25.3	16,970	5,610	33.1	29,030	6,224	21.4	2,815	516	18.3
2008	47,400	10,990	23.2	16,370	5,010	30.6	28,310	5,452	19.3	2,717	525	19.3
2007	45,930	9,890	21.5	15,650	4,482	28.6	27,730	4,970	17.9	2,555	438	17.1
2006	44,780	9,243	20.6	15,150	4,072	26.9	27,210	4,698	17.3	2,428	472	19.4
2005	43,020	9,368	21.8	14,650	4,143	28.3	26,050	4,765	18.3	2,315	460	19.9
2004[8]	41,690	9,122	21.9	14,170	4,098	28.9	25,320	4,620	18.2	2,194	403	18.4
2003	40,300	9,051	22.5	13,730	4,077	29.7	24,490	4,568	18.7	2,080	406	19.5
2002	39,220	8,555	21.8	13,210	3,782	28.6	23,950	4,334	18.1	2,053	439	21.4
2001	37,310	7,997	21.4	12,760	3,570	28.0	22,650	4,014	17.7	1,896	413	21.8
2000[9]	35,960	7,747	21.5	12,400	3,522	28.4	21,730	3,844	17.7	1,822	381	20.9
1999[10]	34,630	7,876	22.7	12,190	3,693	30.3	20,780	3,843	18.5	1,661	340	20.5
1998	31,520	8,070	25.6	11,150	3,837	34.4	18,670	3,877	20.8	1,696	356	21.0
1997	30,640	8,308	27.1	10,800	3,972	36.8	18,220	3,951	21.7	1,617	384	23.8
1996	29,610	8,697	29.4	10,510	4,237	40.3	17,590	4,089	23.3	1,516	370	24.4
1995[11]	28,340	8,574	30.3	10,210	4,080	40.0	16,670	4,153	24.9	1,458	342	23.5
1994[12]	27,440	8,416	30.7	9,822	4,075	41.5	16,190	4,018	24.8	1,428	323	22.6
1993[13]	26,560	8,126	30.6	9,462	3,873	40.9	15,710	3,956	25.2	1,390	297	21.4
1992[14]	25,650	7,592	29.6	9,081	3,637	40.0	15,270	3,668	24.0	1,298	287	22.1
1991[15]	22,070	6,339	28.7	7,648	3,094	40.4	13,280	3,008	22.7	1,143	237	20.8
1990	21,410	6,006	28.1	7,457	2,865	38.4	12,860	2,896	22.5	1,091	245	22.5
1989	20,750	5,430	26.2	7,186	2,603	36.2	12,540	2,616	20.9	1,024	211	20.6
1988[16]	20,060	5,357	26.7	7,003	2,631	37.6	12,060	2,501	20.7	1,005	225	22.4
1987[16]	19,400	5,422	28.0	6,792	2,670	39.3	11,720	2,509	21.4	885	243	27.5
1986	18,760	5,117	27.3	6,646	2,507	37.7	11,210	2,406	21.5	906	204	22.5
1985[17]	18,080	5,236	29.0	6,475	2,606	40.3	10,690	2,411	22.6	915	219	23.9
1984[18]	16,920	4,806	28.4	6,068	2,376	39.2	10,030	2,254	22.5	819	176	21.5
1983	16,540	4,633	28.0	6,066	2,312	38.1	9,697	2,148	22.5	782	173	22.1
1982	14,390	4,301	29.9	5,527	2,181	39.5	8,262	1,963	23.8	596	159	26.6
1981[19]	14,020	3,713	26.5	5,369	1,925	35.9	8,084	1,642	20.3	568	146	25.7
1980	13,600	3,491	25.7	5,276	1,749	33.2	7,740	1,563	20.2	582	179	30.8

Footnotes available at end of table.

Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin Using the Official Poverty Measure: 1959 to 2024—Con.

(Population 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/cpsmar25.pdf>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year[1]	All people			Under 18 years			18 to 64 years			65 years and over		
		Below poverty			Below poverty			Below poverty			Below poverty	
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
1979[20].................	13,370	2,921	21.8	5,483	1,535	28.0	7,314	1,232	16.8	574	154	26.8
1978.................	12,080	2,607	21.6	5,012	1,384	27.6	6,527	1,098	16.8	539	125	23.2
1977.................	12,050	2,700	22.4	5,028	1,422	28.3	6,500	1,164	17.9	518	113	21.9
1976.................	11,270	2,783	24.7	4,771	1,443	30.2	6,034	1,212	20.1	464	128	27.7
1975.................	11,120	2,991	26.9	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	137	32.6
1974[21].................	11,200	2,575	23.0	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	117	28.9
1973.................	10,800	2,366	21.9	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	95	24.9

N Not available.

[1] Since 2003, federal surveys have allowed respondents to report more than one race. Therefore, two basic ways of defining a race group are possible. A group, such as Asian, may be defined as those who reported Asian and no other race (the race-alone or single-race concept) or as those who reported Asian regardless of whether they also reported another race (the race-alone-or-in-combination concept). This table shows data using both approaches. Since Hispanic individuals may be any race, data for the Hispanic population overlap with data for race groups. Of those who reported only one race in the 2025 CPS ASEC, Hispanic origin was reported by 17.9 percent of White householders, 6.4 percent of Black householders, 2.5 percent of Asian householders, and 35.9 percent of American Indian and Alaska Native householders. Data users should be aware that the different race and Hispanic origin populations consist of many distinct groups that differ in socioeconomic characteristics, culture, and nativity, which may affect the interpretation of aggregate results. Data on Hispanic origin was first collected in 1972. Data on Asian and Pacific Islander origin and American Indian and Alaska Native origin was first collected in 1987. Estimates for Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders are not shown separately due to sample size.

[2] Due to the implementation of the Vintage 2024 population estimates, comparisons of the estimated change in number of people between 2023 and 2024 reflect both demographic change and methodological updates.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[13] 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; and child support and alimony limits decreased to $49,999.

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

[15] 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.

[16] 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2025 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC; DMS number P-7534374, DRB approval number CBDRB-FY25-0383).

Appendix B. The Supplemental Poverty Measure

UPDATES FOR 2024

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

Updates to Resources

Updates to Tax Model

Annual SPM estimates reflect minor changes to federal, state, and local (for select states) income taxes. For tax year 2024, there were no major changes to tax policy at the federal level. Various thresholds and amounts were adjusted for inflation, including federal income tax brackets, the standard deduction, and thresholds and amounts used to calculate the federal Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC). Several states increased assistance to households in 2024. For example, seven added to or expanded their state EITC, child tax credit, or child and dependent care credit programs, and one state issued income tax rebates to its residents.[1]

Details on the tax model methodology and more information on changes for 2024 are available at <www.census.gov/topics/income-poverty/income/guidance/tax-model.html>.

School Lunch Methodology

The methodology for estimating the value of school lunches provided by the National School Lunch Program varied from 2020 to 2022 to account for the COVID-19 pandemic. The methodology for estimating school lunch values has since stabilized and remains the same as it was for fall 2022.[2] The methodology accounts for states that provide universal free school lunches and for states participating in the Summer Electronic Benefits Transfer program (also known as Summer EBT or Sun Bucks).[3] In states with universal free lunches, those who reported receiving free or reduced price lunches were assigned the free lunch value for the year.[4] Those who reported paying for lunch were assigned the paid lunch value regardless of whether the state provides universal free lunches. As in previous years, the Summer EBT benefits are only included in the school lunch value when respondents report Summer EBT receipt but do not receive Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits. This is done to avoid double-counting these benefits.

Internet Assistance

The Affordable Connectivity Program (ACP) ended in June 2024 with households receiving a maximum of 5 months of payments under the program. The methodology to estimate the part-year value of these benefits is the same as it has been in the last 3 years as the monthly value of the program remained at $30 per month of receipt for most states. Maryland continued to add an additional $15 per month to their benefit, but this amount was only available for 2 months as the program was ended in February 2024.[5] 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, and Anchorage MSAs).[6]

Updates to Thresholds

The 2024 SPM thresholds and statistics follow the same methodology as the 2023 SPM thresholds. Details on the methodology and research on the SPM thresholds are available at <https://www.bls.gov/pir/spmhome.htm>.

Evaluation and Improvements to the Supplemental Poverty Measure

In 2020, the U.S. Census Bureau commissioned the National Academies' Committee on National Statistics (CNSTAT) 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 Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) to work on in the coming years. The panel's report can be found at <https://nap.nationalacademies.org/catalog/26825/an-updated-measure-of-poverty-redrawing-the-line>.

The Census Bureau conducts ongoing research on improvements and will consider the recommendations of the CNSTAT panel alongside research by external and governmental experts in developing a research agenda and roadmap for improvements to the SPM. In considering any changes that would be made to the SPM, the Census Bureau will continue to work with BLS and the current Interagency Technical Working Group (ITWG) on the SPM that was established in 2016. The ITWG on the SPM has an established process for making changes to the SPM, with major changes only occurring after a multiyear process of research and public engagement. Further information on this ongoing work is available at <www.census.gov/topics/income-poverty/supplemental-poverty-measure/library/working-papers/topics/potential-changes.html>.

Interagency Technical Working Group Statement of Duties

In addition to its duties on reviewing major changes made to the SPM, the ITWG has also considered minor changes to the methodology outlined above and in previous reports to capture year-to-year changes in government policy and improvements in measuring the value of certain benefits. The ITWG will continue to advise the Census Bureau and BLS on ongoing research on the CNSTAT panel's recommendations as well as more minor changes.

ENDNOTES

[1] For more information about the changes to the tax model in 2024, refer to <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/demo/guidance/income-poverty/user-note/TY2024-tax-model-external-user-notes.pdf>.

[2] The methodology for fall 2022 is available at <www.census.gov/library/working-papers/2023/demo/SEHSD-WP-2023-20.html>.

[3] The 2024 summer P-EBT benefit was $120 per child. Oklahoma did not participate in the Summer EBT program in 2024, but three tribal nations participated and covered eligible children within their boundaries, regardless of tribal affiliation. As such, Oklahoma is included as a Summer EBT participant in the school lunch calculation.

[4] Nine states were included in the calculations of universal free school lunch: California, Colorado, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, New Mexico, and Vermont.

[5] For more information on Maryland's additional Affordability Connectivity Program benefit, refer to <https://dhcd.maryland.gov/Broadband/Pages/Individual-Resources.aspx>.

[6] For more information on the Affordability Connectivity Program, refer to <www.fcc.gov/acp>.

Table B-1.
Two-Adult, Two-Child Poverty Thresholds: 2023 and 2024
(In nominal dollars)

Measure	2023	Standard error	2024	Standard error
Official Poverty Measure				
Official poverty measure	30,900	N	31,812	N
Research Supplemental Poverty Measure				
Owners with mortgages.	36,915	316	39,068	320
Owners without mortgages	30,870	612	32,586	638
Renters.	37,482	415	39,430	327

N Not available.
Source: The 2024 Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) thresholds were produced by Ryan M. Unitan in the Division of Price and Index Number Research, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The thresholds and standard errors are based on data from the U.S. Consumer Expenditure Survey (CE) Interview, with all data weighted by consumer unit. Standard errors of the thresholds are derived using replicate weights available in the CE Interview data files. Further information on threshold estimation is available at <https://stats.bls.gov/pir/spmhome.htm>. Information on estimating standard errors using CE replicate weights is available at <www.bls.gov/cex/pumd-getting-started-guide.htm>. Thresholds and standard errors are produced as a BLS research series and are not considered an official production series. The 2024 thresholds were finalized on April 23, 2025. The 2023 thresholds were finalized on May 13, 2024.

