Poverty in States and Metropolitan Areas: 2022

American Community Survey Briefs

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ACSBR-016
December 2023

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 2021 and 2022 American Community Survey (ACS) 1-year estimates and the 2021 and 2022 Puerto Rico Community Surveys (PRCS) to analyze poverty rates for calendar year 2022, as well as the changes in poverty from calendar year 2021 for the nation, states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs).[1,2]

This brief also discusses the distribution of people by income-to-poverty ratios for the aforementioned geographic areas, providing a picture of the depth of poverty and those near or just above their poverty threshold.[3]

HIGHLIGHTS

- In 2022, the ACS national poverty rate was 12.6 percent, a decrease from 12.8 percent in 2021.[4]

- The poverty rate decreased in 9 states and the District of Columbia between 2021 and 2022. No state had a poverty rate increase from 2021 to 2022. Poverty rates did not change in 41 states and Puerto Rico. Poverty rates in states and the District of Columbia ranged from 7.2 percent to 19.1 percent.

- In 5 of the 25 most populous metropolitan areas, the poverty rate decreased between 2021 and 2022. The Minneapolis MSA was the only metro area among the 25 most populous metropolitan areas that saw poverty increase, from 8.0 percent to 8.8 percent.

- In 2022, 6.1 percent of people nationally had income below 50 percent of their poverty threshold, which was not statistically different from the 2021 rate of 6.2 percent. The share of individuals living below 50 percent of poverty decreased in 10 states and the District of Columbia and increased in 4 states.

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[1] 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>.

[2] The U.S. Census Bureau reviewed this data product for unauthorized disclosure of confidential information and has approved the disclosure avoidance practices applied to this release. CBDRB-FY23-0175. All comparative statements have undergone statistical testing and are statistically significant at the 90 percent confidence level, unless otherwise noted.

[3] The data collection period for the 2021 ACS spanned January to December 2021; the data collection period for the 2022 ACS spanned January to December 2022.

[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: 2022," available at <www.census.gov/library/publications/2023/demo/p60-280.html>. The national poverty percentage does not include data for Puerto Rico.

United States Census Bureau

U.S. Department of Commerce
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU
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POVERTY

In 2022, 12.6 percent of the total U.S. population had income below their respective poverty thresholds, a significant decrease from the 2021 estimate of 12.8 percent. This follows what had been the first increase in year-to-year poverty rates since 2010 to 2011.[5] Prior

to that, poverty rates had declined for 6 consecutive years (from 15.8 percent in 2013 to 12.3 percent in 2019) (Figure 1).[6]

New Hampshire had the lowest 2022 rate at 7.2 percent, while Mississippi and Louisiana had among the highest at 19.1 percent and 18.6 percent, respectively

(Appendix Table 1).[7] Figure 2 displays the percentage of people in poverty for all states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.[8] Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, and

[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 2022 (except between 2005–2006, 2011–2012, and 2012–2013) were statistically significant.

[7] The 2022 poverty rates for Mississippi (19.1 percent) and Louisiana (18.6 percent) were not statistically different.

[8] The classification categories used in Figure 2 and Figure 5 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>.

Figure 1.
American Community Survey Poverty Rates: 2005 to 2022
(In percent)
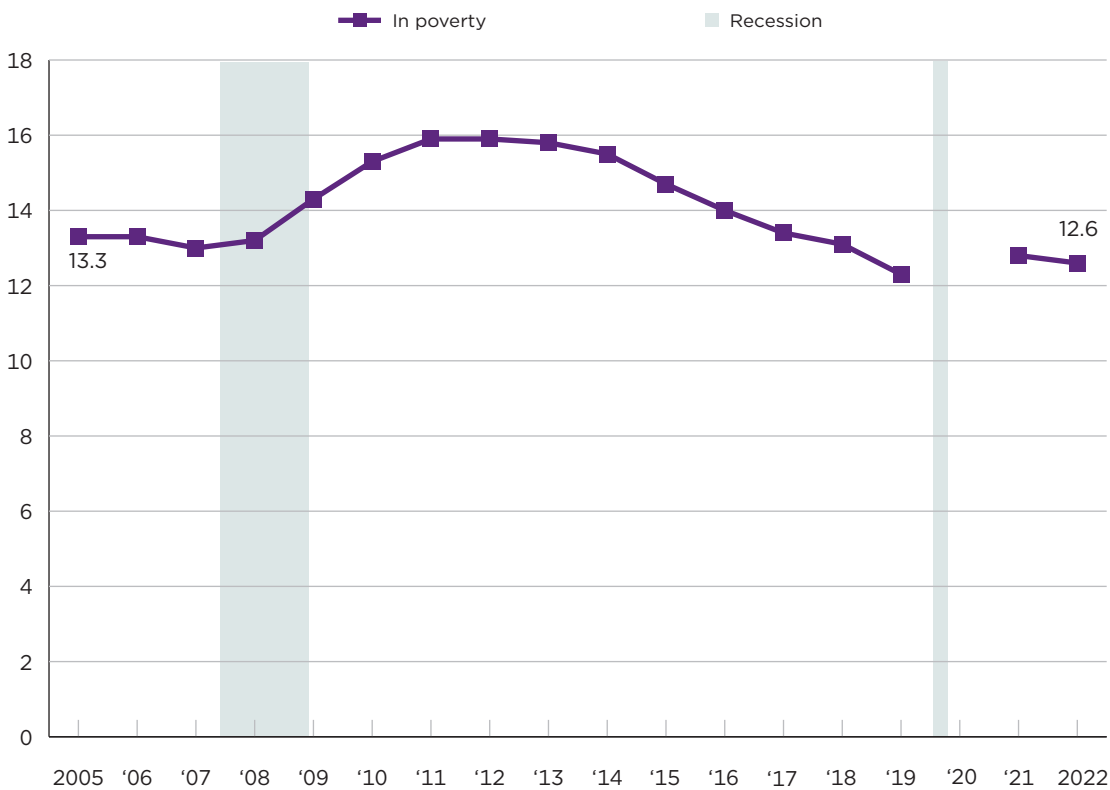
Note: Estimates for 2020 experimental data are unavailable. For more information, refer to <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/technical-documentation/user-notes/2021-02.html>.
Starting in 2006, the American Community Survey includes the group quarters population. The poverty universe excludes children 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 2022 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates.

Utah had poverty rates in the lowest poverty map category, less than 10.0 percent in 2022.[9] Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, Oklahoma, West Virginia, and Puerto Rico had 2022 poverty rates of 15.0 percent or higher (Figure 2).

