

*What can we expect
from the new poverty, income, and
health insurance data –*

And how can we find what we need?

September 4, 2019



Thanks to our generous funders

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Jared Bernstein

Jared Bernstein has been a Senior Fellow at the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities since May 2011. From 2009 – 2011, he was Chief Economist and Economic Advisor to Vice President Joe Biden. His blog, ***On the Economy***, is a model of clarity about complex and critical economic issues. He is a frequent commentator on CNBC and MSNBC, in the *Washington Post* and the *New York Times*.



Deborah Weinstein

Deborah Weinstein has been executive director of the Coalition on Human Needs since 2003. Before that she was director of the Family Income Division at the Children's Defense Fund. Debbie has been helping advocates use Census and other data to combat poverty and hardship for more than two decades.



Ellen Teller, Moderator



Ellen Teller is Director of Government Affairs at the Food Research and Action Center (FRAC). She joined FRAC in 1986, and previously served as an attorney at the American Bar Association, Center for Science in the Public Interest and the Consumer Federation of America. She is the Board Chair of the Coalition on Human Needs.

Poverty and Income Day

Jared Bernstein
bernstein@cbsp.org

Thursday, 9/4/19



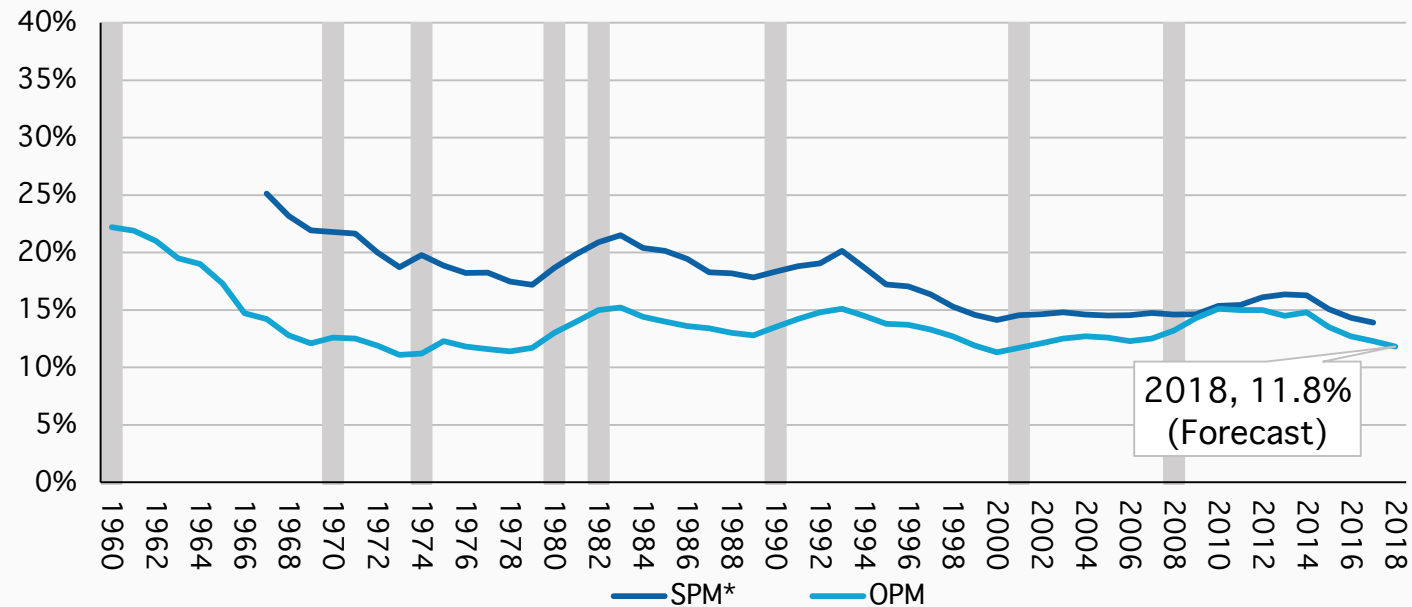
Things to look for on Tuesday (Sept. 10)

- Data refer to 2018; some survey changes of which you need to be aware, courtesy of Kathleen Bryant.
- Official and supplemental poverty numbers
- Income numbers
- Health coverage numbers

