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Demographic and Social Characteristics of Persons in Poverty: 2015

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Summary

This report provides a snapshot of the characteristics of the poor in the United States in 2015. It shows that people from families whose income falls below the federal poverty thresholds represent a diverse subset of the overall population.

- There were 43 million people living below the federal poverty level in 2015, representing 13.5% of the total population.
  - Nearly half (45.1%) of all people in poverty lived in deep poverty (with income below 50% of the poverty threshold).
  - The largest share of people in poverty were non-Hispanic white (41.2%) but the majority were not. Almost all other racial and ethnic groups were over-represented among the poor, relative to their prevalence in the overall population. Similar to the overall population, children who were poor were more racially and ethnically diverse than adults who were poor, especially aged adults.
  - A majority (55.9%) of poor people were women.
- Children (under age 18) were disproportionately represented among people in poverty, constituting fully one-third of this group.
  - Most poor children (two-thirds) lived in families where there was at least one earner; however, only 10.5% lived in families with at least two earners. Conversely, in the overall population, half of all children lived in families with two earners.
  - Most poor children lived in single parent homes, but one-third lived in married-couple families. Two-thirds of children in the overall population lived in married-couple families.
- The majority of people in poverty were working-age adults (age 18-64).
  - While most (76.2%) working-age adults in the overall population were working in 2015, most (61.3%) working-age adults in poverty were *not* working in 2015. The most common reasons reported for non-work among those in poverty were illness or disability, the need to meet caretaking responsibilities, or being enrolled in school.
  - Although most working-aged adults in poverty were not working, nearly 40% *were* working in 2015; 10.4% were working full-time, full-year.
  - Most working-age adults in poverty lacked a post-secondary educational credential; 80.6% had a high school diploma or less, compared to 58.7% in the overall population.
- Fewer than 10% of people in poverty were aged (age 65 and older); since aged adults make up 14.9% of the overall population, this means they are underrepresented among people in poverty.
  - The vast majority of aged adults in poverty either had, or lived in families that had, income from work or from retirement or other social insurance tied to prior work.
  - Aged adults in poverty are far more likely to live alone than aged adults overall (50.2% compared to 28.7%).

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Introduction

Poverty has become a topic of interest for Congress. While the most recent Census report, for 2015, shows the largest statistically significant one-year decline in the overall poverty rate since 1999, poverty remains higher than it was prior to the Great Recession. Further, poverty rates have primarily been rising since 2000, with statistically significant declines occurring only three times between 2000 and 2015. The fact of a persistently high poverty rate has led policymakers to reexamine the drivers of poverty—both economic and social—and the effectiveness of various policy responses. As the conversations about poverty and public policy continue, it may be useful to ask: Who are the people who are poor in the United States?

This report provides a snapshot of who was poor in 2015 by selected demographic, economic, and social characteristics. The data presented here show that people in poverty are not a monolithic group, but rather a diverse collection of families and individuals at different stages of life, living in different circumstances. Special attention is paid in this report to the role of work in the lives of people who are poor. Income from work, or the lack thereof, is central to the economic fortunes not only of those considered "working-age," but also of children, who are generally dependent on working-age adults, and persons who are aged (age 65 and older), who generally have prior experience in the workforce that shapes their economic well-being after they retire. Attention is also paid to living arrangements. Because poverty is measured at the family level, considerations such as whether someone lives alone, or whom someone lives and potentially shares resources with, influence economic well-being. Other factors that affect family well-being, and that influence individuals' attachment to and success in the labor market, are important for considering individuals' experiences of poverty but are beyond the scope of this report.

This snapshot looks at the *composition* of people in poverty—what groups comprise what share of the poverty population—rather than at poverty *rates* among different groups. This provides a different perspective in viewing poverty. A large population group such as non-Hispanic whites might have relatively low poverty rates, but because of the group's size in the overall population it represents a relatively large share of the poverty population. A small population, such as American Indians, might have relatively high poverty rates, but because of the group's size it represents a relatively small share of the poverty population. Both perspectives on poverty are valid and relevant to public policy. Readers interested in an examination of poverty rates for different demographic groups—and trends in poverty over time—should see CRS Report R44644, *Poverty in the United States in 2015: In Brief*, by Joseph Dalaker.

Data Used in this Report

Poverty, in general, is a lack of resources to meet basic needs. This report uses the official measure of poverty used by the U.S. Census Bureau to identify *individuals* as "poor."[1] However, it is important to note that the Census poverty measure is actually *family*-based. Whether a person is considered poor depends on his or her money income and the income of any other family members—those related to a family head by birth, marriage, or adoption—with whom the person

[1] Specifically, this report uses data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey 2016 Annual Social and Economic Supplement. All data in this report are thus estimates, and have margins of error. Comparisons discussed in this report have been tested for statistical significance to reduce the risk of interpreting random sampling variation as real differences. Even if the true poverty rates for two different groups were exactly the same, it is possible to get survey estimates that appear different. Comparisons in this report are only discussed if they are large enough that fewer than 10% of all possible survey samples would show a difference of that size, even if the true poverty rates were the same.

lives and presumably shares resources. If an individual is living alone or with people who are not relatives, that individual is considered a family of one and only his or her income is counted in determining his or her poverty status. That money income is then compared with a dollar threshold, which is based on that individual's family composition. For example, the poverty threshold for a working-age single person (who does not live in a family) in 2015 was $12,331. A single person with income below that amount is considered poor. The poverty threshold for a family of two adults and two children was $24,036. If the combined income of all family members was below that amount, all people in that family would be considered poor.[2]

The current official poverty measure has existed for about 50 years and is widely used, but it does have limitations. For example, the official measure looks only at pre-tax money income and does not examine the impact of government taxes and non-cash benefits on family well-being. The official measure also generally does not take the value of assets into account, though a recent change in measurement now considers distributions from retirement savings as income. The official measure is also the same across the country, and does not take into consideration differences in living costs in different geographical areas. Additionally, the measure's current definition of family does not take into account modern resource-sharing arrangements, such as those of cohabiting couples. The Census Bureau now publishes a supplemental poverty measure (SPM) for research purposes[3] that does take into account taxes and transfers, make adjustments for housing costs by geographical area, and use an expanded definition of family.[4]

How Many People Were Poor in 2015?

In 2015, an estimated 43.1 million people had pre-tax money income below the poverty threshold. As shown in **Figure 1**, people who were poor accounted for 13.5% of the total noninstitutionalized population.[5]

[2] See https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/income-poverty/historical-poverty-thresholds.html

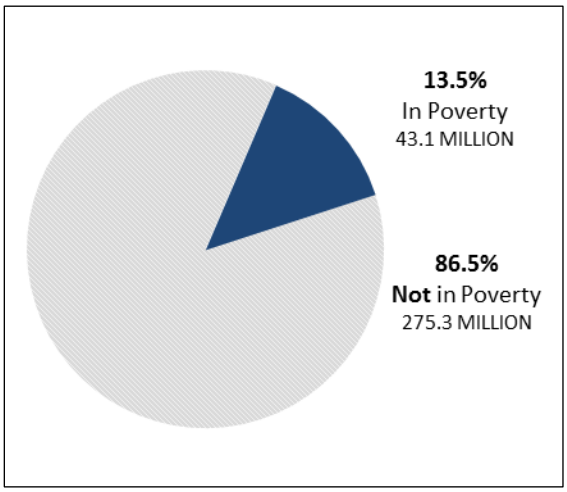
[3] Information based on the SPM can be found in Trudi Renwick and Liana Fox, The Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2015, U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Reports, P60-258, September 2016.