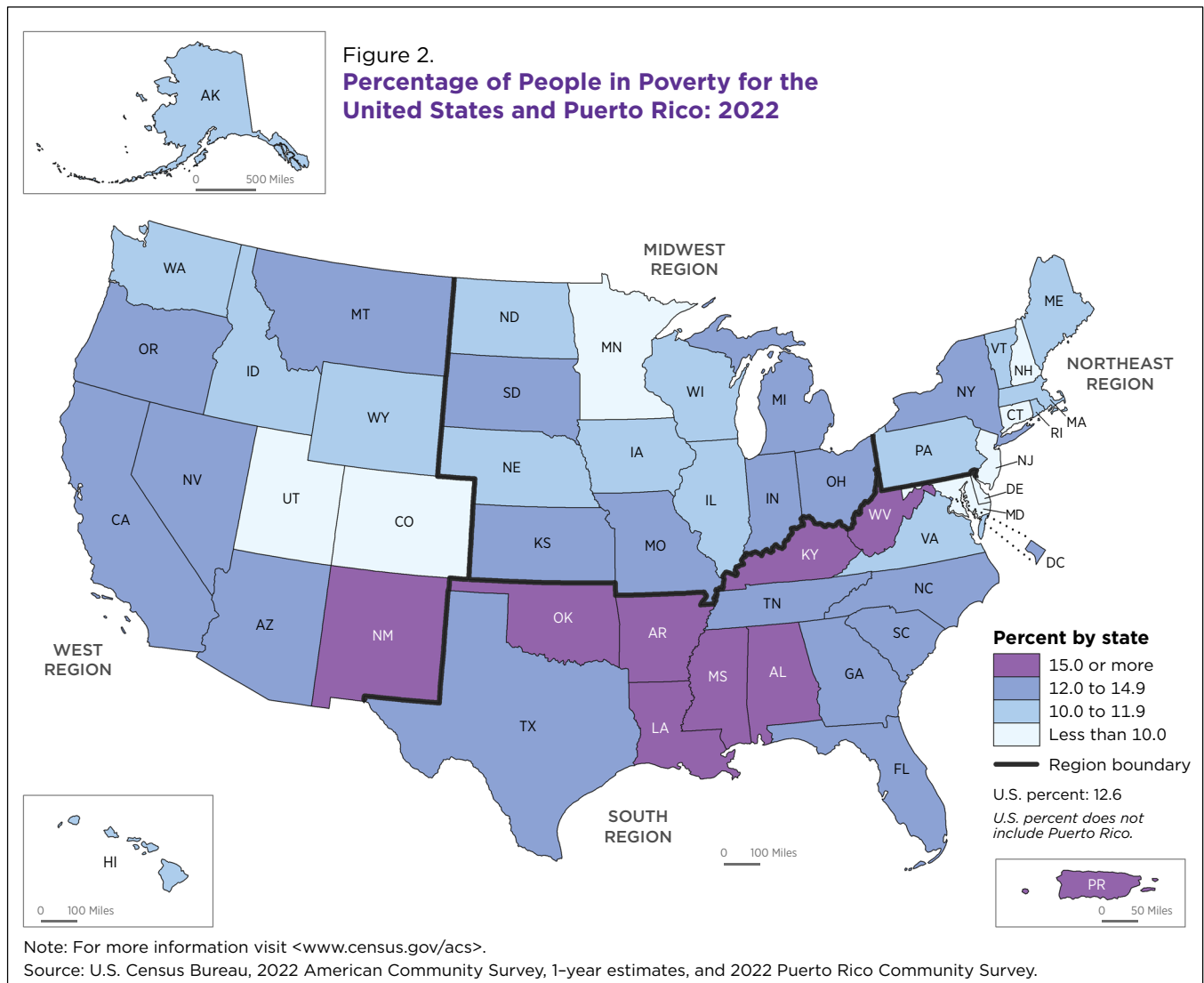In 2022, no states had a significant increase in poverty, whereas nine states and the District of Columbia showed decreases in poverty rates compared to 2021 (Figure 3). Forty-one states did not significantly change.

While the overall national 2022 poverty rate was 12.6 percent, there was variability among census regions.[10] Eight out of the nine states in the Northeast had poverty rates of 12.0 percent or less and three had poverty rates of 10.0 percent or less, whereas seven states in the South had poverty rates of 15.0 percent or more. States in the Midwest were consistently in the middle categories, with all but one state between 10.0 percent and 14.9 percent (Minnesota being the exception, with a rate of 9.6 percent). The West had two states in the lowest poverty category and one state in the highest (Figure 2).

[9] The 2022 poverty rates for Washington (10.0 percent), Hawaii (10.2 percent), Vermont (10.4 percent), and Rhode Island (10.8 percent) were not statistically different from 10.0 percent.

[10] Census regions are groupings of states and the District of Columbia that subdivide 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>.

Figure 2.
Percentage of People in Poverty for the United States and Puerto Rico: 2022

Percent by state
- 15.0 or more
- 12.0 to 14.9
- 10.0 to 11.9
- Less than 10.0
- Region boundary

U.S. percent: 12.6
U.S. percent does not include Puerto Rico.

Note: For more information visit <www.census.gov/acs>.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2022 American Community Survey, 1–year estimates, and 2022 Puerto Rico Community Survey.

POVERTY IN METROPOLITAN AREAS

Figure 4 shows the percentage of people in poverty in 2021 and 2022 for the 25 most populous metro-politan areas.[11] The Washington, DC (7.9 percent) and Denver (8.3 percent) MSAs had among the lowest poverty rates.[12] Conversely, the Houston (14.3 percent), San Antonio (14.2 percent), and Detroit (13.8 percent) MSAs had among the highest poverty rates of the 25 most populous metropolitan areas in 2022.[13]

Poverty rates decreased in 5 of the 25 most populous metro areas compared to 2021. Poverty rates increased in 1 metro area, the Minneapolis MSA, from 8.0 percent in 2021 to 8.8 percent in 2022. Of the top 25 most populous metro areas, nearly one-half (12) had poverty rates less than or equal to 10.0 percent. In comparison, 7 metro areas had a poverty rate less than or equal to 10.0 percent in 2021. Figure 4 provides 2022 and 2021 poverty rates for these most populous metropolitan areas.

[11] Appendix Table 2 shows the estimated number and percentage of people in poverty in 2021 and 2022 for the 25 most populous metro areas.

[12] The 2022 poverty rates for the Washington, DC (7.9 percent) and Denver (8.3 percent) MSAs were not statistically different.

[13] The 2022 poverty rates for the Houston (14.3 percent), San Antonio (14.2 percent), and Detroit (13.8 percent) MSAs were not statistically different.

Figure 3.
Change in Percentage of People in Poverty for the United States and Puerto Rico: 2021–2022

Change 2021–2022*
No change
Significant decrease

* 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, 2021 and 2022 American Community Survey, 1–year estimates, and 2021 and 2022 Puerto Rico Community Survey.

Figure 4.
Percentage of People in Poverty for the 25 Most-Populous Metro Areas: 2021 and 2022

