

## CHAPTER 7: INCOME AND POVERTY

Table 7.1: Household, Family, and Per Capita Income in the Appalachian Region (In Adjusted 2013 Dollars), 2009-2013

Income	Household Income, 2009-2013 (2013 Dollars)		Family Income, 2009-2013 (2013 Dollars)		Per Capita Income, 2009-2013 (2013 Dollars)
	Mean HH Income	Median HH Income	Mean Family Income	Median Family Income	
<b>United States</b>	<b>73,487</b>	<b>53,046</b>	<b>85,588</b>	<b>64,719</b>	<b>28,155</b>
<b>Appalachian Region</b>	<b>59,006</b>	<b>43,897</b>	<b>69,816</b>	<b>55,205</b>	<b>23,670</b>
<b>Subregions</b>					
Northern Appalachia	61,088	46,518	73,379	59,141	25,192
North Central Appalachia	56,408	42,253	66,990	53,508	22,869
Central Appalachia	46,562	33,630	54,854	42,903	18,722
South Central Appalachia	56,322	41,143	67,150	52,184	23,273
Southern Appalachia	62,408	46,356	72,326	56,550	23,739
<b>County Types</b>					
Large Metros (pop. 1 million +)	70,133	53,044	82,488	65,555	27,473
Small Metros (pop. <1 million)	59,935	44,554	71,558	56,649	24,236
Nonmetro, Adjacent to Large Metros	52,579	40,469	61,797	50,437	20,949
Nonmetro, Adjacent to Small Metros	51,309	39,231	60,204	48,852	20,878
Rural (nonmetro, not adj. to a metro)	47,654	34,926	56,224	44,474	19,236
<b>Alabama</b>	<b>59,631</b>	<b>43,253</b>	<b>70,661</b>	<b>54,362</b>	<b>23,680</b>
Appalachian Alabama	61,486	44,456	72,710	55,978	24,421
Non-Appalachian Alabama	56,300	41,296	66,881	52,299	22,359
<b>Georgia</b>	<b>67,572</b>	<b>49,179</b>	<b>77,878</b>	<b>58,755</b>	<b>25,182</b>
Appalachian Georgia	67,716	52,428	75,808	60,310	24,098
Non-Appalachian Georgia	67,513	47,763	78,841	58,143	25,653
<b>Kentucky</b>	<b>58,621</b>	<b>43,036</b>	<b>69,402</b>	<b>54,279</b>	<b>23,462</b>
Appalachian Kentucky	46,147	32,854	54,586	42,172	18,405
Non-Appalachian Kentucky	63,208	47,182	75,077	59,611	25,343
<b>Maryland</b>	<b>96,072</b>	<b>73,538</b>	<b>111,740</b>	<b>88,738</b>	<b>36,354</b>
Appalachian Maryland	63,241	49,138	74,250	61,956	24,776
Non-Appalachian Maryland	97,615	75,057	113,466	91,062	36,879
<b>Mississippi</b>	<b>54,132</b>	<b>39,031</b>	<b>63,155</b>	<b>48,471</b>	<b>20,618</b>
Appalachian Mississippi	48,161	35,182	56,730	44,690	18,876
Non-Appalachian Mississippi	55,796	40,194	64,947	49,643	21,085
<b>New York</b>	<b>84,432</b>	<b>58,003</b>	<b>97,941</b>	<b>70,670</b>	<b>32,382</b>
Appalachian New York	59,864	46,401	71,742	58,742	24,312
Non-Appalachian New York	85,961	59,153	99,522	71,883	32,847
<b>North Carolina</b>	<b>63,707</b>	<b>46,334</b>	<b>74,863</b>	<b>56,928</b>	<b>25,284</b>
Appalachian North Carolina	55,773	40,882	66,426	51,720	23,176
Non-Appalachian North Carolina	65,515	47,757	76,749	58,493	25,736
<b>Ohio</b>	<b>64,449</b>	<b>48,308</b>	<b>77,195</b>	<b>61,371</b>	<b>26,046</b>
Appalachian Ohio	54,949	42,379	64,571	53,345	22,007
Non-Appalachian Ohio	66,448	49,713	79,978	63,672	26,909
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	<b>71,088</b>	<b>52,548</b>	<b>85,586</b>	<b>66,646</b>	<b>28,502</b>
Appalachian Pennsylvania	62,773	47,621	75,754	60,693	26,026
Non-Appalachian Pennsylvania	78,503	57,882	94,205	73,271	30,564
<b>South Carolina</b>	<b>60,601</b>	<b>44,779</b>	<b>70,910</b>	<b>55,058</b>	<b>23,943</b>
Appalachian South Carolina	60,255	44,344	70,977	55,661	23,649
Non-Appalachian South Carolina	60,719	44,935	70,887	55,241	24,043
<b>Tennessee</b>	<b>61,291</b>	<b>44,298</b>	<b>72,143</b>	<b>54,779</b>	<b>24,409</b>
Appalachian Tennessee	55,978	40,566	66,387	51,310	22,983
Non-Appalachian Tennessee	65,707	47,830	76,941	58,658	25,518
<b>Virginia</b>	<b>87,094</b>	<b>63,907</b>	<b>100,723</b>	<b>76,754</b>	<b>33,493</b>
Appalachian Virginia	52,603	39,188	63,070	50,055	21,763
Non-Appalachian Virginia	90,996	68,061	104,892	81,363	34,721
<b>West Virginia (entire state)</b>	<b>55,308</b>	<b>41,043</b>	<b>66,206</b>	<b>52,165</b>	<b>22,966</b>

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2013 American Community Survey.

