Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance: 2020
Live News Conference

September 14, 2021

10:00 a.m. EDT

Media:

To ask a question, you must dial:

1-800-857-4863

Passcode: 2426222#

United States® Census Bureau

Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance: 2020

Michael C. Cook, Sr.

Chief, Public Information Office (PIO)

- Introductory Remarks
- 4 presenters for today's news conference
- Briefing will last 30-40 minutes, Q&A following
- Press *1 to ask a Question
- Press kit with slide deck, news release, & reports will be available on **census.gov**

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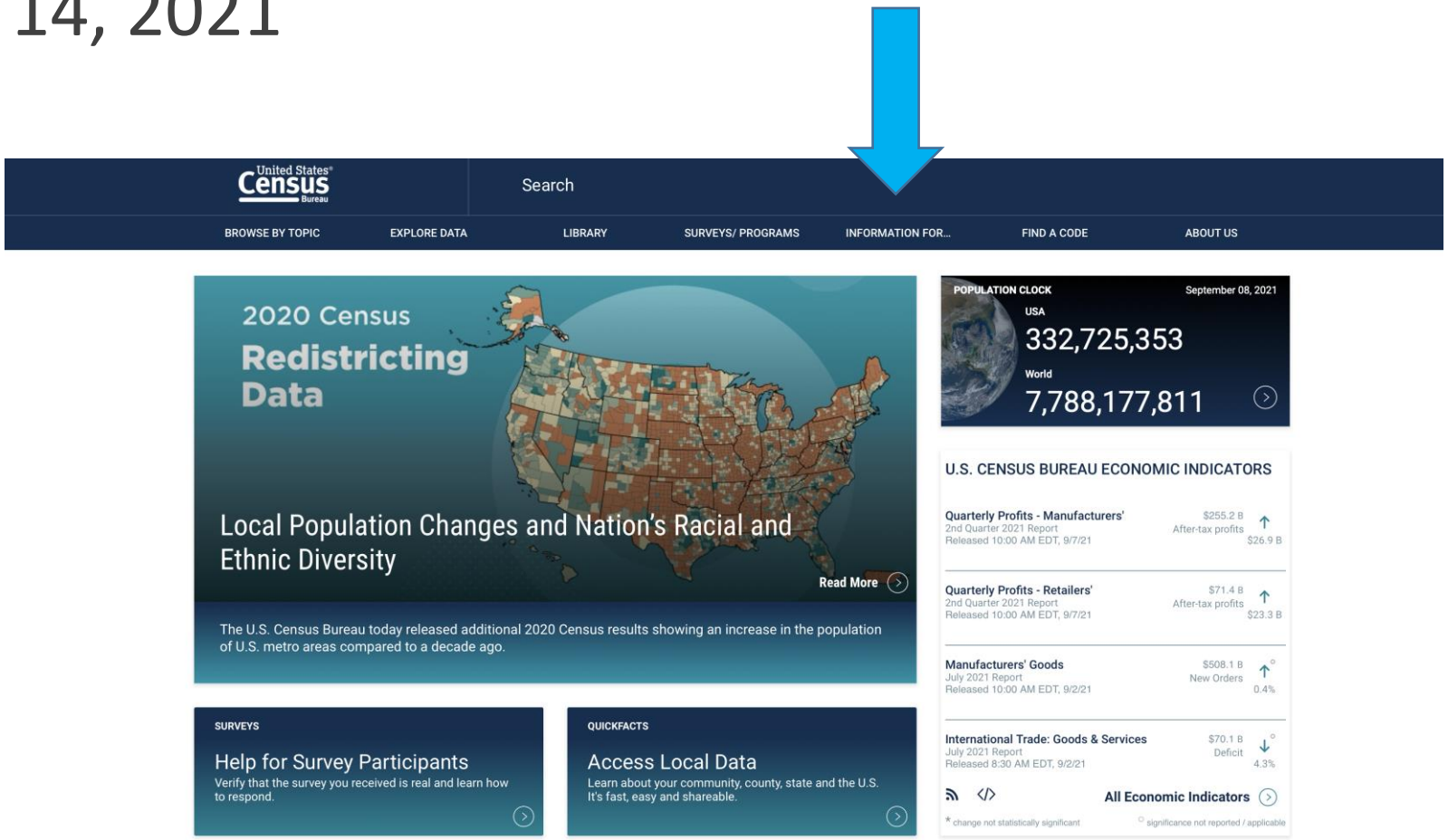
Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance: 2020 *Press Kit*

September 14, 2021



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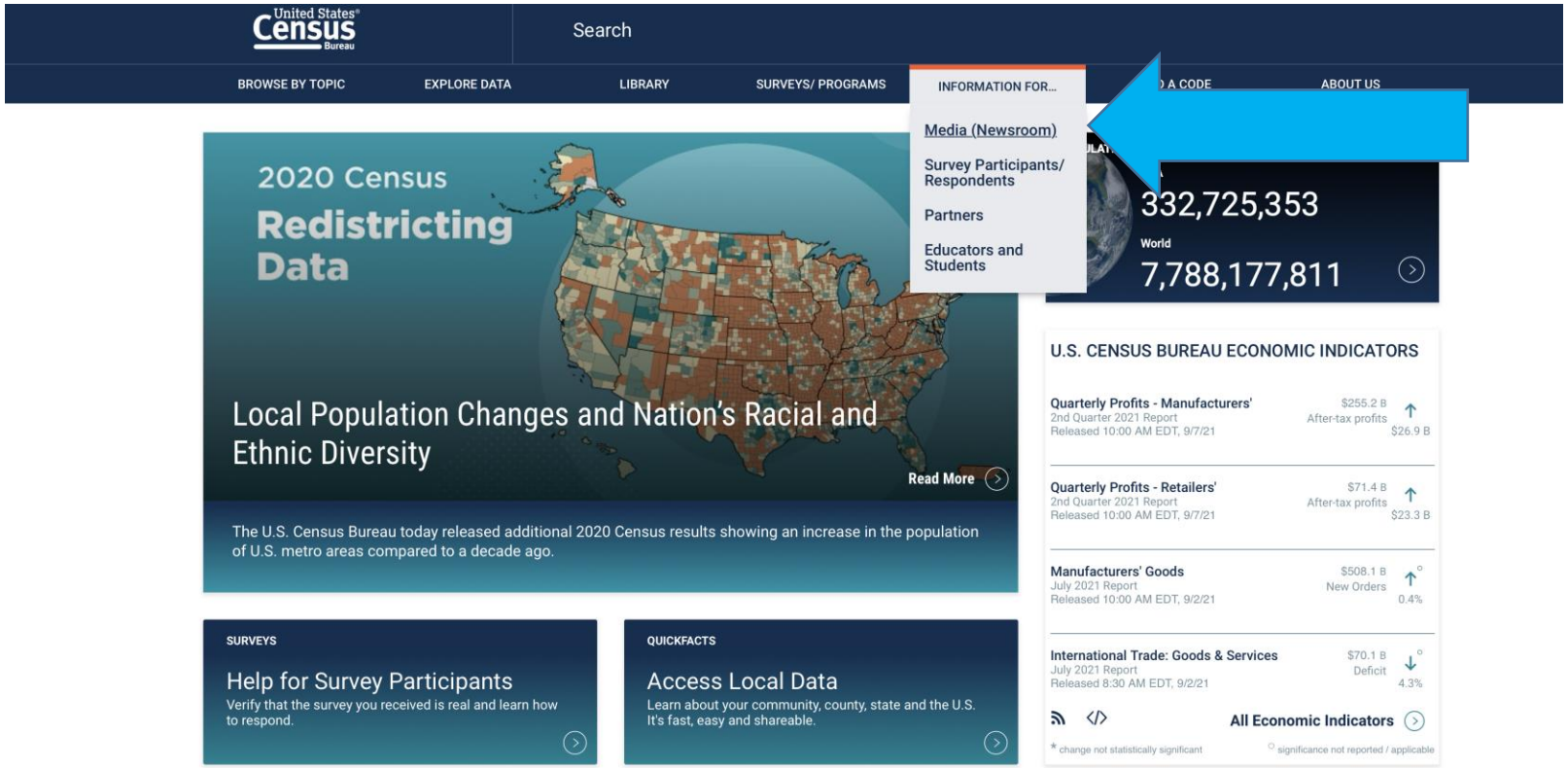

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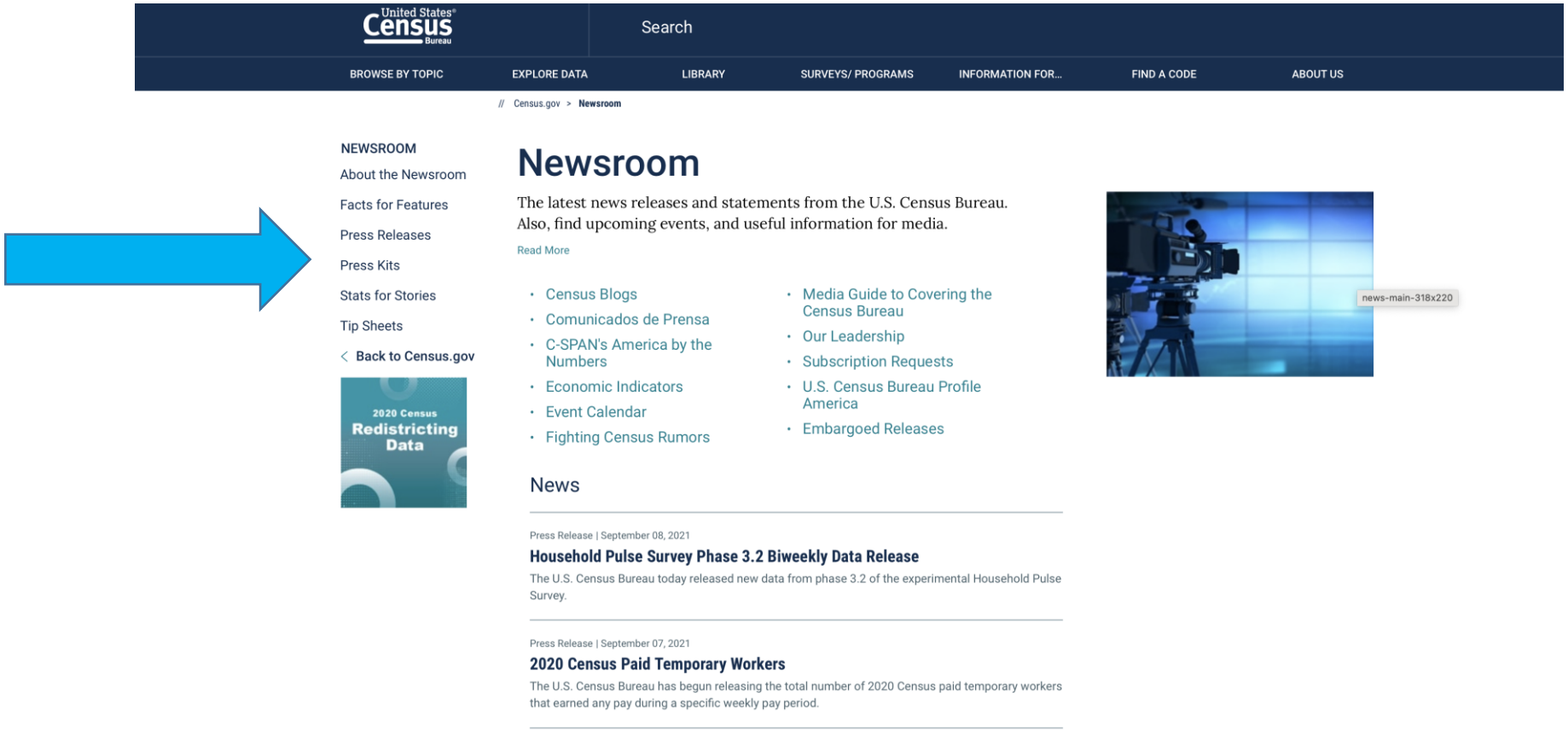

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Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance: 2020

David G. Waddington

Chief

Social, Economic, and Housing Statistics Division

- Welcome remarks
- Overview of 3 reports:
  - Income and Poverty in the United States: 2020
  - The Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2020
  - Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2020

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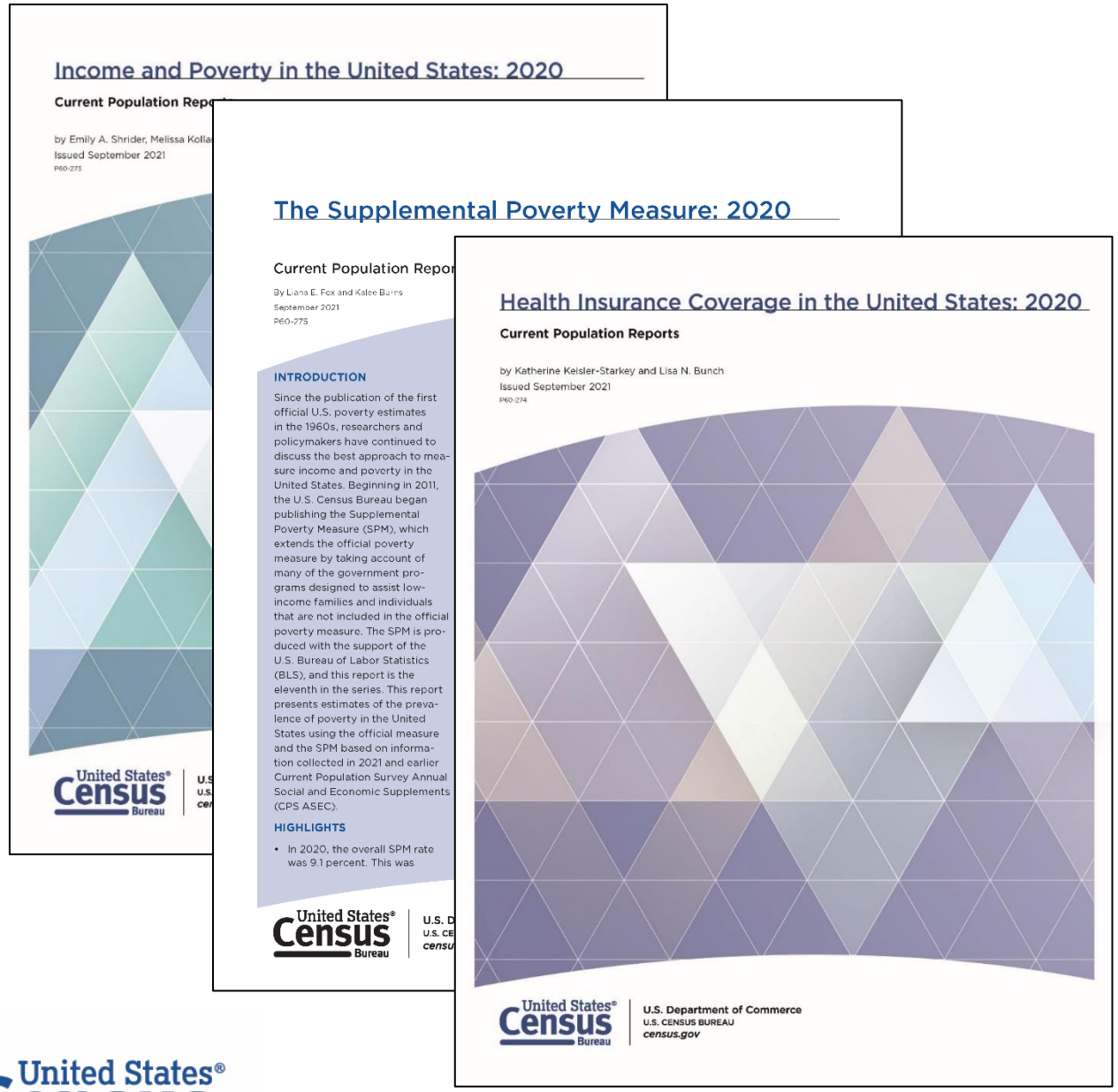

- Data are based on the Current Population Survey's Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC) from February, March, and April 2021.
- CPS ASEC is the official source of national poverty estimates.
- Official poverty estimates are calculated in accordance with OMB Statistical Policy Directive 14.

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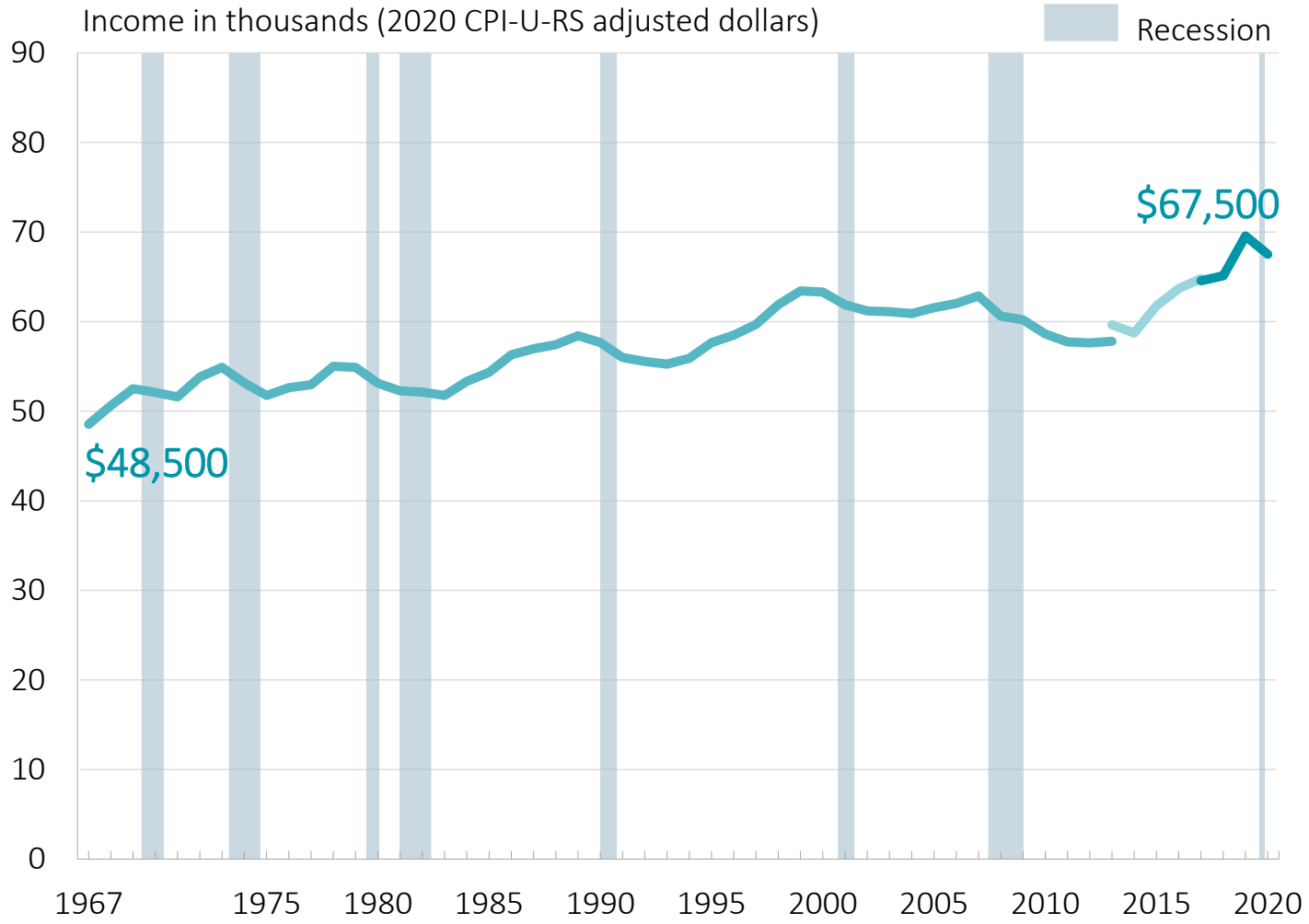
Note: Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, is available at <www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>.

Real Median Household Income: 1967 to 2020



Real median household income decreased 2.9 percent to $67,500 between 2019 and 2020.

Notes: The data for 2017 and beyond reflect the implementation of an updated processing system. The data for 2013 and beyond reflect the implementation of the redesigned income questions. Income rounded to nearest $100.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Real Median Household Income: 1967 to 2020

(Income in 2020 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars)

Year	Median Income
1967	48,537
1968	50,628
1969	52,510
1970	52,103
1971	51,596
1972	53,806
1973	54,893
1974	53,154
1975	51,762
1976	52,621
1977	52,954
1978	55,004
1979	54,899
1980	53,116
1981	52,272
1982	52,130
1983	51,764
1984	53,337
1985	54,334
1986	56,291
1987	56,964
1988	57,433
1989	58,425
1990	57,677
1991	55,992
1992	55,559
1993	55,263
1994	55,905
1995	57,655
1996	58,494
1997	59,697
1998	61,891
1999	63,423
2000	63,292
2001	61,889
2002	61,190
2003	61,113
2004[1]	60,901
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2008	60,624
2009	60,200
2010	58,627
2011	57,732
2012	57,623
2013[2]	57,808
2013[3]	59,640
2014	58,725
2015	61,748
2016	63,683
2017	64,806
2017[4]	64,557
2018	65,127
2019	69,560
2020	67,521

Recessions

Peak month	Year	Trough month	Year
November	1948	October	1949
July	1953	May	1954
August	1957	April	1958
April	1960	February	1961
December	1969	November	1970
November	1973	March	1975
January	1980	July	1980
July	1981	November	1982
July	1990	March	1991
March	2001	November	2001
December	2007	June	2009
February	2020	April	2020

Source: National Bureau of Economic Research, <www.nber.org/research/data/us-business-cycle-expansions-and-contractions>.

[1] The 2004 data have been revised to reflect a correction to the weights in the 2005 CPS ASEC.

[2] The 2014 CPS ASEC included redesigned questions for income and health insurance coverage. All of the approximately 98,000 addresses were eligible to receive the redesigned set of health insurance coverage questions. The redesigned income questions were implemented to a subsample of these 98,000 addresses using a probability split panel design. Approximately 68,000 addresses were eligible to receive a set of income questions similar to those used in the 2013 CPS ASEC and the remaining 30,000 addresses were eligible to receive the redesigned income questions. The source of these 2013 estimates is the portion of the CPS ASEC sample which received the income questions consistent with the 2013 CPS ASEC, approximately 68,000 addresses.

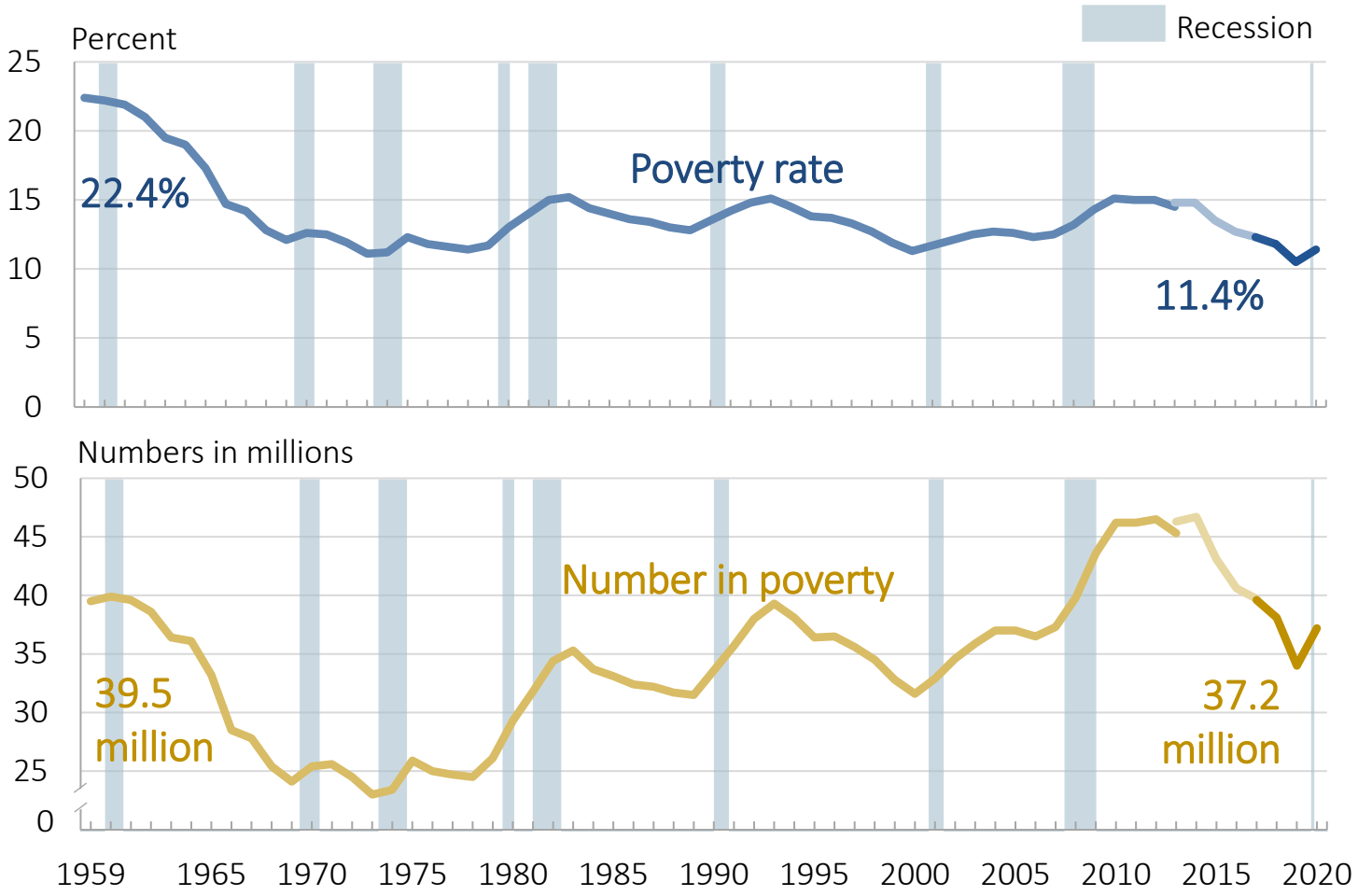
[3] The source of these 2013 estimates is the portion of the CPS ASEC sample which received the redesigned income questions, approximately 30,000 addresses.

[4] Estimates reflect the implementation of an updated data processing system, allowing users to evaluate the impact, and should be used to make comparisons to 2018 and subsequent years.

Note: For changes in survey and data processing methodology, refer to footnotes in Table A-2 of the report, *Income and Poverty in the United States: 2020* , U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Reports, P60-273. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Poverty Rate and Number in Poverty: 1959 to 2020



The official poverty rate in 2020 was 11.4 percent, up 1.0 percentage point from 2019. In 2020, there were 37.2 million people in poverty, an increase of 3.3 million people from 2019.

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Notes: People as of March of the following year. The data from 2017 and beyond reflect the implementation of the updated processing system. The data for 2013 and beyond reflect the implementation of the redesigned income questions.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Poverty Rate and Number in Poverty: 1959 to 2020

(Numbers in millions, Rates in percent)

Year	Number in Poverty	Poverty Rate	Year	Number in Poverty	Poverty Rate	Year	Number in Poverty	Poverty Rate
1959	39.5	22.4	1989	31.5	12.8	2017 [1]	39.6	12.3
1960	39.9	22.2	1990	33.6	13.5	2018	38.1	11.8
1961	39.6	21.9	1991 [12]	35.7	14.2	2019	34.0	10.5
1962	38.6	21.0	1992 [11]	38.0	14.8	2020	37.2	11.4
1963	36.4	19.5	1993 [10]	39.3	15.1		0.0	0.0
1964	36.1	19.0	1994 [9]	38.1	14.5		0.0	0.0
1965	33.2	17.3	1995 [8]	36.4	13.8		0.0	0.0
1966	28.5	14.7	1996	36.5	13.7		0.0	0.0
1967 #	27.8	14.2	1997	35.6	13.3		0.0	0.0
1968	25.4	12.8	1998	34.5	12.7		0.0	0.0
1969	24.1	12.1	1999 [7]	32.8	11.9		0.0	0.0
1970	25.4	12.6	2000 [6]	31.6	11.3		0.0	0.0
1971 #	25.6	12.5	2001	32.9	11.7		0.0	0.0
1972 #	24.5	11.9	2002	34.6	12.1		0.0	0.0
1973	23.0	11.1	2003	35.9	12.5		0.0	0.0
1974 #	23.4	11.2	2004 [5]	37.0	12.7		0.0	0.0
1975	25.9	12.3	2005	37.0	12.6		0.0	0.0
1976	25.0	11.8	2006	36.5	12.3		0.0	0.0
1977	24.7	11.6	2007	37.3	12.5		0.0	0.0
1978	24.5	11.4	2008	39.8	13.2		0.0	0.0
1979 #	26.1	11.7	2009	43.6	14.3		0.0	0.0
1980	29.3	13.0	2010 [4]	46.2	15.1		0.0	0.0
1981 #	31.8	14.0	2011	46.2	15.0		0.0	0.0
1982	34.4	15.0	2012	46.5	15.0		0.0	0.0
1983	35.3	15.2	2013 [3]	45.3	14.5		0.0	0.0
1984 #	33.7	14.4	2013 [2]	46.3	14.8		0.0	0.0
1985 #	33.1	14.0	2014	46.7	14.8		0.0	0.0
1986	32.4	13.6	2015	43.1	13.5		0.0	0.0
1987 #	32.2	13.4	2016	40.6	12.7		0.0	0.0
1988 #	31.7	13	2017	39.7	12.3		0.0	0.0

For footnotes, see last slide of Poverty section.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC). For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>.

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Recessions

Peak month	Year	Trough month	Year
November	1948	October	1949
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March	2020	April	2020

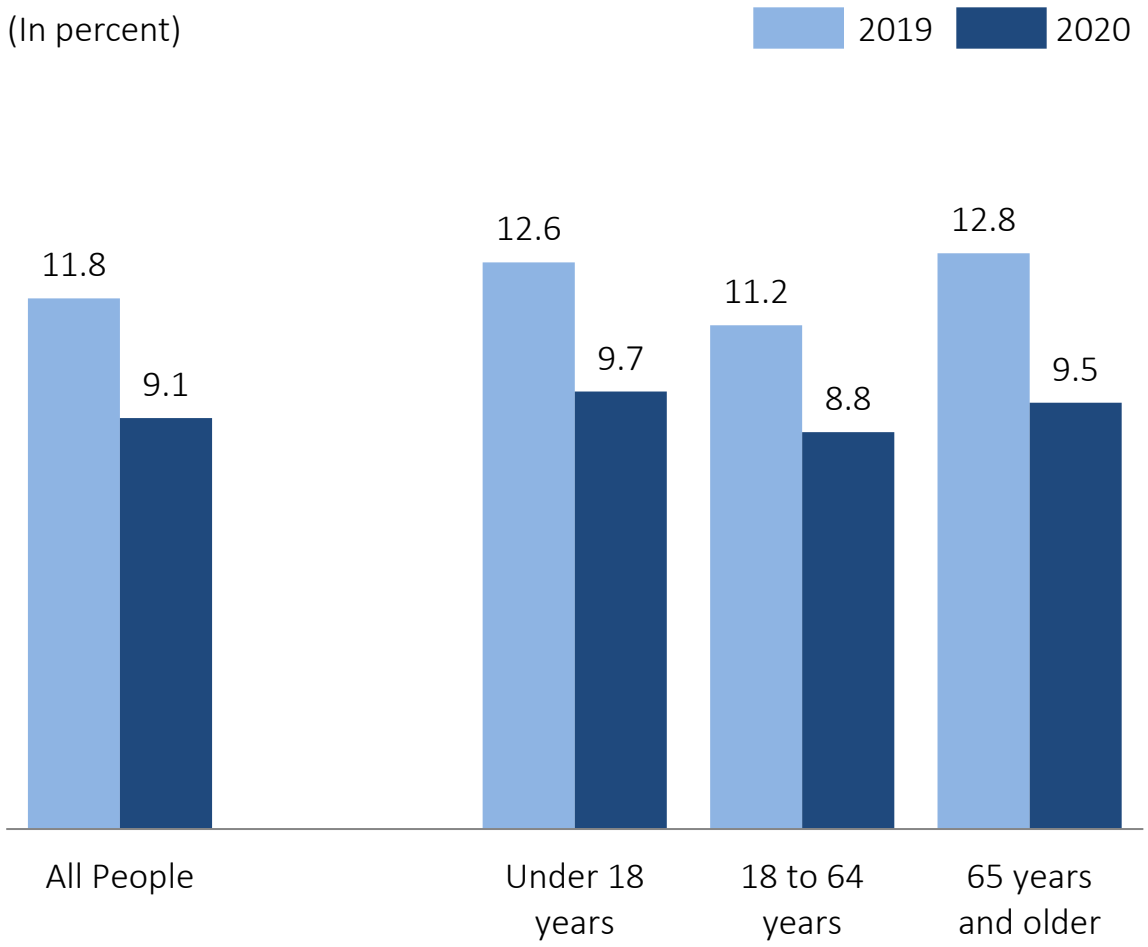
Source: National Bureau of Economic Research <www.nber.org/research/data/us-business-cycle-expansions-and-contractions>.

Weighted Average Poverty Thresholds in 2020

Size of family unit	Threshold
One person (unrelated individual)	13,171
Under 65 years	13,465
65 years and older	12,413
Two people	16,733
Householder under 65 years	17,331
Householder 65 years and older	15,644
Three people	20,591
Four people	26,496
Five people	31,417
Six people	35,499
Seven people	40,406
Eight people	44,755
Nine people or more	53,905

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2021 Annual Economic Supplement.

Comparison of SPM Poverty Estimates: 2019 and 2020



The Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) rate in 2020 was 9.1 percent. This was 2.6 percentage points lower than 2019.

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Note: The SPM estimates for 2019 and 2020 reflect the implementation of revised SPM methodology.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2020 and 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Comparison of SPM Poverty Estimates: 2019 and 2020

(Percent)

Characteristic	2019	2020
All People	11.8%	9.1%
Under 18 years	12.6%	9.7%
18 to 64 years	11.2%	8.8%
65 years and older	12.8%	9.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2020 and 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC). Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>.

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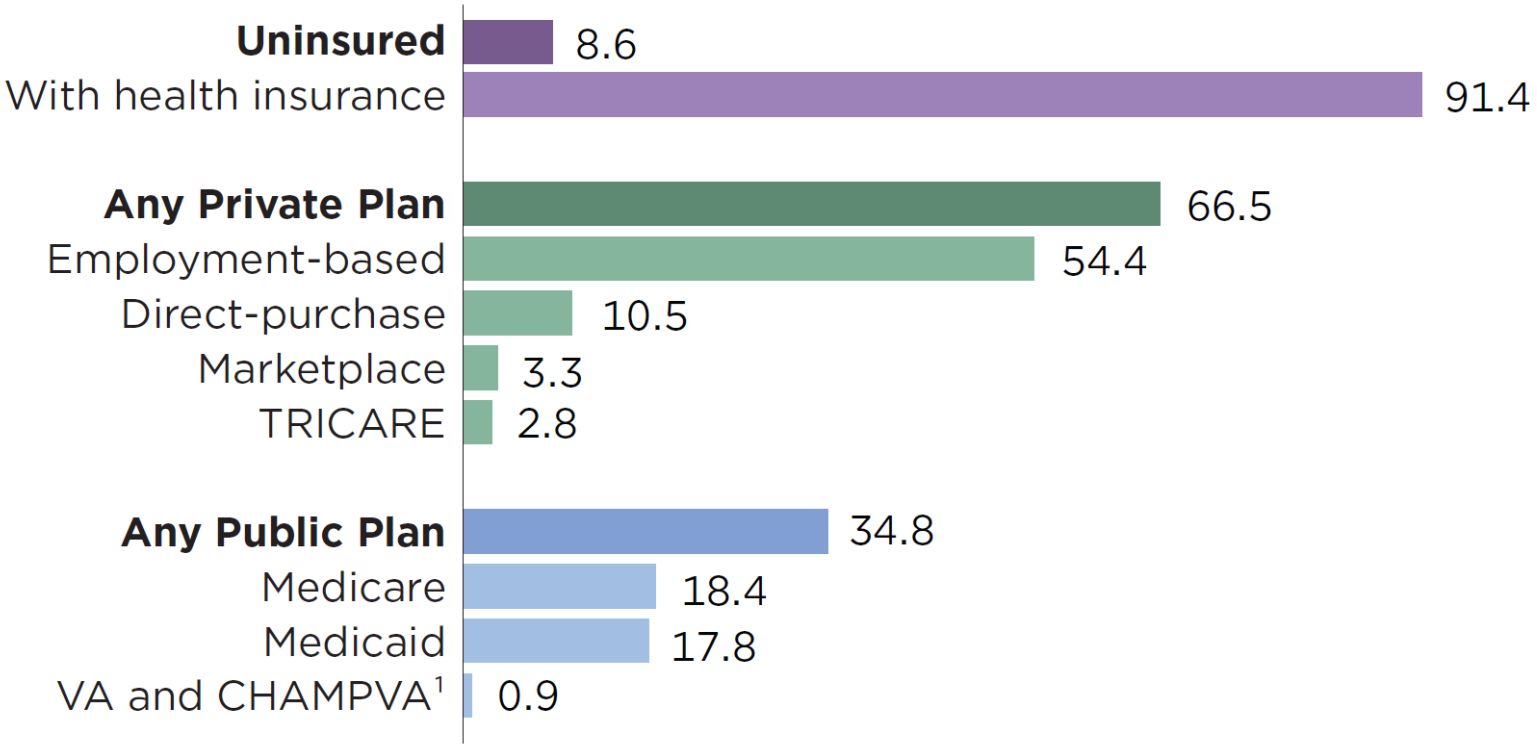
Health Insurance Coverage: 2020



The percentage of people with health insurance coverage for some or all of the calendar year 2020 was 91.4 percent.

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[1]Includes CHAMPVA (Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Department of Veterans Affairs), as well as care provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs and the military.
Notes: The estimates by type of coverage are not mutually exclusive; people can be covered by more than one type of health insurance. Population as of March of the following year.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC).

Percentage of People by Type of Health Insurance Coverage: 2020

Coverage Type	2020
	Percent
Uninsured	8.6
With health insurance	91.4
Any Private Plan	66.5
Employment-based	54.4
Direct-purchase	10.5
Marketplace	3.3
TRICARE	2.8
Any Public Plan	34.8
Medicare	18.4
Medicaid	17.8
VA and CHAMPVA[1]	0.9

[1]Includes CHAMPVA (Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Department of Veterans Affairs), as well as care provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs and the military.

Note: The estimates by type of coverage are not mutually exclusive; people can be covered by more than one type of health insurance. Population as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov /programs-

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC).

United States® Census Bureau

Income and Poverty Estimates

Trudi J. Renwick

Assistant Division Chief

Economic Characteristics

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What is Money Income?

INCLUDES:

- Wages and earnings
- Social Security
- Unemployment
- Retirement
- Interest dividends
- Public Assistance

DOES NOT INCLUDE:

- Taxes Paid
- Tax Credits
- Stimulus payments
- Noncash assistance (SNAP, Medicaid, etc.)

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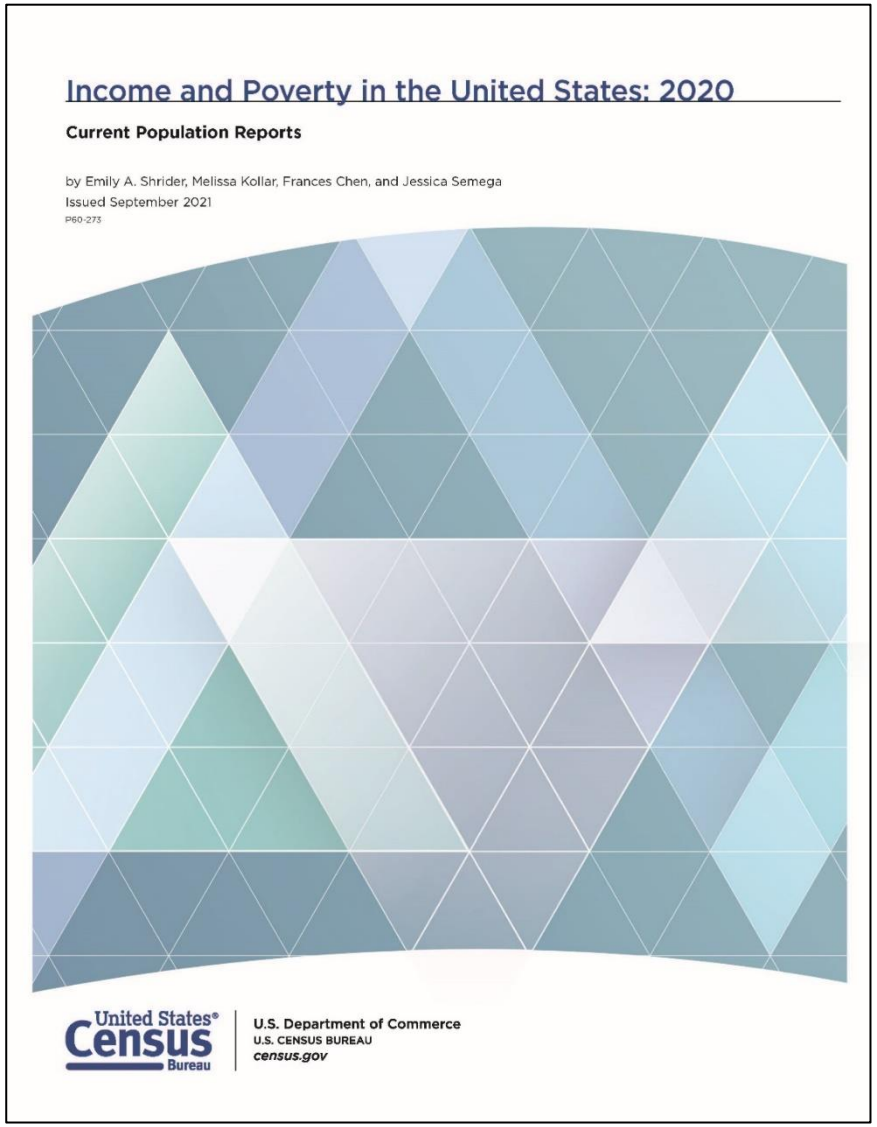
Note: Information on money income collected in the CPS ASEC is available in Appendix A "How Income Is Measured“ in <Income and Poverty in the United States: 2020>.



Highlights: Income, earnings and workers

- Real median household income decreased 2.9 percent to $67,500 between 2019 and 2020.
- Between 2019 and 2020, the total number of workers with earnings decreased by about 3.0 million. The number of those who worked full-time, year-round decreased by approximately 13.7 million.
- The real median earnings of all workers decreased 1.2 percent, while the real median earnings of those who worked full-time, year-round increased 6.9 percent between 2019 and 2020.

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Notes: Income rounded to nearest $100. Percent changes calculated with unrounded estimates. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, is available at <www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>.

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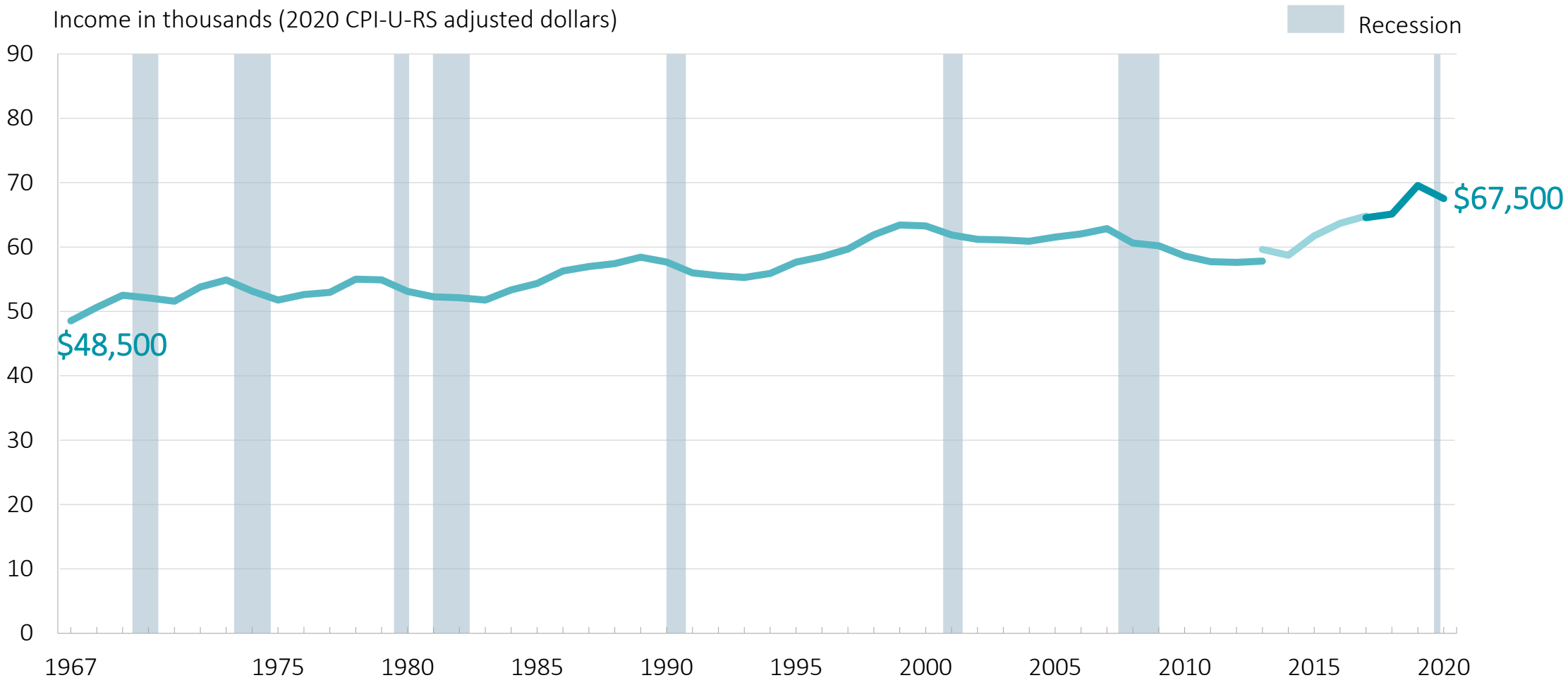
Real Median Household Income: 1967 to 2020



Notes: Households as of March of the following year. The data for 2017 and beyond reflect the implementation of an updated processing system. The data for 2013 and beyond reflect the implementation of the redesigned income questions. Income rounded to nearest $100.
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(Income in 2020 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars)

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1995	57,655
1996	58,494
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2009	60,200
2010	58,627
2011	57,732
2012	57,623
2013[2]	57,808
2013[3]	59,640
2014	58,725
2015	61,748
2016	63,683
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Source: National Bureau of Economic Research, <www.nber.org/research/data/us-business-cycle-expansions-and-contractions>.

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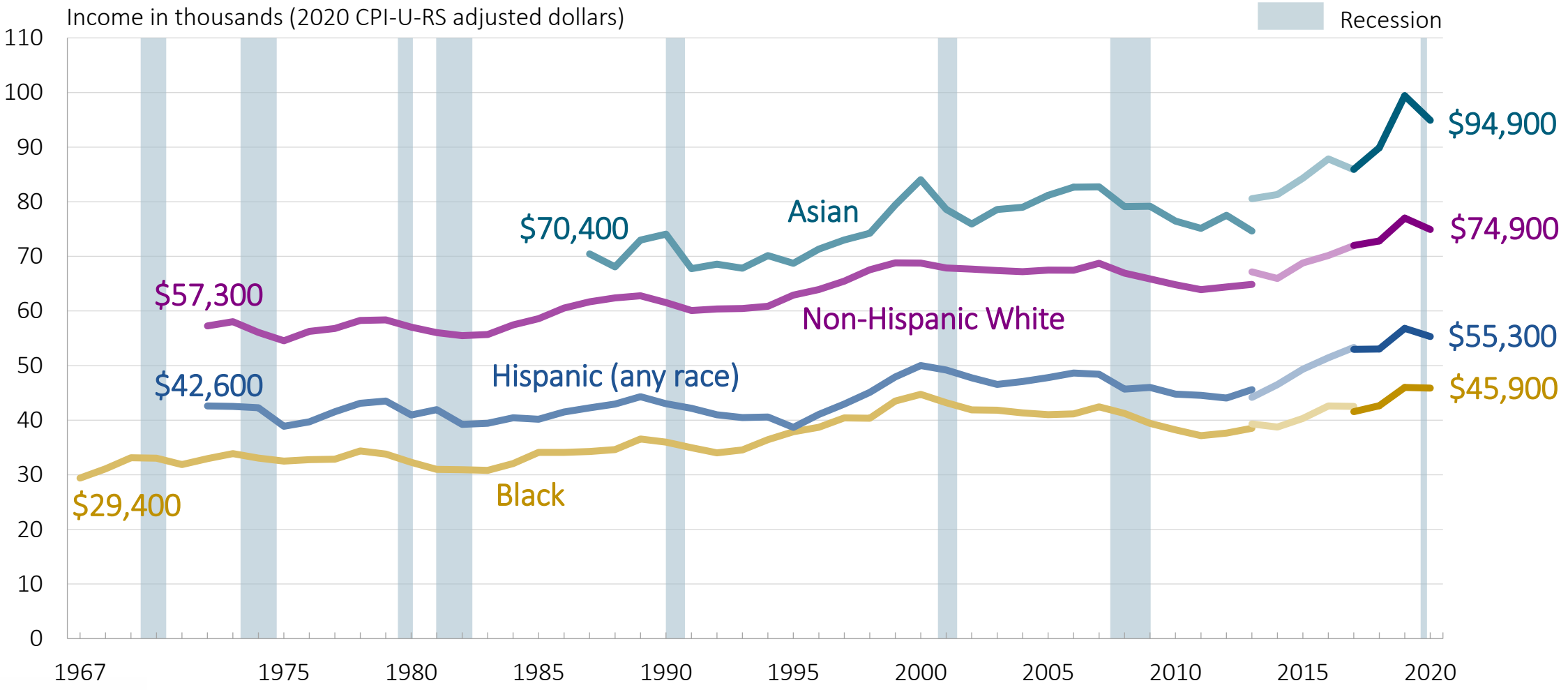
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Real Median Household Income by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2020



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Notes: Households as of March of the following year. The data for 2017 and beyond reflect the implementation of an updated processing system. The data for 2013 and beyond reflect the implementation of the redesigned income questions. Income rounded to nearest $100.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Real Median Household Income by Race[1] and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2020

(Income in 2020 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars)

Years	All races	White, not Hispanic	Black	Asian	Hispanic (any race)
1967	48,537	N	29,388	N	N
1968	50,628	N	31,084	N	N
1969	52,510	N	33,125	N	N
1970	52,103	N	33,031	N	N
1971	51,596	N	31,879	N	N
1972	53,806	57,252	32,949	N	42,598
1973	54,893	58,036	33,864	N	42,527
1974	53,154	56,064	33,059	N	42,279
1975	51,762	54,539	32,496	N	38,888
1976	52,621	56,247	32,777	N	39,692
1977	52,954	56,790	32,860	N	41,542
1978	55,004	58,257	34,363	N	43,097
1979	54,899	58,371	33,794	N	43,496
1980	53,116	57,030	32,284	N	40,942
1981	52,272	56,026	30,992	N	41,929
1982	52,130	55,490	30,930	N	39,226
1983	51,764	55,680	30,806	N	39,424
1984	53,337	57,437	32,055	N	40,433
1985	54,334	58,590	34,092	N	40,179
1986	56,291	60,526	34,095	N	41,493
1987	56,964	61,667	34,256	70,439	42,264
1988	57,433	62,389	34,612	68,070	42,949
1989	58,425	62,779	36,550	72,970	44,307
1990	57,677	61,533	35,974	74,063	43,013
1991	55,992	60,076	34,955	67,744	42,174
1992	55,559	60,372	34,012	68,553	40,980
1993	55,263	60,449	34,552	67,832	40,483
1994	55,905	60,864	36,434	70,144	40,582
1995	57,655	62,904	37,888	68,718	38,678
1996	58,494	63,924	38,700	71,322	41,047
1997	59,697	65,459	40,411	72,996	42,956
1998	61,891	67,548	40,350	74,230	45,091
1999	63,423	68,817	43,497	79,419	47,916
2000	63,292	68,768	44,718	84,043	49,995
2001	61,889	67,864	43,191	78,607	49,193
2002	61,190	67,669	41,880	75,931	47,763
2003	61,113	67,404	41,823	78,581	46,552
2004[2]	60,901	67,187	41,341	78,993	47,078
2005	61,553	67,476	41,001	81,175	47,789
2006	62,033	67,467	41,143	82,672	48,623
2007	62,865	68,731	42,445	82,726	48,406
2008	60,624	66,924	41,239	79,105	45,692
2009	60,200	65,865	39,407	79,178	46,004
2010	58,627	64,794	38,220	76,453	44,772
2011	57,732	63,912	37,173	75,120	44,549
2012	57,623	64,391	37,635	77,523	44,055
2013[3]	57,808	64,854	38,507	74,643	45,592
2013[4]	59,640	67,146	39,315	80,562	44,171
2014	58,725	65,948	38,742	81,315	46,505
2015	61,748	68,778	40,314	84,310	49,328
2016	63,683	70,157	42,596	87,837	51,425
2017	64,806	71,958	42,511	85,882	53,311
2017[5]	64,557	72,005	41,568	85,946	52,974
2018	65,127	72,820	42,636	89,882	53,036
2019	69,560	77,007	46,005	99,400	56,814
2020	67,521	74,912	45,870	94,903	55,321

Recessions

Peak month	Year	Trough month	Year
November	1948	October	1949
July	1953	May	1954
August	1957	April	1958
April	1960	February	1961
December	1969	November	1970
November	1973	March	1975
January	1980	July	1980
July	1981	November	1982
July	1990	March	1991
March	2001	November	2001
December	2007	June	2009
February	2020	April	2020

Source: National Bureau of Economic Research, <www.nber.org/research/data/us-business-cycle-expansions-and-contractions>.

N Not available.

[1] Starting with the 2003 CPS ASEC, respondents were allowed to choose more than one race. This table presents the single-race population for 2002 to present. For example White alone refers to people who reported White and did not report any other race category. For 2001 and earlier years, the CPS allowed respondents to report only one race group.

[2] The 2004 data have been revised to reflect a correction to the weights in the 2005 CPS ASEC.

[3] The 2014 CPS ASEC included redesigned questions for income and health insurance coverage. All of the approximately 98,000 addresses were eligible to receive the redesigned set of health insurance coverage questions. The redesigned income questions were implemented to a subsample of these 98,000 addresses using a probability split panel design. Approximately 68,000 addresses were eligible to receive a set of income questions similar to those used in the 2013 CPS ASEC and the remaining 30,000 addresses were eligible to receive the redesigned income questions. The source of these 2013 estimates is the portion of the CPS ASEC sample which received the income questions consistent with the 2013 CPS ASEC, approximately 68,000 addresses.

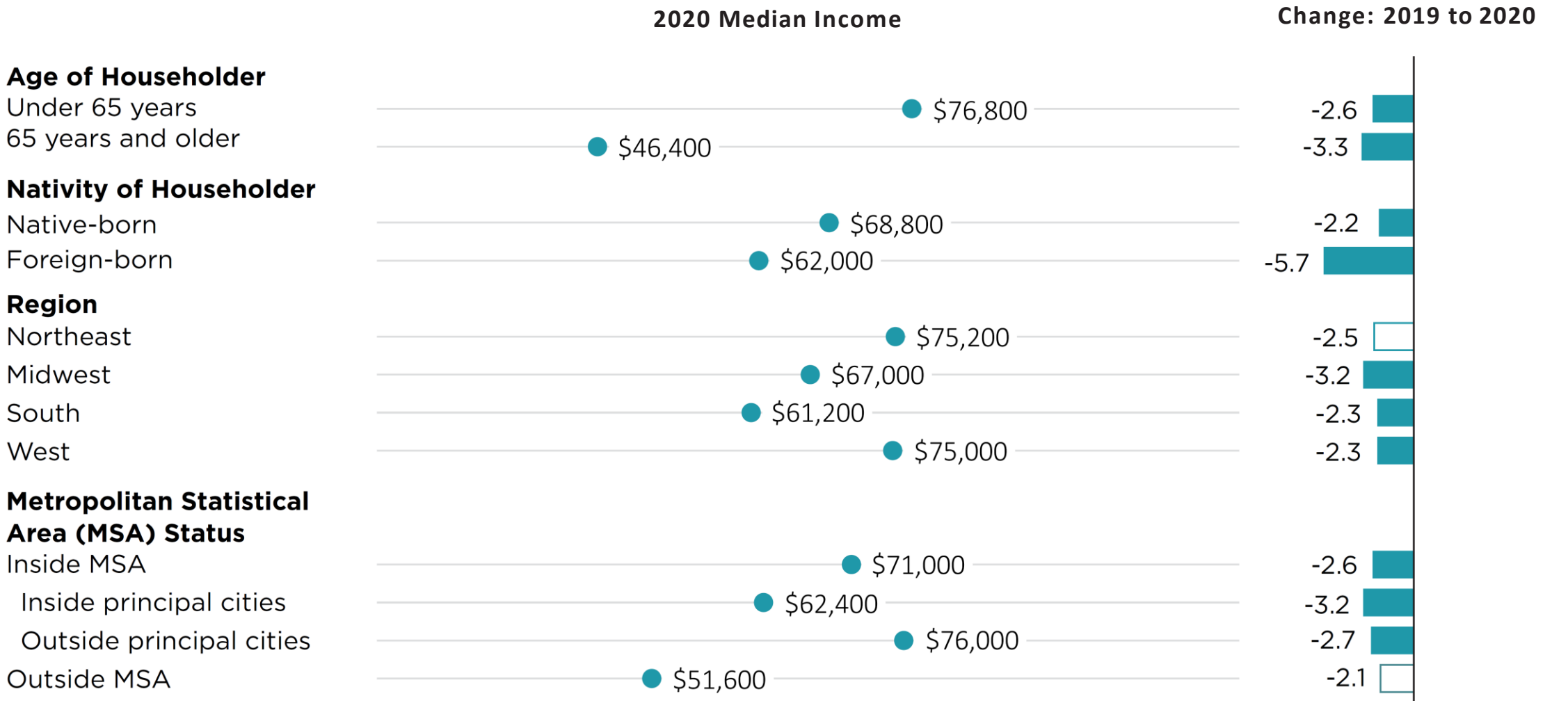
[4] The source of these 2013 estimates is the portion of the CPS ASEC sample which received the redesigned income questions, approximately 30,000 addresses.

[5] Estimates reflect the implementation of an updated data processing system, allowing users to evaluate the impact, and should be used to make comparisons to 2018 and subsequent years.

Note: For changes in survey and data processing methodology, refer to footnotes in Appendix Table A-2 of the report, *Income and Poverty in the United States: 2020,* U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Reports, P60-273. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Median Household Income and Percent Change by Selected Characteristics: 2019 to 2020



Notes: Households as of March of the following year. Statistically significant indicates the change is statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level. Income rounded to nearest $100. Percent changes calculated with unrounded estimates.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2020 and 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Income Summary Measures by Selected Characteristics: 2019 and 2020

(Income in 2020 dollars, adjusted using the CPI-U-RS. Households as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>)

Characteristic	2019			2020			Percent change in real median income (2020 less 2019)*	
	Number (thousands)	Median income (dollars)		Number (thousands)	Median income (dollars)			
		Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)		Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)
Age of Householder								
Under 65 years	93,524	78,845	1,165	94,243	76,800	737	*-2.6	1.40
65 years and older	34,927	47,949	923	35,688	46,360	934	*-3.3	2.23
Nativity of Householder								
Native-born	108,851	70,342	971	110,348	68,795	977	*-2.2	1.58
Foreign-born	19,600	65,711	1,954	19,584	61,984	907	*-5.7	2.67
Region								
Northeast	22,031	77,172	1,976	22,082	75,211	1,640	-2.5	2.63
Midwest	27,757	69,208	1,846	27,865	66,968	1,734	*-3.2	3.08
South	49,486	62,657	775	50,385	61,243	821	*-2.3	1.40
West	29,177	76,714	1,260	29,600	74,951	1,275	*-2.3	1.91
Residence[2]								
Inside metropolitan statistical areas	110,679	72,859	708	111,999	70,956	666	*-2.6	1.03
Inside principal cities	42,992	64,541	1,606	43,470	62,444	1,178	*-3.2	2.56
Outside principal cities	67,687	78,133	1,034	68,528	76,022	874	*-2.7	1.32
Outside metropolitan statistical areas	17,772	52,750	1,165	17,933	51,616	1,157	-2.1	2.50

* An asterisk preceding an estimate indicates change is statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

[1] A margin of error (MOE) is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the MOE in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval. MOEs shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights.

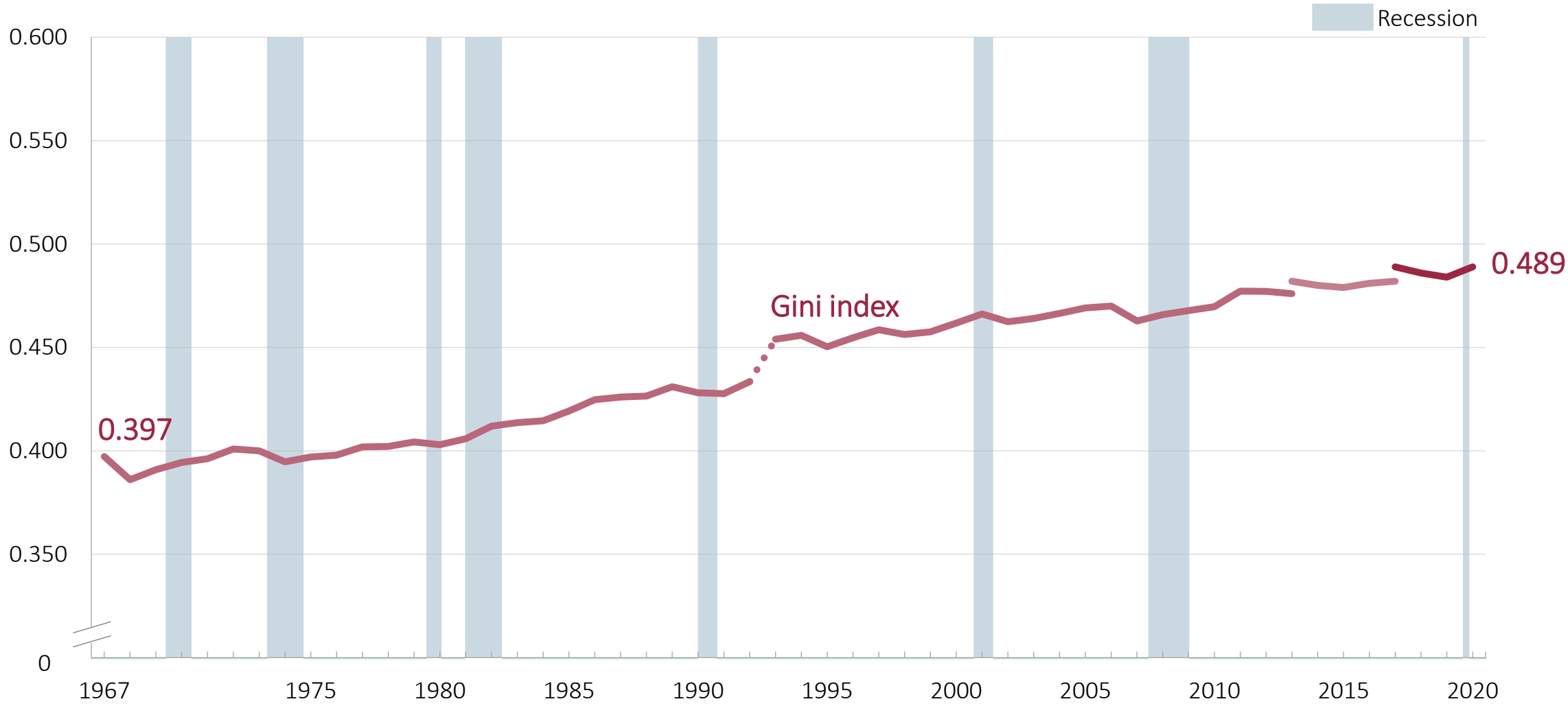
[2] Information on metropolitan statistical areas and principal cities is available at <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/metro-micro/about/glossary.html>.

Note: Inflation-adjusted estimates may differ slightly from other published data due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2020 and 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

United States® Census Bureau

Gini Index of Money Income: 1967 to 2020



Notes: The data for 2017 and beyond reflect the implementation of an updated processing system. The data for 2013 and beyond reflect the implementation of the redesigned income questions. In 1993, there was a change in data collection methodology.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Gini Index of Money Income: 1967 to 2020

Year	Money Income Gini Index
1967	0.397
1968	0.386
1969	0.391
1970	0.394
1971	0.396
1972	0.401
1973	0.400
1974	0.395
1975	0.397
1976	0.398
1977	0.402
1978	0.402
1979	0.404
1980	0.403
1981	0.406
1982	0.412
1983	0.414
1984	0.415
1985	0.419
1986	0.425
1987	0.426
1988	0.426
1989	0.431
1990	0.428
1991	0.428
1992[1]	0.433
1993	0.454
1994	0.456
1995	0.450
1996	0.455
1997	0.459
1998	0.456
1999	0.458
2000	0.462
2001	0.466
2002	0.462
2003	0.464
2004[2]	0.466
2005	0.469
2006	0.470
2007	0.463
2008	0.466
2009	0.468
2010	0.470
2011	0.477
2012	0.477
2013[3]	0.476
2013[4]	0.482
2014	0.480
2015	0.479
2016	0.481
2017	0.482
2017[5]	0.489
2018	0.486
2019	0.484
2020	0.489

Recessions

Peak month	Year	Trough month	Year
November	1948	October	1949
July	1953	May	1954
August	1957	April	1958
April	1960	February	1961
December	1969	November	1970
November	1973	March	1975
January	1980	July	1980
July	1981	November	1982
July	1990	March	1991
March	2001	November	2001
December	2007	June	2009
February	2020	April	2020

Source: National Bureau of Economic Research, <www.nber.org/research/data/us-business-cycle-expansions-and-contractions>.

[1] Change in data collection methodology suggests pre-1993 and post-1992 estimates are not comparable. See Current Population Reports, "The Changing Shape of the Nation's Income Distribution: 1947-1998," P60-204, for more details.

[2] The 2004 data have been revised to reflect a correction to the weights in the 2005 CPS ASEC.

[3] The 2014 CPS ASEC included redesigned questions for income and health insurance coverage. All of the approximately 98,000 addresses were eligible to receive the redesigned set of health insurance coverage questions. The redesigned income questions were implemented to a subsample of these 98,000 addresses using a probability split panel design. Approximately 68,000 addresses were eligible to receive a set of income questions similar to those used in the 2013 CPS ASEC and the remaining 30,000 addresses were eligible to receive the redesigned income questions. The source of these 2013 estimates is the portion of the CPS ASEC sample which received the income questions consistent with the 2013 CPS ASEC, approximately 68,000 addresses.

[4] The source of these 2013 estimates is the portion of the CPS ASEC sample which received the redesigned income questions, approximately 30,000 addresses.

[5] Estimates reflect the implementation of an updated data processing system, allowing users to evaluate the impact, and should be used to make comparisons to 2018 and subsequent years.

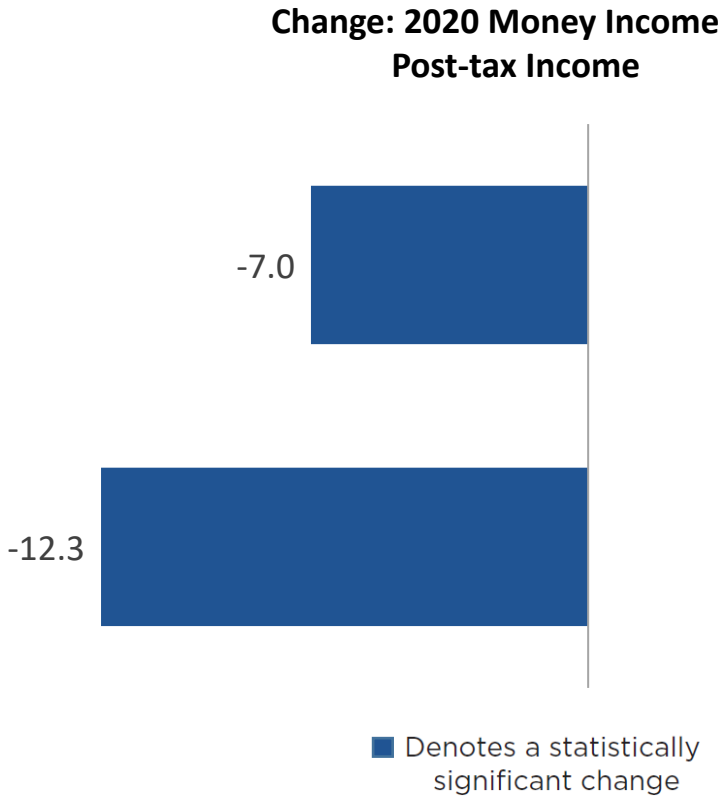
Note: For changes in survey and data processing methodology, refer to footnotes in Appendix Table A-4 of the report, *Income and Poverty in the United States: 2020,* U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Reports, P60-273. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Money Income to Post-tax Income Percent Change

Median (All households)	2020
Money Income	$67,500
Post-tax Income	$62,800

Gini Index	
Money Income	0.489
Post-tax Income	0.428



Notes: Medians rounded to nearest $100. Percent changes calculated with unrounded estimates. Households as of March of the following year. Statistically significant indicates the change is statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level. Post-tax income is defined as money income net of federal and state income taxes and credits, payroll taxes (FICA), and economic impact payments (EIP). Information on money income collected in the CPS ASEC is available in Appendix A "How Income Is Measured" in <Income and Poverty in the United States: 2020>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC).

Money Income to Post-Tax Income Percent Change: 2020

(Households as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>)

Characteristic	Money income[1]		Post-tax income[3]		Percent difference[*,4]	
	Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)
Median income (all households)	67,521	782	62,773	575	*-7.0	0.40
Gini index of income inequality	0.489	0.0040	0.428	0.0034	*-12.3	0.11

*An asterisk preceding an estimate indicates change is statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

[1] Information on money income collected in the CPS ASEC is available in Appendix A "How Income Is Measured" of the Income and Poverty in the United States: 2020 report available at <https://www.census.gov/library/publications/2021/demo/p60-273.html>.

[2] A margin of error (MOE) is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the MOE in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval. MOEs shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights.

[3] Post-tax income is defined as money income net of federal and state income taxes and credits, payroll taxes (FICA), and economic impact payments (EIP).

[4] Calculated estimate may be different due to rounded components.

Note: Inflation-adjusted estimates may differ slightly from other published data due to rounding.

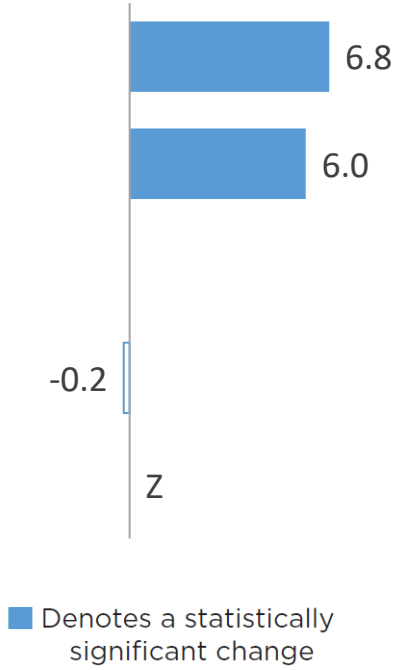
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC).

United States® Census Bureau

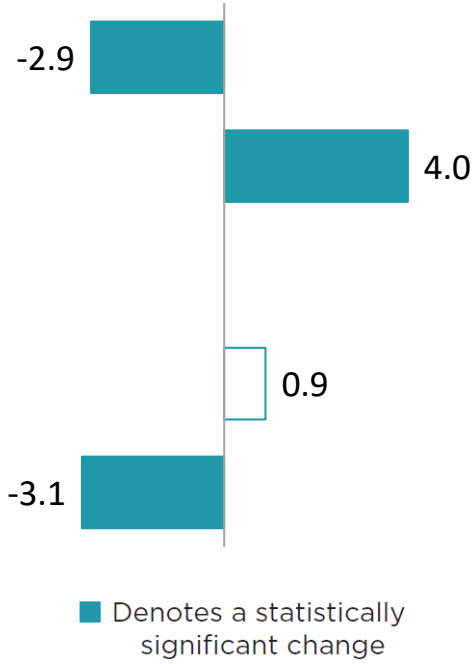
Money Income and Post-tax Income Percent Change: 2018 to 2019 and 2019 to 2020

Median (All households)	2018	2019	2020
Money Income	$65,100	$69,600	$67,500
Post-tax Income	$56,900	$60,300	$62,800
Gini Index			
Money Income	0.486	0.484	0.489
Post-tax Income	0.442	0.442	0.428

Change: 2018 to 2019



Change: 2019 to 2020



Notes: Medians shown in 2020 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars rounded to nearest $100. Percent changes calculated with unrounded estimates. Households as of March of the following year. Statistically significant indicates the change is statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level. Post-tax income is defined as money income net of federal and state income taxes and credits, payroll taxes (FICA), and economic impact payments (EIP). Information on money income collected in the CPS ASEC is available in Appendix A "How Income Is Measured" in <Income and Poverty in the United States: 2020>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2019 to 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Money Income and Post-Tax Income Percent Change: 2018 to 2019 and 2019 to 2020

(Medians shown in 2020 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Households as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>)

Characteristic	2018		2019		2020		Percent change (2019 less 2018)*		Percent change (2020 less 2019)*	
	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)
Median (All households)										
Money Income[2]	65,127	712	69,560	916	67,521	782	*6.8	1.55	*-2.9	1.34
Post-Tax Income[3]	56,925	473	60,330	600	62,773	575	*6.0	1.17	*4.0	1.07
Gini index										
Money Income[2]	0.486	0.0035	0.484	0.0036	0.489	0.0040	-0.2	0.99	0.9	1.0
Post-Tax Income[3]	0.442	0.0031	0.442	0.0032	0.428	0.0034	Z	0.95	*-3.1	0.97

*An asterisk preceding an estimate indicates change is statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

[1] A margin of error (MOE) is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the MOE in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval. MOEs shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights.

[2] Information on money income collected in the CPS ASEC is available in Appendix A "How Income Is Measured" of the Income and Poverty in the United States: 2020 report available at <https://www.census.gov/library/publications/2021/demo/p60-273.html>.

[3] Post-tax income is defined as money income net of federal and state income taxes and credits, payroll taxes (FICA), and economic impact payments (EIP).

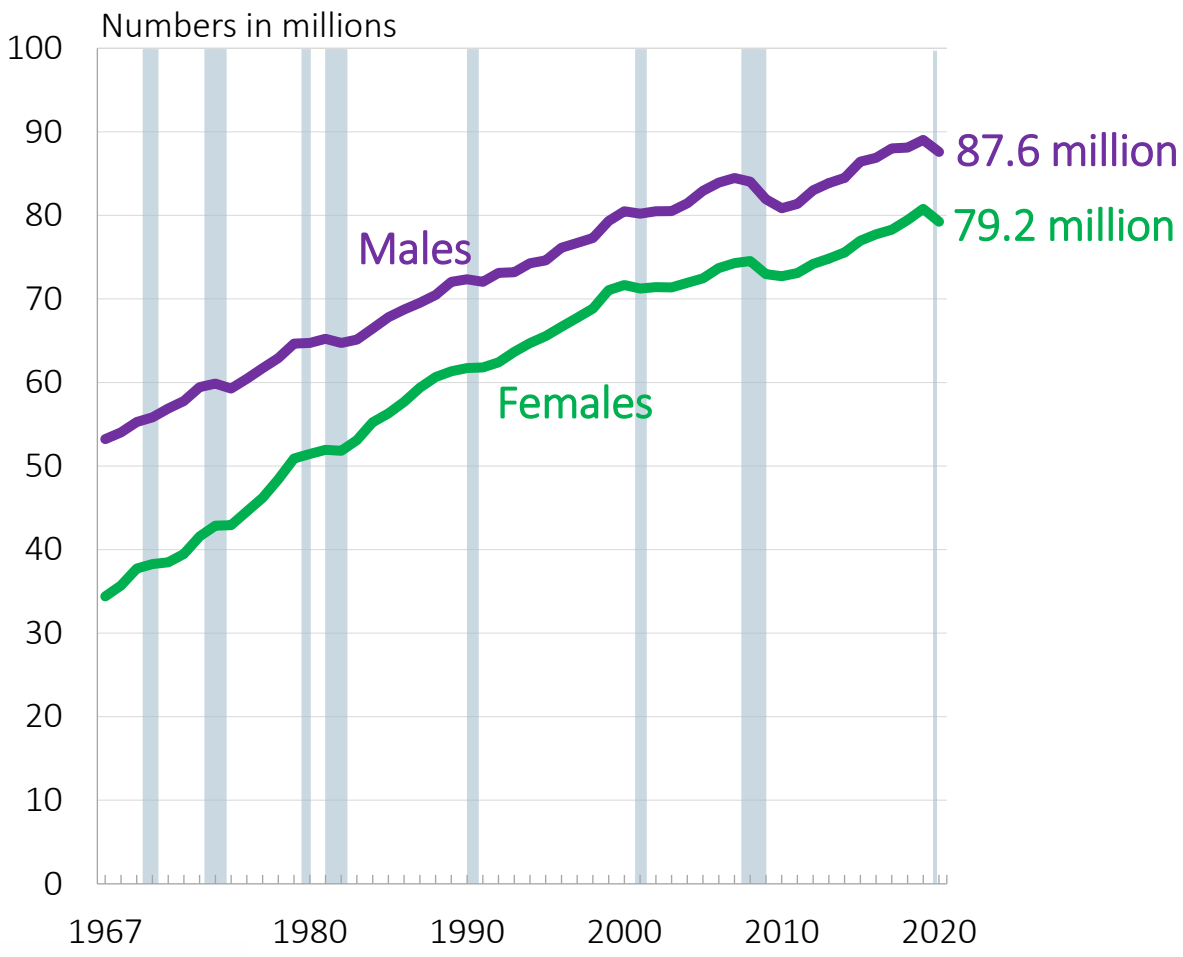
Note: Inflation-adjusted estimates may differ slightly from other published data due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2019 to 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

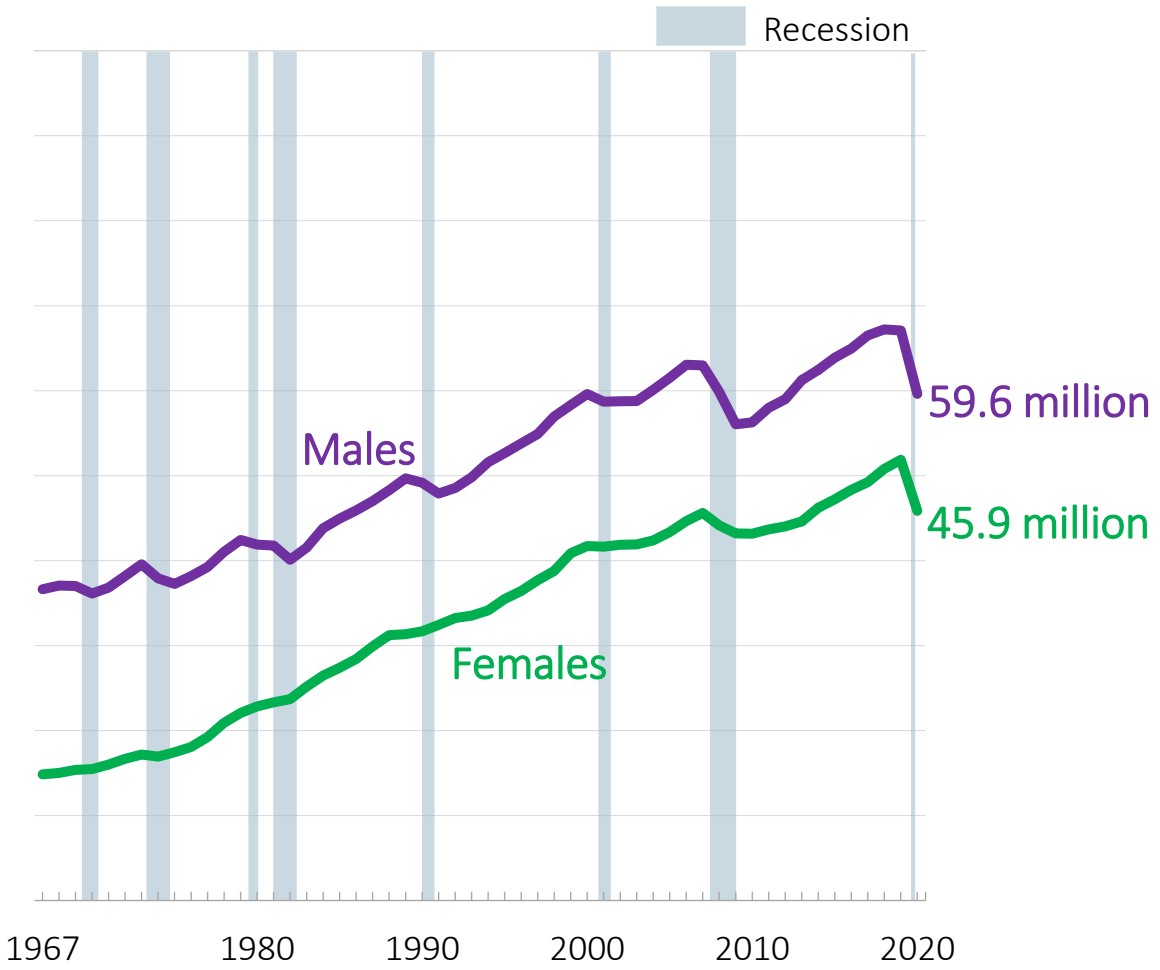
United States® Census Bureau

Workers with Earnings by Sex: 1967 to 2020

Total workers



Full-time, year-round workers



Notes: Workers aged 15 and older as of March of the following year with earnings. The data for 2017 and beyond reflect the implementation of an updated processing system. The data for 2013 and beyond reflect the implementation of the redesigned income questions.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Number of Total and Full-Time, Year-Round Workers With Earnings by Sex: 1967 to 2020

(Numbers in thousands. People 15 years and older beginning in 1980, and people 14 years and older as of the following year for previous years. Before 1989 civilian workers only.)

Years	Total Workers		Full-Time, Year-Round Workers	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1967	53,222	34,391	36,645	14,846
1968	54,026	35,695	37,068	15,013
1969	55,273	37,737	37,008	15,374
1970	55,821	38,273	36,132	15,476
1971	56,886	38,485	36,819	16,002
1972	57,774	39,470	38,184	16,675
1973	59,438	41,583	39,581	17,195
1974	59,866	42,854	37,916	16,945
1975	59,268	42,926	37,267	17,452
1976	60,450	44,565	38,184	18,073
1977	61,704	46,194	39,263	19,238
1978	62,903	48,398	41,036	20,914
1979	64,648	50,897	42,437	22,082
1980	64,730	51,448	41,881	22,859
1981	65,233	51,940	41,773	23,329
1982	64,730	51,820	40,105	23,702
1983	65,138	53,108	41,528	25,166
1984	66,454	55,226	43,808	26,466
1985	67,809	56,296	44,943	27,383
1986	68,728	57,686	45,912	28,420
1987	69,545	59,359	47,013	29,912
1988	70,467	60,658	48,285	31,237
1989	72,045	61,338	49,678	31,340
1990	72,348	61,732	49,171	31,682
1991	72,040	61,796	47,888	32,436
1992	73,120	62,408	48,551	33,241
1993	73,198	63,660	49,818	33,524
1994	74,264	64,706	51,580	34,155
1995	74,619	65,557	52,667	35,482
1996	76,121	66,661	53,787	36,430
1997	76,694	67,736	54,909	37,683
1998	77,295	68,846	56,951	38,785
1999	79,322	71,053	58,299	40,871
2000	80,494	71,657	59,602	41,719
2001	80,209	71,232	58,712	41,639
2002	80,500	71,411	58,761	41,876
2003	80,508	71,372	58,772	41,908
2004[1]	81,448	71,930	60,088	42,380
2005	82,934	72,476	61,500	43,351
2006	83,928	73,683	63,055	44,663
2007	84,482	74,295	62,984	45,613
2008	84,039	74,538	59,861	44,156
2009	81,934	72,972	56,053	43,217
2010	80,856	72,716	56,283	43,179
2011	81,366	73,094	57,993	43,683
2012	83,003	74,188	59,009	44,042
2013[2]	83,855	74,821	61,240	44,629
2014	84,494	75,572	62,455	46,226
2015	86,435	76,974	63,887	47,211
2016	86,886	77,742	64,953	48,328
2017[3]	88,020	78,291	66,500	49,227
2018	88,115	79,440	67,205	50,795
2019	89,023	80,779	67,123	52,035
2020	87,599	79,248	59,634	45,859

Recessions

Peak month	Year	Trough month	Year
November	1948	October	1949
July	1953	May	1954
August	1957	April	1958
April	1960	February	1961
December	1969	November	1970
November	1973	March	1975
January	1980	July	1980
July	1981	November	1982
July	1990	March	1991
March	2001	November	2001
December	2007	June	2009
February	2020	April	2020

Source: National Bureau of Economic Research, <www.nber.org/research/data/us-business-cycle-expansions-and-contractions>.

[1] The 2004 data have been revised to reflect a correction to the weights in the 2005 CPS ASEC.

[2] The 2014 CPS ASEC included redesigned questions for income and health insurance coverage. All of the approximately 98,000 addresses were eligible to receive the redesigned set of health insurance coverage questions. The redesigned income questions were implemented to a subsample of these 98,000 addresses using a probability split panel design. Approximately 68,000 addresses were eligible to receive a set of income questions similar to those used in the 2013 CPS ASEC and the remaining 30,000 addresses were eligible to receive the redesigned income questions. The source of these 2013 estimates is the portion of the CPS ASEC sample which received the redesigned income questions consistent with the 2015 CPS ASEC, approximately 30,000 addresses.

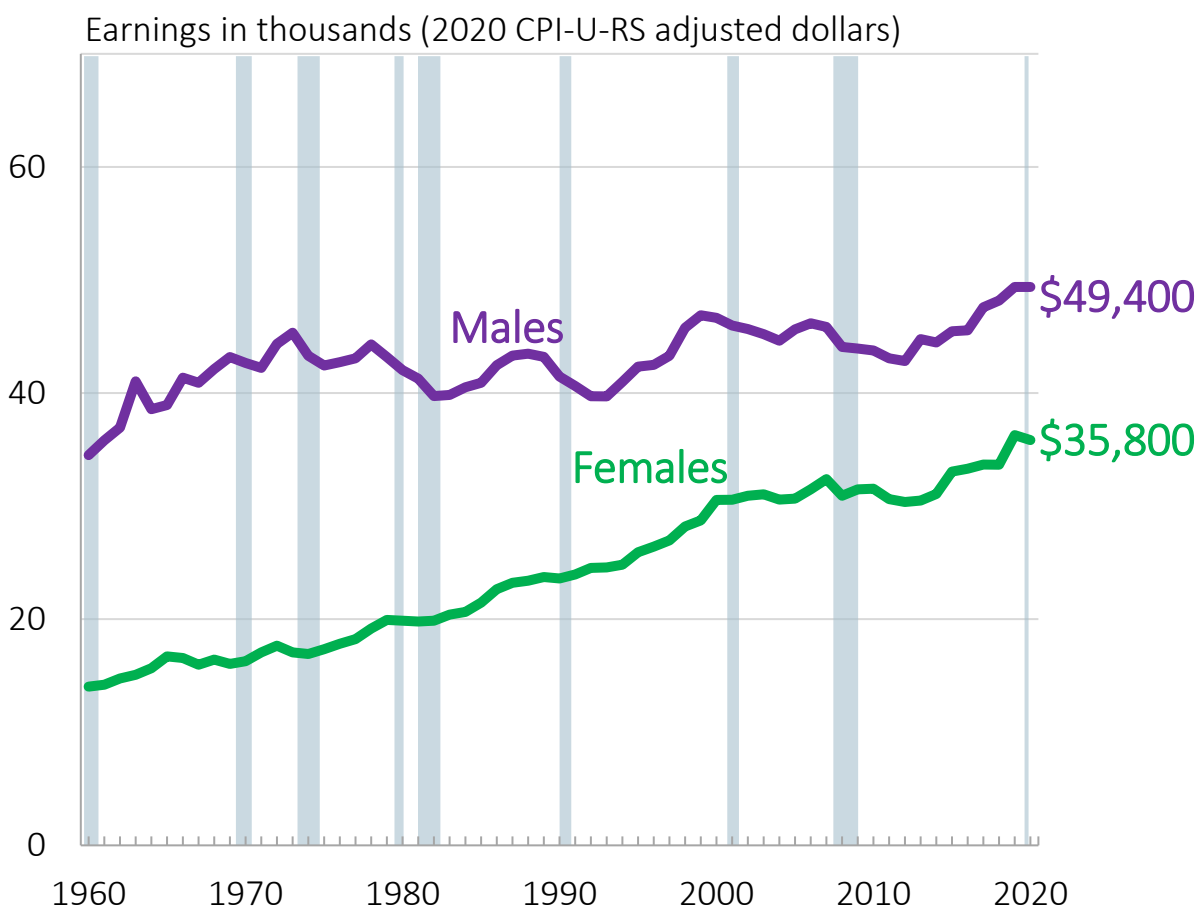
[3] Estimates reflect the implementation of an updated data processing system, allowing users to evaluate the impact, and should be used to make comparisons to 2018 and subsequent years.

Note: For changes in survey and data processing methodology, refer to footnotes in Table A-7 of the report, *Income and Poverty in the United States: 2020*, U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Reports, P60-273. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>.

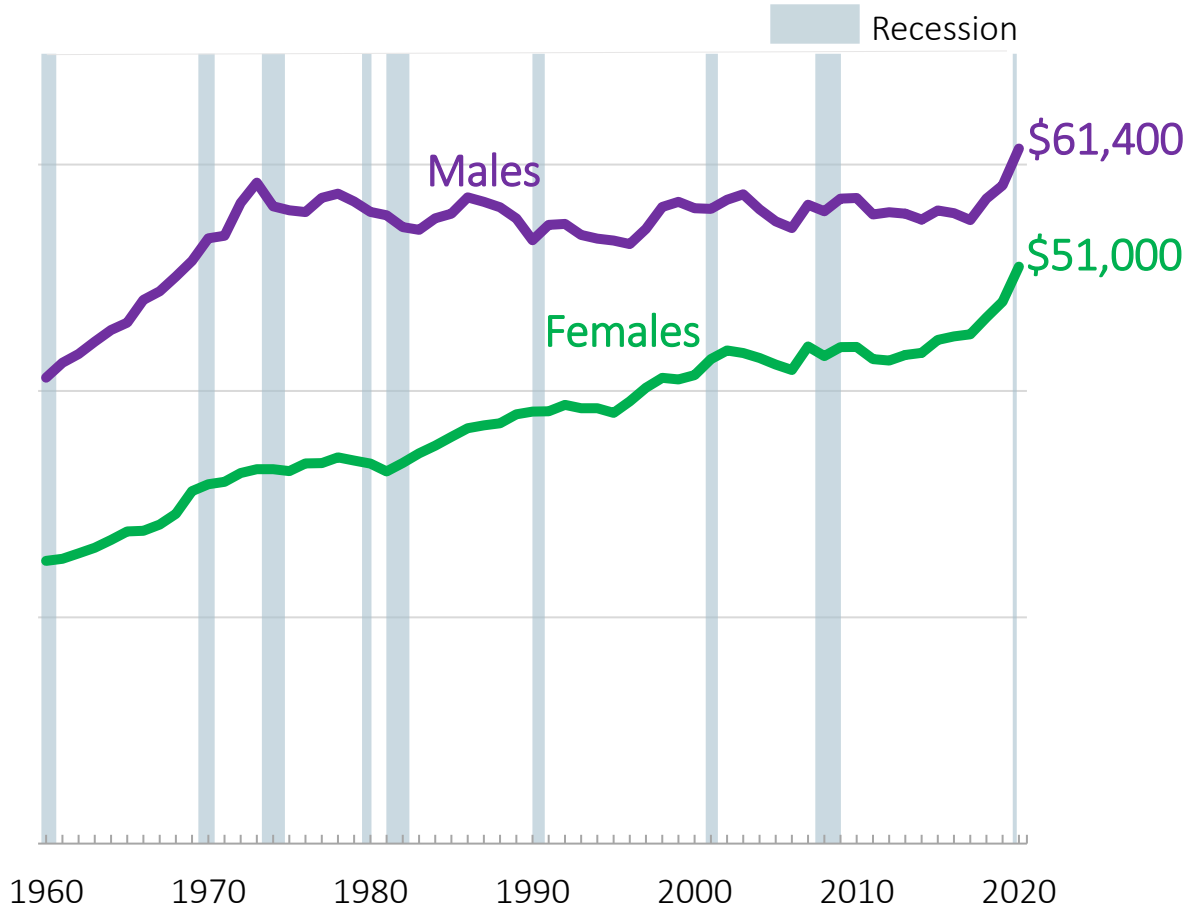
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Real Median Earnings: 1960 to 2020

Total workers



Full-time, year-round workers



United States® Census Bureau

Notes: Workers aged 15 and older as of March of the following year with earnings. The data for 2017 and beyond reflect the implementation of an updated processing system. The data for 2013 and beyond reflect the implementation of the redesigned income questions. Earnings rounded to nearest $100.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1961 to 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Real Median Earnings of Total Workers and Full-Time, Year-Round Workers by Sex: 1960 to 2020

(Earnings in 2020 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars)

Year	Total Workers				Full-time, year-round Workers				Women's-to-Men's earnings ratio
	Men		Women		Men		Women		
	Number with earnings (thousands)	Median earnings (dollars)	Number with earnings (thousands)	Median earnings (dollars)	Number with earnings (thousands)	Median earnings (dollars)	Number with earnings (thousands)	Median earnings (dollars)	
1960	N	34,515	N	14,028	N	41,173	N	24,981	0.607
1961	N	35,812	N	14,208	N	42,486	N	25,173	0.592
1962	N	36,947	N	14,752	N	43,263	N	25,654	0.593
1963	N	41,027	N	15,077	N	44,350	N	26,143	0.589
1964	N	38,566	N	15,658	N	45,385	N	26,845	0.591
1965	N	38,941	N	16,711	N	46,032	N	27,585	0.599
1966	N	41,364	N	16,565	N	48,042	N	27,651	0.576
1967	53,222	40,906	34,391	15,975	36,645	48,802	14,846	28,199	0.578
1968	54,026	42,122	35,695	16,425	37,068	50,112	15,013	29,143	0.582
1969	55,273	43,184	37,737	16,049	37,008	51,496	15,374	31,153	0.605
1970	55,821	42,666	38,273	16,286	36,132	53,487	15,476	31,755	0.594
1971	56,886	42,223	38,485	17,065	36,819	53,717	16,002	31,965	0.595
1972	57,774	44,340	39,470	17,656	38,184	56,608	16,675	32,754	0.579
1973	59,438	45,337	41,583	17,065	39,581	58,412	17,195	33,081	0.566
1974	59,866	43,299	42,854	16,914	37,916	56,316	16,945	33,088	0.588
1975	59,268	42,436	42,926	17,340	37,267	55,965	17,452	32,917	0.588
1976	60,450	42,728	44,565	17,820	38,184	55,811	18,073	33,595	0.602
1977	61,704	43,064	46,194	18,237	39,263	57,067	19,238	33,625	0.589
1978	62,903	44,302	48,398	19,166	41,036	57,436	20,914	34,140	0.594
1979	64,648	43,183	50,897	19,934	42,437	56,743	22,082	33,854	0.597
1980	64,730	42,022	51,448	19,867	41,881	55,821	22,859	33,582	0.602
1981	65,233	41,274	51,940	19,792	41,773	55,522	23,329	32,888	0.592
1982	64,730	39,730	51,820	19,864	40,105	54,472	23,702	33,633	0.617
1983	65,138	39,835	53,108	20,398	41,528	54,233	25,166	34,489	0.636
1984	66,454	40,514	55,226	20,642	43,808	55,248	26,466	35,169	0.637
1985	67,809	40,901	56,296	21,459	44,943	55,662	27,383	35,944	0.646
1986	68,728	42,466	57,686	22,646	45,912	57,103	28,420	36,700	0.643
1987	69,545	43,318	59,359	23,211	47,013	56,712	29,912	36,964	0.652
1988	70,467	43,483	60,658	23,408	48,285	56,233	31,237	37,141	0.660
1989	72,045	43,205	61,338	23,721	49,678	55,242	31,340	37,936	0.687
1990	72,348	41,456	61,732	23,596	49,171	53,314	31,682	38,182	0.716
1991	72,040	40,624	61,796	23,946	47,888	54,682	32,436	38,200	0.699
1992	73,120	39,721	62,408	24,531	48,551	54,763	33,241	38,764	0.708
1993	73,198	39,700	63,660	24,581	49,818	53,787	33,524	38,468	0.715
1994	74,264	40,989	64,706	24,818	51,580	53,462	34,155	38,475	0.720
1995	74,619	42,330	65,557	25,924	52,667	53,290	35,482	38,064	0.714
1996	76,121	42,496	66,661	26,415	53,787	52,976	36,430	39,076	0.738
1997	76,694	43,303	67,736	26,966	54,909	54,323	37,683	40,287	0.742
1998	77,295	45,768	68,846	28,198	56,951	56,257	38,785	41,163	0.732
1999	79,322	46,877	71,053	28,738	58,299	56,714	40,871	41,013	0.723
2000	80,494	46,653	71,657	30,549	59,602	56,151	41,719	41,394	0.737
2001	80,209	45,967	71,232	30,559	58,712	56,095	41,639	42,817	0.763
2002	80,500	45,662	71,411	30,919	58,761	56,890	41,876	43,578	0.766
2003	80,508	45,214	71,372	31,043	58,772	57,375	41,908	43,346	0.755
2004[1]	81,448	44,622	71,930	30,573	60,088	56,041	42,380	42,914	0.766
2005	82,934	45,639	72,476	30,658	61,500	54,989	43,351	42,329	0.770
2006	83,928	46,175	73,683	31,487	63,055	54,389	44,663	41,846	0.769
2007	84,482	45,848	74,295	32,386	62,984	56,458	45,613	43,929	0.778
2008	84,039	44,071	74,538	30,913	59,861	55,881	44,156	43,079	0.771
2009	81,934	43,938	72,972	31,480	56,053	56,995	43,217	43,874	0.770
2010	80,856	43,764	72,716	31,532	56,283	57,050	43,179	43,888	0.769
2011	81,366	43,069	73,094	30,623	57,993	55,596	43,683	42,812	0.770
2012	83,003	42,825	74,188	30,363	59,009	55,794	44,042	42,684	0.765
2013[2]	83,855	44,775	74,821	30,485	61,240	55,666	44,629	43,176	0.776
2014	84,494	44,477	75,572	31,076	62,455	55,142	46,226	43,364	0.786
2015	86,435	45,468	76,974	33,046	63,887	55,953	47,211	44,514	0.796
2016	86,886	45,541	77,742	33,311	64,953	55,702	48,328	44,823	0.805
2017[3]	88,020	47,589	78,291	33,671	66,500	55,106	49,227	45,004	0.817
2018	88,115	48,182	79,440	33,661	67,205	56,995	50,795	46,488	0.816
2019	89,023	49,378	80,779	36,273	67,123	58,173	52,035	47,889	0.823
2020	87,599	49,389	79,248	35,838	59,634	61,417	45,859	50,982	0.830

N Not available.

[1] The 2004 data have been revised to reflect a correction to the weights in the 2005 CPS ASEC.

[2] The 2014 CPS ASEC included redesigned questions for income and health insurance coverage. All of the approximately 98,000 addresses were eligible to receive the redesigned set of health insurance coverage questions. The redesigned income questions were implemented to a subsample of these 98,000 addresses using a probability split panel design. Approximately 68,000 addresses were eligible to receive a set of income questions similar to those used in the 2013 CPS ASEC and the remaining 30,000 addresses were eligible to receive the redesigned income questions. The source of these 2013 estimates is the portion of the CPS ASEC sample which received the redesigned income questions consistent with the 2015 CPS ASEC, approximately 30,000 addresses.

[3] Estimates reflect the implementation of an updated data processing system, allowing users to evaluate the impact, and should be used to make comparisons to 2018 and subsequent years.

Note: For changes in survey and data processing methodology, refer to footnotes in Table A-7 of the report, *Income and Poverty in the United States: 2020,* U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Reports, P60-273. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1961 to 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

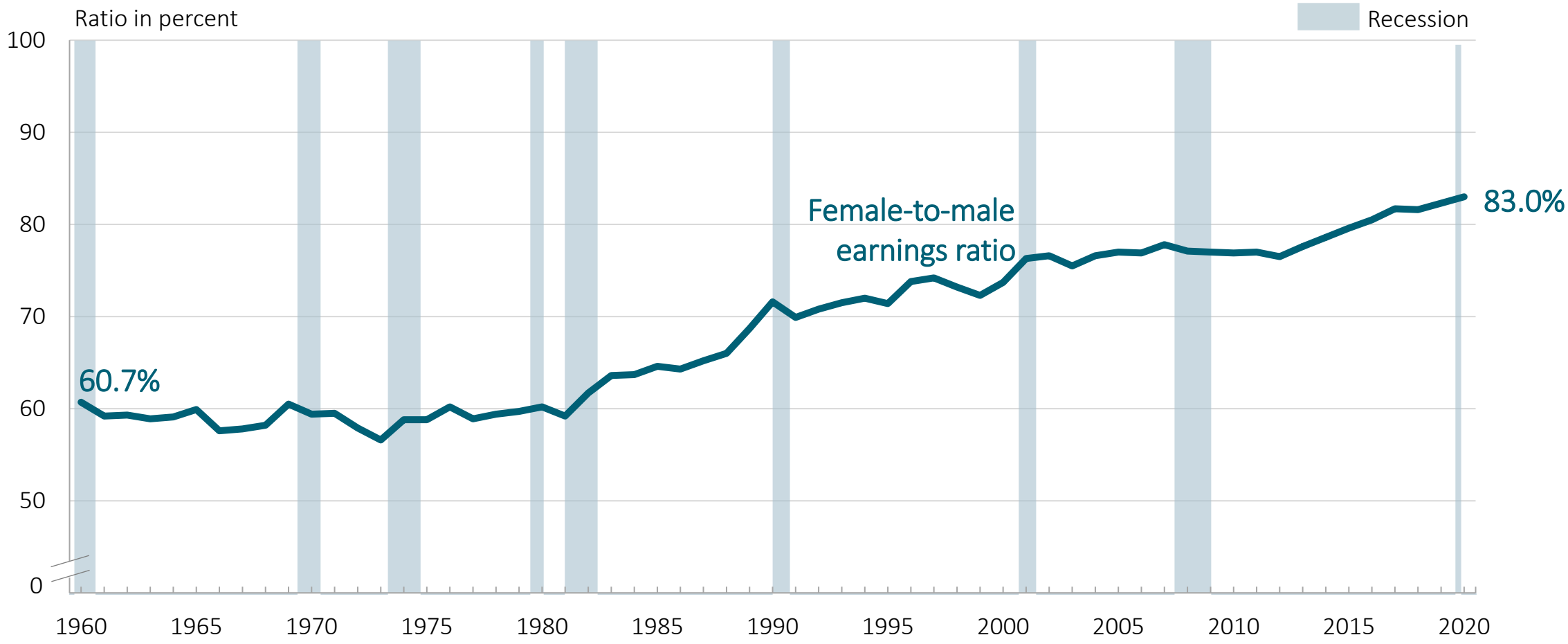
Recessions

Peak month	Year	Trough month	Year
November	1948	October	1949
July	1953	May	1954
August	1957	April	1958
April	1960	February	1961
December	1969	November	1970
November	1973	March	1975
January	1980	July	1980
July	1981	November	1982
July	1990	March	1991
March	2001	November	2001
December	2007	June	2009
February	2020	April	2020

Source: National Bureau of Economic Research, <www.nber.org/research/data/us-business-cycle-expansions-and-contractions>.

Female-to-Male Earnings Ratio: 1960 to 2020

(Full-time, year-round workers, aged 15 and older)



Notes: Workers aged 15 and older as of March of the following year with earnings. The data for 2017 and beyond reflect the implementation of an updated processing system. The data for 2013 and beyond reflect the implementation of the redesigned income questions.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1961 to 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Real Median Earnings of Total Workers and Full-Time, Year-Round Workers by Sex and Female-to-Male Earnings Ratio: 1960 to 2020

(Earnings in 2020 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars)

Year	Total Workers				Full-time, year-round Workers				Female-to-male earnings ratio
	Men		Women		Men		Women		
	Number with earnings (thousands)	Median earnings (dollars)	Number with earnings (thousands)	Median earnings (dollars)	Number with earnings (thousands)	Median earnings (dollars)	Number with earnings (thousands)	Median earnings (dollars)	
1960	N	34,515	N	14,028	N	41,173	N	24,981	0.607
1961	N	35,812	N	14,208	N	42,486	N	25,173	0.592
1962	N	36,947	N	14,752	N	43,263	N	25,654	0.593
1963	N	41,027	N	15,077	N	44,350	N	26,143	0.589
1964	N	38,566	N	15,658	N	45,385	N	26,845	0.591
1965	N	38,941	N	16,711	N	46,032	N	27,585	0.599
1966	N	41,364	N	16,565	N	48,042	N	27,651	0.576
1967	53,222	40,906	34,391	15,975	36,645	48,802	14,846	28,199	0.578
1968	54,026	42,122	35,695	16,425	37,068	50,112	15,013	29,143	0.582
1969	55,273	43,184	37,737	16,049	37,008	51,496	15,374	31,153	0.605
1970	55,821	42,666	38,273	16,286	36,132	53,487	15,476	31,755	0.594
1971	56,886	42,223	38,485	17,065	36,819	53,717	16,002	31,965	0.595
1972	57,774	44,340	39,470	17,656	38,184	56,608	16,675	32,754	0.579
1973	59,438	45,337	41,583	17,065	39,581	58,412	17,195	33,081	0.566
1974	59,866	43,299	42,854	16,914	37,916	56,316	16,945	33,088	0.588
1975	59,268	42,436	42,926	17,340	37,267	55,965	17,452	32,917	0.588
1976	60,450	42,728	44,565	17,820	38,184	55,811	18,073	33,595	0.602
1977	61,704	43,064	46,194	18,237	39,263	57,067	19,238	33,625	0.589
1978	62,903	44,302	48,398	19,166	41,036	57,436	20,914	34,140	0.594
1979	64,648	43,183	50,897	19,934	42,437	56,743	22,082	33,854	0.597
1980	64,730	42,022	51,448	19,867	41,881	55,821	22,859	33,582	0.602
1981	65,233	41,274	51,940	19,792	41,773	55,522	23,329	32,888	0.592
1982	64,730	39,730	51,820	19,864	40,105	54,472	23,702	33,633	0.617
1983	65,138	39,835	53,108	20,398	41,528	54,233	25,166	34,489	0.636
1984	66,454	40,514	55,226	20,642	43,808	55,248	26,466	35,169	0.637
1985	67,809	40,901	56,296	21,459	44,943	55,662	27,383	35,944	0.646
1986	68,728	42,466	57,686	22,646	45,912	57,103	28,420	36,700	0.643
1987	69,545	43,318	59,359	23,211	47,013	56,712	29,912	36,964	0.652
1988	70,467	43,483	60,658	23,408	48,285	56,233	31,237	37,141	0.660
1989	72,045	43,205	61,338	23,721	49,678	55,242	31,340	37,936	0.687
1990	72,348	41,456	61,732	23,596	49,171	53,314	31,682	38,182	0.716
1991	72,040	40,624	61,796	23,946	47,888	54,682	32,436	38,200	0.699
1992	73,120	39,721	62,408	24,531	48,551	54,763	33,241	38,764	0.708
1993	73,198	39,700	63,660	24,581	49,818	53,787	33,524	38,468	0.715
1994	74,264	40,989	64,706	24,818	51,580	53,462	34,155	38,475	0.720
1995	74,619	42,330	65,557	25,924	52,667	53,290	35,482	38,064	0.714
1996	76,121	42,496	66,661	26,415	53,787	52,976	36,430	39,076	0.738
1997	76,694	43,303	67,736	26,966	54,909	54,323	37,683	40,287	0.742
1998	77,295	45,768	68,846	28,198	56,951	56,257	38,785	41,163	0.732
1999	79,322	46,877	71,053	28,738	58,299	56,714	40,871	41,013	0.723
2000	80,494	46,653	71,657	30,549	59,602	56,151	41,719	41,394	0.737
2001	80,209	45,967	71,232	30,559	58,712	56,095	41,639	42,817	0.763
2002	80,500	45,662	71,411	30,919	58,761	56,890	41,876	43,578	0.766
2003	80,508	45,214	71,372	31,043	58,772	57,375	41,908	43,346	0.755
2004[1]	81,448	44,622	71,930	30,573	60,088	56,041	42,380	42,914	0.766
2005	82,934	45,639	72,476	30,658	61,500	54,989	43,351	42,329	0.770
2006	83,928	46,175	73,683	31,487	63,055	54,389	44,663	41,846	0.769
2007	84,482	45,848	74,295	32,386	62,984	56,458	45,613	43,929	0.778
2008	84,039	44,071	74,538	30,913	59,861	55,881	44,156	43,079	0.771
2009	81,934	43,938	72,972	31,480	56,053	56,995	43,217	43,874	0.770
2010	80,856	43,764	72,716	31,532	56,283	57,050	43,179	43,888	0.769
2011	81,366	43,069	73,094	30,623	57,993	55,596	43,683	42,812	0.770
2012	83,003	42,825	74,188	30,363	59,009	55,794	44,042	42,684	0.765
2013[2]	83,855	44,775	74,821	30,485	61,240	55,666	44,629	43,176	0.776
2014	84,494	44,477	75,572	31,076	62,455	55,142	46,226	43,364	0.786
2015	86,435	45,468	76,974	33,046	63,887	55,953	47,211	44,514	0.796
2016	86,886	45,541	77,742	33,311	64,953	55,702	48,328	44,823	0.805
2017[3]	88,020	47,589	78,291	33,671	66,500	55,106	49,227	45,004	0.817
2018	88,115	48,182	79,440	33,661	67,205	56,995	50,795	46,488	0.816
2019	89,023	49,378	80,779	36,273	67,123	58,173	52,035	47,889	0.823
2020	87,599	49,389	79,248	35,838	59,634	61,417	45,859	50,982	0.830

N Not available.

[1] The 2004 data have been revised to reflect a correction to the weights in the 2005 CPS ASEC.

[2] The 2014 CPS ASEC included redesigned questions for income and health insurance coverage. All of the approximately 98,000 addresses were eligible to receive the redesigned set of health insurance coverage questions. The redesigned income questions were implemented to a subsample of these 98,000 addresses using a probability split panel design. Approximately 68,000 addresses were eligible to receive a set of income questions similar to those used in the 2013 CPS ASEC and the remaining 30,000 addresses were eligible to receive the redesigned income questions. The source of these 2013 estimates is the portion of the CPS ASEC sample which received the redesigned income questions consistent with the 2015 CPS ASEC, approximately 30,000 addresses.

[3] Estimates reflect the implementation of an updated data processing system, allowing users to evaluate the impact, and should be used to make comparisons to 2018 and subsequent years.

Note: For changes in survey and data processing methodology, refer to footnotes in Appendix Table A-7 of the report, *Income and Poverty in the United States: 2020,* U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Reports, P60-273. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>.

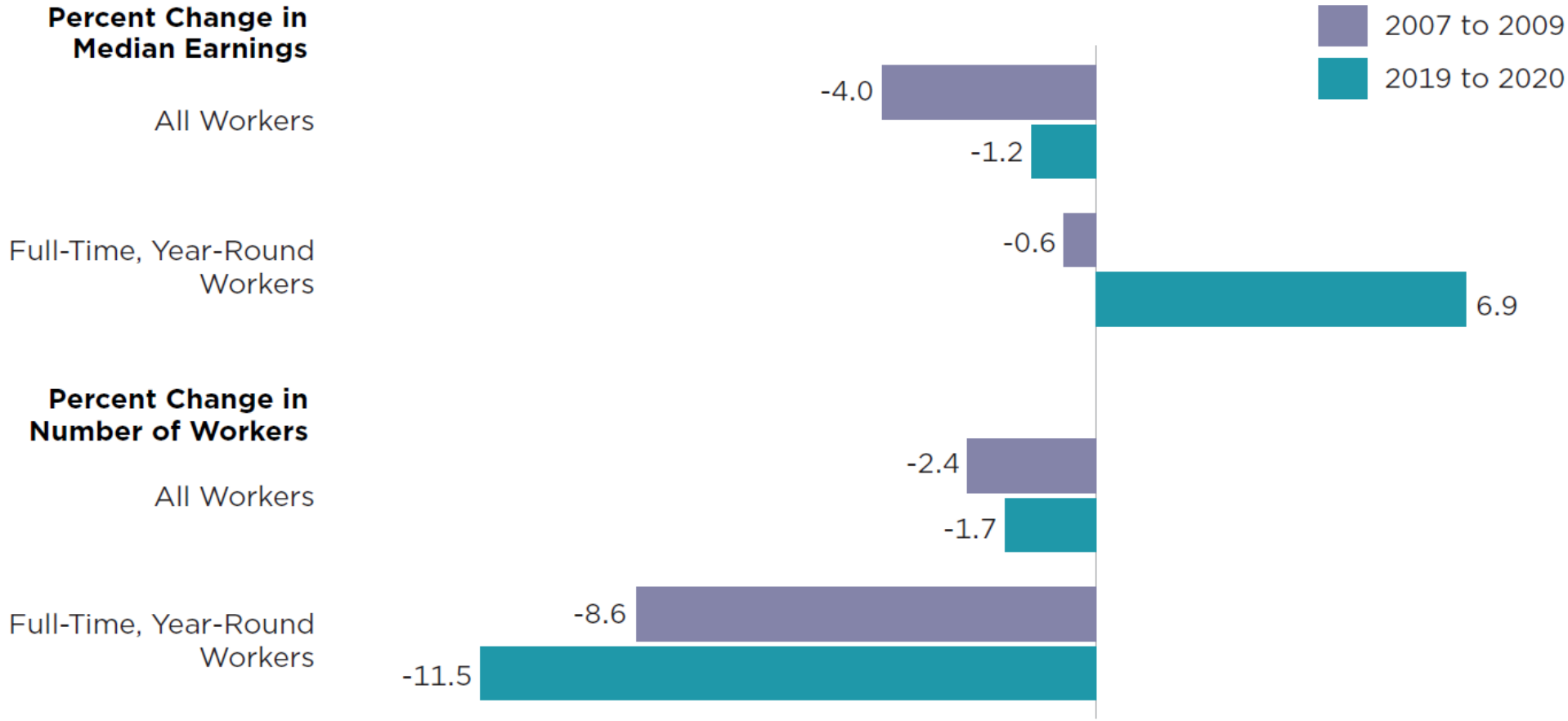
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1961 to 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Recessions

Peak month	Year	Trough month	Year
November	1948	October	1949
July	1953	May	1954
August	1957	April	1958
April	1960	February	1961
December	1969	November	1970
November	1973	March	1975
January	1980	July	1980
July	1981	November	1982
July	1990	March	1991
March	2001	November	2001
December	2007	June	2009
February	2020	April	2020

Source: National Bureau of Economic Research, <www.nber.org/research/data/us-business-cycle-expansions-and-contractions>.

Percent Change in Median Earnings and Number of Workers: 2007 to 2009 and 2019 to 2020



Notes: All changes are statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level. Workers aged 15 and older as of March of the following year with earnings.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2008, 2010, 2020, and 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Percent Change in Earnings and Number of Workers: 2007 to 2009 and 2019 to 2020

(People 15 years and older as of March of the following year with earnings. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>)

Characteristic	Percent change median earnings*				Percent change number of workers*			
	2007 to 2009		2019 to 2020		2007 to 2009		2019 to 2020	
	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)
PEOPLE WITH EARNINGS								
All Workers	*-4.0	0.53	*-1.2	0.60	*-2.4	0.44	*-1.7	0.51
Men	*-4.2	0.91	Z	2.34	*-3.0	0.53	*-1.6	0.69
Women	*-2.8	0.88	*-1.2	1.04	*-1.8	0.64	*-1.9	0.72
Full-Time, Year-Round Workers	*-0.6	0.55	*6.9	0.76	*-8.6	0.64	*-11.5	0.72
Men	1.0	1.01	*5.6	1.62	*-11.0	0.82	*-11.2	0.93
Women	-0.1	0.86	*6.5	0.87	*-5.3	1.04	*-11.9	1.14

*An asterisk preceding an estimate indicates change is statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

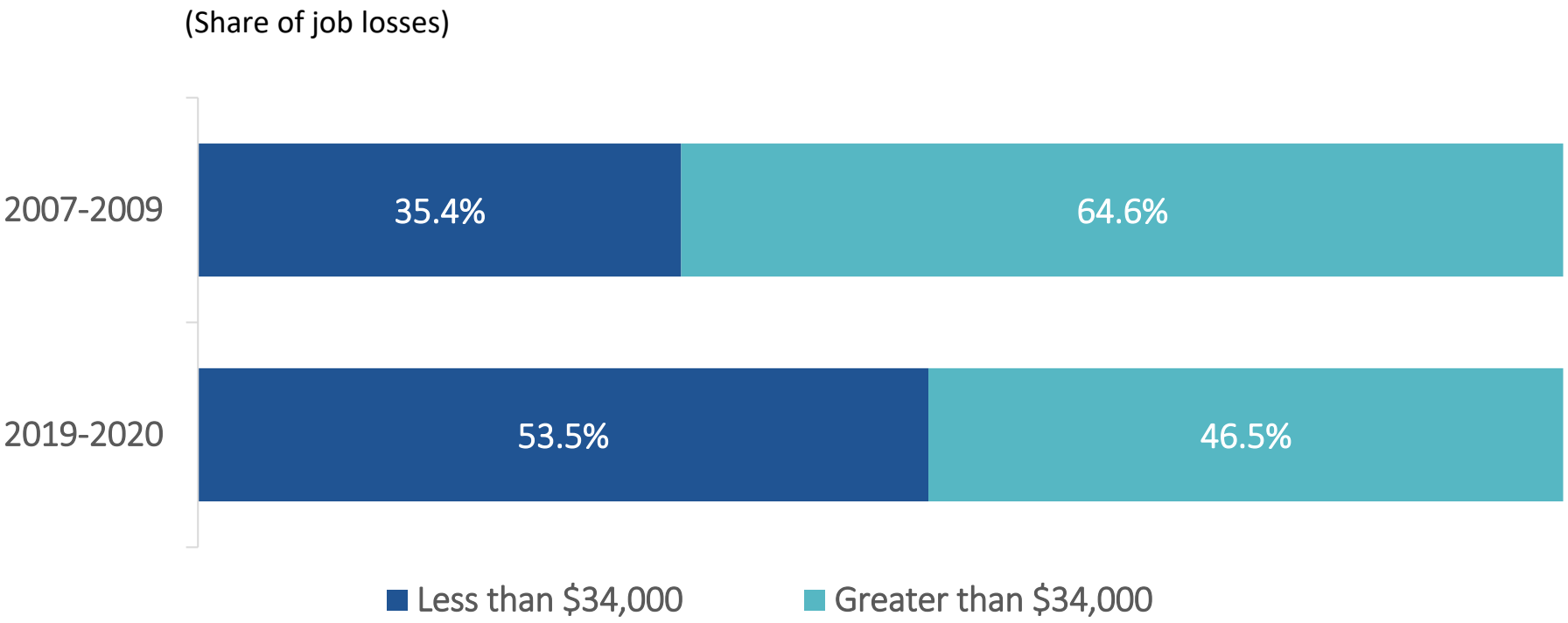
Z Rounds to zero.

[1] A margin of error (MOE) is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the MOE in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval. MOEs shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2008, 2010, 2020, and 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

United States® Census Bureau

Share of Full-time, Year-round Job Losses by Earnings: 2007 to 2009 and 2019 to 2020



United States® Census Bureau

Notes: All changes are statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level. Earnings in 2020 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Full-time, year-round workers aged 15 and older as of March of the following year with earnings.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2008, 2010, 2020, and 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Share of Full-time, Year-round Job Losses by Earnings: 2007 to 2009 and 2019 to 2020

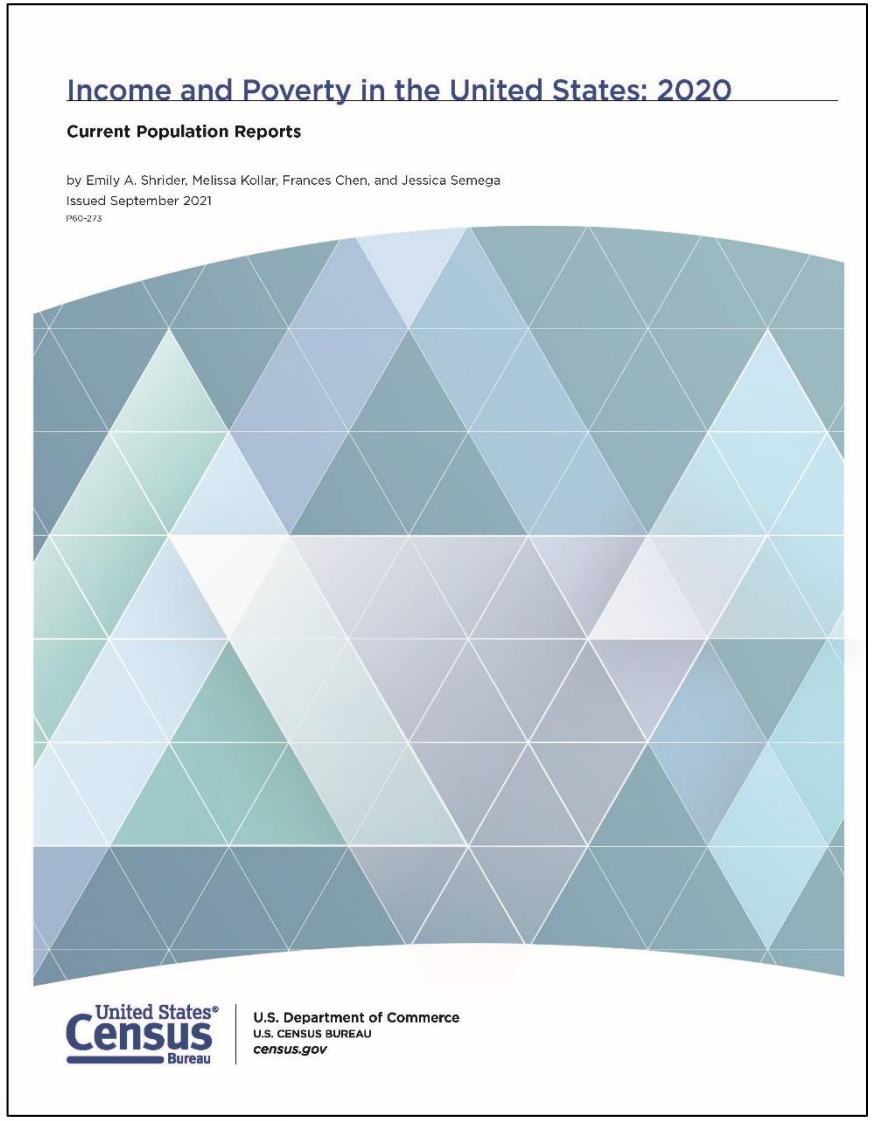
(Full-time, year-round workers aged 15 and older with earnings. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>)

Years	Earnings less than $34,000		Earnings greater than $34,000	
	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)
2007-2009	0.354	0.0744	0.646	0.0977
2019-2020	0.535	0.0621	0.465	0.0745

[1] A margin of error (MOE) is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the MOE in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval. MOEs shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2008, 2010, 2020, and 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

United States® Census Bureau



Highlights: Official Poverty

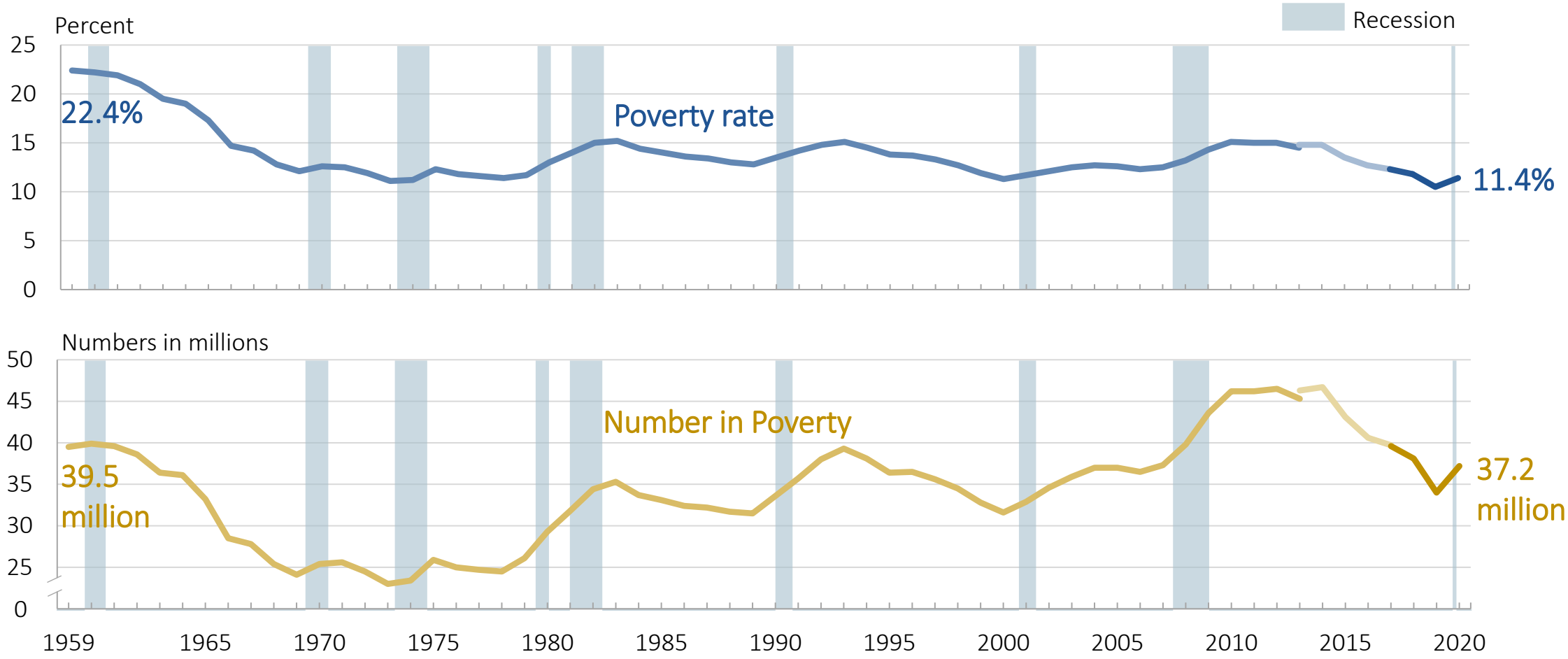
- The official poverty rate in 2020 was 11.4 percent, up 1.0 percentage point from 10.5 percent in 2019. This is the first increase in poverty after five consecutive annual declines.
- The number of people in poverty in 2020 was 37.2 million, approximately 3.3 million more than 2019.
- In 2020, a family with two adults and two children was categorized as “in poverty” if their income was less than $26,246 dollars.

United States® Census Bureau

Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2020 and 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Poverty Rate and Number in Poverty: 1959 to 2020



United States® Census Bureau

Notes: People as of March of the following year. The data from 2017 and beyond reflect the implementation of the updated processing system. The data for 2013 and beyond reflect the implementation of the redesigned income questions.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Poverty Rate and Number in Poverty: 1959 to 2020

(Numbers in millions, Rates in percent)

Year	Number in Poverty	Poverty Rate	Year	Number in Poverty	Poverty Rate	Year	Number in Poverty	Poverty Rate
1959	39.5	22.4	1989	31.5	12.8	2017 [1]	39.6	12.3
1960	39.9	22.2	1990	33.6	13.5	2018	38.1	11.8
1961	39.6	21.9	1991 [12]	35.7	14.2	2019	34.0	10.5
1962	38.6	21.0	1992 [11]	38.0	14.8	2020	37.2	11.4
1963	36.4	19.5	1993 [10]	39.3	15.1		0.0	0.0
1964	36.1	19.0	1994 [9]	38.1	14.5		0.0	0.0
1965	33.2	17.3	1995 [8]	36.4	13.8		0.0	0.0
1966	28.5	14.7	1996	36.5	13.7		0.0	0.0
1967 #	27.8	14.2	1997	35.6	13.3		0.0	0.0
1968	25.4	12.8	1998	34.5	12.7		0.0	0.0
1969	24.1	12.1	1999 [7]	32.8	11.9		0.0	0.0
1970	25.4	12.6	2000 [6]	31.6	11.3		0.0	0.0
1971 #	25.6	12.5	2001	32.9	11.7		0.0	0.0
1972 #	24.5	11.9	2002	34.6	12.1		0.0	0.0
1973	23.0	11.1	2003	35.9	12.5		0.0	0.0
1974 #	23.4	11.2	2004 [5]	37.0	12.7		0.0	0.0
1975	25.9	12.3	2005	37.0	12.6		0.0	0.0
1976	25.0	11.8	2006	36.5	12.3		0.0	0.0
1977	24.7	11.6	2007	37.3	12.5		0.0	0.0
1978	24.5	11.4	2008	39.8	13.2		0.0	0.0
1979 #	26.1	11.7	2009	43.6	14.3		0.0	0.0
1980	29.3	13.0	2010 [4]	46.2	15.1		0.0	0.0
1981 #	31.8	14.0	2011	46.2	15.0		0.0	0.0
1982	34.4	15.0	2012	46.5	15.0		0.0	0.0
1983	35.3	15.2	2013 [3]	45.3	14.5		0.0	0.0
1984 #	33.7	14.4	2013 [2]	46.3	14.8		0.0	0.0
1985 #	33.1	14.0	2014	46.7	14.8		0.0	0.0
1986	32.4	13.6	2015	43.1	13.5		0.0	0.0
1987 #	32.2	13.4	2016	40.6	12.7		0.0	0.0
1988 #	31.7	13	2017	39.7	12.3		0.0	0.0

For footnotes, see last slide of Poverty section.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC). For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>.

United States® Census Bureau

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December	2007	June	2009
March	2020	April	2020

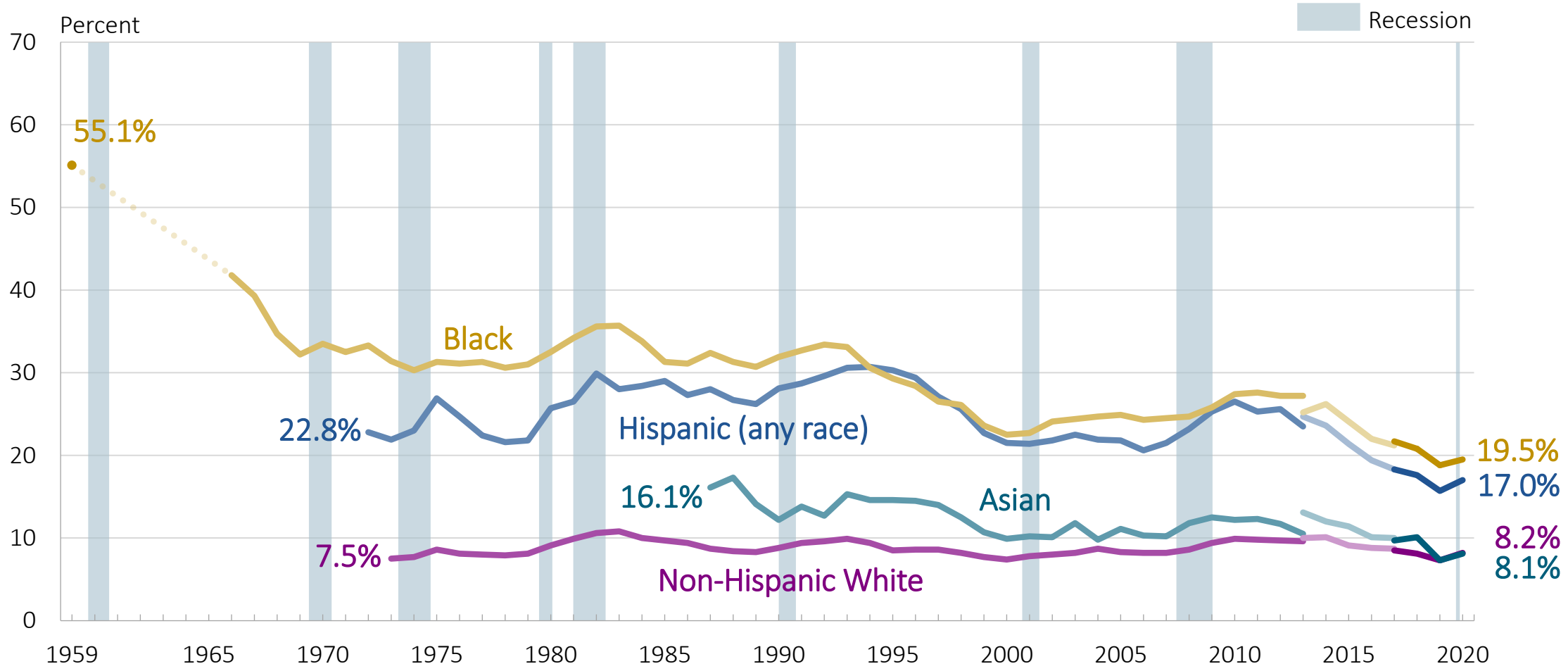
Source: National Bureau of Economic Research <www.nber.org/research/data/us-business-cycle-expansions-and-contractions>.

Weighted Average Poverty Thresholds in 2020

Size of family unit	Threshold
One person (unrelated individual)	13,171
Under 65 years	13,465
65 years and older	12,413
Two people	16,733
Householder under 65 years	17,331
Householder 65 years and older	15,644
Three people	20,591
Four people	26,496
Five people	31,417
Six people	35,499
Seven people	40,406
Eight people	44,755
Nine people or more	53,905

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2021 Annual Economic Supplement.

Poverty Rates by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2020



United States® Census Bureau

Notes: People as of March of the following year. The data from 2017 and beyond reflect the implementation of the updated processing system. The data for 2013 and beyond reflect the implementation of the redesigned income questions. Data for Black individuals is not available from 1960 to 1965.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Poverty Rates by Race[1] and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2020

(Percent)

Year	All races	White alone, not Hispanic	White, not Hispanic	Black alone	Black	Asian alone	Asian and Pacific Islander	Hispanic (any race)
1959	22.4	N	N	N	55.1	N	N	N
1960	22.2	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
1961	21.9	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
1962	21.0	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
1963	19.5	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
1964	19.0	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
1965 [21]	17.3	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
1966	14.7	N	N	N	41.8	N	N	N
1967	14.2	N	N	N	39.3	N	N	N
1968	12.8	N	N	N	34.7	N	N	N
1969	12.1	N	N	N	32.2	N	N	N
1970	12.6	N	N	N	33.5	N	N	N
1971 [20]	12.5	N	N	N	32.5	N	N	N
1972 [19]	11.9	N	N	N	33.3	N	N	22.8
1973	11.1	N	7.5	N	31.4	N	N	21.9
1974 [18]	11.2	N	7.7	N	30.3	N	N	23.0
1975	12.3	N	8.6	N	31.3	N	N	26.9
1976	11.8	N	8.1	N	31.1	N	N	24.7
1977	11.6	N	8.0	N	31.3	N	N	22.4
1978	11.4	N	7.9	N	30.6	N	N	21.6
1979 [17]	11.7	N	8.1	N	31.0	N	N	21.8
1980	13.0	N	9.1	N	32.5	N	N	25.7
1981 [16]	14.0	N	9.9	N	34.2	N	N	26.5
1982	15.0	N	10.6	N	35.6	N	N	29.9
1983	15.2	N	10.8	N	35.7	N	N	28.0
1984 [15]	14.4	N	10.0	N	33.8	N	N	28.4
1985 [14]	14.0	N	9.7	N	31.3	N	N	29.0
1986	13.6	N	9.4	N	31.1	N	N	27.3
1987 [13]	13.4	N	8.7	N	32.4	N	16.1	28.0
1988 [13]	13.0	N	8.4	N	31.3	N	17.3	26.7
1989	12.8	N	8.3	N	30.7	N	14.1	26.2
1990	13.5	N	8.8	N	31.9	N	12.2	28.1
1991 [12]	14.2	N	9.4	N	32.7	N	13.8	28.7
1992 [11]	14.8	N	9.6	N	33.4	N	12.7	29.6
1993 [10]	15.1	N	9.9	N	33.1	N	15.3	30.6
1994 [9]	14.5	N	9.4	N	30.6	N	14.6	30.7
1995 [8]	13.8	N	8.5	N	29.3	N	14.6	30.3
1996	13.7	N	8.6	N	28.4	N	14.5	29.4
1997	13.3	N	8.6	N	26.5	N	14.0	27.1
1998	12.7	N	8.2	N	26.1	N	12.5	25.6
1999 [7]	11.9	N	7.7	N	23.6	N	10.7	22.7
2000 [6]	11.3	N	7.4	N	22.5	N	9.9	21.5
2001	11.7	N	7.8	N	22.7	N	10.2	21.4
2002	12.1	8.0	N	24.1	N	10.1	N	21.8
2003	12.5	8.2	N	24.4	N	11.8	N	22.5
2004 [5]	12.7	8.7	N	24.7	N	9.8	N	21.9
2005	12.6	8.3	N	24.9	N	11.1	N	21.8
2006	12.3	8.2	N	24.3	N	10.3	N	20.6
2007	12.5	8.2	N	24.5	N	10.2	N	21.5
2008	13.2	8.6	N	24.7	N	11.8	N	23.2
2009	14.3	9.4	N	25.8	N	12.5	N	25.3
2010 [4]	15.1	9.9	N	27.4	N	12.2	N	26.5
2011	15.0	9.8	N	27.6	N	12.3	N	25.3
2012	15.0	9.7	N	27.2	N	11.7	N	25.6
2013 [3]	14.5	9.6	N	27.2	N	10.5	N	23.5
2013 [2]	14.8	10.0	N	25.2	N	13.1	N	24.7
2014	14.8	10.1	N	26.2	N	12.0	N	23.6
2015	13.5	9.1	N	24.1	N	11.4	N	21.4
2016	12.7	8.8	N	22.0	N	10.1	N	19.4
2017	12.3	8.7	N	21.2	N	10.0	N	18.3
2017 [1]	12.3	8.5	N	21.7	N	9.7	N	18.3
2018	11.8	8.1	N	20.8	N	10.1	N	17.6
2019	10.5	7.3	N	18.8	N	7.3	N	15.7
2020	11.4	8.2	N	19.5	N	8.1	N	17.0

N Not available.

Footnotes available on last slide of Poverty section

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>.

Recessions

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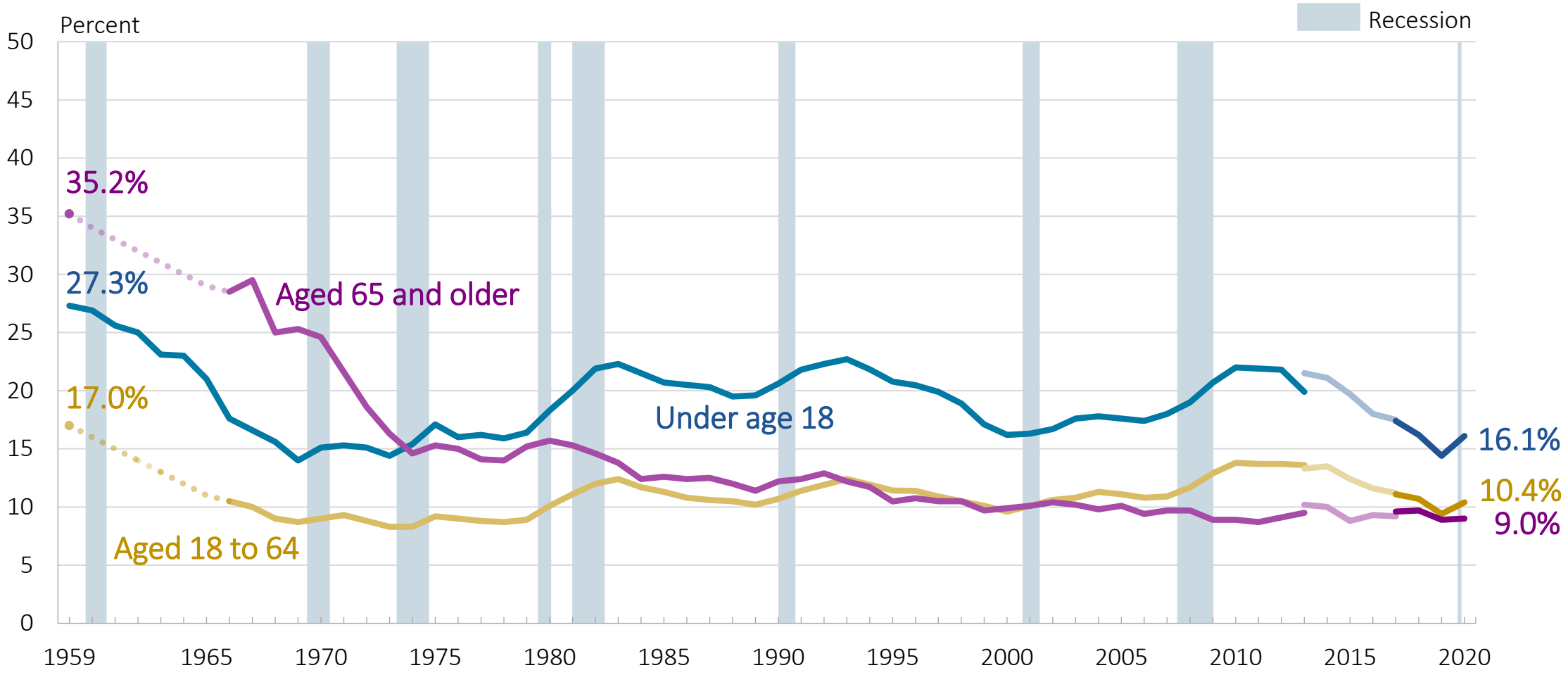
March	2001	November	2001
December	2007	June	2009
March	2020	April	2020

Source: National Bureau of Economic Research
www.nber.org/research/data/us-business-cycle-expansions-and-contractions

Poverty Rates by Age: 1959 to 2020



Notes: People as of March of the following year. The data from 2017 and beyond reflect the implementation of the updated processing system. The data for 2013 and beyond reflect the implementation of the redesigned income questions. Data for people aged 18 to 64 and 65 and older are not available from 1960 to 1965.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Poverty Rates by Age: 1959 to 2019

(Percent)

Year	Under age18	Aged 18 to 64	Aged 65 and older	Year	Under age18	Aged 18 to 64	Aged 65 and older	Year	Under age18	Aged 18 to 64	Aged 65 and older
1959	27.3	17.0	35.2	1989	19.6	10.2	11.4	2017 [1]	17.4	11.1	9.6
1960	26.9	N	N	1990	20.6	10.7	12.2	2018	16.2	10.7	9.7
1961	25.6	N	N	1991 [12]	21.8	11.4	12.4	2019	14.4	9.4	8.9
1962	25.0	N	N	1992 [11]	22.3	11.9	12.9	2020	16.1	10.4	9
1963	23.1	N	N	1993 [10]	22.7	12.4	12.2				
1964	23.0	N	N	1994 [9]	21.8	11.9	11.7				
1965	21.0	N	N	1995 [8]	20.8	11.4	10.5				
1966	17.6	10.5	28.5	1996	20.5	11.4	10.8				
1967 [21]	16.6	10.0	29.5	1997	19.9	10.9	10.5				
1968	15.6	9.0	25.0	1998	18.9	10.5	10.5				
1969	14.0	8.7	25.3	1999 [7]	17.1	10.1	9.7				
1970	15.1	9.0	24.6	2000 [6]	16.2	9.6	9.9				
1971 [20]	15.3	9.3	21.6	2001	16.3	10.1	10.1				
1972 [19]	15.1	8.8	18.6	2002	16.7	10.6	10.4				
1973	14.4	8.3	16.3	2003	17.6	10.8	10.2				
1974 [18]	15.4	8.3	14.6	2004 [5]	17.8	11.3	9.8				
1975	17.1	9.2	15.3	2005	17.6	11.1	10.1				
1976	16.0	9.0	15.0	2006	17.4	10.8	9.4				
1977	16.2	8.8	14.1	2007	18.0	10.9	9.7				
1978	15.9	8.7	14.0	2008	19.0	11.7	9.7				
1979 [17]	16.4	8.9	15.2	2009	20.7	12.9	8.9				
1980	18.3	10.1	15.7	2010 [4]	22.0	13.8	8.9				
1981 [16]	20.0	11.1	15.3	2011	21.9	13.7	8.7				
1982	21.9	12.0	14.6	2012	21.8	13.7	9.1				
1983	22.3	12.4	13.8	2013 [3]	19.9	13.6	9.5				
1984 [15]	21.5	11.7	12.4	2013 [2]	21.5	13.3	10.2				
1985 [14]	20.7	11.3	12.6	2014	21.1	13.5	10.0				
1986	20.5	10.8	12.4	2015	19.7	12.4	8.8				
1987 [13]	20.3	10.6	12.5	2016	18.0	11.6	9.3				
1988 [13]	19.5	10.5	12.0	2017	17.5	11.2	9.2				

N Not available.

Footnotes available on last slide of Poverty section

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC). For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>.

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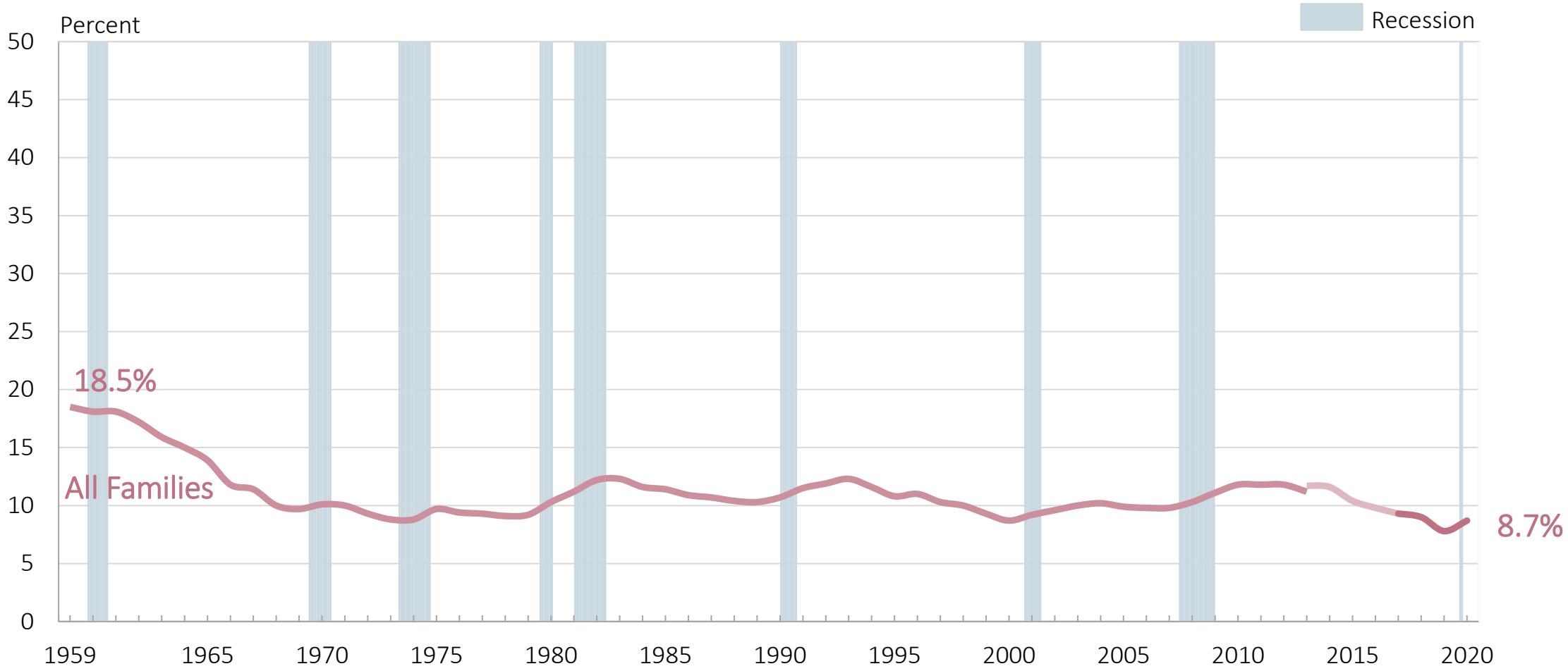
Source: National Bureau of Economic Research
www.nber.org/research/data/us-business-cycle-expansions-and-contractions

United States® Census Bureau

Family Poverty Rates by Type: 1959 to 2020



Notes: Families as of March of the following year. The data from 2017 and beyond reflect the implementation of the updated processing system. The data for 2013 and beyond reflect the implementation of the redesigned income questions.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Poverty Rates by Family Type: 1959 to 2020

(Percent)

Year	All Families	Married couple	Male householder, no spouse	Female householder, no spouse
1959	18.5	N	N	42.6
1960	18.1	N	N	42.4
1961	18.1	N	N	42.1
1962	17.2	N	N	42.9
1963	15.9	N	N	40.4
1964	15.0	N	N	36.4
1965	13.9	N	N	38.4
1966	11.8	N	N	33.1
1967 [21]	11.4	N	N	33.3
1968	10.0	N	N	32.3
1969	9.7	N	N	32.7
1970	10.1	N	N	32.5
1971 [20]	10.0	N	N	33.9
1972 [19]	9.3	N	N	32.7
1973	8.8	5.3	10.7	32.2
1974 [18]	8.8	5.3	8.9	32.1
1975	9.7	6.1	8.0	32.5
1976	9.4	5.5	10.8	33.0
1977	9.3	5.3	11.1	31.7
1978	9.1	5.2	9.2	31.4
1979 [17]	9.2	5.4	10.2	30.4
1980	10.3	6.2	11.0	32.7
1981 [16]	11.2	6.8	10.3	34.6
1982	12.2	7.6	14.4	36.3
1983	12.3	7.6	13.2	36.0
1984 [15]	11.6	6.9	13.1	34.5
1985 [14]	11.4	6.7	12.9	34.0
1986	10.9	6.1	11.4	34.6
1987 [13]	10.7	5.8	12.0	34.2
1988 [13]	10.4	5.6	11.8	33.4
1989	10.3	5.6	12.1	32.2
1990	10.7	5.7	12.0	33.4
1991 [12]	11.5	6.0	13.0	35.6
1992 [11]	11.9	6.4	15.8	35.4
1993 [10]	12.3	6.5	16.8	35.6
1994 [3]	11.6	6.1	17.0	34.6
1995 [8]	10.8	5.6	14.0	32.4
1996	11.0	5.6	13.8	32.6
1997	10.3	5.2	13.0	31.6
1998	10.0	5.3	12.0	29.9
1999 [7]	9.3	4.9	11.8	27.8
2000 [6]	8.7	4.7	11.3	25.4
2001	9.2	4.9	13.1	26.4
2002	9.6	5.3	12.1	26.5
2003	10.0	5.4	13.5	28.0
2004 [5]	10.2	5.5	13.4	28.3
2005	9.9	5.1	13.0	28.7
2006	9.8	4.9	13.2	28.3
2007	9.8	4.9	13.6	28.3
2008	10.3	5.5	13.8	28.7
2009	11.1	5.8	16.9	29.9
2010 [4]	11.8	6.3	15.8	31.7
2011	11.8	6.2	16.1	31.2
2012	11.8	6.3	16.4	30.9
2013 [3]	11.2	5.8	15.9	30.6
2013 [2]	11.7	5.7	16.1	32.2
2014	11.6	6.2	15.7	30.6
2015	10.4	5.4	14.9	28.2
2016	9.8	5.1	13.1	26.6
2017	9.3	4.9	12.4	25.7
2017 [1]	9.3	4.7	13.4	26.2
2018	9.0	4.7	12.7	24.9
2019	7.8	4	11.5	22.2
2020	8.7	4.7	11.4	23.4

N Not available.

Footnotes available on last slide of poverty section

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC). For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>.

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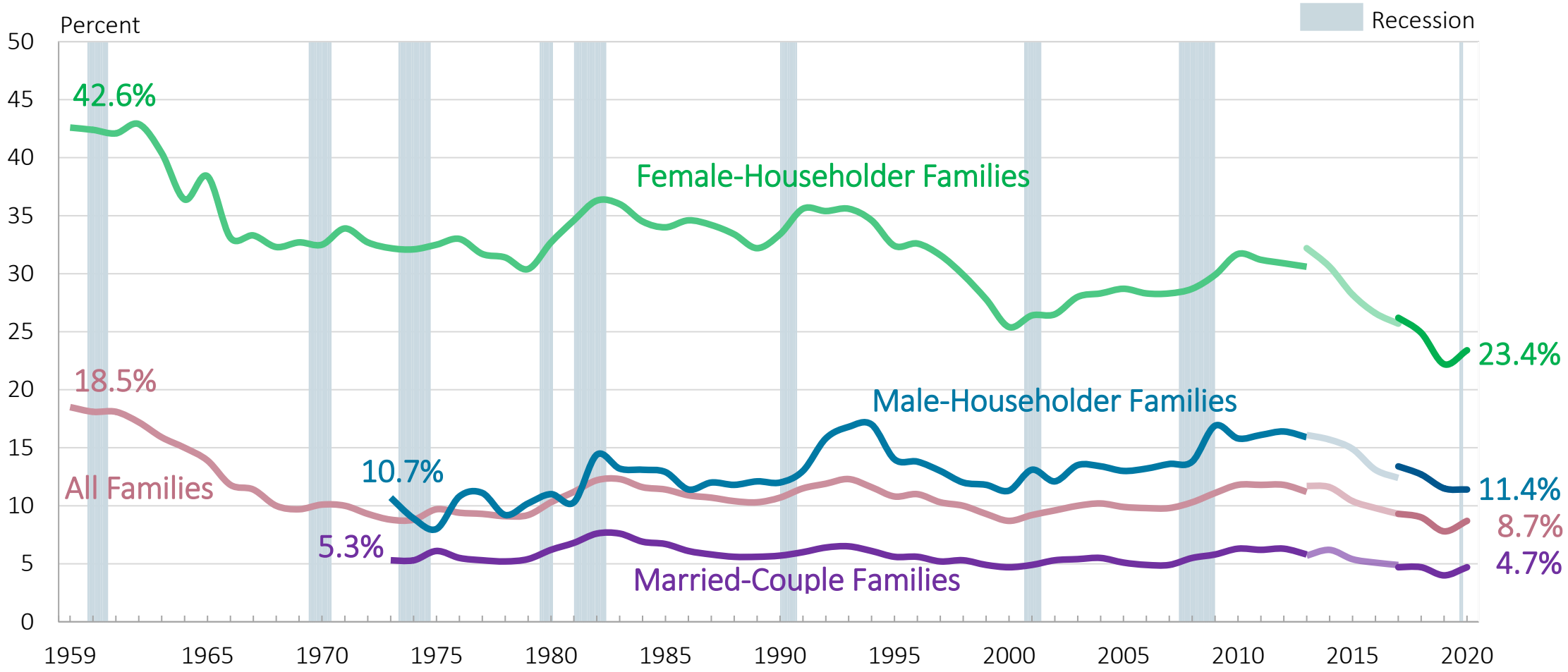
July	1981	November	1982
July	1990	March	1991
March	2001	November	2001
December	2007	June	2009
March	2020	April	2020

Source: National Bureau of Economic Research <www.nber.org/research/data/us-business-cycle-expansions-and-contractions>.

Family Poverty Rates by Type: 1959 to 2020



Notes: Families as of March of the following year. The data from 2017 and beyond reflect the implementation of the updated processing system. The data for 2013 and beyond reflect the implementation of the redesigned income questions.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Poverty Rates by Family Type: 1959 to 2020

(Percent)

Year	All Families	Married couple	Male householder, no spouse	Female householder, no spouse
1959	18.5	N	N	42.6
1960	18.1	N	N	42.4
1961	18.1	N	N	42.1
1962	17.2	N	N	42.9
1963	15.9	N	N	40.4
1964	15.0	N	N	36.4
1965	13.9	N	N	38.4
1966	11.8	N	N	33.1
1967 [21]	11.4	N	N	33.3
1968	10.0	N	N	32.3
1969	9.7	N	N	32.7
1970	10.1	N	N	32.5
1971 [20]	10.0	N	N	33.9
1972 [19]	9.3	N	N	32.7
1973	8.8	5.3	10.7	32.2
1974 [18]	8.8	5.3	8.9	32.1
1975	9.7	6.1	8.0	32.5
1976	9.4	5.5	10.8	33.0
1977	9.3	5.3	11.1	31.7
1978	9.1	5.2	9.2	31.4
1979 [17]	9.2	5.4	10.2	30.4
1980	10.3	6.2	11.0	32.7
1981 [16]	11.2	6.8	10.3	34.6
1982	12.2	7.6	14.4	36.3
1983	12.3	7.6	13.2	36.0
1984 [15]	11.6	6.9	13.1	34.5
1985 [14]	11.4	6.7	12.9	34.0
1986	10.9	6.1	11.4	34.6
1987 [13]	10.7	5.8	12.0	34.2
1988 [13]	10.4	5.6	11.8	33.4
1989	10.3	5.6	12.1	32.2
1990	10.7	5.7	12.0	33.4
1991 [12]	11.5	6.0	13.0	35.6
1992 [11]	11.9	6.4	15.8	35.4
1993 [10]	12.3	6.5	16.8	35.6
1994 [3]	11.6	6.1	17.0	34.6
1995 [8]	10.8	5.6	14.0	32.4
1996	11.0	5.6	13.8	32.6
1997	10.3	5.2	13.0	31.6
1998	10.0	5.3	12.0	29.9
1999 [7]	9.3	4.9	11.8	27.8
2000 [6]	8.7	4.7	11.3	25.4
2001	9.2	4.9	13.1	26.4
2002	9.6	5.3	12.1	26.5
2003	10.0	5.4	13.5	28.0
2004 [5]	10.2	5.5	13.4	28.3
2005	9.9	5.1	13.0	28.7
2006	9.8	4.9	13.2	28.3
2007	9.8	4.9	13.6	28.3
2008	10.3	5.5	13.8	28.7
2009	11.1	5.8	16.9	29.9
2010 [4]	11.8	6.3	15.8	31.7
2011	11.8	6.2	16.1	31.2
2012	11.8	6.3	16.4	30.9
2013 [3]	11.2	5.8	15.9	30.6
2013 [2]	11.7	5.7	16.1	32.2
2014	11.6	6.2	15.7	30.6
2015	10.4	5.4	14.9	28.2
2016	9.8	5.1	13.1	26.6
2017	9.3	4.9	12.4	25.7
2017 [1]	9.3	4.7	13.4	26.2
2018	9.0	4.7	12.7	24.9
2019	7.8	4	11.5	22.2
2020	8.7	4.7	11.4	23.4

N Not available.

Footnotes available on last slide of poverty section

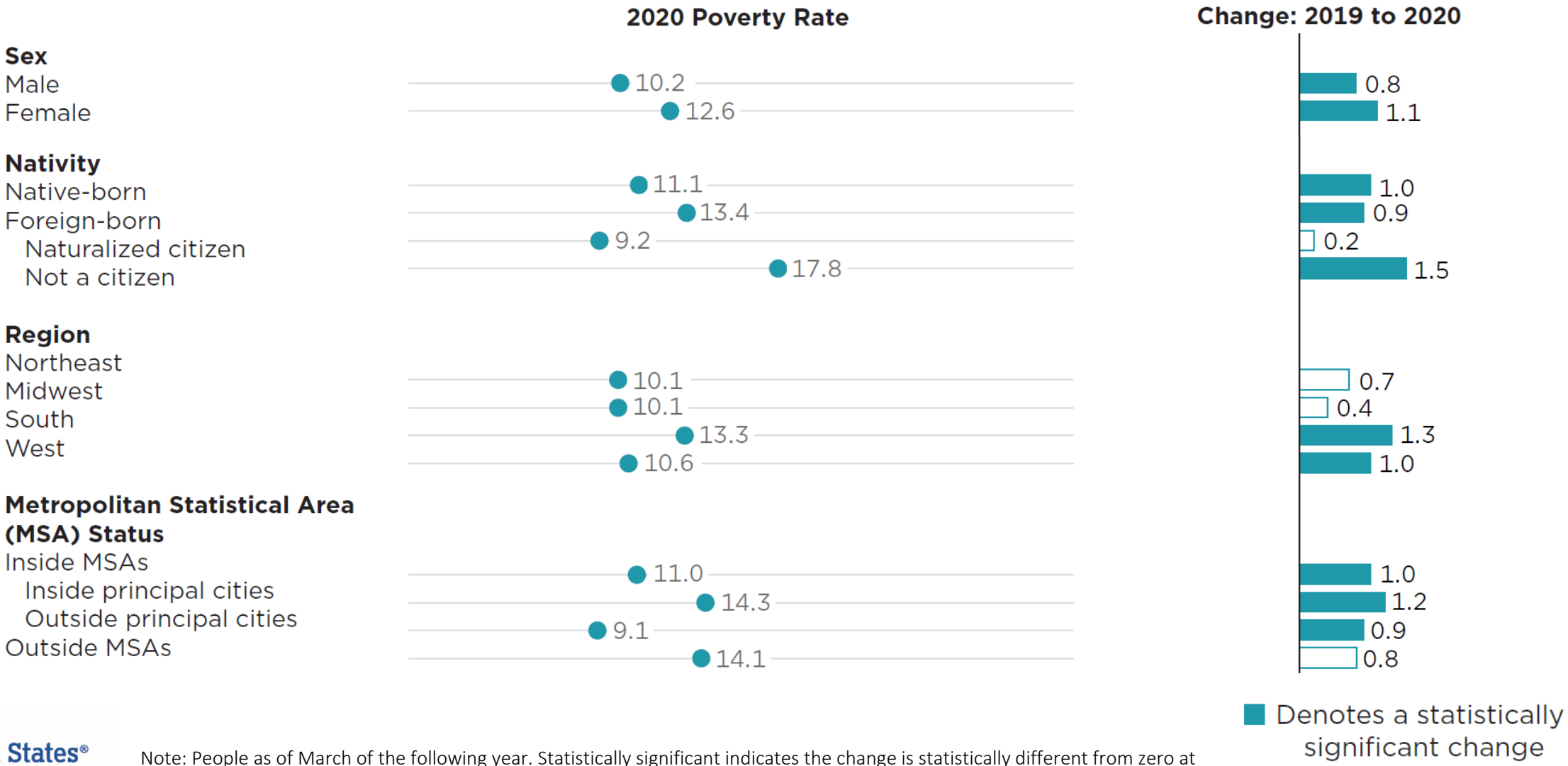
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC). For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>.

Recessions

Peak month	Year	Trough month	Year
November	1948	October	1949
July	1953	May	1954
August	1957	April	1958
April	1960	February	1961
December	1969	November	1970
November	1973	March	1975
January	1980	July	1980
July	1981	November	1982
July	1990	March	1991
March	2001	November	2001
December	2007	June	2009
March	2020	April	2020

Source: National Bureau of Economic Research <www.nber.org/research/data/us-business-cycle-expansions-and-contractions>.

Poverty Rates and Percentage Point Change by Selected Characteristics: 2019 to 2020



Note: People as of March of the following year. Statistically significant indicates the change is statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2020 and 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

United States Census Bureau

Table B-1.

People in Poverty by Selected Characteristics: 2019 and 2020

(Populations in thousands. Margins of error in thousands or percentage points as appropriate. Population as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>)

Characteristic	2019					2020					Change in poverty (2020 less 2019)*	
		Below poverty					Below poverty					
	Total	Number	Margin of error[1] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[1] (±)	Total	Number	Margin of error[1] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[1] (±)	Number	Percent
PEOPLE												
Total	**324,754**	**33,984**	**799**	**10.5**	**0.2**	**325,713**	**37,247**	**886**	**11.4**	**0.3**	***3,262**	***1.0**
Race[2] and Hispanic Origin												
White	248,086	22,512	611	9.1	0.2	247,865	25,007	663	10.1	0.3	*2,495	*1.0
White, not Hispanic	194,643	14,152	463	7.3	0.2	194,319	15,942	510	8.2	0.3	*1,790	*0.9
Black	42,965	8,073	389	18.8	0.9	43,355	8,472	415	19.5	1.0	399	0.8
Asian	19,926	1,464	151	7.3	0.8	20,155	1,629	173	8.1	0.8	165	0.7
Hispanic (any race)	60,602	9,545	437	15.7	0.7	61,196	10,409	474	17.0	0.8	*864	*1.3
Sex												
Male	159,170	14,976	433	9.4	0.3	159,699	16,334	460	10.2	0.3	*1,358	*0.8
Female	165,584	19,008	474	11.5	0.3	166,014	20,912	537	12.6	0.3	*1,904	*1.1
Age												
Under age 18	72,637	10,466	366	14.4	0.5	72,295	11,607	411	16.1	0.6	*1,141	*1.6
Aged 18 to 64	197,475	18,660	514	9.4	0.3	197,582	20,640	524	10.4	0.3	*1,979	*1.0
Aged 65 and older	54,642	4,858	200	8.9	0.4	55,836	5,000	243	9.0	0.4	142	0.1
Nativity												
Native-born	279,867	28,342	686	10.1	0.2	280,926	31,230	781	11.1	0.3	*2,889	*1.0
Foreign-born	44,886	5,643	294	12.6	0.7	44,787	6,016	314	13.4	0.7	374	*0.9
Naturalized citizen	22,746	2,038	152	9.0	0.7	22,664	2,078	153	9.2	0.6	40	0.2
Not a citizen	22,140	3,605	224	16.3	1.0	22,123	3,939	260	17.8	1.1	*334	*1.5
Region												
Northeast	55,096	5,177	327	9.4	0.6	54,786	5,555	340	10.1	0.6	377	0.7
Midwest	67,528	6,518	394	9.7	0.6	67,461	6,812	371	10.1	0.6	294	0.4
South	124,145	14,845	584	12.0	0.5	125,384	16,619	620	13.3	0.5	*1,774	*1.3
West	77,985	7,443	382	9.5	0.5	78,081	8,261	409	10.6	0.5	*818	*1.0
Residence[3]												
Inside metropolitan statistical areas	282,407	28,350	816	10.0	0.3	283,456	31,297	852	11.0	0.3	*2,947	*1.0
Inside principal cities	104,724	13,702	599	13.1	0.5	105,849	15,115	631	14.3	0.5	*1,412	*1.2
Outside principal cities	177,683	14,647	614	8.2	0.3	177,606	16,182	614	9.1	0.3	*1,535	*0.9
Outside metropolitan statistical areas	42,346	5,635	514	13.3	0.8	42,257	5,950	575	14.1	0.9	315	0.8
Work Experience												
Total, aged 18 to 64	197,475	18,660	514	9.4	0.3	197,582	20,640	524	10.4	0.3	*1,979	*1.0
All workers	154,593	7,324	256	4.7	0.2	152,246	7,593	266	5.0	0.2	269	*0.2
Worked full-time, year-round	112,600	2,291	146	2.0	0.1	99,404	1,609	121	1.6	0.1	*-682	*-0.4
Less than full-time, year-round	41,993	5,033	208	12.0	0.5	52,842	5,984	231	11.3	0.4	*951	*-0.7
Did not work at least 1 week	42,882	11,337	374	26.4	0.8	45,336	13,047	392	28.8	0.7	*1,710	*2.3
Disability Status[4]												
Total, aged 18 to 64	197,475	18,660	514	9.4	0.3	197,582	20,640	524	10.4	0.3	*1,979	*1.0
With a disability	14,439	3,252	166	22.5	1.1	14,559	3,643	183	25.0	1.1	*391	*2.5
With no disability	182,062	15,347	465	8.4	0.3	181,934	16,966	465	9.3	0.3	*1,620	*0.9
Educational Attainment												
Total, aged 25 and older	223,058	19,662	487	8.8	0.2	224,580	21,443	540	9.5	0.2	*1,781	*0.7
No high school diploma	20,208	4,796	227	23.7	1.0	20,054	4,953	219	24.7	1.0	157	1.0
High school, no college	61,597	7,076	263	11.5	0.4	62,547	8,273	290	13.2	0.4	*1,196	*1.7
Some college	57,552	4,490	203	7.8	0.3	56,942	4,781	210	8.4	0.4	*292	*0.6
Bachelor's degree or higher	83,701	3,300	191	3.9	0.2	85,037	3,436	214	4.0	0.2	136	0.1

* An asterisk preceding an estimate indicates change is statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

[1] A margin of error (MOE) is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the MOE in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval. MOEs shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights.

[2] Federal surveys give respondents the option of reporting more than one race. Therefore, two basic ways of defining a race group are possible. A group, such as Asian, may be defined as those who reported Asian and no other race (the race-alone or single-race concept) or as those who reported Asian regardless of whether they also reported another race (the race-alone-or-in-combination concept). This table shows data using the first approach (race alone). The use of the single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches. Data for American Indians and Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders, and those reporting two or more races are not shown separately.

[3] Information on metropolitan statistical areas and principal cities is available at <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/metro-micro/about/glossary.html>.

[4] The sum of those with and without a disability does not equal the total because disability status is not defined for individuals in the U.S. armed forces.

Note: Details may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2020 and 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Historical Poverty Footnotes

N Not available.

[1] Estimates reflect the implementation of an updated processing system and should be used to make comparisons to 2018 and subsequent years.

[2] The 2014 CPS ASEC included redesigned questions for income and health insurance coverage. All of the approximately 98,000 addresses were eligible to receive the redesigned set of health insurance coverage questions. The redesigned income questions were implemented to a subsample of the 98,000 addresses using a probability split panel design. Approximately 68,000 addresses were eligible to receive a set of income questions similar to those used in the 2013 CPS ASEC, and the remaining 30,000 addresses were eligible to receive the redesigned income questions. The source of these 2013 estimates is the portion of the CPS ASEC sample that received the redesigned income questions, approximately 30,000 addresses.

[3] The source of these 2013 estimates is the portion of the CPS ASEC sample that received the income questions consistent with the 2013 CPS ASEC, approximately 68,000 addresses.

[4] Implementation of 2010 Census-based population controls.

[5] Data have been revised to reflect a correction to the weights in the 2005 CPS ASEC.

[6] Implementation of a 28,000 household expansion.

[7] Implementation of 2000 Census-based population controls.

[8] Full implementation of 1990 Census-based sample design and metropolitan definitions, 7,000 household sample reduction, and revised editing of responses on race.

[9] Introduction of 1990 Census sample design.

[10] Data collection method changed from paper and pencil to computer-assisted interviewing. In addition, the 1994 CPS ASEC was revised to allow for the coding of different income amounts on selected questionnaire items. Limits either increased or decreased in the following categories: earnings limits increased to $999,999; social security limits increased to $49,999; supplemental security income and public assistance limits increased to $24,999; veterans' benefits limits increased to $99,999; child support and alimony limits decreased to $49,999.

[11] Implementation of 1990 Census population controls.

[12] Estimates are revised to correct for nine omitted weights from the original 1992 CPS ASEC. More information is available in "Money Income of Households, Families, and Persons in the United States: 1992," P60-184.

[13] Estimates reflect the implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system and are also revised to reflect corrections to the files after publication of the 1988 advance report "Money Income and Poverty Status in the United States: 1988," P60-166.

[14] Full implementation of 1980 Census-based sample design.

[15] Implementation of Hispanic population weighting controls and introduction of 1980 Census-based sample design.

[16] Implemented three technical changes to the poverty definition. More information is available in "Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1980," P60-133.

[17] Implementation of 1980 Census population controls. Questionnaire expanded to show 27 possible values from 51 possible sources of income.

[18] Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system. Questionnaire expanded to ask 11 income questions.

[19] Full implementation of 1970 Census-based sample design.

[20] Introduction of 1970 Census sample design and population controls.

[21] Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system.

[22] Beginning with the 2003 CPS ASEC, respondents were allowed to choose one or more races. White alone refers to people who reported White and did not report any other race category. The use of this single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing the data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches.

[23] For the year 2001 and earlier, the CPS ASEC allowed respondents to report only one race group.

[24] Black alone refers to people who reported Black and did not report any other race category.

[25] Asian alone refers to people who reported Asian and did not report any other race category.

[26] Because Hispanics may be any race, data in this report for Hispanics overlap with data for racial groups. Being Hispanic was reported by 16.0 percent of White householders who reported only one race, 5.3 percent of Black householders who reported only one race, and 2.7 percent of Asian householders who reported only one race. Data users should exercise caution when interpreting aggregate results for the Hispanic population and for race groups because these populations consist of many distinct groups that differ in socioeconomic characteristics, culture, and recency of immigration. Data were first collected for Hispanics in 1972.

Note: Before 1979, unrelated subfamilies were included in all families. Beginning in 1979, unrelated subfamilies are excluded from all families. An unrelated subfamily is defined as a married couple family with or without children or a single parent with one or more own, never-married, children under the age of 18 living in a household and not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

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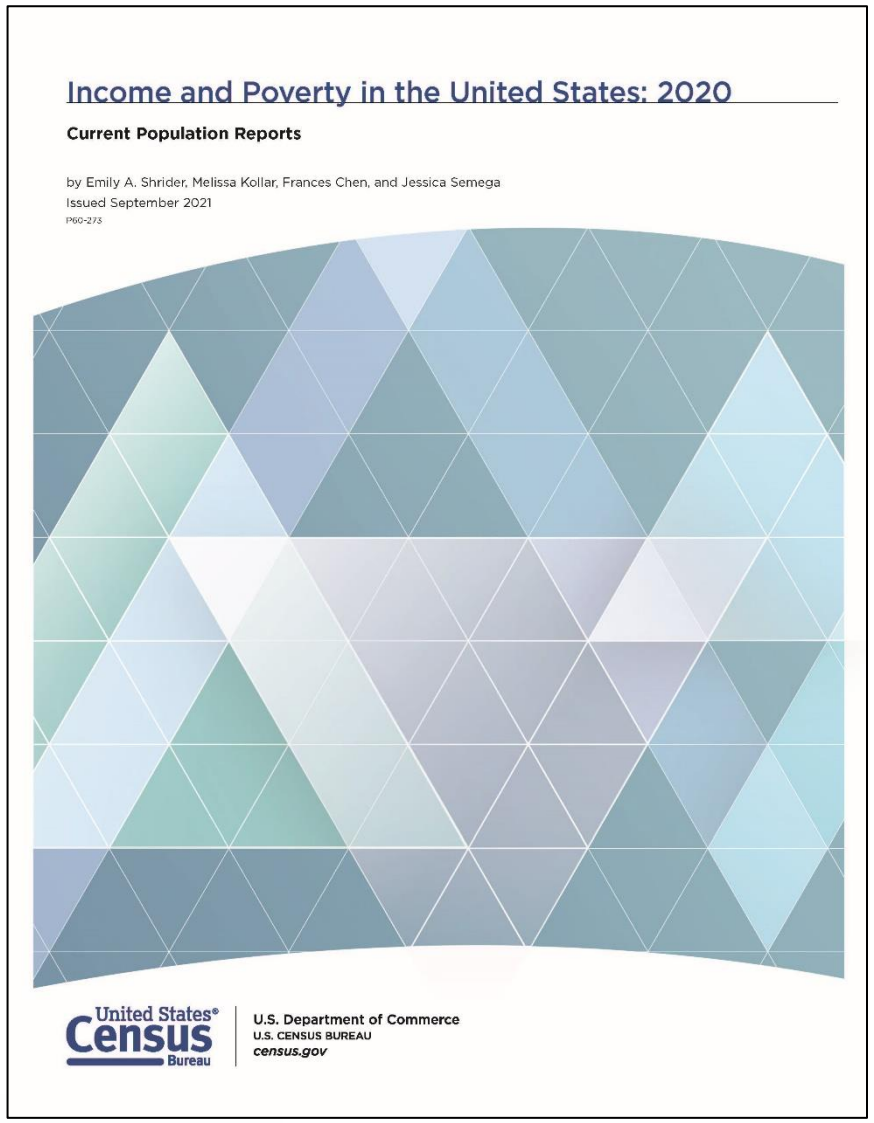

For more information:

- *Income and Poverty in the United States: 2020*
- Detailed and Historical Tables
- Poverty Thresholds
- Research Matters
  - How did the Pandemic Affect Survey Response: Using Administrative Data to Evaluate Nonresponse in the 2021 Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement
- America Counts: Stories Behind the Numbers
  - Did Unemployment Insurance Lower Official Poverty Rates in 2020?
  - Workers' Earnings Decline Overall During Pandemic But Increase For Full-Time, Year-Round Workers

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Supplemental Poverty Measure

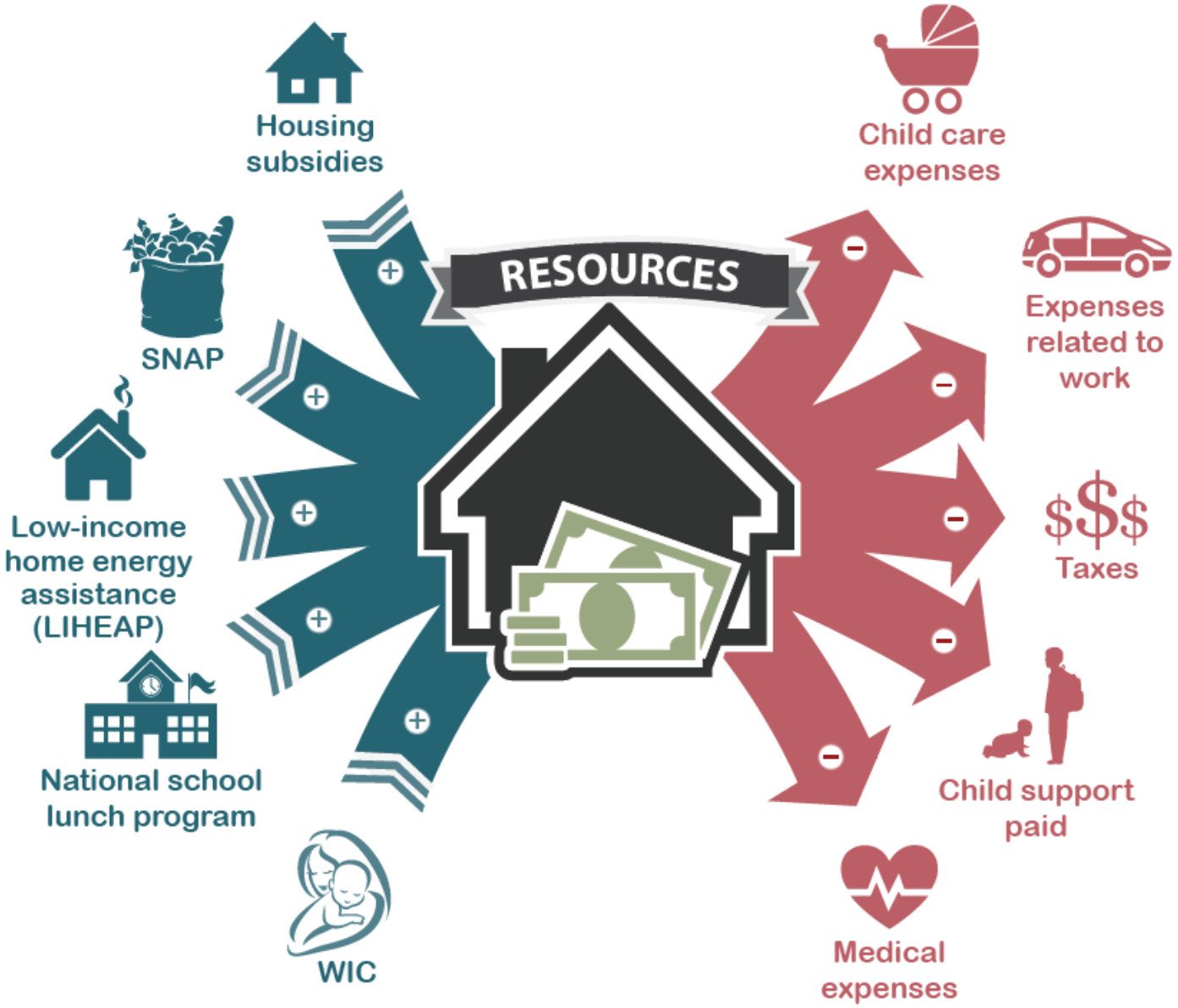
Liana E. Fox

Branch Chief

Poverty Statistics Branch

United States® Census Bureau

Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM)



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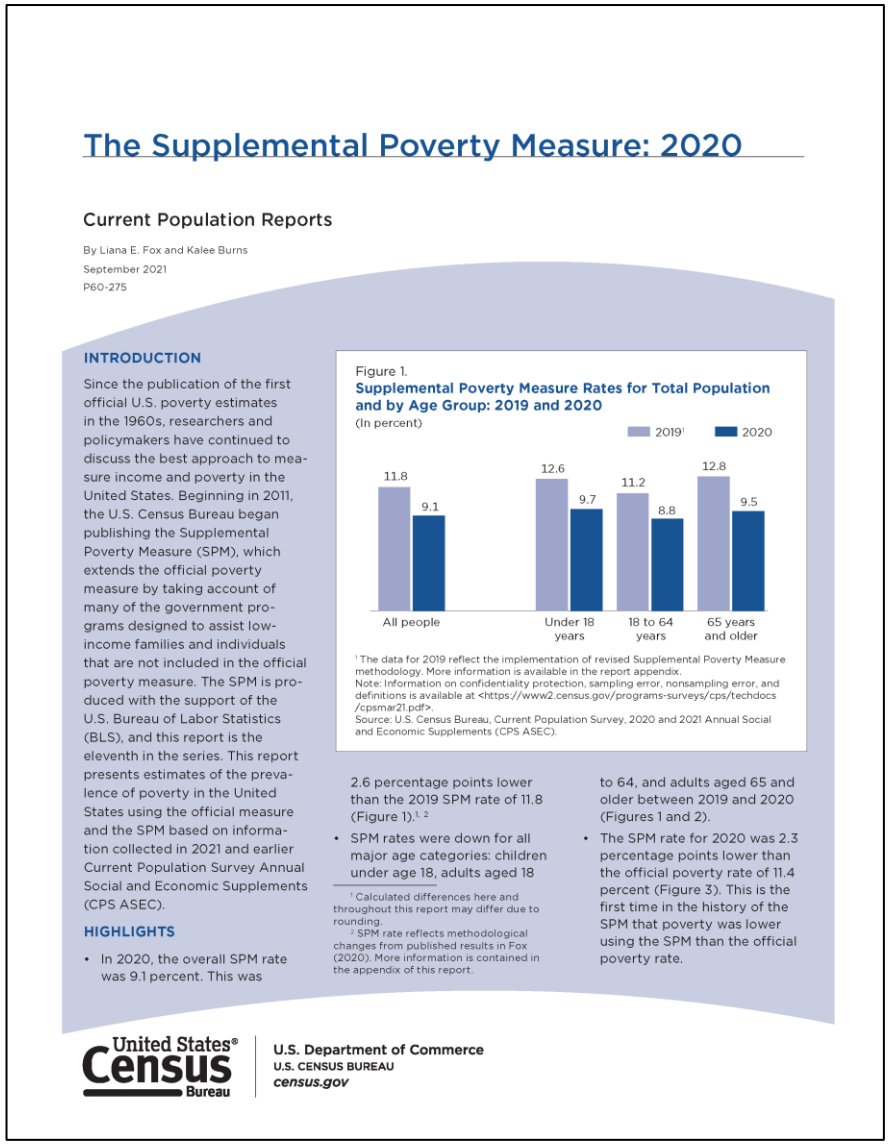

The Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2020

Current Population Reports

By Liana E. Fox and Kalee Burns
September 2021
P60-275

INTRODUCTION

Since the publication of the first official U.S. poverty estimates in the 1960s, researchers and policymakers have continued to discuss the best approach to measure income and poverty in the United States. Beginning in 2011, the U.S. Census Bureau began publishing the Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM), which extends the official poverty measure by taking account of many of the government programs designed to assist low-income families and individuals that are not included in the official poverty measure. The SPM is produced with the support of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), and this report is the eleventh in the series. This report presents estimates of the prevalence of poverty in the United States using the official measure and the SPM based on information collected in 2021 and earlier Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

HIGHLIGHTS

- In 2020, the overall SPM rate was 9.1 percent. This was 2.6 percentage points lower than the 2019 SPM rate of 11.8 (Figure 1).[1, 2]
- SPM rates were down for all major age categories: children under age 18, adults aged 18 to 64, and adults aged 65 and older between 2019 and 2020 (Figures 1 and 2).
- The SPM rate for 2020 was 2.3 percentage points lower than the official poverty rate of 11.4 percent (Figure 3). This is the first time in the history of the SPM that poverty was lower using the SPM than the official poverty rate.

[1] Calculated differences here and throughout this report may differ due to rounding.
[2] SPM rate reflects methodological changes from published results in Fox (2020). More information is contained in the appendix of this report.

Figure 1.
Supplemental Poverty Measure Rates for Total Population and by Age Group: 2019 and 2020
(In percent)

[1] The data for 2019 reflect the implementation of revised Supplemental Poverty Measure methodology. More information is available in the report appendix.
Note: Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2020 and 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

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Highlights: SPM

- The Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) rate in 2020 was 9.1 percent. This was 2.6 percentage points lower than 2019 and the lowest rate since estimates were initially published for 2009.
- The SPM rate for 2020 was 2.3 percentage points lower than the official poverty rate of 11.4 percent.
- Stimulus payments, enacted as part of economic relief legislation related to the COVID-19 pandemic, moved 11.7 million people out of poverty. Unemployment insurance benefits, also expanded during 2020, prevented 5.5 million people from falling into poverty.

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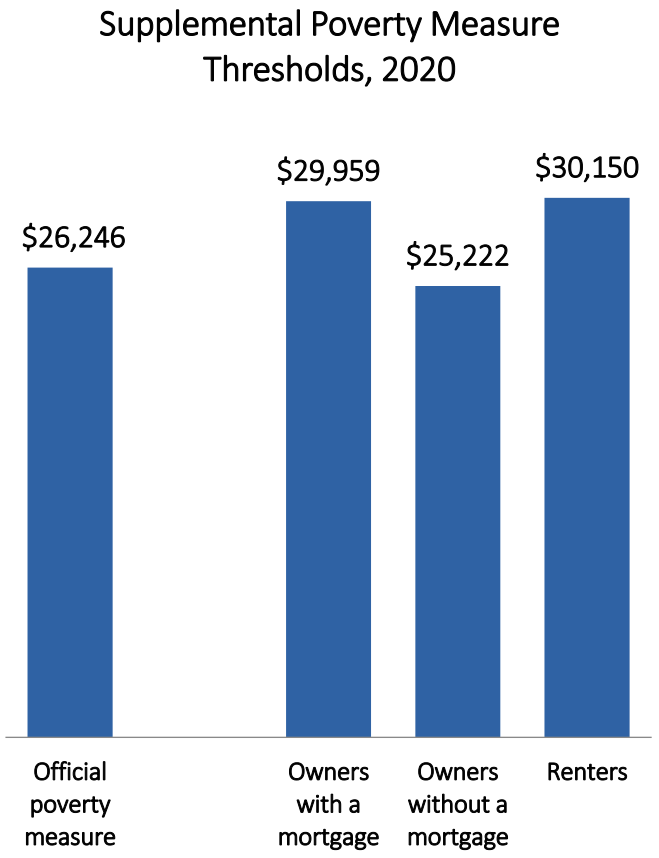
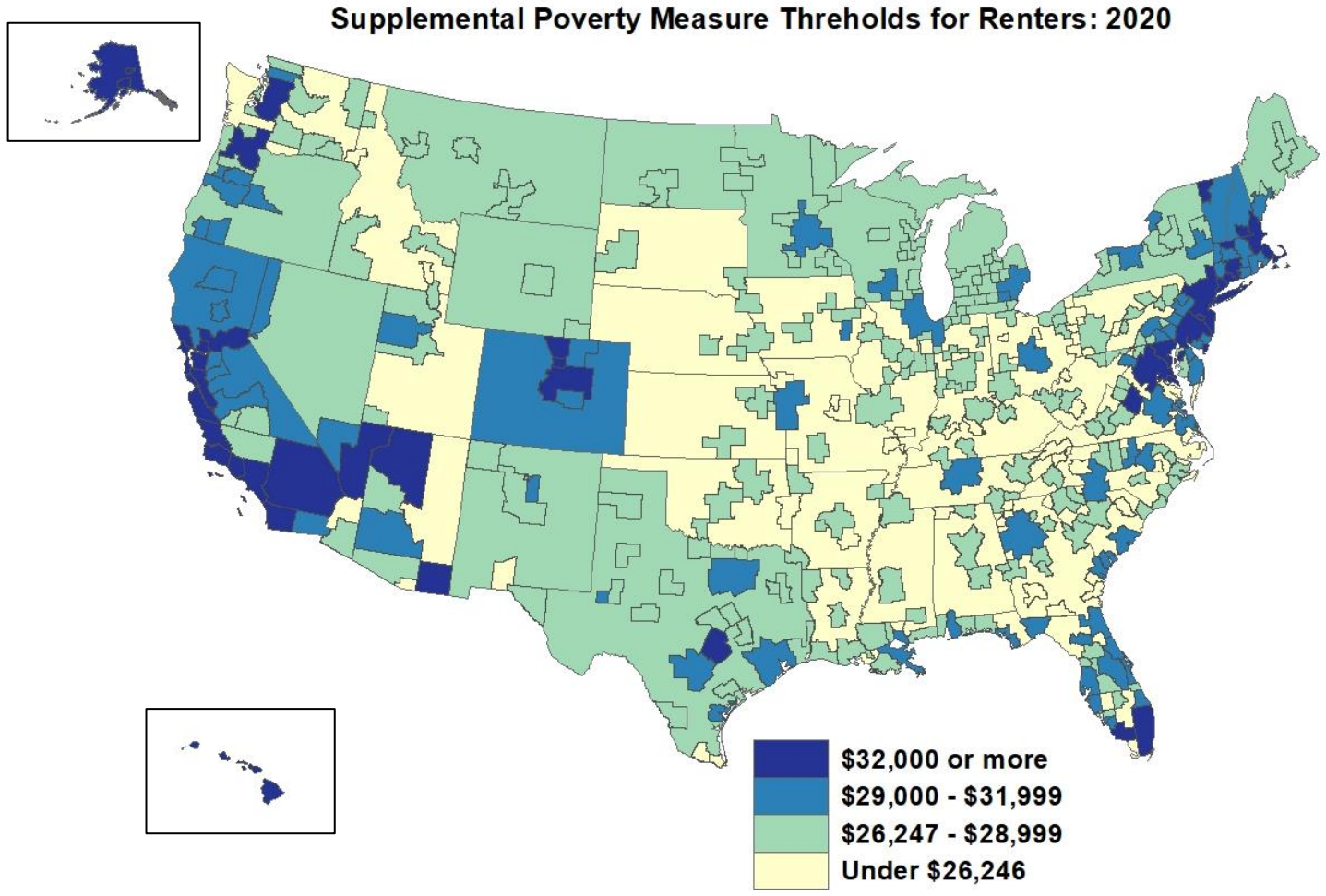
Note: Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2020 and 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Official and SPM Thresholds for Units with Two Adults and Two Children





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Source: Official Poverty Thresholds, <www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/income-poverty/historical-poverty-thresholds.html>, Supplemental Poverty Measure Thresholds, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), <https://stats.bls.gov/pir/spmhome.htm>, Geographic adjustments based on housing costs from the American Community Survey 2015-2019.

Thresholds for Two-Adult, Two-Child SPM Units by Geography: 2020

(In nominal dollars)

Housing Tenure	2020
Homeowners with Mortgage	29,959
Homeowners without a Mortgage	25,222
Renters	30,150

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), <https://stats.bls.gov/pir/spmhome.htm>, Geographic adjustments based on housing costs from the American Community Survey 2015-2019. Thresholds for individual geographies available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/demo/tables/p60/275/pov-threshold-2020.xlsx>.

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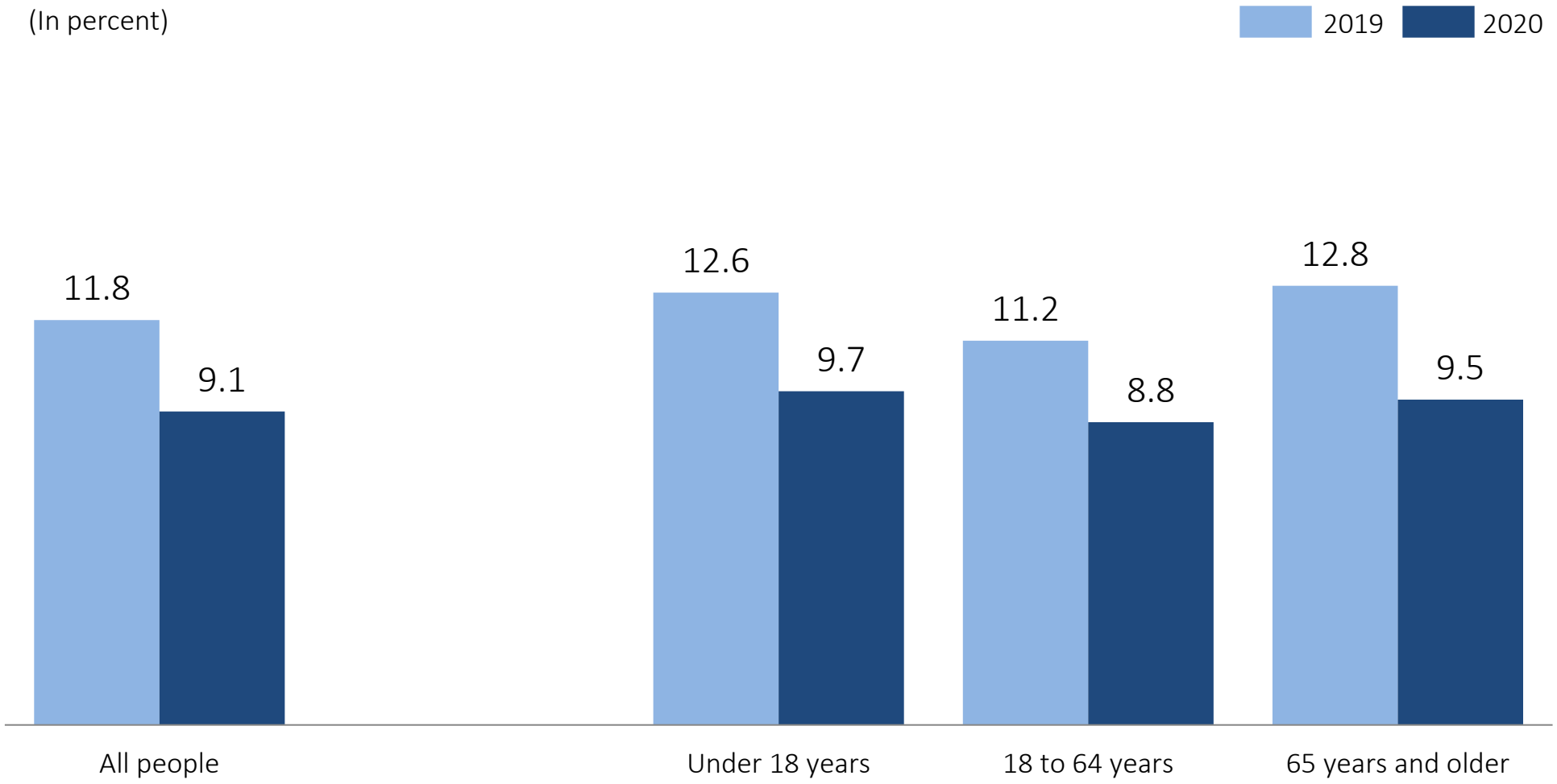
Comparison of SPM Poverty Estimates: 2019 and 2020



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Note: The SPM estimates for 2019 and 2020 reflect the implementation of revised SPM methodology.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2020 and 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Comparison of SPM Poverty Estimates: 2019 and 2020

(Percent)

Characteristic	2019	2020
All People	11.8%	9.1%
Under 18 years	12.6%	9.7%
18 to 64 years	11.2%	8.8%
65 years and older	12.8%	9.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2020 and 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC). Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>.

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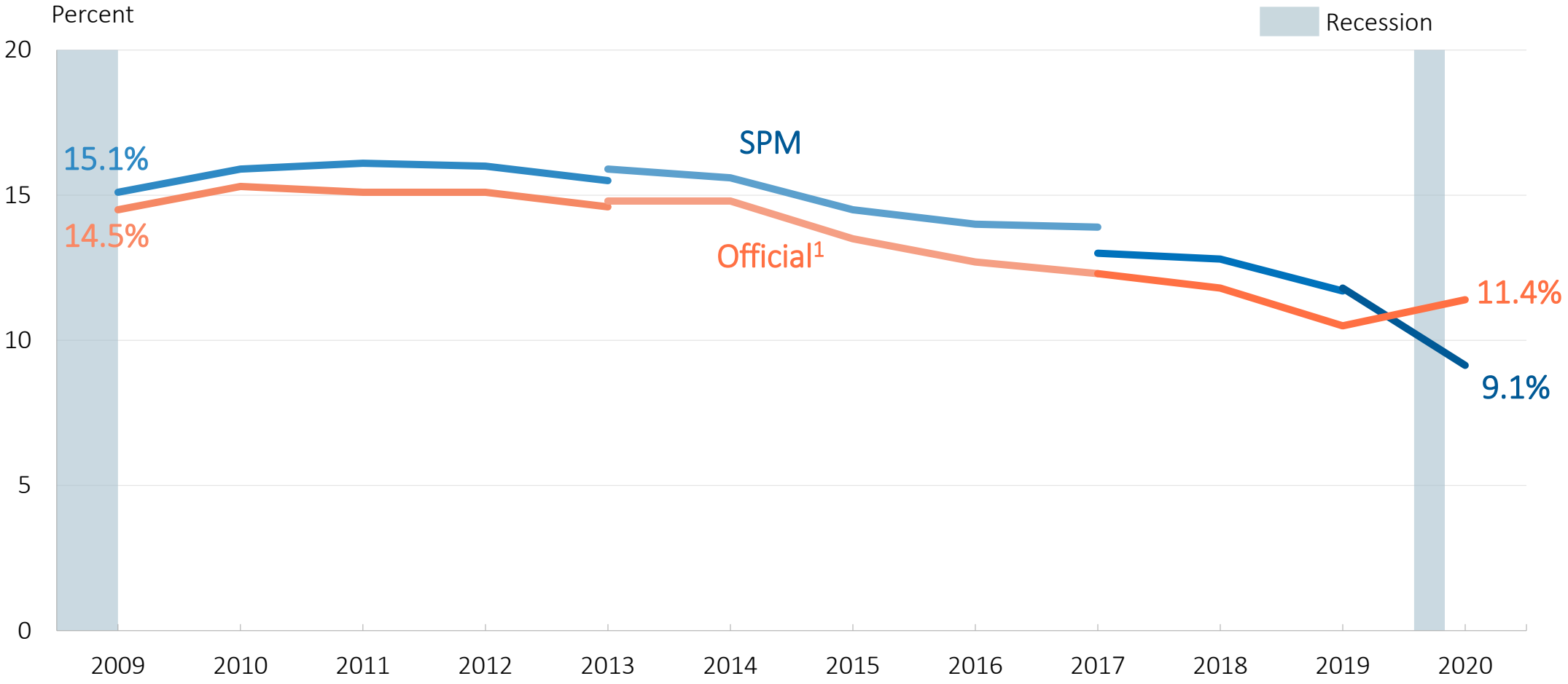
Poverty Rates Using the Official Measure and the SPM: 2009 to 2020



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[1] Includes unrelated individuals under the age of 15.
Note: The SPM estimates for 2019 and 2020 reflect the implementation of revised SPM methodology. The data for 2017 and beyond reflect the implementation of an updated processing system. The data for 2013 and beyond reflect the implementation of the redesigned income questions.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2010 to 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Poverty Rates Using the Official Poverty Measure and the SPM: 2009 to 2020

(Rates in percent)

Year	Official Poverty Rate*	Supplemental Poverty Rate
2009	14.5	15.1
2010	15.3	15.9
2011	15.1	16.1
2012	15.1	16
2013	14.6	15.5
2013[1]	14.8	15.9
2014	14.8	15.6
2015	13.5	14.5
2016	12.7	14.0
2017	12.3	13.9
2017[2]	12.3	13.0
2018	11.8	12.8
2019[3]	10.5	11.8
2020	11.4	9.1

Recessions

Peak month	Year	Trough month	Year
December	2007	June	2009
February	2020	April	2020

Source: National Bureau of Economic Research, <www.nber.org/research/data/us-business-cycle-expansions-and-contractions>.

*Includes unrelated individuals under age 15.

[1]The data for 2013 and beyond reflect the implementation of the redesign income questions.

[2]The data for 2017 and beyond reflect the implementation of an updated processing system.

[3]The SPM estimates for 2019 and 2020 reflect the implementation of revised SPM methodology.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2010 to 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).
Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>.

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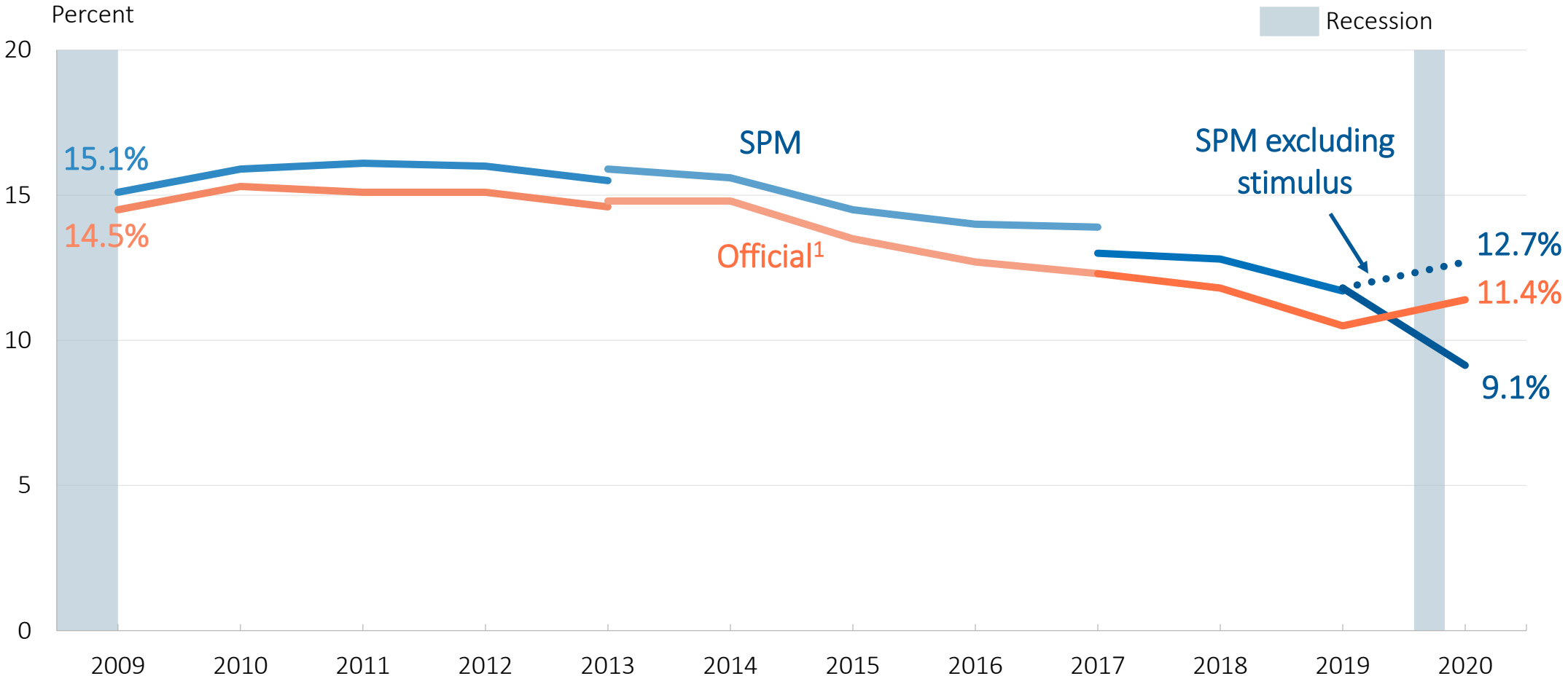
Poverty Rates Using the Official Measure and the SPM: 2009 to 2020



[1] Includes unrelated individuals under the age of 15.
Note: The SPM estimates for 2019 and 2020 reflect the implementation of revised SPM methodology. The data for 2017 and beyond reflect the implementation of an updated processing system. The data for 2013 and beyond reflect the implementation of the redesigned income questions.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2010 to 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Poverty Rates Using the Official Poverty Measure and the SPM: 2009 to 2020

(Rates in percent)

Year	Official Poverty Rate*	Supplemental Poverty Rate
2009	14.5	15.1
2010	15.3	15.9
2011	15.1	16.1
2012	15.1	16
2013	14.6	15.5
2013[1]	14.8	15.9
2014	14.8	15.6
2015	13.5	14.5
2016	12.7	14.0
2017	12.3	13.9
2017[2]	12.3	13.0
2018	11.8	12.8
2019[3]	10.5	11.8
2020	11.4	9.1
2020 (excluding stimulus)[4]	11.4	12.7

Recessions

Peak month	Year	Trough month	Year
December	2007	June	2009
February	2020	April	2020

Source: National Bureau of Economic Research, <www.nber.org/research/data/us-business-cycle-expansions-and-contractions>.

*Includes unrelated individuals under age 15.

[1]The data for 2013 and beyond reflect the implementation of the redesign income questions.

[2]The data for 2017 and beyond reflect the implementation of an updated processing system.

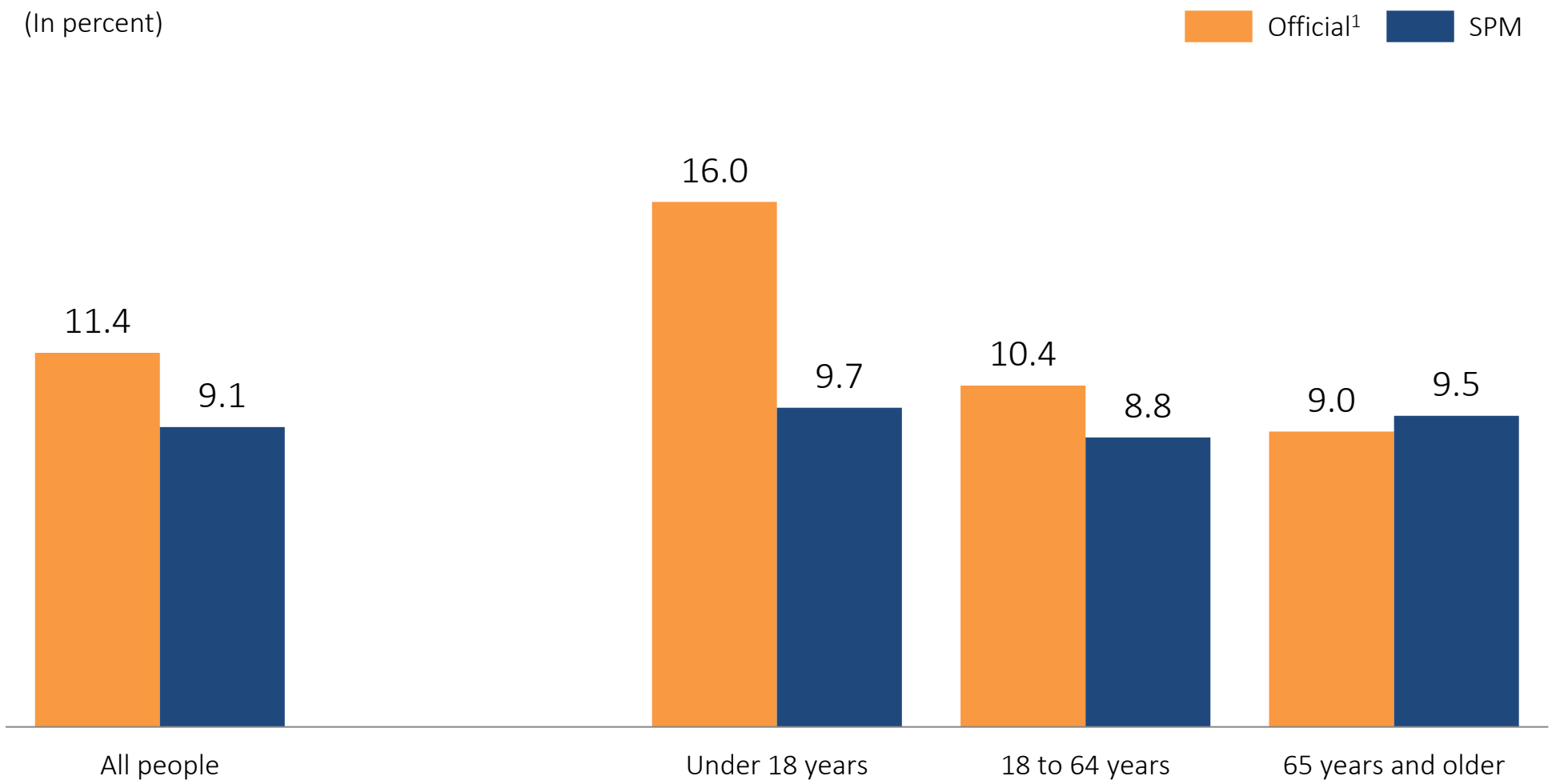
[3]The SPM estimates for 2019 and 2020 reflect the implementation of revised SPM methodology.

[4]The SPM estimate for 2020 does not include the first two rounds of stimulus payments. Additional details available in the report appendix.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2010 to 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).
Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>.

United States® Census Bureau

Comparison of SPM and Official Poverty Estimates: 2020



[1] Includes unrelated individuals under age 15.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC).

Comparison of SPM and Official Poverty Estimates: 2020

(Percent)

Characteristic	Official*	SPM
All People	11.4%	9.1%
Under 18 years	16.0%	9.7%
18 to 64 years	10.4%	8.8%
65 years and older	9.0%	9.5%

*Includes unrelated individuals under age 15.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC). Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>.

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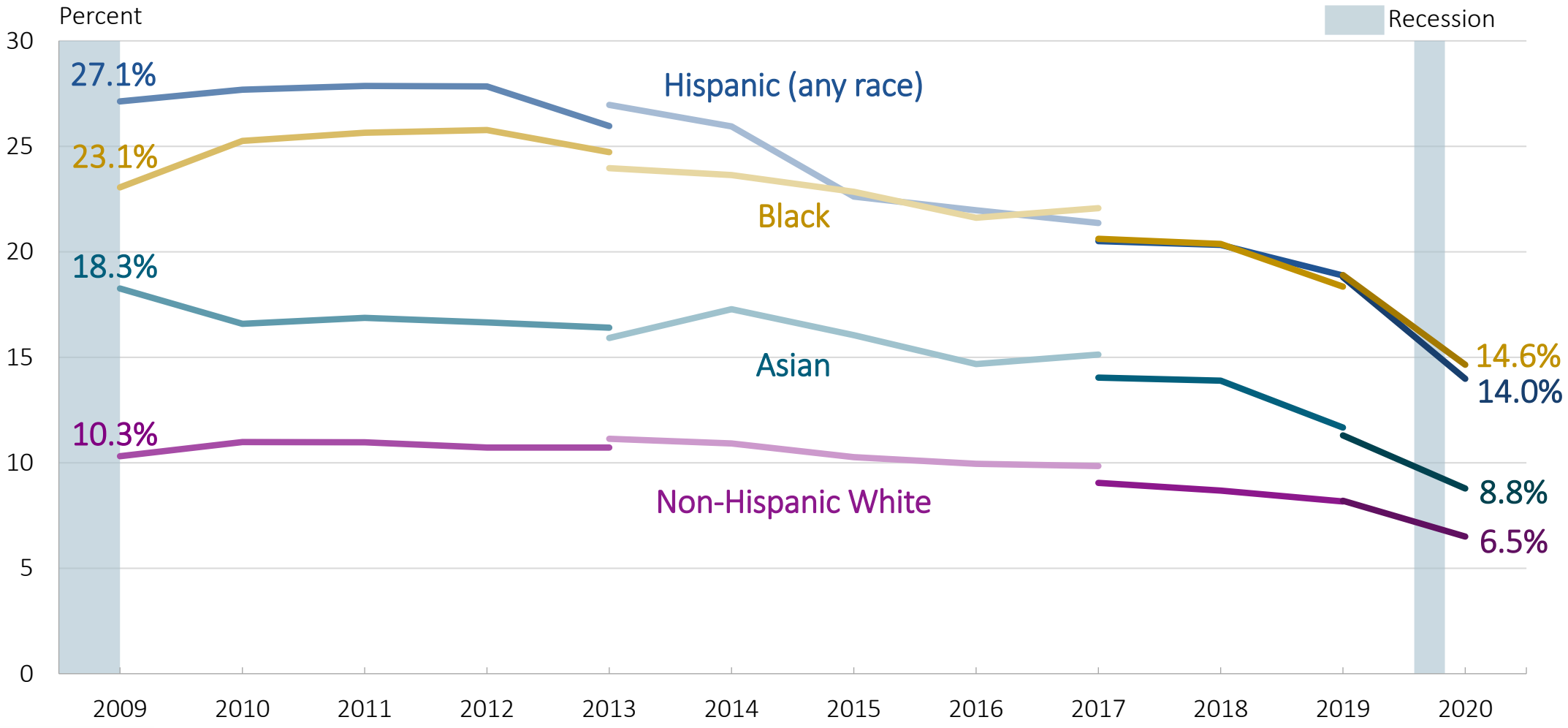
SPM Rates by Race and Hispanic Origin: 2009 to 2020



Note: The data for 2019 and 2020 reflect the implementation of revised SPM methodology. The data from 2017 and beyond reflect the implementation of the updated processing system. The data for 2013 and beyond reflect the implementation of the redesigned income questions.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2010 to 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Supplemental Poverty Rates by Race[1] and Hispanic Origin: 2009 to 2020

(Percent)

Year	All races	White alone, not Hispanic	White, not Hispanic	Black alone	Black	Asian alone	Asian and Pacific Islander	Hispanic (any race)
2009	15.1	10.3	N	23.1	N	18.3	N	27.1
2010[2]	15.9	11.0	N	25.3	N	16.6	N	27.7
2011	16.1	11.0	N	25.6	N	16.9	N	27.9
2012	16	10.7	N	25.8	N	16.7	N	27.8
2013[3]	15.5	10.7	N	24.7	N	16.4	N	26.0
2013[4]	15.9	11.1	N	24.0	N	15.9	N	27.0
2014	15.6	10.9	N	23.6	N	17.3	N	25.9
2015	14.5	10.3	N	22.8	N	16.1	N	22.6
2016	14.0	9.9	N	21.6	N	14.7	N	22.0
2017	13.9	9.8	N	22.1	N	15.1	N	21.4
2017[5]	13.0	9.0	N	20.6	N	14.0	N	20.5
2018	12.8	8.7	N	20.4	N	13.9	N	20.3
2019	11.7	8.2	N	18.3	N	11.7	N	18.9
2019[6]	11.8	8.2	N	18.9	N	11.3	N	18.8
2020	9.1	6.5	N	14.6	N	8.8	N	14.0

Recessions

Peak month	Year	Trough month	Year
December	2007	June	2009
February	2020	April	2020

Source: National Bureau of Economic Research, <www.nber.org/research/data/us-business-cycle-expansions-and-contractions>.

N Not available.

[1]Starting with the 2003 CPS, respondents were allowed to choose more than one race. This table presents the single-race population for 2002 to present. For example White alone refers to people who reported White and did not report any other race category. For 2001 and earlier years, the CPS allowed respondents to report only one race group.

[2]Consistent with 2011 data through implementation of Census 2010-based population controls.

[3]The 2014 CPS ASEC included redesigned questions for income and health insurance coverage. All of the approximately 98,000 addresses were eligible to receive the redesigned set of health insurance coverage questions. The redesigned income questions were implemented to a subsample of these 98,000 addresses using a probability split panel design. Approximately 68,000 addresses were eligible to receive a set of income questions similar to those used in the 2013 CPS ASEC and the remaining 30,000 addresses were eligible to receive the redesigned income questions. The source of these 2013 estimates is the portion of the CPS ASEC sample which received the income questions consistent with the 2013 CPS ASEC, approximately 68,000 addresses.

[4]The source of these 2013 estimates is the portion of the CPS ASEC sample which received the redesigned income questions, approximately 30,000 addresses.

[5] Estimates reflect the implementation of an updated processing system and should be used to make comparisons to 2018 and subsequent years.

[6] Estimates for 2019 and 2020 reflect the implementation of revised SPM methodology.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2010 to 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC). Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>.

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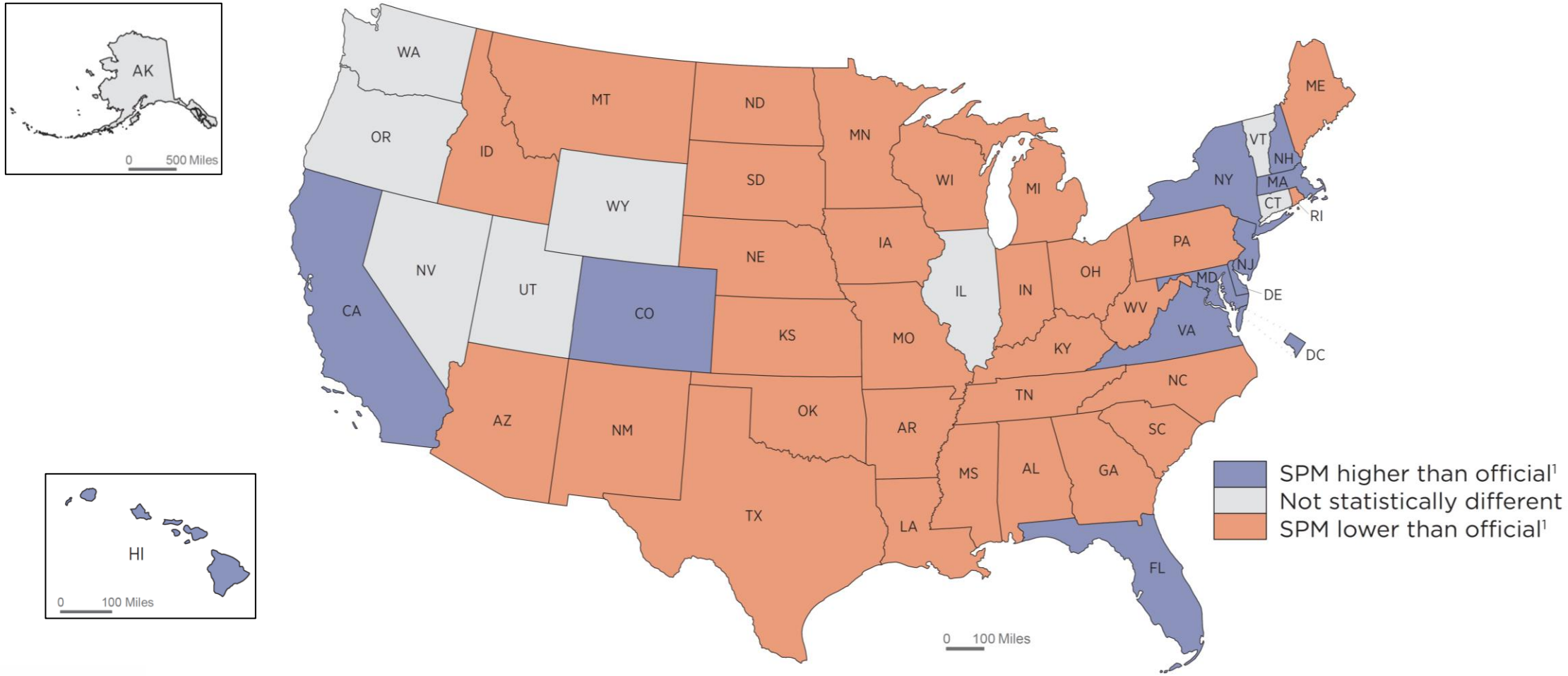
Difference in Poverty Rates by State Using the Official Measure and the SPM: 3-Year Average 2018 to 2020



[1] Includes unrelated individuals under age 15.
Note: The data for 2019 and 2020 reflect the implementation of revised SPM methodology.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2019 to 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Difference in Poverty Rates by State Using the Official Measure and the SPM: 3-Year Average 2018 to 2020

(Rates in percent)

State	Official*	SPM	Difference	
United States	11.2	11.2	0.0	Not statistically different
Alabama	14.6	12.0	-2.6 *	SPM lower than official
Alaska	12.2	12.0	-0.1	Not statistically different
Arizona	11.2	10.4	-0.7 *	SPM lower than official
Arkansas	14.7	11.4	-3.3 *	SPM lower than official
California	11.0	15.4	4.4 *	SPM higher than official
Colorado	9.3	11.2	1.9 *	SPM higher than official
Connecticut	9.9	10.7	0.8	Not statistically different
Delaware	8.1	9.8	1.6 *	SPM higher than official
District of Columbia	14.7	16.5	1.8 *	SPM higher than official
Florida	12.8	14.0	1.2 *	SPM higher than official
Georgia	13.4	12.1	-1.3 *	SPM lower than official
Hawaii	9.5	12.0	2.5 *	SPM higher than official
Idaho	9.2	7.5	-1.7 *	SPM lower than official
Illinois	9.2	9.5	0.4	Not statistically different
Indiana	11.3	8.7	-2.6 *	SPM lower than official
Iowa	9.1	6.6	-2.5 *	SPM lower than official
Kansas	8.7	6.4	-2.2 *	SPM lower than official
Kentucky	14.4	10.9	-3.5 *	SPM lower than official
Louisiana	17.4	13.9	-3.5 *	SPM lower than official
Maine	10.0	7.3	-2.6 *	SPM lower than official
Maryland	8.1	10.8	2.7 *	SPM higher than official
Massachusetts	8.2	9.4	1.2 *	SPM higher than official
Michigan	10.6	8.8	-1.8 *	SPM lower than official
Minnesota	7.3	5.9	-1.5 *	SPM lower than official
Mississippi	18.8	14.5	-4.3 *	SPM lower than official

State	Official*	SPM	Difference	
Missouri	10.8	8.1	-2.7 *	SPM lower than official
Montana	10.3	9.1	-1.3 *	SPM lower than official
Nebraska	9.2	8.1	-1.1 *	SPM lower than official
Nevada	12.1	11.5	-0.5	Not statistically different
New Hampshire	5.3	6.5	1.2 *	SPM higher than official
New Jersey	7.6	10.0	2.4 *	SPM higher than official
New Mexico	16.1	12.2	-3.9 *	SPM lower than official
New York	11.8	13.3	1.6 *	SPM higher than official
North Carolina	13.2	11.9	-1.3 *	SPM lower than official
North Dakota	9.5	8.6	-0.9 *	SPM lower than official
Ohio	12.4	9.3	-3.1 *	SPM lower than official
Oklahoma	13.2	10.3	-2.9 *	SPM lower than official
Oregon	9.1	9.4	0.2	Not statistically different
Pennsylvania	10.4	9.5	-0.9 *	SPM lower than official
Rhode Island	8.8	6.2	-2.6 *	SPM lower than official
South Carolina	13.7	12.1	-1.6 *	SPM lower than official
South Dakota	10.9	8.5	-2.4 *	SPM lower than official
Tennessee	12.7	10.8	-2.0 *	SPM lower than official
Texas	12.9	12.5	-0.5 *	SPM lower than official
Utah	7.2	7.1	-0.1	Not statistically different
Vermont	8.9	8.3	-0.7	Not statistically different
Virginia	8.8	10.1	1.3 *	SPM higher than official
Washington	7.9	7.5	-0.4	Not statistically different
West Virginia	14.6	10.5	-4.1 *	SPM lower than official
Wisconsin	8.3	6.8	-1.5 *	SPM lower than official
Wyoming	9.5	8.8	-0.6	Not statistically different

*Includes unrelated individuals under age 15.

Note: The data for 2019 and 2020 reflect the implementation of revised SPM methodology.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2019 to 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC). Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>.

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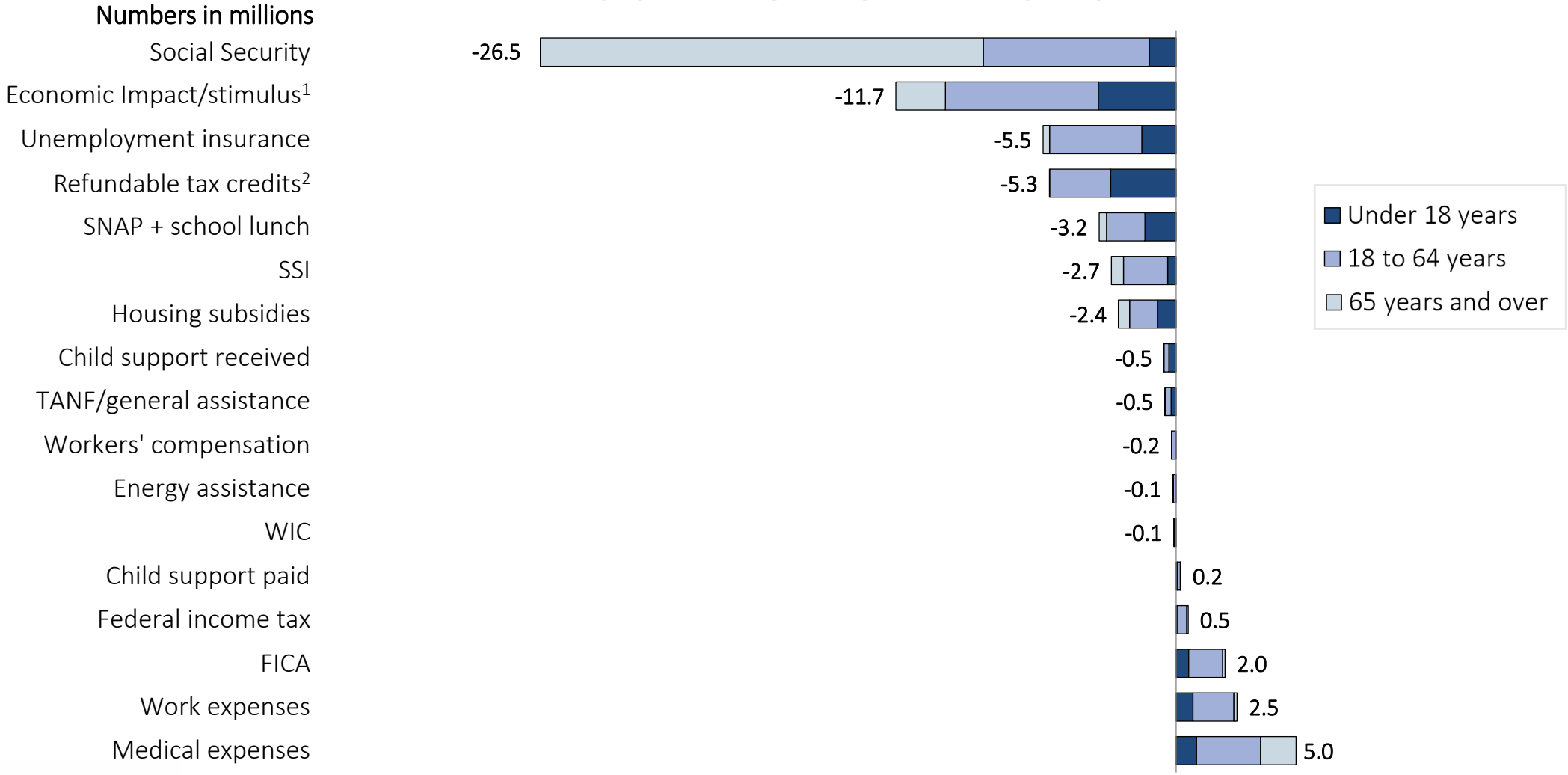
Change in Number of People in Poverty After Including Each Element: 2020



[1] Includes the first two rounds of stimulus payments.
[2] Refundable tax credits do not include stimulus payments.
Notes: SNAP: Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; SSI: Supplemental Security Income; TANF: Temporary Assistance for Needy Families; WIC: Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children; FICA: Federal Insurance Contributions Act.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC).

Change in Number of People in Poverty After Including Each Element: 2020 (in millions)

Program	Under 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 years and over	All Ages
Social Security	-1.115	-6.923	-18.464	-26.502
Stimulus[1]	-3.246	-6.373	-2.065	-11.684
Unemployment insurance	-1.430	-3.845	-0.270	-5.545
Refundable tax credits[2]	-2.729	-2.505	-0.048	-5.281
SNAP/school lunch	-1.302	-1.601	-0.306	-3.209
SSI	-0.354	-1.839	-0.505	-2.698
Housing subsidies	-0.785	-1.154	-0.468	-2.407
Child support received	-0.305	-0.205	-0.004	-0.514
TANF/general assistance	-0.211	-0.243	-0.018	-0.472
Workers' compensation	-0.041	-0.142	-0.010	-0.193
Energy assistance	-0.027	-0.090	-0.026	-0.142
WIC	-0.066	-0.035	0.000	-0.102
Child support paid	0.058	0.119	0.020	0.197
Federal income tax	0.075	0.370	0.059	0.504
FICA	0.525	1.417	0.096	2.039
Work expenses	0.704	1.707	0.127	2.537
Medical expenses	0.854	2.667	1.482	5.002

[1]Includes the first two rounds of stimulus payments. Additional details available in the report appendix.

[2]Refundable tax credits do not include stimulus payments.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC). Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>.

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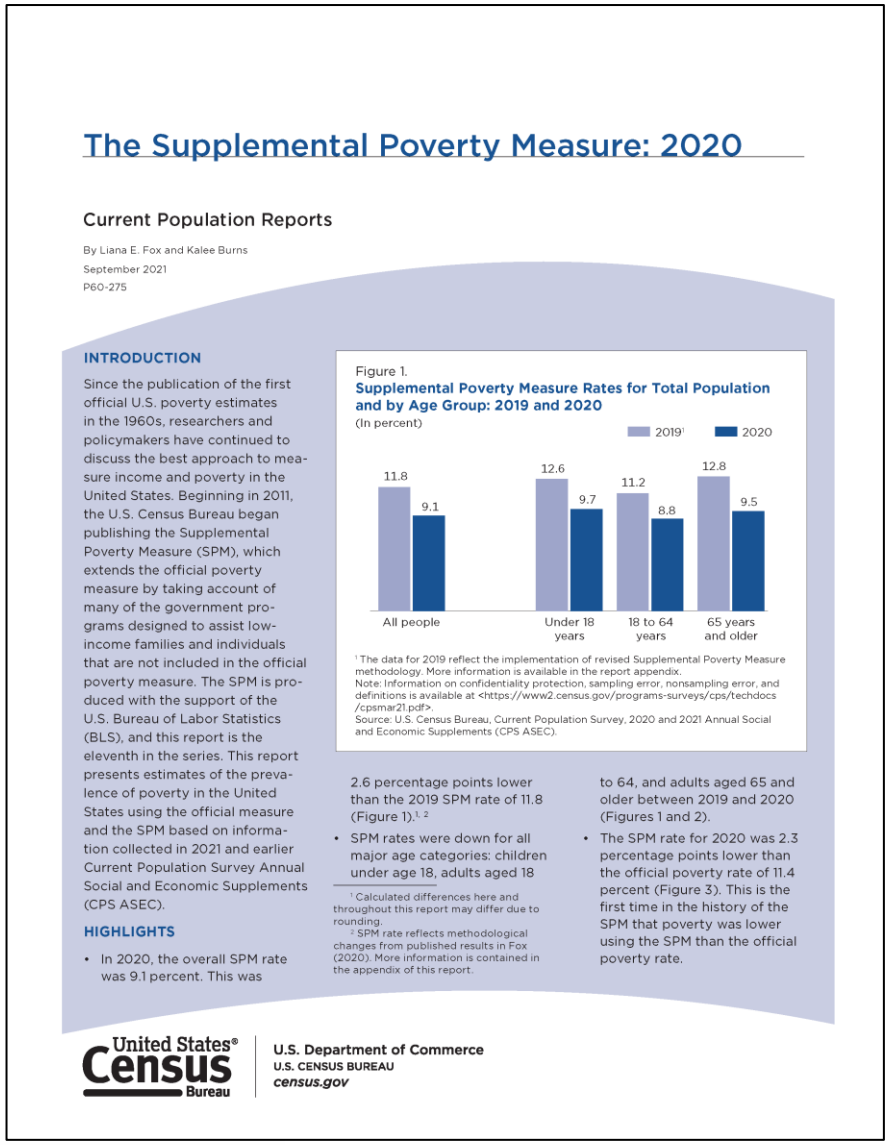

The Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2020

Current Population Reports

By Liana E. Fox and Kalee Burns
September 2021
P60-275

INTRODUCTION

Since the publication of the first official U.S. poverty estimates in the 1960s, researchers and policymakers have continued to discuss the best approach to measure income and poverty in the United States. Beginning in 2011, the U.S. Census Bureau began publishing the Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM), which extends the official poverty measure by taking account of many of the government programs designed to assist low-income families and individuals that are not included in the official poverty measure. The SPM is produced with the support of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), and this report is the eleventh in the series. This report presents estimates of the prevalence of poverty in the United States using the official measure and the SPM based on information collected in 2021 and earlier Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

HIGHLIGHTS

- In 2020, the overall SPM rate was 9.1 percent. This was 2.6 percentage points lower than the 2019 SPM rate of 11.8 (Figure 1).[1, 2]
- SPM rates were down for all major age categories: children under age 18, adults aged 18 to 64, and adults aged 65 and older between 2019 and 2020 (Figures 1 and 2).
- The SPM rate for 2020 was 2.3 percentage points lower than the official poverty rate of 11.4 percent (Figure 3). This is the first time in the history of the SPM that poverty was lower using the SPM than the official poverty rate.

Figure 1.
Supplemental Poverty Measure Rates for Total Population and by Age Group: 2019 and 2020
(In percent)

[1] The data for 2019 reflect the implementation of revised Supplemental Poverty Measure methodology. More information is available in the report appendix.
Note: Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2020 and 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

[1] Calculated differences here and throughout this report may differ due to rounding.
[2] SPM rate reflects methodological changes from published results in Fox (2020). More information is contained in the appendix of this report.

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For more information:

- *The Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2020*
- Random Samplings
  - What's the Difference Between the Supplemental and Official Poverty Measures?
- America Counts: Stories Behind the Numbers
  - Who was Lifted Out of Poverty by Stimulus Payments?
- Working Papers:
  - Improvements to the Census Bureau's Supplemental Poverty Measure for 2021
  - Alternative School Lunch Valuation in the CPS ASEC During COVID-19
  - Imputing 2020 Economic Impact Payments in the 2021 CPS ASEC

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Health Insurance Coverage

Sharon M. Stern

Assistant Division Chief

Employment Characteristics

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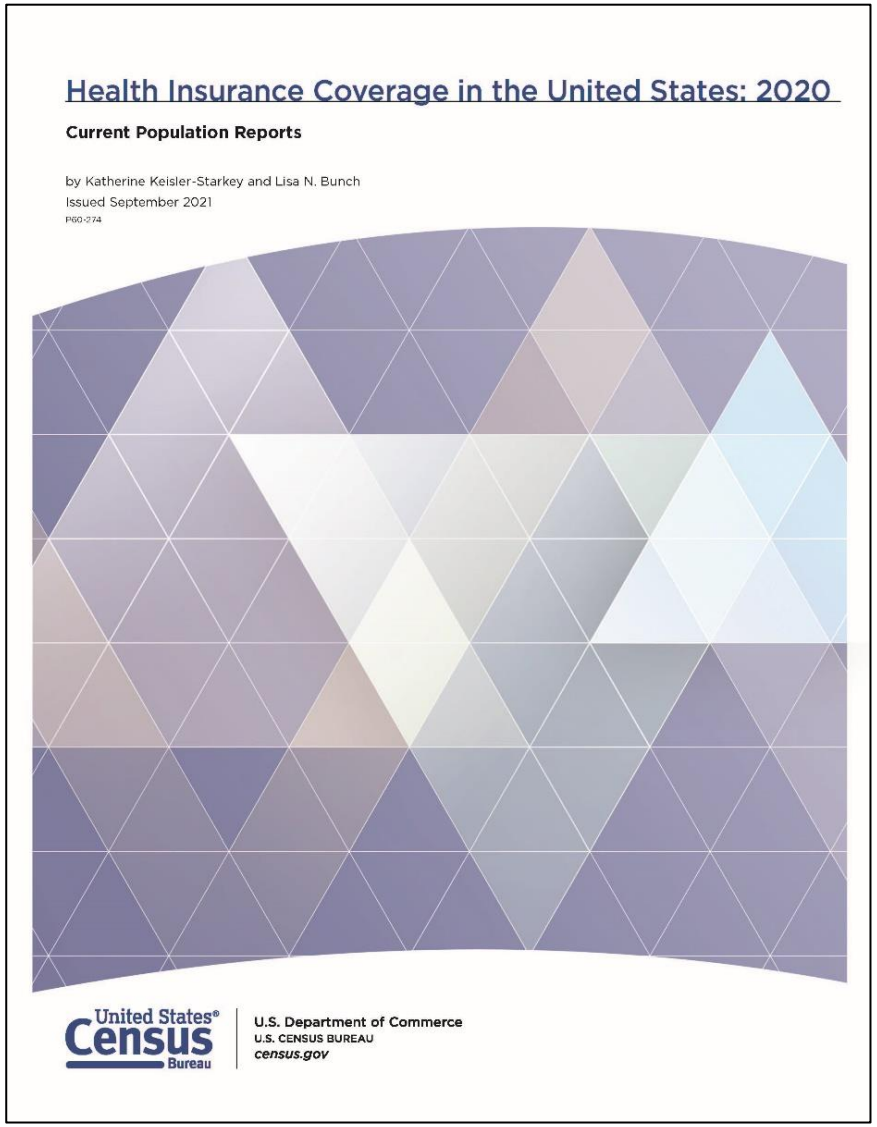

Highlights: Health Insurance

- The percentage of people without health insurance coverage for the entire calendar year was 8.6 percent in 2020, or 28.0 million people.
- 66.5 percent of people were covered by private health insurance at some point during the year.
- The percentage of people with public coverage was 34.8 percent.

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Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, is available at <www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC).

Highlights: Health Insurance in 2020

(Numbers in thousands)

Coverage Type	Number	Percent
Uninsured	27,957	8.6
Private	216,532	66.5
Public	113,337	34.8

Note: Numbers in thousands. Population as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC).

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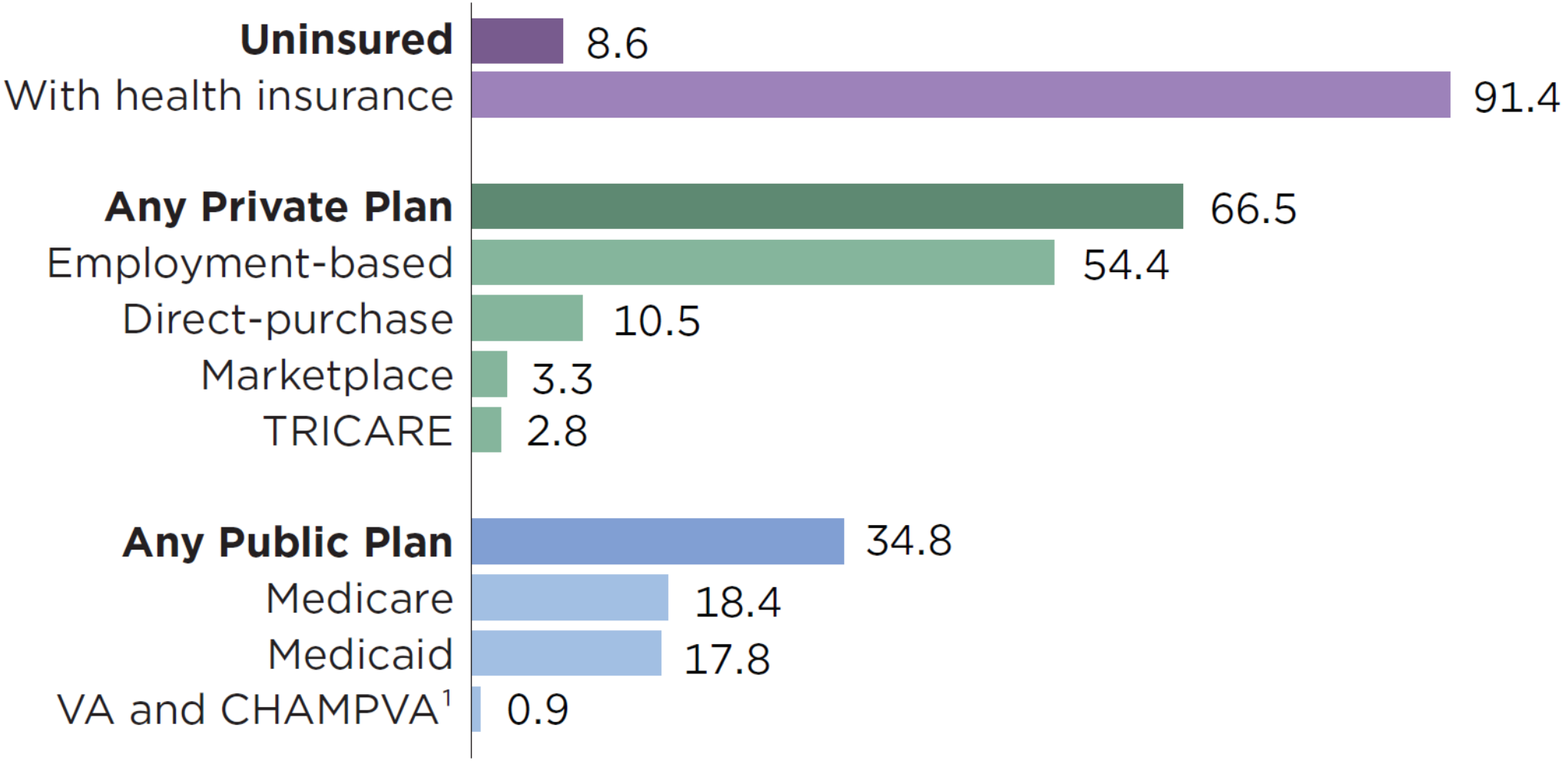
Percentage of People by Type of Health Insurance Coverage: 2020



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[1]Includes CHAMPVA (Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Department of Veterans Affairs), as well as care provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs and the military.
Note: The estimates by type of coverage are not mutually exclusive; people can be covered by more than one type of health insurance. Population as of March of the following year.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC).

Percentage of People by Type of Health Insurance Coverage: 2020

Coverage Type	2020
	Percent
Uninsured	8.6
With health insurance	91.4
Any Private Plan	66.5
Employment-based	54.4
Direct-purchase	10.5
Marketplace	3.3
TRICARE	2.8
Any Public Plan	34.8
Medicare	18.4
Medicaid	17.8
VA and CHAMPVA[1]	0.9

[1]Includes CHAMPVA (Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Department of Veterans Affairs), as well as care provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs and the military.

Note: The estimates by type of coverage are not mutually exclusive; people can be covered by more than one type of health insurance. Population as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov /programs-

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC).

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Examining Change in Health Insurance Coverage

Health insurance coverage reflects:

- Economic conditions
- Demographic composition of the population
- Policy environment, such as the Affordable Care Act (ACA)

Effects in 2020:

- Economic shock and recession
- Pandemic restrictions and data collection
- CARES Act; Medicaid expansion (ID, ME, UT)

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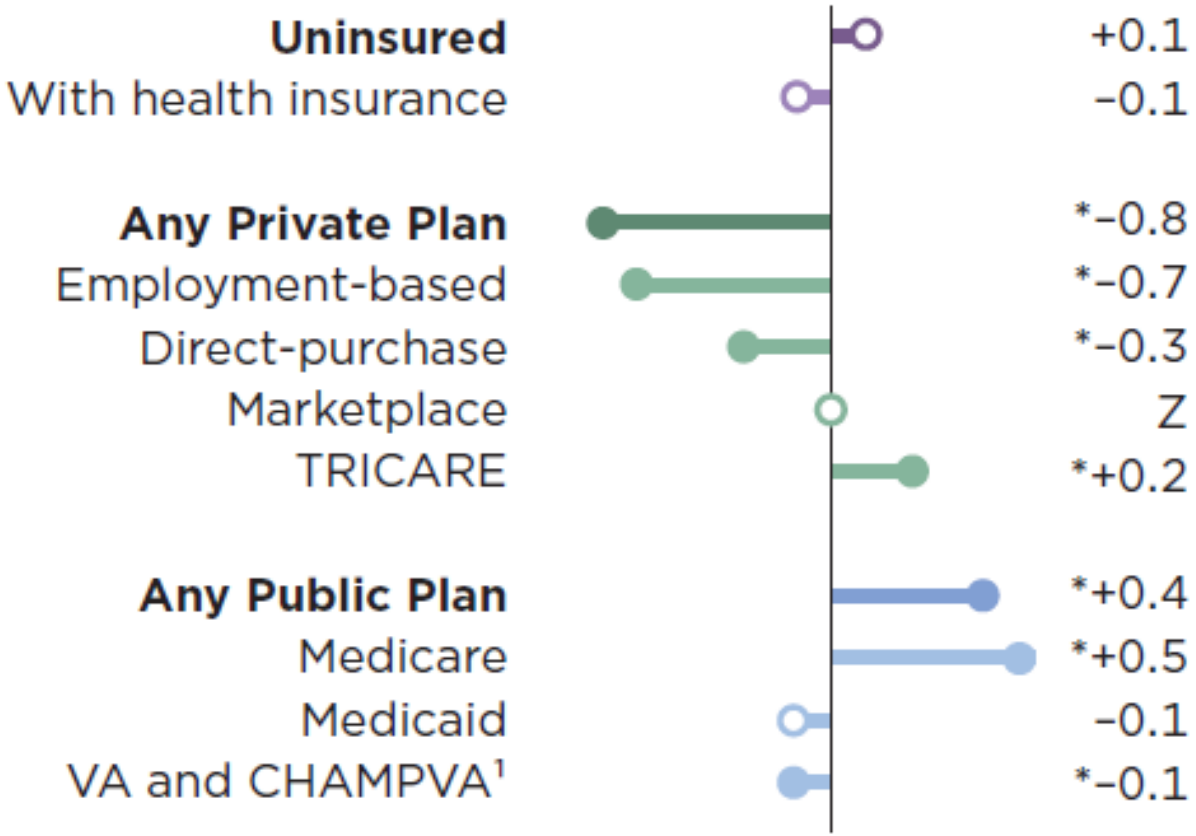
Percentage Point Change in Health Coverage: 2018 to 2020



- Between 2018 and 2020, there was no statistically significant change in the uninsured rate.
- Private insurance coverage decreased by 0.8 percentage points between 2018 and 2020.
- There was an increase in public coverage between 2018 and 2020.

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*Denotes a statistically significant difference at the 90 percent confidence level between 2018 and 2020.
Z Rounds to zero.
[1] Includes CHAMPVA (Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Department of Veterans Affairs), as well as care provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs and the military.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2019 and 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Percentage Point Change in Health Coverage: 2018 to 2020

Coverage Type	2018		2020		Percentage Point Change
	Percent	MOE[1]	Percent	MOE[1]	(2020 minus 2018)
Uninsured	8.5	0.2	8.6	0.2	0.1
With health insurance	91.5	0.2	91.4	0.2	-0.1
Any Private Plan	67.3	0.4	66.5	0.4	*-0.8
Employment-based	55.1	0.4	54.4	0.3	*-0.7
Direct-purchase	10.8	0.2	10.5	0.2	*-0.3
Marketplace	3.3	0.1	3.3	0.1	Z
TRICARE	2.6	0.2	2.8	0.2	*0.2
Any Public Plan	34.4	0.3	34.8	0.3	*0.4
Medicare	17.8	0.1	18.4	0.1	*0.5
Medicaid	17.9	0.3	17.8	0.3	-0.1
VA and CHAMPVA[2]	1.0	0.1	0.9	0.1	*-0.1

*Changes between the estimates are statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

Z Rounds to zero.

[1] A margin of error (MOE) is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the MOE in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval. MOEs shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights.

[2] Includes CHAMPVA (Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Department of Veterans Affairs), as well as care provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs and the military.

Note: Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov /programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2019 and 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

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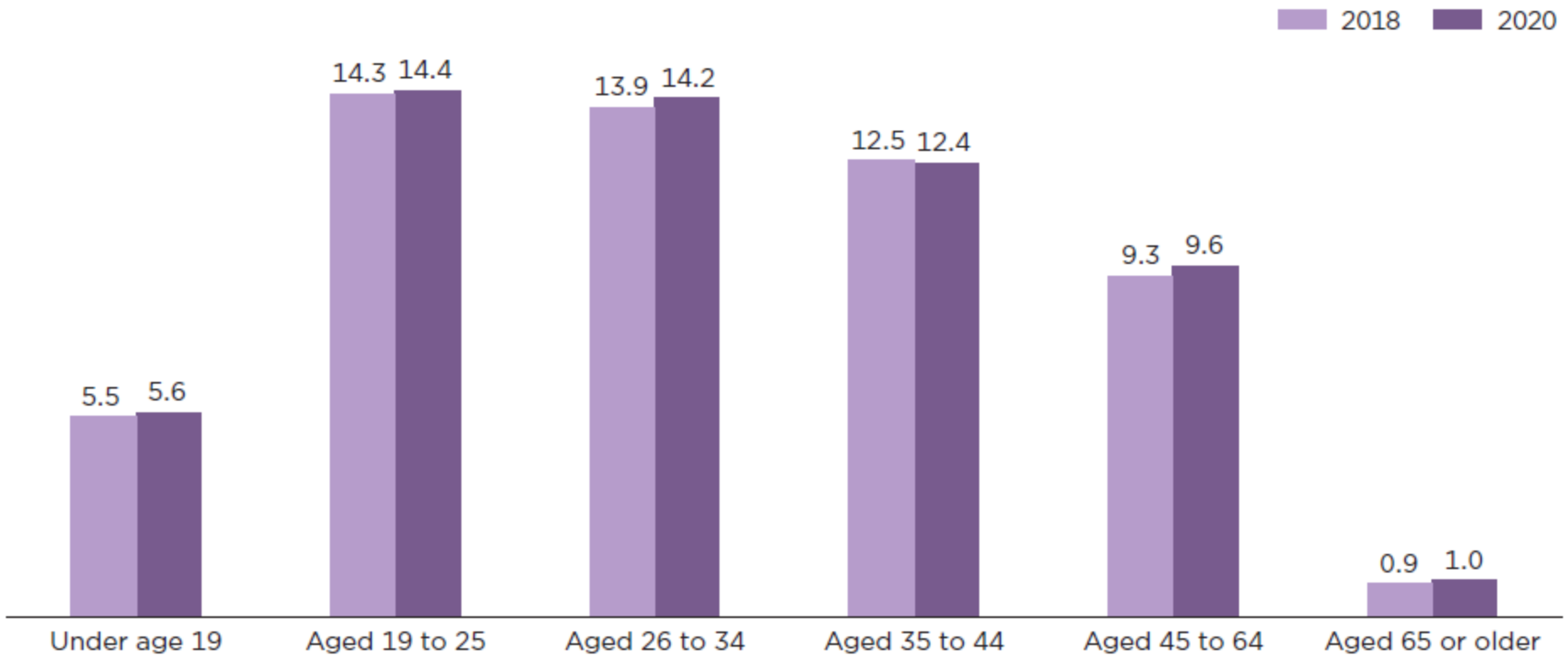
Percentage of People Uninsured by Age Group: 2018 and 2020



There were no statistically significant differences at the 90 percent confidence level between 2018 and 2020.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2019 and 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Percentage of People Uninsured by Age Group: 2018 and 2020

Age Group	2018		2020		Percentage Point Change
	Percent	MOE[1]	Percent	MOE[1]	(2020 minus 2018)
Under aged 19	5.5	0.3	5.6	0.3	0.1
Aged 19 to 25	14.3	0.6	14.4	0.6	0.1
Aged 26 to 34	13.9	0.5	14.2	0.6	0.3
Aged 35 to 44	12.5	0.5	12.4	0.5	Z
Aged 45 to 64	9.3	0.3	9.6	0.3	0.3
Aged 65 or over	0.9	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.1

Z Rounds to zero.

[1] A margin of error (MOE) is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the MOE in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval. MOEs shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights.

Notes: There were no significant changes between 2018 and 2020 at the 90 percent confidence level. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions in the Current Population Survey is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2019 and 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

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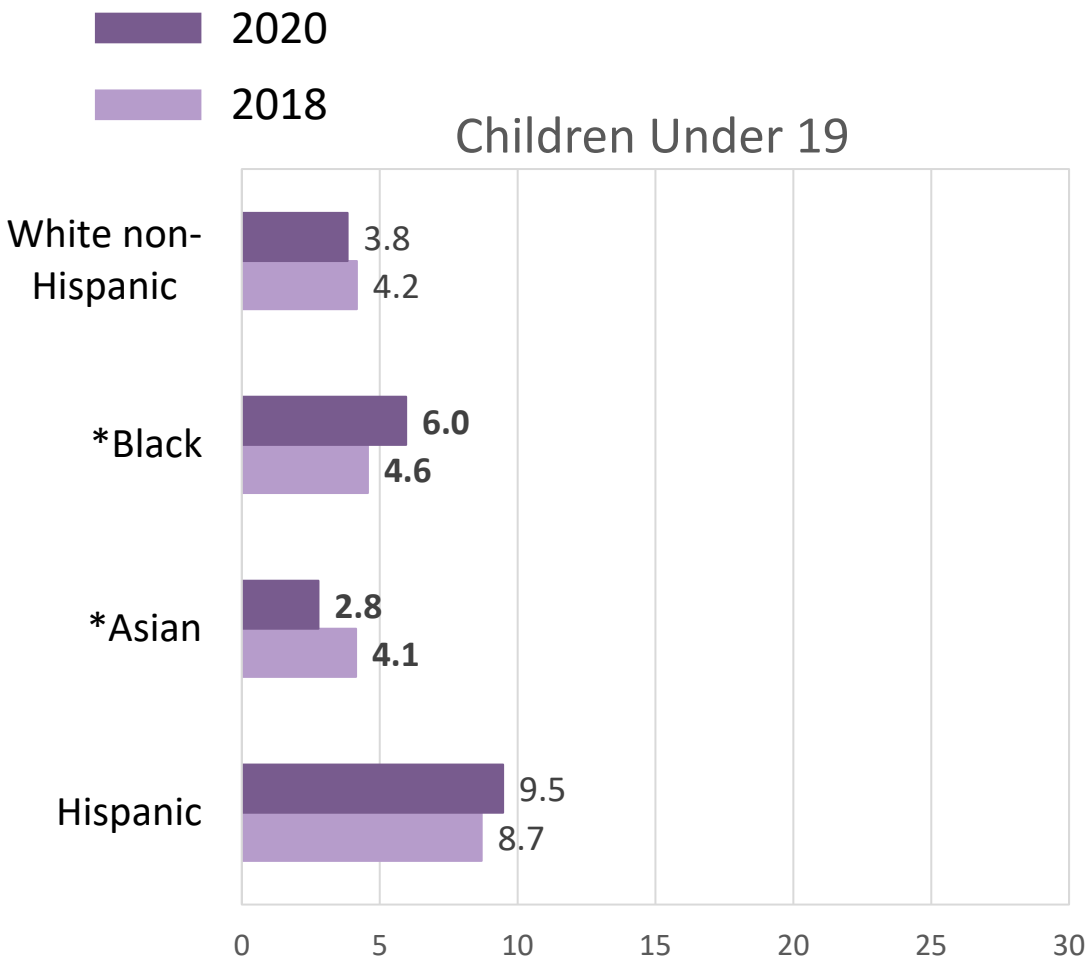
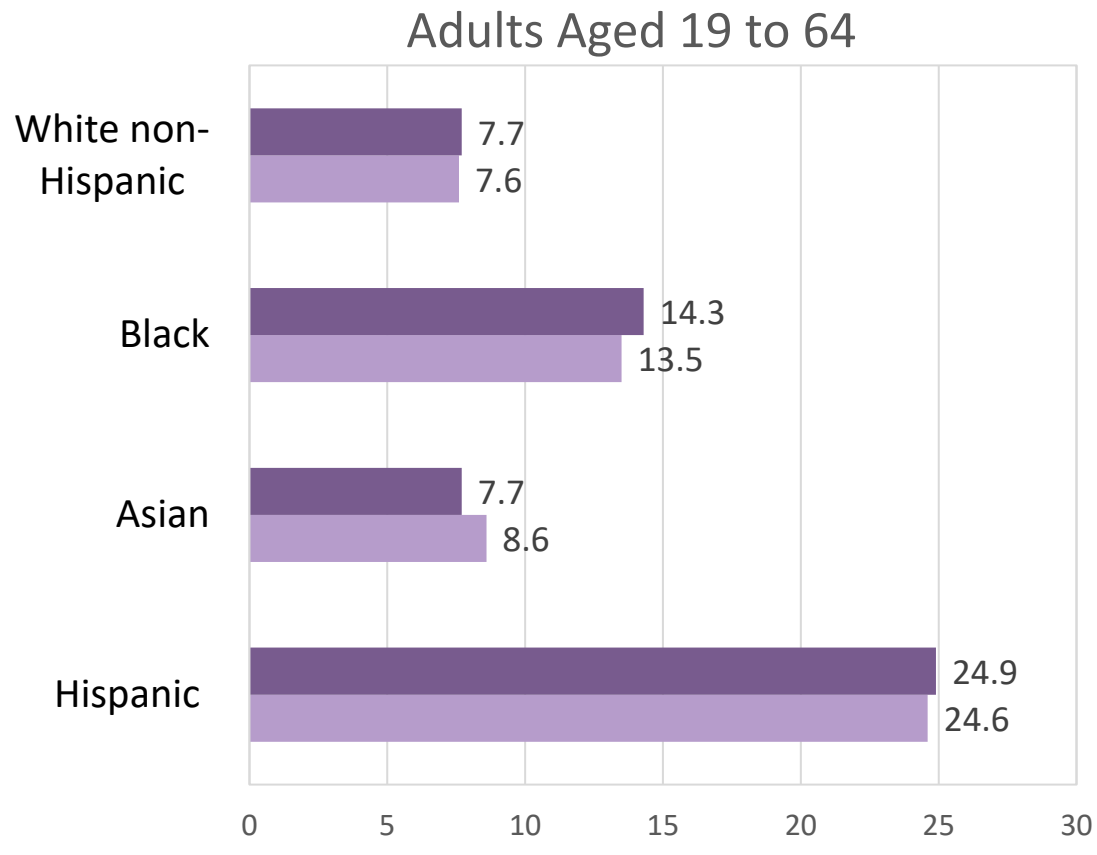
Uninsured Rates by Race and Hispanic Origin and Age: 2018 and 2020





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*Denotes a statistically significant difference at the 90 percent confidence level between 2018 and 2020.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2019 and 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Uninsured Rates by Race and Hispanic Origin and Age: 2018 and 2020

Children Under 19	2020		2018		Percentage Point Change
	Percent	MOE[1]	Percent	MOE[1]	(2020 minus 2018)
White, non-Hispanic	3.8	0.3	4.2	0.4	-0.3
Black	6.0	0.9	4.6	0.8	*1.4
Asian	2.8	0.9	4.1	0.9	*-1.4
Hispanic	9.5	0.7	8.7	0.7	0.8
Adults Aged 19 to 64	**2020**		**2018**		**Percentage Point Change**
	Percent	MOE[1]	Percent	MOE[1]	(2020 minus 2018)
White, non-Hispanic	7.7	0.3	7.6	0.3	0.1
Black	14.3	0.7	13.5	0.7	0.8
Asian	7.7	0.7	8.6	0.8	-0.9
Hispanic	24.9	0.9	24.6	0.8	0.3

*Changes between the estimates are statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

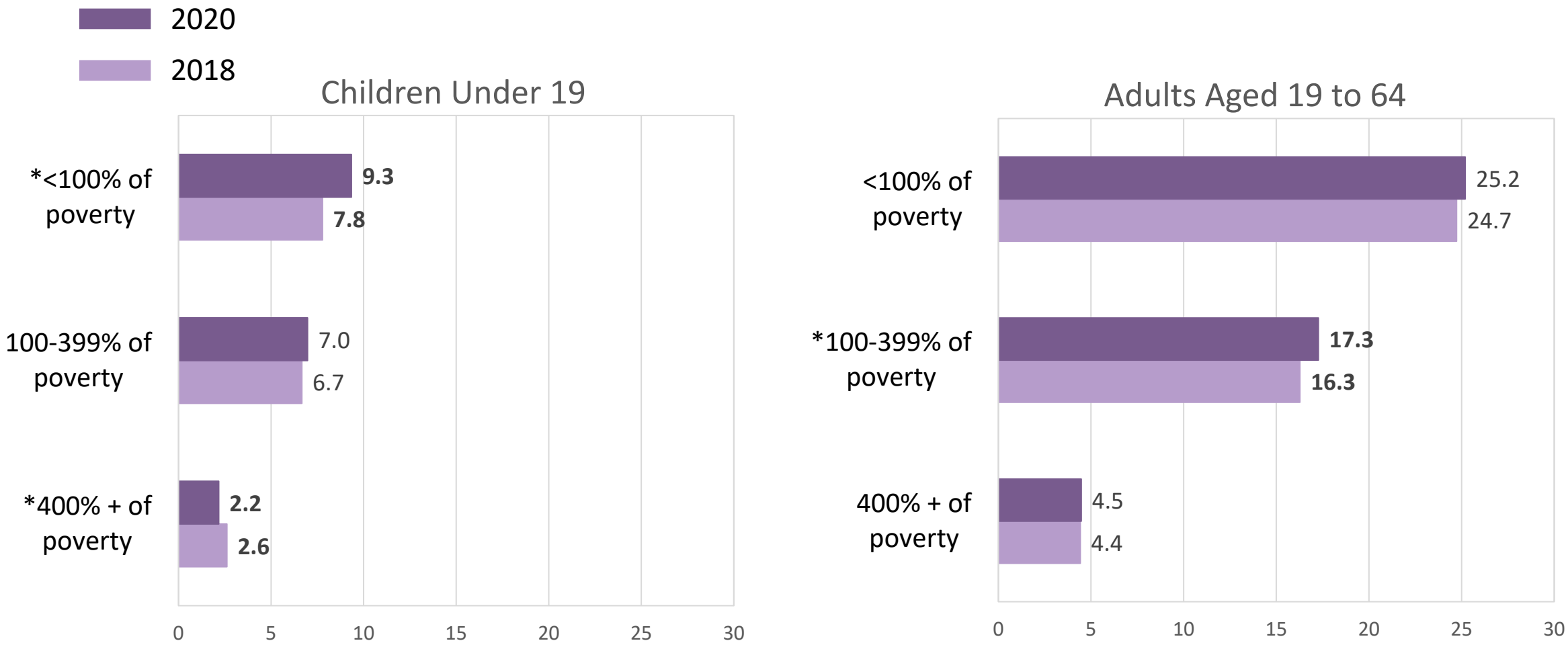
[1] A margin of error (MOE) is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the MOE in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval. MOEs shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights.

Notes: Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions in the Current Population Survey is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2019 and 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

United States® Census Bureau

Uninsured Rates by Income to Poverty Ratio and Age: 2018 and 2020



*Denotes a statistically significant difference at the 90 percent confidence level between 2018 and 2020.
Note: The poverty universe excludes unrelated individuals under the age of 15 such as foster children.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2019 and 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Uninsured Rates by Income to Poverty Ratio and Age: 2018 and 2020

Children Under 19	2020		2018		Percentage Point Change
	Percent	MOE[1]	Percent	MOE[1]	(2020 minus 2018)
<100% of poverty	9.3	1.1	7.8	0.9	*1.6
100%-399% of poverty	7.0	0.5	6.7	0.5	0.3
400%+ of poverty	2.2	0.3	2.6	0.4	*-0.4
Adults Aged 19 to 64	**2020**		**2018**		**Percentage Point Change**
	Percent	MOE[1]	Percent	MOE[1]	(2020 minus 2018)
<100% of poverty	25.2	1.1	24.7	0.9	0.5
100%-399% of poverty	17.3	0.5	16.3	0.5	*1.0
400%+ of poverty	4.5	0.2	4.4	0.2	Z

*Changes between the estimates are statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

Z Rounds to zero.

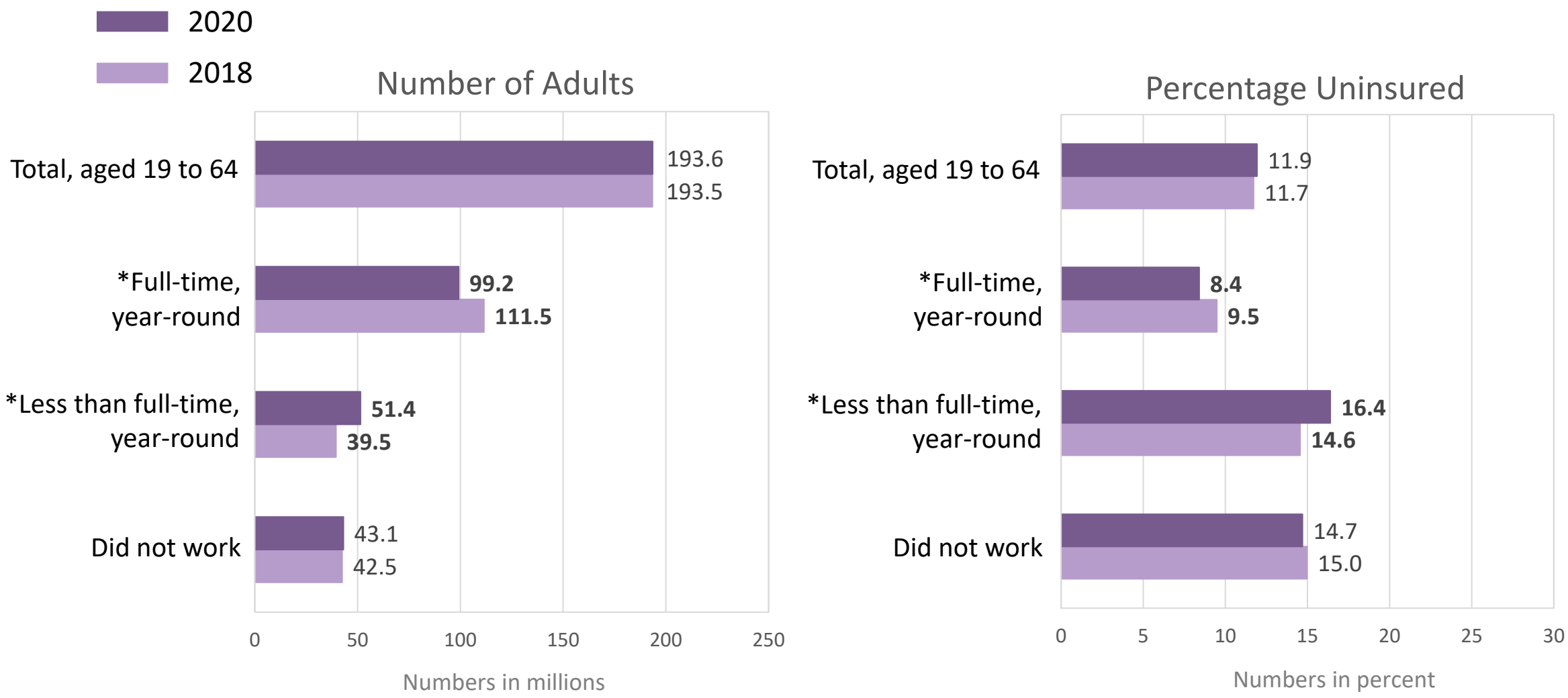
[1] A margin of error (MOE) is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the MOE in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval. MOEs shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights.

Notes: The poverty universe excludes unrelated individuals under the age of 15 such as foster children. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions in the Current Population Survey is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2019 and 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

United States® Census Bureau

Adults Aged 19 to 64 by Work Experience: 2018 and 2020



*Denotes a statistically significant difference at the 90 percent confidence level between 2018 and 2020.
Notes: Details may not sum to totals because of rounding. Number of adults rounded to nearest million.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2019 and 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Adults Aged 19 to 64 by Work Experience: 2018 and 2020

(Numbers in thousands. Margins of error in thousands or percentage points as appropriate.)

Number of Workers	2020		2018		Difference
	Number	MOE [1]	Number	MOE [1]	(2020 minus 2018)
All workers	193,646	328	193,548	318	98
Worked full-time, full-year	99,200	661	111,523	681	*-12,323
Worked less than full-time, full-year	51,387	604	39,483	461	*11,904
Did not work	43,058	629	42,542	535	516
Uninsured	**2020**		**2018**		**Percentage Point Change**
	Percent	MOE [1]	Percent	MOE [1]	(2020 minus 2018)
All workers	11.9	0.3	11.7	0.3	0.2
Worked full-time, full-year	8.4	0.3	9.5	0.3	*-1.1
Worked less than full-time, full-year	16.4	0.5	14.6	0.5	*1.8
Did not work	14.7	0.5	15.0	0.5	-0.3

*Changes between the estimates are statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

[1] A margin of error (MOE) is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the MOE in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval. MOEs shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights.

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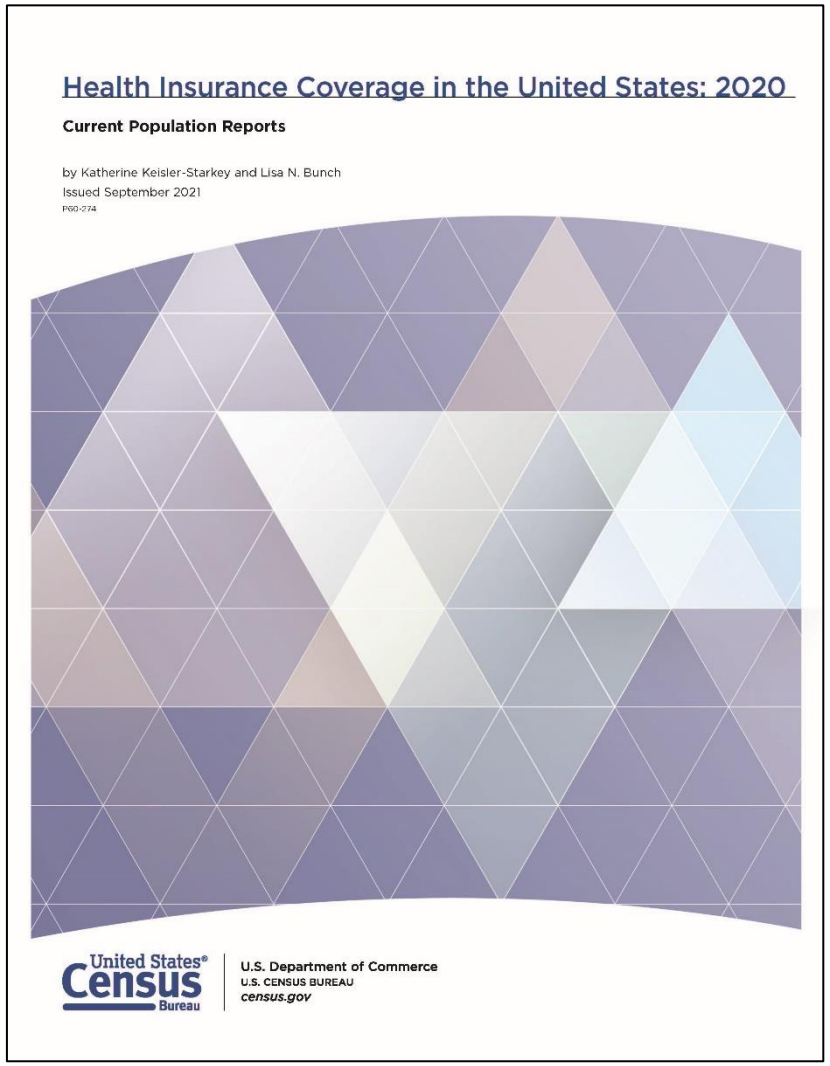
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2019 and 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

United States® Census Bureau

For more information:



- *Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2020*
- Detailed and Historical Tables
- Research Matters
  - Transitions in Health Insurance Coverage: A look Inside Annual Health Coverage Statistics
- America Counts: Stories Behind the Numbers
  - Private Health Insurance Coverage for Working-Age Adults in Early 2021 Drops Since Early 2019
  - Uninsured Rates for Children in Poverty Increased 2018-2020
- Working Paper
  - Coronavirus Infects Surveys, Too: Nonresponse Bias During the Pandemic in the CPS ASEC

United States® Census Bureau

Closing

David G. Waddington
Chief, Social, Economic, and Housing Statistics Division

September 2021

URL: http://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-kits/2021/income-poverty.html

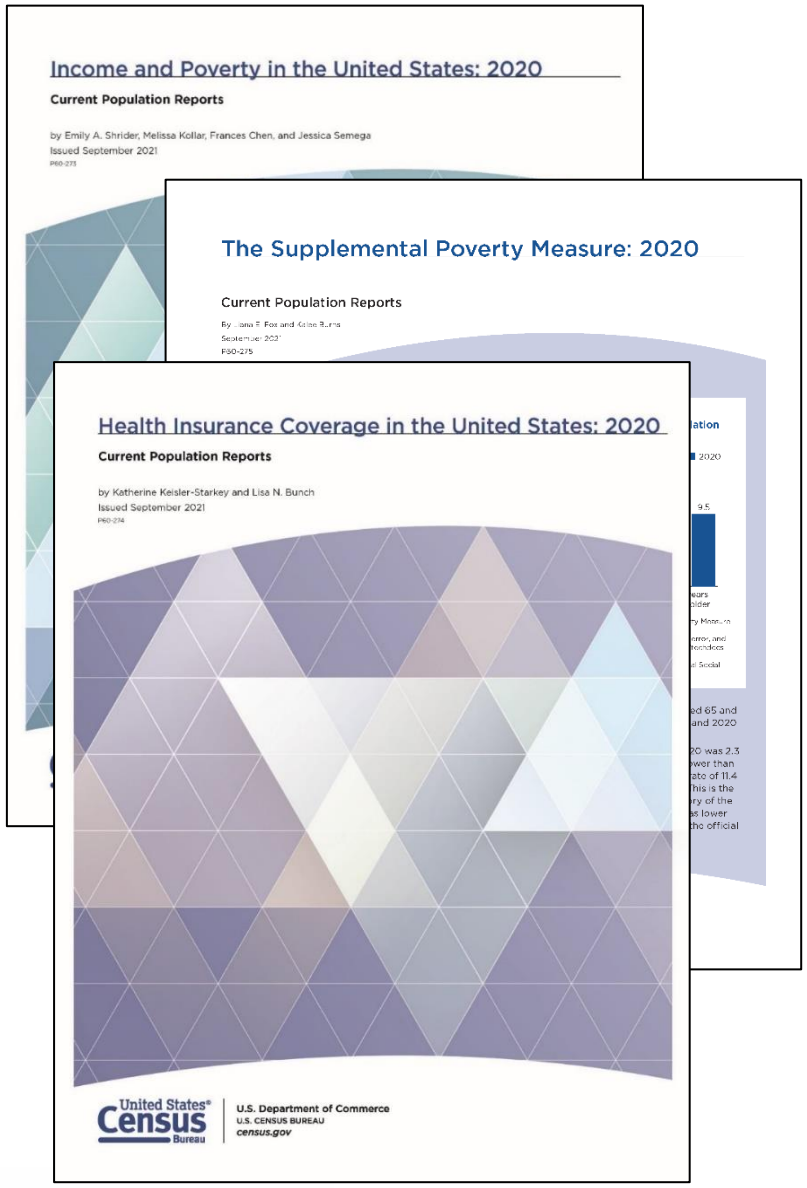
United States® Census Bureau

Highlights

- Real median household income decreased 2.9 percent to $67,500 between 2019 and 2020.
- The official poverty rate in 2020 was 11.4 percent, up 1.0 percentage point from 2019. In 2020, there were 37.2 million people in poverty, an increase of 3.3 million people from 2019.
- The Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) rate in 2020 was 9.1 percent. This was 2.6 percentage points lower than 2019.
- The percentage of people with health insurance coverage for some or all of the calendar year 2020 was 91.4 percent.

United States® Census Bureau

Note: Income rounded to nearest $100.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2020 and 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).



For More Information:

Income and Poverty in the United States: 2020

The Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2020

Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2020

Detailed and Historical Tables

Research Matters

- How Did the Pandemic Affect Survey Response: Using Administrative Data to Evaluate Nonresponse in the 2021 Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement
- Transitions in Health Insurance Coverage: A look Inside Annual Health Coverage Statistics

Random Samplings

- What's the Difference Between the Supplemental and Official Poverty Measures?

United States® Census Bureau

America Counts: Stories Behind the Numbers

- Did Unemployment Insurance Lower Official Poverty Rates in 2020?
- Workers' Earnings Decline Overall During Pandemic But Increase For Full-Time, Year-Round Workers
- Who was Lifted Out of Poverty by Stimulus Payments?
- Private Health Insurance Coverage for Working-Age Adults in Early 2021 Drops Since Early 2019
- Uninsured Rates for Children in Poverty Increased 2018-2020
- Understanding Equity Through Census Data

United States® Census Bureau

Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance: 2020

Michael C. Cook, Sr.
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Press *1 to ask a Question

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Assistant Division Chief
Economic Characteristics

Income and Poverty Report

Liana E. Fox
Branch Chief
Poverty Statistics Branch

Supplemental Poverty Measure Report

Sharon M. Stern
Assistant Division Chief
Employment Characteristics

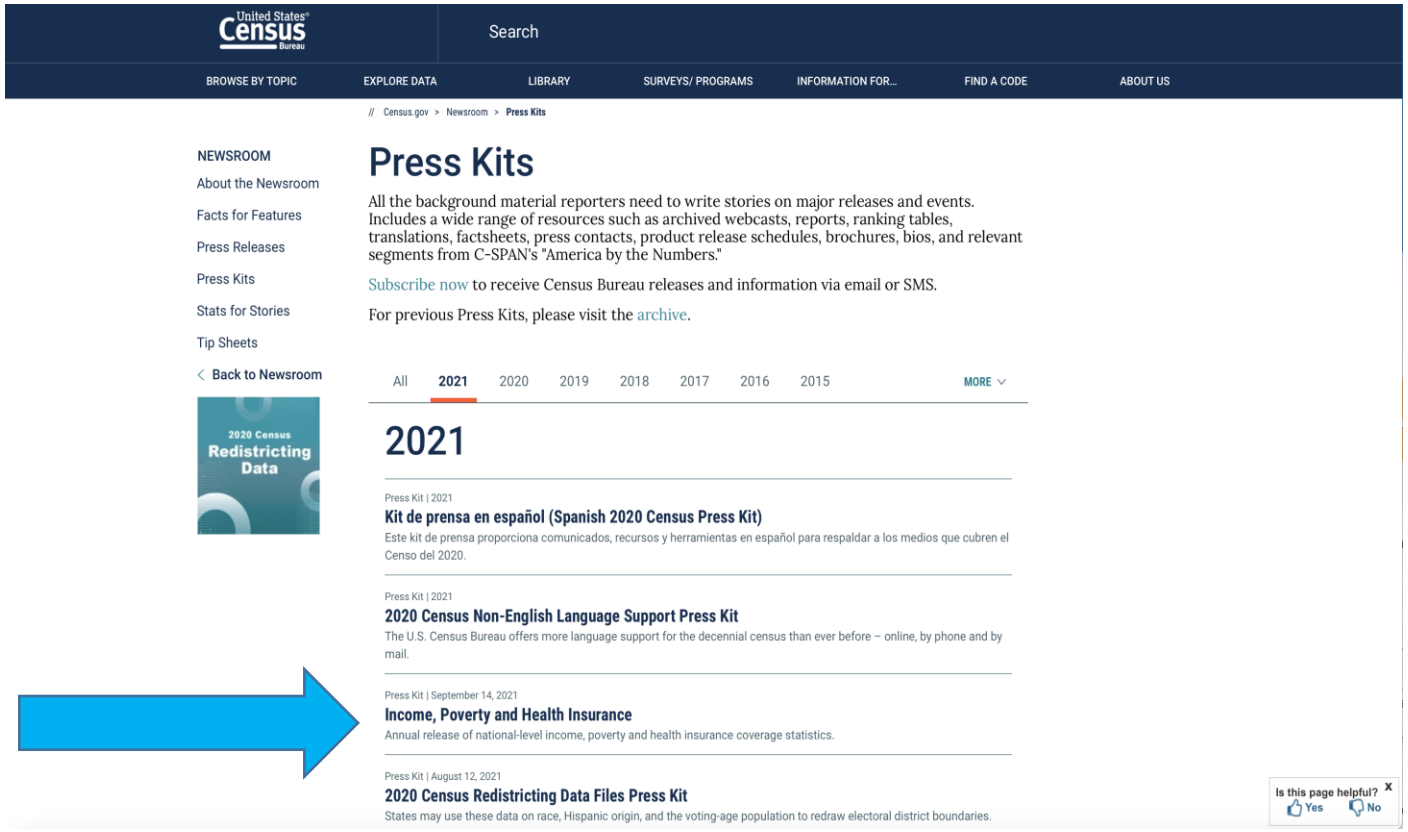
Health Insurance Coverage Report

United States® Census Bureau

Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance: 2020 *Press Kit*

September 14, 2021

- Slide Deck
- News Release
- Reports
- Blogs
- News Conference Recording *(when ready)*



America Counts: Stories Behind the Numbers

New Income, Poverty and Health Insurance stories following the news conference at:

census.gov/AmericaCounts

United States® Census Bureau

Reminder of Upcoming Releases…

2020 American Community Survey

- **October:** Analytical Report
- **November:** Experimental Estimates & Methodological Working Paper

United States® Census Bureau

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Reminder of Upcoming Releases…

2019 Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP)

- Thursday, September 16
- Data Tables
- Provides demographic, social, and household characteristics

United States® Census Bureau

Reminder of Upcoming Releases…

2020 Census Redistricting Data

Release on more User-Friendly website

- Thursday, September 16
- Same data, now available in easier-to-use tool
- data.census.gov

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Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance: 2020

Additional questions or to request an interview, contact the:

Public Information Office

Tel: 301-763-3030

Email: pio@census.gov

United States® Census Bureau