■ 2021　■ 2022

*Washington, DC	
Denver	
Seattle	
*Minneapolis	
Boston	
San Francisco	
Portland	
*Charlotte	
*Atlanta	
Baltimore	
*Dallas	
San Diego	
Phoenix	
St. Louis	
Chicago	
*Philadelphia	
Riverside	
Orlando	
* All metro areas	
Tampa	
New York	
Los Angeles	
Miami	
Detroit	
San Antonio	
Houston	
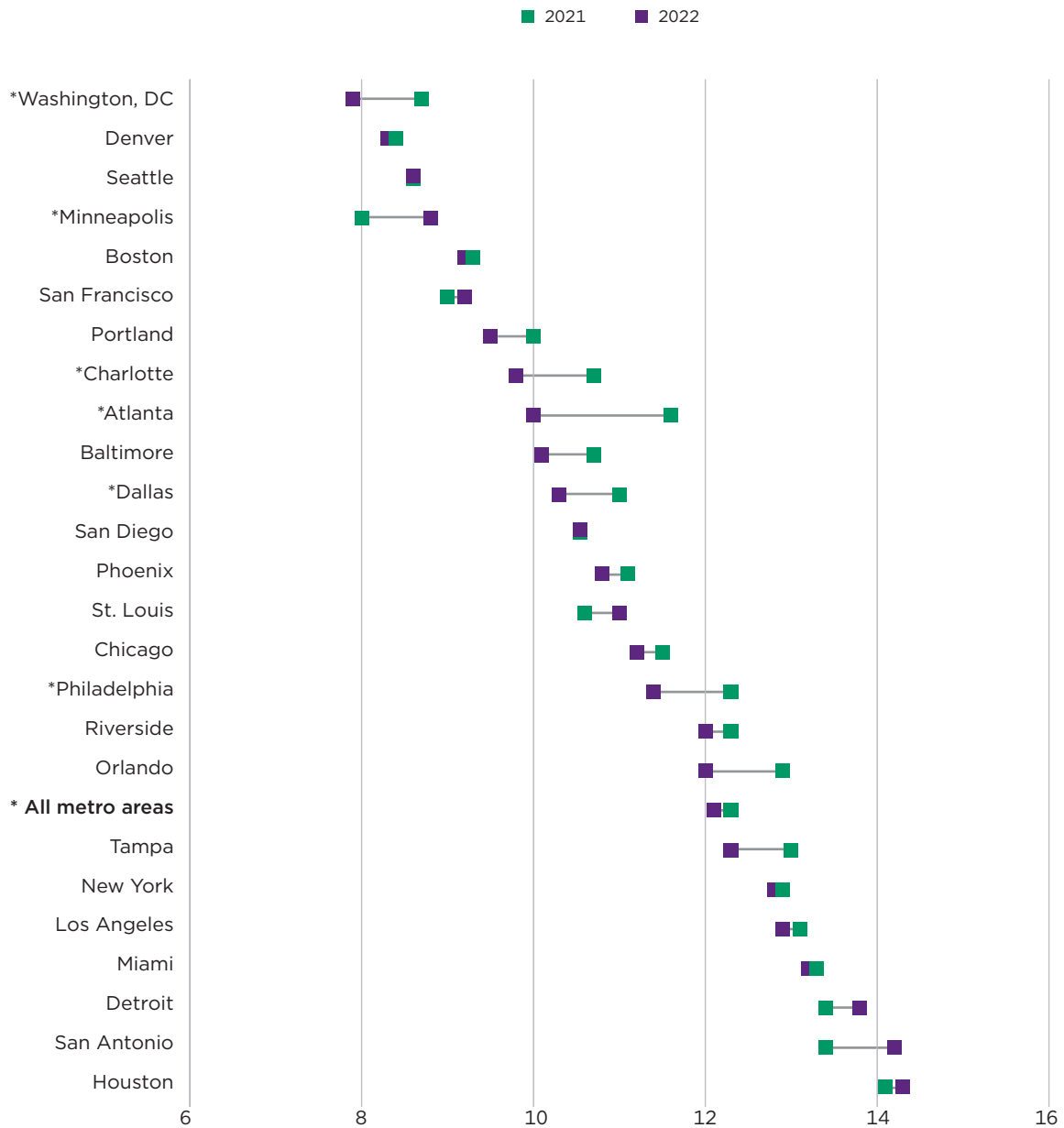
* Change statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.
Note: For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, refer to
<www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/guidance.html>.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2021 and 2022 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates.

The three most populous metro areas (New York, Los Angeles, and Chicago MSAs) had poverty rates in 2022 that were not statistically different from those in 2021. Figure 5 provides 2022 poverty rates for all MSAs with a population of 65,000 or greater. Geographically, MSAs with poverty rates of 20.0 percent or higher were concentrated in the South.[14] Of the 28 metro areas that were in the highest poverty rate category, 15 were in the South. Alternatively, metropolitan areas with poverty rates below 10.0 percent were more evenly distributed throughout the nation. The West and Northeast had approximately one-quarter of their metro areas in this low poverty map category (Figure 5).

DEPTH OF POVERTY

The poverty rate is an estimate of the proportion of people with family or personal income below their poverty threshold. An income-to-poverty ratio evaluates how close a family's or individual's income is to their poverty threshold. It measures the depth of poverty for those with incomes below their poverty threshold.

In this brief, the income-to-poverty ratio is reported as both a percentage and ratio. For example, an income-to-poverty-ratio of 125 percent indicates families or individuals with income equal to 1.25 times their poverty threshold, while an income-to-poverty ratio of 50 percent identifies families or individuals with income equal to one-half of their poverty threshold. Families and individuals identified as in poverty and described in the preceding sections of this brief had an income-to-poverty ratio of less than 100 percent.

[14] For more information, refer to <www.census.gov/geographies/reference-maps/2010/geo/2010-census-regions-and-divisions-of-the-united-states.html>.

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 before-tax 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 110 of "American Community Survey and Puerto Rico Community Survey 2022 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>.

Table 1 for states and Table 2 for metro areas include several different income-to-poverty ratios. This brief provides analysis for two categories, below 50 percent of the poverty threshold and between 100 percent to below 125 percent of the poverty threshold.

Table 1 details the proportion of people with income below 50 percent of their poverty threshold in 2022 for the nation, states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico (refer to Appendix Table 3 for 2021 estimates). The tables also show various other income-to-poverty ratios. The share of the U.S. population with income below 50 percent of their poverty threshold was 6.1 percent in 2022 and showed no statistically significant change from 2021.

Overall, 10 states and the District of Columbia had a decrease in the proportion of people with an income-to-poverty ratio below 50 percent since 2021. Four states had an increase in the state's population living with incomes below one-half of their poverty threshold compared to 2021.

U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 5.
Percentage of People in Poverty by Metropolitan Statistical Area: 2022