**Table 7.2: Number of Persons in the Appalachian Region in Poverty, by Age Group, 2009-2013**

Poverty Status	All Ages	Under Age 18	Ages 18-64			Ages 65 and Over
			Total	Ages 18-24	Ages 25-64	
<b>United States</b>	<b>46,663,433</b>	<b>15,701,799</b>	<b>27,168,057</b>	<b>7,069,458</b>	<b>20,098,599</b>	<b>3,793,577</b>
<b>Appalachian Region</b>	<b>4,176,072</b>	<b>1,329,276</b>	<b>2,474,828</b>	<b>616,739</b>	<b>1,858,089</b>	<b>371,968</b>
<b>Subregions</b>						
Northern Appalachia	1,159,369	357,225	689,477	193,803	495,674	112,667
North Central Appalachia	414,256	123,467	255,760	66,470	189,290	35,029
Central Appalachia	445,067	134,430	266,828	48,242	218,586	43,809
South Central Appalachia	836,670	252,745	507,830	135,450	372,380	76,095
Southern Appalachia	1,320,710	461,409	754,933	172,774	582,159	104,368
<b>County Types</b>						
Large Metros (pop. 1 million +)	779,462	259,747	452,862	104,703	348,159	66,853
Small Metros (pop. <1 million)	1,721,383	540,361	1,038,882	289,889	748,993	142,140
Nonmetro, Adjacent to Large Metros	411,412	132,514	242,879	61,379	181,500	36,019
Nonmetro, Adjacent to Small Metros	710,527	226,738	410,731	86,567	324,164	73,058
Rural (nonmetro, not adj. to a metro)	553,288	169,916	329,474	74,201	255,273	53,898
<b>Alabama</b>	<b>870,631</b>	<b>298,929</b>	<b>500,092</b>	<b>126,522</b>	<b>373,570</b>	<b>71,610</b>
Appalachian Alabama	520,640	177,978	298,995	70,566	228,429	43,667
Non-Appalachian Alabama	349,991	120,951	201,097	55,956	145,141	27,943
<b>Georgia</b>	<b>1,736,680</b>	<b>621,328</b>	<b>996,903</b>	<b>248,172</b>	<b>748,731</b>	<b>118,449</b>
Appalachian Georgia	457,080	166,834	258,567	50,616	207,951	31,679
Non-Appalachian Georgia	1,279,600	454,494	738,336	197,556	540,780	86,770
<b>Kentucky</b>	<b>796,202</b>	<b>260,542</b>	<b>468,388</b>	<b>110,026</b>	<b>358,362</b>	<b>67,272</b>
Appalachian Kentucky	287,655	87,400	172,208	32,697	139,511	28,047
Non-Appalachian Kentucky	508,547	173,142	296,180	77,329	218,851	39,225
<b>Maryland</b>	<b>558,329</b>	<b>171,260</b>	<b>332,517</b>	<b>83,826</b>	<b>248,691</b>	<b>54,552</b>
Appalachian Maryland	33,102	10,567	19,102	4,913	14,189	3,433
Non-Appalachian Maryland	525,227	160,693	313,415	78,913	234,502	51,119
<b>Mississippi</b>	<b>653,321</b>	<b>238,337</b>	<b>361,802</b>	<b>90,339</b>	<b>271,463</b>	<b>53,182</b>
Appalachian Mississippi	143,637	49,150	81,912	22,508	59,404	12,575
Non-Appalachian Mississippi	509,684	189,187	279,890	67,831	212,059	40,607
<b>New York</b>	<b>2,903,982</b>	<b>915,655</b>	<b>1,694,407</b>	<b>401,232</b>	<b>1,293,175</b>	<b>293,920</b>
Appalachian New York	164,632	48,314	103,708	35,557	68,151	12,610
Non-Appalachian New York	2,739,350	867,341	1,590,699	365,675	1,225,024	281,310
<b>North Carolina</b>	<b>1,643,389</b>	<b>560,247</b>	<b>957,819</b>	<b>248,057</b>	<b>709,762</b>	<b>125,323</b>
Appalachian North Carolina	312,569	98,074	186,662	47,107	139,555	27,833
Non-Appalachian North Carolina	1,330,820	462,173	771,157	200,950	570,207	97,490
<b>Ohio</b>	<b>1,773,853</b>	<b>605,140</b>	<b>1,040,213</b>	<b>273,236</b>	<b>766,977</b>	<b>128,500</b>
Appalachian Ohio	345,713	117,070	201,058	46,155	154,903	27,585
Non-Appalachian Ohio	1,428,140	488,070	839,155	227,081	612,074	100,915
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	<b>1,638,820</b>	<b>509,623</b>	<b>969,967</b>	<b>264,310</b>	<b>705,657</b>	<b>159,230</b>
Appalachian Pennsylvania	753,500	224,223	449,652	129,457	320,195	79,625
Non-Appalachian Pennsylvania	885,320	285,400	520,315	134,853	385,462	79,605
<b>South Carolina</b>	<b>820,308</b>	<b>280,163</b>	<b>473,645</b>	<b>119,962</b>	<b>353,683</b>	<b>66,500</b>
Appalachian South Carolina	199,353	67,447	115,459	29,084	86,375	16,447
Non-Appalachian South Carolina	620,955	212,716	358,186	90,878	267,308	50,053
<b>Tennessee</b>	<b>1,101,732</b>	<b>372,139</b>	<b>641,931</b>	<b>153,106</b>	<b>488,825</b>	<b>87,662</b>
Appalachian Tennessee	500,654	153,184	301,218	70,664	230,554	46,252
Non-Appalachian Tennessee	601,078	218,955	340,713	82,442	258,271	41,410
<b>Virginia</b>	<b>887,595</b>	<b>271,958</b>	<b>538,970</b>	<b>153,898</b>	<b>385,072</b>	<b>76,667</b>
Appalachian Virginia	135,991	35,045	87,137	28,846	58,291	13,809
Non-Appalachian Virginia	751,604	236,913	451,833	125,052	326,781	62,858
<b>West Virginia (entire state)</b>	<b>321,546</b>	<b>93,990</b>	<b>199,150</b>	<b>48,569</b>	<b>150,581</b>	<b>28,406</b>

Note: Poverty status is determined by a series of income thresholds that are determined by family size and composition. In 2013, the poverty threshold for a family of two adults and two children was \$23,624. The poverty universe does not include unrelated individuals under age 15, people living in college dormitories, and people living in institutional group quarters.

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2013 American Community Survey.

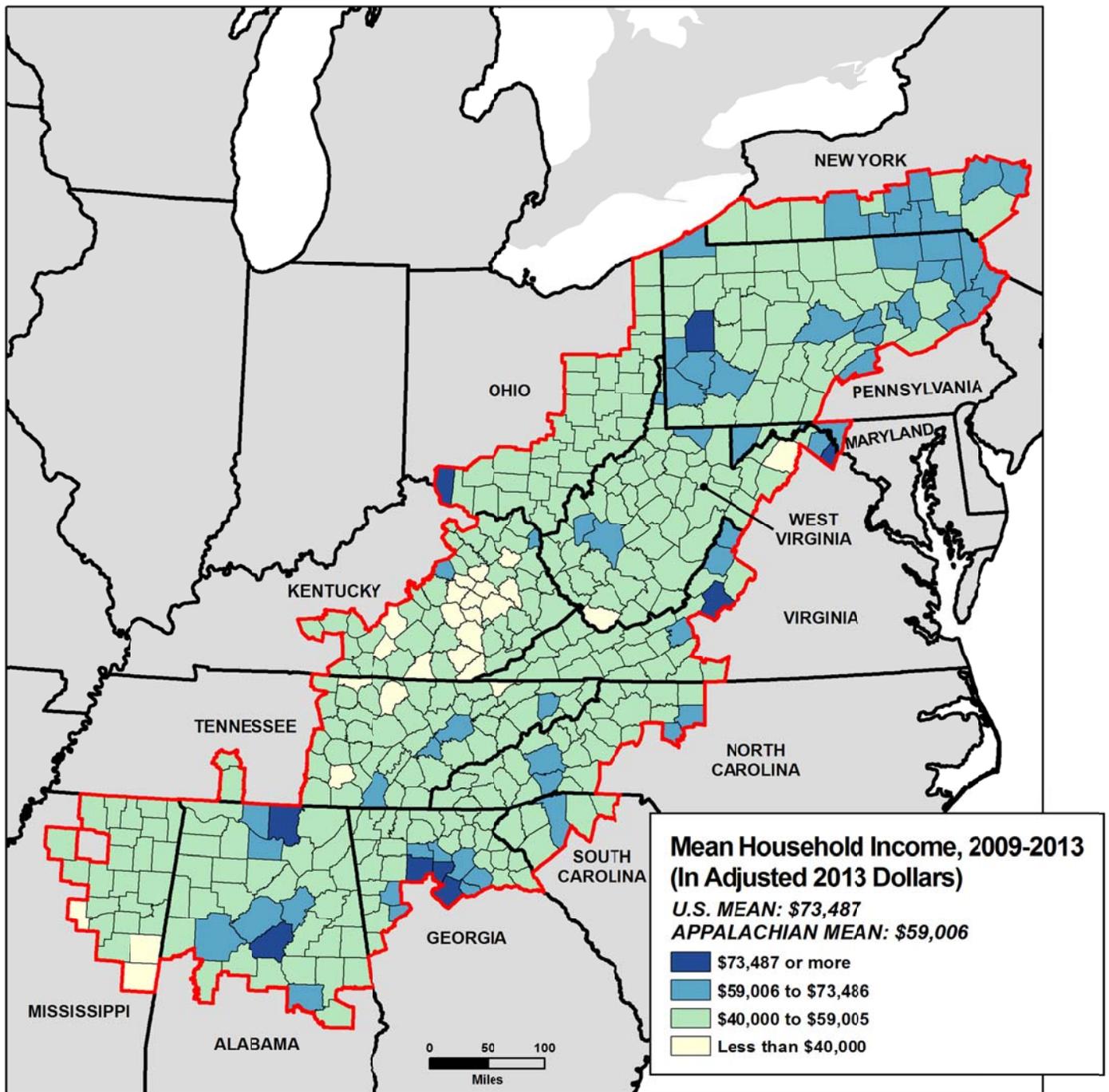
**Table 7.3: Percent of Persons in the Appalachian Region in Poverty, by Age Group, 2009-2013**

