

Poverty in States and Metropolitan Areas: 2023

American Community Survey Briefs

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INTRODUCTION

Planners, policymakers, and community stakeholders use poverty estimates as key indicators to evaluate trends and current economic conditions within communities and to make comparisons across demographic groups. Federal and state governments often use these estimates to allocate funds to local communities. Government agencies, researchers, and local organizations regularly use these estimates to identify the number of individuals and families eligible for various programs and to measure economic well-being.

This brief uses the 2022 and 2023 American Community Survey (ACS), 1-year estimates and the 2022 and 2023 Puerto Rico Community Survey (PRCS) to analyze poverty rates for calendar year 2023, as well as the changes in poverty from calendar year 2022 for the nation, states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs).^{1, 2}

¹ The U.S. Census Bureau has reviewed this data product to ensure appropriate access, use, and disclosure avoidance protection of the confidential source data used to produce this product (Data Management System [DMS] number: P-7533841, Disclosure Review Board [DRB] approval number: CBDRB-FY24-0138). All comparative statements have undergone statistical testing and are statistically significant at the 90 percent confidence level, unless otherwise noted.

² Metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs or metro areas) are geographic entities delineated by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for use by federal statistical agencies in collecting, tabulating, and publishing federal statistics. A metro area contains a core urban area with a population of 50,000 or more individuals. For more information, refer to <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/metro-micro/about/omb-standards.html>.

This brief also discusses the distribution of people by income-to-poverty ratios for the aforementioned geographic areas, measuring the depth of poverty for those with incomes below their poverty threshold and those just above their poverty threshold.³

HIGHLIGHTS

- The poverty rate decreased in seven states and Puerto Rico between 2022 and 2023. Poverty increased in three states and did not significantly change in 40 states and the District of Columbia. Poverty rates in states ranged from 7.2 percent in New Hampshire to 18.9 percent in Louisiana in 2023.
- In 3 of the 25 most populous metropolitan areas, poverty significantly changed between 2022 and 2023. Poverty decreased in the Minneapolis MSA (from 8.8 percent to 8.1 percent) and increased in two metro areas: the Atlanta MSA, from 10.0 percent to 11.0 percent, and the Charlotte MSA, from 9.8 percent to 10.7 percent.
- The states ranged from 3.8 percent to 8.9 percent of population with income below 50 percent of their poverty threshold in 2023.

³ The data collection period for the 2022 ACS spanned January to December 2022; the data collection period for the 2023 ACS spanned January to December 2023.

POVERTY

In 2023, 12.5 percent of the total U.S. population had income below their respective poverty thresholds, a substantively small but statistically significant decrease from the 2022 estimate of 12.6 percent.⁴ The total number of people in the United States with income below their respective poverty threshold decreased by more than 180,000 compared to 2022 (Appendix Table 1). Poverty has declined in 8 of the last 9 years measured since 2013 (estimates for 2020 experimental data are not included). The only increase in poverty was between 2019 and 2021 (Figure 1).^{5, 6}

⁴ Following the standard specified by OMB in Statistical Policy Directive 14, data from the Current Population Survey Annual Social Economic Supplement are used to estimate the official national poverty rate that can be found in the report “Poverty in the United States: 2023,” available at <www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2023/demo/p60-280.html>. The national poverty percentage does not include data for Puerto Rico.

⁵ The U.S. poverty rate increased from 2019 to 2021. Estimates for 2021 were compared to 2019, the last previous year with consistent weighting methodologies. For additional information on the 2020 experimental data, refer to <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/data/experimental-data.html>.

⁶ All year-to-year changes from 2005 to 2023, except between 2005–2006, 2011–2012, and 2012–2013, were statistically significant.

How Poverty is Measured

Poverty status is determined by comparing annual income to a set of dollar values (called poverty thresholds) that vary by family size, number of children, and the age of the householder. If a family’s pretax money income is less than the dollar value of their threshold, then that family and every individual in it are considered to be in poverty.* For people not living in families, poverty status is determined by comparing individuals’ income to their poverty threshold.

The poverty thresholds are updated annually to account for changes in the cost of living using the Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers (CPI-U). They do not vary geographically.

Poverty status is determined for individuals in housing units and noninstitutional group quarters. The poverty universe excludes children under the age of 15 who are not related to the householder, people living in institutional group quarters (e.g., nursing homes or correctional facilities), and people living in college dormitories or military barracks. Population figures used in this brief reflect this poverty universe.

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a continuous survey, and people respond throughout the year. Since income is reported for the previous 12 months, the appropriate poverty threshold for each family is determined by multiplying the base-year poverty threshold from 1982 by the average of monthly CPI-U values for the 12 months preceding the survey month.

For more information, refer to page 111 of “American Community Survey and Puerto Rico Community Survey 2023 Subject Definitions” at <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/technical-documentation/code-lists.html>. For more information on ACS sample design and other topics, refer to <www.census.gov/acs>.

* Pretax money income refers to gross income received from a variety of sources like earnings, Social Security, pensions, and disability benefits. It does not include tax credits, like the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) or the Child Tax Credit, nor does it include noncash benefits such as subsidized housing or nutritional assistance programs. More information on how income is measured in the official poverty measure is available at <www.census.gov/topics/income-poverty/poverty/guidance/poverty-measures.html>.

Figure 1.

American Community Survey National Poverty Rate: 2005 to 2023

(In percent)



Note: Estimates for 2020 experimental data are not included. For more information, refer to www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/technical-documentation/user-notes/2021-02.html. Starting in 2006, the American Community Survey includes the group quarters population. The poverty universe excludes children under the age of 15 who are not related to the householder, people living in institutional group quarters (e.g., nursing homes or correctional facilities), and people living in college dormitories or military barracks. Recessions are determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research. For more information, refer to www.nber.org/cycles.html. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, refer to www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/technical-documentation/code-lists.html. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005 to 2019 and 2021 to 2023 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates.

Figure 2 displays the percentage of people in poverty for all states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.⁷ New Hampshire had the lowest 2023 state

⁷ The classification categories used in Figure 2 have been determined by the natural breaks (Jenks) method of categorization. For more information on data classification methods, refer to <https://pro.arcgis.com/en/pro-app/latest/help/mapping/layer-properties/data-classification-methods.htm>.

poverty rate at 7.2 percent, while Louisiana (18.9 percent) and Mississippi (18.0 percent) had among the highest (Appendix Table 1).⁸ Colorado, Maryland, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Dakota, Utah, and

⁸ The 2023 poverty rates for Louisiana (18.9 percent) and Mississippi (18.0 percent) were not statistically different.

Vermont had poverty rates in the lowest category on the poverty map (less than 10.0 percent). Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, Oklahoma, West Virginia, and Puerto Rico had poverty rates of 15.0 percent or higher (Figure 2).

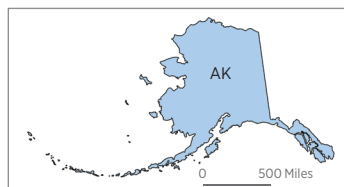
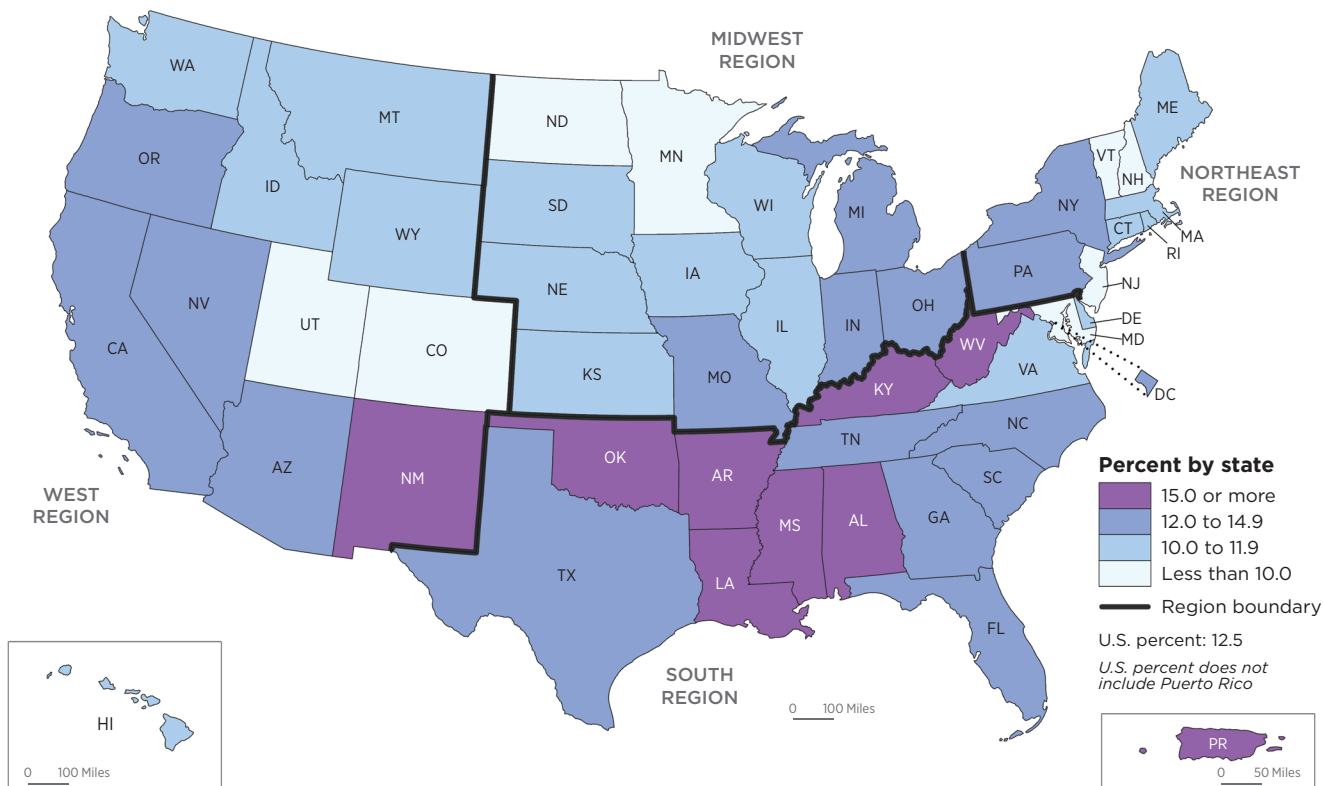