Percent by Metro Area

- 20.0 or more
- 16.0 to 19.9
- 13.0 to 15.9
- 10.0 to 12.9
- Less than 10.0

U.S. percent: 12.6

U.S. percent does not include data for Puerto Rico.
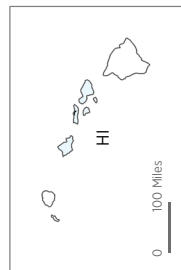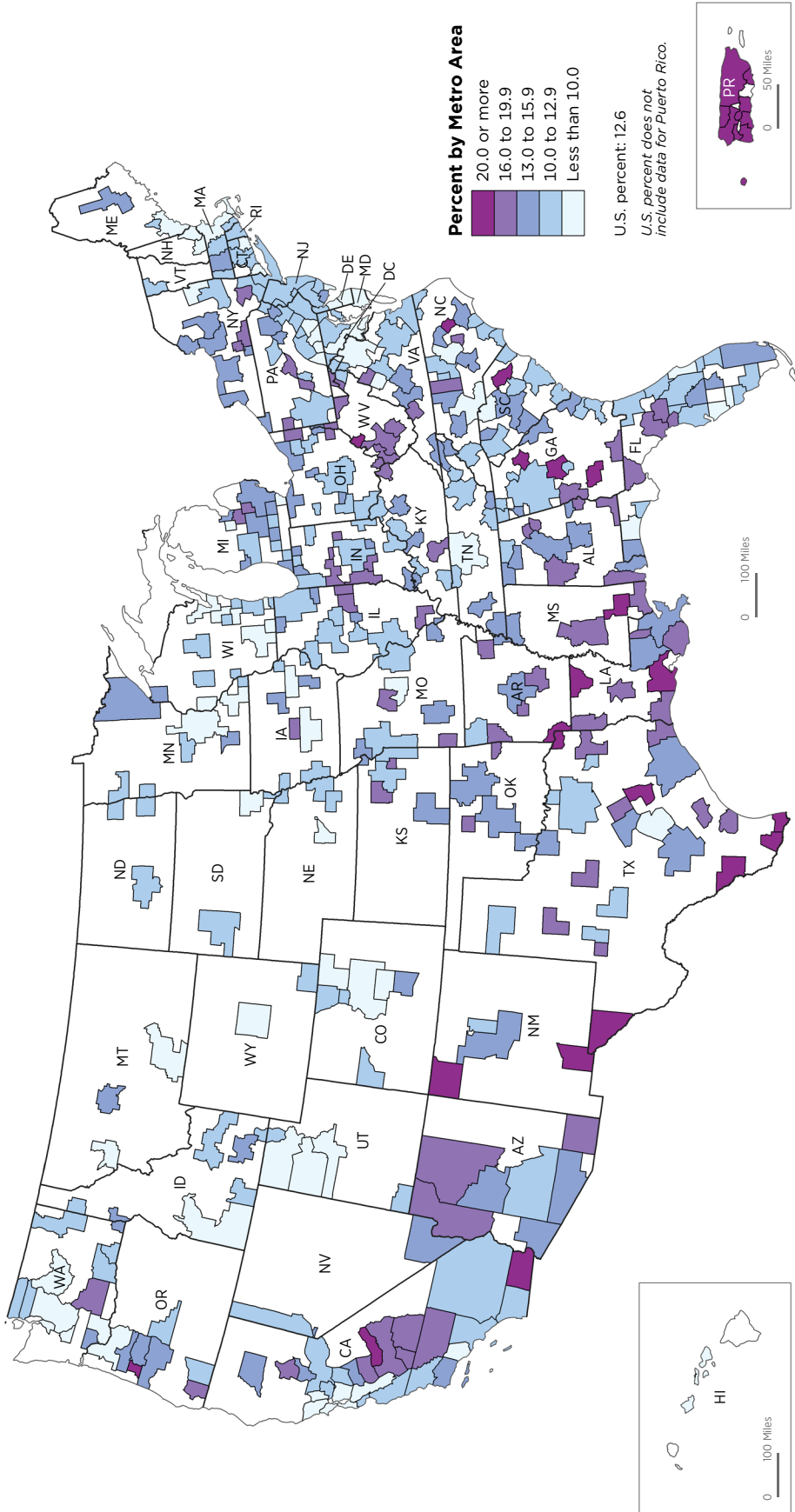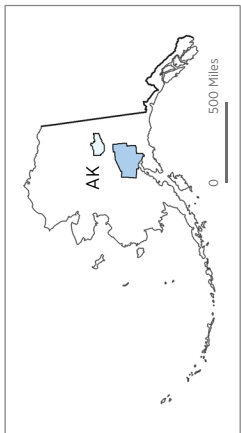
Note: This map is limited to metropolitan statistical areas with a population of 65,000 or greater. For more information on metropolitan statistical areas included, refer to <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/geography-acs/reference-materials.html>. Metropolitan statistical areas are delineated by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as of March 2020. OMB Bulletin No. 20-01. For more information, visit <www.census.gov/acs>.

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

Table 1.
Percentage of People by Ratio of Income to Poverty Threshold: 2022[1]

Area	Less than .50	Margin of error (±)[2]	.50 to .99	Margin of error (±)[2]	1.0 to 1.24	Margin of error (±)[2]	1.25 to 1.49	Margin of error (±)[2]	1.5 to 1.99	Margin of error (±)[2]	2.0 to 3.99	Margin of error (±)[2]	4.0 and over	Margin of error (±)[2]
United States	**6.1**	**0.1**	***6.5**	**0.1**	**3.7**	**Z**	***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

* Indicates significant decrease from 2021. Statistically different from 2021 estimate at the 90 percent confidence level.

^ Indicates significant increase from 2021. Statistically different from 2021 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 confidentialty 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.

New Hampshire (3.5 percent) and Utah (3.9 percent) were the states with among the lowest proportions of people with an income-to-poverty ratio below 50 percent in 2022.[15] Mississippi (8.8 percent), Louisiana (8.5 percent), Arkansas (8.3 percent), West Virginia (8.2 percent), and the District of Columbia (8.0 percent) had among the highest proportions of people with income-to-poverty ratios

below 50 percent.[16] Despite having among the highest proportions of people with income-to-poverty ratios below 50 percent, Louisiana and the District of Columbia had decreasing rates compared to 2021. Puerto Rico's proportion of people in this income-to-poverty ratio was 20.6 percent, not statistically different from 2021.

In 2022, 15 states and the District of Columbia had at least one-half of their total in-poverty population with incomes less than 50 percent of the poverty threshold.

Table 2 displays the percentage of people with an income-to-poverty ratio below 50 percent for the 25 most populous metropolitan areas in 2022. In 2022 (refer to Appendix Table 4 for 2021 estimates), Minneapolis (4.1 percent), Washington, DC (4.2 percent), and Denver (4.3 percent) MSAs had among the lowest percentages of people with income-to-poverty

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[15] In 2022, the percentages of people with an income-to-poverty ratio below 50 percent in New Hampshire (3.5 percent) and Utah (3.9 percent) were not statistically different.

[16] In 2022, the percentages of people with an income-to-poverty ratio below 50 percent in Mississippi (8.8 percent), Louisiana (8.5 percent), Arkansas (8.3 percent), West Virginia (8.2 percent), and the District of Columbia (8.0 percent) were not statistically different.

Table 2.
Percentage of People by Ratio of Income-to-Poverty Levels for the 25 Most Populous Metropolitan Areas: 2022[1]

Metro area	Less than .50	Margin of error (±)[2]	.50 to .99	Margin of error (±)[2]	1.0 to 1.24	Margin of error (±)[2]	1.25 to 1.49	Margin of error (±)[2]	1.5 to 1.99	Margin of error (±)[2]	2.0 to 3.99	Margin of error (±)[2]	4.00 and over	Margin of error (±)[2]
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Alpharetta, 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-WI	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-Lakewood, 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-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, 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-Pompano 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-PA	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-Berkeley, 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

* Indicates a significant decrease. Statistically different from 2021 estimate at the 90 percent confidence level.
^ Indicates a significant increase. Statistically different from 2021 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, 2022 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates.

ratios below 50 percent.[17] The Houston (6.8 percent), Detroit (6.7 percent), New York (6.4 percent), Los Angeles (6.3 percent), and San Antonio (6.2 percent) MSAs all were among the highest rates of individuals with income-to-poverty ratios below 50 percent.[18]

The share of people with income below 50 percent of their poverty threshold decreased in 4 of the 25 most populous metropolitan areas from 2021 to 2022, while none of the largest metropolitan areas saw increases in the same period.

NEAR POVERTY

For those with incomes above their poverty threshold, an income-to-poverty ratio measures how close a person is to being in poverty. Individuals with an income-to-poverty ratio between 100 percent to below 125 percent of their poverty threshold are referred to as being "near poverty" in this brief.