Poverty Status	All Ages	Under Age 18	Ages 18-64			Ages 65 and Over
			Total	Ages 18-24	Ages 25-64	
<b>United States</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>9.4</b>
<b>Appalachian Region</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>9.8</b>
<b>Subregions</b>						
Northern Appalachia	14.4	21.2	13.9	27.8	11.6	8.2
North Central Appalachia	17.7	24.1	17.4	32.2	15.0	9.5
Central Appalachia	24.0	32.6	23.1	31.6	21.8	15.3
South Central Appalachia	18.2	25.6	17.8	33.6	15.2	9.8
Southern Appalachia	17.2	24.1	15.8	25.2	14.2	10.5
<b>County Types</b>						
Large Metros (pop. 1 million +)	13.5	18.9	12.5	21.8	11.1	8.5
Small Metros (pop. <1 million)	16.7	23.8	16.1	30.6	13.6	8.9
Nonmetro, Adjacent to Large Metros	19.3	27.5	18.6	32.5	16.3	10.5
Nonmetro, Adjacent to Small Metros	18.4	27.1	17.5	27.7	15.9	10.9
Rural (nonmetro, not adj. to a metro)	22.5	31.0	21.9	34.5	19.8	13.4
<b>Alabama</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>10.8</b>
Appalachian Alabama	17.3	25.3	15.9	25.9	14.3	10.3
Non-Appalachian Alabama	20.8	29.7	19.4	33.7	16.7	11.8
<b>Georgia</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>11.2</b>
Appalachian Georgia	15.6	21.3	14.2	20.4	13.2	9.8
Non-Appalachian Georgia	19.3	27.2	17.5	30.7	15.2	11.8
<b>Kentucky</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>11.7</b>
Appalachian Kentucky	25.2	33.5	24.1	33.6	22.7	16.6
Non-Appalachian Kentucky	16.5	23.4	15.2	28.0	13.1	9.7
<b>Maryland</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>7.6</b>
Appalachian Maryland	14.0	20.5	13.1	23.4	11.4	8.9
Non-Appalachian Maryland	9.6	12.6	8.9	16.5	7.8	7.6
<b>Mississippi</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>14.0</b>
Appalachian Mississippi	23.5	32.6	21.9	36.4	19.1	14.3
Non-Appalachian Mississippi	22.5	32.3	20.1	31.9	18.0	13.9
<b>New York</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>11.3</b>
Appalachian New York	16.4	22.6	16.5	36.0	12.9	7.7
Non-Appalachian New York	15.2	21.6	13.8	22.2	12.4	11.6
<b>North Carolina</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>10.0</b>
Appalachian North Carolina	18.8	27.6	18.3	34.1	15.9	9.7
Non-Appalachian North Carolina	17.2	24.4	15.8	28.5	13.7	10.1
<b>Ohio</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>8.0</b>
Appalachian Ohio	17.6	25.9	16.7	27.9	14.9	8.9
Non-Appalachian Ohio	15.4	22.2	14.5	27.9	12.3	7.8
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>8.3</b>
Appalachian Pennsylvania	13.5	19.5	13.0	27.0	10.8	8.3
Non-Appalachian Pennsylvania	13.1	18.2	12.3	23.1	10.6	8.3
<b>South Carolina</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>10.3</b>
Appalachian South Carolina	17.3	24.7	16.2	28.2	14.1	10.0
Non-Appalachian South Carolina	18.3	26.9	17.0	29.2	14.8	10.3
<b>Tennessee</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>10.2</b>
Appalachian Tennessee	18.3	25.8	17.8	30.2	15.8	10.4
Non-Appalachian Tennessee	17.1	25.0	15.3	25.7	13.6	10.0
<b>Virginia</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>7.7</b>
Appalachian Virginia	18.5	24.0	19.0	39.9	15.1	10.7
Non-Appalachian Virginia	10.6	14.1	9.9	20.1	8.3	7.2
<b>West Virginia (entire state)</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>31.7</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>9.6</b>

Note: Poverty status is determined by a series of income thresholds that are determined by family size and composition. In 2013, the poverty threshold for a family of two adults and two children was \$23,624. The poverty universe does not include unrelated individuals under age 15, people living in college dormitories, and people living in institutional group quarters.

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2013 American Community Survey.