Figure 2.
**Percentage of People in Poverty for the
United States and Puerto Rico: 2023**



Alaska and Hawaii are in the West Census region.

Note: For more information visit <www.census.gov/acs>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2023 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates, and 2023 Puerto Rico Community Survey.

While the national 2023 poverty rate was 12.5 percent, there was variability among census regions, as poverty was not evenly distributed throughout the country.⁹ Seven out of the nine states in the Northeast had poverty rates of 11.9 percent or less, and three had poverty rates in the lowest map category (less than 10.0 percent), whereas

⁹ Census regions are groupings of states and the District of Columbia that divide the United States for the presentation of Census Bureau data. For more information, refer to <https://www2.census.gov/geo/pdfs/maps-data/maps/reference/us_regdiv.pdf>.

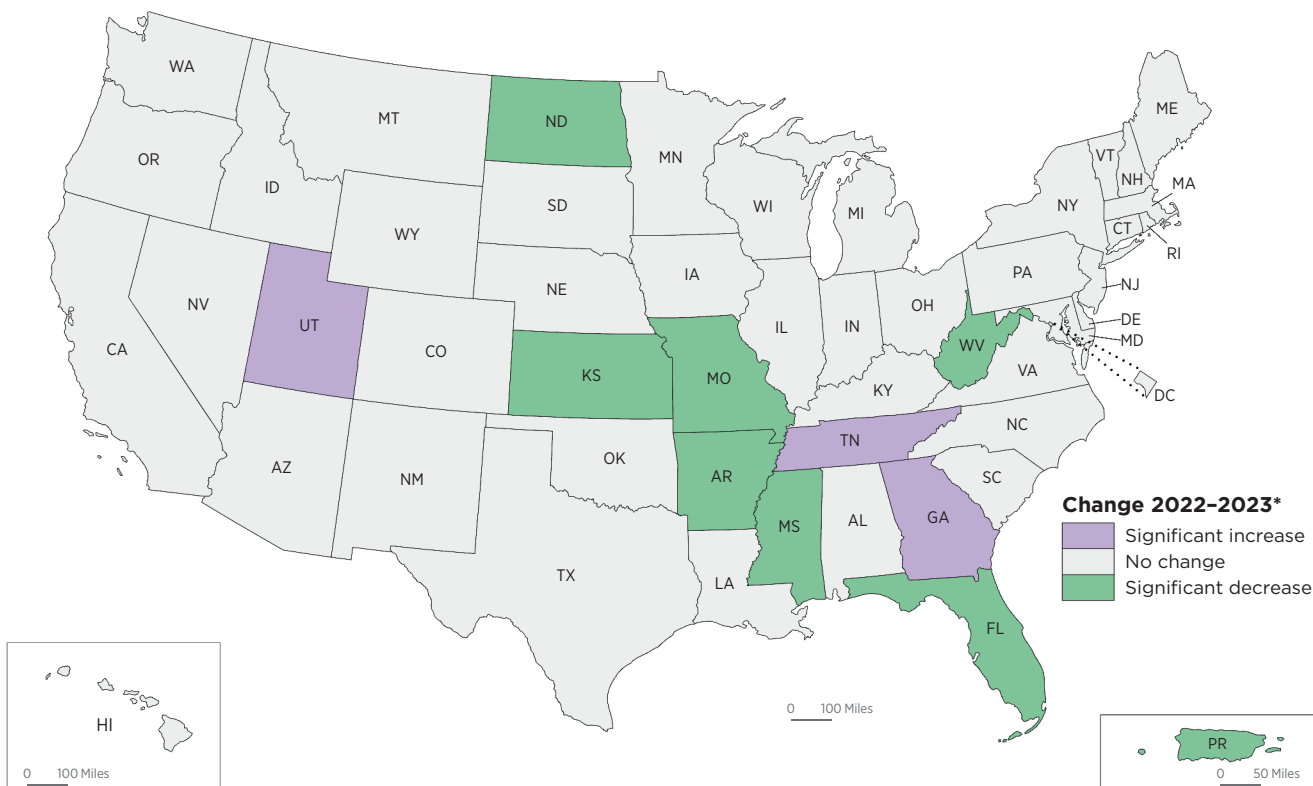
nearly one-half (seven states) of Southern states had poverty rates of 15.0 percent or more. Seven other southern states were in the second-highest map category (12.0 percent to 14.9 percent). Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia were the only three southern states not in the two highest poverty categories. States in the Midwest were consistently in the middle categories, with all but two states between 10.0 percent and 14.9 percent (Minnesota and North Dakota being the exceptions, both

in the lowest poverty category). The West had 10 of its 13 states in the middle categories, along with two states in the lowest poverty category and one state in the highest (Figure 2).

In 2023, poverty rates decreased in seven states (Arkansas, Florida, Kansas, Mississippi, Missouri, North Dakota, and West Virginia) and Puerto Rico compared to 2022, whereas poverty rates increased in three states (Georgia, Tennessee, and Utah) (Figure 3). Poverty rates did not significantly change in 40 states and the District of Columbia.



Figure 3.
Change in Percentage of People in Poverty for the United States and Puerto Rico: 2022-2023



* Change statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

Note: For more information, visit <www.census.gov/acs>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2022 and 2023 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates, and 2022 and 2023 Puerto Rico Community Survey.

POVERTY IN METROPOLITAN AREAS

Figure 4 shows the estimated number and percentage of people in poverty in 2022 and 2023 for the 25 most populous metropolitan areas. The Washington, DC (7.9 percent) and Minneapolis (8.1 percent) MSAs had among the lowest poverty rates.¹⁰ Conversely,

¹⁰ The 2023 poverty rates for the Washington, DC (7.9 percent) and Minneapolis (8.1 percent) MSAs were not statistically different.

the Houston (13.9 percent), Detroit (13.6 percent), and San Antonio (13.6 percent) MSAs had among the highest poverty rates of the 25 most populous metropolitan areas in 2023.¹¹