Table 1 displays the percentage of people in near poverty in 2022 for the nation, states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico (refer to Appendix Table 3 for 2021 estimates). In 2022, the percentage of people in the United States in near poverty was 3.7 percent, not statistically different from 2021.

Among the states, the percentage of individuals in near poverty in 2022 ranged from 2.4 percent to

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[17] In 2022, the percentages of people with an income-to-poverty ratio below 50 percent in the Minneapolis (4.1 percent), Washington, DC (4.2 percent), and Denver (4.3 percent) MSAs were not statistically different.

[18] In 2022, the percentages of people with an income-to-poverty ratio below 50 percent in the Houston (6.8 percent), Detroit (6.7 percent), New York (6.4 percent), Los Angeles (6.3 percent), and San Antonio (6.2 percent) MSAs were not statistically different.

5.7 percent.[19] States with among the highest percentages of individuals living in this near poverty category include Mississippi (5.7 percent), New Mexico (5.4 percent), Arkansas (5.4 percent), and West Virginia (5.3 percent).[20] The percentage of individuals in near poverty in Puerto Rico was 9.0 percent in 2022. From 2021 to 2022, the percentage of people in near poverty increased in three states (Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Pennsylvania) and decreased in three others (Alabama, Kentucky, and Tennessee).

Table 2 (and Appendix Table 4 for 2021 estimates) displays the percentage of people in near poverty for 2021 and 2022 among the 25 most populous metropolitan areas. The metro areas ranged from 2.3 percent to 4.4 percent.[21, 22]

Looking at the corresponding near poverty rates for the 25 most

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[19] In 2022, the percentages of people with an income-to-poverty ratio between 100 percent to below 125 percent was the lowest and not statistically different in New Hampshire (2.4 percent), New Jersey (2.6 percent), Massachusetts (2.7 percent), Minnesota (2.8 percent), Maryland (2.8 percent), Colorado (2.8 percent), Rhode Island (2.9 percent), North Dakota (2.9 percent), Vermont (3.0 percent), and the District of Columbia (3.0 percent).

[20] In 2022, the percentages of individuals with an income-to-poverty ratio between 100 percent to below 125 percent in Mississippi (5.7 percent), New Mexico (5.4 percent), Arkansas (5.4 percent), and West Virginia (5.3 percent) were not statistically different.

[21] In 2022, the Washington, DC (2.3 percent), Denver (2.3 percent), Minneapolis (2.3 percent), Boston (2.4 percent), Seattle (2.4 percent), and San Francisco (2.6 percent) MSAs all had among the lowest percentage of people in near poverty and were not statistically different.

[22] In 2022, the Miami (4.4 percent), Orlando (4.3 percent), Riverside (4.2 percent), San Antonio (4.1 percent), Houston (4.1 percent), and Los Angeles (4.1 percent) metro areas had among the highest percentages of people in near poverty among the most populous metropolitan statistical areas and were not statistically different.

populous metropolitan areas in 2022, the percentage of people in near poverty increased from 2021 in the Washington, DC MSA and decreased in the Detroit MSA (Table 2 and Appendix Table 4). There was no significant change in near poverty in the rest of the 25 most populous metropolitan areas.

SUMMARY

This brief used the 2021 and 2022 American Community Survey 1-year estimates and the 2021 and 2022 Puerto Rico Community Survey to analyze poverty rates for the calendar year 2022, as well as changes in poverty from calendar year 2021 for the nation, states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and metro areas.

The national poverty rate decreased in 2022 from 12.8 percent to 12.6 percent. This decline follows an increase from 2019 to 2021 that had reversed a trend of 6 straight years of declining poverty from 2014 to 2019. The poverty rate decreased in 9 states and the District of Columbia, reversing a state-level trend that saw 14 states and the District of Columbia increase in poverty between 2019 and 2021. There were also poverty rate decreases in 5 of the 25 most populous metropolitan areas.

The percentage of the U.S. population with income below 50 percent of their poverty threshold was 6.1 percent in 2022 and did not significantly change from 2021. Ten states and the District of Columbia had declining rates at this income-to-poverty ratio, while four states had increasing rates compared to 2021.

This brief also examined the proportion of people slightly above their poverty thresholds. In 2022, the percentage of people nationally with an income-to-poverty ratio between 100 percent to below 125 percent was 3.7 percent, unchanged from the 2021 estimate. Several states in the South were among those states with the highest percentage of individuals in this income-to-poverty category.

SOURCE AND ACCURACY

The data presented in this brief are based on the ACS and PRCS sample interviewed from January 2021 through December 2021 (2021 ACS and PRCS) and the ACS and PRCS sample interviewed from January 2022 through December 2022 (2022 ACS and PRCS). The estimates based on these samples describe the average values of person, household, and housing unit characteristics over this 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 2022 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: 2021 and 2022