[4] The official poverty measure considers family members to be those related by birth, marriage, or adoption, but there is an alternative approach. The SPM considers as a family "all related individuals who live at the same address, any coresident unrelated children who are cared for by the family (such as foster children up to age 22), and any unmarried partners and their children."

[5] Poverty is measured using household surveys. Because of the way household surveys are implemented, official poverty status is not measurable for all people. Homeless persons are only included if they are living in a shelter. Institutional group quarters, such as prisons or nursing homes, are not included in the survey that produces the official estimates, and thus poverty is not measured for residents of those facilities. Additionally, income questions are not asked of children under age 15. If a child under age 15 is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to anyone else in the housing unit (for instance, because they are a foster child and not legally adopted), then it is not possible to compare that child's available income against a poverty threshold unless an alternative definition of poverty is used, based on different definitions of the family unit and available resources.

Figure 1. Number and Percentage of the Total Population by Poverty Status, 2015

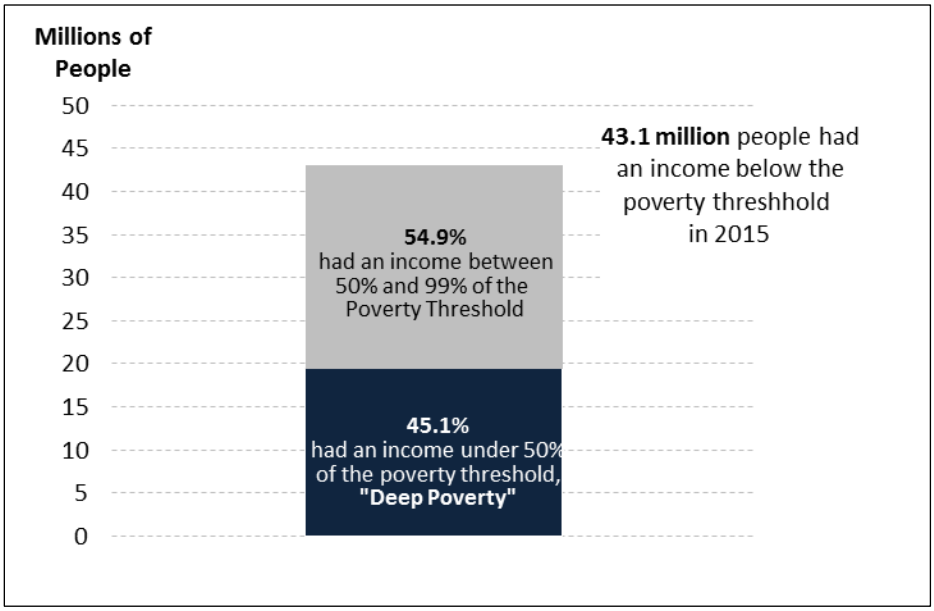
(Total noninstitutionalized population = 318 million people)



Source: Congressional Research Service (CRS) tabulation of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2016 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

The number and percentage of people in poverty reflect those whose family income fell short of the poverty threshold by *any* dollar amount. Of course, some people are poorer than others. Recently, there has been increasing attention on the very poor: those considered to be in "deep poverty." **Figure 2** shows the number of people in poverty in 2015 by the severity of their poverty. Deep poverty is usually defined as having income below 50% of the poverty threshold. In 2015, an estimated 19.4 million persons, close to half of all people in poverty (45.1%), were counted as living in deep poverty.

Figure 2. Severity of Poverty Among People in Poverty, 2015



Source: Congressional Research Service (CRS) tabulation of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2016 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

Who Was Poor in 2015? An Overview

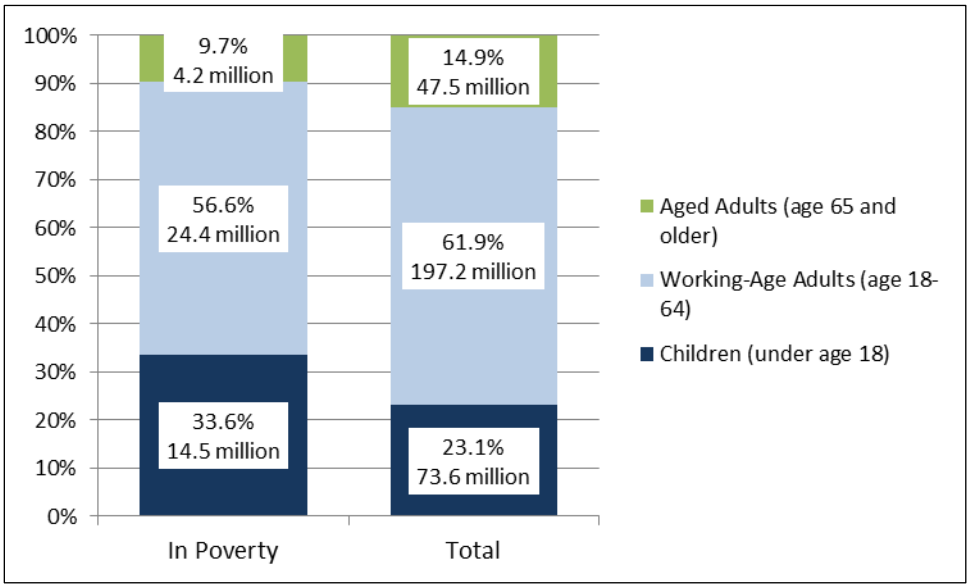
The population of people living in poverty comprised individuals of all ages, both sexes, and in several racial and ethnic groups.[6]

Age

Figure 3 shows the composition of the population living in poverty and the overall population (for context) by age group in 2015. Three categories are presented: children (those under age 18), working-age adults (those ages 18 to 64), and the aged (those age 65 and older).

As shown in the figure, fully one-third (14.5 million) of all people in poverty were children. Children were over-represented among people in poverty relative to the overall population—33.6% compared to 23.1%. People who were working age (18-64) made up the largest share of the population who were poor, but they were under-represented among people in poverty relative to the overall population (56.6% compared to 61.9%). Ten percent of persons who were poor were age 65 and older, a smaller representation than their share of the overall population (15%).

Figure 3. Population by Poverty Status and Age, 2015



Source: Congressional Research Service (CRS) tabulation of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2016 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

Race and Ethnicity

Figure 4 shows the composition of people in the poverty population and the total population (for context) by race and ethnicity for 2015. The racial and ethnic groups presented are ranked by the size of their total population (which is the same in both cases). Non-Hispanic whites were the largest racial/ethnic group overall (61.4% of the total population), and represented the largest racial/ethnic group within the poverty population (41.2%). Hispanics (of any race) were the

