

Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage: 2014

September 2015

URL: http://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-kits/2015/income_poverty.html

Presenters

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

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2014 Highlights

- Median household money income for the nation was \$53,700.
- The official poverty rate for the nation was 14.8 percent. There were 46.7 million people in poverty.
- The Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) rate was 15.3 percent.
- The percentage of people without health insurance coverage for the entire calendar year was 10.4 percent, or 33.0 million people. This was a decrease of 2.9 percentage points from the previous year.

Income and Poverty in the United States: 2014

Current Population Reports

By Carmen DeNavas-Walt and Bernadette D. Proctor
Issued September 2015
P60-252

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Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2014

Current Population Reports

By Jessica C. Smith and Carla Medalia
Issued September 2015
P60-253

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The Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2014

Current Population Reports

By Kathleen Short
Issued September 2015
P60-254

INTRODUCTION

This is the fifth report describing the Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) released by the U.S. Census Bureau, in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). 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.

Concerns about the adequacy of the official measure culminated 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, an Interagency Technical Working Group on Developing a Supplemental Poverty Measure (ITWG) listed suggestions for a new measure that would supplement the current official

measure of poverty.¹ The ITWG was charged with developing a set of initial starting points to permit the Census Bureau, in cooperation with the BLS, to produce 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, nonwork-related transportation). This threshold should be calculated with 5 years of expenditure data for family units with exactly two children using Consumer Expenditure Survey (CE) 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 around the 33rd percentile of the expenditure distribution. So far as possible with available data, the calculation of FCSU should include any noncash benefits that are counted on the resource side for food, shelter, clothing, and utilities. This is necessary for consistency of the threshold and resource definitions.

- The *SPM family unit* 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. Non-cash benefits include nutritional assistance, subsidized housing, and home energy assistance. Necessary expenses that must be subtracted include income taxes, Social Security payroll taxes, childcare and other work-related expenses, child support payments to another household, and contributions toward the cost of medical care, health insurance premiums, and other medical out-of-pocket expenditures.

¹ For information, see ITWG, *Observations From the Interagency Technical Working Group on Developing a Supplemental Poverty Measure* (Interagency), March 2010, available at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/SPM_TWCObservations.pdf>.

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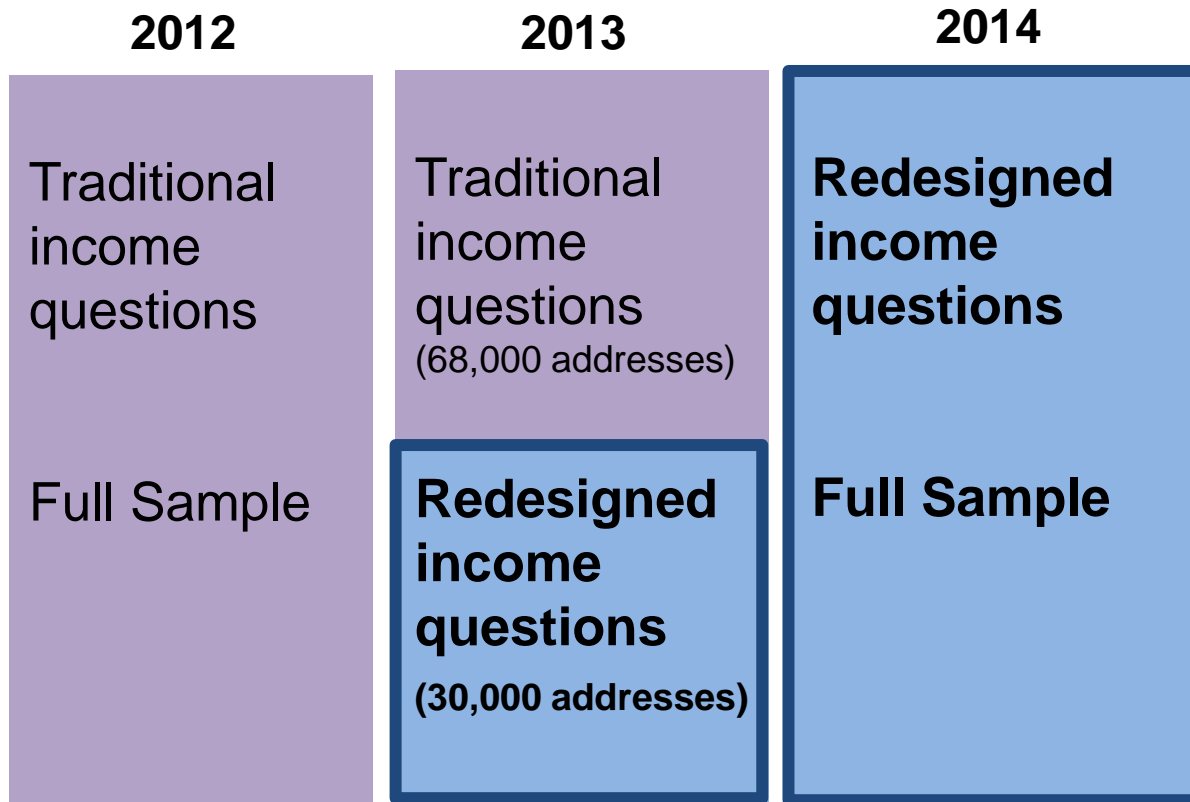
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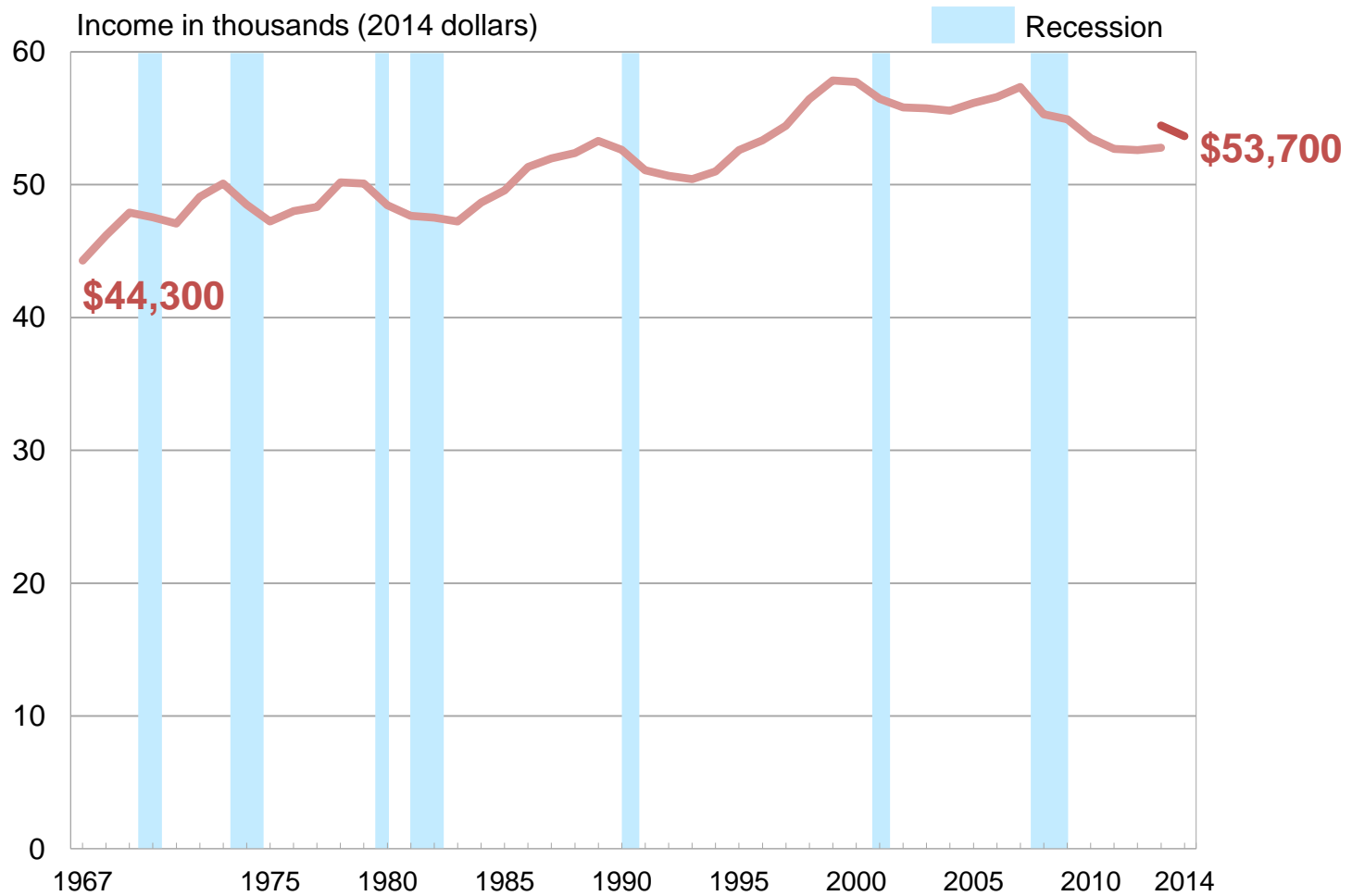
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Income and Poverty Estimates



- All 2013 estimates in the report will be based on the redesigned set of questions
- Preserved continuity between the years
 - Consistent questions
 - Used the same processing system

Real Median Household Income: 1967 to 2014



Real Median Household Income: 1967 to 2014

(Income in 2014 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars)

Year	Median Income	Year	Median Income
1967	44,284	1992	50,667
1968	46,192	1993	50,421
1969	47,910	1994	51,006
1970	47,538	1995	52,604
1971	47,076	1996	53,345
1972	49,092	1997	54,443
1973	50,083	1998	56,445
1974	48,497	1999	57,843
1975	47,227	2000	57,724
1976	48,011	2001	56,466
1977	48,315	2002	55,807
1978	50,184	2003	55,759
1979	50,089	2004 ¹	55,565
1980	48,462	2005	56,160
1981	47,658	2006	56,598
1982	47,530	2007	57,357
1983	47,229	2008	55,313
1984	48,664	2009	54,925
1985	49,574	2010	53,507
1986	51,329	2011	52,690
1987	51,973	2012	52,605
1988	52,372	2013 ²	52,789
1989	53,306	2013 ³	54,462
1990	52,623	2014	53,657
1991	51,086		

¹The 2004 data have been revised to reflect a correction to the weights in the 2005 ASEC.

²The 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.

³The source of these 2013 estimates is the portion of the CPS ASEC sample which received the redesigned income questions, approximately 30,000 addresses.

Note: For changes in survey and data processing methodology, see footnotes in Appendix Table A-1 of the report, *Income and Poverty in the United States: 2014, U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Reports, P60-252*.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2015 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <ftp://ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar15.pdf>.

Recessions

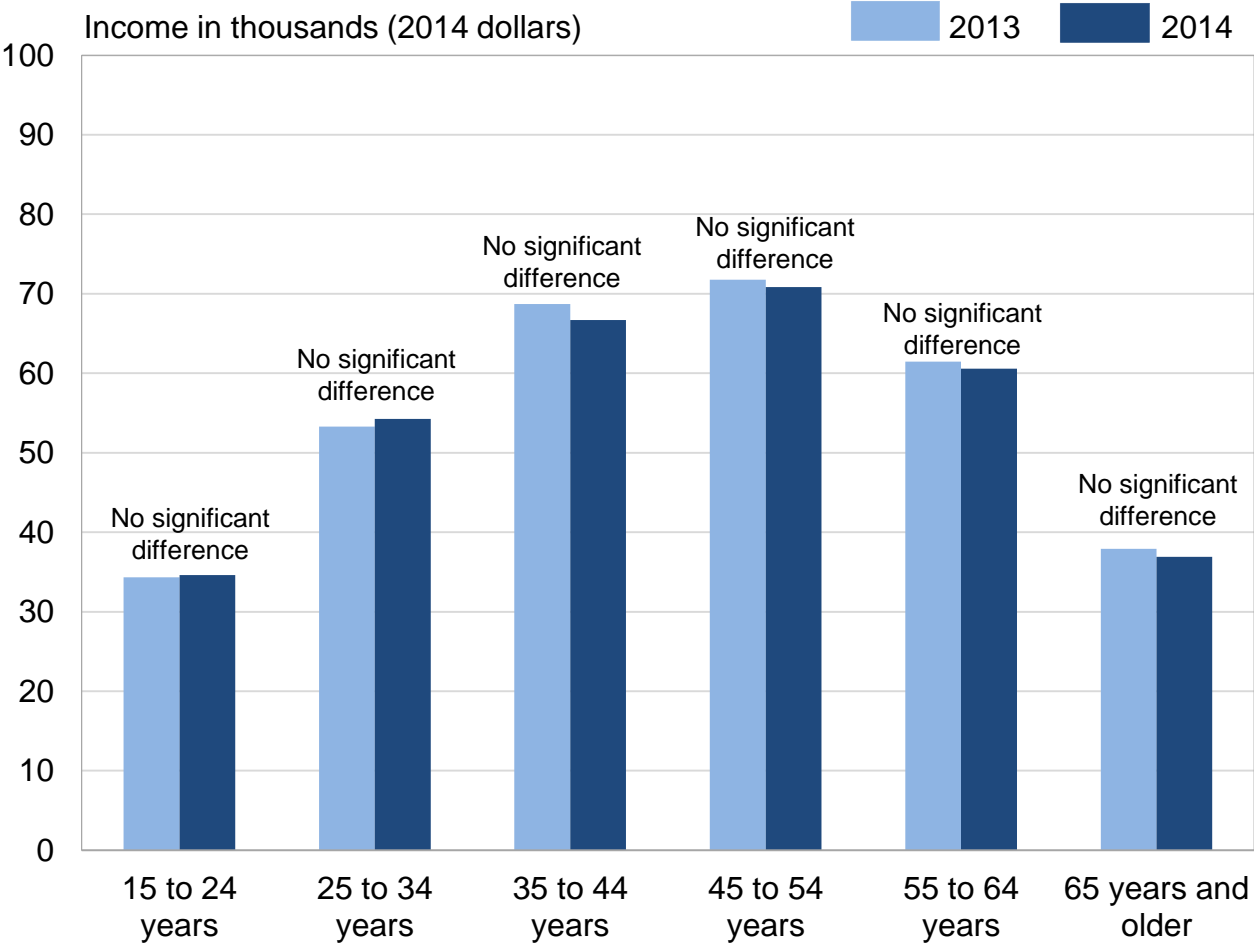
Peak month	Year	Trough month	Year
November	1948	October	1949
July	1953	May	1954
August	1957	April	1958
April	1960	February	1961
December	1969	November	1970
November	1973	March	1975
January	1980	July	1980
July	1981	November	1982
July	1990	March	1991
March	2001	November	2001
December	2007	June	2009

Source: National Bureau of Economic Research

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Real Median Household Income by Age of Householder: 2013 and 2014



Real Median Household Income by Age of Householder: 2013 and 2014

(Income in 2014 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars)

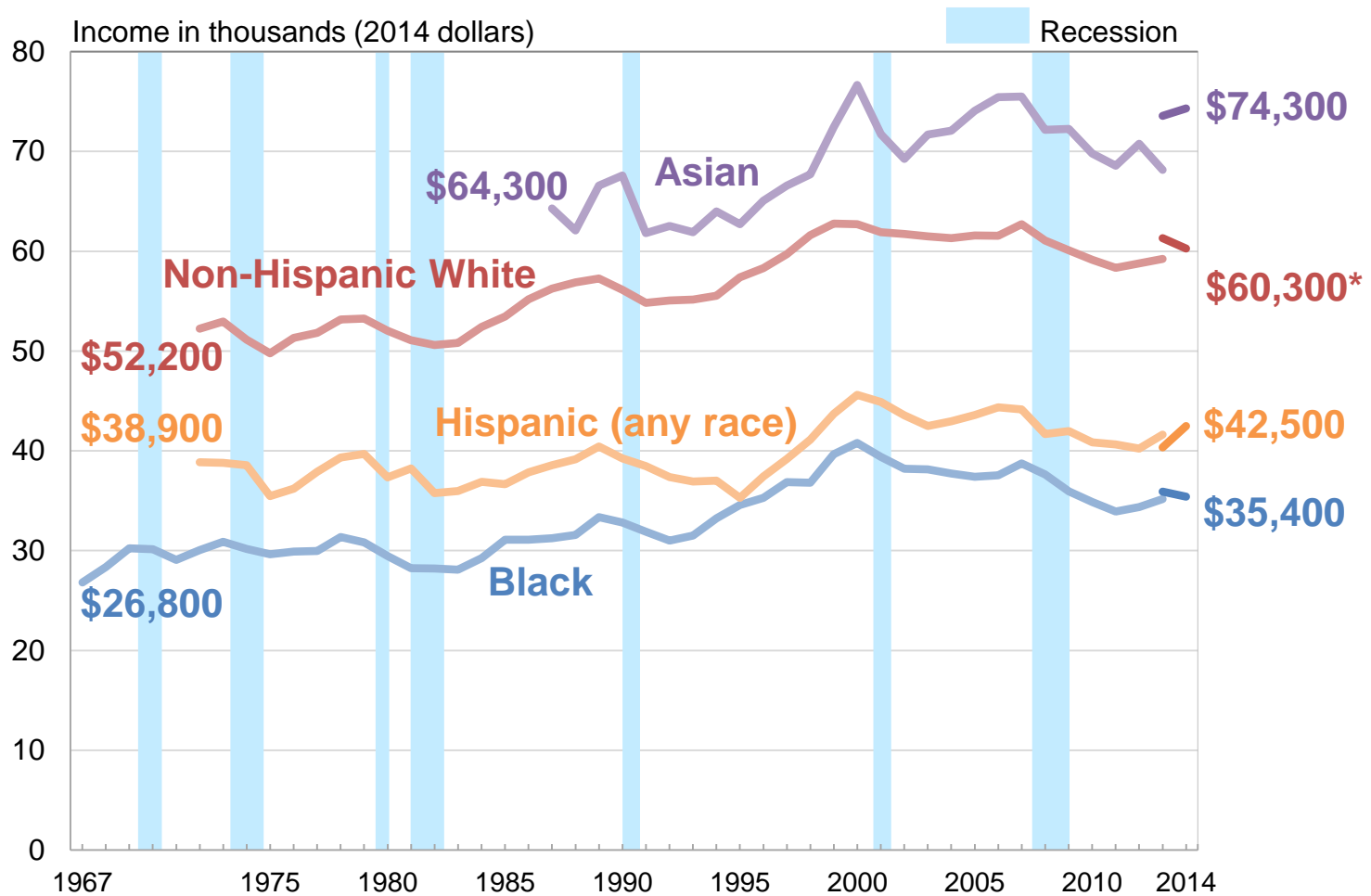
Characteristic	2013 ¹	2014	Percentage change* (2014 less 2013)
15 to 24 years	34,344	34,605	0.8%
25 to 34 years	53,274	54,243	1.8%
35 to 44 years	68,700	66,693	-2.9%
45 to 54 years	71,753	70,832	-1.3%
55 to 64 years	61,471	60,580	-1.4%
65 years and older	37,907	36,895	-2.7%

*An asterisk preceding an estimate indicates change is statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

¹The 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 redesigned income questions, approximately 30,000 addresses.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2014 and 2015 Annual Social and Economic Supplements. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <<ftp://ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar15.pdf>>.

Real Median Household Income by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2014



*The difference between the 2013 and 2014 median household incomes is statistically significant.
 Note: The 2013 data reflect the implementation of the redesigned income questions. See Appendix D of the P60 report, "Income and Poverty in the United States: 2014," for more information. Income rounded to nearest \$100.
 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2015 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Real Median Household Income by Race¹ and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2014

(Income in 2014 CPH-URS adjusted dollars)

Years	All races	White	White, not Hispanic	Black	Asian	Hispanic (any race)
1967	44,284	46,181	N	26,813	N	N
1968	46,192	48,095	N	28,361	N	N
1969	47,910	50,000	N	30,223	N	N
1970	47,538	49,514	N	30,137	N	N
1971	47,076	49,240	N	29,086	N	N
1972	49,092	51,502	52,236	30,062	N	38,866
1973	50,083	52,489	52,951	30,897	N	38,801
1974	48,497	50,719	51,152	30,163	N	38,574
1975	47,227	49,388	49,761	29,649	N	35,480
1976	48,011	50,293	51,318	29,906	N	36,214
1977	48,315	50,807	51,814	29,981	N	37,902
1978	50,184	52,170	53,153	31,352	N	39,321
1979	50,089	52,517	53,256	30,833	N	39,685
1980	48,462	51,127	52,033	29,455	N	37,355
1981	47,658	50,354	51,081	28,256	N	38,228
1982	47,530	49,759	50,594	28,201	N	35,765
1983	47,229	49,529	50,802	28,107	N	35,969
1984	48,664	51,338	52,404	29,246	N	36,890
1985	49,574	52,281	53,457	31,105	N	36,659
1986	51,329	53,964	55,190	31,090	N	37,835
1987	51,973	54,759	56,264	31,254	64,267	38,561
1988	52,372	55,365	56,891	31,562	62,071	39,164
1989	53,306	56,072	57,278	33,347	66,576	40,425
1990	52,623	54,887	56,142	32,822	67,574	39,244
1991	51,086	53,533	54,812	31,892	61,809	38,478
1992	50,667	53,268	55,056	31,018	62,516	37,372
1993	50,421	53,195	55,153	31,525	61,889	36,936
1994	51,006	53,795	55,531	33,242	63,998	37,026
1995	52,604	55,213	57,392	34,569	62,697	35,289
1996	53,345	55,854	58,298	35,294	65,045	37,434
1997	54,443	57,337	59,698	36,854	66,572	39,176
1998	56,445	59,387	61,604	36,799	67,698	41,123
1999	57,843	60,158	62,762	39,669	72,431	43,700
2000	57,724	60,371	62,718	40,783	76,649	45,596
2001	56,466	59,527	61,918	39,407	71,720	44,882
2002	55,807	59,330	61,717	38,196	69,252	43,561
2003	55,759	58,736	61,498	38,159	71,695	42,474
2004 ²	55,565	58,478	61,301	37,719	72,072	42,953
2005	56,160	58,861	61,564	37,408	74,062	43,602
2006	56,598	59,501	61,555	37,538	75,429	44,363
2007	57,357	59,506	62,709	38,726	75,478	44,165
2008	55,313	57,522	61,060	37,626	72,174	41,689
2009	54,925	57,225	60,094	35,954	72,240	41,973
2010	53,507	56,149	59,136	34,882	69,776	40,862
2011	52,690	54,964	58,330	33,926	68,559	40,658
2012	52,605	55,378	58,783	34,358	70,772	40,219
2013 ³	52,789	56,161	59,224	35,164	68,162	41,633
2013 ⁴	54,462	57,674	61,317	35,902	73,568	40,337
2014	53,657	56,866	60,256	35,398	74,297	42,491

N Not available.

¹Starting with the 2003 CPS, respondents were allowed to choose more than one race. This table presents the single-race population for 2002 to present. For example White alone refers to people who reported White and did not report any other race category. For 2001 and earlier years, the CPS allowed respondents to report only one race group.

²The 2004 data have been revised to reflect a correction to the weights in the 2005 ASEC.

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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 through 2015 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

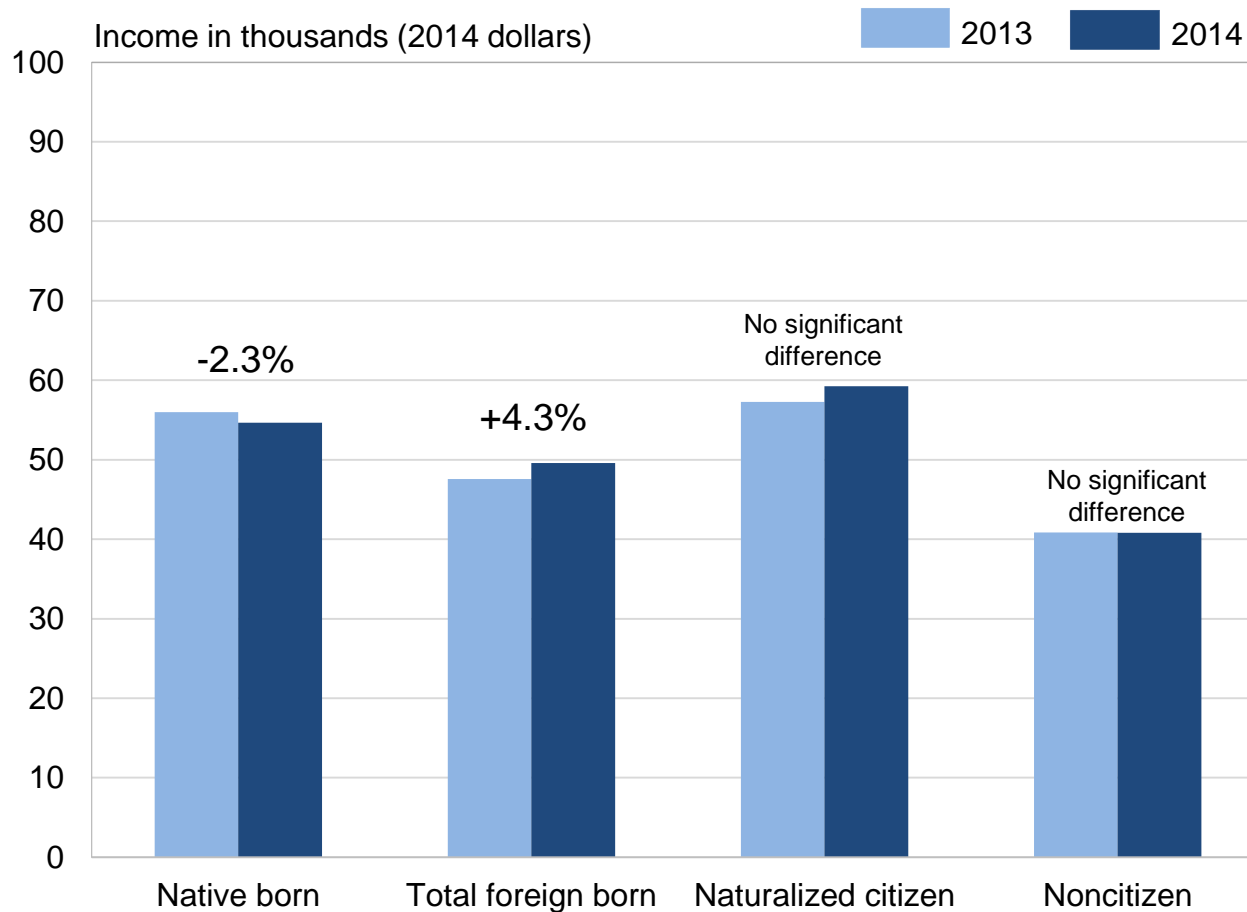
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Recessions

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

Source: National Bureau of Economic Research
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Real Median Household Income by Nativity of Householder: 2013 and 2014



Real Median Household Income by Nativity of Householder: 2013 and 2014

(Income in 2014 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars)

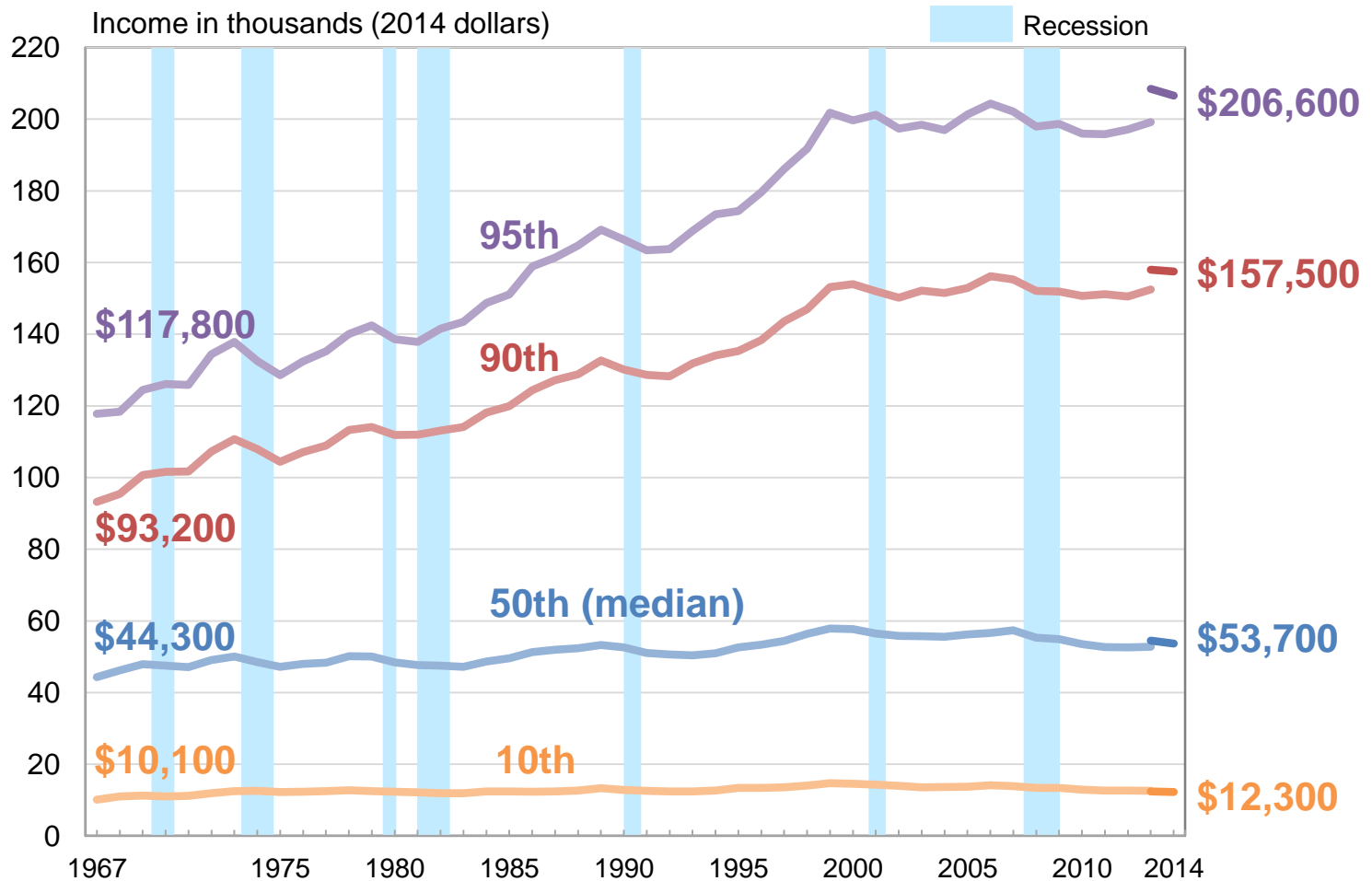
Characteristic	2013 ¹	2014	Percentage change* (2014 less 2013)
Native born	55,989	54,678	*-2.3%
Total foreign born	47,561	49,592	*4.3%
Naturalized citizen	57,276	59,261	3.5%
Noncitizen	40,842	40,795	-0.1%

*An asterisk preceding an estimate indicates change is statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2014 and 2015 Annual Social and Economic Supplements. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <<ftp://ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar15.pdf>>.

Real Household Income at Selected Percentiles: 1967 to 2014



Real Household Income and Wealth Percentiles: 1967 to 2014

(Income in 2014 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars)

Year	10th percentile limit	50th (median)	90th percentile limit	95th percentile limit
1967	10,102	44,271	93,215	117,759
1968	10,998	46,179	95,423	118,384
1969	11,282	47,896	100,696	124,463
1970	11,024	47,524	101,616	126,102
1971	11,197	47,062	101,651	125,828
1972	11,939	49,078	107,296	134,398
1973	12,503	50,069	110,740	137,889
1974	12,587	48,483	107,942	132,498
1975	12,243	47,213	104,430	128,552
1976	12,311	47,997	107,071	132,420
1977	12,463	48,301	108,936	135,236
1978	12,719	50,170	113,235	140,062
1979	12,476	50,030	114,093	142,423
1980	12,310	48,448	111,895	138,590
1981	12,139	47,644	111,915	137,880
1982	11,922	47,516	113,080	141,543
1983	11,877	47,184	114,126	143,462
1984	12,365	48,650	118,135	148,673
1985	12,374	49,559	119,938	151,090
1986	12,329	51,314	124,384	158,919
1987	12,435	51,957	127,205	161,345
1988	12,623	52,357	128,848	164,695
1989	13,274	53,290	132,653	169,148
1990	12,854	52,581	130,123	166,382
1991	12,582	51,071	128,642	163,423
1992 ¹	12,400	50,652	128,217	163,714
1993	12,401	50,406	131,885	168,830
1994	12,682	50,968	134,092	173,487
1995	13,383	52,565	135,283	174,312
1996	13,388	53,330	138,313	179,619
1997	13,553	54,427	143,642	186,130
1998	14,070	56,405	146,941	191,762
1999	14,701	57,826	153,144	201,770
2000	14,549	57,730	153,983	199,655
2001	14,290	56,472	151,955	201,263
2002	13,976	55,812	150,176	197,409
2003	13,563	55,763	152,158	198,398
2004 ²	13,670	55,569	151,496	196,977
2005	13,690	56,182	152,917	201,318
2006	14,091	56,601	156,177	204,335
2007	13,887	57,359	155,294	202,110
2008	13,372	55,314	152,077	197,931
2009	13,378	54,944	151,919	198,686
2010	12,880	53,508	150,695	195,985
2011	12,632	52,691	151,176	195,797
2012	12,617	52,606	150,546	197,107
2013 ³	12,604	52,789	152,455	199,207
2013 ⁴	12,399	54,462	157,969	208,485
2014	12,276	53,657	157,479	206,568

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

Source: National Bureau of Economic Research
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¹Change in data collection methodology suggests pre-1993 and post-1992 estimates are not comparable. (See Current Population Reports, "The Changing Shape of the Nation's Income Distribution: 1947-1998," P60-204, for more details.)

²The 2004 data have been revised to reflect a correction to the weights in the 2005 ASEC.

³The 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.

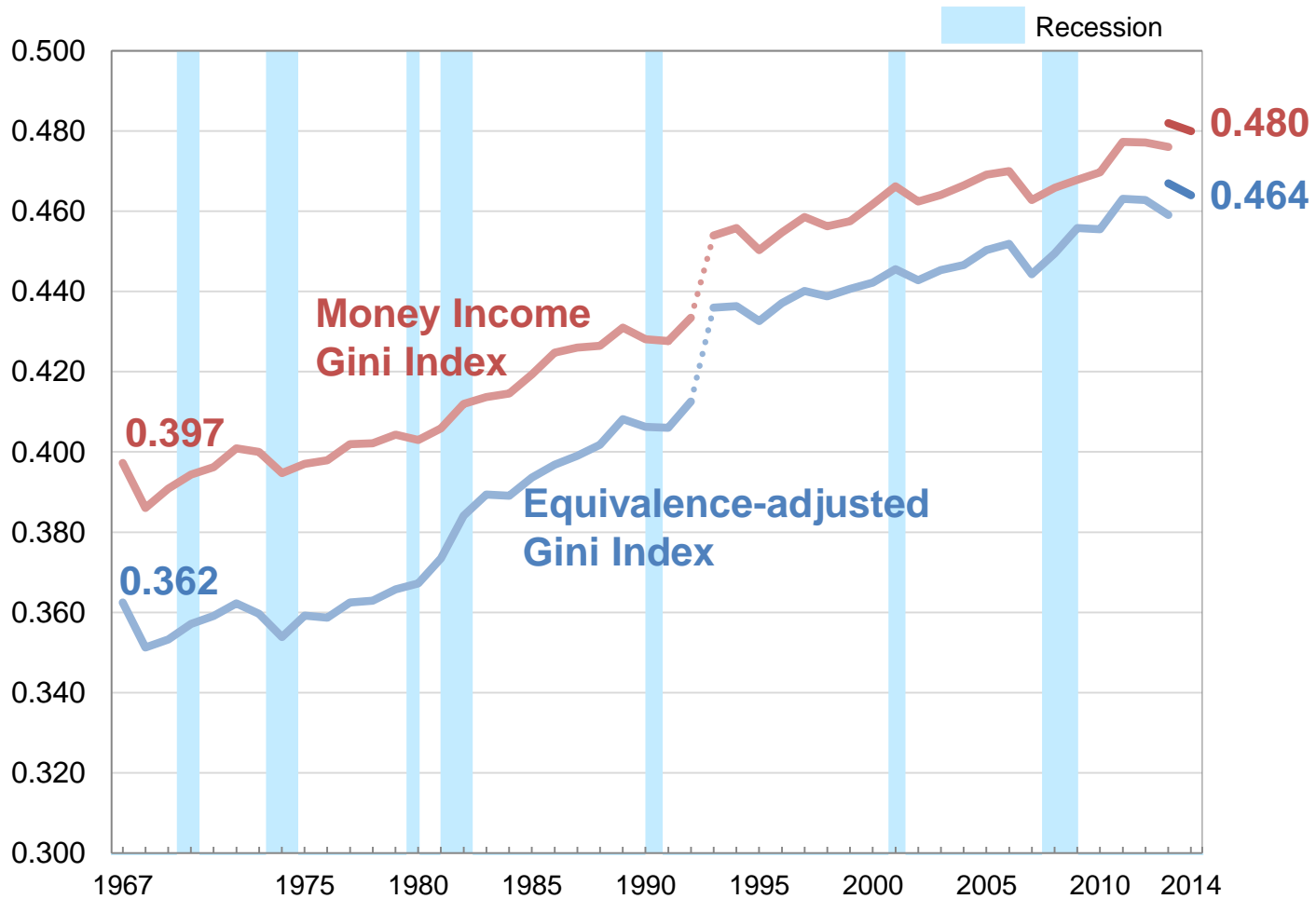
⁴The source of these 2013 estimates is the portion of the CPS ASEC sample which received the redesigned income questions, approximately 30,000 addresses.

Note: For changes in survey and data processing methodology, see footnotes in Appendix Table A-2 of the report, *Income and Poverty in the United States: 2014*, U. S. Census Bureau, *Current Population Reports*, P60-252.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 through 2015 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <http://ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar15.pdf>.

Gini Index of Money Income and Equivalence-Adjusted Income: 1967 to 2014



Gini Index of Money Income and Equivalence-Adjusted* Income: 1967 to 2014

Year	Money Income Gini Index	Equivalence- adjusted Gini Index
1967	0.397	0.362
1968	0.386	0.351
1969	0.391	0.353
1970	0.394	0.357
1971	0.396	0.359
1972	0.401	0.362
1973	0.400	0.360
1974	0.395	0.354
1975	0.397	0.359
1976	0.398	0.359
1977	0.402	0.362
1978	0.402	0.363
1979	0.404	0.366
1980	0.403	0.367
1981	0.406	0.373
1982	0.412	0.384
1983	0.414	0.389
1984	0.415	0.389
1985	0.419	0.394
1986	0.425	0.397
1987	0.426	0.399
1988	0.426	0.402
1989	0.431	0.408
1990	0.428	0.406
1991	0.428	0.406
1992 ¹	0.433	0.413
1993	0.454	0.436
1994	0.456	0.436
1995	0.450	0.433
1996	0.455	0.437
1997	0.459	0.440
1998	0.456	0.439
1999	0.458	0.441
2000	0.462	0.442
2001	0.466	0.446
2002	0.462	0.443
2003	0.464	0.445
2004 ²	0.466	0.447
2005	0.469	0.450
2006	0.470	0.452
2007	0.463	0.444
2008	0.466	0.450
2009	0.468	0.456
2010	0.470	0.456
2011	0.477	0.463
2012	0.477	0.463
2013 ³	0.476	0.459
2013 ⁴	0.482	0.467
2014	0.480	0.464

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

Source: National Bureau of Economic Research
Cambridge, MA 02138
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* Equivalence-adjusted income takes into consideration the number of people living in the household and how these people share resources and take advantage of economies of scale. Equivalence-adjusted income is based on income relative to a 4-person (2 adult, 2 child) family.

¹Change in data collection methodology suggests pre-1993 and post-1992 estimates are not comparable. (See Current Population Reports, "The Changing Shape of the Nation's Income Distribution: 1947-1998," P60-204, for more details.)

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

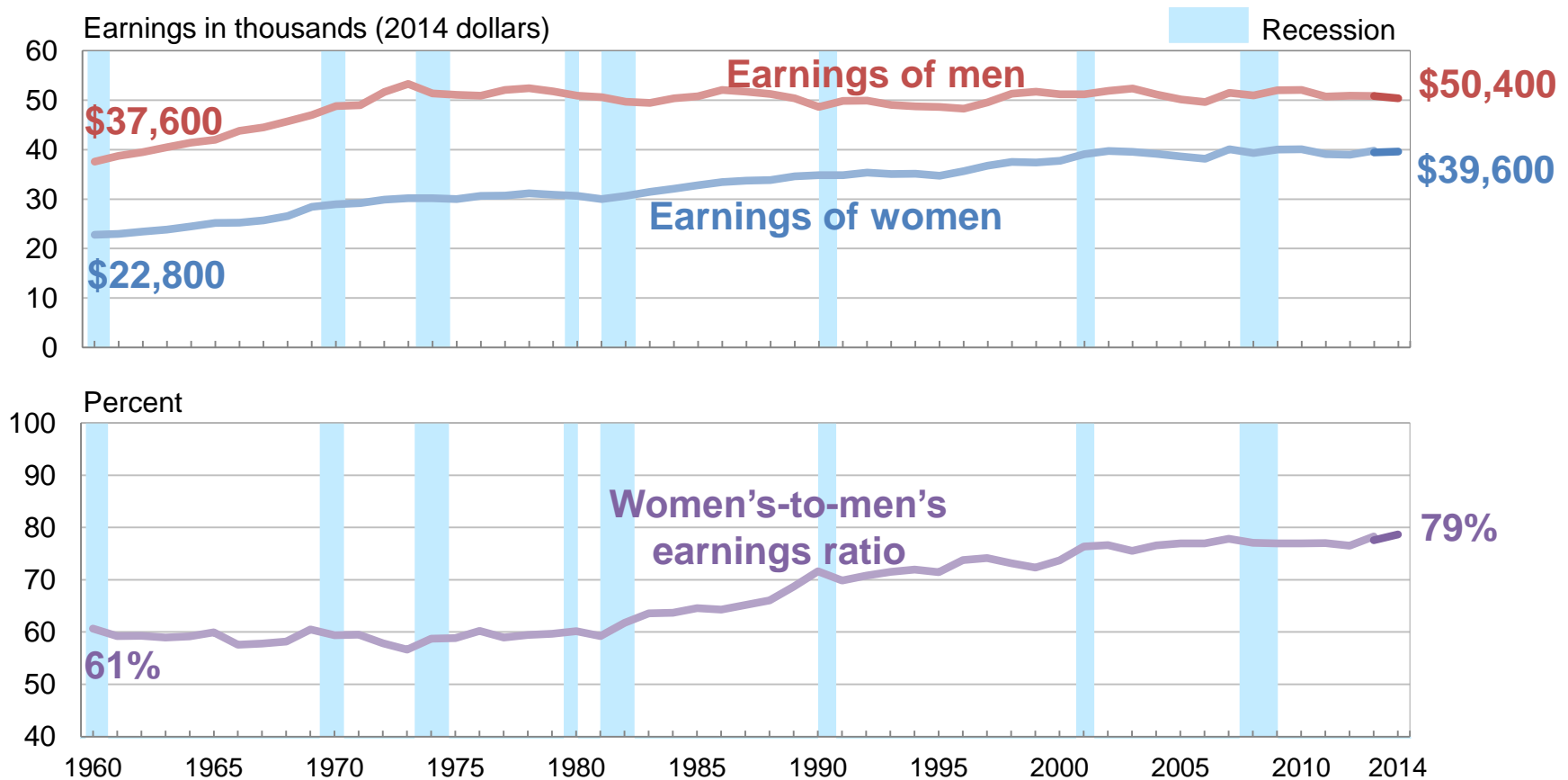
Note: For changes in survey and data processing methodology, see footnotes in Appendix Table A-3 of the report, *Income and Poverty in the United States: 2014*, U. S. Census Bureau, *Current Population Reports*, P60-252.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 through 2015 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see [ftp://ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar15.pdf](http://ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar15.pdf).

Real Median Earnings and Women's-to-Men's Earnings Ratio: 1960 to 2014

(Full-time, year-round workers)



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

(Earnings in 2014 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars)

Year	Men		Women		Women's-to-Men's earnings ratio
	Number with earnings (thousands)	Median earnings (dollars)	Number with earnings (thousands)	Median earnings (dollars)	
1960	N	37,565	N	22,792	0.607
1961	N	38,764	N	22,967	0.592
1962	N	39,472	N	23,406	0.593
1963	N	40,464	N	23,852	0.589
1964	N	41,409	N	24,493	0.591
1965	N	41,999	N	25,168	0.599
1966	N	43,833	N	25,228	0.576
1967	36,645	44,526	14,846	25,729	0.578
1968	37,068	45,721	15,013	26,589	0.582
1969	37,008	46,984	15,374	28,424	0.605
1970	36,132	48,801	15,476	28,972	0.594
1971	36,819	49,010	16,002	29,164	0.595
1972	38,184	51,649	16,675	29,884	0.579
1973	39,581	53,294	17,195	30,182	0.566
1974	37,916	51,382	16,945	30,189	0.588
1975	37,267	51,061	17,452	30,033	0.588
1976	38,184	50,921	18,073	30,651	0.602
1977	39,263	52,067	19,238	30,679	0.589
1978	41,036	52,403	20,914	31,149	0.594
1979	42,437	51,771	22,082	30,888	0.597
1980	41,881	50,930	22,859	30,640	0.602
1981	41,773	50,621	23,329	29,985	0.592
1982	40,105	49,665	23,702	30,666	0.617
1983	41,528	49,481	25,166	31,467	0.636
1984	43,808	50,407	26,466	32,088	0.637
1985	44,943	50,785	27,383	32,794	0.646
1986	45,912	52,069	28,420	33,465	0.643
1987	47,013	51,743	29,912	33,725	0.652
1988	48,285	51,277	31,237	33,868	0.660
1989	49,678	50,401	31,340	34,612	0.687
1990	49,171	48,643	31,682	34,836	0.716
1991	47,888	49,891	32,436	34,853	0.699
1992	48,551	49,941	33,241	35,351	0.708
1993	49,818	49,074	33,524	35,098	0.715
1994	51,580	48,777	34,155	35,104	0.720
1995	52,667	48,621	35,482	34,729	0.714
1996	53,787	48,313	36,430	35,637	0.738
1997	54,909	49,542	37,683	36,741	0.742
1998	56,951	51,306	38,785	37,541	0.732
1999	58,299	51,724	40,871	37,404	0.723
2000	59,602	51,210	41,719	37,752	0.737
2001	58,712	51,180	41,639	39,066	0.763
2002	58,761	51,886	41,876	39,745	0.766
2003	58,772	52,348	41,908	39,548	0.755
2004 ¹	60,088	51,131	42,380	39,154	0.766
2005	61,500	50,171	43,351	38,620	0.770
2006	63,055	49,623	44,663	38,179	0.769
2007	62,984	51,511	45,613	40,080	0.778
2008	59,861	50,985	44,156	39,305	0.771
2009	56,053	52,001	43,217	40,030	0.770
2010	56,283	52,068	43,179	40,055	0.769
2011	57,993	50,740	43,683	39,073	0.770
2012	59,009	50,936	44,042	38,967	0.765
2013 ²	60,769	50,852	45,068	39,798	0.783
2013 ³	61,240	50,834	44,629	39,427	0.776
2014	62,455	50,383	46,226	39,621	0.786

N Not available.

¹The 2004 data have been revised to reflect a correction to the weights in the 2005 ASEC.

²The 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.

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Note: For changes in survey and data processing methodology, see footnotes in Appendix Table A-4 of the report, *Income and Poverty in the United States: 2014 U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Reports, P60-252*.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1961 through 2015 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

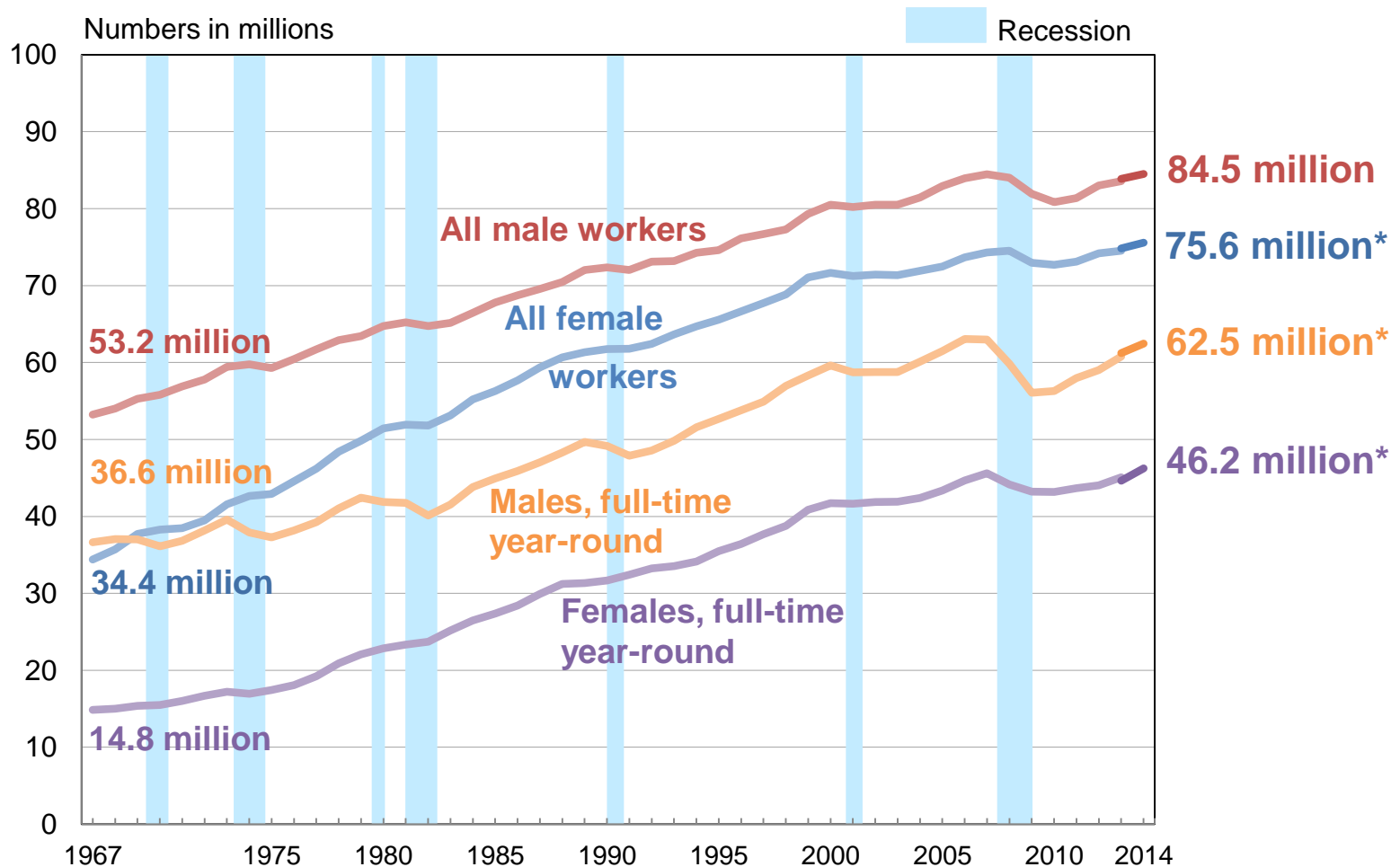
For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <http://ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar15.pdf>.

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

Source: National Bureau of Economic Research
Cambridge, MA 02138
www.nber.org

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



Number of Total and Full-Time, Year-Round Workers With Earnings by Sex: 1967 to 2014

(Numbers in thousands. People 15 years and older beginning in 1980, and people 14 years and older as of the following year for previous years. Before 1989 civilian workers only.)

Years	Total Workers		Full-Time, Year-Round Workers	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1967	53,222	34,391	36,645	14,846
1968	54,026	35,695	37,068	15,013
1969	55,273	37,737	37,008	15,374
1970	55,821	38,273	36,132	15,476
1971	56,886	38,485	36,819	16,002
1972	57,774	39,470	38,184	16,675
1973	59,438	41,583	39,581	17,195
1974	59,752	42,650	37,916	16,945
1975	59,268	42,926	37,267	17,452
1976	60,450	44,565	38,184	18,073
1977	61,704	46,194	39,263	19,238
1978	62,903	48,398	41,036	20,914
1979	63,422	49,839	42,437	22,082
1980	64,730	51,448	41,881	22,859
1981	65,233	51,940	41,773	23,329
1982	64,730	51,820	40,105	23,702
1983	65,138	53,108	41,528	25,166
1984	66,454	55,226	43,808	26,466
1985	67,809	56,296	44,943	27,383
1986	68,728	57,686	45,912	28,420
1987	69,545	59,359	47,013	29,912
1988	70,467	60,658	48,285	31,237
1989	72,045	61,338	49,678	31,340
1990	72,348	61,732	49,171	31,682
1991	72,040	61,796	47,888	32,436
1992	73,120	62,408	48,551	33,241
1993	73,198	63,660	49,818	33,524
1994	74,264	64,706	51,580	34,155
1995	74,619	65,557	52,667	35,482
1996	76,121	66,661	53,787	36,430
1997	76,694	67,736	54,909	37,683
1998	77,295	68,846	56,951	38,785
1999	79,322	71,053	58,299	40,871
2000	80,494	71,657	59,602	41,719
2001	80,209	71,232	58,712	41,639
2002	80,500	71,411	58,761	41,876
2003	80,508	71,372	58,772	41,908
2004 ¹	81,448	71,930	60,088	42,380
2005	82,934	72,476	61,500	43,351
2006	83,928	73,683	63,055	44,663
2007	84,482	74,295	62,984	45,613
2008	84,039	74,538	59,861	44,156
2009	81,934	72,972	56,053	43,217
2010	80,856	72,716	56,283	43,179
2011	81,366	73,094	57,993	43,683
2012	83,003	74,188	59,009	44,042
2013 ²	83,555	74,545	60,769	45,068
2013 ³	83,855	74,821	61,240	44,629
2014	84,494	75,572	62,455	46,226

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

Source: National Bureau of Economic Research
Cambridge, MA 02138
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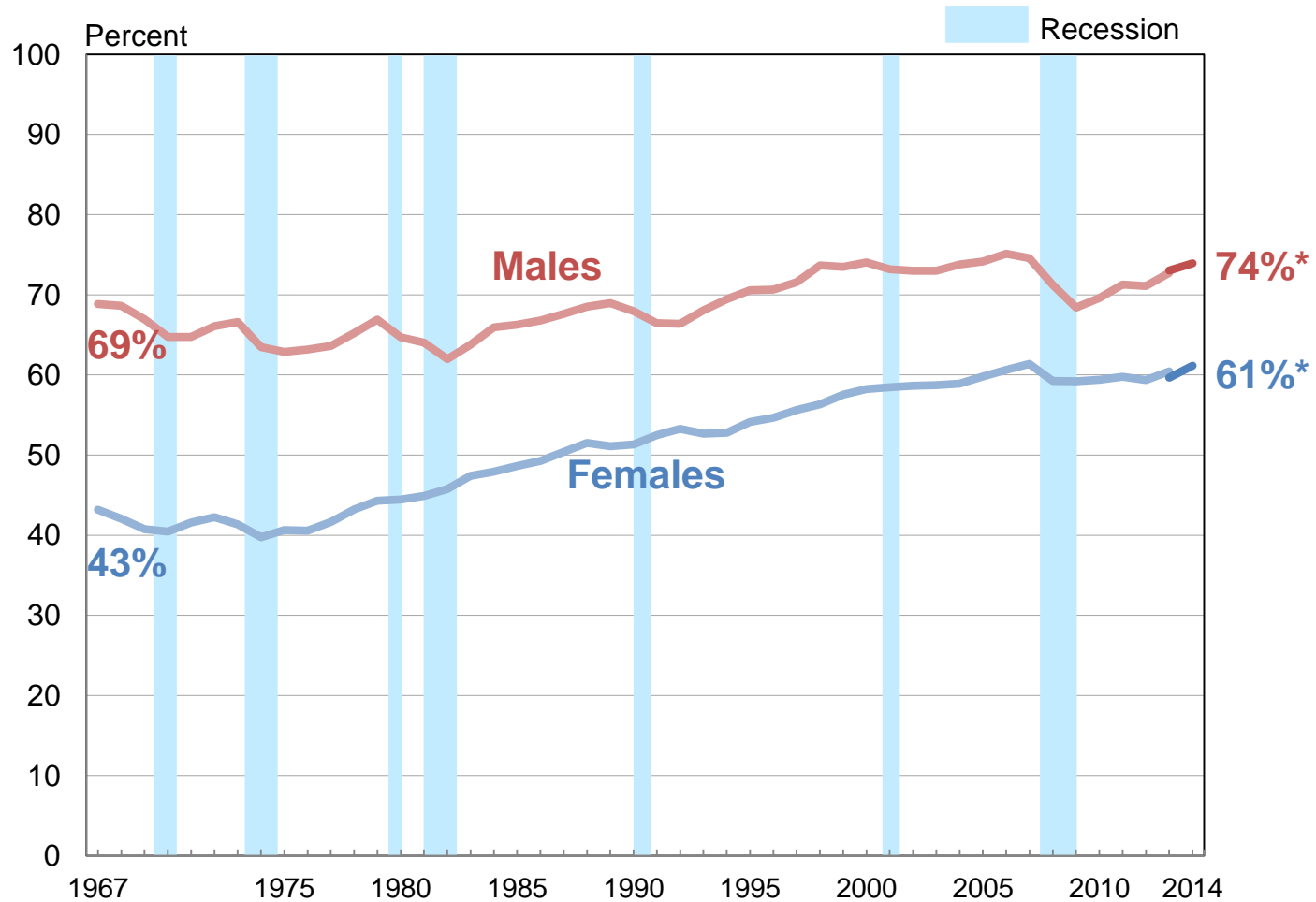
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Note: For changes in survey and data processing methodology, see footnotes in Appendix Table A-4 of the report, *Income and Poverty in the United States: 2014, U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Reports, P60-252*.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 through 2015 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <http://ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar15.pdf>.

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



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

(Numbers in thousands. People 15 years and older beginning in 1980, and people 14 years and older as of the following year for previous years. Before 1989 civilian workers only.)

Years	Total Workers (TW)		Full-Time, Year-Round Workers (FTYR)		Percentage of Full-Time, Year-Round Workers (FTYR / TW)	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1967	53,222	34,391	36,645	14,846	68.9%	43.2%
1968	54,026	35,695	37,068	15,013	68.6%	42.1%
1969	55,273	37,737	37,008	15,374	67.0%	40.7%
1970	55,821	38,273	36,132	15,476	64.7%	40.4%
1971	56,886	38,485	36,819	16,002	64.7%	41.6%
1972	57,774	39,470	38,184	16,675	66.1%	42.2%
1973	59,438	41,583	39,581	17,195	66.6%	41.4%
1974	59,752	42,650	37,916	16,945	63.5%	39.7%
1975	59,268	42,926	37,267	17,452	62.9%	40.7%
1976	60,450	44,565	38,184	18,073	63.2%	40.6%
1977	61,704	46,194	39,263	19,238	63.6%	41.6%
1978	62,903	48,398	41,036	20,914	65.2%	43.2%
1979	63,422	49,839	42,437	22,082	66.9%	44.3%
1980	64,730	51,448	41,881	22,859	64.7%	44.4%
1981	65,233	51,940	41,773	23,329	64.0%	44.9%
1982	64,730	51,820	40,105	23,702	62.0%	45.7%
1983	65,138	53,108	41,528	25,166	63.8%	47.4%
1984	66,454	55,226	43,808	26,466	65.9%	47.9%
1985	67,809	56,296	44,943	27,383	66.3%	48.6%
1986	68,728	57,686	45,912	28,420	66.8%	49.3%
1987	69,545	59,359	47,013	29,912	67.6%	50.4%
1988	70,467	60,658	48,285	31,237	68.5%	51.5%
1989	72,045	61,338	49,678	31,340	69.0%	51.1%
1990	72,348	61,732	49,171	31,682	68.0%	51.3%
1991	72,040	61,796	47,888	32,436	66.5%	52.5%
1992	73,120	62,408	48,551	33,241	66.4%	53.3%
1993	73,198	63,660	49,818	33,524	68.1%	52.7%
1994	74,264	64,706	51,580	34,155	69.5%	52.8%
1995	74,619	65,557	52,667	35,482	70.6%	54.1%
1996	76,121	66,661	53,787	36,430	70.7%	54.6%
1997	76,694	67,736	54,909	37,683	71.6%	55.6%
1998	77,295	68,846	56,951	38,785	73.7%	56.3%
1999	79,322	71,053	58,299	40,871	73.5%	57.5%
2000	80,494	71,657	59,602	41,719	74.0%	58.2%
2001	80,209	71,232	58,712	41,639	73.2%	58.5%
2002	80,500	71,411	58,761	41,876	73.0%	58.6%
2003	80,508	71,372	58,772	41,908	73.0%	58.7%
2004 ¹	81,448	71,930	60,088	42,380	73.8%	58.9%
2005	82,934	72,476	61,500	43,351	74.2%	59.8%
2006	83,928	73,683	63,055	44,663	75.1%	60.6%
2007	84,482	74,295	62,984	45,613	74.6%	61.4%
2008	84,039	74,538	59,861	44,156	71.2%	59.2%
2009	81,934	72,972	56,053	43,217	68.4%	59.2%
2010	80,856	72,716	56,283	43,179	69.6%	59.4%
2011	81,366	73,094	57,993	43,683	71.3%	59.8%
2012	83,003	74,188	59,009	44,042	71.1%	59.4%
2013 ²	83,555	74,545	60,769	45,068	72.7%	60.5%
2013 ³	83,855	74,821	61,240	44,629	73.0%	59.6%
2014	84,494	75,572	62,455	46,226	73.9%	61.2%

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

Source: National Bureau of Economic Research
Cambridge, MA 02138
www.nber.org

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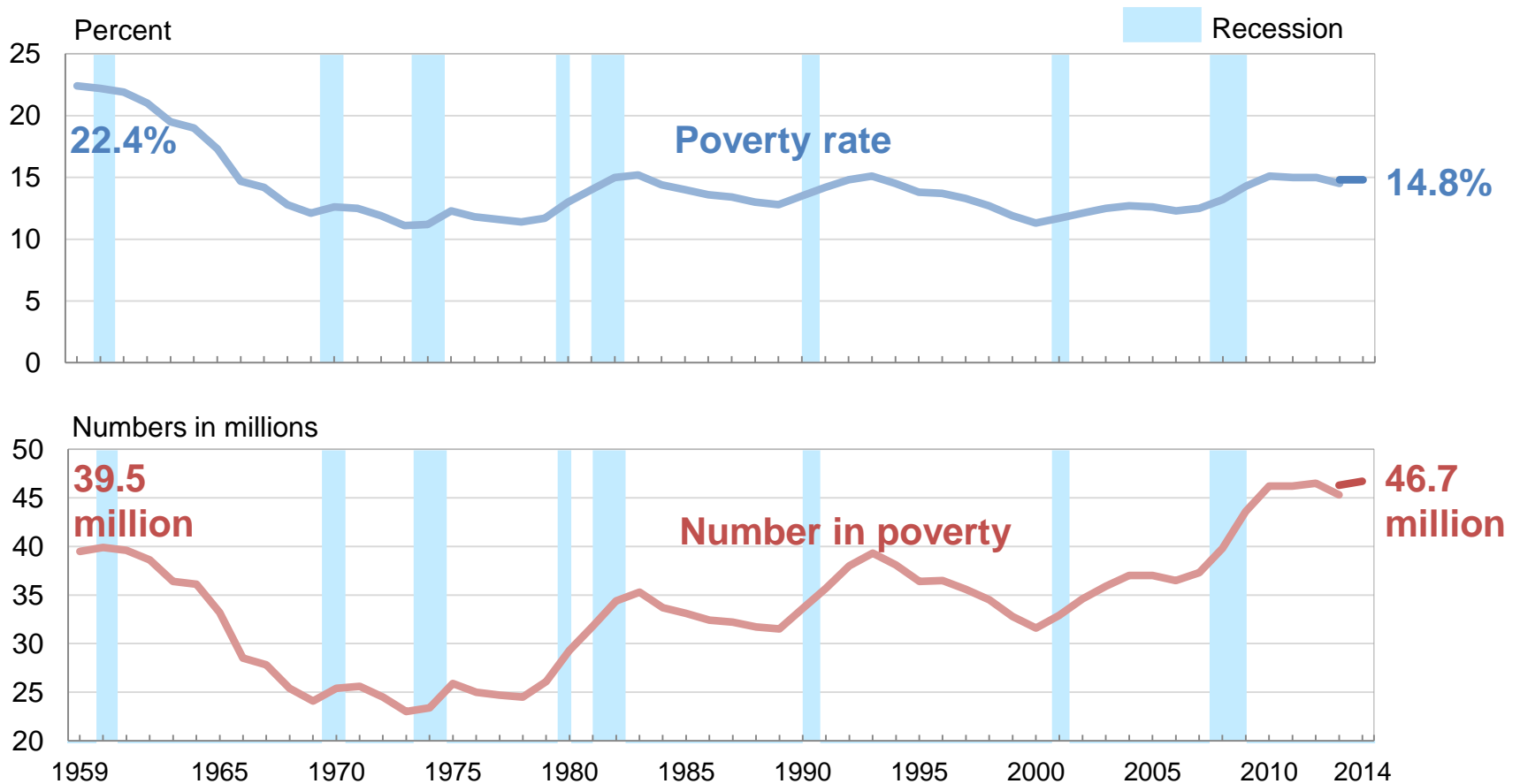
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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 through 2015 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <http://ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar15.pdf>.

Poverty Rate and Number in Poverty: 1959 to 2014



Poverty Rate and Number in

Poverty: 1959 to 2014

(Numbers in millions, Rates in percent)

Year	Number in Poverty	Poverty Rate	Year	Number in Poverty	Poverty Rate
1959	39.5	22.4	1988	31.7	13.0
1960	39.9	22.2	1989	31.5	12.8
1961	39.6	21.9	1990	33.6	13.5
1962	38.6	21.0	1991	35.7	14.2
1963	36.4	19.5	1992 ¹	38.0	14.8
1964	36.1	19.0	1993	39.3	15.1
1965	33.2	17.3	1994	38.1	14.5
1966	28.5	14.7	1995	36.4	13.8
1967	27.8	14.2	1996	36.5	13.7
1968	25.4	12.8	1997	35.6	13.3
1969	24.1	12.1	1998	34.5	12.7
1970	25.4	12.6	1999 ²	32.8	11.9
1971	25.6	12.5	2000 ²	31.6	11.3
1972	24.5	11.9	2001	32.9	11.7
1973	23.0	11.1	2002	34.6	12.1
1974	23.4	11.2	2003	35.9	12.5
1975	25.9	12.3	2004 ³	37.0	12.7
1976	25.0	11.8	2005	37.0	12.6
1977	24.7	11.6	2006	36.5	12.3
1978	24.5	11.4	2007	37.3	12.5
1979	26.1	11.7	2008	39.8	13.2
1980	29.3	13.0	2009	43.6	14.3
1981	31.8	14.0	2010 ⁴	46.3	15.1
1982	34.4	15.0	2011	46.2	15.0
1983	35.3	15.2	2012	46.5	15.0
1984	33.7	14.4	2013 ⁵	45.3	14.5
1985	33.1	14.0	2013 ⁶	46.3	14.8
1986	32.4	13.6	2014	46.7	14.8
1987	32.2	13.4			

¹Poverty data for 1992 reflect 1990 Census population controls.

²Poverty data for 1999 and 2000 consistent with 2001 data through implementation of Census 2000-based population controls and a 28,000 household sample expansion.

³CPS 2005 ASEC file (2004 data) was corrected after the release of the 2004 Income, Poverty and Health Insurance report due to adjustments to the weights.

⁴Poverty data for 2010 reflect 2010-based population controls.

⁵The 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.

⁶The 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, 1960 to 2015 Annual Social and Economic Supplements. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <ftp://ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar15.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

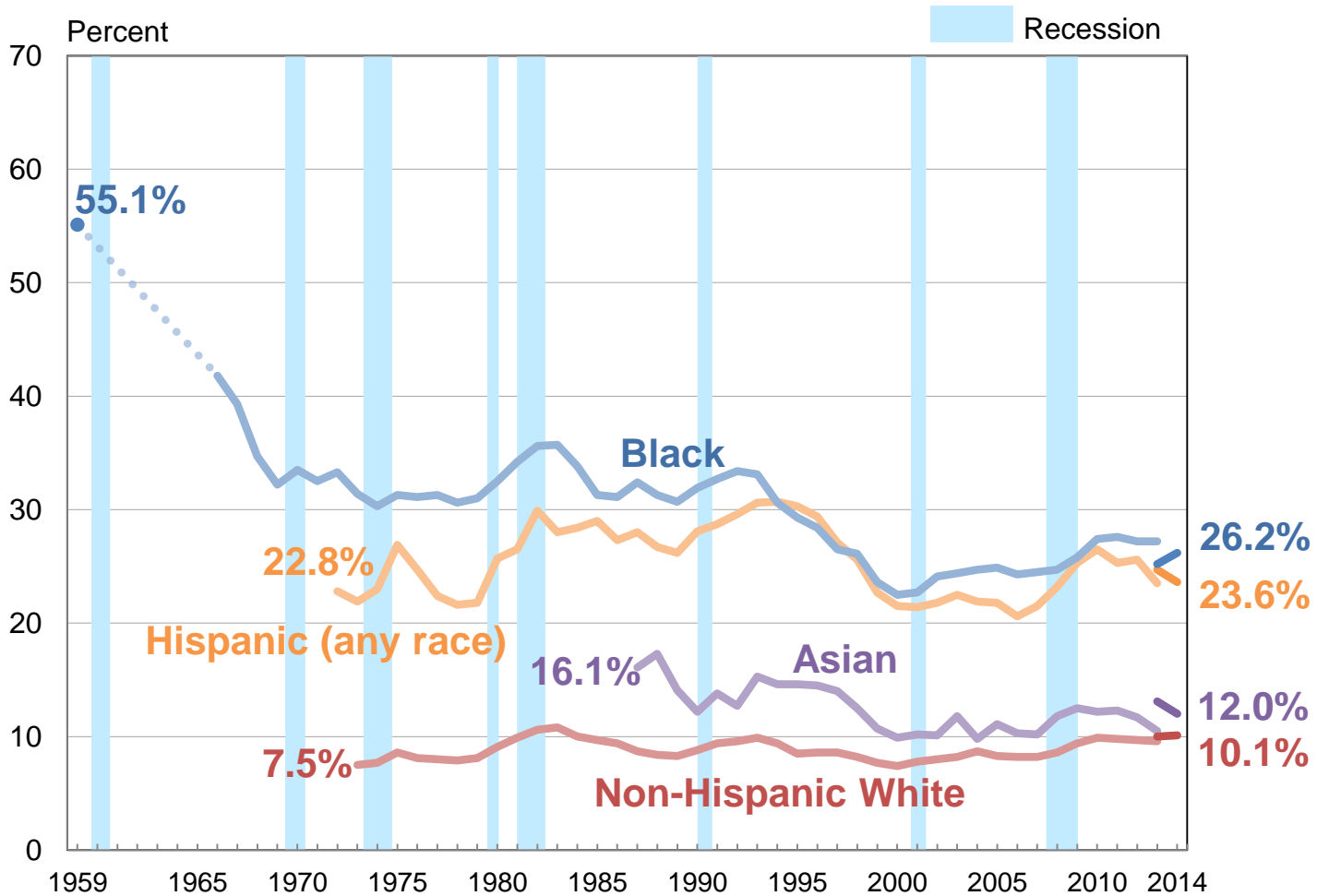
Source: National Bureau of Economic Research
Cambridge, MA 02138
<www.nber.gov>

Weighted Average Poverty Thresholds in 2014

Size of family unit	Threshold
One person (unrelated individual)	12,071
Under 65 years	12,316
65 years and older	11,354
Two people	15,379
Householder under 65 years	15,853
Householder 65 years and older	14,309
Three people	18,850
Four people	24,230
Five people	28,695
Six people	32,473
Seven people	36,927
Eight people	40,968
Nine people or more	49,021

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2015 Annual Economic Supplement.

Poverty Rates by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2014



Poverty Rates by Race¹ and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2014

(Percent)

Year	All races	White alone, not Hispanic	White, not Hispanic	Black alone	Black	Asian alone	Asian and Pacific Islander	Hispanic (any race)
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	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	12.5	N	N	N	32.5	N	N	N
1972	11.9	N	N	N	33.3	N	N	22.6
1973	11.1	N	7.5	N	31.4	N	N	21.9
1974	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	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	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	14.4	N	10.0	N	33.8	N	N	28.4
1985	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	13.4	N	8.7	N	32.4	N	16.1	28.0
1988	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	14.2	N	9.4	N	32.7	N	13.8	28.7
1992	14.8	N	9.6	N	33.4	N	12.7	29.6
1993	15.1	N	9.9	N	33.1	N	15.3	30.6
1994	14.5	N	9.4	N	30.6	N	14.6	30.7
1995	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 ²	11.9	N	7.7	N	23.6	N	10.7	22.7
2000 ³	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 ⁴	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 ⁵	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 ⁶	14.5	9.6	N	27.2	N	10.5	N	23.5
2013 ⁷	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

N Not available.

¹Starting with the 2003 CPS, respondents were allowed to choose more than one race. This table presents the single-race population for 2002 to present. For example White alone refers to people who reported White and did not report any other race category. For 2001 and earlier years, the CPS allowed respondents to report only one race group.

²Consistent with 2001 data through implementation of Census 2000-based population controls.

³Consistent with 2001 data through implementation of Census 2000-based population controls and a 28,000 household sample expansion.

⁴CPS 2005 ASEC file (2004 data) was corrected after the release of the 2004 Income, Poverty and Health Insurance report due to adjustments to the weights.

⁵Consistent with 2011 data through implementation of Census 2010-based population controls.

⁶The 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.

⁷The source of these 2013 estimates is the portion of the CPS ASEC sample which received the redesigned income questions, approximately 30,000 addresses.

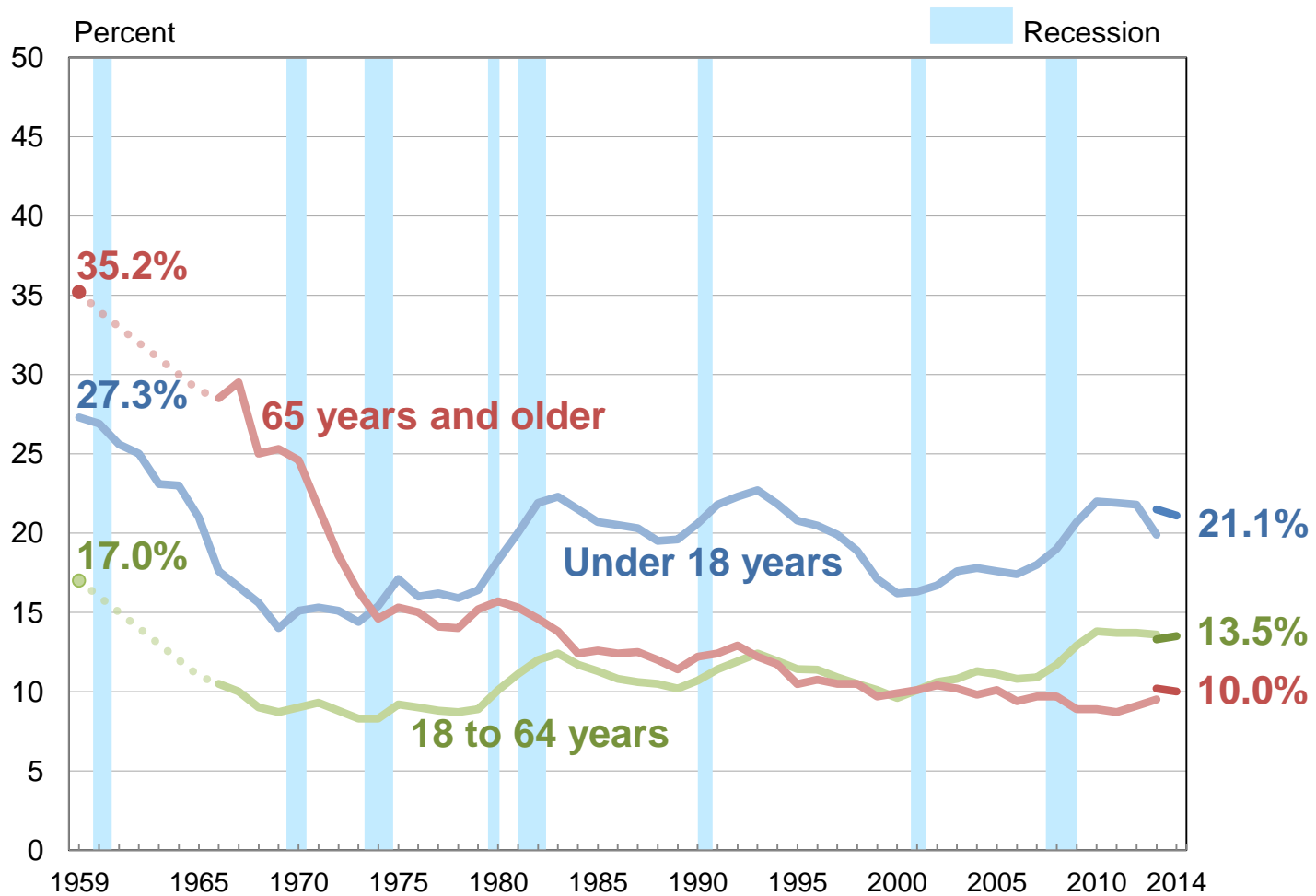
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2015 Annual Social and Economic Supplements. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <<http://ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar15.pdf>>.

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

Source: National Bureau of Economic Research
Cambridge, MA 02138
<www.nber.org>

Poverty Rates by Age: 1959 to 2014



Poverty Rates by Age: 1959 to 2014

(Percent)

Year	Under 18 years of age	18 to 64 years	65 years and over	Year	Under 18 years of age	18 to 64 years	65 years and over
1959	27.3	17.0	35.2	1988	19.5	10.5	12.0
1960	26.9	N	N	1989	19.6	10.2	11.4
1961	25.6	N	N	1990	20.6	10.7	12.2
1962	25.0	N	N	1991	21.8	11.4	12.4
1963	23.1	N	N	1992	22.3	11.9	12.9
1964	23.0	N	N	1993	22.7	12.4	12.2
1965	21.0	N	N	1994	21.8	11.9	11.7
1966	17.6	10.5	28.5	1995	20.8	11.4	10.5
1967	16.6	10.0	29.5	1996	20.5	11.4	10.8
1968	15.6	9.0	25.0	1997	19.9	10.9	10.5
1969	14.0	8.7	25.3	1998	18.9	10.5	10.5
1970	15.1	9.0	24.6	1999 ¹	17.1	10.1	9.7
1971	15.3	9.3	21.6	2000 ²	16.2	9.6	9.9
1972	15.1	8.8	18.6	2001	16.3	10.1	10.1
1973	14.4	8.3	16.3	2002	16.7	10.6	10.4
1974	15.4	8.3	14.6	2003	17.6	10.8	10.2
1975	17.1	9.2	15.3	2004 ³	17.8	11.3	9.8
1976	16.0	9.0	15.0	2005	17.6	11.1	10.1
1977	16.2	8.8	14.1	2006	17.4	10.8	9.4
1978	15.9	8.7	14.0	2007	18.0	10.9	9.7
1979	16.4	8.9	15.2	2008	19.0	11.7	9.7
1980	18.3	10.1	15.7	2009	20.7	12.9	8.9
1981	20.0	11.1	15.3	2010 ⁴	22.0	13.8	8.9
1982	21.9	12.0	14.6	2011	21.9	13.7	8.7
1983	22.3	12.4	13.8	2012	21.8	13.7	9.1
1984	21.5	11.7	12.4	2013 ⁵	19.9	13.6	9.5
1985	20.7	11.3	12.6	2013 ⁶	21.5	13.3	10.2
1986	20.5	10.8	12.4	2014	21.1	13.5	10.0
1987	20.3	10.6	12.5				

N Not available.

¹Consistent with 2001 data through implementation of Census 2000-based population controls.

²Consistent with 2001 data through implementation of Census 2000-based population controls and a 28,000 household sample expansion.

³CPS 2005 ASEC file (2004 data) was corrected after the release of the 2004 Income, Poverty and Health Insurance report due to adjustments to the weights.

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⁶The 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, 1960 to 2015 Annual Social and Economic Supplements. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <<ftp://ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar15.pdf>>.

Recessions

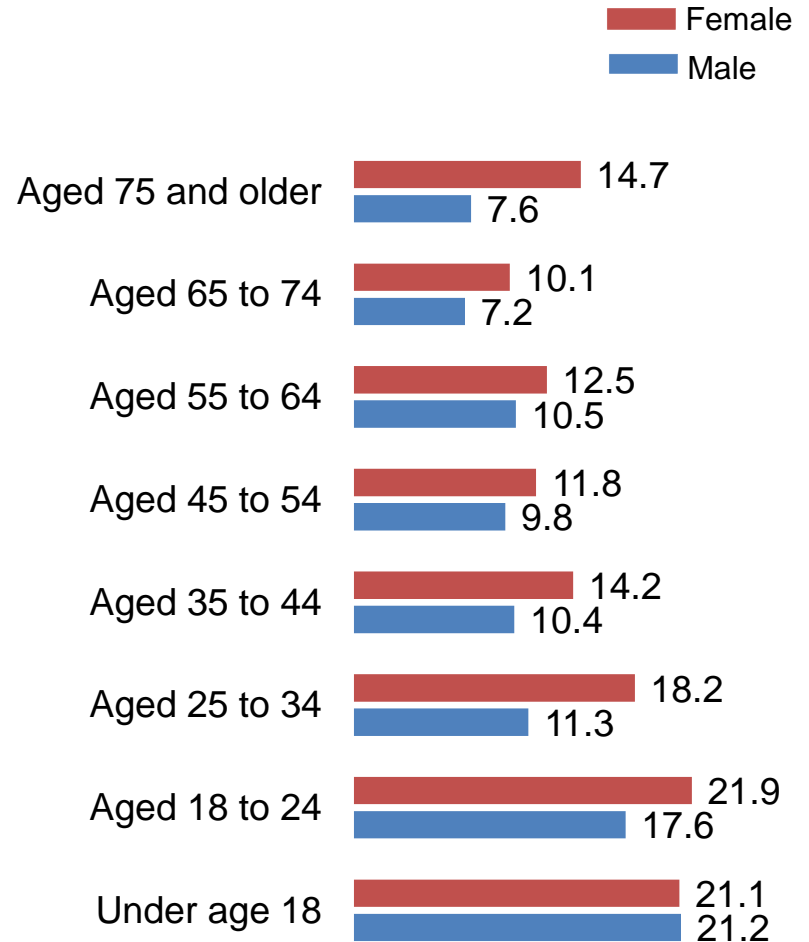
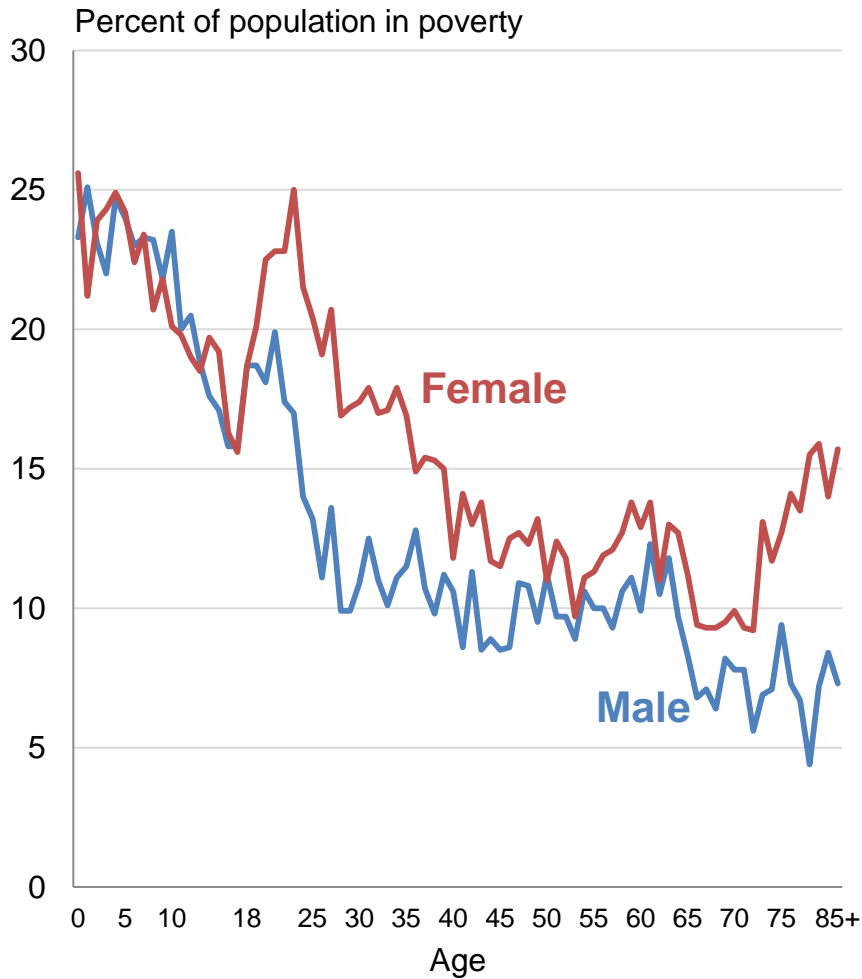
Peak month	Year	Trough month	Year
November	1948	October	1949
July	1953	May	1954
August	1957	April	1958
April	1960	February	1961
December	1969	November	1970
November	1973	March	1975
January	1980	July	1980
July	1981	November	1982
July	1990	March	1991
March	2001	November	2001
December	2007	June	2009

Source: National Bureau of Economic Research

Cambridge, MA 02138

<www.nber.org>

Poverty Rates by Age by Sex: 2014



Poverty Rates by Age by Sex: 2014

(Percent)

Age	Male	Female	Age	Male	Female
0 years	23.3	25.6	41 years	8.6	14.1
1 year	25.1	21.2	42 years	11.3	13.0
2 years	23.1	23.9	43 years	8.5	13.8
3 years	22.0	24.3	44 years	8.9	11.7
4 years	24.7	24.9	45 years	8.5	11.5
5 years	24.0	24.2	46 years	8.6	12.5
6 years	23.0	22.4	47 years	10.9	12.7
7 years	23.3	23.4	48 years	10.8	12.3
8 years	23.2	20.7	49 years	9.5	13.2
9 years	21.8	21.8	50 years	11.2	11.0
10 years	23.5	20.1	51 years	9.7	12.4
11 years	20.0	19.8	52 years	9.7	11.8
12 years	20.5	19.0	53 years	8.9	9.7
13 years	18.8	18.5	54 years	10.6	11.1
14 years	17.6	19.7	55 years	10.0	11.3
15 years	17.1	19.2	56 years	10.0	11.9
16 years	15.8	16.3	57 years	9.3	12.1
17 years	15.8	15.6	58 years	10.6	12.7
18 years	18.7	18.7	59 years	11.1	13.8
19 years	18.7	20.1	60 years	9.9	12.9
20 years	18.1	22.5	61 years	12.3	13.8
21 years	19.9	22.8	62 years	10.5	11.0
22 years	17.4	22.8	63 years	11.8	13.0
23 years	17.0	25.0	64 years	9.7	12.7
24 years	14.0	21.5	65 years	8.3	11.2
25 years	13.2	20.4	66 years	6.8	9.4
26 years	11.1	19.1	67 years	7.1	9.3
27 years	13.6	20.7	68 years	6.4	9.3
28 years	9.9	16.9	69 years	8.2	9.5
29 years	9.9	17.2	70 years	7.8	9.9
30 years	10.9	17.4	71 years	7.8	9.3
31 years	12.5	17.9	72 years	5.6	9.2
32 years	11.0	17.0	73 years	6.9	13.1
33 years	10.1	17.1	74 years	7.1	11.7
34 years	11.1	17.9	75 years	9.4	12.7
35 years	11.5	16.9	76 years	7.3	14.1
36 years	12.8	14.9	77 years	6.7	13.5
37 years	10.7	15.4	78 years	4.4	15.5
38 years	9.8	15.3	79 years	7.2	15.9
39 years	11.2	15.0	80-84 years	8.4	14.0
40 years	10.6	11.8	85 years and over	7.3	15.7

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2015 Annual Social and Economic Supplement. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <<ftp://ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar15.pdf>>.

Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM)

Observations from the Interagency Technical Working Group

- 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 Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2014

Current Population Reports

By Kathleen Short
Issued September 2015
#60-254

INTRODUCTION

This is the fifth report describing the Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) released by the U.S. Census Bureau, with support from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). 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.

Concerns about the adequacy of the official measure culminated 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, an Interagency Technical Working Group on Developing a Supplemental Poverty Measure (ITWG) listed suggestions for a new measure that would supplement the current official

measure of poverty.¹ The ITWG was charged with developing a set of initial starting points to permit the Census Bureau, in cooperation with the BLS, to produce 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, nonwork-related transportation). This threshold should be calculated with 5 years of expenditure data for family units with exactly two children using Consumer Expenditure Survey (CE) 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

¹ For information, see ITWC, *Observations From the Interagency Technical Working Group on Developing a Supplemental Poverty Measure* (Interagency), March 2010, available at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/SPM_TWCObservations.pdf>.

in expenditures on this basic bundle of goods around the 33rd percentile of the expenditure distribution. So far as possible with available data, the calculation of FCSU should include any noncash benefits that are counted on the resource side for food, shelter, clothing, and utilities. This is necessary for consistency of the threshold and resource definitions.

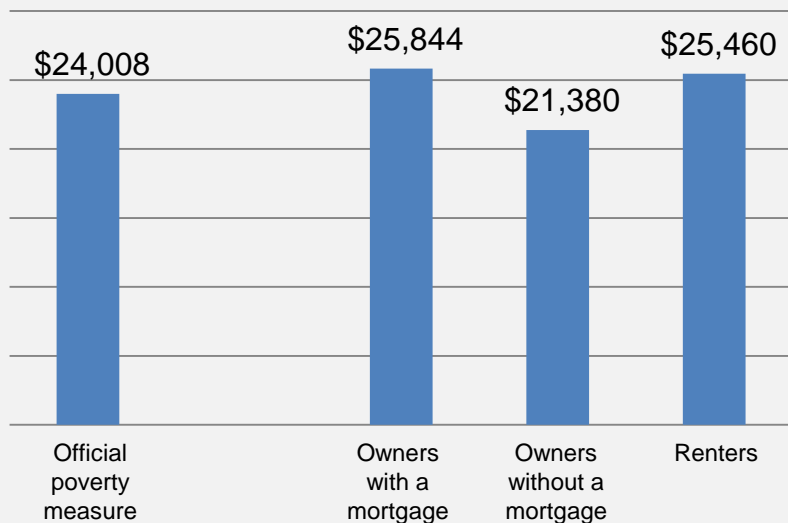
- The *SPM family unit* resources should be defined as the value of cash income from all sources, plus the value of noncash benefits that are available to buy the basic bundle of goods (FCSU) minus necessary expenses for critical goods and services not included in the thresholds. Non-cash benefits include nutritional assistance, subsidized housing, and home energy assistance. Necessary expenses that must be subtracted include income taxes, Social Security payroll taxes, childcare and other work-related expenses, child support payments to another household, and contributions toward the cost of medical care, health insurance premiums, and other medical out-of-pocket expenditures.

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Supplemental Poverty Measure Thresholds and Resources

Official and SPM Thresholds for Units with Two Children, Two Adults: 2014



Supplemental Poverty Measure Thresholds

Source: Official Poverty Thresholds, www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/threshld/index.html, Supplemental Poverty Measure Thresholds, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), www.bls.gov/pir/spmhome.htm.

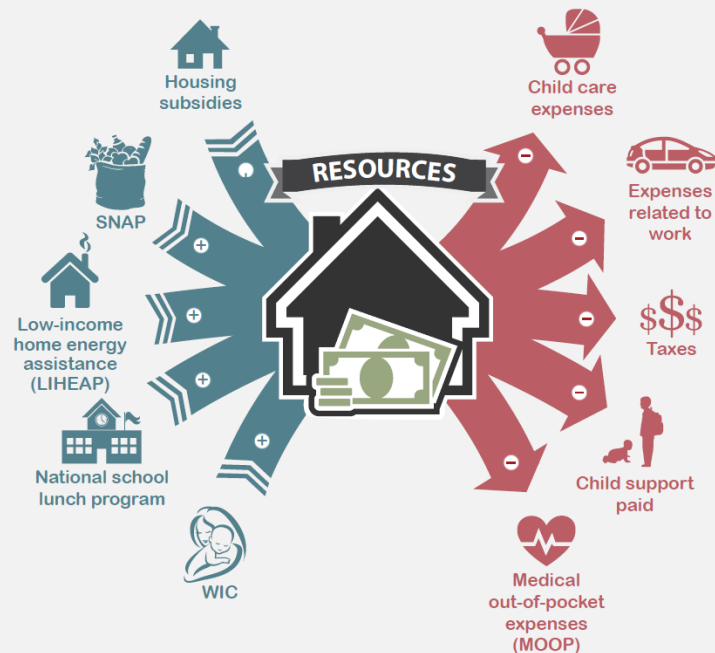
The SPM starts with cash income, then...

ADDING BENEFITS

The SPM adds benefits from the government that are not cash but help families meet their basic needs.

SUBTRACTING EXPENSES

The SPM subtracts necessary expenses like taxes, health care, commuting costs for all workers, and child care expenses while parents work.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau www.census.gov/library/infographics/poverty_measure-how.html

Official and SPM Thresholds for Units with Two Children, Two Adults: 2014

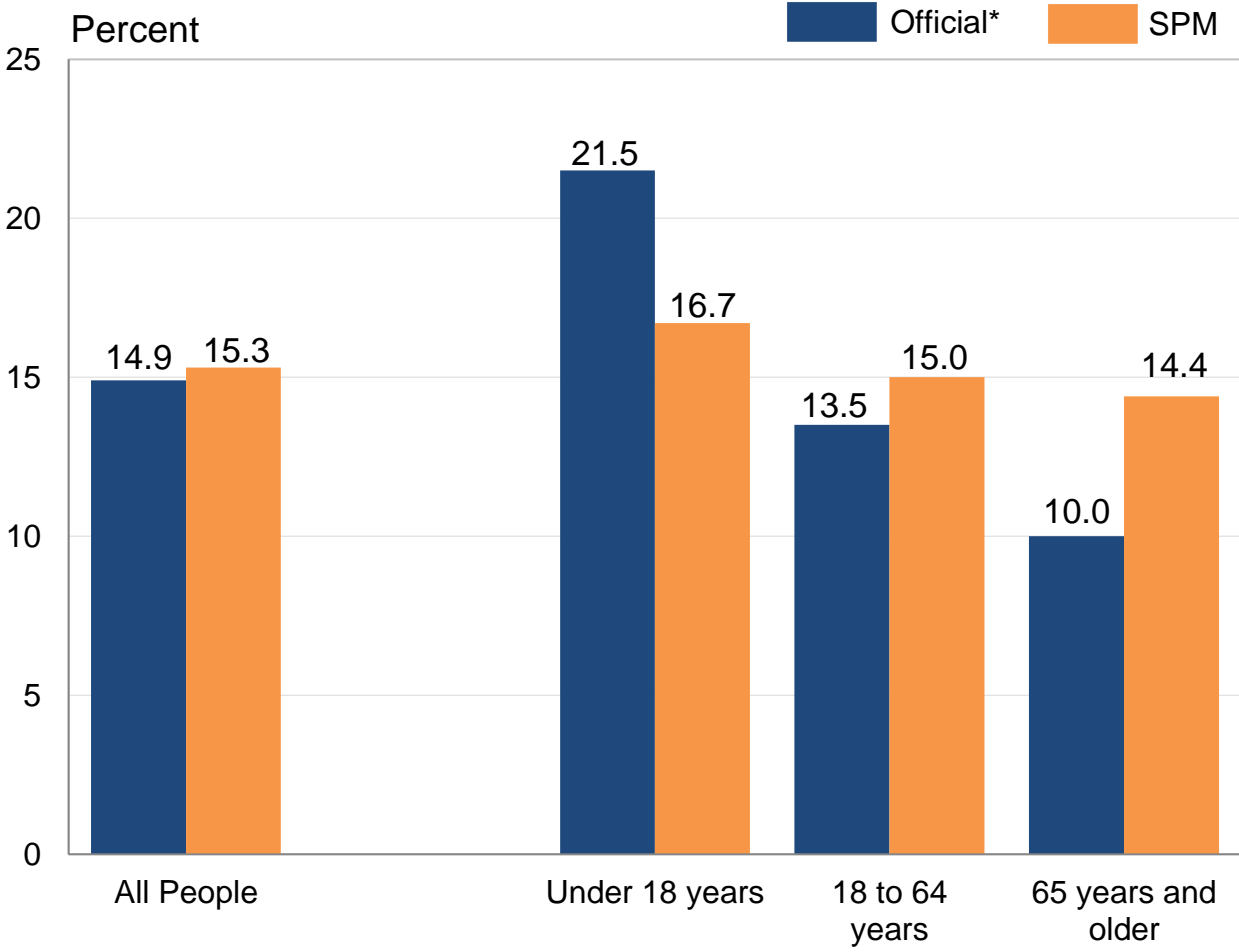
(Dollars)

	Threshold	Standard error
Official poverty measure	24,008	X
Supplemental poverty measure		
Owners with a mortgage	25,844	345
Owners without a mortgage	21,380	470
Renters	25,460	400

X - not applicable

Source: Official Poverty Thresholds, www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/threshld/index.html, Supplemental Poverty Measure Thresholds, Bureau of Labor Statistics, September 2014, www.bls.gov/pir/spmhome.htm.

Comparison of SPM and Official Poverty Estimates: 2014



Comparison of SPM and Official Poverty Estimates: 2014

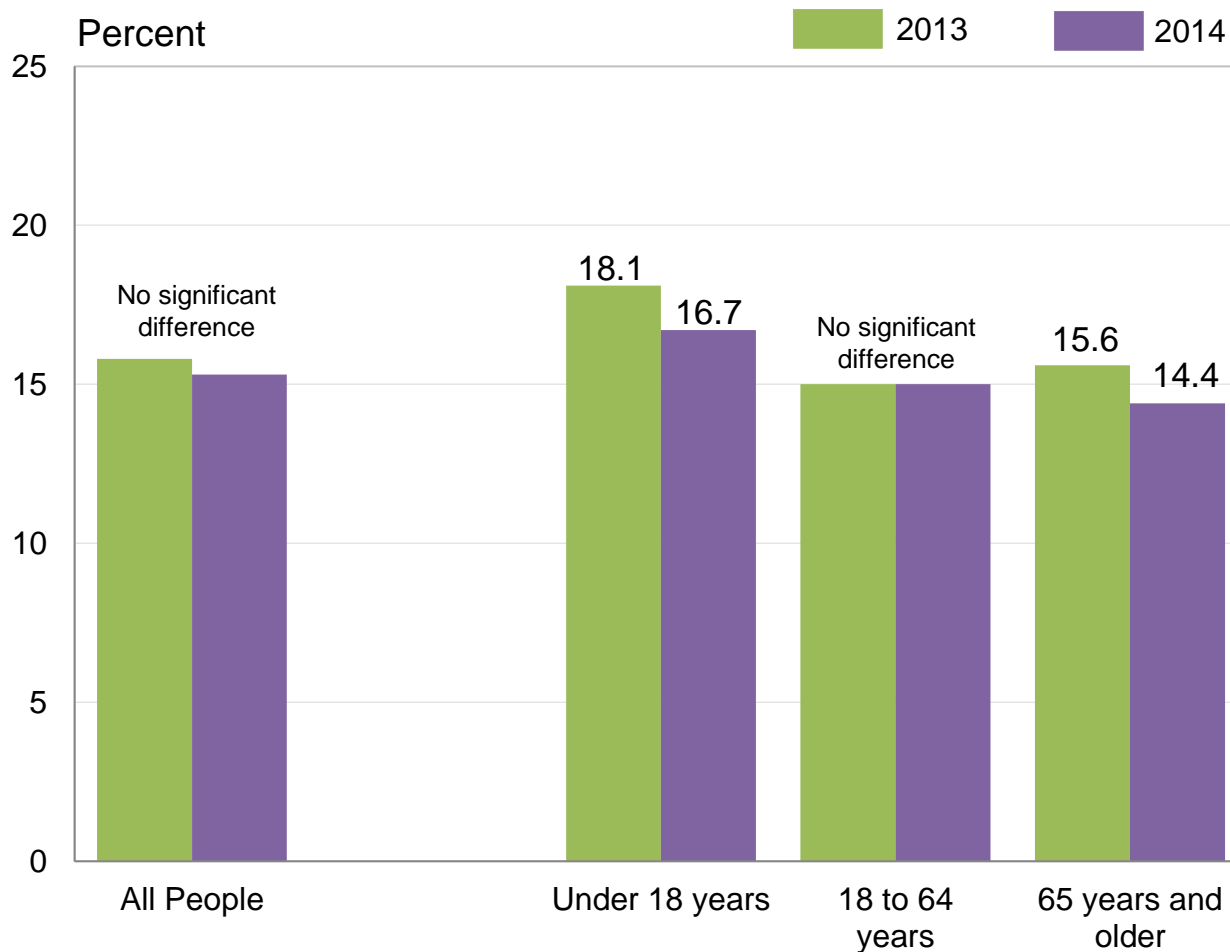
(Percent)

Characteristic	Official*	SPM
All People	14.9%	15.3%
Under 18 years	21.5%	16.7%
18 to 64 years	13.5%	15.0%
65 years and older	10.0%	14.4%

*Includes unrelated individuals under age 15.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2015 Annual Social and Economic Supplement. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <www.census.gov/prod/techdoc/cps/cpsmar15.pdf>.

Comparison of SPM Poverty Estimates: 2013 and 2014



Comparison of SPM and Official Poverty Estimates: 2013 and 2014

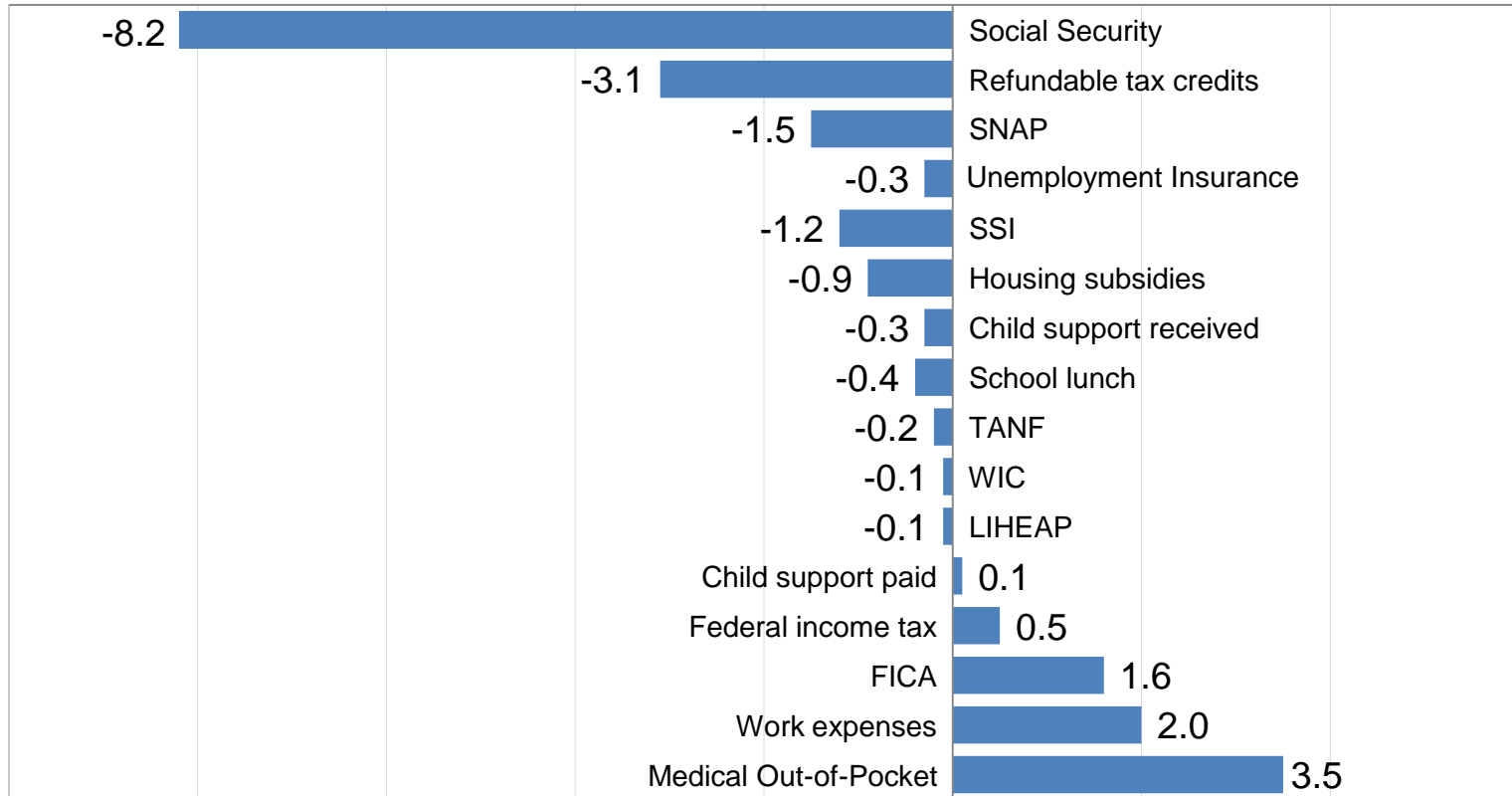
(Percent)

Characteristic	2013	2014
All People	15.8%	15.3%
Under 18 years	18.1%	16.7%
18 to 64 years	15.0%	15.0%
65 years and older	15.6%	14.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2015 Annual Social and Economic Supplement. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <www.census.gov/prod/techdoc/cps/cpsmar15.pdf>.

Difference in SPM Rate After Including Each Element: 2014

Percentage point change



Difference in SPM Rate After Including Each Element: 2014

Program	Percentage Point Change
Social Security	-8.2
Refundable Tax Credits	-3.1
Supplemental Nutritional Assistance (SNAP)	-1.5
Unemployment Insurance	-0.3
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	-1.2
Housing Subsidies	-0.9
Child Support Received	-0.3
School Lunch	-0.4
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)	-0.2
Supplementary Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC)	-0.1
Low-Income Home Energy Assistance (LIHEAP)	-0.1
Child Support Paid	0.1
Federal Income Tax	0.5
FICA	1.6
Work Expenses	2.0
Medical Out-of-Pocket	3.5

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2015 Annual Social and Economic Supplement. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <www.census.gov/prod/techdoc/cps/cpsmar15.pdf>.

Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2014

Current Population Reports

By Jessica C. Smith and Carla Medalia
Issued September 2015
P60-253



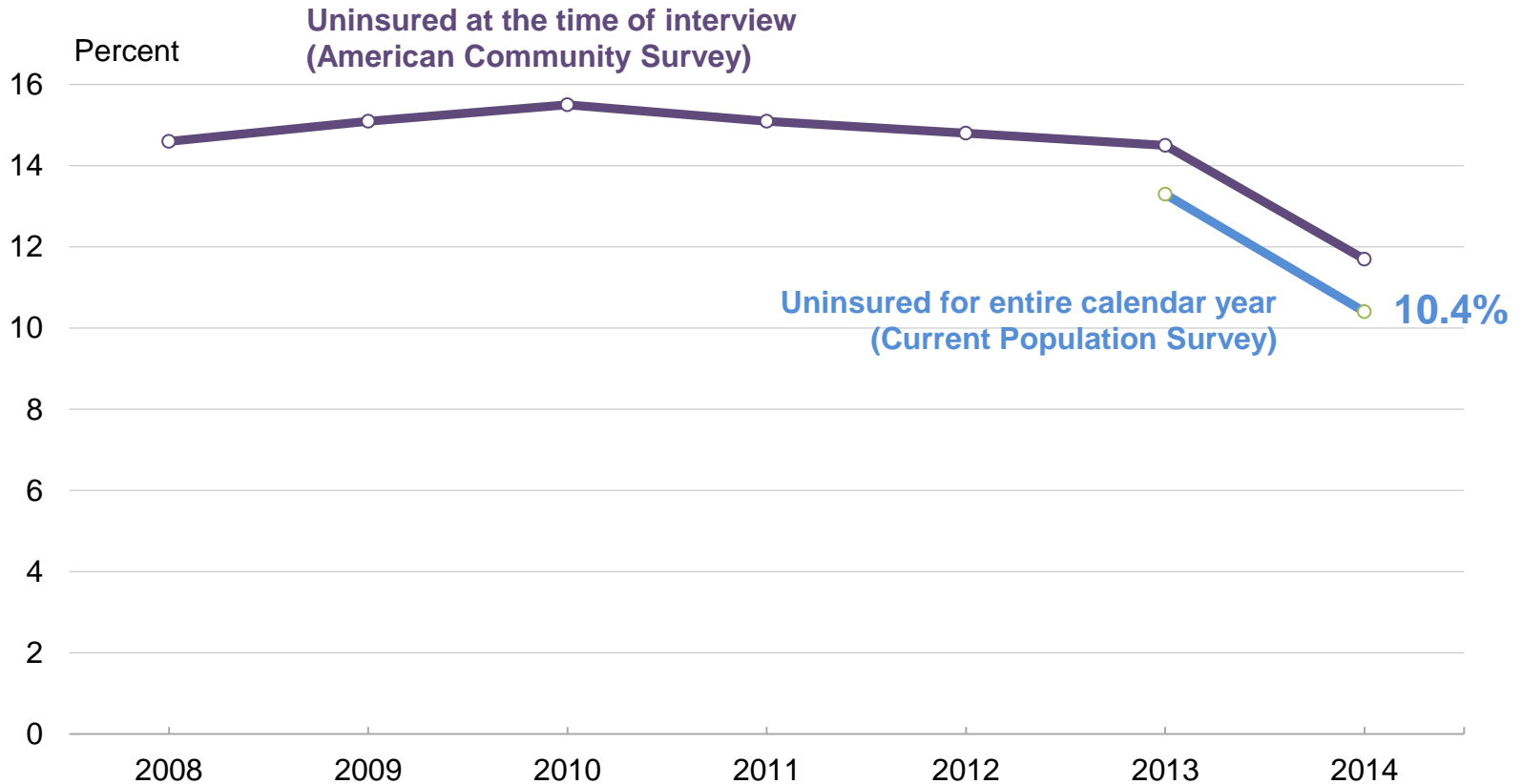
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Changes in the rate of health insurance coverage reflect:

- Economic trends
- Demographic shifts
- Policy changes, such as the Affordable Care Act (ACA)

Uninsured Rate: 2008 to 2014



Uninsured Rate: 2008 to 2014

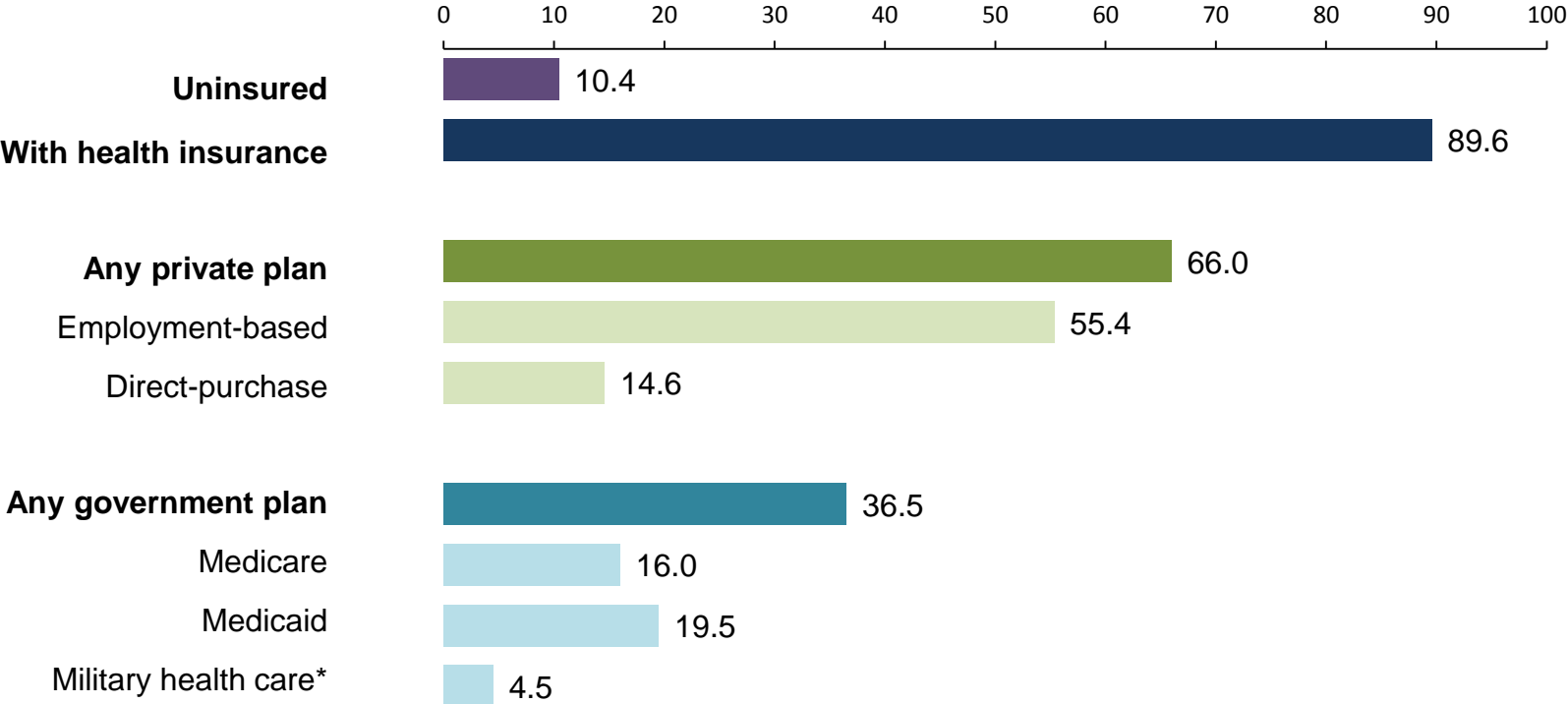
Year	ACS (Uninsured at time of interview)	CPS (Uninsured for entire calendar year)
2008	14.6	N
2009	15.1	N
2010	15.5	N
2011	15.1	N
2012	14.8	N
2013	14.5	13.3
2014	11.7	10.4

N Not available.

Note: For the American Community Survey, estimates are for the civilian noninstitutionalized population. For the Current Population Survey, estimates reflect the population as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions in the Current Population Survey, see <www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar15.pdf>. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions in the American Community Survey, see <www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs/accuracy/ACS_Accuracy_of_Data_2014.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 and 2015 Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplements and 2008 to 2014 1-Year American Community Surveys.

Percentage of People by Type of Health Insurance Coverage: 2014



*Military health care includes TRICARE and 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.
 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2015 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

Percentage of People by Type of Health Insurance Coverage: 2014

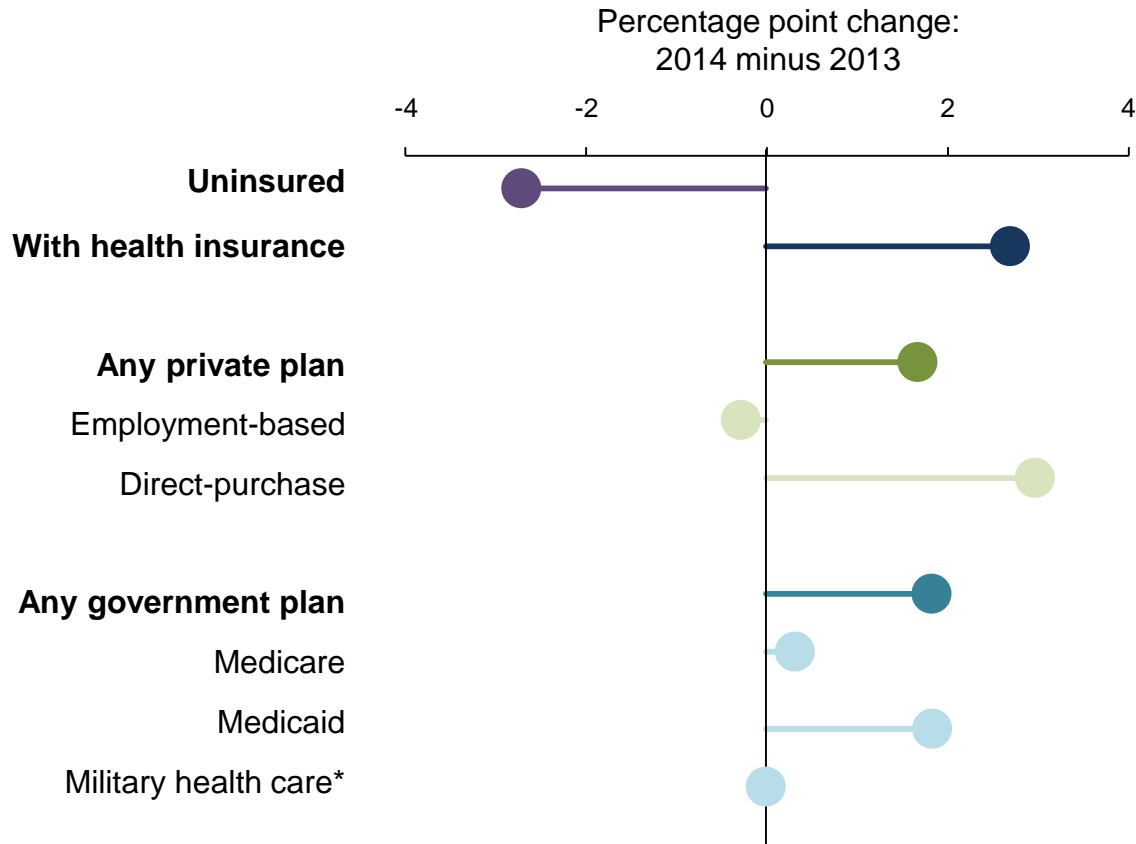
Type of Health Insurance	2014
Uninsured	10.4
With health insurance	89.6
Any Private Plan	66.0
Employment-based	55.4
Direct-purchase	14.6
Any Government Plan	36.5
Medicare	16.0
Medicaid	19.5
Military Health Care ¹	4.5

¹Military health care includes TRICARE and 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.

For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions in the Current Population Survey, see <www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar15.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2015 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Change in Percentage of People by Type of Health Insurance Coverage: 2013 to 2014



Note: Between 2013 and 2014, there was not a statistically significant change in the percentage of people covered by employment-based health insurance or military health care.

*Military health care includes TRICARE and 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.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2014 and 2015 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Change in Percentage of People by Type of Health Insurance Coverage: 2013 to 2014

Type of Health Insurance	2013	2014	Percentage point change (2014 minus 2013)
Uninsured	13.3	10.4	*-2.9
With health insurance	86.7	89.6	*2.9
Any Private Plan	64.1	66.0	*1.8
Employment-based	55.7	55.4	-0.3
Direct-purchase	11.4	14.6	*3.2
Any Government Plan	34.6	36.5	*2.0
Medicare	15.6	16.0	*0.3
Medicaid	17.5	19.5	*2.0
Military Health Care ¹	4.5	4.5	Z

*Changes between the 2013 and 2014 estimates are statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

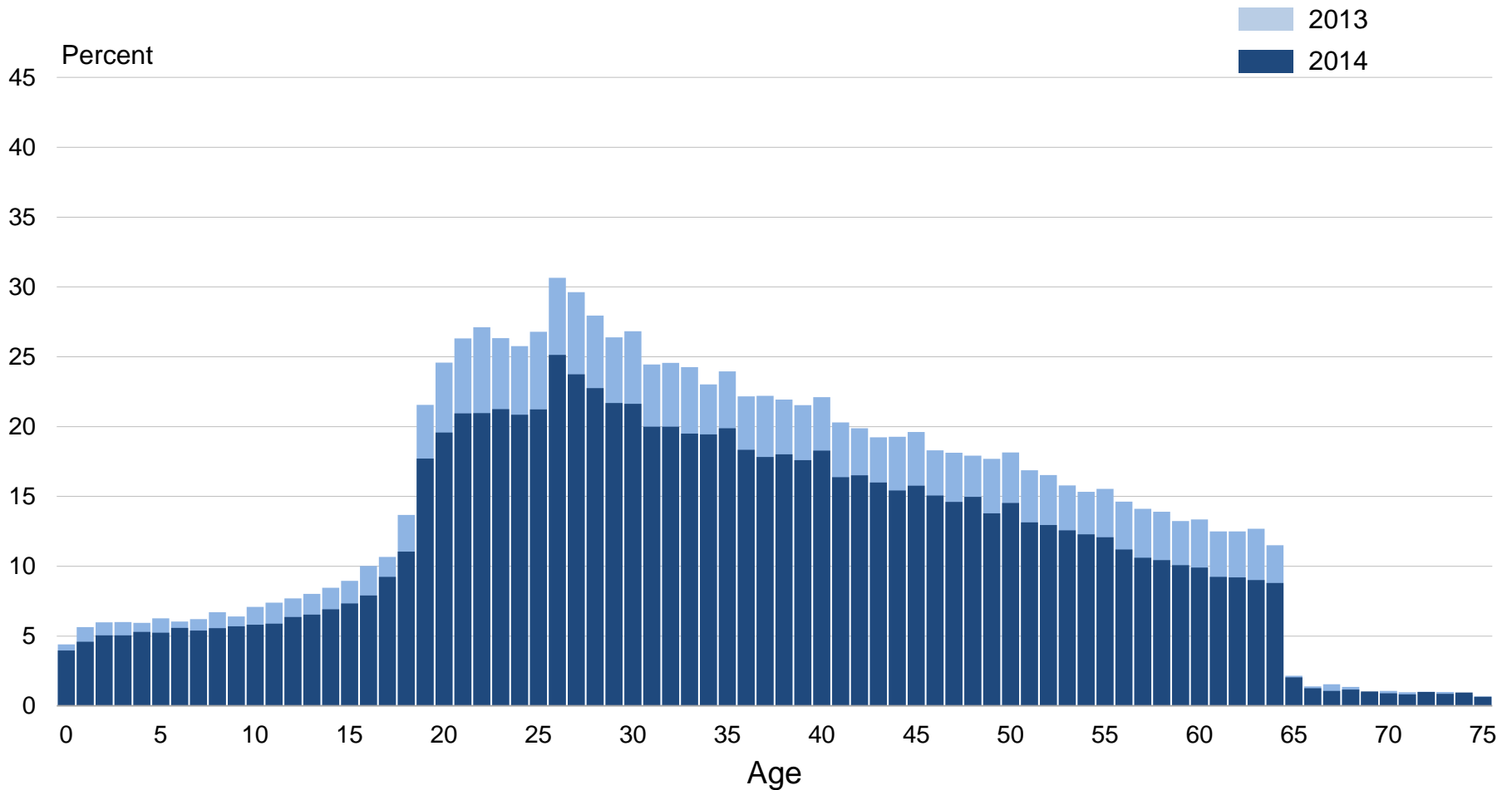
Z Represents or rounds to zero.

¹Military health care includes TRICARE and 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.

For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions in the Current Population Survey, see <www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar15.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2014 and 2015 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Uninsured Rate by Single Year of Age: 2013 and 2014



Uninsured Rate by Single Year of Age: 2013 and 2014

(Percent)

Age	2013	2014	Percentage point change (2014 minus 2013)
0	4.4	4.0	*-0.4
1	5.6	4.6	*-1.0
2	6.0	5.1	*-0.9
3	6.0	5.0	*-1.0
4	5.9	5.3	*-0.6
5	6.3	5.2	*-1.0
6	6.0	5.6	*-0.5
7	6.2	5.4	*-0.8
8	6.7	5.6	*-1.2
9	6.4	5.7	*-0.7
10	7.1	5.8	*-1.3
11	7.4	5.9	*-1.5
12	7.7	6.4	*-1.3
13	8.0	6.5	*-1.5
14	8.5	6.9	*-1.5
15	9.0	7.3	*-1.6
16	10.0	7.9	*-2.1
17	10.7	9.2	*-1.4
18	13.7	11.0	*-2.6
19	21.6	17.7	*-3.9
20	24.6	19.6	*-5.0
21	26.3	20.9	*-5.4
22	27.1	21.0	*-6.1
23	26.3	21.2	*-5.1
24	25.8	20.9	*-4.9
25	26.8	21.2	*-5.6
26	30.6	25.1	*-5.5
27	29.6	23.7	*-5.9
28	28.0	22.7	*-5.2
29	26.4	21.7	*-4.7
30	26.8	21.6	*-5.2
31	24.5	20.0	*-4.5
32	24.6	20.0	*-4.6
33	24.3	19.5	*-4.8
34	23.0	19.4	*-3.6
35	24.0	19.9	*-4.1
36	22.2	18.3	*-3.8
37	22.2	17.8	*-4.4
38	21.9	18.0	*-3.9
39	21.5	17.6	*-3.9
40	22.1	18.3	*-3.8

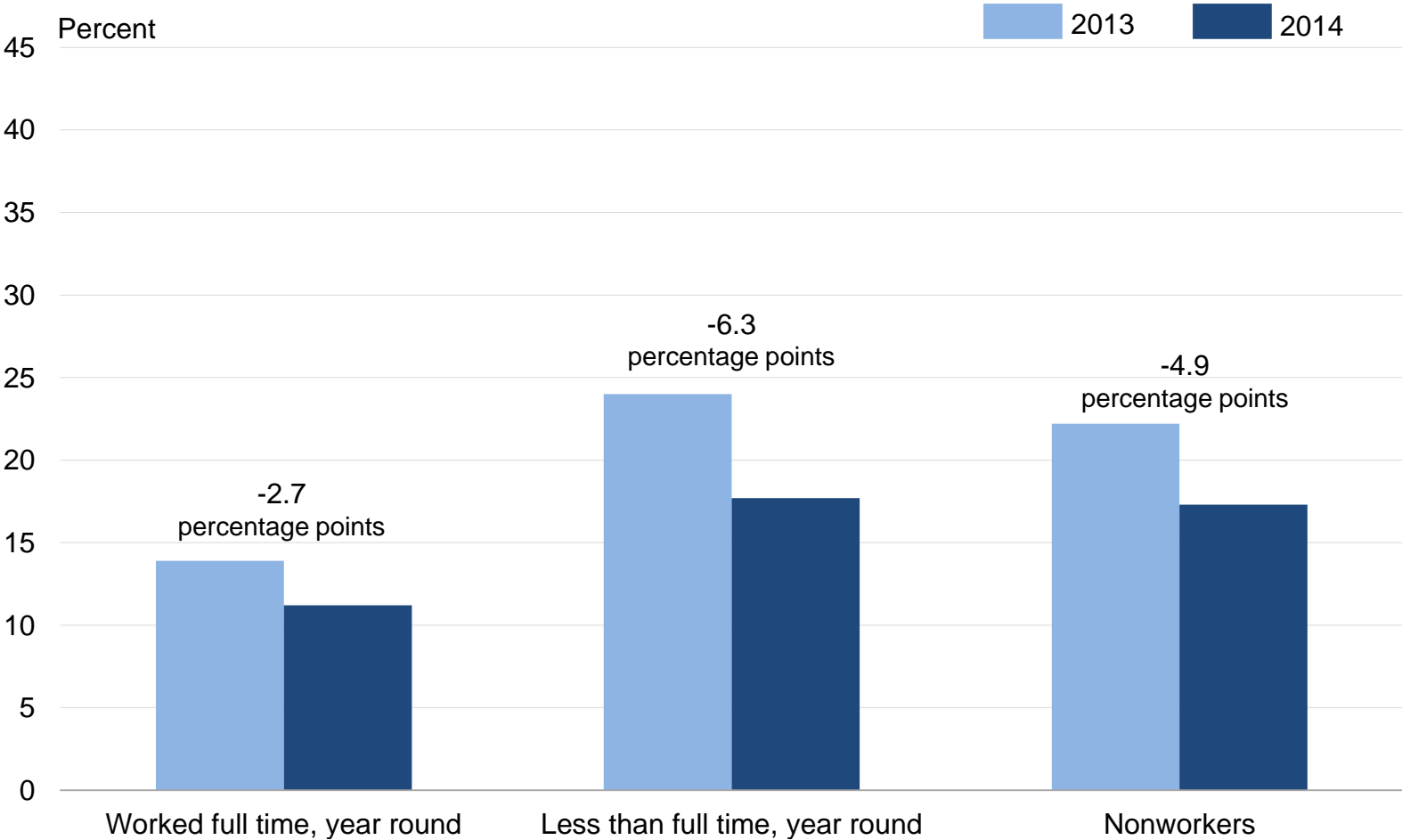
Age	2013	2014	Percentage point change (2014 minus 2013)
41	20.3	16.4	*-3.9
42	19.9	16.5	*-3.4
43	19.2	16.0	*-3.2
44	19.3	15.4	*-3.9
45	19.6	15.8	*-3.8
46	18.3	15.1	*-3.2
47	18.1	14.6	*-3.5
48	17.9	15.0	*-2.9
49	17.7	13.8	*-3.9
50	18.1	14.5	*-3.6
51	16.9	13.1	*-3.7
52	16.5	12.9	*-3.6
53	15.8	12.6	*-3.2
54	15.3	12.3	*-3.0
55	15.5	12.1	*-3.5
56	14.6	11.2	*-3.4
57	14.1	10.6	*-3.5
58	13.9	10.4	*-3.5
59	13.2	10.1	*-3.2
60	13.4	9.9	*-3.5
61	12.5	9.2	*-3.3
62	12.5	9.2	*-3.3
63	12.7	9.0	*-3.7
64	11.5	8.8	*-2.7
65	2.1	2.0	-0.1
66	1.4	1.3	-0.1
67	1.6	1.1	*-0.5
68	1.4	1.2	-0.2
69	0.9	1.0	0.1
70	1.1	0.9	*-0.2
71	1.0	0.8	-0.1
72	1.0	1.0	Z
73	1.0	0.9	-0.1
74	0.8	1.0	*0.2
75+	0.7	0.6	Z

Z Represents or rounds to zero.

For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions in the American Community Survey, see <www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs/accuracy/ACS_Accuracy_of_Data_2014.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 and 2014 1-Year American Community Surveys.

Uninsured Rate by Work Experience, Ages 18 to 64 Years: 2013 and 2014



Uninsured Rate by Work Experience, Ages 18 to 64 Years: 2013 and 2014

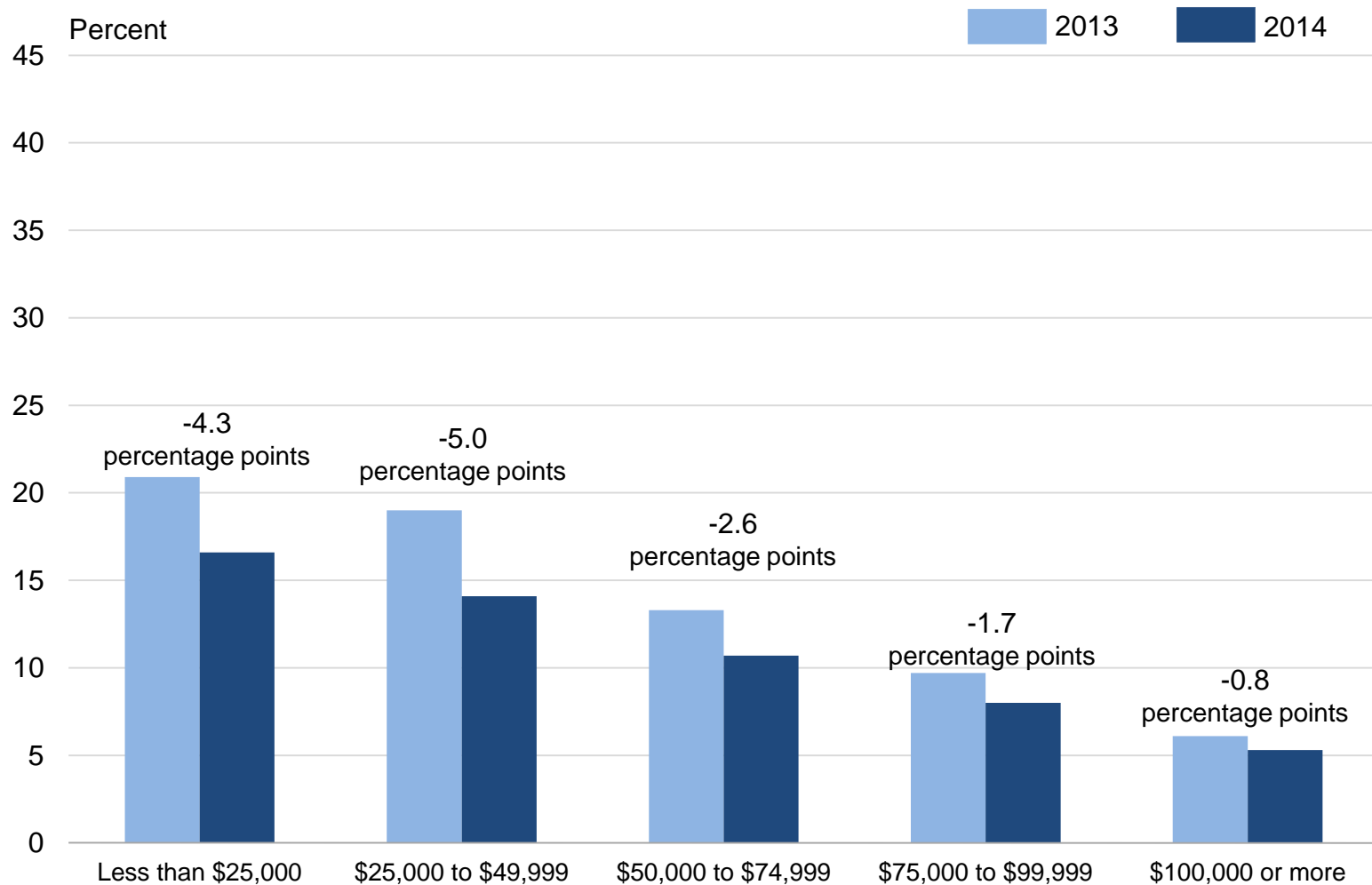
Work Experience	2013	2014	Percentage point change (2014 minus 2013)
Worked full time, year round	13.9	11.2	*-2.7
Worked less than full time, year round	24.0	17.7	*-6.3
Nonworkers	22.2	17.3	*-4.9

*Changes between the 2013 and 2014 estimates are statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions in the Current Population Survey, see <www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar15.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2014 and 2015 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Uninsured Rate by Household Income: 2013 and 2014



Uninsured Rate by Household Income: 2013 and 2014

Household Income	2013	2014	Percentage point change (2014 minus 2013)
Less than \$25,000	20.9	16.6	*-4.3
\$25,000 to \$49,999	19.0	14.1	*-5.0
\$50,000 to \$74,999	13.3	10.7	*-2.6
\$75,000 to \$99,999	9.7	8.0	*-1.7
\$100,000 or more	6.1	5.3	*-0.8

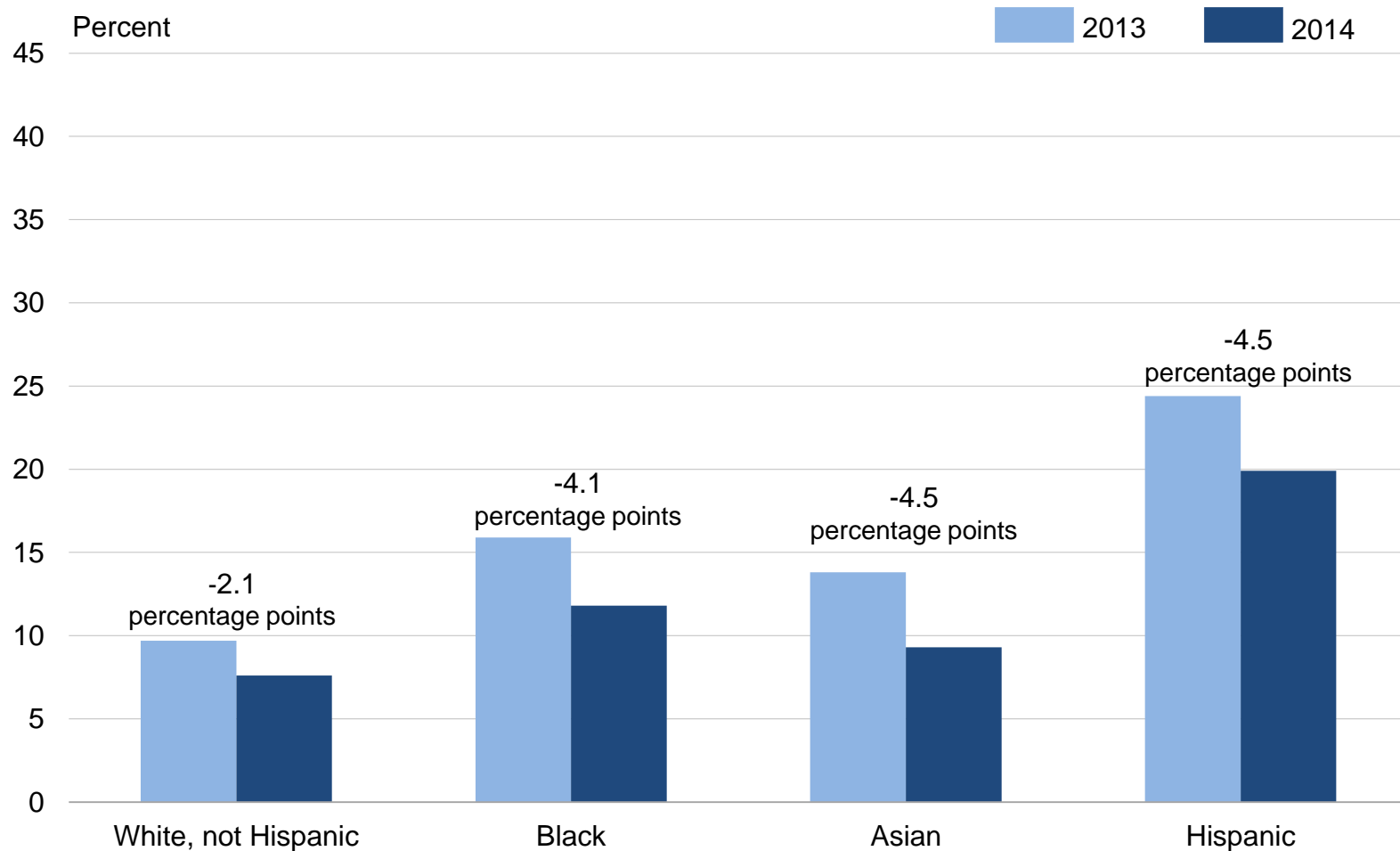
*Changes between the 2013 and 2014 estimates are statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

Note: The 2013 data reflect the implementation of the redesigned income questions. See Appendix D of the P60 report, "Income and Poverty in the United States: 2014," for more information.

For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions in the Current Population Survey, see <www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar15.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2014 and 2015 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Uninsured Rate by Race and Hispanic Origin: 2013 and 2014



Uninsured Rate by Race and Hispanic Origin: 2013 and 2014

Race and Hispanic Origin	2013	2014	Percentage point change (2014 minus 2013)
White, not Hispanic	9.7	7.6	*-2.1
Black	15.9	11.8	*-4.1
Asian	13.8	9.3	*-4.5
Hispanic	24.4	19.9	*-4.5

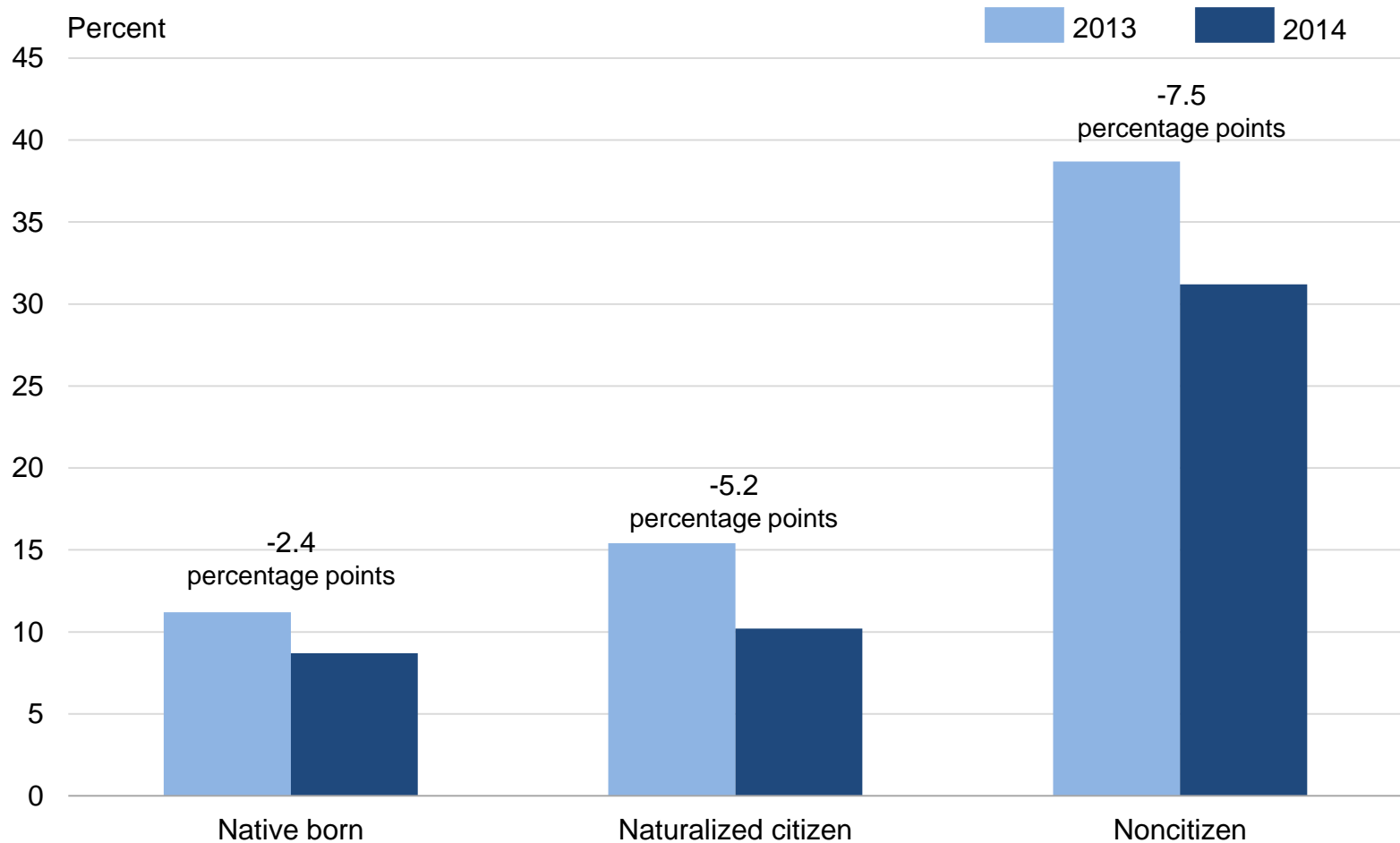
*Changes between the 2013 and 2014 estimates are statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

Federal surveys give respondents the option of reporting more than one race. This chart shows data using the race-alone concept. For example, Asian refers to people who reported Asian and no other race.

For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions in the Current Population Survey, see <www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar15.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2014 and 2015 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Uninsured Rate by Nativity: 2013 and 2014



Uninsured Rate by Nativity: 2013 and 2014

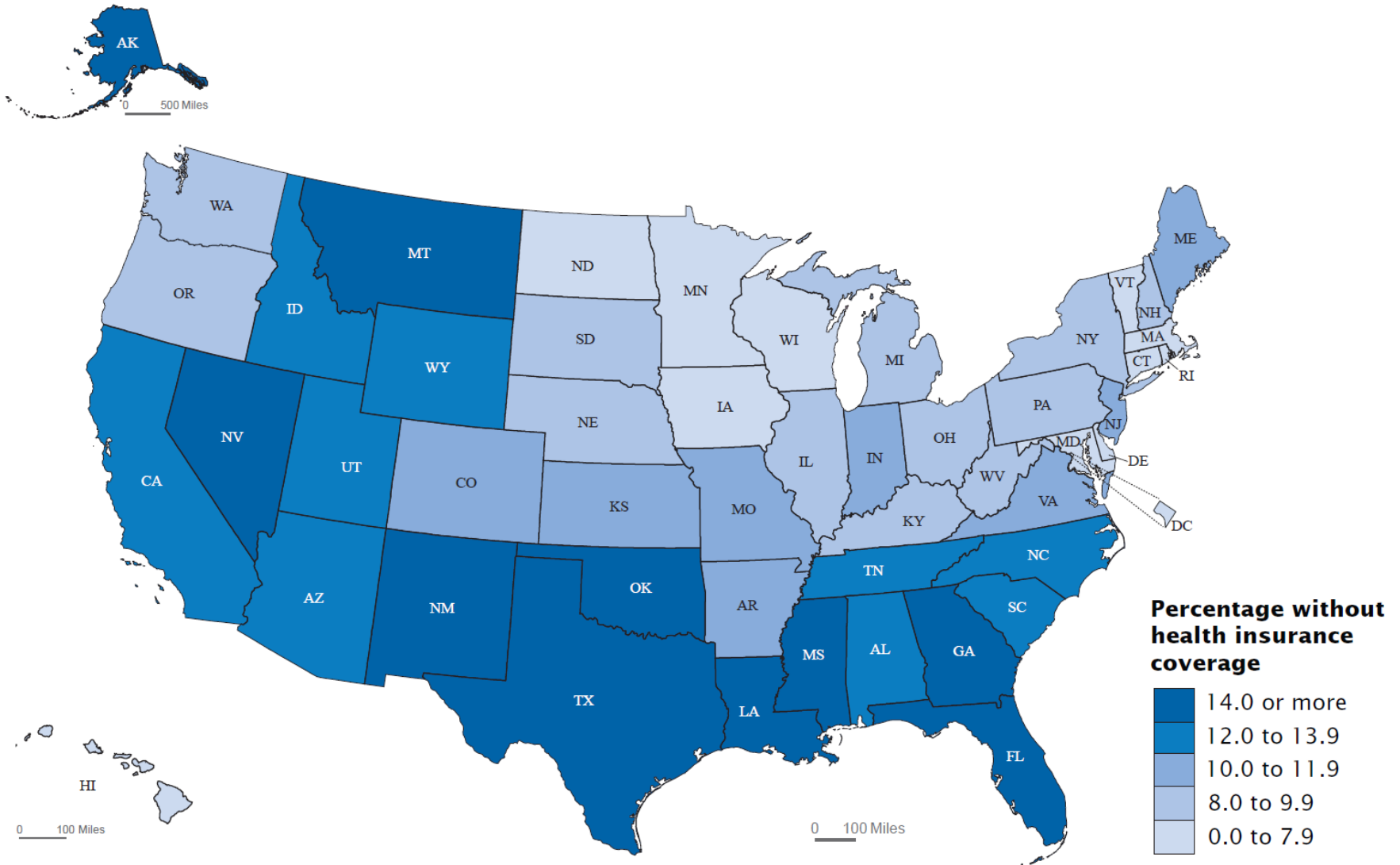
Nativity	2013	2014	Percentage point change (2014 minus 2013)
Native born	11.2	8.7	*-2.4
Naturalized citizen	15.4	10.2	*-5.2
Noncitizen	38.7	31.2	*-7.5

*Changes between the 2013 and 2014 estimates are statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions in the Current Population Survey, see <www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar15.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2014 and 2015 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Uninsured Rate by State: 2014



Uninsured Rate by State: 2014

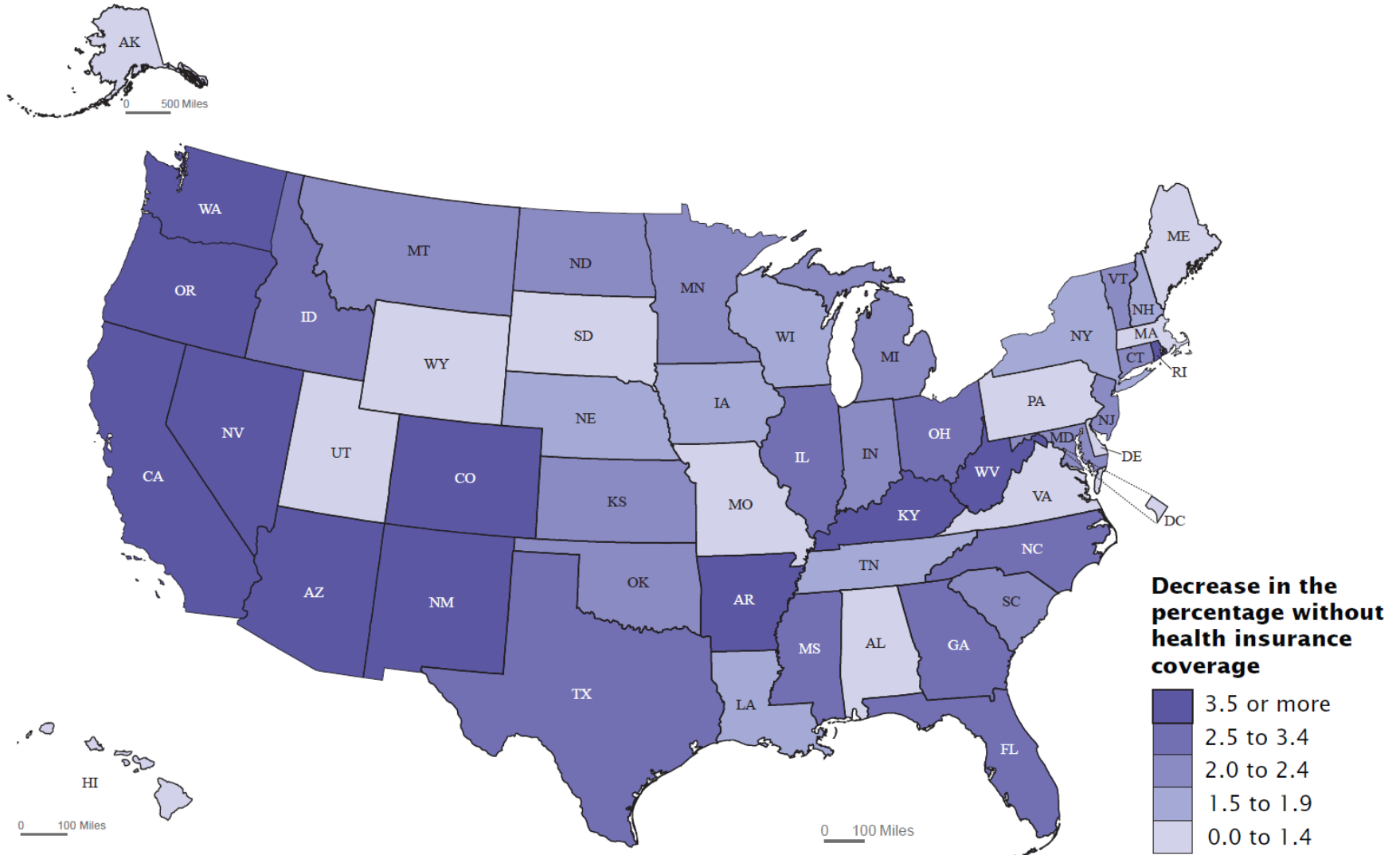
(Percent)

State	Percent Uninsured	State	Percent Uninsured
United States	11.7	Missouri	11.7
Alabama	12.1	Montana	14.2
Alaska	17.2	Nebraska	9.7
Arizona	13.6	Nevada	15.2
Arkansas	11.8	New Hampshire	9.2
California	12.4	New Jersey	10.9
Colorado	10.3	New Mexico	14.5
Connecticut	6.9	New York	8.7
Delaware	7.8	North Carolina	13.1
District of Columbia	5.3	North Dakota	7.9
Florida	16.6	Ohio	8.4
Georgia	15.8	Oklahoma	15.4
Hawaii	5.3	Oregon	9.7
Idaho	13.6	Pennsylvania	8.5
Illinois	9.7	Rhode Island	7.4
Indiana	11.9	South Carolina	13.6
Iowa	6.2	South Dakota	9.8
Kansas	10.2	Tennessee	12.0
Kentucky	8.5	Texas	19.1
Louisiana	14.8	Utah	12.5
Maine	10.1	Vermont	5.0
Maryland	7.9	Virginia	10.9
Massachusetts	3.3	Washington	9.2
Michigan	8.5	West Virginia	8.6
Minnesota	5.9	Wisconsin	7.3
Mississippi	14.5	Wyoming	12.0

For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions in the American Community Survey, see <www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs/accuracy/ACS_Accuracy_of_Data_2014.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 1-Year American Community Survey.

Decrease in Uninsured Rate by State: 2013 to 2014



Decrease in Uninsured Rate by State: 2013 to 2014

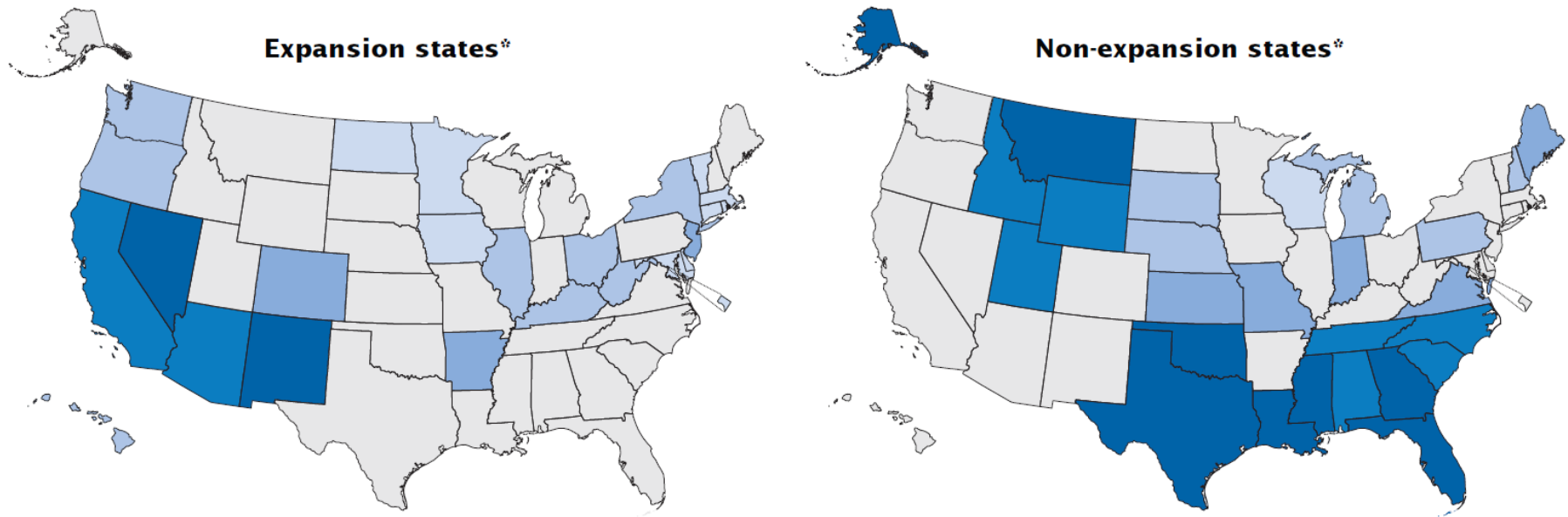
(Percent)

State	2013	2014	Decrease in Uninsured (2014 minus 2013)	State	2013	2014	Decrease in Uninsured (2014 minus 2013)
United States	14.5	11.7	*-2.8	Missouri	13.0	11.7	*-1.4
Alabama	13.6	12.1	*-1.4	Montana	16.5	14.2	*-2.2
Alaska	18.5	17.2	*-1.3	Nebraska	11.3	9.7	*-1.7
Arizona	17.1	13.6	*-3.5	Nevada	20.7	15.2	*-5.5
Arkansas	16.0	11.8	*-4.2	New Hampshire	10.7	9.2	*-1.5
California	17.2	12.4	*-4.7	New Jersey	13.2	10.9	*-2.3
Colorado	14.1	10.3	*-3.8	New Mexico	18.6	14.5	*-4.1
Connecticut	9.4	6.9	*-2.5	New York	10.7	8.7	*-2.0
Delaware	9.1	7.8	*-1.4	North Carolina	15.6	13.1	*-2.6
District of Columbia	6.7	5.3	*-1.4	North Dakota	10.4	7.9	*-2.5
Florida	20.0	16.6	*-3.4	Ohio	11.0	8.4	*-2.7
Georgia	18.8	15.8	*-3.0	Oklahoma	17.7	15.4	*-2.3
Hawaii	6.7	5.3	*-1.5	Oregon	14.7	9.7	*-4.9
Idaho	16.2	13.6	*-2.6	Pennsylvania	9.7	8.5	*-1.3
Illinois	12.7	9.7	*-3.0	Rhode Island	11.6	7.4	*-4.2
Indiana	14.0	11.9	*-2.0	South Carolina	15.8	13.6	*-2.2
Iowa	8.1	6.2	*-2.0	South Dakota	11.3	9.8	*-1.5
Kansas	12.3	10.2	*-2.0	Tennessee	13.9	12.0	*-1.8
Kentucky	14.3	8.5	*-5.8	Texas	22.1	19.1	*-3.1
Louisiana	16.6	14.8	*-1.8	Utah	14.0	12.5	*-1.5
Maine	11.2	10.1	*-1.0	Vermont	7.2	5.0	*-2.3
Maryland	10.2	7.9	*-2.3	Virginia	12.3	10.9	*-1.4
Massachusetts	3.7	3.3	*-0.4	Washington	14.0	9.2	*-4.7
Michigan	11.0	8.5	*-2.4	West Virginia	14.0	8.6	*-5.4
Minnesota	8.2	5.9	*-2.3	Wisconsin	9.1	7.3	*-1.8
Mississippi	17.1	14.5	*-2.6	Wyoming	13.4	12.0	*-1.5

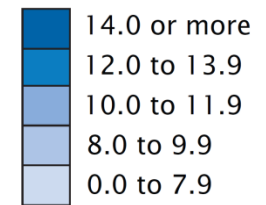
For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions in the American Community Survey, see <www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs/accuracy/ACS_Accuracy_of_Data_2014.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 and 2014 1-Year American Community Surveys.

Uninsured Rate by State and Medicaid Expansion Status: 2014



Percentage without health insurance coverage



Uninsured Rate by State and Medicaid Expansion Status: 2014

(Percent)

State	Medicaid Expansion State? ¹	State	Medicaid Expansion State? ¹
Alabama	No	Montana	No
Alaska	No	Nebraska	No
Arizona	Yes	Nevada	Yes
Arkansas	Yes	New Hampshire	No
California	Yes	New Jersey	Yes
Colorado	Yes	New Mexico	Yes
Connecticut	Yes	New York	Yes
Delaware	Yes	North Carolina	No
District of Columbia	Yes	North Dakota	Yes
Florida	No	Ohio	Yes
Georgia	No	Oklahoma	No
Hawaii	Yes	Oregon	Yes
Idaho	No	Pennsylvania	No
Illinois	Yes	Rhode Island	Yes
Indiana	No	South Carolina	No
Iowa	Yes	South Dakota	No
Kansas	No	Tennessee	No
Kentucky	Yes	Texas	No
Louisiana	No	Utah	No
Maine	No	Vermont	Yes
Maryland	Yes	Virginia	No
Massachusetts	Yes	Washington	Yes
Michigan	No	West Virginia	Yes
Minnesota	Yes	Wisconsin	No
Mississippi	No	Wyoming	No
Missouri	No		

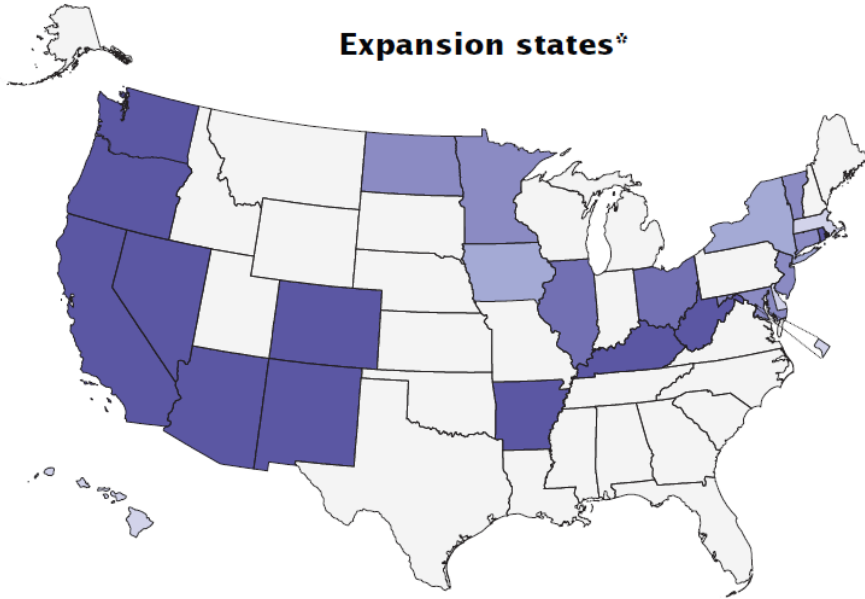
¹Medicaid expansion status as of January 1, 2014. For more information, see <www.medicaid.gov/Medicaid-CHIP-Program-Information/By-State/By-State.html>.

For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions in the American Community Survey, see <www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs/accuracy/ACS_Accuracy_of_Data_2014.pdf>.

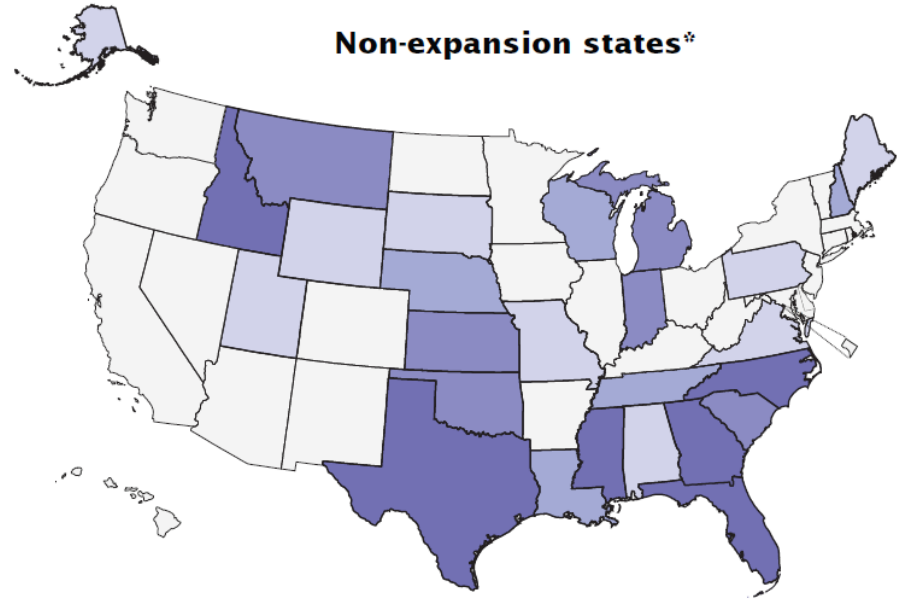
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 1-Year American Community Survey.

Decrease in Uninsured Rate by State and Medicaid Expansion Status: 2013 to 2014

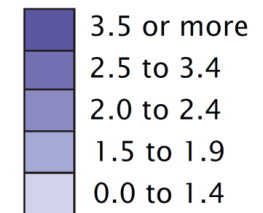
Expansion states*



Non-expansion states*



Decrease in the percentage without health insurance coverage



Decrease in Uninsured Rate by State and Medicaid Expansion Status: 2013 to 2014

(Percent)

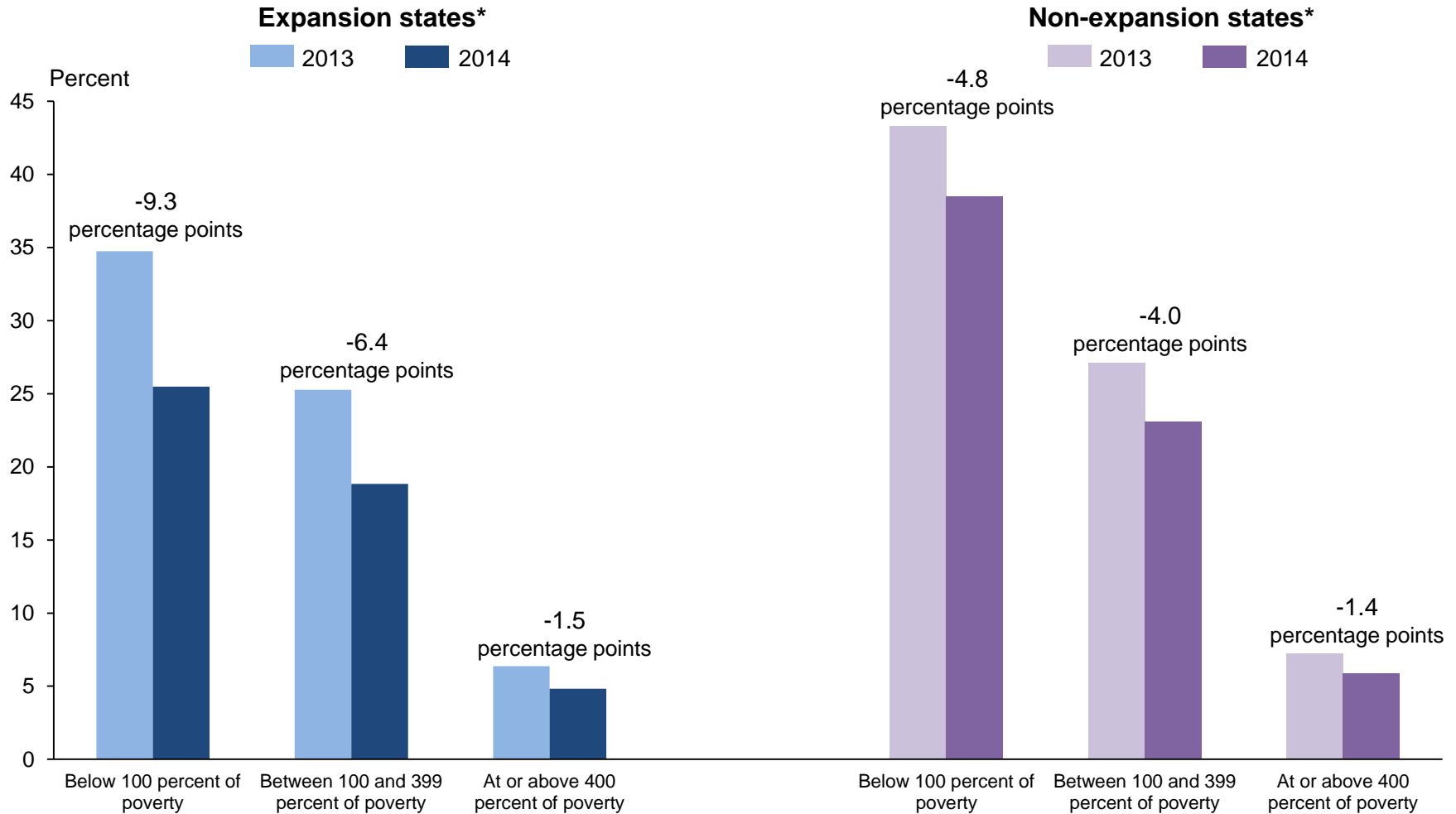
State	Medicaid Expansion State? ¹	State	Medicaid Expansion State? ¹
Alabama	No	Montana	No
Alaska	No	Nebraska	No
Arizona	Yes	Nevada	Yes
Arkansas	Yes	New Hampshire	No
California	Yes	New Jersey	Yes
Colorado	Yes	New Mexico	Yes
Connecticut	Yes	New York	Yes
Delaware	Yes	North Carolina	No
District of Columbia	Yes	North Dakota	Yes
Florida	No	Ohio	Yes
Georgia	No	Oklahoma	No
Hawaii	Yes	Oregon	Yes
Idaho	No	Pennsylvania	No
Illinois	Yes	Rhode Island	Yes
Indiana	No	South Carolina	No
Iowa	Yes	South Dakota	No
Kansas	No	Tennessee	No
Kentucky	Yes	Texas	No
Louisiana	No	Utah	No
Maine	No	Vermont	Yes
Maryland	Yes	Virginia	No
Massachusetts	Yes	Washington	Yes
Michigan	No	West Virginia	Yes
Minnesota	Yes	Wisconsin	No
Mississippi	No	Wyoming	No
Missouri	No		

¹Medicaid expansion status as of January 1, 2014. For more information, see <www.medicaid.gov/Medicaid-CHIP-Program-Information/By-State/By-State.html>.

For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions in the American Community Survey, see <www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs/accuracy/ACS_Accuracy_of_Data_2014.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 and 2014 1-Year American Community Surveys.

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



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

Income-to-Poverty Ratio	Expansion states			Non-expansion states		
	2013	2014	Percentage point change (2014 minus 2013)	2013	2014	Percentage point change (2014 minus 2013)
Below 100 percent of poverty	34.7	25.5	*-9.3	43.3	38.5	*-4.8
Between 100 and 300 percent of poverty	25.3	18.8	*-6.4	27.1	23.1	*-4.0
At or above 400 percent of poverty	6.4	4.8	*-1.5	7.3	5.9	*-1.4

*Changes between the 2013 and 2014 estimates are statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

Note: Medicaid expansion status as of January 1, 2014.

For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions in the American Community Survey, see <www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs/accuracy/ACS_Accuracy_of_Data_2014.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 and 2014 1-Year American Community Surveys.

2014 Highlights

- Median household money income for the nation was \$53,700.
- The official poverty rate for the nation was 14.8 percent. There were 46.7 million people in poverty.
- The Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) rate was 15.3 percent.
- The percentage of people without health insurance coverage for the entire calendar year was 10.4 percent, or 33.0 million people. This was a decrease of 2.9 percentage points from the previous year.

Questions?

Dial-in number: 800-857-4620

Participant passcode: 9912525

Upcoming Releases

American Community Survey (ACS)

September 17 | ACS One-Year Estimates (2014)

December 10 | ACS Five-Year Estimates (2010-2014)

Other Releases

December 15 | Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates: 2014

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