Area	Below poverty in 2021[1]				Below poverty in 2022[1]				Change in poverty (2022 less 2021)			
	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	**41,393,176**	**243,679**	**12.8**	**0.1**	**40,951,625**	**260,310**	**12.6**	**0.1**	***−441,551**	**356,568**	***−0.2**	**0.1**
Alabama	794,326	27,043	16.1	0.5	800,395	23,225	16.2	0.5	6,069	35,647	0.1	0.7
Alaska	75,165	6,814	10.5	0.9	78,608	6,403	11.0	0.9	3,443	9,351	0.5	1.3
Arizona	908,961	26,990	12.8	0.4	897,852	29,780	12.5	0.4	−11,109	40,191	−0.3	0.6
Arkansas	480,153	21,721	16.3	0.7	496,311	21,321	16.8	0.7	16,158	30,437	0.5	1.0
California	4,733,036	68,101	12.3	0.2	4,670,324	66,972	12.2	0.2	−62,712	95,514	−0.1	0.2
Colorado	553,272	20,121	9.7	0.4	540,517	20,050	9.4	0.3	−12,755	28,405	−0.3	0.5
Connecticut	354,166	16,673	10.1	0.5	345,695	15,651	9.8	0.4	−8,471	22,868	−0.3	0.7
Delaware	113,450	9,306	11.6	1.0	93,285	8,805	9.4	0.9	*−20,165	12,811	*−2.2	1.3
District of Columbia . .	105,007	8,772	16.5	1.4	85,676	10,339	13.3	1.6	*−19,331	13,559	*−3.1	2.1
Florida	2,805,433	50,403	13.1	0.2	2,762,679	47,630	12.7	0.2	−42,754	69,348	*−0.4	0.3
Georgia	1,476,348	43,526	14.0	0.4	1,348,344	37,893	12.7	0.4	*−128,004	57,710	*−1.4	0.5
Hawaii	156,735	10,849	11.2	0.8	142,378	10,312	10.2	0.7	−14,357	14,967	−1.0	1.1
Idaho	205,702	14,781	11.0	0.8	202,517	13,176	10.7	0.7	−3,185	19,801	−0.3	1.1
Illinois	1,498,523	37,209	12.1	0.3	1,469,643	33,705	11.9	0.3	−28,880	50,205	−0.2	0.4
Indiana	803,021	25,718	12.2	0.4	834,550	28,746	12.6	0.4	31,529	38,571	0.4	0.6
Iowa	344,696	16,580	11.1	0.5	339,867	12,981	11.0	0.4	−4,829	21,056	−0.2	0.7
Kansas	333,518	15,020	11.7	0.5	342,670	15,052	12.0	0.5	9,152	21,265	0.3	0.7
Kentucky	721,878	20,774	16.5	0.5	722,865	23,794	16.5	0.5	987	31,586	Z	0.7
Louisiana	883,236	30,108	19.6	0.7	829,565	23,622	18.6	0.5	*−53,671	38,269	*−1.1	0.9
Maine	154,117	11,184	11.5	0.8	145,161	8,962	10.8	0.7	−8,956	14,331	−0.7	1.1
Maryland	618,372	24,989	10.3	0.4	581,748	21,727	9.6	0.4	*−36,624	33,113	*−0.6	0.5
Massachusetts	700,138	21,871	10.4	0.3	700,156	23,050	10.4	0.3	18	31,775	Z	0.5
Michigan	1,286,329	29,158	13.1	0.3	1,315,899	31,439	13.4	0.3	29,570	42,879	0.3	0.4
Minnesota	519,731	16,588	9.3	0.3	540,079	19,753	9.6	0.4	20,348	25,794	0.3	0.5
Mississippi	554,152	18,347	19.4	0.6	544,104	17,010	19.1	0.6	−10,048	25,019	−0.2	0.9
Missouri	761,311	21,677	12.7	0.4	791,030	21,823	13.2	0.4	29,719	30,759	0.5	0.5
Montana	128,123	8,263	11.9	0.8	133,233	8,663	12.1	0.8	5,110	11,972	0.3	1.1
Nebraska	205,852	11,385	10.8	0.6	215,838	12,843	11.2	0.7	9,986	17,163	0.5	0.9
Nevada	437,385	19,561	14.1	0.6	390,848	19,015	12.5	0.6	*−46,537	27,280	*−1.6	0.9
New Hampshire	97,403	6,851	7.2	0.5	98,057	6,630	7.2	0.5	654	9,534	Z	0.7
New Jersey	930,602	29,531	10.2	0.3	882,045	33,909	9.7	0.4	*−48,557	44,966	*−0.5	0.5
New Mexico	382,798	20,667	18.4	1.0	364,725	14,925	17.6	0.7	−18,073	25,492	−0.8	1.2
New York	2,688,587	47,579	13.9	0.2	2,734,819	62,913	14.3	0.3	46,232	78,879	0.3	0.4
North Carolina	1,378,621	37,327	13.4	0.4	1,329,157	34,584	12.8	0.3	−49,464	50,886	*−0.6	0.5
North Dakota	83,350	7,085	11.1	0.9	86,192	6,650	11.5	0.9	2,842	9,717	0.4	1.3
Ohio	1,536,524	35,311	13.4	0.3	1,540,922	37,806	13.4	0.3	4,398	51,732	Z	0.5
Oklahoma	606,782	14,779	15.6	0.4	610,254	15,486	15.7	0.4	3,472	21,406	Z	0.6
Oregon	507,829	18,144	12.2	0.4	503,935	16,879	12.1	0.4	−3,894	24,781	−0.1	0.6
Pennsylvania	1,519,032	31,274	12.1	0.2	1,483,365	39,129	11.8	0.3	−35,667	50,092	−0.3	0.4
Rhode Island	120,055	8,450	11.4	0.8	113,878	12,002	10.8	1.1	−6,177	14,679	−0.6	1.4
South Carolina	741,652	25,957	14.6	0.5	717,348	22,151	14.0	0.4	−24,304	34,124	*−0.7	0.7
South Dakota	106,548	6,668	12.3	0.8	109,889	7,433	12.5	0.8	3,341	9,986	0.2	1.1
Tennessee	927,587	26,005	13.6	0.4	915,683	33,636	13.3	0.5	−11,904	42,516	−0.3	0.6
Texas	4,122,538	79,332	14.2	0.3	4,113,641	72,677	14.0	0.2	−8,897	107,590	−0.3	0.4
Utah	281,673	15,053	8.6	0.5	273,052	14,660	8.2	0.4	−8,621	21,012	−0.4	0.6
Vermont	63,720	4,947	10.3	0.8	65,162	5,615	10.4	0.9	1,442	7,483	0.2	1.2
Virginia	854,145	27,033	10.2	0.3	891,390	26,093	10.6	0.3	37,245	37,572	0.4	0.4
Washington	754,315	22,276	9.9	0.3	763,469	24,765	10.0	0.3	9,154	33,309	0.1	0.4
West Virginia	291,930	13,791	16.8	0.8	308,825	15,631	17.9	0.9	16,895	20,845	1.1	1.2
Wisconsin	621,125	17,649	10.8	0.3	617,037	19,399	10.7	0.3	−4,088	26,226	−0.1	0.5
Wyoming	64,224	6,630	11.4	1.2	66,943	7,510	11.8	1.3	2,719	10,018	0.4	1.8
Puerto Rico	1,310,464	28,786	40.5	0.9	1,333,111	27,214	41.7	0.9	22,647	39,613	1.2	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, 2021 and 2022 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates, and 2021 and 2022 Puerto Rico Community Survey.

Appendix Table 2.
Number and Percentage of People in Poverty in 2021 and 2022 for the 25 Most Populous Metropolitan Areas

Metro area	Below poverty in 2021				Below poverty in 2022				Change in poverty (2022 less 2021)			
	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]
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Alpharetta, GA............	700,620	33,318	11.6	0.6	614,892	26,765	10.0	0.4	*-85,728	42,737	*-1.6	0.7
Baltimore-Columbia-Towson, MD..............	296,128	17,558	10.7	0.6	282,038	17,439	10.1	0.6	-14,090	24,747	-0.5	0.9
Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA-NH............	441,663	19,550	9.3	0.4	436,311	17,125	9.2	0.4	-5,352	25,990	-0.1	0.5
Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia, NC-SC..........	284,609	15,087	10.7	0.6	265,970	16,608	9.8	0.6	-18,639	22,438	*-0.9	0.8
Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI	1,074,693	29,914	11.5	0.3	1,040,394	33,407	11.2	0.4	-34,299	44,843	-0.3	0.5
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX...............	841,313	36,790	11.0	0.5	806,928	29,030	10.3	0.4	-34,385	46,864	*-0.7	0.6
Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO	246,608	14,133	8.4	0.5	246,333	15,747	8.3	0.5	-275	21,159	-0.1	0.7
Detroit-Warren-Dearborn, MI................	577,524	18,569	13.4	0.4	595,107	23,830	13.8	0.6	17,583	30,211	0.5	0.7
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	1,000,281	37,426	14.1	0.5	1,036,576	34,220	14.3	0.5	36,295	50,712	0.2	0.7
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA	1,677,468	42,715	13.1	0.3	1,634,388	34,395	12.9	0.3	-43,080	54,841	-0.2	0.4
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL......	802,934	30,023	13.3	0.5	800,224	30,522	13.2	0.5	-2,710	42,813	-0.1	0.7
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	291,109	13,250	8.0	0.4	318,350	16,042	8.8	0.4	*27,241	20,806	*0.7	0.6
New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA	2,511,435	55,664	12.9	0.3	2,467,826	58,831	12.8	0.3	-43,609	80,991	-0.1	0.4
Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL	341,946	22,965	12.9	0.9	325,345	18,255	12.0	0.7	-16,601	29,337	-0.9	1.1
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD ..	749,432	26,596	12.3	0.4	692,871	31,237	11.4	0.5	*-56,561	41,025	*-0.9	0.7
Phoenix-Mesa-Chandler, AZ	539,178	22,748	11.1	0.5	532,600	23,389	10.8	0.5	-6,578	32,627	-0.3	0.7
Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA..........	247,359	12,104	10.0	0.5	236,006	13,063	9.5	0.5	-11,353	17,808	-0.5	0.7
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA..........	563,241	24,199	12.3	0.5	551,428	27,403	12.0	0.6	-11,813	36,559	-0.3	0.8
St. Louis, MO-IL.........................	292,321	13,840	10.6	0.5	300,985	16,505	11.0	0.6	8,664	21,540	0.4	0.8
San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX..............	342,159	17,855	13.4	0.7	370,885	23,993	14.2	0.9	28,726	29,908	0.9	1.2
San Diego-Chula Vista-Carlsbad, CA	339,554	17,542	10.6	0.5	336,145	19,621	10.6	0.6	-3,409	26,319	Z	0.8
San Francisco-Oakland-Berkeley, CA	411,862	17,497	9.0	0.4	415,758	15,266	9.2	0.3	3,896	23,221	0.2	0.5
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA................	340,387	16,033	8.6	0.4	341,325	18,515	8.6	0.5	938	24,492	Z	0.6
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL..........	411,625	17,831	13.0	0.6	395,976	19,330	12.3	0.6	-15,649	26,298	-0.7	0.8
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV..	545,736	21,628	8.7	0.3	494,897	21,841	7.9	0.3	*-50,839	30,737	*-0.8	0.5