**Figure 7.1: Mean Household Income in the Appalachian Region (In Adjusted 2013 Dollars), 2009-2013**

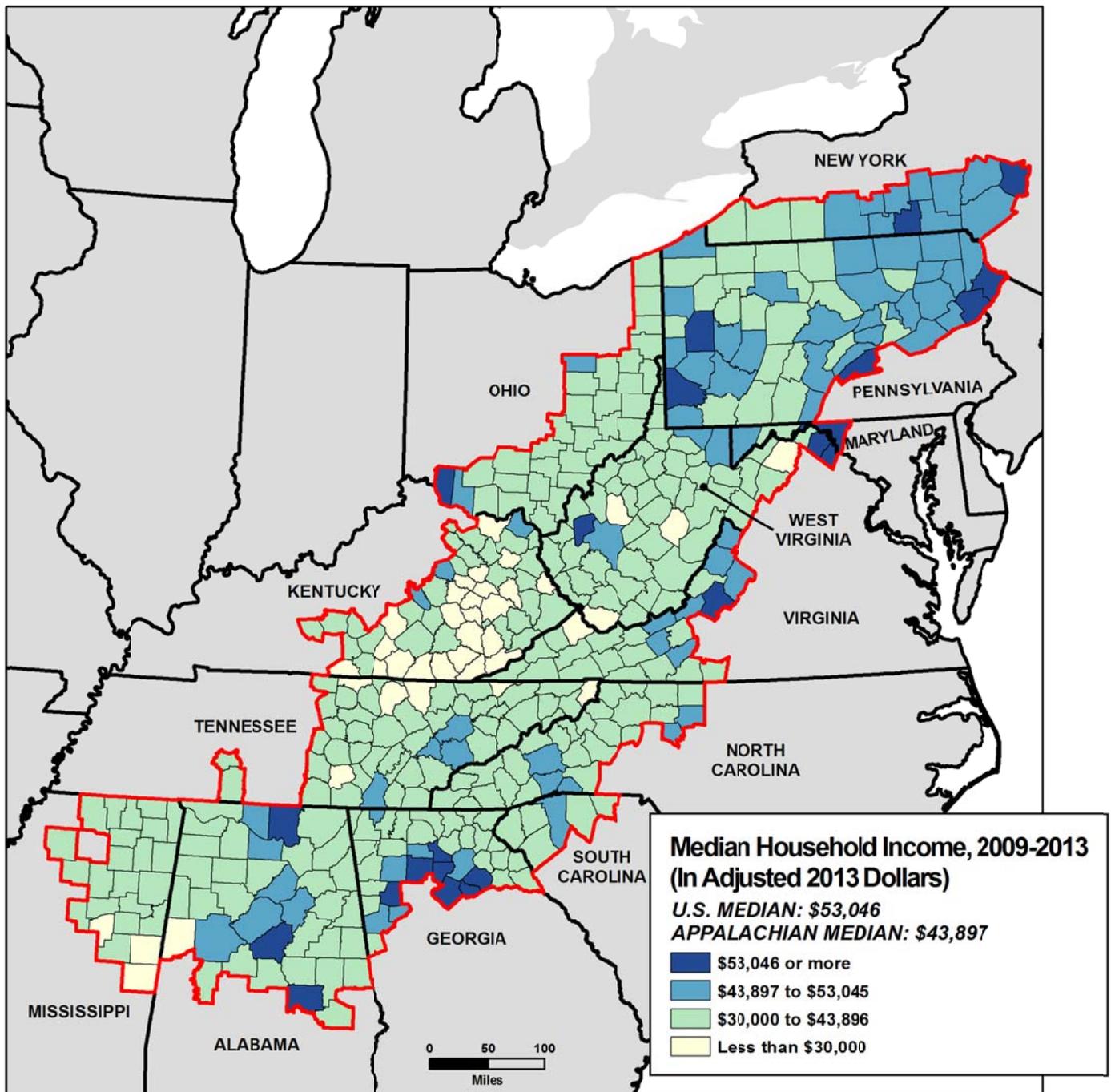


Map Title: Mean Household Income in the Appalachian Region (In Adjusted 2013 Dollars), 2009-2013

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2013 American Community Survey.

In the 2009-2013 period (which includes the final six months of the economic recession of 2007-2009), the mean income of Appalachian households was \$59,006, just 80 percent of the U.S. average (\$73,487). In just nine of the Region's counties (all of which were in metropolitan areas), average household income matched or exceeded that of the nation as a whole. And in only 61 other counties (49 of which were in metros), mean household income matched or surpassed the Appalachian average. In contrast, mean household income was less than \$40,000 in 25 counties—24 of which were outside metro areas, and 20 of which were in Central Appalachia.

Figure 7.2: Median Household Income in the Appalachian Region (In Adjusted 2013 Dollars), 2009-2013

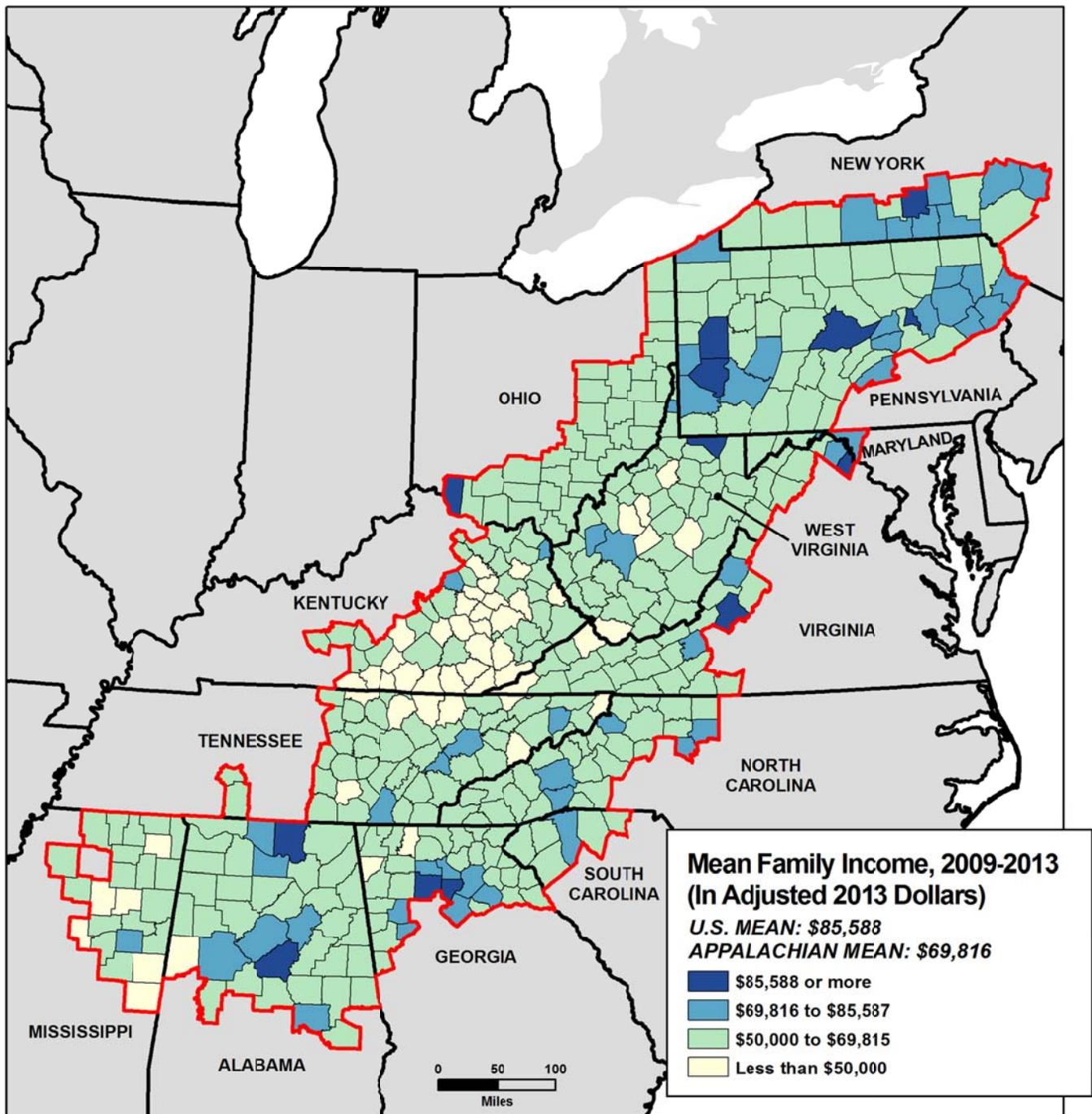


Map Title: Median Household Income in the Appalachian Region (In Adjusted 2013 Dollars), 2009-2013

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2013 American Community Survey.

At \$43,897, median household income in Appalachia (the level at which half the households have higher incomes and the other half have lower incomes) was 83 percent that of the United States (\$53,046) during the 2009-2013 period. There were 23 counties in the Region (all but one of which were in metropolitan areas) that had household incomes at or above the national median, while another 74 had incomes at or above the regional median. On the other hand, 39 counties in the Region had median household incomes below \$30,000—37 of which were outside metro areas and 30 of which were in Central Appalachia. This distribution is not surprising: median household income was \$34,926 for the most rural counties and \$33,630 for Central Appalachia. It is useful to note that the income levels displayed here reflect income received both at the end of the 2007-2009 economic downturn and in the years after it ended.

Figure 7.3: Mean Family Income in the Appalachian Region (In Adjusted 2013 Dollars), 2009-2013

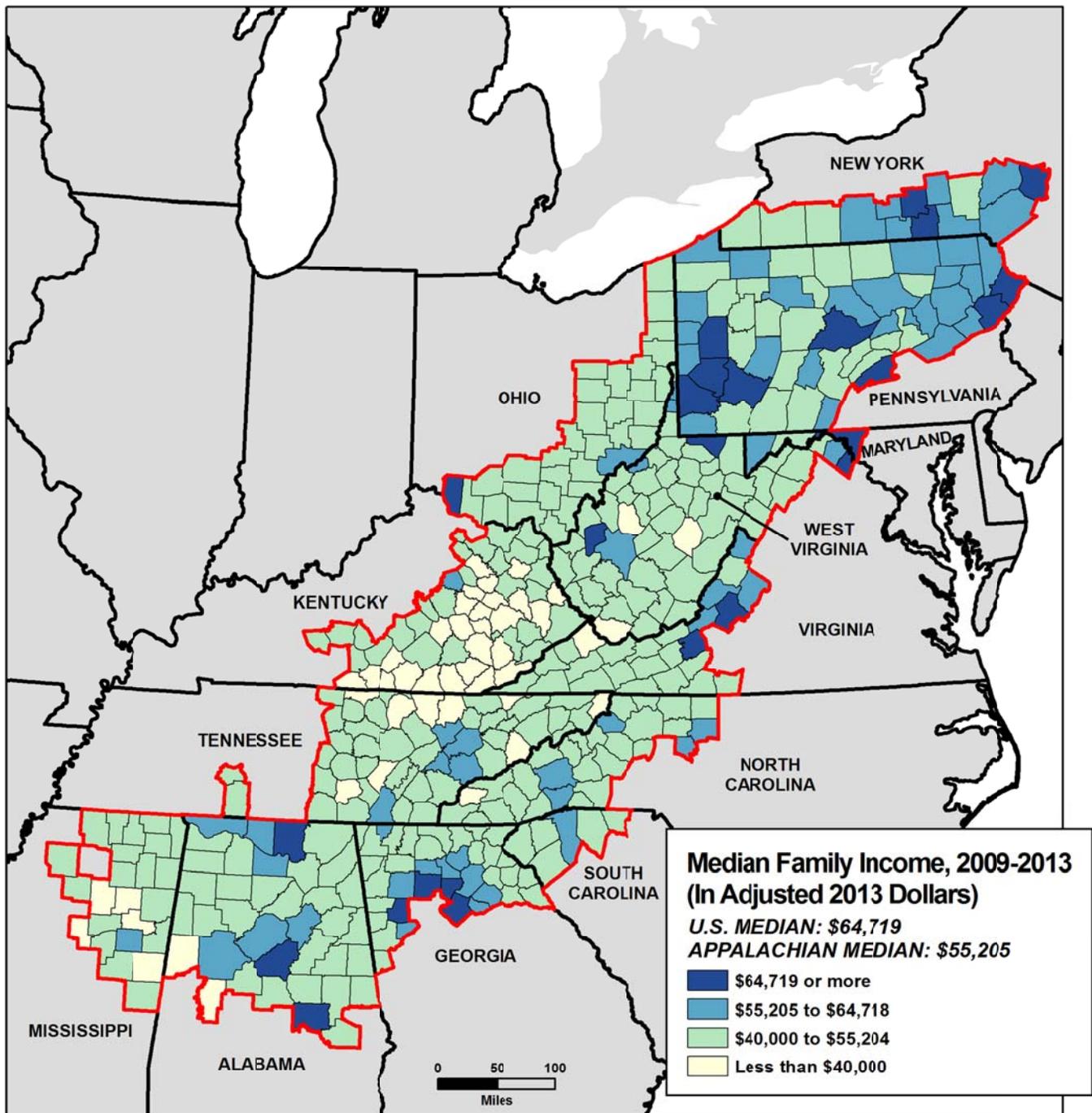


Map Title: Mean Family Income in the Appalachian Region (In Adjusted 2013 Dollars), 2009-2013

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2013 American Community Survey.

In just 13 Appalachian counties (all in metropolitan areas), the average income of families matched or surpassed the U.S. mean of \$85,588 for the 2009-2013 period. And there were only an additional 55 counties (45 of which were part of metro areas) where mean family income was equal to or greater than the average for the Appalachian Region (\$69,816). In contrast, mean family income was less than \$50,000 in 51 Appalachian counties. All but nine of these counties were either in the most remote rural areas or in Central Appalachia. Indeed, mean family income over the 2009-2013 period (a time frame that includes the last six months of the Great Recession of 2007-2009, as well as the economic recovery that followed) was well below \$60,000 for both of these areas.

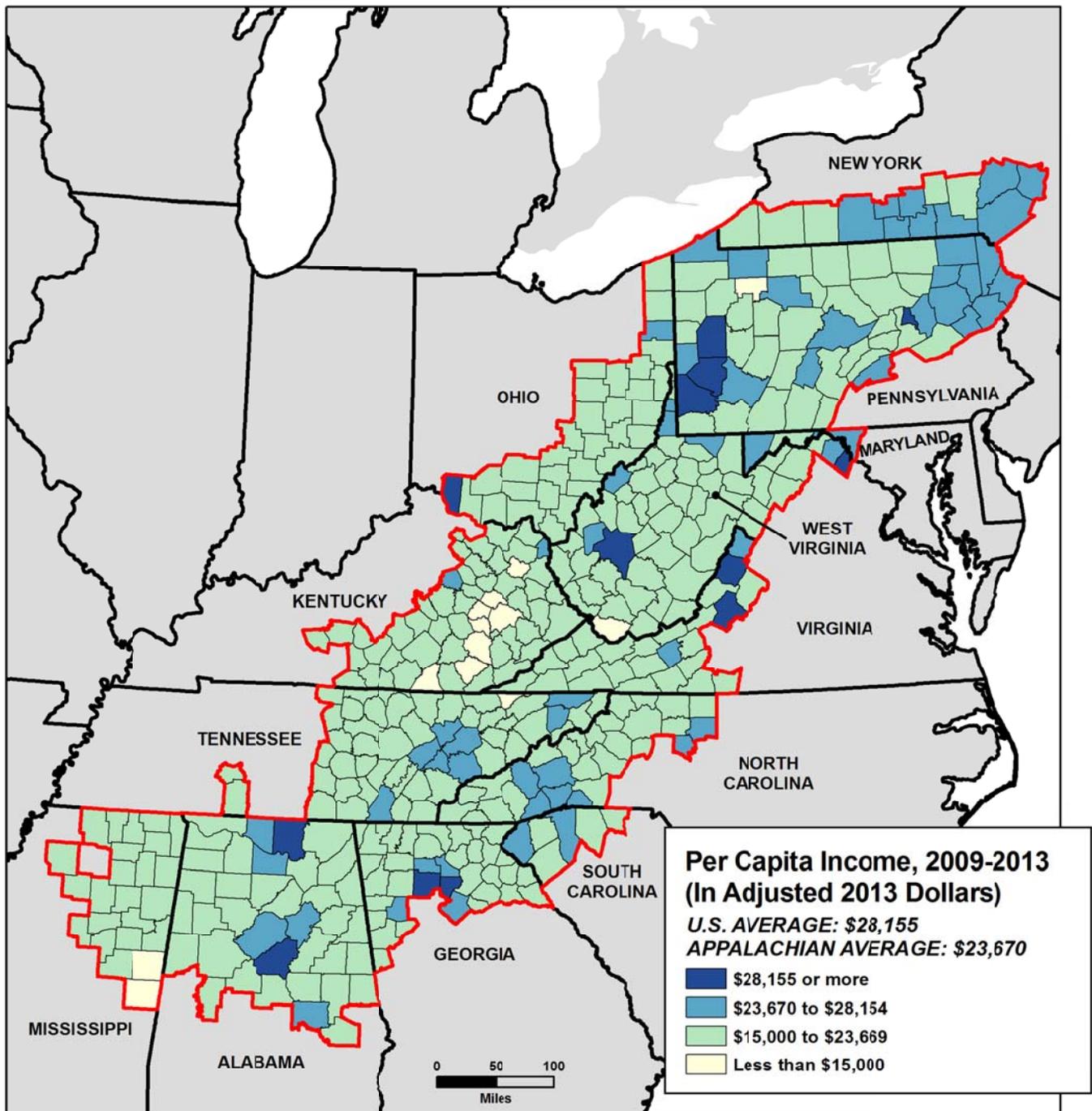
**Figure 7.4: Median Family Income in the Appalachian Region (In Adjusted 2013 Dollars), 2009-2013**



Map Title: Median Family Income in the Appalachian Region (In Adjusted 2013 Dollars), 2009-2013  
 Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2013 American Community Survey.

In 25 Appalachian counties—all of which were in metro areas—median family income (the level where half of all families have higher incomes while the other half have lower incomes) matched or exceeded the U.S. median of \$64,719 during the 2009-2013 period. In another 69 counties (42 of which were in metros), median income was at or above the median for families in the Appalachian Region (\$55,205). In contrast, median family income was less than \$40,000 in 47 counties. Of the counties in this latter group, virtually all were either rural counties not adjacent to a metro area (median family income in those counties was \$44,474) and/or in Central Appalachia (where median family income was \$42,903). It is important to note that the 2009-2013 period includes the last six months of a major recession and the relatively slow economic recovery that followed.

**Figure 7.5: Per Capita Income in the Appalachian Region (In Adjusted 2013 Dollars), 2009-2013**

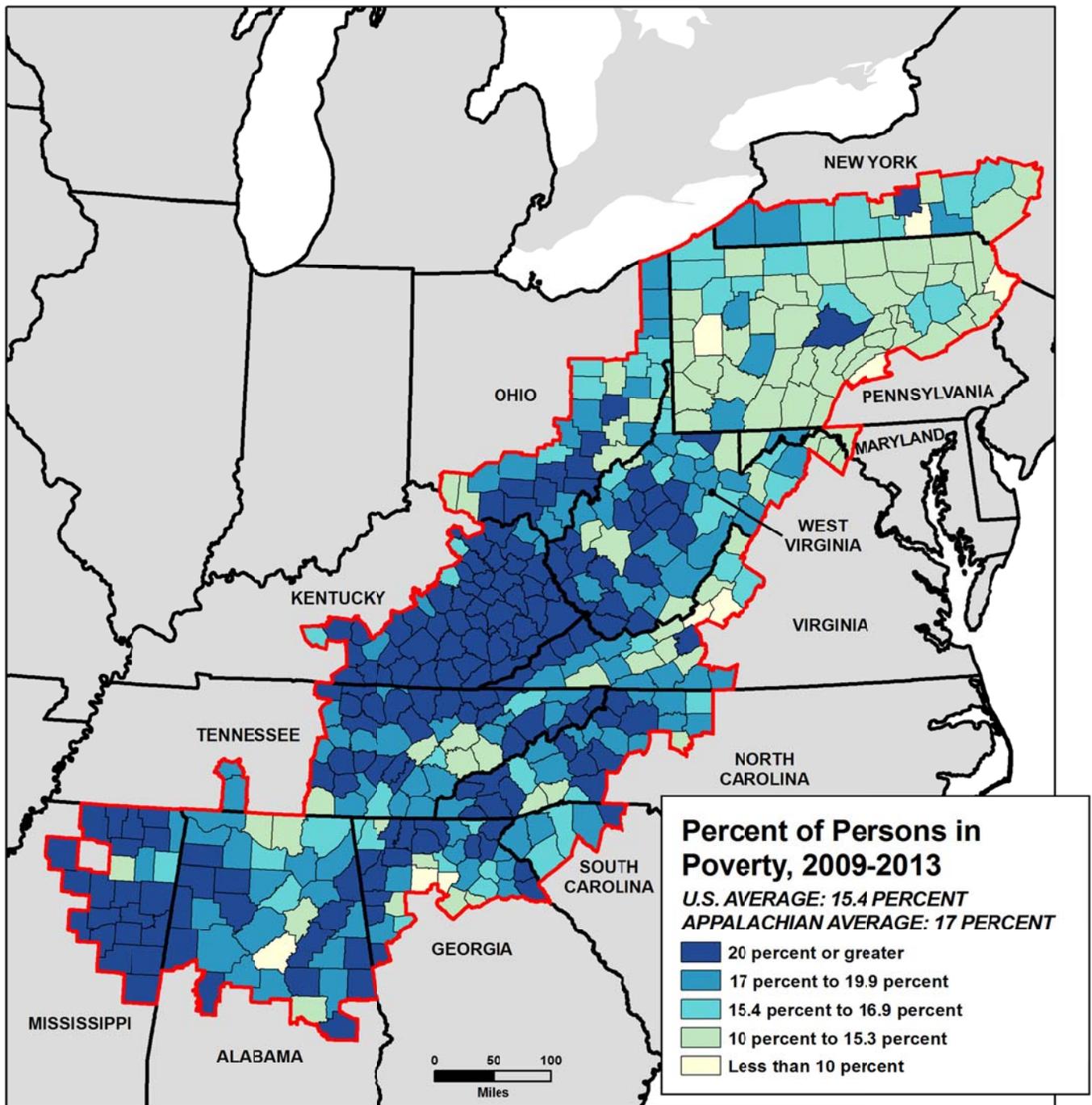


Map Title: Per Capita Income in the Appalachian Region (In Adjusted 2013 Dollars), 2009-2013

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2013 American Community Survey.

At \$23,670, per capita income in the Appalachian Region was 84 percent that of the U.S. average of \$28,155 during the 2009-2013 period. And there was greater variation within the Region. Per capita income was the same or higher than the national average in 13 Appalachian counties and was at or above the regional average in 65 others. Yet in 13 Appalachian counties, per capita income was less than \$15,000. As with other income measures, most of the counties with the highest per capita incomes were in metro areas, while the ones with the lowest were in rural areas, particularly in Central Appalachia. Indeed, per capita income in the 2009-2013 period (which includes both the end of the recession and the first four years of the economic recovery) was only \$19,236 in rural Appalachian counties as a whole, and just \$18,722 in Central Appalachia.

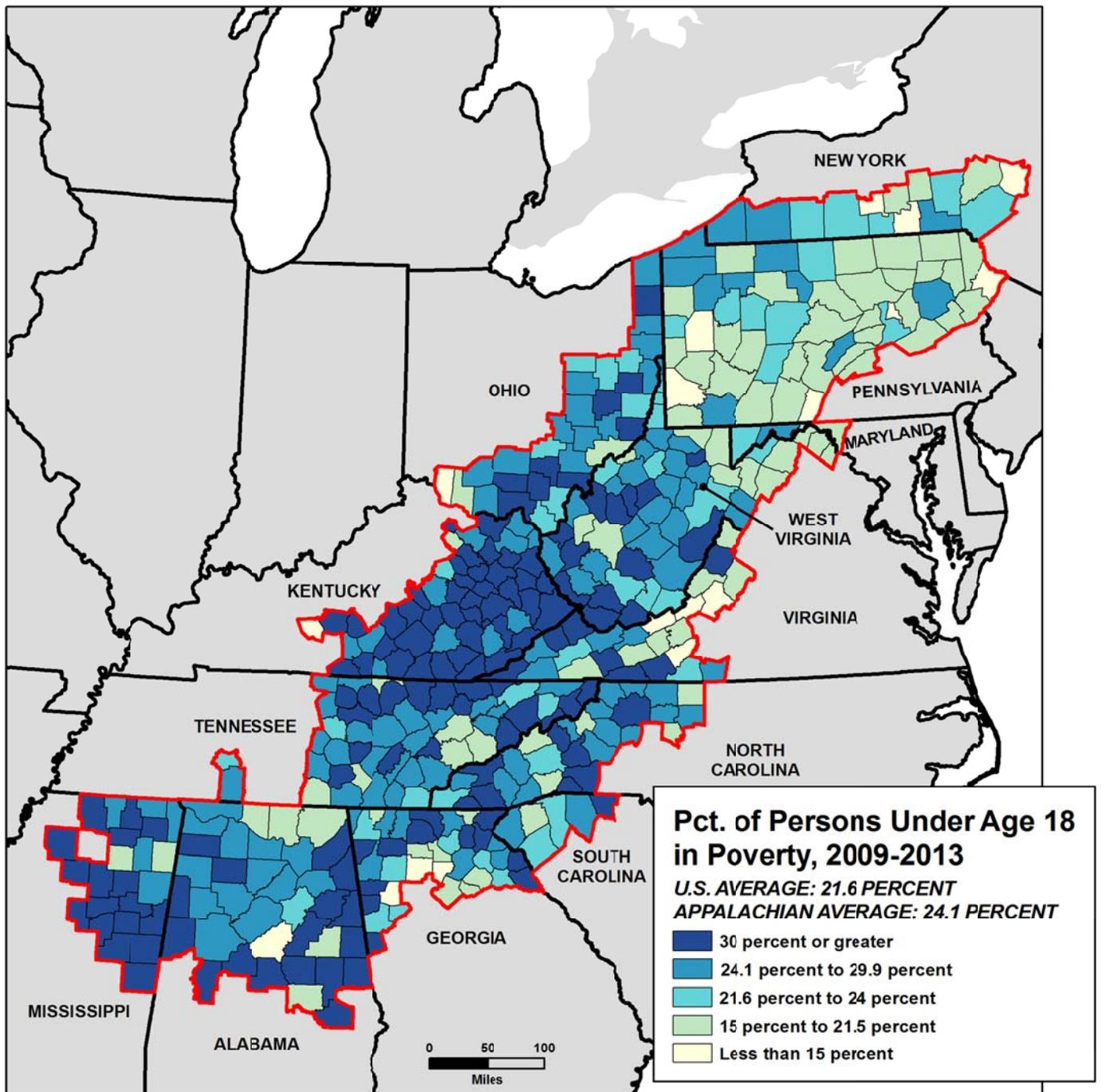
**Figure 7.6: Percent of Persons in the Appalachian Region in Poverty, 2009-2013**



Map Title: Percent of Persons in the Appalachian Region in Poverty, 2009-2013  
 Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2013 American Community Survey.

Over the 2009-2013 period (which includes the last six months of the economic recession), 17 percent of Appalachian residents lived below the poverty level (income below \$23,624 for a family of two adults and two children in 2013)—close to two percentage points above the U.S. average. Both rates are higher than they were in the 2000 Census, likely the result of the inability of incomes in the post-recovery period to completely return to pre-recession levels. But there is a great deal of variation within the Region: In 168 counties, at least 20 percent of persons were poor, yet in another 93 counties the poverty rate was lower than the national average. And there was a geographic and urban/rural pattern: Four-fifths of the counties with poverty rates at or above 20 percent were outside metropolitan areas, and they were overwhelmingly in Central, South Central, and Southern Appalachia. In contrast, the counties where poverty stood below the U.S. rate were mostly in metropolitan areas and/or in Northern Appalachia.

**Figure 7.7: Percent of Persons Under Age 18 in the Appalachian Region in Poverty, 2009-2013**

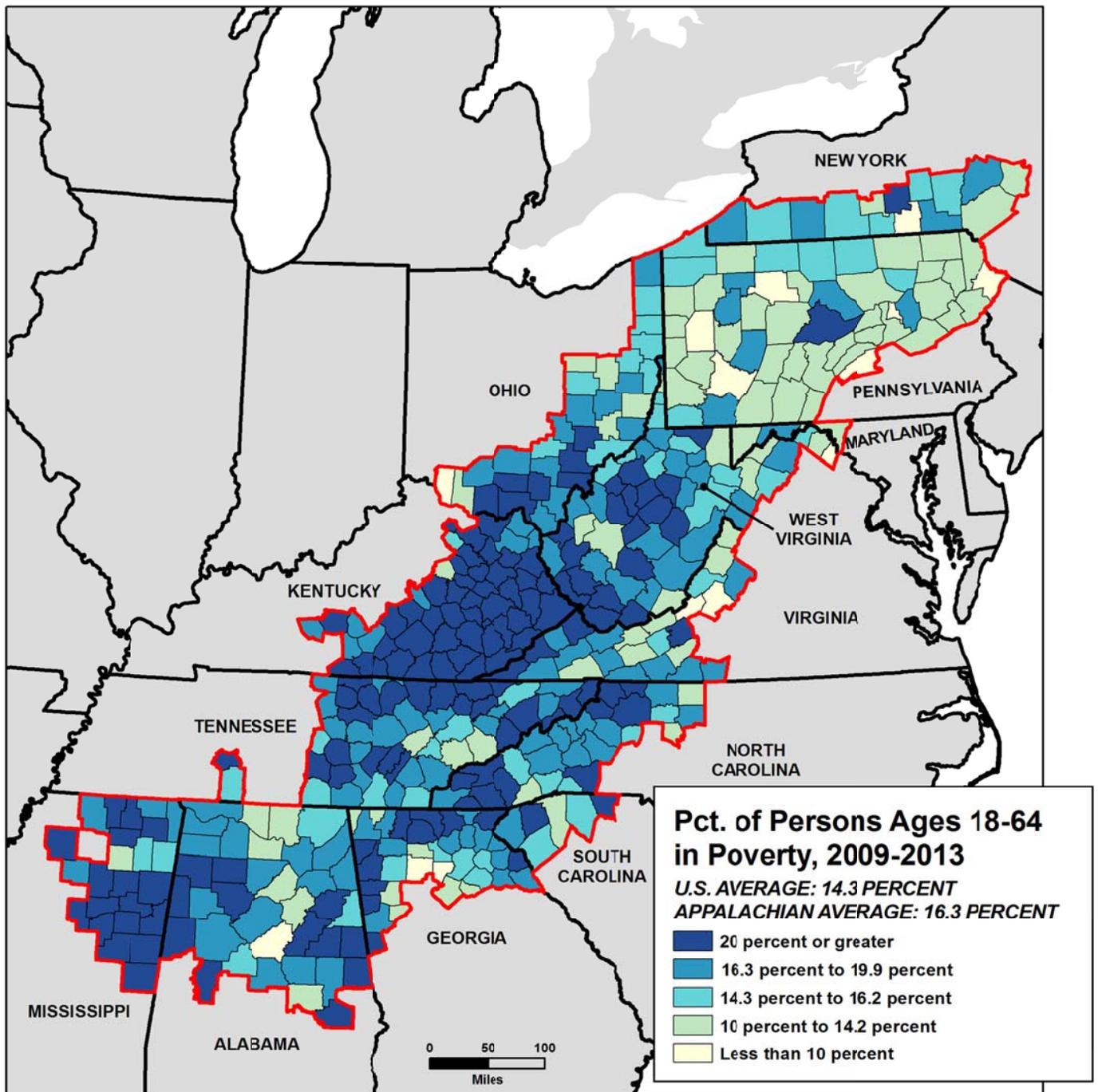


Map Title: Percent of Persons Under Age 18 in the Appalachian Region in Poverty, 2009-2013

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2013 American Community Survey.

