

# POVERTY IN THE UNITED STATES: 2022

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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 2023 | 10:00 AM EDT

# Poverty in the United States

- Each year the Census Bureau releases two distinct indicators of economic well-being in the United States: the official poverty measure and the Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM).



# Highlights



- The official poverty rate in 2022 was 11.5 percent, with 37.9 million people in poverty.
- The official poverty rate for Black individuals was 17.1 percent, the lowest on record.
- The SPM rate in 2022 was 12.4 percent, an increase of 4.6 percentage points from 2021.
- The SPM rate for children was 12.4 percent in 2022, an increase of 7.2 percentage points from 2021.
- Refundable tax credits kept 6.4 million people out of poverty, 3.2 million less than 2021.

# How the Census Bureau Measures Poverty: Official Poverty

## **INCLUDES:**

- Wages and earnings
- Social Security
- Unemployment
- Retirement
- Interest & dividends
- Public assistance



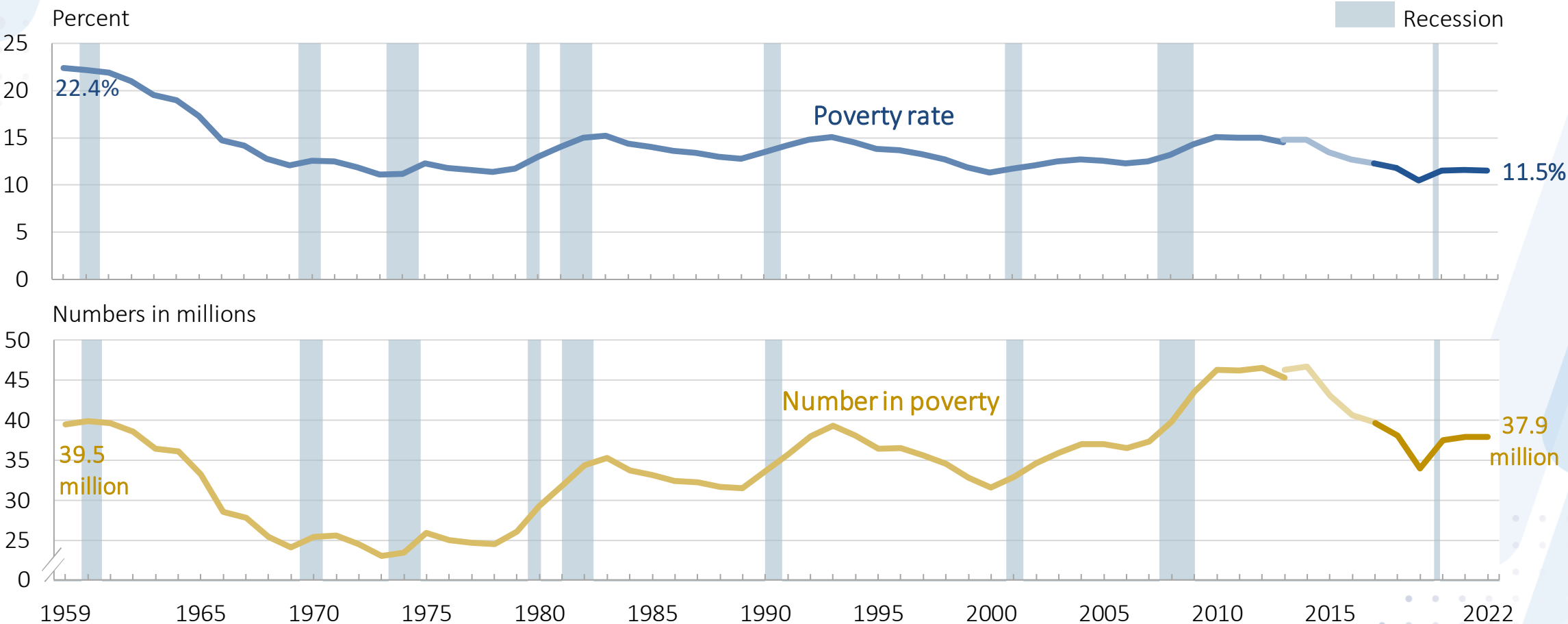
## **DOES NOT INCLUDE:**

- Taxes paid
- Tax credits
- Stimulus payments
- Noncash assistance (SNAP, Medicaid, etc.)

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Threshold adjusted for  
family composition

# Poverty Rate and Number in Poverty: 1959 to 2022



Notes: Population as of March of the following year. The data from 2017 and beyond reflect the implementation of the updated processing system. The data for 2013 and beyond reflect the implementation of the redesigned income questions.  
 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2023 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

# Poverty Rate and Number in Poverty: 1959 to 2022

(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>2</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>13</sup>	35.7	14.2	2019	34.0	10.5
1962	38.6	21.0	1992 <sup>12</sup>	38.0	14.8	2020 <sup>1</sup>	37.5	11.5
1963	36.4	19.5	1993 <sup>11</sup>	39.3	15.1	2021	37.9	11.6
1964	36.1	19.0	1994 <sup>10</sup>	38.1	14.5	2022	37.9	11.5
1965	33.2	17.3	1995 <sup>9</sup>	36.4	13.8			
1966	28.5	14.7	1996	36.5	13.7			
1967 <sup>22</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>8</sup>	32.8	11.9			
1970	25.4	12.6	2000 <sup>7</sup>	31.6	11.3			
1971 <sup>21</sup>	25.6	12.5	2001	32.9	11.7			
1972 <sup>20</sup>	24.5	11.9	2002	34.6	12.1			
1973	23.0	11.1	2003	35.9	12.5			
1974 <sup>19</sup>	23.4	11.2	2004 <sup>6</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>18</sup>	26.1	11.7	2009	43.6	14.3			
1980	29.3	13.0	2010 <sup>5</sup>	46.3	15.1			
1981 <sup>17</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>4</sup>	45.3	14.5			
1984 <sup>16</sup>	33.7	14.4	2013 <sup>3</sup>	46.3	14.8			
1985 <sup>15</sup>	33.1	14.0	2014	46.7	14.8			
1986	32.4	13.6	2015	43.1	13.5			
1987 <sup>14</sup>	32.2	13.4	2016	40.6	12.7			
1988 <sup>14</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 2023 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/cpsmar23.pdf](http://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar23.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
February	2020	April	2020

Source: National Bureau of Economic Research

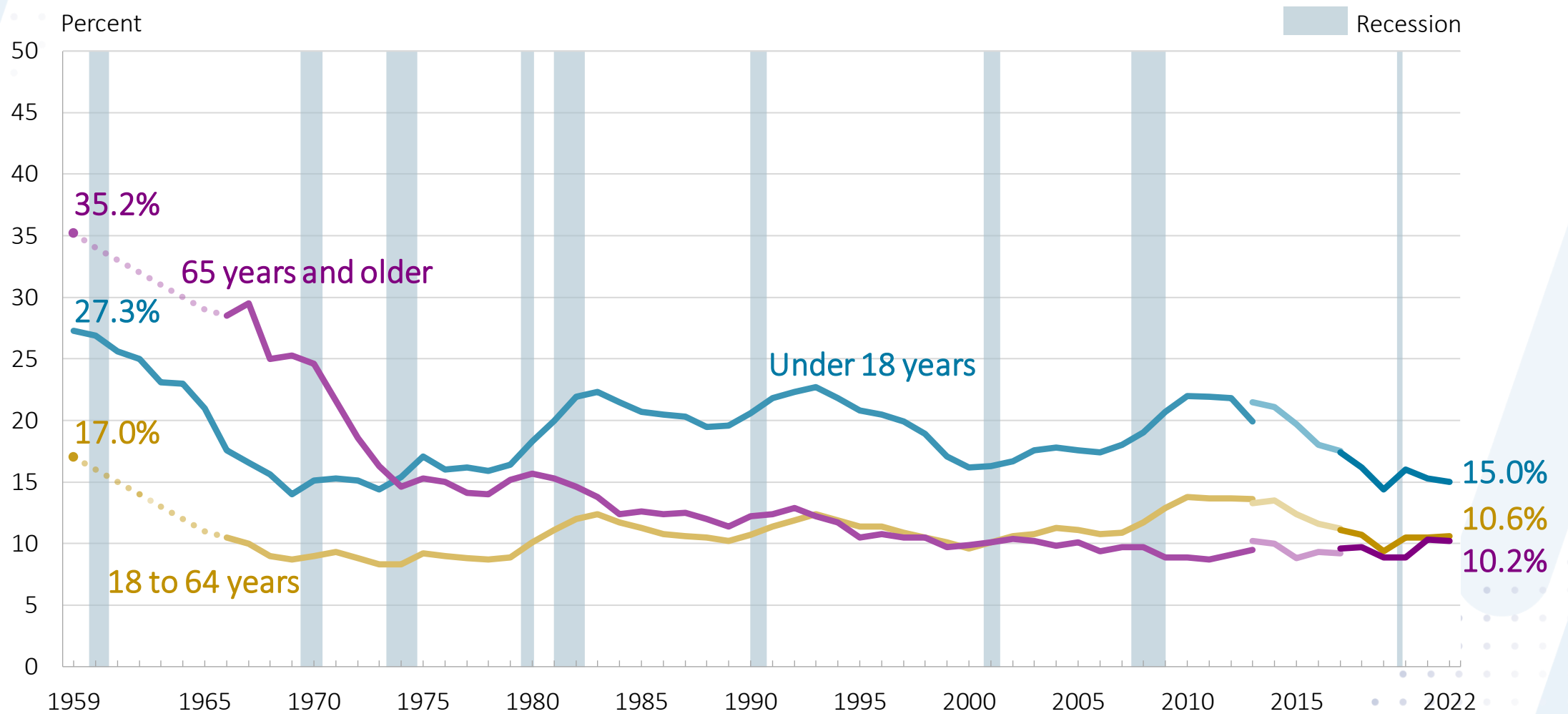
<[www.nber.org/research/data/us-business-cycle-expansions-and-contractions](http://www.nber.org/research/data/us-business-cycle-expansions-and-contractions)>.

## Weighted Average Poverty Thresholds in 2022

Size of family unit	Threshold
One person (unrelated individual)	14,880
Under 65 years	15,230
65 years and older	14,040
Two people	18,900
Householder under 65 years	19,690
Householder 65 years and older	17,710
Three people	23,280
Four people	29,950
Five people	35,510
Six people	40,160
Seven people	45,690
Eight people	51,010
Nine people or more	60,300

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2023 Annual Economic Supplement.

# Poverty rates by Age: 1959 to 2022



## Poverty Rates by Age: 1959 to 2022

(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>2</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>13</sup>	21.8	11.4	12.4	2019	14.4	9.4	8.9
1962	25.0	N	N	1992 <sup>12</sup>	22.3	11.9	12.9	2020 <sup>1</sup>	16.0	10.5	8.9
1963	23.1	N	N	1993 <sup>11</sup>	22.7	12.4	12.2	2021	15.3	10.5	10.3
1964	23.0	N	N	1994 <sup>10</sup>	21.8	11.9	11.7	2022	15.0	10.6	10.2
1965	21.0	N	N	1995 <sup>9</sup>	20.8	11.4	10.5				
1966	17.6	10.5	28.5	1996	20.5	11.4	10.8				
1967 <sup>22</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>8</sup>	17.1	10.1	9.7				
1970	15.1	9.0	24.6	2000 <sup>7</sup>	16.2	9.6	9.9				
1971 <sup>21</sup>	15.3	9.3	21.6	2001	16.3	10.1	10.1				
1972 <sup>20</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>19</sup>	15.4	8.3	14.6	2004 <sup>6</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>18</sup>	16.4	8.9	15.2	2009	20.7	12.9	8.9				
1980	18.3	10.1	15.7	2010 <sup>5</sup>	22.0	13.8	8.9				
1981 <sup>17</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>4</sup>	19.9	13.6	9.5				
1984 <sup>16</sup>	21.5	11.7	12.4	2013 <sup>3</sup>	21.5	13.3	10.2				
1985 <sup>15</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>14</sup>	20.3	10.6	12.5	2016	18.0	11.6	9.3				
1988 <sup>14</sup>	19.5	10.5	12.0	2017	17.5	11.2	9.2				

N Not available.

Footnotes available on last slide of Poverty section.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2023 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC). More information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <[www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar23.pdf](http://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar23.pdf)>.

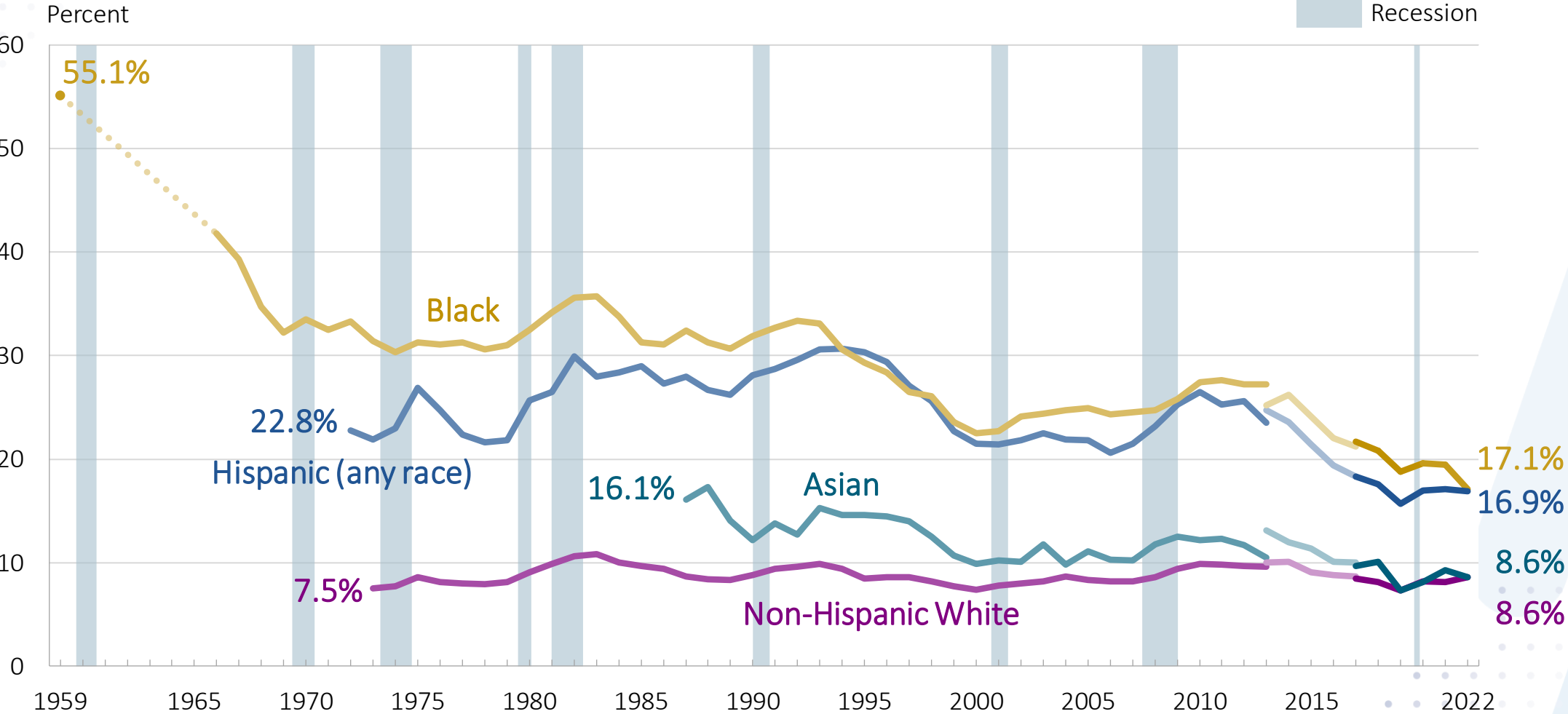
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July	1981	November	1982
July	1990	March	1991
March	2001	November	2001
December	2007	June	2009
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Source: National Bureau of Economic Research  
<[www.nber.org/research/data/us-business-cycle-expansions-and-contractions](http://www.nber.org/research/data/us-business-cycle-expansions-and-contractions)>.



# Poverty Rates by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2022



Notes: Population as of March of the following year. The data from 2017 and beyond reflect the implementation of the updated processing system. The data for 2013 and beyond reflect the implementation of the redesigned income questions. Data for Black individuals is not available from 1960 to 1965. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2023 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

## Poverty Rates by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2022

(Percent)

Year	All races	White alone, not Hispanic <sup>23</sup>	White, not Hispanic <sup>24</sup>	Black alone <sup>25</sup>	Black <sup>24</sup>	Asian alone <sup>26</sup>	Asian and Pacific Islander <sup>24</sup>	Hispanic (any race) <sup>28</sup>
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 <sup>22</sup>	17.3	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
1966	14.7	N	N	N	41.8	N	N	N
1967	14.2	N	N	N	39.3	N	N	N
1968	12.8	N	N	N	34.7	N	N	N
1969	12.1	N	N	N	32.2	N	N	N
1970	12.6	N	N	N	33.5	N	N	N
1971 <sup>21</sup>	12.5	N	N	N	32.5	N	N	N
1972 <sup>20</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>19</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>18</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>17</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>16</sup>	14.4	N	10.0	N	33.8	N	N	28.4
1985 <sup>15</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>14</sup>	13.4	N	8.7	N	32.4	N	16.1	28.0
1988 <sup>14</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>13</sup>	14.2	N	9.4	N	32.7	N	13.8	28.7
1992 <sup>12</sup>	14.8	N	9.6	N	33.4	N	12.7	29.6
1993 <sup>11</sup>	15.1	N	9.9	N	33.1	N	15.3	30.6
1994 <sup>10</sup>	14.5	N	9.4	N	30.6	N	14.6	30.7
1995 <sup>9</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>8</sup>	11.9	N	7.7	N	23.6	N	10.7	22.7
2000 <sup>7</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	N	24.1	N	10.1	N	21.8
2003	12.5	8.2	N	24.4	N	11.8	N	22.5
2004 <sup>6</sup>	12.7	8.7	N	24.7	N	9.8	N	21.9
2005	12.6	8.3	N	24.9	N	11.1	N	21.8
2006	12.3	8.2	N	24.3	N	10.3	N	20.6
2007	12.5	8.2	N	24.5	N	10.2	N	21.5
2008	13.2	8.6	N	24.7	N	11.8	N	23.2
2009	14.3	9.4	N	25.8	N	12.5	N	25.3
2010 <sup>5</sup>	15.1	9.9	N	27.4	N	12.2	N	26.5
2011	15.0	9.8	N	27.6	N	12.3	N	25.3
2012	15.0	9.7	N	27.2	N	11.7	N	25.6
2013 <sup>4</sup>	14.5	9.6	N	27.2	N	10.5	N	23.5
2013 <sup>3</sup>	14.8	10.0	N	25.2	N	13.1	N	24.7
2014	14.8	10.1	N	26.2	N	12.0	N	23.6
2015	13.5	9.1	N	24.1	N	11.4	N	21.4
2016	12.7	8.8	N	22.0	N	10.1	N	19.4
2017	12.3	8.7	N	21.2	N	10.0	N	18.3
2017 <sup>2</sup>	12.3	8.5	N	21.7	N	9.7	N	18.3
2018	11.8	8.1	N	20.8	N	10.1	N	17.6
2019	10.5	7.3	N	18.8	N	7.3	N	15.7
2020 <sup>1</sup>	11.5	8.2	N	19.6	N	8.1	N	17.0
2021	11.6	8.1	N	19.5	N	9.3	N	17.1
2022	11.5	8.6	N	17.1	N	8.6	N	16.9

## Recessions

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

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

N Not available.

Footnotes available on last slide of Poverty section.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2023 Annual Social and Economic Supplements. More information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at [www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar23.pdf](http://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar23.pdf).

# Historical Poverty Footnotes

N Not available.

<sup>1</sup> Implementation of 2020 Census-based population controls.

<sup>2</sup> Estimates reflect the implementation of an updated processing system and should be used to make comparisons to 2018 and subsequent years.

<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 sub-sample 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>4</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>5</sup> Implementation of 2010 Census-based population controls.

<sup>6</sup> Data have been revised to reflect a correction to the weights in the 2005 CPS ASEC.

<sup>7</sup> Implementation of a 28,000-household sample expansion.

<sup>8</sup> Implementation of 2000 Census-based population controls.

<sup>9</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>10</sup> Introduction of 1990 Census-based sample design.

<sup>11</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>12</sup> Implementation of 1990 Census-based population controls.

<sup>13</sup> Estimates are revised to correct for nine omitted weights from the original 1992 CPS ASEC. More information is available in "Money Income of Households, Families, and Persons in the United States: 1992," P60-184.

<sup>14</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.

# Historical Poverty Footnotes – Con.

<sup>14</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>15</sup> Full implementation of 1980 Census-based sample design.

<sup>16</sup> Implementation of Hispanic population weighting controls and introduction of 1980 Census-based sample design.

<sup>17</sup> Implemented three technical changes to the poverty definition. More information is available in “Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1980,” P60-133.

<sup>18</sup> Implementation of 1980 Census-based population controls. Questionnaire expanded to show 27 possible values from 51 possible sources of income.

<sup>19</sup> Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system. Questionnaire expanded to ask 11 income questions.

<sup>20</sup> Full implementation of 1970 Census-based sample design.

<sup>21</sup> Introduction of 1970 Census-based sample design and population controls.

<sup>22</sup> Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system.

<sup>23</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>24</sup> For the year 2001 and earlier, the CPS ASEC allowed respondents to report only one race group.

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

<sup>26</sup> Asian alone refers to people who reported Asian and did not report any other race category.

<sup>27</sup> American Indian and Alaska Native alone refers to people who reported American Indian and Alaska Native and did not report any other race category.

<sup>28</sup> Since Hispanic individuals may be any race, data in this report for the Hispanic population overlap with data for race groups. Of those who reported only one race, Hispanic origin was reported by 16.6 percent of White householders, 5.6 percent of Black householders, 2.9 percent of Asian householders, and 29.7 percent of American Indian and Alaska Native householders. Data users should exercise caution when interpreting aggregate results for the Hispanic population or for race groups because these populations consist of many distinct groups that differ in socio-economic characteristics, culture, and nativity. Data were first collected for Hispanic individuals in 1972 and for Asian and Pacific Islander and American Indian and Alaska Native individuals in 1987. More information is available at <[www.census.gov/programs-survey/cps.html](http://www.census.gov/programs-survey/cps.html)>.

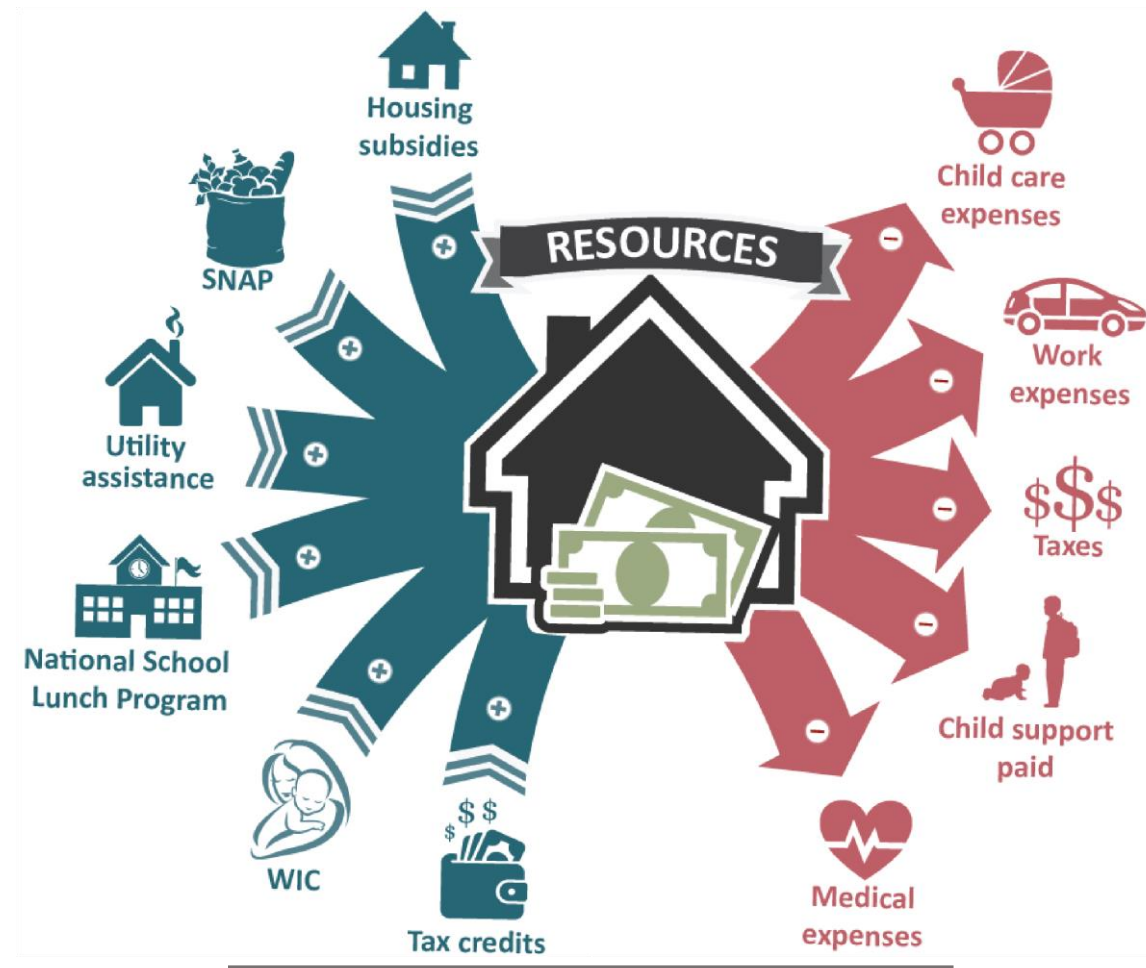
Note: Estimates may differ from previous publications due to additional rounding implemented to protect respondent privacy.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2023 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

# Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM)



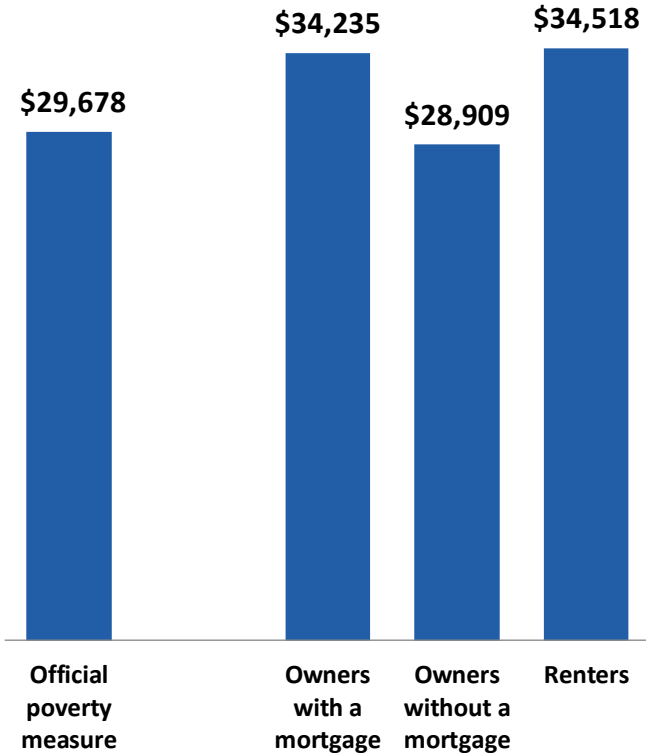
# How the Census Bureau Measures Poverty: Supplemental Poverty Measure



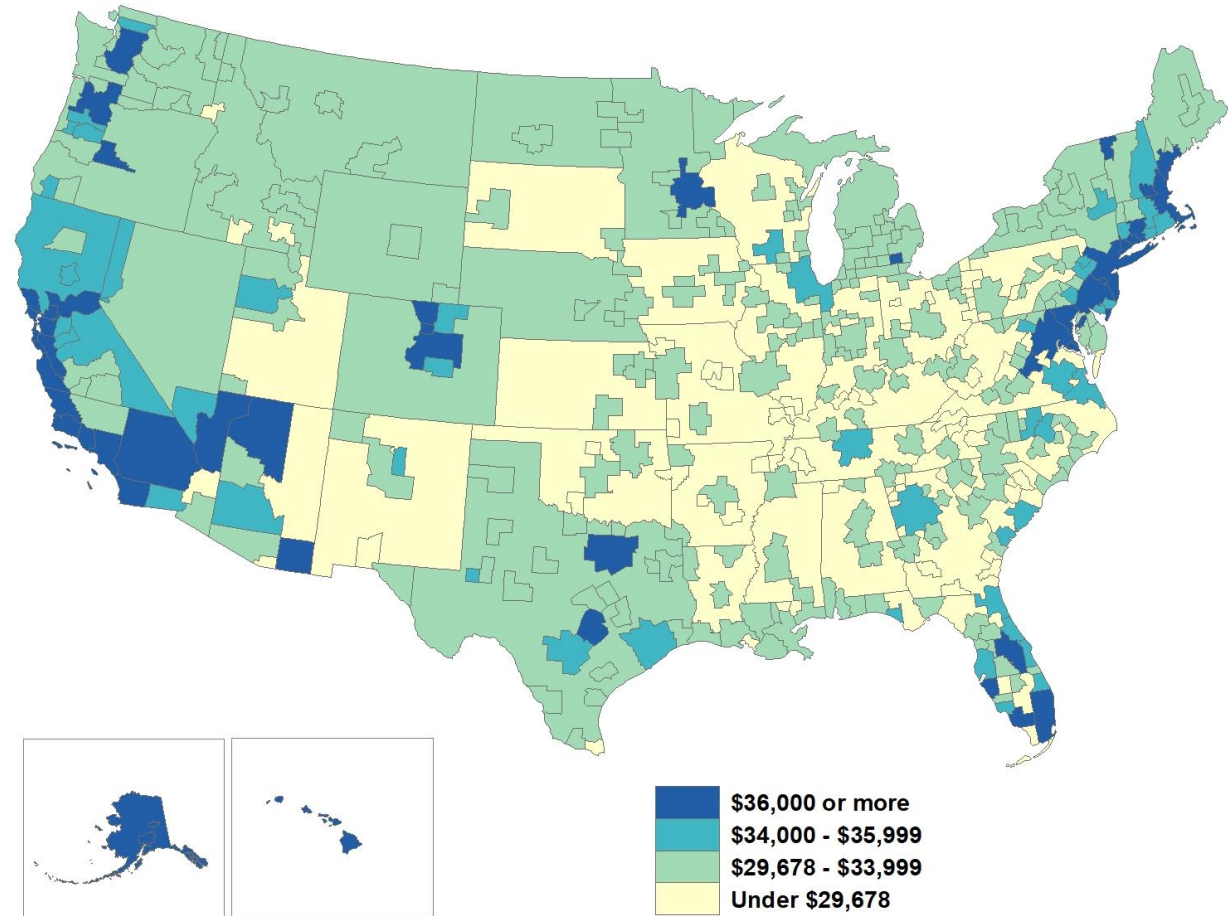
Threshold adjusted for family composition, housing tenure, and geographic variation

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

Supplemental Poverty Measure Thresholds: 2022



Supplemental Poverty Measure Thresholds for Renters: 2022



## Thresholds for Two-Adult, Two-Child SPM Units by Geography: 2022

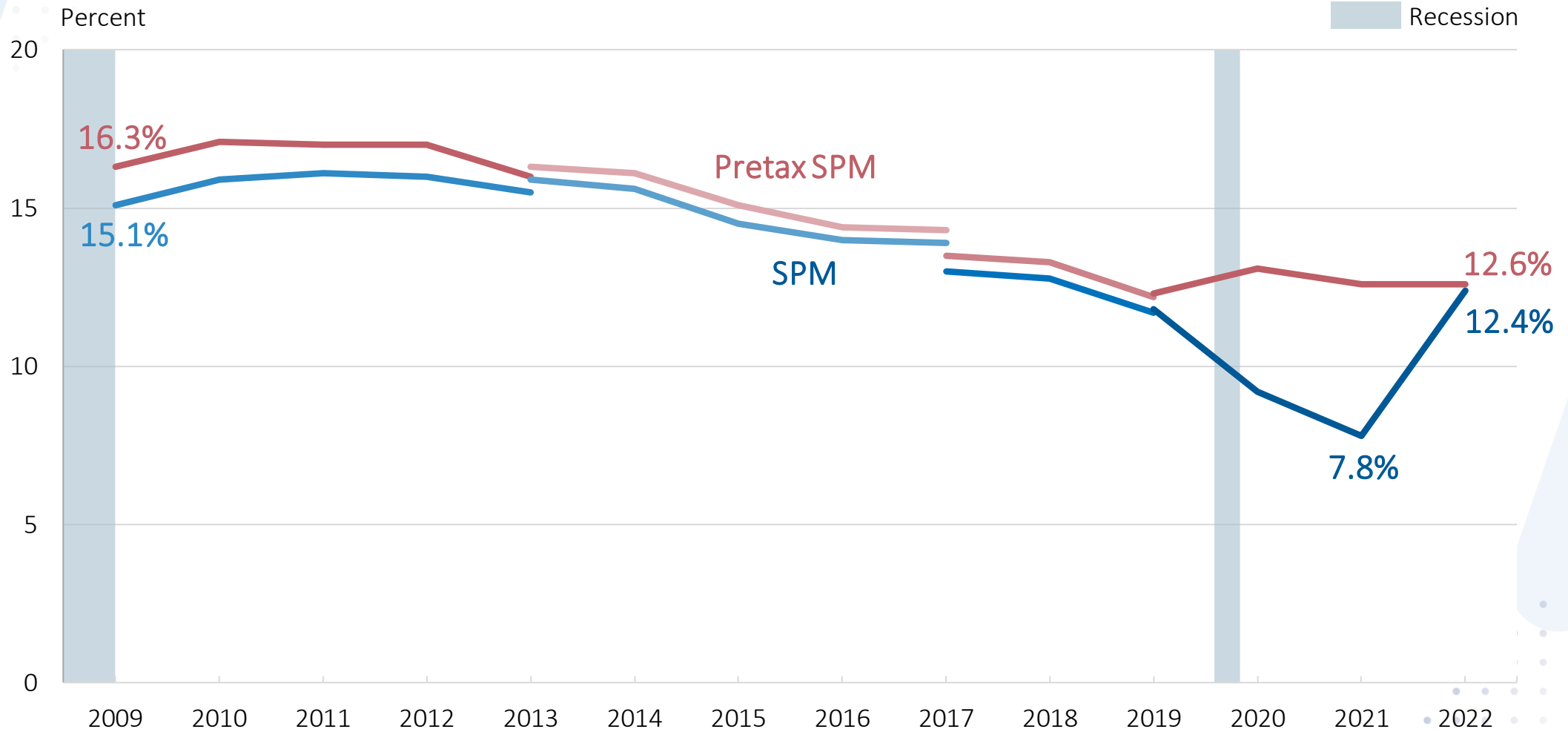
(In nominal dollars)

Housing Tenure	2022
Homeowners with a Mortgage	34,235
Homeowners without a Mortgage	28,909
Renters	34,518

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), <<https://stats.bls.gov/pir/spmhome.htm>>, Geographic adjustments based on housing costs from the American Community Survey 2017-2021. Thresholds for individual geographies available at <<http://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/demo/tables/p60/280/SPM-pov-threshold-2022.xlsx>>.



# The Impact of Taxes on SPM Poverty Rates



# Supplemental Poverty Rate Before and After Taxes: 2009 to 2022

(Rates in percent)

Year	Pre Tax Supplemental Poverty Rate <sup>1</sup>	Supplemental Poverty Rate
2009 <sup>2</sup>	16.3	15.1
2010	17.1	15.9
2011	17.0	16.1
2012	17.0	16.0
2013 <sup>3</sup>	16.0	15.5
2013 <sup>4</sup>	16.3	15.9
2014	16.1	15.6
2015	15.1	14.5
2016	14.4	14.0
2017	14.3	13.9
2017 <sup>5</sup>	13.5	13.0
2018	13.3	12.8
2019	12.2	11.7
2019 <sup>6</sup>	12.3	11.8
2020 <sup>7</sup>	13.1	9.2
2021	12.6	7.8
2022	12.6	12.4

## Recessions

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

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

<sup>1</sup> Pretax SPM includes all SPM resources except net of federal and state taxes and credits, payroll taxes, and temporary cash payments administered by tax agencies, like rebates or stimulus payments.

<sup>2</sup> Implementation of 2010 Census-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.

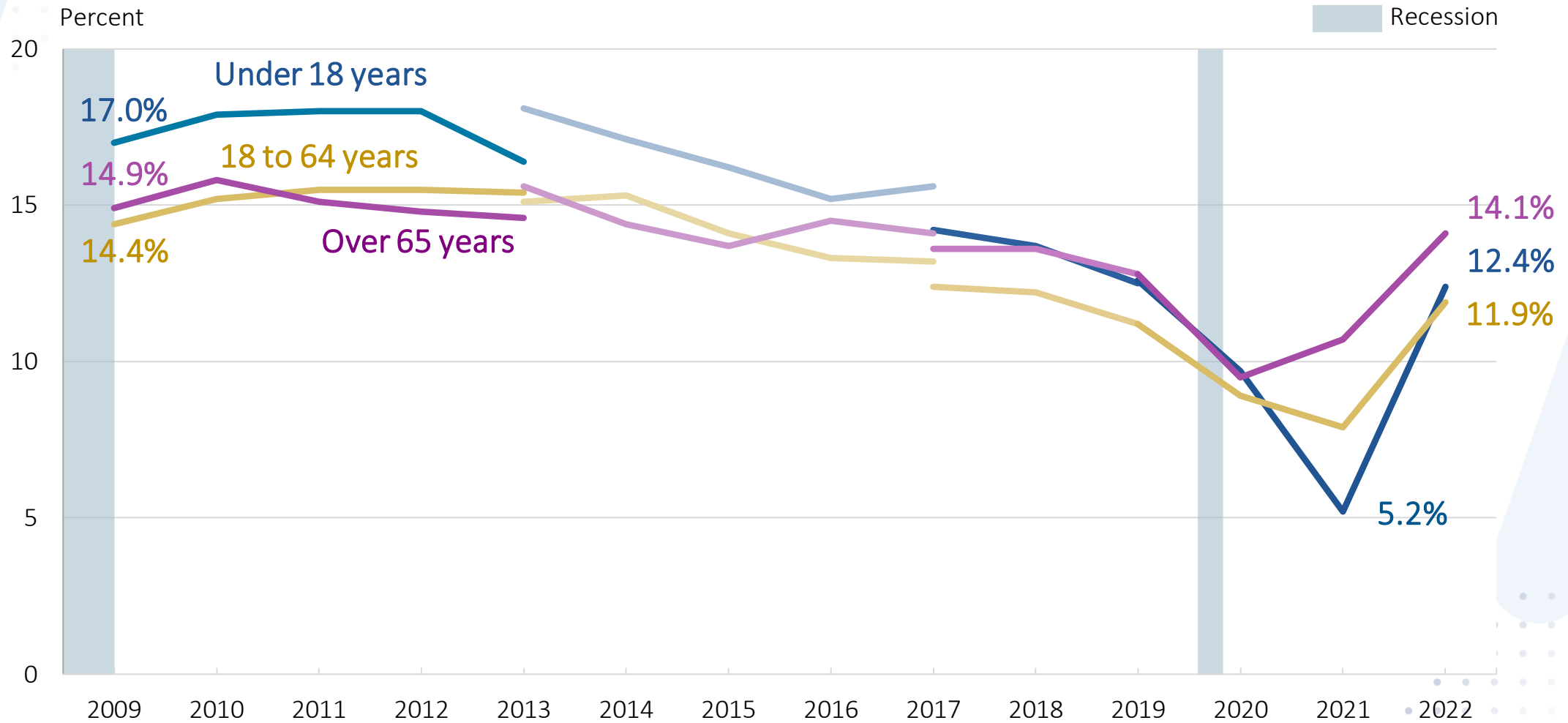
<sup>4</sup> The source of these 2013 estimates is the portion of the CPS ASEC sample which received the redesigned income questions, approximately 30,000 addresses.

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

<sup>6</sup> Estimates for 2019 and 2020 reflect the implementation of revised SPM methodology.

<sup>7</sup> Implementation of 2020 Census-based population controls.

# SPM Poverty Rates by Age: 2009 to 2022



# Supplemental Poverty Rates by Age: 2009 to 2022

(Rates in percent)

Year	Under 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 years and older
2009 <sup>1</sup>	17.0	14.4	14.9
2010	17.9	15.2	15.8
2011	18.0	15.5	15.1
2012	18.0	15.5	14.8
2013 <sup>2</sup>	16.4	15.4	14.6
2013 <sup>3</sup>	18.1	15.1	15.6
2014	17.1	15.3	14.4
2015	16.2	14.1	13.7
2016	15.2	13.3	14.5
2017	15.6	13.2	14.1
2017 <sup>4</sup>	14.2	12.4	13.6
2018	13.7	12.2	13.6
2019	12.5	11.2	12.8
2019 <sup>5</sup>	12.6	11.2	12.8
2020 <sup>6</sup>	9.7	8.9	9.5
2021	5.2	7.9	10.7
2022	12.4	11.9	14.1

<sup>1</sup> Implementation of 2010 Census-based population controls.

<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.

## Recessions

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

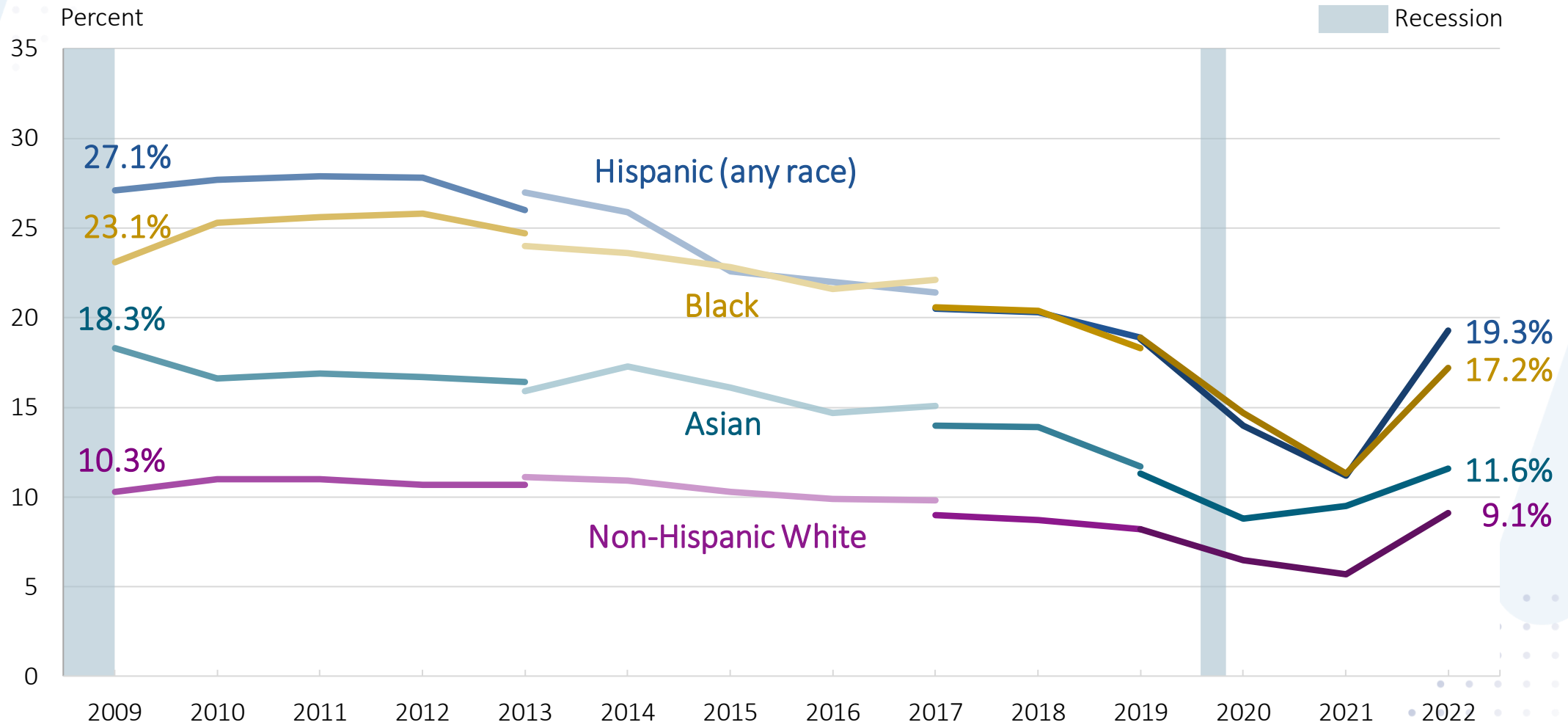
Source: National Bureau of Economic Research  
<[www.nber.org/research/data/us-business-cycle-expansions-and-contractions](http://www.nber.org/research/data/us-business-cycle-expansions-and-contractions)>.

<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 processing system and should be used to make comparisons to 2018 and subsequent years.

<sup>6</sup> Implementation of 2020 Census-based population controls. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2010 to 2023 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC). More information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <[www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar23.pdf](http://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar23.pdf)>.

# SPM Rates by Race and Hispanic Origin: 2009 to 2022



# Supplemental Poverty Rates by Race and Hispanic Origin: 2009 to 2022

(in Percent)

Year	All races	White alone, not Hispanic	White, not Hispanic	Black alone	Black	Asian alone	Asian and Pacific Islander	Hispanic (any race)
2009 <sup>1</sup>	15.1	10.3	N	23.1	N	18.3	N	27.1
2010	15.9	11.0	N	25.3	N	16.6	N	27.7
2011	16.1	11.0	N	25.6	N	16.9	N	27.9
2012	16.0	10.7	N	25.8	N	16.7	N	27.8
2013 <sup>2</sup>	15.5	10.7	N	24.7	N	16.4	N	26.0
2013 <sup>3</sup>	15.9	11.1	N	24.0	N	15.9	N	27.0
2014	15.6	10.9	N	23.6	N	17.3	N	25.9
2015	14.5	10.3	N	22.8	N	16.1	N	22.6
2016	14.0	9.9	N	21.6	N	14.7	N	22.0
2017	13.9	9.8	N	22.1	N	15.1	N	21.4
2017 <sup>4</sup>	13.0	9.0	N	20.6	N	14.0	N	20.5
2018	12.8	8.7	N	20.4	N	13.9	N	20.3
2019	11.7	8.2	N	18.3	N	11.7	N	18.9
2019 <sup>5</sup>	11.8	8.2	N	18.9	N	11.3	N	18.8
2020 <sup>6</sup>	9.2	6.5	N	14.7	N	8.8	N	14.0
2021	7.8	5.7	N	11.3	N	9.5	N	11.2
2022	12.4	9.1	N	17.2	N	11.6	N	19.3

N Not available.

<sup>1</sup> Implementation of 2010 Census-based population controls

<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.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2010 to 2023 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC). More information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <[www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar23.pdf](http://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar23.pdf)>.

## Recessions

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

Source: National Bureau of Economic Research

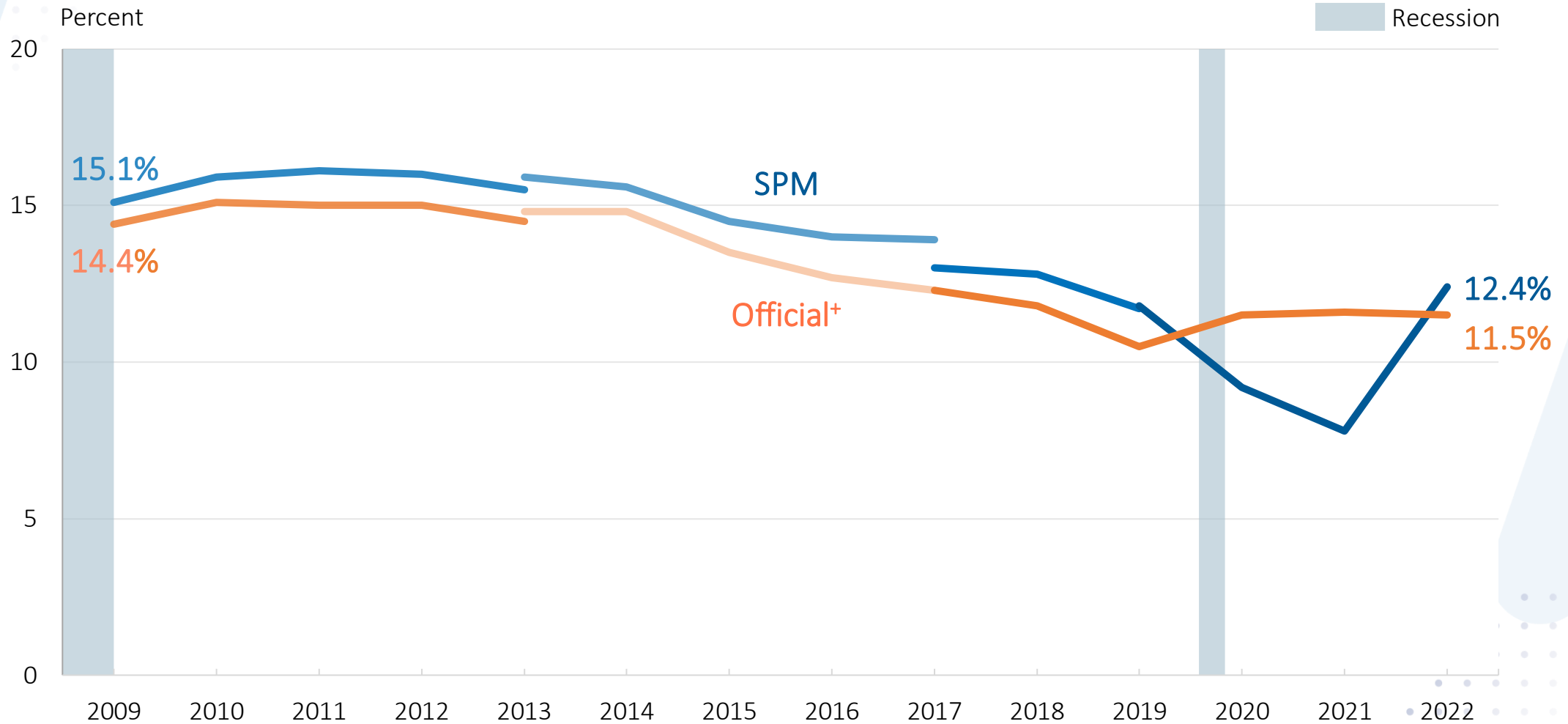
<[www.nber.org/research/data/us-business-cycle-expansions-and-contractions](http://www.nber.org/research/data/us-business-cycle-expansions-and-contractions)>.

<sup>4</sup> Estimates reflect the implementation of an updated processing system and should be used to make comparisons to 2018 and subsequent years.

<sup>5</sup> Estimates for 2019 and 2020 reflect the implementation of revised SPM methodology.

<sup>6</sup> Implementation of 2020 Census-based population controls

# Poverty Rates Using Official+ and the SPM: 2009 to 2022



# Poverty Rates Using the Official<sup>+</sup> and the SPM: 2009 to 2022

(Rates in percent)

Year	Official <sup>+</sup>	Supplemental Poverty Rate
2009 <sup>1</sup>	14.4	15.1
2010	15.1	15.9
2011	15.0	16.1
2012	15.0	16.0
2013 <sup>2</sup>	14.5	15.5
2013 <sup>3</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>4</sup>	12.3	13.0
2018	11.8	12.8
2019	10.5	11.7
2019 <sup>5</sup>	10.5	11.8
2020 <sup>6</sup>	11.5	9.2
2021	11.6	7.8
2022	11.5	12.4

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

<sup>1</sup> Implementation of 2010 Census-based population controls.

<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.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2010 to 2023 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC). More information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at [www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar23.pdf](http://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar23.pdf).

## Recessions

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

Source: National Bureau of Economic Research

[www.nber.org/research/data/us-business-cycle-expansions-and-contractions](http://www.nber.org/research/data/us-business-cycle-expansions-and-contractions).

<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.

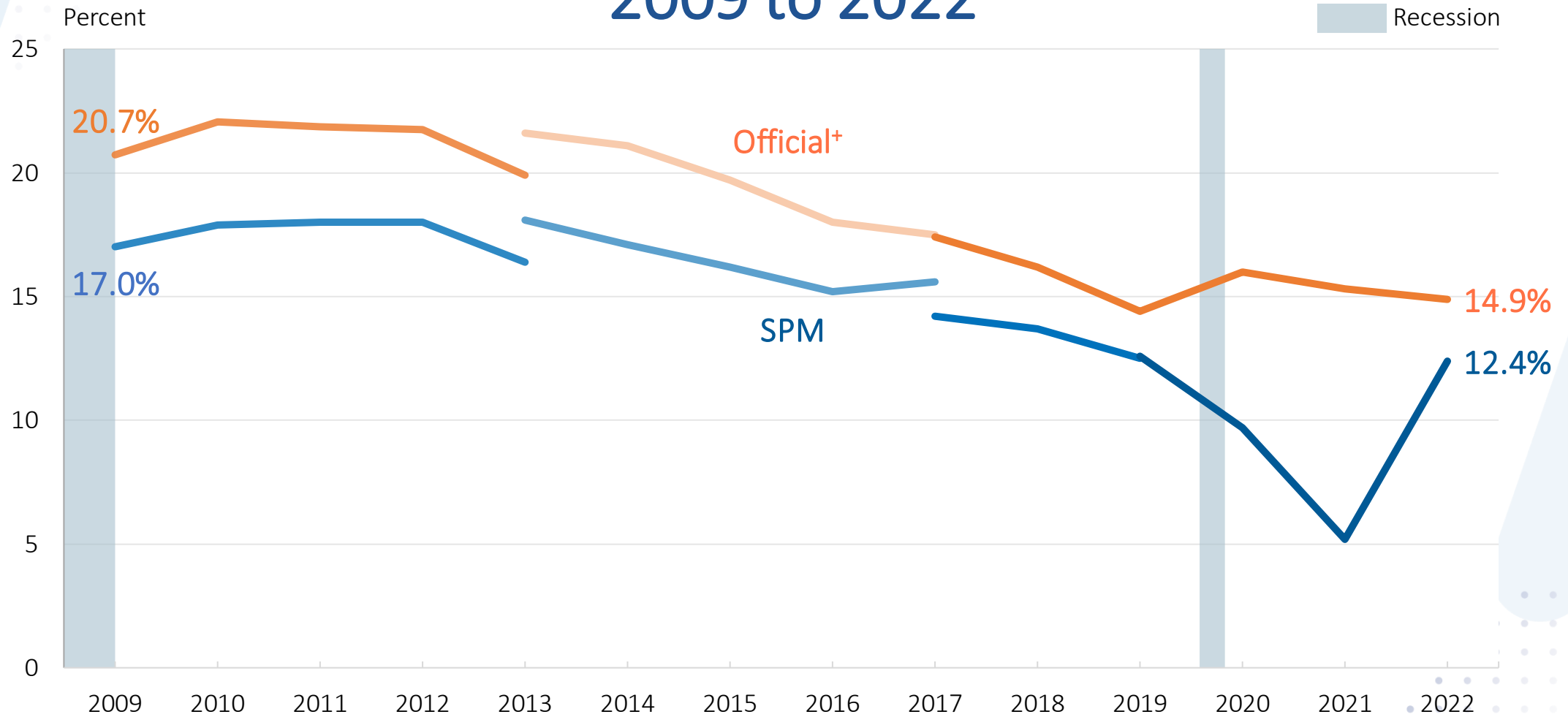
<sup>4</sup> Estimates reflect the implementation of an updated processing system and should be used to make comparisons to 2018 and subsequent years.

<sup>5</sup> Estimates for 2019 and 2020 reflect the implementation of revised SPM methodology.

<sup>6</sup> Implementation of 2020 Census-based population controls.



# Poverty Rates for Children Using Official+ and the SPM: 2009 to 2022



# Poverty Rates for Children Using Official<sup>+</sup> and the SPM: 2009 to 2022

(Rates in percent)

Year	Official <sup>+</sup>	Supplemental Poverty Rate
2009 <sup>1</sup>	20.7	17.0
2010	22.1	17.9
2011	21.9	18.0
2012	21.7	18.0
2013 <sup>2</sup>	19.9	16.4
2013 <sup>3</sup>	21.6	18.1
2014	21.1	17.1
2015	19.7	16.2
2016	18.0	15.2
2017	17.5	15.6
2017 <sup>4</sup>	17.4	14.2
2018	16.2	13.7
2019	14.4	12.5
2019 <sup>5</sup>	14.4	12.6
2020 <sup>6</sup>	16.0	9.7
2021	15.3	5.2
2022	14.9	12.4

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

<sup>1</sup> Implementation of 2010 Census-based population controls.

<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.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2010 to 2023 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC). More information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <[www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar23.pdf](http://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar23.pdf)>.

## Recessions

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

Source: National Bureau of Economic Research

<[www.nber.org/research/data/us-business-cycle-expansions-and-contractions](http://www.nber.org/research/data/us-business-cycle-expansions-and-contractions)>.

<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 processing system and should be used to make comparisons to 2018 and subsequent years.

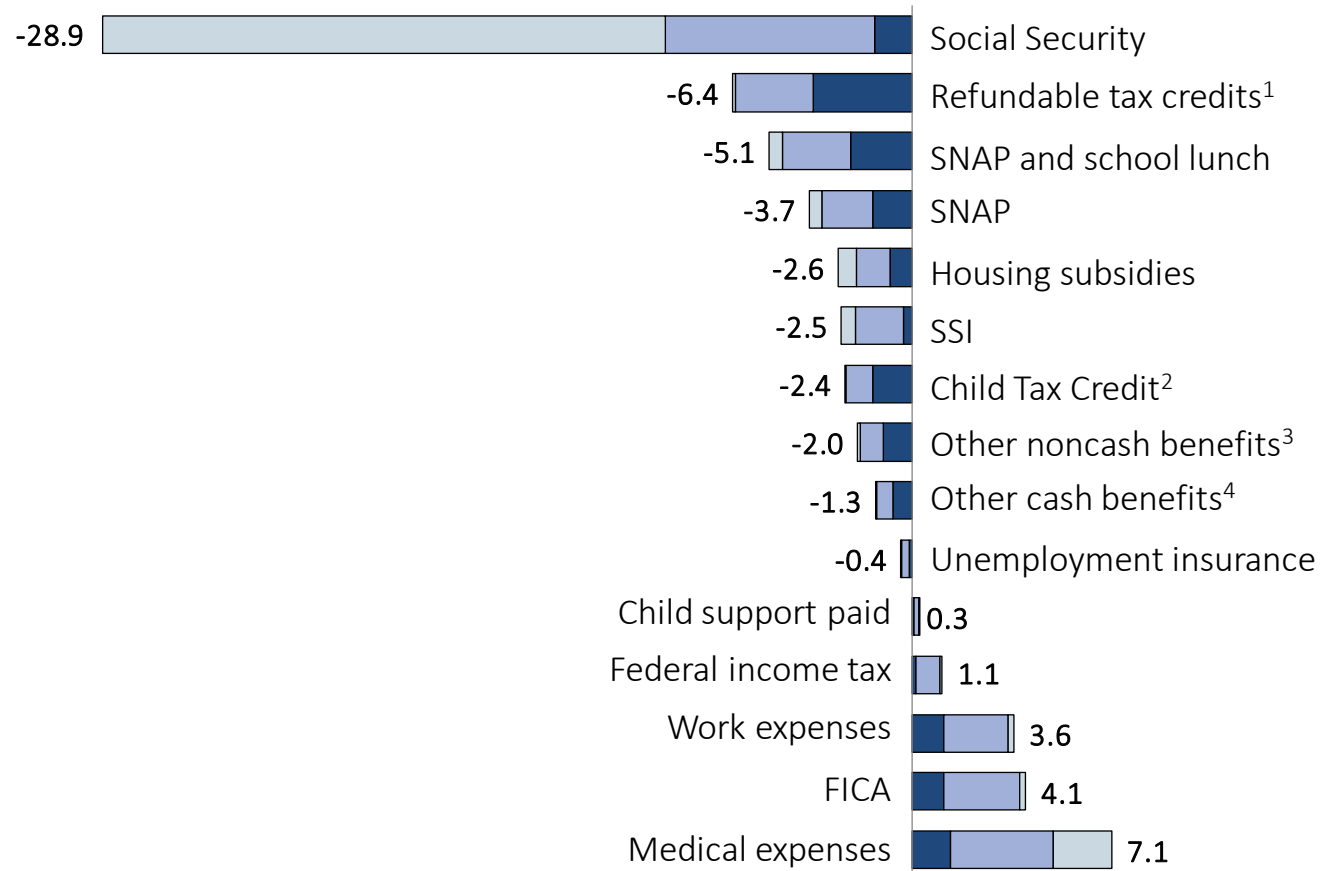
<sup>5</sup> Estimates for 2019 and 2020 reflect the implementation of revised SPM methodology.

<sup>6</sup> Implementation of 2020 Census-based population controls.

# Change in Number of People in Poverty After Including Each Element: 2022

Numbers in millions

■ Under 18 years   ■ 18 to 64 years   ■ 65 years and older



<sup>1</sup>Refundable tax credits include the Earned Income Tax Credit and the refundable portion of the Child Tax Credit.

<sup>2</sup>Includes only the refundable portion of the Child Tax Credit.

<sup>3</sup>Other noncash benefits include utility assistance, Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), and school lunch.

<sup>4</sup>Other cash benefits include workers' compensation, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) / general assistance, and child support received.

Notes: Population as of March of the following year. SNAP: Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; SSI: Supplemental Security Income; FICA: Federal Insurance Contributions Act.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2023 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC).

## Change in Number of People in Poverty After Including Each Element: 2022

(in millions)

Program	Under 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 years and over	All Ages
Social Security	-1.353	-7.475	-20.100	-28.930
Refundable tax credits	-3.521	-2.804	-0.092	-6.417
SNAP and school lunch	-2.209	-2.422	-0.473	-5.104
SNAP	-1.407	-1.813	-0.450	-3.670
Housing subsidies	-0.791	-1.184	-0.667	-2.641
SSI	-0.291	-1.720	-0.511	-2.522
Child tax credit	-1.411	-0.963	-0.018	-2.392
Other non-cash benefits	-1.020	-0.849	-0.084	-1.952
Other cash benefits	-0.677	-0.587	-0.040	-1.304
Unemployment insurance	-0.116	-0.256	-0.032	-0.404
Child support paid	0.069	0.174	0.015	0.258
Federal income tax	0.139	0.871	0.067	1.077
Work expenses	1.130	2.316	0.195	3.641
FICA	1.143	2.707	0.212	4.062
Medical expenses	1.373	3.660	2.095	7.129

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2023 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC). More information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/prod/techdoc/cps/cpsmar23.pdf>.

# For More Information:



- [Poverty in the United States: 2022](#)
- [Detailed](#) and [Historical Tables](#)
- Random Samplings Blog
  - [What's the Difference Between the Supplemental and Official Poverty Measures?](#)
- America Counts: Stories Behind the Numbers
  - [Black Individuals Had Record Low Official Poverty Rate in 2022](#)
  - [Median Household Income After Taxes Fell 8.8% in 2022](#)
  - [Supplemental Poverty Measure in 2022 Higher Than Pre-Pandemic Level](#)
- Working Papers:
  - [Comparing Internal and Public Use SPM Rates after Disclosure Avoidance](#)
  - [Alternative School Lunch Valuation in the 2022 Supplemental Poverty Measure](#)