* 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, 2021 and 2022 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates.

Appendix Table 3.
Percentage of People by Ratio of Income-to-Poverty Threshold: 2021[1]

Area	Less than .50	Margin of error (±)[2]	.50 to .99	Margin of error (±)[2]	1.0 to 1.24	Margin of error (±)[2]	1.25 to 1.49	Margin of error (±)[2]	1.5 to 1.99	Margin of error (±)[2]	2.0 to 3.99	Margin of error (±)[2]	4.00 and over	Margin of error (±)[2]
United States	**6.2**	**0.1**	**6.6**	**0.1**	**3.8**	**Z**	**4.1**	**Z**	**8.0**	**0.1**	**29.3**	**0.1**	**42.0**	**0.1**
Alabama	7.3	0.3	8.9	0.4	5.1	0.3	4.7	0.4	9.2	0.4	31.8	0.7	33.1	0.6
Alaska	5.1	0.7	5.4	0.7	3.0	0.5	3.6	0.6	7.0	1.0	32.0	1.8	44.0	1.6
Arizona	6.5	0.3	6.3	0.3	4.0	0.2	4.1	0.2	8.8	0.4	31.7	0.6	38.6	0.5
Arkansas	7.3	0.5	9.0	0.6	5.2	0.4	5.5	0.4	10.7	0.6	32.4	0.9	29.8	0.8
California	6.1	0.1	6.2	0.1	3.8	0.1	4.0	0.1	7.6	0.1	27.5	0.2	45.0	0.3
Colorado	4.9	0.2	4.9	0.2	2.8	0.2	3.2	0.2	6.6	0.3	28.0	0.6	49.7	0.6
Connecticut	5.3	0.4	4.8	0.4	2.6	0.2	3.1	0.3	6.4	0.4	24.5	0.8	53.3	0.8
Delaware	5.9	0.7	5.7	0.7	3.5	0.6	3.2	0.6	6.8	0.9	29.2	1.7	45.7	1.6
District of Columbia	10.4	1.2	6.1	1.1	1.8	0.4	2.8	0.7	4.3	0.9	17.0	1.2	57.6	1.5
Florida	6.2	0.2	6.9	0.2	4.2	0.2	4.6	0.2	9.2	0.2	31.5	0.4	37.3	0.4
Georgia	6.8	0.3	7.3	0.3	4.0	0.2	4.4	0.3	8.6	0.3	30.2	0.5	38.8	0.5
Hawaii	5.5	0.6	5.6	0.6	2.7	0.3	2.8	0.4	6.7	0.8	29.1	1.2	47.6	1.3
Idaho	4.7	0.5	6.3	0.6	4.0	0.5	4.8	0.6	10.3	0.7	35.1	1.1	34.8	1.2
Illinois	6.0	0.2	6.1	0.2	3.3	0.2	3.9	0.2	7.6	0.2	28.2	0.3	44.8	0.4
Indiana	6.1	0.3	6.0	0.3	4.0	0.3	4.3	0.2	8.6	0.3	34.0	0.5	37.0	0.5
Iowa	5.1	0.4	6.0	0.4	3.5	0.3	3.8	0.3	7.8	0.5	32.8	0.7	40.8	0.7
Kansas	5.7	0.4	6.0	0.4	3.4	0.3	4.4	0.3	8.5	0.5	32.9	0.8	39.1	0.7
Kentucky	8.0	0.4	8.5	0.4	5.0	0.3	4.9	0.3	8.8	0.4	31.7	0.7	33.1	0.6
Louisiana	9.4	0.5	10.3	0.5	4.8	0.4	5.1	0.4	9.0	0.4	29.3	0.8	32.2	0.7
Maine	5.0	0.5	6.5	0.6	3.1	0.4	3.6	0.4	7.5	0.6	32.0	1.1	42.2	1.0
Maryland	5.0	0.3	5.2	0.3	2.7	0.2	2.9	0.2	5.7	0.3	24.5	0.5	54.0	0.6
Massachusetts	5.2	0.3	5.1	0.2	2.7	0.2	2.8	0.2	5.4	0.3	22.6	0.5	56.1	0.6
Michigan	6.2	0.2	6.9	0.3	3.9	0.2	4.0	0.2	8.3	0.2	31.0	0.4	39.6	0.4
Minnesota	4.2	0.2	5.1	0.3	2.9	0.2	3.2	0.2	6.7	0.3	28.9	0.5	49.0	0.5
Mississippi	8.8	0.6	10.6	0.5	5.4	0.4	5.7	0.4	9.3	0.5	31.8	0.9	28.5	0.8
Missouri	5.6	0.2	7.1	0.3	4.0	0.2	4.4	0.3	8.5	0.4	32.0	0.6	38.4	0.6
Montana	5.5	0.6	6.4	0.6	4.0	0.5	4.1	0.4	9.8	0.8	31.8	1.2	38.5	1.2
Nebraska	5.2	0.4	5.5	0.5	3.8	0.4	3.4	0.3	8.0	0.5	32.4	0.9	41.7	0.8
Nevada	7.5	0.4	6.6	0.5	4.5	0.4	4.5	0.3	8.7	0.6	31.9	0.8	36.3	0.8
New Hampshire	3.7	0.4	3.5	0.4	1.8	0.3	2.9	0.4	5.6	0.6	26.0	1.2	56.5	1.1
New Jersey	4.9	0.2	5.4	0.3	2.8	0.2	2.9	0.2	6.1	0.2	23.8	0.5	54.1	0.5
New Mexico	9.3	0.7	9.1	0.8	5.5	0.6	5.1	0.5	9.3	0.7	29.1	1.1	32.6	1.0
New York	6.9	0.2	7.0	0.2	3.7	0.2	3.8	0.2	6.8	0.2	25.8	0.3	46.1	0.3
North Carolina	6.5	0.3	6.9	0.3	4.2	0.2	4.6	0.2	9.1	0.3	30.5	0.5	38.3	0.4
North Dakota	6.0	0.8	5.0	0.5	3.3	0.6	4.1	0.7	7.6	1.0	30.9	1.6	43.1	1.6
Ohio	6.6	0.2	6.8	0.2	3.7	0.1	4.2	0.2	7.8	0.2	31.5	0.4	39.4	0.4
Oklahoma	7.2	0.3	8.4	0.3	4.6	0.3	5.4	0.3	10.3	0.4	31.9	0.6	32.1	0.5
Oregon	5.7	0.3	6.5	0.3	3.7	0.3	4.2	0.3	8.0	0.4	29.4	0.6	42.5	0.7
Pennsylvania	5.9	0.2	6.2	0.2	3.3	0.1	3.8	0.2	7.3	0.2	29.3	0.4	44.3	0.4
Rhode Island	5.6	0.6	5.8	0.7	3.3	0.5	3.8	0.7	7.0	1.0	27.0	1.3	47.4	1.6
South Carolina	7.3	0.3	7.4	0.4	4.1	0.3	4.6	0.3	9.2	0.3	31.6	0.5	35.8	0.5
South Dakota	5.8	0.7	6.4	0.7	4.0	0.6	3.1	0.3	8.0	0.7	34.6	1.3	38.0	1.1
Tennessee	6.7	0.3	6.9	0.3	4.8	0.3	4.5	0.2	9.5	0.4	32.0	0.6	35.7	0.5
Texas	6.6	0.2	7.6	0.2	4.3	0.2	4.8	0.2	9.1	0.2	29.7	0.4	37.9	0.3
Utah	4.1	0.4	4.5	0.3	3.3	0.4	3.7	0.4	8.4	0.6	35.4	1.1	40.7	0.9
Vermont	5.2	0.6	5.1	0.6	3.4	0.6	2.9	0.4	7.4	0.9	29.6	1.2	46.5	1.2
Virginia	5.0	0.2	5.2	0.2	3.0	0.2	3.3	0.2	6.7	0.3	26.8	0.5	50.0	0.5
Washington	5.1	0.2	4.8	0.3	2.9	0.2	3.3	0.2	6.5	0.3	27.5	0.5	49.9	0.5
West Virginia	8.0	0.6	8.9	0.6	5.3	0.5	5.4	0.6	9.2	0.7	30.9	0.9	32.3	0.9
Wisconsin	5.1	0.2	5.7	0.2	3.3	0.2	3.8	0.2	7.3	0.3	32.4	0.5	42.5	0.5
Wyoming	5.6	0.7	5.7	1.0	3.5	0.6	4.3	0.7	8.2	1.0	32.6	1.6	40.0	1.9
Puerto Rico	21.0	0.7	19.5	0.8	9.3	0.6	8.4	0.5	12.0	0.5	21.2	0.7	8.6	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 confidentialty 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, 2021 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates, and 2021 Puerto Rico Community Survey.