Table B-2.
Number and Percentage of People in Poverty Using the Supplemental Poverty Measure by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 2009 to 2024

(Population 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/cpsmar25.pdf>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year[1]	All People					Under 18 years					18 to 64 years					65 years and over				
		Below poverty					Below poverty					Below poverty					Below poverty			
	Total	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)	Total	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)	Total	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)	Total	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)
ALL RACES																				
2024[3]	337,700	43,690	969	12.9	0.3	72,980	9,744	381	13.4	0.5	203,200	24,720	601	12.2	0.3	61,490	9,223	327	15.0	0.5
2023	332,400	42,840	1,003	12.9	0.3	72,770	9,962	407	13.7	0.6	200,400	24,500	657	12.2	0.3	59,240	8,384	305	14.2	0.5
2022	330,600	40,900	927	12.4	0.3	72,500	8,983	371	12.4	0.5	200,200	23,730	648	11.9	0.3	57,880	8,187	288	14.1	0.5
2021	328,700	25,580	718	7.8	0.2	73,470	3,829	264	5.2	0.4	199,100	15,750	501	7.9	0.3	56,190	6,003	238	10.7	0.4
2020[4]	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[5]	325,300	38,300	876	11.8	0.3	73,150	9,253	358	12.6	0.5	197,500	22,070	603	11.2	0.3	54,640	6,975	251	12.8	0.5
2019	325,300	38,160	895	11.7	0.3	73,150	9,119	354	12.5	0.5	197,500	22,070	606	11.2	0.3	54,640	6,972	258	12.8	0.5
2018	324,400	41,420	861	12.8	0.3	73,790	10,100	381	13.7	0.5	197,800	24,150	564	12.2	0.3	52,790	7,174	250	13.6	0.5
2017[6]	323,100	42,080	1,004	13.0	0.3	74,070	10,530	394	14.2	0.5	198,000	24,580	655	12.4	0.3	51,070	6,960	276	13.6	0.5
2017	323,200	44,970	993	13.9	0.3	73,960	11,520	399	15.6	0.5	198,100	26,240	628	13.2	0.3	51,080	7,207	274	14.1	0.5
2016	320,400	44,750	810	14.0	0.3	74,050	11,280	349	15.2	0.5	197,100	26,300	571	13.3	0.3	49,270	7,168	235	14.5	0.5
2015	318,900	46,250	902	14.5	0.3	74,060	12,030	370	16.2	0.5	197,300	27,720	596	14.1	0.3	47,550	6,506	239	13.7	0.5
2014	316,200	49,240	862	15.6	0.3	73,920	12,630	359	17.1	0.5	196,300	29,980	576	15.3	0.3	45,990	6,627	224	14.4	0.5
2013[7]	313,400	49,850	1,493	15.9	0.5	73,790	13,370	642	18.1	0.9	194,700	29,470	987	15.1	0.5	44,960	7,019	390	15.6	0.9
2013[8]	313,400	48,670	1,051	15.5	0.3	74,050	12,180	388	16.4	0.5	194,800	29,990	700	15.4	0.4	44,510	6,507	271	14.6	0.6
2012	311,100	49,730	923	16.0	0.3	74,190	13,360	366	18.0	0.5	193,600	29,950	584	15.5	0.3	43,290	6,419	217	14.8	0.5
2011	308,800	49,570	902	16.1	0.3	74,110	13,350	376	18.0	0.5	193,200	29,970	578	15.5	0.3	41,510	6,247	229	15.1	0.5
2010	306,600	48,840	918	15.9	0.3	74,300	13,290	372	17.9	0.5	192,500	29,260	610	15.2	0.3	39,780	6,292	221	15.8	0.6
2009[9]	304,300	45,990	867	15.1	0.3	74,550	12,700	389	17.0	0.5	190,800	27,510	564	14.4	0.3	38,950	5,788	230	14.9	0.6
WHITE ALONE																				
2024[3]	252,400	28,930	838	11.5	0.3	50,850	5,872	306	11.5	0.6	151,000	16,300	542	10.8	0.4	50,530	6,762	267	13.4	0.5
2023	249,900	29,170	791	11.7	0.3	51,160	6,205	292	12.1	0.6	149,900	16,810	527	11.2	0.4	48,790	6,156	282	12.6	0.6
2022	249,200	28,520	777	11.4	0.3	51,040	5,713	274	11.2	0.5	150,400	16,570	546	11.0	0.4	47,770	6,244	269	13.1	0.6
2021	249,300	17,270	560	6.9	0.2	52,030	2,347	197	4.5	0.4	150,700	10,450	395	6.9	0.3	46,550	4,466	207	9.6	0.4
2020[4]	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[5]	248,400	26,030	645	10.5	0.3	52,810	5,954	266	11.3	0.5	149,800	14,820	455	9.9	0.3	45,760	5,251	235	11.5	0.5
2019	248,400	26,090	669	10.5	0.3	52,810	5,928	270	11.2	0.5	149,800	14,910	459	9.9	0.3	45,760	5,256	246	11.5	0.5
2018	248,000	27,820	665	11.2	0.3	53,130	6,186	268	11.6	0.5	150,600	16,250	437	10.8	0.3	44,310	5,384	233	12.2	0.5
2017[6]	247,700	28,380	797	11.5	0.3	53,520	6,645	302	12.4	0.6	151,200	16,500	503	10.9	0.3	43,000	5,239	251	12.2	0.6
2017	247,700	30,430	780	12.3	0.3	53,450	7,365	296	13.8	0.5	151,300	17,660	487	11.7	0.3	42,990	5,406	257	12.6	0.6
2016	246,300	30,720	617	12.5	0.3	53,640	7,212	250	13.4	0.5	151,000	18,000	433	11.9	0.3	41,620	5,502	231	13.2	0.5
2015	245,800	31,490	735	12.8	0.3	53,820	7,903	299	14.7	0.6	151,700	18,740	495	12.4	0.3	40,250	4,849	224	12.0	0.6
2014	244,500	33,970	696	13.9	0.3	53,850	8,065	264	15.0	0.5	151,600	20,840	477	13.8	0.3	39,050	5,064	203	13.0	0.5

Footnotes available at end of table.

Table B-2.
Number and Percentage of People in Poverty Using the Supplemental Poverty Measure by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 2009 to 2024—Con.

(Population 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/cpsmar25.pdf>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year[1]	All People					Under 18 years					18 to 64 years					65 years and over				
			Below poverty					Below poverty					Below poverty					Below poverty		
	Total	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)	Total	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)	Total	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)	Total	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)
2013[7]	243,600	34,910	1,131	14.3	0.5	53,880	8,901	490	16.5	0.9	151,200	20,520	765	13.6	0.5	38,470	5,481	367	14.2	0.9
2013[8]	243,400	33,450	818	13.7	0.3	54,160	7,664	292	14.2	0.5	151,300	20,690	564	13.7	0.4	37,910	5,095	240	13.4	0.6
2012	242,500	34,000	724	14.0	0.3	54,390	8,374	258	15.4	0.5	151,000	20,530	466	13.6	0.3	37,040	5,102	195	13.8	0.5
2011	241,600	34,340	732	14.2	0.3	54,440	8,622	269	15.8	0.5	151,400	20,770	488	13.7	0.3	35,730	4,943	209	13.8	0.6
2010	240,300	33,860	725	14.1	0.3	54,790	8,529	291	15.6	0.5	151,200	20,370	488	13.5	0.3	34,270	4,954	212	14.5	0.6
2009[9]	239,000	32,050	704	13.4	0.3	54,980	8,303	284	15.1	0.5	150,400	19,250	476	12.8	0.3	33,680	4,494	207	13.3	0.6
WHITE ALONE, NOT HISPANIC																				
2024[3]	192,900	16,840	583	8.7	0.3	34,410	2,290	197	6.7	0.6	113,400	9,296	386	8.2	0.3	45,090	5,257	254	11.7	0.6
2023	192,900	17,030	626	8.8	0.3	35,110	2,534	199	7.2	0.6	114,100	9,748	411	8.5	0.4	43,690	4,749	268	10.9	0.6
2022	193,500	17,680	587	9.1	0.3	35,200	2,524	183	7.2	0.5	115,300	10,090	418	8.7	0.4	42,970	5,064	248	11.8	0.6
2021	194,500	11,150	447	5.7	0.2	36,130	976	116	2.7	0.3	116,600	6,604	316	5.7	0.3	41,850	3,566	201	8.5	0.5
2020[4]	195,300	12,700	488	6.5	0.3	36,660	2,071	169	5.7	0.5	117,800	7,618	348	6.5	0.3	40,860	3,009	195	7.4	0.5
2019[5]	194,900	15,920	477	8.2	0.2	36,610	2,577	176	7.0	0.5	116,800	9,189	342	7.9	0.3	41,440	4,156	209	10.0	0.5
2019	194,900	15,910	492	8.2	0.3	36,610	2,554	178	7.0	0.5	116,800	9,183	347	7.9	0.3	41,440	4,177	224	10.1	0.5
2018	195,100	16,930	522	8.7	0.3	36,860	2,582	166	7.0	0.4	118,000	10,040	384	8.5	0.3	40,220	4,313	216	10.7	0.5
2017[6]	195,500	17,690	555	9.0	0.3	37,390	3,023	190	8.1	0.5	119,000	10,330	376	8.7	0.3	39,130	4,332	231	11.1	0.6
2017	195,500	19,250	594	9.8	0.3	37,320	3,558	193	9.5	0.5	119,100	11,250	399	9.4	0.3	39,130	4,438	244	11.3	0.6
2016	195,500	19,450	564	9.9	0.3	37,720	3,302	176	8.8	0.5	119,800	11,610	414	9.7	0.3	37,950	4,535	220	11.9	0.6
2015	195,600	20,080	553	10.3	0.3	38,060	4,001	217	10.5	0.6	120,900	12,110	381	10.0	0.3	36,680	3,967	210	10.8	0.6
2014	195,400	21,320	574	10.9	0.3	38,200	3,790	190	9.9	0.5	121,400	13,380	402	11.0	0.3	35,730	4,148	190	11.6	0.5
2013[7]	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[8]	195,400	20,950	668	10.7	0.3	38,630	3,364	214	8.7	0.5	122,000	13,370	481	11.0	0.4	34,780	4,209	229	12.1	0.7
2012	195,300	20,950	596	10.7	0.3	38,980	3,730	191	9.6	0.5	122,200	12,960	401	10.6	0.3	34,130	4,260	189	12.5	0.6
2011	195,100	21,410	586	11.0	0.3	39,140	3,949	207	10.1	0.5	123,100	13,290	393	10.8	0.3	32,900	4,169	193	12.7	0.6
2010	195,000	21,420	592	11.0	0.3	39,650	3,948	196	10.0	0.5	123,700	13,250	439	10.7	0.4	31,620	4,219	206	13.3	0.6
2009[9]	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																				
2024[3]	50,770	10,240	489	20.2	0.9	13,910	2,974	228	21.4	1.6	30,360	5,699	300	18.8	1.0	6,493	1,571	107	24.2	1.6
2023	50,130	9,096	446	18.1	0.9	13,890	2,669	228	19.2	1.6	29,990	4,916	264	16.4	0.9	6,253	1,510	98	24.2	1.6
2022	49,220	8,318	435	16.9	0.9	13,660	2,372	223	17.4	1.6	29,460	4,712	285	16.0	0.9	6,097	1,234	93	20.2	1.5
2021	48,360	5,279	348	10.9	0.7	13,580	1,025	149	7.5	1.1	28,940	3,293	219	11.4	0.8	5,845	962	82	16.5	1.4
2020[4]	48,430	6,915	380	14.3	0.8	13,740	2,143	188	15.6	1.3	29,200	3,937	222	13.5	0.8	5,487	834	73	15.2	1.3

Footnotes available at end of table.

