

**WEBINAR ON
2014 INCOME, POVERTY AND HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE ESTIMATES
FROM THE CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY**

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Good morning and thank you for joining us.

Today, we are releasing national income, poverty, and health insurance coverage estimates.

(Slide 4) 2014 Highlights

Let me begin by summarizing the main findings.¹

- Real median household income was \$53,700 in 2014, not statistically different in real terms from the 2013 median.
- The 2014 official poverty rate was 14.8 percent. There were 46.7 million people in poverty. Neither the poverty rate nor the number of people in poverty were statistically different from the 2013 estimates.
- The Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) rate in 2014 was 15.3 percent, not statistically different from 2013.
- In 2014, the percentage of people without health insurance coverage for the entire calendar year was 10.4 percent, or 33.0 million people, lower than the rate and number of uninsured in 2013 (13.3 percent or 41.8 million). The decrease in the uninsured rate was 2.9 percentage points, or 8.8 million people.

(Slide 5)

We are releasing three reports today: *Income and Poverty in the United States: 2014*, *Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2014*, and *The Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2014*. This is the first time that we have released SPM estimates at the same time as the official poverty estimates.

The income and poverty report and the SPM report are based on data from the Current Population Survey's Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC). The CPS is the longest-running survey conducted by the Census Bureau and is the

¹ As in all surveys, the data presented here and in the report being released today are estimates, subject to sampling variability and response errors. All statements in this briefing and the report meet the Census Bureau's standards for statistically significant differences, unless noted otherwise. All historical income data are expressed in 2014 dollars and were adjusted using the Consumer Price Index Research Series, which measured a 1.6 percent increase in consumer prices between 2013 and 2014. The poverty thresholds are also updated each year for inflation. In 2014, the weighted average threshold for a family of four was \$24,230; and for a family of three, \$18,850.

official source of the national poverty estimates calculated in accordance with the Office of Management and Budget's Statistical Policy Directive 14.

The health insurance report includes data from both the CPS and the American Community Survey.

(Slide 6) September 2015 Release

Last year, the 2014 CPS ASEC utilized a probability split panel design to test a redesigned set of income questions.

- The source of calendar year 2013 data for the report we are releasing today, *Income and Poverty in the United States: 2014*, is the portion of the 2014 CPS ASEC sample that received the redesigned income questions, which is consistent with the 2015 CPS ASEC.
- The source of calendar year 2013 data for last year's income and poverty report is the portion of the 2014 CPS ASEC sample that received the set of ASEC income questions used in previous years, referred to as the traditional income questions.
- For most health insurance estimates, the full sample is used for both years.

For more information related to the measurement and release of data on income, poverty and health insurance coverage, see the link on the bottom of this slide to the press kit from our August 28th technical meeting.

(Slide 7) Real Median Household Income: 1967 to 2014

Let me start by giving more details about the changes we observed in income. This chart shows median household income from 1967 to 2014 in real, inflation adjusted dollars. Notice the break in the line between 2013 and 2014, showing two data points for 2013—one shows the estimates from the traditional, and the other shows the estimates from the redesign, consistent with the 2014 data. Recessions, as defined by the National Bureau of Economic Research, are depicted in this, and all time series charts, in light blue shading.²

The median represents the point on the distribution of household income at which half of the households have income below it and half have income above it. Real median household income was \$53,700 in 2014, not statistically different from the 2013 median of \$54,500. This is the third consecutive year that the annual change was not statistically significant, following two consecutive years of annual declines in median household income.

In 2014, real median household income was 6.5 percent lower than in 2007, the year before the most recent recession, and was 7.2 percent lower than the median

² The National Bureau of Economic Research, a private research firm, is the source for defining recessions.

household income peak that occurred in 1999.³ Since 1967, the first year household data were collected, real median household income has increased 21.2 percent.

(Slide 8) Real Median Household Income by Age of Householder: 2013 and 2014

Looking at selected demographic characteristics, this next chart shows household income by age of householder for 2013 and 2014. Notice the pattern, with householders aged 15 to 24 having the lowest median income, and households maintained by householders aged 45 to 54 having the highest median income. Between 2013 and 2014, there were no statistically significant changes in household income by age of the householders.

(Slide 9) Real Median Household Income by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2014

Next, we show household income by race and Hispanic origin. Among the race groups, Asian households continue to have the highest median income at \$74,300 in 2014. The median income for non-Hispanic White households was \$60,300, and for Black households it was \$35,400. Hispanic households had a median income of \$42,500. The real median income of non-Hispanic White households decreased by 1.7 percent between 2013 and 2014. The apparent changes in real median income between 2013 and 2014 for Black, Asian, and Hispanic households were not statistically significant.

The real median income of Asian households in 2014 was not statistically different from their pre-2001-recession peak.⁴ Whereas, household income in 2014 was 4.0 percent lower for non-Hispanic Whites (from \$62,800 in 1999), 13.2 percent lower for Blacks (from \$40,800 in 2000), and 6.8 percent lower for Hispanics (from \$45,600 in 2000).⁵

(Slide 10) Real Median Household Income by Nativity of Householder: 2013 and 2014

This next chart shows household income by nativity of householder for 2013 and 2014. Change in real median household income between 2013 and 2014 varied by nativity of the householder. The income of households maintained by a foreign-born person increased 4.3 percent, while the median income of households maintained by a native-born person declined 2.3 percent.⁶ The median incomes of households

³ The differences between the 2007 to 2014 and 1999 to 2014 percentage changes and the median household incomes in 1999 (\$57,843) and 2007 (\$57,357) were not statistically significant.

⁴ The difference between the real median income of Asian households in 2014 and 2000, was not statistically significant.

⁵ The difference between the declines for non-Hispanic White households and Hispanic households was not statistically significant. For non-Hispanic White households, the \$62,762 income peak in 1999 was not statistically different from their 2000 median of \$62,718. For Blacks, the \$40,783 income peak in 2000 was not statistically different from their 1999 median of \$39,669. For Hispanics, the \$45,596 income peak in 2000 was not statistically different from their 2001 median of \$44,882.

⁶ Native-born households are those in which the householder was born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or the U.S. Island Areas of Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, or the Virgin Islands of the United States or was born in a foreign country but had at least one parent who was a U.S. citizen. All other households are

maintained by a naturalized citizen or a noncitizen, in 2014, were not statistically different from their respective 2013 medians.

In 2014, households maintained by a naturalized citizen (\$59,300) had the highest median household income, followed by households maintained by a native-born person (\$54,700). Households maintained by a noncitizen had the lowest household income (\$40,800).

(Slide 11) Real Household Income at Selected Percentiles: 1967 to 2014

While the median represents one point on the distribution of household income, other points provide additional information about the nation's household income distribution. For example, at the 10th percentile, 10 percent of the households had income below \$12,300. At the 90th percentile, 10 percent of households had income above \$157,500, and at the 95th percentile, 5 percent had incomes above \$206,600. Changes in the relationship of these income measures and the shares of income they possess can indicate how income inequality is changing.

(Slide 12) Gini Index of Money Income and Equivalence-Adjusted Income: 1967 to 2014

Using the information about the distribution of household income from the CPS, we can produce a Gini index—a widely used measure of inequality. The Gini index indicates higher inequality as the index approaches one. The money income Gini index was 0.480 in 2014, not statistically different from 2013. Since 1993, the earliest year available for comparable measures of income inequality, the Gini index was up 5.9 percent. Based on the equivalence-adjusted income, which adjusts for family size and economies of scale, the Gini index was 0.464 in 2014, also not statistically different from 2013.

(Slide 13) Real Median Earnings and Women's-to-Men's Earnings Ratio: 1960 to 2014 (*Full-time, year-round workers*)

These next slides switch from household income to earnings and work experience data for people aged 15 and older. Here we see historical data on the real median earnings and female-to-male earnings ratios of full-time, year-round workers from 1960 to 2014.⁷ In 2014, the median earnings of men was \$50,400, and for women \$39,600, both not statistically different from their respective 2013 values. In fact, the 2014 median earnings of full-time, year-round working women was not statistically different from their 2007 (the year before the most recent recession) median earnings,

considered foreign born regardless of the date of entry into the United States or citizenship status. The CPS does not interview households in Puerto Rico. Of all householders, 85.2 percent were native born; 7.8 percent were foreign-born, naturalized citizens; and 7.0 percent were noncitizens.

⁷ A full-time, year-round worker is a person who worked 35 or more hours per week (full-time) and 50 or more weeks during the previous calendar year (year-round). For school personnel, summer vacation is counted as weeks worked if they are scheduled to return to their job in the fall.

while the real median earnings of full-time, year-round working men was 2.2 percent lower in 2014 than in 2007.

The female-to-male earnings ratio was 79 percent in 2014, not statistically different from 2013. Over the long term, this ratio is up from 61 percent in 1960.

(Slide 14) Total and Full-Time, Year-Round Workers with Earnings by Sex: 1967 to 2014

This slide shows the number of workers historically by work experience and sex. Between 2013 and 2014, the number of women with earnings, regardless of work experience, increased by about 800,000, while the change for their male counterparts was not statistically significant. In addition, the number of men and women full-time, year-round workers increased by 1.2 and 1.6 million, respectively, between 2013 and 2014, suggesting a shift from part-time, part-year work status to full-time, year-round work status.⁸

Comparing the 2014 number of workers to those in 2007, the year before the most recent recession, shows that there were more women full-time, year-round workers with earnings in 2014. For male full-time, year-round workers with earnings, the difference between the 2014 and 2007 estimates was not statistically significant.

(Slide 15) Full-Time, Year-Round Workers with Earnings as a Percentage of All Workers with Earnings by Sex: 1967 to 2014

This slide shows men and women full-time, year-round workers with earnings as a percentage of all workers with earnings since 1967. An estimated 74 percent of men and 61 percent of women worked full time, year round in 2014, both higher than the 2013 estimates of 73 and 60 percent, respectively.

Men have not returned to their 2007 level of 75 percent, whereas the percentages of working women in 2014 and 2007 were not statistically different. Over the long term, the percentage of women working full-time, year-round has increased from 43 percent in 1967 to 61 percent in 2014; the comparable percentages for men were 69 percent in 1967 to 74 percent in 2014.

Now we'll take a look at poverty.

(Slide 16) Poverty Rate & Number in Poverty: 1959 to 2014

This slide shows the official poverty rate and the number of people in poverty. In 2014, the official poverty rate was 14.8 percent. There were 46.7 million people in poverty. Neither the poverty rate nor the number of people in poverty were statistically

⁸ The differences among the 2013-2014 increase in the number of women with earnings (regardless of work experience), the increase in the number of men full-time, year-round workers, and the increase in the number of women full-time, year-round workers were not statistically significant.

different from the 2013 estimates. In 2014, a family with two adults and two children was categorized as “in poverty” if their income was less than \$24,008.

(Slide 17) Poverty Rates by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2014

Here we demonstrate the differences in poverty trends across race and Hispanic origin groups. The poverty rate for non-Hispanic Whites was 10.1 percent in 2014, lower than the poverty rates for any other group. The 2014 poverty rates were 26.2 percent for Blacks, 12.0 percent for Asians, and 23.6 percent for Hispanics. None of these estimates were statistically different from the 2013 estimates.

(Slide 18) Poverty Rates by Age: 1959 to 2014

This slide looks at poverty rates by age. The poverty rate in 2014 for children under age 18 was 21.1 percent. The poverty rate for people aged 18 to 64 was 13.5 percent, and the rate for people aged 65 and older was 10.0 percent. None of these poverty rates were statistically different from the 2013 estimates.

(Slide 19) Poverty Rates by Age by Sex: 2014

The line graph on the left hand side of this slide looks at poverty rates by gender by single year of age. The poverty rate for all females was higher than the poverty rate for all males, but age matters. Gender differences in poverty rates were more pronounced for people aged 75 and older and people aged 25 to 34. The poverty rate for women aged 75 and older was 14.7 percent while the poverty rate for men aged 75 and older was 7.6 percent, a 7.1 percentage point difference. The poverty rate for women aged 25 to 34 was 6.9 percentage points higher than the poverty rate for men in this age group.⁹ On the other hand, for children under age 18, the poverty rate for girls (21.1 percent) was not statistically different from the poverty rate for boys (21.2 percent).

(Slide 20) Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM)

The income and poverty estimates in this report are based solely on money income before taxes and use the poverty thresholds developed 50 years ago. In 2009 the Office of Management and Budget’s (OMB) Chief Statistician formed an interagency technical working group. This group provided the Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics a set of observations to serve as a roadmap in the development of a Supplemental Poverty Measure (or SPM).

The SPM will not replace the official poverty measure and will not be used to determine eligibility for government programs.

(Slide 21) Supplemental Poverty Measure Thresholds and Resources

⁹ The difference in the gender gap in the poverty rates for men and women aged 75 and older and the gender gap for people aged 25 to 34 was not statistically significant.

The SPM uses thresholds derived by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) from the Consumer Expenditure Survey data with separate thresholds for renters, homeowners with a mortgage and those who own their homes free and clear. The thresholds are adjusted for geographic differences in housing costs. The resource measure begins with pre-tax cash income but adds estimates of the value of nutritional, housing and energy assistance and tax credits and subtracts estimates of child support paid, child care paid, other work expenses, payroll and income taxes and medical out-of-pocket expenditures.¹⁰

(Slide 22) Comparison of SPM and Official Poverty Estimates: 2014

For the first time, we are releasing the SPM estimates on the same day as the official poverty estimates. This slide compares the SPM estimates for 2014 with the official poverty estimates for all people and by age group. The 2014 SPM rate for the entire population was 15.3 percent, 0.4 percentage points higher than the 2014 official poverty rate. Looking at specific age categories, the SPM rate was lower than the official poverty rate for children but higher than the official poverty rate for people aged 18 to 64 and people aged 65 and older.¹¹

(Slide 23) Comparison of SPM Poverty Estimates: 2013 and 2014

This slide compares the SPM estimates for 2014 with the SPM estimates for 2013 for all people and by age group. The 2014 SPM rate for the entire population was 15.3 percent, not statistically different from the SPM rate for 2013. There were statistically significant decreases in the poverty rates for children and those aged 65 and older between 2013 and 2014. The SPM rate for children fell from 18.1 percent in 2013 to 16.7 percent in 2014. The SPM rate for those aged 65 and older fell from 15.6 percent to 14.4 percent.

(Slide 24) Difference in SPM Rate After Including Each Element: 2014

One important contribution that the SPM provides is allowing us to gauge the effectiveness of tax credits and transfers in alleviating poverty. We can also examine the effects of the nondiscretionary expenses such as work expenses and medical out-of-pocket spending. This graph shows the impact on the 2014 SPM rate of the addition or subtraction of a single resource element. Some of these elements, such as Social Security and Unemployment Insurance are included in the money income measure used in the official estimates. Other elements, such as Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits and refundable tax credits are included only in the

¹⁰ For a more detailed description of the Supplemental Poverty Measure, see www.census.gov/library/publications/2015/demo/p60-254.html

¹¹ Since the CPS ASEC does not ask income questions for individuals under age 15, they are excluded from the universe for official poverty calculations. For the official poverty estimates shown in the SPM report, all unrelated individuals under age 15 are included and presumed to be in poverty. For the SPM, they are assumed to share resources with the household reference person.

SPM resource measure.¹²

Using this chart, we can see that:

- Social Security benefits reduced the SPM rate by 8.2 percentage points.
- Refundable tax credits reduced the SPM rate by 3.1 percentage points.
- SNAP benefits (food stamps) reduced the SPM rate by 1.5 percentage points.
- However, subtracting medical out-of-pocket expenses from income increased the SPM rate by 3.5 percentage points.

Now I would like to turn to health insurance.

(Slide 25)

Over time, changes in the rate of health insurance coverage may reflect economic trends, shifts in the demographic composition of the population, and policy changes that impact access to care. Several such policy changes occurred in 2014, when many provisions of the Affordable Care Act (ACA) went into effect.

(Slide 26) Uninsured Rate: 2008 to 2014

In 2014, the uninsured rate as measured by the CPS was 10.4 percent, which represented a 2.9 percentage-point decline from the previous year.¹³

After several years of a relatively stable uninsured rate between 2008 and 2013 as measured by the American Community Survey (ACS),¹⁴ the percentage of the population who were uninsured at the time of the interview dropped in 2014. This represents the largest percentage-point decline in the uninsured rate during this period.

(Slide 27) Percentage of People by Type of Health Insurance Coverage: 2014

In 2014, most people, 89.6 percent, had health insurance coverage at some point during the calendar year, with more people having private health insurance, 66.0 percent, than government coverage, 36.5 percent. Of the subtypes of health insurance, employer-based insurance covered the most people (55.4 percent of the population), followed by Medicaid (19.5 percent), Medicare (16.0 percent), direct-purchase, which includes health insurance exchanges (14.6 percent), and military health care (4.5 percent).

(Slide 28) Change in Percentage of People by Type of Health Insurance Coverage:

¹² Money income includes earnings, unemployment compensation, workers' compensation, Social Security, Supplemental Security Income, public assistance, veterans' payments, survivor benefits, pension or retirement income, interest, dividends, rents, royalties, income from estates, trusts, educational assistance, alimony, child support, assistance from outside the household, and other miscellaneous sources.

¹³ The decrease of 2.9 percentage points in the percentage with no health insurance coverage at any time during the year (as measured by the CPS ASEC) was not statistically different from the decrease of 2.8 percentage points in the percentage of people without coverage at the time of the interview (as measured by the ACS).

¹⁴ Between 2008 and 2013, the uninsured rate ranged from 14.5 percent to 15.5 percent.

2013 to 2014

Between 2013 and 2014, the increase in the percentage of people covered by health insurance was due to an increase in the rates of both private and government coverage. The rate of private coverage increased by 1.8 percentage points, and the government coverage rate increased by 2.0 percentage points.¹⁵

Between 2013 and 2014, the greatest changes in coverage rates were the increases in direct-purchase health insurance and Medicaid. The largest percentage-point change in coverage was for direct-purchase, which increased by 3.2 percentage points. The percentage of people with Medicaid coverage during part or all of the year increased by 2.0 percentage points.

(Slide 29) Uninsured Rate by Single Year of Age: 2013 and 2014

According to the American Community Survey, the uninsured rate at the time of the interview dropped for every single age under 65 between 2013 and 2014. However, the change was not uniform for every age. The largest decreases occurred among the ages that had higher rates last year, specifically among working-age adults, age 19 to 64.¹⁶

In 2014, the highest uninsured rate was 25.1 percent at age 26. Three notable sharp differences occur between single age years. For example, the uninsured rate was over one and a half times greater for 19-year-olds compared with 18-year-olds, almost one and a quarter times greater for 26-year-olds compared with 25-year-olds, and the uninsured rate for 65-year-olds was about one-quarter of the rate of 64-year-olds.

(Slide 30) Uninsured Rate by Work Experience, Ages 18 to 64 Years: 2013 and 2014

Full-time, year-round workers were the least likely to be uninsured in 2014, at 11.2 percent.¹⁷

In 2013, individuals who worked less than full time, year round had a higher uninsured rate than non-workers. By 2014, both groups had comparable uninsured rates of about 17.5 percent.¹⁸ While both groups experienced decreases in their uninsured rates, this shift was due to the greater decrease in the uninsured rate for the population who worked less than full time, year round, relative to nonworkers.

(Slide 31) Uninsured Rate by Household Income: 2013 and 2014

¹⁵ The 2013 to 2014 change in the rate of private coverage was not statistically different from the change in the rate of government coverage.

¹⁶ Estimates on single-year of age come from the 2013 and 2014 1-Year American Community Surveys.

¹⁷ The uninsured rate in 2014 for people who worked less than full time, year round was not statistically different from the uninsured rate in 2014 for nonworkers.

¹⁸ The uninsured rate in 2014 for people who worked less than full time, year round was not statistically different from the uninsured rate in 2014 for nonworkers.

People with lower household income had higher uninsured rates than people with higher income. In 2014, 16.6 percent of people in households with an annual household income of less than \$25,000 had no health insurance coverage, compared with 5.3 percent of people in households with income of \$100,000 or more.

Between 2013 and 2014, uninsured rates decreased for each income category, but more for the population with lower income than for the population with higher income.

(Slide 32) Uninsured Rate by Race and Hispanic Origin: 2013 and 2014

In 2014, non-Hispanic Whites had a lower uninsured rate, 7.6 percent, compared with other groups. The uninsured rates for Blacks and Asians were higher than for non-Hispanic Whites, at 11.8 percent and 9.3 percent, respectively. Hispanics had the highest uninsured rate, at 19.9 percent.

Between 2013 and 2014, the uninsured rate decreased for all race and Hispanic origin groups. The decrease was comparable for Blacks, Asians and Hispanics (just over 4.0 percentage points), and lower for non-Hispanic Whites (2.1 percentage points).¹⁹

(Slide 33) Uninsured Rate by Nativity: 2013 and 2014

In 2014, the uninsured rate for noncitizens was over three times that of the native-born population (31.2 percent for noncitizens compared with 8.7 percent for the native-born population).

Between 2013 and 2014, uninsured rates decreased for all nativity groups, and less for the native-born population than either naturalized citizens or noncitizens. The uninsured rate decreased by 2.4 percentage points among the native born, by 5.2 percentage points for naturalized citizens, and by 7.5 percentage points for noncitizens.²⁰

(Slide 34) Uninsured Rate by State: 2014

The American Community Survey, or ACS, which has a much larger sample size than the CPS, is also a useful source for estimating and identifying changes in the uninsured population at the state level. The next several slides show statistics from the ACS.

This map shows that the uninsured rate is higher in the states shaded darker blue and lower in states shaded lighter blue.

¹⁹ The percentage point difference between 2013 and 2014 for Blacks was not statistically different from the percentage point difference between 2013 and 2014 for Asians and Hispanics. The percentage point difference between 2013 and 2014 for Asians was not statistically different from the percentage point difference between 2013 and 2014 for Hispanics.

²⁰ The percentage point different between 2013 and 2014 for naturalized citizens was not statistically different from the percentage point different between 2013 and 2014 for noncitizens.

During 2014, the state with the lowest percentage of people without health insurance at the time of the interview was Massachusetts (3.3 percent), while the highest uninsured rate was for Texas (19.1 percent).²¹

(Slide 35) Decrease in Uninsured Rate by State: 2013 to 2014

Between 2013 and 2014, all 50 states and the District of Columbia showed a decrease in the rate of people without health insurance coverage at the time of the interview.

The decrease in the uninsured rate between 2013 and 2014 ranged from 0.4 to 5.8 percentage points.²²

(Slide 36) Uninsured Rate by State and Medicaid Expansion Status: 2014

In 2014, policy changes associated with the Affordable Care Act provided the option for states to expand Medicaid eligibility. Variation in the uninsured rate by state may be related to whether the state expanded Medicaid eligibility in 2014.

States that expanded Medicaid eligibility, or expansion states, are highlighted in blue on the left. States that did not expand Medicaid eligibility, or non-expansion states, are highlighted in blue on the right.

In general, the uninsured rate in expansion states was lower than in non-expansion states. In expansion states, the uninsured rate in 2014 was 9.8 percent, compared with 13.5 percent in non-expansion states.²³

(Slide 37) Decrease in Uninsured Rate by State and Medicaid Expansion Status: 2013 to 2014

Between 2013 and 2014, decreases in the uninsured rate were in general greater in expansion states than in non-expansion states.

The decrease in the uninsured rate was 3.4 percentage points in expansion states, compared with 2.3 percentage points in non-expansion states.²⁴

(Slide 38) Uninsured Rate by Poverty Status and Medicaid Expansion of State for Adults Aged 19 to 64 Years: 2013 and 2014

Medicaid eligibility is often related to the income-to-poverty ratio. In both expansion states and non-expansion states, working-age adults with higher income-to-poverty ratios had lower uninsured rates. However, in both 2013 and 2014, the uninsured rate was higher in non-expansion states than in expansion states at all levels of poverty.²⁵

The decreases for all groups were greater in expansion states than in non-expansion states.

²¹ Estimates come from the 2014 1-Year American Community Survey.

²² Estimates are from the 2013 and 2014 1-Year American Community Surveys

²³ Estimates come from the 2014 1-Year American Community Survey.

²⁴ Estimates are from the 2013 and 2014 1-Year American Community Surveys

²⁵ Estimates are from the 2013 and 2014 1-Year American Community Surveys.

(Slide 39) 2014 Highlights

That concludes my part of the presentation. Here again are the 2014 highlights:

- Real median household income was \$53,700 in 2014, not statistically different in real terms from the 2013 median.
- The 2014 official poverty rate was 14.8 percent, and there were 46.7 million people in poverty; neither the poverty rate nor the number of people in poverty were statistically different from the 2013 estimates.
- The Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) rate in 2014 was 15.3 percent, not statistically different from 2013.
- In 2014, the percentage of people without health insurance coverage for the entire calendar year was 10.4 percent, or 33.0 million people, lower than the rate and number of uninsured in 2013 (13.3 percent or 41.8 million). The decrease in the uninsured rate was 2.9 percentage points, or 8.8 million people.

Thank you and now I will turn it back over to Mike.