Percentage of People by Ratio of Income-to-Poverty Levels for the 25 Most Populous Metropolitan Areas: 2021[1]

Metro area	Less than .50	Margin of error (±)[2]	.50 to .99	Margin of error (±)[2]	1.0 to 1.24	Margin of error (±)[2]	1.25 to 1.49	Margin of error (±)[2]	1.5 to 1.99	Margin of error (±)[2]	2.0 to 3.99	Margin of error (±)[2]	4.00 and over	Margin of error (±)[2]
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Alpharetta, GA.............	5.7	0.4	5.9	0.4	3.3	0.3	3.6	0.3	7.5	0.4	29.3	0.7	44.7	0.7
Baltimore-Columbia-Towson, MD.................	5.3	0.5	5.4	0.5	3.1	0.3	2.6	0.3	5.6	0.5	23.8	0.8	54.3	0.9
Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA-NH	4.9	0.3	4.4	0.3	2.5	0.2	2.6	0.2	4.8	0.3	20.6	0.6	60.3	0.7
Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia, NC-SC..............	5.0	0.4	5.7	0.5	3.7	0.4	3.8	0.4	8.0	0.6	29.7	0.8	44.1	0.9
Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI	5.8	0.2	5.7	0.3	3.0	0.2	3.8	0.2	7.3	0.3	26.7	0.5	47.7	0.5
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	5.0	0.3	5.9	0.5	3.7	0.3	4.0	0.3	8.5	0.4	28.7	0.7	44.2	0.5
Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO	4.0	0.3	4.4	0.4	2.5	0.3	2.9	0.3	5.4	0.4	26.5	0.9	54.2	0.8
Detroit-Warren-Dearborn, MI	6.3	0.3	7.1	0.4	3.8	0.3	3.9	0.3	7.5	0.4	28.3	0.5	43.1	0.6
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	6.8	0.4	7.3	0.5	4.3	0.4	4.6	0.3	8.5	0.5	28.9	0.8	39.6	0.8
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA	6.6	0.2	6.6	0.2	4.2	0.2	4.3	0.2	7.8	0.3	27.8	0.4	42.8	0.4
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL	6.0	0.3	7.3	0.4	4.7	0.3	4.9	0.3	9.9	0.4	30.6	0.7	36.7	0.6
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI.........	3.7	0.2	4.3	0.3	2.6	0.3	2.6	0.2	6.0	0.4	26.9	0.6	53.8	0.7
New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA	6.3	0.2	6.6	0.2	3.4	0.2	3.4	0.2	6.3	0.2	23.7	0.4	50.2	0.3
Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL	6.3	0.6	6.6	0.6	4.1	0.5	4.7	0.6	9.3	0.7	33.0	1.1	36.0	1.1
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD...	6.4	0.3	6.0	0.3	2.9	0.2	3.5	0.3	5.9	0.3	25.0	0.7	50.4	0.6
Phoenix-Mesa-Chandler, AZ	5.8	0.4	5.3	0.4	3.6	0.3	3.7	0.3	8.2	0.5	32.1	0.7	41.3	0.6
Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA	4.7	0.3	5.3	0.4	3.1	0.4	3.4	0.4	5.9	0.6	27.5	0.8	50.2	0.8
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA.............	5.9	0.4	6.5	0.5	4.2	0.4	4.3	0.4	8.9	0.5	34.0	0.9	36.3	0.8
St. Louis, MO-IL	5.2	0.4	5.4	0.4	3.2	0.3	3.7	0.4	6.6	0.5	30.5	0.8	45.5	0.8
San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX	6.5	0.6	6.9	0.6	4.7	0.5	5.1	0.6	8.9	0.6	32.0	1.1	35.9	0.9
San Diego-Chula Vista-Carlsbad, CA	5.6	0.4	5.0	0.4	3.0	0.3	3.4	0.3	6.9	0.5	26.9	0.9	49.3	0.8
San Francisco-Oakland-Berkeley, CA	4.8	0.3	4.2	0.3	2.4	0.2	2.6	0.3	4.8	0.3	19.2	0.6	62.0	0.7
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA......................	4.6	0.3	4.0	0.3	2.1	0.2	2.6	0.2	4.9	0.4	23.6	0.7	58.3	0.6
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL..............	6.7	0.5	6.2	0.4	4.2	0.4	4.3	0.3	7.5	0.5	31.8	0.8	39.3	0.8
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV..	4.7	0.3	4.1	0.3	1.9	0.2	2.5	0.2	4.7	0.3	21.0	0.5	61.3	0.6

[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, 2021 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates.