

# Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance: 2019

## Live News Conference

September 15, 2020

10:00 a.m. EDT

To hear news conference, you must dial:

1-800-369-1121

Passcode: 5303895#

# Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance: 2019



**Michael C. Cook, Sr.**  
**Chief, Public Information Office (PIO)**

- Introductory Remarks
- 4 presenters for today's news conference
- Briefing will last 30 minutes, Q&A following
- Press \*1 to ask a Question
- Press kit with slide deck presentation will be available on [census.gov](https://www.census.gov)

# Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance: 2019



**David G. Waddington**

**Chief**

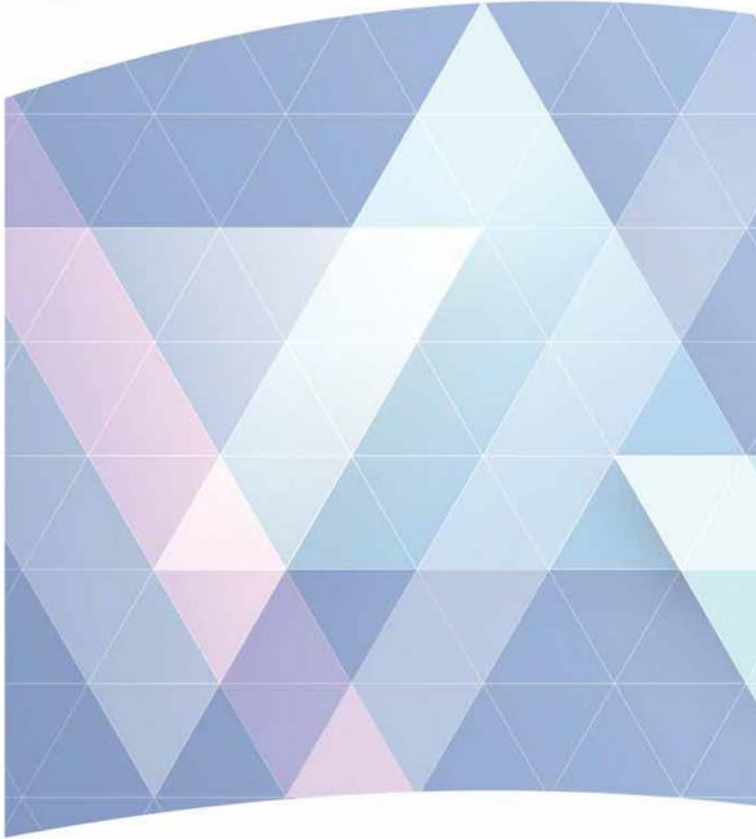
**Social, Economic, and Housing Statistics Division**

- Welcome remarks
- Overview of 3 reports:
  - Income and Poverty in the United States: 2019
  - The Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2019
  - Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2019

# Income and Poverty in the United States: 2019

## Current Population Reports

By Jessica Semega, Melissa Kollar, Emily A. Shrider, and John F. Creamer  
Issued September 2020  
P60-270



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# The Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2019

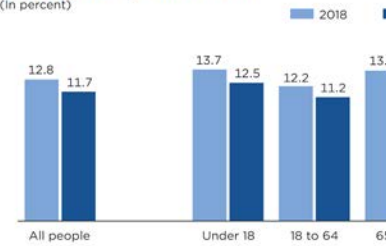
## Current Population Reports

By Liana Fox  
P60-272  
September 2020

### INTRODUCTION

Since the publication of the first official U.S. poverty estimates, 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 Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), and this is the tenth 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 2020 and earlier Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC). The data collection period for the 2020 CPS ASEC coincided with the COVID-19 pandemic, the

Figure 1.  
Supplemental Poverty Measure Rates for Total Population and by Age Group: 2018 and 2019  
(In percent)



Note: For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see: <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/tech/cpsmar20.pdf>.  
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2019 and 2020 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

associated public health response, and the end of the economic expansion. For details on the impact of COVID-19 on CPS ASEC data collection, see the text box "The Impact of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) Pandemic on the CPS ASEC."

### HIGHLIGHTS

- In 2019, the overall SPM rate was 11.7 percent. This represents a one percentage point lower rate than the 2018 SPM rate of 12.8 percent (Figure 1).<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Calculated differences throughout this report may differ slightly due to rounding.

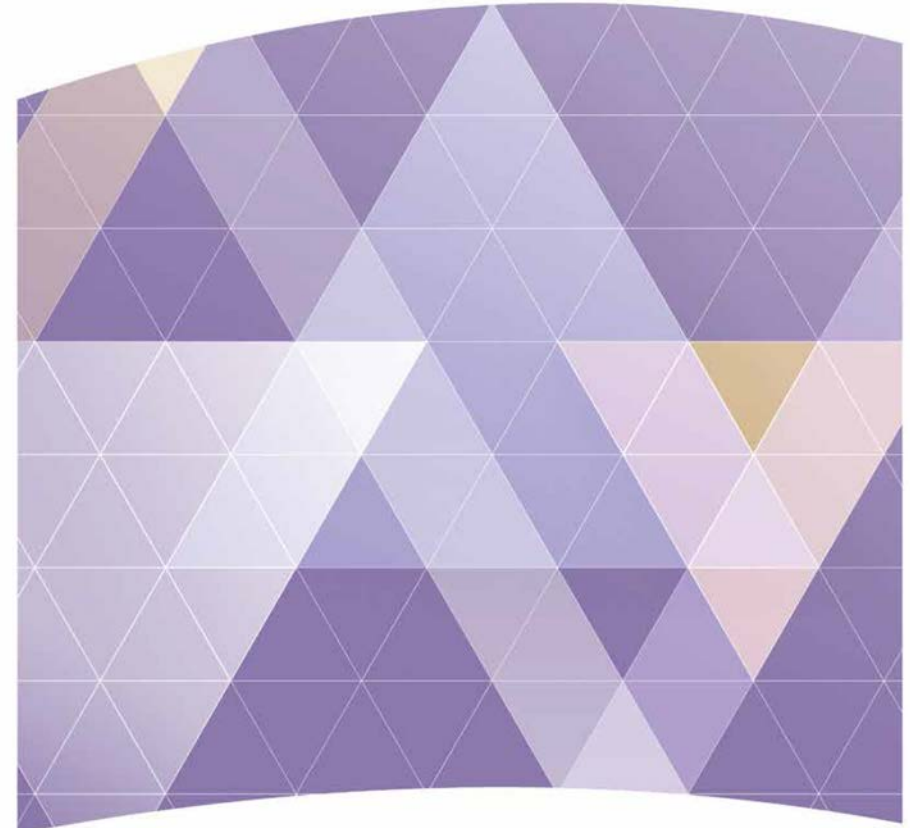
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# Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2019

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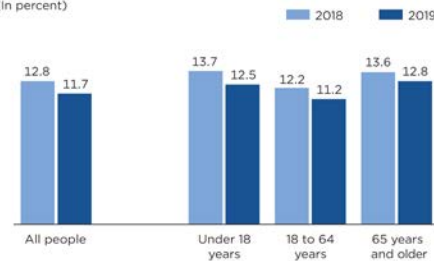
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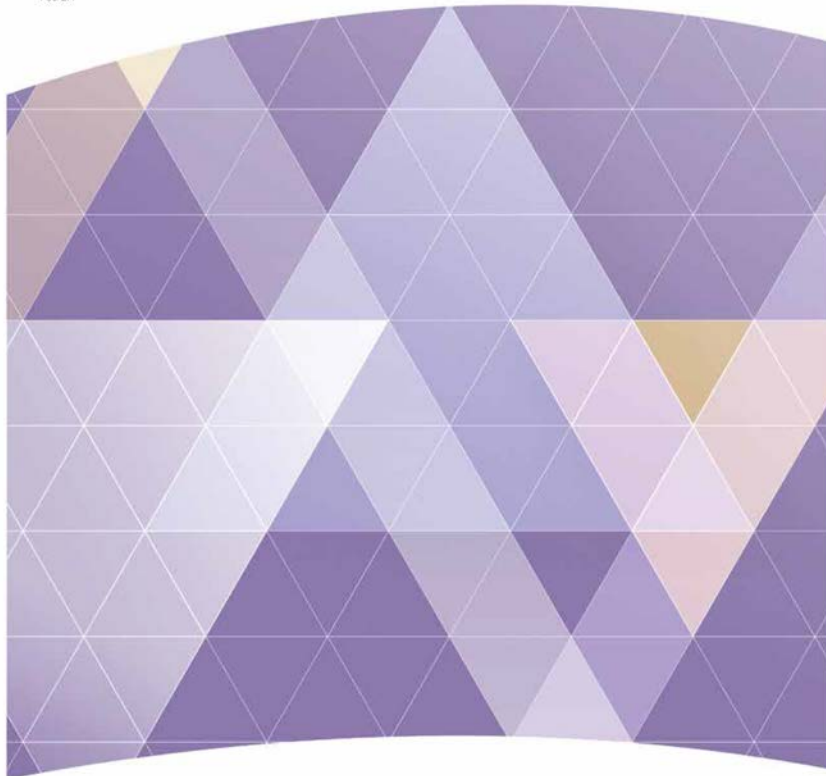
- Data are based on the Current Population Survey's Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC) from February, March, and April 2020.
- CPS ASEC is the official source of national poverty estimates.
- Official poverty estimates are calculated in accordance with OMB Statistical Policy Directive 14.

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- Includes data from the Current Population Survey's Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC) and the American Community Survey (ACS).
- ACS is the recommended source for smaller populations and levels of geography.

# The Impact of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) Pandemic on the CPS ASEC

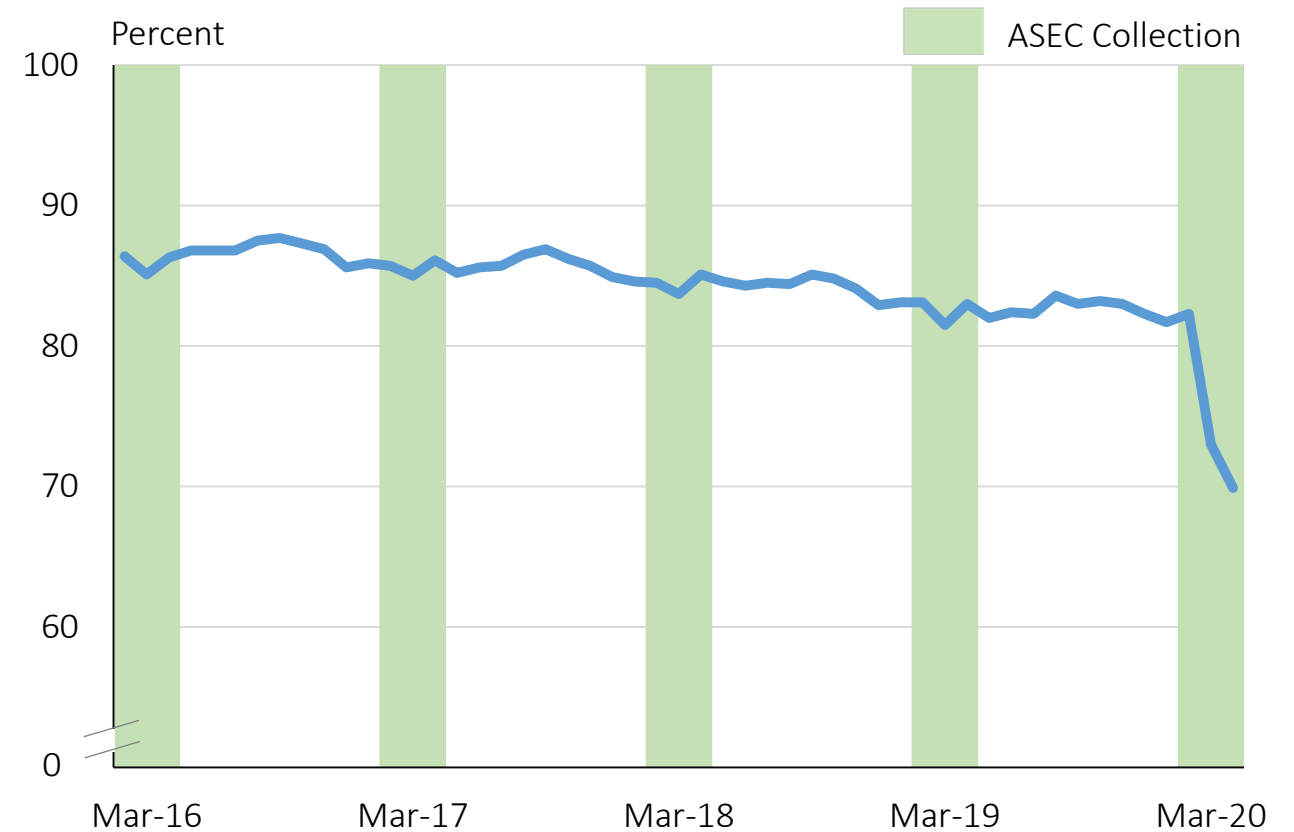
## Research Matters

“How Does the Pandemic Affect Survey Response: Using Administrative Data to Evaluate Nonresponse in the Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement”

## Working Papers

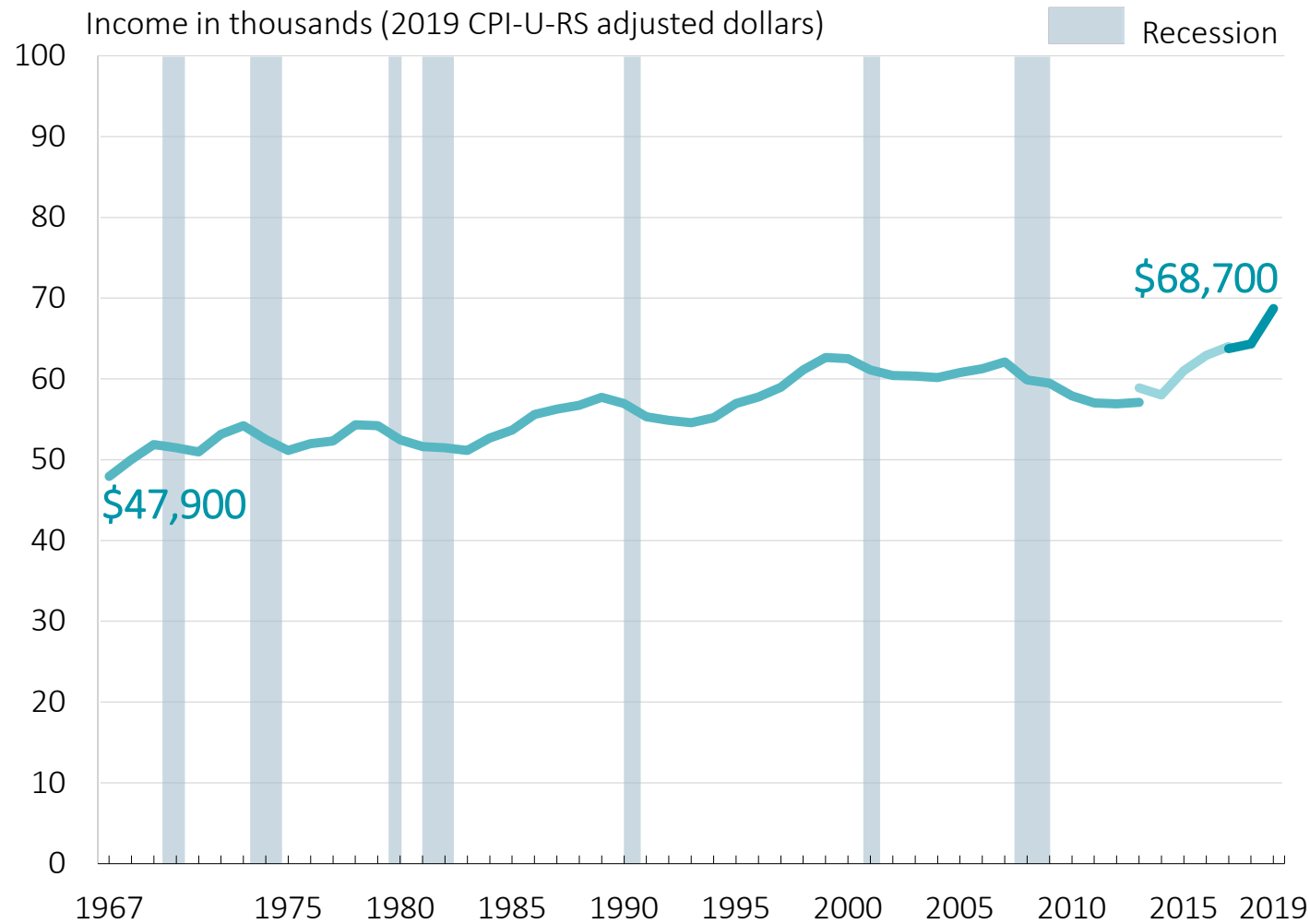
- “Coronavirus Infects Surveys, Too: Nonresponse Bias During the Pandemic in the CPS ASEC” (SEHSD-WP2020-10)
- “The Influence of COVID-19-related Data Collection Changes on Measuring Health Insurance Coverage in the 2020 CPS ASEC” (SEHSD-WP2020-13)

## Monthly Current Population Survey Household Response Rates



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics. Office of Survey Methods and Research.  
<<https://www.bls.gov/osmr/response-rates/household-survey-response-rates.htm>>

# Real Median Household Income: 1967 to 2019



Real median household income increased 6.8 percent to \$68,700 between 2018 and 2019.



# Real Median Household Income: 1967 to 2019

(Income in 2019 dollars, adjusted using the CPI-U-RS)

Year	Median Income
1967	47,938
1968	50,004
1969	51,863
1970	51,461
1971	50,960
1972	53,143
1973	54,216
1974	52,499
1975	51,124
1976	51,973
1977	52,302
1978	54,326
1979	54,222
1980	52,461
1981	51,627
1982	51,487
1983	51,126
1984	52,679
1985	53,664
1986	55,597
1987	56,261
1988	56,725
1989	57,705
1990	56,966
1991	55,302
1992	54,874
1993	54,581
1994	55,215
1995	56,945
1996	57,772
1997	58,961
1998	61,128
1999	62,641
2000	62,512
2001	61,126
2002	60,435
2003	60,360
2004 <sup>1</sup>	60,150
2005	60,794
2006	61,268
2007	62,090
2008	59,877
2009	59,458
2010	57,904
2011	57,021
2012	56,912
2013 <sup>2</sup>	57,095
2013 <sup>3</sup>	58,904
2014	58,001
2015	60,987
2016	62,898
2017	64,007
2017 <sup>4</sup>	63,761
2018	64,324
2019	68,703

<sup>1</sup>The 2004 data have been revised to reflect a correction to the weights in the 2005 CPS ASEC.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>The source of these 2013 estimates is the portion of the CPS ASEC sample which received the redesigned income questions, approximately 30,000 addresses. <sup>4</sup>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, see footnotes in Table A-2 of the report, *Income and Poverty in the United States: 2019*, U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Reports, P60-270. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <[www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar20.pdf](http://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar20.pdf)>.

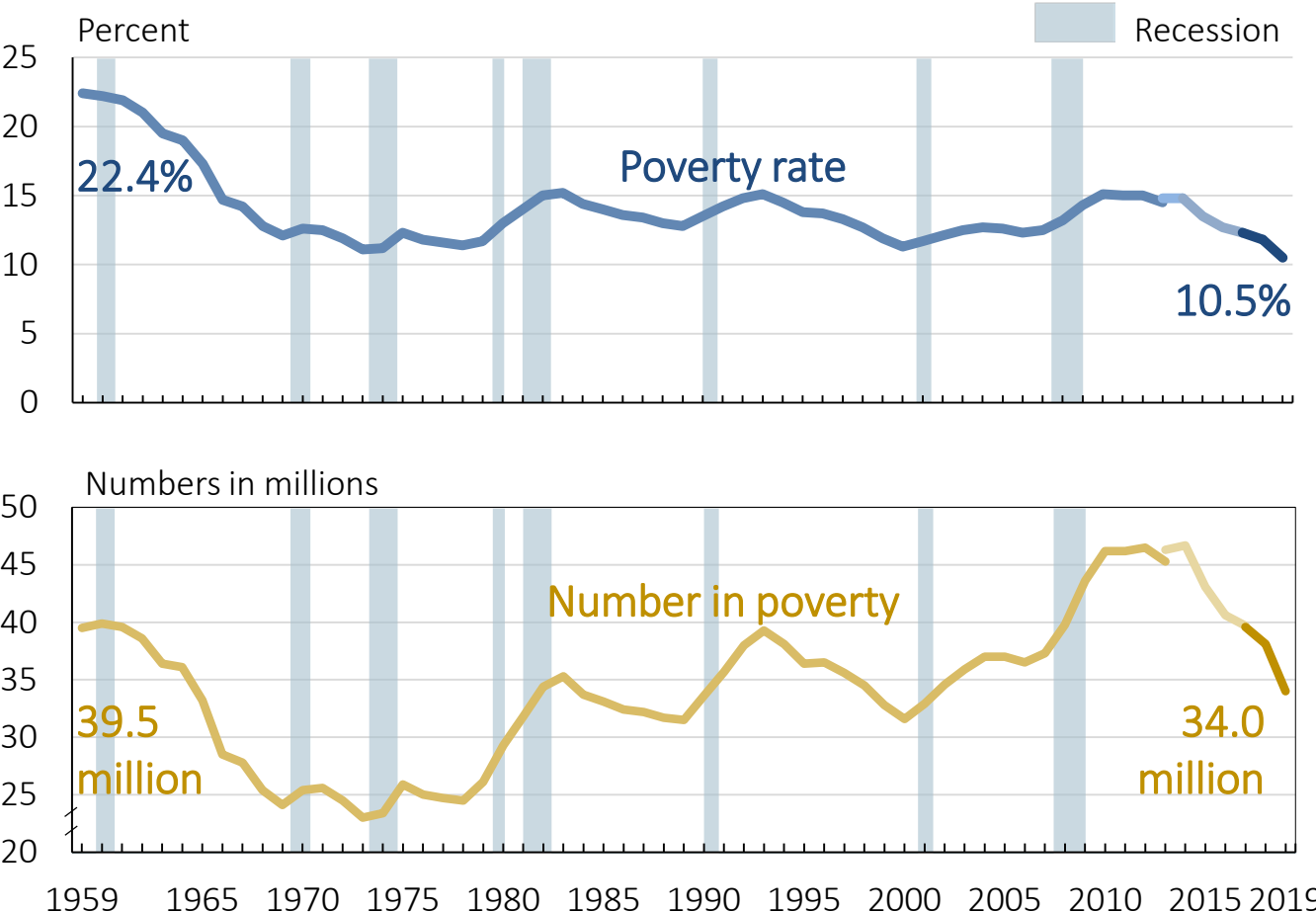
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2020 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

## 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

Source: National Bureau of Economic Research  
Cambridge, MA 02138  
[www.nber.org](http://www.nber.org)

# Poverty Rate and Number in Poverty: 1959 to 2019



The official poverty rate in 2019 was 10.5 percent, down 1.3 percentage points from 2018. In 2019, there were 34.0 million people in poverty, a decrease of 4.2 million people from 2018.



Note: 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, 1960 to 2020 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

## Poverty Rate and Number in Poverty: 1959 to 2019

(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 <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>12</sup>	35.7	14.2	2019	34.0	10.5
1962	38.6	21.0	1992 <sup>11</sup>	38.0	14.8			
1963	36.4	19.5	1993 <sup>10</sup>	39.3	15.1			
1964	36.1	19.0	1994 <sup>9</sup>	38.1	14.5			
1965	33.2	17.3	1995 <sup>8</sup>	36.4	13.8			
1966	28.5	14.7	1996	36.5	13.7			
1967 <sup>21</sup>	27.8	14.2	1997	35.6	13.3			
1968	25.4	12.8	1998	34.5	12.7			
1969	24.1	12.1	1999 <sup>7</sup>	32.8	11.9			
1970	25.4	12.6	2000 <sup>6</sup>	31.6	11.3			
1971 <sup>20</sup>	25.6	12.5	2001	32.9	11.7			
1972 <sup>19</sup>	24.5	11.9	2002	34.6	12.1			
1973	23.0	11.1	2003	35.9	12.5			
1974 <sup>18</sup>	23.4	11.2	2004 <sup>5</sup>	37.0	12.7			
1975	25.9	12.3	2005	37.0	12.6			
1976	25.0	11.8	2006	36.5	12.3			
1977	24.7	11.6	2007	37.3	12.5			
1978	24.5	11.4	2008	39.8	13.2			
1979 <sup>17</sup>	26.1	11.7	2009	43.6	14.3			
1980	29.3	13.0	2010 <sup>4</sup>	46.3	15.1			
1981 <sup>16</sup>	31.8	14.0	2011	46.2	15.0			
1982	34.4	15.0	2012	46.5	15.0			
1983	35.3	15.2	2013 <sup>3</sup>	45.3	14.5			
1984 <sup>15</sup>	33.7	14.4	2013 <sup>2</sup>	46.3	14.8			
1985 <sup>14</sup>	33.1	14.0	2014	46.7	14.8			
1986	32.4	13.6	2015	42.1	13.5			
1987 <sup>13</sup>	32.2	13.4	2016	40.6	12.7			
1988 <sup>13</sup>	31.7	13.0	2017	39.7	12.3			

For footnotes, see last slide of Poverty section.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2020 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/cpsmar20.pdf](http://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar20.pdf)>.



## Recessions

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## Weighted Average Poverty Thresholds in 2019

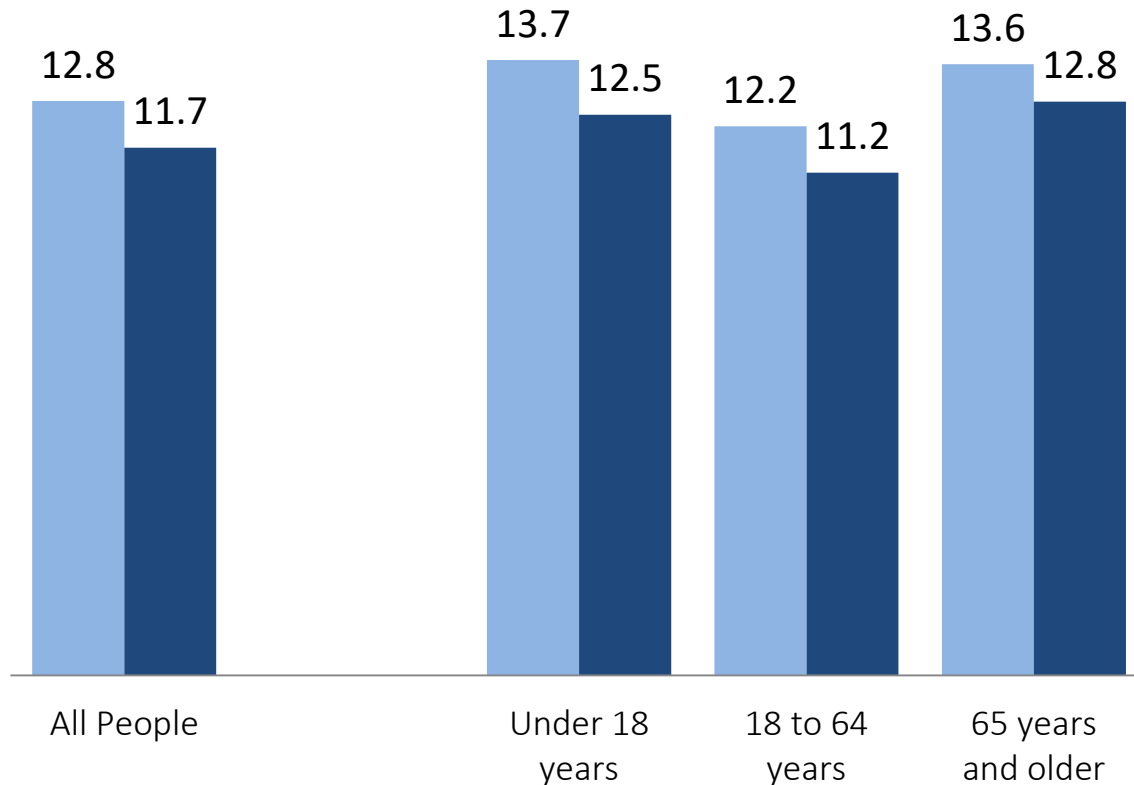
Size of family unit	Threshold
One person (unrelated individual)	13,011
Under 65 years	13,300
65 years and older	12,261
Two people	16,521
Householder under 65 years	17,120
Householder 65 years and older	15,453
Three people	20,335
Four people	26,172
Five people	31,021
Six people	35,129
Seven people	40,016
Eight people	44,461
Nine people or more	52,875

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2020 Annual Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC).

# Comparison of SPM Poverty Estimates: 2018 and 2019

(In Percent)

2018 2019



The Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) rate in 2019 was 11.7 percent. This was 1.0 percentage point lower than 2018.

# Comparison of SPM Poverty Estimates: 2018 and 2019

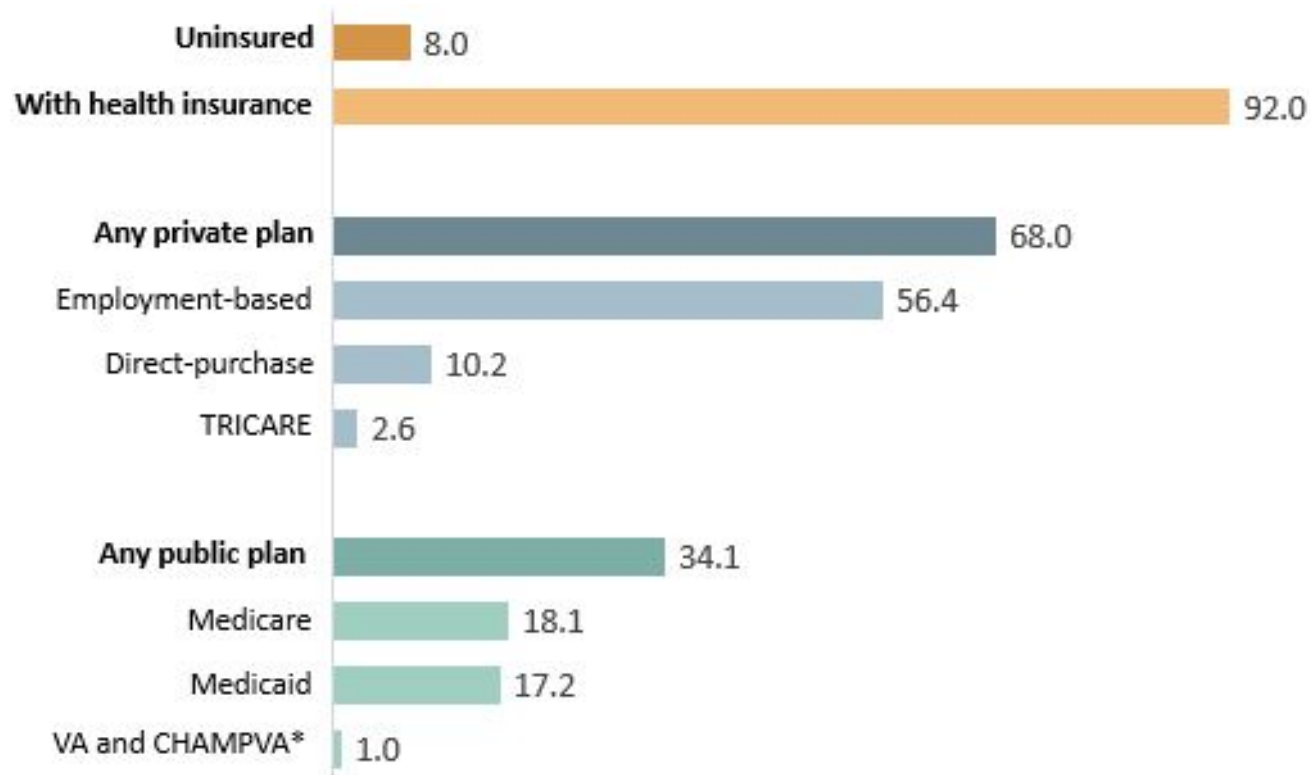
(Percent)

Characteristic	2018	2019
All People	12.8%	11.7%
Under 18 years	13.7%	12.5%
18 to 64 years	12.2%	11.2%
65 years and older	13.6%	12.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2019 and 2020 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC). For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar20.pdf>>.



# Health Insurance Coverage: 2019



The percentage of people with health insurance coverage for some or all of the calendar year 2019 was 92.0 percent.