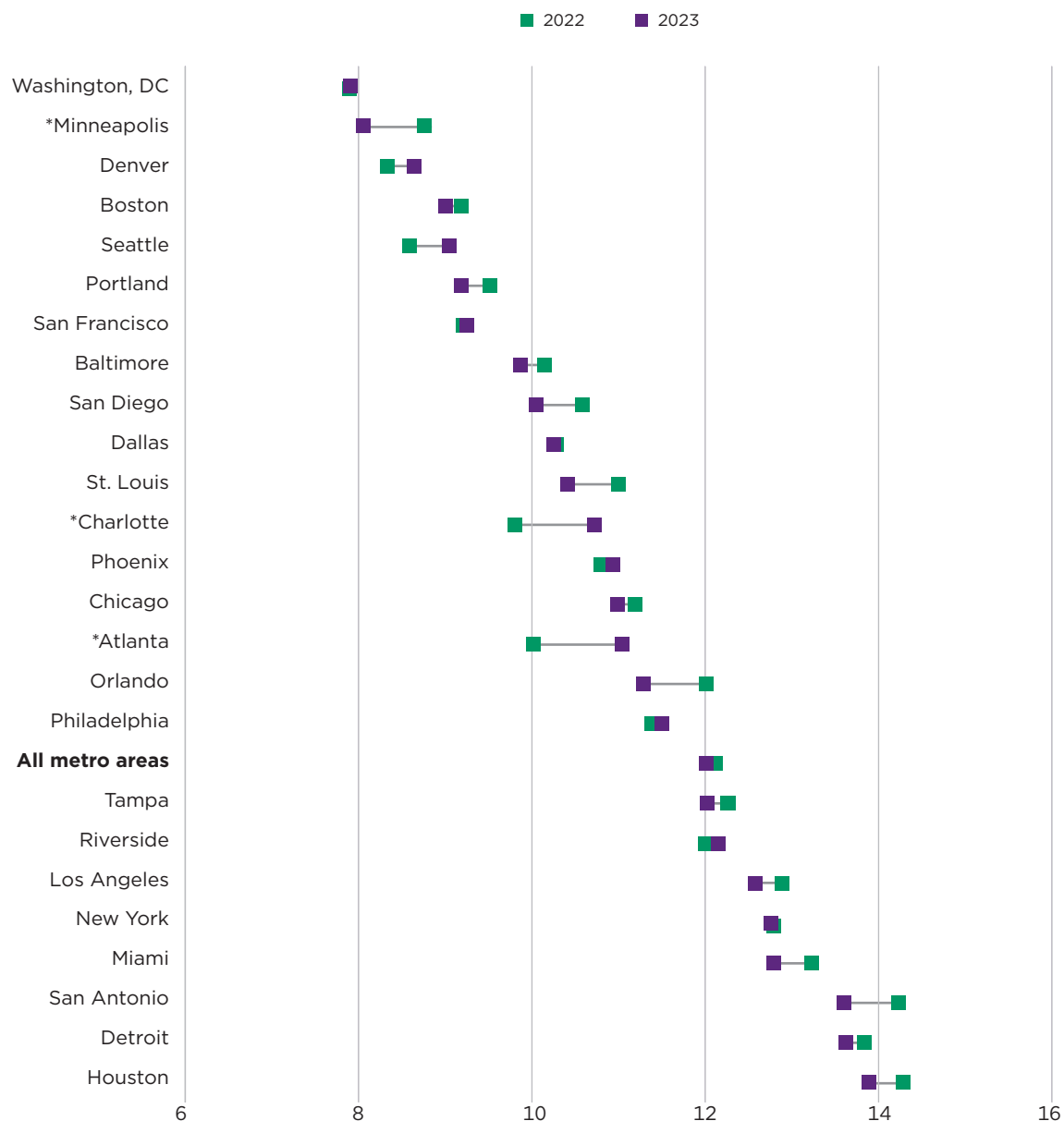
Poverty rates changed in 3 of the 25 most populous metro areas compared to 2022. Poverty rates decreased in the Minneapolis MSA

¹¹ The 2023 poverty rates for the Houston (13.9 percent), Detroit (13.6 percent), and San Antonio (13.6 percent) MSAs were not statistically different.

(from 8.8 percent to 8.1 percent) and increased in two metro areas: the Atlanta MSA, from 10.0 percent to 11.0 percent, and the Charlotte MSA, from 9.8 percent to 10.7 percent. For 22 out of the 25 MSAs, including the three most populous metro areas (New York, Los Angeles, and Chicago MSAs), poverty rates did not significantly change between 2022 and 2023.

Figure 4.

Percentage of People in Poverty for the 25 Most-Populous Metro Areas: 2022 and 2023



* Change statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

Note: For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, refer to www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/guidance.html.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2022 and 2023 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates.

INCOME-TO-POVERTY RATIOS

The poverty rate is an estimate of the proportion of people with income below 100 percent of their poverty threshold. In addition to this statistic, researchers and policymakers are often interested in the distribution of the population at various levels of poverty. Income-to-poverty ratios provide information on how close a family or individual's income is to their poverty threshold by dividing their income by their poverty threshold to get a ratio. Ratios below 1.0 indicate that a family falls below poverty, while ratios at or above 1.0 indicate the family has income at or above their threshold. An income-to-poverty ratio of 0.50 indicates that a family has income equal to 50 percent of their poverty threshold.

Table 1 details the proportion of people at various income-to-poverty ratio ranges in 2023 for the nation, states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. The share of the U.S. population with income below 50 percent of their poverty threshold was 6.1 percent in 2023 and showed no change from 2022 (refer to Appendix Table 3 for 2022 estimates).

New Hampshire (3.8 percent), Minnesota (4.3 percent), Idaho

(4.4 percent), Utah (4.4 percent), and North Dakota (4.5 percent) were the states with among the lowest proportions of people with an income-to-poverty ratio below 0.50 in 2023.¹² Louisiana (8.9 percent), New Mexico (8.8 percent), and the District of Columbia (8.2 percent) had among the highest proportions of people with income-to-poverty ratios below 0.50.¹³ In 2023, 19.6 percent of Puerto Rico's population had incomes below 50 percent of their poverty thresholds.

In addition to examining the share of individuals with income below 50 percent of their poverty threshold, Table 1 also provides information on the share of individuals living above their poverty thresholds. All people with an income-to-poverty ratio between 1.00 and 1.24 are referred to as being "near poverty" in this brief. In 2023, the percentage of people in the United States in

near poverty was 3.6 percent. In combination with the share below poverty, 16.0 percent of people were either in poverty or near poverty in 2023.

Among the states, the percentage of individuals near poverty in 2023 ranged from 2.1 to 5.8 percent. States with among the lowest percentages of individuals living near poverty includes the District of Columbia (2.1 percent), New Hampshire (2.1 percent), Delaware (2.2 percent), Colorado (2.5 percent), Maryland (2.5 percent), and Washington (2.5 percent).¹⁴ States with among the highest percentages of individuals living near poverty include Mississippi (5.8 percent) and Arkansas (5.2 percent).¹⁵ The percentage of individuals in near poverty in Puerto Rico was 9.0 percent in 2023.¹⁶

¹⁴ In 2023, the percentages of individuals with an income-to-poverty ratio between 1.00 and 1.25 in the District of Columbia (2.1 percent), New Hampshire (2.1 percent), Delaware (2.2 percent), Colorado (2.5 percent), Maryland (2.5 percent), and Washington (2.5 percent) were not significantly different.

¹⁵ In 2023, the percentages of individuals with an income-to-poverty ratio between 1.00 and 1.25 in Mississippi (5.8 percent) and Arkansas (5.2 percent) were not statistically different.

¹⁶ Refer to Appendix Table 3 for 2022 estimates.

Table 1.

Percentage of People by Ratio of Income to Poverty Threshold: 2023¹

Area	Less than 0.50	Margin of error (±) ²	0.50 to 0.99	Margin of error (±) ²	1.00 to 1.24	Margin of error (±) ²	1.25 to 1.49	Margin of error (±) ²	1.50 to 1.99	Margin of error (±) ²	2.00 to 3.99	Margin of error (±) ²	4.00 and over	Margin of error (±) ²
United States	6.1	0.1	6.4	0.1	*3.6	Z	*3.9	Z	*8.3	0.1	*29.9	0.1	41.9	0.1
Alabama	7.3	0.4	8.3	0.4	4.6	0.3	4.4	0.3	9.7	0.4	*32.2	0.6	33.6	0.6
Alaska	5.0	0.6	5.4	0.7	3.3	0.7	3.8	0.7	7.5	0.9	27.6	1.3	47.4	1.5
Arizona	6.4	0.3	6.1	0.3	3.7	0.3	4.0	0.3	8.5	0.4	31.4	0.7	*39.8	0.6
Arkansas	*7.4	0.5	8.2	0.5	5.2	0.4	5.2	0.4	10.8	0.5	33.0	0.8	30.1	0.8
California	5.9	0.1	6.1	0.2	*3.5	0.1	3.8	0.1	*8.0	0.1	27.5	0.3	45.2	0.3
Colorado	4.8	0.3	4.5	0.3	2.5	0.2	3.1	0.2	6.5	0.4	27.9	0.6	50.7	0.6
Connecticut	5.3	0.4	4.9	0.4	2.8	0.3	3.2	0.3	6.5	0.4	24.6	0.8	52.6	0.7
Delaware	4.9	0.6	*5.7	0.8	*2.2	0.4	3.5	0.6	7.9	1.0	30.4	1.6	45.5	1.5
District of Columbia	8.2	1.1	5.9	1.2	2.1	0.7	2.4	0.7	3.3	0.9	17.6	1.7	60.6	2.3
Florida	5.9	0.2	6.4	0.2	*3.7	0.1	4.3	0.2	9.2	0.2	32.1	0.4	38.4	0.4
Georgia	6.7	0.3	*6.9	0.3	3.9	0.2	4.2	0.2	8.7	0.3	30.5	0.5	39.1	0.4
Hawaii	5.1	0.5	5.1	0.5	2.9	0.4	2.9	0.4	6.5	0.7	29.8	1.1	47.8	1.2
Idaho	4.4	0.4	5.7	0.6	*3.5	0.4	4.6	0.4	*10.6	0.7	34.7	1.1	*36.6	0.9
Illinois	6.0	0.2	5.7	0.2	*3.0	0.2	*3.4	0.2	*7.8	0.3	29.5	0.5	44.7	0.5
Indiana	6.1	0.3	6.3	0.3	3.7	0.2	4.2	0.2	*9.8	0.4	33.5	0.6	36.5	0.5
Iowa	*4.8	0.3	*6.5	0.4	3.3	0.3	3.7	0.3	*8.8	0.4	33.7	0.7	*39.1	0.7
Kansas	5.3	0.4	5.9	0.4	3.6	0.4	4.3	0.3	8.9	0.4	33.9	0.8	38.1	0.8
Kentucky	*8.0	0.3	*8.4	0.4	4.7	0.3	4.7	0.3	9.8	0.5	31.8	0.7	32.6	0.6
Louisiana	8.9	0.5	10.0	0.5	4.6	0.4	*4.7	0.3	*9.9	0.5	30.3	0.8	31.7	0.6
Maine	4.8	0.5	5.5	0.4	3.5	0.5	3.9	0.5	8.6	0.6	32.4	1.0	41.2	1.1
Maryland	*5.4	0.3	*4.1	0.2	2.5	0.2	3.1	0.2	6.0	0.3	*25.5	0.6	53.3	0.6
Massachusetts	5.1	0.3	5.4	0.3	2.6	0.2	2.9	0.2	5.5	0.2	23.2	0.5	55.4	0.6
Michigan	6.5	0.2	7.0	0.3	*3.4	0.2	4.0	0.2	*8.4	0.3	31.9	0.4	38.7	0.4
Minnesota	4.3	0.2	5.0	0.3	2.9	0.3	3.1	0.2	6.8	0.3	29.8	0.4	48.2	0.4
Mississippi	*8.1	0.5	9.9	0.6	5.8	0.4	5.4	0.5	10.7	0.6	32.0	1.0	28.1	0.9
Missouri	*5.4	0.2	6.5	0.3	4.0	0.2	4.3	0.3	*9.1	0.3	33.3	0.5	37.4	0.5
Montana	5.6	0.5	6.1	0.6	3.7	0.4	4.2	0.5	8.6	0.6	34.0	1.1	37.9	1.1
Nebraska	4.8	0.4	5.7	0.5	3.3	0.4	3.9	0.4	*8.8	0.6	33.7	0.9	39.9	0.8
Nevada	6.2	0.4	5.7	0.5	4.0	0.4	4.3	0.4	9.4	0.6	32.5	1.0	*37.9	0.8
New Hampshire	3.8	0.6	3.4	0.4	2.1	0.4	2.7	0.4	5.6	0.5	28.1	1.1	54.3	1.2
New Jersey	4.7	0.2	5.0	0.2	2.7	0.2	3.0	0.2	6.3	0.3	24.3	0.5	54.0	0.4
New Mexico	*8.8	0.7	9.0	0.6	5.0	0.5	5.2	0.5	*10.2	0.7	30.4	0.9	31.4	0.8
New York	*7.0	0.2	*7.2	0.2	3.6	0.2	3.7	0.2	7.4	0.2	25.6	0.4	45.5	0.3
North Carolina	6.2	0.3	6.6	0.3	4.0	0.2	4.1	0.2	*9.2	0.3	31.6	0.4	38.4	0.4
North Dakota	*4.5	0.5	5.3	0.6	2.6	0.5	2.9	0.5	7.5	0.8	31.5	1.3	*45.7	1.5
Ohio	6.4	0.2	6.9	0.3	3.5	0.2	4.1	0.2	8.6	0.3	32.0	0.4	38.5	0.4
Oklahoma	7.5	0.3	8.4	0.3	*4.6	0.2	5.2	0.3	9.8	0.4	*33.1	0.6	31.5	0.5
Oregon	6.2	0.3	6.0	0.3	3.5	0.3	*3.7	0.3	7.6	0.4	29.7	0.6	*43.2	0.7
Pennsylvania	5.9	0.2	6.0	0.2	3.5	0.2	3.7	0.2	*8.0	0.3	30.4	0.4	*42.4	0.4
Rhode Island	5.3	0.7	5.6	0.8	2.7	0.5	4.1	0.9	7.5	1.1	26.7	1.5	48.2	1.5
South Carolina	6.8	0.3	7.1	0.4	4.0	0.3	4.5	0.3	9.4	0.5	32.0	0.7	36.2	0.6
South Dakota	5.1	0.6	6.7	0.8	3.8	0.4	4.2	0.7	*9.4	0.9	33.5	1.4	37.4	1.3
Tennessee	6.6	0.3	7.5	0.3	*3.6	0.3	4.3	0.3	9.3	0.4	32.4	0.6	36.3	0.6
Texas	6.5	0.2	7.2	0.2	4.1	0.2	*4.4	0.2	9.1	0.2	*30.8	0.3	38.0	0.3
Utah	*4.4	0.3	4.6	0.4	2.6	0.3	3.2	0.3	8.0	0.5	35.3	0.8	41.8	0.8
Vermont	5.0	0.5	*4.7	0.6	2.8	0.5	3.2	0.5	6.8	0.8	29.7	1.3	47.9	1.3
Virginia	5.3	0.3	*4.9	0.2	2.9	0.2	3.3	0.2	*7.4	0.3	26.8	0.5	49.4	0.5
Washington	5.3	0.2	*5.1	0.2	*2.5	0.2	3.2	0.2	*6.8	0.2	27.4	0.4	49.8	0.5
West Virginia	*7.4	0.5	9.3	0.5	*4.4	0.5	4.5	0.4	10.5	0.7	*33.7	0.9	30.2	0.9
Wisconsin	5.1	0.2	5.5	0.3	3.1	0.2	*3.8	0.2	7.5	0.2	32.5	0.5	*42.4	0.5
Wyoming	5.3	0.7	6.0	0.9	3.3	0.7	4.1	0.8	9.1	1.0	34.4	1.8	37.8	1.8
Puerto Rico	*19.6	0.8	*20.0	0.6	9.0	0.5	7.6	0.5	12.1	0.5	*22.2	0.8	9.6	0.5

* Indicates significant decrease from 2022. Statistically different from 2022 estimate at the 90 percent confidence level.

^ Indicates significant increase from 2022. Statistically different from 2022 estimate at the 90 percent confidence level.

Z Represents or rounds to zero.

¹ Poverty status is determined for individuals in housing units and noninstitutional group quarters. The poverty universe excludes children under the age of 15 who are not related to the householder, people living in institutional group quarters (e.g., nursing homes or correctional facilities), and people living in college dormitories or military barracks. People and families are classified as being in poverty if their income is less than their poverty threshold. If their income is less than one-half of their poverty threshold, they are below .50 of poverty; less than the threshold itself, they are in poverty (below 100 percent of poverty); less than 1.25 times the threshold, below 125 percent of poverty, and so on.

² Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to or subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval.

Note: For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, refer to <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/technical-documentation/code-lists.html>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2023 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates, and 2023 Puerto Rico Community Survey.

Table 2 displays the percentage of people at various income-to-poverty ratio categories for the 25 most populous metropolitan areas in 2023. In 2023, the Minneapolis (3.9 percent), Washington, DC (4.3 percent), and Denver (4.4 percent) MSAs had among the lowest percentages of people with income-to-poverty ratios below 0.50.¹⁷ The Houston (6.5 percent), Detroit (6.4 percent), New York (6.2 percent), Tampa (6.1 percent), and San Antonio (6.1 percent) MSAs all had among the highest shares

¹⁷ In 2023, the percentages of people with an income-to-poverty ratio below .50 in Minneapolis (3.9 percent), Washington, DC (4.3 percent), and Denver (4.4 percent) MSAs were not statistically different.

of people with income-to-poverty ratios below 0.50.¹⁸

Examining the share of individuals with income slightly above their poverty thresholds among the 25 most populous metropolitan areas in 2023, Table 2 shows that the metro area near poverty rates ranged from 1.9 percent to 4.3 percent. The Seattle (1.9 percent), Denver (1.9 percent), and Washington, DC (2.0 percent) MSAs had among the lowest percentages

¹⁸ In 2023, the percentages of people with an income-to-poverty ratio below .50 in the Houston (6.5 percent), Detroit (6.4 percent), New York (6.2 percent), Tampa (6.1 percent), and San Antonio (6.1 percent) MSAs were not statistically different.

of people in near poverty, whereas San Antonio (4.3 percent), Orlando (3.8 percent), Houston (3.8 percent), Los Angeles (3.8 percent), Miami (3.7 percent), Riverside-San Bernadino (3.6 percent), and Tampa (3.6 percent) MSAs had among the highest percentage of people in near poverty.^{19, 20, 21}

¹⁹ In 2023, the percentage of people in near poverty in the Seattle (1.9 percent), Denver (1.9 percent), and Washington, DC (2.0 percent) MSAs were not statistically different.

²⁰ In 2023, the percentage of people in near poverty in the San Antonio (4.3 percent), Orlando (3.8 percent), Houston (3.8 percent), Los Angeles (3.8 percent), Miami (3.7 percent), Riverside-San Bernadino (3.6 percent), and Tampa (3.6 percent) MSAs were not statistically different.

²¹ Refer to Appendix Table 4 for 2022 estimates.

Table 2.

Percentage of People by Ratio of Income-to-Poverty Levels for the 25 Most Populous Metropolitan Areas: 2023¹

Metro area	Less than 0.50	Margin of error (±) ²	0.50 to 0.99	Margin of error (±) ²	1.00 to 1.24	Margin of error (±) ²	1.25 to 1.49	Margin of error (±) ²	1.50 to 1.99	Margin of error (±) ²	2.00 to 3.99	Margin of error (±) ²	4.00 and over	Margin of error (±) ²
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA	^5.5	0.3	5.6	0.3	3.3	0.3	3.8	0.3	7.7	0.4	28.9	0.7	45.2	0.6
Baltimore-Columbia-Towson, MD	5.6	0.4	*4.2	0.3	2.5	0.4	2.7	0.3	6.2	0.6	26.1	1.0	52.7	0.9
Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA-NH	*4.5	0.3	4.5	0.3	2.4	0.2	2.7	0.3	5.1	0.3	21.0	0.6	59.9	0.8
Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia, NC-SC	^5.4	0.5	5.3	0.5	3.3	0.4	3.1	0.4	8.1	0.7	30.6	1.0	44.2	1.0
Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN	5.7	0.3	5.3	0.3	*2.8	0.2	3.2	0.2	^7.2	0.3	28.2	0.5	^47.6	0.5
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	4.9	0.3	5.4	0.3	3.5	0.3	3.8	0.3	7.8	0.4	^30.7	0.6	*43.9	0.6
Denver-Aurora-Centennial, CO	4.4	0.4	4.2	0.4	1.9	0.3	2.6	0.3	*5.2	0.5	^26.0	0.8	55.6	0.9
Detroit-Warren-Dearborn, MI	6.4	0.3	7.2	0.4	3.3	0.3	3.7	0.3	7.7	0.4	29.4	0.9	42.3	0.7
Houston-Pasadena-The Woodlands, TX	6.5	0.3	7.4	0.4	3.8	0.2	*4.1	0.3	9.1	0.4	29.3	0.6	39.8	0.5
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA	*5.9	0.2	6.7	0.2	*3.8	0.2	4.0	0.2	8.1	0.2	28.2	0.4	43.4	0.5
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL	5.9	0.3	6.9	0.4	*3.7	0.3	4.6	0.4	9.2	0.5	30.9	0.7	38.8	0.6
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	3.9	0.3	*4.1	0.3	2.5	0.3	2.6	0.2	5.8	0.4	27.1	0.6	53.9	0.6
New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ	6.2	0.2	6.6	0.2	3.3	0.2	3.4	0.2	6.7	0.2	23.3	0.4	50.5	0.3
Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL	5.4	0.5	5.9	0.6	3.8	0.5	4.3	0.5	10.0	0.8	32.5	1.3	38.2	1.0
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	5.5	0.3	6.0	0.4	3.3	0.3	3.0	0.3	6.6	0.4	26.2	0.6	*49.3	0.6
Phoenix-Mesa-Chandler, AZ	5.9	0.4	5.1	0.3	3.4	0.3	3.5	0.4	8.0	0.5	30.9	0.9	^43.3	0.8
Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA	4.8	0.3	4.4	0.4	2.8	0.4	3.2	0.4	6.9	0.6	27.5	0.9	50.4	1.0
Riverside-San Bernadino-Ontario, CA	5.6	0.4	6.5	0.4	*3.6	0.3	4.3	0.4	9.8	0.5	33.6	0.7	36.5	0.6
St. Louis, MO-IL	*4.8	0.4	5.6	0.5	3.0	0.4	3.0	0.4	6.7	0.5	30.6	0.9	46.3	0.9
San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX	6.1	0.6	7.5	0.6	4.3	0.6	4.6	0.6	9.3	0.7	31.7	1.2	36.4	1.0
San Diego-Chula Vista-Carlsbad, CA	*4.9	0.3	5.2	0.4	2.8	0.3	3.4	0.4	7.1	0.5	25.2	0.8	^51.5	0.9
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	5.0	0.3	4.2	0.3	2.4	0.3	2.7	0.3	5.1	0.3	20.1	0.7	*60.5	0.8
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	4.8	0.3	^4.2	0.4	*1.9	0.2	2.4	0.3	5.4	0.4	23.4	0.7	57.9	0.9
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	6.1	0.4	5.9	0.4	3.6	0.4	4.1	0.4	8.6	0.6	31.6	0.8	40.1	0.9
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	4.3	0.3	3.6	0.3	2.0	0.2	2.7	0.2	5.0	0.3	21.1	0.5	61.3	0.7

* Indicates a significant decrease. Statistically different from 2022 estimate at the 90 percent confidence level.

^ Indicates a significant increase. Statistically different from 2022 estimate at the 90 percent confidence level.

¹ Poverty status is determined for individuals in housing units and noninstitutional group quarters. The poverty universe excludes children under the age of 15 who are not related to the householder, people living in institutional group quarters (e.g., nursing homes or correctional facilities), and people living in college dormitories or military barracks. People and families are classified as being in poverty if their income is less than their poverty threshold. If their income is less than one-half of their poverty threshold, they are below .50 of poverty; less than the threshold itself, they are in poverty (below 100 percent of poverty); less than 1.25 times the threshold, below 125 percent of poverty, and so on.

² Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to or subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval.

Note: For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, refer to <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/technical-documentation/code-lists.html>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2023 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates.

SUMMARY

This brief used the 2022 and 2023 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates, and 2022 and 2023 Puerto Rico Community Survey to analyze poverty rates for 2023, as well as changes in poverty from 2022 for the nation, states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and metro areas.

Poverty rates decreased in seven states and Puerto Rico and increased in three states. The poverty rate in 22 of the 25 most populous metropolitan areas did not change significantly from 2022. Poverty rates increased in two MSAs and decreased in one, compared to 2022.

The percentage of the population with incomes below 50 percent of their poverty threshold in states ranged from 3.8 percent to 8.9 percent. The 25 most populous MSAs ranged from 3.9 percent to 6.5 percent.

This brief also examined the proportion of people slightly above their poverty thresholds. In the states, the percentage of individuals near poverty in 2023 ranged from 2.1 to 5.8 percent. Among the 25 most populous metro areas, there was a range of 1.9 percent to 4.3 percent of people living in near poverty.

SOURCE AND ACCURACY

The data presented in this brief are based on the ACS and PRCS sample interviewed from January 2022 through December 2022 (2022 ACS and PRCS) and the ACS and PRCS sample interviewed from January 2023 through December 2023 (2023 ACS and PRCS). The estimates based on these samples describe the average values of person, household, and housing unit characteristics over this

What Is the American Community Survey?

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely demographic, social, economic, and housing data for the nation, states, congressional districts, counties, places, and other localities every year. It has an annual sample size of about 3.5 million addresses across the United States and Puerto Rico and includes both housing units and group quarters (e.g., nursing facilities and prisons).^{*} The ACS is conducted in every county throughout the nation and every municipio in Puerto Rico, where it is called the Puerto Rico Community Survey. Beginning in 2006, ACS data have been released annually for geographic areas with populations of 65,000 and greater. For information on the ACS sample design and other topics, visit <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs>.

* While people living in group quarters are sampled in the ACS, those living in institutional group quarters (e.g., nursing homes or correctional facilities) are not included in the poverty universe.

period of collection. Sampling error is the uncertainty between an estimate based on a sample and the corresponding value that would be obtained if the estimate were based on the entire population (as from a census). Measures of sampling error are provided in the form of margins of error for all estimates included in this brief. All comparative statements in this brief have undergone statistical testing, and comparisons are significant at the 90 percent confidence level unless otherwise noted. In addition to sampling error, nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the operations used to collect and process survey data such as editing, reviewing, or keying data from questionnaires. For more information on sampling and estimation methods, confidentiality protection, and sampling and nonsampling errors, refer to the 2023 ACS “Accuracy of the Data” document located at <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/technical-documentation/code-lists.html>.

NOTES

ACS data from 2010 forward are available on <<https://data.census.gov>>. Historical estimates of state poverty rates prior to 2010 can be found in Appendix Table 1 of the brief “Poverty: 2016 and 2017,” located at <www.census.gov/library/publications/2018/acs/acsbr17-02.html>.

The Census Bureau also publishes poverty estimates based on the Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC), the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), and the Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE). For information on poverty estimates from the ACS and how they differ from those based on the CPS ASEC, SIPP, and SAIPE, refer to the information and survey comparisons at <www.census.gov/topics/income-poverty/poverty/guidance/data-sources.html>.

Appendix Table 1.

Number and Percentage of People in Poverty in the Past 12 Months by State and Puerto Rico: 2022 and 2023

Area	Below poverty in 2022 ¹				Below poverty in 2023 ¹				Change in poverty (2023 less 2022)			
	Number ¹	Margin of error (±) ²	Percent ¹	Margin of error (±) ²	Number ¹	Margin of error (±) ²	Percent ¹	Margin of error (±) ²	Number	Margin of error (±) ²	Percent	Margin of error (±) ²
United States	40,951,625	260,310	12.6	0.1	40,763,043	277,214	12.5	0.1	-188,582	380,275	*-0.1	0.1
Alabama	800,395	23,225	16.2	0.5	773,166	24,550	15.6	0.5	-27,229	33,795	-0.7	0.7
Alaska	78,608	6,403	11.0	0.9	74,353	5,930	10.4	0.8	-4,255	8,728	-0.6	1.2
Arizona	897,852	29,780	12.5	0.4	905,418	32,734	12.4	0.4	7,566	44,253	Z	0.6
Arkansas	496,311	21,321	16.8	0.7	466,624	19,172	15.7	0.6	*-29,687	28,673	*-1.1	1.0
California	4,670,324	66,972	12.2	0.2	4,588,687	71,646	12.0	0.2	-81,637	98,074	-0.2	0.3
Colorado	540,517	20,050	9.4	0.3	536,507	22,964	9.3	0.4	-4,010	30,485	-0.1	0.5
Connecticut	345,695	15,651	9.8	0.4	362,024	17,748	10.3	0.5	16,329	23,663	0.4	0.7
Delaware	93,285	8,805	9.4	0.9	106,027	10,289	10.5	1.0	12,742	13,542	1.2	1.4
District of Columbia	85,676	10,339	13.3	1.6	91,068	10,115	14.0	1.6	5,392	14,464	0.7	2.2
Florida	2,762,679	47,630	12.7	0.2	2,729,519	62,129	12.3	0.3	-33,160	78,285	*-0.4	0.4
Georgia	1,348,344	37,893	12.7	0.4	1,461,317	38,018	13.6	0.4	*112,973	53,677	*0.9	0.5
Hawaii	142,378	10,312	10.2	0.7	141,925	10,218	10.1	0.7	-453	14,516	Z	1.0
Idaho	202,517	13,176	10.7	0.7	193,635	12,891	10.1	0.7	-8,882	18,433	-0.6	1.0
Illinois	1,469,643	33,705	11.9	0.3	1,426,517	30,335	11.6	0.2	-43,126	45,346	-0.3	0.4
Indiana	834,550	28,746	12.6	0.4	821,401	24,875	12.3	0.4	-13,149	38,014	-0.2	0.6
Iowa	339,867	12,981	11.0	0.4	351,224	14,199	11.3	0.5	11,357	19,238	0.3	0.6
Kansas	342,670	15,052	12.0	0.5	319,652	14,831	11.2	0.5	*-23,018	21,131	*-0.8	0.7
Kentucky	722,865	23,794	16.5	0.5	720,642	20,801	16.4	0.5	-2,223	31,604	-0.1	0.7
Louisiana	829,565	23,622	18.6	0.5	840,146	27,162	18.9	0.6	10,581	35,997	0.3	0.8
Maine	145,161	8,962	10.8	0.7	140,460	8,588	10.4	0.6	-4,701	12,412	-0.4	0.9
Maryland	581,748	21,727	9.6	0.4	574,160	20,592	9.5	0.3	-7,588	29,935	-0.1	0.5
Massachusetts	700,156	23,050	10.4	0.3	706,730	24,578	10.4	0.4	6,574	33,695	0.1	0.5
Michigan	1,315,899	31,439	13.4	0.3	1,326,740	27,989	13.5	0.3	10,841	42,092	0.1	0.4
Minnesota	540,079	19,753	9.6	0.4	520,602	17,281	9.3	0.3	-19,477	26,245	-0.4	0.5
Mississippi	544,104	17,010	19.1	0.6	512,184	21,949	18.0	0.8	*-31,920	27,769	*-1.1	1.0
Missouri	791,030	21,823	13.2	0.4	720,210	24,684	12.0	0.4	*-70,820	32,948	*-1.2	0.5
Montana	133,233	8,663	12.1	0.8	129,804	7,386	11.7	0.7	-3,429	11,384	-0.4	1.0
Nebraska	215,838	12,843	11.2	0.7	202,078	12,736	10.5	0.7	-13,760	18,088	-0.8	0.9
Nevada	390,848	19,015	12.5	0.6	377,506	20,633	12.0	0.7	-13,342	28,059	-0.5	0.9
New Hampshire	98,057	6,630	7.2	0.5	97,935	8,712	7.2	0.6	-122	10,947	Z	0.8
New Jersey	882,045	33,909	9.7	0.4	886,772	27,839	9.7	0.3	4,727	43,872	Z	0.5
New Mexico	364,725	14,925	17.6	0.7	368,669	18,140	17.8	0.9	3,944	23,490	0.2	1.1
New York	2,734,819	62,913	14.3	0.3	2,702,955	50,606	14.2	0.3	-31,864	80,741	-0.1	0.4
North Carolina	1,329,157	34,584	12.8	0.3	1,349,302	38,975	12.8	0.4	20,145	52,107	Z	0.5
North Dakota	86,192	6,650	11.5	0.9	73,841	5,342	9.8	0.7	*-12,351	8,530	*-1.7	1.1
Ohio	1,540,922	37,806	13.4	0.3	1,527,904	36,156	13.3	0.3	-13,018	52,312	-0.1	0.5
Oklahoma	610,254	15,486	15.7	0.4	626,185	15,929	15.9	0.4	15,931	22,216	0.3	0.6
Oregon	503,935	16,879	12.1	0.4	506,544	17,185	12.2	0.4	2,609	24,088	0.1	0.6
Pennsylvania	1,483,365	39,129	11.8	0.3	1,500,959	35,821	12.0	0.3	17,594	53,050	0.2	0.4
Rhode Island	113,878	12,002	10.8	1.1	114,412	10,758	10.8	1.0	534	16,118	Z	1.5
South Carolina	717,348	22,151	14.0	0.4	726,799	24,733	13.9	0.5	9,451	33,202	-0.1	0.6
South Dakota	109,889	7,433	12.5	0.8	104,684	8,555	11.8	1.0	-5,205	11,333	-0.7	1.3
Tennessee	915,683	33,636	13.3	0.5	978,460	30,784	14.0	0.4	*62,777	45,596	*0.8	0.7
Texas	4,113,641	72,677	14.0	0.2	4,086,851	75,298	13.7	0.3	-26,790	104,650	-0.3	0.4
Utah	273,052	14,660	8.2	0.4	304,249	15,931	9.0	0.5	*31,197	21,650	*0.8	0.6
Vermont	65,162	5,615	10.4	0.9	60,413	4,904	9.7	0.8	-4,749	7,455	-0.8	1.2
Virginia	891,390	26,093	10.6	0.3	864,394	26,897	10.2	0.3	-26,996	37,474	-0.4	0.4
Washington	763,469	24,765	10.0	0.3	794,426	26,113	10.3	0.3	30,957	35,988	0.4	0.5
West Virginia	308,825	15,631	17.9	0.9	285,780	11,676	16.7	0.7	*-23,045	19,510	*-1.3	1.1
Wisconsin	617,037	19,399	10.7	0.3	616,874	19,150	10.7	0.3	-163	27,259	Z	0.5
Wyoming	66,943	7,510	11.8	1.3	64,309	6,371	11.3	1.1	-2,634	9,848	-0.5	1.7
Puerto Rico	1,333,111	27214	41.7	0.9	1,257,607	26,856	39.6	0.8	*-75,504	38,234	*-2.1	1.2

* Statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

Z Represents or rounds to zero.

¹ Poverty status is determined for individuals in housing units and noninstitutional group quarters. The poverty universe excludes children under the age of 15 who are not related to the householder, people living in institutional group quarters (e.g., nursing homes or correctional facilities), and people living in college dormitories or military barracks.

² Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to or subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval.

Note: For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions refer to <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/technical-documentation/code-lists.html>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2022 and 2023 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates, and 2022 and 2023 Puerto Rico Community Survey.

Appendix Table 2.

Number and Percentage of People in Poverty in 2022 and 2023 for the 25 Most Populous Metropolitan Areas

Metro area	Below poverty in 2022 ¹			Below poverty in 2023 ¹			Change in poverty (2023 less 2022)			
	Number ¹	Margin of error (±) ²	Percent ¹	Margin of error (±) ²	Number ¹	Margin of error (±) ²	Percent ¹	Margin of error (±) ²	Number	Margin of error (±) ²
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA	614,892	26,765	10.0	0.4	685,932	25,211	11.0	0.4	*71,040	36,769
Baltimore-Columbia-Towson, MD	282,038	17,439	10.1	0.6	273,463	13,307	9.9	0.5	-8,575	21,936
Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA-NH	436,311	17,125	9.2	0.4	429,171	19,754	9.0	0.4	-7,140	26,144
Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia, NC-SC	265,970	16,608	9.8	0.6	296,565	17,340	10.7	0.6	*30,595	24,010
Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN	1,040,394	33,407	11.2	0.4	1,001,327	31,097	11.0	0.3	-39,067	45,640
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	806,928	29,030	10.3	0.4	820,098	31,468	10.3	0.4	13,170	42,813
Denver-Aurora-Centennial, CO	246,333	15,747	8.3	0.5	256,971	16,510	8.6	0.6	10,638	22,816
Detroit-Warren-Dearborn, MI	595,107	23,830	13.8	0.6	585,806	20,466	13.6	0.5	-9,301	31,412
Houston-Pasadena-The Woodlands, TX	1,036,576	34,220	14.3	0.5	1,030,129	34,863	13.9	0.5	-6,447	48,851
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA	1,634,388	34,395	12.9	0.3	1,585,798	38,842	12.6	0.3	-48,590	51,882
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL	800,224	30,522	13.2	0.5	779,844	28,795	12.8	0.5	-20,380	41,961
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	318,350	16,042	8.8	0.4	294,062	13,805	8.1	0.4	*-24,288	21,164
New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ	2,467,826	58,831	12.8	0.3	2,446,378	48,131	12.8	0.3	-21,448	76,011
Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL	325,345	18,255	12.0	0.7	312,208	19,215	11.3	0.7	-13,137	26,504
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	692,871	31,237	11.4	0.5	700,710	31,247	11.5	0.5	7,839	44,183
Phoenix-Mesa-Chandler, AZ	532,600	23,389	10.8	0.5	544,729	23,259	10.9	0.5	12,129	32,985
Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA	236,006	13,063	9.5	0.5	227,516	12,176	9.2	0.5	-8,490	17,858
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	551,428	27,403	12.0	0.6	560,827	25,513	12.1	0.6	9,399	37,441
St. Louis, MO-IL	300,985	16,505	11.0	0.6	284,371	17,777	10.4	0.6	-16,614	24,258
San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX	370,885	23,993	14.2	0.9	361,458	22,498	13.6	0.8	-9,427	32,891
San Diego-Chula Vista-Carlsbad, CA	336,145	19,621	10.6	0.6	318,653	16,712	10.1	0.5	-17,492	25,774
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	415,758	15,266	9.2	0.3	416,535	15,644	9.2	0.3	777	21,858
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	341,325	18,515	8.6	0.5	360,070	19,998	9.0	0.5	18,745	27,253
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	395,976	19,330	12.3	0.6	394,732	20,339	12.0	0.6	-1,244	28,059
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	494,897	21,841	7.9	0.3	490,595	22,757	7.9	0.4	-4,302	31,542

* Statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

Z Represents or rounds to zero.

¹ Poverty status is determined for individuals in housing units and noninstitutional group quarters. The poverty universe excludes children under the age of 15 who are not related to the householder, people living in institutional group quarters (e.g., nursing homes or correctional facilities), and people living in college dormitories or military barracks.

² Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to or subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval.

Note: For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, refer to <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/technical-documentation/code-lists.html>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2022 and 2023 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates.

Appendix Table 3.

Percentage of People by Ratio of Income-to-Poverty Threshold: 2022¹

Area	Less than 0.50	Margin of error (±) ²	0.50 to 0.99	Margin of error (±) ²	1.00 to 1.24	Margin of error (±) ²	1.25 to 1.49	Margin of error (±) ²	1.50 to 1.99	Margin of error (±) ²	2.00 to 3.99	Margin of error (±) ²	4.00 and over	Margin of error (±) ²
United States.....	6.1	0.1	6.5	0.1	3.7	2	4.0	0.1	8.0	0.1	29.7	0.1	41.9	0.1
Alabama.....	7.6	0.4	8.6	0.3	4.4	0.3	4.7	0.3	9.4	0.4	31.0	0.6	34.2	0.5
Alaska.....	5.4	0.7	5.6	0.6	3.2	0.5	3.3	0.6	7.0	0.9	29.0	1.3	46.5	1.4
Arizona.....	6.5	0.3	6.0	0.3	3.9	0.3	4.3	0.3	8.7	0.4	32.1	0.6	38.6	0.6
Arkansas.....	8.3	0.6	8.5	0.5	5.4	0.4	5.4	0.4	10.1	0.6	32.8	0.7	29.6	0.7
California.....	6.0	0.1	6.2	0.1	3.8	0.1	3.9	0.1	7.7	0.1	27.3	0.2	45.1	0.2
Colorado.....	4.9	0.3	4.6	0.3	2.8	0.2	3.0	0.3	6.9	0.4	27.4	0.6	50.3	0.6
Connecticut.....	5.0	0.3	4.8	0.4	3.1	0.3	2.8	0.3	6.1	0.4	25.0	0.7	53.1	0.8
Delaware.....	4.8	0.7	4.6	0.6	3.3	0.6	3.0	0.6	6.7	0.7	31.3	1.5	46.3	1.5
District of Columbia ..	8.0	1.2	5.3	1.0	3.0	1.2	2.4	0.6	4.2	0.9	17.0	1.7	60.0	1.7
Florida.....	6.1	0.2	6.6	0.2	4.0	0.2	4.5	0.2	9.0	0.2	31.7	0.4	38.0	0.3
Georgia.....	6.4	0.2	6.3	0.3	4.0	0.2	4.4	0.3	8.9	0.3	30.8	0.5	39.2	0.5
Hawaii.....	5.4	0.6	4.7	0.4	3.2	0.5	3.1	0.4	6.6	0.6	28.4	1.0	48.5	1.2
Idaho.....	4.7	0.4	6.1	0.6	4.0	0.4	5.0	0.4	9.4	0.7	35.8	1.0	35.1	0.9
Illinois.....	6.2	0.2	5.7	0.2	3.4	0.2	3.7	0.2	7.2	0.2	29.6	0.4	44.1	0.4
Indiana.....	6.3	0.3	6.3	0.3	3.7	0.2	4.2	0.2	8.8	0.3	33.5	0.5	37.2	0.5
Iowa.....	5.4	0.3	5.5	0.3	3.4	0.3	3.8	0.3	8.1	0.3	33.4	0.6	40.3	0.6
Kansas.....	5.6	0.4	6.4	0.4	3.6	0.3	4.2	0.4	8.6	0.4	33.8	0.7	37.9	0.6
Kentucky.....	7.5	0.4	9.0	0.4	4.5	0.3	4.7	0.3	9.5	0.4	31.5	0.6	33.3	0.6
Louisiana.....	8.5	0.4	10.1	0.4	5.0	0.4	5.6	0.4	9.1	0.5	29.9	0.7	31.8	0.7
Maine.....	4.9	0.5	5.8	0.5	3.0	0.4	3.7	0.4	8.5	0.6	32.6	1.1	41.4	1.3
Maryland.....	4.9	0.3	4.7	0.3	2.8	0.2	3.0	0.3	6.4	0.4	24.6	0.6	53.5	0.7
Massachusetts.....	5.3	0.2	5.1	0.3	2.7	0.2	3.0	0.2	5.7	0.3	23.3	0.6	55.0	0.6
Michigan.....	6.5	0.2	6.9	0.2	3.8	0.2	4.3	0.2	7.9	0.2	31.7	0.4	39.0	0.4
Minnesota.....	4.5	0.3	5.2	0.3	2.8	0.2	3.3	0.2	6.4	0.3	29.2	0.5	48.7	0.6
Mississippi.....	8.8	0.5	10.3	0.5	5.7	0.5	5.1	0.4	10.1	0.6	31.6	0.8	28.4	0.7
Missouri.....	6.3	0.3	6.8	0.3	4.1	0.2	4.2	0.3	8.5	0.3	33.2	0.5	36.8	0.4
Montana.....	5.8	0.6	6.3	0.6	3.6	0.5	4.4	0.6	9.3	0.8	33.9	1.3	36.7	1.4
Nebraska.....	5.1	0.4	6.1	0.5	3.6	0.4	4.1	0.4	7.5	0.4	33.3	0.9	40.3	0.9
Nevada.....	6.5	0.4	5.9	0.6	4.3	0.4	4.3	0.4	9.1	0.6	33.6	0.9	36.2	0.8
New Hampshire.....	3.5	0.4	3.7	0.4	2.4	0.4	2.6	0.4	5.9	0.5	27.3	1.2	54.5	1.3
New Jersey.....	4.4	0.2	5.2	0.3	2.6	0.2	2.9	0.2	6.2	0.3	24.1	0.4	54.5	0.5
New Mexico.....	7.9	0.5	9.7	0.6	5.4	0.6	5.3	0.5	8.8	0.6	30.6	1.1	32.3	0.9
New York.....	7.4	0.2	6.8	0.2	3.8	0.2	3.6	0.1	7.1	0.2	25.6	0.3	45.7	0.3
North Carolina.....	6.0	0.2	6.8	0.2	4.2	0.3	4.3	0.2	8.8	0.3	31.5	0.5	38.4	0.5
North Dakota.....	5.6	0.7	5.9	0.7	2.9	0.5	3.4	0.6	6.5	0.9	32.5	1.4	43.3	1.6
Ohio.....	6.5	0.2	7.0	0.3	3.6	0.2	3.9	0.2	8.3	0.2	31.9	0.4	38.9	0.5
Oklahoma.....	7.4	0.3	8.3	0.3	5.0	0.3	5.0	0.2	10.3	0.5	31.9	0.5	32.1	0.6
Oregon.....	5.9	0.3	6.2	0.4	3.7	0.3	4.2	0.4	7.6	0.4	30.2	0.7	42.2	0.7
Pennsylvania.....	5.7	0.2	6.1	0.2	3.5	0.2	3.8	0.2	7.4	0.2	30.1	0.3	43.4	0.4
Rhode Island.....	5.2	0.9	5.6	0.8	2.9	0.6	3.4	0.6	6.5	0.9	27.1	1.4	49.3	1.5
South Carolina.....	6.7	0.3	7.3	0.3	3.9	0.2	4.5	0.3	9.3	0.4	32.4	0.8	35.9	0.7
South Dakota.....	5.7	0.6	6.8	0.8	3.5	0.5	3.7	0.5	7.6	0.6	34.8	1.3	37.9	1.1
Tennessee.....	6.2	0.3	7.1	0.3	4.2	0.2	4.6	0.3	9.3	0.3	32.7	0.5	35.9	0.5
Texas.....	6.6	0.1	7.4	0.2	4.2	0.2	4.7	0.2	9.0	0.2	29.8	0.3	38.3	0.3
Utah.....	3.9	0.3	4.3	0.3	2.9	0.3	3.1	0.3	8.5	0.5	35.0	0.8	42.3	0.8
Vermont.....	4.3	0.5	6.1	0.7	3.0	0.6	3.2	0.5	7.8	0.8	29.3	1.4	46.2	1.5
Virginia.....	5.3	0.2	5.2	0.2	2.9	0.2	3.3	0.2	7.0	0.3	27.1	0.5	49.2	0.5
Washington.....	5.4	0.3	4.6	0.2	3.0	0.2	3.0	0.2	6.4	0.3	27.5	0.5	50.2	0.5
West Virginia.....	8.2	0.6	9.7	0.7	5.3	0.5	4.5	0.4	9.6	0.7	32.1	1.1	30.6	1.0
Wisconsin.....	5.0	0.2	5.7	0.3	3.2	0.2	3.5	0.2	7.8	0.3	33.2	0.5	41.5	0.5
Wyoming.....	5.0	0.8	6.8	1.0	3.6	0.8	3.7	0.7	8.1	1.0	34.5	1.8	38.2	2.0
Puerto Rico.....	20.6	0.7	21.1	0.8	9.0	0.5	7.4	0.4	11.6	0.5	21.0	0.8	9.3	0.5

