

# Poverty in the United States: 2021

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## Current Population Reports

By John Creamer, Emily A. Shrider, Kalee Burns, and Frances Chen

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**U.S. CENSUS BUREAU**  
**Robert L. Santos,**  
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Contents

TEXT

**INTRODUCTION** ..... 1

Highlights ..... 1

Background ..... 2

**CHANGES IN OFFICIAL POVERTY BETWEEN 2020 AND 2021**..... 3

Sex and Age ..... 3

Families ..... 3

Race and Hispanic Origin..... 5

Educational Attainment ..... 6

Work Experience ..... 6

Supplementing the Official Poverty Measure ..... 6

**CHANGES IN SPM RATES BETWEEN 2020 AND 2021** ..... 6

Sex and Age ..... 7

Type of Unit ..... 7

Race and Hispanic Origin..... 9

Educational Attainment ..... 9

Work Experience ..... 9

**POVERTY ESTIMATES FOR 2021: OFFICIAL<sup>+</sup> AND SPM**..... 9

**POVERTY RATES BY STATE: OFFICIAL<sup>+</sup> AND SPM** ..... 9

**DISTRIBUTION OF PEOPLE BY INCOME-TO-POVERTY RATIOS: 2021** ..... 13

**THE EFFECT OF CASH AND NONCASH TRANSFERS, TAXES, AND OTHER NONDISCRETIONARY EXPENSES ON THE SPM** ..... 15

**SUMMARY**..... 17

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## FIGURES

Figure 1.	Number in Poverty and Poverty Rate Using the Official Poverty Measure: 1959 to 2021. . . . .	3
Figure 2.	People in Poverty Using the Official Poverty Measure: 2020 to 2021. . . . .	4
Figure 3.	Distribution of Total Population and Poverty by Race Using the Official Poverty Measure: 2021 . . . . .	5
Figure 4.	Poverty Rates Using the Official <sup>+</sup> and Supplemental Poverty Measures: 2009 to 2021 . . . . .	7
Figure 5.	Change in Percentage of People in Poverty Using the Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2020 to 2021. . . . .	8
Figure 6.	Percentage of People in Poverty by Different Poverty Measures: 2021 . . . . .	10
Figure 7.	Poverty Rates Using the Official <sup>+</sup> and Supplemental Poverty Measures by Age Group: 2009 to 2021. . . . .	11
Figure 8.	Child Supplemental Poverty Rates by Race and Hispanic Origin: 2009 to 2021. . . . .	12
Figure 9.	Difference in Poverty Rates by State Using the Official <sup>+</sup> and Supplemental Poverty Measures: 3-Year Average 2019 to 2021 . . . . .	13
Figure 10.	Distribution of People by Income-to-Poverty Ratios: 2021. . . . .	14
Figure 11.	Change in Number of People in Poverty After Including Each Element: 2021 . . . . .	16

## APPENDIXES

Appendix A. <b>Estimates of Official Poverty</b> . . . . .	19
How Official Poverty Is Calculated. . . . .	19
How Income Is Measured . . . . .	20
Appendix B. <b>The Supplemental Poverty Measure</b> . . . . .	48
Updates for 2021 . . . . .	48
SPM History . . . . .	48
SPM Methodology . . . . .	49
Appendix C. <b>Effects of 2020 Census-Based Population Controls on 2020 Poverty and Supplemental Poverty Measure Estimates</b> . . . . .	73
Effects on Official Poverty Estimates. . . . .	73
Effects on Supplemental Poverty Estimates . . . . .	73
Appendix D. <b>Additional Information</b> . . . . .	79
Source and Accuracy of the Estimates . . . . .	79
The Impact of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) Pandemic on the CPS ASEC. . . . .	79
Business Cycles—Recessions . . . . .	80
Accessing Poverty Data . . . . .	80
Other Sources of Poverty Data . . . . .	80
Questions and Comments . . . . .	81

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## APPENDIX TABLES

Table A-1.	People in Poverty by Selected Characteristics: 2020 and 2021 .....	21
Table A-2.	Families and People in Poverty by Type of Family: 2020 and 2021.....	23
Table A-3.	People With Income Below Specified Ratios of Their Poverty Thresholds by Selected Characteristics: 2021.....	24
Table A-4.	Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2021 .....	25
Table A-5.	Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2021 .....	36
Table A-6.	Poverty Status of Families by Type of Family: 1959 to 2021 .....	46
Table B-1.	Two-Adult, Two-Child Poverty Thresholds: 2020 and 2021 .....	56
Table B-2.	Number and Percentage of People in Poverty Using the Supplemental Poverty Measure by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 2009 to 2021 .....	57
Table B-3.	Number and Percentage of People in Poverty Using the Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2020 and 2021 .....	64
Table B-4.	Number and Percentage of People in Poverty by Different Poverty Measures: 2021 .....	66
Table B-5.	Number and Percentage of People in Poverty by State Using 3-Year Average: 2019, 2020, and 2021 .....	68
Table B-6.	Percentage of People by Ratio of Income/Resources to Poverty Threshold: 2020 and 2021 .....	69
Table B-7.	Effect of Individual Elements on Supplemental Poverty Measure Rates: 2020 and 2021 .....	71
Table B-8.	Effect of Individual Elements on the Number of Individuals in Poverty: 2020 and 2021 .....	72
Table C-1.	People in Poverty by Selected Characteristics: 2020 Estimates Using 2010 Census-Based Population Controls and 2020 Census-Based Population Controls .....	74
Table C-2.	Families and People in Poverty by Type of Family: 2020 Estimates Using 2010 Census-Based Population Controls and 2020 Census-Based Population Controls .....	76
Table C-3.	Number and Percentage of People in Poverty Using the Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2020 Estimates Using 2010 Census-Based Population Controls and 2020 Census-Based Population Controls .....	77





# Poverty in the United States: 2021

## INTRODUCTION

Since the 1960s, the U.S. Census Bureau has produced poverty estimates to measure the economic well-being of households, families, and individuals in the United States. The official poverty measure defines poverty by comparing pretax money income to a poverty threshold that is adjusted by family composition.<sup>1</sup> In many cases, the official poverty measure is used to determine program eligibility and has been used as a benchmark of economic well-being for nearly 60 years.

In 2011, the Census Bureau began producing the Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM), releasing estimates back to 2009. Produced with support from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), the SPM extends the official poverty measure by accounting for many of the government programs that are designed to assist low-income families, but are not included in the official poverty measure. The SPM also includes federal and state taxes and work and medical expenses. In addition, the SPM accounts for geographic variation in poverty thresholds, while the official poverty measure does not. Though the SPM does not replace the official poverty measure, it provides a different metric of economic well-being that includes resources from government programs and tax credits to low-income families.

This report presents estimates using the official poverty measure and the SPM for calendar year 2021, marking the first time both poverty measures have been integrated into a single report.

The estimates contained in the report are based on information collected in the 2022 and earlier Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC) conducted by the Census Bureau.\* Estimates for 2020 in this report will not match those published last year due to the implementation of the 2020 Census-based population controls. Appendix C provides details.

The combined poverty report provides two distinct indicators of economic well-being in the United States. In 2021, this distinction is particularly important because the effects of the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA), passed in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, are reflected differently in the two measures. Additional resources stemming from stimulus payments, expansions to refundable tax credits, and pandemic-specific school lunch benefits are considered in the SPM but not the official poverty measure. These differences are discussed in Appendix B.

This report is released alongside two other reports focused on household income estimates and health insurance coverage in the United States. These estimates can be found in “Income in the United States: 2021” and “Health Insurance in the United States: 2021.”<sup>2</sup>

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\* The Census Bureau reviewed this data for unauthorized disclosure of confidential information and approved the disclosure avoidance practices applied to this release: CBDRB-FY22-358. All comparative statements have undergone statistical testing and are statistically significant at the 90 percent confidence level unless otherwise noted.

## Highlights<sup>3</sup>

### Official Poverty Measure

- The official poverty rate in 2021 was 11.6 percent, with 37.9 million people in poverty. Neither the rate nor the number in poverty was significantly different from 2020 (Figure 1 and Table A-1).<sup>4</sup>
- Official poverty rates decreased for people under the age of 18 and increased for people 65 years and older, but were not statistically different for 18- to 64-year-olds (Figure 2 and Table A-1).
- The majority of the demographic groups discussed in this report did not experience significant changes in their poverty rates between 2020 and 2021 (Figure 2 and Tables A-1 and A-2).

### Supplemental Poverty Measure

- The SPM rate in 2021 was 7.8 percent, a decrease of 1.4 percentage points from 2020. This is the lowest SPM poverty rate since estimates were first published and the third consecutive decline (Figure 4 and Table B-2).
- The SPM child poverty rate fell 46 percent in 2021, from 9.7 percent in 2020 to 5.2 percent in 2021, a 4.5 percentage-point decline. This is the lowest SPM child poverty rate on record. In 2021, SPM rates for non-Hispanic White (2.7 percent), Black (8.1 percent), and Hispanic (8.4 percent) children were also the lowest rates on record, falling from 2020. (Figure 8 and Table B-2).<sup>5</sup>

- SPM rates decreased for 18- to 64-year-olds, while increasing for people 65 years and older (Figure 5 and Table B-3).
- Social Security continued to be the most important antipoverty program in 2021, moving 26.3 million people out of SPM poverty. Meanwhile, refundable tax credits and stimulus payments moved 9.6 million and 8.9 million people out of SPM poverty (Figure 11 and Table B-8).

### Differences in Poverty Measures

- The share of the population with resources below 50 percent of their poverty threshold was lower for the SPM than for the official poverty measure with a consistent universe.<sup>6</sup> In particular, 1.4 percent of children had SPM resources below half their SPM poverty threshold, compared to 7.2 percent using the official poverty methodology (Figure 10 and Table B-6).
- SPM rates were higher than the official poverty measure with a

consistent universe in 3 states, lower in 38 states, and not statistically different in 9 states and the District of Columbia (Figure 9 and Table B-5).

### Background

Poverty estimates have been produced by the Census Bureau since the 1960s. Following the Office of Management and Budget's Statistical Policy Directive 14, the official poverty measure defines a family and the individuals in the family as being in poverty if their pretax money income is below a threshold adjusted by family composition. That threshold is 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 from 1959 through the present. More information on how official poverty is defined can be found in Appendix A.

The SPM was developed after many years of research

and analysis and is based on the recommendations of the Interagency Technical Working Group (ITWG) on Developing a Supplemental Poverty Measure and the 1995 report of the National Academy of Sciences Panel on Poverty and Family Assistance. The SPM complements the official poverty measure by expanding resources to include noncash benefits and deducting key expenses, while redefining poverty thresholds to account for a wider set of needs and geographical variation.<sup>7</sup> Additionally, the SPM includes unrelated children under age 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 age 15 to the official poverty universe. These individuals are given the official poverty status of the household reference person.<sup>8</sup>

## POVERTY MEASURE CONCEPTS: OFFICIAL AND SUPPLEMENTAL

Concept	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 of 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 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 before-tax cash income.	Sum of 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 age 15 for whom poverty status cannot be determined.	Official poverty measure universe, plus unrelated individuals under age 15.
Time Series	1959–present.	2009–present.

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 official and supplemental poverty concepts are summarized in the “Poverty Measure Concepts: Official and Supplemental” table. In 2020, the SPM implemented several methodological improvements to resource and threshold estimation. Appendix B contains additional details on the definition of SPM poverty and changes made in 2021.

## CHANGES IN OFFICIAL POVERTY BETWEEN 2020 AND 2021

The official poverty rate in 2021 was 11.6 percent, with 37.9 million people in poverty (Figure 1

and Table A-1). Neither the rate nor the number in poverty was significantly different from 2020. The majority of the demographic groups presented in Figure 2 did not experience significant changes in their poverty rates between 2020 and 2021. Estimates for additional demographic and family groups are available in Tables A-1 and A-2.

### Sex and Age

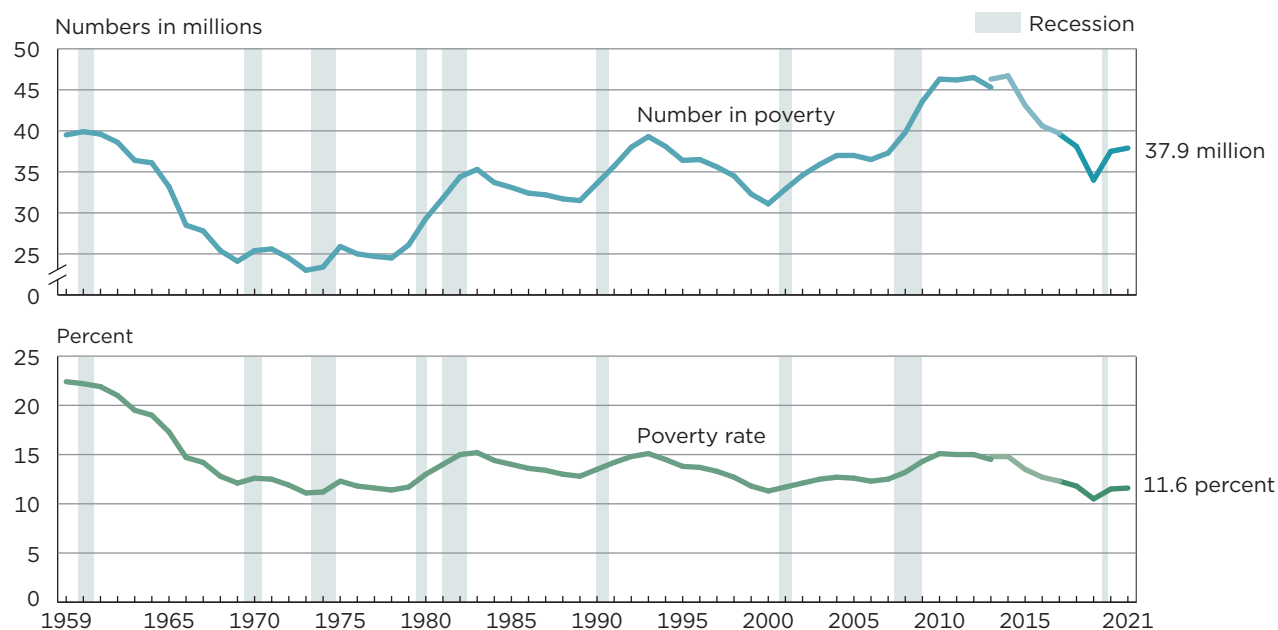
The official poverty rate for females (12.6 percent) was higher than that for males (10.5 percent). Neither rate changed significantly from 2020 (Figure 2 and Table A-1). While poverty rates by sex did not change significantly, there were differences for some age groups. The poverty

rate for people under the age of 18 decreased by 0.7 percentage points between 2020 and 2021, while the poverty rate increased by 1.4 percentage points for those 65 years and older. The poverty rate for 18- to 64-year-olds in 2021 was not statistically different from 2020.<sup>9</sup>

### Families

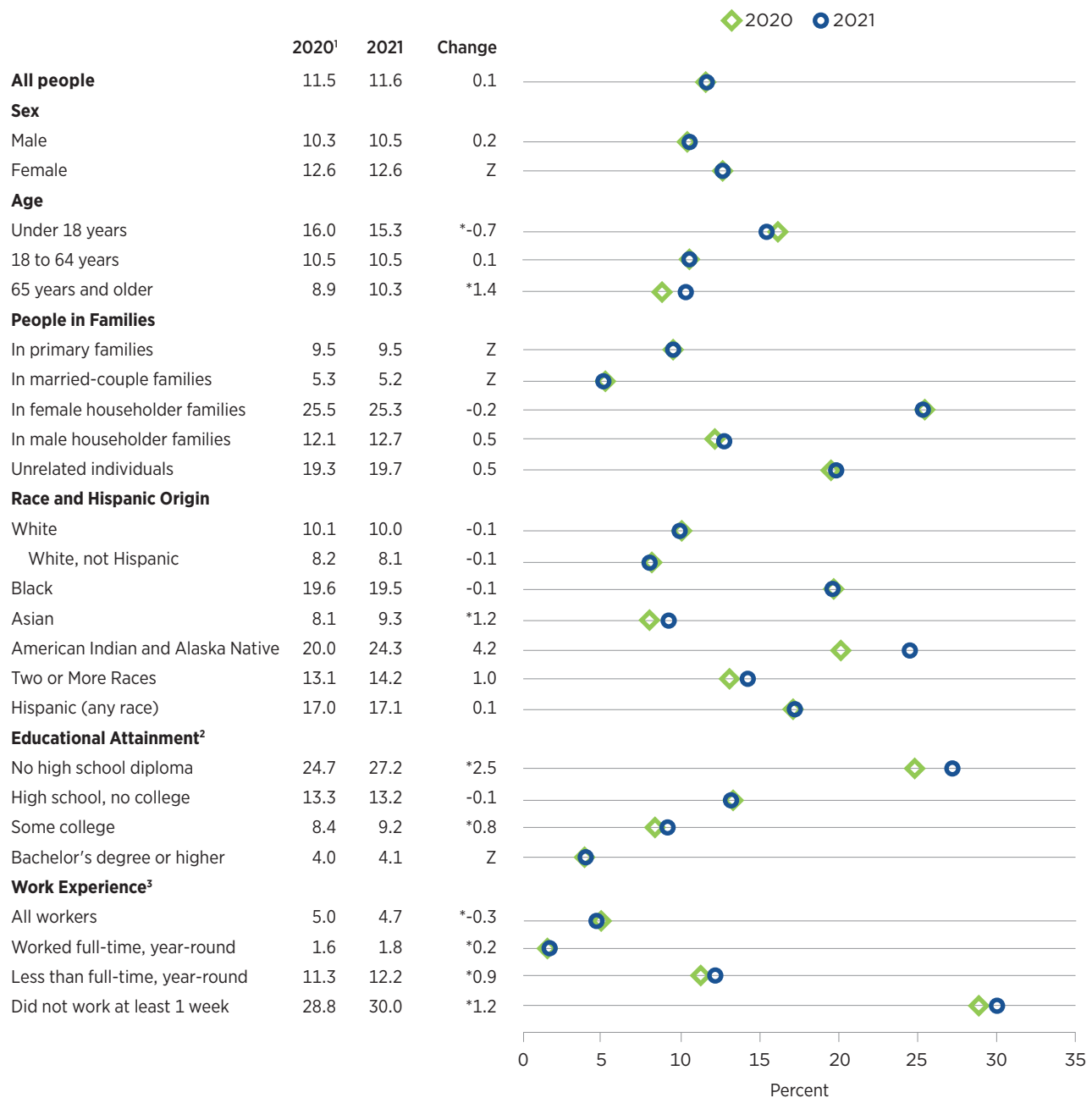
Poverty rates did not change significantly between 2020 and 2021 for people in families or unrelated individuals, regardless of family type (Figure 2 and Table A-2).<sup>10</sup> Of people in families, those in married-couple primary families had the lowest poverty rate (5.2 percent) while those in female-householder families had the highest poverty rate (25.3 percent).<sup>11</sup>

Figure 1.  
**Number in Poverty and Poverty Rate Using the Official Poverty Measure: 1959 to 2021**



Note: Population as of March of the following year. The data for 2017 and beyond reflect the implementation of an updated processing system. The data for 2013 and beyond reflect the implementation of the redesigned income questions. Refer to Table A-4 for historical footnotes. The data points are placed at the midpoints of the respective years. Information on recessions is available in Appendix D. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar22.pdf>. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2022 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Figure 2.

**People in Poverty Using the Official Poverty Measure: 2020 to 2021**

Z Rounds to zero.

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

<sup>1</sup> Implementation of 2020 Census-based population controls.

<sup>2</sup> Population limited to individuals aged 25 and older. In 2021, the overall poverty rate for this group was 10.0 percent.

<sup>3</sup> Population limited to individuals aged 18 to 64. In 2021, the overall poverty rate for this group was 10.5 percent.

Note: Population as of March of the following year. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. More details are available in Tables A-1 and A-2. More information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar22.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2021 and 2022 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

## Race and Hispanic Origin

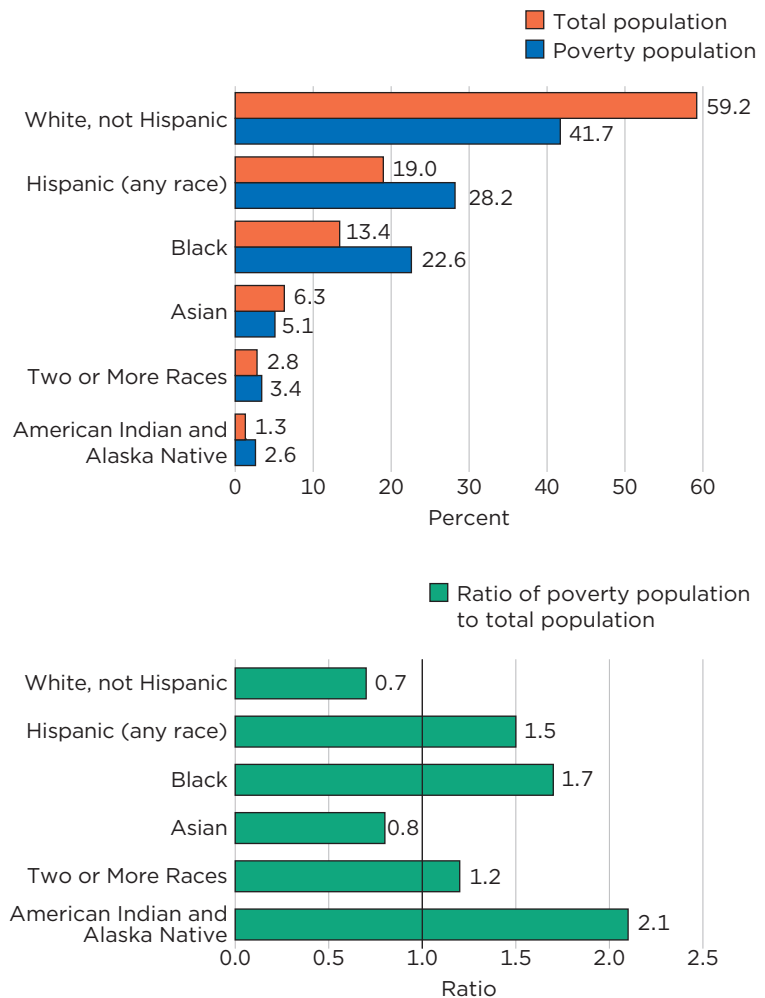
For the first time, this report includes estimates for the American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) and Two or More Races populations. However, due to small sample size and sampling variability, caution should be used when examining rates and year-to-year changes for these groups.

From 2020 to 2021, the majority of the racial groups shown in Figure 2 and Table A-1 did not have significant changes in their poverty rates.<sup>12</sup> The exception is for Asians, who saw increased poverty in 2021.<sup>13</sup>

Year-to-year poverty rate changes from 2020 to 2021 were not statistically different for Blacks, Whites, non-Hispanic Whites, Hispanics, American Indians and Alaska Natives, and those reporting Two or More Races. Of the racial groups shown in Figure 2 and Table A-1, non-Hispanic Whites had the lowest poverty rate (8.1 percent), while American Indians and Alaska Natives had the highest poverty rate (24.3 percent).<sup>14</sup>

Figure 3 shows the composition of the total population by race and Hispanic origin. This figure highlights which groups are overrepresented or underrepresented among the population defined as poor by comparing the share of a particular group in poverty to that group's share of the overall population. Groups with a ratio of less than 1.0 are considered underrepresented in poverty while groups over 1.0 are considered overrepresented. For example, while non-Hispanic Whites make up 59.2 percent of the total population, they only make up 41.7 percent of the population classified as poor by

Figure 3.  
**Distribution of Total Population and Poverty by Race Using the Official Poverty Measure: 2021**



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/cpsmar22.pdf>. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2022 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC).

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 Whites are underrepresented in the poverty population. Asians are also underrepresented in poverty, while Hispanics, Blacks, and American Indians and Alaska

Natives are overrepresented. Although American Indians and Alaska Natives make up the smallest share of both the total and poverty populations, they are the most disproportionately overrepresented group in poverty. Their share of the poverty population is twice as large as their share of the total population.

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## Educational Attainment

Figure 2 also shows poverty rates by educational attainment.<sup>15</sup> Poverty rates increased for those aged 25 and older with no high school diploma and for those with some college experience. Poverty rates were not statistically different for those with only a high school diploma or at least a bachelor's degree. The poverty rate for those without a high school diploma was 27.2 percent, six-and-a-half times higher than for those with at least a bachelor's degree (4.1 percent). People with a bachelor's degree or higher had the lowest poverty rate of the educational attainment groups.

## Work Experience

The percentage of individuals aged 18 to 64 working full-time, year-round increased from 65.3 percent of all workers in 2020 to 72.4 percent in 2021. The share of those working less than full-time, year-round in turn decreased from 34.7 percent in 2020 to 27.6 percent in 2021. Although the official poverty rate increased for these groups separately, these changes in workforce composition resulted in an overall net decrease in poverty for all workers. In 2021, the poverty rate for all workers 18 to 64 years old was 4.7 percent. The poverty rate among those working full-time, year-round was 1.8 percent, while the poverty rate among

those working less than full-time, year-round was 12.2 percent in 2021.

## Supplementing the Official Poverty Measure

Overall, few demographic groups saw significant changes in poverty rates between 2020 and 2021. By considering pretax money income alone, official poverty provides a consistent definition of poverty over long periods, but it does not capture many short-term policy changes that could affect family or household resources. As the Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) demonstrates, post-tax programs, such as stimulus payments and the Child Tax Credit, can have a significant impact on poverty rates.

The rest of this report explores poverty using the SPM. The SPM provides an additional perspective on economic well-being by expanding the definition of official poverty to include noncash benefits in resources, subtracting taxes and other necessary expenses, using a more inclusive resource sharing unit, and accounting for geographic differences in housing costs.

The remainder of this report uses official\* when drawing comparisons between the SPM and the official poverty measure. Official\*

denotes the official poverty measure using the same universe as the SPM, which includes unrelated individuals under 15. Using official\* allows for direct comparisons of the two concepts with the same reference universe.

## CHANGES IN SPM RATES BETWEEN 2020 AND 2021

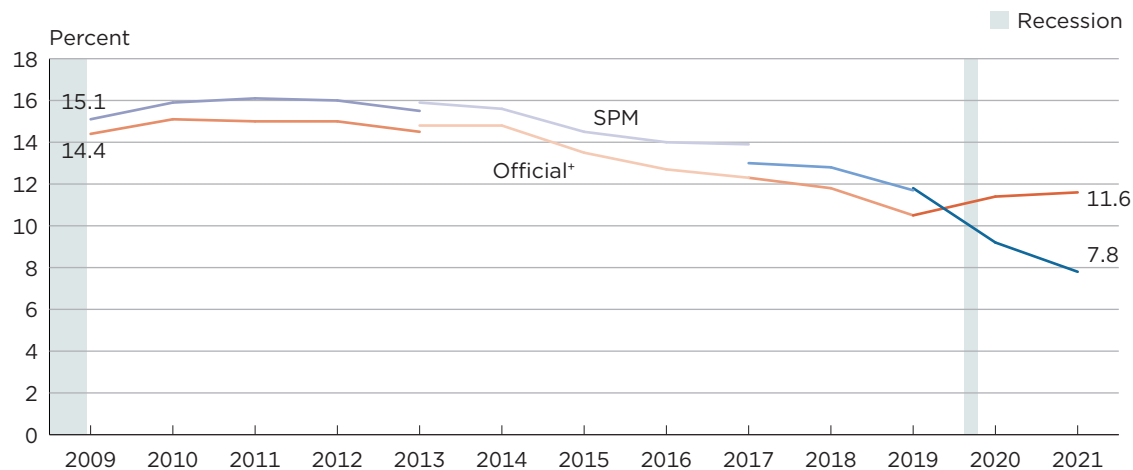
In 2021, the overall SPM rate was 7.8 percent. This was 1.4 percentage points lower than the 2020 SPM rate of 9.2 percent, and the lowest SPM poverty rate on record (Figure 4 and Table B-2). Figure 4 presents official\* and SPM estimates from 2009 to 2021.<sup>16</sup> The figure provides two estimates for reference years 2013, 2017, and 2019, that reflect CPS ASEC survey and processing system changes and a change to the SPM methodology.<sup>17</sup> Comparisons over time should be made with caution.<sup>18</sup>

While the SPM historically has been 0.6 to 1.6 percentage points higher than the official\*, SPM rates fell below official\* for the first time in 2020. The measures continued to diverge in 2021. The results of the last 2 years reflect the antipoverty impact of stimulus payments and tax credits—both of which are excluded from the definition of money income used in official poverty but are included in the SPM.



Figure 4.

### Poverty Rates Using the Official\* and Supplemental Poverty Measures: 2009 to 2021



Note: Population as of March of the following year. Official\* includes unrelated individuals under the age of 15. The Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) estimates for 2019 and beyond reflect the implementation of revised SPM methodology. More information is available in Appendix B. The data for 2017 and beyond reflect the implementation of an updated processing system. The data for 2013 and beyond reflect the implementation of the redesigned income questions. Refer to Table B-2 for historical footnotes. The data points are placed at the midpoints of the respective years. More information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar22.pdf>. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2010 to 2022 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Figure 5 presents annual SPM rates for 2020 and 2021 across a set of demographic characteristics.<sup>19</sup> Many groups in Figure 5 saw declines in their SPM rate between 2020 and 2021.

#### Sex and Age

SPM rates fell for both males and females in 2021. The male SPM rate was 7.6 percent, a decline of 1.1 percentage points. Meanwhile, the SPM rate for females was 7.9 percent, a decline of 1.7 percentage points. While the SPM rate for males was lower than that of females, the year-to-year decline in SPM rates for females was larger.

SPM rates fell substantially for children (individuals under age 18) in 2021, decreasing 4.5 percentage points (a 46.4 percent decline) from 9.7 percent in 2020 to 5.2 percent in 2021. Children saw the largest decline in SPM rates between 2020 and 2021

among the three age categories. SPM rates for adults aged 18 to 64 declined 1.0 percentage points between 2020 and 2021. In contrast, adults aged 65 and older saw a 1.2 percentage-point increase in their SPM rate, from 9.5 percent in 2020 to 10.7 percent in 2021. The decline in the SPM rate for children was largely driven by stimulus payments and the refundable Child Tax Credit, which led to increased resources for families with children.

#### Type of Unit

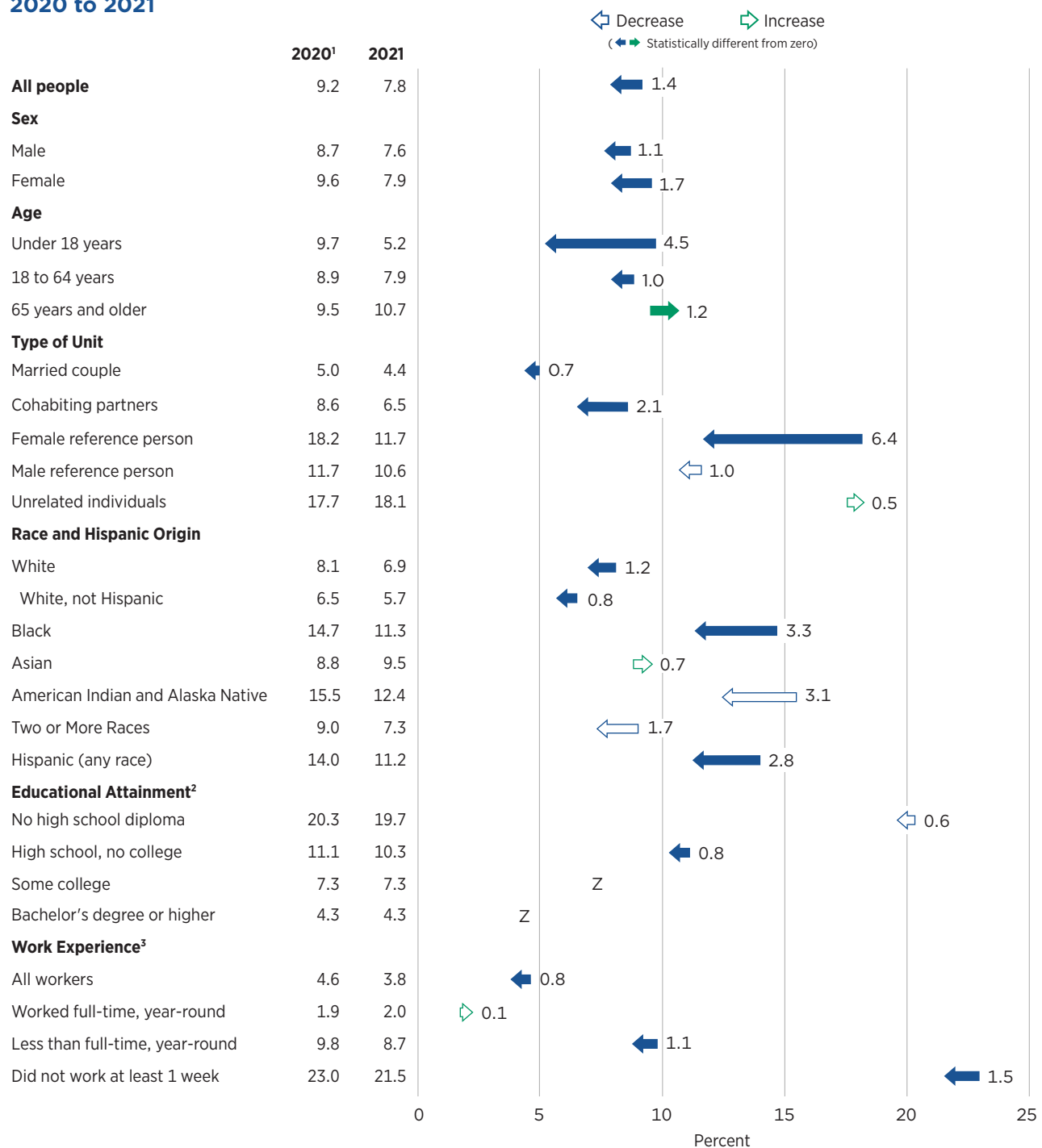
The official poverty measure assumes that only individuals related by birth, marriage, and adoption (i.e., Census Bureau-defined families) share resources. This resource-sharing unit is used to sum resources and determine the appropriate poverty threshold. In comparison, the SPM expands the resource-sharing unit to include families, unmarried

cohabiting partners and their relatives, foster children under the age of 22, and unrelated individuals under age 15. These SPM units determine poverty status and vary slightly compared to similar family concepts.

Between 2020 and 2021, SPM rates fell for married couple, cohabiting partner, and female-headed SPM units. SPM rates for male-headed SPM units and unrelated individuals did not change significantly between 2020 and 2021. Married couple SPM units had the lowest SPM rates (4.4 percent), followed by cohabiting partners (6.5 percent). The SPM rate for male-headed units was 10.6 percent, while the SPM rate for female-headed units was 11.7 percent.<sup>20</sup> Unrelated individuals had the highest SPM rates among unit types (18.1 percent).

Figure 5.

### Change in Percentage of People in Poverty Using the Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2020 to 2021



Z Rounds to zero.

<sup>1</sup> Implementation of 2020 Census-based population controls.

<sup>2</sup> Population limited to individuals aged 25 and older. In 2021, the overall Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) rate for this group was 8.1 percent.

<sup>3</sup> Population limited to individuals aged 18 to 64. In 2021, the overall SPM rate for this group was 7.9 percent.

Note: Population as of March of the following year. Statistically significant indicates change is statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. More details are available in Table B-3. More information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar22.pdf>>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2021 and 2022 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).



## Race and Hispanic Origin

By race and Hispanic origin, SPM rates were lowest for non-Hispanic Whites (5.7 percent), followed by those reporting Two or More Races (7.3 percent) and Asians (9.5 percent).<sup>21</sup> SPM rates for Hispanics (11.2 percent), Blacks (11.3 percent), and American Indians and Alaska Natives (12.4 percent) were not statistically different from one another. Whites, non-Hispanic Whites, Blacks, and Hispanics all had statistically significant decreases in SPM rates between 2020 and 2021. The year-to-year change in SPM rates for Asians, American Indians and Alaska Natives, and Two or More Race individuals were not significant.

## Educational Attainment

The SPM rate for those with a high school diploma declined from 11.1 percent to 10.3 percent between 2020 and 2021. For all other educational groups, differences in SPM rates between 2020 and 2021 were not statistically significant. In 2021, the SPM rate for those with less than a high school diploma (19.7 percent) was about four-and-a-half times greater than for those with a bachelor's degree or higher (4.3 percent).

## Work Experience

For all workers 18 to 64 years old, SPM rates decreased between 2020 (4.6 percent) and 2021 (3.8 percent). Within the worker categories, SPM rates fell for those working less than full-time, year-round to 8.7 percent. The SPM rate for full-time, year-round workers was 2.0 percent, not statistically different from 2020. The SPM rate for nonworkers fell from 23.0 percent to 21.5 percent. As was the case with official poverty estimates, the change in SPM rates for these groups is likely related to

the increase of full-time workers in 2021 compared to 2020.

## POVERTY ESTIMATES FOR 2021: OFFICIAL\* AND SPM

The overall SPM rate (7.8 percent) was 3.8 percentage points lower than the official\* rate (11.6 percent) (Figure 6 and Table B-4). While the SPM rates were lower than official\* rates for most groups in Figure 6, the SPM rates were higher than official\* rates for individuals 65 years and older and those with a bachelor's degree or higher. Official\* and SPM rates for Asian individuals, individuals living in a male reference-person unit, and workers who work full-time were not statistically different.

Figure 7 shows official\* and SPM rates from 2009 to 2021 by age (Table B-2). Both the SPM and official\* rates for children declined between 2020 and 2021. The SPM rate for children declined from 9.7 percent in 2020 to 5.2 percent in 2021, while the official\* rate decreased from 16.0 percent in 2020 to 15.3 percent. The gap between the two measures increased from 6.3 percentage points to 10.1 percentage points. The difference in year-to-year changes between the two measures is largely driven by the impact of stimulus payments and the expansion of the Child Tax Credit, as these additional resources are only considered in the SPM.

The SPM rate for individuals aged 18 to 64 was also lower than their official\* rate in 2021 for the second consecutive year. The official\* and SPM rates for individuals 65 and older were 10.3 percent and 10.7 percent, respectively, a gap of 0.4 percentage points. Even after accounting for breaks in series, SPM rates for individuals under 18 years old and individuals aged 18

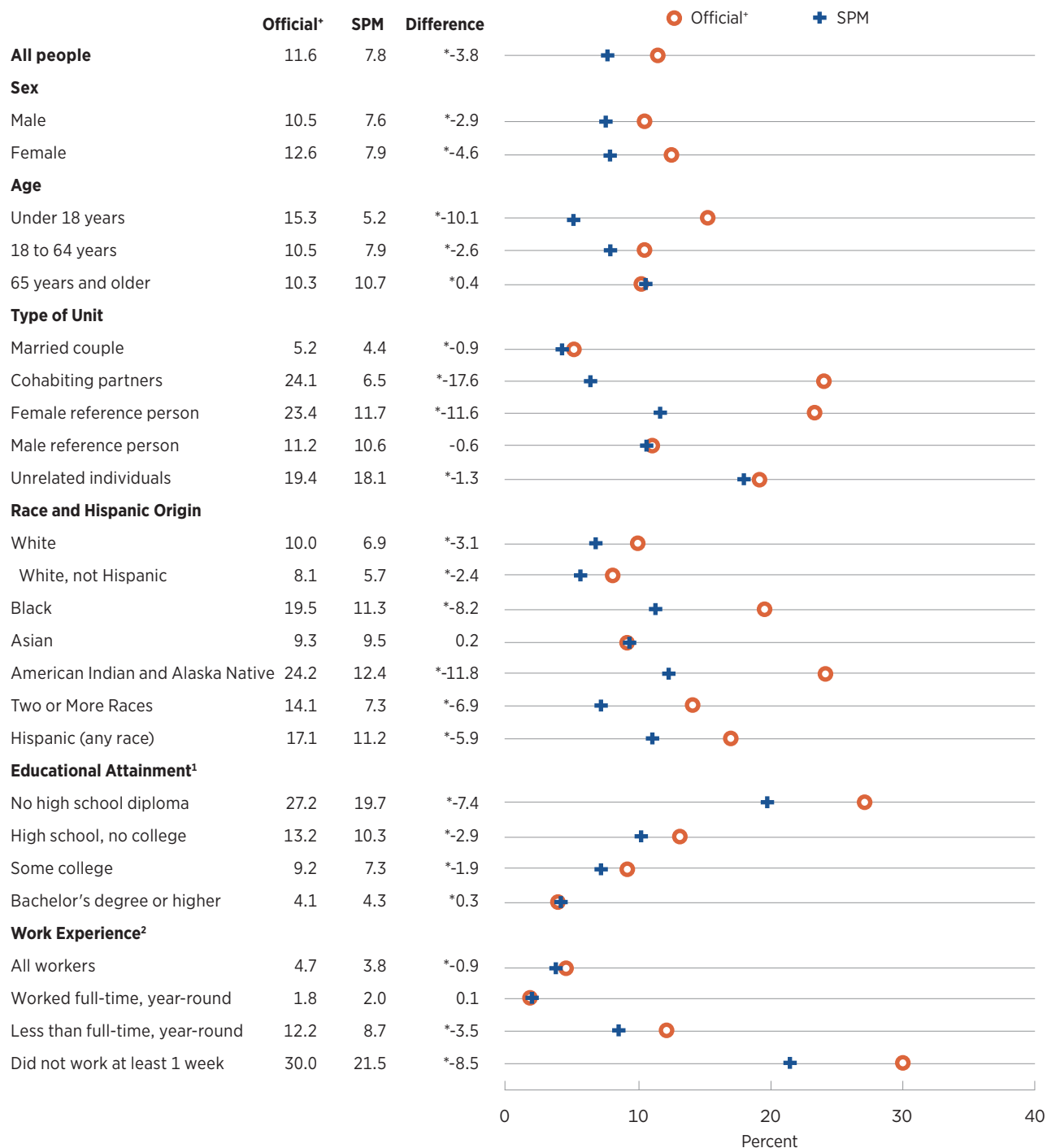
to 64 in 2021 were at their lowest level since 2009.

Figure 8 shows historical SPM rates for children by race and Hispanic origin, providing further estimates of the effect of stimulus and refundable tax credits in 2021 (Table B-2). Figure 8 shows that 2021 had the lowest child poverty rates for Blacks, Hispanics, and non-Hispanic Whites.<sup>22</sup> The SPM rate for Hispanic children fell the most, from 29.1 percent in 2009 to 8.4 percent in 2021. From 2009 to 2021, the SPM rate for Black children fell by 17.1 percentage points, from 25.2 percent in 2009 to 8.1 percent in 2021. Between 2020 and 2021, the SPM rate for Black children fell by 8.8 percentage points while the SPM rates for Hispanic children fell by 6.3 percentage points.<sup>23</sup>

## POVERTY RATES BY STATE: OFFICIAL\* AND SPM

To create state-level estimates using the CPS ASEC, the Census Bureau recommends using 3-year averages for additional statistical reliability.<sup>24, 25</sup> Table B-5 shows 3-year averages of poverty rates by poverty measure for the United States and each state. The official\* 3-year average poverty rate for the United States from 2019–2021 was 11.2 percent, while the SPM rate was 9.6 percent, a difference of 1.6 percentage points. It should be noted that this was a period with considerable economic change, covering a year of economic expansion in 2019, a global pandemic and associated recession in 2020, and significant social safety net expansions in response to the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 and 2021. Given these different economic changes, 3-year averages across this period will moderate the impact of the 3 years separately.

Figure 6.

**Percentage of People in Poverty by Different Poverty Measures: 2021**

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

<sup>1</sup> Population limited to individuals aged 25 and older. In 2021, the overall Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) rate for this group was 8.1 percent.

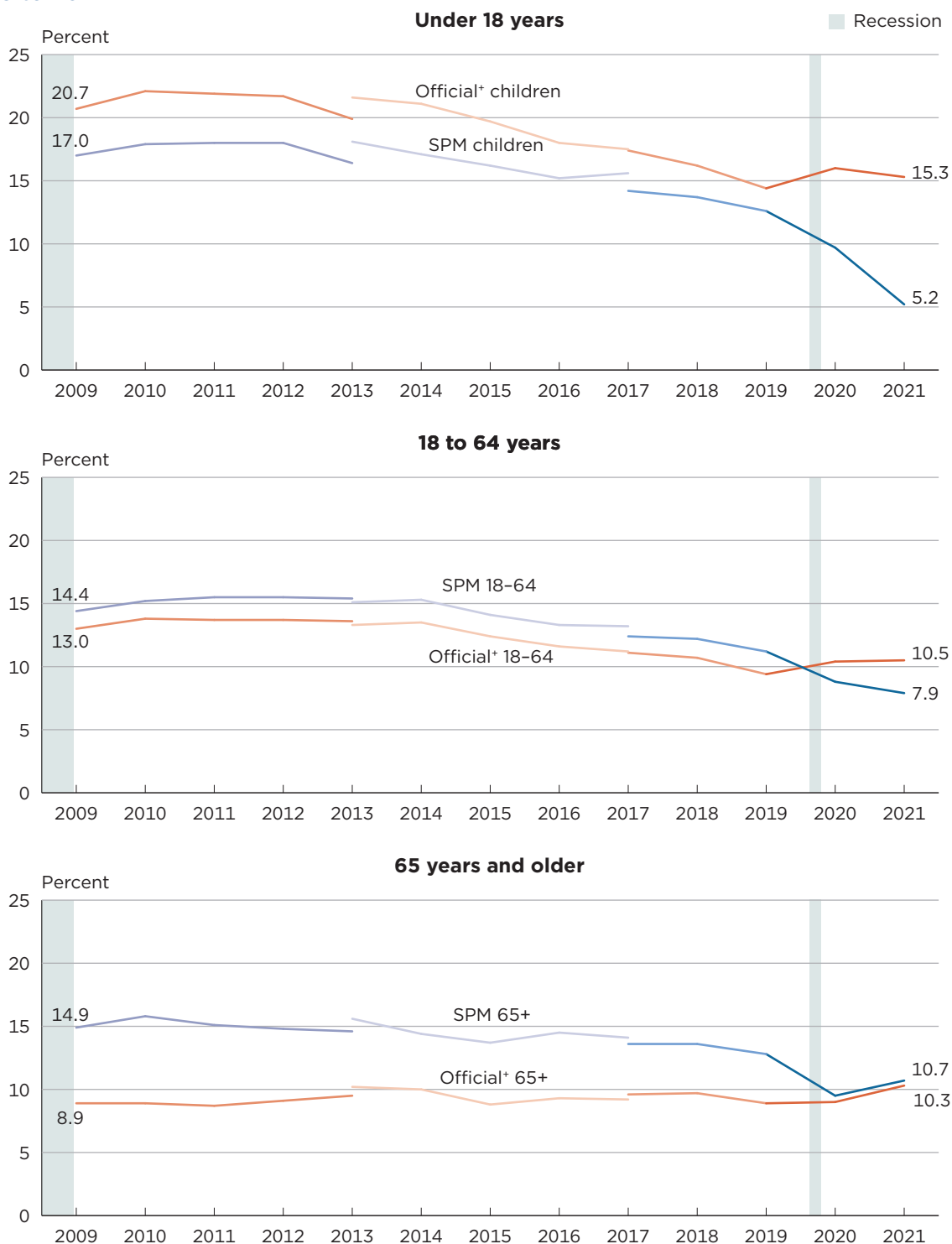
<sup>2</sup> Population limited to individuals aged 18 to 64. In 2021, the overall SPM rate for this group was 7.9 percent.

Note: Population as of March of the following year. Official\* includes unrelated individuals under the age of 15. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. More details are available in Table B-4. More information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar22.pdf>>.

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

Figure 7.

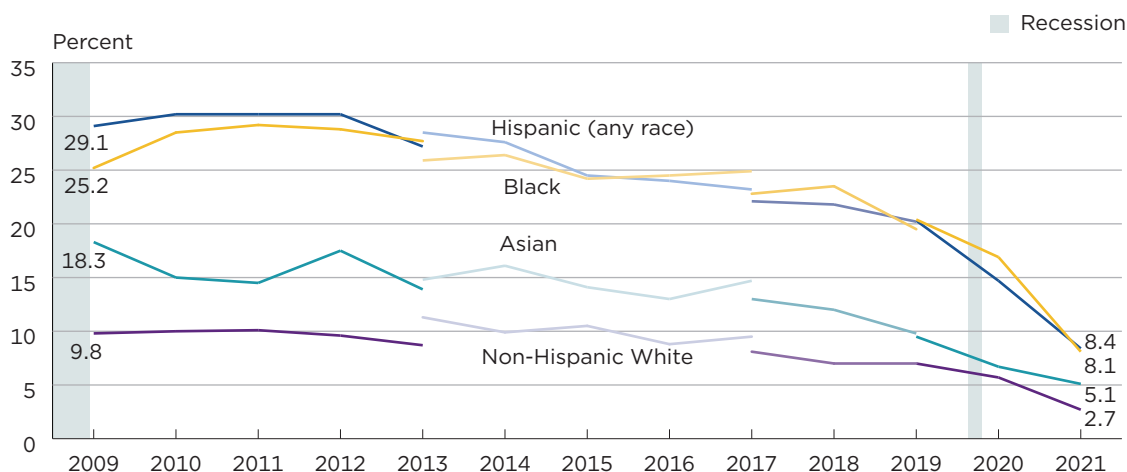
**Poverty Rates Using the Official\* and Supplemental Poverty Measures by Age Group: 2009 to 2021**



Note: Population as of March of the following year. Official\* includes unrelated individuals under the age of 15. The Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) estimates for 2019 and beyond reflect the implementation of revised SPM methodology. More information is available in Appendix B. The data for 2017 and beyond reflect the implementation of an updated processing system. The data for 2013 and beyond reflect the implementation of the redesigned income questions. Refer to Table B-2 for historical footnotes. The data points are placed at the midpoints of the respective years. More information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar22.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2010 to 2022 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Figure 8.  
**Child Supplemental Poverty Rates by Race and Hispanic Origin: 2009 to 2021**



Note: Population as of March of the following year. The Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) estimates for 2019 and beyond reflect the implementation of revised SPM methodology. More information is available in Appendix B. The data for 2017 and beyond reflect the implementation of an updated processing system. The data for 2013 and beyond reflect the implementation of the redesigned income questions. Refer to Table B-2 for historical footnotes. The data points are placed at the midpoints of the respective years. More information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar22.pdf>. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2010 to 2022 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

While the national SPM poverty rate was lower than the official<sup>+</sup> rate, that difference varies by geographic area.<sup>26</sup> Figure 9 shows the United States divided into three categories by state. States where the SPM rates were higher than official<sup>+</sup> rates are shaded blue, states where SPM was lower than official<sup>+</sup> are shaded orange, and states where the differences in the rates were not statistically significant are gray.

SPM rates were higher than the official<sup>+</sup> rates in California, Maryland, and New Jersey. Higher SPM rates by state may occur for many reasons. Geographic adjustments for housing costs, as well as

different mixes of housing tenure, may result in higher SPM thresholds. Higher nondiscretionary expenses, such as taxes or medical expenses, may also drive higher SPM rates.

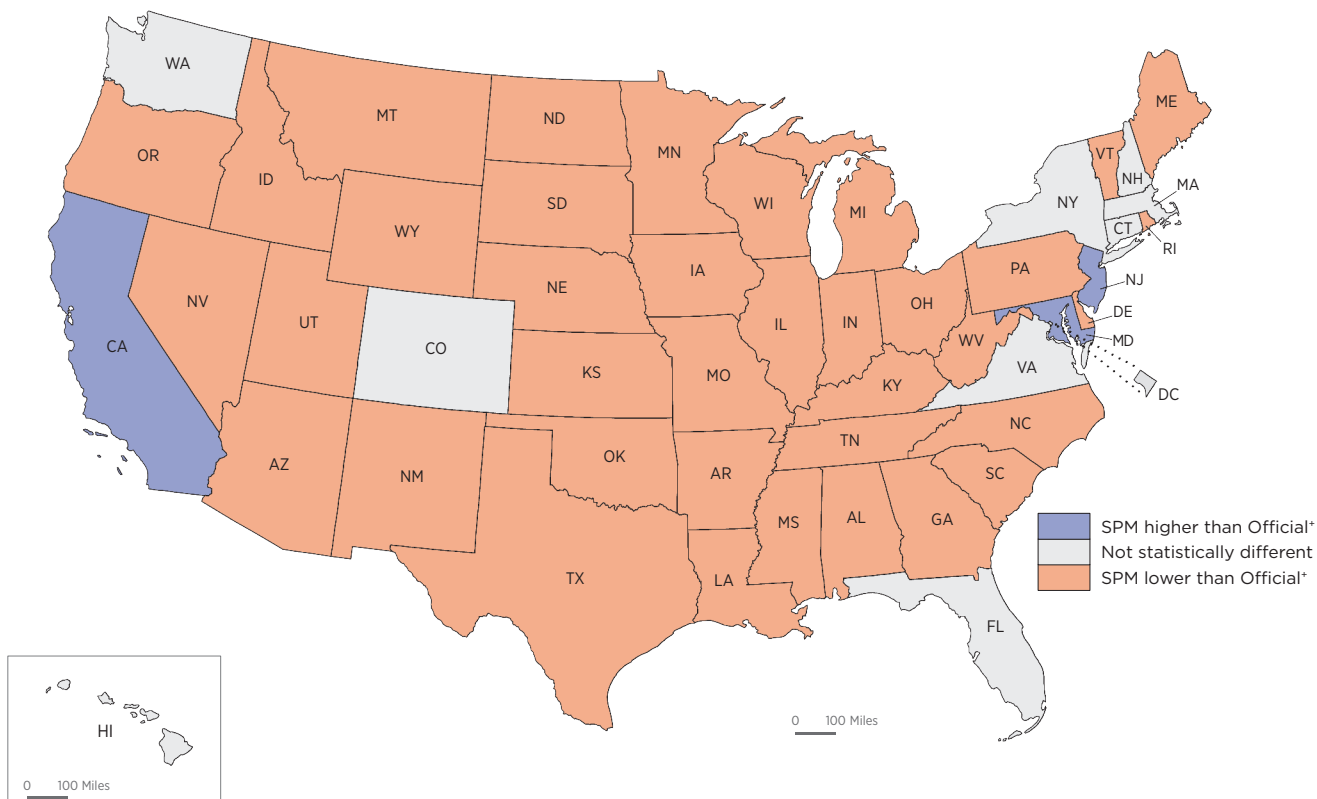
SPM rates were lower than the official<sup>+</sup> rates in 38 states: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, West

Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. The magnitude of the difference between SPM and official<sup>+</sup> rates varies across states, potentially reflecting lower housing costs, a different mix of housing tenure, or more generous noncash benefits.

SPM and official<sup>+</sup> rates were not statistically different in nine states: Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Hawaii, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Virginia, and Washington. The SPM rate for the District of Columbia was also not statistically different from the official<sup>+</sup> rate. Details are provided in Table B-5.



Figure 9.  
**Difference in Poverty Rates by State Using the Official\* and Supplemental Poverty Measures: 3-Year Average 2019 to 2021**



Note: Population as of March of the following year. Official\* includes unrelated individuals under the age of 15. SPM: Supplemental Poverty Measure. All years reflect the implementation of 2020 Census-based population controls. More details are available in Table B-5. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar22.pdf>>. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2020 to 2022 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

## DISTRIBUTION OF PEOPLE BY INCOME-TO-POVERTY RATIOS: 2021

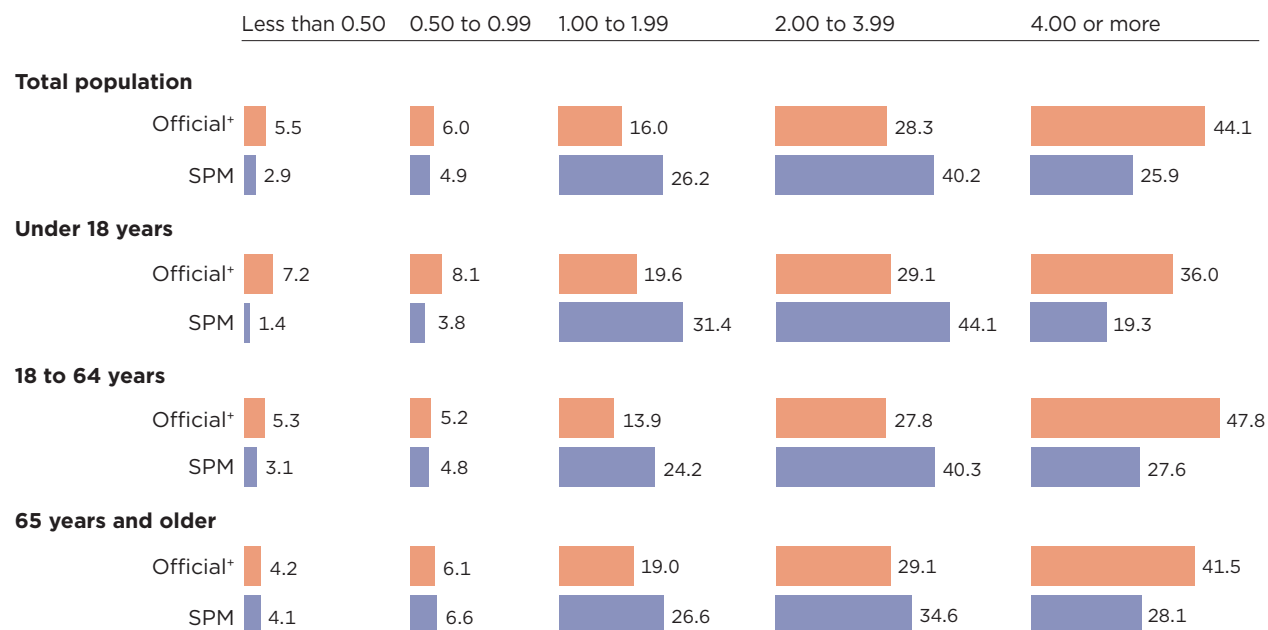
Comparing the distribution of pretax cash income with that of SPM resources demonstrates the effect of taxes and noncash transfers across the income/resource distribution. Figure 10 shows the percentage distribution of income-to-poverty ratio categories for all people and by major age categories. Dividing income by

the respective poverty threshold controls income by unit size and composition. Table B-6 shows the distribution of income-to-poverty ratios for various groups in 2020 and 2021.

Overall, the comparison shows that a smaller share of the population had incomes below half of their poverty threshold using the SPM (2.9 percent) compared to official\* (5.5 percent). Including targeted

noncash benefits and tax credits/stimulus payments and subtracting necessary expenses reduced the percentage of the population with resources below half of their poverty threshold for children and adults aged 18 to 64. The share of people aged 65 and older with income below half their poverty threshold was not statistically different between the SPM and official\*.

Figure 10.  
**Distribution of People by Income-to-Poverty Ratios: 2021**  
(In percent)



Note: Population as of March of the following year. Official\* includes unrelated individuals under the age of 15. SPM: Supplemental Poverty Measure. More details are available in Table B-6. 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/cpsmar22.pdf>.  
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2022 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC).

Many of the noncash benefits included in the SPM are targeted at families with children, or provide a larger benefit when children are present. This includes tax credits, stimulus payments, and programs such as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP); the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC); and school lunch. The response to the COVID-19 pandemic increased resources further in 2021, as the expansions to the school lunch program and pandemic electronic benefits transfer (P-EBT) benefits, the third round of stimulus payments, and the expanded refundability of the Child Tax Credit further increased resources for these families. As a result, the SPM shows that the share of children with income

below 50 percent of their poverty thresholds was 1.4 percent in 2021, about five times lower (7.2 percent) than the comparable share using official\*. The targeted nature of these benefits is apparent when children are compared to other age groups, as the share of children with resources below 50 percent of their poverty threshold is lower than the share of 18- to 64-year-olds (3.1 percent) and those 65 years and older (4.1 percent).

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

with income in the highest category in the SPM.

Another notable difference between the two measures is that a larger number of individuals have income-to-threshold ratios in the 1.00 to 1.99 and 2.00 to 3.99 ratio categories using the SPM. This is to be expected, as taxes and transfers often move individuals from the extremes of the income-to-threshold distribution to the center of the distribution. For example, receiving targeted transfers moves recipients towards the center of the distribution as they receive more income than cash income alone. Meanwhile, paying out taxes and other expenses moves individuals from the higher end of the income-to-threshold distribution by reducing their income.

Table B-6 shows similar calculations by race and Hispanic origin. All groups had smaller percentages of income below half of their poverty thresholds when using the SPM compared with official<sup>+</sup>.

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

To conclude the report, this section examines the specific effect of the different government assistance programs, taxes, and nondiscretionary expenses that are considered in SPM resources on poverty rates. Measuring the individual effect of specific programs indicates which transfers or expenses are leading to the largest changes in SPM poverty rates.

Income used for estimating the official poverty measure includes cash benefits from the government (e.g., Social Security, unemployment insurance benefits, public assistance benefits, and workers' compensation benefits), but does not take into account taxes or noncash benefits aimed at improving the economic situation of the population. The SPM incorporates all these elements, adding cash benefits, noncash transfers, and stimulus payments, while subtracting necessary expenses such as taxes, medical expenses, and work-related expenses. An important contribution of the SPM is that it allows us to gauge the potential magnitude of the effect of tax credits and transfers in alleviating poverty. We can also examine the effects of nondiscretionary expenses such as work and medical expenses.

Figure 11 shows the effect that various additions and subtractions

to resources had on the number of people who would have been considered poor in 2021. These estimates show the effect of a given resource or expense, assuming no behavioral changes, such as shifts in employment status or expenses. Additions and subtractions are shown for the total population and for three age groups. Additions shown in the figure include cash benefits like Social Security that are also included in the official poverty measure, as well as noncash benefits and tax credits included only in the SPM like SNAP, school lunch, and refundable tax credits like the Child Tax Credit in 2021. This allows us to examine the effects of government transfers on poverty estimates. Since child support paid is subtracted from income, we also examine the effect of child support receipt on alleviating poverty. Child support payments received are counted as income in both the official poverty measure and the SPM (but child support paid is only deducted in the SPM). Table B-7 complements this figure by presenting the percentage-point impact that these additions and subtractions had on poverty rates for 2020 and 2021, while Table B-8 provides the number of people moved into or out of poverty by each element.

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 8.0 percentage points, from 15.8 percent to 7.8 percent (Table B-7). This means that with Social Security benefits, 26.3 million fewer people were living below the poverty line (Figure 11 and Table B-8). Refundable tax credits had a

larger impact on poverty rates in 2021 compared to 2020, reflecting legislative changes made in 2021. Refundable tax credits prevented 9.6 million individuals (2.9 percentage points) from falling into poverty, with about half of that number (5.3 million) coming from the Child Tax Credit (1.6 percentage points). This was about four times larger than the impact of the Child Tax Credit in 2020 (1.2 million individuals). As displayed in Tables B-7 and B-8, the Child Tax Credit kept 2.9 million children out of poverty and lowered the child poverty rate by 4.0 percentage points, holding all else equal.<sup>27</sup>

In comparison to 2020, the 2021 antipoverty impacts of the stimulus payments, unemployment insurance, and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)/general assistance decreased (Table B-8). The smaller impacts of stimulus payments and unemployment insurance reflect the changing economic and legislative landscape. In 2021, there was only one round of stimulus checks compared to two rounds in 2020. When stimulus payments are included in resources, 8.9 million fewer people were considered poor (2.7 percentage points), holding all else constant. Furthermore, pandemic-specific unemployment benefits expired in 2021 while the number of full-time, year-round workers increased, reducing the antipoverty impact of unemployment benefits from keeping 5.6 million people out of poverty in 2020 to 2.3 million people in 2021.

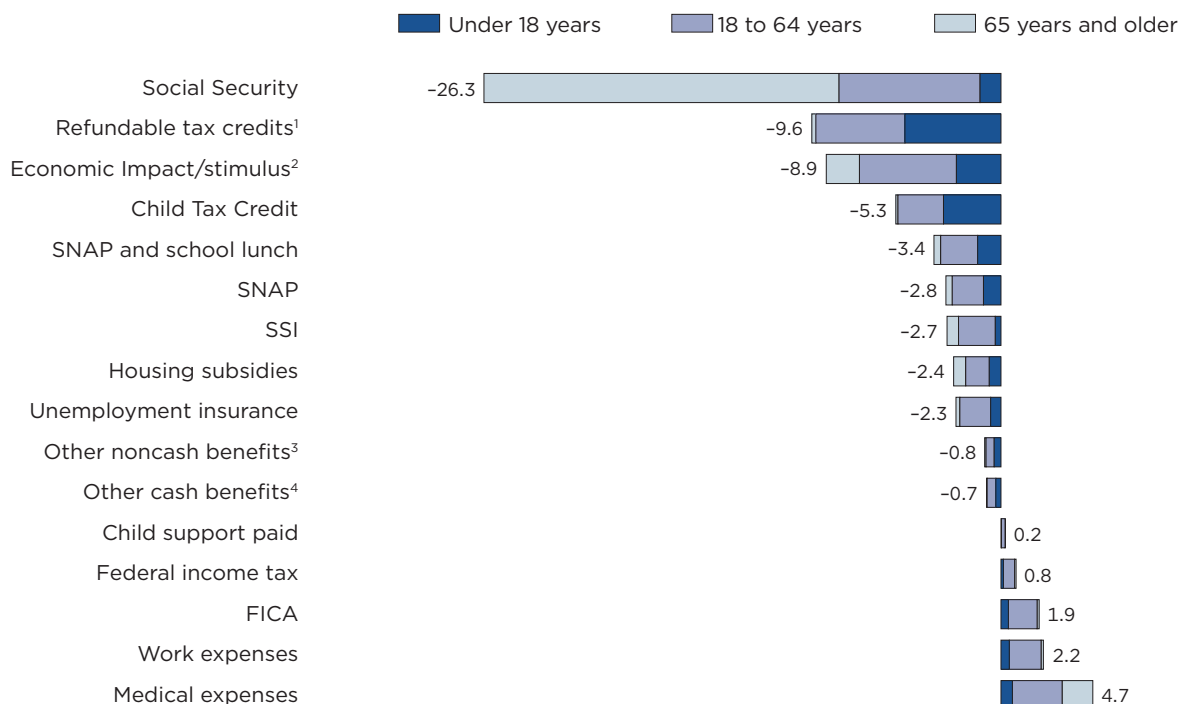
The SPM also considers other cash and noncash benefits such as utility assistance, housing subsidies, WIC, and received child support payments. In 2021, utility assistance



Figure 11.

**Change in Number of People in Poverty After Including Each Element: 2021**

(In millions)



<sup>1</sup> Refundable tax credits include the Earned Income Tax Credit, Child Tax Credit, and the Child and Dependent Care Credit.

<sup>2</sup> Includes the third stimulus payment. Details are available in Appendix B.

<sup>3</sup> Other noncash benefits include utility assistance, Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), and school lunch.

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

Note: SNAP: Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; SSI: Supplemental Security Income; FICA: Federal Insurance Contributions Act. Population as of March of the following year. More details are available in Table B-8. More information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar22.pdf>>.

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

in the SPM was expanded to include the Emergency Broadband Benefit (EBB) in addition to energy assistance.<sup>28</sup> Housing subsidies kept 2.4 million people out of poverty in 2021, while the combination of other noncash and cash benefits kept 775,000 and 726,000 individuals out of poverty, respectively.<sup>29</sup>

Additionally, the SPM subtracts amounts paid for child support, income and payroll taxes, work-related expenses, and medical expenses from resources, increasing the number and percentage of individuals in poverty. When subtracting medical expenses from income, the SPM rate was 1.4

percentage points higher, moving 4.7 million individuals into poverty. Federal income taxes pushed more individuals into poverty in 2021 compared to 2020, while work expenses pushed fewer people into poverty. The other subtractions were not statistically different.

Tables B-7 and B-8 also show the effects of individual elements for different age groups. In addition to the impacts of the refundable Child Tax Credit, accounting for stimulus payments resulted in a 3.1 percentage-point decrease in the child poverty rate, representing 2.3 million children who were

kept from falling into poverty by the inclusion of these payments. Subtracting medical expenses, such as contributions toward the cost of medical care and health insurance premiums, from the income of families with children resulted in a child poverty rate 0.8 percentage points higher. For the group aged 65 and older, SPM rates increased by 2.8 percentage points with the inclusion of medical expense deductions from income, while Social Security benefits lowered poverty rates by 32.2 percentage points for this group, lifting 18.1 million individuals above the poverty line.<sup>30</sup>



## SUMMARY

This report provides estimates of poverty using both the official poverty measure and SPM for the United States. The results illustrate differences between the official measure of poverty and a poverty measure that takes account of noncash benefits received by families and nondiscretionary expenses that they must pay. The SPM also employs a poverty threshold that is updated by the BLS with information on expenditures for food, clothing, shelter, utilities, telephone, and internet. In 2021, the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) was passed amidst the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, providing households with additional resources in the form of one round of stimulus payments, expanded SNAP, Pandemic Electronic Benefits Transfer (P-EBT), and school lunch benefits. Additionally, ARPA expanded the Child Tax Credit and the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit and made both fully refundable in 2021.

In 2021, the official poverty rate in the United States was 11.6 percent, not statistically different from 2020. Meanwhile, the SPM rate in 2021 was 7.8 percent, 1.4 percentage points lower than in 2020, and lower than the official poverty rate for the second consecutive year. The 3.8 percentage-point difference between the two measures is largely driven by pandemic-related assistance, which is included in the SPM but not in official poverty. In 2021, the refundable tax credit expansions kept 9.6 million people out of poverty, while the stimulus payments kept 8.9 million people out of poverty. This is especially true for children, as the SPM rate for children fell by 4.5 percentage points to its lowest level on record (5.2 percent).

The official poverty measure allows for the uniform measurement of poverty over time by using definitions that have been consistent since the 1960s. The downside of this approach is that it does not capture changes to tax and transfer programs that can affect family and household resources. In contrast, the SPM captures the effects of a wide range of government programs on poverty, including short-term changes in response to current events, by accounting for many governmental assistance and post-tax programs. Together, the two measures tell different stories of economic well-being—historic and current—which are particularly useful during periods of rapid change.

## ENDNOTES

<sup>1</sup> The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) determined the official definition of poverty in Statistical Policy Directive 14. Appendix A provides a more detailed description of how the U.S. Census Bureau calculates official poverty and the definition of money income.

<sup>2</sup> Semega, Jessica, and Melissa Kollar, "Income in the United States: 2021," *Current Population Reports*, P60-276, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, September 2022, available at <[www.census.gov/library/publications/2022/demo/p60-276.html](http://www.census.gov/library/publications/2022/demo/p60-276.html)>. Keisler-Starkey, Katherine, and Lisa N. Bunch, "Health Insurance in the United States: 2021," *Current Population Reports*, P60-278, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, September 2022, available at <[www.census.gov/library/publications/2022/demo/p60-278.html](http://www.census.gov/library/publications/2022/demo/p60-278.html)>.

<sup>3</sup> Calculated differences throughout this report may differ due to rounding.

<sup>4</sup> Because unrelated individuals under the age of 15 are excluded from the official poverty universe, there were 530,541 fewer children in the poverty universe than in the total civilian noninstitutionalized population and the SPM universe. More information on this difference is provided later in the report and in Appendix B.

<sup>5</sup> The SPM rates for Black and Hispanic children were not statistically different. The SPM rates for Asian children in 2021 were not statistically different from 2020.

<sup>6</sup> To allow for direct comparisons between the official poverty measure and SPM, a consistent universe is required. More information on the consistent universe is provided later in the report and in Appendix B.

<sup>7</sup> Thresholds for the SPM are produced by the BLS Division of Price and Index Number Research and presented for 2020 and 2021 in Table B-1.

<sup>8</sup> Since 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 SPM. Appendix B contains more details, as does Fox (2017), available at <[www.census.gov/library/working-papers/2017/demo/SEHSD-WP2017-42.html](http://www.census.gov/library/working-papers/2017/demo/SEHSD-WP2017-42.html)>.

<sup>9</sup> The 2021 poverty rates for 18- to 64-year-olds and those over 65 years old were not statistically different.

<sup>10</sup> 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.

<sup>11</sup> In the report text and figures, families with a female householder with no spouse present will be referred to as female-householder families. Families with a male householder with no spouse present will be referred to as male-householder families.

<sup>12</sup> 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 Whites as the comparison group for other race groups and Hispanics. Since Hispanics may be any race, data in this report for Hispanics overlap with data for race groups. Hispanic origin was reported by 16.6 percent of White householders who reported only one race, 5.6 percent of Black householders who reported only one race, 2.9 percent of Asian householders who reported only one race, and 29.7 percent of American Indian and Alaska Native householders who reported only one race. Data users should exercise caution when interpreting aggregate results for the Hispanic population or for race groups because these populations consist of many distinct groups that differ in socioeconomic characteristics, culture, and nativity. Data were first collected for Hispanics in 1972 and for Asians and Pacific Islanders and American Indian and Alaska Natives in 1987. More information is available at <[www.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps.html](http://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps.html)>.

<sup>13</sup> The small sample size of the Asian and American Indian and Alaska Native populations and the fact that the CPS ASEC does not use separate population controls for weighting the Asian or American Indian and Alaska Native samples to national totals contribute to the large variances surrounding estimates for these groups. 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.

<sup>14</sup> Poverty rates for the White alone and Asian alone populations were not statistically different in 2021.

<sup>15</sup> Information on educational attainment in the CPS ASEC is available at <[www.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/technical-documentation/subject-definitions.html#educationalattainment](http://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/technical-documentation/subject-definitions.html#educationalattainment)>. Individuals aged 25 and older with an associate degree are included in the “some college” category.

<sup>16</sup> SPM estimates from 1967 to 2012 are available in Fox et al. (2015), <<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/pam.21833>>.

<sup>17</sup> Research at BLS and the Census Bureau is ongoing to extend the methodological improvements implemented this year to historical estimates. Revised estimates and public-use datasets will be available in the future to allow for historically consistent comparisons.

<sup>18</sup> This report provides SPM and official\* estimates from 2009 to 2021. However, it is important to be aware that the CPS ASEC is updated periodically to improve data quality. These improvements include changes to survey design such as sampling and survey instrument changes, as well as changes to data processing such as weighting and data imputation methods. When feasible, the Census Bureau provides data users with resources that allow them to evaluate the impact of these survey changes across years. Most recently, the 2014 CPS ASEC introduced new income questions, the 2015 and 2016 CPS ASEC phased in new relationship categories, and the 2019 CPS ASEC reflected the implementation of an updated data processing system. Given these changes over time, historical comparisons should be made with caution. In this report, 2021 SPM 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 were made by adjusting historical published estimates to approximate the magnitude of these impacts. More details on the adjustment used for these comparisons are available at <[www.census.gov/library/stories/2019/09/us-median-household-income-not-significantly-different-from-2017.html](http://www.census.gov/library/stories/2019/09/us-median-household-income-not-significantly-different-from-2017.html)>.

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

<sup>20</sup> SPM rates for female-headed units and male-headed units are not statistically different.

<sup>21</sup> SPM rates for Whites and for those reporting Two or More Races were not statistically different.

<sup>22</sup> The SPM rates for Asian children in 2021 were not statistically different from 2020.

<sup>23</sup> The 2021 SPM rates for Black and Hispanic children were not statistically different.

<sup>24</sup> The Census Bureau recommends using the American Community Survey (ACS) for single-year, state-level poverty estimates. In 2020, a working paper detailing a methodology for implementing the SPM in the ACS, as well as research data extracts and tables for 2009–2019, were released. More information is available in Fox, Glassman, and Pacas (2020), <[www.census.gov/library/working-papers/2020/demo/SEHSD-WP2020-09.html](http://www.census.gov/library/working-papers/2020/demo/SEHSD-WP2020-09.html)>.

<sup>25</sup> Weights for all 3 years in this analysis use updated 2020 Census population controls.

<sup>26</sup> The SPM is geographically adjusted to account for differences in housing costs and tenure, while the official\* is not. More information is available in Appendix B.

<sup>27</sup> Additional analysis of the effect of the Child Tax Credit on poverty rates is available at <[www.census.gov/library/stories/2022/09/record-drop-in-child-poverty.html](http://www.census.gov/library/stories/2022/09/record-drop-in-child-poverty.html)>.

<sup>28</sup> More information on the Emergency Broadband Benefit Program can be found in Appendix B.

<sup>29</sup> The number of people kept out of poverty by other noncash benefits and other cash benefits was not statistically different.

<sup>30</sup> The percentage-point effect of stimulus payments on poverty rates was not statistically different for children and those aged 65 and older.

## APPENDIX A. ESTIMATES OF OFFICIAL POVERTY

### HOW OFFICIAL POVERTY IS CALCULATED

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

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

*Example:* Suppose Family A comprises five people: two children, their mother, their father, and their great-aunt. Family

A's poverty threshold in 2021 is \$33,148. Each member of Family A had the following income in 2021:

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

Since their total family income (\$36,000) was higher than their threshold (\$33,148), Family A would not be considered "in poverty."

The OMB Statistical Policy Directive 14 directed the Census Bureau to consistently update the poverty thresholds each year for changes in the cost of living. Thresholds in this report series are adjusted using the CPI-U and are compared to current year (unadjusted for inflation) money income. If, alternatively, the Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers Research Series (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 CPI-U-RS results in a smaller cost-of-living adjustment over time than the CPI-U.

While the thresholds, in some sense, represent the needs of families, they should be interpreted as a statistical yardstick rather than as a complete description of what people and families need to live. Many government assistance programs use different income eligibility cutoffs. While official poverty rates and the number of people or families in poverty are important, the Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) uses another approach for setting thresholds and defining resources. Additional information on SPM methodology is available in Appendix B.

For a history of the official poverty measure, refer to "Poverty: The History of the Official Poverty Measure" available at [www.census.gov/topics/income-poverty/poverty/about/history-of-the-poverty-measure.html](http://www.census.gov/topics/income-poverty/poverty/about/history-of-the-poverty-measure.html)

### Poverty Thresholds by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years Old: 2021

(In dollars)

Size of family unit	Related children under 18 years								
	None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual):									
Under age 65 .....	14,097								
Aged 65 and older .....	12,996								
Two people:									
Householder under age 65 .....	18,145	18,677							
Householder aged 65 and older ..	16,379	18,606							
Three people .....	21,196	21,811	21,831						
Four people .....	27,949	28,406	27,479	27,575					
Five people .....	33,705	34,195	33,148	32,338	31,843				
Six people .....	38,767	38,921	38,119	37,350	36,207	35,529			
Seven people .....	44,606	44,885	43,925	43,255	42,009	40,554	38,958		
Eight people .....	49,888	50,329	49,423	48,629	47,503	46,073	44,585	44,207	
Nine people or more .....	60,012	60,303	59,501	58,828	57,722	56,201	54,826	54,485	52,386

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

or “The Development of the Orshansky Poverty Thresholds and Their Subsequent History as the Official U.S. Poverty Measure” by Gordon M. Fisher, available at <[www.census.gov/library/working-papers/1997/demo/fisher-02.html](http://www.census.gov/library/working-papers/1997/demo/fisher-02.html)>.

### Weighted Average Thresholds

Since some data users want a summary of the 48 thresholds to get a general sense of the “poverty line,” the following table provides the weighted average thresholds for 2021. 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.<sup>1</sup>

### Weighted Average Poverty Thresholds in 2021

Size of family unit	Dollars
One person. . . . .	13,788
Two people. . . . .	17,529
Three people. . . . .	21,559
Four people. . . . .	27,740
Five people. . . . .	32,865
Six people. . . . .	37,161
Seven people. . . . .	42,156
Eight people. . . . .	47,093
Nine people or more ..	56,325

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

### 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 by the Census Bureau cover money income received (exclusive of certain money receipts such as capital gains) before payments for personal income taxes, Social Security, union dues, Medicare deductions, etc. Money income also excludes tax credits such as the Earned Income Tax Credit, the Child Tax Credit, and special COVID-19-related stimulus payments. Money income does not reflect that some families receive noncash benefits such as Supplemental Nutrition Assistance/food stamps, health benefits, and subsidized housing. In addition, money income does not reflect the fact that noncash benefits often take the form of the use of business transportation and facilities, full or partial payments by business for retirement programs, or medical and educational expenses, etc.

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

Data users should consider these elements when comparing income levels. Moreover, readers should be aware that for many different reasons there is a tendency in household surveys for respondents to underreport their income. Based on an analysis of independently derived income estimates, the Census Bureau determined that respondents report income earned from wages or salaries more accurately than other sources of income, and that the reported wage and salary income is nearly equal to independent estimates of aggregate income.<sup>2</sup>

### ENDNOTES

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> For more details on how income aggregates compare across different surveys, refer to “Comparing Income Aggregates: How do the CPS and ACS Match the National Income and Product Accounts, 2007-2012,” Jonathan L. Rothbaum, U.S. Census Bureau, January 14, 2015, SEHSD Working Paper 2015-01, <[www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/working-papers/2015/demo/SEHSD-WP2015-01.pdf](http://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/working-papers/2015/demo/SEHSD-WP2015-01.pdf)>.

Table A-1.

**People in Poverty by Selected Characteristics: 2020 and 2021**

(Populations in thousands. Margins of error in thousands or percentage points as appropriate. Population as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar22.pdf>>)

Characteristic	2020 <sup>1</sup>					2021					Change in poverty (2021 less 2020)	
	Total	Below poverty				Total	Below poverty				Number	Percent
		Number	Margin of error <sup>2</sup> (±)	Percent	Margin of error <sup>2</sup> (±)		Number	Margin of error <sup>2</sup> (±)	Percent	Margin of error <sup>2</sup> (±)		
<b>PEOPLE</b>												
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>327,570</b>	<b>37,548</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>328,191</b>	<b>37,933</b>	<b>908</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>Race<sup>3</sup> and Hispanic Origin</b>												
White .....	249,083	25,183	671	10.1	0.3	248,909	24,919	650	10.0	0.3	-264	-0.1
White, not Hispanic .....	195,078	16,038	518	8.2	0.3	194,309	15,805	528	8.1	0.3	-233	-0.1
Black .....	43,694	8,556	420	19.6	1.0	43,976	8,583	476	19.5	1.1	27	-0.1
Asian .....	20,352	1,645	176	8.1	0.9	20,676	1,922	183	9.3	0.9	*277	*1.2
American Indian and Alaska Native .....	3,950	791	140	20.0	2.8	4,109	998	161	24.3	3.2	*206	4.2
Two or More Races .....	9,220	1,209	142	13.1	1.4	9,166	1,298	176	14.2	1.8	89	1.0
Hispanic (any race) .....	61,769	10,520	480	17.0	0.8	62,482	10,690	469	17.1	0.8	170	0.1
<b>Sex</b>												
Male .....	161,565	16,621	473	10.3	0.3	161,793	17,019	478	10.5	0.3	398	0.2
Female .....	166,006	20,926	538	12.6	0.3	166,398	20,914	542	12.6	0.3	-13	Z
<b>Age</b>												
Under age 18 .....	73,541	11,789	418	16.0	0.6	72,936	11,149	444	15.3	0.6	*-640	*-0.7
18 to 64 years .....	199,753	20,907	537	10.5	0.3	199,062	20,982	516	10.5	0.3	75	0.1
65 years and older .....	54,276	4,852	236	8.9	0.4	56,193	5,802	236	10.3	0.4	*950	*1.4
<b>Nativity</b>												
Native-born .....	282,408	31,485	792	11.1	0.3	281,383	31,083	820	11.0	0.3	-402	-0.1
Foreign-born .....	45,162	6,063	318	13.4	0.7	46,808	6,850	344	14.6	0.7	*786	*1.2
Naturalized citizen .....	22,800	2,087	154	9.2	0.6	22,874	2,428	194	10.6	0.8	*342	*1.5
Not a citizen .....	22,362	3,977	264	17.8	1.1	23,934	4,422	288	18.5	1.1	*445	0.7
<b>Region</b>												
Northeast .....	56,355	5,734	351	10.2	0.6	56,071	5,664	340	10.1	0.6	-70	-0.1
Midwest .....	68,046	6,906	378	10.1	0.6	67,997	7,043	382	10.4	0.6	136	0.2
South .....	125,251	16,653	624	13.3	0.5	126,195	16,634	657	13.2	0.5	-20	-0.1
West .....	77,919	8,254	409	10.6	0.5	77,929	8,592	348	11.0	0.4	338	0.4
<b>Residence<sup>4</sup></b>												
Inside metropolitan statistical areas .....	285,163	31,559	860	11.1	0.3	285,790	31,566	942	11.0	0.3	7	Z
Inside principal cities .....	106,483	15,250	641	14.3	0.5	104,568	14,955	652	14.3	0.5	-295	Z
Outside principal cities .....	178,680	16,308	621	9.1	0.3	181,222	16,611	701	9.2	0.4	303	Z
Outside metropolitan statistical areas .....	42,407	5,989	578	14.1	0.9	42,402	6,367	541	15.0	0.8	377	*0.9

Footnotes provided at end of table.



Table A-1.

**People in Poverty by Selected Characteristics: 2020 and 2021—Con.**

(Populations in thousands. Margins of error in thousands or percentage points as appropriate. Population as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar22.pdf>>)

Characteristic	2020 <sup>1</sup>					2021					Change in poverty (2021 less 2020)	
	Total	Below poverty				Total	Below poverty				Number	Percent
		Number	Margin of error <sup>2</sup> (±)	Percent	Margin of error <sup>2</sup> (±)		Number	Margin of error <sup>2</sup> (±)	Percent	Margin of error <sup>2</sup> (±)		
<b>Work Experience</b>												
Total, aged 18 to 64 . . . . .	199,753	20,907	537	10.5	0.3	199,062	20,982	516	10.5	0.3	75	0.1
All workers . . . . .	153,659	7,645	267	5.0	0.2	153,008	7,189	266	4.7	0.2	*-456	*-0.3
Worked full-time, year-round . . . . .	100,275	1,618	122	1.6	0.1	110,720	2,045	129	1.8	0.1	*426	*0.2
Less than full-time, year-round . . . . .	53,383	6,026	232	11.3	0.4	42,288	5,144	210	12.2	0.5	*-882	*0.9
Did not work at least 1 week . . . . .	46,094	13,263	403	28.8	0.7	46,054	13,793	371	30.0	0.7	*531	*1.2
<b>Disability Status<sup>5</sup></b>												
Total, aged 18 to 64 . . . . .	199,753	20,907	537	10.5	0.3	199,062	20,982	516	10.5	0.3	75	0.1
With a disability . . . . .	14,856	3,715	188	25.0	1.1	16,039	3,993	206	24.9	1.1	*278	-0.1
With no disability . . . . .	183,808	17,161	474	9.3	0.3	182,109	16,924	484	9.3	0.3	-237	Z
<b>Educational Attainment</b>												
Total, aged 25 and older . . . . .	224,958	21,535	547	9.6	0.2	226,274	22,630	554	10.0	0.2	*1,095	*0.4
No high school diploma . . . . .	20,155	4,983	219	24.7	1.0	19,933	5,417	232	27.2	1.0	*434	*2.5
High school, no college . . . . .	62,815	8,337	295	13.3	0.4	64,465	8,518	307	13.2	0.5	181	-0.1
Some college . . . . .	56,904	4,784	209	8.4	0.4	56,659	5,229	237	9.2	0.4	*444	*0.8
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	85,083	3,431	214	4.0	0.2	85,217	3,467	198	4.1	0.2	36	Z

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

Z Rounds to zero.

<sup>1</sup> Implementation of 2020 Census-based population controls.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

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

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

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

Note: Details may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2021 and 2022 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Table A-2.

# **Families and People in Poverty by Type of Family: 2020 and 2021**

(Populations in thousands. Margins of error in thousands or percentage points as appropriate. Population as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar22.pdf>>)

Characteristic	2020 <sup>1</sup>					2021					Change in poverty (2021 less 2020)	
	Total	Below poverty				Total	Below poverty				Number	Percent
		Number	Margin of error <sup>2</sup> (±)	Percent	Margin of error <sup>2</sup> (±)		Number	Margin of error <sup>2</sup> (±)	Percent	Margin of error <sup>2</sup> (±)		
<b>FAMILIES</b>												
<b>Primary Families<sup>3</sup></b> .....	<b>83,723</b>	<b>7,284</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>84,283</b>	<b>7,415</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Married-couple .....	61,297	2,853	139	4.7	0.2	61,448	2,951	146	4.8	0.2	98	0.1
Female householder, no spouse present ..	15,462	3,634	156	23.5	0.9	15,621	3,596	167	23.0	1.0	-38	-0.5
Male householder, no spouse present .....	6,964	797	72	11.4	1.0	7,214	869	71	12.0	1.0	72	0.6
<b>Unrelated Subfamilies<sup>4</sup></b> .....	<b>434</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>Z</b>
<b>PEOPLE</b>												
<b>People in Families</b>												
In primary families <sup>3</sup> .....	264,437	25,232	787	9.5	0.3	263,764	25,077	765	9.5	0.3	-156	Z
Related children under age 18 .....	72,755	11,439	406	15.7	0.6	72,129	10,796	440	15.0	0.6	*-644	*-0.8
Related children under age 6 .....	22,635	3,917	188	17.3	0.8	22,203	3,573	191	16.1	0.9	*-344	*-1.2
In married-couple families .....	194,889	10,270	510	5.3	0.3	194,353	10,162	531	5.2	0.3	-108	Z
Related children under age 18 .....	49,331	3,721	253	7.5	0.5	49,183	3,320	253	6.7	0.5	*-401	*-0.8
Related children under age 6 .....	15,717	1,244	124	7.9	0.8	15,602	1,055	118	6.8	0.7	*-189	*-1.2
In families with a female householder, no spouse present .....	48,984	12,469	516	25.5	1.0	48,476	12,264	563	25.3	1.0	-205	-0.2
Related children under age 18 .....	17,621	6,683	302	37.9	1.5	17,422	6,474	343	37.2	1.6	-209	-0.8
Related children under age 6 .....	5,069	2,341	150	46.2	2.3	5,009	2,204	158	44.0	2.5	-136	-2.2
In families with a male householder, no spouse present .....	20,564	2,493	246	12.1	1.2	20,935	2,650	237	12.7	1.1	157	0.5
Related children under age 18 .....	5,803	1,036	130	17.9	2.1	5,524	1,002	129	18.1	2.1	-34	0.3
Related children under age 6 .....	1,849	331	66	17.9	3.3	1,593	313	54	19.7	3.1	-18	1.8
In unrelated subfamilies <sup>4</sup> .....	1,036	353	74	34.1	5.6	1,029	343	84	33.3	6.7	-10	-0.8
Children under age 18 .....	519	197	44	38.0	6.6	550	197	51	35.9	7.3	Z	-2.1
<b>People Not in Families</b>												
Unrelated individuals .....	62,097	11,963	315	19.3	0.5	63,398	12,513	386	19.7	0.5	*551	0.5
Male .....	30,604	5,277	214	17.2	0.7	31,559	5,620	253	17.8	0.7	*343	0.6
Female .....	31,493	6,686	229	21.2	0.7	31,839	6,893	256	21.7	0.7	208	0.4

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

Z Rounds to zero.

<sup>1</sup> Implementation of 2020 Census-based population controls.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

Note: Details may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2021 and 2022 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Table A-3.

**People With Income Below Specified Ratios of Their Poverty Thresholds by Selected Characteristics: 2021**

(Populations in thousands. Margins of error in thousands or percentage points as appropriate. Population as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar22.pdf>.)

Characteristic	Total	Income-to-poverty ratio <sup>1</sup>															
		Under 0.50				Under 1.25				Under 1.50				Under 2.00			
		Number	Margin of error <sup>2</sup> (±)	Percent	Margin of error <sup>2</sup> (±)	Number	Margin of error <sup>2</sup> (±)	Percent	Margin of error <sup>2</sup> (±)	Number	Margin of error <sup>2</sup> (±)	Percent	Margin of error <sup>2</sup> (±)	Number	Margin of error <sup>2</sup> (±)	Percent	Margin of error <sup>2</sup> (±)
<b>All people . . . . .</b>	<b>328,191</b>	<b>18,185</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>50,445</b>	<b>1,001</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>63,764</b>	<b>1,069</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>90,584</b>	<b>1,184</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>Age</b>																	
Under age 18 . . . . .	72,936	5,229	317	7.2	0.4	14,684	488	20.1	0.7	18,471	511	25.3	0.7	25,501	498	35.0	0.7
18 to 64 years . . . . .	199,062	10,603	352	5.3	0.2	27,261	574	13.7	0.3	34,266	626	17.2	0.3	48,581	750	24.4	0.4
65 years and older . . . . .	56,193	2,353	152	4.2	0.3	8,500	261	15.1	0.5	11,027	316	19.6	0.6	16,502	377	29.4	0.7
<b>Sex</b>																	
Male . . . . .	161,793	8,168	324	5.0	0.2	22,761	534	14.1	0.3	29,062	572	18.0	0.4	41,600	638	25.7	0.4
Female . . . . .	166,398	10,017	355	6.0	0.2	27,685	597	16.6	0.4	34,702	628	20.9	0.4	48,984	676	29.4	0.4
<b>Race<sup>3</sup> and Hispanic Origin</b>																	
White . . . . .	248,909	11,905	442	4.8	0.2	33,809	788	13.6	0.3	43,321	874	17.4	0.4	62,933	1,016	25.3	0.4
White, not Hispanic . . . . .	194,309	7,629	343	3.9	0.2	21,295	660	11.0	0.3	27,509	716	14.2	0.4	40,927	860	21.1	0.4
Black . . . . .	43,976	4,109	349	9.3	0.8	11,112	543	25.3	1.2	13,629	567	31.0	1.3	18,227	524	41.4	1.2
Asian . . . . .	20,676	1,010	129	4.9	0.6	2,435	207	11.8	1.0	3,075	228	14.9	1.1	4,399	279	21.3	1.3
American Indian and Alaska Native . . . . .	4,109	425	82	10.3	1.9	1,231	181	30.0	3.3	1,420	190	34.6	3.2	1,803	214	43.9	3.5
Two or More Races . . . . .	9,166	597	109	6.5	1.2	1,593	185	17.4	1.9	2,002	198	21.8	2.0	2,748	226	30.0	2.2
Hispanic (any race) . . . . .	62,482	4,931	310	7.9	0.5	14,482	511	23.2	0.8	18,320	547	29.3	0.9	25,298	574	40.5	0.9
<b>Family Status</b>																	
In primary families <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	263,764	11,172	533	4.2	0.2	33,890	853	12.8	0.3	43,551	922	16.5	0.4	63,763	1,035	24.2	0.4
Householder . . . . .	84,283	3,426	164	4.1	0.2	9,943	240	11.8	0.3	12,768	268	15.1	0.3	18,818	323	22.3	0.4
Related children under age 18 . . . . .	72,129	4,986	310	6.9	0.4	14,281	492	19.8	0.7	17,993	518	24.9	0.7	24,915	501	34.5	0.7
Related children under age 6 . . . . .	22,203	1,744	149	7.9	0.7	4,721	205	21.3	0.9	5,791	223	26.1	1.0	8,042	226	36.2	1.0
In unrelated subfamilies <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	1,029	188	59	18.2	5.0	409	89	39.7	6.9	524	106	51.0	7.1	684	117	66.5	6.7
Unrelated individuals . . . . .	63,398	6,826	283	10.8	0.4	16,147	433	25.5	0.6	19,688	482	31.1	0.6	26,137	571	41.2	0.7
Male . . . . .	31,559	3,232	184	10.2	0.5	7,189	278	22.8	0.7	8,744	308	27.7	0.8	11,543	347	36.6	0.8
Female . . . . .	31,839	3,594	189	11.3	0.6	8,958	297	28.1	0.8	10,945	321	34.4	0.9	14,594	377	45.8	0.9

<sup>1</sup> The estimates for people with income below 100 percent of their poverty thresholds (under 1.00) can be found in Table A-1.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

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

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> 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.

Note: Details may not sum to totals because of rounding.

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



Table A-4.

**Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2021**

(Populations in thousands. Population as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar22.pdf>>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	All people			People in families						Unrelated individuals		
	Total	Below poverty		All families			Families with female householder, no spouse present			Total	Below poverty	
				Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty				
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
ALL RACES												
2021.....	328,191	37,933	11.6	263,764	25,077	9.5	48,476	12,264	25.3	63,398	12,513	19.7
2020 <sup>1</sup> .....	327,570	37,548	11.5	264,437	25,232	9.5	48,984	12,469	25.5	62,097	11,963	19.3
2019.....	324,754	33,984	10.5	263,696	22,431	8.5	46,255	11,262	24.3	60,117	11,300	18.8
2018.....	323,847	38,146	11.8	262,010	25,489	9.7	46,660	12,491	26.8	60,768	12,287	20.2
2017 <sup>2</sup> .....	322,548	39,564	12.3	261,599	26,720	10.2	47,517	13,525	28.5	59,835	12,465	20.8
2017.....	322,549	39,698	12.3	260,709	26,766	10.3	47,999	13,378	27.9	60,786	12,593	20.7
2016.....	319,911	40,616	12.7	259,863	27,762	10.7	48,243	13,914	28.8	58,839	12,336	21.0
2015.....	318,454	43,123	13.5	258,121	29,893	11.6	48,497	14,719	30.4	58,988	12,671	21.5
2014.....	315,804	46,657	14.8	256,308	32,615	12.7	48,019	15,905	33.1	57,937	13,374	23.1
2013 <sup>3</sup> .....	313,096	46,269	14.8	256,070	32,786	12.8	49,951	17,170	34.4	55,400	12,707	22.9
2013 <sup>4</sup> .....	312,965	45,318	14.5	254,988	31,530	12.4	47,007	15,606	33.2	56,564	13,181	23.3
2012.....	310,648	46,496	15.0	252,863	33,198	13.1	47,085	15,957	33.9	56,185	12,558	22.4
2011.....	308,456	46,247	15.0	252,316	33,126	13.1	48,103	16,451	34.2	54,517	12,416	22.8
2010 <sup>5</sup> .....	306,130	46,343	15.1	250,200	33,120	13.2	46,454	15,911	34.3	54,250	12,449	22.9
2009.....	303,820	43,569	14.3	249,384	31,197	12.5	45,315	14,746	32.5	53,079	11,678	22.0
2008.....	301,041	39,829	13.2	248,301	28,564	11.5	44,027	13,812	31.4	51,534	10,710	20.8
2007.....	298,699	37,276	12.5	245,443	26,509	10.8	43,961	13,478	30.7	51,740	10,189	19.7
2006.....	296,450	36,460	12.3	245,199	25,915	10.6	43,223	13,199	30.5	49,884	9,977	20.0
2005.....	293,135	36,950	12.6	242,389	26,068	10.8	42,244	13,153	31.1	49,526	10,425	21.1
2004 <sup>6</sup> .....	290,617	37,040	12.7	240,754	26,544	11.0	42,053	12,832	30.5	48,609	9,926	20.4
2003.....	287,699	35,861	12.5	238,903	25,684	10.8	41,311	12,413	30.0	47,594	9,713	20.4
2002.....	285,317	34,570	12.1	236,921	24,534	10.4	40,529	11,657	28.8	47,156	9,618	20.4
2001.....	281,475	32,907	11.7	233,911	23,215	9.9	39,261	11,223	28.6	46,392	9,226	19.9
2000 <sup>7</sup> .....	278,944	31,581	11.3	231,909	22,347	9.6	38,375	10,926	28.5	45,624	8,653	19.0
1999 <sup>8</sup> .....	276,208	32,791	11.9	230,789	23,830	10.3	38,580	11,764	30.5	43,977	8,400	19.1
1998.....	271,059	34,476	12.7	227,229	25,370	11.2	39,000	12,907	33.1	42,539	8,478	19.9
1997.....	268,480	35,574	13.3	225,369	26,217	11.6	38,412	13,494	35.1	41,672	8,687	20.8
1996.....	266,218	36,529	13.7	223,955	27,376	12.2	38,584	13,796	35.8	40,727	8,452	20.8
1995 <sup>9</sup> .....	263,733	36,425	13.8	222,792	27,501	12.3	38,908	14,205	36.5	39,484	8,247	20.9
1994 <sup>10</sup> .....	261,616	38,059	14.5	221,430	28,985	13.1	37,253	14,380	38.6	38,538	8,287	21.5
1993 <sup>11</sup> .....	259,278	39,265	15.1	219,489	29,927	13.6	37,861	14,636	38.7	38,038	8,388	22.1
1992 <sup>12</sup> .....	256,549	38,014	14.8	217,936	28,961	13.3	36,446	14,205	39.0	36,842	8,075	21.9
1991 <sup>13</sup> .....	251,192	35,708	14.2	212,723	27,143	12.8	34,795	13,824	39.7	36,845	7,773	21.1
1990.....	248,644	33,585	13.5	210,967	25,232	12.0	33,795	12,578	37.2	36,056	7,446	20.7
1989.....	245,992	31,528	12.8	209,515	24,066	11.5	32,525	11,668	35.9	35,185	6,760	19.2
1988 <sup>14</sup> .....	243,530	31,745	13.0	208,056	24,048	11.6	32,164	11,972	37.2	34,340	7,070	20.6
1987 <sup>14</sup> .....	240,982	32,221	13.4	206,877	24,725	12.0	31,893	12,148	38.1	32,992	6,857	20.8
1986.....	238,554	32,370	13.6	205,459	24,754	12.0	31,152	11,944	38.3	31,679	6,846	21.6
1985 <sup>15</sup> .....	236,594	33,064	14.0	203,963	25,729	12.6	30,878	11,600	37.6	31,351	6,725	21.5
1984 <sup>16</sup> .....	233,816	33,700	14.4	202,288	26,458	13.1	30,844	11,831	38.4	30,268	6,609	21.8
1983.....	231,700	35,303	15.2	201,338	27,933	13.9	30,049	12,072	40.2	29,158	6,740	23.1
1982.....	229,412	34,398	15.0	200,385	27,349	13.6	28,834	11,701	40.6	27,908	6,458	23.1
1981 <sup>17</sup> .....	227,157	31,822	14.0	198,541	24,850	12.5	28,587	11,051	38.7	27,714	6,490	23.4
1980.....	225,027	29,272	13.0	196,963	22,601	11.5	27,565	10,120	36.7	27,133	6,227	22.9
1979 <sup>18</sup> .....	222,903	26,072	11.7	195,860	19,964	10.2	26,927	9,400	34.9	26,170	5,743	21.9
1978.....	215,656	24,497	11.4	191,071	19,062	10.0	26,032	9,269	35.6	24,585	5,435	22.1
1977.....	213,867	24,720	11.6	190,757	19,505	10.2	25,404	9,205	36.2	23,110	5,216	22.6
1976.....	212,303	24,975	11.8	190,844	19,632	10.3	24,204	9,029	37.3	21,459	5,344	24.9
1975.....	210,864	25,877	12.3	190,630	20,789	10.9	23,580	8,846	37.5	20,234	5,088	25.1
1974 <sup>19</sup> .....	209,362	23,370	11.2	190,436	18,817	9.9	23,165	8,462	36.5	18,926	4,553	24.1

Footnotes provided at end of table.

Table A-4.

**Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2021—Con.**

(Populations in thousands. Population as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar22.pdf>>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	All people			People in families						Unrelated individuals		
	Total	Below poverty		All families			Families with female householder, no spouse present			Total	Below poverty	
				Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty				
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
1973.....	207,621	22,973	11.1	189,361	18,299	9.7	21,823	8,178	37.5	18,260	4,674	25.6
1972 <sup>20</sup> .....	206,004	24,460	11.9	189,193	19,577	10.3	21,264	8,114	38.2	16,811	4,883	29.0
1971 <sup>21</sup> .....	204,554	25,559	12.5	188,242	20,405	10.8	20,153	7,797	38.7	16,311	5,154	31.6
1970.....	202,183	25,420	12.6	186,692	20,330	10.9	19,673	7,503	38.1	15,491	5,090	32.9
1969.....	199,517	24,147	12.1	184,891	19,175	10.4	17,995	6,879	38.2	14,626	4,972	34.0
1968.....	197,628	25,389	12.8	183,825	20,695	11.3	18,048	6,990	38.7	13,803	4,694	34.0
1967 <sup>22</sup> .....	195,672	27,769	14.2	182,558	22,771	12.5	17,788	6,898	38.8	13,114	4,998	38.1
1966.....	193,388	28,510	14.7	181,117	23,809	13.1	17,240	6,861	39.8	12,271	4,701	38.3
1965.....	191,413	33,185	17.3	179,281	28,358	15.8	16,371	7,524	46.0	12,132	4,827	39.8
1964.....	189,710	36,055	19.0	177,653	30,912	17.4	N	7,297	44.4	12,057	5,143	42.7
1963.....	187,258	36,436	19.5	176,076	31,498	17.9	N	7,646	47.7	11,182	4,938	44.2
1962.....	184,276	38,625	21.0	173,263	33,623	19.4	N	7,781	50.3	11,013	5,002	45.4
1961.....	181,277	39,628	21.9	170,131	34,509	20.3	N	7,252	48.1	11,146	5,119	45.9
1960.....	179,503	39,851	22.2	168,615	34,925	20.7	N	7,247	48.9	10,888	4,926	45.2
1959.....	176,557	39,490	22.4	165,858	34,562	20.8	N	7,014	49.4	10,699	4,928	46.1
WHITE ALONE <sup>23</sup>												
2021.....	248,909	24,919	10.0	199,319	15,795	7.9	28,961	6,575	22.7	48,788	8,877	18.2
2020 <sup>1</sup> .....	249,083	25,183	10.1	200,217	16,456	8.2	29,829	6,993	23.4	48,044	8,456	17.6
2019.....	248,086	22,512	9.1	200,954	14,295	7.1	27,848	6,007	21.6	46,332	7,998	17.3
2018.....	247,634	24,945	10.1	200,479	16,240	8.1	28,375	6,972	24.6	46,338	8,429	18.2
2017 <sup>2</sup> .....	247,255	26,026	10.5	200,267	17,022	8.5	28,671	7,399	25.8	46,147	8,731	18.9
2017.....	247,272	26,436	10.7	199,462	17,386	8.7	29,019	7,473	25.8	47,005	8,779	18.7
2016.....	245,985	27,113	11.0	199,330	18,022	9.0	29,420	7,793	26.5	45,643	8,661	19.0
2015.....	245,536	28,566	11.6	198,571	19,444	9.8	29,396	8,205	27.9	45,963	8,717	19.0
2014.....	244,253	31,089	12.7	197,607	21,072	10.7	29,134	8,680	29.8	45,409	9,476	20.9
2013 <sup>3</sup> .....	243,346	31,287	12.9	198,041	21,486	10.8	30,428	9,796	32.2	43,924	9,132	20.8
2013 <sup>4</sup> .....	243,085	29,936	12.3	197,001	19,944	10.1	28,795	8,404	29.2	44,998	9,544	21.2
2012.....	242,147	30,816	12.7	196,378	21,328	10.9	28,707	8,691	30.3	44,509	8,940	20.1
2011.....	241,334	30,849	12.8	196,709	21,456	10.9	29,636	8,999	30.4	43,295	8,809	20.3
2010 <sup>5</sup> .....	239,982	31,083	13.0	195,441	21,543	11.0	28,032	8,721	31.1	43,324	8,971	20.7
2009.....	242,047	29,830	12.3	197,938	20,701	10.5	28,163	8,283	29.4	43,010	8,580	19.9
2008.....	240,548	26,990	11.2	197,763	18,558	9.4	27,010	7,340	27.2	41,810	7,982	19.1
2007.....	239,133	25,120	10.5	195,944	17,141	8.7	27,159	7,188	26.5	41,931	7,505	17.9
2006.....	237,619	24,416	10.3	196,061	16,644	8.5	27,057	7,160	26.5	40,461	7,334	18.1
2005.....	235,430	24,872	10.6	194,277	16,782	8.6	25,943	7,021	27.1	40,164	7,718	19.2
2004 <sup>6</sup> .....	233,741	25,327	10.8	193,024	17,445	9.0	26,139	6,892	26.4	39,712	7,416	18.7
2003.....	231,866	24,272	10.5	192,074	16,740	8.7	25,536	6,530	25.6	38,913	7,225	18.6
2002.....	230,376	23,466	10.2	190,823	16,043	8.4	24,903	5,992	24.1	38,575	7,105	18.4
WHITE <sup>24</sup>												
2001.....	229,675	22,739	9.9	190,413	15,369	8.1	24,619	5,972	24.3	38,294	6,996	18.3
2000 <sup>7</sup> .....	227,846	21,645	9.5	188,966	14,692	7.8	24,166	5,609	23.2	37,699	6,454	17.1
1999 <sup>8</sup> .....	225,361	22,169	9.8	187,833	15,353	8.2	23,913	5,947	24.9	36,441	6,411	17.6
1998.....	222,837	23,454	10.5	186,184	16,549	8.9	24,211	6,674	27.6	35,563	6,386	18.0
1997.....	221,200	24,396	11.0	185,147	17,258	9.3	23,773	7,296	30.7	34,858	6,593	18.9
1996.....	219,656	24,650	11.2	184,119	17,621	9.6	23,744	7,073	29.8	34,247	6,463	18.9
1995 <sup>9</sup> .....	218,028	24,423	11.2	183,450	17,593	9.6	23,732	7,047	29.7	33,399	6,336	19.0
1994 <sup>10</sup> .....	216,460	25,379	11.7	182,546	18,474	10.1	22,713	7,228	31.8	32,569	6,292	19.3
1993 <sup>11</sup> .....	214,899	26,226	12.2	181,330	18,968	10.5	23,224	7,199	31.0	32,112	6,443	20.1
1992 <sup>12</sup> .....	213,060	25,259	11.9	180,409	18,294	10.1	22,453	6,907	30.8	31,170	6,147	19.7

Footnotes provided at end of table.

Table A-4.

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Race, Hispanic origin, and year	All people			People in families						Unrelated individuals		
	Total	Below poverty		All families			Families with female householder, no spouse present			Total	Below poverty	
				Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty				
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
1991 <sup>13</sup>	210,133	23,747	11.3	177,619	17,268	9.7	21,608	6,806	31.5	31,207	5,872	18.8
1990	208,611	22,326	10.7	176,504	15,916	9.0	20,845	6,210	29.8	30,833	5,739	18.6
1989	206,853	20,785	10.0	175,857	15,179	8.6	20,362	5,723	28.1	29,993	5,063	16.9
1988 <sup>14</sup>	205,235	20,715	10.1	175,111	15,001	8.6	20,396	5,950	29.2	29,315	5,314	18.1
1987 <sup>14</sup>	203,605	21,195	10.4	174,488	15,593	8.9	20,244	5,989	29.6	28,290	5,174	18.3
1986	202,282	22,183	11.0	174,024	16,393	9.4	20,163	6,171	30.6	27,143	5,198	19.2
1985 <sup>15</sup>	200,918	22,860	11.4	172,863	17,125	9.9	20,105	5,990	29.8	27,067	5,299	19.6
1984 <sup>16</sup>	198,941	22,955	11.5	171,839	17,299	10.1	19,727	5,866	29.7	26,094	5,181	19.9
1983	197,496	23,984	12.1	171,407	18,377	10.7	19,256	6,017	31.2	25,206	5,189	20.6
1982	195,919	23,517	12.0	170,748	18,015	10.6	18,374	5,686	30.9	24,300	5,041	20.7
1981 <sup>17</sup>	194,504	21,553	11.1	169,868	16,127	9.5	18,795	5,600	29.8	23,913	5,061	21.2
1980	192,912	19,699	10.2	168,756	14,587	8.6	17,642	4,940	28.0	23,370	4,760	20.4
1979 <sup>18</sup>	191,742	17,214	9.0	168,461	12,495	7.4	17,349	4,375	25.2	22,587	4,452	19.7
1978	186,450	16,259	8.7	165,193	12,050	7.3	16,877	4,371	25.9	21,257	4,209	19.8
1977	185,254	16,416	8.9	165,385	12,364	7.5	16,721	4,474	26.8	19,869	4,051	20.4
1976	184,165	16,713	9.1	165,571	12,500	7.5	15,941	4,463	28.0	18,594	4,213	22.7
1975	183,164	17,770	9.7	165,661	13,799	8.3	15,577	4,577	29.4	17,503	3,972	22.7
1974 <sup>19</sup>	182,376	15,736	8.6	166,081	12,181	7.3	15,433	4,278	27.7	16,295	3,555	21.8
1973	181,185	15,142	8.4	165,424	11,412	6.9	14,303	4,003	28.0	15,761	3,730	23.7
1972 <sup>20</sup>	180,125	16,203	9.0	165,630	12,268	7.4	13,739	3,770	27.4	14,495	3,935	27.1
1971 <sup>21</sup>	179,398	17,780	9.9	165,184	13,566	8.2	13,502	4,099	30.4	14,214	4,214	29.6
1970	177,376	17,484	9.9	163,875	13,323	8.1	13,226	3,761	28.4	13,500	4,161	30.8
1969	175,349	16,659	9.5	162,779	12,623	7.8	12,285	3,577	29.1	12,570	4,036	32.1
1968	173,732	17,395	10.0	161,777	13,546	8.4	12,190	3,551	29.1	11,955	3,849	32.2
1967 <sup>22</sup>	172,038	18,983	11.0	160,720	14,851	9.2	12,131	3,453	28.5	11,318	4,132	36.5
1966	170,247	19,290	11.3	159,561	15,430	9.7	12,261	3,646	29.7	10,686	3,860	36.1
1965	168,732	22,496	13.3	158,255	18,508	11.7	11,573	4,092	35.4	10,477	3,988	38.1
1964	167,313	24,957	14.9	156,898	20,716	13.2	N	3,911	33.4	10,415	4,241	40.7
1963	165,309	25,238	15.3	155,584	21,149	13.6	N	4,051	35.6	9,725	4,089	42.0
1962	162,842	26,672	16.4	153,348	22,613	14.7	N	4,089	37.9	9,494	4,059	42.7
1961	160,306	27,890	17.4	150,717	23,747	15.8	N	4,062	37.6	9,589	4,143	43.2
1960	158,863	28,309	17.8	149,458	24,262	16.2	N	4,296	39.0	9,405	4,047	43.0
1959	156,956	28,484	18.1	147,802	24,443	16.5	N	4,232	40.2	9,154	4,041	44.1
WHITE ALONE, NOT HISPANIC <sup>23</sup>												
2021	194,309	15,805	8.1	152,526	8,705	5.7	18,658	3,468	18.6	41,232	6,923	16.8
2020 <sup>1</sup>	195,078	16,038	8.2	153,252	9,117	5.9	18,852	3,686	19.6	41,246	6,785	16.4
2019	194,643	14,152	7.3	154,328	7,608	4.9	17,528	3,064	17.5	39,747	6,406	16.1
2018	194,815	15,725	8.1	154,545	8,883	5.7	18,179	3,740	20.6	39,694	6,664	16.8
2017 <sup>2</sup>	195,218	16,619	8.5	154,636	9,343	6.0	18,334	3,800	20.7	40,012	7,090	17.7
2017	195,256	16,993	8.7	153,956	9,732	6.3	18,597	3,893	20.9	40,760	7,096	17.4
2016	195,221	17,263	8.8	154,627	9,853	6.4	19,390	4,252	21.9	39,875	7,108	17.8
2015	195,450	17,786	9.1	154,713	10,373	6.7	19,339	4,404	22.8	40,043	7,122	17.8
2014	195,208	19,652	10.1	154,734	11,566	7.5	19,015	4,630	24.4	39,603	7,779	19.6
2013 <sup>3</sup>	195,118	19,552	10.0	155,965	11,688	7.5	19,141	5,123	26.8	38,256	7,492	19.6
2013 <sup>4</sup>	195,167	18,796	9.6	155,119	10,710	6.9	18,889	4,325	22.9	39,245	7,758	19.8
2012	195,112	18,940	9.7	155,395	11,387	7.3	19,180	4,655	24.3	38,822	7,202	18.6
2011	194,960	19,171	9.8	155,982	11,562	7.4	19,909	4,746	23.8	38,003	7,222	19.0
2010 <sup>5</sup>	194,783	19,251	9.9	155,723	11,509	7.4	18,914	4,689	24.8	38,211	7,351	19.2

Footnotes provided at end of table.

Table A-4.

**Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2021—Con.**

(Populations in thousands. Population as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar22.pdf>>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	All people			People in families						Unrelated individuals		
	Total	Below poverty		All families			Families with female householder, no spouse present			Total	Below poverty	
				Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty				
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
2009.....	197,164	18,530	9.4	158,646	11,211	7.1	19,033	4,532	23.8	37,757	6,946	18.4
2008.....	196,940	17,024	8.6	159,344	10,138	6.4	18,799	4,046	21.5	36,848	6,539	17.7
2007.....	196,583	16,032	8.2	158,703	9,553	6.0	19,179	4,099	21.4	36,909	6,155	16.7
2006.....	196,049	16,013	8.2	159,572	9,676	6.1	19,349	4,353	22.5	35,642	6,021	16.9
2005.....	195,553	16,227	8.3	159,204	9,604	6.0	18,899	4,278	22.6	35,626	6,393	17.9
2004 <sup>6</sup> .....	195,098	16,908	8.7	159,221	10,323	6.5	19,009	4,116	21.7	35,141	6,237	17.7
2003.....	194,595	15,902	8.2	159,215	9,658	6.1	18,792	3,959	21.1	34,683	6,015	17.3
2002.....	194,144	15,567	8.0	158,764	9,389	5.9	18,664	3,733	20.0	34,614	5,947	17.2
WHITE, NOT HISPANIC <sup>24</sup>												
2001.....	194,538	15,271	7.8	159,178	9,122	5.7	18,365	3,661	19.9	34,603	5,882	17.0
2000 <sup>7</sup> .....	193,691	14,366	7.4	158,838	8,664	5.5	18,196	3,412	18.8	33,943	5,356	15.8
1999 <sup>8</sup> .....	192,565	14,735	7.7	158,550	9,013	5.7	17,892	3,545	19.8	33,189	5,412	16.3
1998.....	192,754	15,799	8.2	159,301	10,061	6.3	18,547	4,074	22.0	32,573	5,352	16.4
1997.....	191,859	16,491	8.6	158,796	10,401	6.5	18,474	4,604	24.9	32,049	5,632	17.6
1996.....	191,459	16,462	8.6	159,044	10,553	6.6	18,597	4,339	23.3	31,410	5,455	17.4
1995 <sup>9</sup> .....	190,951	16,267	8.5	159,402	10,599	6.6	18,340	4,183	22.8	30,586	5,303	17.3
1994 <sup>10</sup> .....	192,543	18,110	9.4	161,254	12,118	7.5	18,186	4,743	26.1	30,157	5,500	18.2
1993 <sup>11</sup> .....	190,843	18,882	9.9	160,062	12,756	8.0	18,508	4,724	25.5	29,681	5,570	18.8
1992 <sup>12</sup> .....	189,001	18,202	9.6	159,102	12,277	7.7	18,016	4,640	25.8	28,775	5,350	18.6
1991 <sup>13</sup> .....	189,116	17,741	9.4	158,850	11,998	7.6	17,609	4,710	26.7	29,215	5,261	18.0
1990.....	188,129	16,622	8.8	158,394	11,086	7.0	17,160	4,284	25.0	28,688	5,002	17.4
1989.....	186,979	15,599	8.3	158,127	10,723	6.8	16,827	3,922	23.3	28,055	4,466	15.9
1988 <sup>14</sup> .....	185,961	15,565	8.4	157,687	10,467	6.6	16,828	3,988	23.7	27,552	4,746	17.2
1987 <sup>14</sup> .....	184,936	16,029	8.7	157,785	11,051	7.0	16,787	4,075	24.3	26,439	4,613	17.4
1986.....	184,119	17,244	9.4	157,665	12,078	7.7	16,739	4,350	26.0	25,525	4,668	18.3
1985 <sup>15</sup> .....	183,455	17,839	9.7	157,106	12,706	8.1	16,749	4,136	24.7	25,544	4,789	18.7
1984 <sup>16</sup> .....	182,469	18,300	10.0	156,930	13,234	8.4	16,742	4,193	25.0	24,671	4,659	18.9
1983.....	181,393	19,538	10.8	156,719	14,437	9.2	16,369	4,448	27.2	23,894	4,746	19.9
1982.....	181,903	19,362	10.6	157,818	14,271	9.0	15,830	4,161	26.3	23,329	4,701	20.2
1981 <sup>17</sup> .....	180,909	17,987	9.9	157,330	12,903	8.2	16,323	4,222	25.9	22,950	4,769	20.8
1980.....	179,798	16,365	9.1	156,633	11,568	7.4	15,358	3,699	24.1	22,455	4,474	19.9
1979 <sup>18</sup> .....	178,814	14,419	8.1	156,567	10,009	6.4	15,410	3,371	21.9	21,638	4,179	19.3
1978.....	174,731	13,755	7.9	154,321	9,798	6.3	15,132	3,390	22.4	20,410	3,957	19.4
1977.....	173,563	13,802	8.0	154,449	9,977	6.5	14,888	3,429	23.0	19,114	3,825	20.0
1976.....	173,235	14,025	8.1	155,324	10,066	6.5	14,261	3,516	24.7	17,912	3,959	22.1
1975.....	172,417	14,883	8.6	155,539	11,137	7.2	13,809	3,570	25.9	16,879	3,746	22.2
1974 <sup>19</sup> .....	171,463	13,217	7.7	155,764	9,854	6.3	13,763	3,379	24.6	15,699	3,364	21.4
1973.....	170,488	12,864	7.5	155,330	9,262	6.0	12,731	3,185	25.0	15,158	3,602	23.8
BLACK ALONE OR IN COMBINATION												
2021.....	48,225	9,298	19.3	38,000	6,751	17.8	15,433	4,691	30.4	10,067	2,476	24.6
2020 <sup>1</sup> .....	48,258	9,311	19.3	38,359	6,675	17.4	15,532	4,647	29.9	9,771	2,576	26.4
2019.....	47,260	8,836	18.7	37,689	6,374	16.9	15,323	4,571	29.8	9,492	2,433	25.6
2018.....	46,825	9,695	20.7	36,729	6,910	18.8	14,820	4,692	31.7	9,942	2,726	27.4
2017 <sup>2</sup> .....	46,337	10,050	21.7	36,675	7,290	19.9	15,201	5,258	34.6	9,480	2,688	28.4
2017.....	46,391	9,820	21.2	36,702	7,013	19.1	15,297	5,089	33.3	9,535	2,758	28.9
2016.....	45,683	9,965	21.8	36,463	7,353	20.2	15,315	5,231	34.2	9,105	2,563	28.2
2015.....	45,227	10,797	23.9	36,028	7,965	22.1	15,809	5,642	35.7	8,999	2,744	30.5
2014.....	44,566	11,581	26.0	35,545	8,711	24.5	15,304	6,179	40.4	8,836	2,793	31.6
2013 <sup>3</sup> .....	44,154	11,162	25.3	35,958	8,533	23.7	16,188	6,277	38.8	8,045	2,588	32.2

Footnotes provided at end of table.

Table A-4.

**Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2021—Con.**

(Populations in thousands. Population as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar22.pdf>>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	All people			People in families						Unrelated individuals		
	Total	Below poverty		All families			Families with female householder, no spouse present			Total	Below poverty	
				Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty				
					Number	Percent		Number	Percent			
2013 <sup>4</sup>	44,112	11,959	27.1	35,657	9,174	25.7	14,906	6,319	42.4	8,199	2,657	32.4
2012	43,583	11,809	27.1	35,205	9,016	25.6	15,113	6,220	41.2	8,179	2,663	32.6
2011	42,648	11,730	27.5	34,495	9,012	26.1	15,282	6,500	42.5	7,986	2,635	33.0
2010 <sup>5</sup>	42,385	11,597	27.4	34,347	8,891	25.9	15,362	6,269	40.8	7,730	2,587	33.5
2009	40,876	10,575	25.9	33,330	8,184	24.6	14,463	5,755	39.8	7,368	2,285	31.0
2008	40,097	9,882	24.6	32,818	7,768	23.7	14,332	5,782	40.3	7,123	2,042	28.7
2007	39,564	9,668	24.4	32,427	7,668	23.6	14,396	5,702	39.6	7,036	1,968	28.0
2006	39,013	9,447	24.2	32,130	7,411	23.1	13,848	5,422	39.2	6,715	1,935	28.8
2005	38,551	9,517	24.7	31,663	7,459	23.6	14,080	5,524	39.2	6,754	2,003	29.7
2004 <sup>6</sup>	38,037	9,411	24.7	31,468	7,495	23.8	13,830	5,484	39.7	6,418	1,840	28.7
2003	37,503	9,108	24.3	31,059	7,162	23.1	13,664	5,312	38.9	6,194	1,814	29.3
2002	37,207	8,884	23.9	31,008	6,985	22.5	13,551	5,145	38.0	6,034	1,851	30.7
BLACK ALONE <sup>25</sup>												
2021	43,976	8,583	19.5	34,323	6,202	18.1	14,035	4,328	30.8	9,514	2,315	24.3
2020 <sup>1</sup>	43,694	8,556	19.6	34,451	6,062	17.6	14,082	4,214	29.9	9,141	2,434	26.6
2019	42,965	8,073	18.8	34,033	5,777	17.0	13,939	4,118	29.5	8,863	2,271	25.6
2018	42,773	8,884	20.8	33,237	6,242	18.8	13,500	4,277	31.7	9,388	2,584	27.5
2017 <sup>2</sup>	42,477	9,224	21.7	33,261	6,594	19.8	13,986	4,811	34.4	9,064	2,573	28.4
2017	42,474	8,993	21.2	33,250	6,315	19.0	14,066	4,628	32.9	9,101	2,644	29.1
2016	41,962	9,234	22.0	33,199	6,709	20.2	13,964	4,777	34.2	8,679	2,484	28.6
2015	41,625	10,020	24.1	32,890	7,305	22.2	14,549	5,198	35.7	8,549	2,635	30.8
2014	41,112	10,755	26.2	32,546	8,013	24.6	14,091	5,670	40.2	8,419	2,685	31.9
2013 <sup>3</sup>	40,498	10,186	25.2	32,658	7,665	23.5	14,838	5,759	38.8	7,717	2,483	32.2
2013 <sup>4</sup>	40,615	11,041	27.2	32,564	8,390	25.8	13,816	5,871	42.5	7,842	2,536	32.3
2012	40,125	10,911	27.2	32,122	8,251	25.7	13,931	5,735	41.2	7,841	2,549	32.5
2011	39,609	10,929	27.6	31,800	8,334	26.2	14,145	5,980	42.3	7,659	2,524	33.0
2010 <sup>5</sup>	39,283	10,746	27.4	31,596	8,181	25.9	14,236	5,831	41.0	7,419	2,479	33.4
2009	38,556	9,944	25.8	31,306	7,642	24.4	13,680	5,427	39.7	7,102	2,209	31.1
2008	37,966	9,379	24.7	30,986	7,339	23.7	13,648	5,533	40.5	6,835	1,970	28.8
2007	37,665	9,237	24.5	30,778	7,312	23.8	13,741	5,459	39.7	6,807	1,898	27.9
2006	37,306	9,048	24.3	30,621	7,072	23.1	13,244	5,180	39.1	6,545	1,897	29.0
2005	36,802	9,168	24.9	30,154	7,164	23.8	13,481	5,303	39.3	6,521	1,949	29.9
2004 <sup>6</sup>	36,426	9,014	24.7	30,065	7,153	23.8	13,244	5,247	39.6	6,217	1,792	28.8
2003	35,989	8,781	24.4	29,727	6,870	23.1	13,118	5,115	39.0	6,034	1,781	29.5
2002	35,678	8,602	24.1	29,671	6,761	22.8	13,030	4,980	38.2	5,858	1,800	30.7
BLACK <sup>24</sup>												
2001	35,871	8,136	22.7	29,869	6,389	21.4	12,550	4,694	37.4	5,873	1,692	28.8
2000 <sup>7</sup>	35,425	7,982	22.5	29,378	6,221	21.2	12,383	4,774	38.6	5,885	1,702	28.9
1999 <sup>8</sup>	35,756	8,441	23.6	29,819	6,758	22.7	12,823	5,232	40.8	5,668	1,562	27.5
1998	34,877	9,091	26.1	29,333	7,259	24.7	13,156	5,629	42.8	5,390	1,752	32.5
1997	34,458	9,116	26.5	28,962	7,386	25.5	13,218	5,654	42.8	5,316	1,645	31.0
1996	34,110	9,694	28.4	28,933	7,993	27.6	13,193	6,123	46.4	4,989	1,606	32.2
1995 <sup>9</sup>	33,740	9,872	29.3	28,777	8,189	28.5	13,604	6,553	48.2	4,756	1,551	32.6
1994 <sup>10</sup>	33,353	10,196	30.6	28,499	8,447	29.6	12,926	6,489	50.2	4,649	1,617	34.8
1993 <sup>11</sup>	32,910	10,877	33.1	28,106	9,242	32.9	13,132	6,955	53.0	4,608	1,541	33.4
1992 <sup>12</sup>	32,411	10,827	33.4	27,790	9,134	32.9	12,591	6,799	54.0	4,410	1,569	35.6
1991 <sup>13</sup>	31,313	10,242	32.7	26,565	8,504	32.0	11,960	6,557	54.8	4,505	1,590	35.3
1990	30,806	9,837	31.9	26,296	8,160	31.0	11,866	6,005	50.6	4,244	1,491	35.1
1989	30,332	9,302	30.7	25,931	7,704	29.7	11,190	5,530	49.4	4,180	1,471	35.2
1988 <sup>14</sup>	29,849	9,356	31.3	25,484	7,650	30.0	10,794	5,601	51.9	4,095	1,509	36.8
1987 <sup>14</sup>	29,362	9,520	32.4	25,128	7,848	31.2	10,701	5,789	54.1	3,977	1,471	37.0

Footnotes provided at end of table.

Table A-4.

**Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2021—Con.**

(Populations in thousands. Population as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar22.pdf>>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	All people			People in families						Unrelated individuals		
	Total	Below poverty		All families			Families with female householder, no spouse present			Total	Below poverty	
				Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty				
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
1986.....	28,871	8,983	31.1	24,910	7,410	29.7	10,175	5,473	53.8	3,714	1,431	38.5
1985 <sup>15</sup> .....	28,485	8,926	31.3	24,620	7,504	30.5	10,041	5,342	53.2	3,641	1,264	34.7
1984 <sup>16</sup> .....	28,087	9,490	33.8	24,387	8,104	33.2	10,384	5,666	54.6	3,501	1,255	35.8
1983.....	27,678	9,882	35.7	24,138	8,376	34.7	10,059	5,736	57.0	3,287	1,338	40.7
1982.....	27,216	9,697	35.6	23,948	8,355	34.9	9,699	5,698	58.8	3,051	1,229	40.3
1981 <sup>17</sup> .....	26,834	9,173	34.2	23,423	7,780	33.2	9,214	5,222	56.7	3,277	1,296	39.6
1980.....	26,408	8,579	32.5	23,084	7,190	31.1	9,338	4,984	53.4	3,208	1,314	41.0
1979 <sup>18</sup> .....	25,944	8,050	31.0	22,666	6,800	30.0	9,065	4,816	53.1	3,127	1,168	37.3
1978.....	24,956	7,625	30.6	22,027	6,493	29.5	8,689	4,712	54.2	2,929	1,132	38.6
1977.....	24,710	7,726	31.3	21,850	6,667	30.5	8,315	4,595	55.3	2,860	1,059	37.0
1976.....	24,399	7,595	31.1	21,840	6,576	30.1	7,926	4,415	55.7	2,559	1,019	39.8
1975.....	24,089	7,545	31.3	21,687	6,533	30.1	7,679	4,168	54.3	2,402	1,011	42.1
1974 <sup>19</sup> .....	23,699	7,182	30.3	21,341	6,255	29.3	7,483	4,116	55.0	2,359	927	39.3
1973.....	23,512	7,388	31.4	21,328	6,560	30.8	7,188	4,064	56.5	2,183	828	37.9
1972 <sup>20</sup> .....	23,144	7,710	33.3	21,116	6,841	32.4	7,125	4,139	58.1	2,028	870	42.9
1971 <sup>21</sup> .....	22,784	7,396	32.5	20,900	6,530	31.2	6,398	3,587	56.1	1,884	866	46.0
1970.....	22,515	7,548	33.5	20,724	6,683	32.2	6,225	3,656	58.7	1,791	865	48.3
1969.....	22,011	7,095	32.2	20,192	6,245	30.9	5,537	3,225	58.2	1,819	850	46.7
1968.....	21,944	7,616	34.7	N	6,839	33.7	N	3,312	58.9	N	777	46.3
1967 <sup>22</sup> .....	21,590	8,486	39.3	N	7,677	38.4	N	3,362	61.6	N	809	49.3
1966.....	21,206	8,867	41.8	N	8,090	40.9	N	3,160	65.3	N	777	54.4
1959.....	18,013	9,927	55.1	N	9,112	54.9	N	2,416	70.6	1,430	815	57.0
ASIAN ALONE OR IN COMBINATION												
2021.....	23,451	2,112	9.0	20,094	1,330	6.6	2,364	370	15.7	3,324	780	23.5
2020 <sup>1</sup> .....	22,923	1,827	8.0	19,776	1,196	6.0	2,145	361	16.9	3,092	619	20.0
2019.....	22,440	1,588	7.1	19,366	1,026	5.3	1,822	291	16.0	3,026	562	18.6
2018.....	22,046	2,166	9.8	18,745	1,360	7.3	1,943	380	19.5	3,231	783	24.2
2017 <sup>2</sup> .....	21,556	2,063	9.6	18,562	1,350	7.3	2,041	354	17.3	2,943	694	23.6
2017.....	21,511	2,104	9.8	18,484	1,379	7.5	2,086	338	16.2	2,963	720	24.3
2016.....	20,756	2,062	9.9	17,856	1,287	7.2	1,931	365	18.9	2,858	761	26.6
2015.....	20,037	2,234	11.1	17,183	1,361	7.9	1,675	254	15.2	2,762	839	30.4
2014.....	19,685	2,268	11.5	16,964	1,479	8.7	1,994	355	17.8	2,621	754	28.8
2013 <sup>3</sup> .....	19,182	2,398	12.5	16,800	1,680	10.0	1,873	525	28.1	2,339	700	29.9
2013 <sup>4</sup> .....	19,023	1,974	10.4	16,642	1,305	7.8	1,923	323	16.8	2,333	660	28.3
2012.....	18,173	2,072	11.4	15,751	1,467	9.3	1,756	374	21.3	2,334	580	24.8
2011.....	17,813	2,189	12.3	15,591	1,550	9.9	1,847	411	22.2	2,133	614	28.8
2010 <sup>5</sup> .....	17,237	2,064	12.0	14,950	1,463	9.8	1,804	386	21.4	2,208	578	26.2
2009.....	15,272	1,901	12.4	13,403	1,361	10.2	1,539	290	18.9	1,826	527	28.8
2008.....	14,543	1,686	11.6	12,817	1,270	9.9	1,471	228	15.5	1,707	410	24.0
2007.....	14,430	1,467	10.2	12,527	1,012	8.1	1,421	250	17.6	1,837	426	23.2
2006.....	14,331	1,447	10.1	12,463	984	7.9	1,210	220	18.1	1,801	449	24.9
2005.....	13,731	1,501	10.9	11,931	1,039	8.7	1,223	220	18.0	1,771	457	25.8
2004 <sup>6</sup> .....	13,291	1,295	9.7	11,661	876	7.5	1,190	170	14.3	1,599	417	26.1
2003.....	12,891	1,527	11.8	11,266	1,116	9.9	1,184	294	24.8	1,590	402	25.3
2002.....	12,487	1,243	10.0	10,742	816	7.6	1,146	175	15.3	1,708	417	24.4
ASIAN ALONE <sup>26</sup>												
2021.....	20,676	1,922	9.3	17,674	1,206	6.8	1,989	301	15.1	2,972	714	24.0
2020 <sup>1</sup> .....	20,352	1,645	8.1	17,550	1,080	6.2	1,783	310	17.4	2,754	553	20.1
2019.....	19,926	1,464	7.3	17,134	946	5.5	1,576	254	16.1	2,752	518	18.8
2018.....	19,768	1,996	10.1	16,765	1,243	7.4	1,686	327	19.4	2,946	732	24.8
2017 <sup>2</sup> .....	19,526	1,891	9.7	16,748	1,220	7.3	1,715	288	16.8	2,737	652	23.8

Footnotes provided at end of table.



Table A-4.

**Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2021—Con.**

(Populations in thousands. Population as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar22.pdf>>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	All people			People in families						Unrelated individuals		
	Total	Below poverty		All families			Families with female householder, no spouse present			Total	Below poverty	
				Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty				
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
2017.....	19,475	1,953	10.0	16,666	1,276	7.7	1,757	275	15.7	2,758	674	24.4
2016.....	18,879	1,908	10.1	16,220	1,179	7.3	1,657	326	19.7	2,627	715	27.2
2015.....	18,241	2,078	11.4	15,597	1,260	8.1	1,435	222	15.5	2,556	784	30.7
2014.....	17,790	2,137	12.0	15,261	1,391	9.1	1,725	315	18.2	2,431	713	29.3
2013 <sup>3</sup> .....	17,257	2,255	13.1	15,057	1,589	10.6	1,574	442	28.1	2,180	661	30.3
2013 <sup>4</sup> .....	17,063	1,785	10.5	14,895	1,154	7.7	1,657	228	13.7	2,128	623	29.3
2012.....	16,417	1,921	11.7	14,190	1,357	9.6	1,515	309	20.4	2,156	547	25.4
2011.....	16,086	1,973	12.3	14,100	1,389	9.9	1,570	327	20.8	1,921	571	29.7
2010 <sup>5</sup> .....	15,611	1,899	12.2	13,515	1,341	9.9	1,471	327	22.2	2,040	547	26.8
2009.....	14,005	1,746	12.5	12,296	1,244	10.1	1,353	250	18.5	1,673	491	29.3
2008.....	13,310	1,576	11.8	11,719	1,192	10.2	1,308	209	16.0	1,574	378	24.0
2007.....	13,257	1,349	10.2	11,471	930	8.1	1,256	217	17.3	1,720	391	22.7
2006.....	13,177	1,353	10.3	11,428	912	8.0	1,057	187	17.7	1,683	428	25.4
2005.....	12,580	1,402	11.1	10,911	970	8.9	1,059	189	17.8	1,645	427	26.0
2004 <sup>6</sup> .....	12,231	1,201	9.8	10,734	812	7.6	1,024	135	13.2	1,472	388	26.3
2003.....	11,856	1,401	11.8	10,333	1,017	9.8	1,028	242	23.6	1,494	375	25.1
2002.....	11,541	1,161	10.1	9,899	763	7.7	1,019	155	15.2	1,613	390	24.2
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER <sup>24</sup>												
2001.....	12,465	1,275	10.2	10,745	873	8.1	1,333	198	14.8	1,682	393	23.4
2000 <sup>7</sup> .....	12,672	1,258	9.9	11,044	895	8.1	1,231	289	23.4	1,588	350	22.0
1999 <sup>8</sup> .....	11,955	1,285	10.7	10,507	1,010	9.6	1,201	275	22.9	1,415	270	19.1
1998.....	10,873	1,360	12.5	9,576	1,087	11.4	1,123	373	33.2	1,266	257	20.3
1997.....	10,482	1,468	14.0	9,312	1,116	12.0	932	313	33.6	1,134	327	28.9
1996.....	10,054	1,454	14.5	8,900	1,172	13.2	1,018	300	29.5	1,120	255	22.8
1995 <sup>9</sup> .....	9,644	1,411	14.6	8,582	1,112	13.0	919	266	28.9	1,013	260	25.6
1994 <sup>10</sup> .....	6,654	974	14.6	5,915	776	13.1	582	137	23.6	696	179	25.7
1993 <sup>11</sup> .....	7,434	1,134	15.3	6,609	898	13.6	725	126	17.4	791	228	28.8
1992 <sup>12</sup> .....	7,779	985	12.7	6,922	787	11.4	729	183	25.0	828	193	23.3
1991 <sup>13</sup> .....	7,192	996	13.8	6,367	773	12.1	721	177	24.6	785	209	26.6
1990.....	7,014	858	12.2	6,300	712	11.3	638	132	20.7	668	124	18.5
1989.....	6,673	939	14.1	5,917	779	13.2	614	212	34.6	712	144	20.2
1988 <sup>14</sup> .....	6,447	1,117	17.3	5,767	942	16.3	650	263	40.5	651	160	24.5
1987 <sup>14</sup> .....	6,322	1,021	16.1	5,785	875	15.1	584	187	32.0	516	138	26.8
AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE ALONE OR IN COMBINATION												
2021.....	7,066	1,550	21.9	5,849	1,138	19.5	1,726	644	37.3	1,183	390	33.0
2020 <sup>1</sup> .....	6,758	1,111	16.4	5,592	797	14.3	1,484	445	30.0	1,144	304	26.6
2019.....	6,541	1,062	16.2	5,338	752	14.1	1,211	403	33.3	1,196	304	25.4
2018.....	6,816	1,335	19.6	5,549	971	17.5	1,463	449	30.7	1,252	361	28.8
2017 <sup>2</sup> .....	6,914	1,401	20.3	5,668	1,036	18.3	1,556	563	36.2	1,213	349	28.8
2017.....	6,914	1,356	19.6	5,649	997	17.6	1,550	550	35.5	1,237	343	27.7
2016.....	6,836	1,387	20.3	5,641	1,024	18.1	1,625	585	36.0	1,158	337	29.1
2015.....	7,111	1,507	21.2	5,871	1,130	19.3	1,710	706	41.3	1,191	346	29.1
2014.....	6,679	1,526	22.8	5,643	1,165	20.6	1,599	671	42.0	1,003	345	34.4
2013 <sup>3</sup> .....	5,831	1,372	23.5	4,760	1,022	21.5	1,421	597	42.0	1,022	307	30.0
2013 <sup>4</sup> .....	6,368	1,490	23.4	5,287	1,139	21.5	1,498	599	40.0	1,046	329	31.4
2012.....	6,284	1,759	28.0	5,135	1,360	26.5	1,588	695	43.8	1,109	372	33.5
2011.....	6,224	1,515	24.3	5,144	1,157	22.5	1,410	607	43.1	1,046	344	32.9
2010 <sup>5</sup> .....	6,073	1,552	25.6	5,074	1,208	23.8	1,376	552	40.2	915	274	30.0
2009.....	5,244	1,218	23.2	4,365	916	21.0	1,155	431	37.3	847	282	33.2

Footnotes provided at end of table.

Table A-4.

**Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2021—Con.**

(Populations in thousands. Population as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar22.pdf>>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	All people			People in families						Unrelated individuals		
	Total	Below poverty		All families			Families with female householder, no spouse present			Total	Below poverty	
				Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty				
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
2008.....	5,471	1,211	22.1	4,552	924	20.3	1,169	431	36.9	866	266	30.7
2007.....	5,292	1,076	20.3	4,281	739	17.3	979	359	36.7	919	295	32.1
2006.....	5,133	1,148	22.4	4,237	883	20.8	1,087	406	37.4	859	252	29.3
2005.....	5,233	1,093	20.9	4,324	809	18.7	1,023	417	40.8	846	265	31.3
2004 <sup>6</sup> .....	5,269	1,027	19.5	4,363	752	17.2	926	335	36.2	845	254	30.0
2003.....	5,061	940	18.6	4,175	680	16.3	984	315	32.0	845	246	29.1
2002.....	4,844	952	19.6	4,000	675	16.9	944	359	38.0	787	237	30.2
AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE ALONE <sup>27</sup>												
2021.....	4,109	998	24.3	3,432	759	22.1	999	434	43.5	649	218	33.5
2020 <sup>1</sup> .....	3,950	791	20.0	3,271	591	18.1	877	303	34.6	665	194	29.2
2019.....	3,735	677	18.1	3,076	481	15.6	701	231	33.0	652	191	29.3
2018.....	3,663	808	22.1	2,993	597	20.0	828	233	28.1	656	209	31.8
2017 <sup>2</sup> .....	3,616	790	21.8	2,973	573	19.3	888	299	33.7	618	206	33.4
2017.....	3,619	750	20.7	2,971	541	18.2	884	299	33.8	629	198	31.5
2016.....	3,701	811	21.9	3,037	598	19.7	892	323	36.2	635	189	29.7
2015.....	4,269	995	23.3	3,534	742	21.0	1,090	481	44.1	701	231	32.9
2014.....	3,808	1,013	26.6	3,225	791	24.5	940	445	47.4	559	210	37.6
2013 <sup>3</sup> .....	3,074	837	27.2	2,587	664	25.7	840	359	42.7	485	173	35.6
2013 <sup>4</sup> .....	3,344	914	27.3	2,785	709	25.5	819	349	42.6	537	184	34.2
2012.....	3,459	1,184	34.2	2,820	928	32.9	920	481	52.2	606	236	39.0
2011.....	3,210	917	28.6	2,600	684	26.3	749	357	47.6	592	229	38.7
2010 <sup>5</sup> .....	3,076	886	28.8	2,589	718	27.7	727	333	45.8	459	151	33.0
2009.....	2,671	732	27.4	2,197	546	24.9	650	243	37.4	445	166	37.4
2008.....	2,845	770	27.1	2,377	600	25.3	706	296	42.0	441	159	36.0
2007.....	2,742	649	23.7	2,195	439	20.0	535	194	36.2	487	184	37.8
2006.....	2,536	744	29.3	2,061	592	28.7	593	273	46.0	453	146	32.2
2005.....	2,238	603	26.9	1,825	459	25.2	535	242	45.3	381	136	35.6
2004 <sup>6</sup> .....	2,319	584	25.2	1,930	447	23.1	450	189	41.9	370	129	34.9
2003.....	2,240	532	23.8	1,876	390	20.8	515	149	29.0	349	134	38.5
2002.....	2,273	547	24.1	1,901	401	21.1	491	202	41.2	333	112	33.5
AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE <sup>24</sup>												
2001.....	3,463	757	21.9	2,885	584	20.3	758	358	47.3	543	145	26.7
2000 <sup>7</sup> .....	3,001	696	23.2	2,521	538	21.3	595	254	42.7	453	147	32.6
1999 <sup>8</sup> .....	3,135	897	28.6	2,630	710	27.0	643	310	48.3	453	158	35.0
1998.....	2,472	571	23.1	2,135	475	22.3	510	231	45.2	320	83	26.0
1997.....	2,340	594	25.4	1,948	457	23.4	488	231	47.4	364	122	33.5
1996.....	2,399	731	30.5	2,003	590	29.5	628	300	47.7	371	128	34.5
1995 <sup>9</sup> .....	2,321	718	31.0	1,983	607	30.6	653	340	52.0	317	101	31.9
1994 <sup>10</sup> .....	1,482	392	26.4	1,232	309	25.1	263	119	45.0	232	72	30.9
1993 <sup>11</sup> .....	1,690	399	23.6	1,400	305	21.8	336	121	36.1	270	80	29.5
1992 <sup>12</sup> .....	2,054	600	29.2	1,707	455	26.7	430	203	47.1	307	123	40.0
1991 <sup>13</sup> .....	1,793	562	31.3	1,541	469	30.4	347	207	59.6	227	74	32.5
1990.....	1,560	444	28.5	1,317	348	26.4	334	181	54.1	219	75	34.2
1989.....	1,445	345	23.9	1,232	286	23.2	269	152	56.5	196	47	23.8
1988 <sup>14</sup> .....	1,454	440	30.2	1,215	354	29.1	269	115	42.9	213	71	33.3
1987 <sup>14</sup> .....	1,345	387	28.8	1,183	333	28.2	325	158	48.4	156	52	33.2

Footnotes provided at end of table.



Table A-4.

**Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2021—Con.**

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Race, Hispanic origin, and year	All people			People in families						Unrelated individuals		
	Total	Below poverty		All families			Families with female householder, no spouse present			Total	Below poverty	
				Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty				
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
<b>TWO OR MORE RACES<sup>24</sup></b>												
2021.....	9,166	1,298	14.2	7,867	943	12.0	2,238	552	24.7	1,273	346	27.2
2020 <sup>1</sup> .....	9,220	1,209	13.1	7,874	920	11.7	2,190	609	27.8	1,305	285	21.8
2019.....	8,920	1,135	12.7	7,563	842	11.1	1,992	606	30.4	1,340	288	21.5
2018.....	8,793	1,381	15.7	7,490	1,067	14.2	2,029	638	31.4	1,275	302	23.7
2017 <sup>2</sup> .....	8,423	1,441	17.1	7,292	1,157	15.9	1,990	672	33.8	1,083	265	24.5
2017.....	8,475	1,408	16.6	7,314	1,118	15.3	2,010	664	33.0	1,109	270	24.4
2016.....	8,094	1,312	16.2	6,976	1,062	15.2	2,102	653	31.1	1,068	241	22.5
2015.....	7,622	1,323	17.4	6,535	1,048	16.0	1,850	591	32.0	1,058	260	24.6
2014.....	7,473	1,352	18.1	6,463	1,069	16.5	1,895	686	36.2	962	259	26.9
2013 <sup>3</sup> .....	7,739	1,562	20.2	6,679	1,255	18.8	2,034	763	37.5	965	246	25.5
2013 <sup>4</sup> .....	7,731	1,450	18.8	6,740	1,176	17.4	1,750	675	38.6	936	260	27.8
2012.....	7,349	1,462	19.9	6,377	1,175	18.4	1,815	676	37.2	914	252	27.5
2011.....	7,166	1,443	20.1	6,204	1,167	18.8	1,849	760	41.1	904	242	26.7
2010 <sup>5</sup> .....	7,172	1,507	21.0	6,192	1,172	18.9	1,872	651	34.8	872	244	27.9
2009.....	5,715	1,168	20.4	4,946	949	19.2	1,345	509	37.8	728	201	27.6
2008.....	5,502	941	17.1	4,703	742	15.8	1,203	383	31.8	764	188	24.7
2007.....	5,172	845	16.3	4,420	639	14.4	1,168	399	34.1	704	185	26.3
2006.....	5,103	811	15.9	4,423	630	14.2	1,148	362	31.5	641	151	23.6
2005.....	5,472	839	15.3	4,692	644	13.7	1,129	378	33.5	732	179	24.5
2004 <sup>6</sup> .....	5,298	847	16.0	4,506	636	14.1	1,104	354	32.1	734	189	25.8
2003.....	5,053	771	15.2	4,317	604	14.0	1,027	357	34.7	686	157	22.8
2002.....	4,670	686	14.7	3,974	496	12.5	984	295	30.0	653	175	26.8
<b>HISPANIC (ANY RACE)<sup>28</sup></b>												
2021.....	62,482	10,690	17.1	53,549	8,288	15.5	12,382	3,754	30.3	8,643	2,303	26.6
2020 <sup>1</sup> .....	61,769	10,520	17.0	53,621	8,379	15.6	12,856	3,866	30.1	7,871	1,992	25.3
2019.....	60,602	9,545	15.7	52,743	7,587	14.4	12,248	3,512	28.7	7,627	1,878	24.6
2018.....	59,957	10,526	17.6	52,041	8,368	16.1	11,939	3,716	31.1	7,645	2,047	26.8
2017 <sup>2</sup> .....	59,051	10,816	18.3	51,651	8,760	17.0	12,155	4,274	35.2	7,063	1,946	27.6
2017.....	59,053	10,790	18.3	51,517	8,708	16.9	12,244	4,198	34.3	7,206	1,954	27.1
2016.....	57,556	11,137	19.4	50,525	9,200	18.2	11,926	4,136	34.7	6,697	1,793	26.8
2015.....	56,780	12,133	21.4	49,524	10,109	20.4	11,878	4,401	37.1	6,884	1,876	27.2
2014.....	55,504	13,104	23.6	48,296	10,853	22.5	11,919	4,817	40.4	6,776	1,981	29.2
2013 <sup>3</sup> .....	54,181	13,356	24.7	47,266	11,128	23.5	13,060	5,406	41.4	6,414	1,915	29.9
2013 <sup>4</sup> .....	54,145	12,744	23.5	47,254	10,536	22.3	11,679	4,860	41.6	6,545	2,063	31.5
2012.....	53,105	13,616	25.6	46,183	11,358	24.6	11,255	4,816	42.8	6,502	2,018	31.0
2011.....	52,279	13,244	25.3	45,781	11,143	24.3	11,368	4,996	44.0	6,096	1,882	30.9
2010 <sup>5</sup> .....	50,971	13,522	26.5	44,612	11,384	25.5	10,719	4,748	44.3	5,846	1,863	31.9
2009.....	48,811	12,350	25.3	42,717	10,345	24.2	10,283	4,176	40.6	5,718	1,801	31.5
2008.....	47,398	10,987	23.2	41,732	9,303	22.3	9,265	3,751	40.5	5,417	1,577	29.1
2007.....	45,933	9,890	21.5	40,125	8,248	20.6	8,917	3,527	39.6	5,508	1,490	27.1
2006.....	44,784	9,243	20.6	39,177	7,650	19.5	8,652	3,189	36.9	5,317	1,468	27.6
2005.....	43,020	9,368	21.8	37,759	7,767	20.6	7,868	3,069	39.0	4,971	1,451	29.2
2004 <sup>6</sup> .....	41,690	9,122	21.9	36,438	7,705	21.1	7,825	3,072	39.3	4,971	1,293	26.0
2003.....	40,300	9,051	22.5	35,469	7,637	21.5	7,452	2,861	38.4	4,620	1,325	28.7
2002.....	39,216	8,555	21.8	34,598	7,184	20.8	7,013	2,554	36.4	4,364	1,255	28.8
2001.....	37,312	7,997	21.4	33,110	6,674	20.2	6,830	2,585	37.8	3,981	1,211	30.4
2000 <sup>7</sup> .....	35,955	7,747	21.5	31,700	6,430	20.3	6,469	2,444	37.8	3,978	1,163	29.2
1999 <sup>8</sup> .....	34,632	7,876	22.7	30,872	6,702	21.7	6,527	2,642	40.5	3,481	1,068	30.7

Footnotes provided at end of table.

Table A-4.

**Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2021—Con.**

(Populations in thousands. Population as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar22.pdf>>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	All people			People in families						Unrelated individuals		
	Total	Below poverty		All families			Families with female householder, no spouse present			Total	Below poverty	
				Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty				
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
1998.....	31,515	8,070	25.6	28,055	6,814	24.3	6,074	2,837	46.7	3,218	1,097	34.1
1997.....	30,637	8,308	27.1	27,467	7,198	26.2	5,718	2,911	50.9	2,976	1,017	34.2
1996.....	29,614	8,697	29.4	26,340	7,515	28.5	5,641	3,020	53.5	2,985	1,066	35.7
1995 <sup>9</sup> .....	28,344	8,574	30.3	25,165	7,341	29.2	5,785	3,053	52.8	2,947	1,092	37.0
1994 <sup>10</sup> .....	27,442	8,416	30.7	24,390	7,357	30.2	5,328	2,920	54.8	2,798	926	33.1
1993 <sup>11</sup> .....	26,559	8,126	30.6	23,439	6,876	29.3	5,333	2,837	53.2	2,717	972	35.8
1992 <sup>12</sup> .....	25,646	7,592	29.6	22,695	6,455	28.4	4,806	2,474	51.5	2,577	881	34.2
1991 <sup>13</sup> .....	22,070	6,339	28.7	19,658	5,541	28.2	4,326	2,282	52.7	2,146	667	31.1
1990.....	21,405	6,006	28.1	18,912	5,091	26.9	3,993	2,115	53.0	2,254	774	34.3
1989.....	20,746	5,430	26.2	18,488	4,659	25.2	3,763	1,902	50.6	2,045	634	31.0
1988 <sup>14</sup> .....	20,064	5,357	26.7	18,102	4,700	26.0	3,734	2,052	55.0	1,864	597	32.0
1987 <sup>14</sup> .....	19,395	5,422	28.0	17,342	4,761	27.5	3,678	2,045	55.6	1,933	598	31.0
1986.....	18,758	5,117	27.3	16,880	4,469	26.5	3,631	1,921	52.9	1,685	553	32.8
1985 <sup>15</sup> .....	18,075	5,236	29.0	16,276	4,605	28.3	3,561	1,983	55.7	1,602	532	33.2
1984 <sup>16</sup> .....	16,916	4,806	28.4	15,293	4,192	27.4	3,139	1,764	56.2	1,481	545	36.8
1983.....	16,544	4,633	28.0	15,075	4,113	27.3	3,032	1,670	55.1	1,364	457	33.5
1982.....	14,385	4,301	29.9	13,242	3,865	29.2	2,664	1,601	60.1	1,018	358	35.1
1981 <sup>17</sup> .....	14,021	3,713	26.5	12,922	3,349	25.9	2,622	1,465	55.9	1,005	313	31.1
1980.....	13,600	3,491	25.7	12,547	3,143	25.1	2,421	1,319	54.5	970	312	32.2
1979 <sup>18</sup> .....	13,371	2,921	21.8	12,291	2,599	21.1	2,058	1,053	51.2	991	286	28.8
1978.....	12,079	2,607	21.6	11,193	2,343	20.9	1,817	1,024	56.4	886	264	29.8
1977.....	12,046	2,700	22.4	11,249	2,463	21.9	1,901	1,077	56.7	797	237	29.8
1976.....	11,269	2,783	24.7	10,552	2,516	23.8	1,766	1,000	56.6	716	266	37.2
1975.....	11,117	2,991	26.9	10,472	2,755	26.3	1,842	1,053	57.2	645	236	36.6
1974 <sup>19</sup> .....	11,201	2,575	23.0	10,584	2,374	22.4	1,723	915	53.1	617	201	32.6
1973.....	10,795	2,366	21.9	10,269	2,209	21.5	1,534	881	57.4	526	157	29.9
1972 <sup>20</sup> .....	10,588	2,414	22.8	10,099	2,252	22.3	1,370	733	53.5	488	162	33.2

Footnotes provided on next page.

N Not available.

<sup>1</sup> Implementation of 2020 Census-based population controls.

<sup>2</sup> Estimates reflect the implementation of an updated processing system and should be used to make comparisons to 2018 and subsequent years.

<sup>3</sup> The 2014 CPS ASEC included redesigned questions for income and health insurance coverage. All of the approximately 98,000 addresses were eligible to receive the redesigned set of health insurance coverage questions. The redesigned income questions were implemented to a subsample of the 98,000 addresses using a probability split panel design. Approximately 68,000 addresses were eligible to receive a set of income questions similar to those used in the 2013 CPS ASEC, and the remaining 30,000 addresses were eligible to receive the redesigned income questions. The source of these 2013 estimates is the portion of the CPS ASEC sample that received the redesigned income questions, approximately 30,000 addresses.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> Implementation of 2010 Census-based population controls.

<sup>6</sup> Data have been revised to reflect a correction to the weights in the 2005 CPS ASEC.

<sup>7</sup> Implementation of a 28,000-household expansion.

<sup>8</sup> Implementation of 2000 Census-based population controls.

<sup>9</sup> Full implementation of 1990 Census-based sample design and metropolitan definitions, 7,000-household sample reduction, and revised editing of responses on race.

<sup>10</sup> Introduction of 1990 Census-based sample design.

<sup>11</sup> Data collection method changed from paper and pencil to computer-assisted interviewing. In addition, the 1994 CPS ASEC was revised to allow for the coding of different income amounts on selected questionnaire items. Limits either increased or decreased in the following categories: earnings limits increased to \$999,999; Social Security limits increased to \$49,999; Supplemental Security Income and public assistance limits increased to \$24,999; veterans' benefits limits increased to \$99,999; child support and alimony limits decreased to \$49,999.

<sup>12</sup> Implementation of 1990 Census-based population controls.

<sup>13</sup> 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.

<sup>14</sup> 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.

<sup>15</sup> Full implementation of 1980 Census-based sample design.

<sup>16</sup> Implementation of Hispanic population weighting controls and introduction of 1980 Census-based sample design.

<sup>17</sup> Implemented three technical changes to the poverty definition. More information is available in "Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1980," P60-133.

<sup>18</sup> Implementation of 1980 Census-based population controls. Questionnaire expanded to show 27 possible values from 51 possible sources of income.

<sup>19</sup> Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system.

Questionnaire expanded to ask 11 income questions.

<sup>20</sup> Full implementation of 1970 Census-based sample design.

<sup>21</sup> Introduction of 1970 Census-based sample design and population controls.

<sup>22</sup> Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system.

<sup>23</sup> Beginning with the 2003 CPS ASEC, respondents were allowed to choose one or more races. White alone refers to people who reported White and did not report any other race category. The use of this single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing the data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches.

<sup>24</sup> For the year 2001 and earlier, the CPS ASEC allowed respondents to report only one race group.

<sup>25</sup> Black alone refers to people who reported Black and did not report any other race category.

<sup>26</sup> Asian alone refers to people who reported Asian and did not report any other race category.

<sup>27</sup> American Indian and Alaska Native alone refers to people who reported American Indian and Alaska Native and did not report any other race category.

<sup>28</sup> Because Hispanics may be any race, data in this report for Hispanics overlap with data for racial groups. Of those who reported only one race, being Hispanic was reported by 16.6 percent of White householders, 5.6 percent of Black householders, 2.9 percent of Asian householders, and 29.7 percent of American Indian and Alaska Native householders. Data users should exercise caution when interpreting aggregate results for the Hispanic population and for race groups because these populations consist of many distinct groups that differ in socioeconomic characteristics, culture, and recency of immigration. Data were first collected for Hispanics in 1972.

Note: Before 1979, unrelated subfamilies were included in all families. Beginning in 1979, unrelated subfamilies are excluded from all families. An unrelated subfamily is defined as a married couple family 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.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2022 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Table A-5.

**Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2021**

(Populations in thousands. Population as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar22.pdf>>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	Under 18 years						18 to 64 years			65 years and over		
	All people			Related children in families			Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty	
	Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty							
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent			
ALL RACES												
2021	72,936	11,149	15.3	72,129	10,796	15.0	199,062	20,982	10.5	56,193	5,802	10.3
2020 <sup>1</sup>	73,541	11,789	16.0	72,755	11,439	15.7	199,753	20,907	10.5	54,276	4,852	8.9
2019	72,637	10,466	14.4	71,854	10,165	14.1	197,475	18,660	9.4	54,642	4,858	8.9
2018	73,284	11,869	16.2	72,425	11,491	15.9	197,775	21,130	10.7	52,788	5,146	9.7
2017 <sup>2</sup>	73,470	12,759	17.4	72,612	12,358	17.0	198,012	21,913	11.1	51,066	4,893	9.6
2017	73,356	12,808	17.5	72,532	12,439	17.1	198,113	22,209	11.2	51,080	4,681	9.2
2016	73,586	13,253	18.0	72,674	12,803	17.6	197,051	22,795	11.6	49,274	4,568	9.3
2015	73,647	14,509	19.7	72,558	13,962	19.2	197,260	24,414	12.4	47,547	4,201	8.8
2014	73,556	15,540	21.1	72,383	14,987	20.7	196,254	26,527	13.5	45,994	4,590	10.0
2013 <sup>3</sup>	73,439	15,801	21.5	72,246	15,116	20.9	194,694	25,899	13.3	44,963	4,569	10.2
2013 <sup>4</sup>	73,625	14,659	19.9	72,573	14,142	19.5	194,833	26,429	13.6	44,508	4,231	9.5
2012	73,719	16,073	21.8	72,545	15,437	21.3	193,642	26,497	13.7	43,287	3,926	9.1
2011	73,737	16,134	21.9	72,568	15,539	21.4	193,213	26,492	13.7	41,507	3,620	8.7
2010 <sup>5</sup>	73,873	16,286	22.0	72,581	15,598	21.5	192,481	26,499	13.8	39,777	3,558	8.9
2009	74,579	15,451	20.7	73,410	14,774	20.1	190,627	24,684	12.9	38,613	3,433	8.9
2008	74,068	14,068	19.0	72,980	13,507	18.5	189,185	22,105	11.7	37,788	3,656	9.7
2007	73,996	13,324	18.0	72,792	12,802	17.6	187,913	20,396	10.9	36,790	3,556	9.7
2006	73,727	12,827	17.4	72,609	12,299	16.9	186,688	20,239	10.8	36,035	3,394	9.4
2005	73,285	12,896	17.6	72,095	12,335	17.1	184,345	20,450	11.1	35,505	3,603	10.1
2004 <sup>6</sup>	73,241	13,041	17.8	72,133	12,473	17.3	182,166	20,545	11.3	35,209	3,453	9.8
2003	72,999	12,866	17.6	71,907	12,340	17.2	180,041	19,443	10.8	34,659	3,552	10.2
2002	72,696	12,133	16.7	71,619	11,646	16.3	178,388	18,861	10.6	34,234	3,576	10.4
2001	72,021	11,733	16.3	70,950	11,175	15.8	175,685	17,760	10.1	33,769	3,414	10.1
2000 <sup>7</sup>	71,741	11,587	16.2	70,538	11,005	15.6	173,638	16,671	9.6	33,566	3,323	9.9
1999 <sup>8</sup>	71,685	12,280	17.1	70,424	11,678	16.6	171,146	17,289	10.1	33,377	3,222	9.7
1998	71,338	13,467	18.9	70,253	12,845	18.3	167,327	17,623	10.5	32,394	3,386	10.5
1997	71,069	14,113	19.9	69,844	13,422	19.2	165,329	18,085	10.9	32,082	3,376	10.5
1996	70,650	14,463	20.5	69,411	13,764	19.8	163,691	18,638	11.4	31,877	3,428	10.8
1995 <sup>9</sup>	70,566	14,665	20.8	69,425	13,999	20.2	161,508	18,442	11.4	31,658	3,318	10.5
1994 <sup>10</sup>	70,020	15,289	21.8	68,819	14,610	21.2	160,329	19,107	11.9	31,267	3,663	11.7
1993 <sup>11</sup>	69,292	15,727	22.7	68,040	14,961	22.0	159,208	19,781	12.4	30,779	3,755	12.2
1992 <sup>12</sup>	68,440	15,294	22.3	67,256	14,521	21.6	157,680	18,793	11.9	30,430	3,928	12.9
1991 <sup>13</sup>	65,918	14,341	21.8	64,800	13,658	21.1	154,684	17,586	11.4	30,590	3,781	12.4
1990	65,049	13,431	20.6	63,908	12,715	19.9	153,502	16,496	10.7	30,093	3,658	12.2
1989	64,144	12,590	19.6	63,225	12,001	19.0	152,282	15,575	10.2	29,566	3,363	11.4
1988 <sup>14</sup>	63,747	12,455	19.5	62,906	11,935	19.0	150,761	15,809	10.5	29,022	3,481	12.0
1987 <sup>14</sup>	63,294	12,843	20.3	62,423	12,275	19.7	149,201	15,815	10.6	28,487	3,563	12.5
1986	62,948	12,876	20.5	62,009	12,257	19.8	147,631	16,017	10.8	27,975	3,477	12.4
1985 <sup>15</sup>	62,876	13,010	20.7	62,019	12,483	20.1	146,396	16,598	11.3	27,322	3,456	12.6
1984 <sup>16</sup>	62,447	13,420	21.5	61,681	12,929	21.0	144,551	16,952	11.7	26,818	3,330	12.4
1983	62,334	13,911	22.3	61,578	13,427	21.8	143,052	17,767	12.4	26,313	3,625	13.8
1982	62,345	13,647	21.9	61,565	13,139	21.3	141,328	17,000	12.0	25,738	3,751	14.6
1981 <sup>17</sup>	62,449	12,505	20.0	61,756	12,068	19.5	139,477	15,464	11.1	25,231	3,853	15.3
1980	62,914	11,543	18.3	62,168	11,114	17.9	137,428	13,858	10.1	24,686	3,871	15.7
1979 <sup>18</sup>	63,375	10,377	16.4	62,646	9,993	16.0	135,333	12,014	8.9	24,194	3,682	15.2
1978	62,311	9,931	15.9	61,987	9,722	15.7	130,169	11,332	8.7	23,175	3,233	14.0
1977	63,137	10,288	16.2	62,823	10,028	16.0	128,262	11,316	8.8	22,468	3,177	14.1
1976	64,028	10,273	16.0	63,729	10,081	15.8	126,175	11,389	9.0	22,100	3,313	15.0
1975	65,079	11,104	17.1	64,750	10,882	16.8	124,122	11,456	9.2	21,662	3,317	15.3
1974 <sup>19</sup>	66,134	10,156	15.4	65,802	9,967	15.1	122,101	10,132	8.3	21,127	3,085	14.6

Footnotes provided at end of table.

Table A-5.

**Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2021—Con.**

(Populations in thousands. Population as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar22.pdf>>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	Under 18 years						18 to 64 years			65 years and over		
	All people			Related children in families			Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty	
	Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty							
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent			
1973	66,959	9,642	14.4	66,626	9,453	14.2	120,060	9,977	8.3	20,602	3,354	16.3
1972 <sup>20</sup>	67,930	10,284	15.1	67,592	10,082	14.9	117,957	10,438	8.8	20,117	3,738	18.6
1971 <sup>21</sup>	68,816	10,551	15.3	68,474	10,344	15.1	115,911	10,735	9.3	19,827	4,273	21.6
1970	69,159	10,440	15.1	68,815	10,235	14.9	113,554	10,187	9.0	19,470	4,793	24.6
1969	69,090	9,691	14.0	68,746	9,501	13.8	111,528	9,669	8.7	18,899	4,787	25.3
1968	70,385	10,954	15.6	70,035	10,739	15.3	108,684	9,803	9.0	18,559	4,632	25.0
1967 <sup>22</sup>	70,408	11,656	16.6	70,058	11,427	16.3	107,024	10,725	10.0	18,240	5,388	29.5
1966	70,218	12,389	17.6	69,869	12,146	17.4	105,241	11,007	10.5	17,929	5,114	28.5
1965	69,986	14,676	21.0	69,638	14,388	20.7	N	N	N	N	N	N
1964	69,711	16,051	23.0	69,364	15,736	22.7	N	N	N	N	N	N
1963	69,181	16,005	23.1	68,837	15,691	22.8	N	N	N	N	N	N
1962	67,722	16,963	25.0	67,385	16,630	24.7	N	N	N	N	N	N
1961	66,121	16,909	25.6	65,792	16,577	25.2	N	N	N	N	N	N
1960	65,601	17,634	26.9	65,275	17,288	26.5	N	N	N	N	N	N
1959	64,315	17,552	27.3	63,995	17,208	26.9	96,685	16,457	17.0	15,557	5,481	35.2
WHITE ALONE <sup>23</sup>												
2021	51,693	6,631	12.8	51,098	6,392	12.5	150,671	14,052	9.3	46,545	4,236	9.1
2020 <sup>1</sup>	52,334	7,313	14.0	51,735	7,053	13.6	151,424	14,357	9.5	45,326	3,513	7.8
2019	52,494	6,443	12.3	51,866	6,209	12.0	149,832	12,535	8.4	45,760	3,534	7.7
2018	52,763	7,049	13.4	52,153	6,783	13.0	150,564	14,133	9.4	44,307	3,762	8.5
2017 <sup>2</sup>	53,101	7,796	14.7	52,481	7,520	14.3	151,156	14,653	9.7	42,999	3,577	8.3
2017	53,022	8,041	15.2	52,412	7,772	14.8	151,259	15,027	9.9	42,991	3,368	7.8
2016	53,319	8,324	15.6	52,594	7,963	15.1	151,044	15,467	10.2	41,623	3,322	8.0
2015	53,550	9,204	17.2	52,786	8,838	16.7	151,731	16,325	10.8	40,254	3,037	7.5
2014	53,637	9,602	17.9	52,732	9,172	17.4	151,562	18,086	11.9	39,054	3,400	8.7
2013 <sup>3</sup>	53,638	10,296	19.2	52,657	9,702	18.4	151,234	17,629	11.7	38,475	3,362	8.7
2013 <sup>4</sup>	53,846	8,808	16.4	53,074	8,428	15.9	151,334	17,931	11.8	37,905	3,197	8.4
2012	54,066	9,979	18.5	53,201	9,547	17.9	151,042	17,946	11.9	37,039	2,891	7.8
2011	54,186	10,103	18.6	53,268	9,643	18.1	151,416	18,007	11.9	35,732	2,739	7.7
2010 <sup>5</sup>	54,490	10,092	18.5	53,573	9,590	17.9	151,218	18,353	12.1	34,274	2,638	7.7
2009	56,266	9,938	17.7	55,397	9,440	17.0	152,367	17,391	11.4	33,414	2,501	7.5
2008	56,153	8,863	15.8	55,339	8,441	15.3	151,681	15,356	10.1	32,714	2,771	8.5
2007	56,419	8,395	14.9	55,483	8,002	14.4	150,875	14,135	9.4	31,839	2,590	8.1
2006	56,205	7,908	14.1	55,330	7,522	13.6	150,143	14,035	9.3	31,270	2,473	7.9
2005	56,075	8,085	14.4	55,152	7,652	13.9	148,450	14,086	9.5	30,905	2,700	8.7
2004 <sup>6</sup>	56,053	8,308	14.8	55,212	7,876	14.3	146,974	14,486	9.9	30,714	2,534	8.3
2003	55,779	7,985	14.3	54,989	7,624	13.9	145,783	13,622	9.3	30,303	2,666	8.8
2002	55,703	7,549	13.6	54,900	7,203	13.1	144,694	13,178	9.1	29,980	2,739	9.1
WHITE <sup>24</sup>												
2001	56,089	7,527	13.4	55,238	7,086	12.8	143,796	12,555	8.7	29,790	2,656	8.9
2000 <sup>7</sup>	55,980	7,307	13.1	55,021	6,834	12.4	142,164	11,754	8.3	29,703	2,584	8.7
1999 <sup>8</sup>	55,833	7,639	13.7	54,873	7,194	13.1	139,974	12,085	8.6	29,553	2,446	8.3
1998	56,016	8,443	15.1	55,126	7,935	14.4	138,061	12,456	9.0	28,759	2,555	8.9
1997	55,863	8,990	16.1	54,870	8,441	15.4	136,784	12,838	9.4	28,553	2,569	9.0
1996	55,606	9,044	16.3	54,599	8,488	15.5	135,586	12,940	9.5	28,464	2,667	9.4
1995 <sup>9</sup>	55,444	8,981	16.2	54,532	8,474	15.5	134,149	12,869	9.6	28,436	2,572	9.0
1994 <sup>10</sup>	55,186	9,346	16.9	54,221	8,826	16.3	133,289	13,187	9.9	27,985	2,846	10.2
1993 <sup>11</sup>	54,639	9,752	17.8	53,614	9,123	17.0	132,680	13,535	10.2	27,580	2,939	10.7
1992 <sup>12</sup>	54,110	9,399	17.4	53,110	8,752	16.5	131,694	12,871	9.8	27,256	2,989	11.0

Footnotes provided at end of table.

Table A-5.

**Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2021—Con.**

(Populations in thousands. Population as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar22.pdf>>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	Under 18 years						18 to 64 years			65 years and over		
	All people			Related children in families			Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty	
	Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty							
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
1991 <sup>13</sup>	52,523	8,848	16.8	51,627	8,316	16.1	130,312	12,097	9.3	27,297	2,802	10.3
1990	51,929	8,232	15.9	51,028	7,696	15.1	129,784	11,387	8.8	26,898	2,707	10.1
1989	51,400	7,599	14.8	50,704	7,164	14.1	128,974	10,647	8.3	26,479	2,539	9.6
1988 <sup>14</sup>	51,203	7,435	14.5	50,590	7,095	14.0	128,031	10,687	8.3	26,001	2,593	10.0
1987 <sup>14</sup>	51,012	7,788	15.3	50,360	7,398	14.7	126,991	10,703	8.4	25,602	2,704	10.6
1986	51,111	8,209	16.1	50,356	7,714	15.3	125,998	11,285	9.0	25,173	2,689	10.7
1985 <sup>15</sup>	51,031	8,253	16.2	50,358	7,838	15.6	125,258	11,909	9.5	24,629	2,698	11.0
1984 <sup>16</sup>	50,814	8,472	16.7	50,192	8,086	16.1	123,922	11,904	9.6	24,206	2,579	10.7
1983	50,726	8,862	17.5	50,183	8,534	17.0	123,014	12,347	10.0	23,754	2,776	11.7
1982	50,920	8,678	17.0	50,305	8,282	16.5	121,766	11,971	9.8	23,234	2,870	12.4
1981 <sup>17</sup>	51,140	7,785	15.2	50,553	7,429	14.7	120,574	10,790	8.9	22,791	2,978	13.1
1980	51,653	7,181	13.9	51,002	6,817	13.4	118,935	9,478	8.0	22,325	3,042	13.6
1979 <sup>18</sup>	52,262	6,193	11.8	51,687	5,909	11.4	117,583	8,110	6.9	21,898	2,911	13.3
1978	51,669	5,831	11.3	51,409	5,674	11.0	113,832	7,897	6.9	20,950	2,530	12.1
1977	52,563	6,097	11.6	52,299	5,943	11.4	112,374	7,893	7.0	20,316	2,426	11.9
1976	53,428	6,189	11.6	53,167	6,034	11.3	110,717	7,890	7.1	20,020	2,633	13.2
1975	54,405	6,927	12.7	54,126	6,748	12.5	109,105	8,210	7.5	19,654	2,634	13.4
1974 <sup>19</sup>	55,590	6,223	11.2	55,320	6,079	11.0	107,579	7,053	6.6	19,206	2,460	12.8
1973	N	N	N	56,211	5,462	9.7	N	N	N	N	2,698	14.4
1972 <sup>20</sup>	N	N	N	57,181	5,784	10.1	N	N	N	N	3,072	16.8
1971 <sup>21</sup>	N	N	N	58,119	6,341	10.9	N	N	N	N	3,605	19.9
1970	N	N	N	58,472	6,138	10.5	N	N	N	N	4,011	22.6
1969	N	N	N	58,578	5,667	9.7	N	N	N	N	4,052	23.3
1968	N	N	N	N	6,373	10.7	N	N	N	17,062	3,939	23.1
1967 <sup>22</sup>	N	N	N	N	6,729	11.3	N	N	N	16,791	4,646	27.7
1966	N	N	N	N	7,204	12.1	N	N	N	16,514	4,357	26.4
1965	N	N	N	N	8,595	14.4	N	N	N	N	N	N
1960	N	N	N	N	11,229	20.0	N	N	N	N	N	N
1959	N	N	N	N	11,386	20.6	N	N	N	N	4,744	33.1
WHITE ALONE, NOT HISPANIC <sup>23</sup>												
2021	35,902	3,162	8.8	35,522	3,013	8.5	116,561	9,289	8.0	41,845	3,354	8.0
2020 <sup>1</sup>	36,452	3,593	9.9	36,071	3,454	9.6	117,763	9,677	8.2	40,863	2,768	6.8
2019	36,391	3,030	8.3	35,976	2,886	8.0	116,810	8,321	7.1	41,442	2,801	6.8
2018	36,619	3,265	8.9	36,245	3,107	8.6	117,979	9,510	8.1	40,218	2,951	7.3
2017 <sup>2</sup>	37,122	3,793	10.2	36,727	3,614	9.8	118,969	9,884	8.3	39,127	2,942	7.5
2017	37,047	4,026	10.9	36,655	3,860	10.5	119,078	10,230	8.6	39,131	2,737	7.0
2016	37,485	4,050	10.8	36,982	3,799	10.3	119,785	10,526	8.8	37,951	2,687	7.1
2015	37,859	4,563	12.1	37,342	4,301	11.5	120,908	10,812	8.9	36,682	2,411	6.6
2014	38,057	4,679	12.3	37,457	4,440	11.9	121,424	12,173	10.0	35,727	2,801	7.8
2013 <sup>3</sup>	38,167	5,116	13.4	37,572	4,784	12.7	121,629	11,691	9.6	35,322	2,745	7.8
2013 <sup>4</sup>	38,395	4,094	10.7	37,849	3,833	10.1	121,991	12,133	9.9	34,781	2,569	7.4
2012	38,759	4,782	12.3	38,167	4,510	11.8	122,221	11,833	9.7	34,131	2,324	6.8
2011	38,955	4,850	12.5	38,322	4,554	11.9	123,101	12,112	9.8	32,904	2,210	6.7
2010 <sup>5</sup>	39,437	4,866	12.3	38,823	4,544	11.7	123,731	12,230	9.9	31,616	2,155	6.8
2009	40,917	4,850	11.9	40,319	4,518	11.2	125,511	11,658	9.3	30,736	2,022	6.6
2008	41,309	4,364	10.6	40,707	4,059	10.0	125,482	10,380	8.3	30,149	2,280	7.6
2007	41,979	4,255	10.1	41,304	3,996	9.7	125,161	9,598	7.7	29,442	2,179	7.4
2006	42,212	4,208	10.0	41,563	3,930	9.5	124,847	9,761	7.8	28,990	2,044	7.0
2005	42,523	4,254	10.0	41,867	3,973	9.5	124,326	9,708	7.8	28,704	2,264	7.9
2004 <sup>6</sup>	42,978	4,519	10.5	42,363	4,190	9.9	123,481	10,236	8.3	28,639	2,153	7.5
2003	43,150	4,233	9.8	42,547	3,957	9.3	123,110	9,391	7.6	28,335	2,277	8.0
2002	43,614	4,090	9.4	43,017	3,848	8.9	122,511	9,157	7.5	28,018	2,321	8.3

Footnotes provided at end of table.



Table A-5.

**Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2021—Con.**

(Populations in thousands. Population as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar22.pdf>>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	Under 18 years						18 to 64 years			65 years and over		
	All people			Related children in families				Below poverty			Below poverty	
	Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty							
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent			
<b>WHITE, NOT HISPANIC<sup>24</sup></b>	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
2001	44,095	4,194	9.5	43,459	3,887	8.9	122,470	8,811	7.2	27,973	2,266	8.1
2000 <sup>7</sup>	44,244	4,018	9.1	43,554	3,715	8.5	121,499	8,130	6.7	27,948	2,218	7.9
1999 <sup>8</sup>	44,272	4,155	9.4	43,570	3,832	8.8	120,341	8,462	7.0	27,952	2,118	7.6
1998	45,355	4,822	10.6	44,670	4,458	10.0	120,282	8,760	7.3	27,118	2,217	8.2
1997	45,491	5,204	11.4	44,665	4,759	10.7	119,373	9,088	7.6	26,995	2,200	8.1
1996	45,605	5,072	11.1	44,844	4,656	10.4	118,822	9,074	7.6	27,033	2,316	8.6
1995 <sup>9</sup>	45,689	5,115	11.2	44,973	4,745	10.6	118,228	8,908	7.5	27,034	2,243	8.3
1994 <sup>10</sup>	46,668	5,823	12.5	45,874	5,404	11.8	119,192	9,732	8.2	26,684	2,556	9.6
1993 <sup>11</sup>	46,096	6,255	13.6	45,322	5,819	12.8	118,475	9,964	8.4	26,272	2,663	10.1
1992 <sup>12</sup>	45,590	6,017	13.2	44,833	5,558	12.4	117,386	9,461	8.1	26,025	2,724	10.5
1991 <sup>13</sup>	45,236	5,918	13.1	44,506	5,497	12.4	117,672	9,244	7.9	26,208	2,580	9.8
1990	44,797	5,532	12.3	44,045	5,106	11.6	117,477	8,619	7.3	25,854	2,471	9.6
1989	44,492	5,110	11.5	43,938	4,779	10.9	116,983	8,154	7.0	25,504	2,335	9.2
1988 <sup>14</sup>	44,438	4,888	11.0	43,910	4,594	10.5	116,479	8,293	7.1	25,044	2,384	9.5
1987 <sup>14</sup>	44,461	5,230	11.8	43,907	4,902	11.2	115,721	8,327	7.2	24,754	2,472	10.0
1986	44,664	5,789	13.0	44,041	5,388	12.2	115,157	8,963	7.8	24,298	2,492	10.3
1985 <sup>15</sup>	44,752	5,745	12.8	44,199	5,421	12.3	114,969	9,608	8.4	23,734	2,486	10.5
1984 <sup>16</sup>	44,886	6,156	13.7	44,349	5,828	13.1	114,180	9,734	8.5	23,402	2,410	10.3
1983	44,830	6,649	14.8	44,374	6,381	14.4	113,570	10,279	9.1	22,992	2,610	11.4
1982	45,531	6,566	14.4	45,001	6,229	13.8	113,717	10,082	8.9	22,655	2,714	12.0
1981 <sup>17</sup>	45,950	5,946	12.9	45,440	5,639	12.4	112,722	9,207	8.2	22,237	2,834	12.7
1980	46,578	5,510	11.8	45,989	5,174	11.3	111,460	7,990	7.2	21,760	2,865	13.2
1979 <sup>18</sup>	46,967	4,730	10.1	46,448	4,476	9.6	110,509	6,930	6.3	21,339	2,759	12.9
1978	46,819	4,506	9.6	46,606	4,383	9.4	107,481	6,837	6.4	20,431	2,412	11.8
1977	47,689	4,714	9.9	47,459	4,582	9.7	106,063	6,772	6.4	19,812	2,316	11.7
1976	48,824	4,799	9.8	48,601	4,664	9.6	104,846	6,720	6.4	19,565	2,506	12.8
1975	49,670	5,342	10.8	49,421	5,185	10.5	103,496	7,039	6.8	19,251	2,503	13.0
1974 <sup>19</sup>	50,759	4,820	9.5	50,520	4,697	9.3	101,894	6,051	5.9	18,810	2,346	12.5
<b>BLACK ALONE OR IN COMBINATION</b>												
2021	13,440	3,484	25.9	13,295	3,412	25.7	28,940	4,776	16.5	5,845	1,038	17.8
2020 <sup>1</sup>	13,569	3,575	26.3	13,451	3,515	26.1	29,202	4,797	16.4	5,487	939	17.1
2019	13,023	3,338	25.6	12,918	3,297	25.5	28,842	4,531	15.7	5,394	966	17.9
2018	13,222	3,773	28.5	13,061	3,704	28.4	28,423	4,948	17.4	5,180	975	18.8
2017 <sup>2</sup>	13,163	3,903	29.7	12,999	3,816	29.4	28,231	5,216	18.5	4,942	930	18.8
2017	13,187	3,731	28.3	13,042	3,663	28.1	28,253	5,142	18.2	4,952	948	19.1
2016	13,190	3,916	29.7	13,084	3,866	29.5	27,834	5,186	18.6	4,660	864	18.5
2015	13,128	4,146	31.6	12,944	4,052	31.3	27,653	5,835	21.1	4,447	816	18.4
2014	12,875	4,639	36.0	12,706	4,564	35.9	27,442	6,137	22.4	4,249	805	19.0
2013 <sup>3</sup>	13,044	4,359	33.4	12,915	4,325	33.5	27,056	6,031	22.3	4,054	772	19.0
2013 <sup>4</sup>	13,104	4,838	36.9	12,882	4,730	36.7	26,923	6,410	23.8	4,085	712	17.4
2012	13,108	4,815	36.7	12,908	4,675	36.2	26,482	6,265	23.7	3,993	730	18.3
2011	12,968	4,849	37.4	12,815	4,762	37.2	25,962	6,241	24.0	3,718	640	17.2
2010 <sup>5</sup>	13,015	4,923	37.8	12,759	4,814	37.7	25,815	6,031	23.4	3,555	643	18.1
2009	12,655	4,480	35.4	12,445	4,349	34.9	24,815	5,441	21.9	3,405	655	19.2
2008	12,388	4,202	33.9	12,201	4,104	33.6	24,404	5,017	20.6	3,305	663	20.0
2007	12,380	4,178	33.7	12,227	4,106	33.6	23,968	4,742	19.8	3,215	748	23.3
2006	12,375	4,086	33.0	12,206	3,977	32.6	23,510	4,652	19.8	3,128	710	22.7
2005	12,159	4,074	33.5	11,975	3,972	33.2	23,338	4,735	20.3	3,053	708	23.2
2004 <sup>6</sup>	12,190	4,059	33.3	12,012	3,962	33.0	22,842	4,638	20.3	3,005	714	23.8
2003	12,215	4,108	33.6	11,989	3,977	33.2	22,355	4,313	19.3	2,933	688	23.5
2002	12,114	3,817	31.5	11,931	3,733	31.3	22,170	4,376	19.7	2,922	691	23.6

Footnotes provided at end of table.



Table A-5.

**Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2021—Con.**

(Populations in thousands. Population as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar22.pdf>>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	Under 18 years						18 to 64 years			65 years and over		
	All people			Related children in families			Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty	
	Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty							
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent			
BLACK ALONE <sup>25</sup>												
2021.....	11,187	3,056	27.3	11,059	2,990	27.0	27,114	4,519	16.7	5,675	1,008	17.8
2020 <sup>1</sup> .....	11,168	3,086	27.6	11,080	3,033	27.4	27,198	4,552	16.7	5,328	919	17.2
2019.....	10,851	2,865	26.4	10,761	2,831	26.3	26,857	4,261	15.9	5,257	947	18.0
2018.....	11,084	3,273	29.5	10,940	3,212	29.4	26,644	4,660	17.5	5,045	951	18.9
2017 <sup>2</sup> .....	11,005	3,350	30.4	10,877	3,280	30.2	26,645	4,960	18.6	4,827	915	19.0
2017.....	10,991	3,184	29.0	10,882	3,134	28.8	26,648	4,877	18.3	4,834	932	19.3
2016.....	11,115	3,418	30.8	11,040	3,382	30.6	26,286	4,963	18.9	4,561	853	18.7
2015.....	11,087	3,651	32.9	10,928	3,571	32.7	26,194	5,568	21.3	4,343	801	18.4
2014.....	11,015	4,090	37.1	10,887	4,036	37.1	25,954	5,869	22.6	4,143	796	19.2
2013 <sup>3</sup> .....	11,003	3,708	33.7	10,896	3,678	33.8	25,562	5,742	22.5	3,933	736	18.7
2013 <sup>4</sup> .....	11,088	4,244	38.3	10,916	4,153	38.0	25,552	6,099	23.9	3,975	698	17.6
2012.....	11,078	4,201	37.9	10,931	4,097	37.5	25,154	6,002	23.9	3,893	708	18.2
2011.....	11,138	4,320	38.8	11,005	4,247	38.6	24,831	5,980	24.1	3,640	630	17.3
2010 <sup>5</sup> .....	11,173	4,355	39.0	10,953	4,271	39.0	24,667	5,775	23.4	3,443	617	17.9
2009.....	11,282	4,033	35.7	11,102	3,919	35.3	23,953	5,264	22.0	3,320	647	19.5
2008.....	11,172	3,878	34.7	10,998	3,781	34.4	23,565	4,855	20.6	3,229	646	20.0
2007.....	11,302	3,904	34.5	11,174	3,838	34.3	23,213	4,602	19.8	3,150	731	23.2
2006.....	11,315	3,777	33.4	11,168	3,690	33.0	22,907	4,570	19.9	3,085	701	22.7
2005.....	11,136	3,841	34.5	10,962	3,743	34.2	22,659	4,627	20.4	3,007	701	23.3
2004 <sup>6</sup> .....	11,244	3,788	33.7	11,080	3,702	33.4	22,226	4,521	20.3	2,956	705	23.8
2003.....	11,367	3,877	34.1	11,162	3,750	33.6	21,746	4,224	19.4	2,876	680	23.7
2002.....	11,275	3,645	32.3	11,111	3,570	32.1	21,547	4,277	19.9	2,856	680	23.8
BLACK <sup>24</sup>												
2001.....	11,556	3,492	30.2	11,419	3,423	30.0	21,462	4,018	18.7	2,853	626	21.9
2000 <sup>7</sup> .....	11,480	3,581	31.2	11,296	3,495	30.9	21,160	3,794	17.9	2,785	607	21.8
1999 <sup>8</sup> .....	11,488	3,813	33.2	11,260	3,698	32.8	21,518	4,000	18.6	2,750	628	22.8
1998.....	11,317	4,151	36.7	11,176	4,073	36.4	20,837	4,222	20.3	2,723	718	26.4
1997.....	11,367	4,225	37.2	11,193	4,116	36.8	20,400	4,191	20.5	2,691	700	26.0
1996.....	11,338	4,519	39.9	11,155	4,411	39.5	20,155	4,515	22.4	2,616	661	25.3
1995 <sup>9</sup> .....	11,369	4,761	41.9	11,198	4,644	41.5	19,892	4,483	22.5	2,478	629	25.4
1994 <sup>10</sup> .....	11,211	4,906	43.8	11,044	4,787	43.3	19,585	4,590	23.4	2,557	700	27.4
1993 <sup>11</sup> .....	11,127	5,125	46.1	10,969	5,030	45.9	19,272	5,049	26.2	2,510	702	28.0
1992 <sup>12</sup> .....	10,956	5,106	46.6	10,823	5,015	46.3	18,952	4,884	25.8	2,504	838	33.5
1991 <sup>13</sup> .....	10,350	4,755	45.9	10,178	4,637	45.6	18,355	4,607	25.1	2,606	880	33.8
1990.....	10,162	4,550	44.8	9,980	4,412	44.2	18,097	4,427	24.5	2,547	860	33.8
1989.....	10,012	4,375	43.7	9,847	4,257	43.2	17,833	4,164	23.3	2,487	763	30.7
1988 <sup>14</sup> .....	9,865	4,296	43.5	9,681	4,148	42.8	17,548	4,275	24.4	2,436	785	32.2
1987 <sup>14</sup> .....	9,730	4,385	45.1	9,546	4,234	44.4	17,245	4,361	25.3	2,387	774	32.4
1986.....	9,629	4,148	43.1	9,467	4,037	42.7	16,911	4,113	24.3	2,331	722	31.0
1985 <sup>15</sup> .....	9,545	4,157	43.6	9,405	4,057	43.1	16,667	4,052	24.3	2,273	717	31.5
1984 <sup>16</sup> .....	9,480	4,413	46.6	9,356	4,320	46.2	16,369	4,368	26.7	2,238	710	31.7
1983.....	9,417	4,398	46.7	9,245	4,273	46.2	16,065	4,694	29.2	2,197	791	36.0
1982.....	9,400	4,472	47.6	9,269	4,388	47.3	15,692	4,415	28.1	2,124	811	38.2
1981 <sup>17</sup> .....	9,374	4,237	45.2	9,291	4,170	44.9	15,358	4,117	26.8	2,102	820	39.0
1980.....	9,368	3,961	42.3	9,287	3,906	42.1	14,987	3,835	25.6	2,054	783	38.1
1979 <sup>18</sup> .....	9,307	3,833	41.2	9,172	3,745	40.8	14,596	3,478	23.8	2,040	740	36.2
1978.....	9,229	3,830	41.5	9,168	3,781	41.2	13,774	3,133	22.7	1,954	662	33.9
1977.....	9,296	3,888	41.8	9,253	3,850	41.6	13,483	3,137	23.3	1,930	701	36.3
1976.....	9,322	3,787	40.6	9,291	3,758	40.4	13,224	3,163	23.9	1,852	644	34.8
1975.....	9,421	3,925	41.7	9,374	3,884	41.4	12,872	2,968	23.1	1,795	652	36.3
1974 <sup>19</sup> .....	9,439	3,755	39.8	9,384	3,713	39.6	12,539	2,836	22.6	1,721	591	34.3
1973.....	N	N	N	9,405	3,822	40.6	N	N	N	1,672	620	37.1
1972 <sup>20</sup> .....	N	N	N	9,426	4,025	42.7	N	N	N	1,603	640	39.9

Footnotes provided at end of table.

Table A-5.

**Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2021—Con.**

(Populations in thousands. Population as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar22.pdf>>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	Under 18 years						18 to 64 years			65 years and over		
	All people			Related children in families			Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty	
	Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty							
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
1971 <sup>21</sup> .....	N	N	N	9,414	3,836	40.4	N	N	N	1,584	623	39.3
1970 .....	N	N	N	9,448	3,922	41.5	N	N	N	1,422	683	48.0
1969 .....	N	N	N	9,290	3,677	39.6	N	N	N	1,373	689	50.2
1968 .....	N	N	N	N	4,188	N	N	N	N	1,374	655	47.7
1967 <sup>22</sup> .....	N	N	N	N	4,558	N	N	N	N	1,341	715	53.3
1966 .....	N	N	N	N	4,774	N	N	N	N	1,311	722	55.1
1965 .....	N	N	N	N	5,022	N	N	N	N	N	711	62.5
ASIAN ALONE OR IN COMBINATION												
2021 .....	5,612	452	8.1	5,591	446	8.0	14,828	1,257	8.5	3,011	403	13.4
2020 <sup>1</sup> .....	5,565	445	8.0	5,529	431	7.8	14,612	1,071	7.3	2,747	311	11.3
2019 .....	5,234	329	6.3	5,198	315	6.1	14,483	1,007	7.0	2,724	252	9.3
2018 .....	5,158	538	10.4	5,095	508	10.0	14,348	1,334	9.3	2,539	294	11.6
2017 <sup>2</sup> .....	5,170	524	10.1	5,124	505	9.9	13,993	1,259	9.0	2,392	280	11.7
2017 .....	5,133	537	10.5	5,088	524	10.3	13,970	1,303	9.3	2,408	263	10.9
2016 .....	4,922	495	10.1	4,874	477	9.8	13,581	1,301	9.6	2,253	266	11.8
2015 .....	4,728	539	11.4	4,631	489	10.6	13,133	1,443	11.0	2,176	252	11.6
2014 .....	4,792	577	12.0	4,722	544	11.5	12,834	1,390	10.8	2,059	301	14.6
2013 <sup>3</sup> .....	4,900	628	12.8	4,858	600	12.4	12,393	1,457	11.8	1,889	312	16.5
2013 <sup>4</sup> .....	4,740	457	9.6	4,701	442	9.4	12,374	1,258	10.2	1,910	259	13.6
2012 .....	4,557	570	12.5	4,485	533	11.9	11,913	1,291	10.8	1,703	211	12.4
2011 .....	4,572	607	13.3	4,495	566	12.6	11,660	1,397	12.0	1,581	185	11.7
2010 <sup>5</sup> .....	4,308	586	13.6	4,256	560	13.2	11,414	1,265	11.1	1,515	214	14.1
2009 .....	3,996	531	13.3	3,946	507	12.9	9,898	1,154	11.7	1,378	216	15.7
2008 .....	3,717	494	13.3	3,678	476	12.9	9,507	1,031	10.8	1,319	162	12.3
2007 .....	3,606	431	11.9	3,558	402	11.3	9,531	892	9.4	1,293	144	11.2
2006 .....	3,573	408	11.4	3,530	398	11.3	9,553	897	9.4	1,205	142	11.8
2005 .....	3,472	359	10.3	3,435	352	10.2	9,115	999	11.0	1,144	144	12.6
2004 <sup>6</sup> .....	3,406	329	9.7	3,367	311	9.2	8,780	819	9.3	1,104	147	13.3
2003 .....	3,316	420	12.7	3,279	406	12.4	8,510	956	11.2	1,065	152	14.2
2002 .....	3,199	353	11.0	3,159	338	10.7	8,292	804	9.7	995	86	8.7
ASIAN ALONE <sup>26</sup>												
2021 .....	4,199	371	8.8	4,185	365	8.7	13,577	1,167	8.6	2,900	385	13.3
2020 <sup>1</sup> .....	4,284	358	8.4	4,257	347	8.2	13,422	985	7.3	2,646	302	11.4
2019 .....	3,916	286	7.3	3,887	272	7.0	13,373	932	7.0	2,638	246	9.3
2018 .....	3,998	453	11.3	3,948	426	10.8	13,292	1,254	9.4	2,479	289	11.7
2017 <sup>2</sup> .....	4,058	420	10.4	4,023	405	10.1	13,120	1,193	9.1	2,348	277	11.8
2017 .....	4,019	455	11.3	3,985	442	11.1	13,097	1,244	9.5	2,358	255	10.8
2016 .....	3,875	430	11.1	3,839	412	10.7	12,796	1,217	9.5	2,209	261	11.8
2015 .....	3,786	466	12.3	3,693	420	11.4	12,325	1,360	11.0	2,130	252	11.8
2014 .....	3,750	524	14.0	3,681	492	13.4	12,012	1,314	10.9	2,029	299	14.7
2013 <sup>3</sup> .....	3,766	555	14.7	3,746	538	14.4	11,646	1,393	12.0	1,845	307	16.7
2013 <sup>4</sup> .....	3,651	367	10.1	3,621	354	9.8	11,531	1,162	10.1	1,881	256	13.6
2012 .....	3,596	497	13.8	3,542	470	13.3	11,153	1,220	10.9	1,669	205	12.3
2011 .....	3,657	494	13.5	3,600	466	13.0	10,873	1,297	11.9	1,555	182	11.7
2010 <sup>5</sup> .....	3,431	494	14.4	3,399	477	14.0	10,696	1,191	11.1	1,484	214	14.4
2009 .....	3,311	463	14.0	3,271	444	13.6	9,344	1,069	11.4	1,350	213	15.8
2008 .....	3,052	446	14.6	3,016	430	14.2	8,961	974	10.9	1,296	157	12.1
2007 .....	2,980	374	12.5	2,932	345	11.8	9,012	832	9.2	1,265	143	11.3
2006 .....	2,956	360	12.2	2,915	351	12.0	9,039	851	9.4	1,182	142	12.0
2005 .....	2,871	317	11.1	2,842	312	11.0	8,591	941	11.0	1,118	143	12.8
2004 <sup>6</sup> .....	2,854	281	9.9	2,823	265	9.4	8,294	774	9.3	1,083	146	13.5

Footnotes provided at end of table.

Table A-5.

**Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2021—Con.**

(Populations in thousands. Population as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar22.pdf>>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	Under 18 years						18 to 64 years			65 years and over		
	All people			Related children in families			Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty	
	Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty							
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent			
2003 .....	2,759	344	12.5	2,726	331	12.1	8,044	907	11.3	1,052	151	14.3
2002 .....	2,683	315	11.7	2,648	302	11.4	7,881	764	9.7	977	82	8.4
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER <sup>24</sup>												
2001 .....	3,215	369	11.5	3,169	353	11.1	8,352	814	9.7	899	92	10.2
2000 <sup>7</sup> .....	3,294	420	12.7	3,256	407	12.5	8,500	756	8.9	878	82	9.3
1999 <sup>8</sup> .....	3,212	381	11.9	3,178	367	11.5	7,879	807	10.2	864	96	11.1
1998 .....	3,137	564	18.0	3,099	542	17.5	6,951	698	10.0	785	97	12.4
1997 .....	3,096	628	20.3	3,061	608	19.9	6,680	753	11.3	705	87	12.3
1996 .....	2,924	571	19.5	2,899	553	19.1	6,484	821	12.7	647	63	9.7
1995 <sup>9</sup> .....	2,900	564	19.5	2,858	532	18.6	6,123	757	12.4	622	89	14.3
1994 <sup>10</sup> .....	1,739	318	18.3	1,719	308	17.9	4,401	589	13.4	513	67	13.0
1993 <sup>11</sup> .....	2,061	375	18.2	2,029	358	17.6	4,871	680	14.0	503	79	15.6
1992 <sup>12</sup> .....	2,218	363	16.4	2,199	352	16.0	5,067	568	11.2	494	53	10.8
1991 <sup>13</sup> .....	2,056	360	17.5	2,036	348	17.1	4,582	565	12.3	555	70	12.7
1990 .....	2,126	374	17.6	2,098	356	17.0	4,375	422	9.6	514	62	12.1
1989 .....	1,983	392	19.8	1,945	368	18.9	4,225	512	12.1	465	34	7.4
1988 <sup>14</sup> .....	1,970	474	24.1	1,949	458	23.5	4,035	583	14.4	442	60	13.5
1987 <sup>14</sup> .....	1,937	455	23.5	1,908	432	22.7	4,010	510	12.7	375	56	15.0
AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE ALONE OR IN COMBINATION												
2021 .....	2,148	570	26.6	2,103	536	25.5	4,111	847	20.6	807	133	16.5
2020 <sup>1</sup> .....	1,976	411	20.8	1,947	393	20.2	4,079	615	15.1	703	85	12.1
2019 .....	1,896	343	18.1	1,881	331	17.6	3,926	611	15.6	719	107	14.9
2018 .....	2,023	497	24.6	2,003	489	24.4	4,072	721	17.7	721	117	16.2
2017 <sup>2</sup> .....	2,016	549	27.2	1,993	532	26.7	4,193	743	17.7	706	110	15.6
2017 .....	2,002	521	26.0	1,981	505	25.5	4,210	730	17.3	702	105	14.9
2016 .....	2,067	518	25.1	2,034	496	24.4	4,090	757	18.5	679	113	16.6
2015 .....	2,194	620	28.3	2,150	584	27.2	4,281	790	18.5	636	97	15.3
2014 .....	2,138	620	29.0	2,111	604	28.6	3,937	823	20.9	604	83	13.7
2013 <sup>3</sup> .....	1,793	525	29.3	1,755	499	28.4	3,518	727	20.7	519	121	23.2
2013 <sup>4</sup> .....	1,971	599	30.4	1,943	586	30.1	3,841	821	21.4	556	69	12.5
2012 .....	1,924	712	37.0	1,890	687	36.4	3,831	961	25.1	529	86	16.3
2011 .....	1,967	615	31.3	1,951	607	31.1	3,808	845	22.2	450	55	12.2
2010 <sup>5</sup> .....	2,023	690	34.1	1,956	636	32.5	3,617	793	21.9	434	69	15.9
2009 .....	1,637	505	30.9	1,598	482	30.2	3,198	659	20.6	409	53	12.9
2008 .....	1,747	491	28.1	1,700	470	27.7	3,281	652	19.9	443	67	15.2
2007 .....	1,566	357	22.8	1,498	329	22.0	3,286	635	19.3	440	84	19.0
2006 .....	1,538	446	29.0	1,510	426	28.2	3,173	632	19.9	422	71	16.8
2005 .....	1,603	404	25.2	1,560	388	24.9	3,230	637	19.7	401	53	13.2
2004 <sup>6</sup> .....	1,560	371	23.8	1,511	352	23.3	3,319	597	18.0	391	59	15.0
2003 .....	1,625	384	23.6	1,589	366	23.0	3,087	508	16.4	349	48	13.8
2002 .....	1,615	405	25.1	1,567	365	23.3	2,907	482	16.6	321	64	20.0
AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE ALONE <sup>27</sup>												
2021 .....	1,154	341	29.6	1,120	312	27.8	2,539	574	22.6	415	82	19.7
2020 <sup>1</sup> .....	1,098	278	25.4	1,079	267	24.8	2,466	454	18.4	386	59	15.3
2019 .....	1,036	223	21.5	1,022	211	20.7	2,301	369	16.1	398	85	21.3
2018 .....	986	278	28.2	972	273	28.1	2,325	465	20.0	351	66	18.7
2017 <sup>2</sup> .....	959	278	29.0	943	267	28.3	2,323	455	19.6	335	57	17.1

Footnotes provided at end of table.

Table A-5.

**Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2021—Con.**

(Populations in thousands. Population as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar22.pdf>>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	Under 18 years						18 to 64 years			65 years and over		
	All people			Related children in families			Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty	
	Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty							
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
2017 .....	948	253	26.7	935	243	26.0	2,335	438	18.8	336	58	17.3
2016 .....	1,042	265	25.5	1,019	248	24.4	2,326	475	20.4	333	71	21.2
2015 .....	1,298	399	30.8	1,264	370	29.3	2,649	536	20.3	323	59	18.4
2014 .....	1,175	415	35.3	1,155	402	34.8	2,317	540	23.3	315	58	18.3
2013 <sup>3</sup> .....	958	295	30.8	952	291	30.6	1,868	468	25.0	249	75	30.0
2013 <sup>4</sup> .....	964	337	34.9	951	324	34.1	2,114	549	25.9	266	29	10.7
2012 .....	1,048	473	45.1	1,019	453	44.4	2,135	651	30.5	276	60	21.7
2011 .....	943	360	38.2	935	357	38.2	2,060	530	25.7	207	27	13.0
2010 <sup>5</sup> .....	938	367	39.1	912	351	38.5	1,964	492	25.0	174	28	15.9
2009 .....	813	286	35.1	784	264	33.7	1,689	413	24.4	169	34	20.0
2008 .....	887	328	37.0	859	315	36.7	1,770	408	23.1	188	34	18.0
2007 .....	790	207	26.2	742	185	24.9	1,743	393	22.6	209	49	23.3
2006 .....	734	285	38.8	715	273	38.1	1,637	413	25.2	166	47	28.2
2005 .....	675	219	32.5	655	214	32.6	1,426	357	25.1	137	26	18.9
2004 <sup>6</sup> .....	685	207	30.2	668	200	30.0	1,478	350	23.7	156	28	17.8
2003 .....	725	218	30.0	707	208	29.4	1,385	290	20.9	131	25	19.1
2002 .....	764	250	32.8	730	218	29.8	1,385	268	19.3	125	29	23.6
AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE <sup>24</sup>												
2001 .....	1,161	344	29.6	1,124	313	27.9	2,075	374	18.0	227	40	17.4
2000 <sup>7</sup> .....	988	279	28.2	965	269	27.9	1,813	367	20.2	199	50	25.1
1999 <sup>8</sup> .....	1,152	448	38.9	1,113	419	37.7	1,774	397	22.4	210	52	24.7
1998 .....	867	308	35.5	852	295	34.6	1,478	247	16.7	127	16	12.7
1997 .....	741	270	36.4	720	257	35.7	1,466	303	20.7	133	21	15.7
1996 .....	782	330	42.2	758	311	41.1	1,466	364	24.9	150	37	24.5
1995 <sup>9</sup> .....	853	358	42.0	837	350	41.8	1,344	331	24.6	124	29	23.3
1994 <sup>10</sup> .....	448	165	36.9	431	154	35.8	940	209	22.2	95	18	18.6
1993 <sup>11</sup> .....	514	172	33.5	502	162	32.3	1,064	208	19.6	111	19	17.3
1992 <sup>12</sup> .....	648	245	37.8	623	228	36.6	1,275	319	25.0	130	36	27.9
1991 <sup>13</sup> .....	670	292	43.5	650	275	42.3	1,015	245	24.1	108	26	23.7
1990 .....	563	211	37.4	547	196	35.8	892	210	23.5	104	23	22.1
1989 .....	507	161	31.8	497	154	31.0	839	160	19.0	100	24	24.2
1988 <sup>14</sup> .....	500	198	39.5	478	182	38.1	843	210	24.9	110	32	28.7
1987 <sup>14</sup> .....	488	178	36.6	481	174	36.2	747	185	24.8	110	23	21.3
TWO OR MORE RACES <sup>24</sup>												
2021 .....	4,349	673	15.5	4,315	660	15.3	4,230	541	12.8	587	83	14.2
2020 <sup>1</sup> .....	4,293	690	16.1	4,248	674	15.9	4,424	471	10.6	503	48	9.6
2019 .....	4,084	595	14.6	4,062	587	14.5	4,330	501	11.6	506	38	7.6
2018 .....	4,126	763	18.5	4,088	745	18.2	4,159	552	13.3	508	65	12.8
2017 <sup>2</sup> .....	3,981	835	21.0	3,928	808	20.6	3,975	546	13.7	467	60	12.9
2017 .....	4,011	808	20.2	3,958	785	19.8	3,995	541	13.5	469	59	12.7
2016 .....	3,879	736	19.0	3,826	719	18.8	3,764	521	13.8	451	55	12.3
2015 .....	3,658	736	20.1	3,620	713	19.7	3,556	543	15.3	408	44	10.8
2014 .....	3,580	748	20.9	3,532	724	20.5	3,521	573	16.3	372	32	8.6
2013 <sup>3</sup> .....	3,775	900	23.9	3,697	863	23.3	3,564	584	16.4	400	78	19.5
2013 <sup>4</sup> .....	3,789	832	22.0	3,726	813	21.8	3,550	569	16.0	392	49	12.4
2012 .....	3,598	843	23.4	3,529	797	22.6	3,404	571	16.8	347	48	13.8
2011 .....	3,482	806	23.1	3,434	774	22.5	3,361	601	17.9	323	36	11.1
2010 <sup>5</sup> .....	3,534	888	25.1	3,440	817	23.7	3,285	560	17.0	353	59	16.8
2009 .....	2,700	683	25.3	2,654	659	24.8	2,699	456	16.9	316	29	9.1

Footnotes provided at end of table.

Table A-5.

**Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2021—Con.**

(Populations in thousands. Population as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar22.pdf>>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	Under 18 years						18 to 64 years			65 years and over		
	All people			Related children in families			Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty	
	Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty							
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
2008 .....	2,570	488	19.0	2,540	477	18.8	2,625	409	15.6	307	44	14.3
2007 .....	2,321	423	18.2	2,281	411	18.0	2,567	383	14.9	284	40	13.9
2006 .....	2,333	465	19.9	2,300	435	18.9	2,475	316	12.8	295	30	10.2
2005 .....	2,395	421	17.6	2,351	401	17.0	2,773	390	14.1	305	29	9.4
2004 <sup>6</sup> .....	2,272	436	19.2	2,217	410	18.5	2,752	374	13.6	274	37	13.4
2003 .....	2,192	414	18.9	2,150	401	18.7	2,609	330	12.7	252	26	10.4
2002 .....	2,085	339	16.3	2,046	320	15.6	2,346	308	13.1	238	39	16.4
HISPANIC (ANY RACE) <sup>28</sup>												
2021 .....	18,647	4,168	22.4	18,385	4,033	21.9	38,622	5,547	14.4	5,213	975	18.7
2020 <sup>1</sup> .....	18,774	4,338	23.1	18,512	4,195	22.7	38,089	5,369	14.1	4,906	813	16.6
2019 .....	18,608	3,888	20.9	18,386	3,796	20.6	37,207	4,836	13.0	4,787	821	17.1
2018 .....	18,739	4,436	23.7	18,479	4,316	23.4	36,673	5,205	14.2	4,544	884	19.5
2017 <sup>2</sup> .....	18,595	4,643	25.0	18,319	4,525	24.7	36,136	5,446	15.1	4,320	726	16.8
2017 .....	18,575	4,639	25.0	18,312	4,519	24.7	36,156	5,415	15.0	4,322	736	17.0
2016 .....	18,385	4,890	26.6	18,129	4,764	26.3	35,113	5,542	15.8	4,057	706	17.4
2015 .....	18,231	5,269	28.9	17,944	5,139	28.6	34,686	6,188	17.8	3,863	676	17.5
2014 .....	17,995	5,745	31.9	17,636	5,522	31.3	33,873	6,701	19.8	3,636	658	18.1
2013 <sup>3</sup> .....	17,898	5,907	33.0	17,496	5,638	32.2	32,839	6,746	20.5	3,443	704	20.4
2013 <sup>4</sup> .....	17,837	5,415	30.4	17,559	5,273	30.0	32,903	6,654	20.2	3,405	676	19.8
2012 .....	17,664	5,976	33.8	17,341	5,773	33.3	32,228	6,977	21.6	3,213	663	20.6
2011 .....	17,600	6,008	34.1	17,276	5,820	33.7	31,643	6,667	21.1	3,036	569	18.7
2010 <sup>5</sup> .....	17,371	6,059	34.9	16,964	5,815	34.3	30,740	6,948	22.6	2,860	516	18.0
2009 .....	16,965	5,610	33.1	16,655	5,419	32.5	29,031	6,224	21.4	2,815	516	18.3
2008 .....	16,370	5,010	30.6	16,138	4,888	30.3	28,311	5,452	19.3	2,717	525	19.3
2007 .....	15,647	4,482	28.6	15,375	4,348	28.3	27,731	4,970	17.9	2,555	438	17.1
2006 .....	15,147	4,072	26.9	14,907	3,959	26.6	27,209	4,698	17.3	2,428	472	19.4
2005 .....	14,654	4,143	28.3	14,361	3,977	27.7	26,051	4,765	18.3	2,315	460	19.9
2004 <sup>6</sup> .....	14,173	4,098	28.9	13,929	3,985	28.6	25,324	4,620	18.2	2,194	403	18.4
2003 .....	13,730	4,077	29.7	13,519	3,982	29.5	24,490	4,568	18.7	2,080	406	19.5
2002 .....	13,210	3,782	28.6	12,971	3,653	28.2	23,952	4,334	18.1	2,053	439	21.4
2001 .....	12,763	3,570	28.0	12,539	3,433	27.4	22,653	4,014	17.7	1,896	413	21.8
2000 <sup>7</sup> .....	12,399	3,522	28.4	12,115	3,342	27.6	21,734	3,844	17.7	1,822	381	20.9
1999 <sup>8</sup> .....	12,188	3,693	30.3	11,912	3,561	29.9	20,782	3,843	18.5	1,661	340	20.5
1998 .....	11,152	3,837	34.4	10,921	3,670	33.6	18,668	3,877	20.8	1,696	356	21.0
1997 .....	10,802	3,972	36.8	10,625	3,865	36.4	18,217	3,951	21.7	1,617	384	23.8
1996 .....	10,511	4,237	40.3	10,255	4,090	39.9	17,587	4,089	23.3	1,516	370	24.4
1995 <sup>9</sup> .....	10,213	4,080	40.0	10,011	3,938	39.3	16,673	4,153	24.9	1,458	342	23.5
1994 <sup>10</sup> .....	9,822	4,075	41.5	9,621	3,956	41.1	16,192	4,018	24.8	1,428	323	22.6
1993 <sup>11</sup> .....	9,462	3,873	40.9	9,188	3,666	39.9	15,708	3,956	25.2	1,390	297	21.4
1992 <sup>12</sup> .....	9,081	3,637	40.0	8,829	3,440	39.0	15,268	3,668	24.0	1,298	287	22.1
1991 <sup>13</sup> .....	7,648	3,094	40.4	7,473	2,977	39.8	13,279	3,008	22.7	1,143	237	20.8
1990 .....	7,457	2,865	38.4	7,300	2,750	37.7	12,857	2,896	22.5	1,091	245	22.5
1989 .....	7,186	2,603	36.2	7,040	2,496	35.5	12,536	2,616	20.9	1,024	211	20.6
1988 <sup>14</sup> .....	7,003	2,631	37.6	6,908	2,576	37.3	12,056	2,501	20.7	1,005	225	22.4
1987 <sup>14</sup> .....	6,792	2,670	39.3	6,692	2,606	38.9	11,718	2,509	21.4	885	243	27.5
1986 .....	6,646	2,507	37.7	6,511	2,413	37.1	11,206	2,406	21.5	906	204	22.5
1985 <sup>15</sup> .....	6,475	2,606	40.3	6,346	2,512	39.6	10,685	2,411	22.6	915	219	23.9
1984 <sup>16</sup> .....	6,068	2,376	39.2	5,982	2,317	38.7	10,029	2,254	22.5	819	176	21.5
1983 .....	6,066	2,312	38.1	5,977	2,251	37.7	9,697	2,148	22.5	782	173	22.1
1982 .....	5,527	2,181	39.5	5,436	2,117	38.9	8,262	1,963	23.8	596	159	26.6
1981 <sup>17</sup> .....	5,369	1,925	35.9	5,291	1,874	35.4	8,084	1,642	20.3	568	146	25.7
1980 .....	5,276	1,749	33.2	5,211	1,718	33.0	7,740	1,563	20.2	582	179	30.8
1979 <sup>18</sup> .....	5,483	1,535	28.0	5,426	1,505	27.7	7,314	1,232	16.8	574	154	26.8

Footnotes provided at end of table.

Table A-5.

**Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2021—Con.**

(Populations in thousands. Population as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar22.pdf>>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	Under 18 years						18 to 64 years			65 years and over		
	All people			Related children in families				Below poverty			Below poverty	
	Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty							
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
1978 .....	5,012	1,384	27.6	4,972	1,354	27.2	6,527	1,098	16.8	539	125	23.2
1977 .....	5,028	1,422	28.3	5,000	1,402	28.0	6,500	1,164	17.9	518	113	21.9
1976 .....	4,771	1,443	30.2	4,736	1,424	30.1	6,034	1,212	20.1	464	128	27.7
1975 .....	N	N	N	4,896	1,619	33.1	N	N	N	N	137	32.6
1974 <sup>19</sup> .....	N	N	N	4,939	1,414	28.6	N	N	N	N	117	28.9
1973 .....	N	N	N	4,910	1,364	N	N	N	N	N	95	24.9

N Not available.

<sup>1</sup> Implementation of 2020 Census-based population controls.

<sup>2</sup> Estimates reflect the implementation of an updated processing system and should be used to make comparisons to 2018 and subsequent years.

<sup>3</sup> The 2014 CPS ASEC included redesigned questions for income and health insurance coverage. All of the approximately 98,000 addresses were eligible to receive the redesigned set of health insurance coverage questions. The redesigned income questions were implemented to a subsample of the 98,000 addresses using a probability split panel design. Approximately 68,000 addresses were eligible to receive a set of income questions similar to those used in the 2013 CPS ASEC, and the remaining 30,000 addresses were eligible to receive the redesigned income questions. The source of these 2013 estimates is the portion of the CPS ASEC sample that received the redesigned income questions, approximately 30,000 addresses.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> Implementation of 2010 Census-based population controls.

<sup>6</sup> Data have been revised to reflect a correction to the weights in the 2005 CPS ASEC.

<sup>7</sup> Implementation of a 28,000-household expansion.

<sup>8</sup> Implementation of 2000 Census-based population controls.

<sup>9</sup> Full implementation of 1990 Census-based sample design and metropolitan definitions, 7,000-household sample reduction, and revised editing of responses on race.

<sup>10</sup> Introduction of 1990 Census-based sample design.

<sup>11</sup> Data collection method changed from paper and pencil to computer-assisted interviewing. In addition, the 1994 CPS ASEC was revised to allow for the coding of different income amounts on selected questionnaire items. Limits either increased or decreased in the following categories: earnings limits increased to \$999,999; Social Security limits increased to \$49,999; Supplemental Security Income and public assistance limits increased to \$24,999; veterans' benefits limits increased to \$99,999; child support and alimony limits decreased to \$49,999.

<sup>12</sup> Implementation of 1990 Census-based population controls.

<sup>13</sup> 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.

<sup>14</sup> 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.

<sup>15</sup> Full implementation of 1980 Census-based sample design.

<sup>16</sup> Implementation of Hispanic population weighting controls and introduction of 1980 Census-based sample design.

<sup>17</sup> Implemented three technical changes to the poverty definition. More information is available in "Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1980," P60-133.

<sup>18</sup> Implementation of 1980 Census-based population controls. Questionnaire expanded to show 27 possible values from 51 possible sources of income.

<sup>19</sup> Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system. Questionnaire expanded to ask 11 income questions.

<sup>20</sup> Full implementation of 1970 Census-based sample design.

<sup>21</sup> Introduction of 1970 Census-based sample design and population controls.

<sup>22</sup> Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system.

<sup>23</sup> Beginning with the 2003 CPS ASEC, respondents were allowed to choose one or more races. White alone refers to people who reported White and did not report any other race category. The use of this single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing the data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches.

<sup>24</sup> For the year 2001 and earlier, the CPS ASEC allowed respondents to report only one race group.

<sup>25</sup> Black alone refers to people who reported Black and did not report any other race category.

<sup>26</sup> Asian alone refers to people who reported Asian and did not report any other race category.

<sup>27</sup> American Indian and Alaska Native alone refers to people who reported American Indian and Alaska Native and did not report any other race category.

<sup>28</sup> Because Hispanics may be any race, data in this report for Hispanics overlap with data for racial groups. Of those who reported only one race, being Hispanic was reported by 16.6 percent of White householders, 5.6 percent of Black householders, 2.9 percent of Asian householders, and 29.7 percent of American Indian and Alaska Native householders. Data users should exercise caution when interpreting aggregate results for the Hispanic population and for race groups because these populations consist of many distinct groups that differ in socioeconomic characteristics, culture, and recency of immigration. Data were first collected for Hispanics in 1972.

Note: Before 1979, people in unrelated subfamilies were included as people in families. Beginning in 1979, people in unrelated subfamilies are included in all people but are excluded from people in families. An unrelated subfamily is defined as a married-couple family 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.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2022 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).



Table A-6.

**Poverty Status of Families by Type of Family: 1959 to 2021**

(Populations in thousands. Population as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar22.pdf>>)

Year	All families			Married-couple families			Male householder, no spouse present			Female householder, no spouse present		
	Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
ALL RACES												
2021.....	84,283	7,415	8.8	61,448	2,951	4.8	7,214	869	12.0	15,621	3,596	23.0
2020 <sup>1</sup> .....	83,723	7,284	8.7	61,297	2,853	4.7	6,964	797	11.4	15,462	3,634	23.5
2019.....	83,698	6,554	7.8	62,355	2,507	4.0	6,506	746	11.5	14,838	3,300	22.2
2018.....	83,508	7,504	9.0	61,971	2,938	4.7	6,485	824	12.7	15,052	3,742	24.9
2017 <sup>2</sup> .....	83,539	7,790	9.3	61,883	2,933	4.7	6,351	853	13.4	15,305	4,005	26.2
2017.....	83,103	7,758	9.3	61,254	3,005	4.9	6,424	793	12.4	15,425	3,959	25.7
2016.....	82,854	8,081	9.8	60,821	3,096	5.1	6,452	847	13.1	15,581	4,138	26.6
2015.....	82,199	8,589	10.4	60,258	3,245	5.4	6,311	939	14.9	15,630	4,404	28.2
2014.....	81,730	9,467	11.6	60,015	3,735	6.2	6,162	969	15.7	15,553	4,764	30.6
2013 <sup>3</sup> .....	82,316	9,645	11.7	59,643	3,394	5.7	6,497	1,048	16.1	16,176	5,203	32.2
2013 <sup>4</sup> .....	81,217	9,130	11.2	59,692	3,476	5.8	6,330	1,008	15.9	15,195	4,646	30.6
2012.....	80,944	9,520	11.8	59,224	3,705	6.3	6,231	1,023	16.4	15,489	4,793	30.9
2011.....	80,529	9,497	11.8	58,963	3,652	6.2	5,888	950	16.1	15,678	4,894	31.2
2010 <sup>5</sup> .....	79,559	9,400	11.8	58,667	3,681	6.3	5,649	892	15.8	15,243	4,827	31.7
2009.....	78,867	8,792	11.1	58,428	3,409	5.8	5,582	942	16.9	14,857	4,441	29.9
2008.....	78,874	8,147	10.3	59,137	3,261	5.5	5,255	723	13.8	14,482	4,163	28.7
2007.....	77,908	7,623	9.8	58,395	2,849	4.9	5,103	696	13.6	14,411	4,078	28.3
2006.....	78,454	7,668	9.8	58,964	2,910	4.9	5,067	671	13.2	14,424	4,087	28.3
2005.....	77,418	7,657	9.9	58,189	2,944	5.1	5,134	669	13.0	14,095	4,044	28.7
2004 <sup>6</sup> .....	76,866	7,835	10.2	57,983	3,216	5.5	4,901	657	13.4	13,981	3,962	28.3
2003.....	76,232	7,607	10.0	57,725	3,115	5.4	4,717	636	13.5	13,791	3,856	28.0
2002.....	75,616	7,229	9.6	57,327	3,052	5.3	4,663	564	12.1	13,626	3,613	26.5
2001.....	74,340	6,813	9.2	56,755	2,760	4.9	4,440	583	13.1	13,146	3,470	26.4
2000 <sup>7</sup> .....	73,778	6,400	8.7	56,598	2,637	4.7	4,277	485	11.3	12,903	3,278	25.4
1999 <sup>8</sup> .....	73,206	6,792	9.3	56,290	2,748	4.9	4,099	485	11.8	12,818	3,559	27.8
1998.....	71,551	7,186	10.0	54,778	2,879	5.3	3,977	476	12.0	12,796	3,831	29.9
1997.....	70,884	7,324	10.3	54,321	2,821	5.2	3,911	507	13.0	12,652	3,995	31.6
1996.....	70,241	7,708	11.0	53,604	3,010	5.6	3,847	531	13.8	12,790	4,167	32.6
1995 <sup>9</sup> .....	69,597	7,532	10.8	53,570	2,982	5.6	3,513	493	14.0	12,514	4,057	32.4
1994 <sup>10</sup> .....	69,313	8,053	11.6	53,865	3,272	6.1	3,228	549	17.0	12,220	4,232	34.6
1993 <sup>11</sup> .....	68,506	8,393	12.3	53,181	3,481	6.5	2,914	488	16.8	12,411	4,424	35.6
1992 <sup>12</sup> .....	68,216	8,144	11.9	53,090	3,385	6.4	3,065	484	15.8	12,061	4,275	35.4
1991 <sup>13</sup> .....	67,175	7,712	11.5	52,457	3,158	6.0	3,025	392	13.0	11,693	4,161	35.6
1990.....	66,322	7,098	10.7	52,147	2,981	5.7	2,907	349	12.0	11,268	3,768	33.4
1989.....	66,090	6,784	10.3	52,317	2,931	5.6	2,884	348	12.1	10,890	3,504	32.2
1988 <sup>14</sup> .....	65,837	6,874	10.4	52,100	2,897	5.6	2,847	336	11.8	10,890	3,642	33.4
1987 <sup>14</sup> .....	65,204	7,005	10.7	51,675	3,011	5.8	2,833	340	12.0	10,696	3,654	34.2
1986.....	64,491	7,023	10.9	51,537	3,123	6.1	2,510	287	11.4	10,445	3,613	34.6
1985 <sup>15</sup> .....	63,558	7,223	11.4	50,933	3,438	6.7	2,414	311	12.9	10,211	3,474	34.0
1984 <sup>16</sup> .....	62,706	7,277	11.6	50,350	3,488	6.9	2,228	292	13.1	10,129	3,498	34.5
1983.....	62,015	7,647	12.3	50,081	3,815	7.6	2,038	268	13.2	9,896	3,564	36.0
1982.....	61,393	7,512	12.2	49,908	3,789	7.6	2,016	290	14.4	9,469	3,434	36.3
1981 <sup>17</sup> .....	61,019	6,851	11.2	49,630	3,394	6.8	1,986	205	10.3	9,403	3,252	34.6
1980.....	60,309	6,217	10.3	49,294	3,032	6.2	1,933	213	11.0	9,082	2,972	32.7
1979 <sup>18</sup> .....	59,550	5,461	9.2	49,112	2,640	5.4	1,733	176	10.2	8,705	2,645	30.4
1978.....	57,804	5,280	9.1	47,692	2,474	5.2	1,654	152	9.2	8,458	2,654	31.4
1977.....	57,215	5,311	9.3	47,385	2,524	5.3	1,594	177	11.1	8,236	2,610	31.7
1976.....	56,710	5,311	9.4	47,497	2,606	5.5	1,500	162	10.8	7,713	2,543	33.0
1975.....	56,245	5,450	9.7	47,318	2,904	6.1	1,445	116	8.0	7,482	2,430	32.5
1974 <sup>19</sup> .....	55,698	4,922	8.8	47,069	2,474	5.3	1,399	125	8.9	7,230	2,324	32.1
1973.....	55,053	4,828	8.8	46,812	2,482	5.3	1,438	154	10.7	6,804	2,193	32.2
1972 <sup>20</sup> .....	54,373	5,075	9.3	46,314	N	N	1,452	N	N	6,607	2,158	32.7
1971 <sup>21</sup> .....	53,296	5,303	10.0	45,752	N	N	1,353	N	N	6,191	2,100	33.9
1970.....	52,227	5,260	10.1	44,739	N	N	1,487	N	N	6,001	1,952	32.5

Footnotes provided at end of table.



Table A-6.

**Poverty Status of Families by Type of Family: 1959 to 2021—Con.**

(Populations in thousands. Population as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar22.pdf>>)

Year	All families			Married-couple families			Male householder, no spouse present			Female householder, no spouse present		
	Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
1969 .....	51,586	5,008	9.7	44,436	N	N	1,559	N	N	5,591	1,827	32.7
1968 .....	50,511	5,047	10.0	43,842	N	N	1,228	N	N	5,441	1,755	32.3
1967 <sup>22</sup> .....	49,835	5,667	11.4	43,292	N	N	1,210	N	N	5,333	1,774	33.3
1966 .....	48,921	5,784	11.8	42,553	N	N	1,197	N	N	5,171	1,721	33.1
1965 .....	48,278	6,721	13.9	42,107	N	N	1,179	N	N	4,992	1,916	38.4
1964 .....	47,836	7,160	15.0	41,648	N	N	1,182	N	N	5,006	1,822	36.4
1963 .....	47,436	7,554	15.9	41,311	N	N	1,243	N	N	4,882	1,972	40.4
1962 .....	46,998	8,077	17.2	40,923	N	N	1,334	N	N	4,741	2,034	42.9
1961 .....	46,341	8,391	18.1	40,405	N	N	1,293	N	N	4,643	1,954	42.1
1960 .....	45,435	8,243	18.1	39,624	N	N	1,202	N	N	4,609	1,955	42.4
1959 .....	45,054	8,320	18.5	39,335	N	N	1,226	N	N	4,493	1,916	42.6

N Not available.

<sup>1</sup> Implementation of 2020 Census-based population controls.

<sup>2</sup> Estimates reflect the implementation of an updated processing system and should be used to make comparisons to 2018 and subsequent years.

<sup>3</sup> The 2014 CPS ASEC included redesigned questions for income and health insurance coverage. All of the approximately 98,000 addresses were eligible to receive the redesigned set of health insurance coverage questions. The redesigned income questions were implemented to a subsample of the 98,000 addresses using a probability split panel design. Approximately 68,000 addresses were eligible to receive a set of income questions similar to those used in the 2013 CPS ASEC, and the remaining 30,000 addresses were eligible to receive the redesigned income questions. The source of these 2013 estimates is the portion of the CPS ASEC sample that received the redesigned income questions, approximately 30,000 addresses.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> Implementation of 2010 Census-based population controls.

<sup>6</sup> Data have been revised to reflect a correction to the weights in the 2005 CPS ASEC.

<sup>7</sup> Implementation of a 28,000-household expansion.

<sup>8</sup> Implementation of 2000 Census-based population controls.

<sup>9</sup> Full implementation of 1990 Census-based sample design and metropolitan definitions, 7,000-household sample reduction, and revised editing of responses on race.

<sup>10</sup> Introduction of 1990 Census-based sample design.

<sup>11</sup> Data collection method changed from paper and pencil to computer-assisted interviewing. In addition, the 1994 CPS ASEC was revised to allow for the coding of different income amounts on selected questionnaire items. Limits either increased or decreased in the following categories: earnings limits increased to \$999,999; Social Security limits increased to \$49,999; Supplemental Security Income and public assistance limits increased to \$24,999; veterans' benefits limits increased to \$99,999; child support and alimony limits decreased to \$49,999.

<sup>12</sup> Implementation of 1990 Census-based population controls.

<sup>13</sup> 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.

<sup>14</sup> 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.

<sup>15</sup> Full implementation of 1980 Census-based sample design.

<sup>16</sup> Implementation of Hispanic population weighting controls and introduction of 1980 Census-based sample design.

<sup>17</sup> Implemented three technical changes to the poverty definition. More information is available in "Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1980," P60-133.

<sup>18</sup> Implementation of 1980 Census-based population controls. Questionnaire expanded to show 27 possible values from 51 possible sources of income.

<sup>19</sup> Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system. Questionnaire expanded to ask 11 income questions.

<sup>20</sup> Full implementation of 1970 Census-based sample design.

<sup>21</sup> Introduction of 1970 Census-based sample design and population controls.

<sup>22</sup> Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system.

Note: Before 1979, unrelated subfamilies were included in all families. Beginning in 1979, unrelated subfamilies are excluded from all families. An unrelated subfamily is defined as a married couple family 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.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2022 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).



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## APPENDIX B. THE SUPPLEMENTAL POVERTY MEASURE

### UPDATES FOR 2021

The American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA), passed in March 2021, included changes to existing tax credits and a third round of economic impact payments, both of which are included in Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) resources. ARPA increased the value of the Child Tax Credit (CTC) and made it fully refundable, meaning that more families were able to receive it. The Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit (CDCTC) was also made fully refundable and was no longer limited by the taxpayer's income liability. Additionally, there was an expansion of Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) for tax filers with no children. These changes to tax credits were temporary and limited to calendar year 2021. Finally, ARPA also included a third round of stimulus, or economic impact payments (EIP). The methodology to estimate 2021 EIP was similar to the methodology to estimate 2020 EIP, which did not assume full take-up of EIP. Details of the methodology for valuing stimulus payments can be found at <[www.census.gov/library/working-papers/2021/demo/SEHSD-WP2021-18.html](http://www.census.gov/library/working-papers/2021/demo/SEHSD-WP2021-18.html)>.

School lunch programs and Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits also continued to be affected by the COVID-19 pandemic in 2021. Many schools experienced transitions from in-person to virtual or hybrid schooling during the first half of 2021, with considerable variation across the country. Much like 2020, the school lunch value calculation accounts for the number of in-person schooling days at the state level. Additionally, the Pandemic Electronic Benefits Transfer

(P-EBT) program was continued in 2021 and treated similarly to 2020, with the estimation of P-EBT benefits depending on SNAP receipt. For individuals who reported receiving P-EBT and SNAP, the value of P-EBT is assumed to be collected in their reported SNAP value. For individuals not reporting SNAP but who reported that they received P-EBT benefits, a P-EBT value is added to their school lunch value. Finally, the emergency expansion of SNAP benefits was extended further into 2021. In this year's report, we continue to show the combined marginal impact of SNAP and school lunches in Figure 11, in addition to the individual impacts, to account for the possibility of commingling the reporting of benefits across the two programs. Full details of the 2021 school lunch valuation methodology can be found at <[www.census.gov/library/working-papers/2022/demo/SEHSD-WP2022-15.html](http://www.census.gov/library/working-papers/2022/demo/SEHSD-WP2022-15.html)>.

### SPM HISTORY

The SPM was developed following decades of research on poverty measurement. Concerns about the adequacy of the official measure culminated in a congressional appropriation in 1990 for an independent scientific study of the concepts, measurement methods, and information needed for a poverty measure. In response, the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) convened a Panel on Poverty and Family Assistance, which released its report, "Measuring Poverty: A New Approach," in 1995 (Citro and Michael, 1995).

The Interagency Technical Working Group (ITWG) on Developing a Supplemental Poverty Measure was formed in 2009 and charged

with developing a set of initial starting points to permit the Census Bureau, in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), to produce the SPM. In 2010, this ITWG (which included representatives from the BLS, the Census Bureau, the Economics and Statistics Administration, the Council of Economic Advisers, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, and the Office of Management and Budget [OMB]) issued a series of suggestions to the Census Bureau and the BLS on how to develop the SPM (ITWG, 2010). Their suggestions drew on the recommendations of the 1995 NAS report and the subsequent extensive research on poverty measurement. These suggestions were published in the *Federal Register*, and the Census Bureau and the BLS reviewed comments from the public.<sup>1</sup> In November 2011, the Census Bureau released the first SPM report, providing SPM estimates for 2009 and 2010.

In 2016, OMB convened a new ITWG on improving the SPM to provide advice on challenges and opportunities brought before it by the Census Bureau and the BLS concerning data sources, estimation, survey production, and processing activities for development, implementation, publication, and improvement of the SPM. With OMB as chair, the SPM working group comprises career federal employees representing their respective agencies. The agencies currently represented include the Bureau of Economic Analysis, the BLS, the Council of Economic Advisors, the Census Bureau, the Economic Research Service, the Food and Nutrition Service, the Department of Health and Human Services, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

(HUD), the Internal Revenue Service, the National Center for Education Statistics, the National Center for Health Statistics, OMB, and the Social Security Administration. “The Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2020” report implemented many changes to the SPM methodology that were recommended by the ITWG. For more details on these changes and their effects on 2019 poverty estimates, refer to the working paper at <[www.census.gov/library/working-papers/2021/demo/SEHSD-WP2021-17.html](http://www.census.gov/library/working-papers/2021/demo/SEHSD-WP2021-17.html)>.

Additionally, in 2020, a new NAS Committee on National Statistics expert panel was convened to further evaluate and improve the SPM. Recommendations from the panel are expected in the future.

## SPM METHODOLOGY

### Poverty Thresholds

Consistent with the NAS panel recommendations and the suggestions of the ITWG, the SPM thresholds are based on out-of-pocket spending on a basic set of goods and services that includes food, clothing, shelter, utilities, telephone, and internet (FCSUt), as well as a small additional amount to allow for other needs (e.g., household supplies, personal care, nonwork-related transportation). SPM thresholds are produced by the BLS Division of Price and Index Number Research (BLS DPINR), using 5 years of quarterly Consumer Expenditure Survey (CE) interview data for all consumer units with children, lagged 1 year.<sup>2,3</sup> All individuals who share expenses with others in the household are included in the consumer unit.<sup>4</sup> FCSUt expenditures are converted to equivalized values using a three-parameter equivalence scale (refer to the “Equivalence Scales” section for more detail).

The three-parameter equivalence scale is used to convert the estimation sample FCSUt expenditures to those of a reference consumer unit comprising two adults with two children.

SPM thresholds are produced for three housing tenure groups to account for differences in housing costs. The three groups are owners with mortgages, owners without mortgages, and renters. Thresholds reflect 83 percent of the median of FCSUt expenditures for the estimation sample, multiplied by 1.2 to account for additional basic needs, with adjustments for shelter and utilities for each housing group. Refer to the BLS DPINR Research Experimental Poverty Measures website for specifics regarding the production of the SPM thresholds and related statistics.<sup>5</sup>

The thresholds used here include the value of all noncash benefits included in the resources. CE data used to produce the thresholds reflect the use of SNAP benefits for food since these benefits are considered equivalent to cash. However, the CE data as collected do not account for the value of in-kind benefits from other food programs, rent, and energy assistance. The value of these other in-kind benefits is imputed to the CE data using data collected in the Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC) to assign reciprocity of school lunch, the Supplementary Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), and energy assistance; CE data on rental assistance receipt; and program data on average benefit levels. This method produces thresholds that are consistent with the resource measure.<sup>6</sup>

### Equivalence Scales

The ITWG guidelines state that the “three-parameter equivalence scale” is to be used to adjust SPM reference thresholds for the number of adults and children.<sup>7</sup> The three-parameter scale allows for a different adjustment for single parents (Betson, 1996). This scale has been used in several BLS and Census Bureau studies (Short et al., 1999; Short, 2001). The three-parameter scale is calculated in the following way:

One and two adults: scale = (adults)<sup>0.5</sup>

Single parents: scale = (adults + 0.8 \* first child + 0.5 \* other children)<sup>0.7</sup>

All other families: scale = (adults + 0.5 \* children)<sup>0.7</sup>

In the calculation used to produce thresholds for two adults, the scale is set to 1.41. The economy of scale factor is set at 0.70 for other family types, which is within the 0.65 to 0.75 range recommended by the NAS panel.

### Geographic Adjustments

The American Community Survey (ACS) is used to adjust the housing portion of the FCSUt thresholds for differences in prices across geographic areas. The geographic adjustments are based on 5-year ACS estimates of median gross rents for two-bedroom units with complete kitchen and plumbing facilities. Separate medians are estimated for each of the 260 metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) large enough to be identified on the public-use version of the CPS ASEC file. For each state, a median is estimated for all non-metropolitan areas (47 areas) and for a combination of all smaller metropolitan areas within a state (35 areas). This results in 342

adjustment factors. For details, refer to Renwick (2011).<sup>8</sup> The movement of telephone expenditures from the utility category to the nongeographically adjusted telecommunications category reduced the share of the thresholds subject to geographic adjustment for all tenure categories.

### Unit of Analysis

The ITWG suggested that the resource unit in the SPM include all related individuals who live at the same address, any coresident unrelated children who are cared for by the family (such as foster children), and any cohabiters and their children.<sup>9, 10</sup> This definition corresponds broadly with the unit of data collection (the consumer unit) that is employed for the CE data that are used to calculate poverty thresholds. They are referred to as SPM Resource Units. For all resource units that contain a set of male/female unmarried partners, the female partner's weight is used as the SPM family weight. For all other units, there is no change in family weight.<sup>11</sup>

### Official Poverty Treatment of Unrelated Individuals Under the Age of 15

Unrelated children under the age of 15 are excluded from the official poverty measure universe but included in the SPM universe. To compare the two measures in the SPM report, unrelated individuals under the age of 15 are assigned an official poverty status to match that of the reference person of the household in which they reside. The official poverty status is not recalculated for anyone else in the household. A comparison of official poverty estimates using different methods is available in Fox (2017). Prior to the 2016 SPM report, all unrelated children under the age of 15 were considered poor

in the official poverty estimates used in the SPM reports. Since these children were not asked any income questions, they were assigned income of \$0 and a poverty threshold for a single-person unit.

### Noncash Benefits

#### *Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)*

SNAP benefits (formerly known as food stamps) are designed to allow eligible low-income households to afford a nutritionally adequate diet. Households that participate in the SNAP program are assumed to devote 30 percent of their countable monthly cash income to the purchase of food, and SNAP benefits make up the remaining cost of an adequate low-cost diet. This amount is set at the level of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Thrifty Food Plan. In the CPS ASEC, respondents report whether anyone in the household received SNAP benefits in the previous calendar year and, if so, the face value of those benefits. The annual household amount is prorated to the SPM Resource Units within each household.

The Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA), passed in 2020, authorized states to distribute P-EBT payments to households with children who would have received free or reduced-price school lunches under the National School Lunch Act, if not for a reduction in in-person learning due to the pandemic. These temporary food benefits were provided to help cover the cost of meals children would have otherwise received at school. For SNAP recipients, the value of P-EBT was added to existing SNAP EBT cards. As such, CPS ASEC respondents who reported SNAP values

likely included the value of P-EBT in their SNAP amount as expansions to SNAP values happened at the same time and respondents were likely unable (and were not asked) to separate out SNAP benefits from P-EBT benefits in their response. Due to the potential of commingled response, this report also shows the joint marginal impact of SNAP and school lunch, as well as the individual impacts.

### *National School Lunch Program*

This program offers children free school lunches if family income is below 130 percent of federal poverty guidelines, reduced-price school meals if family income is between 130 and 185 percent of the federal poverty guidelines, and a subsidized school meal for all other children.<sup>12</sup> In the CPS ASEC, the reference person is asked how many children "usually" ate a complete lunch at school, and if any did, whether it was a free or reduced-price school lunch. The value of school meals is assigned based on the assumption that the children received the lunches every day during the last school year. Note that this method may overestimate the benefits received by each family. To value benefits, we obtain amounts on the cost per lunch from the USDA Food and Nutrition Service, which administers the school lunch program. There is no value included for school breakfast.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, which resulted in a transition from in-person to virtual schooling and disbursement of school lunch benefits for some free/reduced-price school lunch recipients via P-EBT cards, the methodology for valuing school lunch changed for 2021.<sup>13</sup> The school lunch methodology for 2021 considers state-level variation in average number of in-person



school days, the implementation of universal free lunch in many districts, potential reporting of P-EBT benefits in SNAP values, and responses to a new ASEC survey question regarding P-EBT receipt.<sup>14</sup>

### ***Supplementary Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)***

This program is designed to provide food assistance and nutritional screening to low-income pregnant and postpartum women and their infants and to low-income children up to the age of 5. Incomes must be at or below 185 percent of the poverty guidelines and participants must be nutritionally at-risk (having abnormal nutritional conditions, nutrition-related medical conditions, or dietary deficiencies). Benefits include supplemental foods in the form of food items or vouchers for purchases of specific food items. There are questions on current receipt of WIC in the CPS ASEC. Lacking additional information, we assume 12 months of participation and value the benefit using state-level average monthly WIC values obtained from the USDA.<sup>15</sup> As with school lunch, assuming yearlong participation may overestimate the value of WIC benefits received by a given SPM unit. In these estimates, we assume that all children less than 5 years old in a household where someone reports receiving WIC are also assigned receipt of WIC. If the child is less than 2 years old, then we assume that the mother also gets WIC. If there is no child in the family, but the household reference person said “yes” to the WIC question, we assume this is a pregnant woman receiving WIC.

### ***Energy Assistance***

Energy assistance typically falls into three categories. Under the

federal Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) or similar state/local programs, states may help pay heating or cooling bills, provide allotments for low-cost weatherization, or provide assistance during energy-related emergencies. States determine eligibility and can provide assistance in various ways, including cash payments, vendor payments, two-party checks, vouchers/coupons, and payments directly to landlords. In the CPS ASEC, the question on energy assistance asks for information about the entire previous year. Many households receive both a “regular” benefit and one or more crisis or emergency benefits. Since energy assistance payments are often made directly to a utility company or fuel oil vendor, many households may have difficulty reporting the precise amount of the payment made on their behalf.

### ***Internet Assistance***

The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) provided funding to increase access to broadband internet for low-income households, called Emergency Broadband Benefit (EBB). Households can receive up to \$50 per month off their internet bill. Households living on qualifying tribal lands may receive up to \$75 per month off their internet bill. To qualify, households’ income must meet certain restrictions.<sup>16</sup> The program began disbursing funds in May 2021, meaning that recipients could only receive benefits for 8 months in 2021. Given the novelty of this program, it is expected that there is underreporting of the program relative to the number of households that actually participated in the program. According to USAC, approximately 9 million households enrolled in the program (Universal Service Administrative Company, 2022),

representing about 7 percent of households in the United States in 2021. The 2022 CPS ASEC reports that fewer than 2 percent of households reported receiving at least 1 month of EBB benefits. As of March 2022, this program is now called the Affordable Connectivity Program.

The following question was added to the 2022 CPS ASEC to capture participation in EBB: “At any time during 2021, did anyone in this household receive benefits from the Emergency Broadband Discount Program or any other program that provided reduced price Wi-Fi, broadband, or other home internet services?” If a household responded yes, then the household was asked how many months it received the benefits. If a household reported receiving EBB, the value of the benefit equals \$50 multiplied by number of months of receipt. The monthly EBB value for households in tribal lands in Oklahoma and Alaska (not including Oklahoma City, Tulsa, and Anchorage MSAs) was equal to \$75 multiplied by the months of receipt (Universal Service Administrative Company, 2022). In addition, Maryland increased the value of its EBB by \$15, meaning recipients’ EBB is also valued at \$65 multiplied by the months of receipt (with a maximum of 8 months in 2021). If there is more than one SPM unit in a household, then the value of EBB is prorated based on the number of people in the SPM unit relative to the total number of people in the household.

### ***Housing Assistance***

Households can receive housing assistance from a plethora of federal, state, and local programs. Federal housing assistance consists of a number of programs

administered primarily by HUD. These programs traditionally take the form of rental subsidies and mortgage-interest subsidies targeted to very low-income renters and are either project-based (public housing) or tenant-based (vouchers). The value of housing subsidies is estimated as the difference between the “market rent” for the housing unit and the total tenant payment. The “market rent” for the household is estimated using a statistical match with HUD administrative data from the Public and Indian Housing Information Center and the Tenant Rental Assistance Certification System. For each household identified in the CPS ASEC as receiving help with rent or living in public housing, an attempt was made to match on state, core-based statistical area (CBSA), and household size.<sup>17</sup> The total tenant payment is estimated by applying HUD program rules to total household income reported in the CPS ASEC. Generally, participants in either public housing or tenant-based subsidy programs administered by HUD are expected to contribute the greater of one-third of their “adjusted” income or 10 percent of their gross income towards housing costs.<sup>18</sup> More details on this method are available in Johnson et al. (2010). Initially, subsidies are estimated at the household level. If there is more than one SPM unit in a household, then the value of the subsidy is prorated based on the number of people in the SPM unit relative to the total number of people in the household.

Housing subsidies help families pay their rent and, as such, are added to income for the SPM. However, there is general agreement that, while the value of a housing subsidy can free up a family’s income to purchase food and other basic items, it will do so only to the

extent that it meets the need for shelter. Thus, the values for housing subsidies included as income are limited to the proportion of the threshold that is allocated to housing costs. The subsidy is capped at the housing portion of the appropriate threshold minus the total tenant payment.

### **Necessary Expenses Subtracted From Resources**

#### **Taxes**

The NAS panel and the ITWG recommended that the calculation of family resources for poverty measurement subtract necessary expenses that must be paid by the family. The measure subtracts federal, state, and local income taxes and Social Security payroll taxes (FICA) before assessing the ability of a family to obtain basic necessities such as food, clothing, shelter, utilities, telephone, and internet (FCSUt). Taking account of taxes allows us to account for receipt of the federal or state Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and other tax credits. The CPS ASEC does not collect information on taxes paid, but instead relies on a tax calculator to simulate taxes paid. These simulations include federal and state income taxes and FICA taxes.<sup>19</sup> These simulations also use a statistical match to the IRS Statistics of Income public-use microdata file of tax returns.

EIPs are included in the CPS ASEC Tax Model and are modeled based either on 2020 (for the first two EIPs) or 2021 (for the third EIP), adjusted gross income, number of dependents under age 17, and filing status. Presumed nonfilers were assigned EIP values if they either reported receiving Social Security, Supplemental Security Income (SSI), and Veterans Affairs (VA) payments, or responded affirmatively to the receipt of stimulus

payment question asked in the 2021 and 2022 CPS ASEC. This methodology assumes less than 100 percent take-up among potentially eligible recipients. Additional details, as well as sensitivity tests, are available at <[www.census.gov/library/working-papers/2021/demo/SEHSD-WP2021-18.html](http://www.census.gov/library/working-papers/2021/demo/SEHSD-WP2021-18.html)>.

### **Work-Related Expenses**

Going to work and earning a wage often entails incurring expenses such as travel to work and purchase of uniforms or tools. For work-related expenses (other than child care), the NAS panel and original SPM ITWG recommended subtracting a fixed amount for each earner 18 years or older. Their calculation was based on the 1987 Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) data, which collected information on work expenses in a set of supplementary questions. They calculated 85 percent of median weekly expenses—\$14.42 per week worked for anyone aged 18 or older in the family in 1992. Total expenses were obtained by multiplying this fixed amount by the number of weeks respondents reported working in the year. Each person in the SIPP reports their own expenditures on work-related items in a given week. The most recent available data are used to calculate median weekly expenses.<sup>20</sup> The number of weeks worked, reported in the CPS ASEC, is multiplied by 85 percent of median weekly work-related expenses for each person to arrive at annual work-related expenses.<sup>21</sup>

### **Child Care Expenses**

Another important part of work-related expenses is paying someone to care for children while parents work. These expenses have become important for families with young children in which both parents (or a single parent) work.



To account for child care expenses while parents worked, the CPS ASEC asks parents whether they pay for child care and, if so, how much they spent. The amounts paid for any type of child care while parents are at work are summed over all children. The ITWG, following the recommendations of the NAS report, suggested capping the amount subtracted from income, when combined with other work-related expenses, so that these do not exceed total reported earnings of the lowest-earning reference person or spouse/partner of the reference person in the family. This capping procedure is applied before determining poverty status.<sup>22</sup>

### **Child Support Paid**

The NAS panel recommended that since child support received from other households is counted as income, child support paid out to those households should be deducted from the resources of those households that paid it. Without this subtraction, all child support is double-counted in overall income statistics. Questions ascertaining amounts paid in child support are included in the CPS ASEC, and these reported amounts are subtracted in the estimates presented here.

### **Medical Expenses**

The ITWG recommended subtracting medical expenses from income, following the NAS panel. The NAS panel was aware that expenditures for health care are a significant portion of a family budget and have become an increasingly larger budget item since the 1960s. These expenses include the payment of health insurance premiums plus other medically necessary items such as prescription drugs and doctor copayments that are not

covered or reimbursed by insurance. Subtracting these amounts from income, like taxes and work expenses, leaves the amount of income that the family has available to purchase the basic bundle of goods.

When reporting medical expenses, respondents are asked not to report Medicare Part B premiums. Instead, Medicare Part B premiums are estimated using other information collected in the CPS ASEC. If respondents received Social Security benefits, they may have reported Medicare premiums, and the reported amount is taken. For respondents aged 65 and older who reported that their Social Security payment was after deductions but did not report a deduction amount greater than \$0, the Medicare Part B premium is set at the standard amount per month and added to income and medical expenditures. For the remaining respondents who reported being covered by Medicare, Medicare Part B premiums are simulated using the rules for income and tax filing status for people aged 65 and older (refer to <[www.medicare.gov/](http://www.medicare.gov/)>).<sup>23</sup> For married respondents with a “spouse present,” combined reported income is used to determine the appropriate Medicare Part B premium assuming that these couples filed married, joint returns. Finally, the simulation model assumes two groups paid zero Part B premiums: (1) respondents enrolled in Medicare and Medicaid, and (2) those with a family income less than 135 percent of the federal poverty level.<sup>24</sup> This strategy for estimating Medicare Part B premiums largely follows the methodology developed by Caswell and Short (2011) and updated with the processing system change in 2017.<sup>25</sup>

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## ENDNOTES

<sup>1</sup> *Federal Register* notice Vol. 75, No. 101, p. 29513 was issued on May 26, 2010, soliciting public comments regarding specific methods and data sources in developing the SPM.

<sup>2</sup> For information on the CE, refer to <<https://stats.bls.gov/ce/>>.

<sup>3</sup> Changes to the threshold estimation were implemented in 2021. Refer to <[www.census.gov/library/working-papers/2021/demo/SEHSD-WP2021-17.html](http://www.census.gov/library/working-papers/2021/demo/SEHSD-WP2021-17.html)> and <[www.bls.gov/pir/spmhome.htm](http://www.bls.gov/pir/spmhome.htm)> for details.

<sup>4</sup> This includes unmarried partners and others making joint expenditure decisions. For full definition, refer to <<https://stats.bls.gov/ce/csfaq.htm>>.

<sup>5</sup> These are referred to as BLS DPINR Research Experimental Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) Thresholds. Additional information available at <<https://stats.bls.gov/pir/spmhome.htm>>.

<sup>6</sup> Additional information available at <[www.bls.gov/pir/spm/smp-thresholds-and-missing-data-problem-6-16.pdf](http://www.bls.gov/pir/spm/smp-thresholds-and-missing-data-problem-6-16.pdf)>.

<sup>7</sup> The official measure adjusts thresholds based on family size, number of children and adults, and whether or not the householder is aged 65 or older.

<sup>8</sup> Renwick, Figueroa, and Aten (2017) examined an alternative method of calculation for the geographic indexes using Regional Price Parities from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

<sup>9</sup> Foster children up to the age of 22 are included in the new unit.

<sup>10</sup> The official measure of poverty uses the Census Bureau-defined family that includes all individuals residing together who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption and treats all unrelated individuals aged 15 and older independently.

<sup>11</sup> Appropriate weighting of these new units is an area of additional research at the Census Bureau.

<sup>12</sup> The poverty guidelines are issued each year by the Department of Health and Human Services. The guidelines are a simplified version of the Census Bureau's poverty thresholds used for administrative purposes—for instance, determining financial eligibility for certain federal programs. For more details and guidelines, refer to <<https://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty-guidelines>>.

<sup>13</sup> The traditional school lunch valuation is still available on the public-use CPS ASEC file at the family level as F\_MV\_SL, while the new valuation is available at the SPM unit level as SPM\_SCHLUNCH.

<sup>14</sup> The details of the revised 2021 school lunch valuation methodology can be found at <[www.census.gov/library/working-papers/2022/demo/SEHSD-WP2022-15.html](http://www.census.gov/library/working-papers/2022/demo/SEHSD-WP2022-15.html)>.

<sup>15</sup> Details of changing from national average WIC benefit values to state-varying average WIC values can be found at <[www.census.gov/library/working-papers/2020/demo/SEHSD-WP2020-16.html](http://www.census.gov/library/working-papers/2020/demo/SEHSD-WP2020-16.html)>.

<sup>16</sup> More information about income restrictions for EBB can be found at <[www.fcc.gov/broadbandbenefit](http://www.fcc.gov/broadbandbenefit)>.

<sup>17</sup> HUD operates two major housing assistance programs: public housing and tenant-based or voucher programs. Previous research has found that households misreport whether they receive public housing or rental assistance in the CPS ASEC and that the value of public housing is not unambiguously worth less than the value of rental assistance (Renwick, 2017). Given these ambiguities and increasing challenges in the reporting of housing subsidy values across various types of housing assistance, beginning in the 2016 SPM report we have eliminated the adjustment factor previously applied to public housing subsidy values.

<sup>18</sup> HUD regulations define “adjusted household income” as cash income, excluding income from certain sources minus numerous deductions. Three of the income exclusions can be identified from the CPS ASEC: income from the employment of children, student financial assistance, and earnings in excess of \$480 for each full-time student 18 years or older. Deductions that can be modeled from the CPS ASEC include \$480 for each dependent, \$400 for any elderly or disabled family member, child care, and medical expenses.

<sup>19</sup> Wheaton and Stevens (2016) compare the Census Bureau's tax calculator to TAXSIM and the Bakija tax model and find consistency in tax estimates across the models.

<sup>20</sup> Median weekly work expenses were \$44.78 for 2021 using the 2018 SIPP.

<sup>21</sup> Edwards et al. (2014) examined an alternative method of valuing work-related expenses using the ACS.

<sup>22</sup> Some analysts have suggested that this cap may be inappropriate in certain cases, such as if the parent is in school, looking for work, or receiving types of compensation other than earnings.

<sup>23</sup> We make the simplifying assumption that respondents were insured by Medicare for the entire year.

<sup>24</sup> The family income assumption is based on a rough estimate of eligibility and participation in at least one of the following programs: Qualified Medicare Beneficiary, Specified Low-Income Medicare Beneficiary, or Qualified Individual or Qualified Disabled and Working Individuals. We do not take into account the possibility of (state-specific) asset requirements.

<sup>25</sup> For more details on changes to medical expenditures estimation, refer to Berchick and Jackson (2019) and U.S. Census Bureau (2019).

Table B-1.

**Two-Adult, Two-Child Poverty Thresholds: 2020 and 2021**

(In nominal dollars)

Measure	2020	Standard error	2021	Standard error
<b>Official Poverty Measure</b>				
Official poverty measure .....	26,246	N	27,479	N
<b>Research Supplemental Poverty Measure</b>				
Owners with mortgages .....	29,959	241	31,107	280
Owners without mortgages .....	25,222	402	26,279	284
Renters .....	30,150	255	31,453	231

N Not available.

Source: The Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) thresholds were produced by Juan Munoz in the Division of Price and Index Number Research, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The thresholds and standard errors are based on data from the U.S. Consumer Expenditure Survey (CE) Interview, with all data consumer unit weighted. Standard errors of the thresholds are derived using replicate weights available in the CE Interview data files. Information regarding the estimation of standard errors based on CE replicate weights is available at <[www.bls.gov/cex/pumd-getting-started-guide.htm](http://www.bls.gov/cex/pumd-getting-started-guide.htm)>. Thresholds and standard errors are produced for research purposes only, and are not considered BLS production quality. Methodological details and related research regarding the SPM threshold are available at <<https://stats.bls.gov/pir/spmhome.htm>>. The 2021 thresholds and related statistics were finalized as of June 1, 2022. Those for 2020 were finalized as of September 3, 2021.

Table B-2.

**Number and Percentage of People in Poverty Using the Supplemental Poverty Measure by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 2009 to 2021**

(Populations in thousands. Margins of error in thousands or percentage points as appropriate. Population as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar22.pdf>>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	All people					Under 18 years					18 to 64 years					65 years and over				
	Total	Below poverty				Total	Below poverty				Total	Below poverty				Total	Below poverty			
		Number		Percent			Number		Percent			Number		Percent			Number		Percent	
		Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)	Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)		Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)	Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)		Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)	Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)		Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)	Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)
ALL RACES	328,722	25,584	718	7.8	0.2	73,467	3,829	264	5.2	0.4	199,062	15,752	501	7.9	0.3	56,193	6,003	238	10.7	0.4
2021 <sup>2</sup>	328,059	30,041	777	9.2	0.2	74,031	7,196	331	9.7	0.4	199,753	17,710	533	8.9	0.3	54,276	5,135	239	9.5	0.4
2019 <sup>3</sup>	325,268	38,300	876	11.8	0.3	73,151	9,253	358	12.6	0.5	197,475	22,073	603	11.2	0.3	54,642	6,975	251	12.8	0.5
2019	325,268	38,163	895	11.7	0.3	73,151	9,119	354	12.5	0.5	197,475	22,072	606	11.2	0.3	54,642	6,972	258	12.8	0.5
2018	324,356	41,420	861	12.8	0.3	73,793	10,096	381	13.7	0.5	197,775	24,151	564	12.2	0.3	52,788	7,174	250	13.6	0.5
2017 <sup>4</sup>	323,144	42,075	1,004	13.0	0.3	74,066	10,532	394	14.2	0.5	198,012	24,582	655	12.4	0.3	51,066	6,960	276	13.6	0.5
2017	323,156	44,972	993	13.9	0.3	73,963	11,521	399	15.6	0.5	198,113	26,244	628	13.2	0.3	51,080	7,207	274	14.1	0.5
2016	320,372	44,752	810	14.0	0.3	74,047	11,281	349	15.2	0.5	197,051	26,303	571	13.3	0.3	49,274	7,168	235	14.5	0.5
2015	318,868	46,250	902	14.5	0.3	74,062	12,026	370	16.2	0.5	197,260	27,719	596	14.1	0.3	47,547	6,506	239	13.7	0.5
2014	316,168	49,241	862	15.6	0.3	73,920	12,631	359	17.1	0.5	196,254	29,983	576	15.3	0.3	45,994	6,627	224	14.4	0.5
2013 <sup>5</sup>	313,443	49,852	1,493	15.9	0.5	73,787	13,367	642	18.1	0.9	194,694	29,467	987	15.1	0.5	44,963	7,019	390	15.6	0.9
2013 <sup>6</sup>	313,395	48,671	1,051	15.5	0.3	74,055	12,177	388	16.4	0.5	194,833	29,987	700	15.4	0.4	44,508	6,507	271	14.6	0.6
2012	311,116	49,730	923	16.0	0.3	74,187	13,358	366	18.0	0.5	193,642	29,953	584	15.5	0.3	43,287	6,419	217	14.8	0.5
2011	308,827	49,567	902	16.1	0.3	74,108	13,349	376	18.0	0.5	193,213	29,971	578	15.5	0.3	41,507	6,247	229	15.1	0.5
2010	306,553	48,841	918	15.9	0.3	74,296	13,292	372	17.9	0.5	192,481	29,257	610	15.2	0.3	39,777	6,292	221	15.8	0.6
2009 <sup>7</sup>	304,282	45,995	867	15.1	0.3	74,554	12,702	389	17.0	0.5	190,781	27,505	564	14.4	0.3	38,947	5,788	230	14.9	0.6
WHITE ALONE <sup>8</sup>	249,250	17,268	560	6.9	0.2	52,034	2,347	197	4.5	0.4	150,671	10,455	395	6.9	0.3	46,545	4,466	207	9.6	0.4
2020 <sup>2</sup>	249,385	20,291	594	8.1	0.2	52,636	4,442	241	8.4	0.5	151,424	12,042	429	8.0	0.3	45,326	3,808	211	8.4	0.5
2019 <sup>3</sup>	248,400	26,029	645	10.5	0.3	52,808	5,954	266	11.3	0.5	149,832	14,824	455	9.9	0.3	45,760	5,251	235	11.5	0.5
2019	248,400	26,089	669	10.5	0.3	52,808	5,928	270	11.2	0.5	149,832	14,906	459	9.9	0.3	45,760	5,256	246	11.5	0.5
2018	248,001	27,820	665	11.2	0.3	53,130	6,186	268	11.6	0.5	150,564	16,251	437	10.8	0.3	44,307	5,384	233	12.2	0.5
2017 <sup>4</sup>	247,675	28,380	797	11.5	0.3	53,520	6,645	302	12.4	0.6	151,156	16,496	503	10.9	0.3	42,999	5,239	251	12.2	0.6
2017	247,695	30,433	780	12.3	0.3	53,445	7,365	296	13.8	0.5	151,259	17,662	487	11.7	0.3	42,991	5,406	257	12.6	0.6
2016	246,310	30,717	617	12.5	0.3	53,643	7,212	250	13.4	0.5	151,044	18,002	433	11.9	0.3	41,623	5,502	231	13.2	0.5
2015	245,805	31,493	735	12.8	0.3	53,819	7,903	299	14.7	0.6	151,731	18,741	495	12.4	0.3	40,254	4,849	224	12.0	0.6
2014	244,468	33,973	696	13.9	0.3	53,852	8,065	264	15.0	0.5	151,562	20,844	477	13.8	0.3	39,054	5,064	203	13.0	0.5
2013 <sup>5</sup>	243,591	34,906	1,131	14.3	0.5	53,882	8,901	490	16.5	0.9	151,234	20,524	765	13.6	0.5	38,475	5,481	367	14.2	0.9
2013 <sup>6</sup>	243,399	33,445	818	13.7	0.3	54,160	7,664	292	14.2	0.5	151,334	20,686	564	13.7	0.4	37,905	5,095	240	13.4	0.6
2012	242,469	34,002	724	14.0	0.3	54,388	8,374	258	15.4	0.5	151,042	20,526	466	13.6	0.3	37,039	5,102	195	13.8	0.5
2011	241,586	34,339	732	14.2	0.3	54,438	8,622	269	15.8	0.5	151,416	20,774	488	13.7	0.3	35,732	4,943	209	13.8	0.6
2010	240,281	33,858	725	14.1	0.3	54,789	8,529	291	15.6	0.5	151,218	20,375	488	13.5	0.3	34,274	4,954	212	14.5	0.6
2009 <sup>7</sup>	239,024	32,045	704	13.4	0.3	54,981	8,303	284	15.1	0.5	150,363	19,249	476	12.8	0.3	33,680	4,494	207	13.3	0.6
WHITE ALONE, NOT HISPANIC	194,532	11,146	447	5.7	0.2	36,125	976	116	2.7	0.3	116,561	6,604	316	5.7	0.3	41,845	3,566	201	8.5	0.5
2020 <sup>2</sup>	195,284	12,699	488	6.5	0.3	36,658	2,071	169	5.7	0.5	117,763	7,618	348	6.5	0.3	40,863	3,009	195	7.4	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 2021—Con.**

(Populations in thousands. Margins of error in thousands or percentage points as appropriate. Population as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar22.pdf>>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	All people					Under 18 years					18 to 64 years					65 years and over				
	Below poverty					Below poverty					Below poverty					Below poverty				
	Number		Percent			Number		Percent			Number		Percent			Number		Percent		
	Total	Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)	Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)	Total	Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)	Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)	Total	Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)	Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)	Total	Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)	Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)
2019 <sup>5</sup> .....	194,858	15,921	477	8.2	0.2	36,607	2,577	176	7.0	0.5	116,810	9,189	342	7.9	0.3	41,442	4,156	209	10.0	0.5
2019.....	194,858	15,914	492	8.2	0.3	36,607	2,554	178	7.0	0.5	116,810	9,183	347	7.9	0.3	41,442	4,177	224	10.1	0.5
2018.....	195,060	16,932	522	8.7	0.3	36,863	2,582	166	7.0	0.4	117,979	10,037	384	8.5	0.3	40,218	4,313	216	10.7	0.5
2017 <sup>4</sup> .....	195,487	17,689	555	9.0	0.3	37,391	3,023	190	8.1	0.5	118,969	10,335	376	8.7	0.3	39,127	4,332	231	11.1	0.6
2017.....	195,530	19,249	594	9.8	0.3	37,321	3,558	193	9.5	0.5	119,078	11,253	399	9.4	0.3	39,131	4,438	244	11.3	0.6
2016.....	195,453	19,446	564	9.9	0.3	37,717	3,302	176	8.8	0.5	119,785	11,609	414	9.7	0.3	37,951	4,535	220	11.9	0.6
2015.....	195,646	20,082	553	10.3	0.3	38,055	4,001	217	10.5	0.6	120,908	12,114	381	10.0	0.3	36,682	3,967	210	10.8	0.6
2014.....	195,352	21,320	574	10.9	0.3	38,201	3,790	190	9.9	0.5	121,424	13,381	402	11.0	0.3	35,727	4,148	190	11.6	0.5
2013 <sup>5</sup> .....	195,247	21,742	903	11.1	0.5	38,296	4,331	346	11.3	0.9	121,629	12,893	619	10.6	0.5	35,322	4,518	348	12.8	1.0
2013 <sup>6</sup> .....	195,399	20,946	668	10.7	0.3	38,626	3,364	214	8.7	0.6	121,991	13,373	481	11.0	0.4	34,781	4,209	229	12.1	0.7
2012.....	195,330	20,946	596	10.7	0.3	38,978	3,730	191	9.6	0.5	122,221	12,956	401	10.6	0.3	34,131	4,260	189	12.5	0.6
2011.....	195,148	21,406	586	11.0	0.3	39,143	3,949	207	10.1	0.5	123,101	13,288	393	10.8	0.3	32,904	4,169	193	12.7	0.6
2010.....	194,996	21,419	592	11.0	0.3	39,650	3,948	196	10.0	0.5	123,731	13,253	439	10.7	0.4	31,616	4,219	206	13.3	0.6
2009 <sup>7</sup> .....	194,814	20,084	569	10.3	0.3	40,078	3,908	200	9.8	0.5	123,579	12,340	391	10.0	0.3	31,157	3,836	198	12.3	0.6
<b>BLACK ALONE OR IN COMBINATION</b>																				
2021.....	48,363	5,279	348	10.9	0.7	13,579	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 <sup>2</sup> .....	48,432	6,915	380	14.3	0.8	13,743	2,143	188	15.6	1.3	29,202	3,937	222	13.5	0.8	5,487	834	73	15.2	1.3
2019 <sup>5</sup> .....	47,419	8,838	431	18.6	0.9	13,182	2,613	200	19.8	1.5	28,842	5,076	270	17.6	0.9	5,394	1,148	83	21.3	1.5
2019.....	47,419	8,585	429	18.1	0.9	13,182	2,494	197	18.9	1.5	28,842	4,961	271	17.2	0.9	5,394	1,130	82	21.0	1.5
2018.....	46,919	9,416	451	20.1	1.0	13,316	3,010	221	22.6	1.6	28,423	5,269	276	18.5	1.0	5,180	1,137	86	22.0	1.6
2017 <sup>4</sup> .....	46,476	9,476	397	20.4	0.9	13,302	2,918	210	21.9	1.6	28,231	5,447	245	19.3	0.9	4,942	1,111	77	22.5	1.5
2017.....	46,540	10,094	430	21.7	0.9	13,336	3,129	215	23.5	1.6	28,253	5,800	268	20.5	0.9	4,952	1,165	84	23.5	1.7
2016.....	45,784	9,659	398	21.1	0.9	13,290	3,068	207	23.1	1.5	27,834	5,520	237	19.8	0.9	4,660	1,070	70	23.0	1.5
2015.....	45,326	10,221	436	22.5	1.0	13,227	3,090	194	23.4	1.5	27,653	6,056	279	21.9	1.0	4,447	1,075	78	24.2	1.7
2014.....	44,686	10,477	356	23.4	0.8	12,995	3,371	182	25.9	1.4	27,442	6,121	234	22.3	0.8	4,249	986	63	23.2	1.5
2013 <sup>5</sup> .....	44,250	10,717	717	24.2	1.5	13,140	3,449	336	26.3	2.4	27,056	6,230	453	23.0	1.6	4,054	1,038	132	25.6	3.2
2013 <sup>6</sup> .....	44,188	10,774	513	24.4	1.1	13,179	3,473	231	26.4	1.7	26,923	6,382	330	23.7	1.2	4,085	919	77	22.5	1.9
2012.....	43,692	11,159	450	25.5	1.0	13,217	3,698	235	28.0	1.7	26,482	6,561	255	24.8	1.0	3,993	900	68	22.5	1.7
2011.....	42,750	10,832	416	25.3	1.0	13,070	3,665	211	28.0	1.6	25,962	6,281	247	24.2	0.9	3,718	886	64	23.8	1.7
2010.....	42,472	10,656	383	25.1	0.9	13,102	3,602	190	27.5	1.4	25,815	6,172	236	23.9	0.9	3,555	882	59	24.8	1.7
2009 <sup>7</sup> .....	41,802	9,540	386	22.8	0.9	13,145	3,219	197	24.5	1.5	25,207	5,438	234	21.6	0.9	3,450	882	58	25.6	1.7
<b>BLACK ALONE<sup>9</sup></b>																				
2021.....	44,087	4,998	336	11.3	0.8	11,298	917	143	8.1	1.3	27,114	3,139	216	11.6	0.8	5,675	942	83	16.6	1.4
2020 <sup>2</sup> .....	43,831	6,435	353	14.7	0.8	11,305	1,908	175	16.9	1.5	27,198	3,713	208	13.7	0.8	5,328	814	72	15.3	1.3
2019 <sup>5</sup> .....	43,094	8,144	409	18.9	1.0	10,980	2,245	176	20.4	1.6	26,857	4,768	265	17.8	1.0	5,257	1,130	82	21.5	1.5
2019.....	43,094	7,907	408	18.3	0.9	10,980	2,136	173	19.5	1.6	26,857	4,659	266	17.3	1.0	5,257	1,113	82	21.2	1.5

Footnotes provided 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 2021—Con.**

(Populations in thousands. Margins of error in thousands or percentage points as appropriate. Population as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar22.pdf>>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	All people					Under 18 years					18 to 64 years					65 years and over				
	Total	Below poverty				Total	Below poverty				Total	Below poverty				Total	Below poverty			
		Number		Percent			Number		Percent			Number		Percent			Number		Percent	
		Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)	Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)		Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)	Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)		Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)	Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)		Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)	Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)
2018.....	42,842	8,727	432	20.4	1.0	11,153	2,624	203	23.5	1.8	26,644	4,985	273	18.7	1.0	5,045	1,118	86	22.2	1.7
2017 <sup>4</sup> .....	42,560	8,775	375	20.6	0.9	11,089	2,529	189	22.8	1.7	26,645	5,154	238	19.3	0.9	4,827	1,092	77	22.6	1.6
2017.....	42,564	9,394	410	22.1	1.0	11,081	2,758	196	24.9	1.8	26,648	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	11,193	2,740	198	24.5	1.8	26,286	5,295	235	20.1	0.9	4,561	1,052	69	23.1	1.5
2015.....	41,703	9,527	423	22.8	1.0	11,166	2,701	182	24.2	1.6	26,194	5,781	274	22.1	1.0	4,343	1,046	75	24.1	1.7
2014.....	41,226	9,746	329	23.6	0.8	11,129	2,938	161	26.4	1.4	25,954	5,837	221	22.5	0.8	4,143	970	62	23.4	1.5
2013 <sup>5</sup> .....	40,594	9,729	641	24.0	1.6	11,098	2,876	295	25.9	2.6	25,562	5,853	416	22.9	1.6	3,933	1,000	128	25.4	3.2
2013 <sup>6</sup> .....	40,671	10,056	498	24.7	1.2	11,143	3,084	214	27.7	1.9	25,552	6,073	330	23.8	1.3	3,975	899	78	22.6	2.0
2012.....	40,208	10,363	415	25.8	1.0	11,161	3,214	204	28.8	1.8	25,154	6,276	251	24.9	1.0	3,893	873	66	22.4	1.7
2011.....	39,696	10,180	405	25.6	1.0	11,225	3,283	198	29.2	1.8	24,831	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	11,239	3,205	180	28.5	1.6	24,667	5,880	234	23.8	0.9	3,443	854	58	24.8	1.7
2009 <sup>7</sup> .....	38,946	8,979	363	23.1	0.9	11,414	2,875	177	25.2	1.5	24,166	5,232	225	21.7	0.9	3,366	872	57	25.9	1.7
BLACK ALONE, NOT HISPANIC																				
2021.....	40,955	4,596	323	11.2	0.8	10,245	846	138	8.3	1.3	25,257	2,841	207	11.2	0.8	5,454	909	81	16.7	1.5
2020 <sup>2</sup> .....	40,766	6,017	344	14.8	0.8	10,298	1,772	169	17.2	1.6	25,339	3,452	206	13.6	0.8	5,128	793	72	15.5	1.4
2019 <sup>3</sup> .....	40,206	7,555	388	18.8	0.9	10,065	2,075	173	20.6	1.7	25,093	4,402	242	17.5	0.9	5,048	1,078	80	21.4	1.6
2019.....	40,206	7,330	384	18.2	0.9	10,065	1,966	168	19.5	1.7	25,093	4,296	242	17.1	0.9	5,048	1,068	80	21.2	1.6
2018.....	39,779	8,109	410	20.4	1.0	10,161	2,407	188	23.7	1.8	24,815	4,641	264	18.7	1.0	4,803	1,061	85	22.1	1.7
2017 <sup>4</sup> .....	39,719	8,025	374	20.2	0.9	10,138	2,254	184	22.2	1.8	24,982	4,758	235	19.0	0.9	4,599	1,013	72	22.0	1.5
2017.....	39,714	8,680	405	21.9	1.0	10,133	2,483	189	24.5	1.9	24,983	5,121	256	20.5	1.0	4,598	1,076	77	23.4	1.7
2016.....	39,257	8,433	377	21.5	0.9	10,218	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.....	39,257	8,966	399	22.8	1.0	10,274	2,476	169	24.1	1.6	24,769	5,469	257	22.1	1.0	4,214	1,021	76	24.2	1.8
2014.....	38,605	8,994	326	23.3	0.8	10,236	2,686	151	26.2	1.5	24,357	5,388	221	22.1	0.9	4,013	920	63	22.9	1.6
2013 <sup>5</sup> .....	38,021	9,130	610	24.0	1.6	10,104	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 <sup>6</sup> .....	37,783	9,306	459	24.6	1.2	10,113	2,813	201	27.8	2.0	23,829	5,633	304	23.6	1.3	3,841	860	76	22.4	2.0
2012.....	37,619	9,601	390	25.5	1.0	10,203	2,905	188	28.5	1.8	23,666	5,862	241	24.8	1.0	3,750	834	62	22.2	1.7
2011.....	37,104	9,356	404	25.2	1.1	10,190	2,928	190	28.7	1.9	23,354	5,586	244	23.9	1.0	3,559	842	60	23.7	1.7
2010.....	36,746	9,172	371	25.0	1.0	10,283	2,907	167	28.3	1.6	23,134	5,433	231	23.5	1.0	3,329	832	57	25.0	1.7
2009 <sup>7</sup> .....	36,589	8,292	350	22.7	0.9	10,507	2,631	165	25.0	1.6	22,817	4,840	219	21.2	0.9	3,265	821	55	25.1	1.7
ASIAN ALONE OR IN COMBINATION																				
2021.....	23,479	2,098	179	8.9	0.8	5,641	258	61	4.6	1.1	14,828	1,374	134	9.3	0.9	3,011	465	59	15.5	1.9
2020 <sup>2</sup> .....	22,926	1,952	209	8.5	0.9	5,568	353	73	6.3	1.3	14,612	1,207	143	8.3	1.0	2,747	392	58	14.3	2.1
2019 <sup>3</sup> .....	22,460	2,410	191	10.7	0.8	5,254	419	69	8.0	1.3	14,483	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	14,483	1,577	140	10.9	1.0	2,724	474	67	17.4	2.4

Footnotes provided 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 2021—Con.**

(Populations in thousands. Margins of error in thousands or percentage points as appropriate. Population as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar22.pdf>>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	All people					Under 18 years					18 to 64 years					65 years and over				
	Total	Below poverty				Total	Below poverty				Total	Below poverty				Total	Below poverty			
		Number		Percent			Number		Percent			Number		Percent			Number		Percent	
		Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)	Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)		Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)	Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)		Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)	Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)		Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)	Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)
2018.....	22,070	2,938	225	13.3	1.0	5,183	569	86	11.0	1.6	14,348	1,859	144	13.0	1.0	2,539	509	58	20.1	2.2
2017 <sup>4</sup> .....	21,567	2,930	213	13.6	1.0	5,182	629	83	12.1	1.6	13,993	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.....	20,773	2,976	217	14.3	1.1	4,939	582	85	11.8	1.7	13,581	1,942	160	14.3	1.2	2,253	453	57	20.1	2.5
2015.....	20,046	3,108	225	15.5	1.1	4,738	599	80	12.7	1.7	13,133	2,064	161	15.7	1.2	2,176	445	56	20.4	2.6
2014.....	19,694	3,249	245	16.5	1.2	4,800	671	87	14.0	1.8	12,834	2,095	169	16.3	1.3	2,059	483	59	23.5	2.8
2013 <sup>5</sup> .....	19,186	2,974	375	15.5	1.9	4,904	672	151	13.7	3.0	12,393	1,921	247	15.5	2.0	1,889	381	88	20.2	4.5
2013 <sup>6</sup> .....	19,030	3,022	264	15.9	1.4	4,747	608	93	12.8	1.9	12,374	2,022	186	16.3	1.4	1,910	391	55	20.5	2.7
2012.....	18,191	2,928	223	16.1	1.2	4,575	724	90	15.8	1.9	11,913	1,891	147	15.9	1.2	1,703	312	43	18.3	2.5
2011.....	17,821	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.....	17,249	2,772	215	16.1	1.2	4,319	591	90	13.7	2.0	11,414	1,807	142	15.8	1.3	1,515	374	50	24.7	3.2
2009 <sup>7</sup> .....	16,744	2,973	212	17.8	1.2	4,322	714	85	16.5	1.9	11,022	1,929	139	17.5	1.2	1,400	331	46	23.6	3.2
ASIAN ALONE <sup>10</sup>																				
2021.....	20,700	1,956	178	9.5	0.9	4,223	217	58	5.1	1.4	13,577	1,295	134	9.5	1.0	2,900	444	56	15.3	1.9
2020 <sup>2</sup> .....	20,354	1,788	204	8.8	1.0	4,286	288	70	6.7	1.6	13,422	1,118	139	8.3	1.0	2,646	381	58	14.4	2.2
2019 <sup>3</sup> .....	19,940	2,257	189	11.3	0.9	3,930	371	63	9.5	1.6	13,373	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	13,373	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	13,292	1,762	146	13.3	1.1	2,479	503	58	20.3	2.2
2017 <sup>4</sup> .....	19,538	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.....	19,484	2,948	204	15.1	1.0	4,028	593	79	14.7	1.9	13,097	1,894	138	14.5	1.0	2,358	461	55	19.5	2.3
2016.....	18,897	2,774	204	14.7	1.1	3,892	507	76	13.0	1.9	12,796	1,818	152	14.2	1.2	2,209	448	56	20.3	2.5
2015.....	18,249	2,929	221	16.1	1.2	3,794	536	80	14.1	2.1	12,325	1,958	154	15.9	1.2	2,130	436	56	20.5	2.6
2014.....	17,796	3,075	243	17.3	1.3	3,755	606	84	16.1	2.2	12,012	1,992	169	16.6	1.4	2,029	477	58	23.5	2.8
2013 <sup>5</sup> .....	17,261	2,747	350	15.9	2.0	3,770	559	138	14.8	3.7	11,646	1,815	232	15.6	2.0	1,845	373	89	20.2	4.6
2013 <sup>6</sup> .....	17,070	2,800	260	16.4	1.5	3,658	507	85	13.9	2.3	11,531	1,907	183	16.5	1.5	1,881	386	54	20.5	2.7
2012.....	16,433	2,737	213	16.7	1.2	3,611	633	84	17.5	2.3	11,153	1,798	141	16.1	1.2	1,669	305	43	18.3	2.5
2011.....	16,094	2,715	215	16.9	1.3	3,665	533	74	14.5	2.0	10,873	1,861	159	17.1	1.4	1,555	322	44	20.7	2.9
2010.....	15,619	2,590	210	16.6	1.3	3,439	516	85	15.0	2.3	10,696	1,702	141	15.9	1.3	1,484	372	50	25.1	3.2
2009 <sup>7</sup> .....	15,238	2,782	199	18.3	1.3	3,480	636	77	18.3	2.1	10,387	1,821	135	17.5	1.3	1,372	326	46	23.8	3.2
AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE ALONE OR IN COMBINATION																				
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 <sup>2</sup> .....	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 <sup>3</sup> .....	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

Footnotes provided 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 2021—Con.**

(Populations in thousands. Margins of error in thousands or percentage points as appropriate. Population as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar22.pdf>>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	All people					Under 18 years					18 to 64 years					65 years and over				
	Total	Below poverty				Total	Below poverty				Total	Below poverty				Total	Below poverty			
		Number		Percent			Number		Percent			Number		Percent			Number		Percent	
		Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)	Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)		Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)	Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)		Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)	Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)		Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)	Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)
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 <sup>4</sup> .....	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 <sup>5</sup> .....	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 <sup>6</sup> .....	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 <sup>7</sup> .....	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 <sup>11</sup>																				
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 <sup>2</sup> .....	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 <sup>5</sup> .....	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 <sup>4</sup> .....	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 <sup>5</sup> .....	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 <sup>6</sup> .....	3,369	789	183	23.4	4.0	989	236	82	23.9	7.2	2,114	505	112	23.9	4.0	266	48	25	18.0	8.2
2012.....	3,475	1,052	193	30.3	3.8	1,064	357	77	33.5	5.2	2,135	630	126	29.5	4.1	276	65	22	23.5	6.6
2011.....	3,216	851	132	26.5	3.3	949	270	70	28.4	6.1	2,060	543	85	26.4	3.4	207	38	12	18.5	5.8
2010.....	3,093	808	181	26.1	4.7	955	294	80	30.7	6.5	1,964	486	111	24.8	4.7	174	28	9	16.0	5.0
2009 <sup>7</sup> .....	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																				
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 <sup>2</sup> .....	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

Footnotes provided 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 2021—Con.**

(Populations in thousands. Margins of error in thousands or percentage points as appropriate. Population as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar22.pdf>>)

Race, Hispanic origin, and year	All people					Under 18 years					18 to 64 years					65 years and over				
	Total	Below poverty				Total	Below poverty				Total	Below poverty				Total	Below poverty			
		Number		Percent			Number		Percent			Number		Percent			Number		Percent	
		Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)	Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)		Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)	Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)		Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)	Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)		Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)	Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)
2019 <sup>3</sup> .....	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 <sup>4</sup> .....	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 <sup>5</sup> .....	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 <sup>6</sup> .....	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 <sup>7</sup> .....	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) <sup>12</sup>																				
2021.....	62,654	7,022	342	11.2	0.5	18,820	1,575	155	8.4	0.8	38,622	4,465	236	11.6	0.6	5,213	983	82	18.8	1.6
2020 <sup>2</sup> .....	61,878	8,672	443	14.0	0.7	18,883	2,768	203	14.7	1.1	38,089	5,050	282	13.3	0.7	4,906	855	80	17.4	1.6
2019 <sup>5</sup> .....	60,724	11,437	478	18.8	0.8	18,731	3,804	223	20.3	1.2	37,207	6,433	310	17.3	0.8	4,787	1,200	82	25.1	1.7
2019.....	60,724	11,464	475	18.9	0.8	18,731	3,788	214	20.2	1.1	37,207	6,505	312	17.5	0.8	4,787	1,171	81	24.5	1.7
2018.....	60,095	12,216	442	20.3	0.7	18,878	4,111	224	21.8	1.2	36,673	6,944	275	18.9	0.8	4,544	1,161	75	25.5	1.7
2017 <sup>4</sup> .....	59,224	12,146	533	20.5	0.9	18,768	4,152	248	22.1	1.3	36,136	6,949	318	19.2	0.9	4,320	1,044	84	24.2	1.9
2017.....	59,227	12,654	488	21.4	0.8	18,749	4,355	238	23.2	1.3	36,156	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	35,113	7,160	264	20.4	0.7	4,057	1,061	72	26.2	1.8
2015.....	56,873	12,862	487	22.6	0.9	18,324	4,485	227	24.5	1.2	34,686	7,425	290	21.4	0.8	3,863	953	69	24.7	1.8
2014.....	55,614	14,429	449	25.9	0.8	18,105	4,998	228	27.6	1.2	33,873	8,433	265	24.9	0.8	3,636	998	70	27.4	1.9
2013 <sup>5</sup> .....	54,330	14,649	857	27.0	1.6	18,047	5,147	390	28.5	2.2	32,839	8,487	546	25.8	1.7	3,443	1,015	148	29.5	4.3
2013 <sup>6</sup> .....	54,253	14,085	556	26.0	1.0	17,946	4,882	242	27.2	1.4	32,903	8,239	342	25.0	1.0	3,405	964	77	28.3	2.2
2012.....	53,230	14,819	450	27.8	0.8	17,789	5,379	212	30.2	1.2	32,228	8,489	275	26.3	0.8	3,213	951	67	29.6	2.1
2011.....	52,358	14,589	502	27.9	1.0	17,679	5,341	225	30.2	1.3	31,643	8,417	314	26.6	1.0	3,036	832	70	27.4	2.3
2010.....	51,074	14,141	476	27.7	0.9	17,475	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 <sup>7</sup> .....	49,797	13,510	465	27.1	0.9	17,103	4,984	217	29.1	1.3	29,978	7,800	283	26.0	0.9	2,716	726	52	26.7	1.9

Footnotes provided on next page.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Implementation of 2020 Census-based population controls.

<sup>3</sup> Estimates reflect the implementation of revised Supplemental Poverty Measure methodology.

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

<sup>5</sup> The 2014 CPS ASEC included redesigned questions for income and health insurance coverage. All of the approximately 98,000 addresses were eligible to receive the redesigned set of health insurance coverage questions. The redesigned income questions were implemented to a subsample of the 98,000 addresses using a probability split panel design. Approximately 68,000 addresses were eligible to receive a set of income questions similar to those used in the 2013 CPS ASEC, and the remaining 30,000 addresses were eligible to receive the redesigned income questions. The source of these 2013 estimates is the portion of the CPS ASEC sample that received the redesigned income questions, approximately 30,000 addresses.

<sup>6</sup> 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.

<sup>7</sup> Implementation of 2010 Census-based population controls.

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

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

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

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

<sup>12</sup> Because Hispanics may be any race, data in this report for Hispanics overlap with data for racial groups. Of those who reported only one race, being Hispanic was reported by 16.6 percent of White householders, 5.6 percent of Black householders, 2.9 percent of Asian householders, and 29.7 percent of American Indian and Alaska Native householders. Data users should exercise caution when interpreting aggregate results for the Hispanic population and for race groups because these populations consist of many distinct groups that differ in socioeconomic characteristics, culture, and recency of immigration. Data were first collected for Hispanics in 1972.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2010 to 2022 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Table B-3.

# Number and Percentage of People in Poverty Using the Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2020 and 2021

(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/cpsmar22.pdf>>)

Characteristic	SPM 2020 <sup>1</sup>				SPM 2021				Difference	
	Number		Percent		Number		Percent			
	Estimate	Margin of error <sup>2</sup> (±)	Estimate	Margin of error <sup>2</sup> (±)	Estimate	Margin of error <sup>2</sup> (±)	Estimate	Margin of error <sup>2</sup> (±)	Number	Percent
<b>All people . . . . .</b>	<b>30,041</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>25,584</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>*-4,458</b>	<b>*-1.4</b>
<b>Sex</b>										
Male . . . . .	14,098	427	8.7	0.3	12,363	409	7.6	0.3	*-1,735	*-1.1
Female. . . . .	15,943	441	9.6	0.3	13,220	411	7.9	0.2	*-2,723	*-1.7
<b>Age</b>										
Under 18 years . . . . .	7,196	331	9.7	0.4	3,829	264	5.2	0.4	*-3,367	*-4.5
18 to 64 years . . . . .	17,710	533	8.9	0.3	15,752	501	7.9	0.3	*-1,959	*-1.0
65 years and older. . . . .	5,135	239	9.5	0.4	6,003	238	10.7	0.4	*868	*1.2
<b>Type of Unit</b>										
Married couple . . . . .	9,759	460	5.0	0.2	8,470	467	4.4	0.2	*-1,289	*-0.7
Cohabiting partners . . . . .	2,481	234	8.6	0.8	1,897	229	6.5	0.7	*-584	*-2.1
Female reference person. . . . .	7,793	438	18.2	1.0	4,958	350	11.7	0.8	*-2,835	*-6.4
Male reference person . . . . .	1,850	207	11.7	1.2	1,755	201	10.6	1.2	-95	-1.0
Unrelated individuals . . . . .	8,159	264	17.7	0.5	8,504	338	18.1	0.7	345	0.5
<b>Race<sup>3</sup> and Hispanic Origin</b>										
White . . . . .	20,291	594	8.1	0.2	17,268	560	6.9	0.2	*-3,023	*-1.2
White, not Hispanic. . . . .	12,699	488	6.5	0.3	11,146	447	5.7	0.2	*-1,552	*-0.8
Black . . . . .	6,435	353	14.7	0.8	4,998	336	11.3	0.8	*-1,438	*-3.3
Asian . . . . .	1,788	204	8.8	1.0	1,956	178	9.5	0.9	169	0.7
American Indian and Alaska Native . . . . .	613	113	15.5	2.7	512	110	12.4	2.4	-102	-3.1
Two or More Races. . . . .	830	121	9.0	1.3	669	121	7.3	1.3	-160	-1.7
Hispanic (any race) . . . . .	8,672	443	14.0	0.7	7,022	342	11.2	0.5	*-1,650	*-2.8
<b>Nativity</b>										
Native-born . . . . .	23,828	686	8.4	0.2	19,444	594	6.9	0.2	*-4,384	*-1.5
Foreign-born . . . . .	6,213	299	13.8	0.6	6,139	318	13.1	0.7	-74	-0.7
Naturalized citizen. . . . .	2,351	165	10.3	0.7	2,351	185	10.3	0.8	Z	Z
Not a citizen . . . . .	3,862	247	17.3	1.0	3,788	274	15.8	1.1	-74	*-1.5
<b>Educational Attainment</b>										
Total, aged 25 and older . . . . .	18,959	511	8.4	0.2	18,392	522	8.1	0.2	-567	-0.3
No high school diploma . . . . .	4,098	202	20.3	0.9	3,934	208	19.7	0.9	-164	-0.6
High school, no college . . . . .	6,989	286	11.1	0.4	6,629	287	10.3	0.4	-360	*-0.8
Some college. . . . .	4,181	206	7.3	0.3	4,139	209	7.3	0.4	-41	Z
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	3,691	213	4.3	0.2	3,690	201	4.3	0.2	-2	Z
<b>Tenure</b>										
Owner/mortgage. . . . .	5,340	350	3.9	0.2	4,802	304	3.5	0.2	*-538	*-0.4
Owner/no mortgage/rent-free. . . . .	7,323	393	8.2	0.4	7,127	363	8.0	0.4	-196	-0.2
Renter . . . . .	17,378	640	17.1	0.6	13,654	522	13.5	0.5	*-3,724	*-3.6
<b>Residence<sup>4</sup></b>										
Inside metropolitan statistical areas . . . . .	26,498	729	9.3	0.2	22,563	720	7.9	0.2	*-3,934	*-1.4
Inside principal cities . . . . .	12,688	562	11.9	0.5	10,278	515	9.8	0.4	*-2,410	*-2.1
Outside principal cities . . . . .	13,809	472	7.7	0.3	12,285	536	6.8	0.3	*-1,524	*-1.0
Outside metropolitan statistical areas . . . . .	3,544	380	8.3	0.7	3,020	330	7.1	0.6	*-523	*-1.2
<b>Region</b>										
Northeast. . . . .	4,835	348	8.6	0.6	4,285	334	7.6	0.6	*-551	*-0.9
Midwest . . . . .	4,562	305	6.7	0.4	3,788	273	5.6	0.4	*-774	*-1.1
South. . . . .	12,726	553	10.1	0.4	10,568	480	8.4	0.4	*-2,158	*-1.8
West. . . . .	7,918	414	10.1	0.5	6,943	334	8.9	0.4	*-974	*-1.3
<b>Health Insurance Coverage</b>										
With private insurance . . . . .	9,007	379	4.1	0.2	8,308	370	3.8	0.2	*-699	*-0.3
With public, no private insurance . . . . .	15,434	565	19.0	0.6	12,433	437	14.7	0.5	*-3,001	*-4.3
Not insured . . . . .	5,601	323	19.4	1.0	4,843	310	17.4	1.0	*-758	*-2.0

Footnotes provided at end of table.

Table B-3.

### Number and Percentage of People in Poverty Using the Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2020 and 2021—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/cpsmar22.pdf>>)

Characteristic	SPM 2020 <sup>1</sup>				SPM 2021				Difference	
	Number		Percent		Number		Percent			
	Estimate	Margin of error <sup>2</sup> (±)	Estimate	Margin of error <sup>2</sup> (±)	Estimate	Margin of error <sup>2</sup> (±)	Estimate	Margin of error <sup>2</sup> (±)	Number	Percent
<b>Work Experience</b>										
Total, 18 to 64 years . . . . .	17,710	533	8.9	0.3	15,752	501	7.9	0.3	*-1,959	*-1.0
All workers . . . . .	7,131	278	4.6	0.2	5,853	249	3.8	0.2	*-1,278	*-0.8
Worked full-time, year-round . . .	1,880	120	1.9	0.1	2,172	141	2.0	0.1	*292	0.1
Less than full-time, year-round . .	5,251	237	9.8	0.4	3,680	200	8.7	0.5	*-1,570	*-1.1
Did not work at least 1 week . . . . .	10,579	381	23.0	0.7	9,899	367	21.5	0.7	*-680	*-1.5
<b>Disability Status<sup>5</sup></b>										
Total, 18 to 64 years . . . . .	17,710	533	8.9	0.3	15,752	501	7.9	0.3	*-1,959	*-1.0
With a disability . . . . .	2,635	167	17.7	1.0	2,536	170	15.8	1.0	-99	*-1.9
With no disability . . . . .	15,046	477	8.2	0.3	13,178	472	7.2	0.3	*-1,869	*-0.9

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

Z Rounds to zero.

<sup>1</sup> Implementation of 2020 Census-based population controls.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

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

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

<sup>5</sup> 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, 2021 and 2022 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).



Table B-4.

**Number and Percentage of People in Poverty by Different Poverty Measures: 2021**

(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/tech-docs/cpsmar22.pdf>>)

Characteristic	Number	Official*				SPM				Difference	
		Number		Percent		Number		Percent		Number	Percent
		Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)	Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)	Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)	Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)		
<b>All people</b> .....	<b>328,722</b>	<b>38,014</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>25,584</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>*-12,431</b>	<b>*-3.8</b>
<b>Sex</b>											
Male .....	162,090	17,073	480	10.5	0.3	12,363	409	7.6	0.3	*-4,709	*-2.9
Female .....	166,632	20,942	545	12.6	0.3	13,220	411	7.9	0.2	*-7,721	*-4.6
<b>Age</b>											
Under 18 years .....	73,467	11,230	448	15.3	0.6	3,829	264	5.2	0.4	*-7,401	*-10.1
18 to 64 years .....	199,062	20,982	516	10.5	0.3	15,752	501	7.9	0.3	*-5,230	*-2.6
65 years and older .....	56,193	5,802	236	10.3	0.4	6,003	238	10.7	0.4	*201	*0.4
<b>Type of Unit</b>											
Married couple .....	193,800	10,144	530	5.2	0.3	8,470	467	4.4	0.2	*-1,674	*-0.9
Cohabiting partners .....	29,331	7,058	388	24.1	1.0	1,897	229	6.5	0.7	*-5,161	*-17.6
Female reference person .....	42,209	9,871	554	23.4	1.2	4,958	350	11.7	0.8	*-4,913	*-11.6
Male reference person .....	16,481	1,846	202	11.2	1.2	1,755	201	10.6	1.2	-92	-0.6
Unrelated individuals .....	46,901	9,095	338	19.4	0.6	8,504	338	18.1	0.7	*-591	*-1.3
<b>Race<sup>2</sup> and Hispanic Origin</b>											
White .....	249,250	24,969	653	10.0	0.3	17,268	560	6.9	0.2	*-7,701	*-3.1
White, not Hispanic .....	194,532	15,826	528	8.1	0.3	11,146	447	5.7	0.2	*-4,679	*-2.4
Black .....	44,087	8,611	478	19.5	1.1	4,998	336	11.3	0.8	*-3,613	*-8.2
Asian .....	20,700	1,922	183	9.3	0.9	1,956	178	9.5	0.9	34	0.2
American Indian and Alaska Native .....	4,127	998	161	24.2	3.2	512	110	12.4	2.4	*-486	*-11.8
Two or More Races .....	9,203	1,301	176	14.1	1.8	669	121	7.3	1.3	*-632	*-6.9
Hispanic (any race) .....	62,654	10,719	472	17.1	0.8	7,022	342	11.2	0.5	*-3,696	*-5.9
<b>Nativity</b>											
Native-born .....	281,866	31,154	823	11.1	0.3	19,444	594	6.9	0.2	*-11,710	*-4.2
Foreign-born .....	46,856	6,860	346	14.6	0.7	6,139	318	13.1	0.7	*-721	*-1.5
Naturalized citizen .....	22,877	2,428	194	10.6	0.8	2,351	185	10.3	0.8	-77	-0.3
Not a citizen .....	23,979	4,432	289	18.5	1.1	3,788	274	15.8	1.1	*-644	*-2.7
<b>Educational Attainment</b>											
Total, aged 25 and older .....	226,274	22,630	554	10.0	0.2	18,392	522	8.1	0.2	*-4,238	*-1.9
No high school diploma .....	19,933	5,417	232	27.2	1.0	3,934	208	19.7	0.9	*-1,483	*-7.4
High school, no college .....	64,465	8,518	307	13.2	0.5	6,629	287	10.3	0.4	*-1,889	*-2.9
Some college .....	56,659	5,229	237	9.2	0.4	4,139	209	7.3	0.4	*-1,089	*-1.9
Bachelor's degree or higher .....	85,217	3,467	198	4.1	0.2	3,690	201	4.3	0.2	*223	*0.3
<b>Tenure</b>											
Owner/mortgage .....	138,465	5,857	381	4.2	0.3	4,802	304	3.5	0.2	*-1,055	*-0.8
Owner/no mortgage/rent-free .....	89,164	9,955	438	11.2	0.5	7,127	363	8.0	0.4	*-2,828	*-3.2
Renter .....	101,093	22,202	748	22.0	0.7	13,654	522	13.5	0.5	*-8,548	*-8.5
<b>Residence<sup>3</sup></b>											
Inside metropolitan statistical areas .....	286,219	31,623	943	11.0	0.3	22,563	720	7.9	0.2	*-9,060	*-3.2
Inside principal cities .....	104,736	14,992	654	14.3	0.5	10,278	515	9.8	0.4	*-4,714	*-4.5
Outside principal cities .....	181,483	16,632	702	9.2	0.4	12,285	536	6.8	0.3	*-4,346	*-2.4
Outside metropolitan statistical areas .....	42,503	6,391	541	15.0	0.8	3,020	330	7.1	0.6	*-3,371	*-7.9
<b>Region</b>											
Northeast .....	56,166	5,682	341	10.1	0.6	4,285	334	7.6	0.6	*-1,398	*-2.5
Midwest .....	68,077	7,045	382	10.3	0.6	3,788	273	5.6	0.4	*-3,257	*-4.8
South .....	126,417	16,674	661	13.2	0.5	10,568	480	8.4	0.4	*-6,106	*-4.8
West .....	78,062	8,613	348	11.0	0.4	6,943	334	8.9	0.4	*-1,669	*-2.1

Footnotes provided at end of table.

Table B-4.

**Number and Percentage of People in Poverty by Different Poverty Measures: 2021—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/tech-docs/cpsmar22.pdf>>)

Characteristic	Number	Official*				SPM				Difference	
		Number		Percent		Number		Percent		Number	Percent
		Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)	Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)	Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)	Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)		
<b>Health Insurance Coverage</b>											
With private insurance . . . . .	216,366	8,567	403	4.0	0.2	8,308	370	3.8	0.2	-258	-0.1
With public, no private insurance . . . . .	84,521	23,195	679	27.4	0.7	12,433	437	14.7	0.5	*-10,762	*-12.7
Not insured . . . . .	27,835	6,253	343	22.5	1.0	4,843	310	17.4	1.0	*-1,410	*-5.1
<b>Work Experience</b>											
Total, 18 to 64 years . . . . .	199,062	20,982	516	10.5	0.3	15,752	501	7.9	0.3	*-5,230	*-2.6
All workers . . . . .	153,008	7,189	266	4.7	0.2	5,853	249	3.8	0.2	*-1,336	*-0.9
Worked full-time, year-round . . . . .	110,720	2,045	129	1.8	0.1	2,172	141	2.0	0.1	128	0.1
Less than full-time, year-round . . . . .	42,288	5,144	210	12.2	0.5	3,680	200	8.7	0.5	*-1,464	*-3.5
Did not work at least 1 week . . . . .	46,054	13,793	371	30.0	0.7	9,899	367	21.5	0.7	*-3,894	*-8.5
<b>Disability Status<sup>4</sup></b>											
Total, 18 to 64 years . . . . .	199,062	20,982	516	10.5	0.3	15,752	501	7.9	0.3	*-5,230	*-2.6
With a disability . . . . .	16,039	3,993	206	24.9	1.1	2,536	170	15.8	1.0	*-1,457	*-9.1
With no disability . . . . .	182,109	16,924	484	9.3	0.3	13,178	472	7.2	0.3	*-3,746	*-2.1

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

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

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

<sup>4</sup> 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. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

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

Table B-5.

**Number and Percentage of People in Poverty by State Using 3-Year Average: 2019, 2020, and 2021**

(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/cpsmar22.pdf>>)

State	Official*				SPM				Difference	
	Number		Percent		Number		Percent		Number	Percent
	Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)	Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)	Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)	Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)		
<b>United States ..</b>	<b>36,650</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>31,400</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>*-5,251</b>	<b>*-1.6</b>
Alabama .....	726	90	14.6	1.8	513	92	10.3	1.9	*-213	*-4.3
Alaska .....	83	10	11.7	1.4	70	8	9.8	1.1	*-13	*-1.8
Arizona .....	806	92	11.2	1.3	646	97	9.0	1.4	*-160	*-2.2
Arkansas .....	447	41	15.1	1.3	287	29	9.7	1.0	*-161	*-5.4
California .....	4,323	205	11.0	0.5	5,160	214	13.2	0.5	*837	*2.1
Colorado .....	511	104	8.9	1.8	538	72	9.4	1.3	27	0.5
Connecticut .....	325	46	9.2	1.3	319	48	9.0	1.3	-6	-0.2
Delaware .....	95	13	9.6	1.3	83	11	8.4	1.1	*-11	*-1.1
District of Columbia ..	97	8	14.5	1.2	98	9	14.6	1.3	1	0.1
Florida .....	2,688	186	12.5	0.9	2,563	153	11.9	0.7	-125	-0.6
Georgia .....	1,383	174	13.1	1.7	1,081	114	10.2	1.1	*-302	*-2.9
Hawaii .....	144	19	10.1	1.4	149	18	10.5	1.3	5	0.4
Idaho .....	158	16	8.5	0.9	111	13	6.0	0.7	*-47	*-2.5
Illinois .....	1,175	90	9.3	0.7	984	80	7.8	0.6	*-191	*-1.5
Indiana .....	733	60	10.9	0.9	500	61	7.4	0.9	*-233	*-3.4
Iowa .....	301	39	9.5	1.2	191	37	6.0	1.1	*-110	*-3.5
Kansas .....	248	43	8.6	1.5	173	32	6.0	1.1	*-75	*-2.6
Kentucky .....	650	72	14.6	1.6	442	59	9.9	1.4	*-208	*-4.7
Louisiana .....	786	56	17.2	1.2	533	42	11.7	0.9	*-252	*-5.5
Maine .....	125	18	9.2	1.4	73	17	5.4	1.2	*-52	*-3.8
Maryland .....	493	65	8.0	1.1	589	68	9.6	1.1	*95	*1.6
Massachusetts .....	547	60	7.9	0.9	559	63	8.0	0.9	12	0.2
Michigan .....	1,090	114	11.0	1.2	755	89	7.6	0.9	*-335	*-3.4
Minnesota .....	395	58	7.0	1.0	287	38	5.1	0.7	*-107	*-1.9
Mississippi .....	529	66	18.1	2.3	347	35	11.9	1.2	*-183	*-6.2
Missouri .....	656	104	10.8	1.7	453	78	7.5	1.3	*-203	*-3.3
Montana .....	114	11	10.4	1.0	89	9	8.2	0.9	*-24	*-2.2
Nebraska .....	164	19	8.4	1.0	120	17	6.2	0.9	*-43	*-2.2
Nevada .....	375	38	12.1	1.2	290	34	9.3	1.1	*-85	*-2.7
New Hampshire .....	78	12	5.6	0.9	76	12	5.5	0.9	-2	-0.1
New Jersey .....	675	74	7.4	0.8	742	77	8.1	0.8	*67	*0.7
New Mexico .....	347	28	16.7	1.4	221	19	10.6	0.9	*-127	*-6.1
New York .....	2,413	147	12.3	0.7	2,373	156	12.1	0.8	-40	-0.2
North Carolina .....	1,338	105	12.8	1.0	1,034	91	9.9	0.9	*-304	*-2.9
North Dakota .....	69	7	9.1	1.0	55	7	7.1	0.9	*-15	*-1.9
Ohio .....	1,439	138	12.3	1.2	946	91	8.1	0.8	*-492	*-4.2
Oklahoma .....	539	61	13.8	1.5	356	42	9.1	1.1	*-183	*-4.7
Oregon .....	373	48	9.0	1.2	293	30	7.0	0.7	*-80	*-1.9
Pennsylvania .....	1,275	130	10.0	1.0	966	95	7.6	0.8	*-310	*-2.4
Rhode Island .....	99	16	9.0	1.4	65	10	6.0	0.9	*-33	*-3.0
South Carolina .....	723	70	14.1	1.4	515	53	10.0	1.0	*-208	*-4.1
South Dakota .....	89	20	10.2	2.3	54	9	6.2	1.0	*-35	*-4.0
Tennessee .....	845	89	12.2	1.3	630	85	9.1	1.2	*-214	*-3.1
Texas .....	3,733	207	12.9	0.7	3,020	178	10.4	0.6	*-713	*-2.5
Utah .....	247	54	7.5	1.7	214	41	6.5	1.3	*-33	*-1.0
Vermont .....	52	7	8.2	1.1	44	7	6.9	1.1	*-8	*-1.3
Virginia .....	748	92	8.8	1.1	733	81	8.6	0.9	-15	-0.2
Washington .....	581	97	7.6	1.3	537	69	7.0	0.9	-45	-0.6
West Virginia .....	265	29	15.0	1.6	166	20	9.4	1.1	*-99	*-5.6
Wisconsin .....	501	75	8.6	1.3	314	42	5.4	0.7	*-188	*-3.2
Wyoming .....	53	6	9.4	1.1	41	5	7.3	0.9	*-12	*-2.1

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

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

Note: Official\* includes unrelated individuals under the age of 15. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. All years reflect the implementation of 2020 Census-based population controls.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2020 to 2022 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Table B-6.

**Percentage of People by Ratio of Income/Resources to Poverty Threshold: 2020 and 2021**

(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/cpsmar22.pdf>>)

Characteristic	Less than 0.50	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)	0.50 to 0.99	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)	1.00 to 1.49	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)	1.50 to 1.99	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)	2.00 to 3.99	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)	4.00 or more	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)
<b>2021</b>												
<b>Official*</b>												
<b>All people . . . . .</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>44.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>Age</b>												
Under 18 years . . . . .	7.2	0.4	8.1	0.4	10.0	0.5	9.6	0.4	29.1	0.7	36.0	0.6
18 to 64 years . . . . .	5.3	0.2	5.2	0.2	6.7	0.2	7.2	0.2	27.8	0.4	47.8	0.4
65 years and older . . . . .	4.2	0.3	6.1	0.3	9.3	0.4	9.7	0.4	29.1	0.6	41.5	0.8
<b>Race<sup>2</sup> and Hispanic Origin</b>												
White . . . . .	4.8	0.2	5.2	0.2	7.4	0.3	7.9	0.2	28.5	0.5	46.2	0.5
White, not Hispanic . . . . .	3.9	0.2	4.2	0.2	6.0	0.2	6.9	0.3	27.1	0.5	51.8	0.6
Black . . . . .	9.4	0.8	10.2	0.8	11.4	0.7	10.4	0.7	29.0	1.1	29.6	1.0
Asian . . . . .	4.9	0.6	4.4	0.7	5.6	0.8	6.4	0.8	23.0	1.3	55.7	1.6
American Indian and Alaska Native . . . . .	10.3	1.8	13.9	3.0	10.2	2.1	9.3	1.9	31.1	3.5	25.2	3.4
Two or More Races . . . . .	6.5	1.2	7.6	1.3	7.7	1.2	8.1	1.1	31.0	2.0	39.1	2.1
Hispanic (any race) . . . . .	7.9	0.5	9.2	0.6	12.2	0.7	11.2	0.6	32.9	1.0	26.6	0.8
<b>SPM</b>												
<b>All people . . . . .</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>Age</b>												
Under 18 years . . . . .	1.4	0.2	3.8	0.3	12.1	0.5	19.3	0.6	44.1	0.7	19.3	0.5
18 to 64 years . . . . .	3.1	0.2	4.8	0.2	10.9	0.3	13.3	0.3	40.3	0.5	27.6	0.4
65 years and older . . . . .	4.1	0.3	6.6	0.3	13.7	0.5	12.9	0.5	34.6	0.8	28.1	0.7
<b>Race<sup>2</sup> and Hispanic Origin</b>												
White . . . . .	2.6	0.1	4.3	0.2	10.5	0.3	13.6	0.3	40.7	0.5	28.2	0.4
White, not Hispanic . . . . .	2.4	0.1	3.3	0.2	8.1	0.3	11.4	0.4	41.8	0.5	33.1	0.5
Black . . . . .	3.8	0.4	7.5	0.6	17.6	0.8	20.0	0.9	37.3	1.2	13.7	0.9
Asian . . . . .	4.0	0.6	5.4	0.8	11.0	1.1	12.6	1.2	38.1	1.7	28.9	1.3
American Indian and Alaska Native . . . . .	4.1	1.2	8.3	2.2	16.2	2.8	18.0	2.8	38.9	3.3	14.4	2.6
Two or More Races . . . . .	3.2	0.8	4.1	0.9	13.6	1.5	15.9	1.5	44.2	2.1	19.0	1.6
Hispanic (any race) . . . . .	3.4	0.3	7.8	0.5	19.1	0.8	21.6	0.8	37.2	1.1	10.9	0.5
<b>2020<sup>3</sup></b>												
<b>Official*</b>												
<b>All people . . . . .</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>Age</b>												
Under 18 years . . . . .	7.6	0.4	8.4	0.4	9.8	0.4	9.9	0.4	28.7	0.7	35.6	0.6
18 to 64 years . . . . .	5.2	0.2	5.3	0.2	6.8	0.2	7.0	0.2	27.8	0.4	48.0	0.5
65 years and older . . . . .	3.9	0.3	5.1	0.3	9.5	0.4	10.1	0.4	29.7	0.6	41.8	0.8
<b>Race<sup>2</sup> and Hispanic Origin</b>												
White . . . . .	4.8	0.2	5.4	0.2	7.3	0.2	7.9	0.2	28.1	0.4	46.5	0.5
White, not Hispanic . . . . .	4.1	0.2	4.1	0.2	5.8	0.2	6.8	0.2	27.0	0.5	52.1	0.6
Black . . . . .	9.9	0.7	9.7	0.7	11.3	0.8	9.9	0.7	30.7	1.0	28.5	1.1
Asian . . . . .	3.8	0.6	4.3	0.7	6.2	0.8	6.1	0.8	23.4	1.4	56.2	1.5
American Indian and Alaska Native . . . . .	10.0	2.2	10.0	1.9	12.8	2.2	10.5	2.2	33.1	3.4	23.6	3.6
Two or More Races . . . . .	6.6	1.1	6.5	1.1	9.3	1.4	9.0	1.1	29.0	2.0	39.7	1.9
Hispanic (any race) . . . . .	7.3	0.5	9.7	0.6	12.4	0.6	12.0	0.6	32.5	0.9	26.1	0.7

Footnotes provided at end of table.

Table B-6.

**Percentage of People by Ratio of Income/Resources to Poverty Threshold: 2020 and 2021—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/cpsmar22.pdf>>)

Characteristic	Less than 0.50	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)	0.50 to 0.99	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)	1.00 to 1.49	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)	1.50 to 1.99	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)	2.00 to 3.99	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)	4.00 or more	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)
<b>SPM</b>												
<b>All people . . . . .</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>Age</b>												
Under 18 years . . . . .	2.9	0.3	6.8	0.4	15.1	0.5	17.0	0.6	39.0	0.6	19.1	0.6
18 to 64 years . . . . .	3.3	0.1	5.6	0.2	11.3	0.3	13.0	0.3	39.1	0.4	27.7	0.4
65 years and older . . . . .	3.8	0.3	5.7	0.3	13.6	0.5	13.1	0.5	35.1	0.7	28.7	0.8
<b>Race<sup>2</sup> and Hispanic Origin</b>												
White . . . . .	3.0	0.1	5.1	0.2	11.4	0.3	13.1	0.3	39.1	0.4	28.2	0.5
White, not Hispanic . . . . .	2.8	0.2	3.7	0.2	8.7	0.3	11.2	0.3	40.4	0.5	33.2	0.6
Black . . . . .	4.7	0.5	9.9	0.7	18.6	0.9	18.3	1.0	34.9	1.1	13.6	0.8
Asian . . . . .	3.4	0.5	5.4	0.8	11.4	1.1	12.9	1.2	36.8	1.6	30.2	1.5
American Indian and Alaska Native . . . . .	4.1	1.4	11.4	2.2	16.7	2.7	18.9	2.7	35.6	3.2	13.3	2.3
Two or More Races . . . . .	2.9	0.8	6.0	1.0	13.2	1.5	15.8	1.9	42.1	2.2	19.9	1.7
Hispanic (any race) . . . . .	4.0	0.4	10.0	0.6	21.3	0.8	20.0	0.8	34.6	0.9	10.1	0.5

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

<sup>3</sup> Implementation of 2020 Census-based population controls.

Note: Official<sup>3</sup> includes unrelated individuals under the age of 15. SPM: Supplemental Poverty Measure. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2021 and 2022 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Table B-7.

**Effect of Individual Elements on Supplemental Poverty Measure Rates: 2020 and 2021**

(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/cpsmar22.pdf>>)

Element	All people		Under 18 years		18 to 64 years		65 years and over	
	Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)	Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)	Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)	Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)
<b>2021</b>								
<b>All people . . . . .</b>	<b>7.78</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>5.21</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>7.91</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>10.68</b>	<b>0.42</b>
<b>ADDITIONS</b>								
Social Security . . . . .	-8.01	0.19	-1.45	0.18	-3.61	0.16	-32.19	0.77
Refundable tax credits <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	-2.93	0.16	-6.66	0.41	-2.28	0.13	-0.37	0.07
Economic Impact/stimulus <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	-2.71	0.14	-3.09	0.27	-2.48	0.15	-3.01	0.24
Refundable Child Tax Credit <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	-1.63	0.13	-3.97	0.33	-1.16	0.09	-0.19	0.04
SNAP <sup>5</sup> and school lunch . . . . .	-1.04	0.08	-1.62	0.19	-0.95	0.08	-0.61	0.09
SNAP <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	-0.85	0.07	-1.21	0.16	-0.80	0.08	-0.58	0.09
SSI <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	-0.84	0.06	-0.39	0.08	-0.94	0.08	-1.04	0.14
Housing subsidies . . . . .	-0.73	0.06	-0.81	0.13	-0.60	0.07	-1.10	0.13
Unemployment insurance . . . . .	-0.70	0.08	-0.71	0.12	-0.79	0.10	-0.35	0.09
School lunch . . . . .	-0.17	0.04	-0.37	0.08	-0.14	0.03	-0.03	0.02
Child support received . . . . .	-0.09	0.03	-0.19	0.06	-0.08	0.03	Z	0.01
TANF/general assistance <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	-0.09	0.03	-0.15	0.06	-0.08	0.03	-0.03	0.02
Utility assistance <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	-0.05	0.02	-0.05	0.02	-0.04	0.02	-0.10	0.05
Energy assistance . . . . .	-0.05	0.02	-0.04	0.02	-0.04	0.02	-0.07	0.04
Workers' compensation . . . . .	-0.04	0.01	-0.02	0.02	-0.06	0.02	-0.02	0.01
WIC <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	-0.02	0.02	-0.05	0.04	-0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00
Broadband assistance . . . . .	-0.01	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	-0.02	0.02
<b>SUBTRACTIONS</b>								
Child support paid . . . . .	0.07	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.09	0.03	0.01	0.01
Federal income tax . . . . .	0.23	0.04	0.17	0.05	0.29	0.05	0.14	0.06
FICA <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	0.59	0.07	0.51	0.11	0.73	0.08	0.19	0.06
Work expenses . . . . .	0.66	0.07	0.58	0.11	0.81	0.08	0.21	0.06
Medical expenses . . . . .	1.42	0.09	0.79	0.12	1.27	0.11	2.78	0.24
<b>2020<sup>7</sup></b>								
<b>All people . . . . .</b>	<b>9.16</b>	<b>0.24</b>	<b>9.72</b>	<b>0.45</b>	<b>8.87</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>9.46</b>	<b>0.44</b>
<b>ADDITIONS</b>								
Social Security . . . . .	-7.97	0.20	-1.54	0.17	-3.59	0.18	-32.85	0.77
Refundable tax credits <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	-1.62	0.12	-3.74	0.30	-1.26	0.10	-0.09	0.04
Economic Impact/stimulus <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	-3.59	0.17	-4.45	0.30	-3.24	0.17	-3.68	0.28
Refundable Child Tax Credit <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	-0.35	0.06	-0.83	0.14	-0.27	0.04	-0.02	0.02
SNAP <sup>5</sup> and school lunch . . . . .	-0.99	0.09	-1.79	0.21	-0.82	0.09	-0.55	0.09
SNAP <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	-0.89	0.09	-1.55	0.20	-0.75	0.08	-0.54	0.08
SSI <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	-0.83	0.07	-0.48	0.11	-0.93	0.08	-0.91	0.13
Housing subsidies . . . . .	-0.74	0.07	-1.08	0.16	-0.59	0.06	-0.85	0.12
Unemployment insurance . . . . .	-1.71	0.11	-1.97	0.22	-1.95	0.12	-0.49	0.11
School lunch . . . . .	-0.09	0.03	-0.22	0.07	-0.07	0.02	-0.01	0.02
Child support received . . . . .	-0.16	0.03	-0.42	0.10	-0.10	0.02	-0.01	0.01
TANF/general assistance <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	-0.15	0.03	-0.29	0.08	-0.12	0.03	-0.03	0.02
Energy assistance . . . . .	-0.04	0.02	-0.04	0.03	-0.05	0.02	-0.05	0.02
Workers' compensation . . . . .	-0.06	0.02	-0.06	0.04	-0.07	0.03	-0.02	0.02
WIC <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	-0.03	0.02	-0.09	0.05	-0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00
<b>SUBTRACTIONS</b>								
Child support paid . . . . .	0.06	0.02	0.08	0.03	0.06	0.02	0.04	0.03
Federal income tax . . . . .	0.15	0.03	0.10	0.04	0.19	0.04	0.11	0.04
FICA <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	0.63	0.07	0.72	0.12	0.72	0.08	0.17	0.05
Work expenses . . . . .	0.78	0.08	0.97	0.15	0.86	0.08	0.23	0.05
Medical expenses . . . . .	1.53	0.09	1.17	0.14	1.36	0.09	2.64	0.22

Z Rounds to zero.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> In 2021, refundable tax credits included the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC), Child Tax Credit, and the Child and Dependent Care Credit. In 2020, refundable tax credits included the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and the refundable portion of the Child Tax Credit.

<sup>3</sup> Includes third round of stimulus payment only. Additional details available in Appendix B.

<sup>4</sup> In 2021, the entire Child Tax Credit was refundable.

<sup>5</sup> SNAP: Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; SSI: Supplemental Security Income; TANF: Temporary Assistance for Needy Families; WIC: Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children; FICA: Federal Insurance Contributions Act.

<sup>6</sup> Utility Assistance includes Emergency Broadband Benefit and other energy noncash benefits.

<sup>7</sup> Implementation of 2020 Census-based population controls.

<sup>8</sup> Includes the first two rounds of stimulus payments. Additional details available in Appendix B.

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2021 and 2022 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).



Table B-8.

**Effect of Individual Elements on the Number of Individuals in Poverty: 2020 and 2021**

(Numbers and margin 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/cpsmar22.pdf>>)

Element	All people		Under 18 years		18 to 64 years		65 years and over	
	Number	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)	Number	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)	Number	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)	Number	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)
<b>2021</b>								
<b>All people .....</b>	<b>25,584</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>3,829</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>15,752</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>6,003</b>	<b>238</b>
<b>ADDITIONS</b>								
Social Security .....	-26,338	616	-1,065	134	-7,183	325	-18,091	432
Refundable tax credit <sup>2</sup> .....	-9,635	530	-4,893	300	-4,536	257	-206	40
Economic Impact/stimulus <sup>3</sup> .....	-8,900	473	-2,270	201	-4,939	299	-1,690	134
Refundable Child Tax Credit <sup>4</sup> .....	-5,343	411	-2,919	240	-2,315	187	-108	25
SNAP <sup>5</sup> and school lunch .....	-3,415	263	-1,188	142	-1,883	153	-343	52
SNAP <sup>5</sup> .....	-2,805	243	-891	120	-1,589	151	-325	50
SSI <sup>5</sup> .....	-2,747	208	-288	60	-1,874	155	-585	76
Housing subsidies .....	-2,411	213	-595	96	-1,200	130	-616	72
Unemployment insurance .....	-2,292	264	-525	90	-1,569	194	-198	51
School lunch .....	-571	119	-271	57	-285	66	-15	12
Child support received .....	-308	91	-140	46	-165	52	-2	4
TANF/general assistance <sup>6</sup> .....	-284	94	-109	45	-161	51	-15	11
Utility assistance <sup>6</sup> .....	-178	60	-34	15	-87	36	-56	26
Energy assistance .....	-149	54	-32	15	-77	33	-41	21
Workers' compensation .....	-138	45	-11	12	-117	41	-10	8
WIC <sup>5</sup> .....	-81	52	-39	26	-41	29	0	0
Broadband assistance .....	-20	15	-2	2	-8	8	-10	9
<b>SUBTRACTIONS</b>								
Child support paid .....	215	63	27	20	180	53	7	7
Federal income tax .....	770	131	122	40	571	101	77	32
FICA <sup>5</sup> .....	1,937	226	373	83	1,458	164	106	33
Work expenses .....	2,157	219	424	81	1,614	157	118	35
Medical expenses .....	4,678	302	582	91	2,532	211	1,565	133
<b>2020<sup>7</sup></b>								
<b>All people .....</b>	<b>30,041</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>7,196</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>17,710</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>5,135</b>	<b>239</b>
<b>ADDITIONS</b>								
Social Security .....	-26,146	662	-1,138	125	-7,177	359	-17,831	418
Refundable tax credits <sup>2</sup> .....	-5,328	395	-2,766	223	-2,515	193	-47	19
Economic Impact/stimulus <sup>8</sup> .....	-11,761	554	-3,293	225	-6,471	337	-1,997	151
Refundable Child Tax Credit <sup>4</sup> .....	-1,160	182	-613	102	-537	85	-10	10
SNAP <sup>5</sup> and school lunch .....	-3,259	306	-1,325	159	-1,635	175	-299	47
SNAP <sup>5</sup> .....	-2,933	282	-1,150	146	-1,491	163	-291	45
SSI <sup>5</sup> .....	-2,720	224	-359	80	-1,866	163	-495	69
Housing subsidies .....	-2,435	232	-801	122	-1,173	129	-460	67
Unemployment insurance .....	-5,618	364	-1,458	160	-3,894	247	-267	58
School lunch .....	-302	91	-160	50	-137	47	-5	8
Child support received .....	-520	109	-311	70	-206	43	-4	5
TANF/general assistance <sup>6</sup> .....	-480	108	-215	59	-248	62	-17	10
Energy assistance .....	-142	54	-27	19	-90	42	-25	14
Workers' compensation .....	-193	75	-41	27	-142	55	-10	9
WIC <sup>5</sup> .....	-102	53	-66	35	-35	20	0	0
<b>SUBTRACTIONS</b>								
Child support paid .....	199	58	59	26	120	32	19	15
Federal income tax .....	507	96	76	30	374	75	58	23
FICA <sup>5</sup> .....	2,060	227	533	89	1,432	167	95	26
Work expenses .....	2,562	248	715	113	1,723	170	125	29
Medical expenses .....	5,011	293	869	104	2,709	187	1,434	118

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> In 2021, refundable tax credits included the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC), Child Tax Credit, and the Child and Dependent Care Credit. In 2020, refundable tax credits included the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and the refundable portion of the Child Tax Credit.

<sup>3</sup> Includes third round of stimulus payment only. Additional details available in Appendix B.

<sup>4</sup> In 2021, the entire Child Tax Credit was refundable.

<sup>5</sup> SNAP: Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; SSI: Supplemental Security Income; TANF: Temporary Assistance for Needy Families; WIC: Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children; FICA: Federal Insurance Contributions Act.

<sup>6</sup> Utility Assistance includes Emergency Broadband Benefit and other energy noncash benefits.

<sup>7</sup> Implementation of 2020 Census-based population controls.

<sup>8</sup> Includes the first two rounds of stimulus payments. Additional details available in Appendix B.

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2021 and 2022 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).



## APPENDIX C. EFFECTS OF 2020 CENSUS-BASED POPULATION CONTROLS ON 2020 POVERTY AND SUPPLEMENTAL POVERTY MEASURE ESTIMATES

To create estimates for the U.S. population from a sample, the Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC) applies weights to the sample based on independent estimates of the civilian noninstitutionalized population by sex, age, race, and Hispanic/non-Hispanic categories.<sup>1</sup> These independent estimates are based off the date of the most recent decennial census and measure population change from one year to the next using administrative data and other sources on births, deaths, and net migration. The estimates are updated annually to include an additional year of data and to revise earlier years of the time series. Each decade, the base of the estimates is updated to reflect new census results.<sup>2</sup> Weighting adjustments mitigate nonresponse bias based on age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and ensure that the weighted sample is representative of the U.S. population.

Updated population controls that use the 2020 Census have been employed to weight the 2020 and 2021 estimates in this report. To show year-to-year changes across consistently weighted data, the 2020 estimates in this report were updated to use the 2020 Census-based population controls. As a result, the 2020 estimates may not match the estimates published in last year's reports, which used 2010 Census-based population controls.

The tables in this appendix demonstrate the effect of using the 2020 Census-based population controls on the 2020 data by presenting

estimates using both the 2010 and 2020 Census-based population controls. Overall, using 2020 Census-based population controls resulted in statistically significant but substantively minor differences in the 2020 estimates.

### EFFECTS ON OFFICIAL POVERTY ESTIMATES

Table C-1 shows the effect of the 2020 Census-based population controls on the 2020 poverty estimates using the official poverty measure for individuals. Most of the estimates increased when the updated population controls were applied, but all these changes were less than 0.20 percentage points. Only three estimates showed a statistically significant decrease (all less than 0.10 percentage points): poverty rates for those under 18 years old, all workers, and those working less than full-time, year-round. The differences for the remaining estimates were not statistically significant.

Table C-2 shows the effects of the 2020 Census-based population controls on poverty estimates for families. Many of the estimates did not change significantly. The remainder increased or decreased slightly. This includes reductions in the poverty rate for married-couple families, related children under age 18 in primary families, people in female-headed families with no spouse present, and related children under age 18 in female-headed families with no spouse present. Poverty rates increased for primary families, female-headed families with no spouse present, people in primary families, and unrelated individuals, overall and by gender.

### EFFECTS ON SUPPLEMENTAL POVERTY ESTIMATES

Table C-3 presents 2020 estimates using the 2010 Census-based population controls and the 2020 Census-based population controls for SPM estimates. Many of the differences between estimates using the 2020 Census-based population controls and the 2010 Census-based controls were not statistically significant. The 2020 Census-based population controls resulted in slight declines in the SPM rate for females, those 65 years old or older, and those with private insurance.<sup>3</sup> The new population controls slightly raised the SPM rate for several groups (refer to Table C-3).

### ENDNOTES

<sup>1</sup> More information on CPS survey design is available in Current Population Survey Design and Methodology Technical Paper 77 at <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/methodology/CPS-Tech-Paper-77.pdf>>.

<sup>2</sup> In recent decades, the decennial census has usually provided all the data necessary to produce the population base used in the population controls. However, changes in disclosure avoidance practices and delays in the 2020 Census necessitated changes to the data sources that produce the base population for the Vintage 2021 population estimates. The updated population controls use a Blended Base that draws on the 2020 Census, 2020 Demographic Analysis Estimates, and Vintage 2020 Postcensal Population Estimates. More information on this methodology can be found at <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/technical-documentation/methodology/2020-2021/methods-statement-v2021.pdf>>.

<sup>3</sup> The percentage-point change in the SPM rate for females, those 65 years old or older, and those with private insurance are not statistically different from one another.

Table C-1.

**People in Poverty by Selected Characteristics: 2020 Estimates Using 2010 Census-Based Population Controls and 2020 Census-Based Population Controls**

(Populations in thousands. Margins of error in thousands or percentage points as appropriate. Population as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>>)

Characteristic	2020										Change in poverty (2020 Census- based controls less 2010 Census-based controls)	
	2010 Census-based controls					2020 Census-based controls						
	Total	Below poverty				Total	Below poverty					
		Number	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)	Percent	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)		Number	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)	Percent	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)	Number	Percent
PEOPLE												
Total .....	325,713	37,247	886	11.4	0.3	327,570	37,548	899	11.5	0.3	*301	*0.03
Race <sup>2</sup> and Hispanic Origin												
White .....	247,865	25,007	663	10.1	0.3	249,083	25,183	671	10.1	0.3	*176	*0.02
White, not Hispanic .....	194,319	15,942	510	8.2	0.3	195,078	16,038	518	8.2	0.3	*96	*0.02
Black .....	43,355	8,472	415	19.5	1.0	43,694	8,556	420	19.6	1.0	*84	*0.04
Asian .....	20,155	1,629	173	8.1	0.8	20,352	1,645	176	8.1	0.9	*16	Z
American Indian and Alaska Native .....	3,927	779	139	19.8	2.8	3,950	791	140	20.0	2.8	*12	*0.19
Two or More Races .....	9,151	1,198	141	13.1	1.4	9,220	1,209	142	13.1	1.4	*11	0.02
Hispanic (any race) .....	61,196	10,409	474	17.0	0.8	61,769	10,520	480	17.0	0.8	*111	*0.02
Sex												
Male .....	159,699	16,334	460	10.2	0.3	161,565	16,621	473	10.3	0.3	*287	*0.06
Female .....	166,014	20,912	537	12.6	0.3	166,006	20,926	538	12.6	0.3	*14	*0.01
Age												
Under 18 years .....	72,295	11,607	411	16.1	0.6	73,541	11,789	418	16.0	0.6	*182	*-0.02
18 to 64 years .....	197,582	20,640	524	10.4	0.3	199,753	20,907	537	10.5	0.3	*268	*0.02
65 years and older .....	55,836	5,000	243	9.0	0.4	54,276	4,852	236	8.9	0.4	*-148	-0.02
Nativity												
Native-born .....	280,926	31,230	781	11.1	0.3	282,408	31,485	792	11.1	0.3	*254	*0.03
Foreign-born .....	44,787	6,016	314	13.4	0.7	45,162	6,063	318	13.4	0.7	*47	-0.01
Naturalized citizen .....	22,664	2,078	153	9.2	0.6	22,800	2,087	154	9.2	0.6	*9	-0.02
Not a citizen .....	22,123	3,939	260	17.8	1.1	22,362	3,977	264	17.8	1.1	*38	-0.02
Region												
Northeast .....	54,786	5,555	340	10.1	0.6	56,355	5,734	351	10.2	0.6	*180	*0.04
Midwest .....	67,461	6,812	371	10.1	0.6	68,046	6,906	378	10.1	0.6	*94	*0.05
South .....	125,384	16,619	620	13.3	0.5	125,251	16,653	624	13.3	0.5	*35	*0.04
West .....	78,081	8,261	409	10.6	0.5	77,919	8,254	409	10.6	0.5	-7	0.01
Residence <sup>3</sup>												
Inside metropolitan statistical areas .....	283,456	31,297	852	11.0	0.3	285,163	31,559	860	11.1	0.3	*262	*0.03
Inside principal cities .....	105,849	15,115	631	14.3	0.5	106,483	15,250	641	14.3	0.5	*136	*0.04
Outside principal cities .....	177,606	16,182	614	9.1	0.3	178,680	16,308	621	9.1	0.3	*126	*0.02
Outside metropolitan statistical areas .....	42,257	5,950	575	14.1	0.9	42,407	5,989	578	14.1	0.9	*39	*0.04

Footnotes provided at end of table.

Table C-1.

**People in Poverty by Selected Characteristics: 2020 Estimates Using 2010 Census-Based Population Controls and 2020 Census-Based Population Controls—Con.**

(Populations in thousands. Margins of error in thousands or percentage points as appropriate. Population as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>>)

Characteristic	2020										Change in poverty (2020 Census- based controls less 2010 Census-based controls)	
	2010 Census-based controls					2020 Census-based controls						
	Total	Below poverty				Total	Below poverty					
		Number	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)	Percent	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)		Number	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)	Percent	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)	Number	Percent
<b>Work Experience</b>												
Total, 18 to 64 years . . . . .	197,582	20,640	524	10.4	0.3	199,753	20,907	537	10.5	0.3	*268	*0.02
All workers . . . . .	152,246	7,593	266	5.0	0.2	153,659	7,645	267	5.0	0.2	*52	*-0.01
Worked full-time, year-round . . . . .	99,404	1,609	121	1.6	0.1	100,275	1,618	122	1.6	0.1	*9	*0.00
Less than full-time, year-round . . . . .	52,842	5,984	231	11.3	0.4	53,383	6,026	232	11.3	0.4	*42	*-0.04
Did not work at least 1 week . . . . .	45,336	13,047	392	28.8	0.7	46,094	13,263	403	28.8	0.7	*216	Z
<b>Disability Status<sup>4</sup></b>												
Total, 18 to 64 years . . . . .	197,582	20,640	524	10.4	0.3	199,753	20,907	537	10.5	0.3	*268	*0.02
With a disability . . . . .	14,559	3,643	183	25.0	1.1	14,856	3,715	188	25.0	1.1	*73	-0.01
With no disability . . . . .	181,934	16,966	465	9.3	0.3	183,808	17,161	474	9.3	0.3	*195	0.01
<b>Educational Attainment</b>												
Total, age 25 and older . . . . .	224,580	21,443	540	9.5	0.2	224,958	21,535	547	9.6	0.2	*92	*0.02
No high school diploma . . . . .	20,054	4,953	219	24.7	1.0	20,155	4,983	219	24.7	1.0	*30	0.02
High school, no college . . . . .	62,547	8,273	290	13.2	0.4	62,815	8,337	295	13.3	0.4	*64	*0.05
Some college . . . . .	56,942	4,781	210	8.4	0.4	56,904	4,784	209	8.4	0.4	3	0.01
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	85,037	3,436	214	4.0	0.2	85,083	3,431	214	4.0	0.2	-5	-0.01

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

Z Rounds to zero.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

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

<sup>4</sup> 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, 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC).

Table C-2.

# **Families and People in Poverty by Type of Family: 2020 Estimates Using 2010 Census-Based Population Controls and 2020 Census-Based Population Controls**

(Populations in thousands. Margins of error in thousands or percentage points as appropriate. Population as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>>)

Characteristic	2020										Change in poverty (2020 Census- based controls less 2010 Census-based controls)	
	2010 Census-based controls					2020 Census-based controls						
	Total	Below poverty				Total	Below poverty					
		Number	Margin of error¹ (±)	Percent	Margin of error¹ (±)		Number	Margin of error¹ (±)	Percent	Margin of error¹ (±)		
	Total	Number	Margin of error¹ (±)	Percent	Margin of error¹ (±)	Total	Number	Margin of error¹ (±)	Percent	Margin of error¹ (±)	Number	Percent
FAMILIES												
Primary Families² . . . . .	83,918	7,294	227	8.7	0.3	83,723	7,284	227	8.7	0.3	*-11	*0.01
Married-couple . . . . .	61,463	2,866	139	4.7	0.2	61,297	2,853	139	4.7	0.2	*-12	*-0.01
Female householder, no spouse present . . . . .	15,491	3,633	156	23.4	0.9	15,462	3,634	156	23.5	0.9	1	*0.05
Male householder, no spouse present . . . . .	6,964	796	72	11.4	1.0	6,964	797	72	11.4	1.0	1	0.01
Unrelated Subfamilies³ . . . . .	431	143	30	33.3	5.3	434	144	30	33.2	5.4	1	-0.06
PEOPLE												
People in Families												
In primary families². . . . .	262,398	24,982	778	9.5	0.3	264,437	25,232	787	9.5	0.3	*250	*0.02
Related children under age 18 . . . . .	71,527	11,265	399	15.7	0.6	72,755	11,439	406	15.7	0.6	*174	*-0.03
Related children under age 6 . . . . .	22,742	3,937	189	17.3	0.8	22,635	3,917	188	17.3	0.8	*-20	-0.01
In married-couple families . . . . .	194,009	10,224	505	5.3	0.3	194,889	10,270	510	5.3	0.3	*46	Z
Related children under age 18 . . . . .	48,517	3,662	248	7.5	0.5	49,331	3,721	253	7.5	0.5	*59	-0.01
Related children under age 6 . . . . .	15,788	1,249	125	7.9	0.8	15,717	1,244	124	7.9	0.8	*-4	0.01
In families with a female householder, no spouse present . . . . .	48,141	12,307	510	25.6	1.0	48,984	12,469	516	25.5	1.0	*162	*-0.11
Related children under age 18 . . . . .	17,304	6,586	297	38.1	1.5	17,621	6,683	302	37.9	1.5	*97	*-0.13
Related children under age 6 . . . . .	5,095	2,355	150	46.2	2.3	5,069	2,341	150	46.2	2.3	*-14	-0.05
In families with a male householder, no spouse present . . . . .	20,248	2,451	241	12.1	1.2	20,564	2,493	246	12.1	1.2	*41	0.01
Related children under age 18 . . . . .	5,706	1,018	128	17.8	2.1	5,803	1,036	130	17.9	2.1	*18	0.02
Related children under age 6 . . . . .	1,859	333	66	17.9	3.3	1,849	331	66	17.9	3.3	*-2	0.01
In unrelated subfamilies³. . . . .	1,023	349	73	34.1	5.6	1,036	353	74	34.1	5.6	*4	-0.04
Children under age 18 . . . . .	509	194	43	38.2	6.6	519	197	44	38.0	6.6	*3	-0.12
People Not in Families												
Unrelated individuals. . . . .	62,293	11,916	314	19.1	0.5	62,097	11,963	315	19.3	0.5	*47	*0.14
Male . . . . .	30,409	5,172	211	17.0	0.7	30,604	5,277	214	17.2	0.7	*105	*0.24
Female. . . . .	31,884	6,743	231	21.2	0.7	31,493	6,686	229	21.2	0.7	*-58	*0.08

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

Z Rounds to zero.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

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

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



Table C-3.

### Number and Percentage of People in Poverty Using the Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2020 Estimates Using 2010 Census-Based Population Controls and 2020 Census-Based Population Controls

(Populations in thousands. Margins of error in thousands or percentage points as appropriate. Population as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>)

Characteristic	2020								Change in SPM poverty (2020 Census-based controls less 2010 Census-based controls)	
	2010 Census-based controls				2020 Census-based controls					
	Number	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)	Percent	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)	Number	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)	Percent	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)	Number	Percent
<b>All people</b> .....	<b>29,805</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>30,041</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>*236</b>	<b>*0.02</b>
<b>Sex</b>										
Male .....	13,837	418	8.6	0.3	14,098	427	8.7	0.3	*261	*0.06
Female .....	15,968	438	9.6	0.3	15,943	441	9.6	0.3	*-25	*-0.01
<b>Age</b>										
Under 18 years .....	7,079	325	9.7	0.4	7,196	331	9.7	0.4	*117	-0.01
18 to 64 years .....	17,433	521	8.8	0.3	17,710	533	8.9	0.3	*278	*0.04
65 years and older .....	5,293	246	9.5	0.4	5,135	239	9.5	0.4	*-158	*-0.02
<b>Type of Unit</b>										
Married couple .....	9,728	457	5.0	0.2	9,759	460	5.0	0.2	*31	-0.01
Cohabiting partners .....	2,466	233	8.5	0.8	2,481	234	8.6	0.8	*14	0.02
Female reference person .....	7,668	429	18.2	1.0	7,793	438	18.2	1.0	*125	-0.04
Male reference person .....	1,818	204	11.7	1.2	1,850	207	11.7	1.2	*32	-0.01
Unrelated individuals .....	8,125	265	17.5	0.5	8,159	264	17.7	0.5	*34	*0.15
<b>Race<sup>2</sup> and Hispanic Origin</b>										
White .....	20,156	587	8.1	0.2	20,291	594	8.1	0.2	*135	0.01
White, not Hispanic .....	12,646	481	6.5	0.2	12,699	488	6.5	0.3	*53	Z
Black .....	6,369	348	14.6	0.8	6,435	353	14.7	0.8	*66	*0.04
Asian .....	1,770	200	8.8	1.0	1,788	204	8.8	1.0	*18	Z
American Indian and Alaska Native ..	603	112	15.3	2.7	613	113	15.5	2.7	*11	*0.18
Two or More Races .....	824	120	9.0	1.3	830	121	9.0	1.3	*6	Z
Hispanic (any race) .....	8,570	436	14.0	0.7	8,672	443	14.0	0.7	*103	*0.04
<b>Nativity</b>										
Native-born .....	23,657	678	8.4	0.2	23,828	686	8.4	0.2	*171	*0.02
Foreign-born .....	6,148	296	13.7	0.6	6,213	299	13.8	0.6	*65	0.03
Naturalized citizen .....	2,335	163	10.3	0.7	2,351	165	10.3	0.7	*16	0.01
Not a citizen .....	3,813	243	17.2	1.0	3,862	247	17.3	1.0	*49	*0.04
<b>Educational Attainment</b>										
Total, age 25 and older .....	18,866	505	8.4	0.2	18,959	511	8.4	0.2	*93	*0.03
No high school diploma .....	4,068	202	20.3	0.9	4,098	202	20.3	0.9	*30	0.05
High school, no college .....	6,929	280	11.1	0.4	6,989	286	11.1	0.4	*60	*0.05
Some college .....	4,177	207	7.3	0.3	4,181	206	7.3	0.3	4	0.01
Bachelor's degree or higher .....	3,692	212	4.3	0.2	3,691	213	4.3	0.2	Z	Z
<b>Tenure</b>										
Owner/mortgage .....	5,283	344	3.9	0.2	5,340	350	3.9	0.2	*57	0.01
Owner/no mortgage/rent-free .....	7,313	390	8.2	0.4	7,323	393	8.2	0.4	11	0.01
Renter .....	17,210	634	17.1	0.6	17,378	640	17.1	0.6	*168	*0.04
<b>Residence<sup>3</sup></b>										
Inside metropolitan statistical areas ..	26,286	719	9.3	0.2	26,498	729	9.3	0.2	*212	*0.02
Inside principal cities .....	12,573	553	11.9	0.5	12,688	562	11.9	0.5	*115	*0.04
Outside principal cities .....	13,712	464	7.7	0.3	13,809	472	7.7	0.3	*97	0.01
Outside metropolitan statistical areas .....	3,519	376	8.3	0.7	3,544	380	8.3	0.7	*24	0.03
<b>Region</b>										
Northeast .....	4,686	337	8.5	0.6	4,835	348	8.6	0.6	*150	*0.03
Midwest .....	4,498	299	6.7	0.4	4,562	305	6.7	0.4	*64	*0.04
South .....	12,704	550	10.1	0.4	12,726	553	10.1	0.4	22	*0.03
West .....	7,918	415	10.1	0.5	7,918	414	10.1	0.5	Z	*0.02

Footnotes provided at end of table.

Table C-3.

### Number and Percentage of People in Poverty Using the Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2020 Estimates Using 2010 Census-Based Population Controls and 2020 Census-Based Population Controls—Con.

(Populations in thousands. Margins of error in thousands or percentage points as appropriate. Population as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>>)

Characteristic	2020								Change in SPM poverty (2020 Census-based controls less 2010 Census-based controls)	
	2010 Census-based controls				2020 Census-based controls					
	Number	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)	Percent	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)	Number	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)	Percent	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)	Number	Percent
<b>Health Insurance Coverage</b>										
With private insurance. . . . .	8,976	376	4.1	0.2	9,007	379	4.1	0.2	*30	*-0.01
With public, no private insurance. . .	15,290	558	18.8	0.6	15,434	565	19.0	0.6	*144	*0.13
Not insured. . . . .	5,538	319	19.4	1.0	5,601	323	19.4	1.0	*62	Z
<b>Work Experience</b>										
Total, 18 to 64 years . . . . .	17,433	521	8.8	0.3	17,710	533	8.9	0.3	*278	*0.04
All workers . . . . .	7,056	275	4.6	0.2	7,131	278	4.6	0.2	*75	0.01
Worked full-time, year-round. . . . .	1,864	118	1.9	0.1	1,880	120	1.9	0.1	*16	Z
Less than full-time, year-round . . . .	5,192	234	9.8	0.4	5,251	237	9.8	0.4	*59	0.01
Did not work at least 1 week. . . . .	10,377	369	22.9	0.7	10,579	381	23.0	0.7	*202	0.06
<b>Disability Status<sup>4</sup></b>										
Total, 18 to 64 years . . . . .	17,433	521	8.8	0.3	17,710	533	8.9	0.3	*278	*0.04
With a disability . . . . .	2,562	161	17.6	1.0	2,635	167	17.7	1.0	*73	0.14
With no disability . . . . .	14,842	469	8.2	0.3	15,046	477	8.2	0.3	*204	*0.03

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

Z Rounds to zero.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

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

<sup>4</sup> 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: Supplemental Poverty Measure. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

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

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## APPENDIX D. 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), which estimates in this report are based on, collects data in February, March, and April each year, asking detailed questions categorizing income into over 50 sources. The key purpose of the survey is to provide timely and comprehensive estimates of income, poverty, and health insurance and to measure change in these national-level estimates. The survey is the official source of national poverty estimates calculated in accordance with the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) 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.<sup>1</sup> The 2022 CPS ASEC sample consists of about 89,200 addresses. The CPS

ASEC includes military personnel who live in a household with at least one civilian adult, regardless of whether they live off post or on post. All other armed forces personnel are excluded. The estimates in this report are controlled to March 2022 independent national population estimates by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin. Beginning with 2020, population estimates are based on 2020 Census population counts and are updated annually, taking into account births, deaths, emigration, and immigration. More information on Vintage 2021 population estimates and the methodology can be found at <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/technical-documentation/methodology/2020-2021/methods-statement-v2021.pdf>>.

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/cpsmar22.pdf>>.

### THE IMPACT OF THE CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19) PANDEMIC ON THE CPS ASEC

The Census Bureau administers the CPS ASEC each year between February and April by telephone and in-person interviews, with most data collected in March. In 2020, data collection faced extraordinary circumstances due to the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic; the Census Bureau suspended in-person interviews and closed telephone contact centers. The response rate for the CPS basic household survey was 73 percent in March 2020, about 10 percentage points lower than preceding months and the same period in 2019, which were regularly above 80 percent.

During collection of the 2022 CPS ASEC, in-person interviews resumed except for in geographic areas with a high risk of exposure to COVID-19. The response rate for the CPS basic household survey declined from about 76 percent in March 2021 to 72 percent in March 2022. Since the response rates remain below prepandemic levels, it is important to examine how respondents differ from nonrespondents, as this difference could affect estimates. Using administrative data, Census Bureau researchers have documented that nonrespondents in the 2020 to 2022 surveys are less similar to respondents than in earlier years. Notably, respondents from 2020 to 2022 had relatively higher income than nonrespondents. For more details on how sample differences and the associated nonresponse bias impact income and official

poverty estimates, refer to [www.census.gov/newsroom/blogs/research-matters/2022/09/how-did-the-pandemic-affect-survey-response.html](http://www.census.gov/newsroom/blogs/research-matters/2022/09/how-did-the-pandemic-affect-survey-response.html). The effects of data collection issues on 2020 health insurance coverage estimates are detailed in a working paper available at [www.census.gov/library/working-papers/2020/demo/SEHSD-WP2020-13.html](http://www.census.gov/library/working-papers/2020/demo/SEHSD-WP2020-13.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](http://www.nber.org/research/business-cycle-dating).

## ACCESSING POVERTY DATA

### Additional CPS ASEC Estimates

Additional estimates from the CPS ASEC are available on the Census Bureau's poverty websites. This includes detailed tables, historical tables, press releases, briefings, and working papers. The websites may be accessed through the Census Bureau's home page at [www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov) or directly at [www.census.gov/topics/income-poverty/poverty.html](http://www.census.gov/topics/income-poverty/poverty.html) and [www.census.gov/topics/income-poverty/supplemental-poverty-measure.html](http://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 2022 CPS ASEC and earlier years are available online at [www.census.gov/data/datasets/time-series/demo/cps/cps-asec.html](http://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 A-4 are available in the API at [www.census.gov/data/developers/data-sets/Poverty-Statistics.html](http://www.census.gov/data/developers/data-sets/Poverty-Statistics.html).

## OTHER SOURCES OF POVERTY DATA

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

### 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, <https://www.nber.org/research/data/us-business-cycle-expansions-and-contractions>.

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## American Community Survey (ACS)

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 (SAIPE)

The SAIPE program uses statistical models to produce estimates of median household income and poverty for states and all counties, as well as population and poverty estimates for school districts. Statistics from the SAIPE program are used by the Department of Education to allocate funding under Title 1 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. SAIPE methodology combines data from a variety of sources, including administrative records, population estimates, the decennial census, and the ACS, to provide

consistent and reliable single-year estimates for all counties and school districts regardless of size each year. In general, SAIPE estimates have lower variances than ACS estimates but offer fewer demographic details than the ACS. Estimates from this program are available at <[www.census.gov/programs-surveys/saipe.html](http://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/saipe.html)>.

## Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP)

The SIPP provides both monthly and longitudinal data about labor force participation and income sources and amounts at the individual, family, and household level by following the same respondents over time. Whereas the CPS ASEC provides reliable estimates of the net change from one year to the next in the overall distribution of economic characteristics for the whole population, it cannot show how these characteristics change for the same person, family, or household. By collecting monthly data for the same respondents over multiple years, SIPP makes it possible to see 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](http://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/sipp/library/publications.html)>.

## QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS

For questions and assistance with poverty data, contact the 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 e-mail <[liana.e.fox@census.gov](mailto:liana.e.fox@census.gov)>.

## ENDNOTE

<sup>1</sup> U.S. Island Areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Virgin Islands of the United States.







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