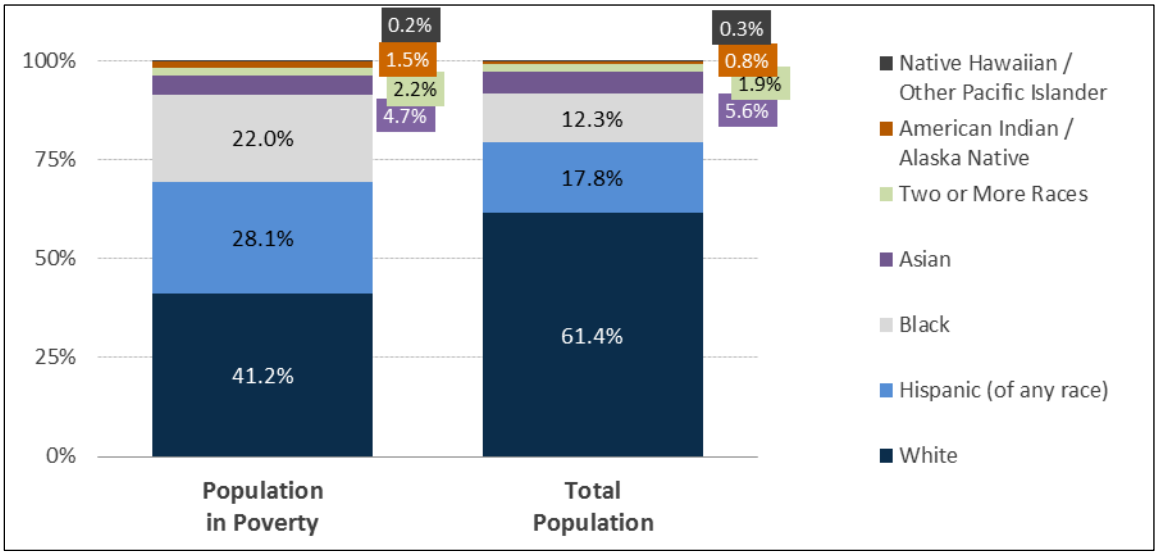
[6] This report does not present poverty by nativity and citizenship status. Interested readers should see "Trends in Noncitizen Poverty and Benefit Use" in CRS Report RL33809, *Noncitizen Eligibility for Federal Public Assistance: Policy Overview and Trends* (available to congressional clients upon request).

second largest group (17.8% of the total population) and represented 28.1% of all those who were poor. Non-Hispanic African-Americans were the third largest racial/ethnic group in both the total and poverty populations, representing 12.3% and 22.0%, respectively.

Note that most minority groups were over-represented in the poverty population relative to their share of the overall population. The over-represented groups were Hispanics, non-Hispanic African-Americans, non-Hispanic American Indians and Alaska Natives, and non-Hispanic persons of two or more races.[7] Under-represented racial/ethnic groups were non-Hispanic whites and Asians.

Figure 4. Population by Poverty Status and Race/Ethnicity, 2015

(Hispanics may be of any race. All other groups below are tabulated for non-Hispanics.)



Source: Congressional Research Service (CRS) tabulation of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2016 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

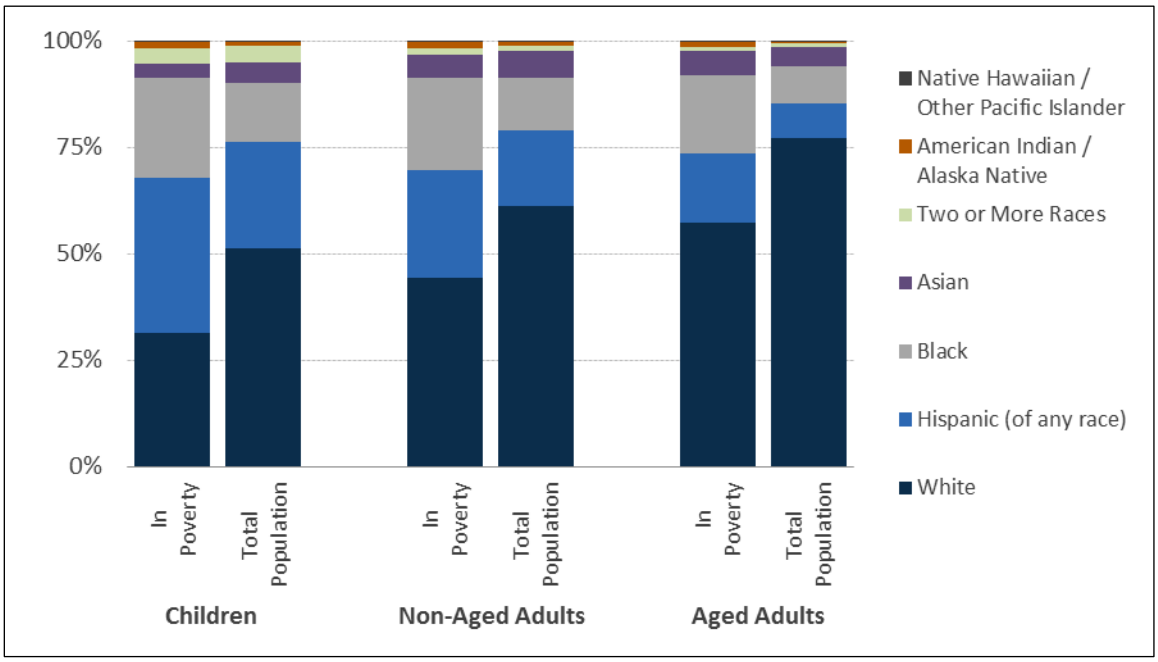
Notes: Hispanic origin is asked separately from race in federal surveys. A respondent also may identify with one or more races. Except for Two or More Races, all racial groups shown above represent non-Hispanics that identify with a single race alone.

The racial and ethnic composition of people in poverty by age group is shaped by the overall demographic trends affecting each age group. As illustrated in **Figure 5**, children (under age 18), both poor and overall, are more racially and ethnically diverse than adults, especially the aged (age 65+). However, minorities were over-represented in the poverty population for all age groups in 2015. For instance, Hispanic children (of any race) made up the largest share of poor children (36.3%) whereas non-Hispanic white children made up the largest share (51.4%) of children overall.

[7] The share of the poverty population that was Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander was not statistically significantly different from their share of the total population.

Figure 5. Population by Poverty Status, Race/Ethnicity, and Age Group, 2015

(Hispanics may be of any race. All other groups below are tabulated for non-Hispanics.)



Source: Congressional Research Service (CRS) tabulation of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2016 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

Notes: Children are defined as those under age 18, working-age adults as those age 18-64, and the aged as those age 65 and older. Hispanic origin is asked separately from race in federal surveys. A respondent also may identify with one or more races. Except for Two or More Races, all racial groups shown above represent non-Hispanics that identify with a single race alone.

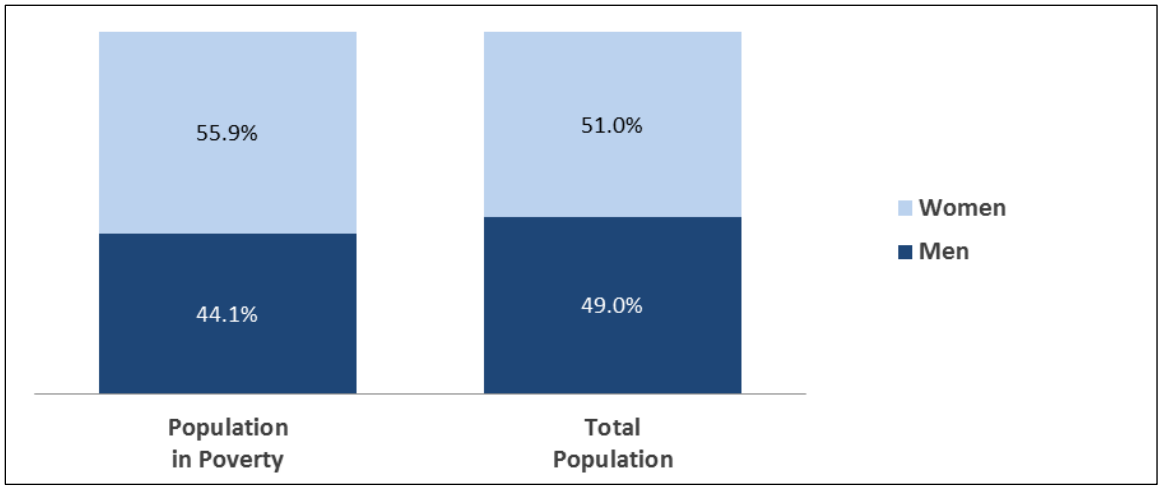
Sex

Women slightly outnumber men in the overall population, accounting for 51% of the total population in 2015. However, as shown in **Figure 6**, women represented an even larger share (55.9%) of the population in poverty. This over-representation may be due, in part, to the fact that women are more likely than men to head single-parent households, a family type that is more likely to be poor.[8] Additionally, men's earnings are higher than women's on average, even accounting for differences in full-time year-round employment status.[9]

[8] See **Figure 8**.

