



INCOME, POVERTY AND HEALTH INSURANCE: 2022

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 2023 | 10 AM EDT

AUDIO ACCESS: 1-888-469-0850

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INCOME, POVERTY AND HEALTH INSURANCE: 2022



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QUESTIONS?

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Press *1 to ask a question







OVERVIEW: Income, Poverty and Health Insurance

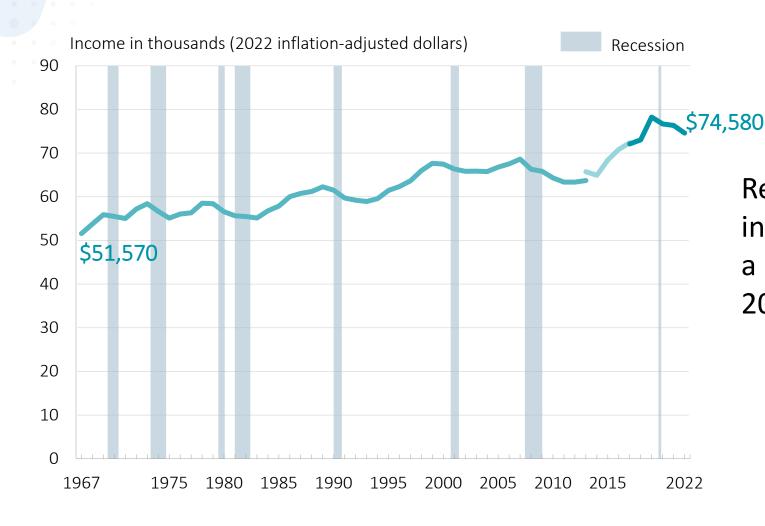
DAVID WADDINGTON
Chief,
Social, Economic and Housing Statistics Division



 Data are based on the Current Population Survey's Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC) from February, March, and April 2023.



Real Median Household Income: 1967 to 2022



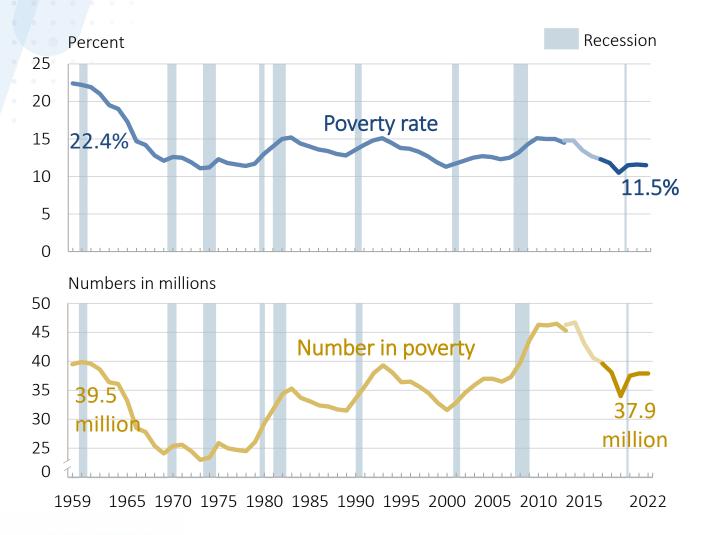
Real median household income was \$74,580 in 2022, a 2.3 percent decline from the 2021 estimate of \$76,330.



Note: Households as of March of the following year. The data for 2017 and beyond reflect the implementation of an updated processing system. The data for 2013 and beyond reflect the implementation of the redesigned income questions. Income rounded to four significant digits, adjusted using the C-CPI-U (2000-2022) and R-CPI-U-RS (pre-2000).

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2023 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Poverty Rate and Number in Poverty: 1959 to 2022



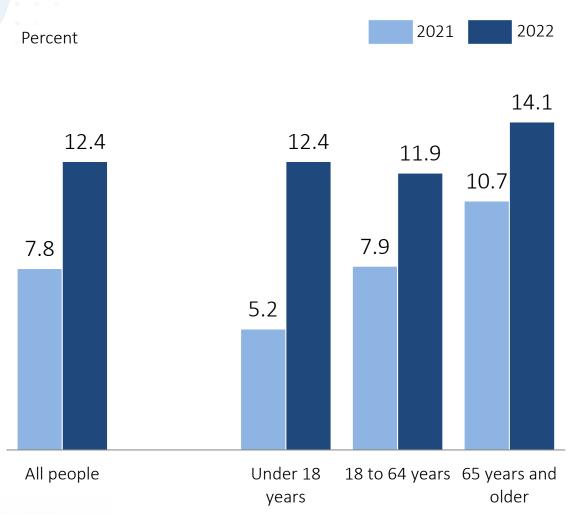
The official poverty rate in 2022 was 11.5 percent, with 37.9 million people in poverty. Neither the rate nor the number in poverty was significantly different from 2021.



Note: 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).

SPM Poverty Rates: 2021 and 2022

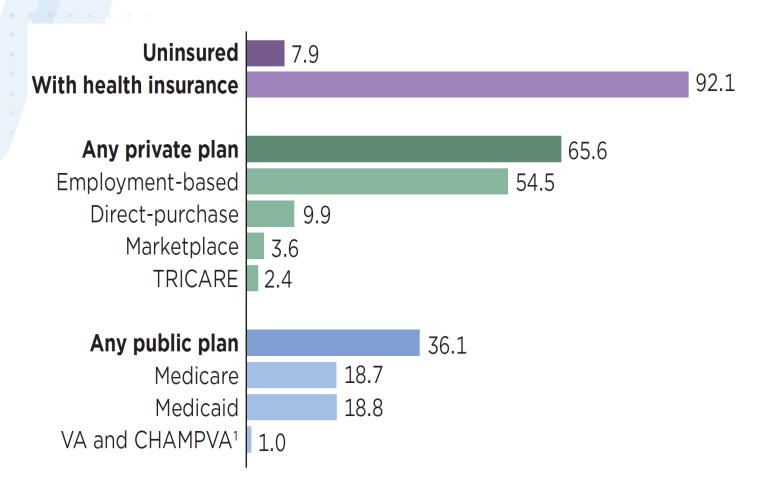


The Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) rate in 2022 was 12.4 percent, an increase of 4.6 percentage points from 2021.



Notes: SPM: Supplemental Poverty Measure. Population as of March of the following year.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2022 and 2023 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Health Insurance Coverage: 2022



The percentage of people with health insurance coverage for some or all of the calendar year 2022 was 92.1 percent.



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

Notes: The estimates by type of coverage are not mutually exclusive; people can be covered by more than one type of health insurance. Population as of March of the following year.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2022 and 2023 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC).





INCOME AND POVERTY ESTIMATES

LIANA FOX
Assistant Division Chief,
Economic Characteristics,
Social, Economic and Housing Statistics Division

What is Money Income?

INCLUDES:

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



DOES NOT INCLUDE:

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



Income in the United States: 2022 **Current Population Reports**

Highlights: Income, earnings, and workers

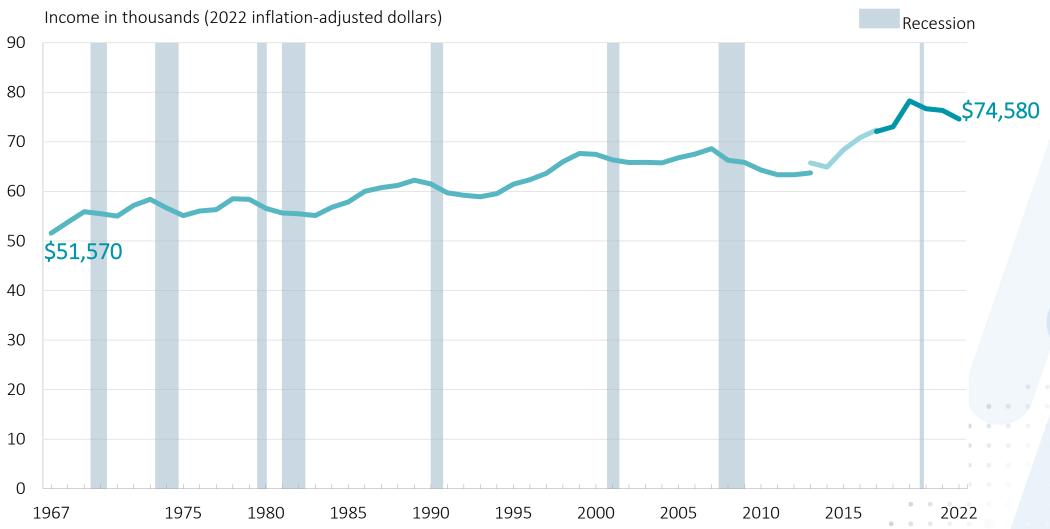
Between 2021 and 2022:

- Real median household income fell by 2.3 percent.
- Income inequality, as measured by the Gini index, decreased by 1.2 percent.
- The number of total workers and full-time, year-round workers increased by 1.7 percent and 3.4 percent, respectively.
- In 2022, 65.6 percent of working women worked full-time, year-round. This is the largest share on record.
- The real median earnings of total workers decreased 2.2 percent, while median earnings of those who worked fulltime, year-round decreased 1.3 percent.



Note: Statistically significant indicates the change is statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at < www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar23.pdf>. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2022 and 2023 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Real Median Household Income: 1967 to 2022

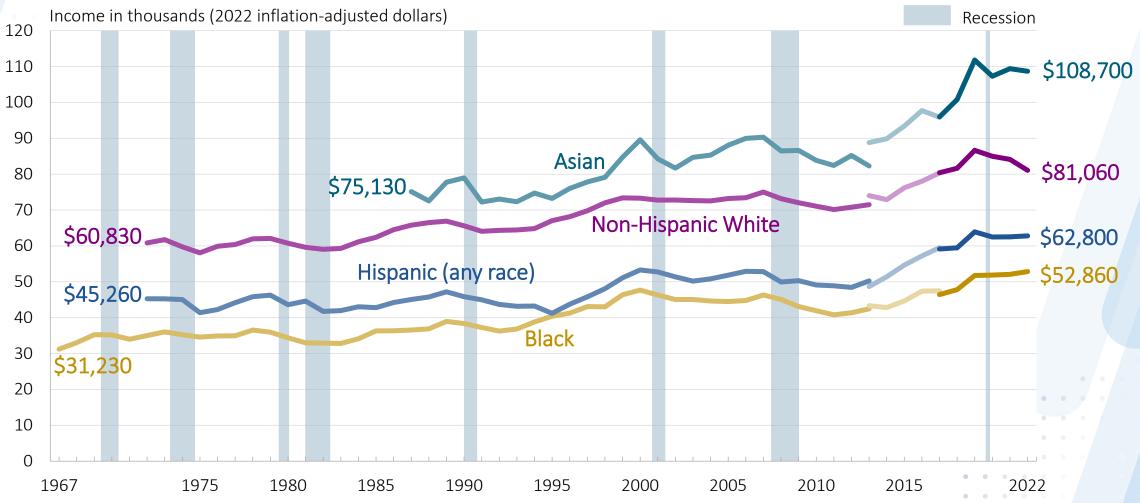




Note: Households as of March of the following year. The data for 2017 and beyond reflect the implementation of an updated processing system. The data for 2013 and beyond reflect the implementation of the redesigned income questions. Income rounded to four significant digits, adjusted using the C-CPI-U (2000-2022) and R-CPI-U-RS (pre-2000).

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2023 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Real Median Household Income by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2022





Note: Households as of March of the following year. The data for 2017 and beyond reflect the implementation of an updated processing system. The data for 2013 and beyond reflect the implementation of the redesigned income questions. Income rounded to four significant digits, adjusted using the C-CPI-U (2000-2022) and R-CPI-U-RS (pre-2000).









Change: 2021 to 2022

ALL HOUSEHOLDS Type of Household

Family households Nonfamily households

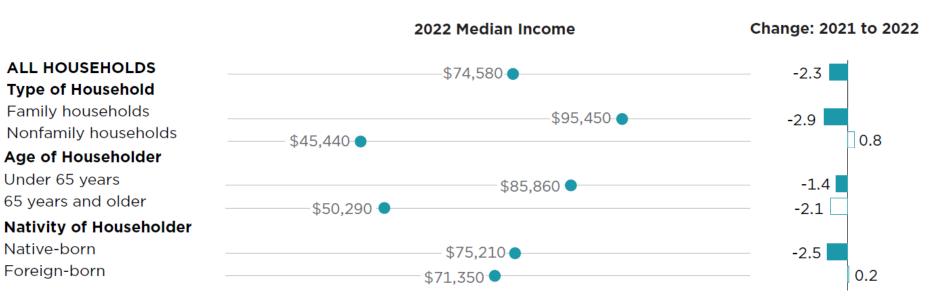
Age of Householder

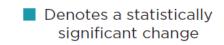
Under 65 years 65 years and older



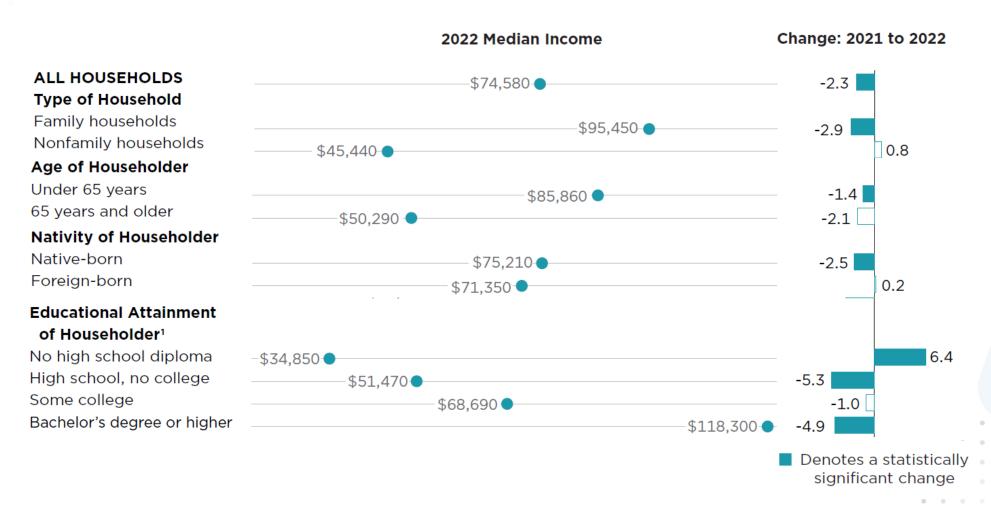
Denotes a statistically significant change











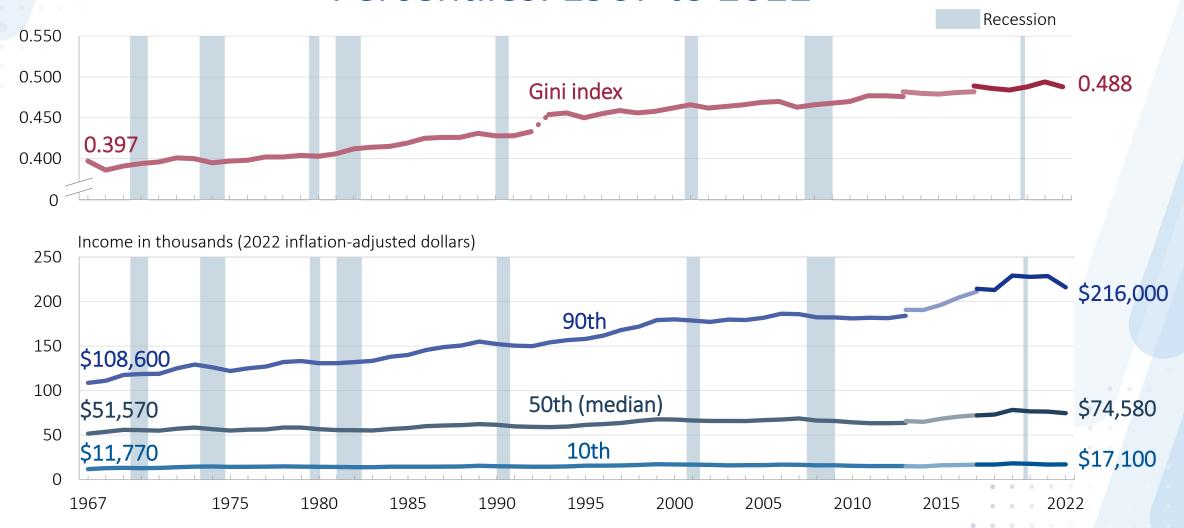


¹Householders aged 25 and older.

Note: 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 four significant digits. Percent changes calculated with unrounded estimates.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2022 and 2023 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

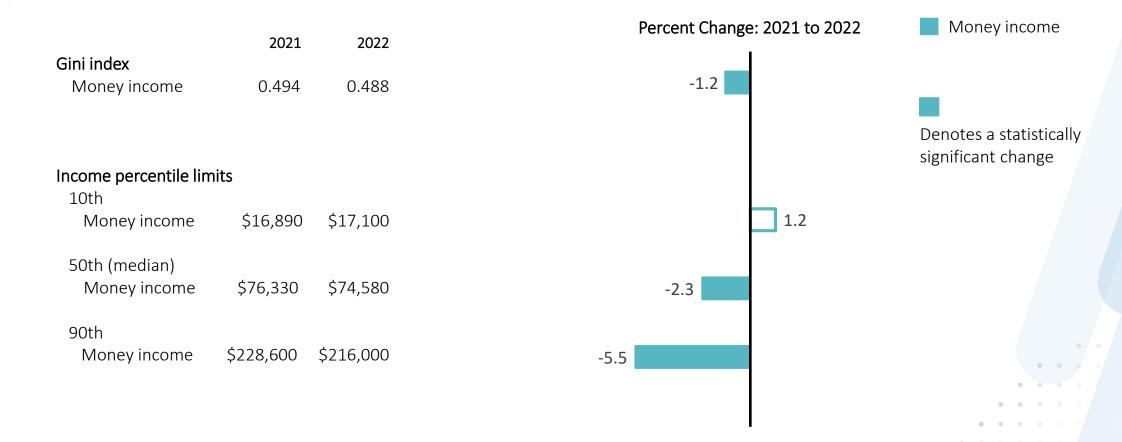
Gini Index and Real Household Income at Selected Percentiles: 1967 to 2022





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. In 1993, there was a change in data collection methodology. Income rounded to four significant digits, adjusted using the C-CPI-U (2000-2022) and R-CPI-U-RS (pre-2000).

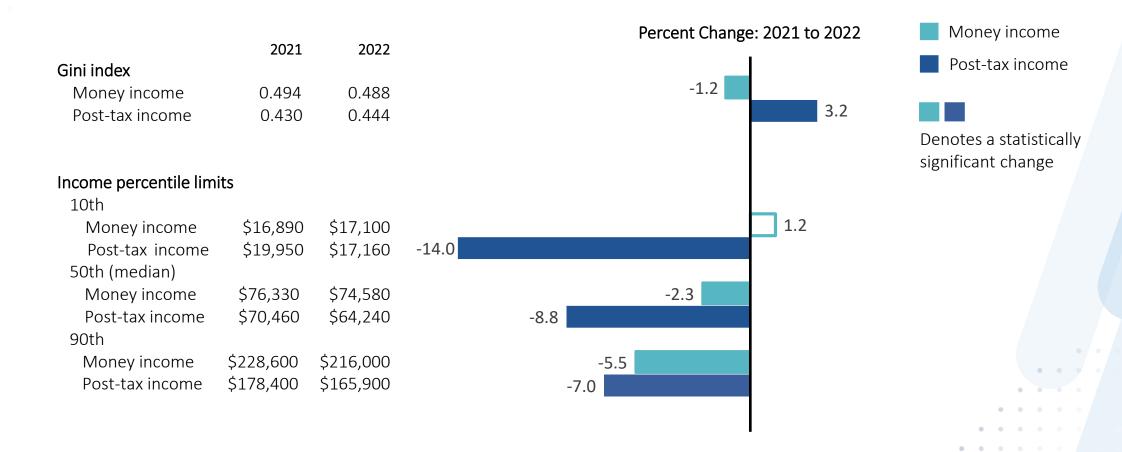
Percent Changes in Income Distribution Measures Using Money Income: 2021 to 2022





Note: Information on money income is available in Appendix A, "How Income Is Measured" in <u>Income in the United States: 2022</u>. Statistically significant indicates the change is statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level. Income rounded to four significant digits. Percent changes calculated with unrounded estimates.

Percent Changes in Income Distribution Measures Using Money Income and Post-Tax Income: 2021 to 2022





Note: Information on money income is available in Appendix A, "How Income Is Measured" in <u>Income in the United States: 2022</u>. Post-tax income is defined as money income net of federal and state income taxes and credits, payroll taxes (FICA), and economic impact payments (EIP). Statistically significant indicates the change is statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level. Income rounded to four significant digits. Percent changes calculated with unrounded estimates.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2022 to 2023 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Median Earnings and Percent Change by Work Status and Sex: 2021 to 2022

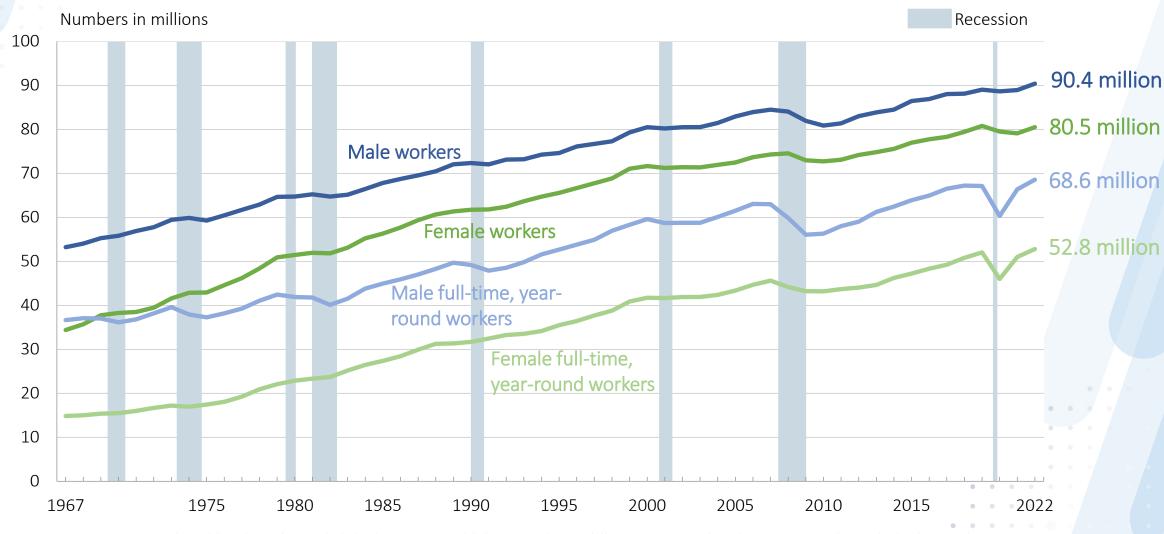




Note: People 15 years and older with earnings as of March of the following year. Statistically significant indicates the change is statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level. Earnings rounded to four significant digits. Percent changes calculated with unrounded estimates. Total workers include both part-time and full-time workers. A full-time, year-round worker is a person who worked at least 35 hours per week (full-time), and at least 50 weeks per year (year-round).

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2022 and 2023 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Workers with Earnings by Sex: 1967 to 2022

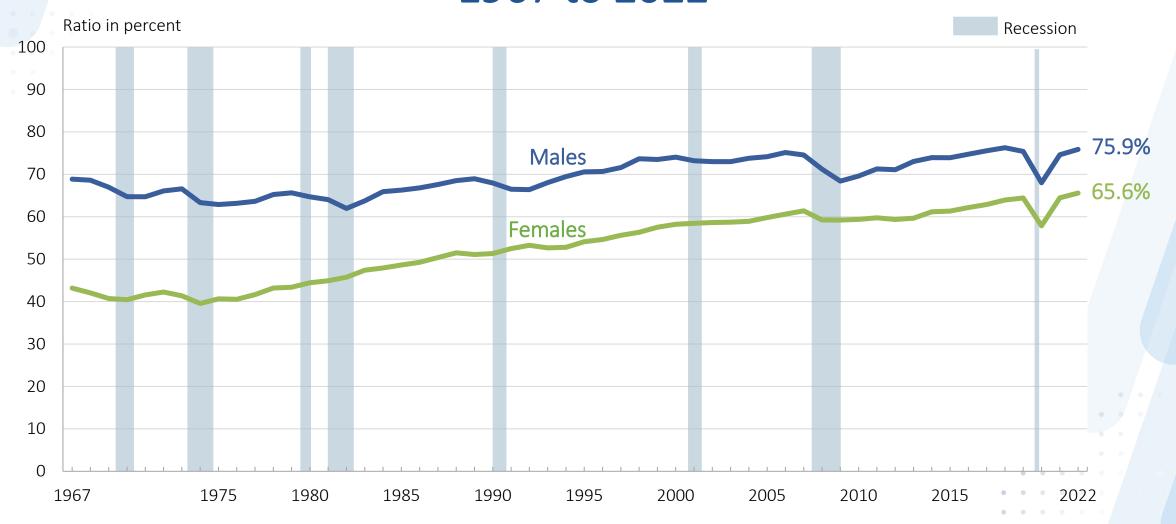




Note: Male and female workers include both part-time and full-time workers. A full-time, year-round worker is a person who worked at least 35 hours per week (full-time), and at least 50 weeks per year (year-round). Workers aged 15 and older as of March of the following year with earnings. Data are for workers aged 14 and older for years prior to 1980.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2023 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Ratio of Full-Time, Year-Round Workers to Total Workers by Sex: 1967 to 2022

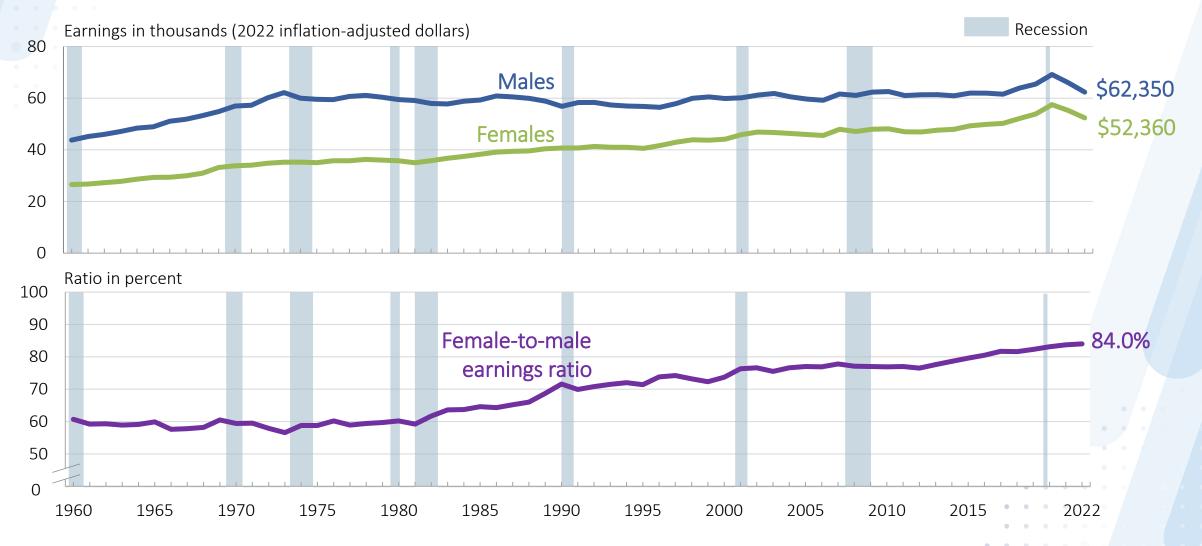




Note: Total workers include both part-time and full-time workers. A full-time, year-round worker is a person who worked at least 35 hours per week (full-time), and at least 50 weeks per year (year-round). Workers aged 15 and older as of March of the following year with earnings. Data are for workers aged 14 and older for years prior to 1980.

Median Earnings by Sex and Female-to-Male Earnings Ratio: 1960 to 2022

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





Note: Workers aged 15 and older as of March of the following year with earnings. Data are for workers aged 14 and older for years prior to 1980. Earnings rounded to four significant digits, adjusted using the C-CPI-U (2000-2022) and R-CPI-U-RS (pre-2000). Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1961 to 2023 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).



For more information:

- Income in the United States: 2022
- Detailed and Historical Tables
- America Counts: Stories Behind the Numbers
 - o 2022 Income Inequality Decreased for First Time Since 2007
 - o Median Household Income After Taxes Fell 8.8% in 2022
- Research Matters Blog:
 - <u>Using Administrative Data to Evaluate Nonresponse in the 2023</u>

 <u>Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement</u>
 - How Inflation Affects the Census Bureau's Income and Earnings
 Estimates
- Working Paper:
 - Modeling State Tax Rebate Payments in the 2022 CPS ASEC



Poverty in the United States

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





Poverty in the United States: 2022 **Current Population Reports** by Emily A. Shrider and John Creame

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.



Notes: SPM: Supplemental Poverty Measure. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available a https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar23.pdf.

How the Census Bureau Measures Poverty: Official Poverty

INCLUDES:

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



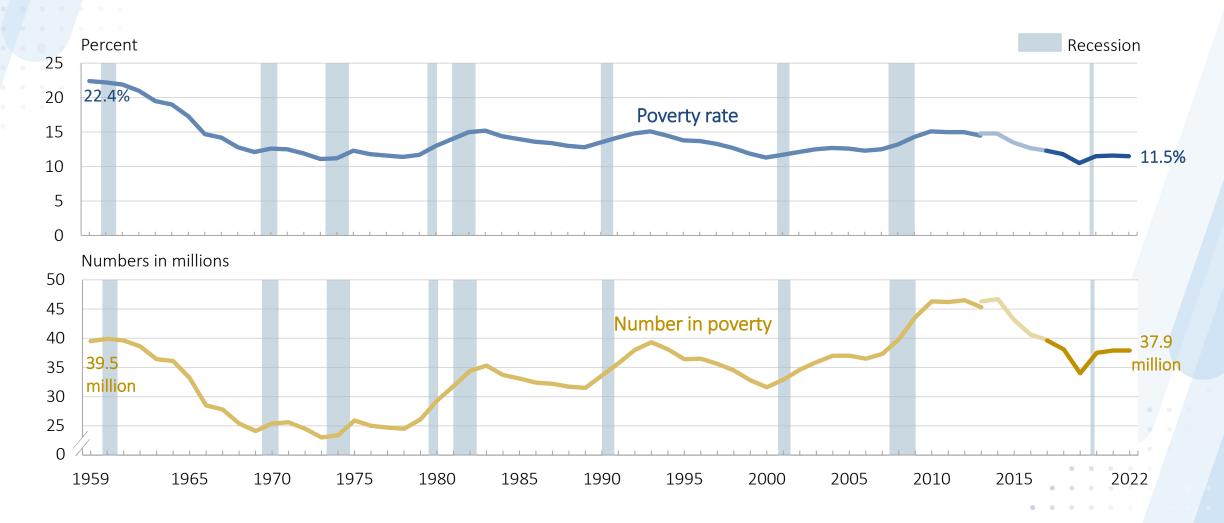
DOES NOT INCLUDE:

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

Threshold adjusted for family composition



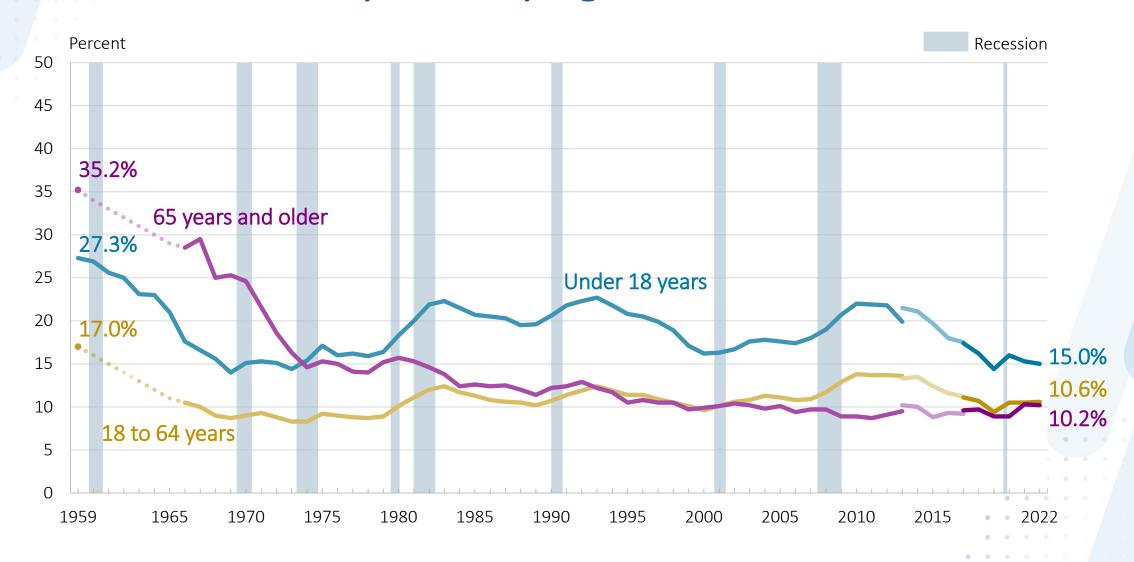
Poverty Rate and Number in Poverty: 1959 to 2022





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.

Poverty rates by Age: 1959 to 2022

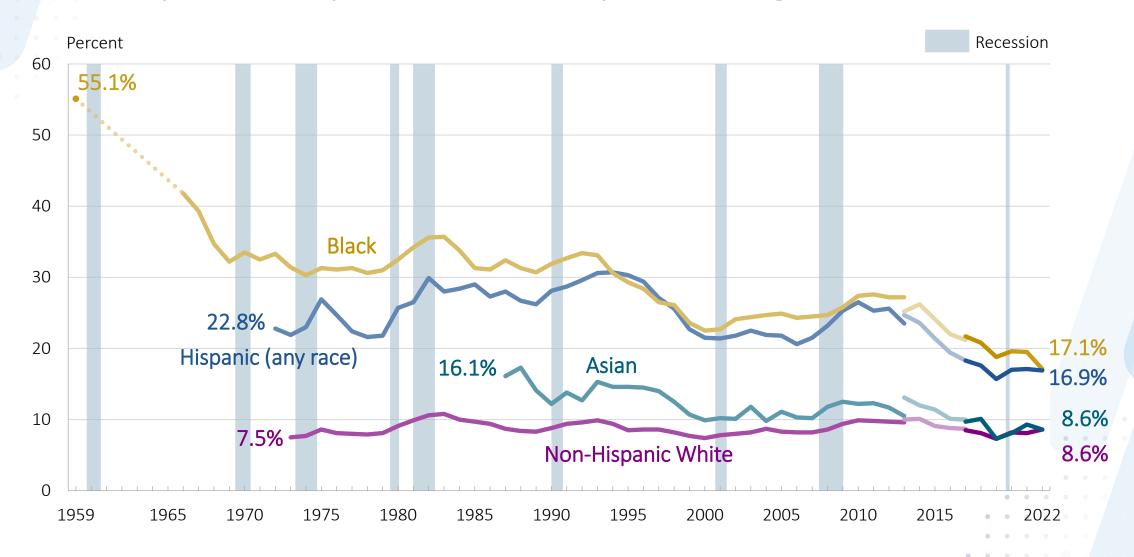




Notes: Population as of March of the following year. The data from 2017 and beyond reflect the implementation of the updated processing system. The data for 2013 and beyond reflect the implementation of the redesigned income questions. Data for people aged 18 to 64 and 65 and older are not available from 1960 to 1965.

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

Poverty Rates by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2022





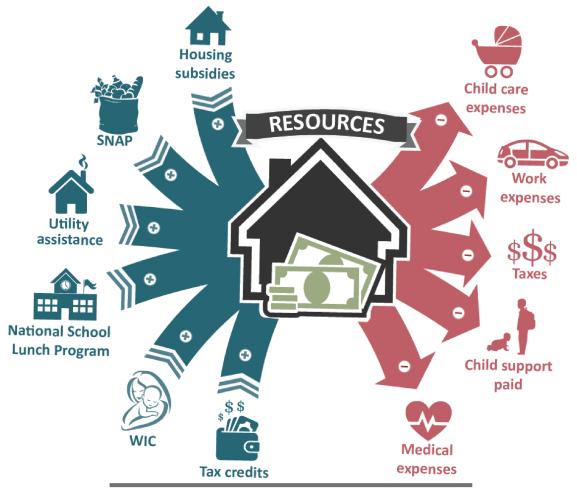
Notes: Population as of March of the following year. The data from 2017 and beyond reflect the implementation of the updated processing system. The data for 2013 and beyond reflect the implementation of the redesigned income questions. Data for Black individuals is not available from 1960 to 1965. Source: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

Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM)





How the Census Bureau Measures Poverty: Supplemental Poverty Measure





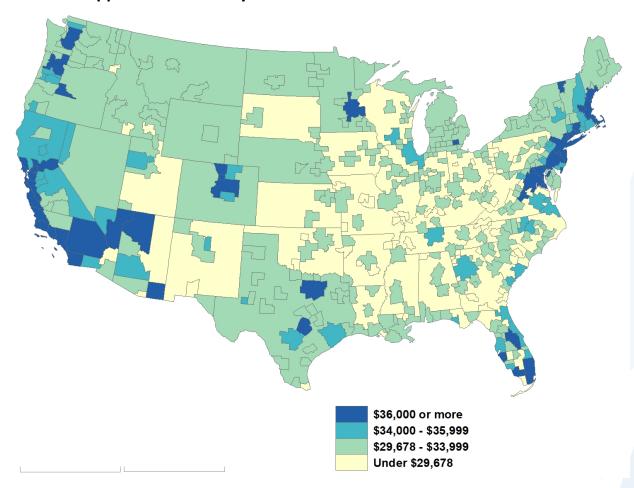
Threshold adjusted for family composition, housing tenure, and geographic variation

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

Supplemental Poverty Measure Thresholds: 2022



Supplemental Poverty Measure Thresholds for Renters: 2022

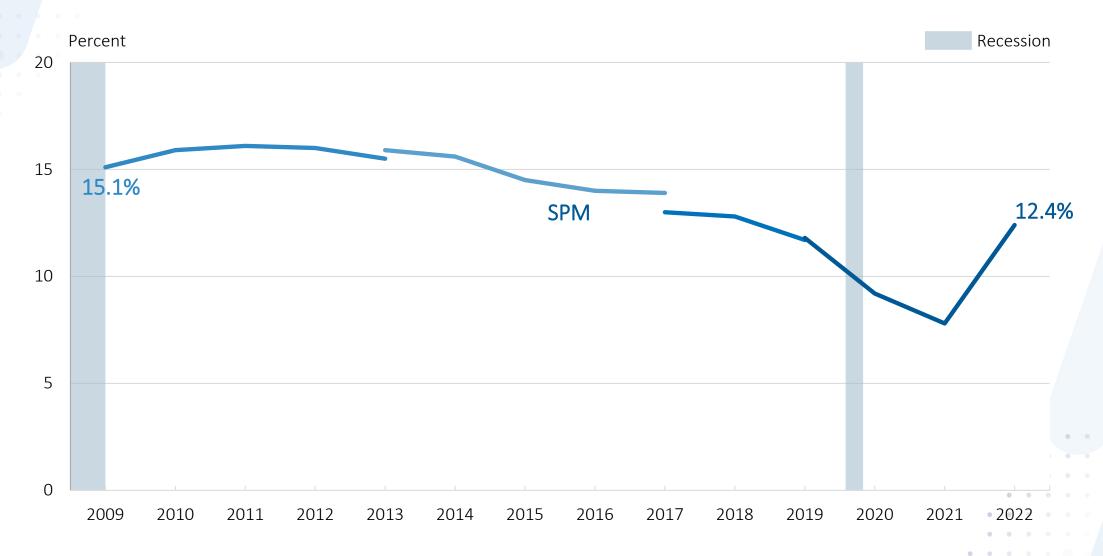




Notes: SPM: Supplemental Poverty Measure.

Source: Official Poverty Thresholds, www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/income-poverty/historical-poverty-thresholds.html. SPM Thresholds, 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.

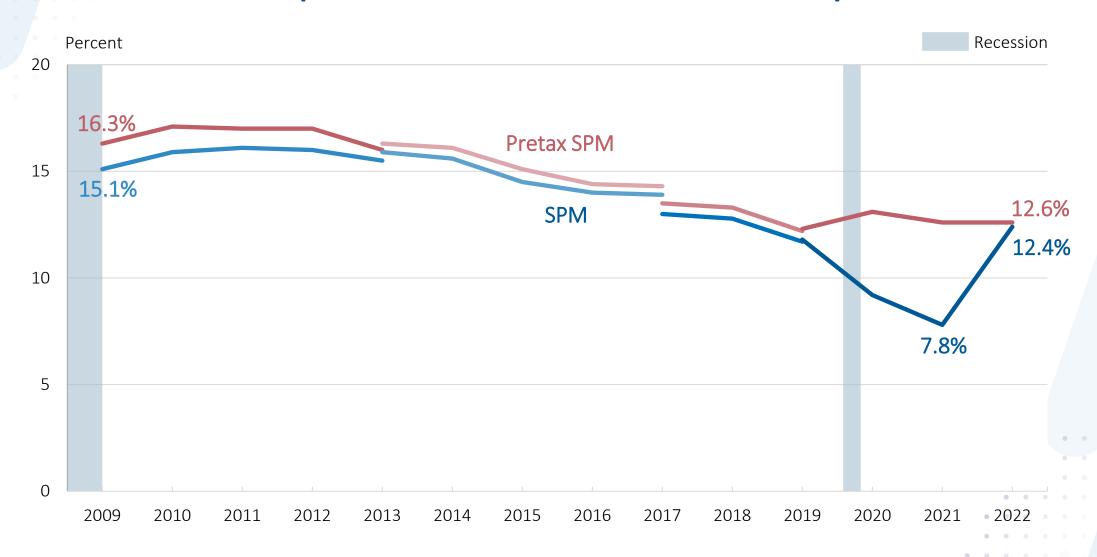
SPM Poverty Rates: 2009 to 2022





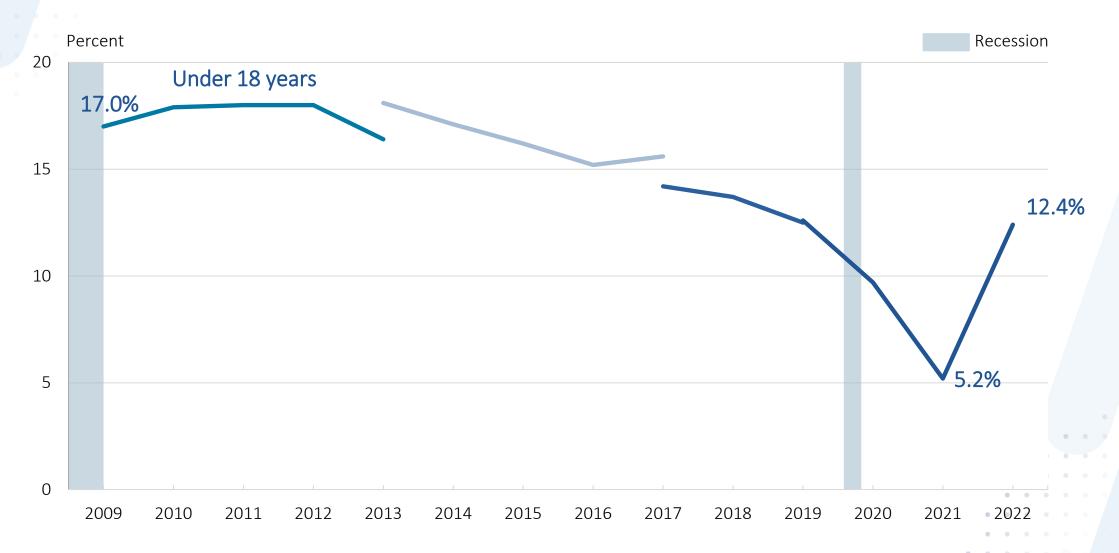
Notes: SPM: Supplemental Poverty Measure. Population as of March of the following year. Estimates for 2019 and beyond reflect the implementation of revised SPM methodology. The data for 2017 and beyond reflect the implementation of an updated processing system. The data for 2013 and beyond reflect the implementation of the redesigned income questions.

The Impact of Taxes on SPM Poverty Rates



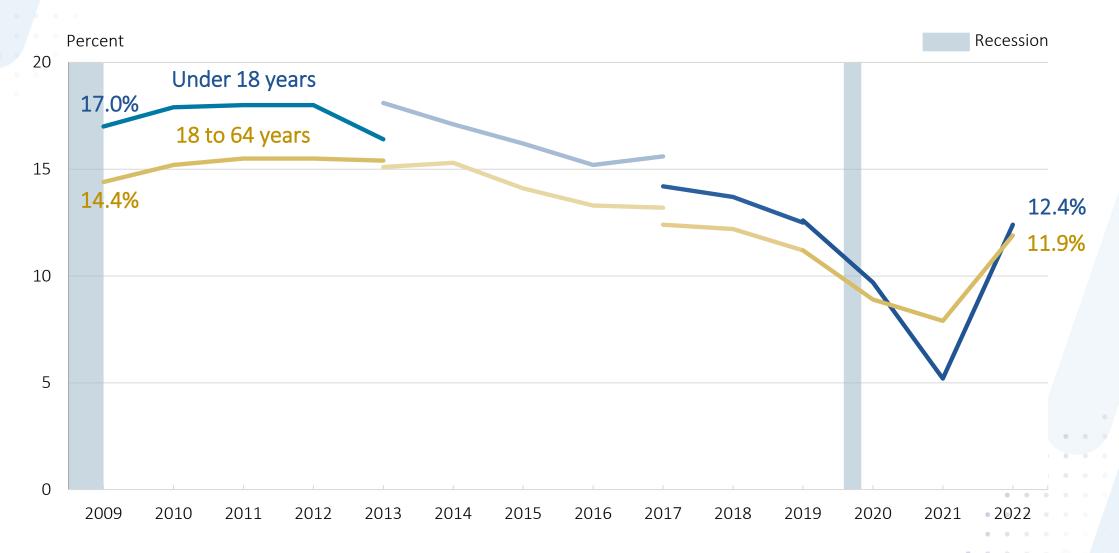


SPM Poverty Rates by Age: 2009 to 2022



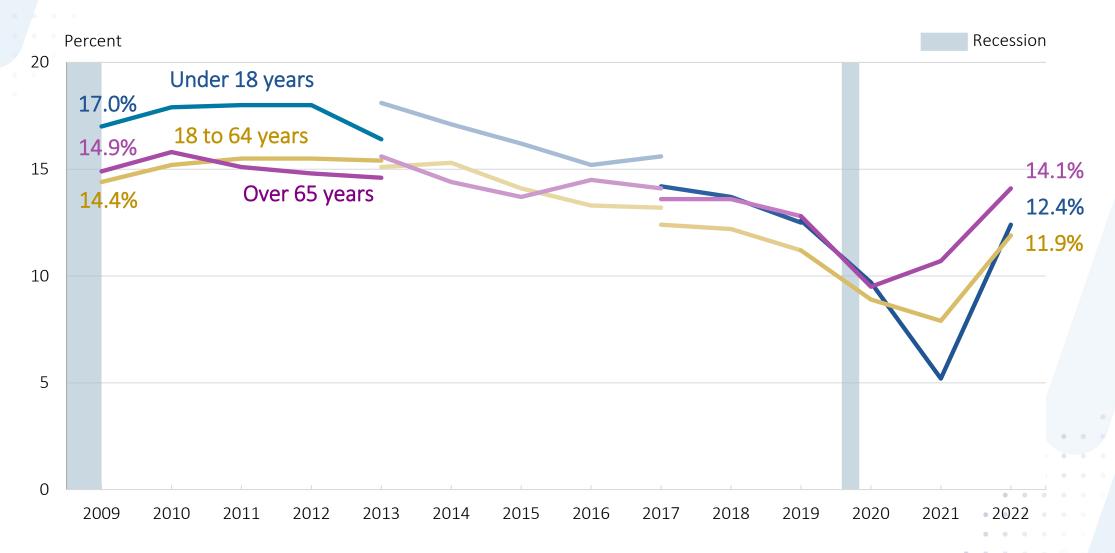


SPM Poverty Rates by Age: 2009 to 2022



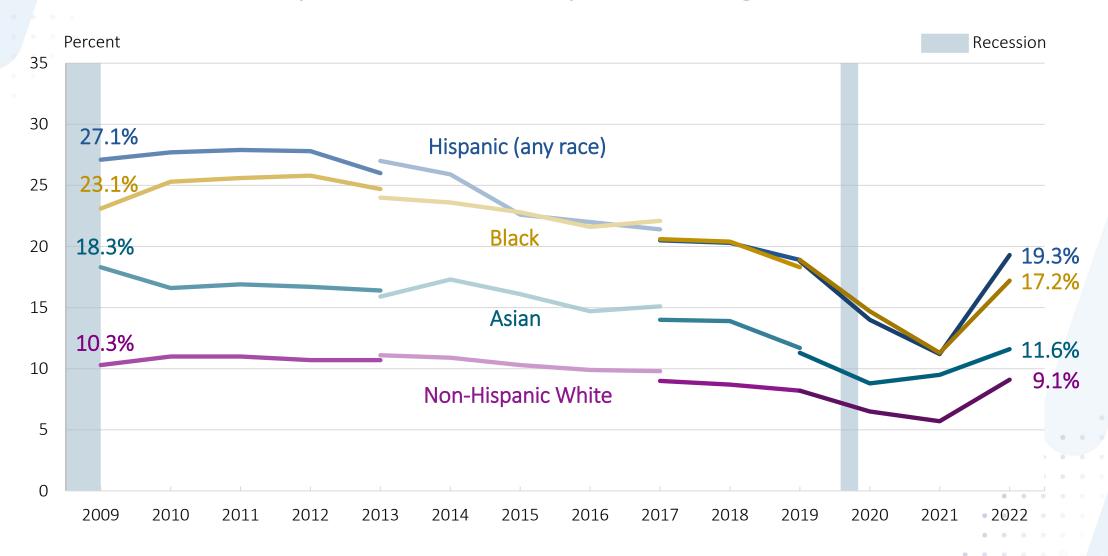


SPM Poverty Rates by Age: 2009 to 2022



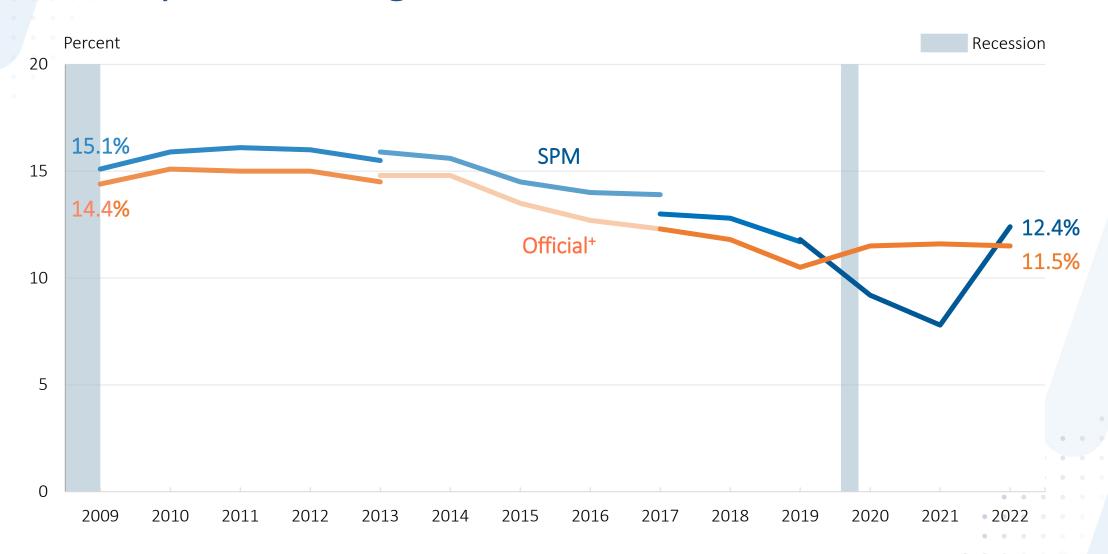


SPM Rates by Race and Hispanic Origin: 2009 to 2022





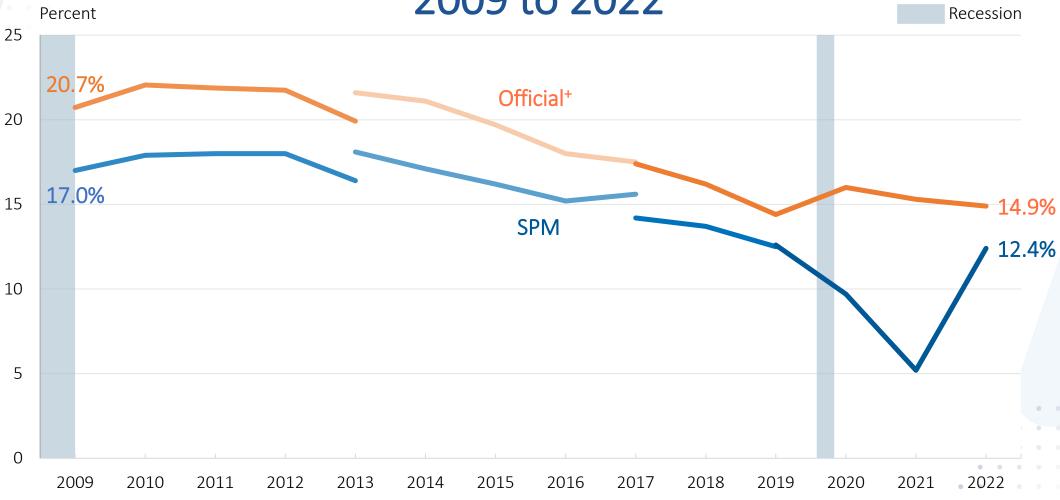
Poverty Rates Using Official⁺ and the SPM: 2009 to 2022





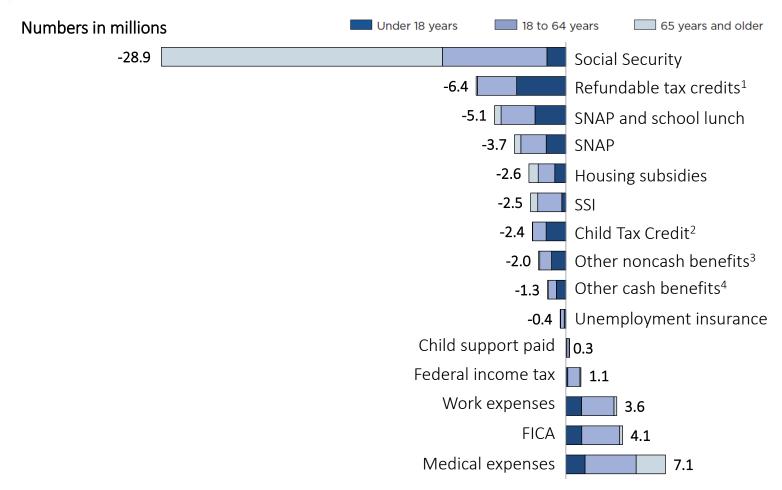
Notes: SPM: Supplemental Poverty Measure. Population as of March of the following year. Official⁺ includes unrelated individuals under the age of 15. The SPM estimates for 2019 and beyond reflect the implementation of revised SPM methodology. The data for 2017 and beyond reflect the implementation of an updated processing system. The data for 2013 and beyond reflect the implementation of the redesigned income questions. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2010 to 2023 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

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





Notes: SPM: Supplemental Poverty Measure. Population as of March of the following year. Official⁺ includes unrelated individuals under the age of 15 The SPM estimates for 2019 and beyond reflect the implementation of revised SPM methodology. The data for 2017 and beyond reflect the implementation of an updated processing system. The data for 2013 and beyond reflect the implementation of the redesigned income questions. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2010 to 2023 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).





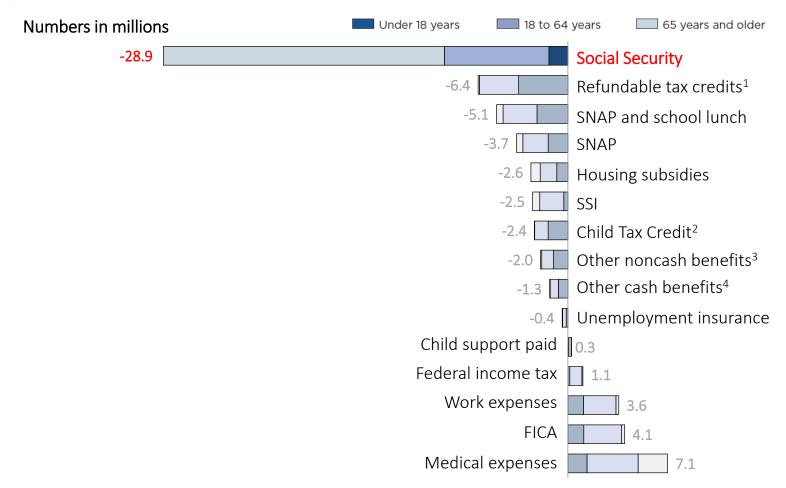
¹Refundable tax credits include the Earned Income Tax Credit and the refundable portion of the Child Tax Credit.

²Includes only the refundable portion of the Child Tax Credit.

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

⁴Other 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.





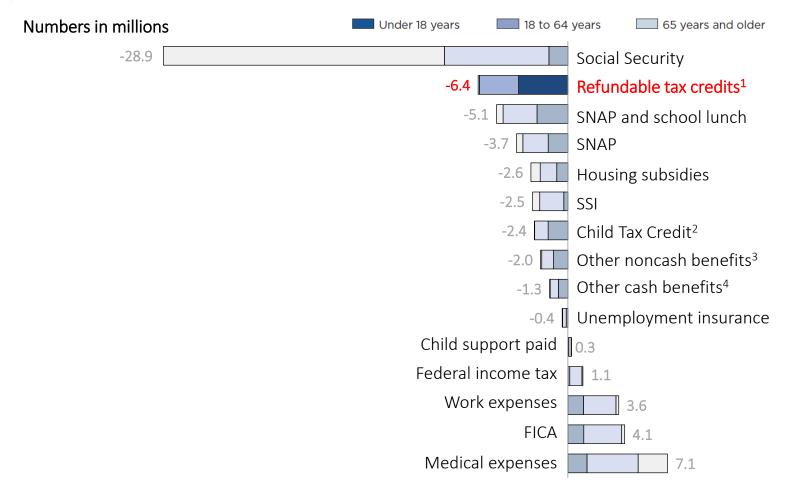
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³Other noncash benefits include utility assistance, Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), and school lunch.

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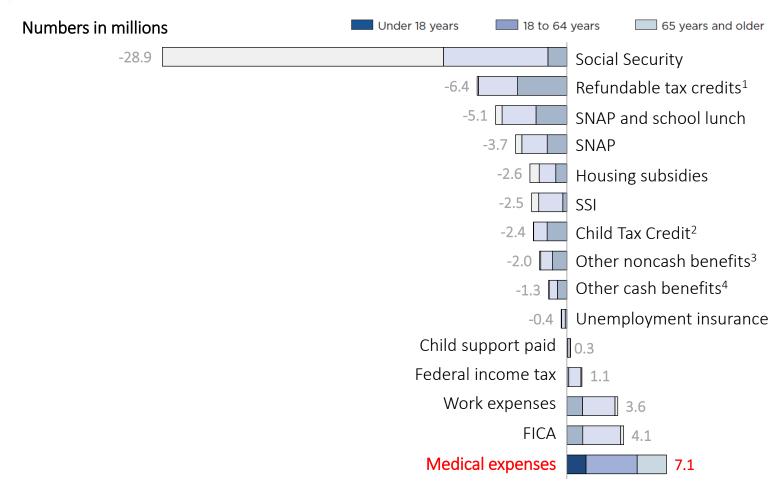
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Poverty in the United States: 2022 **Current Population Reports** by Emily A. Shrider and John Creamer Issued September 2023 U.S. Department of Commerce

For More Information:

- Poverty in the United States: 2022
- <u>Detailed and Historical Tables</u>
- 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







HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE

DAVID WADDINGTON
Chief,
Social, Economic and Housing Statistics Division

Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2022 **Current Population Reports**

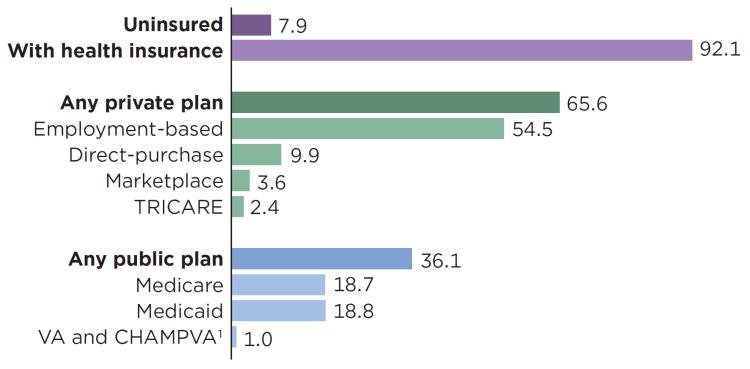
Highlights: Health Insurance

- The uninsured rate decreased by 0.4 percentage points from 2021.
- In 2022, the uninsured rate was 7.9 percent.



Percentage of People by Type of Health Insurance Coverage: 2022



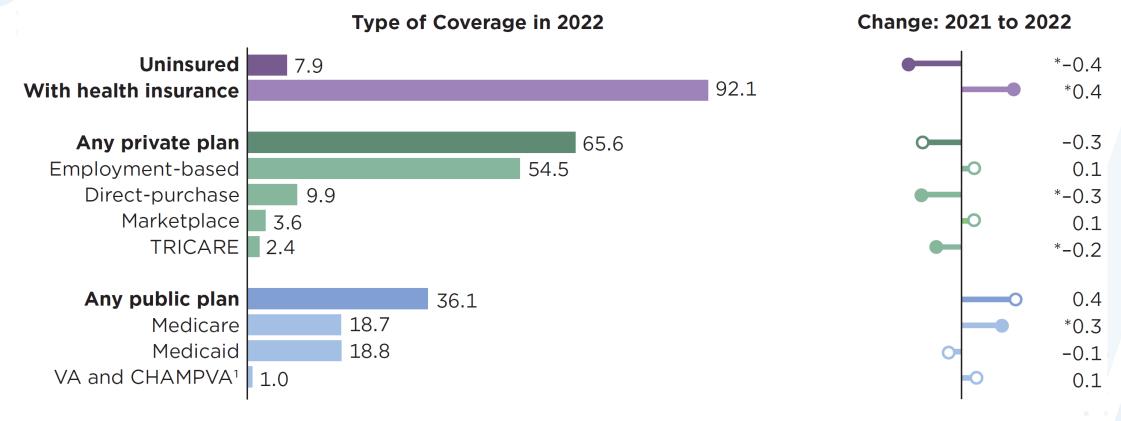




¹Includes CHAMPVA (Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Department of Veterans Affairs), as well as care provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs and the military.

Percentage of People by Type of Health Insurance Coverage: 2022

No statistical change between years





^{*}Denotes a statistically significant difference at the 90 percent confidence level between 2021 and 2022.

¹Includes 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.

Examining Change in Health Insurance Coverage

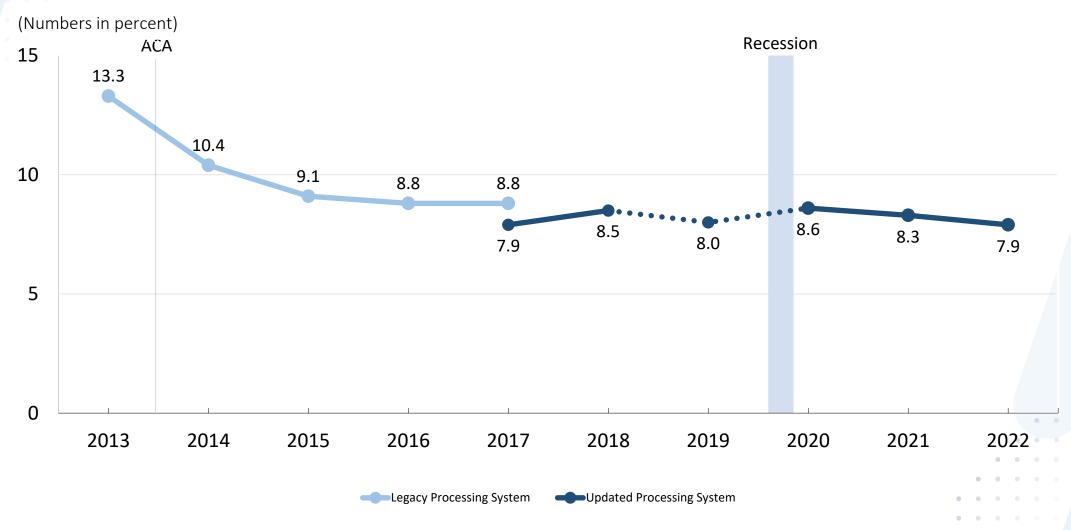
- Economic conditions
- Demographic composition of the population
- Policy environment

Examples:

- Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA)
- Economic recovery from 2020 recession
- American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA)
- Medicaid expansions (Missouri and Oklahoma)



Uninsured Rate Over Time: 2013 to 2022

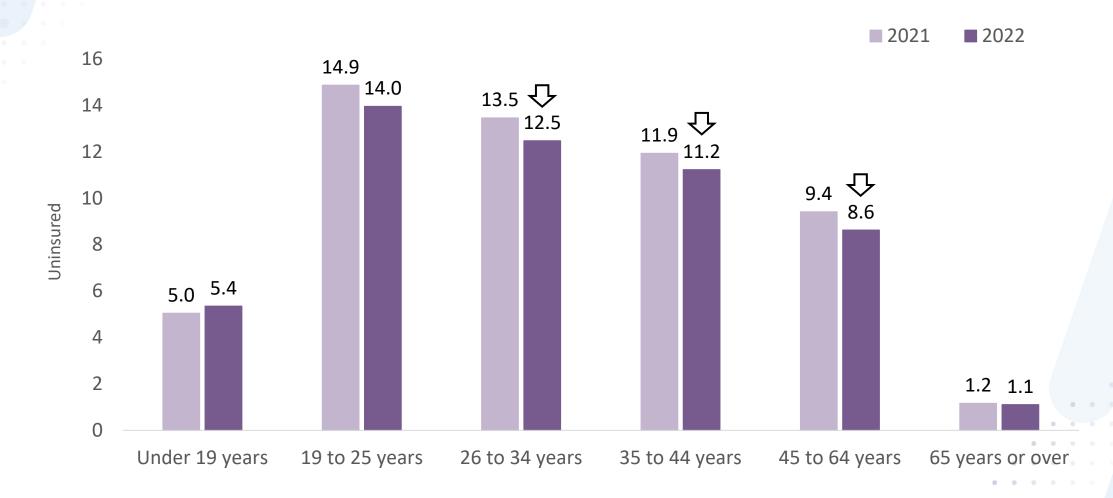




Notes: ACA marks when provisions of the Affordable Care Act went into effect. People are considered uninsured if they did not hold insurance for the entire calendar year. Population as of March of the following year.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2018 Annual Social and Economic Supplement Bridge File and 2014 to 2023 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

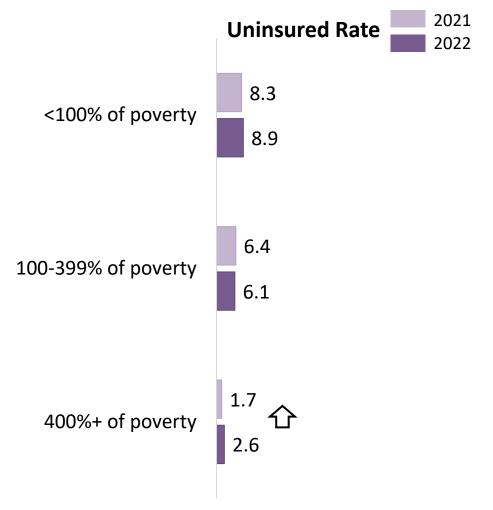
Percentage of People Uninsured by Age Group: 2021 and 2022





Denotes direction of statistically significant differences at the 90 percent confidence level between 2021 and 2022.

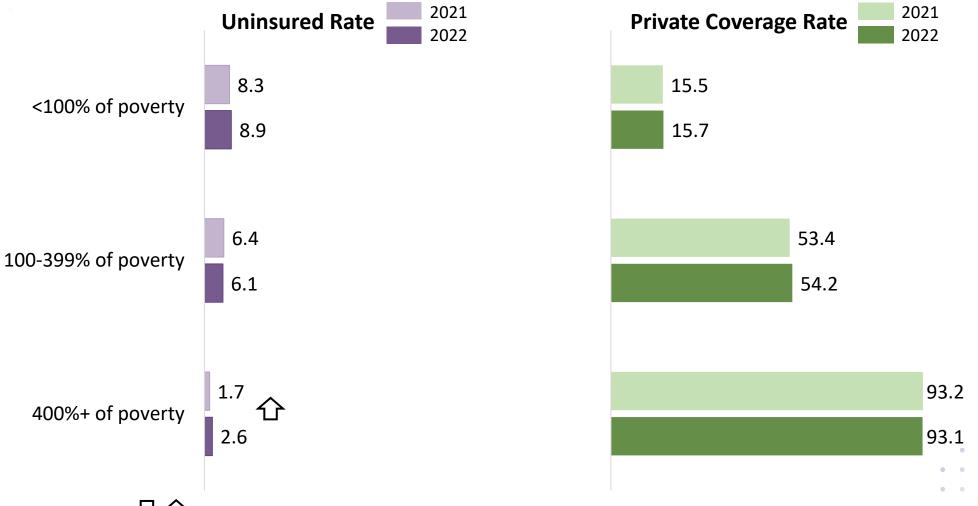
Coverage and Uninsured Rates for Children Under Age 19 by Income-to-Poverty Ratio: 2021 and 2022





Denotes direction of statistically significant differences at the 90 percent confidence level between 2021 and 2022.

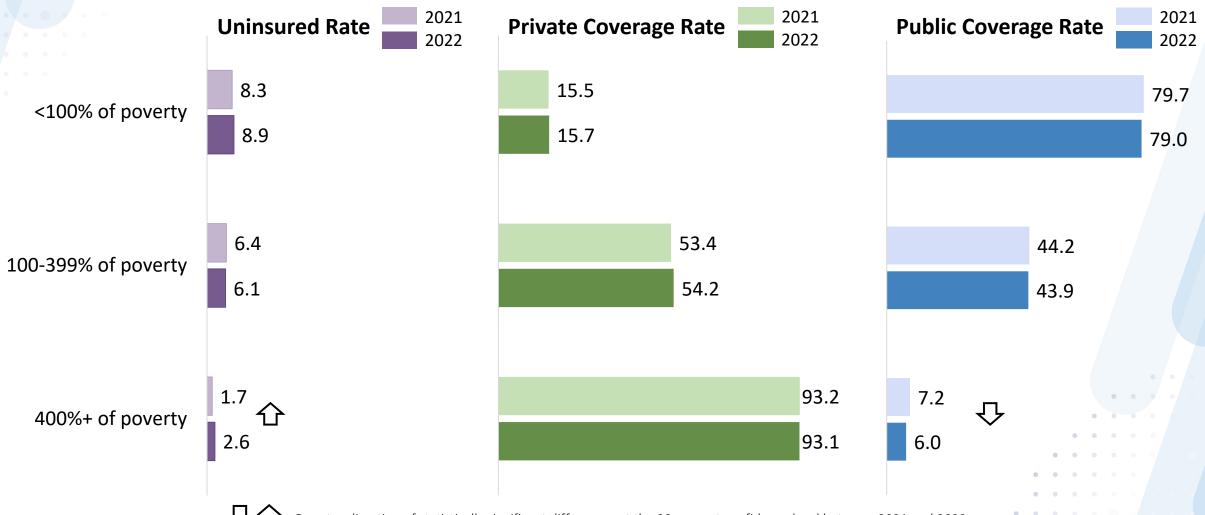
Coverage and Uninsured Rates for Children Under Age 19 by Income-to-Poverty Ratio: 2021 and 2022





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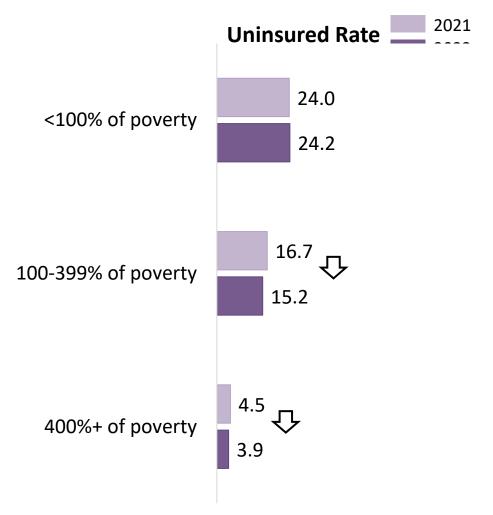
Coverage and Uninsured Rates for Children Under Age 19 by Income-to-Poverty Ratio: 2021 and 2022





Denotes direction of statistically significant differences at the 90 percent confidence level between 2021 and 2022.

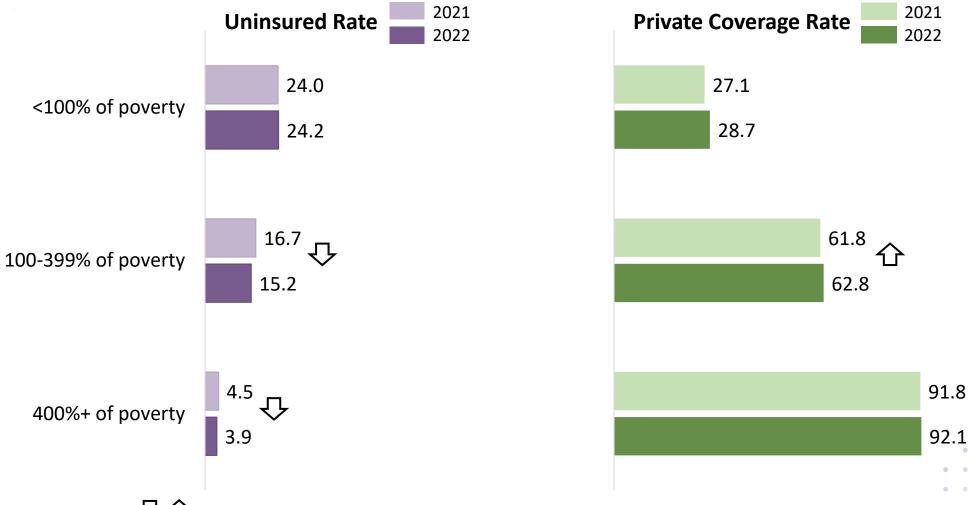
Coverage and Uninsured Rates for Adults 19 to 64 Years Old by Income-to-Poverty Ratio: 2021 and 2022





Denotes direction of statistically significant differences at the 90 percent confidence level between 2021 and 2022.

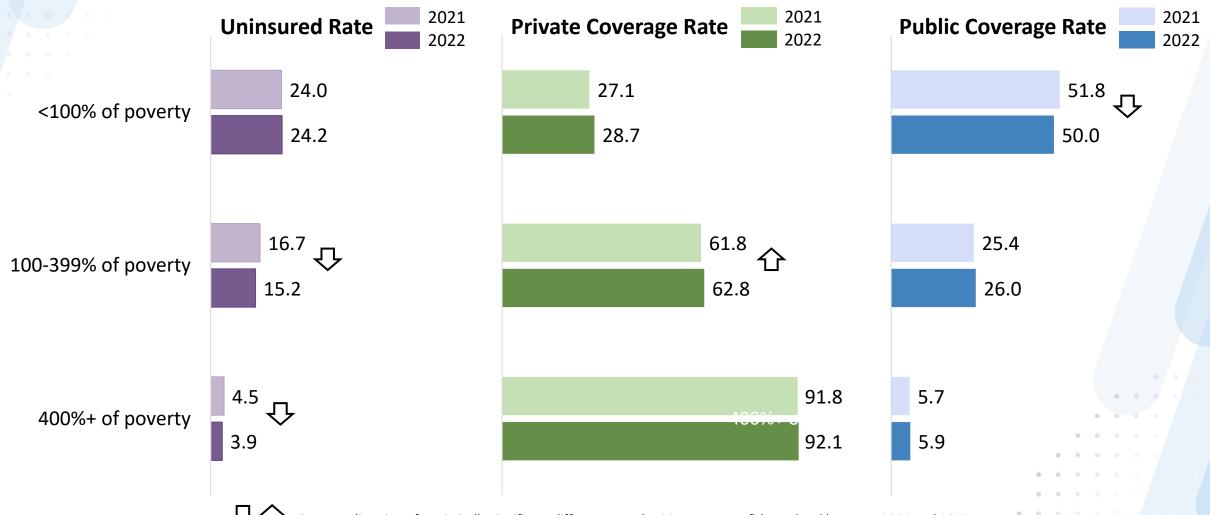
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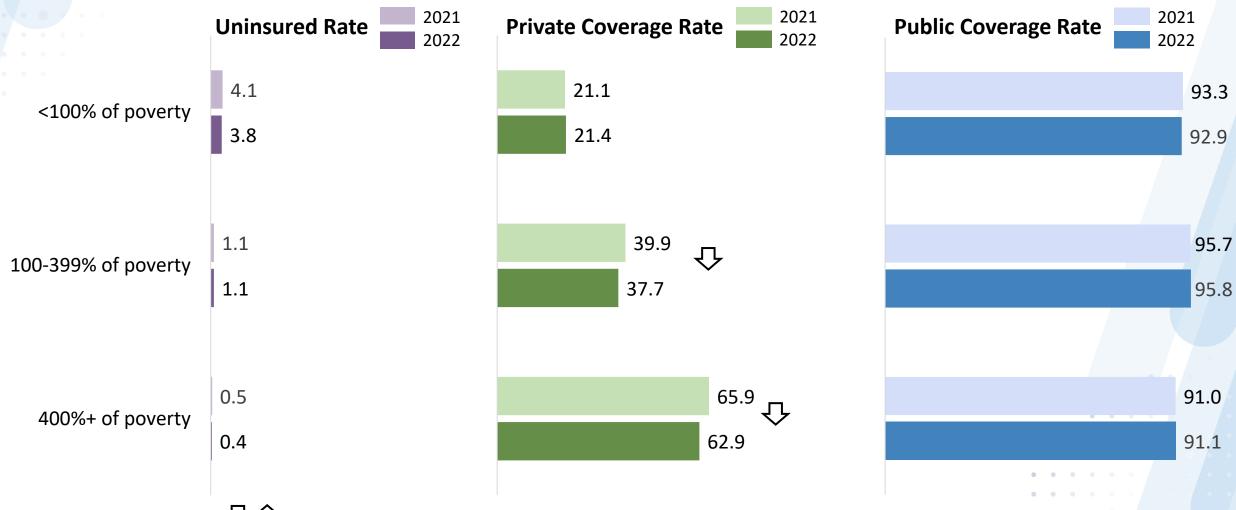
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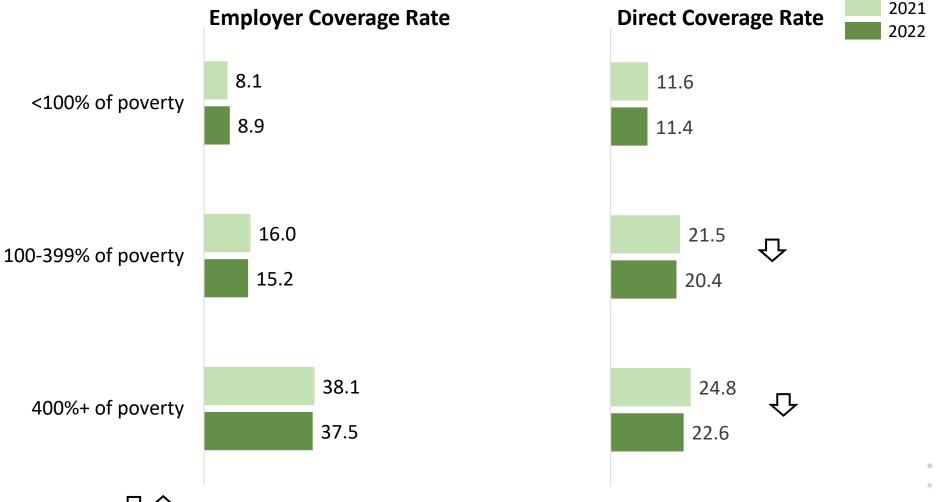
Coverage and Uninsured Rates for Adults 65 Years and Older by Income-to-Poverty Ratio: 2021 and 2022





Denotes direction of statistically significant differences at the 90 percent confidence level between 2021 and 2022.

Selected Coverage Rates By Type for Adults 65 Years and Older by Income-to-Poverty Ratio: 2021 and 2022

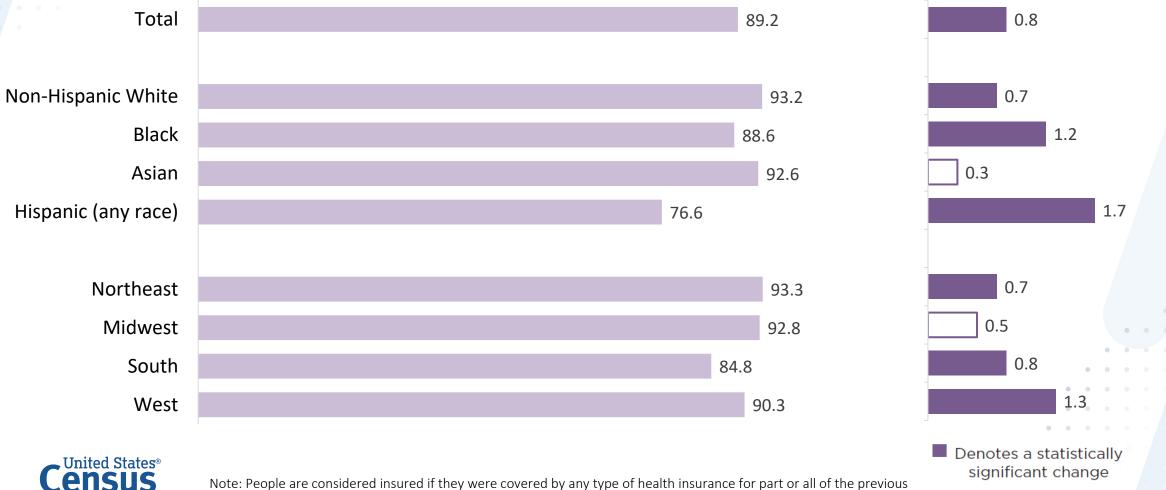




Denotes direction of statistically significant differences at the 90 percent confidence level between 2021 and 2022.

Improvements in Coverage for Select Groups Among Adults 19 to 64 Years Old: 2022

Insured Rate by Select Characteristics: 2022 Change in Insured Rate: 2021 to 2022



Note: People are considered insured if they were covered by any type of health insurance for part or all of the previous calendar year. Population as of March of the following year.

For more information:



- Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2022
- Detailed and Historical Tables
- America Counts Story
 - Health Insurance Coverage of U.S. Workers
 Increased in 2022
- Working Paper
 - Estimates of Health Insurance Coverage, 2013 to
 2022







CLOSING REMARKS Income, Poverty & Health Insurance

DAVID WADDINGTON
Chief, Social, Economic and
Housing Statistics Division

INCOME, POVERTY AND HEALTH INSURANCE 2022

Highlights

- Real median household income was \$74,580 in 2022, a 2.3 percent decline from the 2021 estimate of \$76,330.
- The official poverty rate in 2022 was 11.5 percent, with 37.9 million people in poverty.
- The SPM rate in 2022 was 12.4 percent. This was an increase of 4.6 percentage points from 2021.
- The uninsured rate dropped by 0.4 percentage points to 7.9 percent in 2022.



AMERICA COUNTS: STORIES BEHIND THE NUMBERS

- 2022 Income Inequality Decreased for First Time Since 2007
- Median Household Income After Taxes Fell 8.8% in 2022
- Black Individuals Had Record Low Official Poverty Rate in 2022
- Supplemental Poverty Measure in 2022 Higher Than Pre-Pandemic Level
- Health Insurance Coverage of U.S. Workers Increased in 2022



QUESTIONS?

Call 1-888-469-0850

(passcode: 2273503)

Press *1 to ask a question



INCOME, POVERTY AND HEALTH INSURANCE: 2022

Release Resources

- o Press Kit.
- News Release.
- o 3 Reports:
 - Income in the United States: 2022.
 - Poverty in the United States: 2022.
 - Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2022.
- O Blog, "Using Administrative Data to Evaluate Nonresponse Bias in the 2023 Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement."
- Pre-Release Day Blogs:
 - "What's the Difference Between the Supplemental and Official Poverty Measures?"
 - "How Inflation Affects the Census Bureau's Income and Earnings Estimates."
- o IPHI Graphics.
- o Fact Sheet.
- 5 <u>America Counts</u> stories.
- Slide deck.
- o <u>Video</u> of today's webinar.



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UPCOMING RELEASES

- 2020 Census Detailed Demographic and Housing Characteristics File A (Detailed DHC-A)
 - ➤ Pre-Release Webinar: September 13 @ 1 pm
 - ➤ Embargo Begins: September 19 @ 10 am
 - ➤ Public Release: September 21 @ 12:01 am
- 2022 American Community Survey (ACS)
 1-year estimates
 - ➤ Public Release: September 14 @ 12:01 am
 - > Embargo Begins: Today @ 10 am



QUESTIONS?

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For Further Information

Media:

Public Information Office

pio@census.gov 301-763-3030/877-861-2010 (U.S. and Canada only)

General Public:

Customer Service Center

1-800-923-8282 or 301-763-INFO (4636)

Press Kit:

Go to **U.S. Census Bureau** at

Census.gov ▶ News ▶ Press Kits







THANK YOU



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