New American Community Survey (ACS) data released by the U.S. Census Bureau on September 17, 2020 show child poverty at 16.8 percent in 2019, down from 18 percent in 2018. Sub-national patterns in child poverty remain intact: for example, higher in rural and urban places than in the suburbs (see Figure). Child poverty declined in 17 states over the year, although rates and the size of changes varied across states (see Table). As is typical, the ACS child poverty rate is higher than the official rate via the Current Population Survey (CPS) at 14.4 percent in 2019, which was released on September 15, and the documented one-year decline was smaller. Difference in rates, usually driven by distinct measures of income and varied survey methods, are potentially compounded by differing data collection periods for 2019. Official poverty measures rely on data gathered in February through April 2020, a period when collection efforts were hampered by the pandemic. The ACS concluded data collection in December 2019 and therefore was not similarly impacted. Importantly, 2019 child poverty declines are likely now outdated due to the COVID-19-related recession, the effects of which may last years. For instance, child poverty had still not yet returned to pre-Great Recession rates from 2007 in all states by 2019 (see Table), illustrating that recovery in child poverty can be a long process.

About the Authors
Jess Carson is a research assistant professor with the Vulnerable Families Research Program at the Carsey School of Public Policy.
Sarah Boege is a policy analyst with both the Vulnerable Families Research Program and the Center for Impact Finance at the Carsey School of Public Policy.

See related publications at carsey.unh.edu

- Child Poverty Declines Slightly in 2018 to 18 Percent (September 2019)
- Declines in Child Poverty Continue in 2017 (September 2018)
- 2016 Child Poverty Rate Sees Largest Decline Since Before Great Recession (September 2017)