Table B-2.
Number and Percentage of People in Poverty Using the Supplemental Poverty Measure by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 2009 to 2024—Con.

(Population 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/cpsmar25.pdf>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year[1]	All People					Under 18 years					18 to 64 years					65 years and over				
		Below poverty					Below poverty					Below poverty					Below poverty			
	Total	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)	Total	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)	Total	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)	Total	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)
2019[5]	47,420	8,838	431	18.6	0.9	13,180	2,613	200	19.8	1.5	28,840	5,076	270	17.6	0.9	5,394	1,148	83	21.3	1.5
2019	47,420	8,585	429	18.1	0.9	13,180	2,494	197	18.9	1.5	28,840	4,961	271	17.2	0.9	5,394	1,130	82	21.0	1.5
2018	46,920	9,416	451	20.1	1.0	13,320	3,010	221	22.6	1.6	28,420	5,269	276	18.5	1.0	5,180	1,137	86	22.0	1.6
2017[6]	46,480	9,476	397	20.4	0.9	13,300	2,918	210	21.9	1.6	28,230	5,447	245	19.3	0.9	4,942	1,111	77	22.5	1.5
2017	46,540	10,090	430	21.7	0.9	13,340	3,129	215	23.5	1.6	28,250	5,800	268	20.5	0.9	4,952	1,165	84	23.5	1.7
2016	45,780	9,659	398	21.1	0.9	13,290	3,068	207	23.1	1.5	27,830	5,520	237	19.8	0.9	4,660	1,070	70	23.0	1.5
2015	45,330	10,220	436	22.5	1.0	13,230	3,090	194	23.4	1.5	27,650	6,056	279	21.9	1.0	4,447	1,075	78	24.2	1.7
2014	44,690	10,480	356	23.4	0.8	12,990	3,371	182	25.9	1.4	27,440	6,121	234	22.3	0.8	4,249	986	63	23.2	1.5
2013[7]	44,250	10,720	717	24.2	1.5	13,140	3,449	336	26.3	2.4	27,060	6,230	453	23.0	1.6	4,054	1,038	132	25.6	3.2
2013[8]	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	25.3	1.0	13,070	3,665	211	28.0	1.6	25,960	6,281	247	24.2	0.9	3,718	886	64	23.8	1.7
2010	42,470	10,660	383	25.1	0.9	13,100	3,602	190	27.5	1.4	25,820	6,172	236	23.9	0.9	3,555	882	59	24.8	1.7
2009[9]	41,800	9,540	386	22.8	0.9	13,150	3,219	197	24.5	1.5	25,210	5,438	234	21.6	0.9	3,450	882	58	25.6	1.7
BLACK ALONE																				
2024[3]	45,790	9,458	467	20.7	1.0	11,380	2,586	213	22.7	1.9	28,120	5,350	290	19.0	1.0	6,290	1,522	107	24.2	1.7
2023	44,970	8,312	436	18.5	1.0	11,310	2,296	221	20.3	2.0	27,650	4,537	250	16.4	0.9	6,013	1,479	95	24.6	1.6
2022	44,620	7,671	417	17.2	0.9	11,270	2,002	204	17.8	1.8	27,450	4,466	272	16.3	1.0	5,897	1,203	92	20.4	1.5
2021	44,090	4,998	336	11.3	0.8	11,300	917	143	8.1	1.3	27,110	3,139	216	11.6	0.8	5,675	942	83	16.6	1.4
2020[4]	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[5]	43,090	8,144	409	18.9	1.0	10,980	2,245	176	20.4	1.6	26,860	4,768	265	17.8	1.0	5,257	1,130	82	21.5	1.5
2019	43,090	7,907	408	18.3	0.9	10,980	2,136	173	19.5	1.6	26,860	4,659	266	17.3	1.0	5,257	1,113	82	21.2	1.5
2018	42,840	8,727	432	20.4	1.0	11,150	2,624	203	23.5	1.8	26,640	4,985	273	18.7	1.0	5,045	1,118	86	22.2	1.7
2017[6]	42,560	8,775	375	20.6	0.9	11,090	2,529	189	22.8	1.7	26,640	5,154	238	19.3	0.9	4,827	1,092	77	22.6	1.6
2017	42,560	9,394	410	22.1	1.0	11,080	2,758	196	24.9	1.8	26,650	5,488	261	20.6	1.0	4,834	1,147	84	23.7	1.7
2016	42,040	9,086	390	21.6	0.9	11,190	2,740	198	24.5	1.8	26,290	5,295	235	20.1	0.9	4,561	1,052	69	23.1	1.5
2015	41,700	9,527	423	22.8	1.0	11,170	2,701	182	24.2	1.6	26,190	5,781	274	22.1	1.0	4,343	1,046	75	24.1	1.7
2014	41,230	9,746	329	23.6	0.8	11,130	2,938	161	26.4	1.4	25,950	5,837	221	22.5	0.8	4,143	970	62	23.4	1.5
2013[7]	40,590	9,729	641	24.0	1.6	11,100	2,876	295	25.9	2.6	25,560	5,853	416	22.9	1.6	3,933	1,000	128	25.4	3.2
2013[8]	40,670	10,060	498	24.7	1.2	11,140	3,084	214	27.7	1.9	25,550	6,073	330	23.8	1.3	3,975	899	78	22.6	2.0
2012	40,210	10,360	415	25.8	1.0	11,160	3,214	204	28.8	1.8	25,150	6,276	251	24.9	1.0	3,893	873	66	22.4	1.7
2011	39,700	10,180	405	25.6	1.0	11,220	3,283	198	29.2	1.8	24,830	6,032	240	24.3	1.0	3,640	866	63	23.8	1.7
2010	39,350	9,939	382	25.3	1.0	11,240	3,205	180	28.5	1.6	24,670	5,880	234	23.8	0.9	3,443	854	58	24.8	1.7
2009[9]	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

Footnotes available on next page.

Table B-2.
Number and Percentage of People in Poverty Using the Supplemental Poverty Measure by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 2009 to 2024—Con.

(Population 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/cpsmar25.pdf>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year[1]	All People					Under 18 years					18 to 64 years					65 years and over				
			Below poverty					Below poverty					Below poverty					Below poverty		
	Total	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)	Total	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)	Total	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)	Total	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)
BLACK ALONE, NOT HISPANIC																				
2024[3]	42,060	8,631	467	20.5	1.1	10,210	2,336	211	22.9	2.0	25,880	4,871	285	18.8	1.1	5,979	1,424	103	23.8	1.7
2023	41,530	7,711	439	18.6	1.1	10,180	2,107	211	20.7	2.0	25,610	4,215	249	16.5	1.0	5,744	1,390	93	24.2	1.6
2022	41,360	7,104	407	17.2	1.0	10,200	1,865	202	18.3	2.0	25,500	4,105	264	16.1	1.0	5,650	1,134	84	20.1	1.5
2021	40,960	4,596	323	11.2	0.8	10,250	846	138	8.3	1.3	25,260	2,841	207	11.2	0.8	5,454	909	81	16.7	1.5
2020[4]	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[5]	40,210	7,555	388	18.8	0.9	10,060	2,075	173	20.6	1.7	25,090	4,402	242	17.5	0.9	5,048	1,078	80	21.4	1.6
2019	40,210	7,330	384	18.2	0.9	10,060	1,966	168	19.5	1.7	25,090	4,296	242	17.1	0.9	5,048	1,068	80	21.2	1.6
2018	39,780	8,109	410	20.4	1.0	10,160	2,407	188	23.7	1.8	24,820	4,641	264	18.7	1.0	4,803	1,061	85	22.1	1.7
2017[6]	39,720	8,025	374	20.2	0.9	10,140	2,254	184	22.2	1.8	24,980	4,758	235	19.0	0.9	4,599	1,013	72	22.0	1.5
2017	39,710	8,680	405	21.9	1.0	10,130	2,483	189	24.5	1.9	24,980	5,121	256	20.5	1.0	4,598	1,076	77	23.4	1.7
2016	39,260	8,433	377	21.5	0.9	10,220	2,493	185	24.4	1.8	24,670	4,936	230	20.0	0.9	4,368	1,005	69	23.0	1.5
2015	39,260	8,966	399	22.8	1.0	10,270	2,476	169	24.1	1.6	24,770	5,469	257	22.1	1.0	4,214	1,021	76	24.2	1.8
2014	38,600	8,994	326	23.3	0.8	10,240	2,686	151	26.2	1.5	24,360	5,388	221	22.1	0.9	4,013	920	63	22.9	1.6
2013[7]	38,020	9,130	610	24.0	1.6	10,100	2,632	277	26.1	2.7	24,080	5,517	397	22.9	1.6	3,836	981	126	25.6	3.3
2013[8]	37,780	9,306	459	24.6	1.2	10,110	2,813	201	27.8	2.0	23,830	5,633	304	23.6	1.3	3,841	860	76	22.4	2.0
2012	37,620	9,601	390	25.5	1.0	10,200	2,905	188	28.5	1.8	23,670	5,862	241	24.8	1.0	3,750	834	62	22.2	1.7
2011	37,100	9,356	404	25.2	1.1	10,190	2,928	190	28.7	1.9	23,350	5,586	244	23.9	1.0	3,559	842	60	23.7	1.7
2010	36,750	9,172	371	25.0	1.0	10,280	2,907	167	28.3	1.6	23,130	5,433	231	23.5	1.0	3,329	832	57	25.0	1.7
2009[9]	36,590	8,292	350	22.7	0.9	10,510	2,631	165	25.0	1.6	22,820	4,840	219	21.2	0.9	3,265	821	55	25.1	1.7
ASIAN ALONE OR IN COMBINATION																				
2024[3]	26,760	3,119	281	11.7	1.0	6,308	598	116	9.5	1.8	17,030	1,879	184	11.0	1.1	3,423	642	87	18.8	2.4
2023	24,650	3,254	287	13.2	1.1	5,749	714	120	12.4	2.0	15,690	1,995	169	12.7	1.1	3,219	545	71	16.9	2.1
2022	24,320	2,700	245	11.1	1.0	5,690	505	90	8.9	1.6	15,510	1,637	177	10.6	1.1	3,127	559	77	17.9	2.4
2021	23,480	2,098	179	8.9	0.8	5,641	258	61	4.6	1.1	14,830	1,374	134	9.3	0.9	3,011	465	59	15.5	1.9
2020[4]	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[5]	22,460	2,410	191	10.7	0.8	5,254	419	69	8.0	1.3	14,480	1,534	138	10.6	0.9	2,724	457	67	16.8	2.4
2019	22,460	2,489	194	11.1	0.9	5,254	438	70	8.3	1.3	14,480	1,577	140	10.9	1.0	2,724	474	67	17.4	2.4
2018	22,070	2,938	225	13.3	1.0	5,183	569	86	11.0	1.6	14,350	1,859	144	13.0	1.0	2,539	509	58	20.1	2.2
2017[6]	21,570	2,930	213	13.6	1.0	5,182	629	83	12.1	1.6	13,990	1,844	144	13.2	1.0	2,392	457	59	19.1	2.4
2017	21,520	3,127	214	14.5	1.0	5,142	682	90	13.3	1.7	13,970	1,974	141	14.1	1.0	2,408	471	57	19.6	2.3
2016	20,770	2,976	217	14.3	1.1	4,939	582	85	11.8	1.7	13,580	1,942	160	14.3	1.2	2,253	453	57	20.1	2.5

Footnotes available at end of table.