[9] In 2015, the female-to-male earnings ratio among full-time year-round workers was 0.80. For details, see Bernadette D. Proctor, Jessica L. Semega, and Melissa A. Kollar, *Income and Poverty in the United States: 2015*, U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Reports, P60-256, September 2016. http://www.census.gov/library/publications/2016/demo/p60-256.html

Figure 6. Population by Poverty Status and Sex, 2015



Source: Congressional Research Service (CRS) tabulation of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2016 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

Poverty Among Children, Working-Age Adults, and Aged Adults

Poverty raises different public policy considerations for children, working-age adults, and aged adults. Children are not expected to support themselves economically—they are dependents of their parents or other adult caretakers who are assumed to fulfill that responsibility. Policies affecting the family income and poverty status of children generally apply to their parents or other adult caretakers. Working-age adults—aside from those who are severely disabled—are expected to work and to support themselves and their children, if they have any. Aged adults may retire from work and draw income from public or private benefits, which are based primarily on their past work.

The remainder of this report separately explores poverty among children, working-age adults, and aged adults. Though relevant policy considerations may differ among the three groups, the central role played by work as the primary means of economic support for individuals and families is highlighted. That work could be one's own work, the work of the parents or other family members, or past work providing retirement income. Similarly, because poverty is a family-based measure and the ability to share resources is an important consideration in economic well-being, living arrangements are also explored.

Children

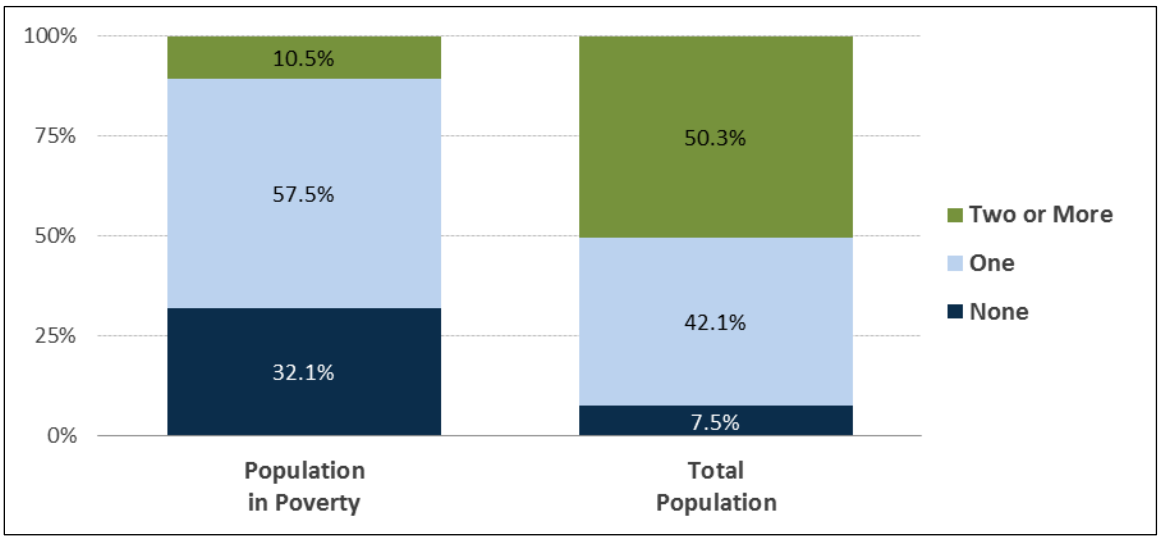
As noted earlier, children made up one-third of all people in poverty in America in 2015, even though they made up less than a quarter of the total population. Thus, children in America are disproportionately poor. Of the three age groups examined in this report, children had the highest poverty rate in 2015, 19.7%.

Children rely on their parents or other adult caretakers for their support. That support, even for children who are poor, is likely to come from earnings from the work of their parents or other adult caretakers.

Figure 7 shows the composition of children who were poor and children in the total population by number of adult workers in the family for 2015. Note that the number of adult workers can exceed two, as it would include all adults in the family (i.e., siblings older than 18, grandparents, other relatives over the age of 18). The figure shows that among children in the total population, more than 90% lived in families with at least one adult earner and a slight majority (50.3%) lived in families with two or more adult earners.

Among children who were poor, two-thirds lived in families with one or more earners. A majority of children in poor families (57.5%) lived in families with one earner, but only 10.5% lived in families with two or more earners. The remaining 32.1% lived in families with no income from earnings.

Figure 7. Population of Children by Poverty Status and Number of Adult Workers in the Family, 2015



Source: Congressional Research Service (CRS) tabulation of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2016 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

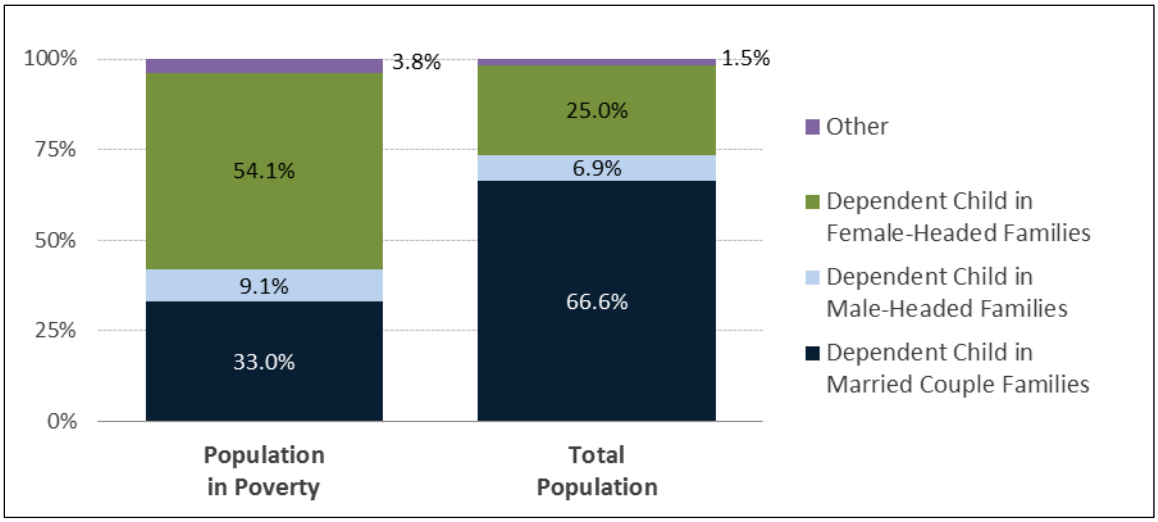
Note: Children are defined as those under age 18.

The number of potential adult earners in a child's family is affected by the type of family a child lives in. A single parent family might have only one potential adult earner, while a married couple family has at least two potential adult earners.

Figure 8 shows the distribution of children who were poor and children in the total population by family type in 2015. Children living in female-headed families accounted for a majority (54.1%) of all children who were poor, a disproportionate share relative to children in the total population. However, children in married couple families still accounted for one-third (33%) of all children who were poor.

Despite a relatively low poverty rate for children in married couple families in 2015, the large size of this population overall (children in married couple families accounted for two-thirds of all children) meant that a substantial number of children who were poor lived in this family type. Married-couple families were the only family type *under-represented* among the population of children in poverty relative to the overall population.

Figure 8. Population of Children by Poverty Status and Family Type, 2015



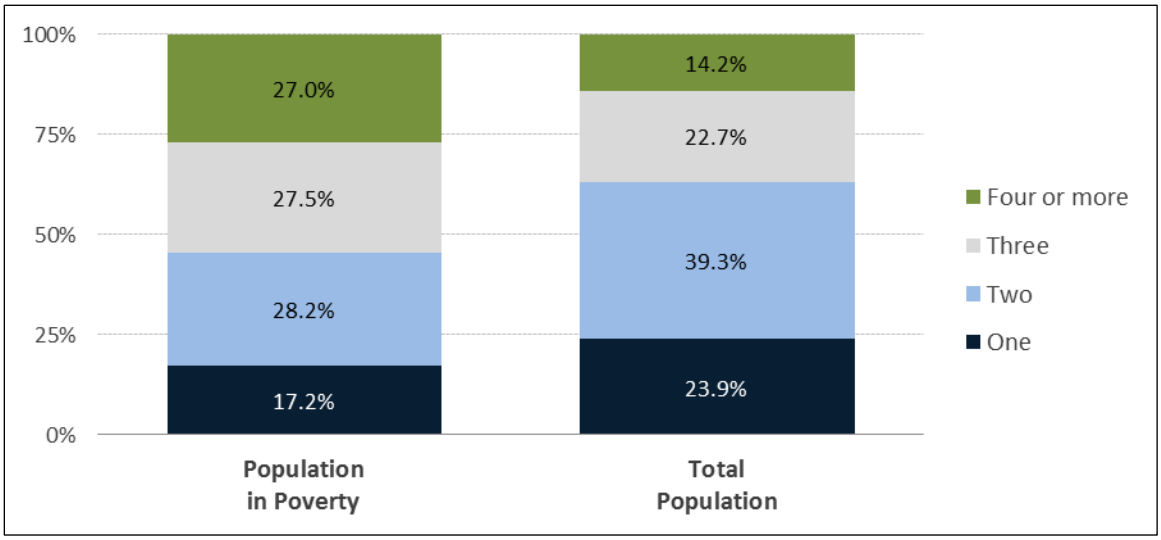
Source: Congressional Research Service (CRS) tabulation of data from U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2016 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

Note: Children are defined as those under age 18.

Children who are poor are also more likely to live in larger families. Larger families require more income to meet needs, and thus the poverty thresholds for larger families are higher than for small families. However, since most children live in families with earnings, and earnings are not determined by family size—they are determined by what the worker can command in the labor market—larger families are more likely to be poor.

Figure 9 shows the composition of children who were poor and children in the overall population by number of children in the family in 2015. In that year, 27% of all children who were poor were in families with four or more children, which is disproportionately higher than the 14.2% of children in the overall population living in families of that size. Even so, just under half (45.4%) of children who were poor were in families with only one or two children.

Figure 9. Population of Children by Poverty Status and Number of Children in the Family, 2015



Source: Congressional Research Service (CRS) tabulation of data from U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2016 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

Notes: Children are defined as those under age 18.

Working-Age Adults

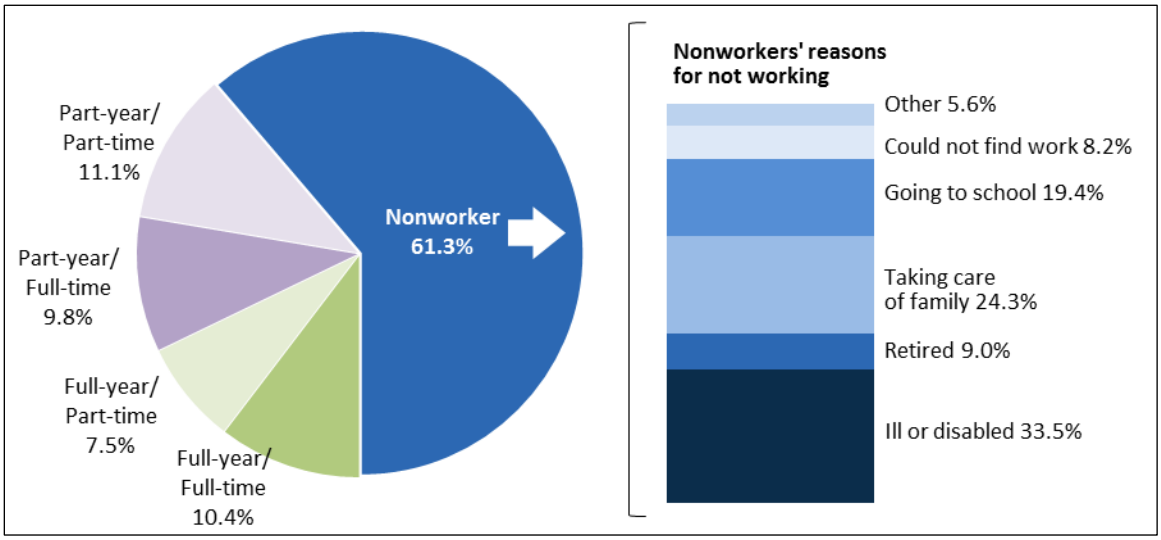
The majority of people in poverty in America are working-age adults (18-64 years old). This age group represented 56.6% (24.4 million individuals) of all people in poverty in 2015. Overall, this age group had a poverty rate of 12.4%, a lower rate than that of the overall population.

Because poverty is a state of low income, and income generally comes from work, it is useful to explore the work status of working-age adults who are poor. In the overall population of working-age adults, the vast majority (76.2%) did have earnings from work in 2015. However, among working-age adults who were poor, the majority (61.3%) did not have earnings from work.

As shown in **Figure 10**, 38.8% of working-age adults who were poor were working in some capacity, either full- or part-time, full- or part-year. However, a relatively small share (10.4%) of working-age adults who were poor worked full-time all year.

When working-age adults, both the poor and those in the overall population, were asked why they were not working, a wide range of reasons were given. Of non-working adults who were poor, one-third reported being ill or disabled, 24.3% reported taking care of family members, 19.4% said they were going to school, 9.0% said they were retired, and 8.2% said they could not find a job. (For those not working in the overall population, a greater proportion reported being retired and a smaller proportion reported being ill or disabled.)

Figure 10. Population of Working-Age Adults in Poverty by Work Status and (If Not Working) Reason for Not Working, 2015



Source: Congressional Research Service (CRS) tabulation of data from U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2016 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

Note: Working-age adults defined as those ages 18-64.

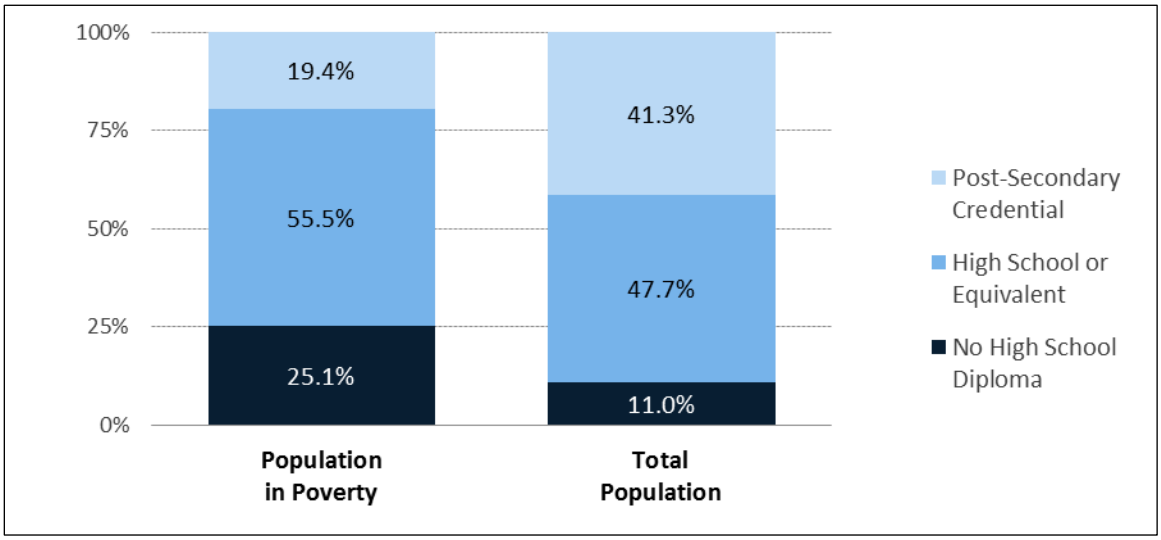
A large body of research has shown that success in the workforce is related to educational attainment.[10] Credentials indicating higher levels of education tend to be reflected in higher earnings and steadier work. **Figure 11** shows both working-age adults who were poor and all working-age adults by educational credential. The largest group (55.5%) of poor working-age adults in 2015 were those who obtained a high school diploma but no post-secondary educational credential. (High school graduates without a post-secondary credential were also the largest group (47.7%) within the total population of working-age adults.) Those lacking a high school diploma accounted for another 25.1% of all poor working-age adults, more than twice the share represented in the overall population.

It should be noted that the working-age adult group includes young adults, whose education might not be finished. However, even when looking at an age grouping that excludes young adults (i.e., age 25 to 64), those with only a high school diploma continue to represent the largest share among those who are poor.[11]

[10] For example, see David Card, "The Causal Effect of Education on Earnings." In Handbook of Labor Economics., Vol. 5, , ed. O. Ashenfelter and D. Card, 1801-1863 (New York: North-Holland, 1999); and Cecilia Elena Rouse, "The labor market consequences of an inadequate education," S*ymposium on the Social Costs of Inadequate Education, Teachers College Columbia University*. 2005.

[11] In 2015, 53% of all adults in poverty aged 25 to 64 had a high school diploma but no post-secondary credential, compared to 44.5% of the total population aged 25 to 64.

Figure 11. Population of Working-Age Adults by Poverty Status and Highest Educational Credential, 2015



Source: Congressional Research Service (CRS) tabulation of data from U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2015 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

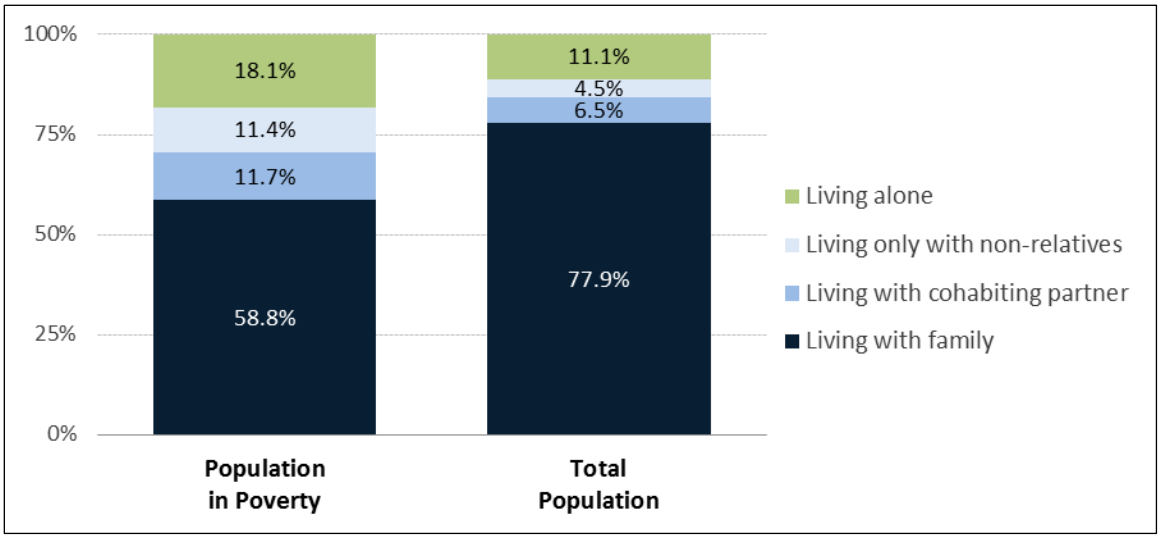
Note: Working-age adults defined as those ages 18-64.

Working-age adults represented a diverse group in terms of their family and living arrangements. **Figure 12** shows both poor and all working-age adults by their living arrangements. A majority of both groups lived in families, although family living arrangements were more prevalent in the overall population (77.9%) than among the poor (58.8%). (As noted previously, "family," as used by the Census Bureau, includes people related by birth, marriage, or adoption.)

Working-age adults who did not live in families were disproportionately poor in 2015; 41% of all working-age adults in poverty lived outside of a family. Included in this group were those living alone (18.1%) and those living with cohabiting partners (11.7%) or other unrelated adults/roommates (11.4%). However, determination of the poverty status of people living outside of families but with others is not straightforward. The poverty status of individuals with cohabiting partners or who are living with other adults is based on each individual's income; no "pooling" of income is assumed in the official poverty measure, including among cohabiting partners who may be sharing resources.[12]

[12] This limitation to the federal poverty measure was discussed earlier in this report; also see footnote 4.

Figure 12. Population of Working-Age Adults by Poverty Status and Living Arrangement, 2015



Source: Congressional Research Service (CRS) tabulation of data from U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2016 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

Note: Working-age adults defined as those ages 18-64.

Aged Persons

Of the three age groups discussed in this report, aged adults are the least likely to be living below the poverty line. In 2015, they accounted for 14.9% of the total population but only 9.7% of the population in poverty. The poverty rate among aged adults was 8.8% in 2015.

Aged adults may retire from the workforce with the support of both public and private sector policies, and in 2015 77.0% of all adults aged 65 and older did not work. However, income derived from work—past work, the earnings of other family members, and the earnings of the minority of aged adults who continue to work—plays a key role in determining the economic well-being of aged adults.

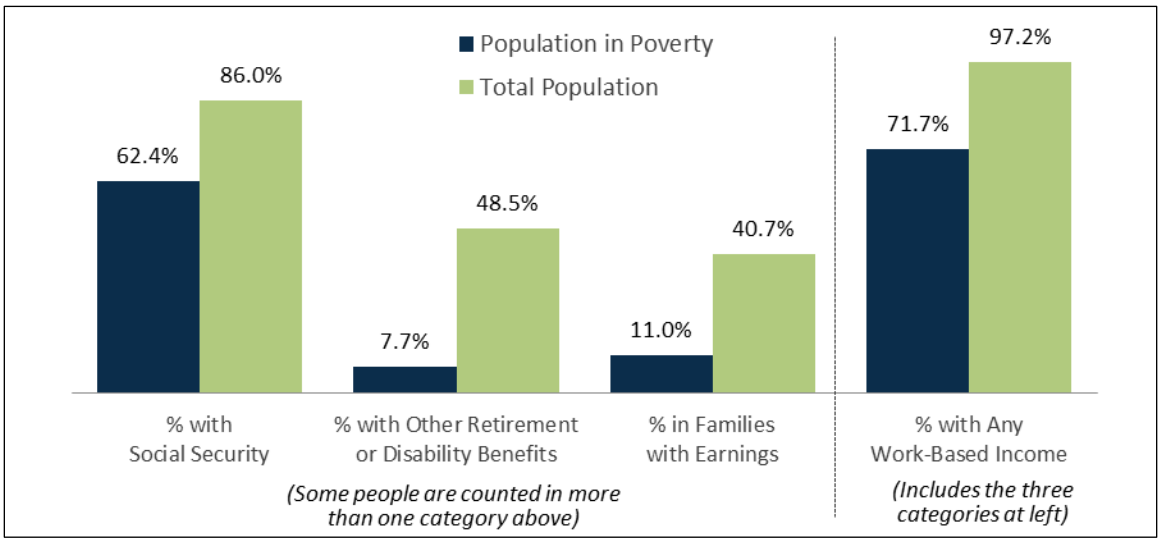
Figure 13 explores various forms of work-related income received directly by aged persons or their families, including the following:

- Social Security income is earned through past work, with the initial benefit determined based on past earnings, with the benefit replacing a portion of those earnings. In 2015, Social Security was received by the families of 62.4% of all aged persons who are poor, compared to 86.0% of aged persons in the total population.
- Aged persons also frequently receive income from pensions and other benefits earned from jobs held during their working careers. These include private pensions or government pensions paid to former public sector employees. Far fewer aged adults in poverty receive these benefits compared to the overall aged population. In 2015, retirement, disability, or survivor pensions were received by the families of 48.5% of all aged persons, but by only 7.7% of the families of aged persons who were poor.
- Earnings from current work—either by the aged adult member or other family members—are also often received by families with aged persons. In 2015,

earnings were received by the families of 40.7% of aged persons. However, only 11.0% of families of aged persons who were poor received earnings from work.

When considering all of these various forms of work-derived income, most aged adults (97.2%) in the total population lived in families with income derived from work: either past work where Social Security or pension income was earned, or the current work of the aged adult or a family member. This share was smaller among aged persons who were poor, but still, almost three in four (71.7%) lived in families with income derived from work.

Figure 13. Share of Aged Adults with Work-Based Income, by Poverty Status 2015

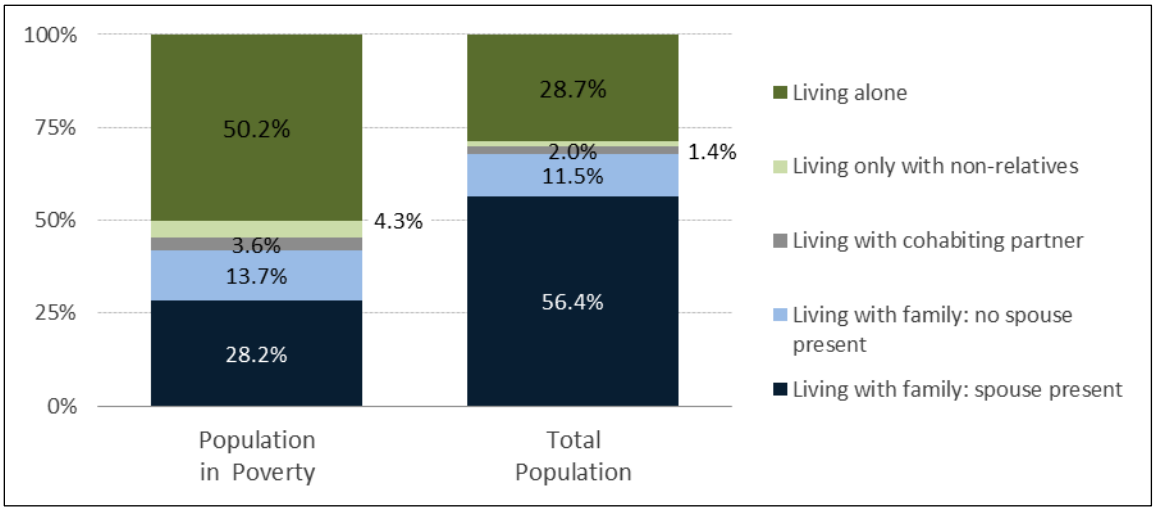


Source: Congressional Research Service (CRS) tabulation of data from U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2016 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

Note: Aged adults defined as those age 65 and older.

Figure 14 shows aged adults living in poverty by living arrangement, which is, as previously mentioned, an important consideration because of the possibility of resource-sharing. In 2015, half (50.2%) of aged adults who were poor lived alone, which is a significantly higher rate than in the overall population of aged adults (28.7%). Aged adults in poverty were much less likely to be living in families than the overall aged population (41.8% compared to 67.9%).

Figure 14. Population of Aged Adults by Poverty Status and Living Arrangement, 2015



Source: Congressional Research Service (CRS) tabulation of data from U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2016 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

Note: Aged adults defined as those age 65 and older.

Conclusion

This report presents basic information about the 43 million people in America who had income below the poverty line in 2015. Although it is presumed that they are all subject to income constraints, these data illustrate that they are not a homogenous group. For example, they are children, working-age adults, and aged adults; full-time full-year workers, caretakers for family members, or outside the workforce for other or unknown reasons; and living alone or in families.

As this report shows, certain groups are over-represented among those living in poverty relative to the total population. These include, among others, women, minorities, children, and people living outside of families or alone. The report also shows the central role of income from work in determining whether a group is over-represented among those living in poverty. For children, this income is based on the work of their parents or other family members. For working-age adults, it is their own work that generally determines their poverty status. For aged adults, who are often retired from the workforce, it is primarily their past work or the work of those they live with that determines their status. However, sometimes earnings from work are not enough to prevent poverty. Two-thirds of children living in poverty in 2015 were in families with at least one adult earning income during the year. In 2015, more than seven out of ten poor aged persons had some form of work-based income.

The complexity of circumstances that result in individuals experiencing poverty—both individual and systemic—are beyond the scope of this report. However, those circumstances warrant further exploration when considering federal policy interventions designed to reduce the incidence, or ameliorate the effects of, poverty.

