Transcript

Webinar: Income, Poverty and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2025

September 15, 2026, 10:00 am ET

Anthony Eremitaggio, Webex Host, U.S. Census Bureau: Welcome and thank you for standing by. Today's webinar is being recorded. All participants are in a listen-only mode. I would like to inform all parties that today's webinar again is being recorded. If you have any objections, you may log out at this time. I would now like to turn the webinar over from the U.S .Census Bureau Julie Iriondo. Julie, you may begin.

Julie Iriondo, Moderator, U.S. Census Bureau: Good morning and thank you for joining us. I'm Julie Iriondo, chief of the media Relations branch in the Public Information Office at the U.S. Census Bureau. Today we're releasing the latest Income, Poverty and Health insurance findings for the nation. We'll have four presenters today to walk through the findings.

The presenters are Liana Fox, assistant division chief for Economic Characteristics; Mike King branch chief for Income Statistics; John Creamer, lead for the Supplemental Poverty Measure team and Brian Glassman, acting chief for the Health and Disability Statistics branch.

Immediately after the presentations, we'll begin answering your questions. Please note that we are no longer asking you to call in. We're now using Webex and taking questions through the chat feature on the platform.

In order to ask a question, please click on the direct tab in the upper right-hand corner of your screen. Then in the lower right-hand corner of your screen, make sure you click on the chat icon. When submitting your question, please provide your first and last name, news outlet or organization, and your question. Everyone is allowed one follow up question, time permitting. You can go ahead and begin submitting your questions now, but again, we will wait until the end of the presentation before we will answer your questions. And as a reminder for questions out of scope with today's release, please contact the public information office at pio@census.gov.

Without further delay I will now hand it over to Liana Fox. Liana?

Liana Fox, Presenter, U.S. Census Bureau: Good morning, and thank you for joining us today.

This morning we are releasing three reports, Income, Poverty and Health Insurance coverage in the United States for 2025. These reports are based on data from the Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement or CPS ASEC.

The Current Population Survey is the longest running survey conducted by the Census Bureau, and is the official source of the national poverty estimates. As we've done in years past, all estimates have been reviewed by career staff, and we followed standard procedures with this release. Now let's look at the main findings.

Real median household income was $87,460 in 2025, a 2.6 % increase from 2024.

Household income was the highest on record dating back to 1967. Recessions as defined by the National Bureau of Economic Research are depicted in this and all time series charts in light shading.

The official poverty rate was 10.2% in 2025, a 0.5% decrease from 2024. There were 34.5 million people in poverty.

The Supplemental Poverty Measure or SPM, extends the official poverty measure to include the value of noncash benefits, taxes, and other necessary expenses. The SPM rate in 2025 was 13.1%, not statistically different from 2024.

The percentage of people with health insurance coverage for some or all of calendar year 2025 was 92.1 %, meaning that 7.9 % of the population had no insurance the entire year. This was not a significant change from the previous year.

Now, let's turn to our subject matter experts to take a closer look at the findings. Mike King will present the main findings from the Income report. As a reminder, we'll take your questions immediately following these presentations.

Mike King, Presenter, U.S. Census Bureau: Thank you, Liana. Good morning.

Most of the income estimates in my presentation are based on money income, which is a measure of cash or money resources coming into a household. It includes wages and earnings from work, as well as Social Security benefits, unemployment compensation, retirement income, interest, dividends, and public assistance. It is pretax and therefore does not account for taxes paid or tax credits received. It also does not account for noncash assistance.

Let me begin by summarizing the main income and earnings findings.

Median household income was $87,460 in 2025, an increase of 2.6% from 2024.

Household income increased 1.7% at the 90th percentile but did not significantly change at the 10th percentile between 2024 and 2025.

Among full-time, year-round workers, median earnings increased 3.2% for women but did not change significantly for men between 2024 and 2025.

For full-time, year-round workers, the female-to-male earnings ratio in 2025 increased to 83.9% from 80.6% in 2024.

Now let's take a closer look at these findings.

This chart shows median household income estimates from 1967 to 2025 in real, inflation-adjusted dollars. This adjustment reflects a 2.5% increase in consumer prices between 2024 and 2025.

The median represents the mid-point in the income distribution—half of households have income above the median and half are below the median.

Median household income was $87,460 in 2025. As Liana mentioned, this is the highest household income since the series began in 1967.

Now looking at income by race and Hispanic origin: Asian households had the highest median income in 2025, followed by non-Hispanic White and Hispanic households. Black households had the lowest median income.

Between 2024 and 2025, median household income increased by 2.9% for non-Hispanic White households, and 4.8% for Black households. Median income did not change significantly for Asian or Hispanic households.

The Gini index is a measure of income inequality that ranges from 0 to 1, with 0 representing total equality and 1 representing total inequality. The Gini index was 0.490 in 2025, not statistically different from 2024.

In addition to the median, or 50th percentile, examining other points along the income distribution provides insight into how lower and higher income households fared. At the top end of the income distribution, household income at the 90th percentile rose by 1.7% between 2024 and 2025. Household income did not change significantly at the 10th percentile.

This year marks the first time post-tax income and inequality estimates are included in the main body of this report. Post-tax income accounts for federal and state income and payroll taxes. Pretax money income on the left is the same series we saw in the previous slide.

Median household income after accounting for taxes and credits increased by 3.1% to $76,060 in 2025.

Like pretax income, post-tax income also increased at the 90th percentile but did not change significantly at the 10th percentile.

This year marks the first time post-tax income and inequality estimates are included in the main body of this report. Post-tax income accounts for federal and state income and payroll taxes. Pretax money income on the left is the same series we saw in the previous slide.

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These next slides look at earnings for full-time, year-round workers aged 15 and older. Earnings are the sum of wages, salary, and self-employment income. Earnings comprised 76% of total income in 2025.

A full-time, year-round worker is a person who worked at least 35 hours per week and at least 50 weeks per year. In 2025, median earnings for full-time, year-round workers were $66,620, not statistically different from 2024.

Here we see historical median earnings for full-time, year-round workers by sex.

Between 2024 and 2025, median earnings for full-time, year-round workers increased 3.2% for women but did not change significantly for men.

The ratio of these estimates is called the female-to-male earnings ratio. The earnings ratio increased in 2025 to 83.9%. This means that women who worked full-time, year-round earned about 84% as much as their male counterparts. This increase follows two years of statistically significant declines in the female-to-male-earnings ratio and marks the first significant year-over-year increase in the ratio since 2016.

To find our full income report and additional resources, please visit our website.

Next, John Creamer will summarize the findings for Poverty.

John Creamer, Presenter, U.S. Census Bureau: Thanks, Mike, and good morning.

The Census Bureau produces two poverty measures each year: the official poverty measure and the Supplemental Poverty Measure, also known as the SPM.

In 2025, the official poverty rate was 10.2%, down half a percentage point from 2024, the official poverty rate for children fell to its lowest point on record at 13.4%.

The official poverty rate for Hispanic Individuals fell to 13.9%, also the lowest on record

Meanwhile the SPM rate was not significantly different from 2024 at 13.1%.

Let’s start with a closer look at official poverty.

The official poverty measure, established by the Office of Management and Budget's Statistical Policy Directive 14, uses the same definition of money income as the income estimates discussed earlier. The components of money income are shown again here.

Poverty status is determined by comparing money income to a poverty threshold. The official poverty threshold is adjusted for family composition but does not vary by geography.

In 2025, a family with two adults and two children was classified as “in poverty” if their income was less than $32,649.

Here we have the official poverty rates and the number of people in poverty from 1959—our first year of estimates—to 2025.

In 2025, the official poverty rate was 10.2%, down half a percentage point from 2024. There were 34.5 million people in poverty in 2025.

This slide shows official poverty rates by age.

Between 2024 and 2025, official poverty rates declined for children and adults age 18 to 64.

The child poverty rate fell by 1.0 percentage point to 13.4%, the lowest on record. The poverty rate for 18- to 64-year-olds fell by 0.4 percentage points to 9.2% in 2025.

The official poverty rate for those age 65 and older was 9.8%, not statistically different from 2024.

Next, we present trends in official poverty by race and Hispanic origin.

From 2024 to 2025, the official poverty rate for Hispanic individuals fell to 13.9%, the lowest on record. Poverty rates did not change significantly for the other groups presented in the figure.

Now, we’ll talk about to the Supplemental Poverty Measure.

The SPM uses a different definition of resources and thresholds than the official poverty measure.

SPM thresholds are produced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics using Consumer Expenditure Survey data and vary by family composition, housing tenure and geography.

On the resources side, the SPM adds noncash benefits from government programs—like housing, utility, and nutritional assistance programs—and subtracts taxes and necessary expenses—like work, child care, and medical expenses.

SPM estimates for 2019 to 2024 in today's release use thresholds that were revised by BLS in July. The revised thresholds did not result in meaningful differences in rates. More information is available from BLS and in the Census Bureau working paper linked later in the presentation.

This slide presents the SPM rate for the overall population and the major age groups. In 2025, the overall SPM rate was 13.1%, not statistically different from 2024. Year-to-year changes in the SPM rate for the major age groups were not statistically different.

This slide presents SPM and official^{+} poverty estimates back to 2009. The official^{+} poverty estimates shown here include unrelated individuals under age 15 so that the two measures can be compared directly.

In 2025, the SPM rate was 2.9 percentage points higher than the official^{+} rate. This gap was the largest gap between the two measures since the COVID-19 pandemic and represents a gradual separation in the two measures since 2022.

Next, we look at child poverty for the two measures.

Due to the inclusion of governmental programs targeted at families with children, including tax credits and nutritional assistance programs, child poverty as measured by the SPM has historically been lower than the official^{+} poverty measure.

The marked decline in the official^{+} rate between 2024 and 2025 brought the two measures together at 13.4%. This is the first time that the child poverty rate for the SPM and official poverty measure was not statistically different from each other.

For adults age 18 to 64, the SPM rate was 12.3%, 3.1 percentage points higher than the official^{+} rate of 9.2% in 2025.

For adults age 65 and older, the SPM rate was 15.4%, 5.6 percentage points higher than the official^{+} rate of 9.8%. This is largely due to the SPM's subtraction of medical expenses from resources.

A key benefit of the SPM is that it allows us to gauge the effectiveness of tax credits and transfers in alleviating poverty. It also lets us see how necessary expenses can increase poverty.

This figure shows how the number of people in poverty changes if we add or subtract a single resource element from the SPM. It shows the effect for both the overall population and by age.

Some of these elements, like Social Security and unemployment insurance, are included in official poverty estimates. Others, like refundable tax credits and medical expenses, are included only in the SPM.

Using this chart, we can see that 28.8 million people were taken out of SPM poverty by Social Security benefits. Over 70% of these individuals were age 65 and older.

6.1 million people were taken out of poverty by refundable tax credits.

Finally, 7.7 million people were pushed into poverty by medical expenses.

Please visit our website to find the full poverty report, additional estimates and supplemental materials.

Next, Brian Glassman will summarize the findings for Health Insurance.

Brian Glassman, Presenter, U.S. Census Bureau: Thank you, John.

Health insurance coverage is an important measure of our nation's overall well-being. With a health coverage plan, people have greater access to medical care and protection from high unexpected costs. This, in turn, provides more economic stability.

Let me begin by summarizing the main findings this year.

7.9% of the population, or about 26.7 million people, did not have health insurance coverage at any point in 2025. The uninsured rate was not statistically different from 2024.

While there were no significant changes in the percentage of people with private coverage or public coverage in 2025, Medicare coverage increased by 0.6 percentage points and Medicaid coverage decreased by 0.5 percentage points.

This chart presents the uninsured rate from 2013 to 2025.

2025 saw no significant change in the uninsured rate compared with the previous year, and the rate remained near historic lows at 7.9%.

This figure shows uninsured estimates for the same period by different age categories. There were no significant changes between 2024 and 2025 for the age categories presented.

Working age adults consistently have the highest uninsured rates, while the rates for adults age 65 and older are the lowest, hovering around 1% due to Medicare providing health coverage benefits for nearly all adults ages 65 and older.

This chart also shows that children were less likely to be uninsured than adults ages 19 to 64, in part because children under age 19 may qualify for certain public programs, such as Medicaid or the Children's Health Insurance Program, or CHIP.

Despite the relatively flat national uninsured rates for children, uninsured rates by region varied quite a bit. This slide shows uninsured rates for children under age 19 for the U.S. by four Census defined regions for 2024 and 2025.

While the U.S. uninsured rate for children was 5.8% in 2025, children in the South had the highest uninsured rate at 8.0%, which was about three times higher than the lowest uninsured rate in the Northeast at 2.6%. The South has the largest concentration of Medicaid non-expansion states of the four regions.

In 2024, the uninsured rate for children was 4.4% in the Northeast and the West. In 2025, the uninsured rate increased for children in the West to 5.5%, while the uninsured rate for children in the Northeast decreased to 2.6%.

Looking at the uninsured rate by race and Hispanic origin, we see that Hispanic individuals had the highest uninsured rate in 2025, while non-Hispanic White individuals had the lowest uninsured rate.

The uninsured rates were unchanged for all race and Hispanic origin groups between 2024 and 2025.

Turning now to look at types of health insurance coverage, it is important to note that people are counted as having a type of insurance if they had coverage at any time during 2025, even if they did not have coverage for the full year. Further, some people may be counted in multiple categories if they held different types of coverage during the calendar year.

First, we will look at private coverage. Private health insurance coverage is a health insurance plan provided through an employer or a union, coverage purchased directly by an individual from an insurance company or through an exchange (such as healthcare.gov), or coverage through TRICARE.

In 2025, 65.7% of people held private coverage.

Employer-based insurance was the most common subtype of coverage overall, covering 53.5% of the population, while 10.5% of people purchased their coverage directly.

The chart on the right shows the change in health insurance coverage between 2024 and 2025.

There were no significant changes in private coverage overall or among any of the subtypes of private coverage between 2024 and 2025.

Public health insurance coverage includes federal programs such as Medicare, Medicaid, and the Children's Health Insurance Program. Public health insurance also includes individual state plans, CHAMPVA, as well as coverage provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs.

In 2025, 35.8% of people had public coverage. 20.1% of people had Medicare coverage while 17.1% had Medicaid coverage.

Among the subtypes of public coverage, an increase in Medicare coverage by 0.6 percentage points was offset by a decrease in Medicaid coverage by 0.5 percentage points, which led to no significant change in public coverage overall between 2024 and 2025.

The percentage of people with Medicare coverage increased, in part due to the growth in the number of people aged 65 and older, rather than a change in Medicare coverage for adults in this age range.

The next few charts show the percentage of people with each of the types of insurance by age group. Consistent with the overall picture, we see that private coverage rates and public coverage rates did not change significantly for children from 2024 to 2025.

There were also no significant changes in the sub-types of insurance.

Consistent with the overall picture, we see that private coverage rates did not change significantly for adults ages 19 to 64 between 2024 and 2025.

We do see a significant decrease between these years in public coverage rates for these adults, which was driven by a decrease in Medicaid coverage.

We see a significant decrease of 2.8 percentage points in private coverage for adults age 65 and older. This decrease was driven by a 1.5 percentage point decrease in employment-based coverage and a 1.4 percentage point decrease in direct purchase coverage.

We see an increase in Medicaid coverage for adults age 65 and older despite no significant change in public coverage rates between 2024 and 2025. This is because nearly all adults age 65 and over have public coverage through Medicare. The increase was in dual Medicaid and Medicare coverage.

In 2025, adults ages 19 to 64 were the group most likely to have private insurance, which was driven by employment-based coverage. Adults age 65 and older were most likely to have direct purchase insurance.

Adults age 65 and over were far more likely than the other age groups to have public insurance. This was driven by Medicare coverage, which was shown on the previous slide. Children under age 19 were most likely to have Medicaid coverage.

More information is available in our reports, supplemental tables, and America Counts story. Now, I will turn it back to Liana Fox.

Liana Fox, Presenter, U.S. Census Bureau: Thank you, Brian. That concludes our presentations.

To recap the highlights, in 2025, real median household income was $87,460, the official poverty rate was 10.2%, the SPM rate was 13.1%, and the uninsured rate was 7.9%.

And now I'll turn things back to Julie, who will lead the question-and-answer session.

Julie Iriondo, Moderator, U.S. Census Bureau: Thank you, Liana.

We're now ready to begin taking your questions. As a reminder for questions not related to today's findings, please contact the Public Information Office at pio@census.gov.

Again, in order to ask a question, please click on the chat icon in the lower right-hand corner of your screen and make sure the direct message option is chosen in the upper right-hand corner of your screen.

When submitting your question, please provide your first and last name, news outlet or organization, and your question.

As we wait for questions to come in, I'd like to mention that resources for today's release can be found in our press kit on census.gov.

The link to the press kit can be found at the top of our homepage or you can go to our online newsroom and click on press kits. In the press kit, you'll find the news release, full reports on Income, Poverty and Health Insurance, graphics, blogs, several America Counts stories, the slide deck, and more. The press kit will be updated throughout the news conference, so please keep checking for various items.

Okay, now let's go to the questions.

Our first question is from Julie Weil with the Washington Post. Can you describe the common sources of income other than full-time year-round work? What do you think accounts for the 2% rise in median income overall while median income from full-time year-round work didn't change much? This question goes to Mike.

Mike King, Presenter, U.S. Census Bureau: Thanks Julie, and thanks for this question.

So, besides income from full-time year-round work, the other sources of income would include earnings from not full-time year-round work. And so, anybody that's not working full-time year-round, their earnings would be counted in that total household income and then a host of other income sources. So, as I mentioned earlier, our money income measure includes that earned income that we're already talking about as well as a host of other things like social security benefits, retirement income, unemployment compensation, and other sources. And so the sources of income that go into total household income look different than the sources that are going to personal earnings, they are also measured at a different level. So total household income is a household measure, it's an aggregate of everybody in the household while earnings is a personal measure.

The differences between the two, it is not uncommon for them to not track perfectly every year, and it's a complex compositional story about who is included in each measure and who's not. For instance, the household income includes retirees that are not working anymore and have no earnings from work, but they do you have other source of income like their retirement and social security benefits. Thank you.

Julie Iriondo, Moderator, U.S. Census Bureau: Our next question comes from Vince Golle with Bloomberg News. Curious if you have any insight into the divergence in male and female earnings. Could it be a reflection of robust hiring in healthcare space? Mike, would you like to take this one?

Mike King, Presenter, U.S. Census Bureau: Sure, so thank you for this question. As we saw women's earnings for full-time year-round workers increased this year while there was not a statistically significant difference year over year for men. The exact reason for these changes are complicated. What we did see this year is that the number of full-time year-round workers increased overall and for both men and women while overall number of workers did not change. So, this suggests at least partially a shift in the distribution of workers into full-time year-round work from less than full-time year round.

Why there was a shift for women specifically is again, like I said on the last question, probably a relatively complex compositional story of who's now in that full-time year-round work, which may have caused the increase. As mentioned, occupation is potentially one of those things as well as a host of other measures that could be drawing up the median household earnings for this group. Thanks.

Julie Iriondo, Moderator, U.S. Census Bureau: Our next question comes from Tami Luhby with CNN. She has two questions. We'll start with John on the first. What was the child poverty rate in 2024?

John Creamer, Presenter, U.S. Census Bureau: Thanks for that question. For the official poverty measure, the child poverty rate was 14.4 %, so it was a one percentage point drop in the official poverty rate for children. And then for the SPM, the child poverty rate in 2024 was 13.5%

Julie Iriondo, Moderator, U.S. Census Bureau: Okay, and the next question is for Mike. Is median income adjusted for inflation?

Mike King, Presenter, U.S. Census Bureau: Yes, all of our income estimates in today's presentation were adjusted for inflation for reflecting the 2.5 % increase in inflation last year.

Julie Iriondo, Moderator, U.S. Census Bureau: Great. As we wait for the next question to come in, we want to highlight the blogs with this release.

In the press kit, you'll find two blogs. The first compares poverty measures – the development of the Supplemental Poverty Measure and differences with the official poverty measure. This blog will help you understand the data released today. The second looks at using administrative data to evaluate nonresponse bias in the CPS ASEC.

Let's see if we have any more questions that have come in via direct message. We do. Our next question comes from Robert Cuffe with BBC News. Is that the biggest narrowing of the male female pay gap on record? This one is back to Mike.

Mike King, Presenter, U.S. Census Bureau: Thanks for that question. We don't have that specific number tested, and so we can look into this, you know, you can visually see some of this from the graph, but I wouldn't want to speculate without getting to look at the change year over year for previous years as well. So, if you reach out to us, we can get more information for you on that question.

Julie Iriondo, Moderator, U.S. Census Bureau: And you can please reach out to us at pio@census.gov. We're happy to help.

Our next question comes from Chris Rugaber with Associated Press. You noted that full-time year-round earnings were flat year over year while overall household income rose by more than 2 %. What accounted for the increase if labor earnings did not? Mike?

Mike King, Presenter, U.S. Census Bureau: To that question. Again, the difference between median household income and median earnings for full-time year-round workers is a complex compositional story as well as the difference between the measures that are included in each of those. So, earnings does not include other sources of income like A, the part-time workers earnings are not included in that measure, as well as social security, retirement, income, interests dividends or some of the other dozens of income sources that we measure.

And so, the direction of those that each move any given year does not necessarily correlate strongly and because these are medians it depends on who is in each group. And so it isn't unusual for the two measures to not track perfectly. We have not, we don't have the numbers directly to speak to what caused the year-over-year increase in median household income but not for earnings. But what we do see is that median household income increased overall and for several subgroups in the numbers that we're releasing today, we saw increases for several racial groups and several age groups, and in fact, we didn't see any year over year decreases in median household earnings this year, which is a bit different than prior years.

Julie Iriondo, Moderator, U.S. Census Bureau: Thank you. And as we wait for the next question to come in, we want to highlight the America Counts Stories that are with today's release. The stories include -- how the Hispanic poverty rate reached a historic low in 2025…how Medicaid coverage declined in 2025 for the second year in a row…. how the Supplemental Poverty rate tops the official rate in 26 States and Washington, D-C…and how U.S. real median household income reached a record high in 2025.

Let's see if we have any more questions that have come in, and we do.

Scott Horsley is our next question, and this one comes from NPR. Can you offer some more color on the distribution of income gains beyond top and bottom 10 %? What's happening in the middle of the distribution? Mike?

Mike King, Presenter, U.S. Census Bureau: Thank you for that question. So, what we saw for money income and for post-tax income this year was, increase at the median and increase at the 90th percentile and no significant increase at the 10th percentile. If we look at the other deciles in the distribution, which we have in our detailed tables that we're releasing today, we also saw significant increases at all other deciles so from 20th through 80th, there were significant increases for both pre and post-tax income.

Julie Iriondo, Moderator, U.S. Census Bureau: Okay, as we wait for more questions to come in, I'd like to highlight our new census help center. There is a wealth of information on the webpage including frequently asked questions, understanding our data, guides to geographies and maps, and much, much more. Check it out at census.gov/help.

Our next question comes from Ignacio Calderon with USA Today. He's a data reporter. Could you expand more on the Gini index? Curious about why that didn't change significantly while income for the 90th percentile increased and the income for the 10th percentile stayed about the same. Thanks. Mike?

Mike King, Presenter, U.S. Census Bureau: Yeah, thanks for that question. So, the Gini index does a measure of income inequality ranging from 0 to 1. The year-over-year change in the Gini index was not specifically significant. They're often relatively small changes in the Gini index, and so we, that is why we do include other measures of income inequality in this report. Some of those are those decile measures, the 90th and 10th percentile. We also release a host of other measures in our detailed tables for pre and post-tax income.

So, we want to offer a plethora of income measures, not any given one is going to tell the exact story and they may not, as in this case, tell the same story even. So, the Gini index is just a measure of how spread out it is. Again, it's just one of those measures, but we want to present the whole host. Why they don't track perfectly again is more of a detail of the exact measurement of those and we invite you to look at the whole host of those measures to see the whole story. Thank you.

Julie Iriondo, Moderator, U.S. Census Bureau: And while we wait for more questions to come in, I'd like to note that state level, income, poverty and health insurance estimates will be available in the 2025 1-year American Community Survey release. We'll be sure to provide more information as soon as it's available.

To receive the latest news from the Census Bureau, make sure to subscribe for updates via the census newsroom. Or you can email us at pio@census.gov. See if there are any new questions. Looks like we're still waiting, and as we wait for the next question to queue up, a reminder about our embargo policy.

We use embargoes for releases such as ACS (American Community Survey) and Population Estimates. Access is limited to accredited media who give their chief attention to the gathering and reporting of news. Embargoed news releases and data may not be released to the public by any means before the specified date and time of the release. Embargoed data cannot be shared or discussed with colleagues or associates that have not been approved. Media representatives are required to register using an email address associated with the media outlet. Group or generic email addresses will not be accepted.

To sign up, visit our newsroom and look for the link to the embargo, and if you have any questions, please reach out to pio@census.gov. We're happy to help.

Let's see. Do you have any more questions? As we wait for the next question to come in, we'd like to highlight another great resource called the Census Academy. You can find the link on census.gov.

Census Academy is a free online training hub to help users find and use Census Bureau data. It offers various resources, including videos, tutorials, and webinars.

And as we wait for the next question to come in, we'd like to highlight another great resource called Data Gems, which is part of the Census Academy. Data Gems are a series of how to videos available for data users who are looking for an easy and quick way to learn how to access census data, including how to navigate our website and use our data access tools. And checking to see if we have any more questions, and it appears that we do not.

So that will be our final question. If you have additional questions after today's event or would like to request an interview with one of our subject matter experts, please contact the public information office at 301-763-3030 or you can email us at pio@census.gov

We do have another question that just came in, another follow up from Tami Luhby with CNN. Why did child poverty decline and why did Medicaid coverage decline? Let's start with John and then we can go to Brian.

John Creamer, Presenter, U.S. Census Bureau: Thanks for that question. So, with the official poverty measure, we saw the one percentage point decline in child poverty. I think this is for a range of reasons. We can see with the overall poverty rate and with the median household income that there's an increase in family and family resources that could be driving this. And then for the Supplemental Poverty Measure, we're not seeing any sort of statistical change with the SPM and this is partly due to the, how the two measures are updated annually.

So, the official poverty measure thresholds are updated for inflation, whereas the Supplemental Poverty Measure thresholds are updated for inflation and then also changes in consumption patterns for food clothing, shelters and utility, and so that's kind of driving the difference between the year to year changes and the two measures.

Julie Iriondo, Moderator, U.S. Census Bureau: Brian?

Brian Glassman, Presenter, U.S. Census Bureau: Alright, thank you Julie. Thanks for the question. We've seen Medicaid decrease the past two years as part of Medicaid unwinding. It was, Medicaid was at 18.9 % in 2023, it decreased by 1.3 % to 2024 and then another .5 percentage points in 2025. We are releasing a America Counts story on Medicaid that delves more into the expansion during the 2020-2021 period in Medicaid and then the unwinding starting in 2024.

Julie Iriondo, Moderator, U.S. Census Bureau: Okay, thank you. Our next question comes from Alexei Schnakenburg, USDA Food and Nutrition Administration. Do you have any data on what is causing the increasing bifurcation between the SPM and nominal poverty rate for adults while these rates are converging for children? John?

John Creamer, Presenter, U.S. Census Bureau: Thanks for that question. So, I would again lean on how the two measures are updated, and then also some of the story with the composition of the two populations.

So, with the 18- to 64-year-old population, we're getting some of the younger adults who would have, who potentially could have children, and also be on the lower end of the earnings profile, whereas of you would also get older adults, say, from 50 to 65 who are in their later years of and have kind of accumulated more earnings depending on their positions and things of that nature.

And then also with the with the child poverty rate you're capturing more families again in that younger category, so it's just kind of capturing different earnings, and then they're also experiencing the thresholds a little differently depending on their location with the supplemental poverty measure and things of that nature.

Julie Iriondo, Moderator, U.S. Census Bureau: Okay, the next question will go to Brian. This one is from Karen Guidarelli, Partnership for Ontario County. Is there information about adults who are uninsured after age 26 when they lose parental coverage they may have had?

Brian Glassman, Presenter, U.S. Census Bureau Thank you for that question. Yes, we do have some of that information in our report. There is a figure that we present that shows uninsurance rates for people of different ages and it has, under 19, 19 to 25, 26 to 34, and so on. So that can be looked at…viewed in our report. Currently the 26 to 34 year old uninsurance rate is 13.3 %. And it was not a significantly different change from last year, and that's the same for the older age groups as well. The 35 to 44, 45 to 64, and 65 years older, we didn't see any significant change in uninsured rates for any of those groups.

Julie Iriondo, Moderator, U.S. Census Bureau: Okay, the next question will go to John. Marissa Lang from NPR asks regarding the impact of government programs and other elements on poverty numbers. Can you speak to how the impact of specific programs are measured, knowing some families may be receiving several forms of assistance? Example SNAP and other child tax credits.

John Creamer, Presenter, U.S. Census Bureau: Yes, thank you for that question. So, with the figure that you're seeing on the screen right now, this is not representing any sort of behavioral change. It's just kind of a mathematical accounting of a one in or one out type situation. So for the example of the Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program, the SNAP benefits what we're doing is that we're taking that value that we're capturing in the survey and then subtracting that out and comparing it to the poverty threshold just for that individual program. So it's definitely the case that for many of these programs that families could be receiving multiple at the same time, and so kind of their cumulative impact would be different than just the individual impact that you would see here.

Julie Iriondo, Moderator, U.S. Census Bureau: Okay. Our next question will go back to John. Can you provide direction on use of poverty guidelines other than the table from the US community survey using the S 2010 table?

John Creamer, Presenter, U.S. Census Bureau: Hi, thanks for that question. I'm not particularly familiar with, the question that you're asking, so feel free to follow up with PIO afterwards and I'd be when I can kind of search around, I'll be more than happy to answer your question.

Julie Iriondo, Moderator, U.S. Census Bureau: It's pio@census.gov. The next question comes from Gaya Gupta with The Guardian. Do we know the last year that median earnings for full-time year-round workers increased or is there a way to access more longitudinal data on that trend? Mike?

Mike King, Presenter, U.S. Census Bureau: Thank you for that question. The table that we released with the directly with the report this year breaks down median and full-time earnings by men and women. We do have that number for the total population available in some of our detailed historical tables, and if you are unable to find those, please reach out to the PIO office and we can get you connected with those specific numbers.

Julie Iriondo, Moderator, U.S. Census Bureau: Our next question comes from Mike Stobbe, with the Associated Press. This one goes to Brian. You mentioned a decrease in Medicaid covered was offset by increase in Medicare covered, and that was related to more people aging into Medicare coverage. How many people were covered by Medicare in 2024 and how many in 2025? And what were the numbers for Medicaid in 2024 and 2025?

Brian Glassman, Presenter, U.S. Census Bureau: Great. Thanks for that question Mike. So we have that information in the table and a figure in our report. I'll just give you the numbers now though, so you don't have to go look that up. So with in 2024 there was 65.7 million people covered by Medicare in 2025, that number was 67.9 million people, so an increase of about 2.2 million. For Medicaid, the number in 2024 was 59.2 million, and in 2025 it was 57.8 million, so a decrease of about 1.4 million people.

Julie Iriondo, Moderator, U.S. Census Bureau: Okay, and that appears to be our last question. As a reminder, something we mentioned earlier in case some folks may have missed it. It's about the American Community Survey. We would like to note that state level Income, Poverty and Health Insurance estimates will be available in the 2025 1-year American Community Survey release, and we'll be sure to provide more information as soon as it's available. To receive the latest news from the census bureau. Make sure to subscribe for updates via the census newsroom. Or you can email us at pio@census.gov.

And it looks like we do have a follow up from Ignacio Calderon with USA Today, wanted to double check were the post tax income changes for the 90th and 10th percentile also significant? Back to you Mike.

Mike King, Presenter, U.S. Census Bureau: Yeah, so for post-tax income, there was a statistically significant increase at the 90th and at the median, the year over year difference at the 10th percentile was not statistically significant though. The same was true for pretax income, so the 90th and 50th were significant, the 10th was not significant.

Julie Iriondo, Moderator, U.S. Census Bureau: Okay, it looks like we do have another question coming, so we'll hold on for just a minute and highlight another great resource called the Census Academy. You heard about it before. You can find a link on census.gov. Census Academy is a free online training hub to help users find and use Census Bureau data in it offers various resources including videos, tutorials, and webinars.

Next question comes from Tami Luhby with CNN. If people start losing Medicaid and SNAP in 2026, will that show up in the official poverty measure or only in the SPM? Let's go to John for this.

John Creamer, Presenter, U.S. Census Bureau: Thanks for the question. The supplemental poverty measure is the measure that you would look for any, for the impact of the SNAP program year to year. The official poverty measure just captures cash money income.

Julie Iriondo, Moderator, U.S. Census Bureau: Okay. This is going to be another one for John from Debbie Stein, Coalition on Human Needs. Is the change in SNAP lifting people out of poverty significant from 2024?

John Creamer, Presenter, U.S. Census Bureau: Hi, thanks for that question. It is not statistically significant, so, I don't have the 2024 number in front of me, but I do know it's not statistically different from 3.1 million.

Julie Iriondo, Moderator, U.S. Census Bureau: Okay. And we have one from Joseph Battistelli, The Coalition on Human Needs. For the health care coverage, a person is counted as insured if they had coverage for any part of the previous year. Does this mean that this data would not show if there was a large fall off in coverage? Brian?

Brian Glassman, Presenter, U.S. Census Bureau: Thank you for the question. Yes, that's correct. So, if there was a, if there happened to be a large fall off in coverage at the end of the year, and a lot of people lost their health insurance, that would not show up in our data because as you said, if you're covered at any point during 2025, then you are considered covered. We do have some estimates that we put out on part year coverage. There's a table, called table H03 sub annual estimates of coverage by selected characteristics, and that does have some information on whether people are covered full year or part year. But other than that, your, your assessment is correct.

Julie Iriondo, Moderator, U.S. Census Bureau: Thank you so much. And that was our final question. If you have additional questions after today's event or would like to request an interview with one of our subject matter experts, please contact the public information office at 301-763-3030 or email us at pio@census.gov.

And as a reminder, you can find resources from today's release in our Income, Poverty and Health Insurance press kit. You can find the press kit linked on our homepage or in the news section of our website. I'd like to thank today's presenters.

Liana Fox, Mike King, John Creamer, and Brian Glassman. I'm Julie Iriondo.

Thank you for joining us and have a great rest of your day.