Table B-2.
Number and Percentage of People in Poverty Using the Supplemental Poverty Measure by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 2009 to 2024—Con.

(Population 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/cpsmar25.pdf>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year[1]	All People					Under 18 years					18 to 64 years					65 years and over				
		Below poverty					Below poverty					Below poverty					Below poverty			
	Total	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)	Total	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)	Total	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)	Total	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)
2015	20,050	3,108	225	15.5	1.1	4,738	599	80	12.7	1.7	13,130	2,064	161	15.7	1.2	2,176	445	56	20.4	2.6
2014	19,690	3,249	245	16.5	1.2	4,800	671	87	14.0	1.8	12,830	2,095	169	16.3	1.3	2,059	483	59	23.5	2.8
2013[7]	19,190	2,974	375	15.5	1.9	4,904	672	151	13.7	3.0	12,390	1,921	247	15.5	2.0	1,889	381	88	20.2	4.5
2013[8]	19,030	3,022	264	15.9	1.4	4,747	608	93	12.8	1.9	12,370	2,022	186	16.3	1.4	1,910	391	55	20.5	2.7
2012	18,190	2,928	223	16.1	1.2	4,575	724	90	15.8	1.9	11,910	1,891	147	15.9	1.2	1,703	312	43	18.3	2.5
2011	17,820	2,948	230	16.5	1.3	4,580	635	83	13.9	1.8	11,660	1,985	169	17.0	1.4	1,581	328	44	20.8	2.8
2010	17,250	2,772	215	16.1	1.2	4,319	591	90	13.7	2.0	11,410	1,807	142	15.8	1.3	1,515	374	50	24.7	3.2
2009[9]	16,740	2,973	212	17.8	1.2	4,322	714	85	16.5	1.9	11,020	1,929	139	17.5	1.2	1,400	331	46	23.6	3.2
ASIAN ALONE																				
2024[3]	23,540	2,845	266	12.1	1.1	4,709	453	96	9.6	2.0	15,520	1,762	182	11.4	1.2	3,310	631	86	19.1	2.5
2023	21,830	2,979	273	13.6	1.2	4,285	601	111	14.0	2.5	14,410	1,838	162	12.8	1.1	3,132	540	71	17.2	2.2
2022	21,600	2,502	237	11.6	1.1	4,275	423	84	9.9	1.9	14,290	1,529	173	10.7	1.2	3,034	550	76	18.1	2.5
2021	20,700	1,956	178	9.5	0.9	4,223	217	58	5.1	1.4	13,580	1,295	134	9.5	1.0	2,900	444	56	15.3	1.9
2020[4]	20,350	1,788	204	8.8	1.0	4,286	288	70	6.7	1.6	13,420	1,118	139	8.3	1.0	2,646	381	58	14.4	2.2
2019[5]	19,940	2,257	189	11.3	0.9	3,930	371	63	9.5	1.6	13,370	1,441	138	10.8	1.0	2,638	445	68	16.9	2.5
2019	19,940	2,327	191	11.7	1.0	3,930	383	63	9.8	1.6	13,370	1,481	140	11.1	1.0	2,638	462	67	17.5	2.5
2018	19,790	2,749	220	13.9	1.1	4,019	484	75	12.0	1.8	13,290	1,762	146	13.3	1.1	2,479	503	58	20.3	2.2
2017[6]	19,540	2,743	210	14.0	1.1	4,069	527	76	13.0	1.9	13,120	1,767	143	13.5	1.1	2,348	448	57	19.1	2.4
2017	19,480	2,948	204	15.1	1.0	4,028	593	79	14.7	1.9	13,100	1,894	138	14.5	1.0	2,358	461	55	19.5	2.3
2016	18,900	2,774	204	14.7	1.1	3,892	507	76	13.0	1.9	12,800	1,818	152	14.2	1.2	2,209	448	56	20.3	2.5
2015	18,250	2,929	221	16.1	1.2	3,794	536	80	14.1	2.1	12,320	1,958	154	15.9	1.2	2,130	436	56	20.5	2.6
2014	17,800	3,075	243	17.3	1.3	3,755	606	84	16.1	2.2	12,010	1,992	169	16.6	1.4	2,029	477	58	23.5	2.8
2013[7]	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[8]	17,070	2,800	260	16.4	1.5	3,658	507	85	13.9	2.3	11,530	1,907	183	16.5	1.5	1,881	386	54	20.5	2.7
2012	16,430	2,737	213	16.7	1.2	3,611	633	84	17.5	2.3	11,150	1,798	141	16.1	1.2	1,669	305	43	18.3	2.5
2011	16,090	2,715	215	16.9	1.3	3,665	533	74	14.5	2.0	10,870	1,861	159	17.1	1.4	1,555	322	44	20.7	2.9
2010	15,620	2,590	210	16.6	1.3	3,439	516	85	15.0	2.3	10,700	1,702	141	15.9	1.3	1,484	372	50	25.1	3.2
2009[9]	15,240	2,782	199	18.3	1.3	3,480	636	77	18.3	2.1	10,390	1,821	135	17.5	1.3	1,372	326	46	23.8	3.2
AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE ALONE OR IN COMBINATION																				
2024[3]	7,119	1,345	180	18.9	2.3	1,888	312	86	16.6	4.4	4,279	819	112	19.1	2.3	952	214	47	22.5	4.6
2023	7,113	1,222	165	17.2	2.1	2,013	367	80	18.2	3.6	4,231	696	102	16.4	2.1	869	159	39	18.3	4.1
2022	7,122	1,280	210	18.0	2.5	2,090	386	96	18.5	3.9	4,224	744	131	17.6	2.7	808	149	36	18.5	3.9

Footnotes available at end of table.

Table B-2.
Number and Percentage of People in Poverty Using the Supplemental Poverty Measure by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 2009 to 2024—Con.

(Population 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/cpsmar25.pdf>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year[1]	All People					Under 18 years					18 to 64 years					65 years and over				
		Below poverty					Below poverty					Below poverty					Below poverty			
	Total	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)	Total	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)	Total	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)	Total	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)
2021...............	7,092	835	134	11.8	1.8	2,173	176	59	8.1	2.7	4,111	553	91	13.5	2.1	807	106	26	13.1	3.0
2020[4]	6,769	836	125	12.3	1.8	1,987	250	72	12.6	3.4	4,079	493	68	12.1	1.6	703	93	23	13.2	3.2
2019[5]	6,562	977	123	14.9	1.8	1,917	263	57	13.7	2.9	3,926	605	78	15.4	1.9	719	109	26	15.2	3.5
2019...............	6,562	935	120	14.3	1.8	1,917	253	57	13.2	2.8	3,926	581	77	14.8	1.9	719	101	26	14.1	3.5
2018...............	6,842	1,217	149	17.8	2.0	2,049	347	73	17.0	3.4	4,072	735	92	18.0	2.0	721	135	25	18.7	3.1
2017[6]	6,940	1,227	140	17.7	1.9	2,042	342	67	16.7	3.2	4,193	732	87	17.5	1.9	706	153	28	21.7	3.8
2017...............	6,939	1,251	149	18.0	2.0	2,027	332	70	16.4	3.3	4,210	752	92	17.9	2.0	702	167	31	23.8	4.1
2016...............	6,857	1,249	153	18.2	2.0	2,088	380	66	18.2	3.0	4,090	729	96	17.8	2.1	679	140	31	20.5	4.1
2015...............	7,150	1,389	152	19.4	1.9	2,234	446	75	20.0	3.1	4,281	808	87	18.9	1.8	636	136	29	21.4	4.4
2014...............	6,700	1,379	134	20.6	1.9	2,159	472	70	21.9	3.1	3,937	820	90	20.8	2.1	604	87	26	14.4	3.9
2013[7]	5,834	1,263	249	21.7	3.8	1,797	406	109	22.6	5.5	3,518	754	168	21.4	4.3	519	104	38	20.0	6.6
2013[8]	6,396	1,359	212	21.3	2.7	1,999	441	102	22.1	4.7	3,841	815	121	21.2	2.7	556	103	39	18.5	6.4
2012...............	6,308	1,615	204	25.6	2.6	1,947	579	98	29.7	4.0	3,831	940	126	24.5	2.7	529	96	23	18.2	3.8
2011...............	6,234	1,419	167	22.8	2.4	1,976	447	82	22.6	3.7	3,808	883	108	23.2	2.5	450	89	19	19.8	4.1
2010...............	6,101	1,466	192	24.0	2.7	2,050	561	88	27.4	3.8	3,617	824	119	22.8	2.9	434	81	16	18.6	3.6
2009[9]	6,279	1,321	174	21.0	2.2	2,082	452	73	21.7	3.0	3,786	794	114	21.0	2.3	411	75	20	18.2	4.3
AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE ALONE																				
2024[3]	4,146	821	142	19.8	2.9	945	134	45	14.1	4.6	2,627	536	104	20.4	3.3	573	152	43	26.4	6.6
2023...............	4,052	768	155	19.0	3.2	1,085	214	70	19.7	5.6	2,486	432	95	17.4	3.2	481	122	34	25.4	5.8
2022...............	4,003	930	194	23.2	4.0	1,061	275	84	25.9	6.4	2,509	567	122	22.6	4.1	433	88	25	20.4	5.1
2021...............	4,127	512	110	12.4	2.4	1,172	87	34	7.4	2.7	2,539	363	84	14.3	3.0	415	62	19	14.8	4.1
2020[4]	3,959	613	113	15.5	2.7	1,107	168	58	15.2	5.1	2,466	377	68	15.3	2.5	386	68	21	17.7	5.1
2019[5]	3,744	622	105	16.6	2.3	1,045	147	40	14.0	3.3	2,301	391	68	17.0	2.5	398	84	24	21.1	5.3
2019...............	3,744	591	102	15.8	2.3	1,045	139	39	13.3	3.2	2,301	373	66	16.2	2.4	398	79	25	19.9	5.7
2018...............	3,684	735	127	20.0	2.7	1,008	211	50	20.9	4.3	2,325	446	81	19.2	2.8	351	79	22	22.4	4.4
2017[6]	3,630	664	105	18.3	2.6	972	162	40	16.7	4.0	2,323	422	72	18.2	2.7	335	80	21	23.9	5.7
2017...............	3,632	672	106	18.5	2.6	961	165	39	17.2	4.0	2,335	417	72	17.9	2.7	336	91	24	27.0	5.9
2016...............	3,718	757	130	20.4	2.9	1,059	223	50	21.1	4.3	2,326	448	83	19.3	2.9	333	85	25	25.6	5.9
2015...............	4,300	877	126	20.4	2.5	1,329	289	63	21.7	4.3	2,649	520	73	19.6	2.3	323	69	20	21.4	5.7
2014...............	3,819	881	116	23.1	2.7	1,187	287	57	24.2	4.0	2,317	536	78	23.1	3.0	315	58	22	18.5	6.2
2013[7]	3,077	645	188	21.0	5.1	961	178	76	18.6	7.6	1,868	404	134	21.7	5.9	249	62	35	25.1	11.0
2013[8]	3,369	789	183	23.4	4.0	989	236	82	23.9	7.2	2,114	505	112	23.9	4.0	266	48	25	18.0	8.2
2012...............	3,475	1,052	193	30.3	3.8	1,064	357	77	33.5	5.2	2,135	630	126	29.5	4.1	276	65	22	23.5	6.6

Footnotes available at end of table.

Table B-2.

Number and Percentage of People in Poverty Using the Supplemental Poverty Measure by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 2009 to 2024—Con.

(Population 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/cpsmar25.pdf>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year[1]	All People					Under 18 years					18 to 64 years					65 years and over				
		Below poverty					Below poverty					Below poverty					Below poverty			
	Total	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)	Total	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)	Total	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)	Total	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)
2011	3,216	851	132	26.5	3.3	949	270	70	28.4	6.1	2,060	543	85	26.4	3.4	207	38	12	18.5	5.8
2010	3,093	808	181	26.1	4.7	955	294	80	30.7	6.5	1,964	486	111	24.8	4.7	174	28	9	16.0	5.0
2009[8]	3,238	799	188	24.7	3.8	1,043	245	66	23.5	4.5	2,025	510	124	25.2	4.0	170	44	14	26.0	6.8
TWO OR MORE RACES																				
2024[3]	10,560	1,422	195	13.5	1.7	4,807	649	128	13.5	2.5	5,113	661	103	12.9	1.9	639	112	28	17.5	4.2
2023	10,290	1,375	149	13.4	1.4	4,639	587	94	12.7	2.1	4,984	720	90	14.4	1.7	663	68	25	10.3	3.5
2022	9,711	1,106	139	11.4	1.4	4,537	523	97	11.5	2.1	4,564	492	79	10.8	1.7	609	91	29	15.0	4.7
2021	9,203	669	121	7.3	1.3	4,385	220	68	5.0	1.5	4,230	381	67	9.0	1.5	587	69	23	11.7	3.7
2020[4]	9,258	830	121	9.0	1.3	4,331	369	76	8.5	1.7	4,424	409	66	9.3	1.4	503	52	18	10.3	3.2
2019[5]	8,967	1,080	145	12.0	1.5	4,131	478	86	11.6	2.1	4,330	556	87	12.8	1.8	506	47	21	9.2	4.0
2019	8,967	1,065	144	11.9	1.5	4,131	473	85	11.4	2.0	4,330	549	86	12.7	1.8	506	43	20	8.6	3.9
2018	8,822	1,197	153	13.6	1.7	4,156	543	102	13.1	2.4	4,159	586	77	14.1	1.8	508	68	20	13.3	3.8
2017[6]	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
2013[7]	7,739	1,636	304	21.1	3.5	3,775	805	182	21.3	4.5	3,564	752	156	21.1	4.0	400	78	37	19.6	8.3
2013[8]	7,755	1,335	160	17.2	1.9	3,813	621	98	16.3	2.5	3,550	646	91	18.2	2.1	392	68	25	17.4	6.0
2012	7,380	1,387	159	18.8	2.1	3,629	718	103	19.8	2.8	3,404	612	79	18.0	2.1	347	57	17	16.5	5.1
2011	7,182	1,269	139	17.7	1.8	3,498	577	83	16.5	2.3	3,361	622	78	18.5	2.1	323	70	17	21.8	4.9
2010	7,203	1,399	164	19.4	2.1	3,565	669	97	18.8	2.6	3,285	655	87	19.9	2.4	353	75	18	21.2	4.9
2009[9]	6,866	1,153	133	16.8	1.7	3,386	569	84	16.8	2.3	3,164	540	70	17.1	1.8	316	43	16	13.7	4.8
HISPANIC (ANY RACE)																				
2024[3]	68,530	13,910	623	20.3	0.9	19,720	4,231	275	21.5	1.4	42,660	7,960	396	18.7	0.9	6,151	1,719	117	27.9	1.9
2023	65,550	13,710	531	20.9	0.8	19,150	4,212	249	22.0	1.3	40,670	7,927	337	19.5	0.8	5,738	1,566	104	27.3	1.8
2022	63,960	12,350	485	19.3	0.8	18,850	3,681	226	19.5	1.2	39,680	7,353	327	18.5	0.8	5,426	1,321	99	24.4	1.8
2021	62,650	7,022	342	11.2	0.5	18,820	1,575	155	8.4	0.8	38,620	4,465	236	11.6	0.6	5,213	983	82	18.8	1.6
2020[4]	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[5]	60,720	11,440	478	18.8	0.8	18,730	3,804	223	20.3	1.2	37,210	6,433	310	17.3	0.8	4,787	1,200	82	25.1	1.7
2019	60,720	11,460	475	18.9	0.8	18,730	3,788	214	20.2	1.1	37,210	6,505	312	17.5	0.8	4,787	1,171	81	24.5	1.7
2018	60,100	12,220	442	20.3	0.7	18,880	4,111	224	21.8	1.2	36,670	6,944	275	18.9	0.8	4,544	1,161	75	25.5	1.7

Footnotes available at end of table.

Table B-2.
Number and Percentage of People in Poverty Using the Supplemental Poverty Measure by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 2009 to 2024—Con.

(Population 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/cpsmar25.pdf>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year[1]	All People Total	Below poverty Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Below poverty Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)	Under 18 years Total	Below poverty Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Below poverty Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)	18 to 64 years Total	Below poverty Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Below poverty Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)	65 years and over Total	Below poverty Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Below poverty Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)
2017[6]	59,220	12,150	533	20.5	0.9	18,770	4,152	248	22.1	1.3	36,140	6,949	318	19.2	0.9	4,320	1,044	84	24.2	1.9
2017	59,230	12,650	488	21.4	0.8	18,750	4,355	238	23.2	1.3	36,160	7,187	293	19.9	0.8	4,322	1,112	82	25.7	1.9
2016	57,670	12,670	432	22.0	0.7	18,500	4,449	216	24.0	1.2	35,110	7,160	264	20.4	0.7	4,057	1,061	72	26.2	1.8
2015	56,870	12,860	487	22.6	0.9	18,320	4,485	227	24.5	1.2	34,690	7,425	290	21.4	0.8	3,863	953	69	24.7	1.8
2014	55,610	14,430	449	25.9	0.8	18,110	4,998	228	27.6	1.2	33,870	8,433	265	24.9	0.8	3,636	998	70	27.4	1.9
2013[7]	54,330	14,650	857	27.0	1.6	18,050	5,147	390	28.5	2.2	32,840	8,487	546	25.8	1.7	3,443	1,015	148	29.5	4.3
2013[8]	54,250	14,090	556	26.0	1.0	17,950	4,882	242	27.2	1.4	32,900	8,239	342	25.0	1.0	3,405	964	77	28.3	2.2
2012	53,230	14,820	450	27.8	0.8	17,790	5,379	212	30.2	1.2	32,230	8,489	275	26.3	0.8	3,213	951	67	29.6	2.1
2011	52,360	14,590	502	27.9	1.0	17,680	5,341	225	30.2	1.3	31,640	8,417	314	26.6	1.0	3,036	832	70	27.4	2.3
2010	51,070	14,140	476	27.7	0.9	17,470	5,270	226	30.2	1.3	30,740	8,095	289	26.3	0.9	2,860	776	59	27.1	2.1
2009[9]	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] Since 2003, federal surveys have allowed respondents to report more than one race. Therefore, two basic ways of defining a race group are possible. A group, such as Asian, may be defined as those who reported Asian and no other race (the race-alone or single-race concept) or as those who reported Asian regardless of whether they also reported another race (the race-alone-or-in-combination concept). This table shows data using both approaches. Since Hispanic individuals may be any race, data for the Hispanic population overlap with data for race groups. Of those who reported only one race in the 2025 CPS ASEC, Hispanic origin was reported by 17.9 percent of White householders, 6.4 percent of Black householders, 2.5 percent of Asian householders, and 35.9 percent of American Indian and Alaska Native householders. Data users should be aware that the different race and Hispanic origin populations consist of many distinct groups that differ in socioeconomic characteristics, culture, and nativity, which may affect the interpretation of aggregate results. Data on Hispanic origin were first collected in 1972. Data on Asian and Pacific Islander origin and American Indian and Alaska Native origin were first collected in 1987. Estimates for Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders are not shown separately due to sample size.

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

[3] Due to the implementation of the Vintage 2024 population estimates, comparisons of the estimated change in number of people between 2023 and 2024 reflect both demographic change and methodological updates.

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

[5] Estimates reflect the implementation of revised Supplemental Poverty Measure 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>.

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

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

[8] 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.

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

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2010 to 2025 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC; DMS number P-7534374, DRB approval number CBDRB-FY25-0383).

Table B-3.
Number and Percentage of People in Poverty Using the Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2023 and 2024

(Numbers in thousands. Margin 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/cpsmar25.pdf>)

Characteristic	SPM 2023				SPM 2024[1]				Change in percent below poverty (2024 less 2023)
	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)	
All people	**42,840**	**1,003**	**12.9**	**0.3**	**43,690**	**969**	**12.9**	**0.3**	**Z**
Sex									
Male	20,340	526	12.4	0.3	20,490	520	12.3	0.3	–0.1
Female.	22,500	601	13.4	0.4	23,210	565	13.6	0.3	0.2
Age									
Under 18 years	9,962	407	13.7	0.6	9,744	381	13.4	0.5	–0.3
18 to 64 years.	24,500	657	12.2	0.3	24,720	601	12.2	0.3	–0.1
65 years and older	8,384	305	14.2	0.5	9,223	327	15.0	0.5	*0.8
Type of Unit									
Married couple.	15,710	664	8.0	0.3	15,330	688	7.7	0.3	–0.3
Cohabiting partners	3,913	354	13.2	1.1	3,769	356	13.0	1.2	–0.3
Female reference person	9,940	501	23.9	1.1	10,650	576	24.6	1.1	0.7
Male reference person	2,414	264	14.9	1.4	2,711	273	16.2	1.5	1.3
Unrelated individuals[3]	10,860	352	22.6	0.6	11,230	396	22.6	0.7	Z
Race[4] and Hispanic Origin									
White.	29,170	791	11.7	0.3	28,930	838	11.5	0.3	–0.2
White, not Hispanic	17,030	626	8.8	0.3	16,840	583	8.7	0.3	–0.1
Black	8,312	436	18.5	1.0	9,458	467	20.7	1.0	*2.2
Asian	2,979	273	13.6	1.2	2,845	266	12.1	1.1	–1.6
American Indian and Alaska Native	768	155	19.0	3.2	821	142	19.8	2.9	0.8
Two or More Races	1,375	149	13.4	1.4	1,422	195	13.5	1.7	0.1
Hispanic (any race).	13,710	531	20.9	0.8	13,910	623	20.3	0.9	–0.6
Nativity									
Native-born	31,930	841	11.4	0.3	32,910	798	11.6	0.3	0.2
Foreign-born	10,910	443	21.3	0.8	10,780	496	20.3	0.8	–1.0
Naturalized citizen	3,813	252	15.3	0.9	4,037	252	15.7	0.9	0.3
Not a citizen.	7,096	367	26.9	1.2	6,741	399	24.6	1.3	*–2.2
Educational Attainment									
Total, 25 years old and older	27,740	654	12.1	0.3	28,550	640	12.2	0.3	0.1
No high school diploma	6,070	285	30.9	1.1	5,876	309	30.3	1.3	–0.6
High school, no college	10,310	336	16.1	0.5	10,560	380	16.4	0.5	0.3
Some college	6,140	295	10.7	0.5	6,486	278	11.2	0.5	0.4
Bachelor's degree or higher.	5,223	243	5.9	0.3	5,623	260	6.1	0.3	0.2
Tenure									
Owner/mortgage	7,927	408	5.7	0.3	8,542	455	6.1	0.3	0.4
Owner/no mortgage/rent free.	10,610	509	11.5	0.5	10,840	510	11.7	0.5	0.2
Renter	24,300	825	23.9	0.7	24,310	737	23.3	0.7	–0.7
Residence[5]									
Inside metropolitan statistical areas . . .	37,720	958	13.0	0.3	38,460	1,003	13.1	0.3	Z
Inside principal cities.	17,150	671	16.3	0.5	17,360	703	16.3	0.6	Z
Outside principal cities	20,580	764	11.2	0.4	21,100	774	11.2	0.4	0.1
Outside metropolitan statistical areas. .	5,116	512	11.9	0.7	5,228	501	12.1	0.7	0.2
Region									
Northeast	6,699	407	11.9	0.7	7,056	378	12.4	0.7	0.4
Midwest.	6,698	453	9.8	0.7	6,481	367	9.4	0.5	–0.4
South	17,650	673	13.6	0.5	18,400	716	14.0	0.5	0.3
West.	11,800	529	15.0	0.7	11,750	534	14.7	0.7	–0.3
Health Insurance Coverage									
With private insurance.	13,050	473	6.0	0.2	13,580	501	6.1	0.2	0.1
With public, no private insurance	22,740	723	25.7	0.7	22,760	677	26.1	0.7	0.4
Not insured.	7,048	394	26.0	1.2	7,347	422	26.5	1.3	0.6

Footnotes available at end of table.

Table B-3.
Number and Percentage of People in Poverty Using the Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2023 and 2024—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Margin 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/cpsmar25.pdf>)

Characteristic	SPM 2023				SPM 2024[1]				Change in percent below poverty (2024 less 2023)
	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[2] (±)	
Work Experience									
Total, 18 to 64 years old	24,500	657	12.2	0.3	24,720	601	12.2	0.3	–0.1
All workers	10,940	397	7.0	0.3	11,210	364	7.0	0.2	0.1
Worked full-time, year-round	4,725	229	4.1	0.2	4,684	210	4.1	0.2	–0.1
Less than full-time, year-round.	6,216	295	14.7	0.7	6,521	296	14.9	0.6	0.2
Did not work	13,550	437	31.1	0.8	13,520	433	30.8	0.9	–0.3
Disability Status[6]									
Total, 18 to 64 years old	24,500	657	12.2	0.3	24,720	601	12.2	0.3	–0.1
With a disability	3,763	206	22.8	1.1	3,710	208	22.5	1.1	–0.3
With no disability	20,660	582	11.3	0.3	20,960	519	11.3	0.3	Z

Z Rounds to zero.

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

[1] Due to the implementation of the Vintage 2024 population estimates, comparisons of the estimated change in number of people between 2023 and 2024 reflect both demographic change and methodological updates and are therefore not shown in this table.

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

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

[4] 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 Pacific Islanders are not shown separately due to sample size.

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

[6] 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.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2024 and 2025 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC; DMS number P-7534374, DRB approval number CBDRB-FY25-0383).

Table B-4.
Number and Percentage of People in Poverty by Different Poverty Measures: 2024

(Numbers in thousands. Margin 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/cpsmar25.pdf>)

Characteristic	Total	Official[+]				SPM				Difference (SPM less Official[+])	
		Number	Margin of error[1] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[1] (±)	Number	Margin of error[1] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[1] (±)	Number	Percent
All people	337,700	35,930	839	10.6	0.2	43,690	969	12.9	0.3	*7,761	*2.3
Sex											
Male	166,600	16,050	434	9.6	0.3	20,490	520	12.3	0.3	*4,432	*2.7
Female.	171,100	19,880	516	11.6	0.3	23,210	565	13.6	0.3	*3,328	*1.9
Age											
Under 18 years	72,980	10,400	419	14.3	0.6	9,744	381	13.4	0.5	*−659	*−0.9
18 to 64 years.	203,200	19,420	503	9.6	0.2	24,720	601	12.2	0.3	*5,304	*2.6
65 years and older	61,490	6,108	242	9.9	0.4	9,223	327	15.0	0.5	*3,116	*5.1
Type of Unit											
Married couple.	198,800	9,240	564	4.6	0.3	15,330	688	7.7	0.3	*6,086	*3.1
Cohabiting partners	29,030	6,391	366	22.0	1.2	3,769	356	13.0	1.2	*−2,622	*−9.0
Female reference person	43,360	9,424	511	21.7	1.0	10,650	576	24.6	1.1	*1,231	*2.8
Male reference person	16,730	1,658	214	9.9	1.2	2,711	273	16.2	1.5	*1,053	*6.3
Unrelated individuals[2]	49,730	9,219	354	18.5	0.6	11,230	396	22.6	0.7	*2,012	*4.0
Race[3] and Hispanic Origin											
White.	252,400	23,350	659	9.3	0.3	28,930	838	11.5	0.3	*5,586	*2.2
White, not Hispanic	192,900	14,580	529	7.6	0.3	16,840	583	8.7	0.3	*2,267	*1.2
Black	45,790	8,409	440	18.4	1.0	9,458	467	20.7	1.0	*1,048	*2.3
Asian	23,540	1,753	204	7.4	0.9	2,845	266	12.1	1.1	*1,092	*4.6
American Indian and Alaska Native	4,146	796	141	19.2	2.9	821	142	19.8	2.9	25	0.6
Two or More Races	10,560	1,410	181	13.4	1.7	1,422	195	13.5	1.7	12	0.1
Hispanic (any race).	68,530	10,310	509	15.0	0.7	13,910	623	20.3	0.9	*3,602	*5.3
Nativity											
Native-born	284,600	29,100	736	10.2	0.3	32,910	798	11.6	0.3	*3,818	*1.3
Foreign-born	53,120	6,835	365	12.9	0.6	10,780	496	20.3	0.8	*3,943	*7.4
Naturalized citizen	25,770	2,246	175	8.7	0.6	4,037	252	15.7	0.9	*1,791	*7.0
Not a citizen.	27,350	4,589	321	16.8	1.1	6,741	399	24.6	1.3	*2,152	*7.9
Educational Attainment											
Total, 25 years old and older	234,000	21,600	519	9.2	0.2	28,550	640	12.2	0.3	*6,950	*3.0
No high school diploma	19,390	4,484	246	23.1	1.1	5,876	309	30.3	1.3	*1,392	*7.2
High school, no college	64,470	8,232	323	12.8	0.5	10,560	380	16.4	0.5	*2,332	*3.6
Some college	58,090	5,094	245	8.8	0.4	6,486	278	11.2	0.5	*1,392	*2.4
Bachelor's degree or higher.	92,080	3,789	216	4.1	0.2	5,623	260	6.1	0.3	*1,834	*2.0
Tenure											
Owner/mortgage	140,400	5,328	353	3.8	0.2	8,542	455	6.1	0.3	*3,214	*2.3
Owner/no mortgage/rent free.	92,770	9,630	473	10.4	0.5	10,840	510	11.7	0.5	*1,211	*1.3
Renter	104,500	20,970	683	20.1	0.6	24,310	737	23.3	0.7	*3,336	*3.2
Residence[4]											
Inside metropolitan statistical areas . . .	294,400	29,990	903	10.2	0.3	38,460	1,003	13.1	0.3	*8,476	*2.9
Inside principal cities	106,500	13,800	648	13.0	0.5	17,360	703	16.3	0.6	*3,564	*3.3
Outside principal cities	187,900	16,190	705	8.6	0.3	21,100	774	11.2	0.4	*4,912	*2.6
Outside metropolitan statistical areas. .	43,320	5,944	563	13.7	0.8	5,228	501	12.1	0.7	*−715	*−1.7
Region											
Northeast	57,060	5,596	367	9.8	0.6	7,056	378	12.4	0.7	*1,460	*2.6
Midwest.	69,020	6,701	398	9.7	0.6	6,481	367	9.4	0.5	−220	−0.3
South	131,700	15,720	605	11.9	0.5	18,400	716	14.0	0.5	*2,686	*2.0
West.	79,940	7,915	455	9.9	0.6	11,750	534	14.7	0.7	*3,835	*4.8
Health Insurance Coverage											
With private insurance.	222,700	8,221	368	3.7	0.2	13,580	501	6.1	0.2	*5,361	*2.4
With public, no private insurance	87,270	21,770	623	24.9	0.6	22,760	677	26.1	0.7	*991	*1.1
Not insured.	27,710	5,938	400	21.4	1.2	7,347	422	26.5	1.3	*1,409	*5.1

Footnotes available at end of table.

Table B-4.
Number and Percentage of People in Poverty by Different Poverty Measures: 2024—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Margin 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/cpsmar25.pdf>)

Characteristic	Total	Official[+]				SPM				Difference (SPM less Official[+])	
		Number	Margin of error[1] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[1] (±)	Number	Margin of error[1] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[1] (±)	Number	Percent
Work Experience											
Total, 18 to 64 years old	203,200	19,420	503	9.6	0.2	24,720	601	12.2	0.3	*5,304	*2.6
All workers	159,400	7,056	259	4.4	0.2	11,210	364	7.0	0.2	*4,149	*2.6
Worked full-time, year-round	115,600	2,086	123	1.8	0.1	4,684	210	4.1	0.2	*2,598	*2.2
Less than full-time, year-round.	43,780	4,970	243	11.4	0.5	6,521	296	14.9	0.6	*1,551	*3.5
Did not work	43,830	12,360	411	28.2	0.8	13,520	433	30.8	0.9	*1,155	*2.6
Disability Status[5]											
Total, 18 to 64 years old	203,200	19,420	503	9.6	0.2	24,720	601	12.2	0.3	*5,304	*2.6
With a disability	16,510	3,443	199	20.9	1.0	3,710	208	22.5	1.1	*267	*1.6
With no disability	185,800	15,940	431	8.6	0.2	20,960	519	11.3	0.3	*5,015	*2.7

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2025 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC; DMS number P-7534374, DRB approval number CBDRB-FY25-0383).

Table B-5.
Percentage of People by Ratio of Income/Resources to Poverty Threshold: 2023 and 2024

(Margin 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/cpsmar25.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] (±)
2024												
Official[+]												
All people	5.0	0.2	5.7	0.2	7.4	0.2	8.1	0.2	28.1	0.4	45.8	0.5
Age												
Under 18 years.	6.2	0.4	8.1	0.5	9.8	0.4	9.5	0.5	28.5	0.8	37.9	0.8
18 to 64 years.	4.8	0.2	4.7	0.2	6.0	0.2	7.2	0.2	27.7	0.5	49.5	0.5
65 years and older	4.0	0.3	5.9	0.3	9.0	0.4	9.2	0.4	28.9	0.7	43.0	0.9
Race[2] and Hispanic Origin												
White.	4.3	0.2	4.9	0.2	6.9	0.2	7.7	0.2	28.1	0.5	48.1	0.6
White, not Hispanic	3.7	0.2	3.9	0.2	5.5	0.2	6.5	0.3	26.7	0.5	53.7	0.7
Black	8.7	0.7	9.7	0.8	10.5	0.9	11.1	0.9	30.3	1.2	29.7	1.0
Asian	3.7	0.6	3.8	0.7	5.6	0.8	5.4	0.8	23.6	1.4	58.0	1.8
American Indian and Alaska Native . .	8.6	1.8	10.6	2.3	11.8	2.2	12.8	2.7	29.7	3.2	26.5	3.2
Two or More Races.	6.3	1.1	7.1	1.4	7.6	1.3	7.4	1.2	28.9	2.2	42.8	2.3
Hispanic (any race).	6.5	0.5	8.6	0.6	11.1	0.6	11.5	0.6	32.3	0.9	30.0	0.9
SPM												
All people	**4.2**	**0.2**	**8.8**	**0.2**	**14.9**	**0.3**	**13.6**	**0.3**	**35.9**	**0.4**	**22.7**	**0.4**
Age												
Under 18 years.	3.3	0.3	10.1	0.5	19.3	0.6	16.2	0.5	34.2	0.7	16.9	0.6
18 to 64 years.	4.1	0.2	8.0	0.2	13.4	0.3	13.0	0.3	37.1	0.5	24.3	0.5
65 years and older	5.2	0.3	9.8	0.4	14.8	0.5	12.1	0.5	33.8	0.7	24.3	0.8
Race[2] and Hispanic Origin												
White.	3.7	0.2	7.7	0.3	13.8	0.3	12.8	0.3	37.5	0.5	24.4	0.5
White, not Hispanic	3.3	0.2	5.4	0.2	10.9	0.4	11.5	0.3	40.1	0.6	28.7	0.6
Black	6.5	0.6	14.2	0.9	21.0	1.1	17.2	0.9	28.7	1.0	12.5	0.8
Asian	4.3	0.6	7.8	0.9	12.7	1.1	13.4	1.3	32.5	1.5	29.3	1.4
American Indian and Alaska Native . .	6.5	1.6	13.3	2.5	21.9	3.5	17.1	2.8	30.6	3.5	10.5	2.0
Two or More Races.	3.1	0.7	10.4	1.5	16.3	1.7	15.2	1.8	36.9	2.3	18.0	1.5
Hispanic (any race).	5.0	0.4	15.3	0.8	23.1	0.9	17.1	0.7	29.2	0.8	10.3	0.5
2023												
Official[+]												
All people	**5.2**	**0.2**	**5.9**	**0.2**	**7.6**	**0.2**	**8.2**	**0.3**	**28.6**	**0.4**	**44.5**	**0.5**
Age												
Under 18 years.	6.6	0.5	8.6	0.5	10.2	0.5	9.5	0.5	29.1	0.7	35.9	0.8
18 to 64 years.	4.9	0.2	5.0	0.2	6.3	0.2	7.3	0.3	28.0	0.5	48.4	0.5
65 years and older	4.2	0.3	5.6	0.3	9.0	0.3	9.3	0.4	30.2	0.7	41.8	0.7
Race[2] and Hispanic Origin												
White.	4.5	0.2	5.3	0.2	7.1	0.2	7.9	0.3	28.7	0.4	46.6	0.6
White, not Hispanic	3.7	0.2	4.1	0.2	5.6	0.3	6.7	0.3	27.7	0.5	52.2	0.6
Black	8.8	0.7	9.1	0.7	11.0	0.7	10.0	0.8	30.8	1.2	30.4	1.3
Asian	4.6	0.7	4.4	0.7	5.7	0.7	6.2	0.8	22.8	1.5	56.2	1.8
American Indian and Alaska Native . .	9.1	1.7	12.1	2.7	8.9	2.2	13.2	2.6	31.6	3.4	25.1	2.8
Two or More Races.	6.4	1.0	8.0	1.4	9.6	1.3	8.6	1.4	29.0	1.9	38.4	2.0
Hispanic (any race).	7.2	0.5	9.5	0.6	11.8	0.6	11.7	0.7	32.3	1.0	27.6	0.9

Footnotes available at end of table.

Table B-5.

Percentage of People by Ratio of Income/Resources to Poverty Threshold: 2023 and 2024—Con.

(Margin 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/cpsmar25.pdf>)

Characteristic	Less than 0.50	Margin of error[1] (±)	0.50 to 0.99	Margin of error[1] (±)	1.00 to 1.49	Margin of error[1] (±)	1.50 to 1.99	Margin of error[1] (±)	2.00 to 3.99	Margin of error[1] (±)	4.00 or more	Margin of error[1] (±)
SPM												
All people	**4.4**	**0.2**	**8.5**	**0.2**	**14.8**	**0.3**	**13.6**	**0.3**	**36.3**	**0.4**	**22.5**	**0.4**
Age												
Under 18 years	3.6	0.3	10.1	0.5	19.1	0.7	16.3	0.5	35.0	0.7	16.0	0.6
18 to 64 years	4.4	0.2	7.9	0.3	13.2	0.3	12.9	0.3	37.4	0.5	24.2	0.4
65 years and older	5.3	0.3	8.8	0.4	14.7	0.5	12.7	0.5	33.9	0.7	24.5	0.7
Race[2] and Hispanic Origin												
White	4.0	0.2	7.7	0.3	13.6	0.3	12.8	0.4	37.7	0.5	24.3	0.5
White, not Hispanic	3.4	0.2	5.4	0.3	10.8	0.3	11.5	0.4	40.2	0.6	28.6	0.6
Black	6.1	0.5	12.4	0.9	21.0	1.1	17.6	1.0	30.5	1.2	12.4	0.8
Asian	5.0	0.7	8.7	1.1	11.3	1.0	12.9	1.2	34.4	1.7	27.8	1.4
American Indian and Alaska Native . .	6.3	1.7	12.6	2.7	22.9	3.4	16.9	2.9	29.9	3.4	11.4	2.2
Two or More Races	4.2	0.9	9.2	1.3	18.9	1.8	15.5	1.4	35.1	2.1	17.1	1.3
Hispanic (any race)	5.8	0.4	15.1	0.7	23.5	0.9	17.2	0.7	28.8	1.0	9.6	0.5

[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 Pacific Islanders are not shown separately due to sample size.

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2024 and 2025 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC; DMS number P-7534374, DRB approval number CBDRB-FY25-0383).

Table B-6.
Effect of Individual Elements on Supplemental Poverty Measure Rates: 2023 and 2024

(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/cpsmar25.pdf>)

Element	All people		Under 18 years old		18 to 64 years old		65 years and older	
	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)
2024								
SPM rate for all people	**12.94**	**0.29**	**13.35**	**0.52**	**12.17**	**0.29**	**15.00**	**0.53**
Effect of Additions								
Social Security.	−8.50	0.19	−1.86	0.19	−3.56	0.17	−32.69	0.67
Refundable tax credits[2].	−2.00	0.14	−5.08	0.36	−1.47	0.11	−0.13	0.04
SNAP[3]	−1.06	0.10	−1.94	0.26	−0.79	0.08	−0.93	0.13
SSI[3]	−0.74	0.07	−0.46	0.11	−0.79	0.09	−0.87	0.12
Refundable Child Tax Credit. . .	−0.73	0.09	−2.01	0.27	−0.47	0.06	−0.05	0.03
Housing subsidies.	−0.63	0.08	−0.87	0.19	−0.44	0.06	−0.97	0.13
School lunch	−0.34	0.06	−0.91	0.15	−0.21	0.04	−0.06	0.03
Child support received	−0.18	0.04	−0.50	0.12	−0.12	0.03	Z	Z
Unemployment insurance.	−0.13	0.03	−0.17	0.06	−0.12	0.03	−0.10	0.04
TANF/general assistance[3].	−0.11	0.03	−0.25	0.09	−0.08	0.02	−0.02	0.02
WIC[3]	−0.09	0.03	−0.28	0.09	−0.05	0.02	−0.01	0.02
Utility assistance[4]	−0.08	0.02	−0.08	0.04	−0.06	0.02	−0.14	0.05
Energy assistance.	−0.07	0.02	−0.08	0.04	−0.05	0.02	−0.13	0.05
Workers' compensation.	−0.06	0.03	−0.09	0.05	−0.06	0.03	−0.03	0.02
Broadband assistance	−0.01	0.01	−0.01	0.02	Z	Z	−0.03	0.02
Effect of Subtractions								
Child support paid	0.06	0.02	0.06	0.04	0.07	0.02	Z	0.01
Federal income tax.	0.42	0.06	0.30	0.08	0.50	0.07	0.27	0.08
Work expenses	1.17	0.09	1.79	0.21	1.18	0.10	0.39	0.09
FICA[3].	1.34	0.10	1.98	0.24	1.40	0.11	0.40	0.09
Medical expenses	2.22	0.12	2.09	0.23	1.80	0.12	3.73	0.26
2023								
SPM rate for all people	**12.89**	**0.30**	**13.69**	**0.56**	**12.23**	**0.33**	**14.15**	**0.51**
Effect of Additions								
Social Security.	−8.31	0.19	−1.87	0.23	−3.35	0.16	−32.99	0.73
Refundable tax credits[2].	−1.92	0.14	−4.70	0.36	−1.45	0.11	−0.11	0.04
SNAP[3]	−1.03	0.09	−1.85	0.23	−0.77	0.07	−0.91	0.12
SSI[3]	−0.76	0.07	−0.47	0.11	−0.79	0.08	−1.02	0.14
Refundable Child Tax Credit. . .	−0.71	0.09	−1.90	0.26	−0.47	0.07	−0.04	0.02
Housing subsidies.	−0.83	0.08	−1.22	0.20	−0.58	0.06	−1.19	0.14
School lunch	−0.35	0.06	−0.90	0.16	−0.25	0.04	−0.04	0.03
Child support received	−0.17	0.04	−0.47	0.13	−0.11	0.03	Z	Z
Unemployment insurance.	−0.09	0.03	−0.09	0.04	−0.10	0.03	−0.08	0.04
TANF/general assistance[3].	−0.15	0.04	−0.36	0.10	−0.10	0.03	−0.07	0.04
WIC[3]	−0.06	0.03	−0.14	0.07	−0.05	0.03	0.00	0.00
Utility assistance[4]	−0.07	0.02	−0.05	0.03	−0.06	0.02	−0.13	0.04
Energy assistance.	−0.06	0.02	−0.05	0.03	−0.04	0.02	−0.11	0.04
Workers' compensation.	−0.07	0.02	−0.06	0.03	−0.08	0.03	−0.03	0.03
Broadband assistance	−0.02	0.01	−0.01	0.01	−0.02	0.01	−0.03	0.02
Effect of Subtractions								
Child support paid	0.06	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.07	0.03	0.03	0.03
Federal income tax.	0.35	0.05	0.23	0.07	0.43	0.06	0.21	0.06
Work expenses	1.21	0.09	1.75	0.20	1.26	0.10	0.38	0.08
FICA[3].	1.39	0.11	1.95	0.21	1.47	0.12	0.43	0.08
Medical expenses	2.22	0.11	1.94	0.22	1.86	0.11	3.75	0.27