Appendix. Data Tables

Table A-1. Number and Percent of the Total Population in Poverty and In Deep Poverty

(Deep poverty represents family income below 50% of the poverty threshold)

	Number (in millions)	Percentage of Total Population	Percentage of Population Living in Poverty
Not In Poverty	275.3	86.5%	—
In Poverty	43.1	13.5	100.0%
In Deep Poverty	19.4	6.1	45.1

Source: Congressional Research Service (CRS) tabulation of data from U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2016 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

Table A-2. Characteristics of People Living in Poverty and in the Total Population, 2015

(Age and sex)

	Number Living in Poverty (in millions)	Percentage of Total Number Living In Poverty	Total Population (in millions)	Percentage of Total Population
Age				
Under Age 18	14.5	33.6%	73.6	23.1%
Age 18 to 64	24.4	56.6	197.3	61.9
Age 65 and Older	4.2	9.7	47.5	14.9
Total	43.1	100.0	318.5	100.0
Sex				
Male	19.0	44.1	156.0	49.0
Female	24.1	55.9	162.4	51.0
Total	43.1	100.0	318.5	100.0

Source: Congressional Research Service (CRS) tabulation of data from U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2016 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

Table A-3. Race/Ethnicity of People Living in Poverty and in the Total Population, By Age Grouping, 2015

(Hispanics may be of any race. All other groups below are tabulated for non-Hispanics.)

	Number Living In Poverty (in millions)	Percentage of all People Living in Poverty	Total Population (in millions)	Percentage of Total Population
All Ages				
White	17.8	41.2%	195.5	61.4%
Hispanic (of any race)	12.1	28.1	56.8	17.8
Black	9.5	22.0	39.2	12.3
Asian	2.0	4.7	17.7	5.6
Two or More Races	1.0	2.2	5.9	1.9
American Indian / Alaska Native	0.6	1.5	2.5	0.8
Native Hawaiian / Other Pacific Islander	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.3
Totals	43.1	100.0	318.5	100.0
Children (Under the Age of 18)				
White	4.6	31.5	37.9	51.4
Hispanic (of any race)	5.3	36.3	18.2	24.8
Black	3.4	23.6	10.2	13.9
Asian	0.5	3.2	3.6	4.9
Two or More Races	0.5	3.7	2.9	3.9
American Indian / Alaska Native	0.2	1.5	0.6	0.9
Native Hawaiian / Other Pacific Islander	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3
Totals	14.5	100.0	73.6	100.0
Non-aged Adults (Age 18 to 64)				
White	10.8	44.3	120.9	61.3
Hispanic (of any race)	6.2	25.3	34.7	17.6
Black	5.3	21.7	24.8	12.6
Asian	1.3	5.4	12.0	6.1
Two or More Races	0.4	1.6	2.7	1.4
American Indian / Alaska Native	0.4	1.4	1.5	0.8
Native Hawaiian / Other Pacific Islander	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.3
Totals	24.4	100.0	197.3	100.0
Aged Adults (Aged 65 and Older)				
White	2.4	57.4	36.7	77.2
Hispanic (of any race)	0.7	16.1	3.9	8.1

	Number Living In Poverty (in millions)	Percentage of all People Living in Poverty	Total Population (in millions)	Percentage of Total Population
Black	0.8	18.3	4.2	8.9
Asian	0.2	5.9	2.1	4.4
Two or More Races	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.7
American Indian / Alaska Native	0.1	1.3	0.3	0.6
Native Hawaiian / Other Pacific Islander	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Totals	4.2	100.0	47.5	100.0

Source: Congressional Research Service (CRS) tabulation of data from U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2016 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

Notes: Hispanic origin is asked separately from race in federal surveys. A respondent also may identify with one or more races. Except for Two or More Races, all racial groups shown above represent non-Hispanics that identify with a single race alone.

Table A-4. Characteristics of Children (Under Age 18) Living in Poverty and in the Total Population, 2015

	Number Living In Poverty (in millions)	Percentage of all People Living in Poverty	Total Population Under Age 18 (in millions)	Percentage of Total Population (Under Age 18)
Number of Adults Working in the Family				
None	4.7	32.1%	5.5	7.5%
One	8.3	57.5	31.0	42.1
Two or More	1.5	10.5	37.1	50.3
Total	14.5	100.0	73.6	100.0
Family Type				
Dependent Child in Married Couple Families	4.8	33.0	49.0	66.6
Dependent Child in Male-Headed Families	1.3	9.1	5.1	6.9
Dependent Child in Female-Headed Families	7.9	54.1	18.4	25.0
Other	0.5	3.8	1.1	1.5
Total	14.5	100.0	73.6	100.0
Number of Children in the Family				
One	2.5	17.2	17.6	23.9
Two	4.1	28.2	28.9	39.3
Three	4.0	27.5	16.7	22.7

	Number Living In Poverty (in millions)	Percentage of all People Living in Poverty	Total Population Under Age 18 (in millions)	Percentage of Total Population (Under Age 18)
Four or more	3.9	27.0	10.5	14.2
Total	14.5	100.0	73.6	100.0

Source: Congressional Research Service (CRS) tabulation of data from U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2016 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

Table A-5. Characteristics of Non-aged Adults (Age 18 to 64) Living in Poverty and in the Total Population, 2015

	Number Living In Poverty (in millions)	Percentage of all People Living in Poverty	Total Population Age 18 to 64 (in millions)	Percentage of Total Population Age 18 to 64
Work Status				
Full-Year/Full-Time	2.5	10.4%	105.7	53.6%
Full-Year/Part-Time	1.8	7.5	14.6	7.4
Part-Year/Full-Time	2.4	9.8	17.6	8.9
Part-Year/Part-Time	2.7	11.1	12.3	6.2
Non-worker	15.0	61.3	47.0	23.8
Total	24.4	100.0	197.3	100.0
Highest Educational Credential				
No High School Diploma	6.1	25.1	21.7	11.0
High School or Equivalent	13.6	55.5	94.1	47.7
Post-Secondary Credential	4.7	19.4	81.4	41.3
Total	24.4	100.0	197.3	100.0
Living Arrangement				
In Family	14.3	58.8	153.7	77.9
Not in Family, with Cohabiting Partner	2.8	11.7	12.8	6.5
Not in Family, in Household with Others	2.8	11.4	8.8	4.5
Not in Family, Living Alone	4.4	18.1	22.0	11.1
Total	24.4	100.0	197.3	100.0

Source: Congressional Research Service (CRS) tabulation of data from U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2016 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

Table A-6. Characteristics of Aged Adults (Age 65 and Older) Living in Poverty and in the Total Population, 2015

	Number Living In Poverty (in millions)	Percentage of all People Living in Poverty	Total Population Age 65 and Older (in millions)	Percentage of Total Population Age 65 and Older
Work-Based Income				
With Any Work-Based Income[a]	3.0	71.7%	46.2	97.2%
With Social Security	2.6	62.4	40.9	86.0
With Other Retirement or Disability Benefits	0.3	7.7	23.0	48.5
In Families with Earnings	0.5	11.0	19.3	40.7
With No Work-Based Income	1.2	28.3	1.4	2.8
Total	4.2	100.0	47.5	100.0
Living Arrangements				
In Family, Living with a Spouse	1.2	28.2	26.8	56.4
In Family, No Spouse Present	0.6	13.7	5.5	11.5
Living with a Cohabitating Partner	0.2	3.6	1.0	2.0
Living Only with Nonrelatives	0.2	4.3	0.7	1.4
Living Alone	2.1	50.2	13.6	28.7
Total	4.2	100.0	47.5	100.0

Source: Congressional Research Service (CRS) tabulation of data from U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2016 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

a. Persons in this category fall into at least one, and in some cases several, of the following three categories. Thus, the figures presented in the following three rows do not add to the figures presented in this row.

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