Child poverty in the Appalachian Region was 24 percent in 2009-2013 (a period that includes six months of recession followed by a slow economic recovery); that is more than two percentage points above the national rate. And the problem is even more acute in some parts of Appalachia. In 142 counties, at least 30 percent of children under age 18 lived below the poverty level (income below \$23,624 for a family of two adults and two children in 2013). These counties were primarily outside metropolitan areas, and many were in the most isolated rural areas. Central Appalachia was home to two-fifths of the counties with the highest rates, while nearly all of the rest were in South Central and Southern Appalachia. However, there were 101 counties where child poverty rates were below the national average. Most of these were in metropolitan areas—including 16 of the 18 counties where child poverty was less than 15 percent.

**Figure 7.8: Percent of Persons Ages 18 to 64 in the Appalachian Region in Poverty, 2009-2013**

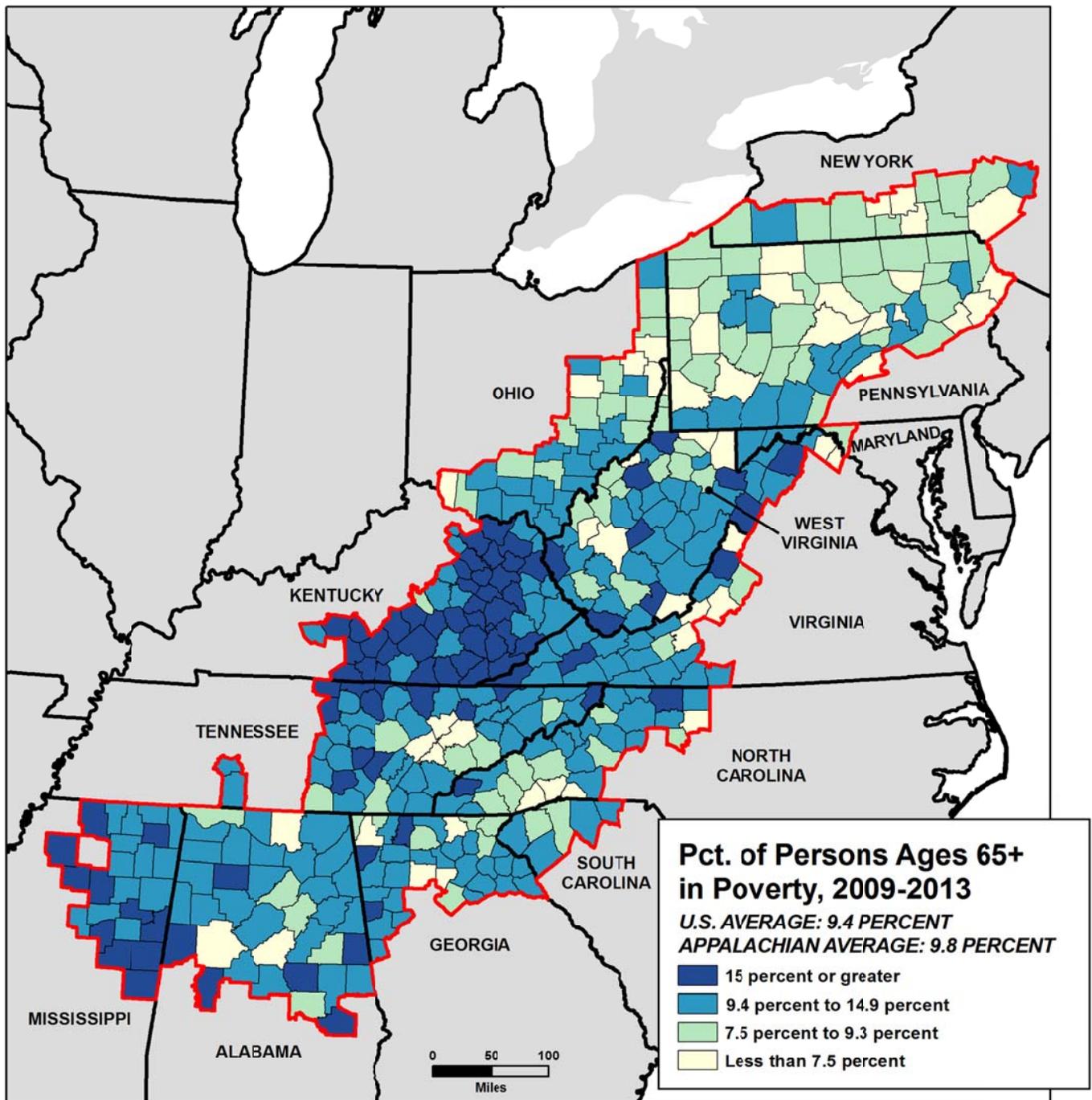


Map Title: Percent of Persons Ages 18 to 64 in the Appalachian Region in Poverty, 2009-2013

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2013 American Community Survey.

The poverty pattern among adults ages 18 to 64 in the Appalachian Region mirrored that for the overall population in the 2009-2013 period—although at slightly lower levels. Just over 16 percent of Appalachian residents in this age group were below poverty (income of less than \$23,624 for a family of two adults and two children in 2013), and this rate was two percentage points above the U.S. average. Within the Region, there were rural/urban and geographic patterns of poverty concentration. Of the 150 counties where at least one in five 18-to-64-year-olds was poor, 126 were outside metropolitan areas, and 128 were in Central, South Central, and Southern Appalachia. Conversely, all but a handful of the counties with rates below the national average were either in metro areas or in Northern Appalachia.

**Figure 7.9: Percent of Persons Ages 65 and Over in the Appalachian Region in Poverty, 2009-2013**



Map Title: Percent of Persons Ages 65 and Over in the Appalachian Region in Poverty, 2009-2013

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2013 American Community Survey.

The poverty rate for older residents of Appalachia was just under 10 percent in 2009-2013 (a period that includes the last six months of the 2007-2009 recession), only slightly above the national average. Yet the rate was actually lower than the national average in 139 counties, almost half of which were in Northern Appalachia alone. But as with other age groups, poverty was especially prevalent among the senior population in Central Appalachia, where roughly one in six older residents was poor in 2009-2013. Moreover, this subregion had more than half of Appalachia's 84 counties where the poverty rate among seniors was at least 15 percent. (Determined by a series of income thresholds based on family size and composition, the poverty level for a family of two adults and two children was \$23,624 in 2013.)