Z Represents or rounds to zero.

¹ Poverty status is determined for individuals in housing units and noninstitutional group quarters. The poverty universe excludes children under the age of 15 who are not related to the householder, people living in institutional group quarters (e.g., nursing homes or correctional facilities), and people living in college dormitories or military barracks. People and families are classified as being in poverty if their income is less than their poverty threshold. If their income is less than one-half of their poverty threshold, they are below .50 of poverty; less than the threshold itself, they are in poverty (below 100 percent of poverty); less than 1.25 times the threshold, below 125 percent of poverty, and so on.

² Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to or subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval.

Note: For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, refer to <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/technical-documentation/code-lists.html>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2022 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates, and 2022 Puerto Rico Community Survey.

Appendix Table 4.

Percentage of People by Ratio of Income-to-Poverty Levels for the 25 Most Populous Metropolitan Areas: 2022¹

Metro area	Less than 0.50	Margin of error (±) ²	0.50 to 0.99	Margin of error (±) ²	1.00 to 1.24	Margin of error (±) ²	1.25 to 1.49	Margin of error (±) ²	1.50 to 1.99	Margin of error (±) ²	2.00 to 3.99	Margin of error (±) ²	4.00 and over	Margin of error (±) ²
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA	4.9	0.3	5.1	0.3	3.5	0.4	3.6	0.3	7.8	0.4	29.6	0.7	45.4	0.7
Baltimore-Columbia-Towson, MD	5.2	0.4	5.0	0.5	2.8	0.3	2.8	0.4	6.3	0.5	24.8	1.0	53.2	0.9
Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA-NH	4.9	0.3	4.2	0.3	2.4	0.2	2.7	0.3	5.2	0.4	21.2	0.6	59.4	0.7
Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia, NC-SC	4.6	0.4	5.2	0.5	3.5	0.4	3.5	0.4	8.6	0.6	30.4	1.0	44.3	0.8
Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN	5.8	0.3	5.3	0.2	3.3	0.2	3.4	0.2	6.7	0.3	28.7	0.5	46.7	0.5
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	5.1	0.2	5.2	0.3	3.5	0.3	4.0	0.3	7.9	0.4	29.3	0.6	45.0	0.6
Denver-Aurora-Centennial, CO	4.3	0.5	4.0	0.4	2.3	0.4	2.8	0.3	6.2	0.5	24.8	0.9	55.6	0.8
Detroit-Warren-Dearborn, MI	6.7	0.4	7.1	0.5	3.4	0.3	3.9	0.3	7.1	0.4	29.2	0.6	42.5	0.6
Houston-Pasadena-The Woodlands, TX	6.8	0.4	7.5	0.4	4.1	0.3	4.6	0.3	8.7	0.4	28.6	0.6	39.6	0.7
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA	6.3	0.2	6.6	0.2	4.1	0.2	4.1	0.2	8.3	0.2	27.8	0.4	42.8	0.4
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL	6.0	0.4	7.2	0.4	4.4	0.4	5.1	0.3	9.0	0.4	30.5	0.7	37.9	0.6
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	4.1	0.4	4.7	0.4	2.3	0.2	2.9	0.3	5.7	0.3	26.6	0.7	53.6	0.7
New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ	6.4	0.2	6.4	0.2	3.3	0.2	3.3	0.1	6.5	0.2	23.6	0.3	50.5	0.3
Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL	5.9	0.5	6.1	0.6	4.3	0.6	4.6	0.5	9.3	0.7	32.0	1.1	37.9	1.1
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	5.5	0.3	5.9	0.4	3.0	0.3	3.4	0.3	6.3	0.4	25.5	0.6	50.4	0.6
Phoenix-Mesa-Chandler, AZ	5.8	0.4	5.0	0.3	3.5	0.4	3.9	0.4	8.0	0.5	31.7	0.7	42.1	0.8
Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA	4.9	0.3	4.6	0.4	3.1	0.4	3.3	0.4	6.3	0.4	28.0	0.8	49.7	0.9
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	5.8	0.4	6.2	0.5	4.2	0.4	4.5	0.3	9.4	0.5	33.3	0.8	36.7	0.8
St. Louis, MO-IL	5.5	0.4	5.5	0.5	2.9	0.3	3.5	0.4	7.1	0.5	30.0	0.8	45.6	0.9
San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX	6.2	0.6	8.0	0.7	4.1	0.5	5.0	0.6	8.5	0.7	31.1	1.1	37.1	1.1
San Diego-Chula Vista-Carlsbad, CA	5.4	0.4	5.1	0.4	3.3	0.4	3.4	0.4	6.8	0.5	25.9	0.9	50.1	0.8
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	4.9	0.3	4.3	0.3	2.6	0.3	2.4	0.2	4.8	0.3	19.3	0.6	61.7	0.6
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	4.9	0.4	3.7	0.3	2.4	0.3	2.4	0.2	5.1	0.4	23.4	0.6	58.1	0.7
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	6.1	0.4	6.2	0.4	3.7	0.4	4.2	0.4	9.0	0.5	31.4	0.7	39.4	0.8
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	4.2	0.3	3.7	0.2	2.3	0.2	2.4	0.2	5.0	0.3	21.4	0.6	61.1	0.7

¹ Poverty status is determined for individuals in housing units and noninstitutional group quarters. The poverty universe excludes children under the age of 15 who are not related to the householder, people living in institutional group quarters (e.g., nursing homes or correctional facilities), and people living in college dormitories or military barracks. People and families are classified as being in poverty if their income is less than their poverty threshold. If their income is less than one-half of their poverty threshold, they are below .50 of poverty; less than the threshold itself, they are in poverty (below 100 percent of poverty); less than 1.25 times the threshold, below 125 percent of poverty, and so on.

² Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to or subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval.

Note: For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, refer to <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/technical-documentation/code-lists.html>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2022 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates.