

Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage: 2013

September 2014

Webinar Access Information

Toll free number: 1-888-566-5905

Passcode: 4027861

URL:

<https://censusevent.webex.com/censusevent/onstage/g.php?d=749494167&t=a>

Presenters

Host	Michael C. Cook Chief, Public Affairs and Media Events Branch Public Information Office
Presenter	Victoria Velkoff, Ph.D. Chief, Social, Economic, and Housing Statistics Division

Resources for Today's Webinar

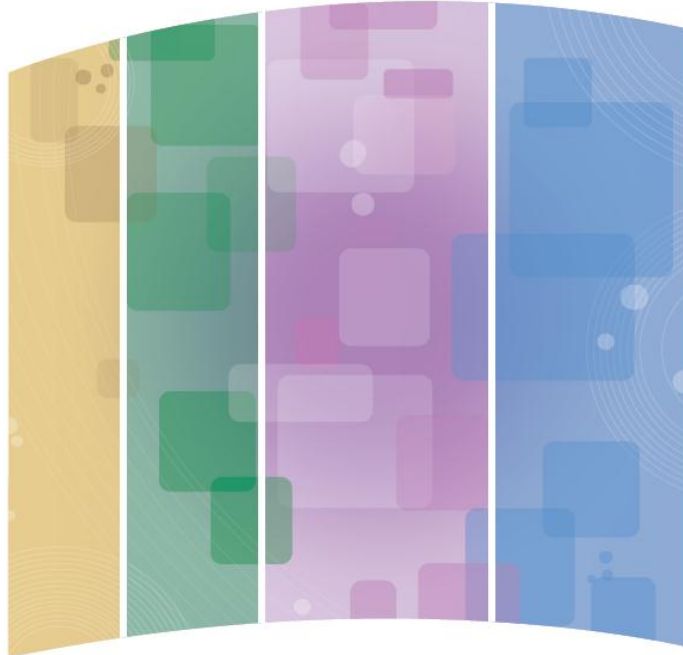
Go to www.census.gov and click on the slider at the top to obtain –

- Today's Webinar Presentation
- News Release and Supporting Tables
- Links to the Reports and Other Reference Pages
- Links to Fact Sheets

Income and Poverty in the United States: 2013

Current Population Reports

By Carmen DeNavas-Walt and Bernadette D. Proctor
Issued September 2014
#6248



U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU
census.gov

United States™
Census
Bureau

Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2013

Current Population Reports

By Jessica C. Smith and Carla Medalia
Issued September 2014
#6250



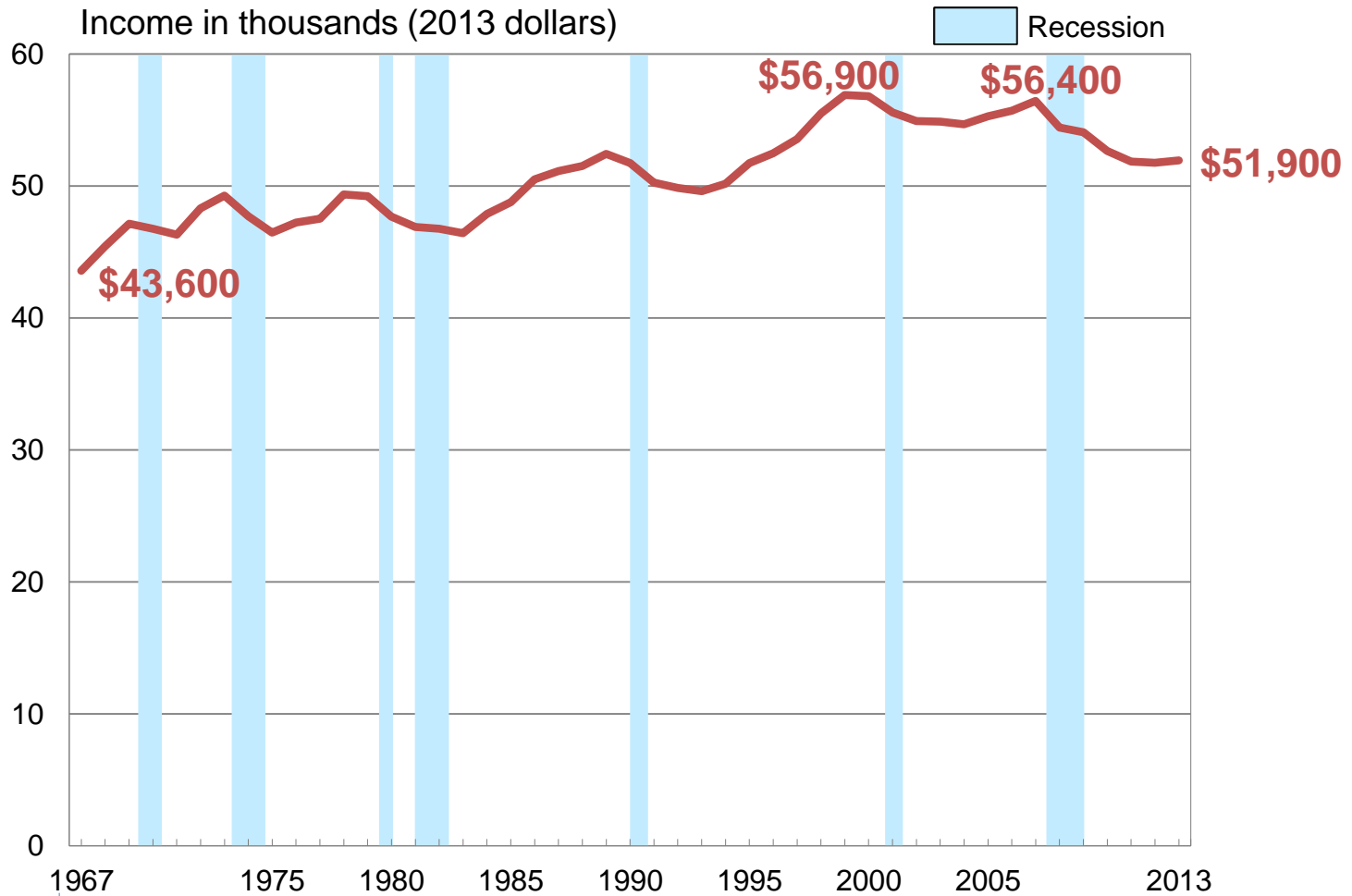
U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU
census.gov

United States™
Census
Bureau

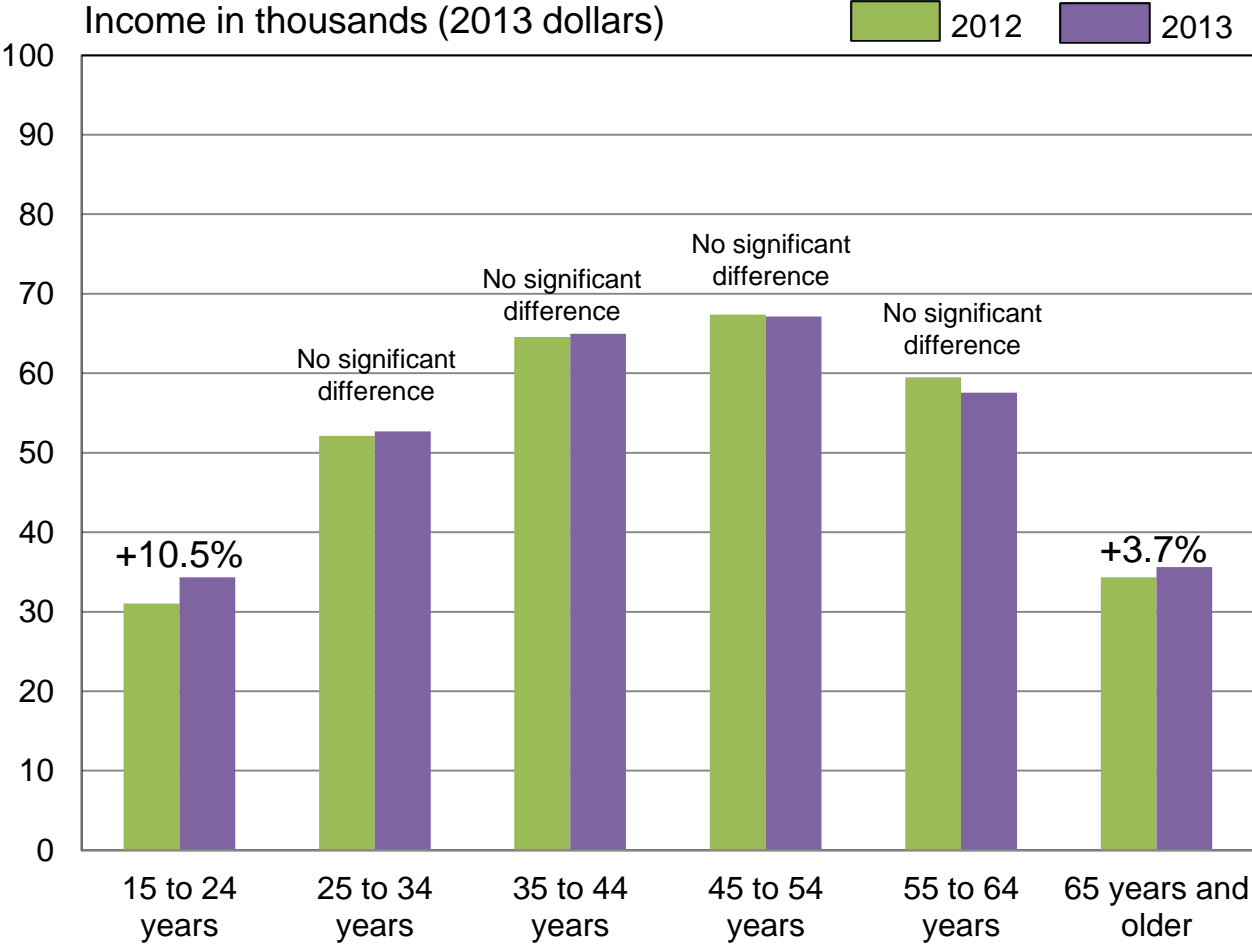
Highlights

- Median household money income for the nation was \$51,900 in 2013, not statistically different from 2012, in real terms.
- The 2013 official poverty rate for the nation was 14.5 percent, down from 15.0 percent in 2012. There were 45.3 million people in poverty, not statistically different from last year.
- In 2013, the percentage of people without health insurance coverage for the entire calendar year was 13.4 percent, or 42.0 million people.

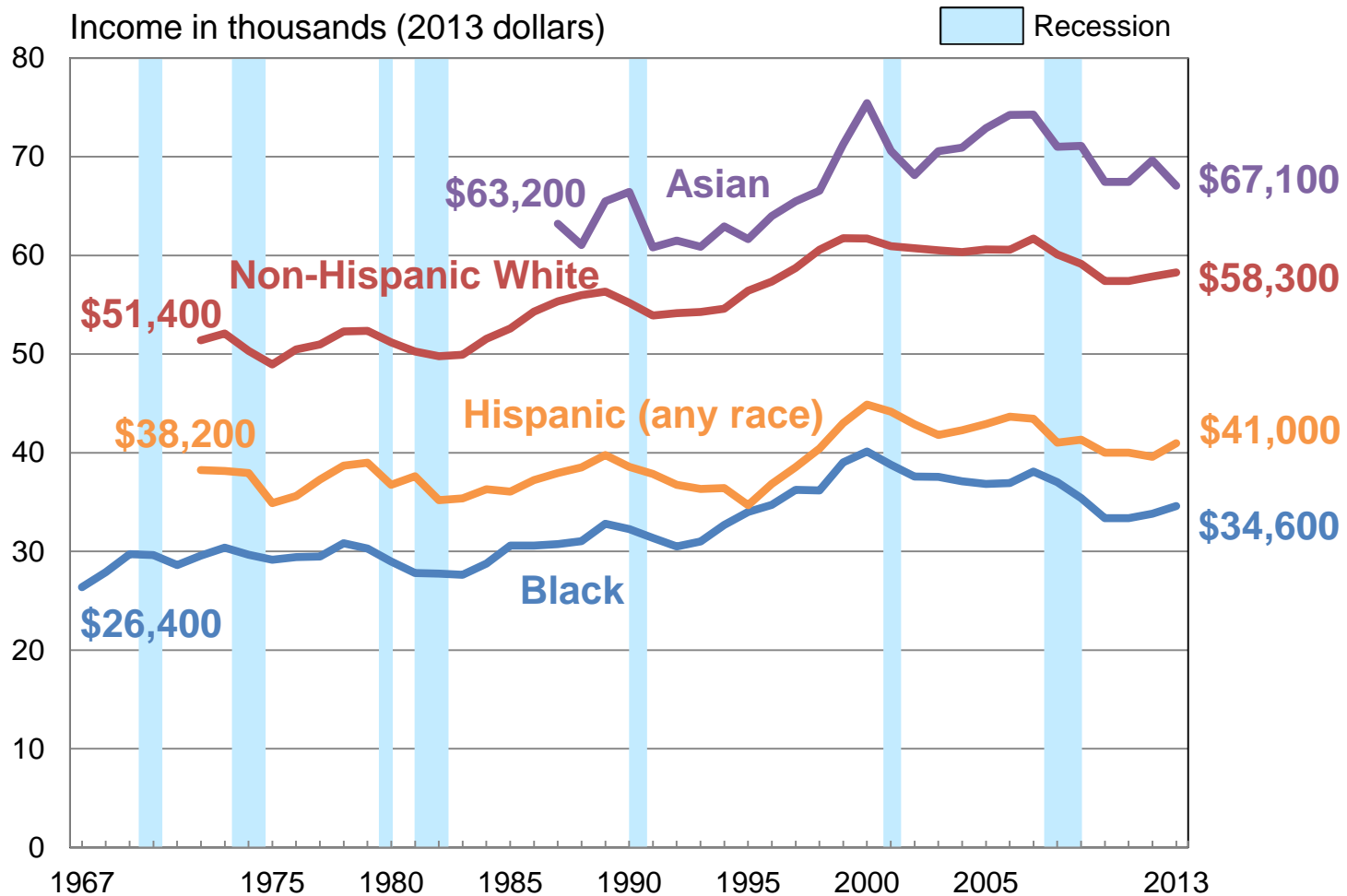
Real Median Household Income: 1967 to 2013



Real Median Household Income by Age of Householder: 2012 and 2013



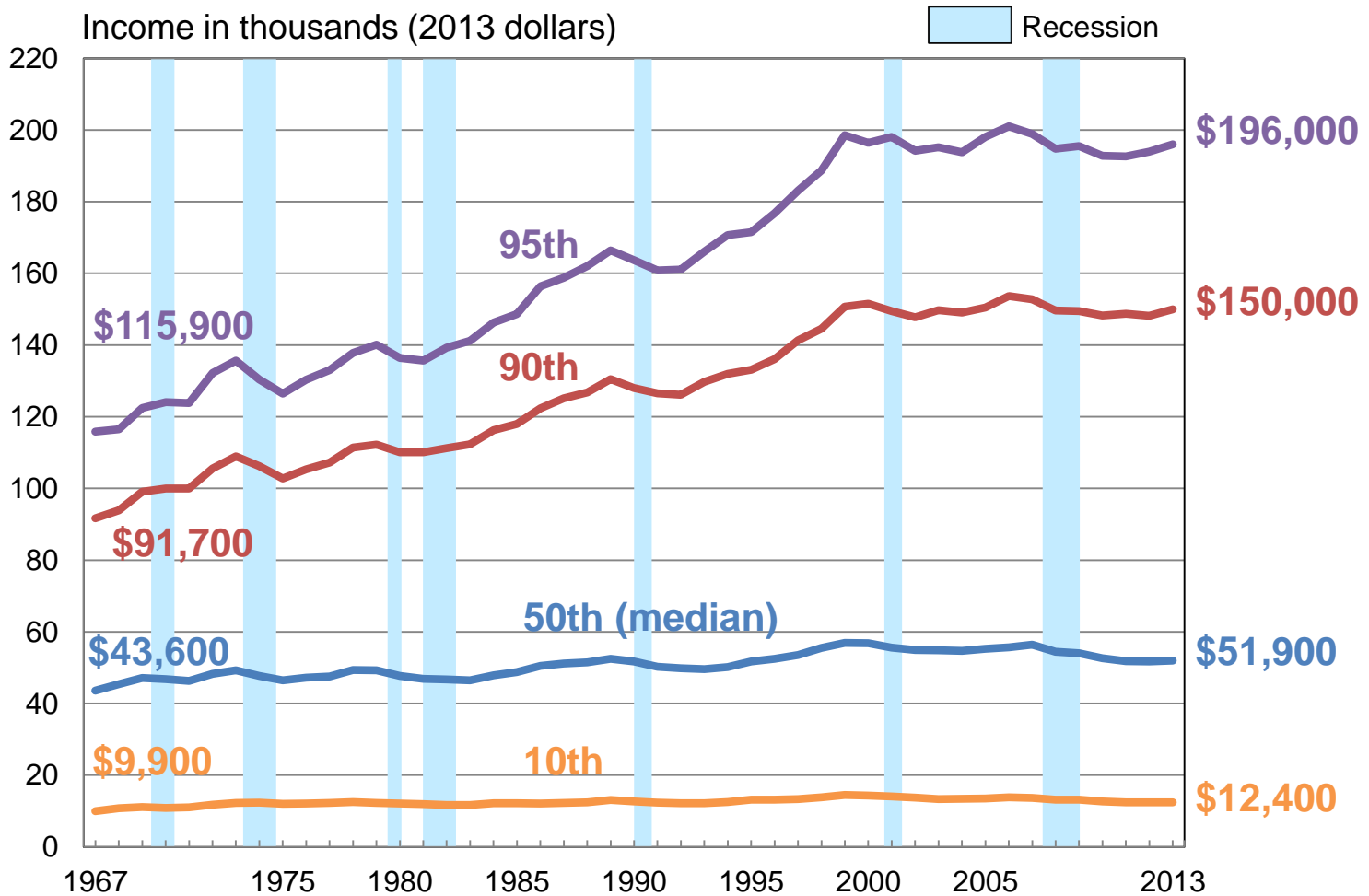
Real Median Household Income by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2013



Note: Income rounded to nearest \$100.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2014 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

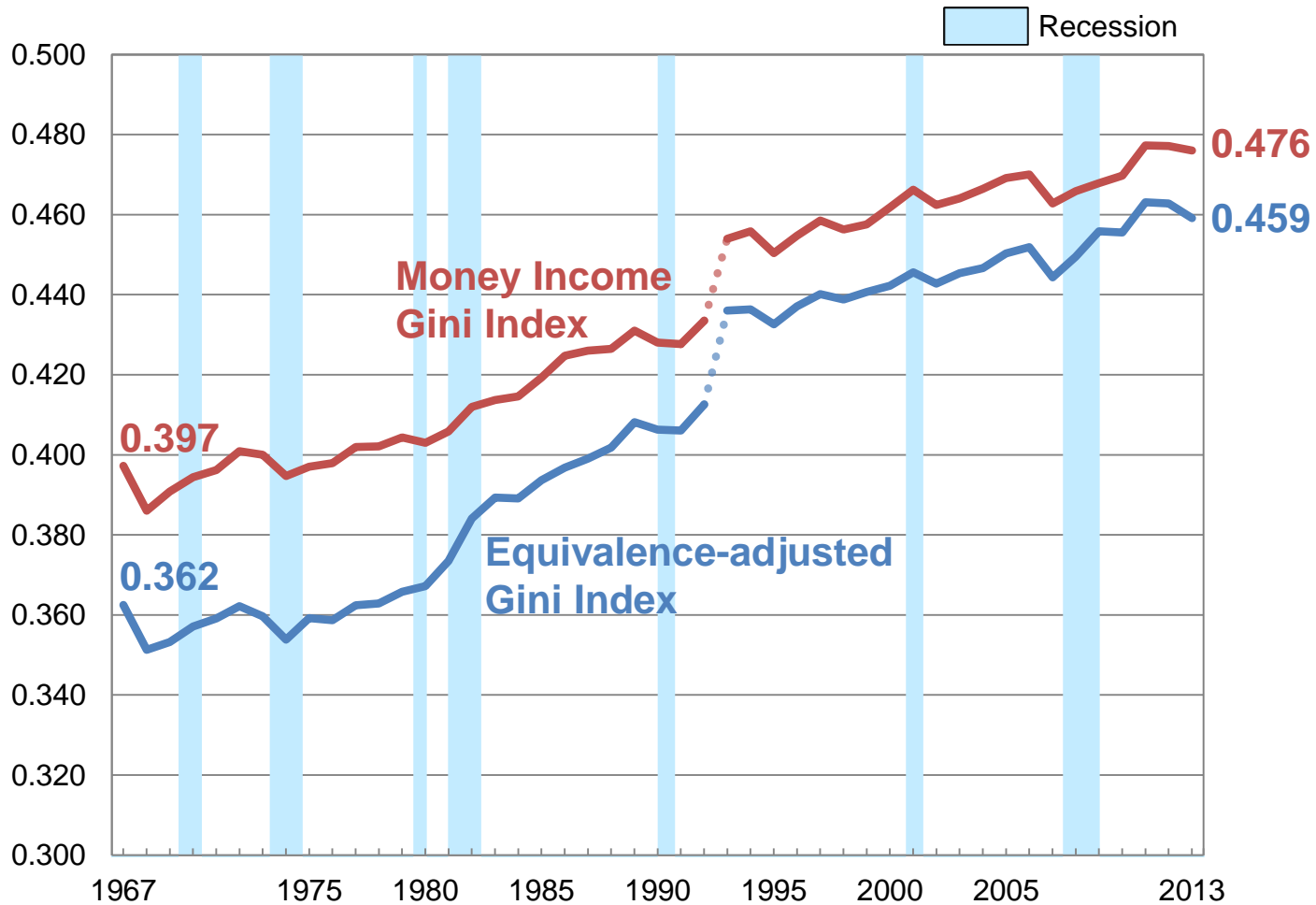
Real Household Income at Selected Percentiles: 1967 to 2013



Note: Income rounded to nearest \$100.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2014 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Gini Index of Equivalence-Adjusted Income Compared to Money Income: 1967 to 2013

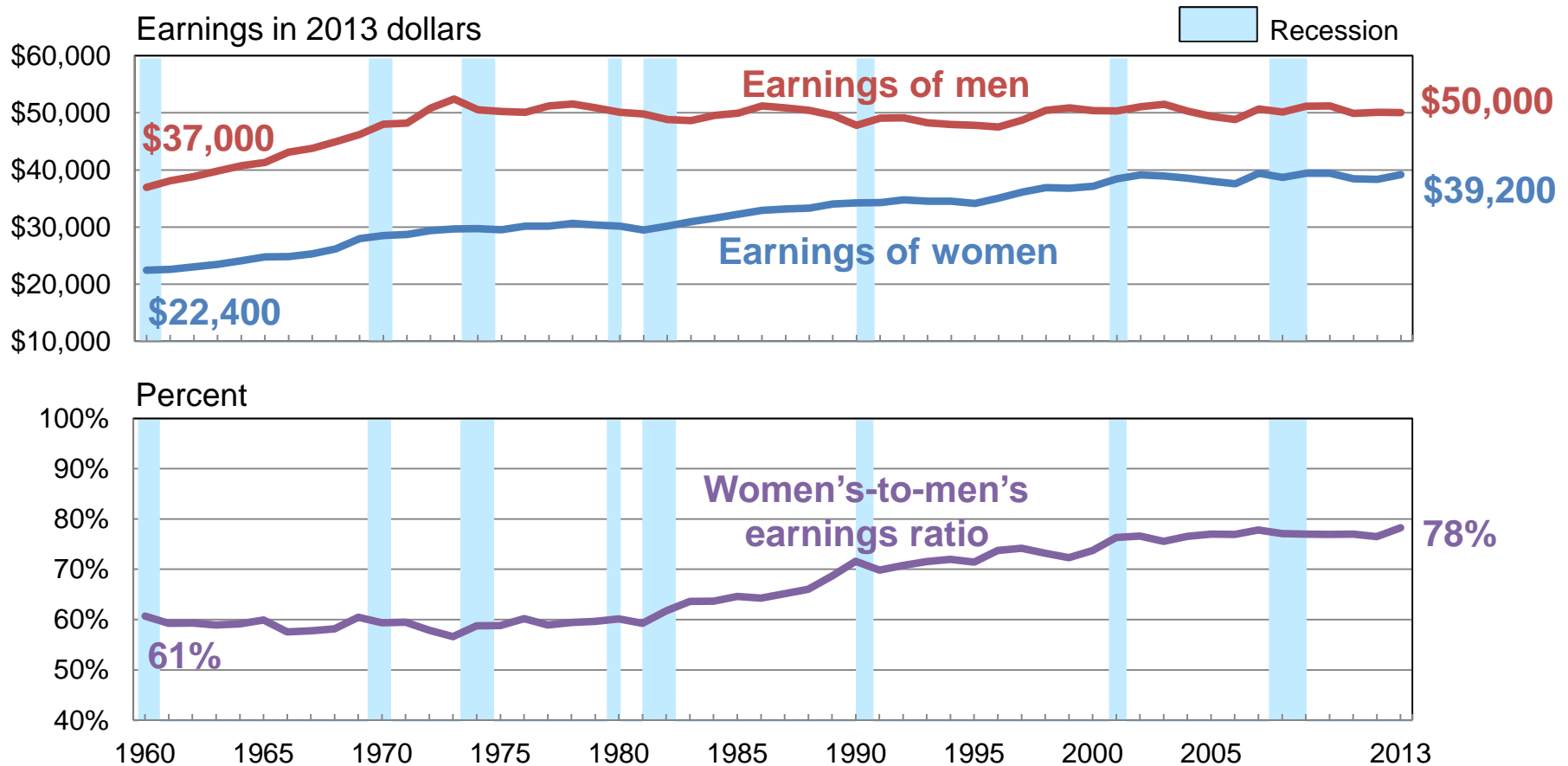


Note: Change in data collection methodology in 1993.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2014 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Real Median Earnings and Women's-to-Men's Earnings Ratio: 1960 to 2013

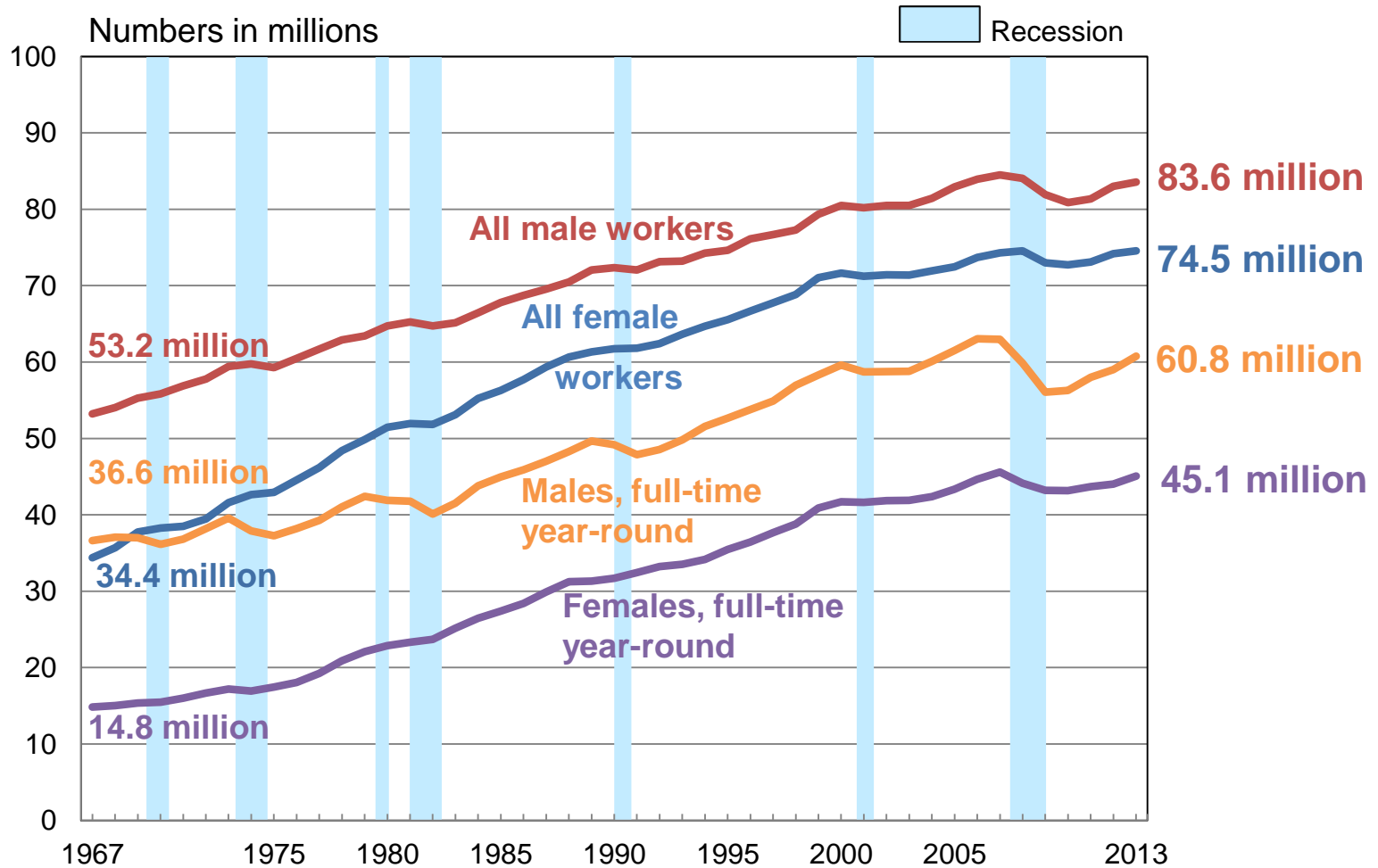
(Full-time, year-round workers)



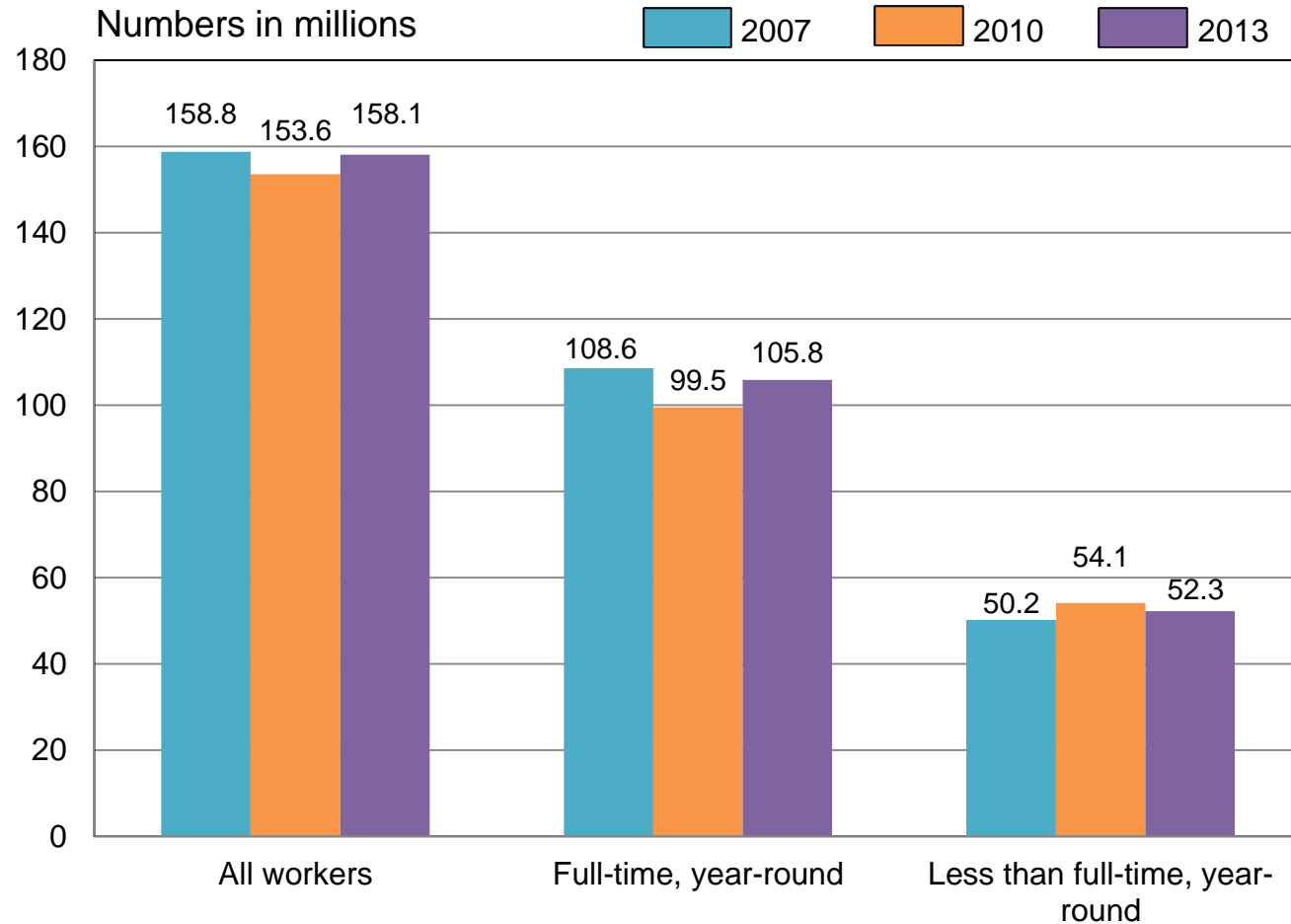
Note: Earnings rounded to nearest \$100.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1961 to 2014 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Total and Full-Time, Year-Round Workers With Earnings by Sex: 1967 to 2013



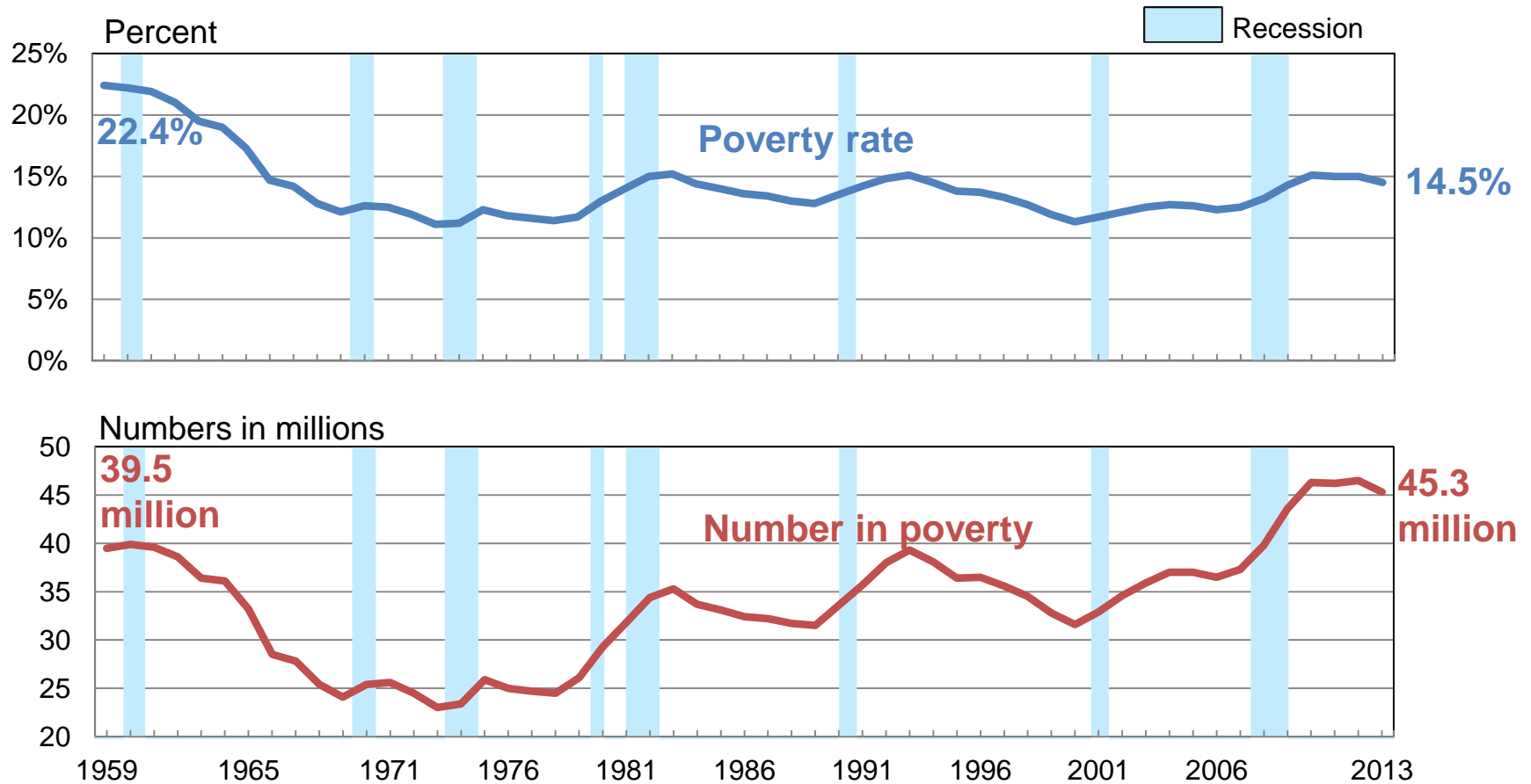
Number of Workers with Earnings: 2007, 2010, and 2013



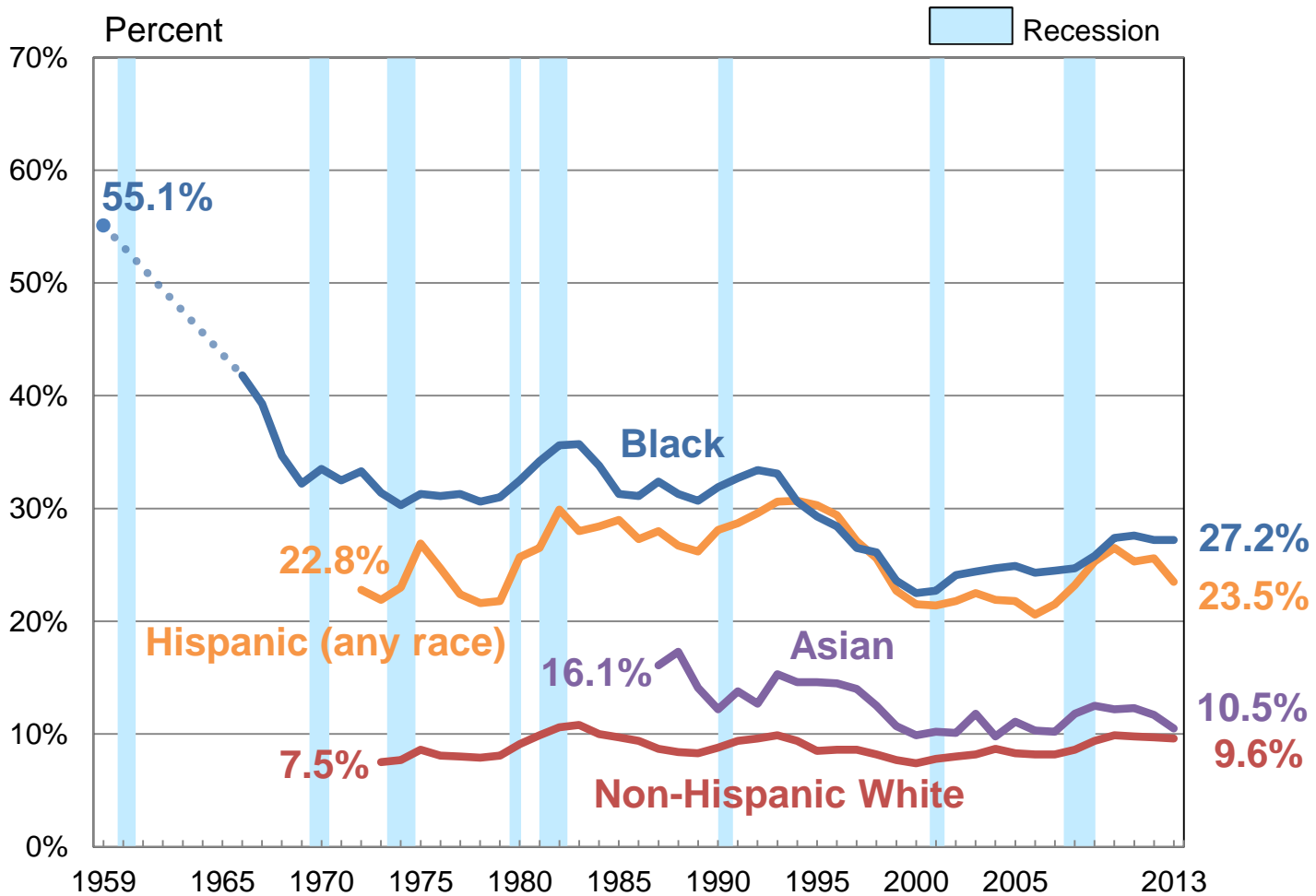
Note: The difference between the number of all workers with earnings in 2007 and 2013 is not statistically significant.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2008, 2011 and 2014 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

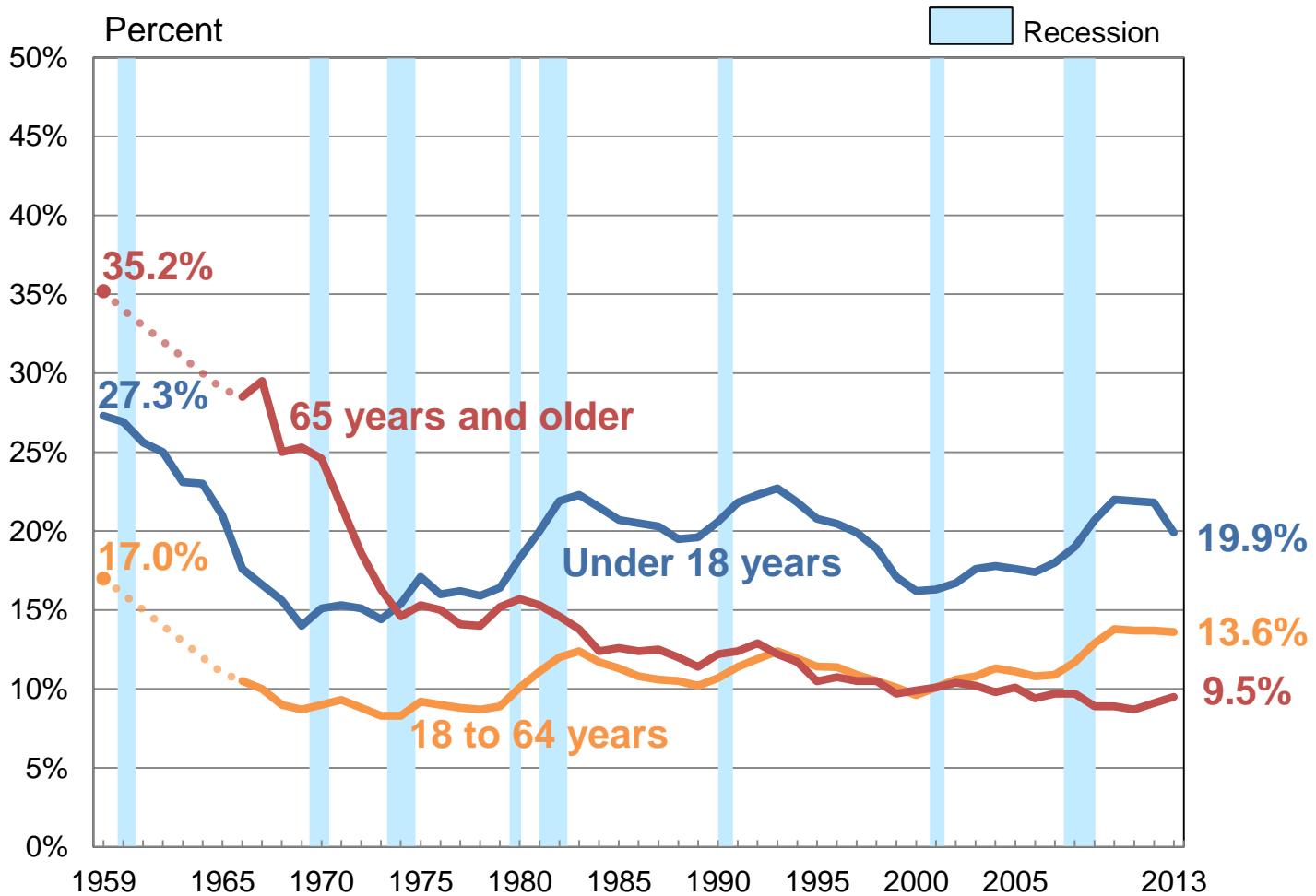
Poverty Rate and Number in Poverty: 1959 to 2013



Poverty Rates by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2013



Poverty Rates by Age: 1959 to 2013



Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM)

Observations from the Interagency Technical Working Group - March 2, 2010

- Will not replace the official poverty measure
- Will not be used for resource allocation or program eligibility
- Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics responsible for improving and updating the measure
- Continued research and improvement
- Based on National Academy of Sciences panel 1995 recommendations

The Research SUPPLEMENTAL POVERTY MEASURE: 2012

Current Population Reports

By Kathleen Short
Issued November 2013
P60-247

INTRODUCTION

This is the third report describing research on the Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) released by the U.S. Census Bureau, with support from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).¹ The SPM 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 current official poverty measure. The current official poverty measure was developed in the early 1960s, and only a few minor changes have been implemented since it was first adopted in 1969 (Orshansky, 1963, 1965a, 1965b; Fisher, 1992). The official measure consists of a set of thresholds for families of different sizes and compositions that are compared with before-tax cash income to determine a family's poverty status. At the time they were developed, the official poverty thresholds represented the cost of

a minimum diet multiplied by three (to allow for expenditures on other goods and services).

Concerns about the adequacy of the official measure have increased during the past decades (Ruggles, 1990), culminating in a Congressional appropriation in 1990 for an independent scientific study of the concepts, measurement methods, and information needed for a poverty measure. In response, the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) established the Panel on Poverty and Family Assistance, which released its report *Measuring Poverty: A New Approach* in the spring of 1995 (Citro and Michael, 1995). In March of 2010, the Interagency Technical Working Group on Developing a Supplemental Poverty Measure (ITWG) listed suggestions for research on the SPM. The ITWG was charged with developing a set of initial starting points to permit the Census Bureau, in cooperation with the BLS, to produce a report on the SPM that would be released along with the official measure each year. Their suggestions included:

- The SPM thresholds should represent a dollar amount spent on a basic set of goods that

includes food, clothing, shelter, and utilities (FCSU) and a small additional amount to allow for other needs (e.g., household supplies, personal care, non-work-related transportation). This threshold should be calculated with five years of expenditure data for families with exactly two children using Consumer Expenditure Survey data, and it should be adjusted (using a specified equivalence scale) to reflect the needs of different family types and geographic differences in housing costs. Adjustments to thresholds should be made over time to reflect real change in expenditures on this basic bundle of goods at the 33rd percentile of the expenditure distribution.

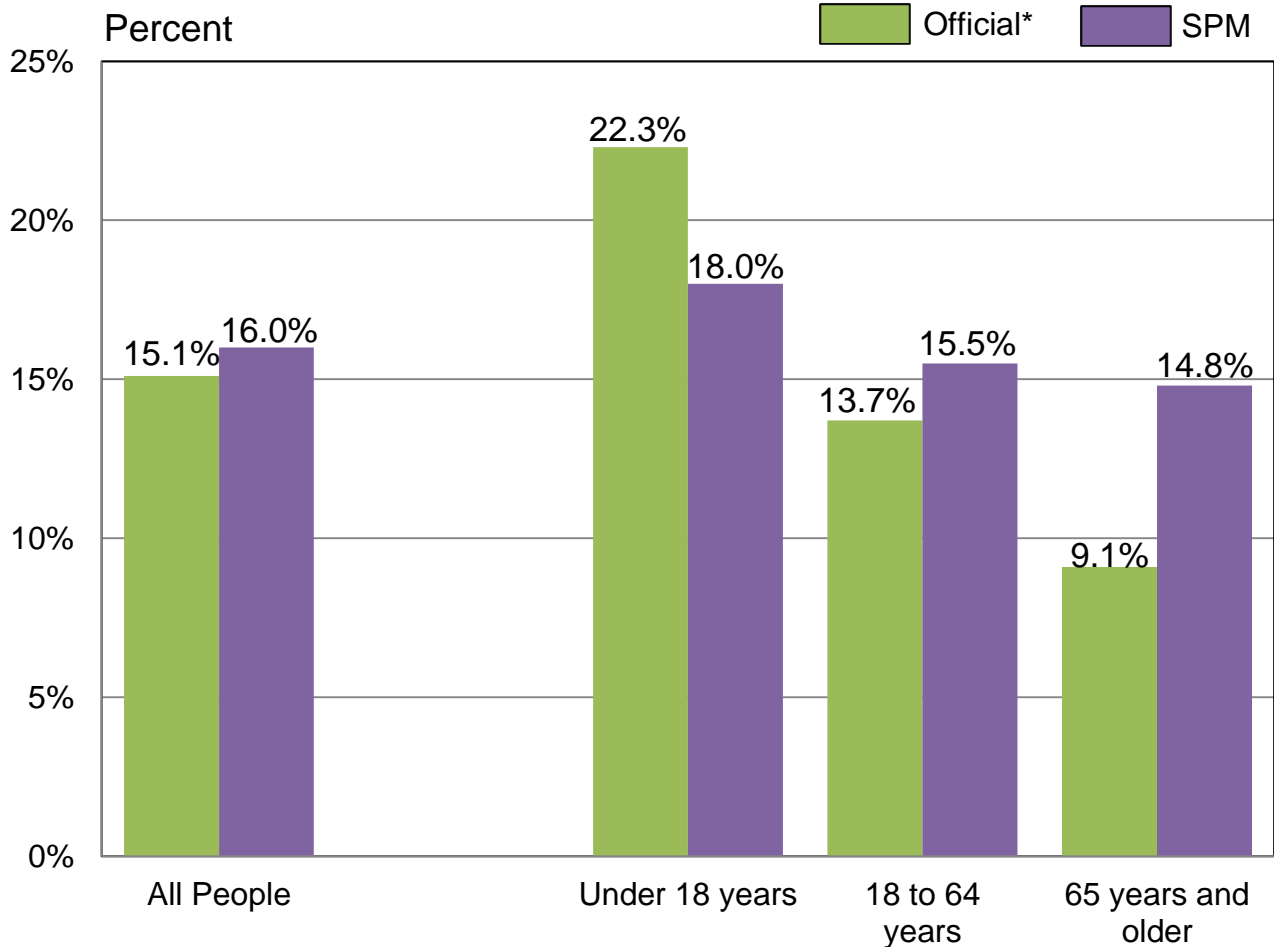
- SPM family resources should be defined as the value of cash income from all sources, plus the value of noncash benefits that are available to buy the basic bundle of goods (FCSU) minus necessary expenses for critical goods and services not included in the thresholds. Noncash benefits include nutrition assistance, subsidized housing, and home

¹ Short (2011), <www.census.gov/hhes/povmeas/methodology/supplemental/research/Short_ResearchSPM2010.pdf> and Short (2012), <www.census.gov/hhes/povmeas/methodology/supplemental/research/Short_ResearchSPM2011.pdf>, accessed August 2013.

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU
census.gov

United States
Census
Bureau

Comparison of SPM and Official Poverty Estimates: 2012

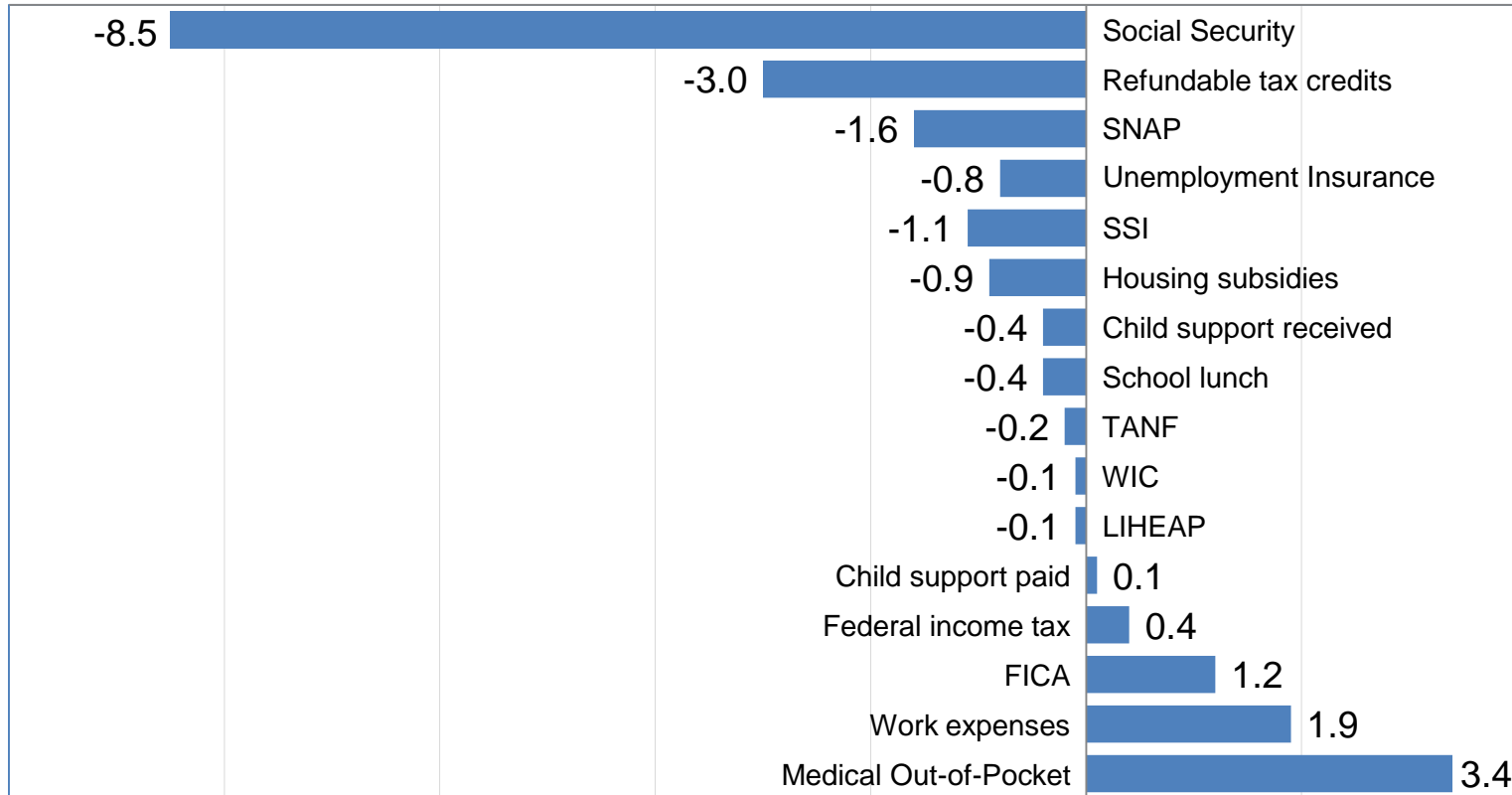


*Includes unrelated individuals under age 15.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2013 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.
www.census.gov/library/publications/2013/demo/p60-247.html

Difference in SPM Rate After Including Each Element: 2012

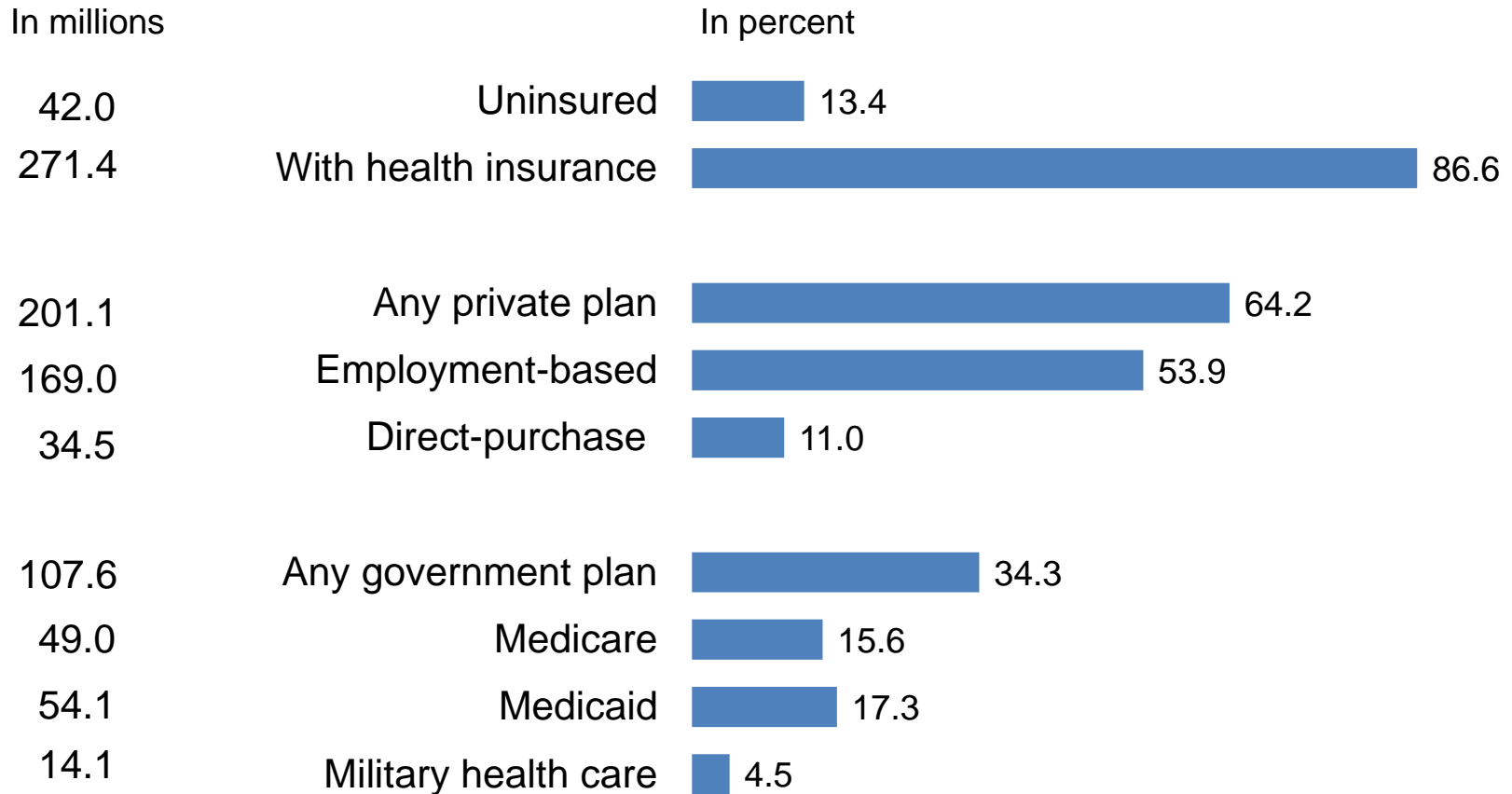
Percentage point change



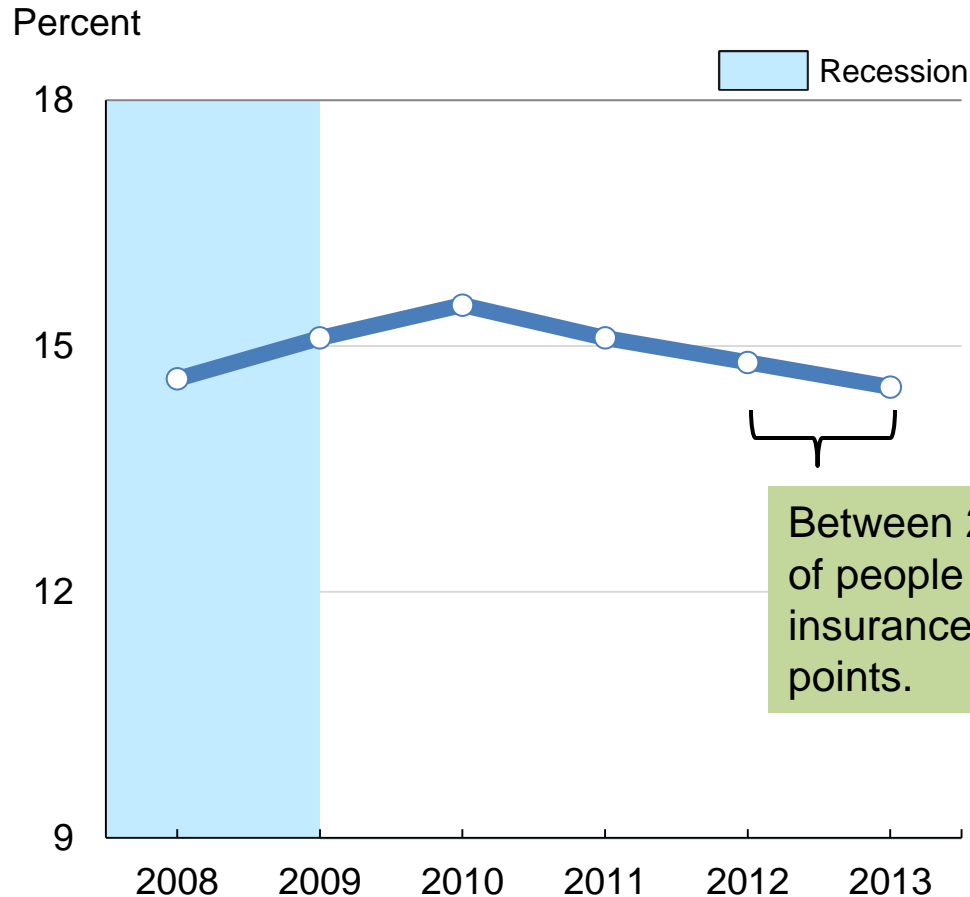
CPS ASEC Health Insurance Redesign

- This year, the U.S. Census Bureau implemented a new set of questions in the CPS ASEC about health insurance coverage.
- For more than a decade, the Census Bureau researched better ways to measure health insurance coverage, including conducting two national field tests as well as cognitive testing.
- CPS ASEC improvements for 2014 will better measure health insurance coverage for calendar year 2013, thus providing a strong baseline to measure future changes in health insurance coverage due to the Affordable Care Act.
- The improved questions measure coverage at the time of the interview to obtain more accurate information on health insurance coverage during the previous calendar year. Estimates of current coverage, collected in the CPS, are being released today by the National Center for Health Statistics in collaboration with the Census Bureau.

Number and Percentage of People by Health Insurance Status: 2013



Uninsured Rate Using the American Community Survey: 2008 to 2013

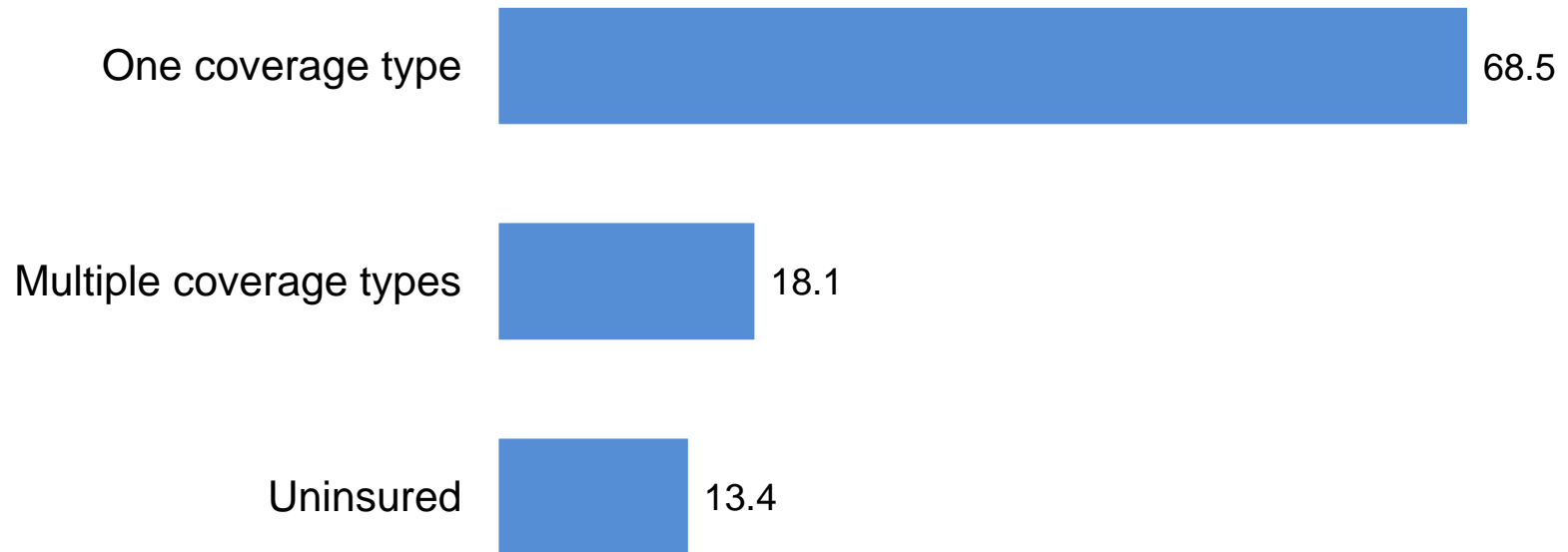


We are using ACS estimates to show changes in the uninsured rate as we recommend not comparing estimates from the redesigned CPS ASEC to the previous version of the health insurance questions. ACS began collecting data on health insurance coverage in 2008.

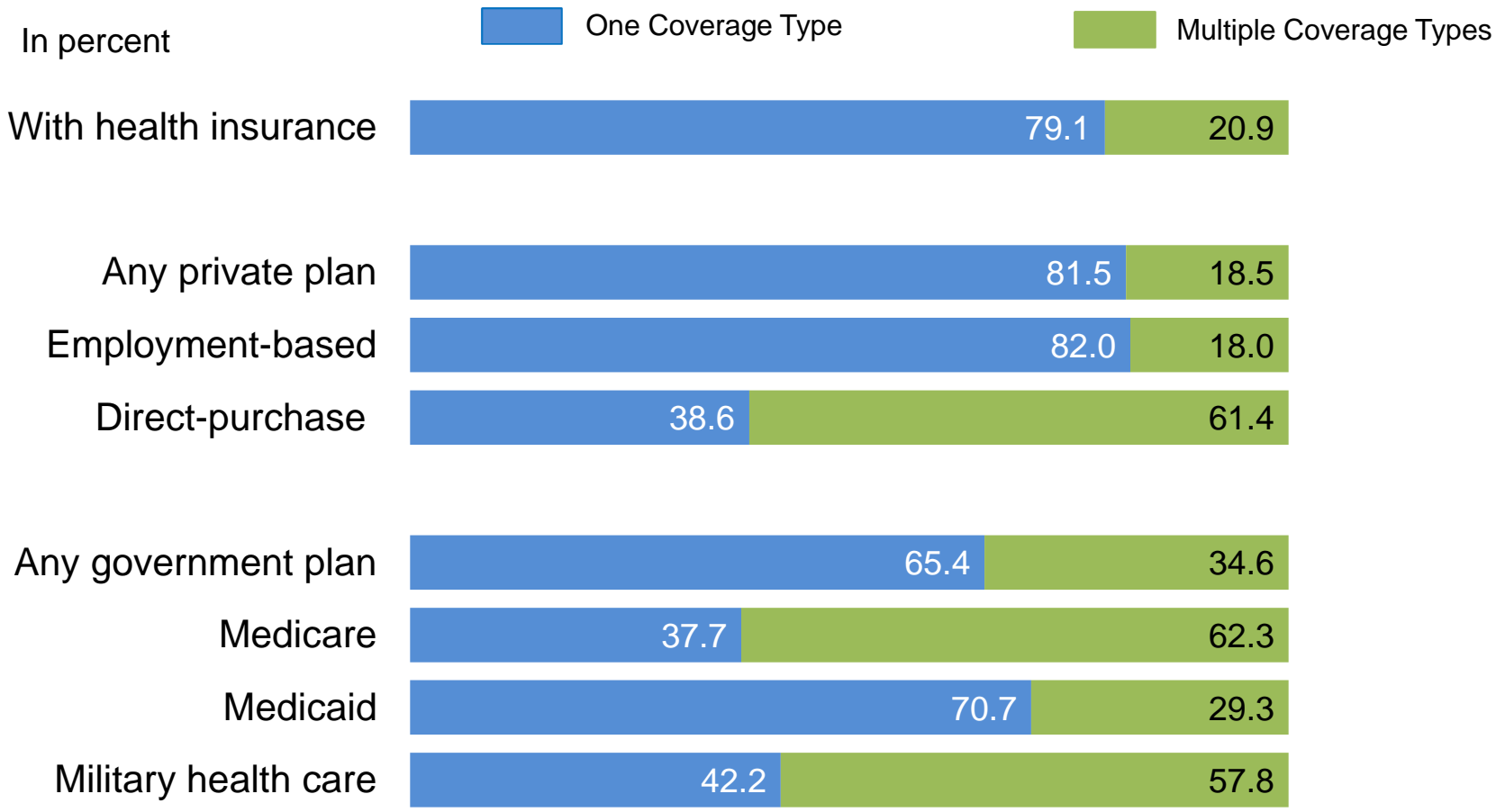
Between 2012 and 2013, the percentage of people who did not have health insurance decreased by 0.2 percentage points.

Percentage of People with Health Insurance by Coverage Type: 2013

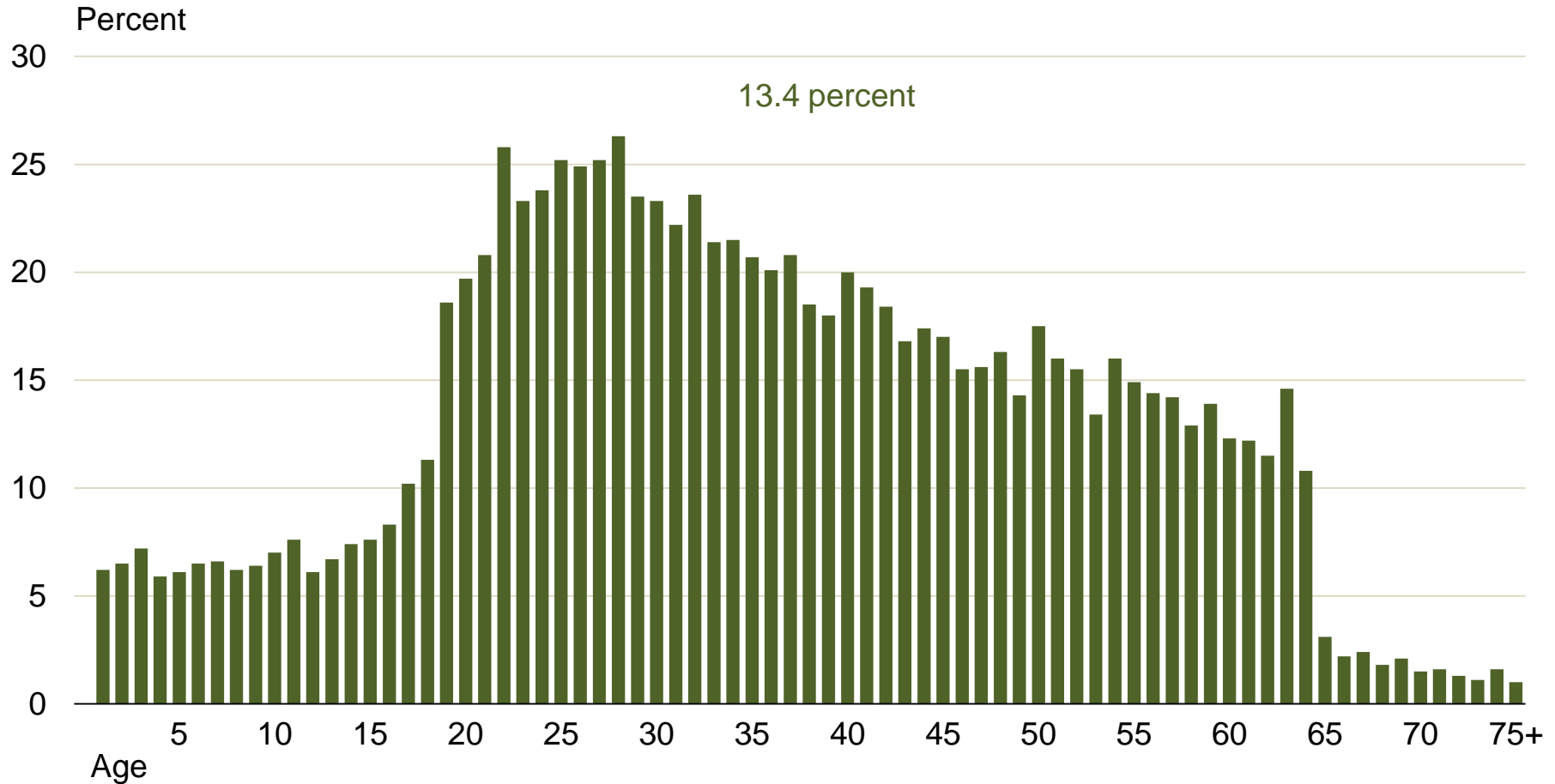
In percent



Percentage of People by Single or Multiple Coverage by Health Insurance Type: 2013



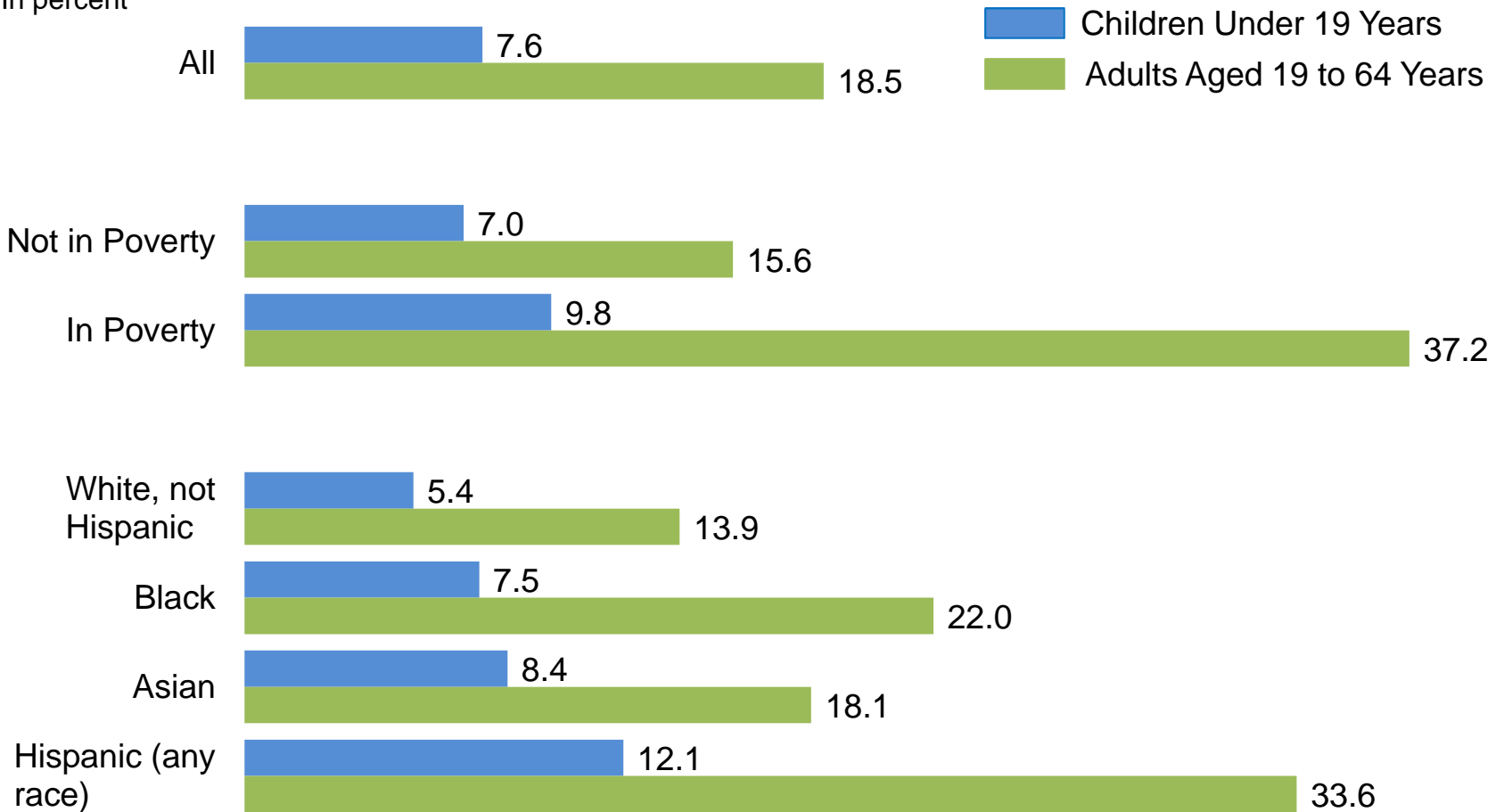
Population Without Health Insurance Coverage by Single Year of Age: 2013



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2014 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

Percent of Children and Adults Without Health Insurance Coverage by Selected Characteristics: 2013

In percent



Questions?

Upcoming Releases

American Community Survey (ACS)

September 18	ACS One-Year Estimates
October 23	ACS Three-Year Estimates (2011-2013)
December 4	ACS Five-Year Estimates (2009-2013)

Other Releases

October	Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2013
December	Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates: 2013

Media

Public Information Office

301-763-3030

pio@census.gov

General Public

Customer Services Center

1-800-923-8282 or

301-763-INFO (4636)

Press Kit Link

http://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-kits/2014/20140916_ip_presskit.html

Random Samplings Blogs Link

<http://blogs.census.gov/>