# Percentage of People by Type of Health Insurance Coverage: 2019

Coverage Type	2019
	Percent
Uninsured	8.0
With Health Insurance	92.0
Private	68.0
Employment -based	56.4
Direct-purchase	10.2
TRICARE	2.6
Public	34.1
Medicare	18.1
Medicaid	17.2
VA or CHAMPVA	1.0

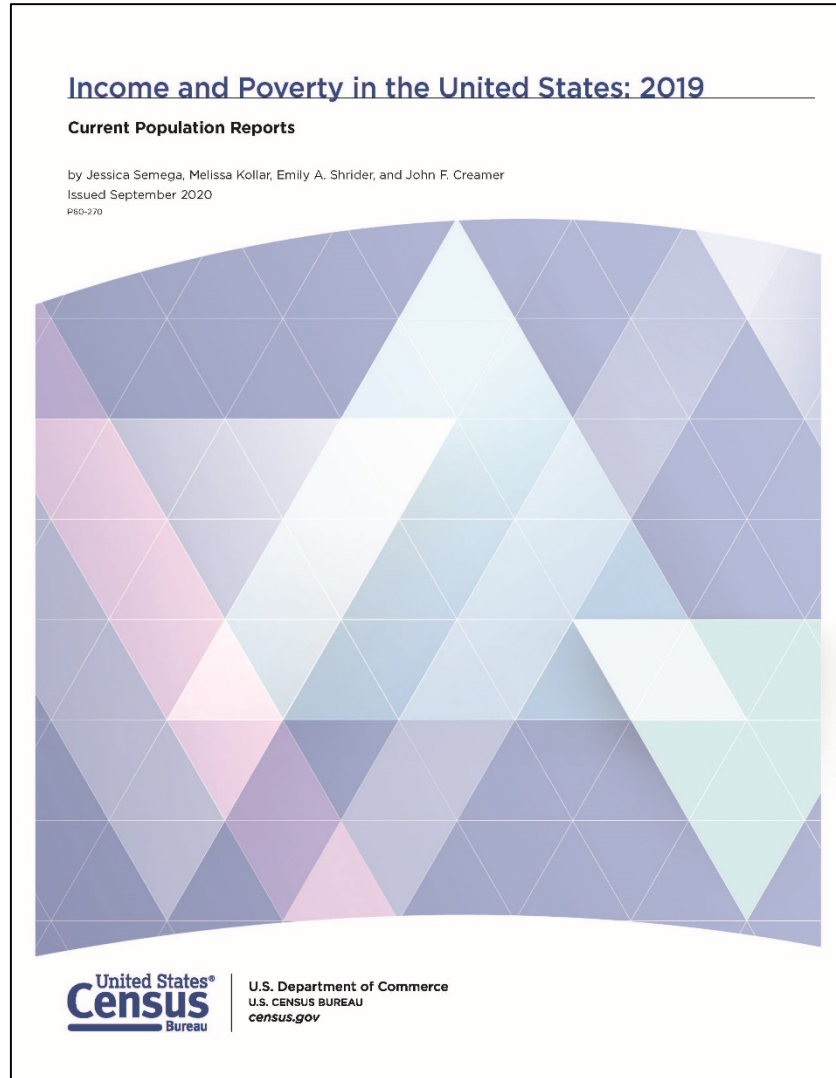
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# Income and Poverty Estimates



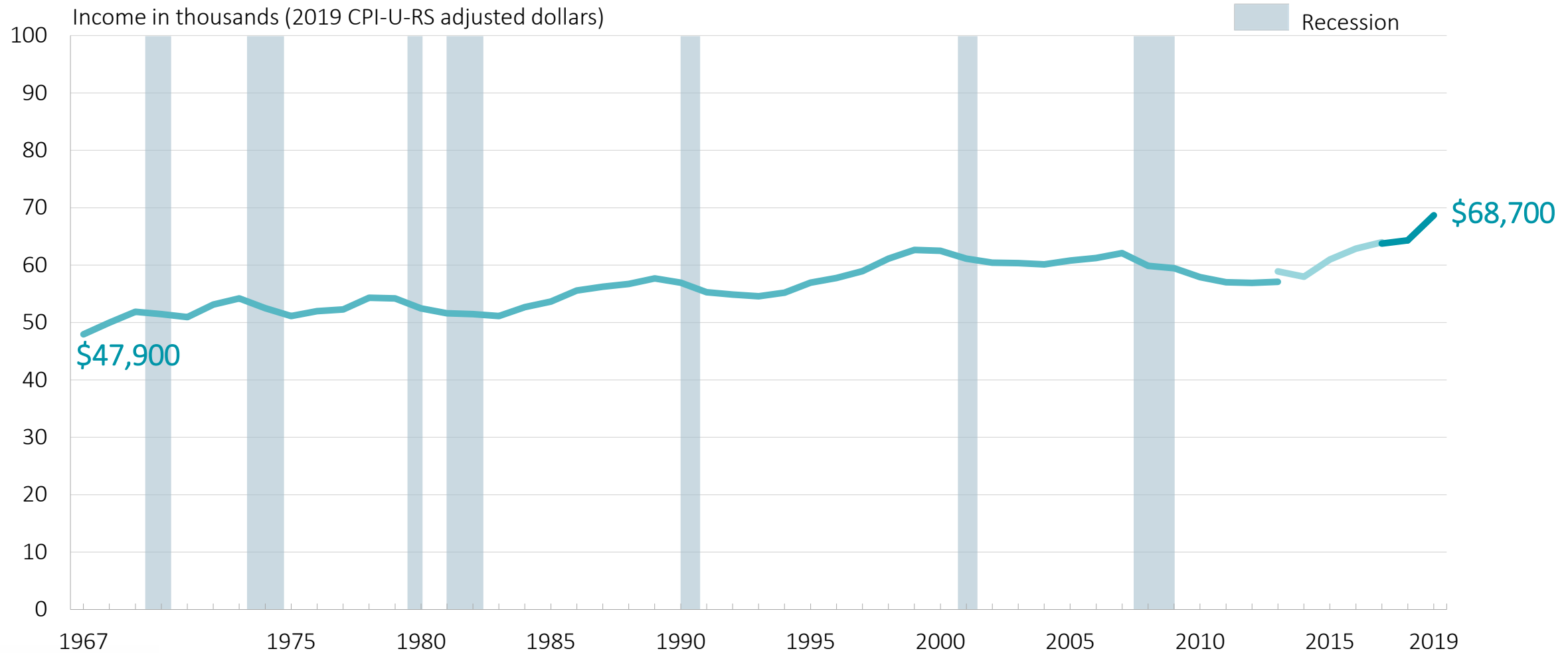
**Trudi J. Renwick**  
**Assistant Division Chief**  
**Economic Characteristics**

# Highlights: Income, earnings and workers



- Real median household income increased 6.8 percent to \$68,700 between 2018 and 2019.
- The real median earnings of all workers increased 1.4 percent, while the real median earnings of full-time, year-round workers increased 0.8 percent between 2018 and 2019.
- Between 2018 and 2019, the total number of people with earnings increased by about 2.2 million. The number of full-time, year-round workers increased by approximately 1.2 million.

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(Income in 2019 dollars, adjusted using the CPI-U-RS)

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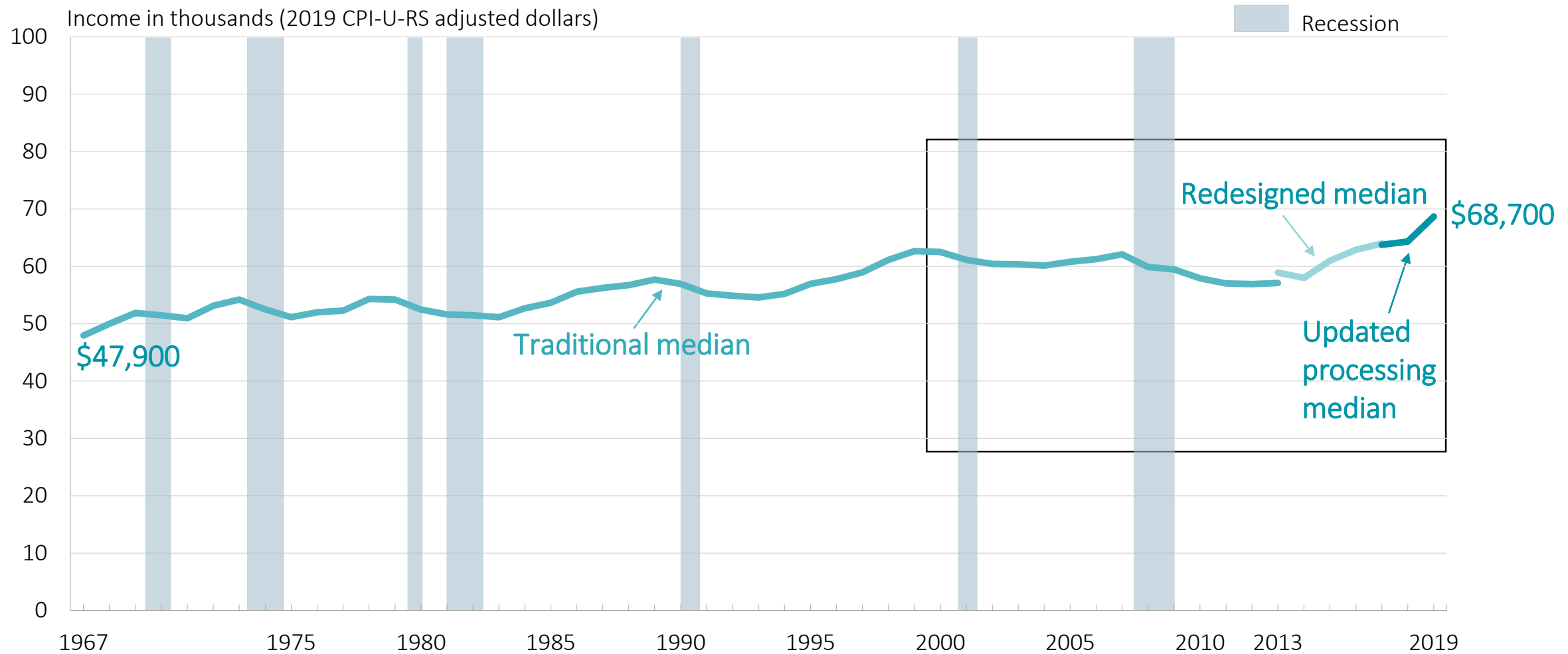
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<sup>3</sup>The source of these 2013 estimates is the portion of the CPS ASEC sample which received the redesigned income questions, approximately 30,000 addresses. <sup>4</sup>Estimates reflect the implementation of an updated data processing system, 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, see footnotes in Table A-2 of the report, *Income and Poverty in the United States: 2019*, U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Reports, P60-270. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <[www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar20.pdf](http://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar20.pdf)>.

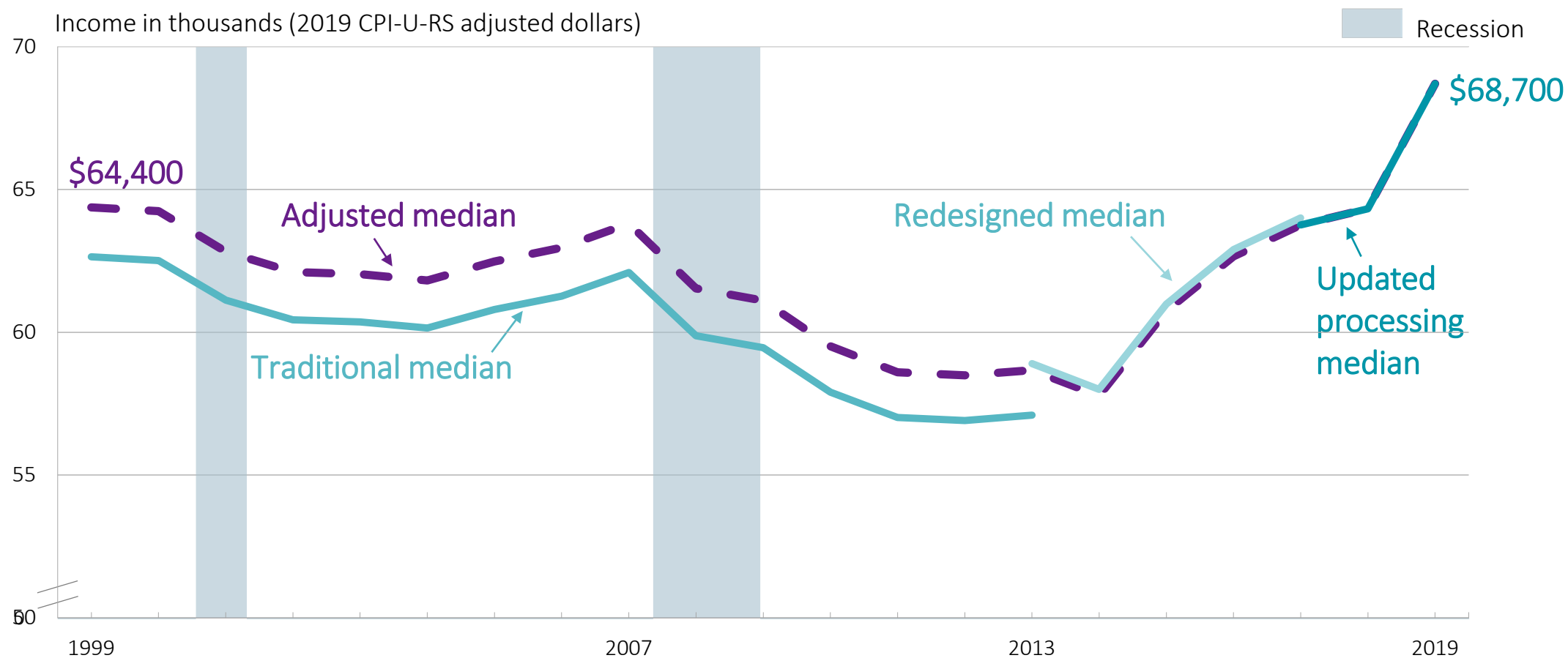
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2020 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

## 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

Source: National Bureau of Economic Research  
Cambridge, MA 02138  
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# Redesigned Household Income Comparison: 1999 to 2019



# Redesigned Household Income Comparison: 1999 to 2019

(Income in 2019 dollars, adjusted using the CPI-U-RS)

Year	Official Median Income	Adjusted Median Income
1999	62,641	64,377
2000	62,512	64,245
2001	61,126	62,820
2002	60,435	62,110
2003	60,360	62,033
2004 <sup>1</sup>	60,150	61,817
2005	60,794	62,479
2006	61,268	62,966
2007	62,090	63,811
2008	59,877	61,537
2009	59,458	61,106
2010	57,904	59,509
2011	57,021	58,602
2012	56,912	58,490
2013 <sup>2</sup>	57,095	58,678
2013 <sup>3</sup>	58,904	58,678
2014	58,001	57,778
2015	60,987	60,753
2016	62,898	62,656
2017	64,007	63,761
2017 <sup>4</sup>	63,761	63,761
2018	64,324	64,324
2019	68,703	68,703

<sup>1</sup> The 2004 data have been revised to reflect a correction to the weights in the 2005 CPS ASEC.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

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

<sup>4</sup> 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, see footnotes in Table A-2 of the report, *Income and Poverty in the United States: 2019*, U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Reports, P60-270. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <[www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar20.pdf](http://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar20.pdf)>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2000 to 2020 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

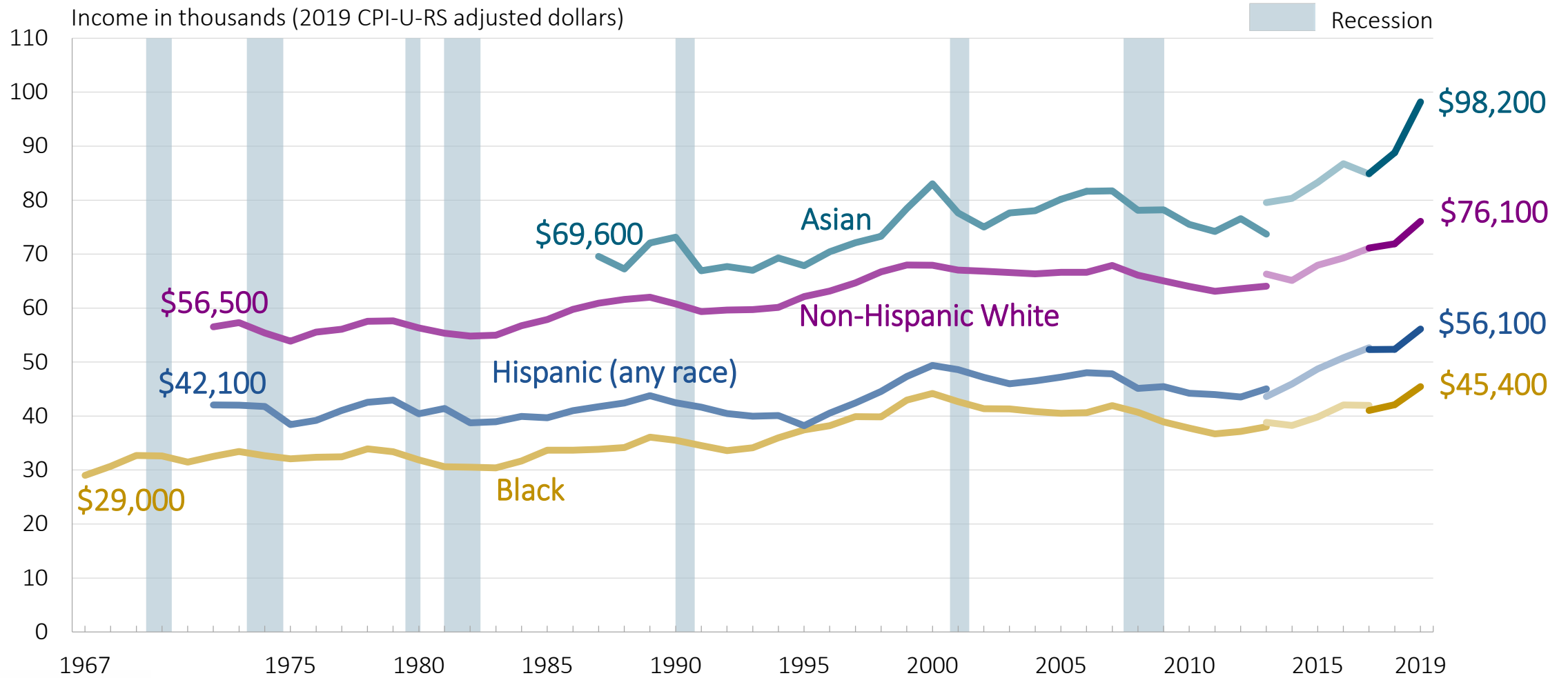
## Recessions

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

Source: National Bureau of Economic Research  
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# Real Median Household Income by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2019



# Real Median Household Income by Race<sup>1</sup> and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2019

(Income in 2019 dollars, adjusted using the CPI-U-RS)

Years	All races	White, not Hispanic	Black	Asian	Hispanic (any race)	N
1967	47,938	N	29,026	N	N	N
1968	50,004	N	30,701	N	N	N
1969	51,863	N	32,717	N	N	N
1970	51,461	N	32,624	N	N	N
1971	50,960	N	31,486	N	N	N
1972	53,143	56,546	32,542	N	42,073	N
1973	54,216	57,321	33,447	N	42,003	N
1974	52,499	55,373	32,652	N	41,757	N
1975	51,124	53,867	32,096	N	38,408	N
1976	51,973	55,553	32,373	N	39,203	N
1977	52,302	56,090	32,455	N	41,030	N
1978	54,326	57,539	33,939	N	42,565	N
1979	54,222	57,651	33,378	N	42,960	N
1980	52,461	56,327	31,885	N	40,437	N
1981	51,627	55,335	30,610	N	41,412	N
1982	51,487	54,806	30,549	N	38,742	N
1983	51,126	54,994	30,426	N	38,938	N
1984	52,679	56,729	31,659	N	39,934	N
1985	53,664	57,868	33,671	N	39,684	N
1986	55,597	59,780	33,675	N	40,982	N
1987	56,261	60,907	33,833	69,570	41,743	N
1988	56,725	61,619	34,185	67,230	42,419	N
1989	57,705	62,005	36,099	72,070	43,761	N
1990	56,966	60,775	35,531	73,150	42,482	N
1991	55,302	59,335	34,524	66,909	41,654	N
1992	54,874	59,627	33,593	67,707	40,475	N
1993	54,581	59,704	34,126	66,996	39,984	N
1994	55,215	60,113	35,985	69,279	40,082	N
1995	56,945	62,128	37,421	67,870	38,201	N
1996	57,772	63,136	38,223	70,443	40,541	N
1997	58,961	64,652	39,913	72,096	42,427	N
1998	61,128	66,715	39,852	73,315	44,535	N
1999	62,641	67,969	42,960	78,440	47,326	N
2000	62,512	67,920	44,166	83,007	49,378	N
2001	61,126	67,027	42,658	77,638	48,586	N
2002	60,435	66,835	41,364	74,995	47,174	N
2003	60,360	66,573	41,308	77,612	45,978	N
2004 <sup>2</sup>	60,150	66,359	40,832	78,019	46,497	N
2005	60,794	66,644	40,495	80,174	47,200	N
2006	61,268	66,635	40,636	81,653	48,023	N
2007	62,090	67,884	41,922	81,706	47,809	N
2008	59,877	66,099	40,731	78,129	45,129	N
2009	59,458	65,053	38,921	78,201	45,437	N
2010	57,904	63,996	37,749	75,510	44,220	N
2011	57,021	63,124	36,715	74,194	44,000	N
2012	56,912	63,597	37,171	76,567	43,512	N
2013 <sup>3</sup>	57,095	64,054	38,033	73,723	45,029	N
2013 <sup>4</sup>	58,904	66,318	38,831	79,568	43,627	N
2014	58,001	65,135	38,264	80,312	45,931	N
2015	60,987	67,930	39,817	83,270	48,719	N
2016	62,898	69,292	42,071	86,754	50,791	N
2017	64,007	71,071	41,987	84,823	52,654	N
2017 <sup>5</sup>	63,761	71,117	41,055	84,887	52,321	N
2018	64,324	71,922	42,110	88,774	52,382	N
2019	68,703	76,057	45,438	98,174	56,113	N

N Not available.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> The 2004 data have been revised to reflect a correction to the weights in the 2005 CPS ASEC.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

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

<sup>5</sup> 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, see footnotes in Appendix Table A-2 of the report, *Income and Poverty in the United States: 2019*, U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Reports, P60-270. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <[www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar20.pdf](http://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar20.pdf)>. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2019 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

## Recessions

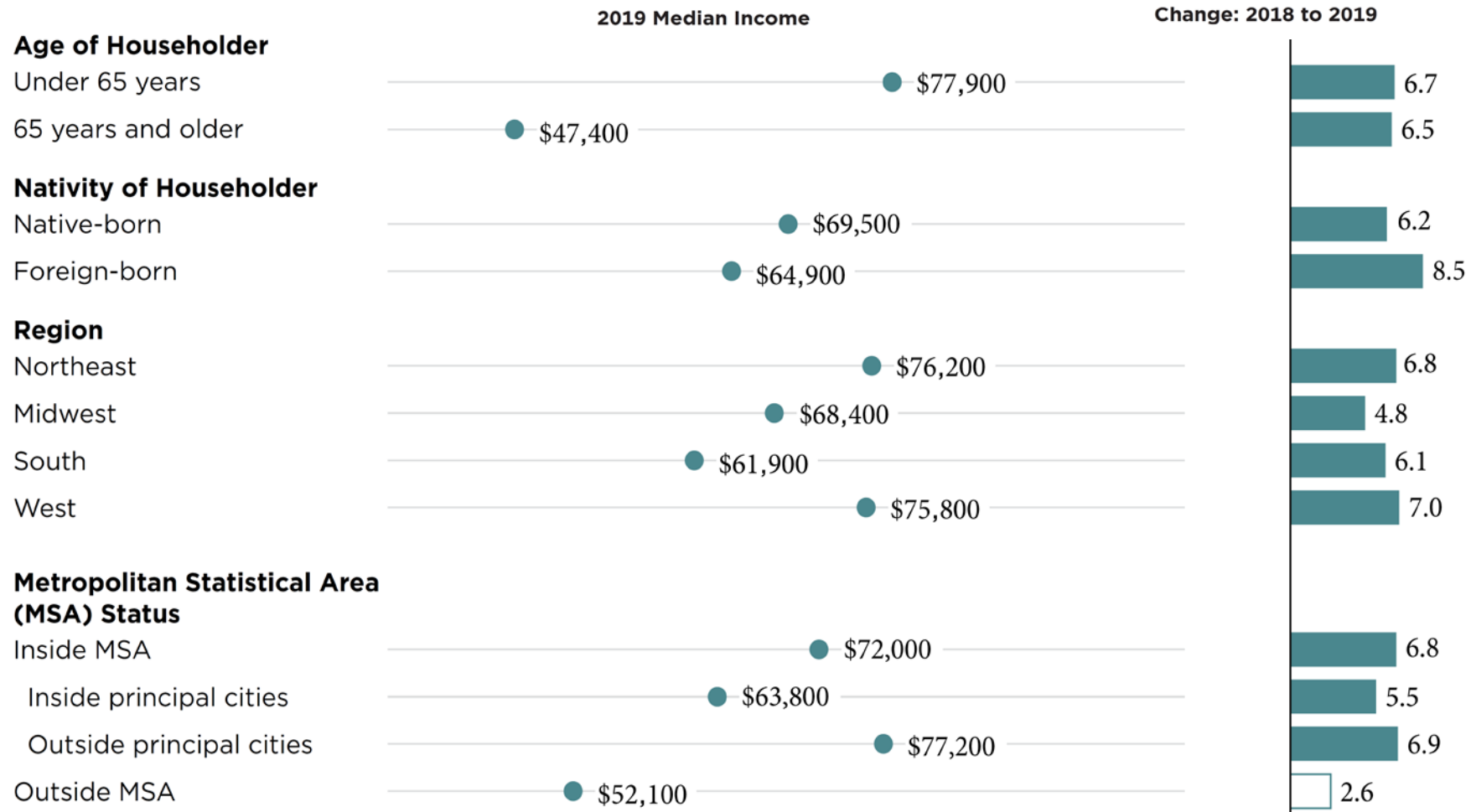
Peak month	Year	Trough month	Year
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July	1981	November	1982
July	1990	March	1991
March	2001	November	2001
December	2007	June	2009

Source: National Bureau of Economic Research

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# Median Household Income and Percent Change by Selected Characteristics: 2018 to 2019



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.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2019 and 2020 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

■ Denotes a statistically significant change

# Median Household Income and Percent Change by Selected Characteristics: 2018 and 2019

(Income in 2019 dollars, adjusted using the CPI-U-RS. 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/cpsmar20.pdf>>)

Characteristic	2018			2019			Percent change* in real median income (2019 less 2018)	
	Number (thousands)	Median income (dollars)		Number (thousands)	Median income (dollars)		Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)
		Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)		Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)		
<b>Age of Householder</b>								
Under 65 years	94,423	72,958	584	93,524	77,873	1,151	*6.7	1.58
65 years and older	34,156	44,487	831	34,927	47,357	911	*6.5	2.57
<b>Nativity of Householder</b>								
Native-born	108,560	65,407	725	108,851	69,474	960	*6.2	1.57
Foreign-born	20,019	59,841	1,616	19,600	64,900	1,930	*8.5	4.19
<b>Region</b>								
Northeast	22,054	71,383	1,920	22,031	76,221	1,952	*6.8	3.00
Midwest	27,686	65,230	1,471	27,757	68,354	1,824	*4.8	3.10
South	49,743	58,337	836	49,486	61,884	766	*6.1	1.82
West	29,096	70,779	1,624	29,177	75,769	1,244	*7.0	2.58
<b>Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) Status<sup>3</sup></b>								
Inside metropolitan statistical areas	110,789	67,363	620	110,679	71,961	699	*6.8	1.29
Inside principal cities	42,983	60,434	1,245	42,992	63,745	1,586	*5.5	3.01
Outside principal cities	67,806	72,213	771	67,687	77,170	1,021	*6.9	1.57
Outside metropolitan statistical areas	17,790	50,771	1,659	17,772	52,100	1,150	2.6	2.80

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

<sup>1</sup> 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. For more information, see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at <<https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/2020/demo/p60-270sa.pdf>>.

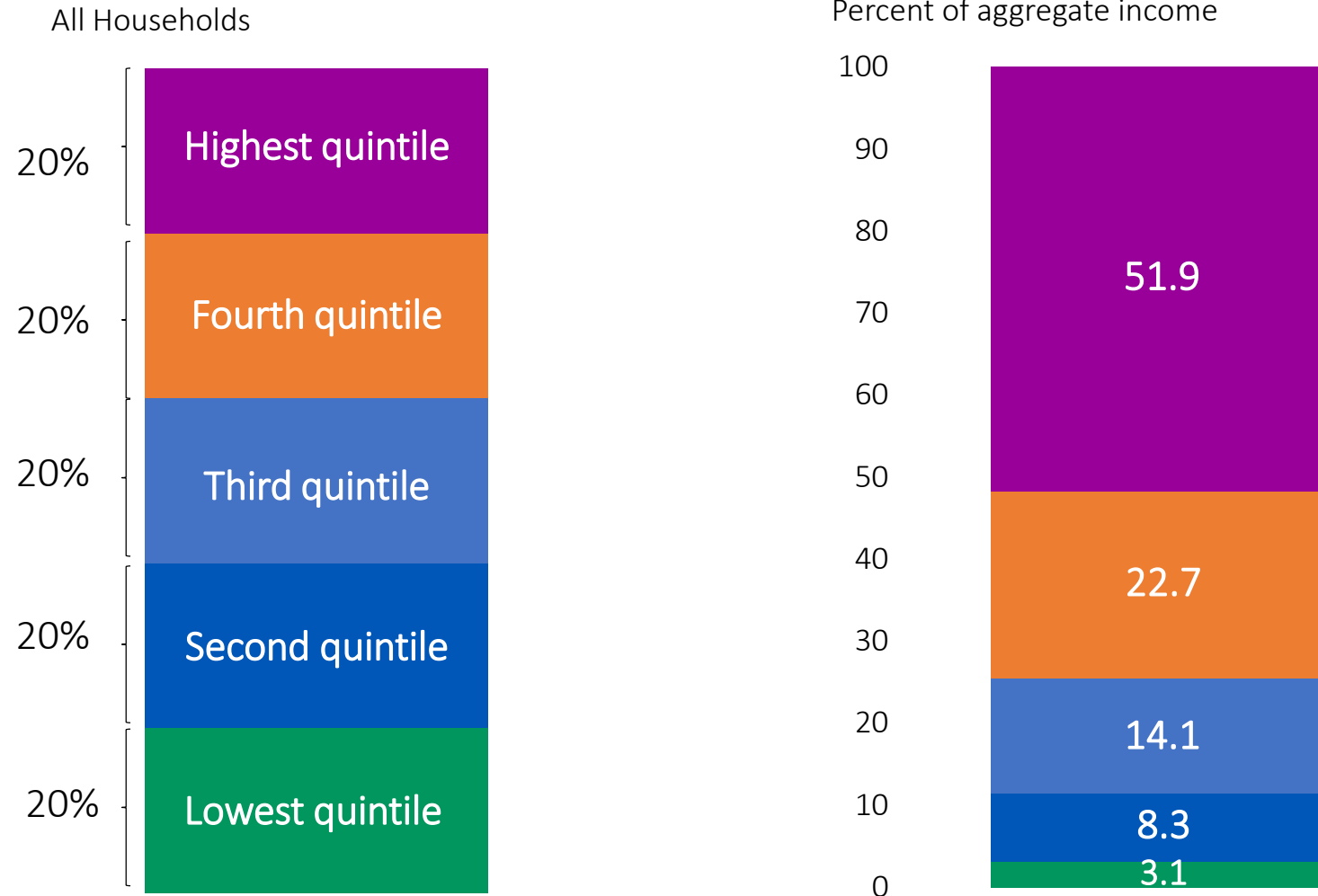
<sup>2</sup> Federal surveys now give respondents the option of reporting more than one race. Therefore, two basic ways of defining a race group are possible. A group such as Asian may be defined as those who reported Asian and no other race (the race-alone or single-race concept) or as those who reported 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.

<sup>3</sup> For the definition of metropolitan statistical areas and principal cities, see <[www.census.gov/programs-surveys/metro-micro/about/glossary.html](http://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, 2019 and 2020 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

# Shares of Aggregate Household Income by Quintile: 2019



## Share of Aggregate Household Income by Quintile: 2019

(Percent of aggregate income)

Year	Lowest quintile	Second quintile	Third quintile	Fourth quintile	Highest quintile	Top 5 percent
2019	3.1	8.3	14.1	22.7	51.9	23.0

Note: For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see [www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar20.pdf](http://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar20.pdf).

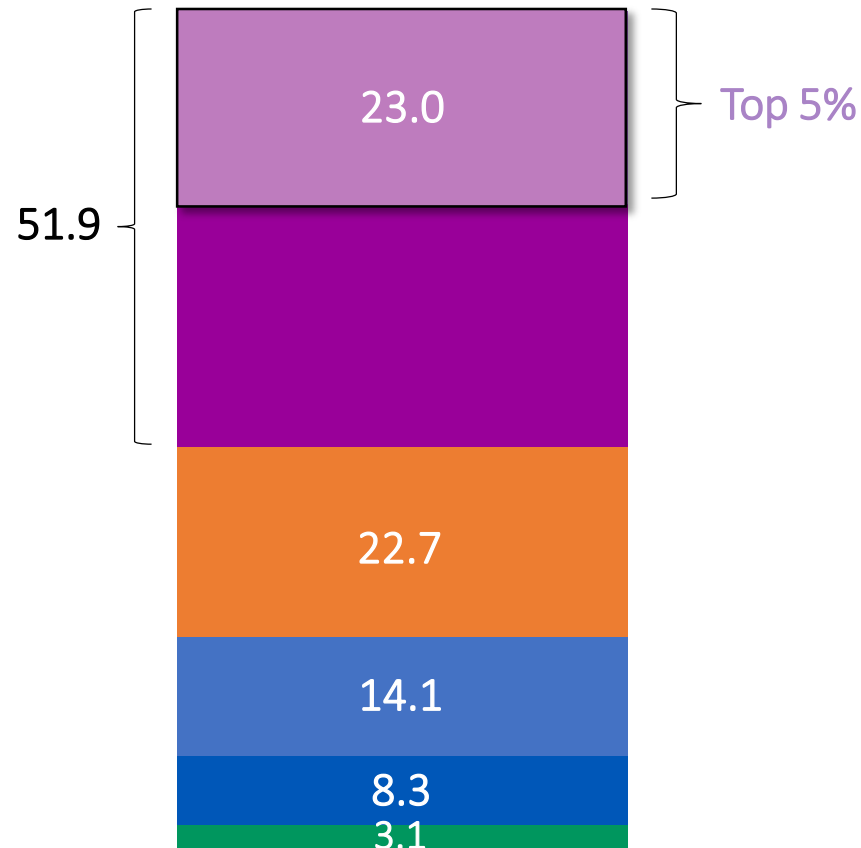
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2020 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC).



# Shares of Aggregate Household Income by Quintile: 2019

Percent of aggregate income

100  
90  
80  
70  
60  
50  
40  
30  
20  
10  
0



- Highest quintile
- Fourth quintile
- Third quintile
- Second quintile
- Lowest quintile

## Share of Aggregate Household Income by Quintile: 2019

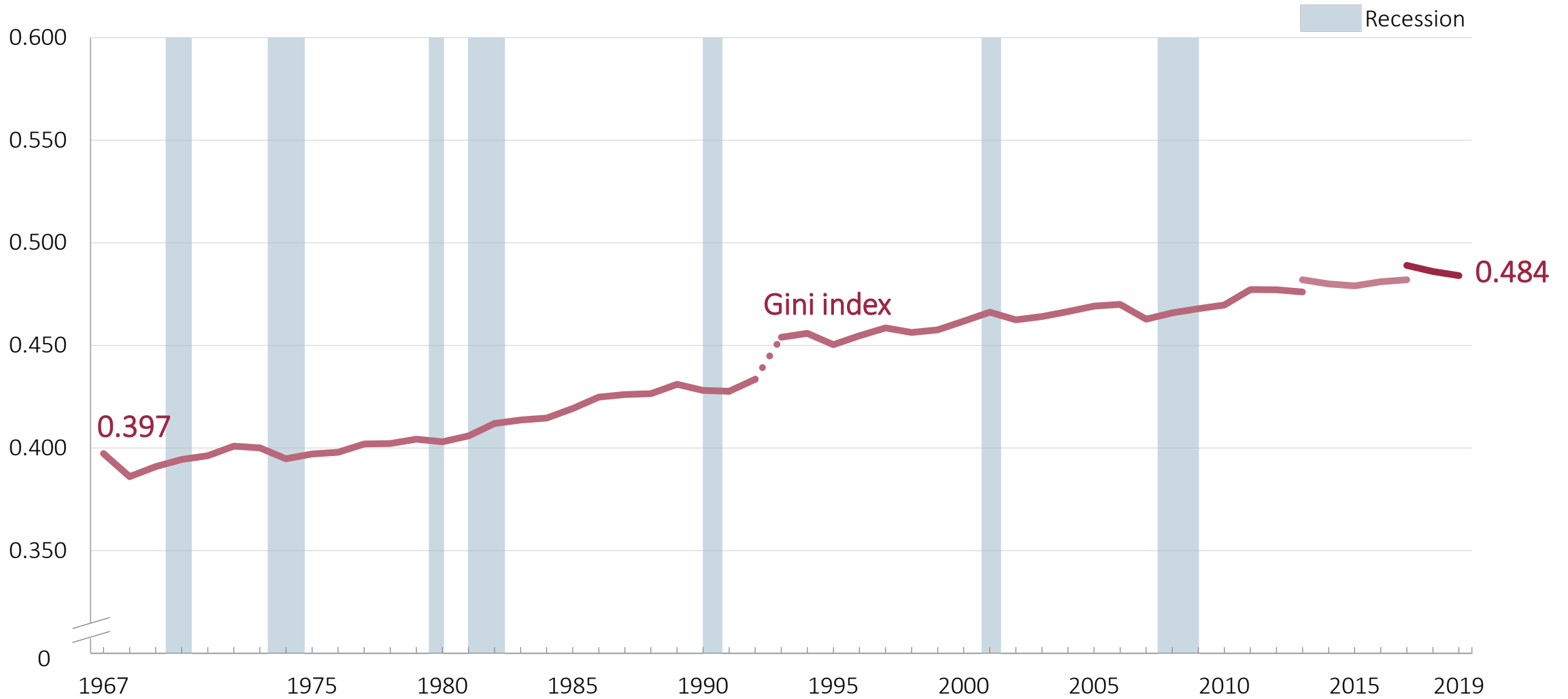
(Percent of aggregate income)

Year	Lowest quintile	Second quintile	Third quintile	Fourth quintile	Highest quintile	Top 5 percent
2019	3.1	8.3	14.1	22.7	51.9	23.0

Note: For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see [www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar20.pdf](http://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar20.pdf).

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

# Gini Index of Money Income: 1967 to 2019



# Gini Index of Money Income: 1967 to 2019

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 <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>2</sup>	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 <sup>3</sup>	0.476
2013 <sup>4</sup>	0.482
2014	0.480
2015	0.479
2016	0.481
2017	0.482
2017 <sup>5</sup>	0.489
2018	0.486
2019	0.484

## 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

Source: National Bureau of Economic Research  
Cambridge, MA 02138  
[www.nber.org](http://www.nber.org)

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> The 2004 data have been revised to reflect a correction to the weights in the 2005 CPS ASEC.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

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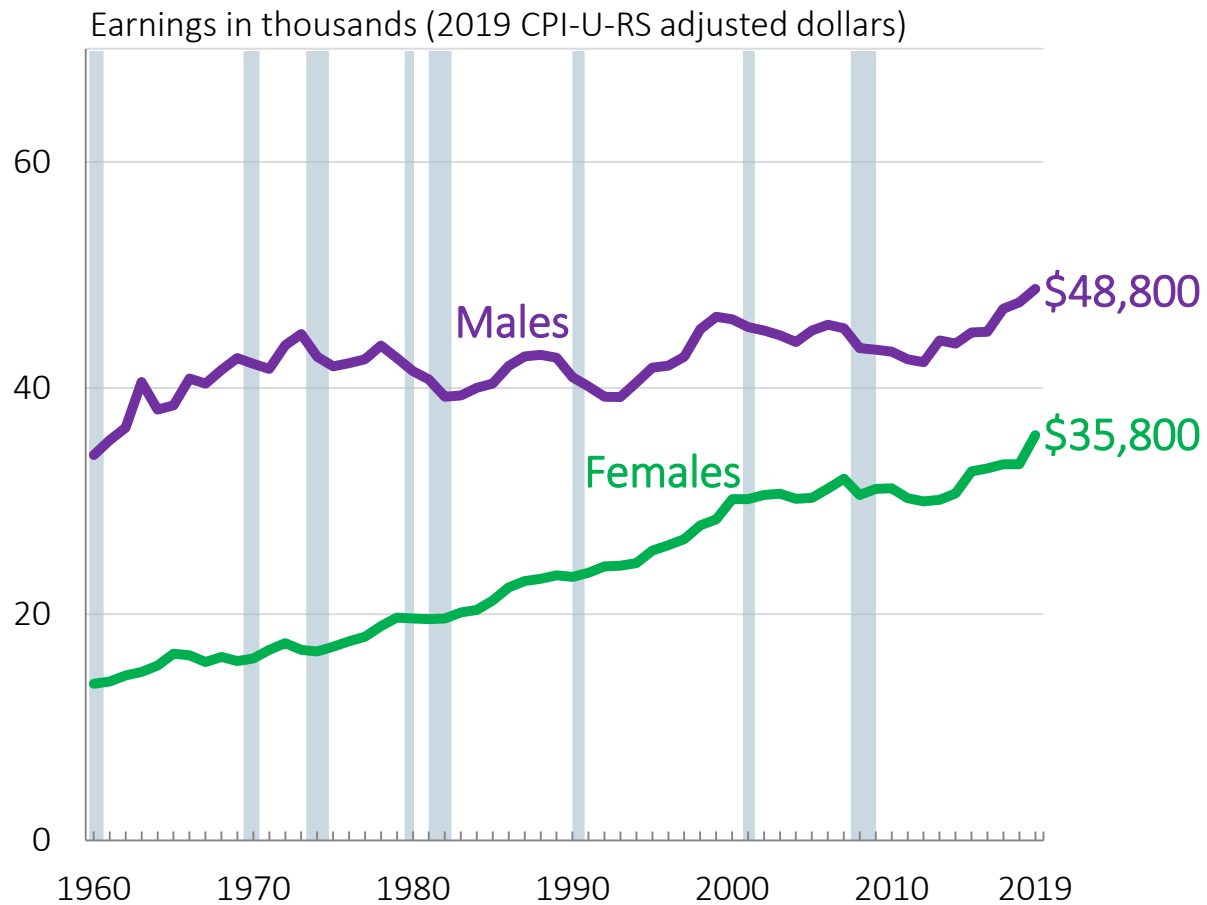
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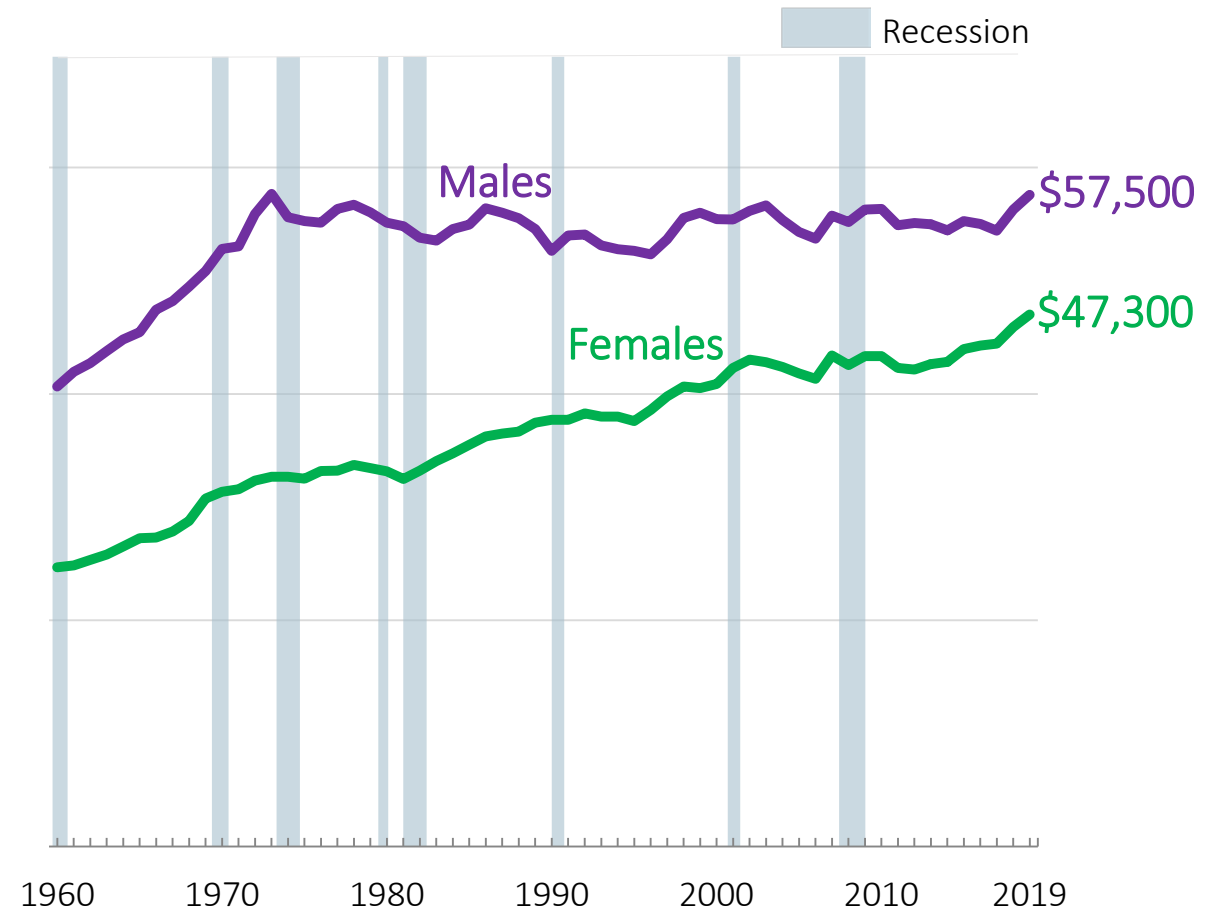
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2020 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

# Real Median Earnings: 1960 to 2019

## Total workers



## Full-time, year-round workers





## Number and Real Median Earnings of Total Workers and Full-Time, Year-Round Workers by Sex and Female-to-Male Earnings Ratio: 1960 to 2019

(Earnings in 2019 dollars, adjusted using CPI-U-RS)

Year	Total Workers						Full-time, year-round workers				Female-to-male earnings ratio
	Men		Women		Men		Women		Median earnings (dollars)	Number with earnings (thousands)	
	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	34,090	N	13,856	N	40,665	N	24,673	0.607		
1961	N	35,370	N	14,032	N	41,962	N	24,862	0.592		
1962	N	36,492	N	14,570	N	42,729	N	25,338	0.593		
1963	N	40,521	N	14,892	N	43,803	N	25,200	0.589		
1964	N	38,091	N	15,465	N	44,826	N	26,514	0.591		
1965	N	38,461	N	16,505	N	45,465	N	27,245	0.599		
1966	N	40,854	N	16,361	N	47,450	N	27,310	0.576		
1967	53,222	40,402	34,391	15,778	36,645	48,200	14,846	27,852	0.578		
1968	54,026	41,602	35,695	16,222	37,068	49,494	15,013	28,783	0.582		
1969	55,273	42,651	37,737	15,851	37,008	50,862	15,374	30,769	0.605		
1970	55,821	42,140	38,273	16,085	36,132	52,828	15,476	31,363	0.594		
1971	56,886	41,703	38,485	16,855	36,819	53,054	16,002	31,571	0.595		
1972	57,774	43,793	39,470	17,438	38,184	55,911	16,675	32,351	0.579		
1973	59,438	44,778	41,583	16,855	39,581	57,692	17,195	32,673	0.566		
1974	59,866	42,765	42,854	16,706	37,916	55,622	16,945	32,680	0.588		
1975	59,268	41,913	42,926	17,127	37,267	55,275	17,452	32,512	0.588		
1976	60,450	42,202	44,565	17,600	38,184	55,123	18,073	33,180	0.602		
1977	61,704	42,533	46,194	18,012	39,263	56,363	19,238	33,211	0.589		
1978	62,903	43,756	48,398	18,930	41,036	56,727	20,914	33,719	0.594		
1979	64,648	42,650	50,897	19,688	42,437	56,043	22,082	33,437	0.597		
1980	64,730	41,504	51,448	19,622	41,881	55,133	22,859	33,168	0.602		
1981	65,233	40,765	51,940	19,548	41,773	54,837	23,329	32,483	0.592		
1982	64,730	39,240	51,820	19,619	40,105	53,702	23,702	33,219	0.617		
1983	65,138	39,344	53,108	20,147	41,528	53,564	25,166	34,064	0.636		
1984	66,454	40,014	55,226	20,388	43,808	54,567	26,466	34,736	0.637		
1985	67,809	40,397	56,296	21,195	44,943	54,975	27,383	35,501	0.646		
1986	68,728	41,942	57,686	22,367	45,912	56,399	28,420	36,248	0.643		
1987	69,545	42,784	59,359	22,925	47,013	56,013	29,912	36,508	0.652		
1988	70,467	42,946	60,658	23,119	48,285	55,539	31,237	36,683	0.660		
1989	72,045	42,673	61,338	23,428	49,678	54,561	31,340	37,468	0.687		
1990	72,348	40,945	61,732	23,305	49,171	52,657	31,682	37,711	0.716		
1991	73,040	40,123	61,796	23,651	47,888	54,008	32,436	37,729	0.699		
1992	73,120	39,232	62,408	24,229	48,551	54,087	33,241	38,286	0.708		
1993	73,198	39,210	63,660	24,278	49,818	53,124	33,524	37,994	0.715		
1994	74,264	40,484	64,706	24,512	51,580	52,802	34,155	38,001	0.720		
1995	74,619	41,808	65,557	25,605	52,667	52,633	35,482	37,595	0.714		
1996	76,121	41,972	66,661	26,090	53,787	52,323	36,430	38,594	0.738		
1997	76,694	42,769	67,736	26,634	54,909	53,653	37,683	39,790	0.742		
1998	77,295	45,204	68,846	27,850	56,951	55,563	38,785	40,656	0.732		
1999	79,322	46,299	71,053	28,384	58,299	56,015	40,871	40,507	0.723		
2000	80,494	46,078	71,657	30,172	59,602	55,458	41,719	40,884	0.737		
2001	80,209	45,400	71,232	30,182	58,712	55,404	41,639	42,289	0.763		
2002	80,500	45,099	71,411	30,538	58,761	56,667	41,908	42,811	0.755		
2003	81,448	44,072	71,930	30,196	60,088	55,350	42,380	42,385	0.766		
2004 <sup>1</sup>	81,934	45,076	72,476	30,280	61,500	54,311	43,351	41,807	0.770		
2005	82,934	45,606	73,683	31,099	63,055	53,718	44,663	41,330	0.769		
2006	83,928	45,283	74,295	31,986	62,984	55,762	45,613	43,388	0.778		
2007	84,482	43,528	74,538	30,532	59,861	55,192	44,156	42,548	0.771		
2008	84,039	43,397	72,972	31,092	56,053	56,292	43,217	43,333	0.770		
2009	81,934	43,225	72,716	31,144	56,283	56,347	43,179	43,347	0.769		
2010	80,856	43,225	73,094	30,245	57,993	54,911	43,683	42,284	0.770		
2011	81,366	42,538	73,094	30,245	57,993	54,911	43,683	42,284	0.770		
2012	83,003	42,297	74,188	29,988	59,009	55,106	44,042	42,158	0.765		
2013 <sup>2</sup>	83,855	44,223	74,821	30,109	61,240	54,980	44,629	42,644	0.776		
2014	84,494	43,928	75,572	30,693	62,455	54,462	46,226	42,829	0.786		
2015	86,435	44,907	76,974	32,639	63,887	55,263	47,211	43,965	0.796		
2016	86,886	44,980	77,742	32,901	64,953	55,015	48,328	44,270	0.805		
2017 <sup>3</sup>	88,020	47,002	78,291	33,256	66,500	54,427	49,227	44,449	0.817		
2018	88,115	47,588	79,440	33,246	67,205	56,293	50,795	45,914	0.816		
2019	89,023	48,769	80,779	35,826	67,123	57,456	52,035	47,299	0.823		

Source: National Bureau of Economic Research  
Cambridge, MA 02138  
www.nber.org

### 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
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March	2001	November	2001
December	2007	June	2009

N Not available.

<sup>1</sup>The 2004 data have been revised to reflect a correction to the weights in the 2005 CPS ASEC.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

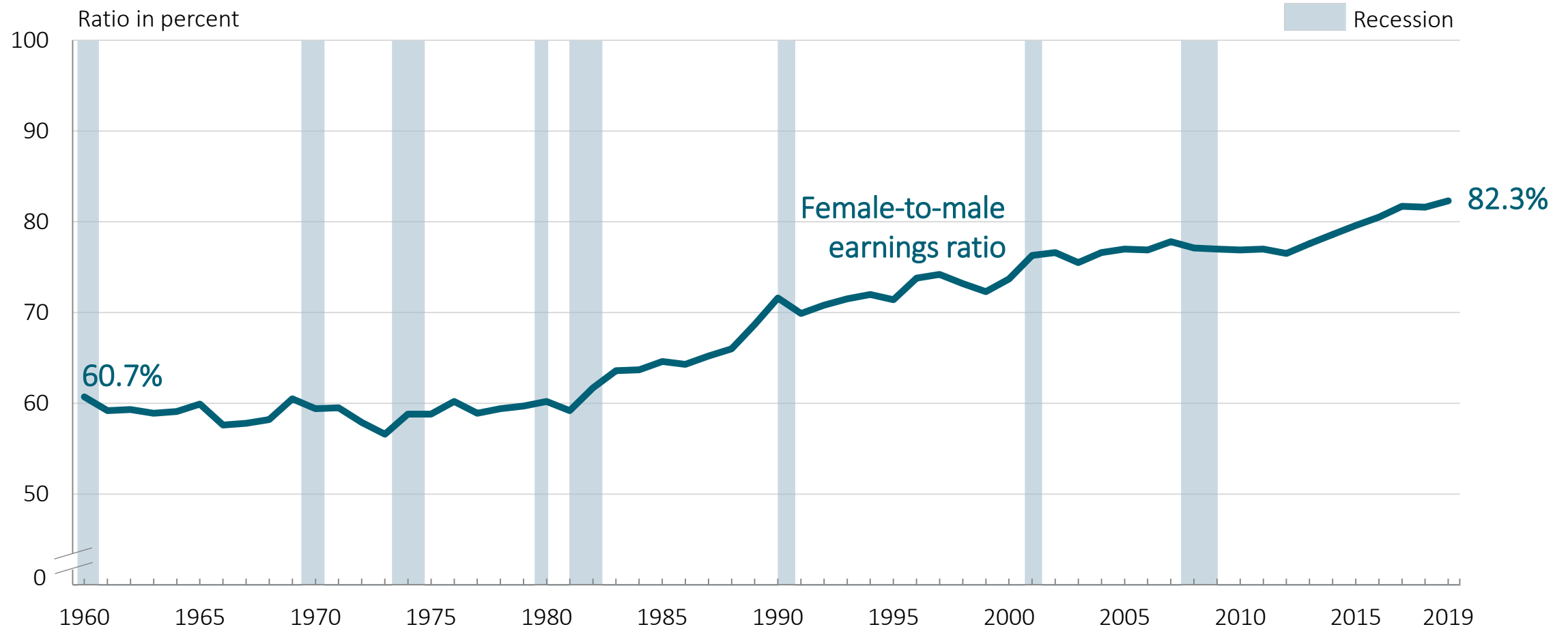
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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1961 to 2020 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).



# Female-to-Male Earnings Ratio: 1960 to 2019

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





## Number and Real Median Earnings of Total Workers and Full-Time, Year-Round Workers by Sex and Female-to-Male Earnings Ratio: 1960 to 2019

(Earnings in 2019 dollars, adjusted using CPI-U-RS)

Year	Total Workers						Full-time, year-round workers				Female-to-male earnings ratio
	Men		Women		Men		Women		Median earnings (dollars)	Number with earnings (thousands)	
	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	34,090	N	13,856	N	40,665	N	24,673	0.607		
1961	N	35,370	N	14,032	N	41,962	N	24,862	0.592		
1962	N	36,492	N	14,570	N	42,729	N	25,338	0.593		
1963	N	40,521	N	14,892	N	43,803	N	25,200	0.589		
1964	N	38,091	N	15,465	N	44,826	N	26,514	0.591		
1965	N	38,461	N	16,505	N	45,465	N	27,245	0.599		
1966	N	40,854	N	16,361	N	47,450	N	27,310	0.576		
1967	53,222	40,402	34,391	15,778	36,645	48,200	14,846	27,852	0.578		
1968	54,026	41,602	35,695	16,222	37,068	49,494	15,013	28,783	0.582		
1969	55,273	42,651	37,737	15,851	37,008	50,862	15,374	30,769	0.605		
1970	55,821	42,140	38,273	16,085	36,132	52,828	15,476	31,363	0.594		
1971	56,886	41,703	38,485	16,855	36,819	53,054	16,002	31,571	0.595		
1972	57,774	43,793	39,470	17,438	38,184	55,911	16,675	32,351	0.579		
1973	59,438	44,778	41,583	16,855	39,581	57,692	17,195	32,673	0.566		
1974	59,866	42,765	42,854	16,706	37,916	55,622	16,945	32,680	0.588		
1975	59,268	41,913	42,926	17,127	37,267	55,275	17,452	32,512	0.588		
1976	60,450	42,202	44,565	17,600	38,184	55,123	18,073	33,180	0.602		
1977	61,704	42,533	46,194	18,012	39,263	56,363	19,238	33,211	0.589		
1978	62,903	43,756	48,398	18,930	41,036	56,727	20,914	33,719	0.594		
1979	64,648	42,650	50,897	19,688	42,437	56,043	22,082	33,437	0.597		
1980	64,730	41,504	51,448	19,622	41,881	55,133	22,859	33,168	0.602		
1981	65,233	40,765	51,940	19,548	41,773	54,837	23,329	32,483	0.592		
1982	64,730	39,240	51,820	19,619	40,105	53,702	23,702	33,219	0.617		
1983	65,138	39,344	53,108	20,147	41,528	53,564	25,166	34,064	0.636		
1984	66,454	40,014	55,226	20,388	43,808	54,567	26,466	34,736	0.637		
1985	67,809	40,397	56,296	21,195	44,943	54,975	27,383	35,501	0.646		
1986	68,728	41,942	57,686	22,367	45,912	56,399	28,420	36,248	0.643		
1987	69,545	42,784	59,359	22,925	47,013	56,013	29,912	36,508	0.652		
1988	70,467	42,946	60,658	23,119	48,285	55,539	31,237	36,683	0.660		
1989	72,045	42,673	61,338	23,428	49,678	54,561	31,340	37,468	0.687		
1990	72,348	40,945	61,732	23,305	49,171	52,657	31,682	37,711	0.716		
1991	73,040	40,123	61,796	23,651	47,888	54,008	32,436	37,729	0.699		
1992	73,120	39,232	62,408	24,229	48,551	54,087	33,241	38,286	0.708		
1993	73,198	39,210	63,660	24,278	49,818	53,124	33,524	37,994	0.715		
1994	74,264	40,484	64,706	24,512	51,580	52,802	34,155	38,001	0.720		
1995	74,619	41,808	65,557	25,605	52,667	52,633	35,482	37,595	0.714		
1996	76,121	41,972	66,661	26,090	53,787	52,323	36,430	38,594	0.738		
1997	76,694	42,769	67,736	26,634	54,909	53,653	37,683	39,790	0.742		
1998	77,295	45,204	68,846	27,850	56,951	55,563	38,785	40,656	0.732		
1999	79,322	46,299	71,053	28,384	58,299	56,015	40,871	40,507	0.723		
2000	80,494	46,078	71,657	30,172	59,602	55,458	41,719	40,884	0.737		
2001	80,209	45,400	71,232	30,182	58,712	55,404	41,639	42,289	0.763		
2002	80,500	45,099	71,411	30,538	58,761	56,667	41,908	42,811	0.755		
2003	81,448	44,072	71,930	30,196	60,088	55,350	42,380	42,385	0.766		
2004 <sup>1</sup>	81,934	45,076	72,476	30,280	61,500	54,311	43,351	41,807	0.770		
2005	82,934	45,606	73,683	31,099	63,055	53,718	44,663	41,330	0.769		
2006	83,928	45,283	74,295	31,986	62,984	55,762	45,613	43,388	0.778		
2007	84,482	43,528	74,538	30,532	59,861	55,192	44,156	42,548	0.771		
2008	84,039	43,397	72,972	31,092	56,053	56,292	43,217	43,333	0.770		
2009	81,934	43,225	72,716	31,144	56,283	56,347	43,179	43,347	0.769		
2010	80,856	43,225	72,716	31,144	56,283	56,347	43,179	43,347	0.769		
2011	81,366	42,538	73,094	30,245	57,993	54,911	43,683	42,284	0.770		
2012	83,003	42,297	74,188	29,988	59,009	55,106	44,042	42,158	0.765		
2013 <sup>2</sup>	83,855	44,223	74,821	30,109	61,240	54,980	44,629	42,644	0.776		
2014	84,494	43,928	75,572	30,693	62,455	54,462	46,226	42,829	0.786		
2015	86,435	44,907	76,974	32,639	63,887	55,263	47,211	43,965	0.796		
2016	86,886	44,980	77,742	32,901	64,953	55,015	48,328	44,270	0.805		
2017 <sup>3</sup>	88,020	47,002	78,291	33,256	66,500	54,427	49,227	44,449	0.817		
2018	88,115	47,588	79,440	33,246	67,205	56,293	50,795	45,914	0.816		
2019	89,023	48,769	80,779	35,826	67,123	57,456	52,035	47,299	0.823		

Source: National Bureau of Economic Research  
Cambridge, MA 02138  
www.nber.org

### 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

N Not available.

<sup>1</sup>The 2004 data have been revised to reflect a correction to the weights in the 2005 CPS ASEC.

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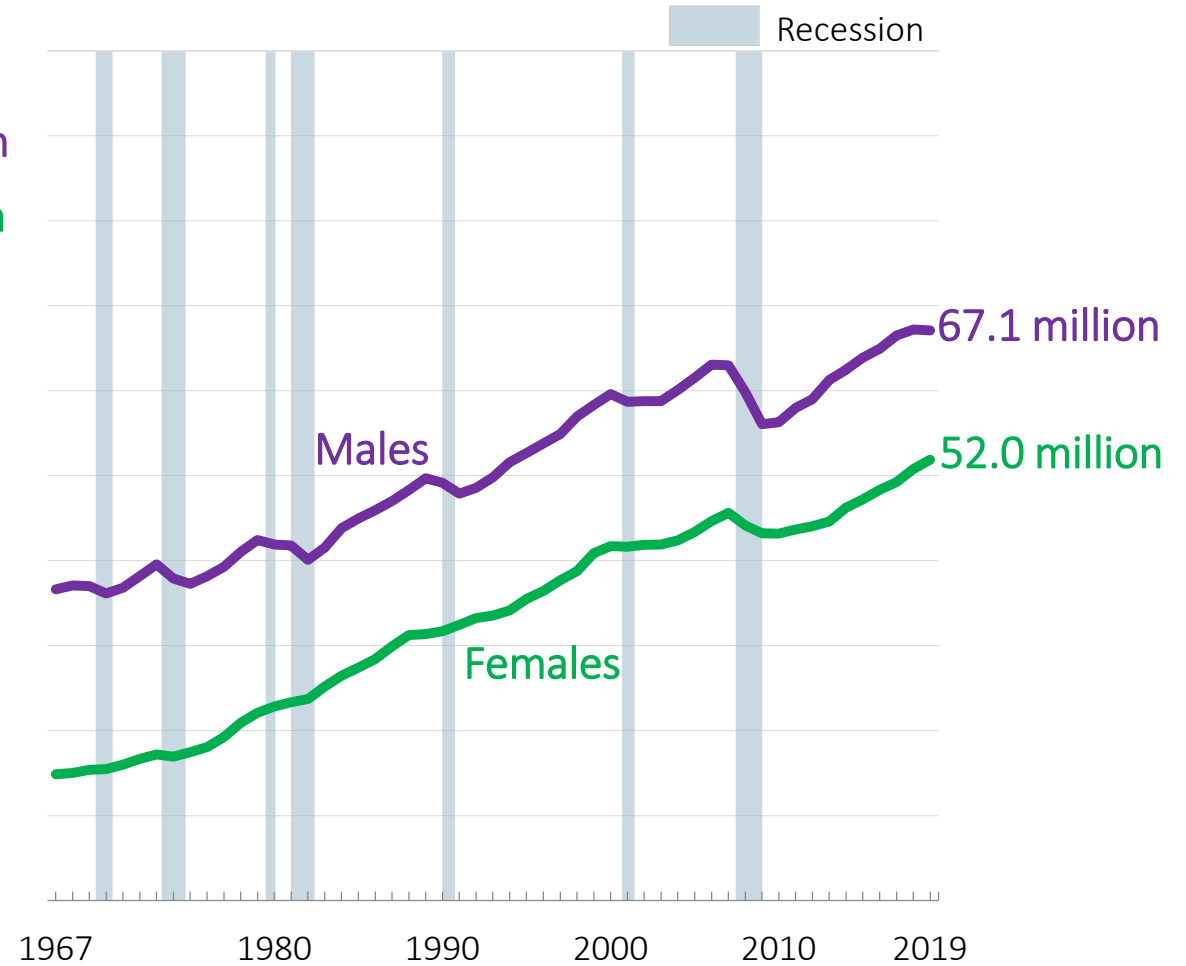
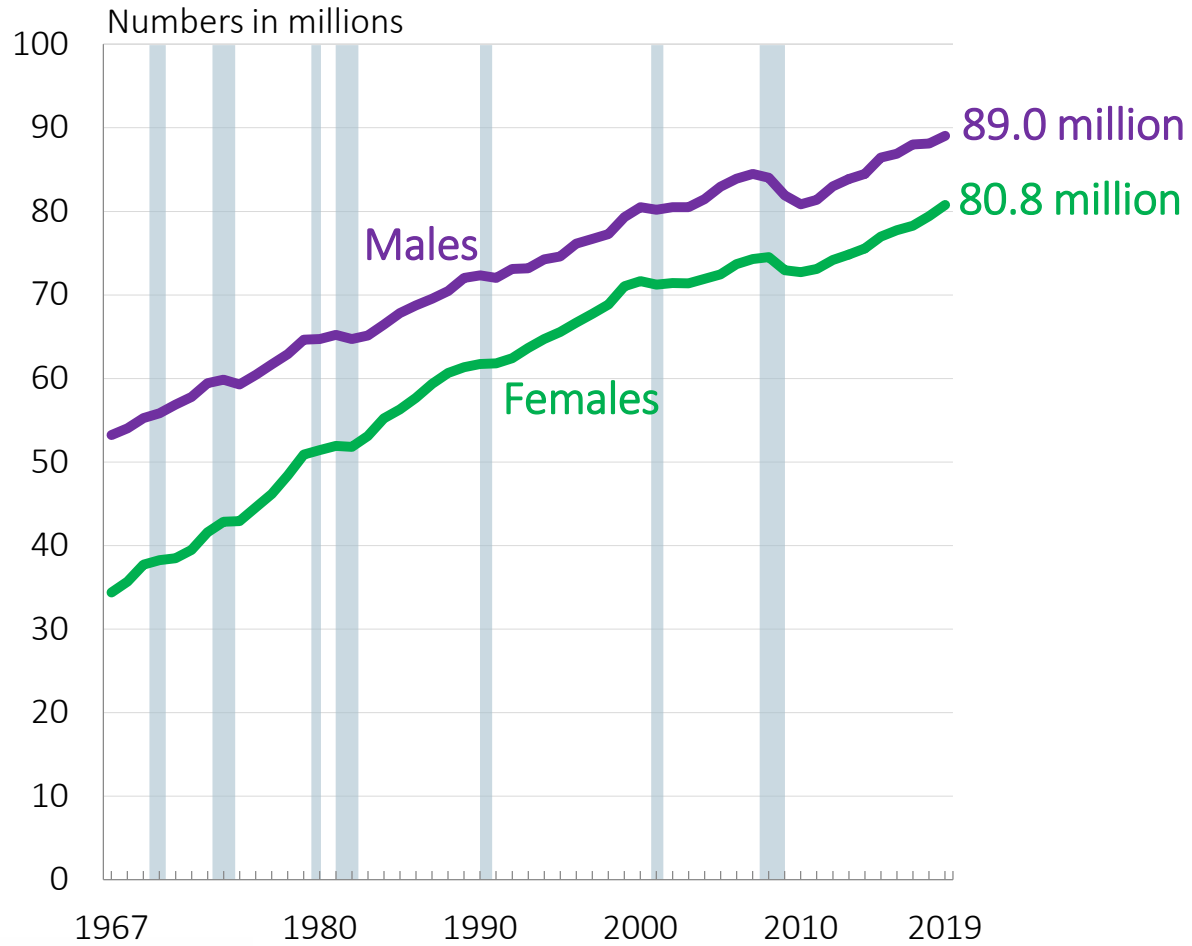
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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1961 to 2020 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

# Workers with Earnings by Sex: 1967 to 2019

*Total workers*

*Full-time, year-round workers*



# Number of Total and Full-Time, Year-Round Workers With Earnings by Sex: 1967 to 2019

(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 <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>2</sup>	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 <sup>3</sup>	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

<sup>1</sup>The 2004 data have been revised to reflect a correction to the weights in the 2005 CPS ASEC.

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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2020 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

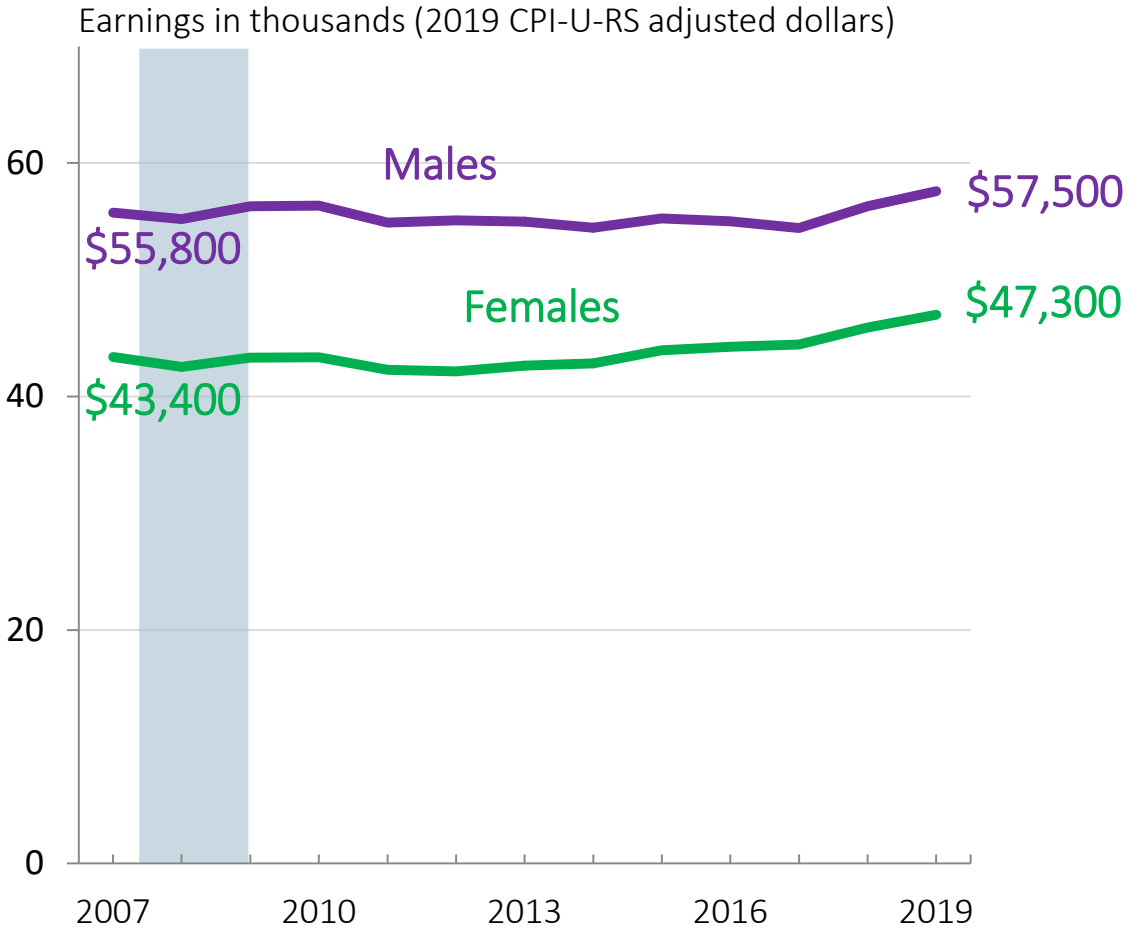
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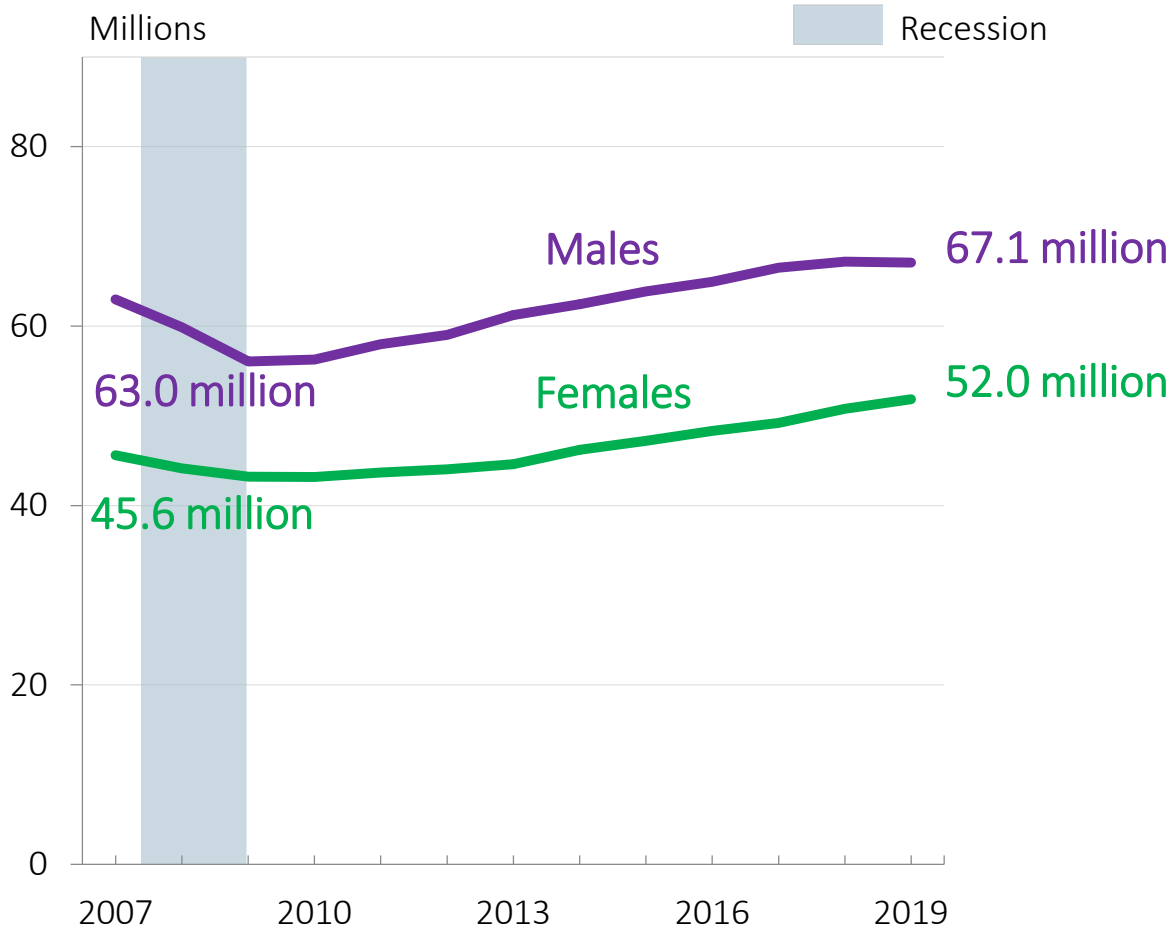
Source: National Bureau of Economic Research  
Cambridge, MA 02138  
[www.nber.org](http://www.nber.org)

# Full-time, Year-round Workers with Earnings by Sex: 2007 to 2019

*Median Earnings*



*Number of Workers*



Notes: People 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. Earnings rounded to nearest \$100. Workers aged 15 and older.  
 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2008 to 2020 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

# Full-Time, Year-Round Workers with Earnings by Sex: 2007 to 2019

(Earnings in 2019 dollars, adjusted using the CPI-U-RS)

Year	Full-time, year-round Workers			
	Men		Women	
	Number with earnings (thousands)	Median earnings (dollars)	Number with earnings (thousands)	Median earnings (dollars)
2007	62,984	55,762	45,613	43,388
2008	59,861	55,192	44,156	42,548
2009	56,053	56,292	43,217	43,333
2010	56,283	56,347	43,179	43,347
2011	57,993	54,911	43,683	42,284
2012	59,009	55,106	44,042	42,158
2013 <sup>1</sup>	61,240	54,980	44,629	42,644
2014	62,455	54,462	46,226	42,829
2015	63,887	55,263	47,211	43,965
2016	64,953	55,015	48,328	44,270
2017 <sup>2</sup>	66,500	54,427	49,227	44,449
2018	67,205	56,293	50,795	45,914
2019	67,080	57,594	51,868	47,007

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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, see footnotes in Table A-7 of the report, *Income and Poverty in the United States: 2019*, U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Reports, P60-270. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see [www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar20.pdf](http://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar20.pdf).

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2008 to 2020 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

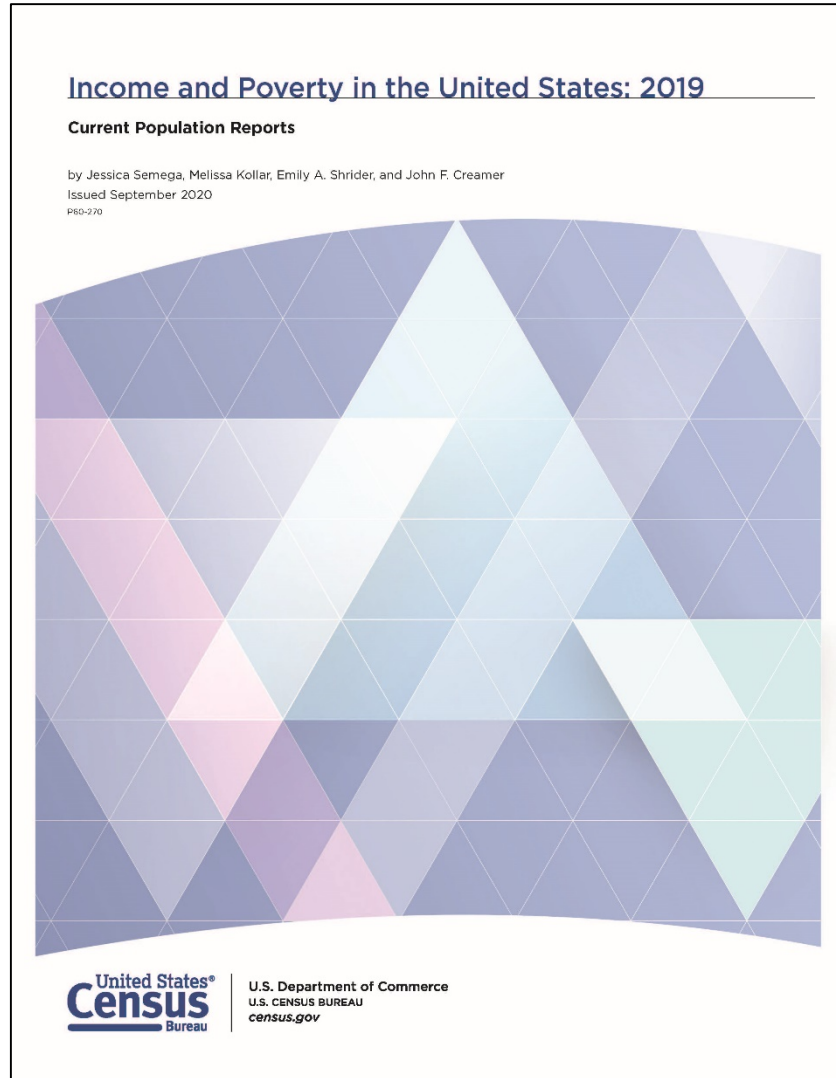
Source: National Bureau of Economic Research

Cambridge, MA 02138

[www.nber.org](http://www.nber.org)

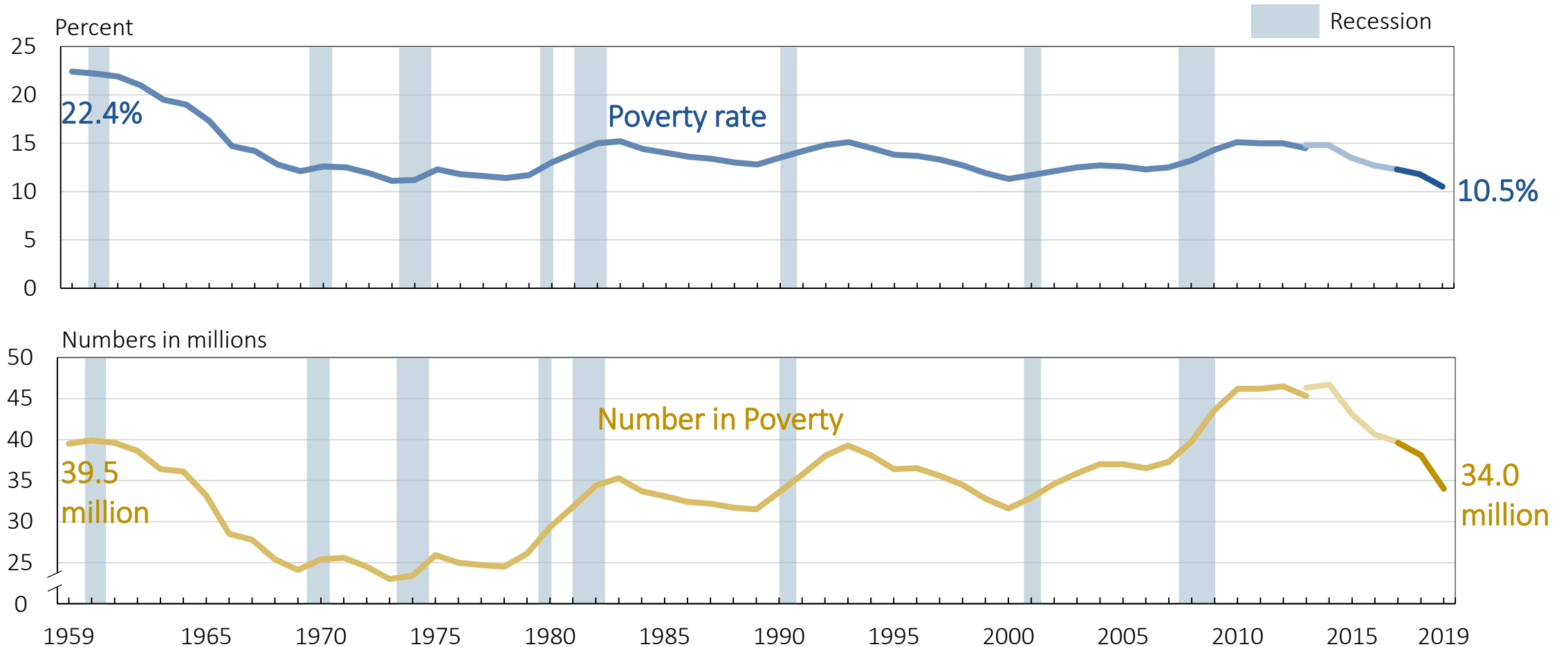


# Highlights: Official Poverty



- The official poverty rate in 2019 was 10.5 percent, down 1.3 percentage points from 11.8 percent in 2018. This is the fifth consecutive annual decline in poverty.
- The number of people in poverty in 2019 was 34.0 million, approximately 4.2 million fewer than 2018.
- In 2019, a family with two adults and two children was categorized as “in poverty” if their income was less than \$25,926 dollars.

# Poverty Rate and Number in Poverty: 1959 to 2019



## Poverty Rate and Number in Poverty: 1959 to 2019

(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 <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>12</sup>	35.7	14.2	2019	34.0	10.5
1962	38.6	21.0	1992 <sup>11</sup>	38.0	14.8			
1963	36.4	19.5	1993 <sup>10</sup>	39.3	15.1			
1964	36.1	19.0	1994 <sup>9</sup>	38.1	14.5			
1965	33.2	17.3	1995 <sup>8</sup>	36.4	13.8			
1966	28.5	14.7	1996	36.5	13.7			
1967 <sup>21</sup>	27.8	14.2	1997	35.6	13.3			
1968	25.4	12.8	1998	34.5	12.7			
1969	24.1	12.1	1999 <sup>7</sup>	32.8	11.9			
1970	25.4	12.6	2000 <sup>6</sup>	31.6	11.3			
1971 <sup>20</sup>	25.6	12.5	2001	32.9	11.7			
1972 <sup>19</sup>	24.5	11.9	2002	34.6	12.1			
1973	23.0	11.1	2003	35.9	12.5			
1974 <sup>18</sup>	23.4	11.2	2004 <sup>5</sup>	37.0	12.7			
1975	25.9	12.3	2005	37.0	12.6			
1976	25.0	11.8	2006	36.5	12.3			
1977	24.7	11.6	2007	37.3	12.5			
1978	24.5	11.4	2008	39.8	13.2			
1979 <sup>17</sup>	26.1	11.7	2009	43.6	14.3			
1980	29.3	13.0	2010 <sup>4</sup>	46.3	15.1			
1981 <sup>16</sup>	31.8	14.0	2011	46.2	15.0			
1982	34.4	15.0	2012	46.5	15.0			
1983	35.3	15.2	2013 <sup>3</sup>	45.3	14.5			
1984 <sup>15</sup>	33.7	14.4	2013 <sup>2</sup>	46.3	14.8			
1985 <sup>14</sup>	33.1	14.0	2014	46.7	14.8			
1986	32.4	13.6	2015	42.1	13.5			
1987 <sup>13</sup>	32.2	13.4	2016	40.6	12.7			
1988 <sup>13</sup>	31.7	13.0	2017	39.7	12.3			

For footnotes, see last slide of Poverty section.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2020 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/cpsmar20.pdf](http://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar20.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

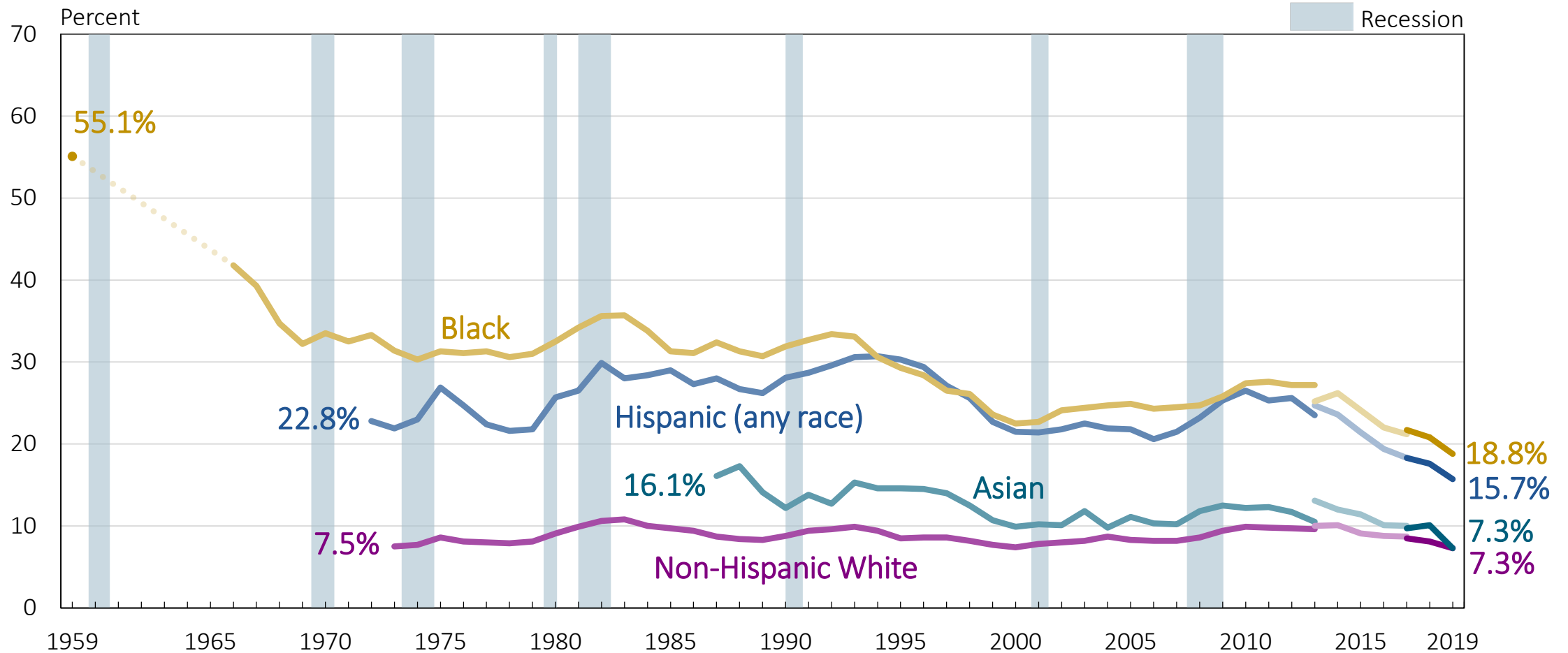
Source: National Bureau of Economic Research  
Cambridge, MA 02138  
<[www.nber.gov](http://www.nber.gov)>

## Weighted Average Poverty Thresholds in 2019

Size of family unit	Threshold
One person (unrelated individual)	13,011
Under 65 years	13,300
65 years and older	12,261
Two people	16,521
Householder under 65 years	17,120
Householder 65 years and older	15,453
Three people	20,335
Four people	26,172
Five people	31,021
Six people	35,129
Seven people	40,016
Eight people	44,461
Nine people or more	52,875

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2020 Annual Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC).

# Poverty Rates by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2019



# Poverty Rates by Race<sup>1</sup> and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2019

(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	17.3	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
1966	14.7	N	N	N	41.8	N	N	N
1967 <sup>21</sup>	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 <sup>20</sup>	12.5	N	N	N	32.5	N	N	N
1972 <sup>19</sup>	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 <sup>18</sup>	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 <sup>17</sup>	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 <sup>16</sup>	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 <sup>15</sup>	14.4	N	10.0	N	33.8	N	N	28.4
1985 <sup>14</sup>	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 <sup>13</sup>	13.4	N	8.7	N	32.4	N	16.1	28.0
1988 <sup>13</sup>	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 <sup>12</sup>	14.2	N	9.4	N	32.7	N	13.8	28.7
1992 <sup>11</sup>	14.8	N	9.6	N	33.4	N	12.7	29.6
1993 <sup>10</sup>	15.1	N	9.9	N	33.1	N	15.3	30.6
1994 <sup>9</sup>	14.5	N	9.4	N	30.6	N	14.6	30.7
1995 <sup>8</sup>	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 <sup>7</sup>	11.9	N	7.7	N	23.6	N	10.7	22.7
2000 <sup>6</sup>	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	24.1	N	24.1	10.1	N	21.8
2003	12.5	8.2	24.4	N	24.4	11.8	N	22.5
2004 <sup>5</sup>	12.7	8.7	24.7	N	24.7	9.8	N	21.9
2005	12.6	8.3	24.9	N	24.9	11.1	N	21.8
2006	12.3	8.2	24.3	N	24.3	10.3	N	20.6
2007	12.5	8.2	24.5	N	24.5	10.2	N	21.5
2008	13.2	8.6	24.7	N	24.7	11.8	N	23.2
2009	14.3	9.4	25.8	N	25.8	12.5	N	25.3
2010 <sup>4</sup>	15.1	9.9	27.4	N	27.4	12.2	N	26.5
2011	15.0	9.8	27.6	N	27.6	12.3	N	25.3
2012	15.0	9.7	27.2	N	27.2	11.7	N	25.6
2013 <sup>3</sup>	14.5	9.6	27.2	N	27.2	10.5	N	23.5
2013 <sup>2</sup>	14.8	10.0	25.2	N	25.2	13.1	N	24.7
2014	14.8	10.1	26.2	N	26.2	12.0	N	23.6
2015	13.5	9.1	24.1	N	24.1	11.4	N	21.4
2016	12.7	8.8	22.0	N	22.0	10.1	N	19.4
2017	12.3	8.7	21.2	N	21.2	10.0	N	18.3
2017 <sup>1</sup>	12.3	8.5	21.7	N	21.7	9.7	N	18.3
2018	11.8	8.1	20.8	N	20.8	10.1	N	17.6
2019	10.5	7.3	18.8	N	18.8	7.3	N	15.7

For footnotes, see last slide of Poverty section.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2020 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/cpsmar20.pdf>.

## Recessions

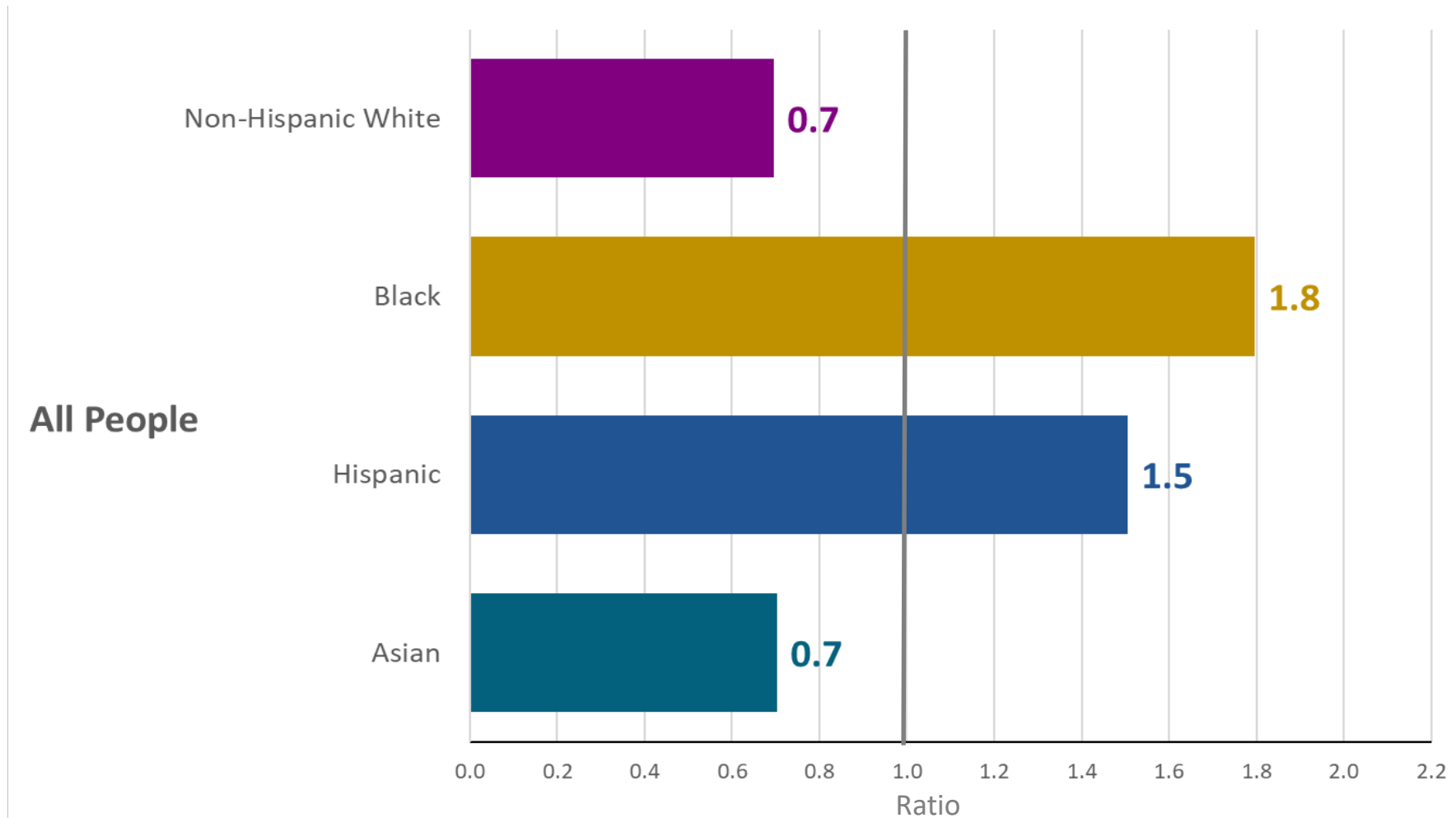
Peak month	Year	Trough month	Year
November	1948	October	1949
July	1953	May	1954
August	1957	April	1958
April	1960	February	1961
December	1969	November	1970
November	1973	March	1975
January	1980	July	1980
July	1981	November	1982
July	1990	March	1991
March	2001	November	2001
December	2007	June	2009

Source: National Bureau of Economic Research

Cambridge, MA 02138

<www.nber.org>

# Population in Poverty Relative to Total Population: 2019



Note: People as of March of the following year.

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



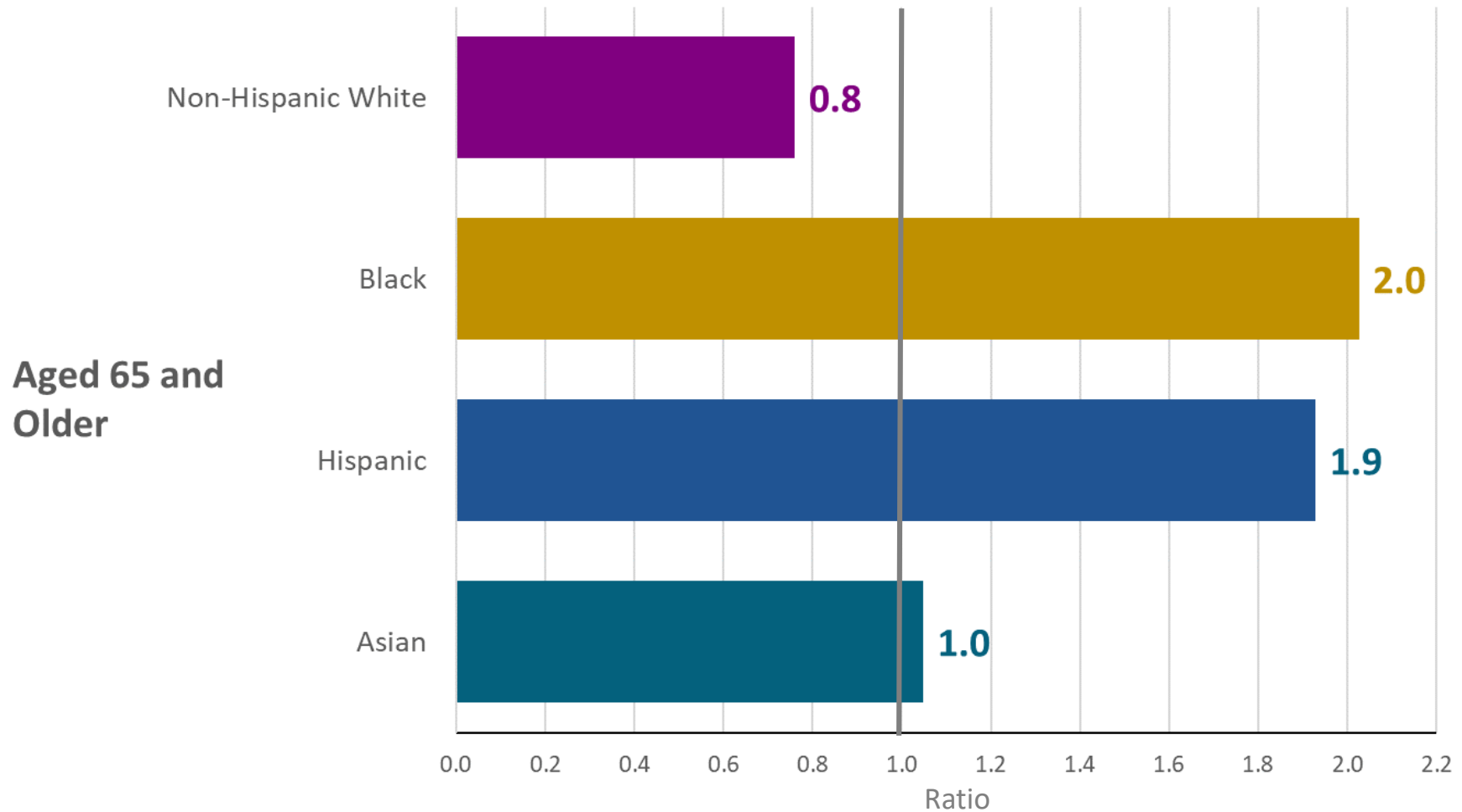
### Population in Poverty Relative to Total Population: 2019

Race and Hispanic Origin Group	Percentage of Total Population	Percentage of the Population In Poverty	Ratio
White, Non-Hispanic	59.9	41.6	0.7
Black	13.2	23.8	1.8
Hispanic	18.7	28.1	1.5
Asian	6.1	4.3	0.7

Note: 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 figure shows data using the first approach (race alone). 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.

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

# Population in Poverty Relative to Total Population Aged 65 and Older: 2019



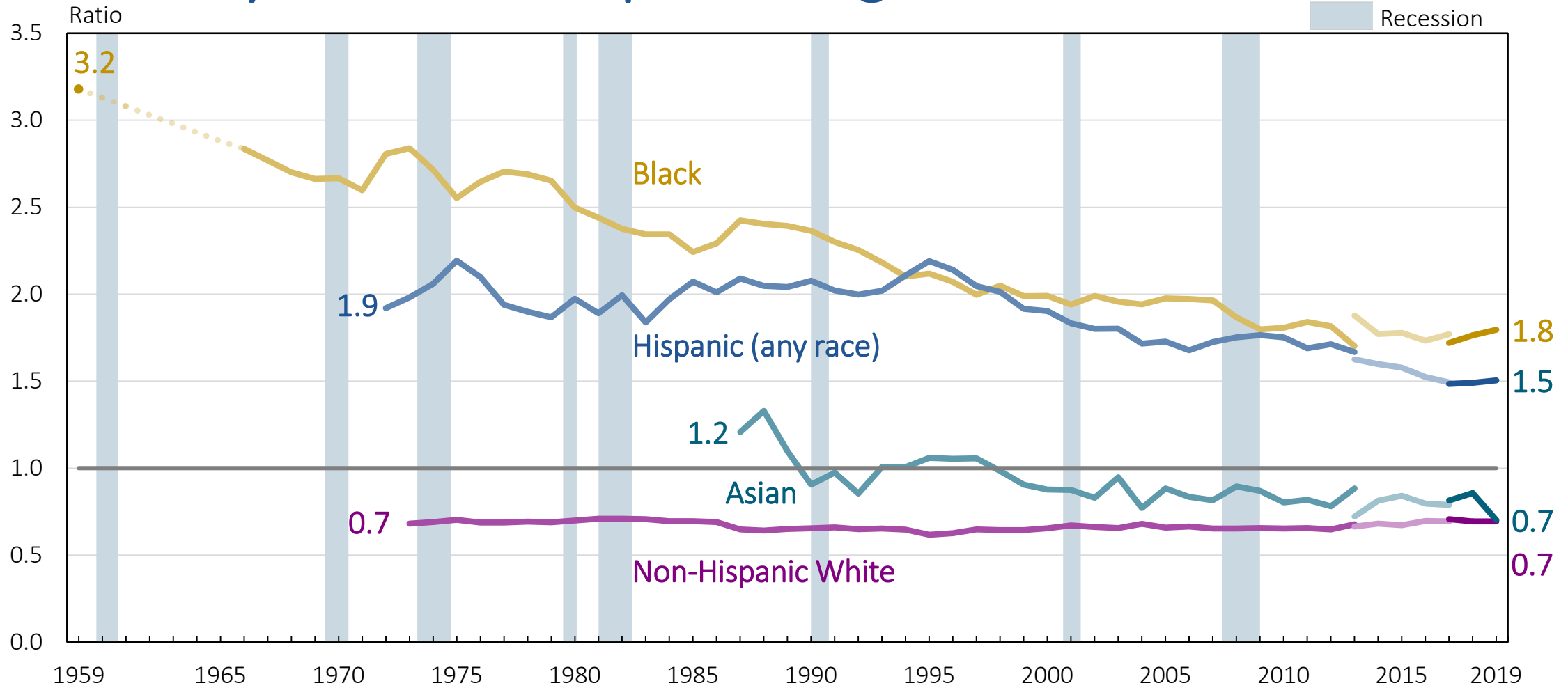
**Population in Poverty Relative to Total Population Aged 65 and Older:  
2019**

Race and Hispanic Origin Group	Percentage of Total Population	Percentage of the Population In Poverty	Ratio
White, Non-Hispanic	75.8	57.7	0.8
Black	9.6	19.5	2.0
Hispanic	8.8	16.9	1.9
Asian	4.8	5.1	1.0

Note: 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 figure shows data using the first approach (race alone). 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.

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

# Population in Poverty Relative to Total Population by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2019



# Population in Poverty Relative to Total Population by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2019

Year	White, non-Hispanic			Black			Hispanic			Asian		
	Percentage of Total Population	Percentage of the Population In Poverty	Ratio	Percentage of Total Population	Percentage of the Population In Poverty	Ratio	Percentage of Total Population	Percentage of the Population In Poverty	Ratio	Percentage of Total Population	Percentage of the Population In Poverty	Ratio
1959	N	N	N	9.4	29.9	3.2	N	N	N	N	N	N
1960	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
1961	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
1962	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
1963	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
1964	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
1965	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
1966	N	N	N	11.0	31.1	2.8	N	N	N	N	N	N
1967 <sup>21</sup>	N	N	N	11.0	30.6	2.8	N	N	N	N	N	N
1968	N	N	N	11.1	30.0	2.7	N	N	N	N	N	N
1969	N	N	N	11.0	29.4	2.7	N	N	N	N	N	N
1970	N	N	N	11.1	29.7	2.7	N	N	N	N	N	N
1971 <sup>20</sup>	N	N	N	11.1	28.9	2.6	N	N	N	N	N	N
1972 <sup>19</sup>	N	N	N	11.2	31.5	2.8	N	N	N	N	N	N
1973	82.1	56.0	0.7	11.3	32.2	2.8	N	N	N	N	N	N
1974 <sup>18</sup>	81.9	56.6	0.7	11.3	30.7	2.7	N	N	N	N	N	N
1975	81.8	57.5	0.7	11.4	29.2	2.6	N	N	N	N	N	N
1976	81.6	56.2	0.7	11.5	30.4	2.6	N	N	N	N	N	N
1977	81.2	55.8	0.7	11.6	31.3	2.7	N	N	N	N	N	N
1978	81.0	56.1	0.7	11.6	31.1	2.7	N	N	N	N	N	N
1979 <sup>17</sup>	80.2	55.3	0.7	11.6	30.9	2.7	N	N	N	N	N	N
1980	79.9	55.9	0.7	11.7	29.3	2.5	N	N	N	N	N	N
1981 <sup>16</sup>	79.6	56.5	0.7	11.8	28.8	2.4	N	N	N	N	N	N
1982	79.3	56.3	0.7	11.9	28.2	2.4	N	N	N	N	N	N
1983	78.3	55.3	0.7	11.9	28.0	2.3	N	N	N	N	N	N
1984 <sup>15</sup>	78.0	54.3	0.7	12.0	28.2	2.3	N	N	N	N	N	N
1985 <sup>14</sup>	77.5	54.0	0.7	12.0	27.0	2.2	N	N	N	N	N	N
1986	77.2	53.3	0.7	12.1	27.8	2.3	N	N	N	N	N	N
1987 <sup>13</sup>	76.7	49.7	0.6	12.2	29.5	2.4	N	N	N	N	N	N
1988 <sup>13</sup>	76.4	49.0	0.6	12.3	29.5	2.4	N	N	N	N	N	N
1989	76.0	49.5	0.7	12.3	29.5	2.4	N	N	N	N	N	N
1990	75.7	49.5	0.7	12.4	29.3	2.4	N	N	N	N	N	N
1991 <sup>12</sup>	75.3	49.7	0.7	12.5	28.7	2.3	N	N	N	N	N	N
1992 <sup>11</sup>	73.7	47.9	0.6	12.6	28.5	2.3	N	N	N	N	N	N
1993 <sup>10</sup>	73.6	48.1	0.7	12.7	27.7	2.2	N	N	N	N	N	N
1994 <sup>9</sup>	73.6	47.6	0.6	12.7	26.8	2.1	N	N	N	N	N	N
1995 <sup>8</sup>	72.4	44.7	0.6	12.8	27.1	2.1	N	N	N	N	N	N
1996	71.9	45.1	0.6	12.8	26.5	2.1	N	N	N	N	N	N
1997	71.5	46.4	0.6	12.8	25.6	2.0	N	N	N	N	N	N
1998	71.1	45.8	0.6	12.9	26.4	2.0	N	N	N	N	N	N
1999 <sup>7</sup>	69.7	44.9	0.6	12.9	25.7	2.0	N	N	N	N	N	N
2000 <sup>6</sup>	69.4	45.5	0.7	12.7	25.3	2.0	N	N	N	N	N	N
2001	69.1	46.4	0.7	12.7	24.7	1.9	N	N	N	N	N	N
2002	68.0	45.0	0.7	12.5	24.9	2.0	N	N	N	N	N	N
2003	67.6	44.3	0.7	12.5	24.5	2.0	N	N	N	N	N	N
2004 <sup>5</sup>	67.1	45.6	0.7	12.5	24.3	1.9	N	N	N	N	N	N
2005	66.7	43.9	0.7	12.6	24.8	2.0	N	N	N	N	N	N
2006	66.1	43.9	0.7	12.6	24.8	2.0	N	N	N	N	N	N
2007	65.8	43.0	0.7	12.6	24.8	2.0	N	N	N	N	N	N
2008	65.4	42.7	0.7	12.6	23.5	1.9	N	N	N	N	N	N
2009	64.9	42.5	0.7	12.7	22.8	1.8	N	N	N	N	N	N
2010 <sup>4</sup>	63.6	41.5	0.7	12.8	23.2	1.8	N	N	N	N	N	N
2011	63.2	41.5	0.7	12.8	23.6	1.8	N	N	N	N	N	N
2012	62.8	40.7	0.6	12.9	23.5	1.8	N	N	N	N	N	N
2013 <sup>3</sup>	62.3	42.3	0.7	12.9	22.0	1.7	N	N	N	N	N	N
2013 <sup>2</sup>	62.4	41.5	0.7	13.0	24.4	1.9	N	N	N	N	N	N
2014	61.8	42.1	0.7	13.0	23.1	1.8	N	N	N	N	N	N
2015	61.4	41.2	0.7	13.1	23.2	1.8	N	N	N	N	N	N
2016	61.0	42.5	0.7	13.1	22.7	1.7	N	N	N	N	N	N
2017	60.5	42.0	0.7	13.2	23.3	1.8	N	N	N	N	N	N
2017 <sup>1</sup>	60.5	42.8	0.7	13.2	22.7	1.7	N	N	N	N	N	N
2018	60.0	41.6	0.7	13.2	23.3	1.8	N	N	N	N	N	N
2019	59.9	41.6	0.7	13.2	23.8	1.8	N	N	N	N	N	N

For footnotes, see last slide of Poverty section.

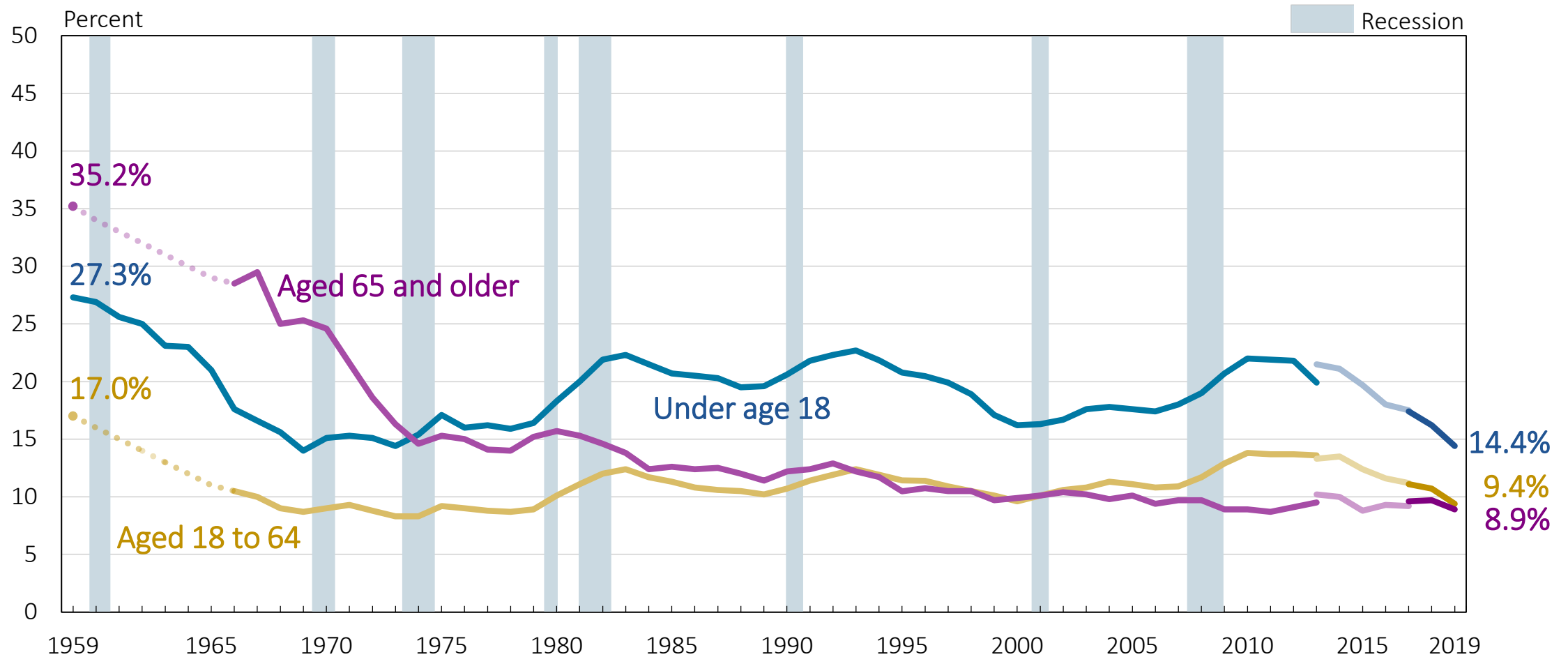
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2020 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC). For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <[www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar20.pdf](http://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar20.pdf)>.

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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

Source: National Bureau of Economic Research  
Cambridge, MA 02138

# Poverty Rates by Age: 1959 to 2019



## 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 <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>12</sup>	21.8	11.4	12.4	2019	14.4	9.4	8.9
1962	25.0	N	N	1992 <sup>11</sup>	22.3	11.9	12.9				
1963	23.1	N	N	1993 <sup>10</sup>	22.7	12.4	12.2				
1964	23.0	N	N	1994 <sup>9</sup>	21.8	11.9	11.7				
1965	21.0	N	N	1995 <sup>8</sup>	20.8	11.4	10.5				
1966	17.6	10.5	28.5	1996	20.5	11.4	10.8				
1967 <sup>21</sup>	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 <sup>7</sup>	17.1	10.1	9.7				
1970	15.1	9.0	24.6	2000 <sup>6</sup>	16.2	9.6	9.9				
1971 <sup>20</sup>	15.3	9.3	21.6	2001	16.3	10.1	10.1				
1972 <sup>19</sup>	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 <sup>18</sup>	15.4	8.3	14.6	2004 <sup>5</sup>	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 <sup>17</sup>	16.4	8.9	15.2	2009	20.7	12.9	8.9				
1980	18.3	10.1	15.7	2010 <sup>4</sup>	22.0	13.8	8.9				
1981 <sup>16</sup>	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 <sup>3</sup>	19.9	13.6	9.5				
1984 <sup>15</sup>	21.5	11.7	12.4	2013 <sup>2</sup>	21.5	13.3	10.2				
1985 <sup>14</sup>	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 <sup>13</sup>	20.3	10.6	12.5	2016	18.0	11.6	9.3				
1988 <sup>13</sup>	19.5	10.5	12.0	2017	17.5	11.2	9.2				

## 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

Source: National Bureau of Economic Research

Cambridge, MA 02138

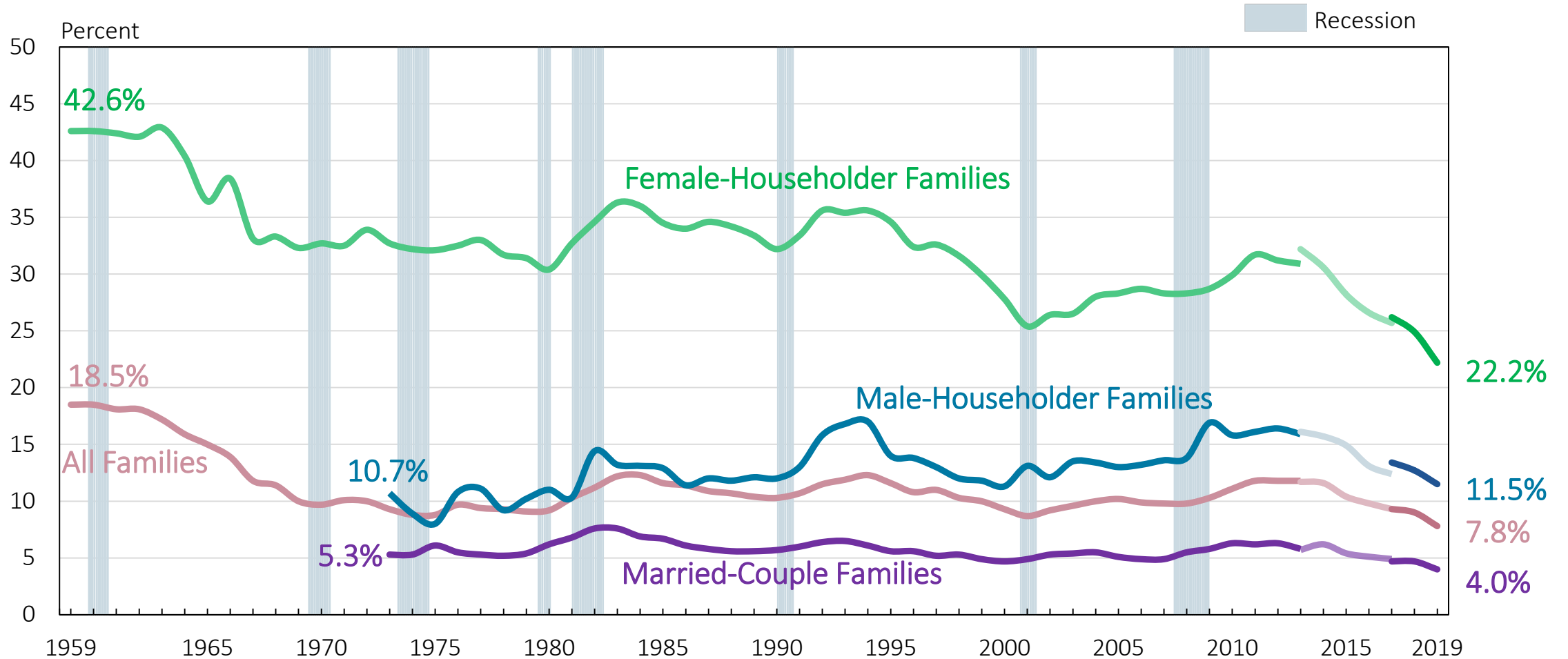
<[www.nber.org](http://www.nber.org)>

For footnotes, see last slide of Poverty section.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2020 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/cpsmar20.pdf](http://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar20.pdf)>.



# Family Poverty Rates by Type: 1959 to 2019



**Poverty Rates by Family Type: 1959 to 2019**

(Percent)		All Families	Married couple	Male householder, no spouse	Female householder, no spouse
Year					
1959		18.5	N	N	42.6
1960		18.5	N	N	42.6
1961		18.1	N	N	42.4
1962		18.1	N	N	42.1
1963		17.2	N	N	42.9
1964		15.9	N	N	40.4
1965		15	N	N	36.4
1966		13.9	N	N	38.4
1967	<sup>21</sup>	11.8	N	N	33.1
1968		11.4	N	N	33.3
1969		10	N	N	32.3
1970		9.7	N	N	32.7
1971	<sup>20</sup>	10.1	N	N	32.5
1972	<sup>19</sup>	10	N	N	33.9
1973		9.3	5.3	10.7	32.7
1974	<sup>18</sup>	8.8	5.3	8.9	32.2
1975		8.8	6.1	8	32.1
1976		9.7	5.5	10.8	32.5
1977		9.4	5.3	11.1	33
1978		9.3	5.2	9.2	31.7
1979	<sup>17</sup>	9.1	5.4	10.2	31.4
1980		9.2	6.2	11	30.4
1981	<sup>16</sup>	10.3	6.8	10.3	32.7
1982		11.2	7.6	14.4	34.6
1983		12.2	7.6	13.2	36.3
1984	<sup>15</sup>	12.3	6.9	13.1	36
1985	<sup>14</sup>	11.6	6.7	12.9	34.5
1986		11.4	6.1	11.4	34
1987	<sup>13</sup>	10.9	5.8	12	34.6
1988	<sup>13</sup>	10.7	5.6	11.8	34.2
1989		10.4	5.6	12.1	33.4
1990		10.3	5.7	12	32.2
1991	<sup>12</sup>	10.7	6	13	33.4
1992	<sup>11</sup>	11.5	6.4	15.8	35.6
1993	<sup>10</sup>	11.9	6.5	16.8	35.4
1994	<sup>9</sup>	12.3	6.1	17	35.6
1995	<sup>8</sup>	11.6	5.6	14	34.6
1996		10.8	5.6	13.8	32.4
1997		11	5.2	13	32.6
1998		10.3	5.3	12	31.6
1999	<sup>7</sup>	10	4.9	11.8	29.9
2000	<sup>6</sup>	9.3	4.7	11.3	27.8
2001		8.7	4.9	13.1	25.4
2002		9.2	5.3	12.1	26.4
2003		9.6	5.4	13.5	26.5
2004	<sup>5</sup>	10	5.5	13.4	28
2005		10.2	5.1	13	28.3
2006		9.9	4.9	13.2	28.7
2007		9.8	4.9	13.6	28.3
2008		9.8	5.5	13.8	28.3
2009		10.3	5.8	16.9	28.7
2010	<sup>4</sup>	11.1	6.3	15.8	29.9
2011		11.8	6.2	16.1	31.7
2012		11.8	6.3	16.4	31.2
2013	<sup>3</sup>	11.8	5.8	15.9	30.9
2013	<sup>2</sup>	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	<sup>1</sup>	9.3	4.7	13.4	26.2
2018		9	4.7	12.7	24.9
2019		7.8	4	11.5	22.2

**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

Source: National Bureau of Economic Research  
 Cambridge, MA 02138  
 <[www.nber.org](http://www.nber.org)>

For footnotes, see last slide of Poverty section.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2020 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/cpsmar20.pdf](http://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar20.pdf)>.

# Poverty Rates and Percentage Point Change by Selected Characteristics: 2018 to 2019

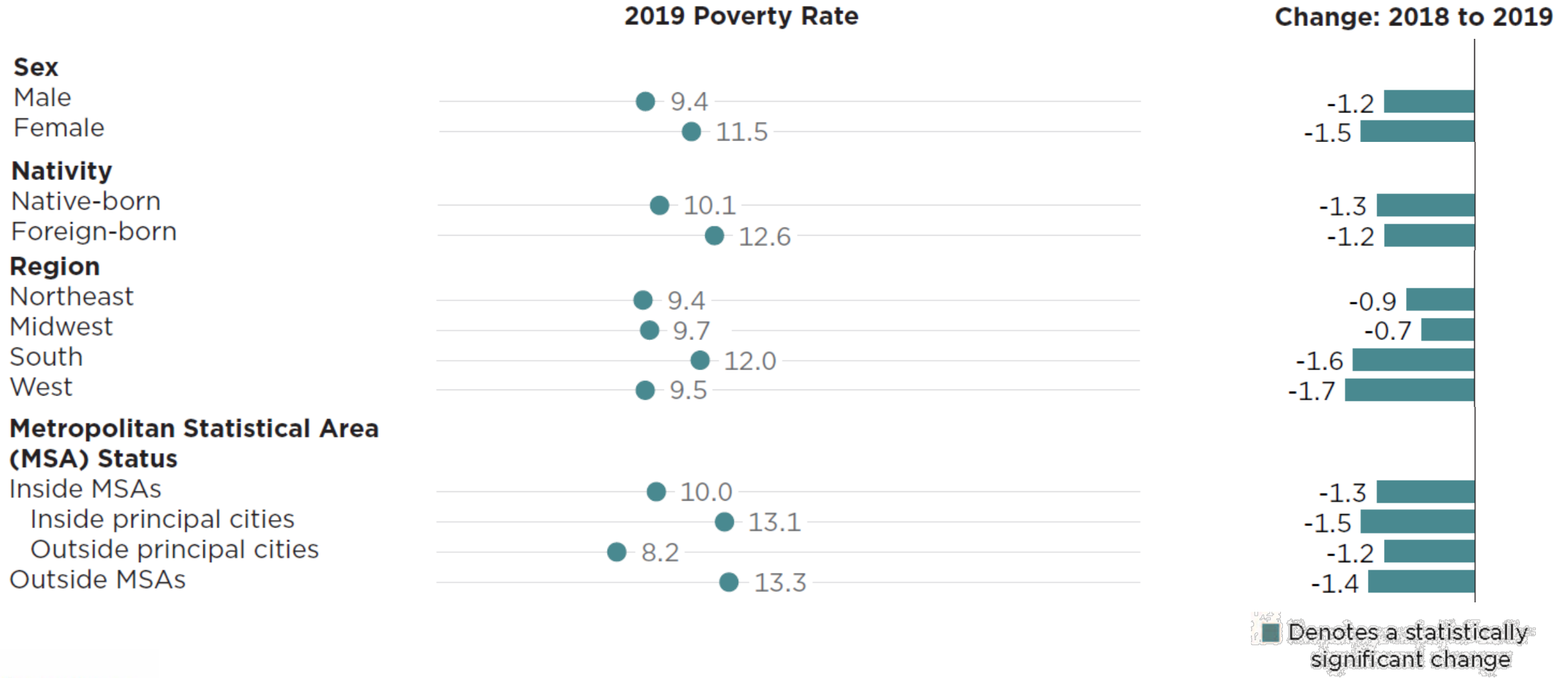




Table B-1.

**People in Poverty by Selected Characteristics: 2018 and 2019**

(Populations in thousands. Margins of error in thousands or percentage points as appropriate. Population 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/cpsmar20.pdf>>)

Characteristic	2018			2019			Change in poverty (2019 less 2018) <sup>*</sup>		
	Below poverty			Below poverty			Number	Percent	
	Total	Margin of error (±)	Percent	Total	Margin of error (±)	Percent			
<b>PEOPLE</b>	<b>323,847</b>	<b>38,146</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>324,754</b>	<b>33,984</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>*-4,161</b>	<b>*-1.3</b>
<b>Race<sup>2</sup> and Hispanic Origin</b>									
White	247,634	24,945	10.1	248,086	22,512	611	9.1	*-2,433	*-1.0
White, not Hispanic	194,815	15,725	8.1	194,643	14,152	463	7.3	*-1,573	*-0.8
Black	42,773	8,884	20.8	42,965	8,073	389	18.8	*-811	*-2.0
Asian	19,768	1,996	10.1	19,926	1,464	151	7.3	*-532	*-2.8
Hispanic (any race)	59,957	10,526	17.6	60,602	9,545	437	15.7	*-981	*-1.8
<b>Sex</b>									
Male	158,741	16,782	10.6	159,170	14,976	433	9.4	*-1,806	*-1.2
Female	165,106	21,363	12.9	165,584	19,008	474	11.5	*-2,355	*-1.5
<b>Age</b>									
Under age 18	73,284	11,869	16.2	72,637	10,466	366	14.4	*-1,403	*-1.8
Aged 18 to 64	197,775	21,130	10.7	197,475	18,660	514	9.4	*-2,470	*-1.2
Aged 65 and older	52,788	5,146	9.7	54,642	4,858	200	8.9	*-288	*-0.9
<b>Nativity</b>									
Native-born	278,051	31,828	11.4	279,867	28,342	686	10.1	*-3,486	*-1.3
Foreign-born	45,796	6,317	13.8	44,886	5,643	294	12.6	*-675	*-1.2
Naturalized citizen	22,294	2,215	14.7	22,746	2,038	152	9.0	*-177	*-1.0
Not a citizen	23,502	4,103	17.5	22,140	3,605	224	16.3	*-498	*-1.2
<b>Region</b>									
Northeast	55,270	5,682	10.3	55,096	5,177	327	9.4	*-505	*-0.9
Midwest	67,539	7,005	10.4	67,528	6,518	394	9.7	*-487	*-0.7
South	123,462	16,757	13.6	124,145	14,845	584	12.0	*-1,912	*-1.6
West	77,576	8,701	11.2	77,985	7,443	382	9.5	*-1,257	*-1.7
<b>Residence<sup>3</sup></b>									
Inside metropolitan statistical areas	281,549	31,936	11.3	282,407	28,350	816	10.0	*-3,586	*-1.3
Inside principal cities	104,770	15,287	14.6	104,724	13,702	599	13.1	*-1,585	*-1.5
Outside principal cities	176,779	16,649	9.4	177,683	14,647	614	8.2	*-2,002	*-1.2
Outside metropolitan statistical areas	42,298	6,210	14.7	42,346	5,635	514	13.3	*-575	*-1.4
<b>Work Experience</b>									
Total, aged 18 to 64	197,775	21,130	10.7	197,475	18,660	514	9.4	*-2,470	*-1.2
All workers	152,835	17,781	11.6	154,593	7,324	256	4.7	*-457	*-0.4
Worked full-time, year-round	111,702	2,944	2.6	112,600	2,291	146	2.0	*-253	*-0.2
Less than full-time, year-round	41,133	5,237	12.7	41,993	5,033	208	12.0	*-204	*-0.7
Did not work at least 1 week	44,940	13,349	29.7	42,882	11,337	374	26.4	*-2,013	*-3.3
<b>Disability Status<sup>4</sup></b>									
Total, aged 18 to 64	197,775	21,130	10.7	197,475	18,660	514	9.4	*-2,470	*-1.2
With a disability	14,845	3,818	25.7	14,439	3,252	166	22.5	*-566	*-3.2
With no disability	182,010	17,279	9.5	183,062	15,347	465	8.4	*-1,932	*-1.1
<b>Educational Attainment</b>									
Total, aged 25 and older	221,478	21,916	9.9	223,058	19,662	487	8.8	*-2,254	*-1.1
No high school diploma	21,975	5,693	25.9	20,208	4,796	227	23.7	*-896	*-2.2
High school, no college	62,259	7,925	12.7	61,597	7,076	263	11.5	*-849	*-1.2
Some college	57,428	4,812	8.4	57,552	4,490	203	7.8	*-322	*-0.6
Bachelor's degree or higher	79,816	3,486	4.4	83,701	3,300	191	3.9	*-186	*-0.4

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

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> For the definition of metropolitan statistical areas and principal cities, see <[www.census.gov/programs-surveys/metro-micro/about/glossary.html](http://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/metro-micro/about/glossary.html)>.

<sup>4</sup> 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, 2019 and 2020 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).



# Historical Poverty Footnotes

N Not available.

<sup>1</sup> Estimates reflect the implementation of an updated processing system and should be used to make comparisons to 2018 and subsequent years.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> Implementation of 2010 Census-based population controls.

<sup>5</sup> Data have been revised to reflect a correction to the weights in the 2005 CPS ASEC.

<sup>6</sup> Implementation of a 28,000 household expansion.

<sup>7</sup> Implementation of 2000 Census-based population controls.

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

<sup>9</sup> Introduction of 1990 Census sample design.

<sup>10</sup> 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.

<sup>11</sup> Implementation of 1990 Census population controls.

<sup>12</sup> Estimates are revised to correct for nine omitted weights from the original 1992 CPS ASEC. See "Money Income of Households, Families, and Persons in the United States: 1992" P60-184.

<sup>13</sup> 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.

<sup>14</sup> Full implementation of 1980 Census-based sample design.

<sup>15</sup> Implementation of Hispanic population weighting controls and introduction of 1980 Census-based sample design.

<sup>16</sup> Implemented three technical changes to the poverty definition. See "Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1980" P60-133.

<sup>17</sup> Implementation of 1980 Census population controls. Questionnaire expanded to show 27 possible values from 51 possible sources of income.

<sup>18</sup> Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system. Questionnaire expanded to ask 11 income questions.

<sup>19</sup> Full implementation of 1970 Census-based sample design.

<sup>20</sup> Introduction of 1970 Census sample design and population controls.

<sup>21</sup> Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system.

<sup>22</sup> 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.

<sup>23</sup> For the year 2001 and earlier, the CPS ASEC allowed respondents to report only one race group.

<sup>24</sup> Black alone refers to people who reported Black and did not report any other race category.

<sup>25</sup> Asian alone refers to people who reported Asian and did not report any other race category.

<sup>26</sup> Because Hispanics may be any race, data in this report for Hispanics overlap with data for racial groups. Being Hispanic was reported by 15.6 percent of White householders who reported only one race, 5.0 percent of Black householders who reported only one race, and 2.5 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.

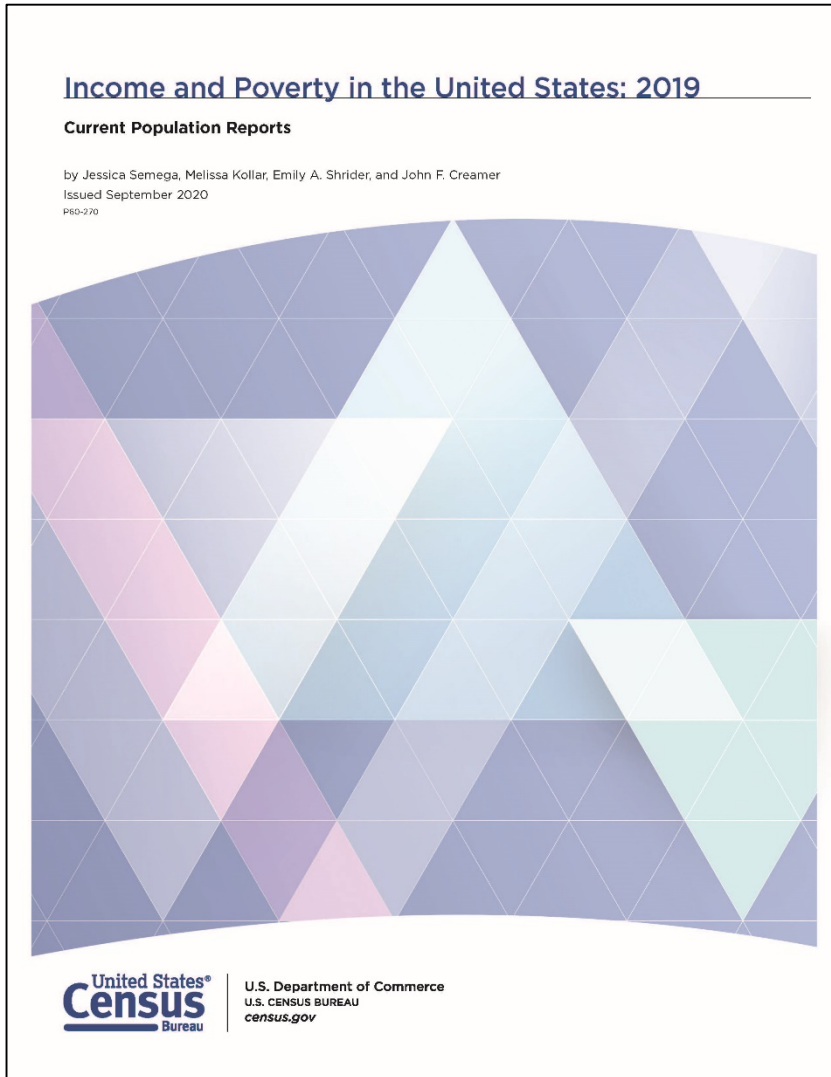
Note: Before 1979, people in unrelated subfamilies were included as people in families. Beginning in 1979, people in unrelated subfamilies are included in all people but are excluded from people in families. An unrelated subfamily is defined as a married-couple family with or without children or a single 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 2020 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

# For more information:

<<https://www.census.gov/library/publications/2019/demo/p60-270.html>>

- *Income and Poverty in the United States: 2019*
- Detailed and Historical Tables
- Poverty Thresholds
- America Counts: Stories Behind the Numbers
  - “Poverty Rates for Blacks and Hispanics Reached Historic Lows in 2019”
  - “Was Household Income the Highest Ever in 2019?”
  - “More Young Adults Lived in Shared Households in 2019”
- Research Matters
  - “How Does the Pandemic Affect Survey Response: Using Administrative Data to Evaluate Nonresponse in the Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement”



# Supplemental Poverty Measure



**Liana E. Fox**

**Statistician**

**Economic Characteristics**



# Highlights

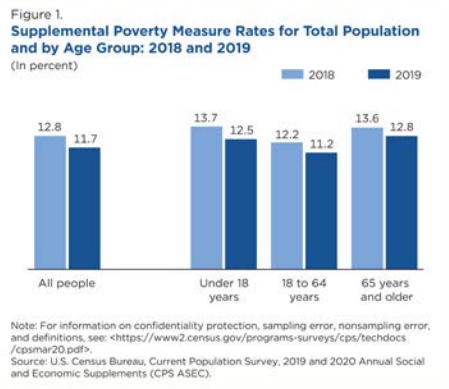
## The Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2019

### Current Population Reports

By Liana Fox  
P60-272  
September 2020

#### INTRODUCTION

Since the publication of the first official U.S. poverty estimates, 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 Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), and this is the tenth 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 2020 and earlier Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC). The data collection period for the 2020 CPS ASEC coincided with the COVID-19 pandemic, the



associated public health response, and the end of the economic expansion. For details on the impact of COVID-19 on CPS ASEC data collection, see the text box "The Impact of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) Pandemic on the CPS ASEC."

#### HIGHLIGHTS

- In 2019, the overall SPM rate was 11.7 percent. This was 1.0 percentage point lower than the 2018 SPM rate of 12.8 (Figure 1).<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Calculated differences here and throughout this report may differ due to rounding.

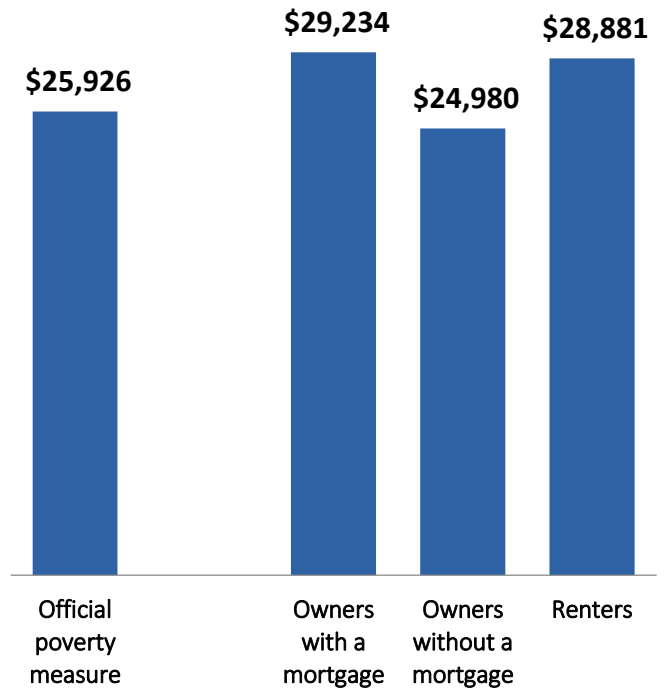
United States  
**Census**  
Bureau

U.S. Department of Commerce  
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU  
[census.gov](https://www.census.gov)

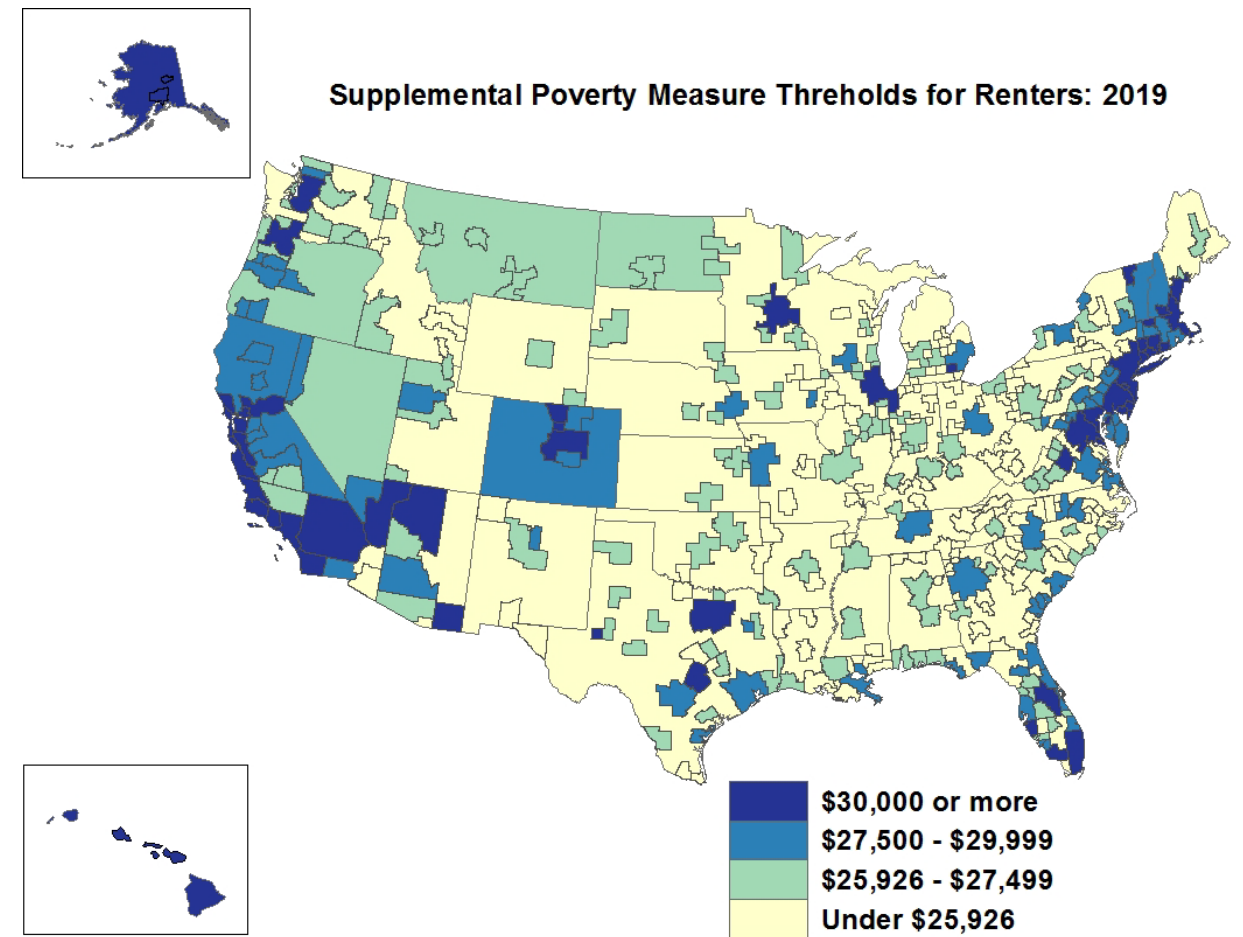
- The Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) rate in 2019 was 11.7 percent. This was 1.0 percentage point lower than 2018 and the lowest rate since estimates were initially published for 2009.
- The SPM rate for 2019 was 1.3 percentage points higher than the official poverty rate of 10.5 percent.
- There were 16 states plus the District of Columbia for which SPM rates were higher than official poverty rates, 25 states with lower rates, and 9 states for which the differences were not statistically significant.

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

Supplemental Poverty Measure Thresholds, 2019



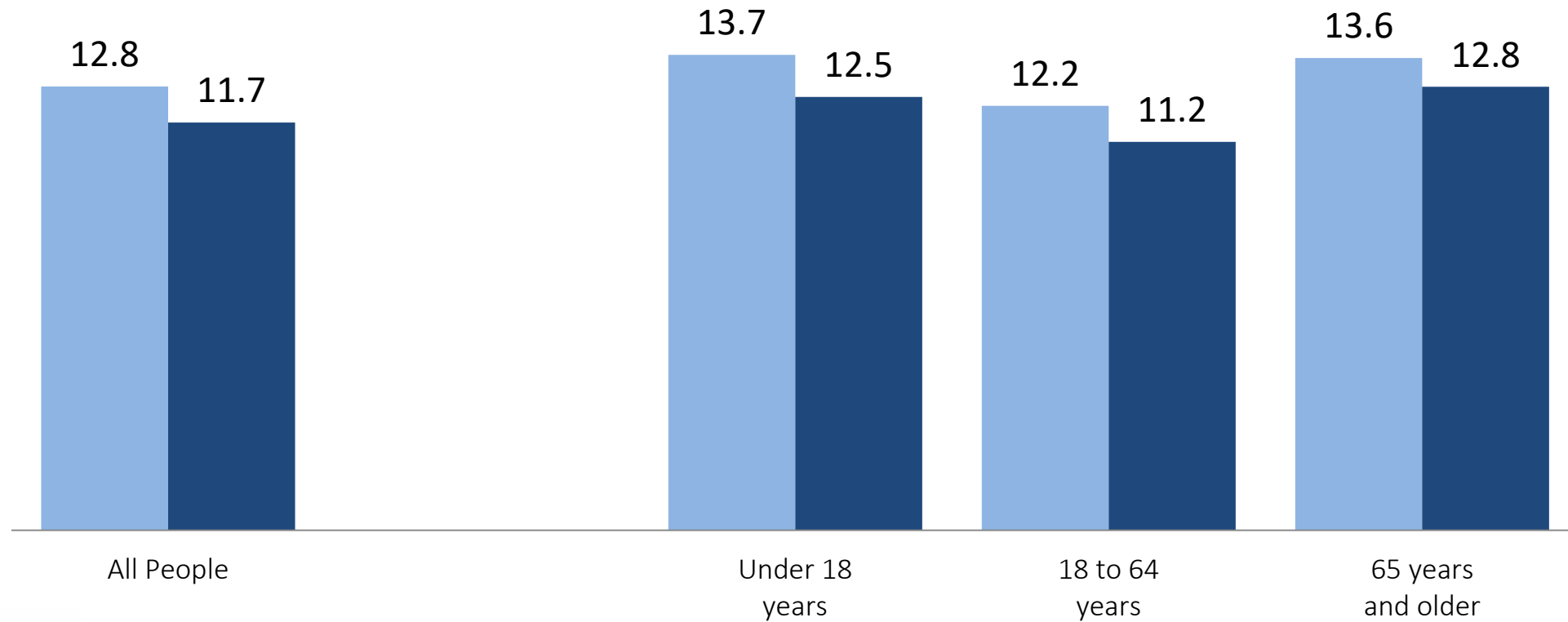
Supplemental Poverty Measure Thresholds for Renters: 2019



# Comparison of SPM Poverty Estimates: 2018 and 2019

(In Percent)

2018 2019



# Comparison of SPM Poverty Estimates: 2018 and 2019

(Percent)

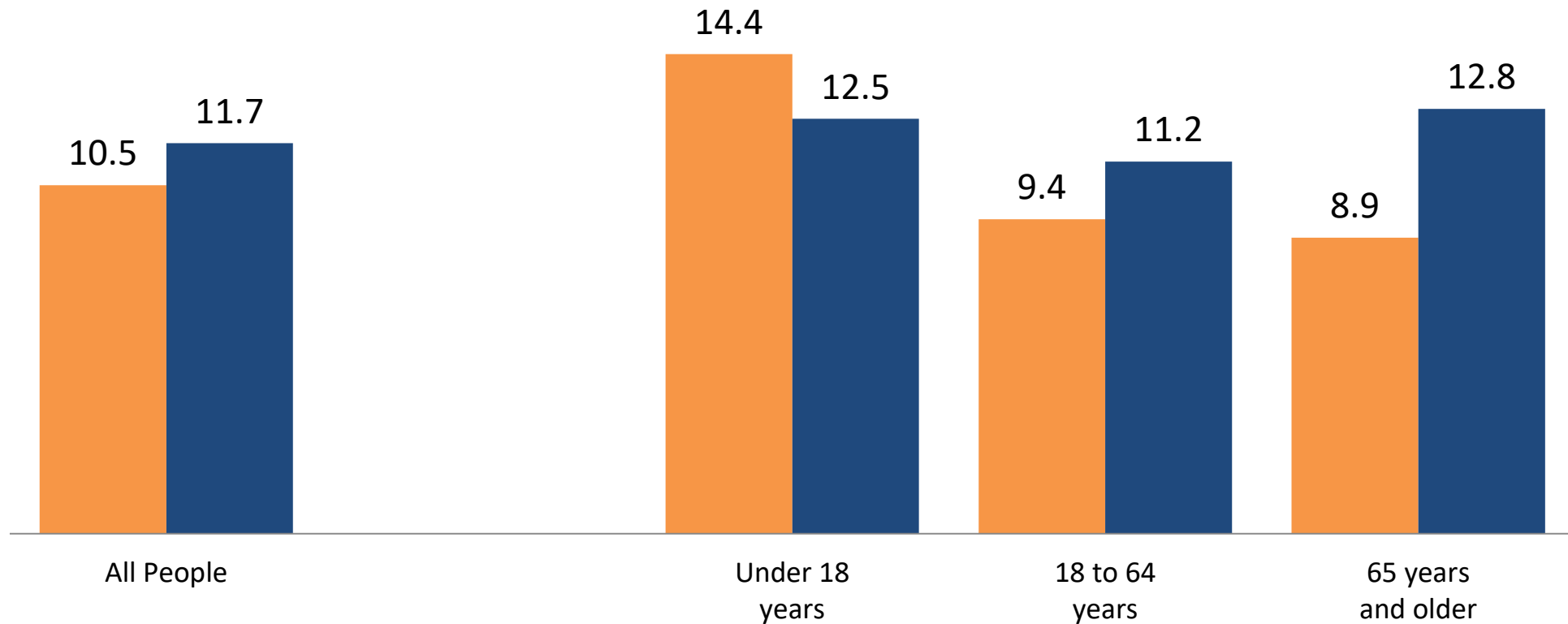
Characteristic	2018	2019
All People	12.8%	11.7%
Under 18 years	13.7%	12.5%
18 to 64 years	12.2%	11.2%
65 years and older	13.6%	12.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2019 and 2020 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC). For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar20.pdf>>.

# Comparison of SPM and Official Poverty Estimates: 2019

(In Percent)

Official<sup>1</sup> SPM



<sup>1</sup> Includes unrelated individuals under age 15.

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

# Comparison of SPM and Official Poverty Estimates: 2019

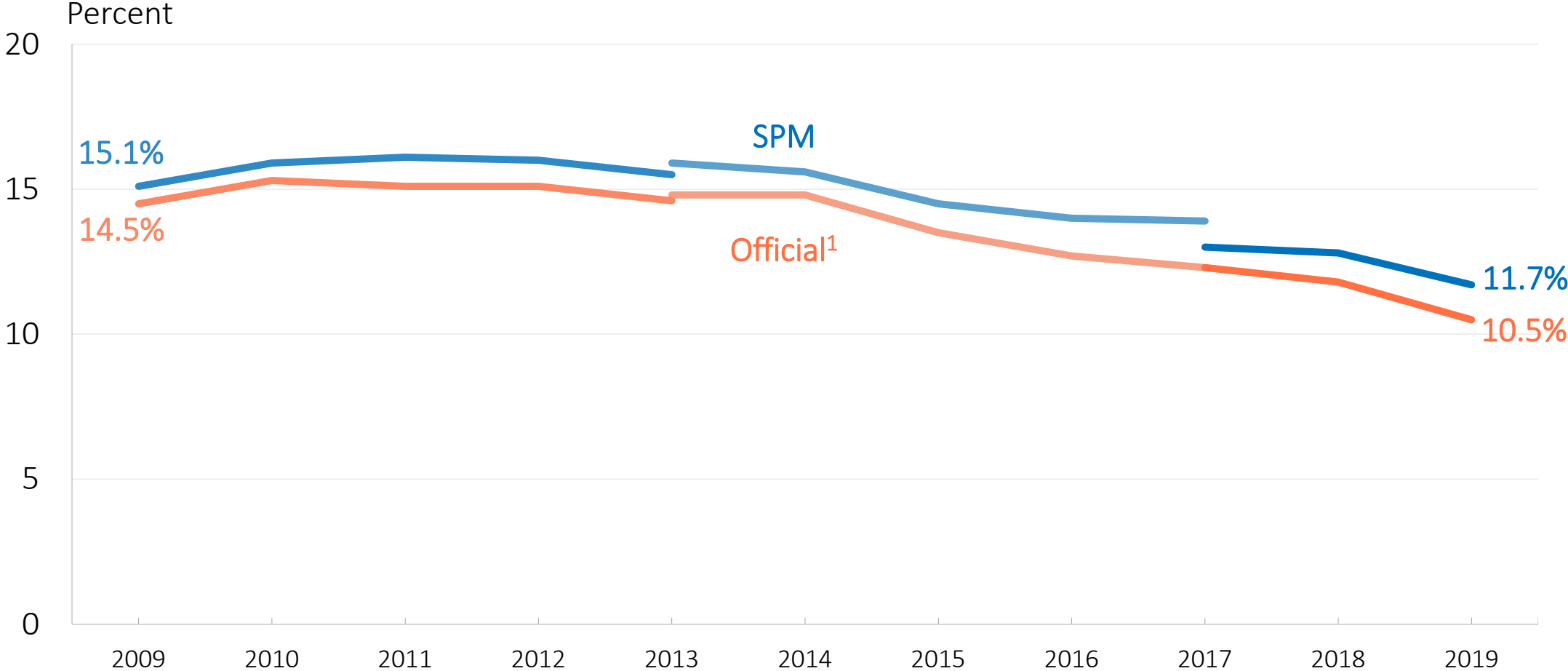
(Percent)

Characteristic	Official*	SPM
All People	10.5%	11.7%
Under 18 years	14.4%	12.5%
18 to 64 years	9.4%	11.2%
65 years and older	8.9%	12.8%

\*Includes unrelated individuals under age 15.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2020 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC). For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar20.pdf>>.

# Poverty Rates Using the Official Measure and the SPM: 2009 to 2019



<sup>1</sup> Includes unrelated individuals under the age of 15.  
Note: 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 2020 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

# Poverty Rates Using the Official Poverty Measure and the SPM: 2009 to 2019

(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 <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>2</sup>	12.3	13.0
2018	11.8	12.8
2019	10.5	11.7

\*Includes unrelated individuals under age 15.

<sup>1</sup>The data for 2013 and beyond reflect the implementation of the redesign income questions.

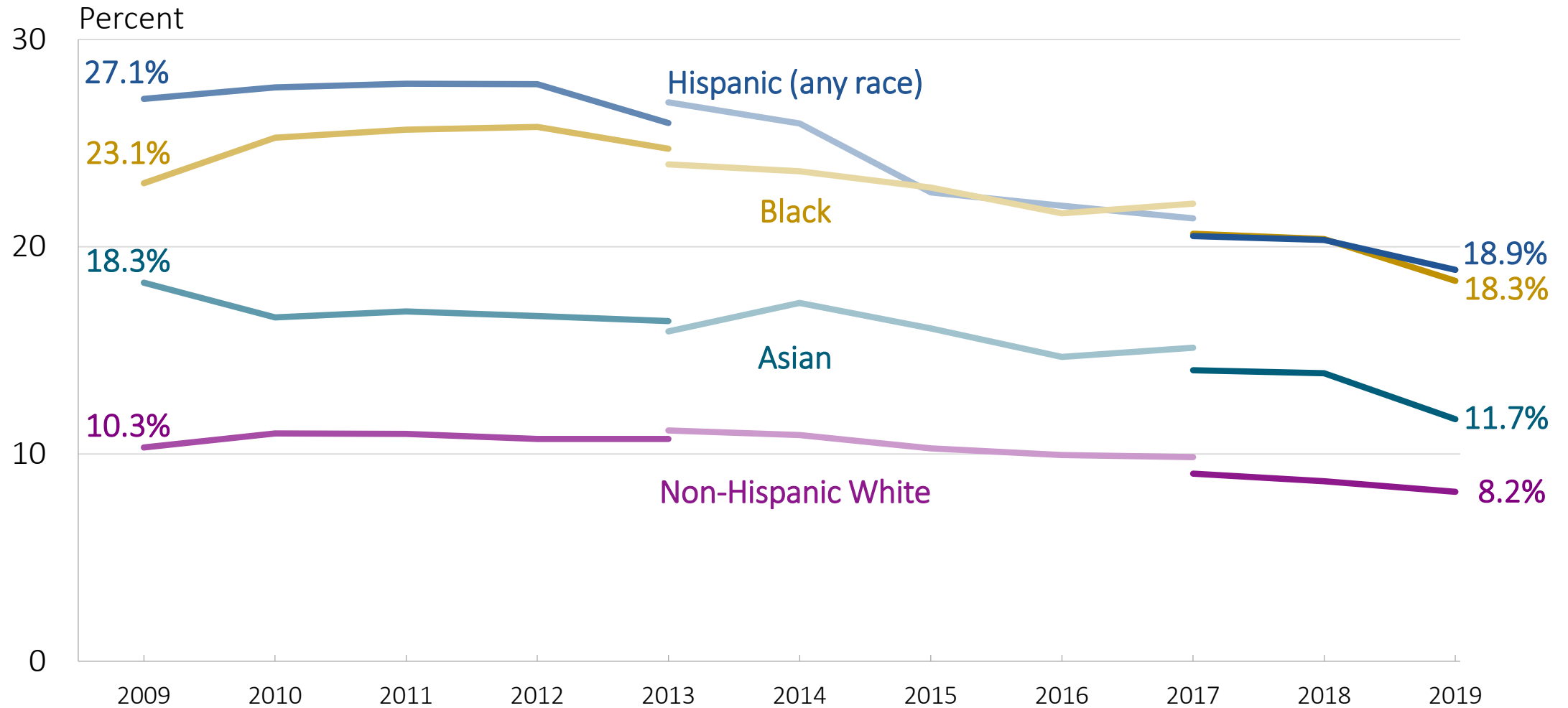
<sup>2</sup>The data for 2017 and beyond reflect the implementation of an updated processing system.

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

For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar20.pdf>>.



# SPM Rates by Race and Hispanic Origin: 2009 to 2019



# Supplemental Poverty Rates by Race<sup>1</sup> and Hispanic Origin: 2009 to 2019

(Percent)

Year	All races	White alone, not Hispanic	Black alone	Asian alone	Hispanic (any race)
2009	15.1	10.3	23.1	18.3	27.1
2010 <sup>2</sup>	15.9	11.0	25.3	16.6	27.7
2011	16.1	11.0	25.6	16.9	27.9
2012	16.0	10.7	25.8	16.7	27.8
2013 <sup>3</sup>	15.5	10.7	24.7	16.4	26.0
2013 <sup>4</sup>	15.9	11.1	24.0	15.9	27.0
2014	15.6	10.9	23.6	17.3	25.9
2015	14.5	10.3	22.8	16.1	22.6
2016	14.0	9.9	21.6	14.7	22.0
2017	13.9	9.8	22.1	15.1	21.4
2017 <sup>5</sup>	13.0	9.0	20.6	14.0	20.5
2018	12.8	8.7	20.4	13.9	20.3
2019	11.7	8.2	18.3	11.7	18.9

<sup>1</sup>Starting with the 2003 CPS, respondents were allowed to choose more than one race. This table presents the single-race population for 2009 to present. For example White alone refers to people who reported White and did not report any other race category.

<sup>2</sup>Consistent with 2011 data through implementation of Census 2010-based population controls.

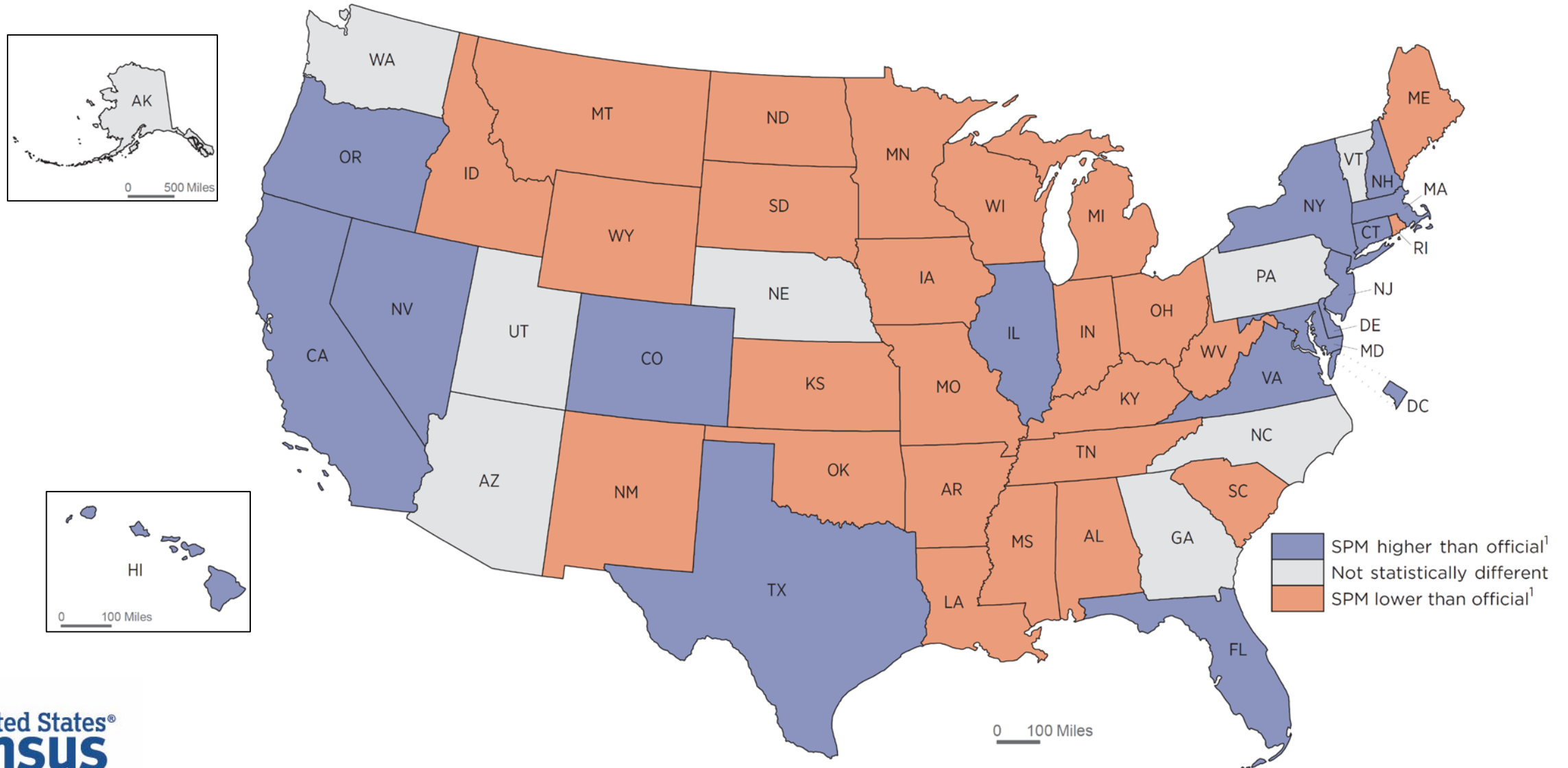
<sup>3</sup>The 2014 CPS ASEC included redesigned questions for income and health insurance coverage. All of the approximately 98,000 addresses were eligible to receive the redesigned set of health insurance coverage questions. The redesigned income questions were implemented to a subsample of these 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.

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

<sup>5</sup> Estimates reflect the implementation of an updated processing system and should be used to make comparisons to 2018 and subsequent years

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2010 to 2020 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC). For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar20.pdf>>.

# Difference in Poverty Rates by State Using the Official Measure and the SPM: 3-Year Average 2017 to 2019



<sup>1</sup> Includes unrelated individuals under age 15.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2018 to 2020 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

# Difference in Poverty Rates by State Using the Official Measure and the SPM: 3-Year Average 2017 to 2019

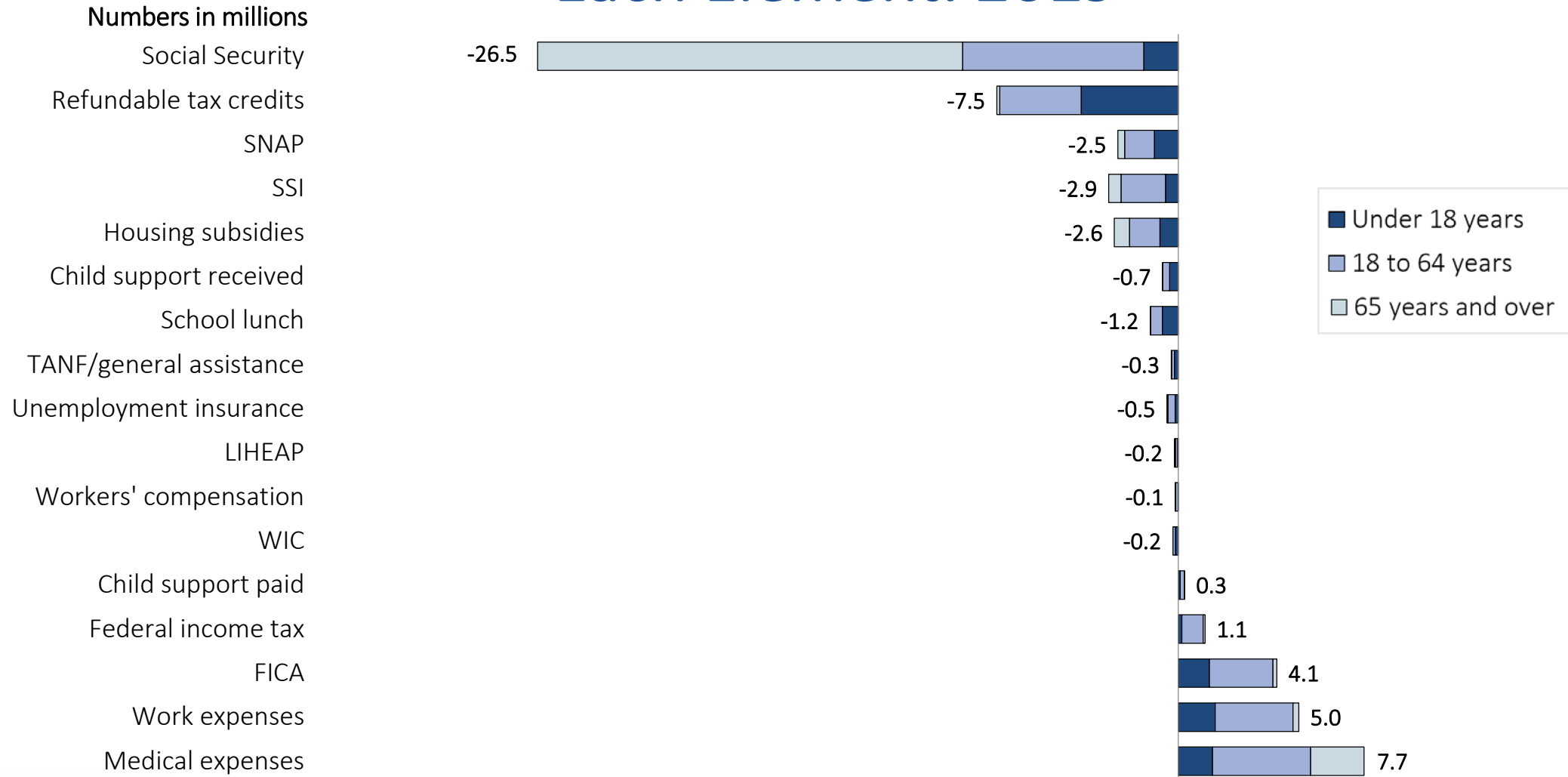
(Rates in percent)

State	Official*	SPM	Difference		State	Official*	SPM	Difference	
<b>United States</b>	11.5	12.5	1.0 *	SPM higher than official	Missouri	11.1	9.2	-1.9 *	SPM lower than official
Alabama	14.7	13.1	-1.6 *	SPM lower than official	Montana	10.1	8.9	-1.2 *	SPM lower than official
Alaska	11.8	12.3	0.5	Not statistically different	Nebraska	10.2	9.2	-1.1	Not statistically different
Arizona	12.1	12.0	-0.1	Not statistically different	Nevada	12.1	13.4	1.3 *	SPM higher than official
Arkansas	15.0	12.5	-2.4 *	SPM lower than official	New Hampshire	5.6	8.3	2.7 *	SPM higher than official
California	11.4	17.2	5.8 *	SPM higher than official	New Jersey	8.2	12.5	4.4 *	SPM higher than official
Colorado	9.1	11.3	2.2 *	SPM higher than official	New Mexico	17.2	13.6	-3.5 *	SPM lower than official
Connecticut	9.7	11.2	1.5 *	SPM higher than official	New York	12.1	14.4	2.3 *	SPM higher than official
Delaware	7.6	10.5	2.9 *	SPM higher than official	North Carolina	13.6	13.1	-0.6	Not statistically different
District of Columbia	13.7	16.7	3.0 *	SPM higher than official	North Dakota	10.1	9.3	-0.8 *	SPM lower than official
Florida	12.9	15.4	2.6 *	SPM higher than official	Ohio	12.4	10.1	-2.3 *	SPM lower than official
Georgia	13.3	13.3	Z	Not statistically different	Oklahoma	12.4	10.7	-1.7 *	SPM lower than official
Hawaii	9.4	13.4	4.0 *	SPM higher than official	Oregon	9.8	11.0	1.1 *	SPM higher than official
Idaho	10.0	8.4	-1.6 *	SPM lower than official	Pennsylvania	10.5	10.9	0.4	Not statistically different
Illinois	10.4	11.4	1.1 *	SPM higher than official	Rhode Island	9.8	7.3	-2.4 *	SPM lower than official
Indiana	11.2	10.3	-0.8 *	SPM lower than official	South Carolina	14.4	13.1	-1.3 *	SPM lower than official
Iowa	8.7	6.7	-1.9 *	SPM lower than official	South Dakota	10.6	9.2	-1.4 *	SPM lower than official
Kansas	10.4	7.4	-3.0 *	SPM lower than official	Tennessee	12.1	11.0	-1.2 *	SPM lower than official
Kentucky	14.2	11.2	-3.1 *	SPM lower than official	Texas	12.7	13.7	1.0 *	SPM higher than official
Louisiana	19.1	16.2	-2.9 *	SPM lower than official	Utah	7.6	8.0	0.4	Not statistically different
Maine	11.4	9.6	-1.9 *	SPM lower than official	Vermont	9.0	9.4	0.4	Not statistically different
Maryland	7.6	12.0	4.4 *	SPM higher than official	Virginia	9.7	11.5	1.8 *	SPM higher than official
Massachusetts	9.2	11.2	2.0 *	SPM higher than official	Washington	8.8	9.0	0.2	Not statistically different
Michigan	10.7	9.7	-0.9 *	SPM lower than official	West Virginia	15.6	13.3	-2.4 *	SPM lower than official
Minnesota	7.4	6.5	-0.9 *	SPM lower than official	Wisconsin	8.7	7.5	-1.3 *	SPM lower than official
Mississippi	19.1	15.2	-3.9 *	SPM lower than official	Wyoming	10.5	9.5	-1.0 *	SPM lower than official

\*Includes unrelated individuals under age 15.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2010 to 2020 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC). For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar20.pdf>>.

# Change in Number of People in Poverty After Including Each Element: 2019



# Change in Number of People in Poverty After Including Each Element: 2019 (in millions)

Program	Under 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 years and over	All Ages
Social Security	-1.436	-7.479	-17.539	-26.455
Refundable tax credits	-4.015	-3.366	-0.116	-7.498
SNAP	-0.994	-1.224	-0.278	-2.496
SSI	-0.536	-1.829	-0.511	-2.875
Housing subsidies	-0.763	-1.252	-0.632	-2.647
Child support received	-0.365	-0.278	-0.013	-0.656
School lunch	-0.661	-0.480	-0.022	-1.163
TANF/general assistance	-0.160	-0.124	-0.009	-0.293
Unemployment insurance	-0.133	-0.299	-0.041	-0.472
LIHEAP	-0.030	-0.093	-0.045	-0.167
Workers' compensation	-0.018	-0.093	-0.023	-0.133
WIC	-0.127	-0.102	0.000	-0.229
Child support paid	0.079	0.167	0.013	0.259
Federal income tax	0.149	0.873	0.081	1.103
FICA	1.284	2.617	0.164	4.064
Work expenses	1.521	3.208	0.244	4.973
Medical expenses	1.416	4.049	2.199	7.664

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2020 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC). For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar20.pdf>>.

## The Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2019

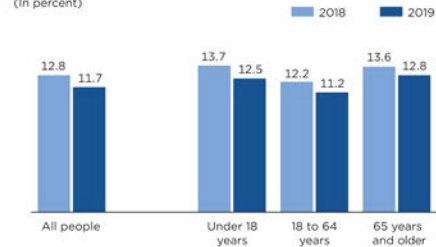
### Current Population Reports

By Liana Fox  
P60-272  
September 2020

#### INTRODUCTION

Since the publication of the first official U.S. poverty estimates, 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 Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), and this is the tenth 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 2020 and earlier Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC). The data collection period for the 2020 CPS ASEC coincided with the COVID-19 pandemic, the

Figure 1.  
Supplemental Poverty Measure Rates for Total Population and by Age Group: 2018 and 2019  
(In percent)



Note: For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see: <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar20.pdf>>  
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2019 and 2020 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

associated public health response, and the end of the economic expansion. For details on the impact of COVID-19 on CPS ASEC data collection, see the text box "The Impact of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) Pandemic on the CPS ASEC."

#### HIGHLIGHTS

- In 2019, the overall SPM rate was 11.7 percent. This was 1.0 percentage point lower than the 2018 SPM rate of 12.8 (Figure 1).<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Calculated differences here and throughout this report may differ due to rounding.

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# For more information:

<<https://www.census.gov/library/publications/2020/demo/p60-272.html>>

- *The Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2019*
- SPM Poverty Thresholds by Geography
- Potential Improvements to the SPM for 2021
  - [www.census.gov/topics/income-poverty/supplemental-poverty-measure/library/working-papers/topics/potential-changes.html](https://www.census.gov/topics/income-poverty/supplemental-poverty-measure/library/working-papers/topics/potential-changes.html)



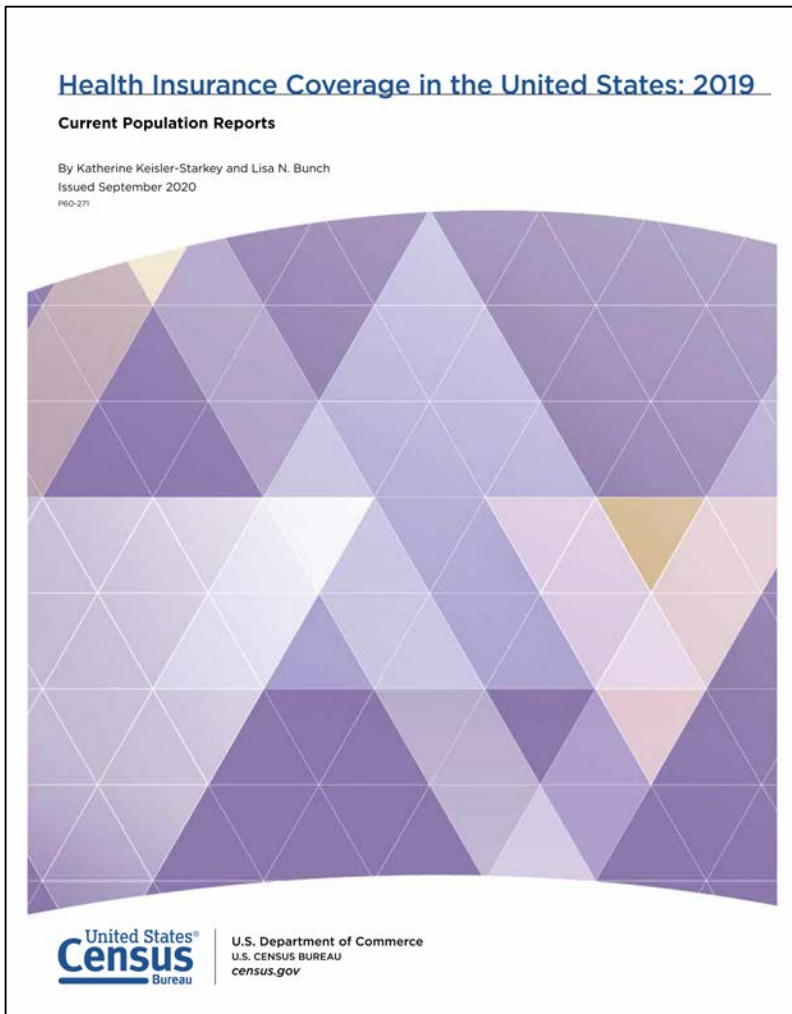
# Health Insurance Coverage



**Sharon M. Stern**  
**Assistant Division Chief**  
**Employment Characteristics**

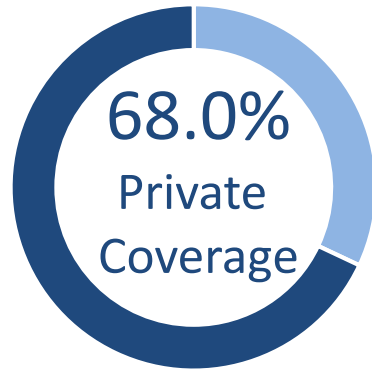


# Health Insurance Coverage



- Estimates come from two surveys: the Current Population Survey (CPS ASEC) and the American Community Survey (ACS).
- This report presents CPS ASEC estimates of calendar-year coverage in 2019 and ACS estimates of changes in coverage at the time of interview and for key populations.

# Calendar-Year Coverage in 2019



- The percentage of people without health insurance coverage for the entire calendar year was 8.0 percent, or 26.1 million people.
- 68.0 percent of people were covered by private health insurance at some point during the year.
- The percentage of people with public coverage was 34.1 percent

Note: The estimates by type of coverage are not mutually exclusive; people can be covered by more than one type of health insurance.  
Source: 2020 Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC).

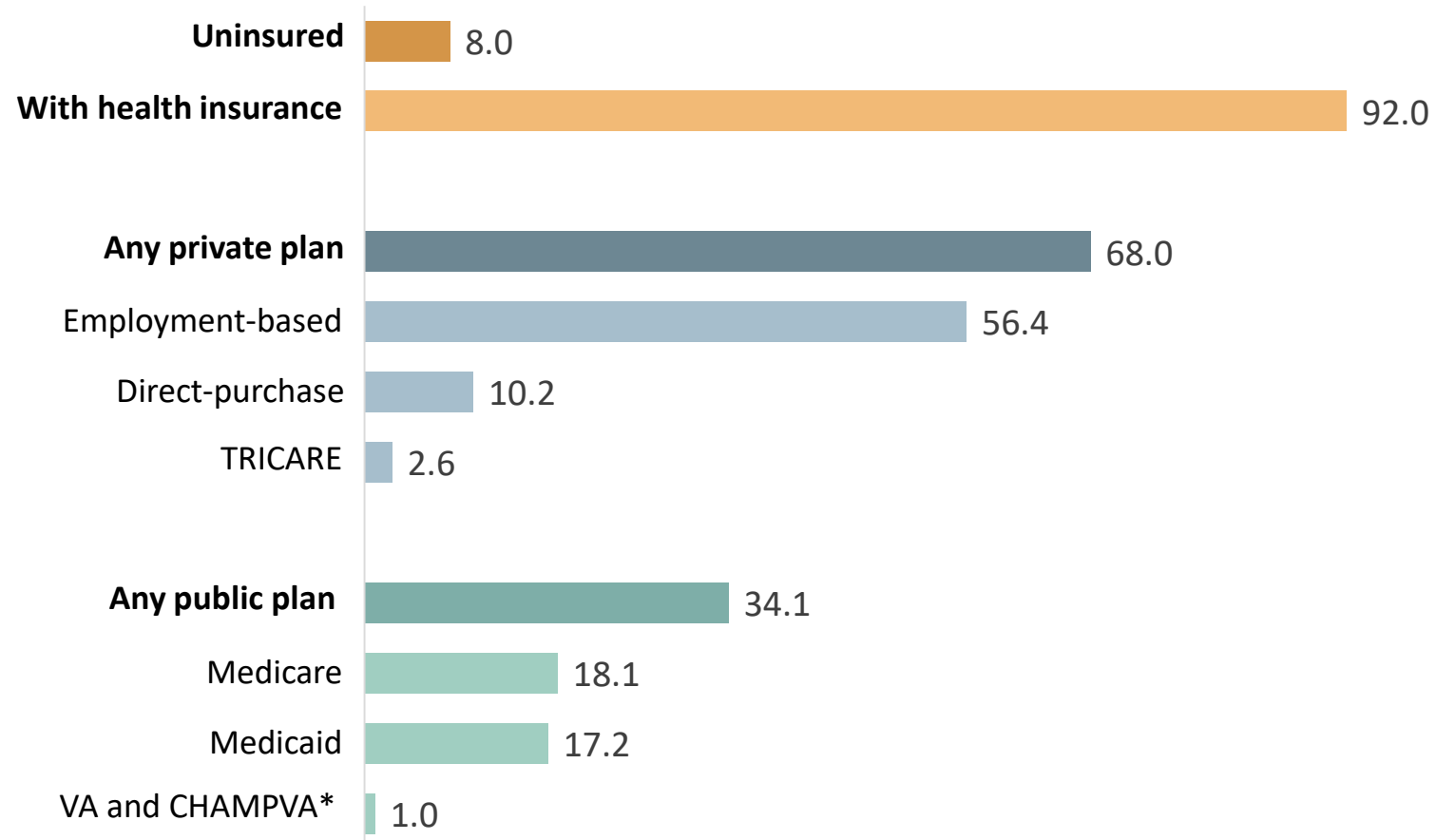
# Calendar-Year Coverage in 2019

Coverage Type	Number	Percent
Uninsured	26,111	8.0
Private	220,848	68.0
Public	110,687	34.1

Note: Numbers in thousands.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2020 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC). For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <[www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar20.pdf](http://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar20.pdf)>.

# Percentage of People by Type of Health Insurance Coverage: 2019



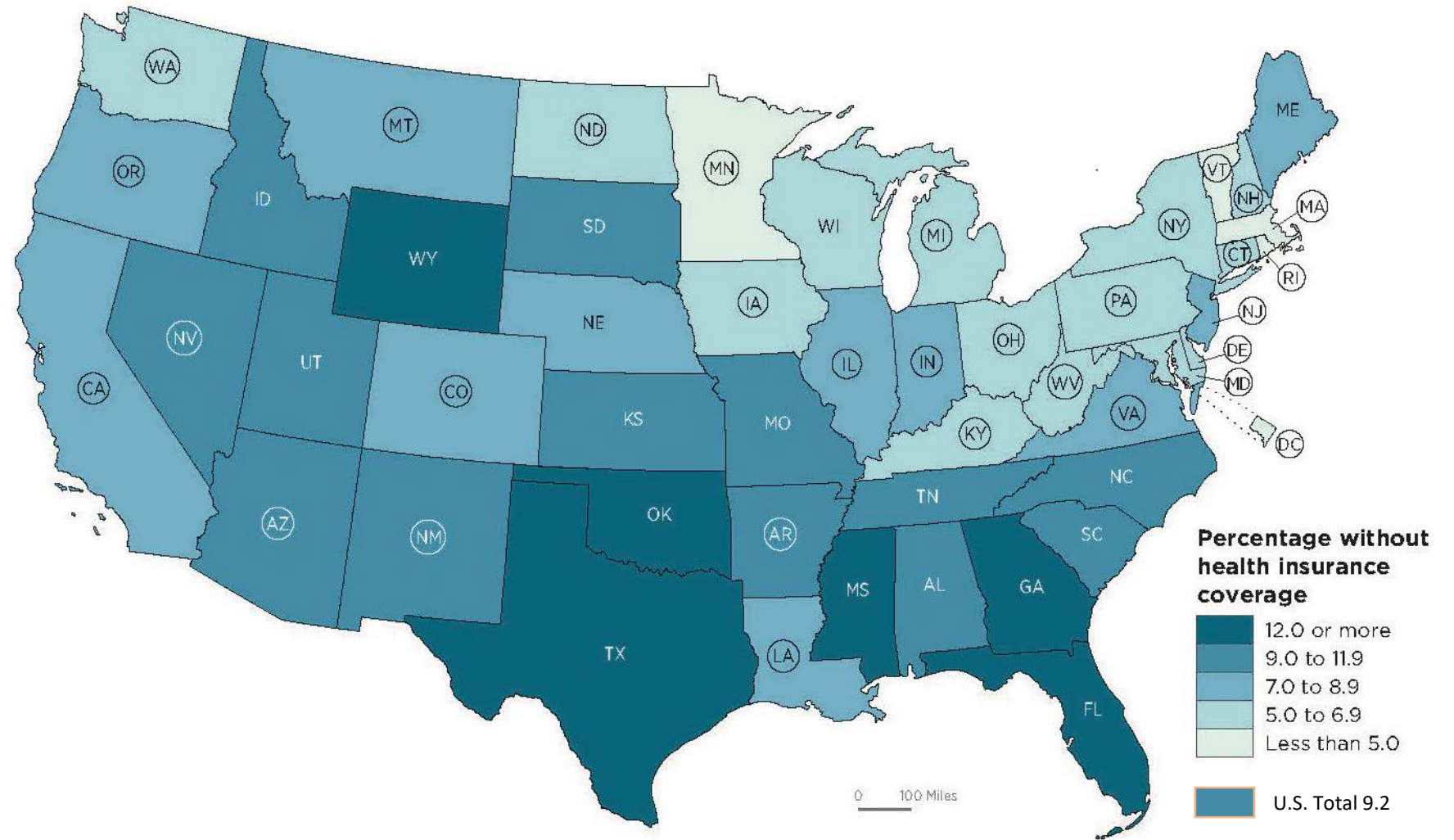
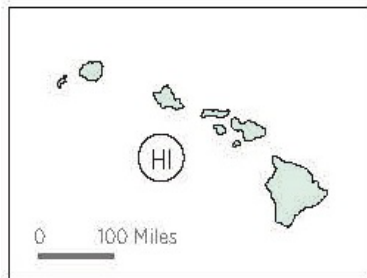
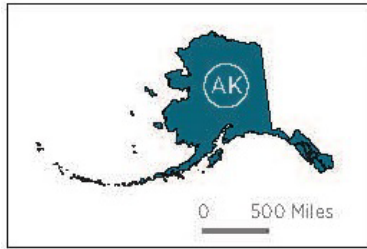
\*Includes CHAMPVA (Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Department of Veterans Affairs), as well as care provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs and the military.  
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2020 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC).

# Percentage of People by Type of Health Insurance Coverage: 2019

Coverage Type	2019
	Percent
Uninsured	8.0
With Health Insurance	92.0
Private	68.0
Employment -based	56.4
Direct-purchase	10.2
TRICARE	2.6
Public	34.1
Medicare	18.1
Medicaid	17.2
VA or CHAMPVA	1.0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2020 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC). For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see [www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar20.pdf](http://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar20.pdf).

# Uninsured Rate by State: 2019



○ : A state with a circle around its abbreviation expanded Medicaid eligibility on or before January 1, 2019.  
 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates.



# Uninsured Rate by State: 2019

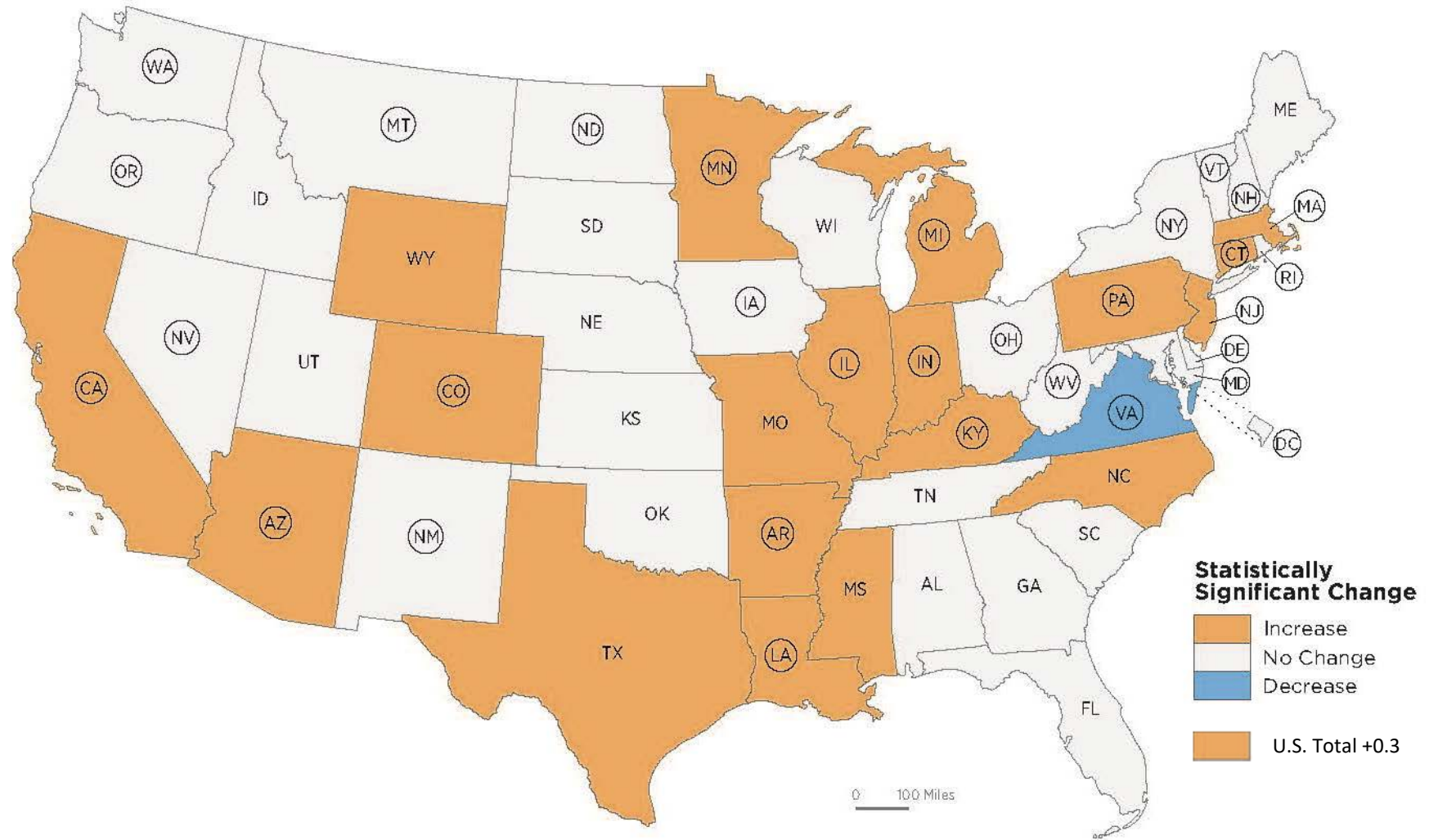
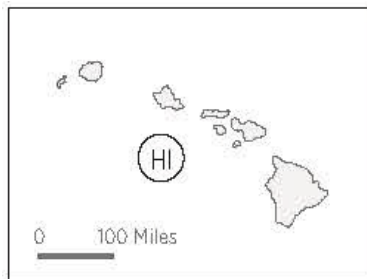
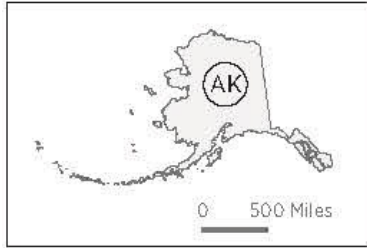
(Rates in percent)

State	Uninsured Rate	State	Uninsured Rate
United States, Total	9.2	Missouri	10.0
Alabama	9.7	Montana	8.3
Alaska	12.2	Nebraska	8.3
Arizona	11.3	Nevada	11.4
Arkansas	9.1	New Hampshire	6.3
California	7.7	New Jersey	7.9
Colorado	8.0	New Mexico	10.0
Connecticut	5.9	New York	5.2
Delaware	6.6	North Carolina	11.3
District of Columbia	3.5	North Dakota	6.9
Florida	13.2	Ohio	6.6
Georgia	13.4	Oklahoma	14.3
Hawaii	4.2	Oregon	7.2
Idaho	10.8	Pennsylvania	5.8
Illinois	7.4	Rhode Island	4.1
Indiana	8.7	South Carolina	10.8
Iowa	5.0	South Dakota	10.2
Kansas	9.2	Tennessee	10.1
Kentucky	6.4	Texas	18.4
Louisiana	8.9	Utah	9.7
Maine	8.0	Vermont	4.5
Maryland	6.0	Virginia	7.9
Massachusetts	3.0	Washington	6.6
Michigan	5.8	West Virginia	6.7
Minnesota	4.9	Wisconsin	5.7
Mississippi	13.0	Wyoming	12.3

Source: 2019 American Community Survey (ACS), 1-Year Estimates



# Change in Uninsured Rate by State: 2018 to 2019



## Change in Uninsured Rate by State: 2018 to 2019

(Rates in percent)

State	2019	2018	Difference
United States, Total	9.2	8.9	*0.3 Statistically significant increase
Alabama	9.7	10.0	-0.3
Alaska	12.2	12.6	-0.4
Arizona	11.3	10.6	*0.7 Statistically significant increase
Arkansas	9.1	8.2	*0.9 Statistically significant increase
California	7.7	7.2	*0.5 Statistically significant increase
Colorado	8.0	7.5	*0.5 Statistically significant increase
Connecticut	5.9	5.3	*0.6 Statistically significant increase
Delaware	6.6	5.7	0.9
District of Columbia	3.5	3.2	0.4
Florida	13.2	13.0	0.2
Georgia	13.4	13.7	-0.2
Hawaii	4.2	4.1	0.1
Idaho	10.8	11.1	-0.3
Illinois	7.4	7.0	*0.4 Statistically significant increase
Indiana	8.7	8.3	*0.5 Statistically significant increase
Iowa	5.0	4.7	0.3
Kansas	9.2	8.8	0.4
Kentucky	6.4	5.6	*0.8 Statistically significant increase
Louisiana	8.9	8.0	*0.9 Statistically significant increase
Maine	8.0	8.0	Z
Maryland	6.0	6.0	Z
Massachusetts	3.0	2.8	*0.2 Statistically significant increase
Michigan	5.8	5.4	*0.4 Statistically significant increase
Minnesota	4.9	4.4	*0.5 Statistically significant increase
Mississippi	13.0	12.1	*0.8 Statistically significant increase

State	2019	2018	Difference
Missouri	10.0	9.4	*0.6 Statistically significant increase
Montana	8.3	8.2	0.1
Nebraska	8.3	8.3	Z
Nevada	11.4	11.2	0.2
New Hampshire	6.3	5.7	0.5
New Jersey	7.9	7.4	*0.4 Statistically significant increase
New Mexico	10.0	9.5	0.4
New York	5.2	5.4	-0.2
North Carolina	11.3	10.7	*0.5 Statistically significant increase
North Dakota	6.9	7.3	-0.4
Ohio	6.6	6.5	0.1
Oklahoma	14.3	14.2	0.1
Oregon	7.2	7.1	0.1
Pennsylvania	5.8	5.5	*0.2 Statistically significant increase
Rhode Island	4.1	4.1	Z
South Carolina	10.8	10.5	0.4
South Dakota	10.2	9.8	0.4
Tennessee	10.1	10.1	Z
Texas	18.4	17.7	*0.6 Statistically significant increase
Utah	9.7	9.4	0.2
Vermont	4.5	4.0	0.5
Virginia	7.9	8.8	*-0.9 Statistically significant decrease
Washington	6.6	6.4	0.2
West Virginia	6.7	6.4	0.3
Wisconsin	5.7	5.5	0.3
Wyoming	12.3	10.5	*1.8 Statistically significant increase

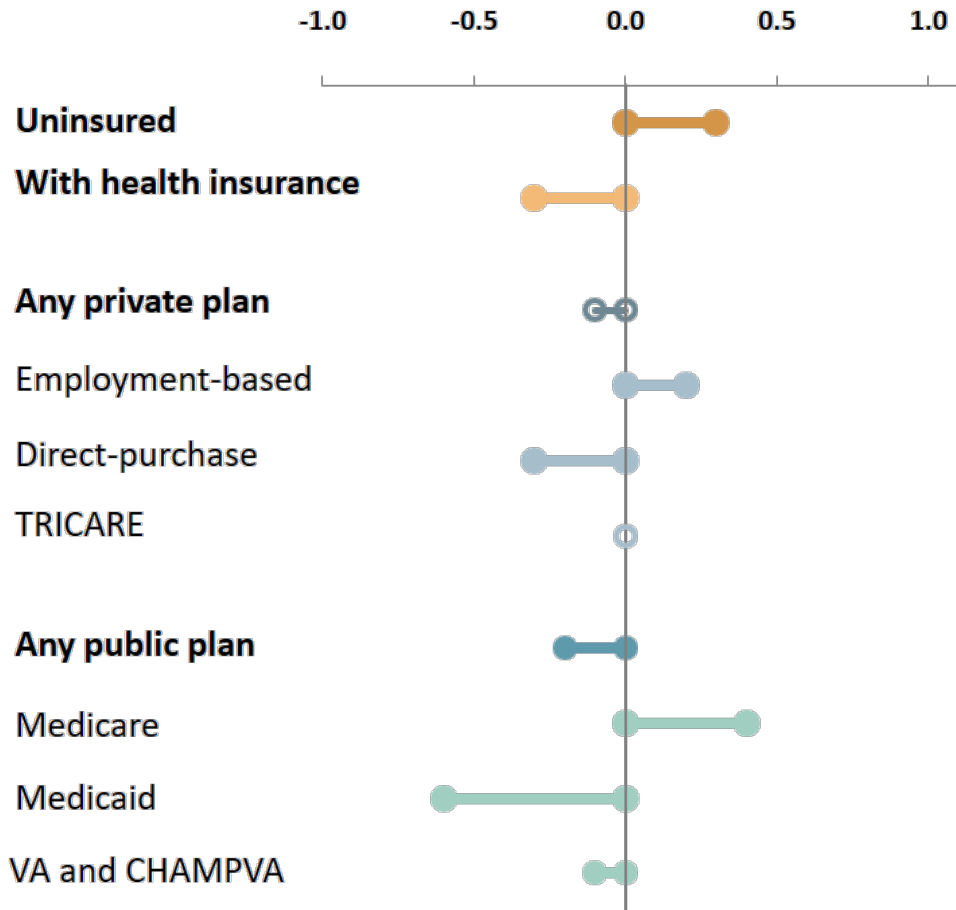
Z Rounds to zero.

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

Note: Differences are calculated with unrounded numbers, which may produce different results from using the rounded values in the table.

Source: 2018 and 2019 American Community Surveys (ACS), 1-Year Estimates

# Percentage Point Change in Coverage at the Time of Interview



- Between 2018 and 2019, the percentage of people without health insurance at the time of interview increased 0.3 percentage points.
- There was no statistical change in private coverage
- Public coverage decreased 0.2 percentage points between 2018 and 2019.

# Change in Coverage at the Time of Interview

Coverage Type	2018		2019		Difference
	Percent	MOE <sup>1</sup>	Percent	MOE <sup>1</sup>	Percent
Uninsured	8.9	0.1	9.2	0.1	*0.3
With Health Insurance	91.1	0.1	90.8	0.1	*-0.3
Private	67.5	0.1	67.4	0.1	-0.1
Employment -based	55.2	0.1	55.4	0.1	*0.2
Direct-purchase	13.4	0.1	13.1	0.1	*-0.3
TRICARE	2.7	Z	2.7	Z	Z
Public	35.6	0.1	35.4	0.1	*-0.2
Medicare	17.6	Z	18.1	Z	*0.4
Medicaid	20.5	0.1	19.8	0.1	*-0.6
VA or CHAMPVA	2.3	Z	2.2	Z	*-0.1

Z rounds to zero.

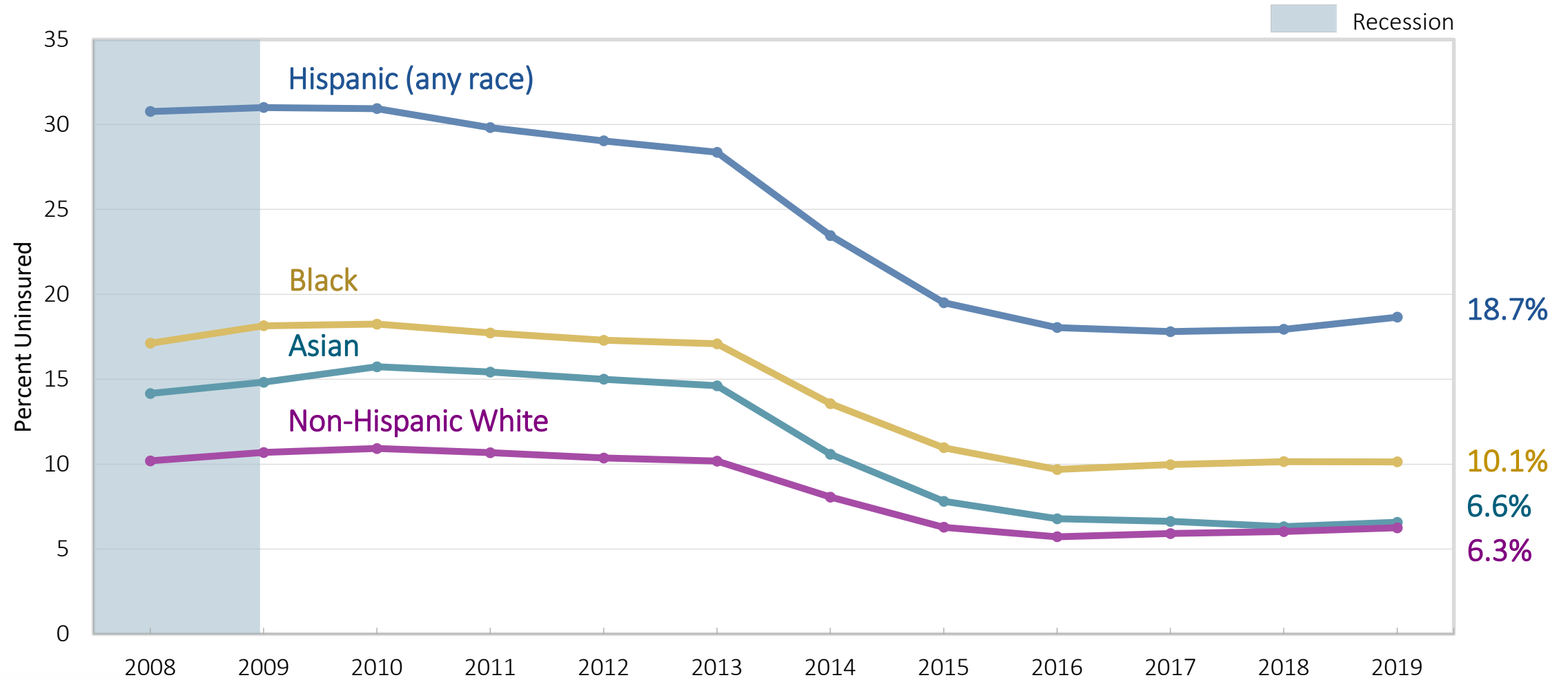
\*Changes between the estimates are statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

Note: Differences are calculated with unrounded numbers, which may produce different results from using the rounded values in the table.

Source: 2018 and 2019 American Community Surveys (ACS), 1-Year Estimates

# Percentage of People Without Health Insurance Coverage by Race and Hispanic Origin: 2008 to 2019



# Percentage of People Without Health Insurance Coverage by Race and Hispanic Origin: 2008 to 2019

Year	White, Not Hispanic			Black			Asian			Hispanic (Any Race)		
	Percent	MOE <sup>1</sup>	Difference (From Previous Year)	Percent	MOE <sup>1</sup>	Difference (From Previous Year)	Percent	MOE <sup>1</sup>	Difference (From Previous Year)	Percent	MOE <sup>1</sup>	Difference (From Previous Year)
2008	10.2	0.1	X	17.1	0.2	X	14.2	0.3	X	30.8	0.2	X
2009	10.7	0.1	*0.5	18.1	0.2	*1.0	14.8	0.3	*0.7	31.0	0.2	0.2
2010	10.9	0.1	*0.2	18.2	0.1	0.1	15.7	0.2	*0.9	30.9	0.2	-0.1
2011	10.7	0.1	*-0.3	17.7	0.1	*-0.5	15.4	0.3	-0.3	29.8	0.2	*-1.1
2012	10.4	0.1	*-0.3	17.3	0.1	*-0.4	15.0	0.2	*-0.4	29.0	0.2	*-0.8
2013	10.2	0.1	*-0.2	17.1	0.1	*-0.2	14.6	0.3	*-0.4	28.4	0.2	*-0.7
2014	8.1	0.1	*-2.1	13.6	0.1	*-3.5	10.6	0.2	*-4.0	23.5	0.2	*-4.9
2015	6.3	Z	*-1.8	11.0	0.1	*-2.6	7.8	0.2	*-2.8	19.5	0.2	*-4.0
2016	5.7	Z	*-0.6	9.7	0.1	*-1.3	6.8	0.1	*-1.0	18.0	0.2	*-1.5
2017	5.9	0.1	*0.2	10.0	0.1	*0.3	6.6	0.2	-0.2	17.8	0.2	*-0.2
2018	6.0	Z	*0.1	10.1	0.1	0.2	6.3	0.2	*-0.3	17.9	0.2	0.1
2019	6.3	0.1	*0.2	10.1	0.1	Z	6.6	0.2	*0.3	18.7	0.2	*0.7

X Not Applicable.

Z Rounds to zero.

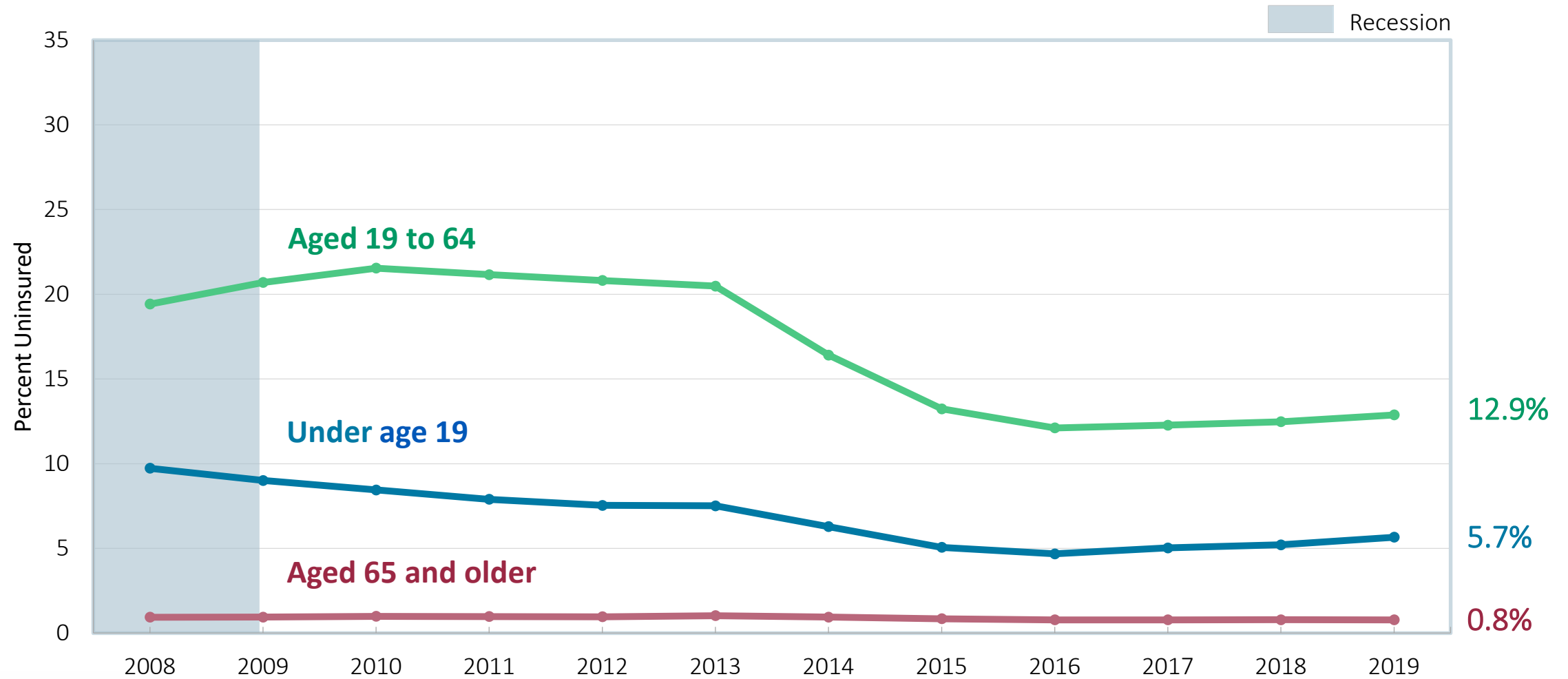
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Note: Differences are calculated with unrounded numbers, which may produce different results from using the rounded values in the table.

Source: 2018 and 2019 American Community Surveys (ACS), 1-Year Estimates

# Percentage of People Without Health Insurance Coverage by Age: 2008 to 2019





# Percentage of People Without Health Insurance Coverage by Race and Hispanic Origin: 2008 to 2019

Year	Age Under 19			Aged 19 to 64			Aged 65 and Older		
	Percent	MOE <sup>1</sup>	Difference (From Previous Year)	Percent	MOE <sup>1</sup>	Difference (From Previous Year)	Percent	MOE <sup>1</sup>	Difference (From Previous Year)
2008	9.7	0.1	X	19.4	0.1	X	0.9	Z	X
2009	9.0	0.1	*-0.7	20.7	0.1	*1.3	0.9	Z	Z
2010	8.5	0.1	*-0.6	21.5	0.1	*0.8	1.0	Z	Z
2011	7.9	0.1	*-0.6	21.2	0.1	*-0.4	1.0	Z	Z
2012	7.5	0.1	*-0.4	20.8	0.1	*-0.3	1.0	Z	Z
2013	7.5	0.1	Z	20.5	0.1	*-0.3	1.0	Z	*0.1
2014	6.3	0.1	*-1.2	16.4	0.1	*-4.1	0.9	Z	*-0.1
2015	5.1	0.1	*-1.2	13.2	0.1	*-3.2	0.8	Z	*-0.1
2016	4.7	0.1	*-0.4	12.1	0.1	*-1.1	0.8	Z	*-0.1
2017	5.0	0.1	*0.4	12.3	0.1	*0.2	0.8	Z	Z
2018	5.2	0.1	*0.2	12.5	0.1	*0.2	0.8	Z	Z
2019	5.7	0.1	*0.4	12.9	0.1	*0.4	0.8	Z	Z

X Not Applicable.

Z Rounds to zero.

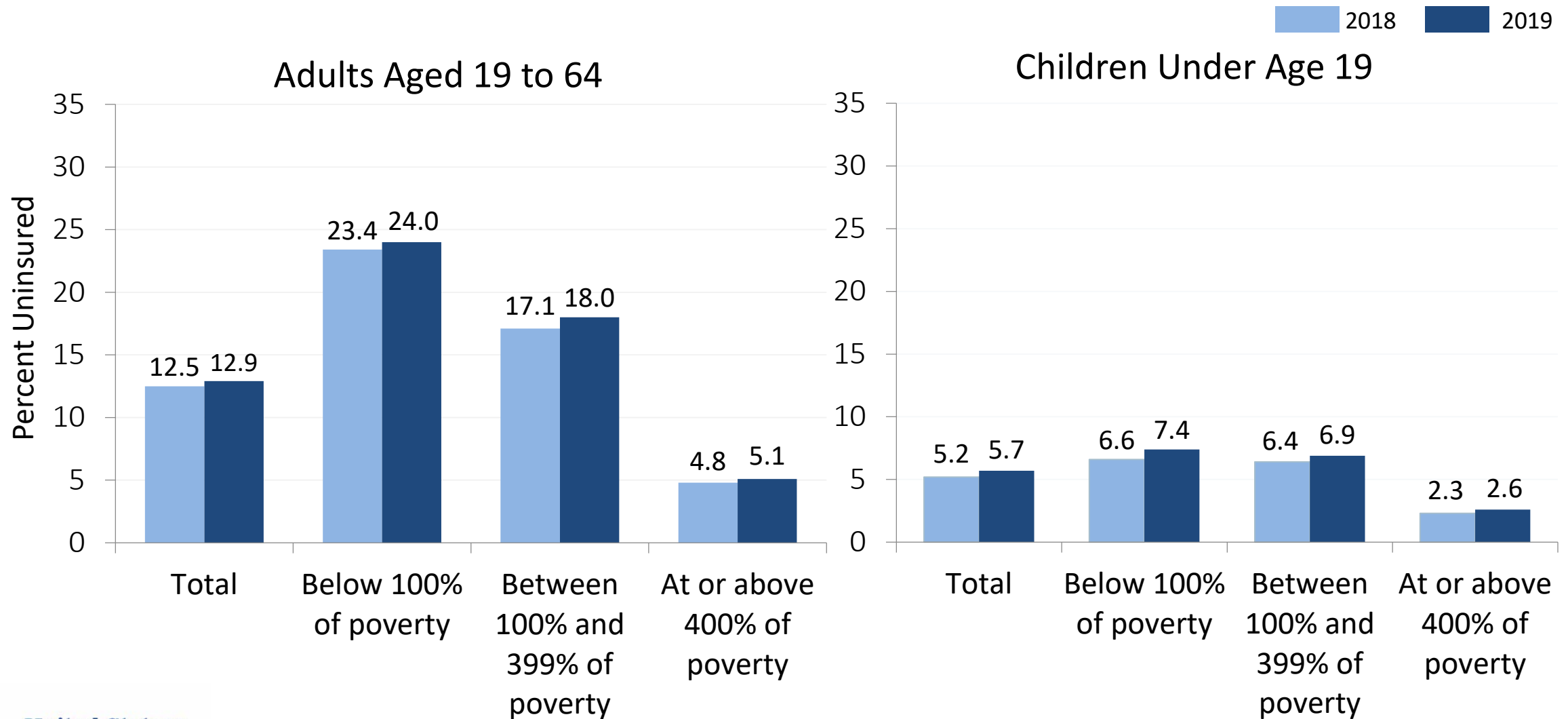
\*Changes between the estimates are statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

Note: Differences are calculated with unrounded numbers, which may produce different results from using the rounded values in the table.

Source: 2018 and 2019 American Community Surveys (ACS), 1-Year Estimates

# Percentage Without Health Insurance Coverage by Income to Poverty Ratio: 2018 to 2019



# Percentage Without Health Insurance Coverage by Income to Poverty Ratio: 2018 to 2019

Adults Aged 19-64	2018		2019		Difference
	Percent	MOE <sup>1</sup>	Percent	MOE <sup>1</sup>	Percent
Total	12.5	0.1	12.9	0.1	*0.4
Below 100% of poverty	23.4	0.2	24.0	0.2	*0.7
Between 100% and 399% of poverty	17.1	0.1	18.0	0.1	*0.9
Above% of poverty	4.8	0.1	5.1	0.1	*0.3
Children Under 19	2018		2019		Difference
	Percent	MOE <sup>1</sup>	Percent	MOE <sup>1</sup>	Percent
Total	5.2	0.1	5.7	0.1	*0.4
Below 100% of poverty	6.6	0.2	7.4	0.2	*0.7
Between 100% and 399% of poverty	6.4	0.1	6.9	0.1	*0.5
Above% of poverty	2.3	0.1	2.6	0.1	*0.3

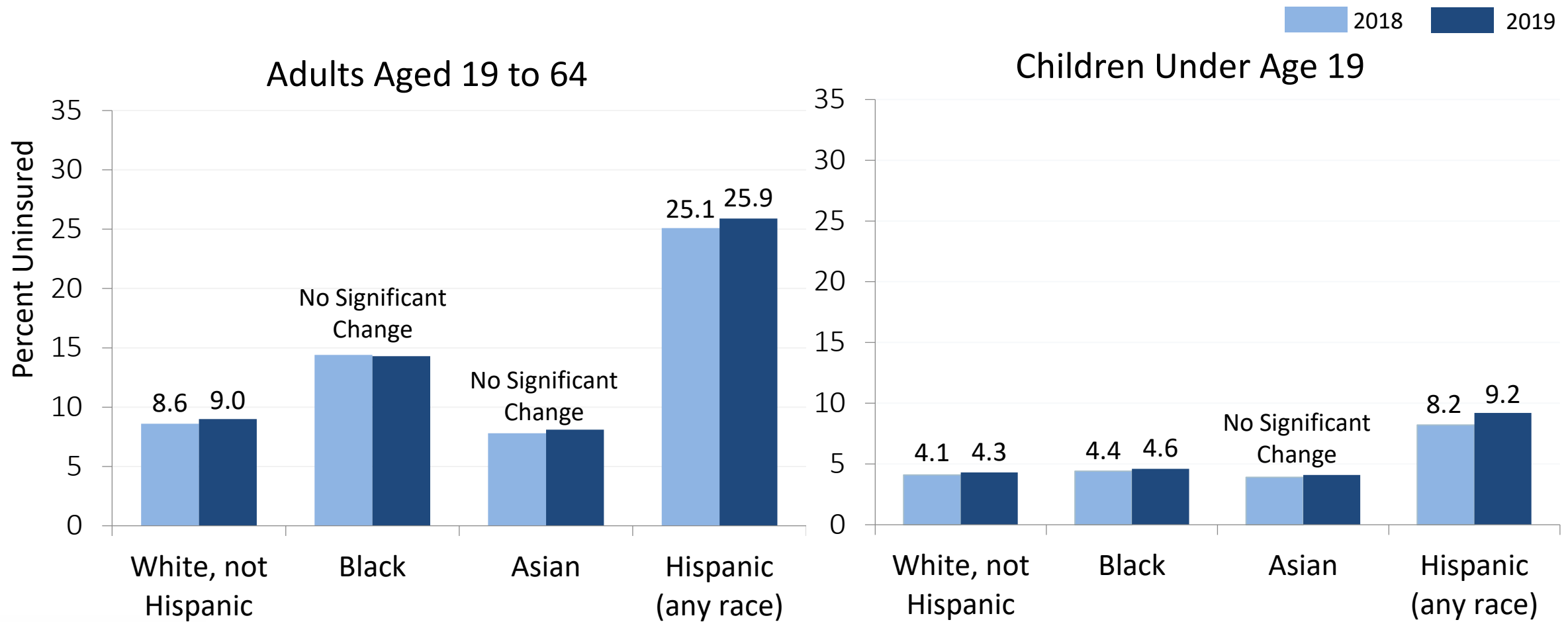
\*Changes between the estimates are statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

Note: Differences are calculated with unrounded numbers, which may produce different results from using the rounded values in the table.

Source: 2018 and 2019 American Community Surveys (ACS), 1-Year Estimates

# Percentage Without Health Insurance Coverage by Race and Hispanic Origin: 2018 to 2019



Notes: Label indicates statistically different from zero change between 2018 and 2019 at the 90 percent confidence level. Differences are calculated with unrounded numbers, which may produce different results from using the rounded values in the figure.  
 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 and 2019 American Community Survey (ACS), 1-Year Estimates.

# Percentage Without Health Insurance Coverage by Race and Hispanic Origin: 2018 to 2019

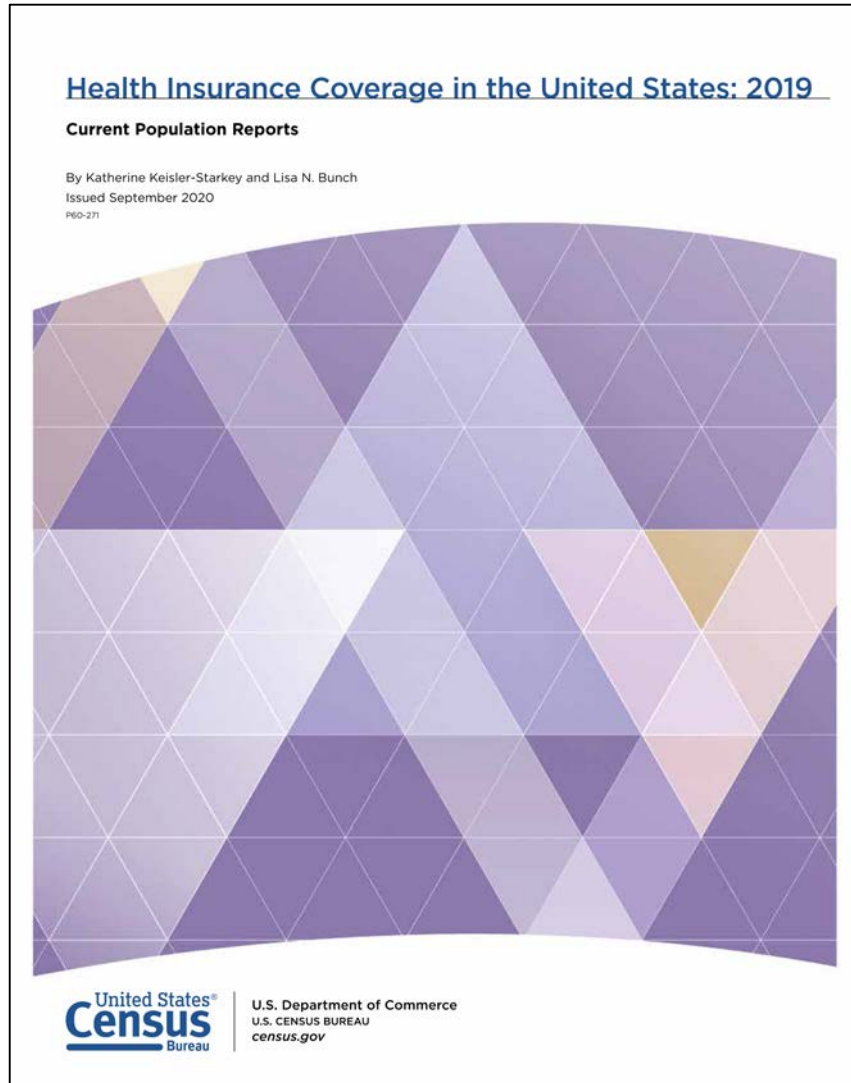
All Persons	2018		2019		Difference
	Percent	MOE <sup>1</sup>	Percent	MOE <sup>1</sup>	
White, not Hispanic	8.6	0.1	9.0	0.1	*0.4
Black	14.4	0.2	14.3	0.2	-0.1
Asian	7.8	0.2	8.1	0.2	0.3
Hispanic (Any Race)	25.1	0.2	25.9	0.2	*0.7
Children Under 19	2018		2019		Difference
	Percent	MOE <sup>1</sup>	Percent	MOE <sup>1</sup>	
White, not Hispanic	4.1	0.1	4.3	0.1	*0.2
Black	4.4	0.2	4.6	0.2	*0.3
Asian	3.9	0.3	4.1	0.3	0.3
Hispanic (Any Race)	8.2	0.2	9.2	0.2	*1.0

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

<sup>1</sup> 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.

Note: Differences are calculated with unrounded numbers, which may produce different results from using the rounded values in the table.

Source: 2018 and 2019 American Community Surveys (ACS), 1-Year Estimates



## For more information:

<<https://www.census.gov/library/publications/2019/demo/p60-271.html>>

- *Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2019*
- Detailed and Historical Tables

### Research Matters

“How Does the Pandemic Affect Survey Response: Using Administrative Data to Evaluate Nonresponse in the Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement”

### Working Papers

- “Coronavirus Infects Surveys, Too: Nonresponse Bias During the Pandemic in the CPS ASEC” (SEHSD-WP2020-10)
- “The Influence of COVID-19-related Data Collection Changes on Measuring Health Insurance Coverage in the 2020 CPS ASEC” (SEHSD-WP2020-13)

# Closing

David G. Waddington

Chief, Social, Economic, and Housing Statistics Division

September 2020

URL: [http://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-kits/2020/income\\_poverty.html](http://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-kits/2020/income_poverty.html)



# Highlights

- Real median household income increased 6.8 percent to \$68,700 between 2018 and 2019.
- The official poverty rate in 2019 was 10.5 percent, down 1.3 percentage points from 2018. In 2019, there were 34.0 million people in poverty, a decrease of 4.2 million people from 2018.
- The Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) rate in 2019 was 11.7 percent. This was 1.0 percentage point lower than 2018.
- The percentage of people without health insurance coverage for the entire calendar year was 8.0 percent, or 26.1 million people.

# For More Information:

## *Income and Poverty in the United States: 2019*

- <https://www.census.gov/library/publications/2019/demo/p60-270.html>

## *The Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2019*

- <https://www.census.gov/library/publications/2019/demo/p60-272.html>

## *Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2019*

- <https://www.census.gov/library/publications/2019/demo/p60-271.html>

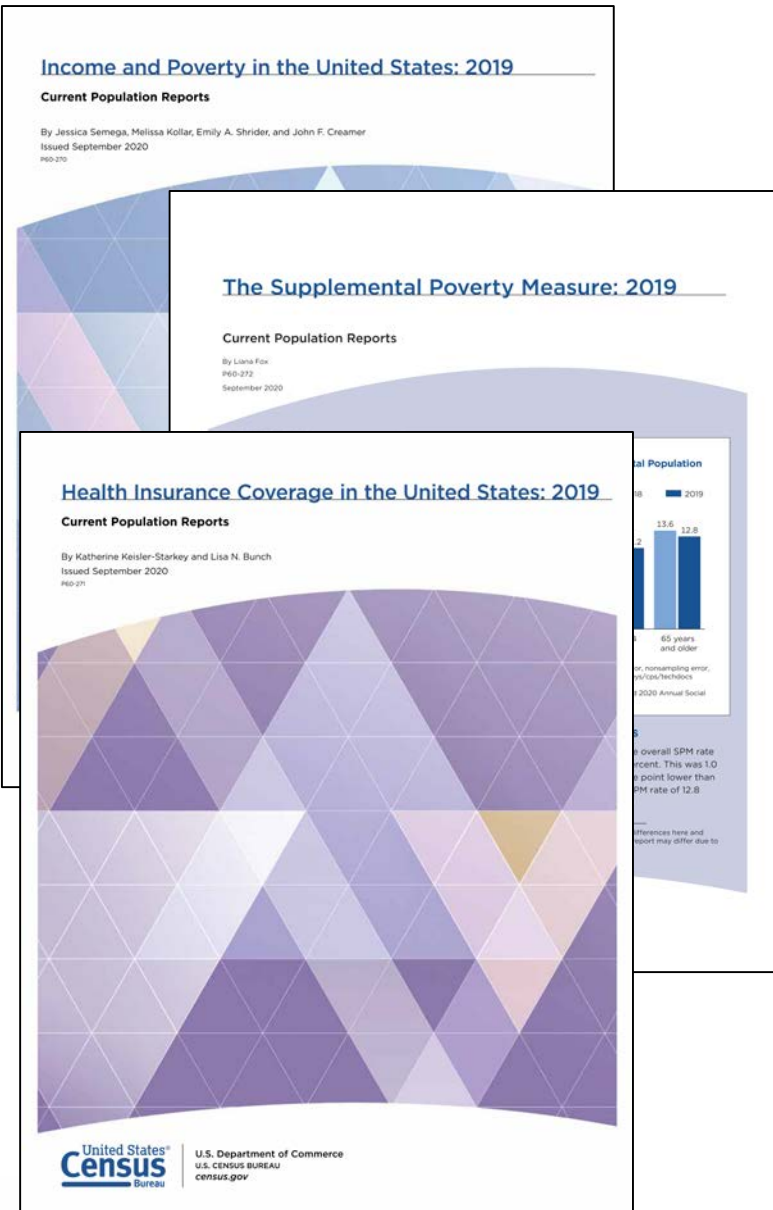
## Detailed and Historical Tables

## America Counts: Stories Behind the Numbers

- “Was Household Income the Highest Ever in 2019?”
- “Poverty Rates for Blacks and Hispanics Reached Historic Lows in 2019”
- “More Young Adults Lived in Shared Households in 2019”

## Research Matters Blog

- “How Does the Pandemic Affect Survey Response: Using Administrative Data to Evaluate Nonresponse in the CPS ASEC”



# Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance: 2019



Michael Cook,  
Chief, Public Information Office  
(PIO)



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

**Press \*1 to ask a  
Question**



Trudi Renwick,  
Assistant Division Chief,  
Economic Characteristics

[Income and Poverty Report](#)



Liana Fox,  
Statistician, Economic Characteristics

[Supplemental Poverty Measure Report](#)



Sharon Stern,  
Assistant Division Chief,  
Employment Characteristics

[Health Insurance Coverage Report](#)

# Reminder of Upcoming Releases...

## American Community Survey Embargo

- Embargo began at 10 a.m. EDT, Sept. 15 for release at 12:01 a.m. Sept. 17
- Looks at statistics for geographic areas with populations of 65,000 or more
- Find more information in [census.gov](https://www.census.gov/newsroom) newsroom

# Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance: 2019

**Additional questions or to request an interview, contact the:**

**Public Information Office**

Tel: 301-763-3030

Email: [pio@census.gov](mailto:pio@census.gov)

# Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance: 2019

## **America Counts: Stories Behind the Numbers**

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

[census.gov/AmericaCounts](https://www.census.gov/AmericaCounts)

# Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance: 2019

**THANK YOU TO THE SURVEY RESPONDENTS!**

1. Current Population Survey (CPS ASEC)
2. American Community Survey (ACS)



# Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance: 2019

**THANK YOU TO OUR FIELD REPRESENTATIVES & TELEPHONE INTERVIEWERS!**

The additional challenge of obtaining interviews during the COVID-19 pandemic increased the difficulty of this task. Without their dedication, the preparation of this report would not be possible.

# Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance: 2019



Michael Cook,  
Chief, Public Information Office  
(PIO)



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and Housing Statistics Division

**Thank you for  
joining us!**



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