

The Income, Poverty, and Health
Insurance Webinar will begin at
10:00AM EDT.

Please stay tuned.

Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage: 2015

September 2016

URL: http://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-kits/2016/income_poverty.html

Presenters

Host	Michael C. Cook, Sr. Chief, Public Information Office
Presenter	David G. Waddington Acting Chief, Social, Economic, and Housing Statistics Division

Resources for Today's Webinar

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

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

Highlights

- Median household income for the nation was \$56,500 in 2015, an increase in real terms of 5.2 percent from the 2014 median of \$53,700.
- The official poverty rate in 2015 was 13.5 percent, down 1.2 percentage points from 2014. In 2015, there were 43.1 million people in poverty, 3.5 million fewer than in 2014.
- The Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) rate in 2015 was 14.3 percent, 1 percentage point lower than the SPM estimate for 2014.
- The percentage of people without health insurance coverage for the entire calendar year was 9.1 percent, or 29.0 million people. This was a decrease of 1.3 percentage points from the previous year.

Income and Poverty in the United States: 2015

Current Population Reports

By Bernadette D. Proctor, Jessica L. Semega, and Melissa A. Kollar
Issued September 2016
P90-256

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Health Insurance in the United States: 2015

Current Population Reports

By Jessica Barnett and Marina Vornovitsky
Issued September 2016
P90-257

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The Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2015

Current Population Reports

Trudi Renwick and Liana Fox
Issued September 2016
P90-258

INTRODUCTION

This is the sixth 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 developed 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 non-cash benefits that are counted on the resource side for FCSU. This is necessary for consistency of the threshold and resource definitions.

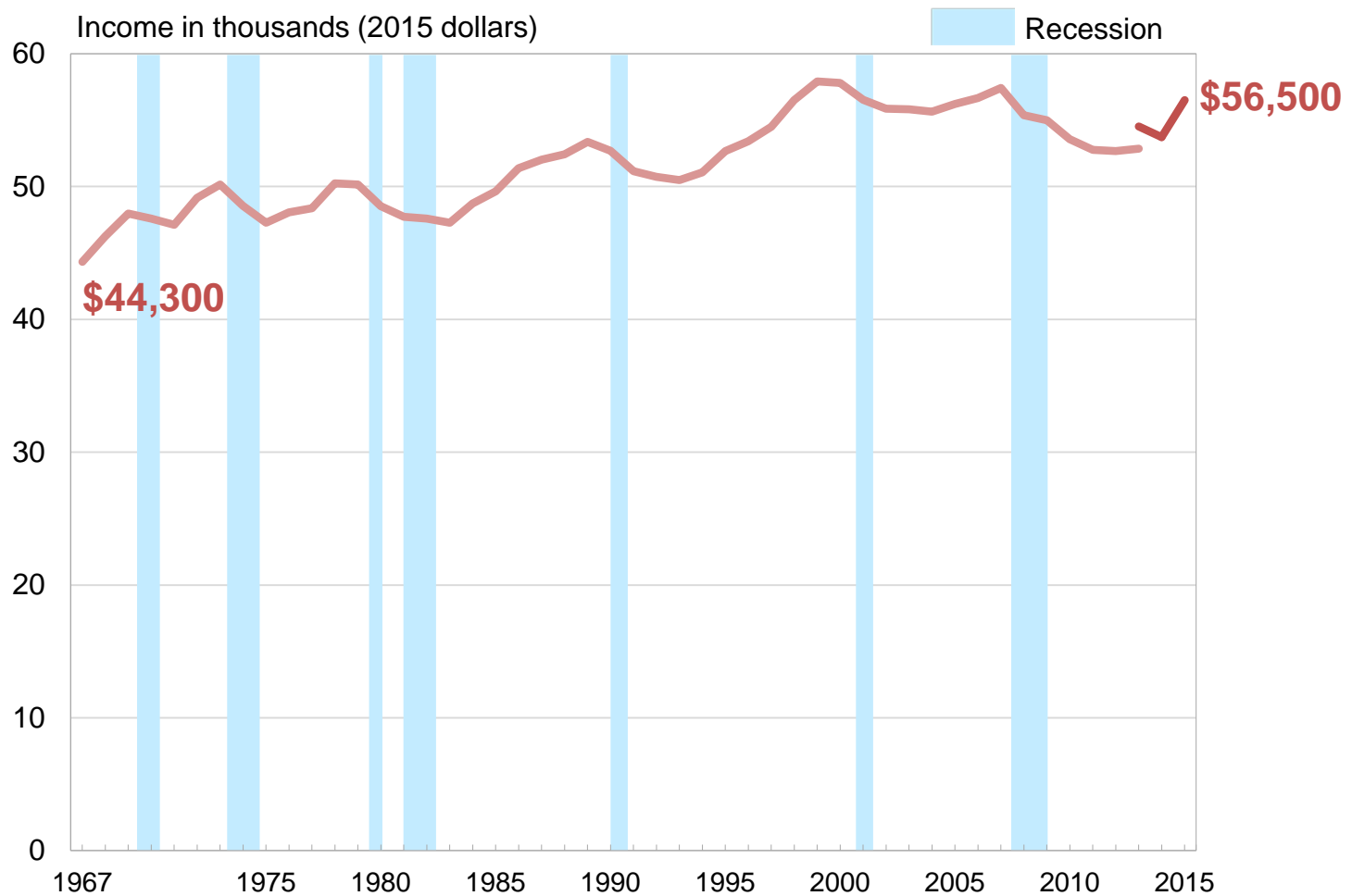
- The *SPM family unit* resources should be defined as the value of cash income from all sources, plus the value of noncash benefits that are available to buy the basic bundle of goods (FCSU) minus necessary expenses for critical goods and services not included in the thresholds. Non-cash benefits include nutritional assistance, subsidized housing, and home energy assistance. Necessary expenses that must be subtracted include income taxes, Social Security payroll taxes, child care 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," March 2010, available at <www.census.gov/hhes/poverty/methodology/supplemental/research/SPM_TWCObservations.pdf>.

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Real Median Household Income: 1967 to 2015



Real Median Household Income: 1967 to 2015

(Income in 2015 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars)

Year	Median Income	Year	Median Income
1967	44,335	1992	50,725
1968	46,245	1993	50,478
1969	47,965	1994	51,065
1970	47,593	1995	52,664
1971	47,130	1996	53,407
1972	49,148	1997	54,506
1973	50,141	1998	56,510
1974	48,553	1999	57,909
1975	47,281	2000	57,790
1976	48,066	2001	56,531
1977	48,370	2002	55,871
1978	50,242	2003	55,823
1979	50,146	2004 ¹	55,629
1980	48,518	2005	56,224
1981	47,712	2006	56,663
1982	47,585	2007	57,423
1983	47,283	2008	55,376
1984	48,720	2009	54,988
1985	49,631	2010	53,568
1986	51,388	2011	52,751
1987	52,032	2012	52,666
1988	52,432	2013 ²	52,850
1989	53,367	2013 ³	54,525
1990	52,684	2014	53,718
1991	51,145	2015	56,516

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

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

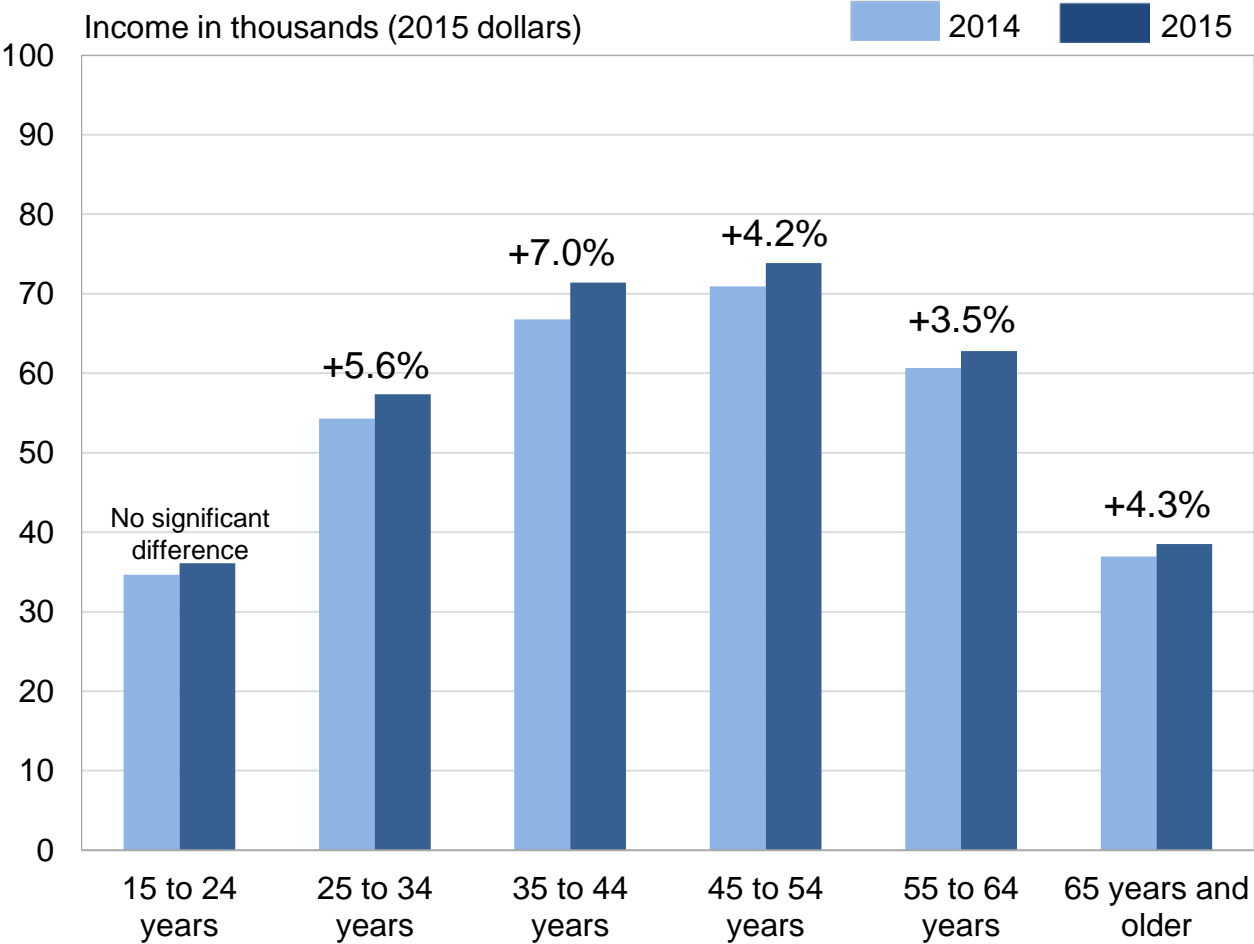
²The 2014 CPS ASEC included redesigned questions for income and health insurance coverage. All of the approximately 98,000 addresses were eligible to receive the redesigned set of health insurance coverage questions. The redesigned income questions were implemented to a subsample of these 98,000 addresses 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: 2015*, U.S. Census Bureau, *Current Population Reports*, P60-256.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2016 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/cpsmar16.pdf](http://ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar16.pdf).

Real Median Household Income by Age of Householder: 2014 and 2015



Real Median Household Income by Age of Householder: 2014 and 2015

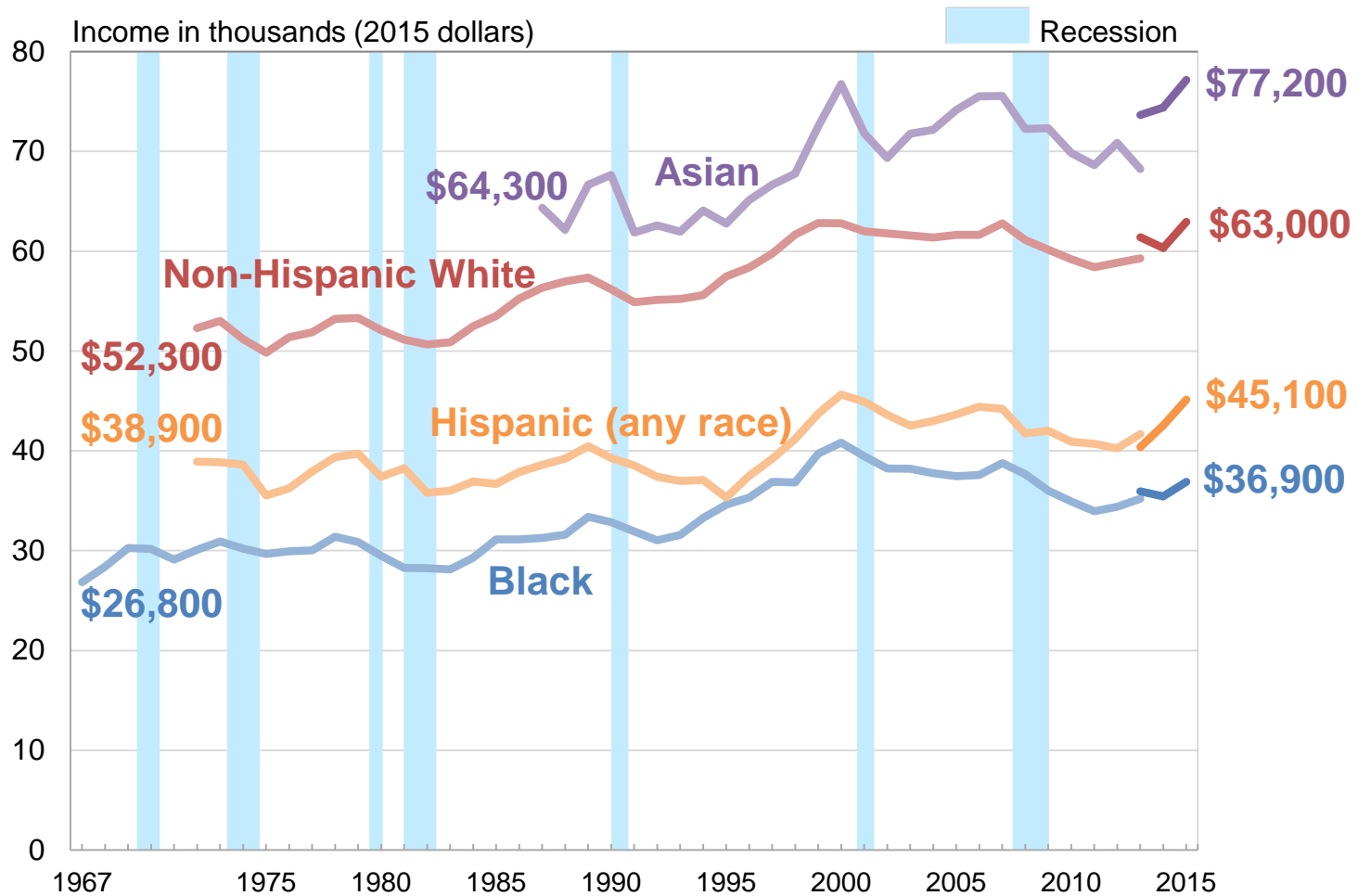
(Income in 2015 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars)

Characteristic	2014	2015	Percentage change* (2015 less 2014)
15 to 24 years	34,645	36,108	4.2
25 to 34 years	54,305	57,366	*5.6
35 to 44 years	66,770	71,417	*7.0
45 to 54 years	70,913	73,857	*4.2
55 to 64 years	60,649	62,802	*3.5
65 years and older	36,938	38,515	*4.3

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2015 and 2016 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/cpsmar16.pdf>>.

Real Median Household Income by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2015



Real Median Household Income by Race¹ and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2015

(Income in 2015 CP-UI-RS adjusted dollars)

Years	All races	White	White, not Hispanic	Black	Asian	Hispanic (any race)
1967	44,335	46,234	N	26,844	N	N
1968	46,245	48,151	N	28,394	N	N
1969	47,965	50,057	N	30,257	N	N
1970	47,593	49,571	N	30,172	N	N
1971	47,130	49,296	N	29,119	N	N
1972	49,148	51,561	52,296	30,096	N	38,910
1973	50,141	52,550	53,012	30,933	N	38,846
1974	48,553	50,777	51,211	30,198	N	38,619
1975	47,281	49,445	49,818	29,683	N	35,521
1976	48,066	50,351	51,377	29,940	N	36,256
1977	48,370	50,865	51,874	30,016	N	37,946
1978	50,242	52,230	53,214	31,388	N	39,366
1979	50,146	52,577	53,318	30,869	N	39,731
1980	48,518	51,186	52,093	29,489	N	37,398
1981	47,712	50,411	51,139	28,289	N	38,272
1982	47,585	49,817	50,652	28,233	N	35,806
1983	47,283	49,586	50,860	28,139	N	36,011
1984	48,720	51,398	52,465	29,280	N	36,933
1985	49,631	52,341	53,518	31,140	N	36,701
1986	51,388	54,026	55,254	31,125	N	37,879
1987	52,032	54,822	56,329	31,290	64,341	38,605
1988	52,432	55,429	56,956	31,598	62,143	39,209
1989	53,367	56,137	57,344	33,385	66,653	40,471
1990	52,684	54,950	56,206	32,860	67,652	39,289
1991	51,145	53,595	54,875	31,929	61,880	38,523
1992	50,725	53,329	55,119	31,053	62,588	37,415
1993	50,478	53,256	55,216	31,561	61,960	36,979
1994	51,065	53,857	55,595	33,280	64,072	37,089
1995	52,664	55,276	57,458	34,608	62,769	35,330
1996	53,407	55,918	58,335	35,335	65,120	37,477
1997	54,506	57,403	59,767	36,897	66,648	39,221
1998	56,510	59,456	61,675	36,841	67,775	41,171
1999	57,909	60,227	62,834	39,715	72,514	43,751
2000	57,790	60,441	62,790	40,830	76,737	45,649
2001	56,531	59,596	61,989	39,452	71,802	44,934
2002	55,871	59,398	61,788	38,240	69,332	43,611
2003	55,823	58,804	61,569	38,203	71,778	42,522
2004 ²	55,629	58,545	61,371	37,762	72,155	43,002
2005	56,224	58,928	61,635	37,451	74,148	43,652
2006	56,663	59,569	61,626	37,581	75,515	44,414
2007	57,423	59,575	62,781	38,771	75,565	44,215
2008	55,376	57,588	61,130	37,669	72,257	41,737
2009	54,988	57,291	60,163	35,995	72,323	42,022
2010	53,568	56,213	59,204	34,922	69,856	40,909
2011	52,751	55,027	58,397	33,965	68,638	40,705
2012	52,666	55,442	58,851	34,398	70,854	40,265
2013 ³	52,850	56,226	59,292	35,205	68,240	41,681
2013 ⁴	54,525	57,740	61,387	35,943	73,652	40,383
2014	53,719	56,931	60,325	35,439	74,382	42,540
2015	56,516	60,109	62,950	36,888	77,166	45,148

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.

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-1 of the report, *Income and Poverty in the United States: 2015*, U.S. Census Bureau, *Current Population Reports, P60-256*.