Z Rounds to zero.

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

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

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

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

Note: SPM is the Supplemental Poverty Measure. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2024 and 2025 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC; DMS number P-7534374, DRB approval number CBDRB-FY25-0383).

Table B-7.
Effect of Individual Elements on the Number of Individuals in Poverty Using the Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2023 and 2024

(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/cpsmar25.pdf>)

Element	All people		Under 18 years old		18 to 64 years old		65 years and older	
	Number	Margin of error[1] (±)	Number	Margin of error[1] (±)	Number	Margin of error[1] (±)	Number	Margin of error[1] (±)
2024[2]								
Number of people in SPM poverty..	**43,690**	**969**	**9,744**	**381**	**24,720**	**601**	**9,223**	**327**
Effect of Additions								
Social Security....................	−28,700	636	−1,358	141	−7,241	354	−20,100	422
Refundable tax credits[3]............	−6,768	462	−3,704	263	−2,985	224	−79	25
SNAP[4].........................	−3,585	339	−1,417	188	−1,598	170	−571	79
SSI[4]...........................	−2,482	243	−337	83	−1,611	179	−535	71
Refundable Child Tax Credit........	−2,453	311	−1,464	195	−958	126	−31	18
Housing subsidies.................	−2,134	259	−634	138	−904	126	−596	77
School lunch	−1,136	188	−666	106	−434	86	−37	20
Child support received	−604	131	−366	85	−236	53	−2	3
Unemployment insurance..........	−429	96	−124	47	−243	58	−62	25
TANF/general assistance[4]..........	−369	99	−181	64	−172	48	−15	10
WIC[4]	−321	103	−207	67	−108	37	−6	10
Utility assistance[5]	−260	64	−59	28	−115	35	−86	29
Energy assistance.................	−246	63	−57	28	−111	34	−78	28
Workers' compensation............	−203	91	−65	40	−120	59	−18	13
Broadband assistance	−39	29	−9	12	−9	9	−21	13
Effect of Subtractions								
Child support paid	188	67	45	30	140	46	3	4
Federal income tax................	1,411	196	222	58	1,024	150	165	48
Work expenses	3,955	311	1,310	152	2,407	205	239	52
FICA[4]..........................	4,530	342	1,448	178	2,835	227	247	53
Medical expenses	7,481	411	1,524	169	3,665	240	2,292	163
2023								
Number of people in SPM poverty..	**42,840**	**1,003**	**9,962**	**407**	**24,500**	**657**	**8,384**	**305**
Effect of Additions								
Social Security....................	−27,620	624	−1,364	168	−6,717	312	−19,540	434
Refundable tax credits[3]............	−6,388	473	−3,420	265	−2,905	229	−63	22
SNAP[4].........................	−3,427	283	−1,346	167	−1,540	131	−542	74
SSI[4]...........................	−2,537	232	−338	83	−1,592	151	−607	81
Refundable Child Tax Credit........	−2,353	308	−1,382	185	−948	131	−22	14
Housing subsidies.................	−2,758	267	−885	148	−1,171	127	−702	85
School lunch	−1,175	200	−651	118	−501	89	−22	17
Child support received	−574	143	−345	96	−229	57	Z	Z
Unemployment insurance..........	−308	87	−66	30	−196	63	−46	23
TANF/general assistance[4]..........	−512	121	−261	76	−207	57	−43	22
WIC[4]	−203	92	−102	49	−101	52	0	0
Utility assistance[5]	−240	59	−40	22	−123	38	−78	26
Energy assistance.................	−184	54	−34	21	−83	35	−68	26
Workers' compensation............	−218	74	−46	25	−154	52	−18	16
Broadband assistance	−68	26	−4	5	−47	22	−17	9
Effect of Subtractions								
Child support paid	185	71	23	15	146	55	16	18
Federal income tax................	1,156	151	164	50	871	120	122	37
Work expenses	4,029	314	1,270	146	2,532	202	228	45
FICA[4]..........................	4,623	358	1,423	152	2,944	240	256	49
Medical expenses	7,365	374	1,413	157	3,730	223	2,222	160

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] Due to the implementation of the Vintage 2024 population estimates, comparisons of the estimated change in number of people between 2023 and 2024 reflect both demographic change and methodological updates.

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

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

Note: SPM is the Supplemental Poverty Measure. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2024 and 2025 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC; DMS number P-7534374, DRB approval number CBDRB-FY25-0383).

Appendix C. Additional Information

SOURCE AND ACCURACY OF THE ESTIMATES

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

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

The CPS ASEC collects data in the 50 states and the District of Columbia; these data do not represent residents of Puerto Rico or the U.S. Island Areas.[1] The 2025 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 on- or off-post. All other U.S. armed forces personnel are excluded. The estimates in this report are controlled to March 2025 independent national population estimates by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin. Beginning with the data for 2020, population estimates are based on 2020 Census population counts and are updated annually after accounting for births, deaths, emigration, and immigration.

Due to the implementation of the Vintage 2024 population estimates, comparisons of the estimated change in number of people between 2023 and 2024 (2024 CPS ASEC and 2025 CPS ASEC) reflect both demographic change and updates to the methodology. More information on the effect of the change is available at <www.census.gov/library/working-papers/2025/demo/sehsd-wp2025-13.html>.

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

In this report, the variances of estimates were calculated using replication methods. For estimates prior to 2010, or as noted in historical tables, the Generalized Variance Function (GVF) method was used. More information on replicate weights, standard errors, income top-coding and data swapping on the public-use file, and changes to the CPS ASEC data file from the prior year is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar25.pdf>.

Nonresponse Bias in the CPS ASEC

The Census Bureau administers the CPS ASEC each year between February and April by telephone and in-person interviews, with most data collected in March. Although the 2025 CPS ASEC was collected using standard procedures, response rates are still lower than they were before the pandemic. The weighted response rate for the 2025 CPS ASEC was 62.0 percent, compared to 61.7 percent for the previous year.

Since response rates remain below prepandemic levels, examining how respondents differ from nonrespondents is important, as this difference could affect the accuracy of the estimates. For more details on how sample difference and the associated nonresponse bias impact income and official poverty estimates, please refer to the Research Matters blog, "Using Administrative Data to Evaluate Nonresponse Bias

in the 2025 Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement," available at <www.census.gov/newsroom/blogs/research-matters/2025/09/administrative-data-nonresponse-bias-cps-asec.html>.

CPS ASEC MODERNIZATION

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

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

More information about the ASEC modernization project and timeline is available on the Census Bureau's CPS ASEC Modernization Efforts webpage at <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/about/modernization/asecmodernization.html> or by email at <demo.asec.modernization@census.gov>.

NATIONAL EXPERIMENTAL WELL-BEING STATISTICS (NEWS) PROJECT

The NEWS project is an experimental effort to develop improved estimates of income, poverty, and other measures of economic well-being by looking at data collected in previous

Business Cycles—Recessions			
Peak month	**Year**	**Trough month**	**Year**
November	1948	October	1949
July	1953	May	1954
August	1957	April	1958
April	1960	February	1961
December	1969	November	1970
November	1973	March	1975
January	1980	July	1980
July	1981	November	1982
July	1990	March	1991
March	2001	November	2001
December	2007	June	2009
February	2020	April	2020

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

years, using a wider range of data sources, and applying new advanced analysis techniques.

The first NEWS release in February 2023 included a working paper that provided improved estimates of income and official poverty statistics for 2018. The second NEWS release, in January 2025, expanded on the first release by creating additional measures of disposable income, a resource measure that includes nonhealth means-tested in-kind benefits, and the income component of the Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM). The release also made several important improvements, most notably estimates of federal and state taxes and credits, the inclusion of additional administrative data on means-tested program benefits, and an update to the model that combines survey and administrative earnings to estimate the unobserved true earnings distribution. In July 2025, NEWS was expanded to include

income and poverty estimates from 2016 to 2021.

More information on the NEWS project is available at <www.census.gov/data/experimental-data-products/national-experimental-wellbeing-statistics.html>.

BUSINESS CYCLES— RECESSIONS

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

ACCESSING POVERTY DATA

Additional CPS ASEC Estimates

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

Public-Use Microdata

Public-use CPS ASEC microdata are 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 2025 CPS ASEC and earlier years are available online at <www.census.gov/data/datasets/time-series/demo/cps/cps-asec.html>. Technical methods have been applied to CPS microdata to avoid disclosing respondents' identities.

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

OTHER SOURCES OF POVERTY DATA

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

American Community Survey

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

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

Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates

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

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

Survey of Income and Program Participation

The SIPP provides both monthly and longitudinal data about labor force participation and income sources and amounts at the individual, family, and household levels by following the same respondents over time. 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, but it cannot show how these characteristics change for the same person, family, or household. By collecting monthly data for the same respondents over multiple years, the SIPP makes it possible to observe how economic characteristics change at the individual level. This yields insights into the dynamic nature of these experiences, as well as the economic mobility of U.S. residents. Estimates from

these data are available in table packages, working papers, and the Census Bureau's P70 series reports, all available at <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/sipp/library/publications.html>.

QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS

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

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

Liana E. Fox

Assistant Division Chief for Economic Characteristics Social, Economic, and Housing Statistics Division

U.S. Census Bureau Washington, DC, 20233-8500

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

ENDNOTES

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

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