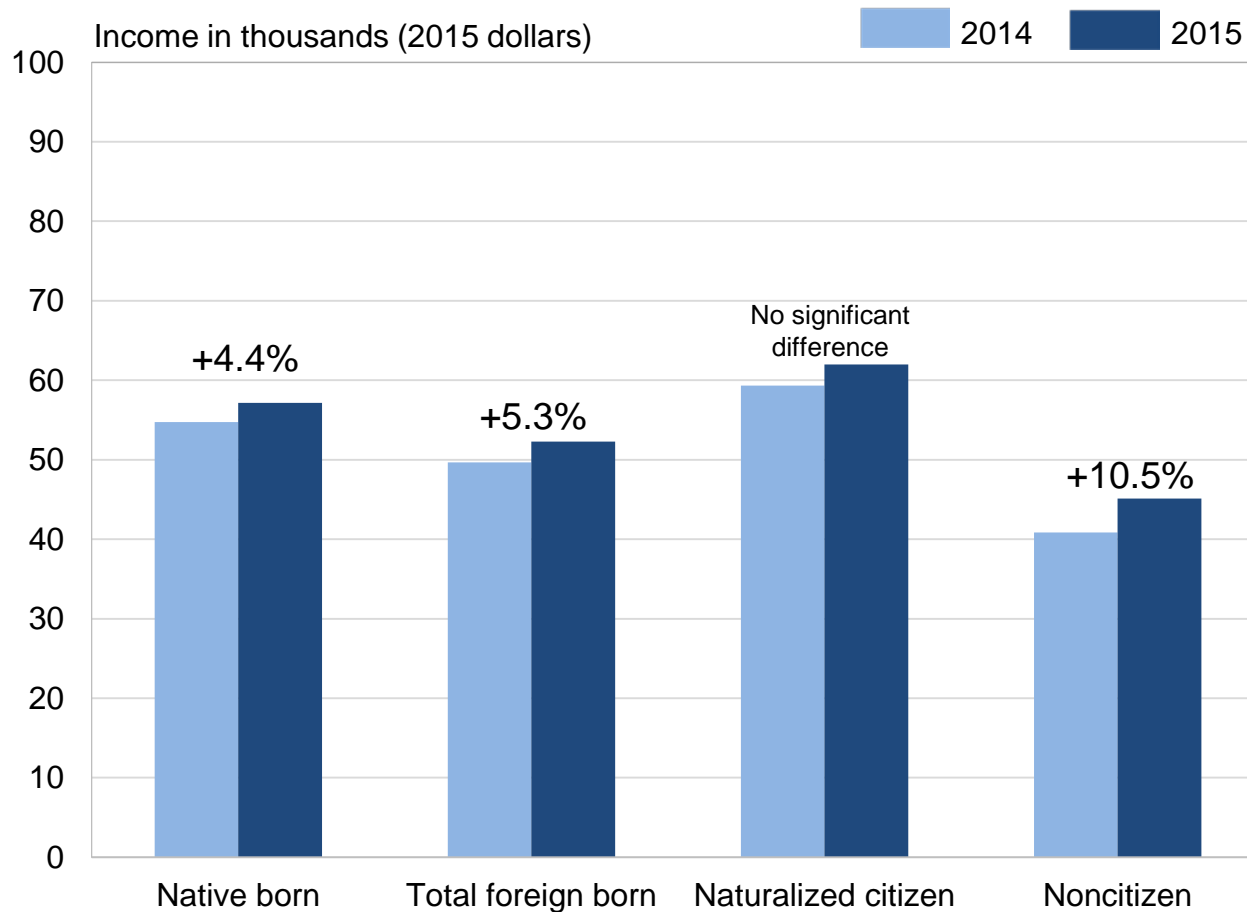
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 through 2015 Annual Social and Economic Supplements. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see [ftp://ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar16.pdf](http://ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar16.pdf).

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

Real Median Household Income by Nativity of Householder: 2014 and 2015



Real Median Household Income by Nativity of Householder: 2014 and 2015

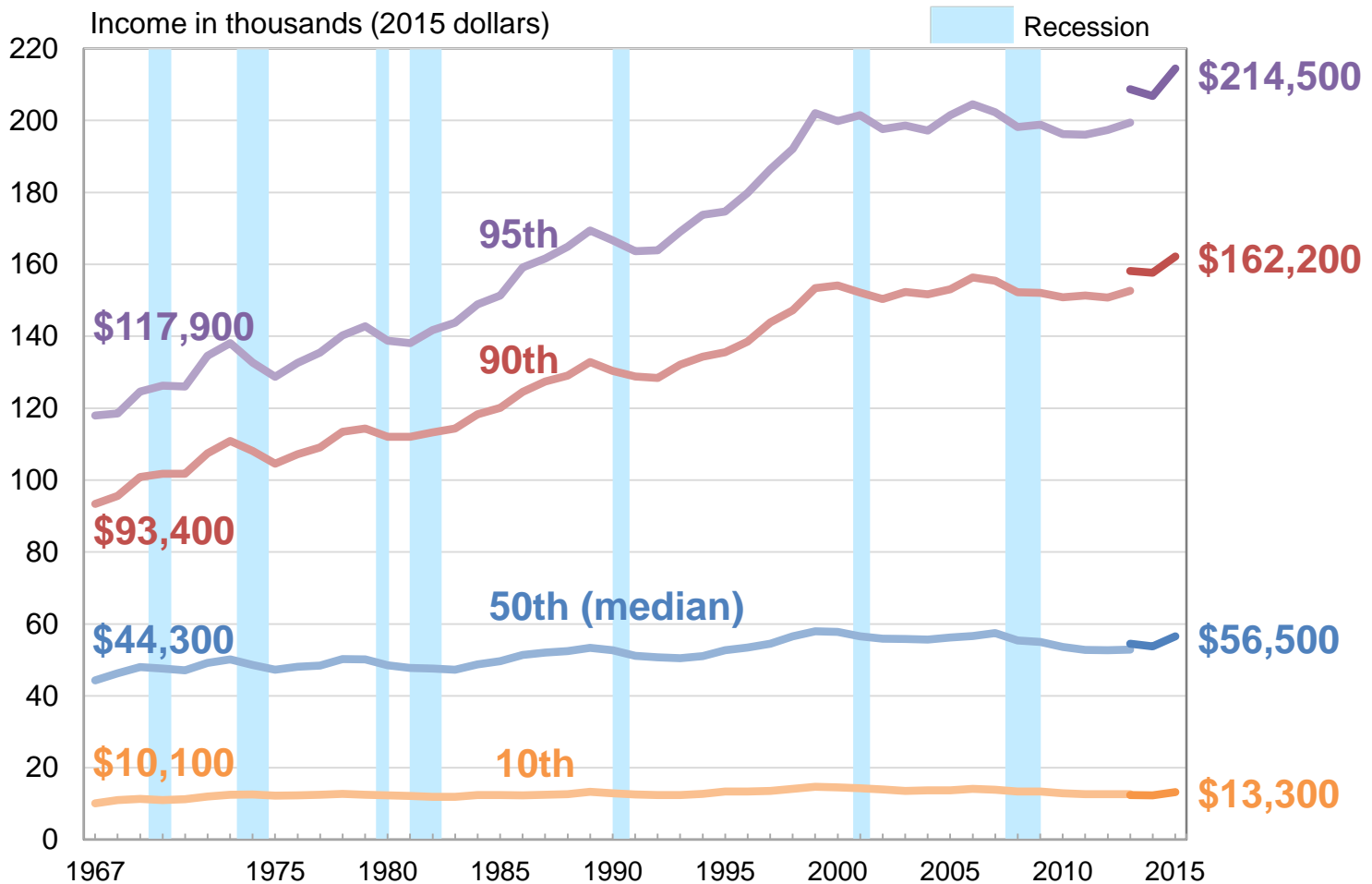
(Income in 2015 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars)

Characteristic	2014	2015	Percentage change* (2015 less 2014)
Native born	54,741	57,173	*4.4%
Total foreign born	49,649	52,295	*5.3%
Naturalized citizen	59,329	61,982	4.5%
Noncitizen	40,842	45,137	*10.5%

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2015 and 2016 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/cpsmar16.pdf](http://ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar16.pdf)>.

Real Household Income at Selected Percentiles: 1967 to 2015



Real Household Income at Selected Percentiles: 1967 to 2015

(Income in 2015 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars)

Year	10th percentile limit	50th (median)	90th percentile limit	95th percentile limit
1967	10,117	44,335	93,350	117,929
1968	11,013	46,245	95,561	118,555
1969	11,298	47,965	100,841	124,643
1970	11,040	47,593	101,763	126,284
1971	11,213	47,130	101,798	126,010
1972	11,956	49,148	107,450	134,592
1973	12,521	50,141	110,899	138,088
1974	12,605	48,553	108,098	132,689
1975	12,261	47,281	104,580	128,738
1976	12,329	48,066	107,226	132,612
1977	12,481	48,370	109,093	135,431
1978	12,737	50,242	113,398	140,264
1979	12,505	50,146	114,358	142,753
1980	12,328	48,518	112,057	138,790
1981	12,157	47,712	112,077	138,079
1982	11,939	47,585	113,243	141,748
1983	11,902	47,283	114,365	143,763
1984	12,383	48,720	118,305	148,887
1985	12,392	49,631	120,111	151,308
1986	12,347	51,388	124,564	159,148
1987	12,453	52,032	127,388	161,578
1988	12,642	52,432	129,034	164,933
1989	13,293	53,367	132,844	169,392
1990	12,879	52,684	130,377	166,707
1991	12,600	51,145	128,827	163,659
1992 ¹	12,418	50,725	128,402	163,950
1993	12,419	50,478	132,075	169,073
1994	12,706	51,065	134,347	173,817
1995	13,409	52,664	135,538	174,641
1996	13,407	53,407	138,513	179,878
1997	13,573	54,506	143,849	186,399
1998	14,097	56,510	147,215	192,119
1999	14,722	57,909	153,365	202,061
2000	14,564	57,790	154,144	199,864
2001	14,306	56,531	152,116	201,475
2002	13,991	55,871	150,336	197,619
2003	13,577	55,823	152,321	198,611
2004 ²	13,685	55,629	151,660	197,190
2005	13,700	56,224	153,031	201,468
2006	14,107	56,663	156,349	204,561
2007	13,903	57,423	155,467	202,336
2008	13,387	55,376	152,248	198,154
2009	13,389	54,988	152,041	198,846
2010	12,894	53,568	150,865	196,206
2011	12,646	52,751	151,348	196,021
2012	12,631	52,666	150,718	197,333
2013 ³	12,618	52,850	152,630	199,437
2013 ⁴	12,413	54,525	158,151	208,725
2014	12,290	53,718	157,660	206,806
2015	13,259	56,516	162,180	214,462

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

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," P160-204, 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.

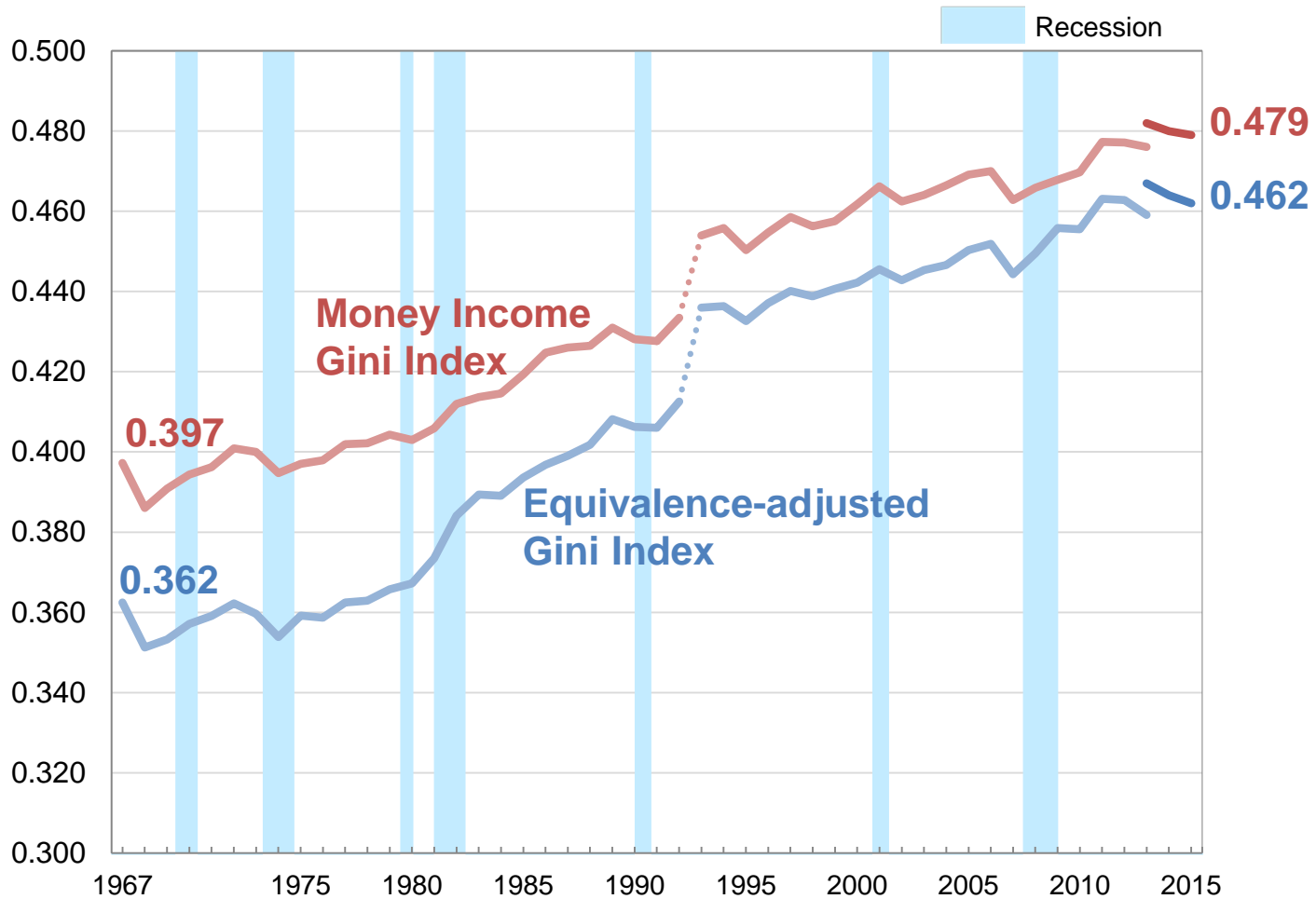
⁴The source of these 2013 estimates is the portion of the CPS ASEC sample which received the redesigned income questions, approximately 30,000 addresses.

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: 2015*, U. S. Census Bureau, *Current Population Reports, P60-256*.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 through 2016 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar16.pdf.

Gini Index of Money Income and Equivalence-Adjusted Income: 1967 to 2015



Gini Index of Money Income and Equivalence-Adjusted* Income: 1967 to 2015

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
2015	0.479	0.462

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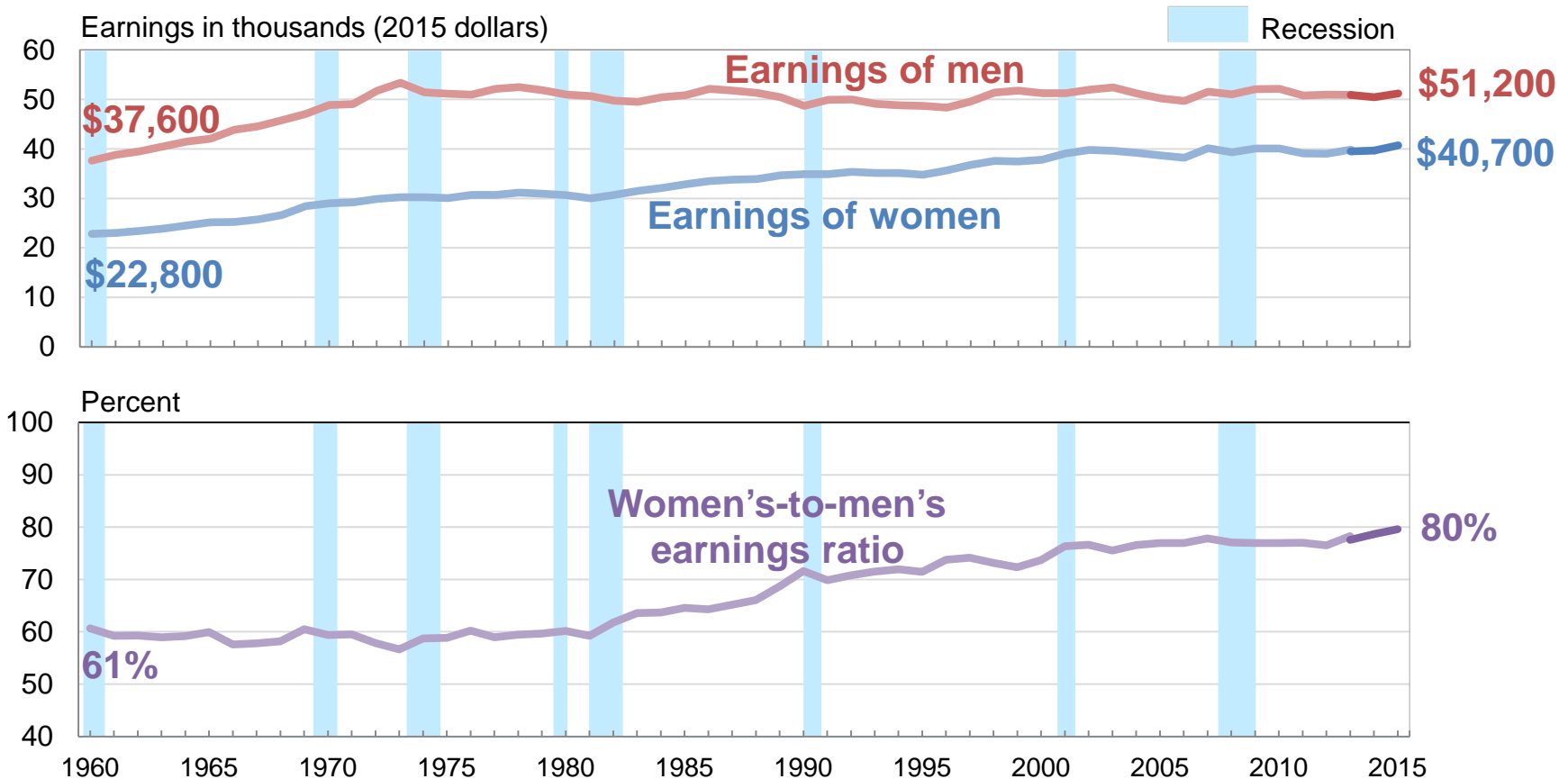
⁴The source of these 2013 estimates is the portion of the CPS ASEC sample which received the redesigned income questions, approximately 30,000 addresses.

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: 2015*, U. S. Census Bureau, *Current Population Reports, P60-256*.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 through 2016 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.
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Real Median Earnings and Women's-to-Men's Earnings Ratio: 1960 to 2015

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



Real Median Earnings and Women's-to-Men's Earnings Ratio: 1960 to 2015 (Full-time, year-round workers)

(Earnings in 2015 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	37,608	N	22,819	0.607
1961	N	38,808	N	22,994	0.592
1962	N	39,518	N	23,433	0.593
1963	N	40,510	N	23,879	0.589
1964	N	41,457	N	24,521	0.591
1965	N	42,047	N	25,197	0.599
1966	N	43,883	N	25,257	0.576
1967	36,645	44,577	14,846	25,758	0.578
1968	37,068	45,774	15,013	26,620	0.582
1969	37,008	47,038	15,374	28,456	0.605
1970	36,132	48,857	15,476	29,006	0.594
1971	36,819	49,066	16,002	29,188	0.595
1972	38,184	51,708	16,675	29,919	0.579
1973	39,581	53,356	17,195	30,217	0.566
1974	37,916	51,441	16,945	30,224	0.588
1975	37,267	51,120	17,452	30,068	0.588
1976	38,184	50,980	18,073	30,686	0.602
1977	39,263	52,127	19,238	30,714	0.589
1978	41,036	52,463	20,914	31,185	0.594
1979	42,437	51,831	22,082	30,924	0.597
1980	41,881	50,989	22,859	30,675	0.602
1981	41,773	50,679	23,329	30,020	0.582
1982	40,105	49,722	23,702	30,701	0.617
1983	41,528	49,538	25,166	31,503	0.636
1984	43,808	50,465	26,466	32,125	0.637
1985	44,943	50,843	27,383	32,832	0.646
1986	45,912	52,129	28,420	33,503	0.643
1987	47,013	51,803	29,912	33,764	0.652
1988	48,285	51,336	31,237	33,907	0.660
1989	49,678	50,459	31,340	34,652	0.687
1990	49,171	48,699	31,682	34,876	0.716
1991	47,888	49,948	32,436	34,893	0.699
1992	48,551	49,998	33,241	35,391	0.708
1993	49,818	48,131	33,524	35,138	0.715
1994	51,580	48,833	34,155	35,144	0.720
1995	52,667	48,677	35,482	34,768	0.714
1996	53,787	48,369	36,430	35,678	0.738
1997	54,909	49,599	37,683	36,783	0.742
1998	56,951	51,365	38,785	37,584	0.732
1999	58,299	51,783	40,871	37,447	0.723
2000	59,602	51,269	41,719	37,796	0.737
2001	58,712	51,239	41,639	39,111	0.763
2002	58,761	51,945	41,876	39,791	0.768
2003	58,772	52,408	41,908	39,593	0.755
2004 ¹	60,088	51,190	42,380	39,199	0.766
2005	61,500	50,229	43,351	38,665	0.770
2006	63,055	49,680	44,663	38,223	0.769
2007	62,984	51,570	45,613	40,126	0.778
2008	59,861	51,043	44,156	39,350	0.771
2009	56,053	52,061	43,217	40,076	0.770
2010	56,283	52,128	43,179	40,101	0.769
2011	57,993	50,799	43,683	39,118	0.770
2012	59,009	50,994	44,042	39,012	0.765
2013 ²	60,769	50,910	45,068	39,843	0.783
2013 ³	61,240	50,892	44,629	39,473	0.776
2014	62,455	50,441	46,226	39,667	0.786
2015	63,987	51,212	47,211	40,742	0.796

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.

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-4 of the report, *Income and Poverty in the United States: 2015 U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Reports, P60-256*.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1961 through 2016 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

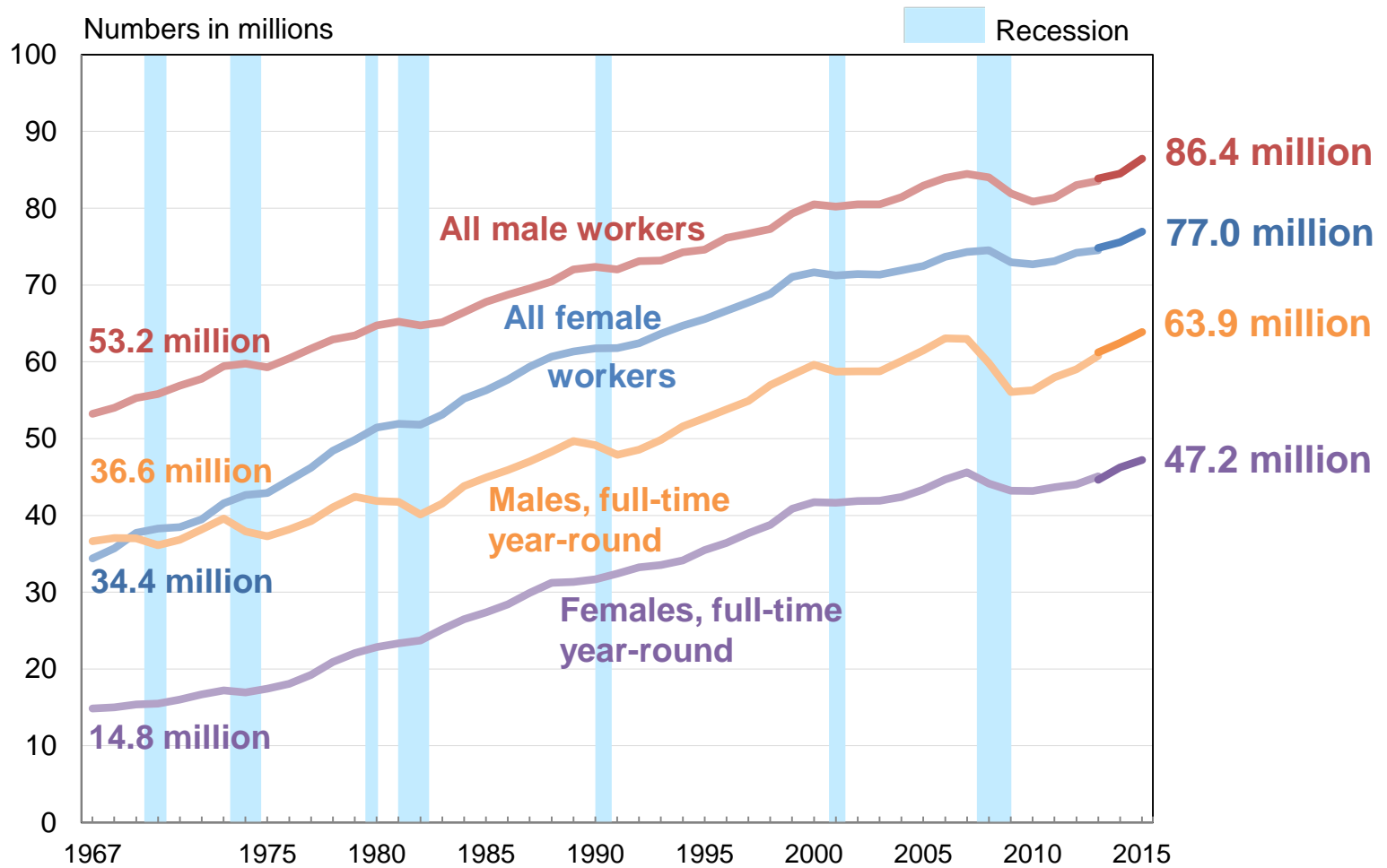
For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <http://ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar16.pdf>.

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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Total and Full-Time, Year-Round Workers with Earnings by Sex: 1967 to 2015



Number of Total and Full-Time, Year-Round Workers With Earnings by Sex: 1967 to 2015

(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 1988 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
2015	86,435	76,974	63,887	47,211

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-4 of the report, *Income and Poverty in the United States: 2015*, U.S. Census Bureau, *Current Population Reports*, P60-256.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 through 2016 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/cpsmar16.pdf>.

Recessions

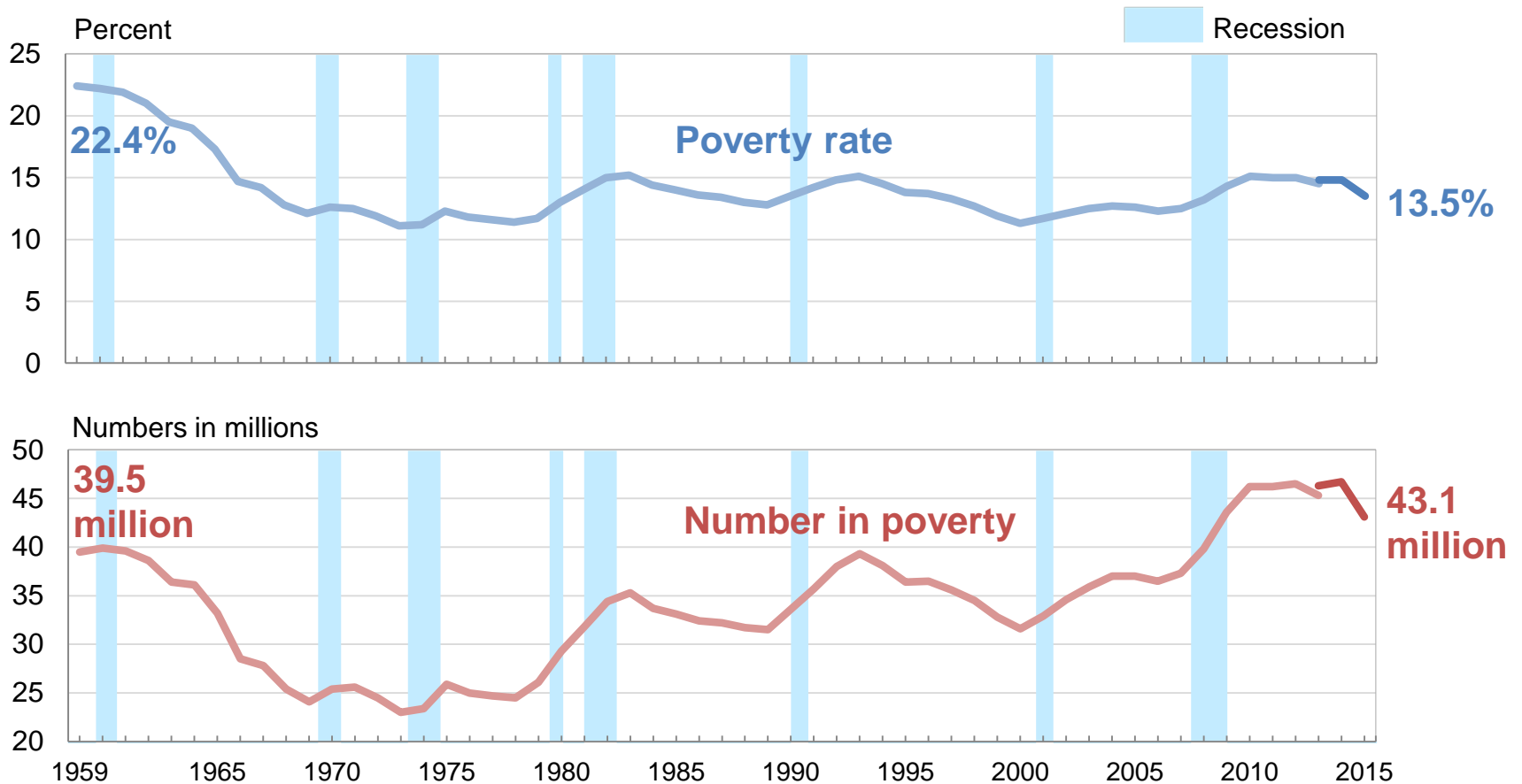
Peak month	Year	Trough month	Year
November	1948	October	1949
July	1953	May	1954
August	1957	April	1958
April	1960	February	1961
December	1969	November	1970
November	1973	March	1975
January	1980	July	1980
July	1981	November	1982
July	1990	March	1991
March	2001	November	2001
December	2007	June	2009

Source: National Bureau of Economic Research

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Poverty Rate and Number in Poverty: 1959 to 2015



Poverty Rate and Number in Poverty: 1959 to 2015

(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	2015	43.1	13.5

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 66,000 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 2016 Annual Social and Economic Supplements. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar16.pdf>.

Recessions

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July	1990	March	1991
March	2001	November	2001
December	2007	June	2009

Source: National Bureau of Economic Research

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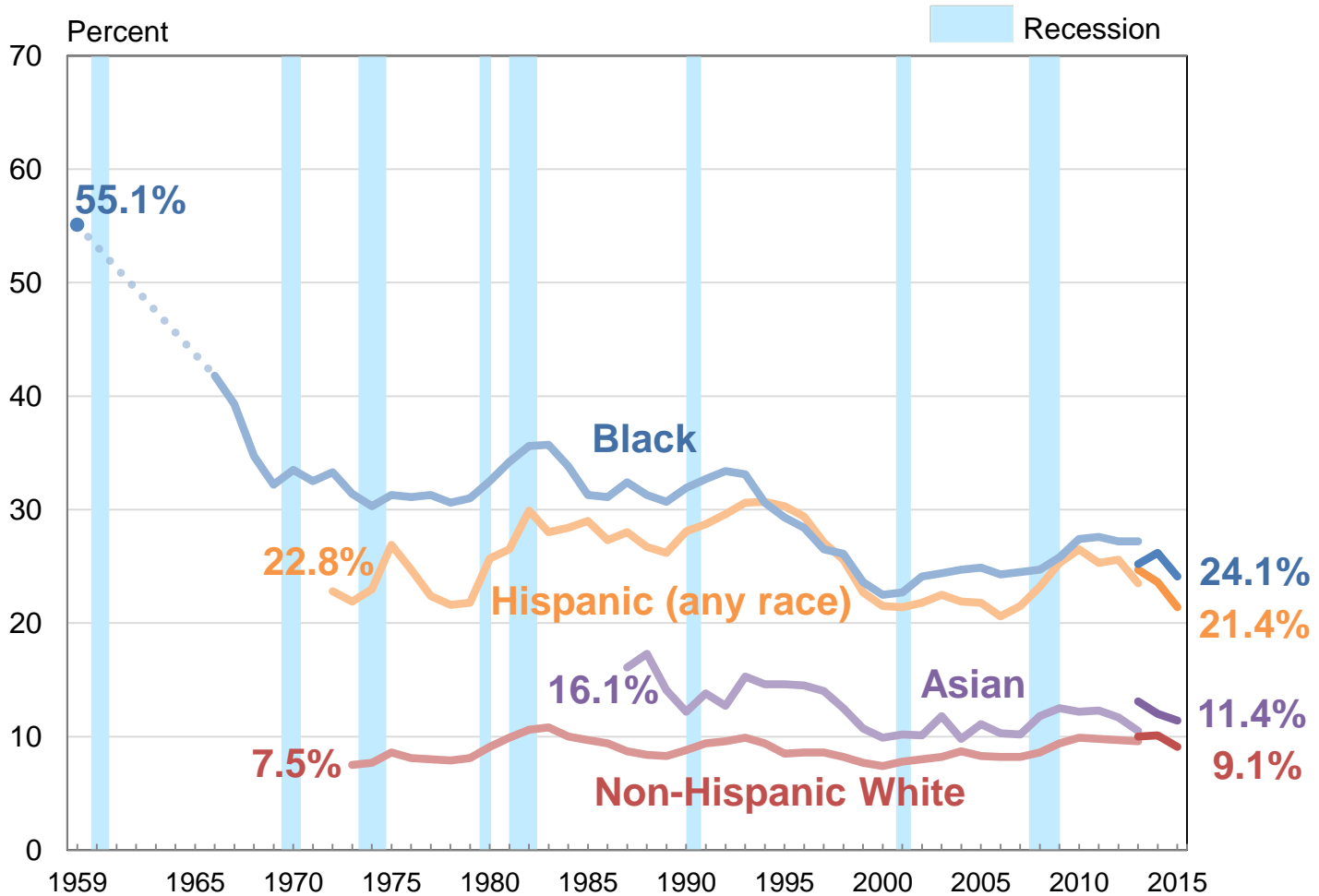
<www.nber.gov>

Weighted Average Poverty Thresholds in 2015

Size of family unit	Threshold
One person (unrelated individual)	12,082
Under 65 years	12,331
65 years and older	11,367
Two people	15,391
Householder under 65 years	15,952
Householder 65 years and older	14,342
Three people	18,871
Four people	24,257
Five people	28,741
Six people	32,542
Seven people	36,998
Eight people	41,029
Nine people or more	49,177

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2016 Annual Economic Supplement.

Poverty Rates by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2015



Poverty Rates by Race¹ and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2015

(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	22.8
1973	11.1	N	N	N	31.4	N	N	21.9
1974	11.2	N	N	N	30.3	N	N	23.0
1975	12.3	N	N	N	31.3	N	N	26.9
1976	11.8	N	N	N	31.1	N	N	24.7
1977	11.6	N	N	N	31.3	N	N	22.4
1978	11.4	N	N	N	30.6	N	N	21.6
1979	11.7	N	N	N	31.0	N	N	21.8
1980	13.0	N	N	N	32.5	N	N	25.7
1981	14.0	N	N	N	34.2	N	N	26.5
1982	15.0	N	N	N	35.6	N	N	29.9
1983	15.2	N	N	N	35.7	N	N	28.0
1984	14.4	N	N	N	33.8	N	N	28.4
1985	14.0	N	N	N	31.3	N	N	29.0
1986	13.6	N	N	N	31.1	N	N	27.3
1987	13.4	N	N	N	32.4	N	16.1	28.0
1988	13.0	N	N	N	31.3	N	17.3	26.7
1989	12.8	N	N	N	30.7	N	14.1	26.2
1990	13.5	N	N	N	31.9	N	12.2	28.1
1991	14.2	N	N	N	32.7	N	13.8	28.7
1992	14.8	N	N	N	33.4	N	12.7	29.6
1993	15.1	N	N	N	33.1	N	15.3	30.6
1994	14.5	N	N	N	30.6	N	14.6	30.7
1995	13.8	N	N	N	29.3	N	14.6	30.3
1996	13.7	N	N	N	28.4	N	14.5	29.4
1997	13.3	N	N	N	26.5	N	14.0	27.1
1998	12.7	N	N	N	26.1	N	12.5	25.6
1999 ²	11.9	N	N	N	23.6	N	10.7	22.7
2000 ³	11.3	N	N	N	22.5	N	9.9	21.5
2001	11.7	N	N	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
2015	13.5	9.1	N	24.1	N	11.4	N	21.4

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.

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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2016 Annual Social and Economic Supplements. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar16.pdf>.

Recessions

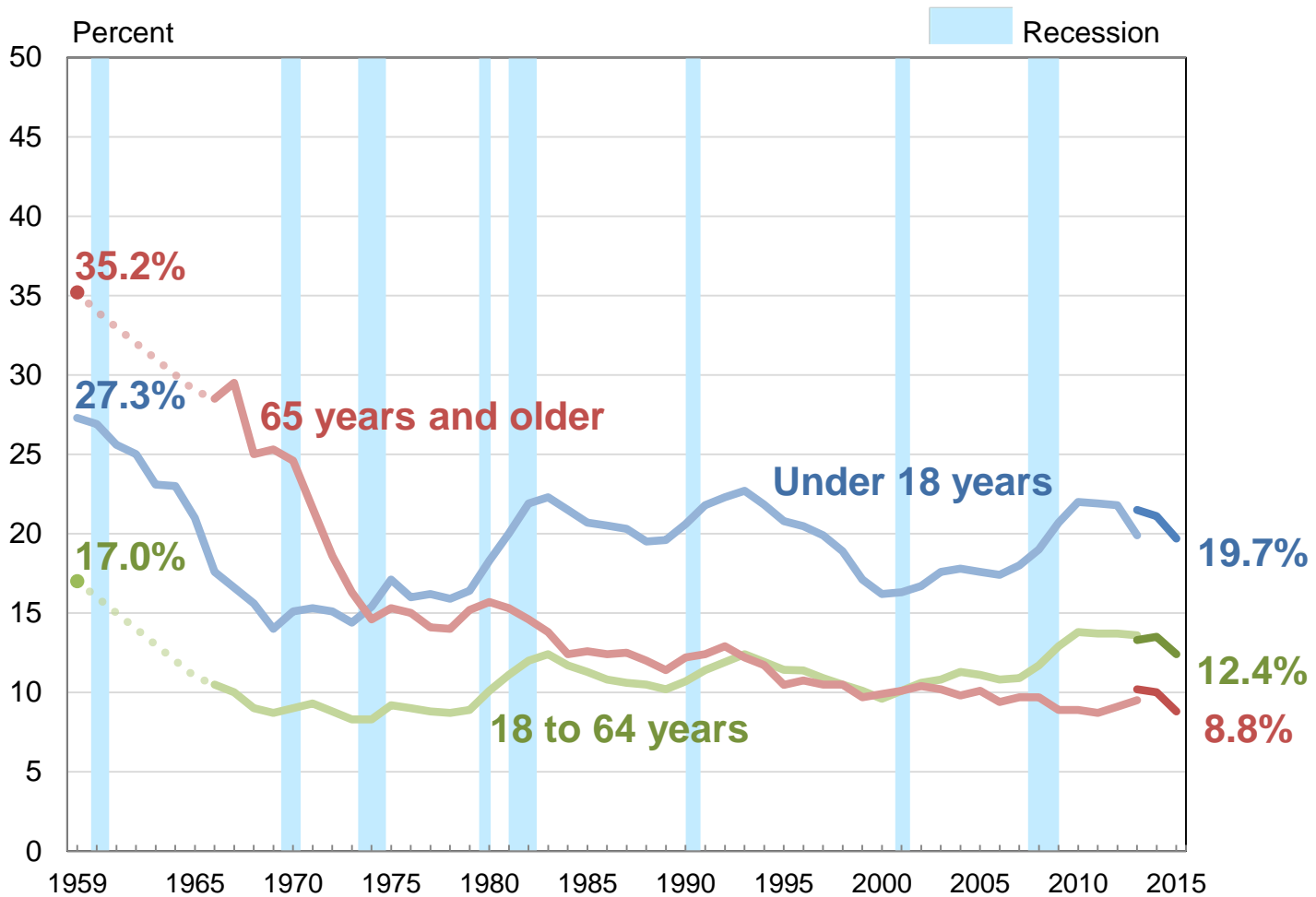
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July	1990	March	1991
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December	2007	June	2009

Source: National Bureau of Economic Research

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Poverty Rates by Age: 1959 to 2015



Poverty Rates by Age: 1959 to 2015

(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	2015	19.7	12.4	8.8

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.

⁴Consistent with 2011 data through implementation of Census 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 2016 Annual Social and Economic Supplements. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar16.pdf>.

Recessions

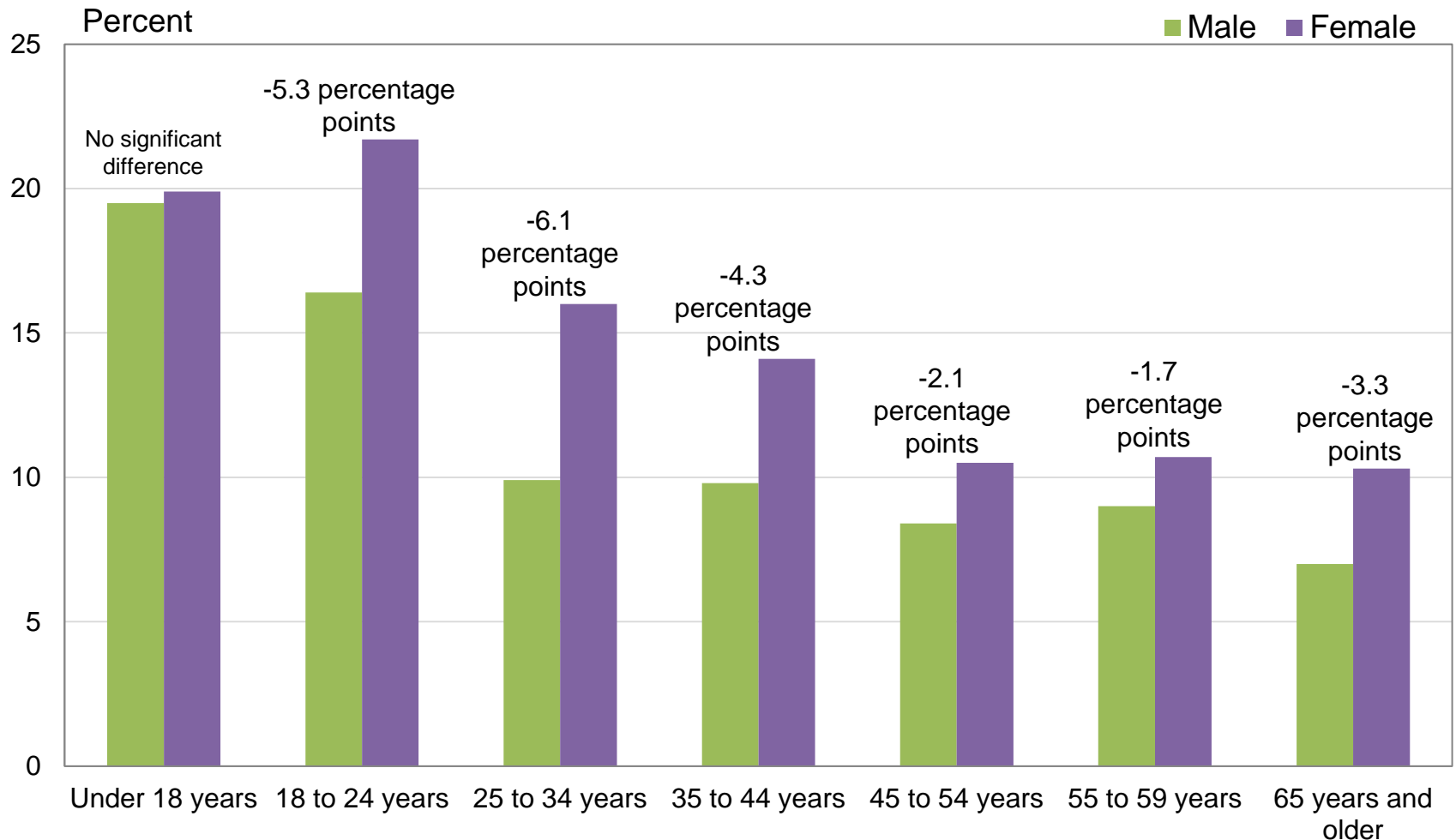
Peak month	Year	Trough month	Year
November	1948	October	1949
July	1953	May	1954
August	1957	April	1958
April	1960	February	1961
December	1969	November	1970
November	1973	March	1975
January	1980	July	1980
July	1981	November	1982
July	1990	March	1991
March	2001	November	2001
December	2007	June	2009

Source: National Bureau of Economic Research

Cambridge, MA 02138

<www.nber.org>

Poverty Rates by Age and Sex: 2015



Poverty Rates by Age and Sex: 2015

Age Group	Male	Female	Percentage point change (Male minus Female)
Under 18 years	19.5	19.9	-0.3
18 to 24	16.4	21.7	*-5.3
25 to 34	9.9	16.0	*-6.1
34 to 44	9.8	14.1	*-4.1
45 to 54	9.4	10.5	*-2.1
55 to 59	9.0	10.7	*-1.7
65 years and older	7.0	10.3	*-3.3

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2016 Annual Social and Economic Supplements. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar16.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: 2015

Current Population Reports

Trudi Renwick and Liana Fox
Issued September 2016
P60-258

INTRODUCTION

This is the sixth 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 developed 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 ITWG, "Observations from the Interagency Technical Working Group on Developing a Supplemental Poverty Measure," March 2010, available at <www.census.gov/hhes/povmeas/methodology/supplemental/research/SPM_TWGobservations.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 non-cash benefits that are counted on the resource side for FCSU. This is necessary for consistency of the threshold and resource definitions.

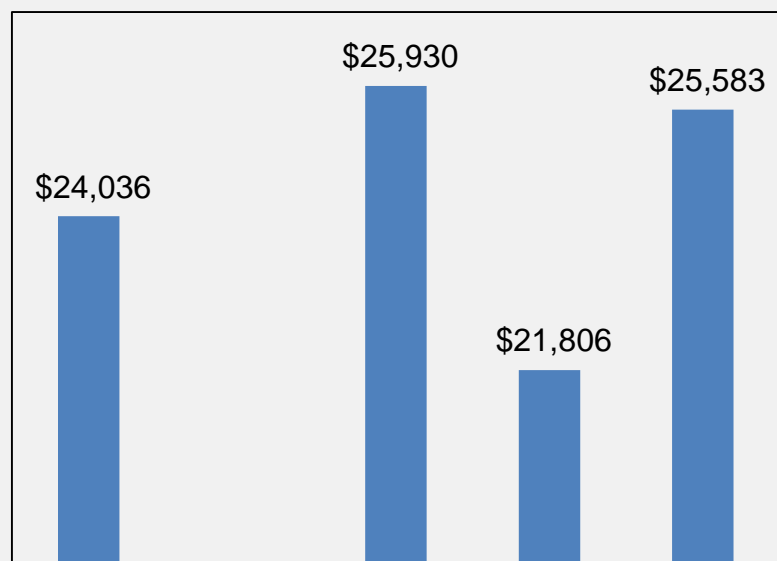
- The *SPM family unit resources* should be defined as the value of cash income from all sources, plus the value of noncash benefits that are available to buy the basic bundle of goods (FCSU) minus necessary expenses for critical goods and services not included in the thresholds. Non-cash benefits include 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: 2015



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.

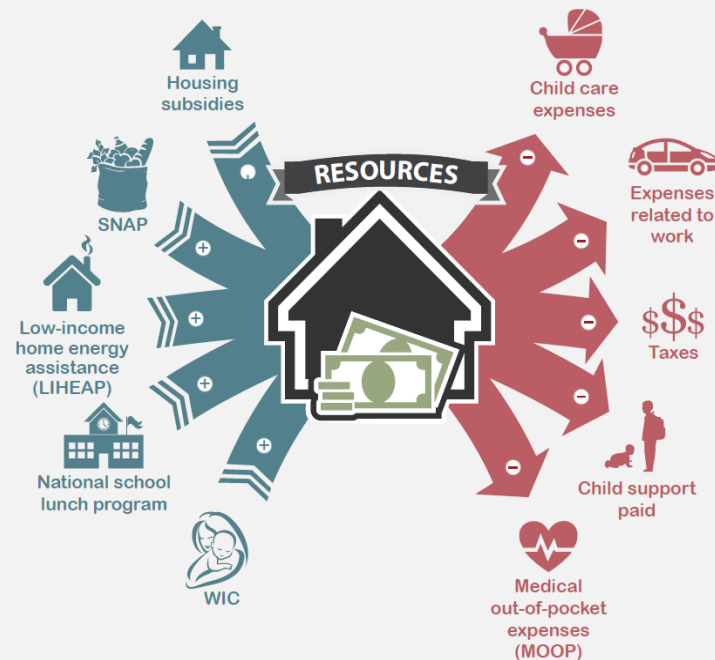
The SPM starts with cash income, then...

ADDING BENEFITS

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

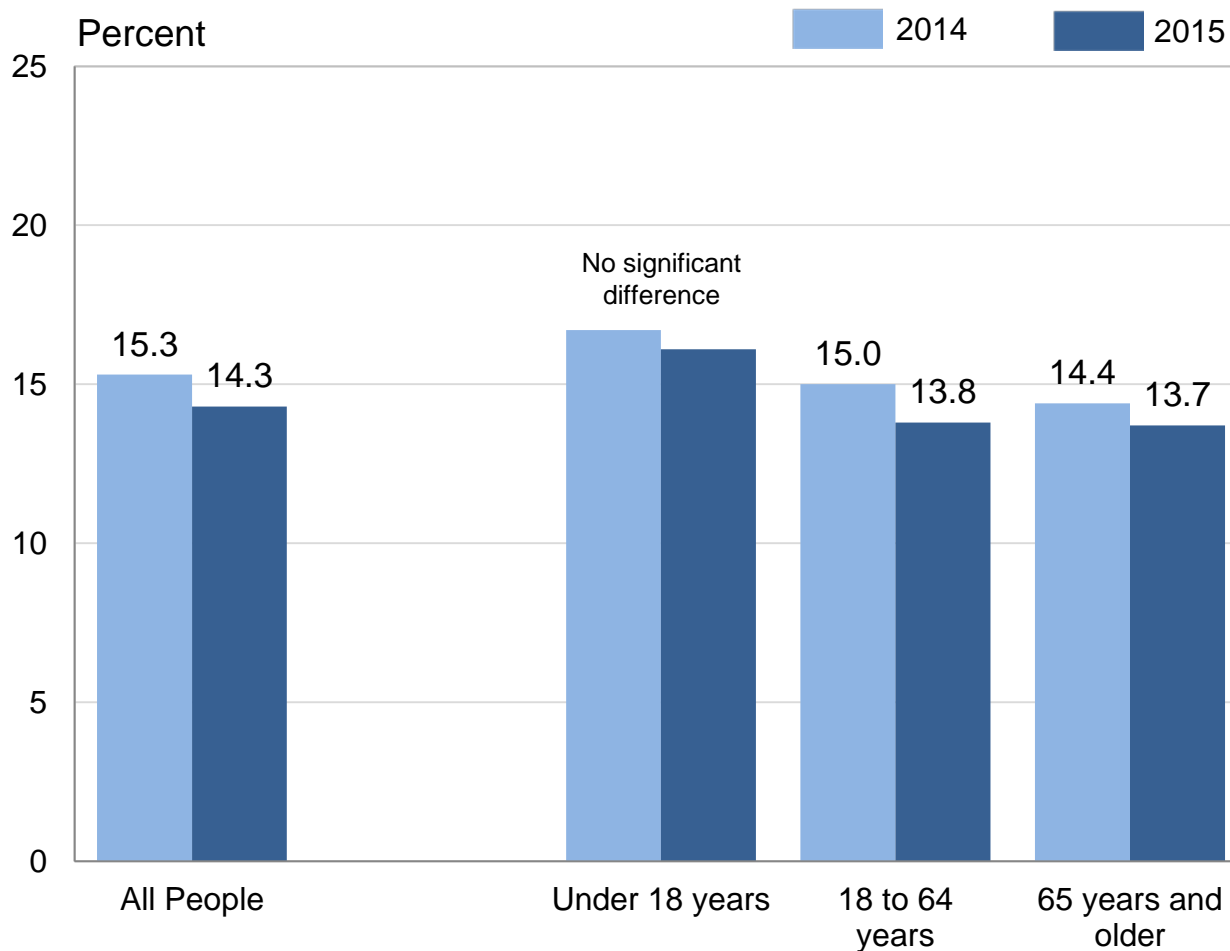
SUBTRACTING EXPENSES

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

Comparison of SPM Poverty Estimates: 2014 and 2015



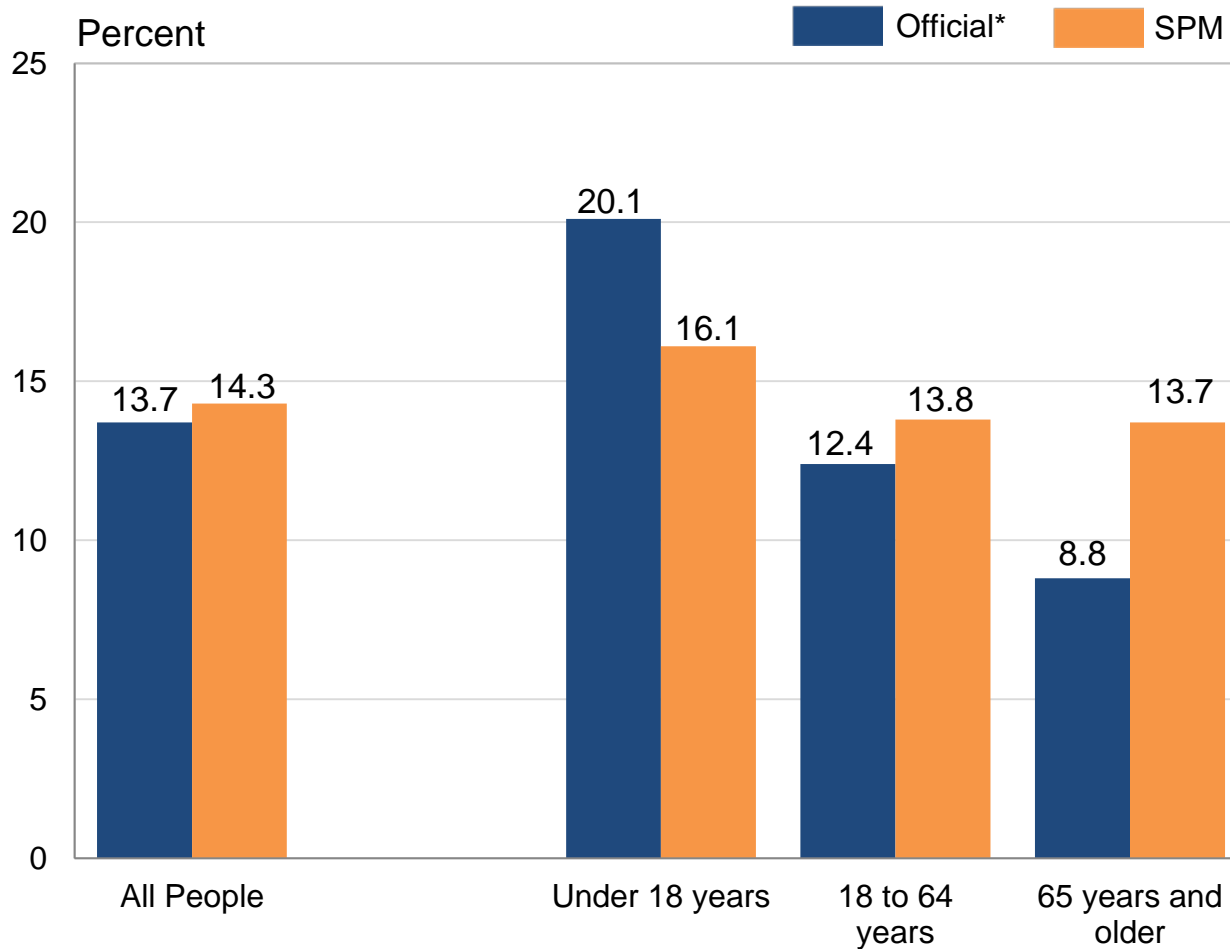
Comparison of SPM Poverty Estimates: 2014 and 2015

(Percent)

Characteristic	2014	2015
All People	15.3%	14.3%
Under 18 years	16.7%	16.1%
18 to 64 years	15.0%	13.8%
65 years and older	14.4%	13.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2016 Annual Social and Economic Supplement. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <www.census.gov/prod/techdoc/cps/cpsmar16.pdf>.

Comparison of SPM and Official Poverty Estimates: 2015



Comparison of SPM and Official Poverty Estimates: 2015

(Percent)

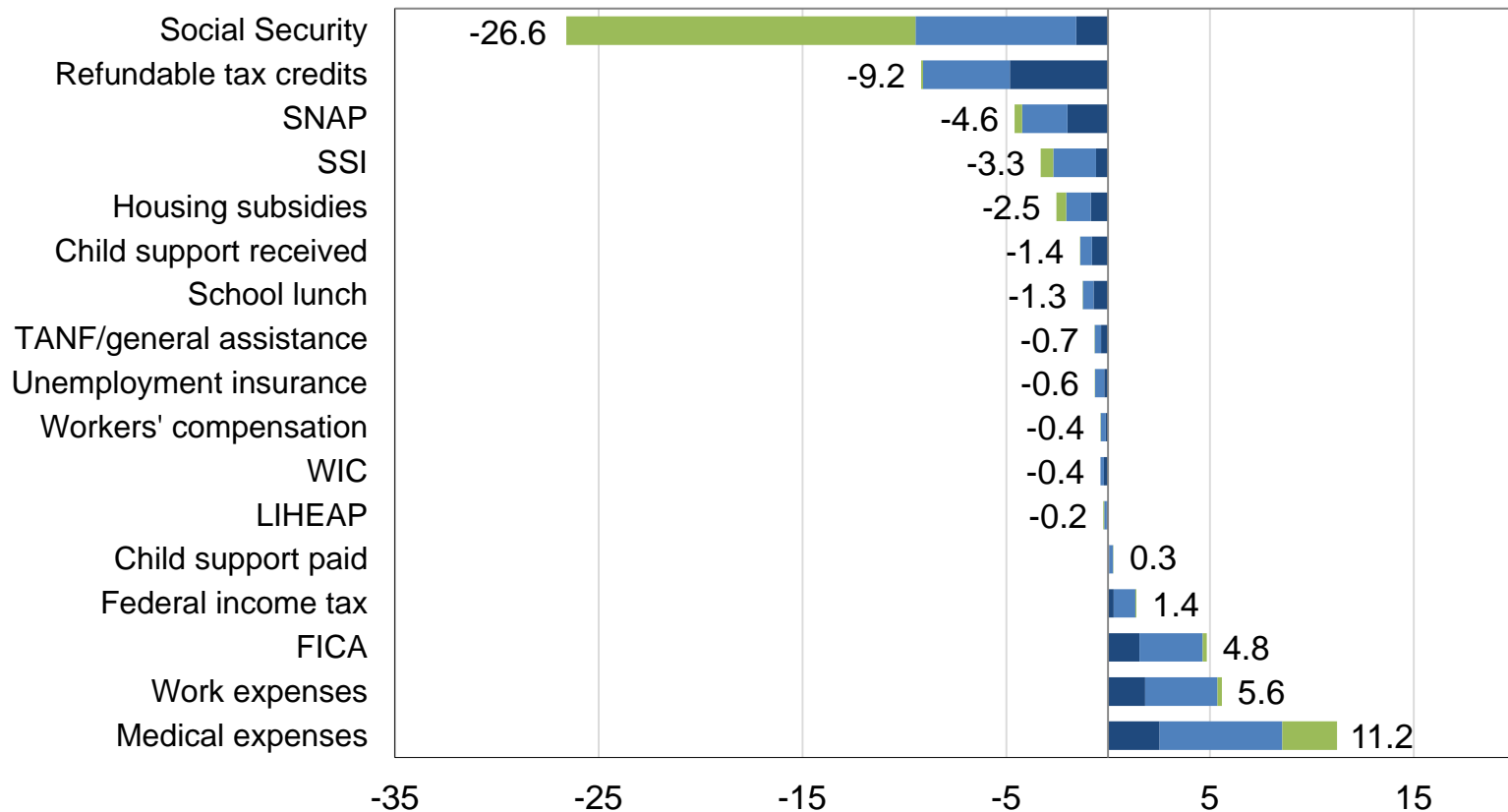
Characteristic	Official*	SPM
All People	13.7%	14.3%
Under 18 years	20.1%	16.1%
18 to 64 years	12.4%	13.8%
65 years and older	8.8%	13.7%

*Includes unrelated individuals under age 15.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2016 Annual Social and Economic Supplement. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <www.census.gov/prod/techdoc/cps/cpsmar16.pdf>.

Change in Number of People in Poverty After Including Each Element: 2015 (In millions)

■ Under 18 years ■ 18 to 64 years ■ 65 years and over



Change in Number of People in Poverty After Including Each Element: 2015 (in millions)

Program	Under 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 years and over	All Ages
Social Security	-1.6	-7.9	-17.1	-26.6
Refundable tax credits	-4.8	-4.3	-0.1	-9.2
SNAP	-2.0	-2.2	-0.4	-4.6
SSI	-0.6	-2.1	-0.6	-3.3
Housing subsidies	-0.9	-1.2	-0.5	-2.5
Child support received	-0.8	-0.6	0.0	-1.4
School lunch	-0.7	-0.5	0.0	-1.3
TANF/general assistance	-0.4	-0.3	0.0	-0.7
Unemployment insurance	-0.2	-0.4	0.0	-0.6
Workers' compensation	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	-0.4
WIC	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	-0.4
LIHEAP	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.2
Child support paid	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3
Federal income tax	0.3	1.1	0.1	1.4
FICA	1.5	3.1	0.2	4.8
Work expenses	1.8	3.6	0.2	5.6
Medical expenses	2.5	6.0	2.7	11.2

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 in the United States: 2015

Current Population Reports

By Jessica Barnett and Marina Vornovitsky
Issued September 2016
P60-257



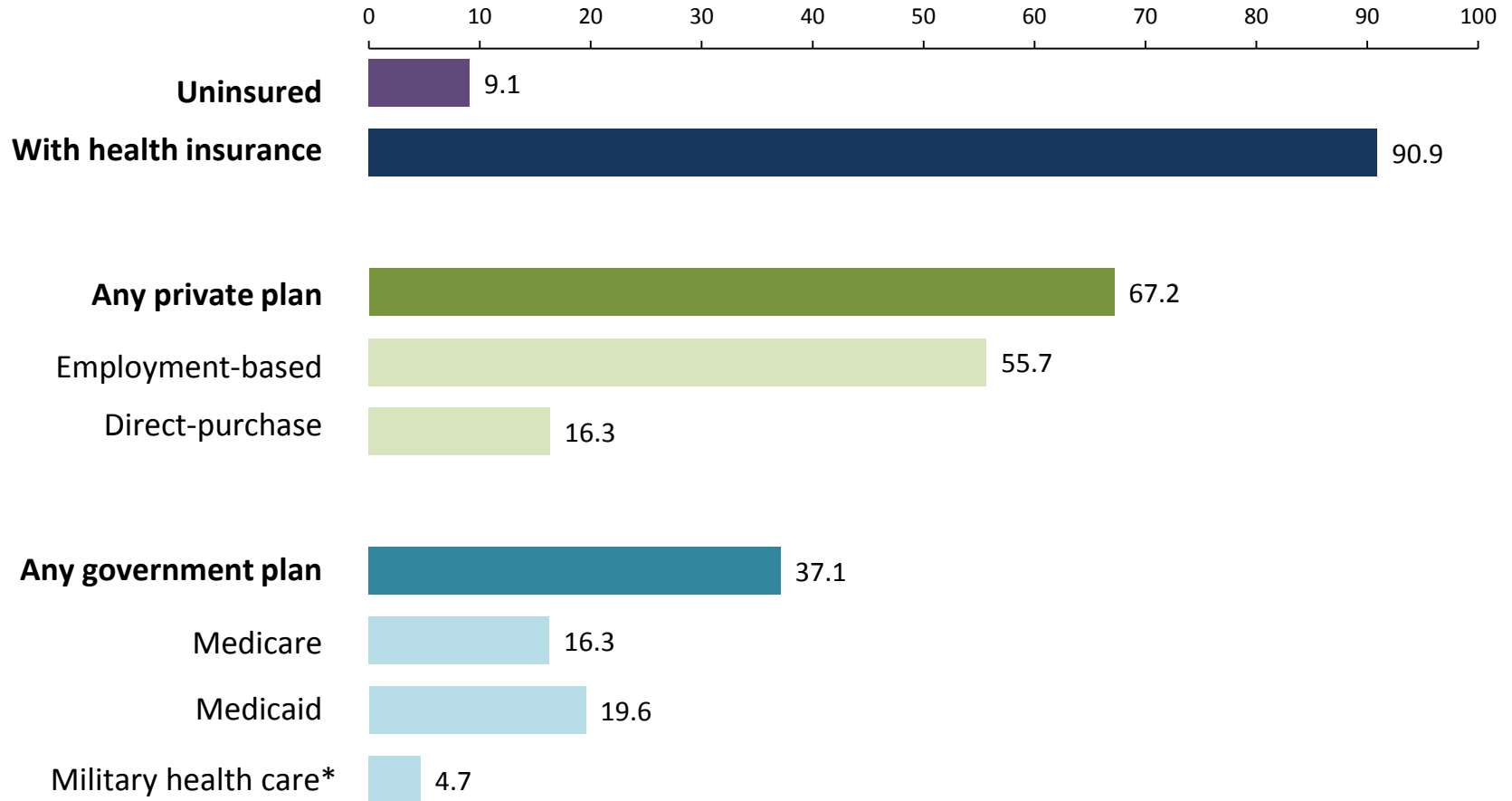
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Changes in the rate of health insurance coverage reflect:

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

Percentage of People by Type of Health Insurance Coverage: 2015



*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, 2016 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

Percentage of People by Type of Health Insurance Coverage: 2015

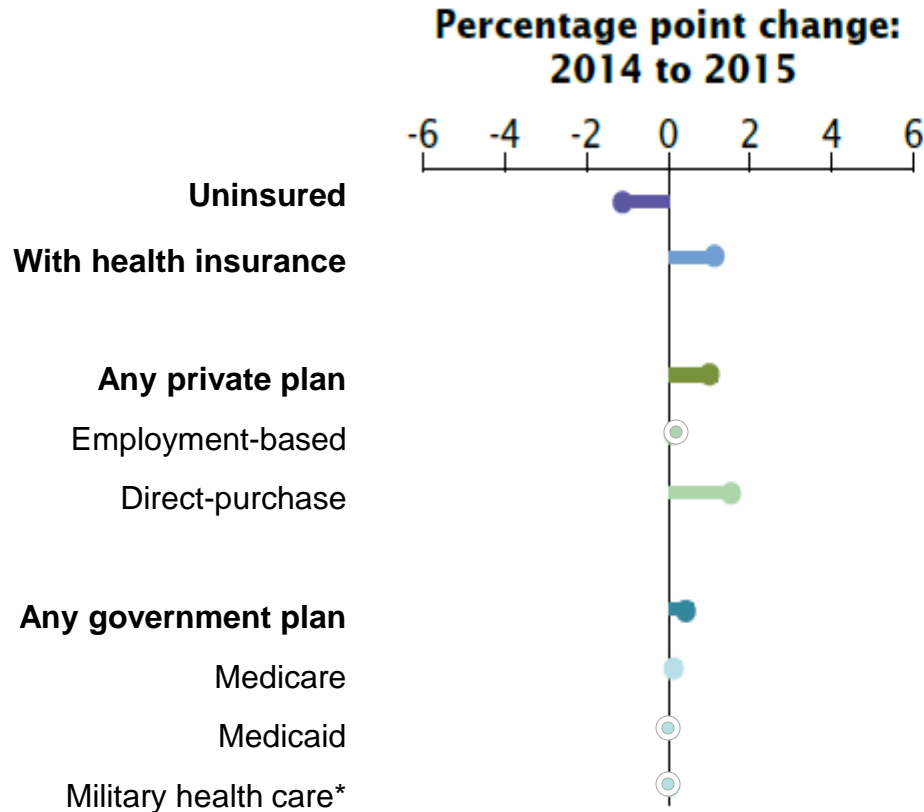
Type of Health Insurance	2015
Uninsured	9.1
With health insurance	90.9
Any Private Plan	67.2
Employment-based	55.7
Direct-purchase	16.3
Any Government Plan	37.1
Medicare	16.3
Medicaid	19.6
Military Health Care ¹	4.7

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/cpsmar16.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2016 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

Change in Percentage of People by Type of Health Insurance Coverage: 2014 to 2015



⊙ No statistical change between years.

*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, 2015, and 2016 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Change in Percentage of People by Type of Health Insurance Coverage: 2014 to 2015

Type of Health Insurance	2014	2015	Percentage point change (2015 minus 2014)
Uninsured	10.4	9.1	*-1.3
With health insurance	89.6	90.9	*1.3
Any Private Plan	66.0	67.2	*1.2
Employment-based	55.4	55.7	0.3
Direct-purchase	14.6	16.3	*1.7
Any Government Plan	36.5	37.1	*0.6
Medicare	16.0	16.3	*0.3
Medicaid	19.5	19.6	0.1
Military Health Care ¹	4.5	4.7	0.2

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

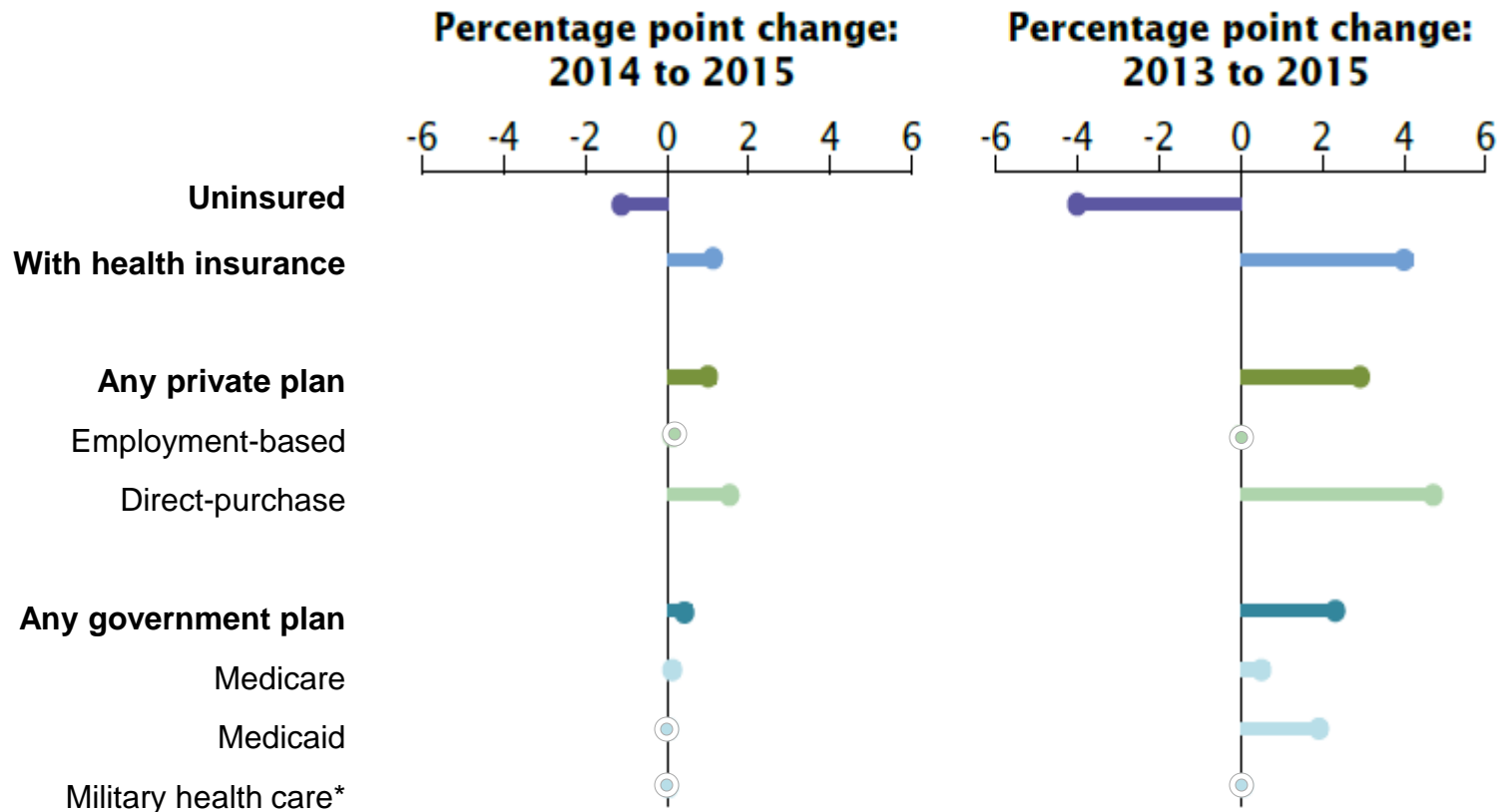
Z Represents or rounds to zero.

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/cpsmar16.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2015 and 2016 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Change in Percentage of People by Type of Health Insurance Coverage: 2013 to 2015



⊙ No statistical change between years.

*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, 2015, and 2016 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Change in Percentage of People by Type of Health Insurance Coverage: 2013 to 2015

Type of Health Insurance	2013	2014	2015	Percentage point change (2015 minus 2014)	Percentage point change (2015 minus 2013)
Uninsured	13.3	10.4	9.1	*-1.3	*-4.3
With health insurance	86.7	89.6	90.9	*1.3	*4.3
Any Private Plan	64.1	66.0	67.2	*1.2	*3.0
Employment-based	55.7	55.4	55.7	0.3	Z
Direct-purchase	11.4	14.6	16.3	*1.7	*4.9
Any Government Plan	34.6	36.5	37.1	*0.6	*2.6
Medicare	15.6	16.0	16.3	*0.3	*0.6
Medicaid	17.5	19.5	19.6	0.1	*2.0
Military Health Care ¹	4.5	4.5	4.7	0.2	0.2

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

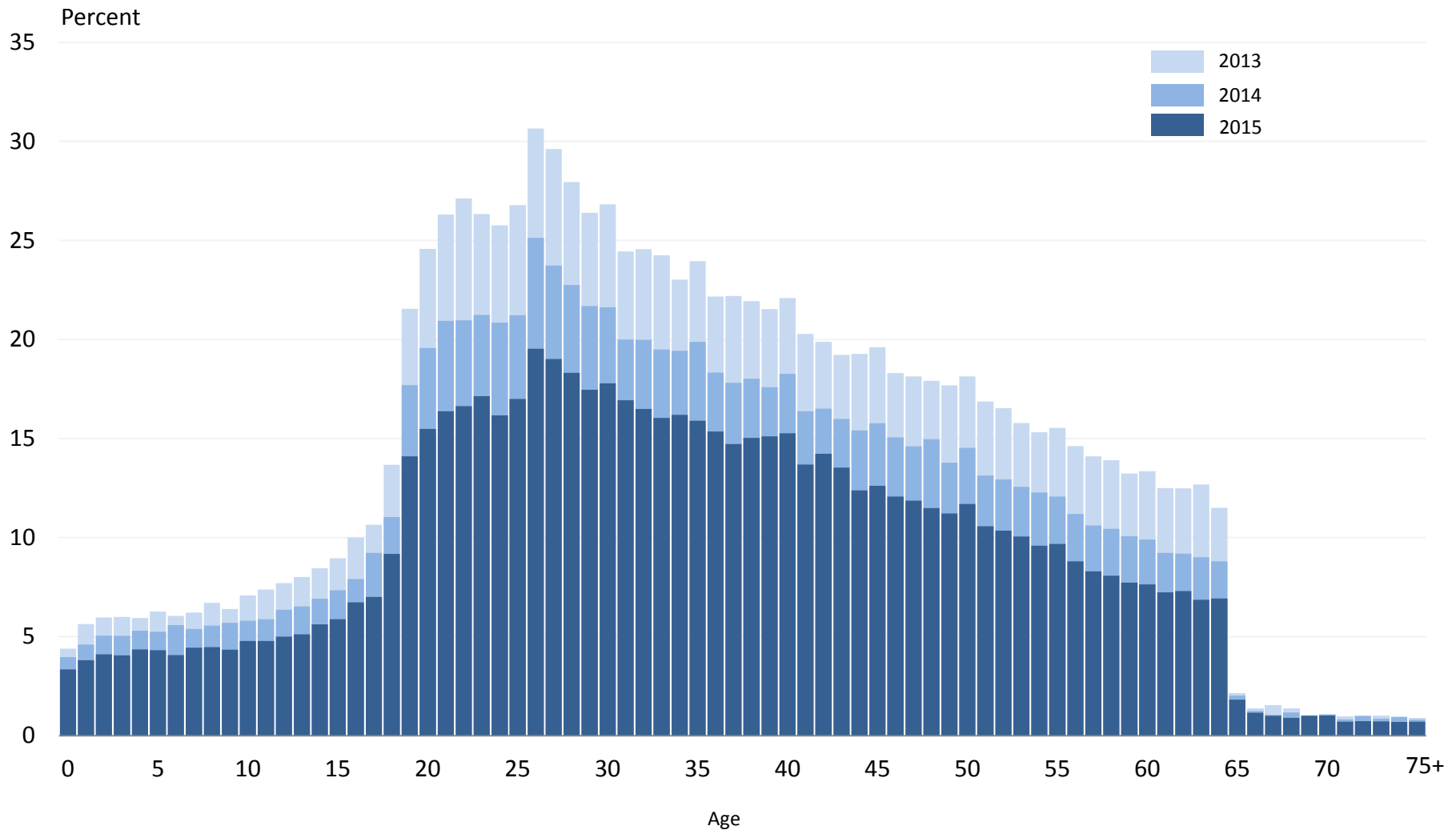
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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2014, 2015, and 2016 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Uninsured Rate by Single Year of Age: 2013 to 2015



Uninsured Rate by Single Year of Age: 2013 to 2015

Age	2013	2014	2015	Percentage point change (2015 minus 2014)	Percentage point change (2015 minus 2013)
0	4.4	4.0	3.4	*0.6	*1.0
1	5.6	4.6	3.8	*0.8	*1.8
2	6.0	5.1	4.1	*0.9	*1.9
3	6.0	5.0	4.1	*1.0	*1.9
4	5.9	5.3	4.4	*1.0	*1.6
5	6.3	5.2	4.3	*0.9	*2.0
6	6.0	5.6	4.1	*1.5	*2.0
7	6.2	5.4	4.4	*0.9	*1.8
8	6.7	5.6	4.5	*1.1	*2.2
9	6.4	5.7	4.3	*1.4	*2.1
10	7.1	5.8	4.8	*1.0	*2.3
11	7.4	5.9	4.8	*1.1	*2.6
12	7.7	6.4	5.0	*1.4	*2.7
13	8.0	6.5	5.1	*1.4	*2.9
14	8.5	6.9	5.6	*1.3	*2.8
15	9.0	7.3	5.9	*1.5	*3.1
16	10.0	7.9	6.7	*1.2	*3.3
17	10.7	9.2	7.0	*2.2	*3.7
18	13.7	11.0	9.2	*1.9	*4.5
19	21.6	17.7	14.1	*3.6	*7.5
20	24.6	19.6	15.5	*4.1	*9.1
21	26.3	20.9	16.4	*4.6	*10.0
22	27.1	21.0	16.6	*4.3	*10.5
23	26.3	21.2	17.1	*4.1	*9.2
24	25.8	20.9	16.2	*4.7	*9.6
25	26.8	21.2	17.0	*4.2	*9.8
26	30.6	25.1	19.5	*5.6	*11.1
27	29.6	23.7	19.0	*4.7	*10.6
28	28.0	22.7	18.3	*4.4	*9.6
29	26.4	21.7	17.5	*4.2	*8.9
30	26.8	21.6	17.8	*3.8	*9.0
31	24.5	20.0	16.9	*3.1	*7.5
32	24.6	20.0	16.5	*3.5	*8.1
33	24.3	19.5	16.0	*3.5	*8.2
34	23.0	19.4	16.2	*3.2	*6.8
35	24.0	19.9	15.9	*4.0	*8.0
36	22.2	18.3	15.4	*3.0	*6.8
37	22.2	17.8	14.7	*3.1	*7.5
38	21.9	18.0	15.0	*3.0	*6.9
39	21.5	17.6	15.1	*2.5	*6.4
40	22.1	18.3	15.3	*3.0	*6.8

Age	2013	2014	2015	Percentage point change (2015 minus 2014)	Percentage point change (2015 minus 2013)
41	20.3	16.4	13.7	*2.7	*6.6
42	19.9	16.5	14.2	*2.3	*5.6
43	19.2	16.0	13.5	*2.5	*5.7
44	19.3	15.4	12.4	*3.0	*6.9
45	19.6	15.8	12.6	*3.1	*7.0
46	18.3	15.1	12.1	*3.0	*6.2
47	18.1	14.6	11.9	*2.7	*6.3
48	17.9	15.0	11.5	*3.5	*6.4
49	17.7	13.8	11.2	*2.6	*6.5
50	18.1	14.5	11.7	*2.8	*6.4
51	16.9	13.1	10.6	*2.8	*6.3
52	16.5	12.9	10.4	*2.6	*6.2
53	15.8	12.6	10.1	*2.5	*5.7
54	15.3	12.3	9.6	*2.7	*5.7
55	15.5	12.1	9.7	*2.4	*5.9
56	14.6	11.2	8.8	*2.4	*5.8
57	14.1	10.6	8.3	*2.3	*5.8
58	13.9	10.4	8.1	*2.4	*5.8
59	13.2	10.1	7.7	*2.3	*5.5
60	13.4	9.9	7.6	*2.3	*5.7
61	12.5	9.2	7.2	*2.0	*5.3
62	12.5	9.2	7.3	*1.9	*5.2
63	12.7	9.0	6.9	*2.1	*5.8
64	11.5	8.8	6.9	*1.9	*4.6
65	2.1	2.0	1.8	*0.2	*0.3
66	1.4	1.3	1.2	-0.1	*0.2
67	1.6	1.1	1.0	-0.1	*0.6
68	1.4	1.2	0.9	*0.3	*0.5
69	0.9	1.0	1.0	Z	0.1
70	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.1	Z
71	1.0	0.8	0.7	-0.1	*0.3
72	1.0	1.0	0.7	*0.3	*0.3
73	1.0	0.9	0.7	-0.1	*0.3
74	0.8	1.0	0.7	*0.3	-0.1
75+	0.7	0.6	0.7	*0.1	*0.1

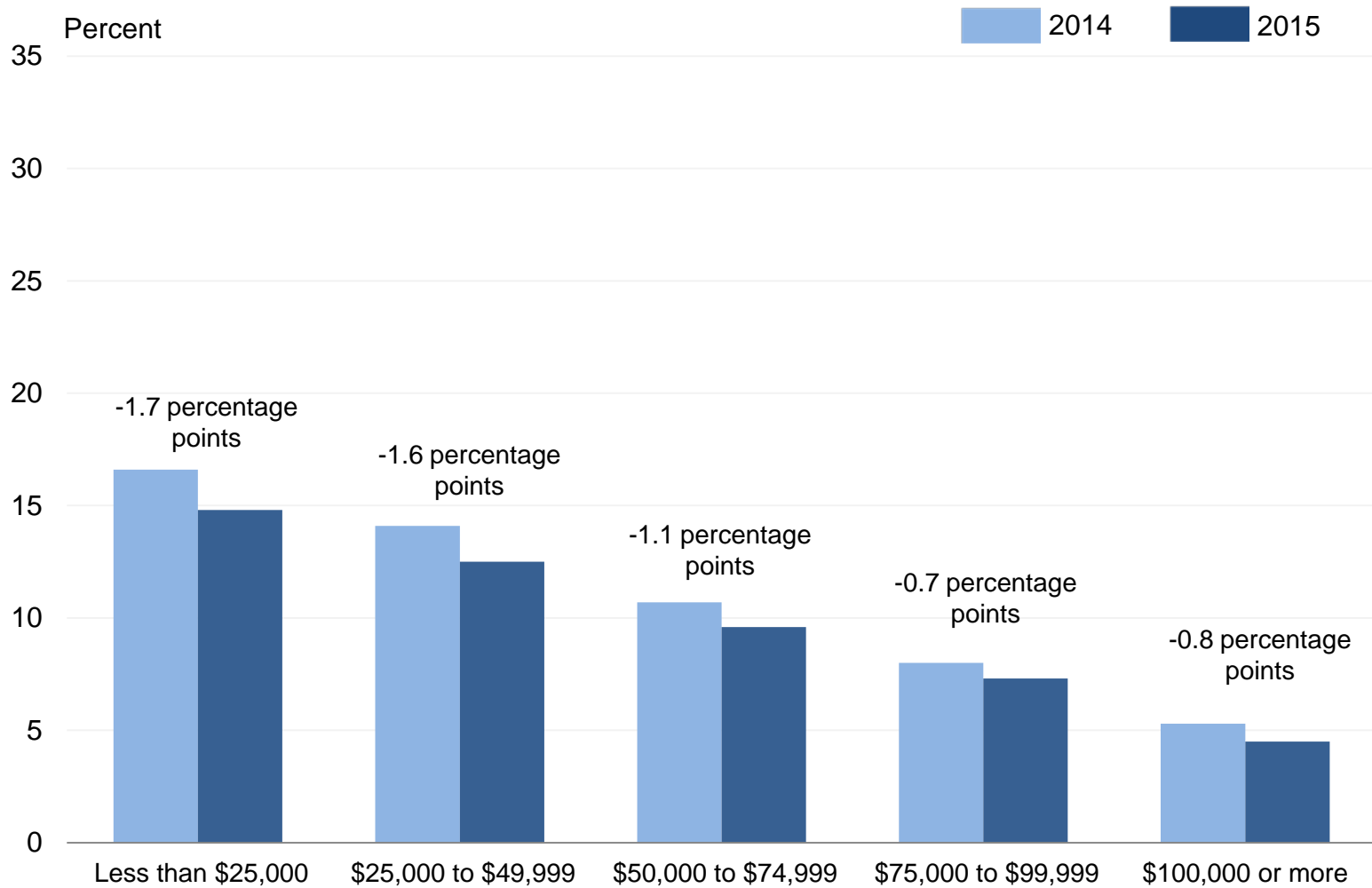
* Changes between the estimates are statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

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_2015.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013, 2014, and 2015 1-Year American Community Surveys.

Uninsured Rate by Household Income: 2014 and 2015



Uninsured Rate by Household Income: 2014 and 2015

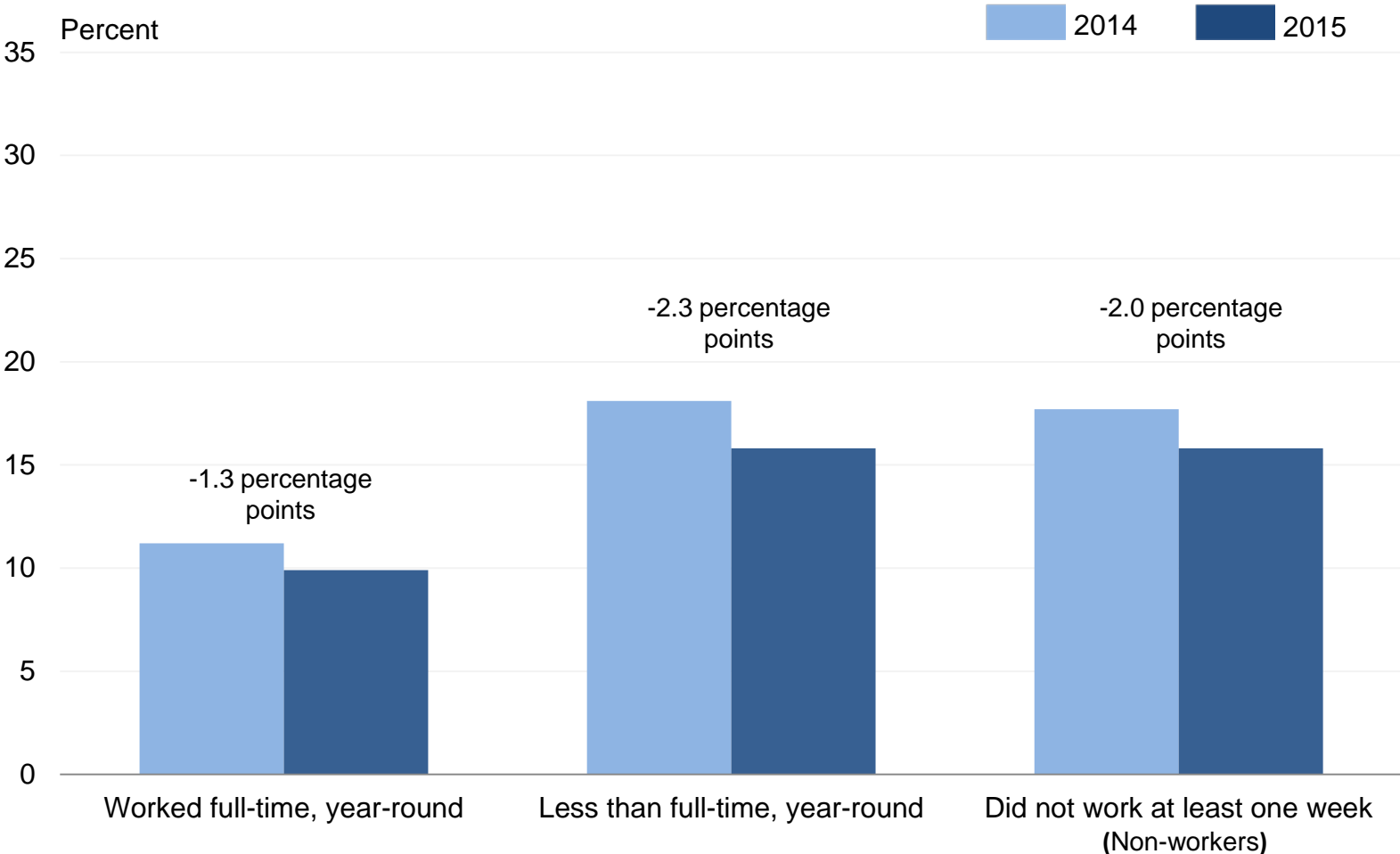
Household Income	2014	2015	Percentage point change (2015 minus 2014)
Less than \$25,000	16.6	14.8	*-1.7
\$25,000 to \$49,999	14.1	12.5	*-1.6
\$50,000 to \$74,999	10.7	9.6	*-1.1
\$75,000 to \$99,999	8.0	7.3	*-0.7
\$100,000 or more	5.3	4.5	*-0.8

*Changes between the 2014 and 2015 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/cpsmar16.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2015 and 2016 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Uninsured Rate by Work Experience, Ages 19 to 64 Years: 2014 and 2015



Uninsured Rate by Work Experience, Ages 19 to 64 Years: 2014 and 2015

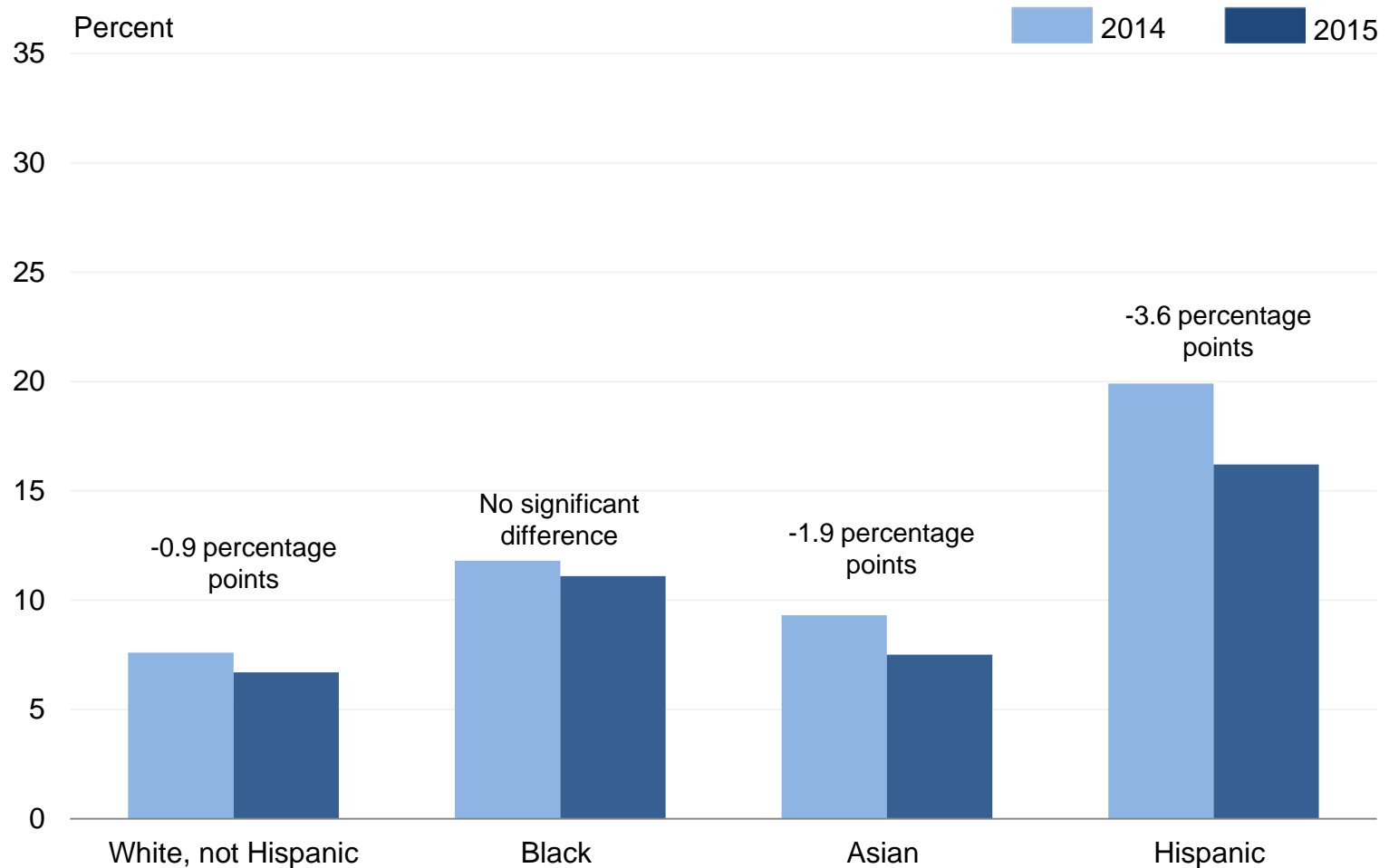
Work Experience	2014	2015	Percentage point change (2015 minus 2014)
Worked full time, year round	11.2	9.9	*-1.3
Worked less than full time, year round	18.1	15.8	*-2.3
Nonworkers	17.7	15.8	*-2.0

*Changes between the 2014 and 2015 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/cpsmar16.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2015 and 2016 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Uninsured Rate by Race and Hispanic Origin: 2014 and 2015



Uninsured Rate by Race and Hispanic Origin: 2014 and 2015

Race and Hispanic Origin	2014	2015	Percentage point change (2015 minus 2014)
White, not Hispanic	7.6	6.7	*-0.9
Black	11.8	11.1	-0.7
Asian	9.3	7.5	*-1.9
Hispanic (any race)	19.9	16.2	*-3.6

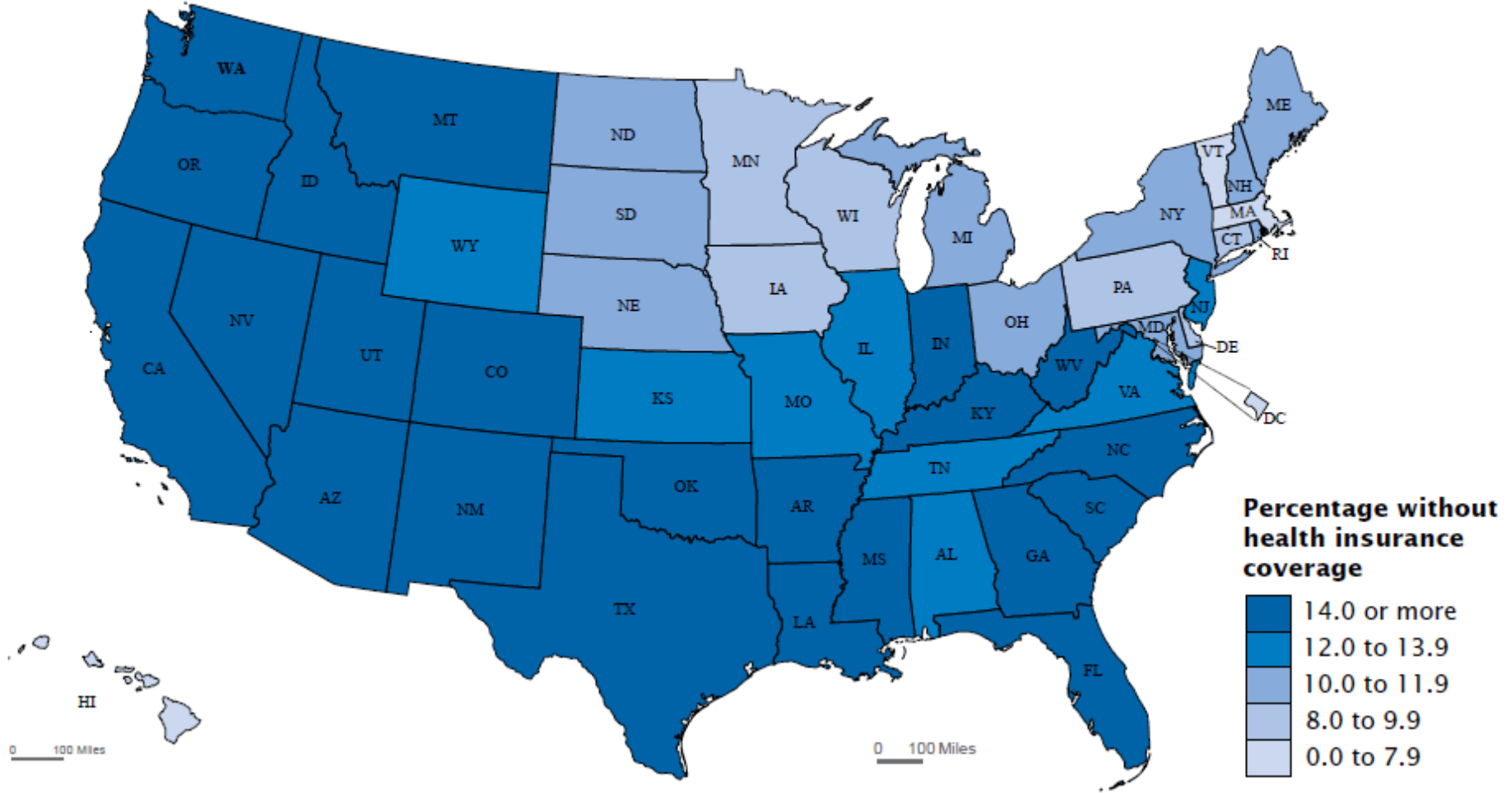
*Changes between the 2014 and 2015 estimates are statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

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/cpsmar16.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2015 and 2016 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Uninsured Rate by State: 2013



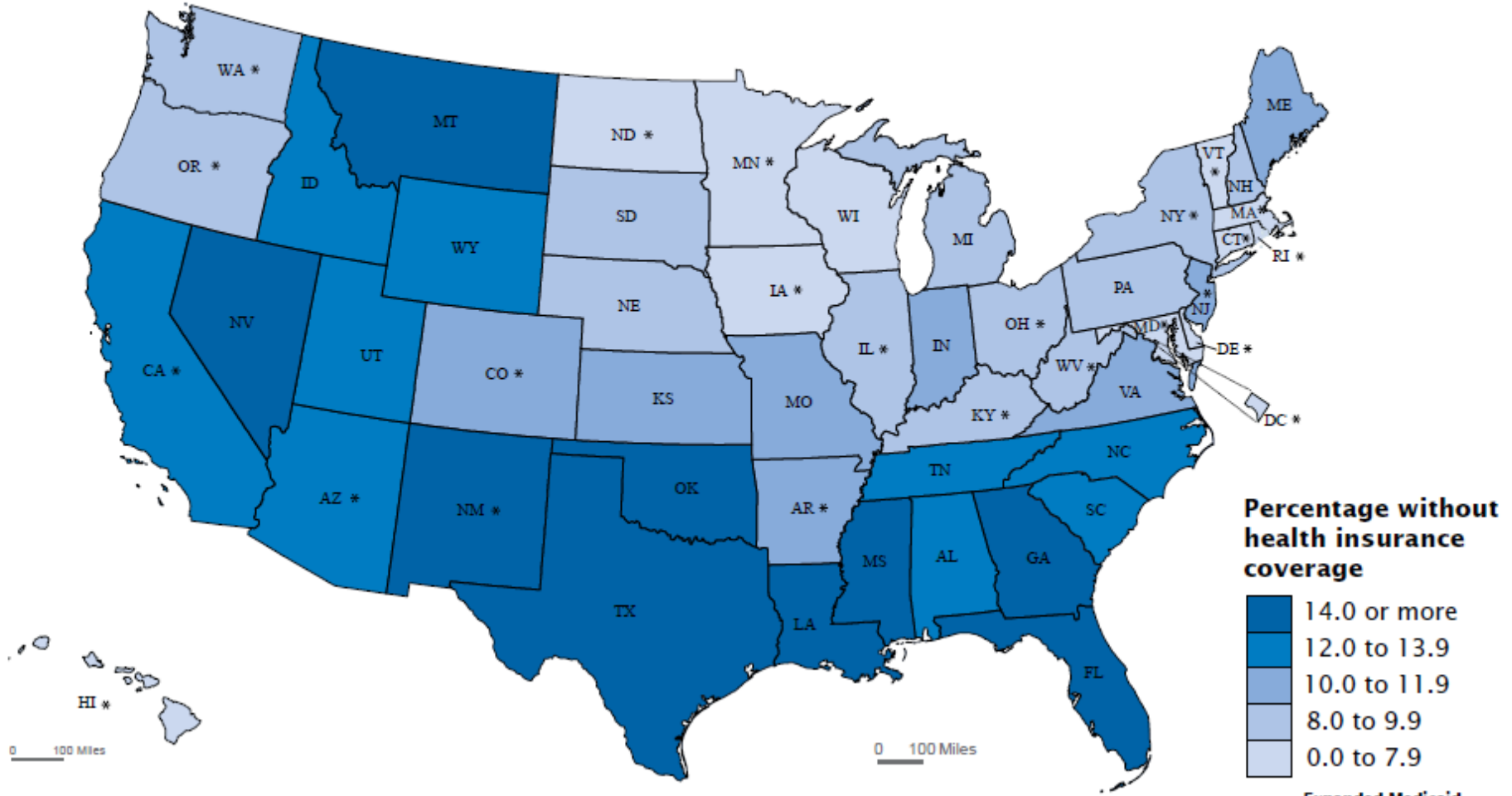
Uninsured Rate by State: 2013

State	Percent Uninsured	State	Percent Uninsured
United States	14.5	Missouri	13.0
Alabama	13.6	Montana	16.5
Alaska	18.5	Nebraska	11.3
Arizona	17.1	Nevada	20.7
Arkansas	16.0	New Hampshire	10.7
California	17.2	New Jersey	13.2
Colorado	14.1	New Mexico	18.6
Connecticut	9.4	New York	10.7
Delaware	9.1	North Carolina	15.6
District of Columbia	6.7	North Dakota	10.4
Florida	20.0	Ohio	11.0
Georgia	18.8	Oklahoma	17.7
Hawaii	6.7	Oregon	14.7
Idaho	16.2	Pennsylvania	9.7
Illinois	12.7	Rhode Island	11.6
Indiana	14.0	South Carolina	15.8
Iowa	8.1	South Dakota	11.3
Kansas	12.3	Tennessee	13.9
Kentucky	14.3	Texas	22.1
Louisiana	16.6	Utah	14.0
Maine	11.2	Vermont	7.2
Maryland	10.2	Virginia	12.3
Massachusetts	3.7	Washington	14.0
Michigan	11.0	West Virginia	14.0
Minnesota	8.2	Wisconsin	9.1
Mississippi	17.1	Wyoming	13.4

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_2015.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 1-Year American Community Survey.

Uninsured Rate by State: 2014



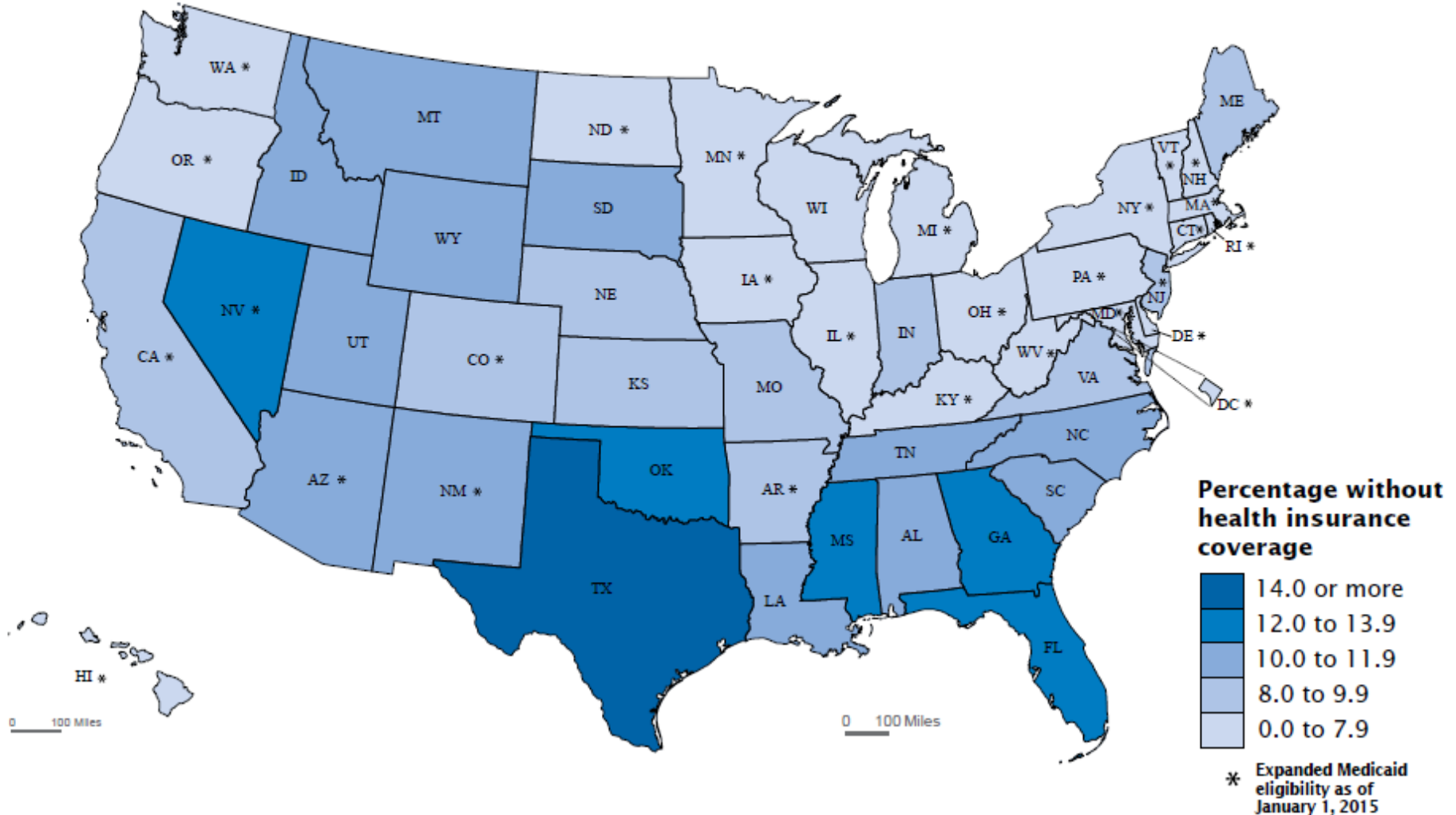
Uninsured Rate by State: 2014

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_2015.pdf>.

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

Uninsured Rate by State: 2015



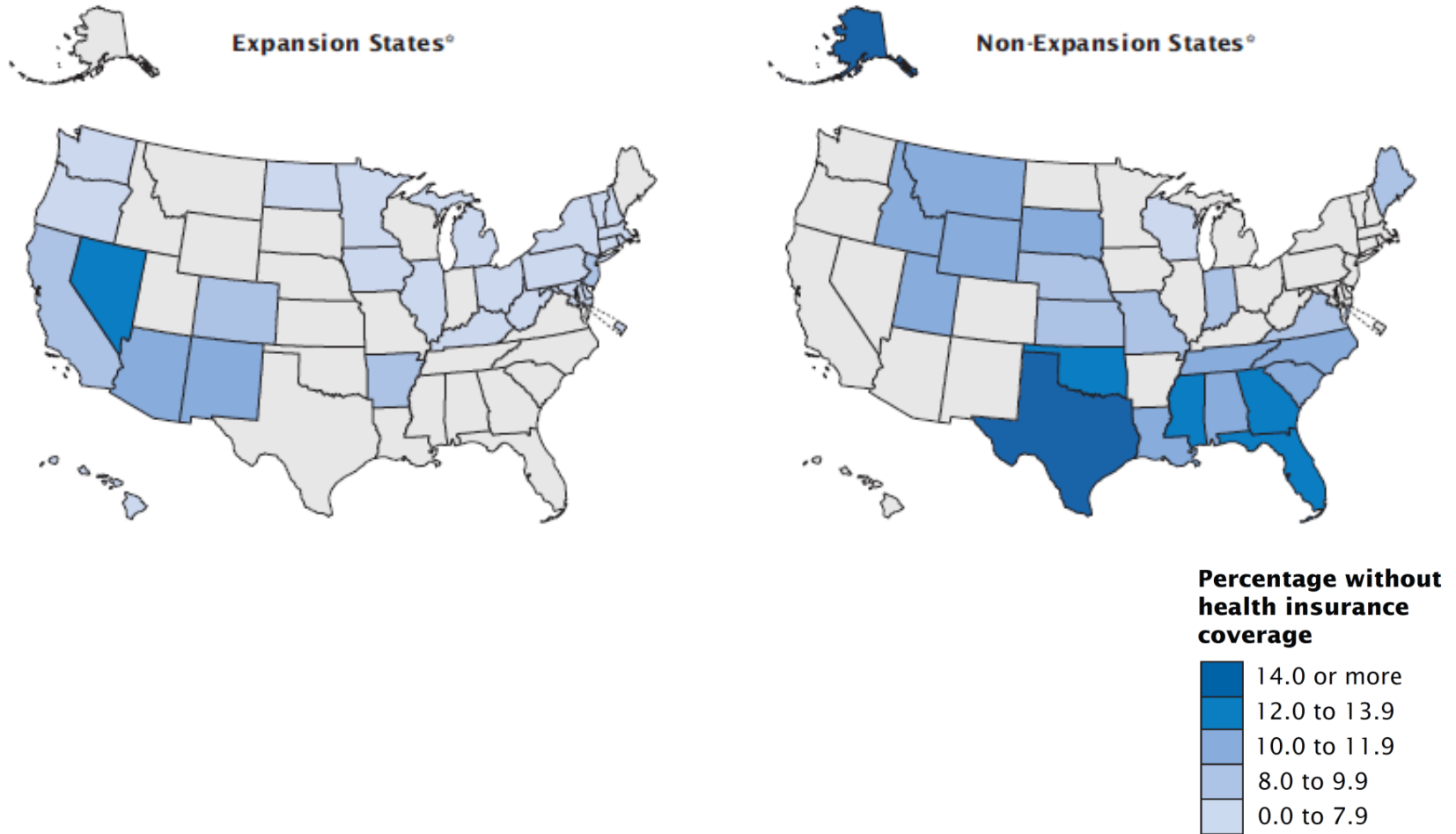
Uninsured Rate by State: 2015

State	Percent Uninsured	State	Percent Uninsured
United States	9.4	Missouri	9.8
Alabama	10.1	Montana	11.6
Alaska	14.9	Nebraska	8.2
Arizona	10.8	Nevada	12.3
Arkansas	9.5	New Hampshire	6.3
California	8.6	New Jersey	8.7
Colorado	8.1	New Mexico	10.9
Connecticut	6.0	New York	7.1
Delaware	5.9	North Carolina	11.2
District of Columbia	3.8	North Dakota	7.8
Florida	13.3	Ohio	6.5
Georgia	13.9	Oklahoma	13.9
Hawaii	4.0	Oregon	7.0
Idaho	11.0	Pennsylvania	6.4
Illinois	7.1	Rhode Island	5.7
Indiana	9.6	South Carolina	10.9
Iowa	5.0	South Dakota	10.2
Kansas	9.1	Tennessee	10.3
Kentucky	6.0	Texas	17.1
Louisiana	11.9	Utah	10.5
Maine	8.4	Vermont	3.8
Maryland	6.6	Virginia	9.1
Massachusetts	2.8	Washington	6.6
Michigan	6.1	West Virginia	6.0
Minnesota	4.5	Wisconsin	5.7
Mississippi	12.7	Wyoming	11.5

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_2015.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 1-Year American Community Survey.

Uninsured Rate by State and Medicaid Expansion Status: 2015



Uninsured Rate by State and Medicaid Expansion Status: 2015

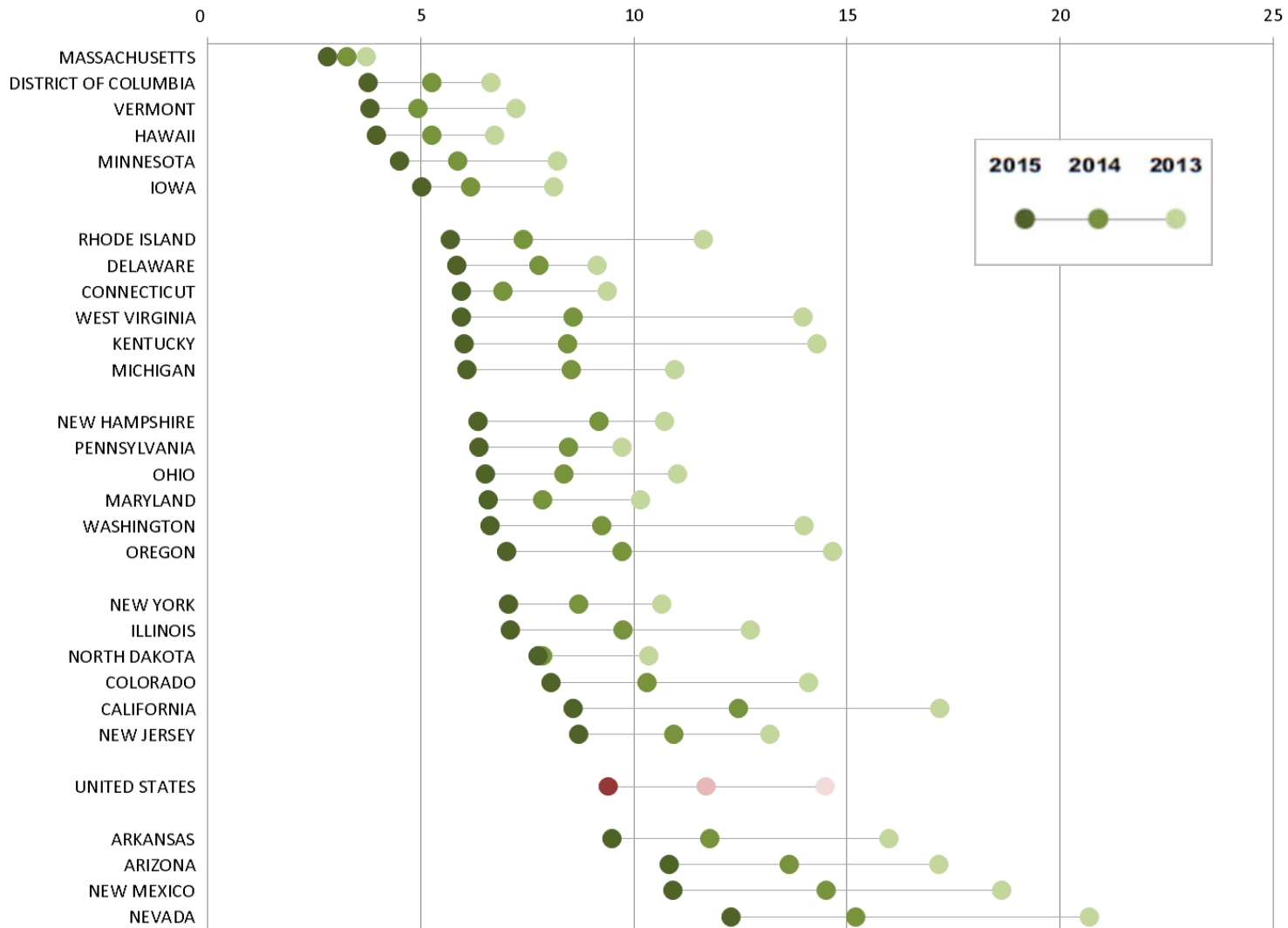
State	Medicaid Expansion State? ¹	State	Medicaid Expansion State? ¹
Alabama	No	Montana	No
Alaska	No	Nebraska	No
Arizona	Yes	Nevada	Yes
Arkansas	Yes	New Hampshire	² Yes
California	Yes	New Jersey	Yes
Colorado	Yes	New Mexico	Yes
Connecticut	Yes	New York	Yes
Delaware	Yes	North Carolina	No
District of Columbia	Yes	North Dakota	Yes
Florida	No	Ohio	Yes
Georgia	No	Oklahoma	No
Hawaii	Yes	Oregon	Yes
Idaho	No	Pennsylvania	² Yes
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	² Yes	West Virginia	Yes
Minnesota	Yes	Wisconsin	No
Mississippi	No	Wyoming	No
Missouri	No		

¹Medicaid expansion status as of January 1, 2015. For more information, see <www.medicaid.gov/Medicaid-CHIP-Program-Information/By-State/By-State.html>.

²Expanded Medicaid eligibility between January 1, 2014, and January 1, 2015.

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_2015.pdf>.

Decrease in Uninsured Rate for Expansion States: 2013 to 2015



Decrease in Uninsured Rate for Expansion States: 2013 to 2015

Expansion State ¹	2013	2014	2015	Decrease in Uninsured (2015 minus 2014)	Decrease in Uninsured (2015 minus 2013)
United States	14.5	11.7	9.4	*2.3	*5.1
Arizona	17.1	13.6	10.8	*2.8	*6.3
Arkansas	16.0	11.8	9.5	*2.3	*6.5
California	17.2	12.4	8.6	*3.9	*8.6
Colorado	14.1	10.3	8.1	*2.2	*6.0
Connecticut	9.4	6.9	6.0	*1.0	*3.4
Delaware	9.1	7.8	5.9	*1.9	*3.3
District of Columbia	6.7	5.3	3.8	*1.5	*2.9
Hawaii	6.7	5.3	4.0	*1.3	*2.8
Illinois	12.7	9.7	7.1	*2.6	*5.6
Iowa	8.1	6.2	5.0	*1.1	*3.1
Kentucky	14.3	8.5	6.0	*2.4	*8.3
Maryland	10.2	7.9	6.6	*1.3	*3.6
Massachusetts	3.7	3.3	2.8	*0.5	*0.9
Michigan*	11.0	8.5	6.1	*2.5	*4.9
Minnesota	8.2	5.9	4.5	*1.4	*3.7
Nevada	20.7	15.2	12.3	*2.9	*8.4
New Hampshire*	10.7	9.2	6.3	*2.8	*4.4
New Jersey	13.2	10.9	8.7	*2.2	*4.5
New Mexico	18.6	14.5	10.9	*3.6	*7.7
New York	10.7	8.7	7.1	*1.6	*3.6
North Dakota	10.4	7.9	7.8	-0.1	*2.6
Ohio	11.0	8.4	6.5	*1.8	*4.5
Oregon	14.7	9.7	7.0	*2.7	*7.6
Pennsylvania*	9.7	8.5	6.4	*2.1	*3.4
Rhode Island	11.6	7.4	5.7	*1.7	*5.9
Vermont	7.2	5.0	3.8	*1.1	*3.4
Washington	14.0	9.2	6.6	*2.6	*7.4
West Virginia	14.0	8.6	6.0	*2.6	*8.0

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

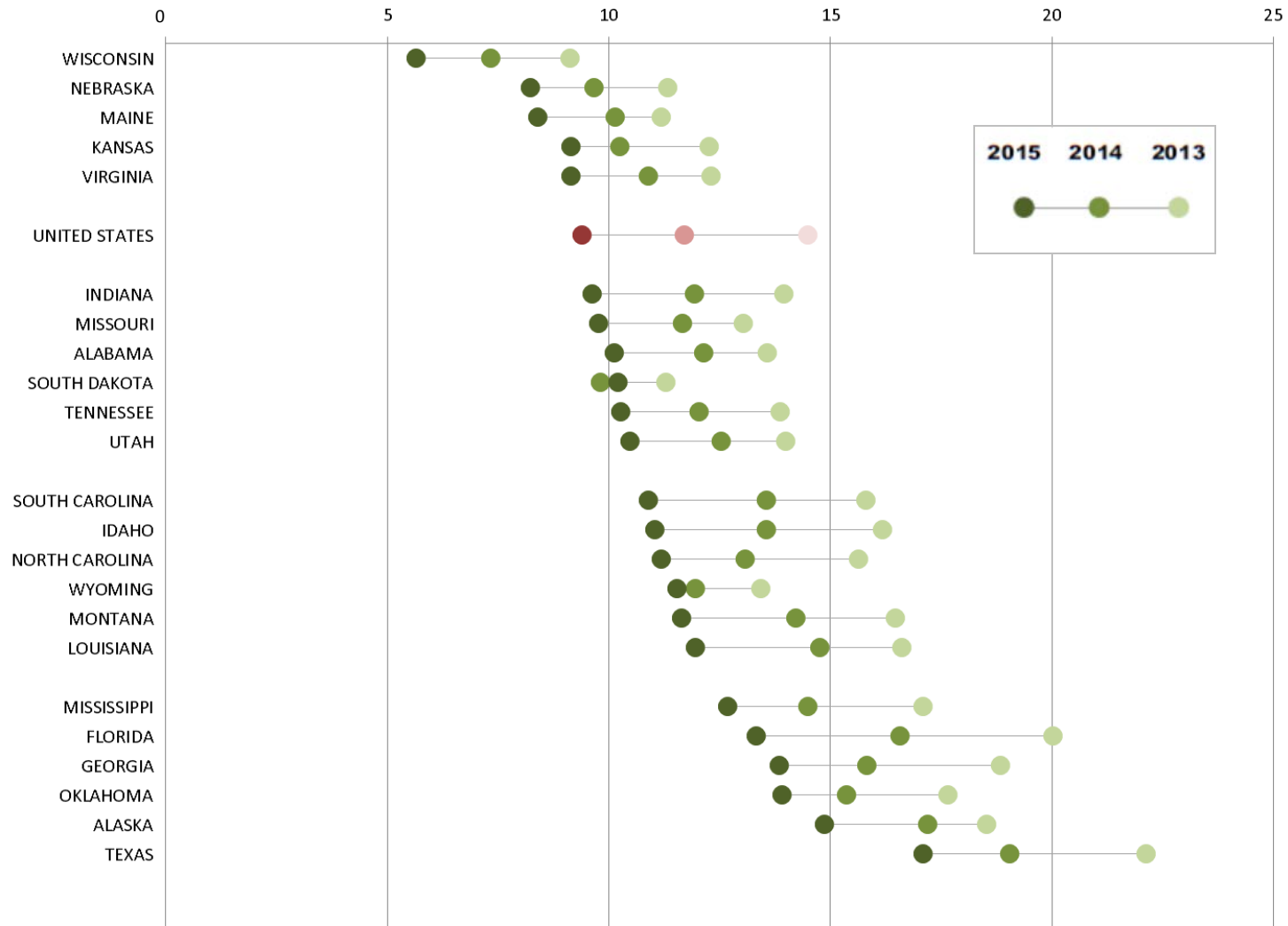
+ Expanded Medicaid eligibility between January 1, 2014, and January 1, 2015.

¹Medicaid expansion status as of January 1, 2015. 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_2015.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013, 2014, and 2015 1-Year American Community Surveys.

Decrease in Uninsured Rate for Non-Expansion States: 2013 to 2015



Decrease in Uninsured Rate for Non-Expansion States: 2013 to 2015

Non-Expansion State ¹	2013	2014	2015	Decrease in Uninsured (2015 minus 2014)	Decrease in Uninsured (2015 minus 2013)
United States	14.5	11.7	9.4	*-2.3	*-5.1
Alabama	13.6	12.1	10.1	*-2.0	*-3.4
Alaska	18.5	17.2	14.9	*-2.3	*-3.7
Florida	20.0	16.6	13.3	*-3.2	*-6.7
Georgia	18.8	15.8	13.9	*-2.0	*-5.0
Idaho	16.2	13.6	11.0	*-2.5	*-5.1
Indiana	14.0	11.9	9.6	*-2.3	*-4.3
Kansas	12.3	10.2	9.1	*-1.1	*-3.1
Louisiana	16.6	14.8	11.9	*-2.8	*-4.7
Maine	11.2	10.1	8.4	*-1.7	*-2.8
Mississippi	17.1	14.5	12.7	*-1.8	*-4.4
Missouri	13.0	11.7	9.8	*-1.9	*-3.3
Montana	16.5	14.2	11.6	*-2.6	*-4.8
Nebraska	11.3	9.7	8.2	*-1.4	*-3.1
North Carolina	15.6	13.1	11.2	*-1.9	*-4.5
Oklahoma	17.7	15.4	13.9	*-1.5	*-3.8
South Carolina	15.8	13.6	10.9	*-2.7	*-4.9
South Dakota	11.3	9.8	10.2	0.4	*-1.1
Tennessee	13.9	12.0	10.3	*-1.8	*-3.6
Texas	22.1	19.1	17.1	*-2.0	*-5.0
Utah	14.0	12.5	10.5	*-2.1	*-3.5
Virginia	12.3	10.9	9.1	*-1.7	*-3.2
Wisconsin	9.1	7.3	5.7	*-1.7	*-3.5
Wyoming	13.4	12.0	11.5	-0.4	*-1.9

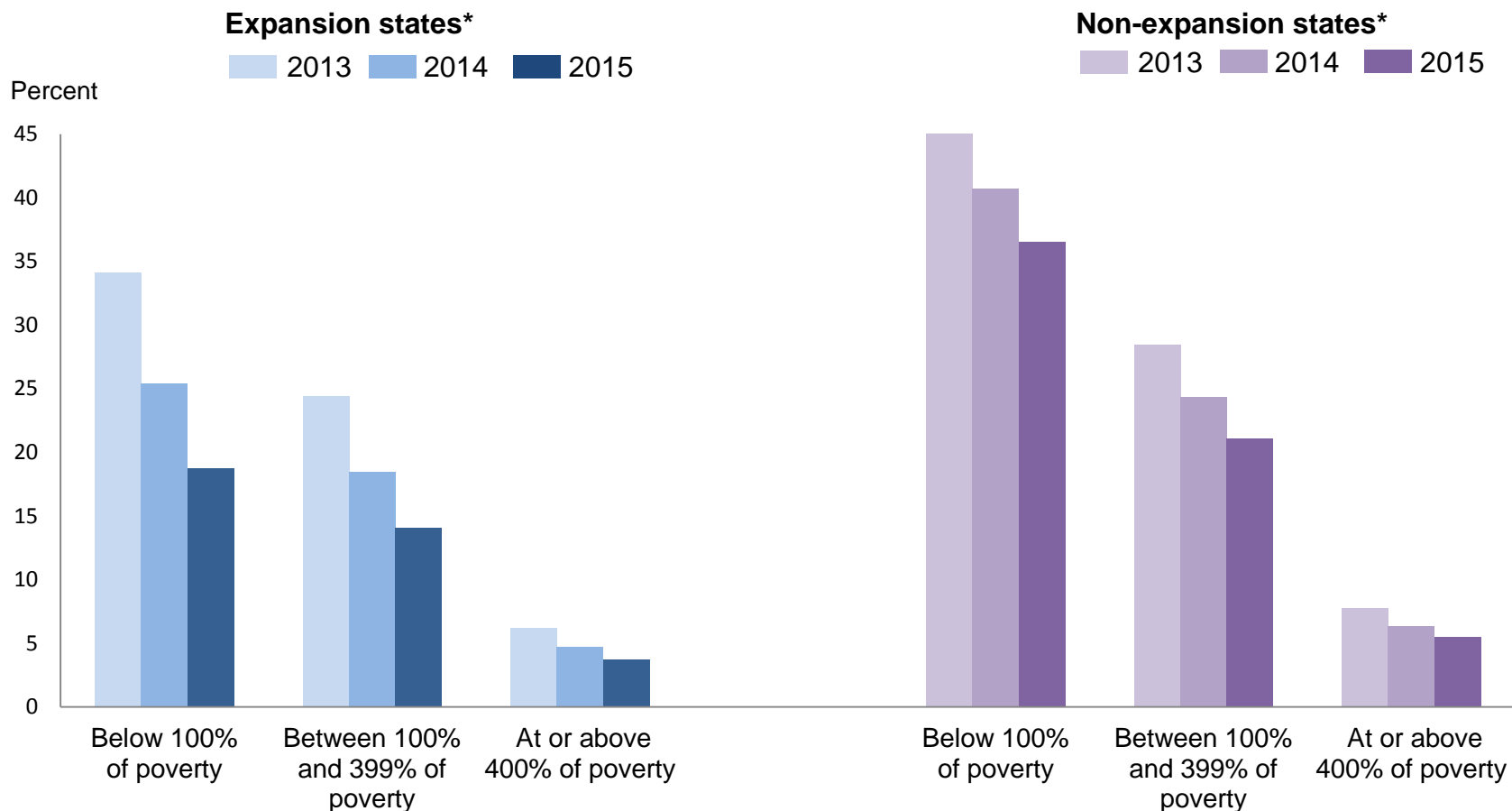
*Changes between the estimates are statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

¹Medicaid expansion status as of January 1, 2015. 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_2015.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013, 2014, and 2015 1-Year American Community Surveys.

Uninsured Rate by Poverty Status and Medicaid Expansion of State for Adults Aged 19 to 64 Years: 2013 to 2015



Uninsured Rate by Poverty Status and Medicaid Expansion of State for Adults Aged 19 to 64 Years: 2013 to 2015

Income-to-Poverty Ratio	Expansion states ¹					Non-expansion states ¹				
	2013	2014	2015	Percentage point change (2015 minus 2014)	Percentage point change (2015 minus 2013)	2013	2014	2015	Percentage point change (2015 minus 2014)	Percentage point change (2015 minus 2013)
Below 100 percent of poverty	34.1	25.4	18.8	*-6.7	*-15.3	45.5	40.7	36.5	*-4.2	*-9.0
Between 100 and 300 percent of poverty	24.5	18.4	14.1	*-4.3	*-10.4	28.4	24.3	21.1	*-3.2	*-7.4
At or above 400 percent of poverty	6.2	4.7	3.7	*-1.0	*-2.5	7.8	6.3	5.5	*-0.8	*-2.3

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

¹Medicaid expansion status as of January 1, 2015.

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_2015.pdf>.

Highlights

- Median household income for the nation was \$56,500 in 2015, an increase in real terms of 5.2 percent from the 2014 median of \$53,700.
- The official poverty rate in 2015 was 13.5 percent, down 1.2 percentage points from 2014. In 2015, there were 43.1 million people in poverty, 3.5 million fewer than in 2014.
- The Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) rate in 2015 was 14.3 percent, 1 percentage point lower than the SPM estimate for 2014.
- The percentage of people without health insurance coverage for the entire calendar year was 9.1 percent, or 29.0 million people. This was a decrease of 1.3 percentage points from the previous year.

Questions?

Dial-in number: 877-917-4904

Participant passcode: 4044808

Upcoming Releases

American Community Survey (ACS)

September 15 | ACS One-Year Estimates (2015)

December 8 | ACS Five-Year Estimates (2011-2015)

Other Releases

December | Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates: 2015

For additional questions, contact:

Media | Public Information Office
301-763-3030
pio@census.gov

General Public | Customer Services Center
1-800-923-8282 or
301-763-INFO (4636)

For additional resources:

Press Kit Link | http://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-kits/2016/income_poverty.html

Random Samplings
Blogs Link | <http://blogs.census.gov/>