The Supplemental Poverty Measure is a better measure

Poverty Measure Concepts: Official and Supplemental		
	Official Poverty Measure	Supplemental Poverty Measure
Measurement Units	Families or unrelated individuals	Families (including any coresident unrelated children, foster children, unmarried partners and their relatives) or unrelated individuals (who are not otherwise included in the family definition)
Poverty Threshold	Three times the cost of a minimum food diet in 1963	The mean of expenditures on food, clothing, shelter, and utilities (FCSU) over all two-child consumer units in the 30th to 36th percentile range multiplied by 1.2
Threshold Adjustments	Vary by family size, composition, and age of householder	Geographic adjustments for differences in housing costs by tenure and a three-parameter equivalence scale for family size and composition
Updating Thresholds	Consumer Price Index: all items	5-year moving average of expenditures on FCSU
Resource Measure	Gross before-tax cash income	Sum of cash income, plus noncash benefits that families can use to meet their FCSU needs, minus taxes (or plus tax credits), minus work expenses, out-of-pocket medical expenses, and child support paid to another household

SPM Poverty Has Fallen Significantly Since the 1960s, But Has Been Flat Since 1999

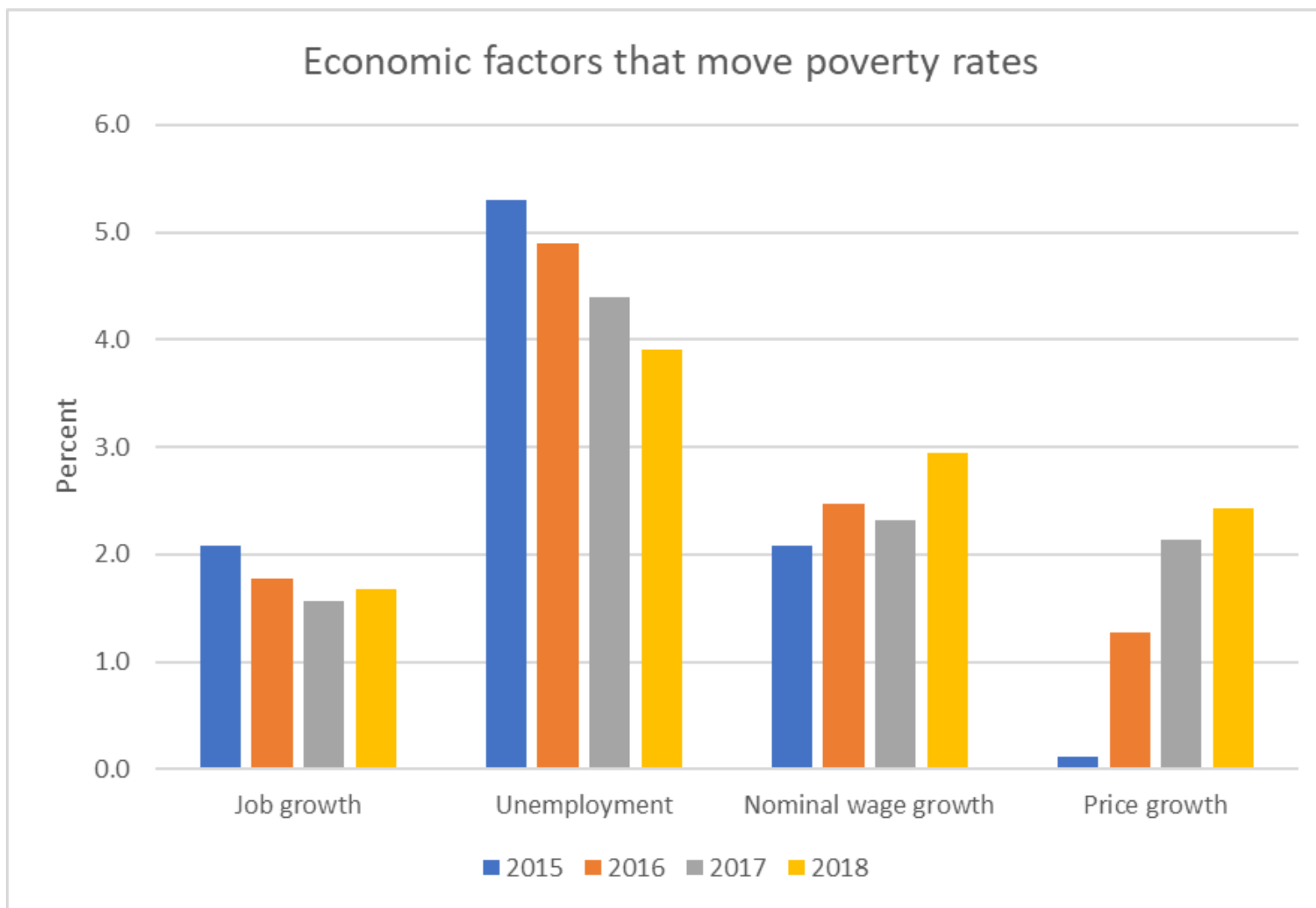


*Anchored to 2012

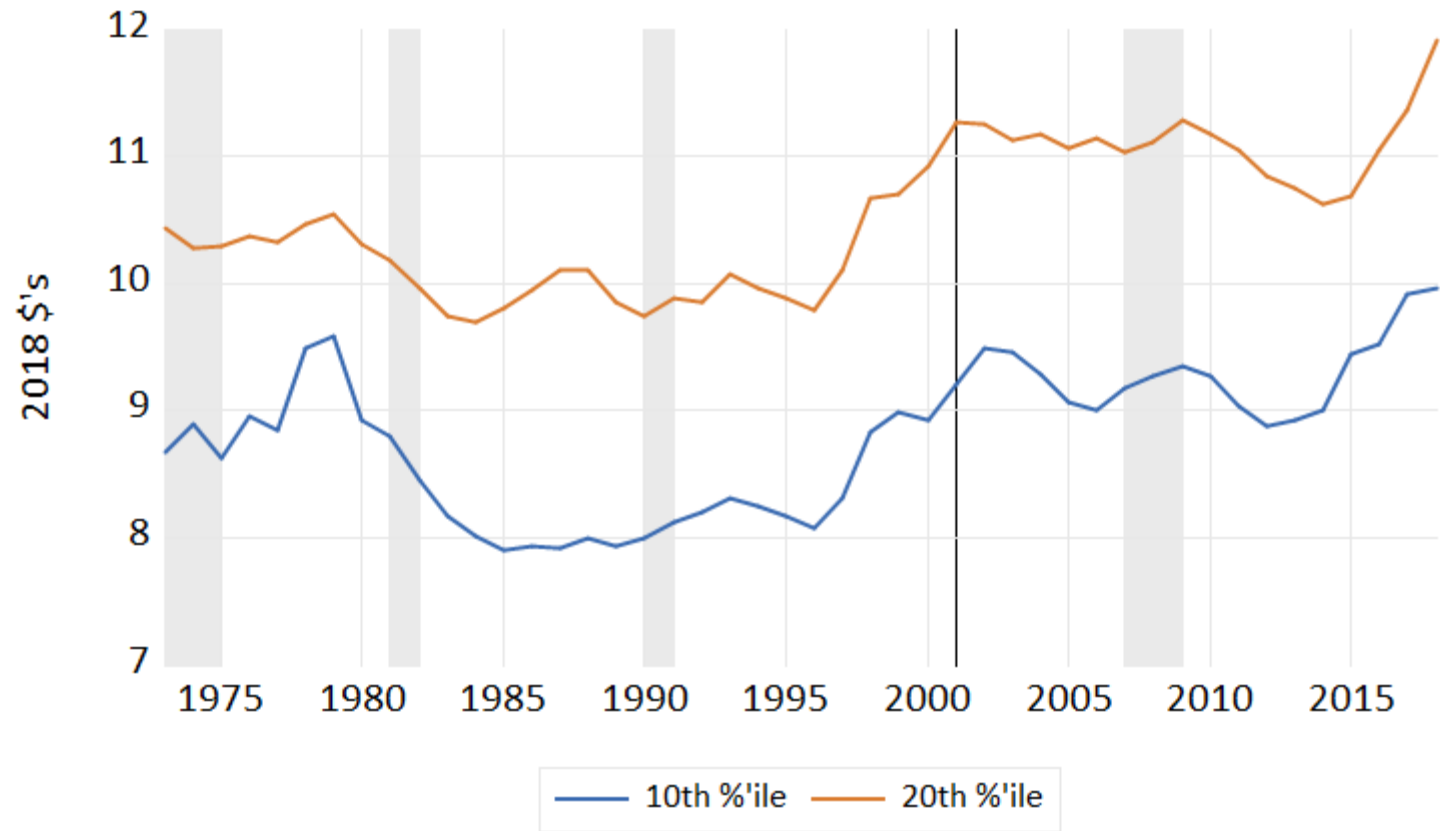
Source: CBPP analysis of data from Columbia University and the Census Bureau

Note: OPM for 2018 Forecasted. The Census Bureau first implemented a redesigned CPS questionnaire in 2013. For the OPM, all estimates from before 2013 are based on the traditional questionnaire, while all estimates after 2013 are based on the redesigned questionnaire. Differences between the two questionnaires are statistically insignificant for the poverty rate (OPM) of the total population, so historical comparisons across the 2013 "bridge" are acceptable. We used the "traditional" value for 2013 in this graph.

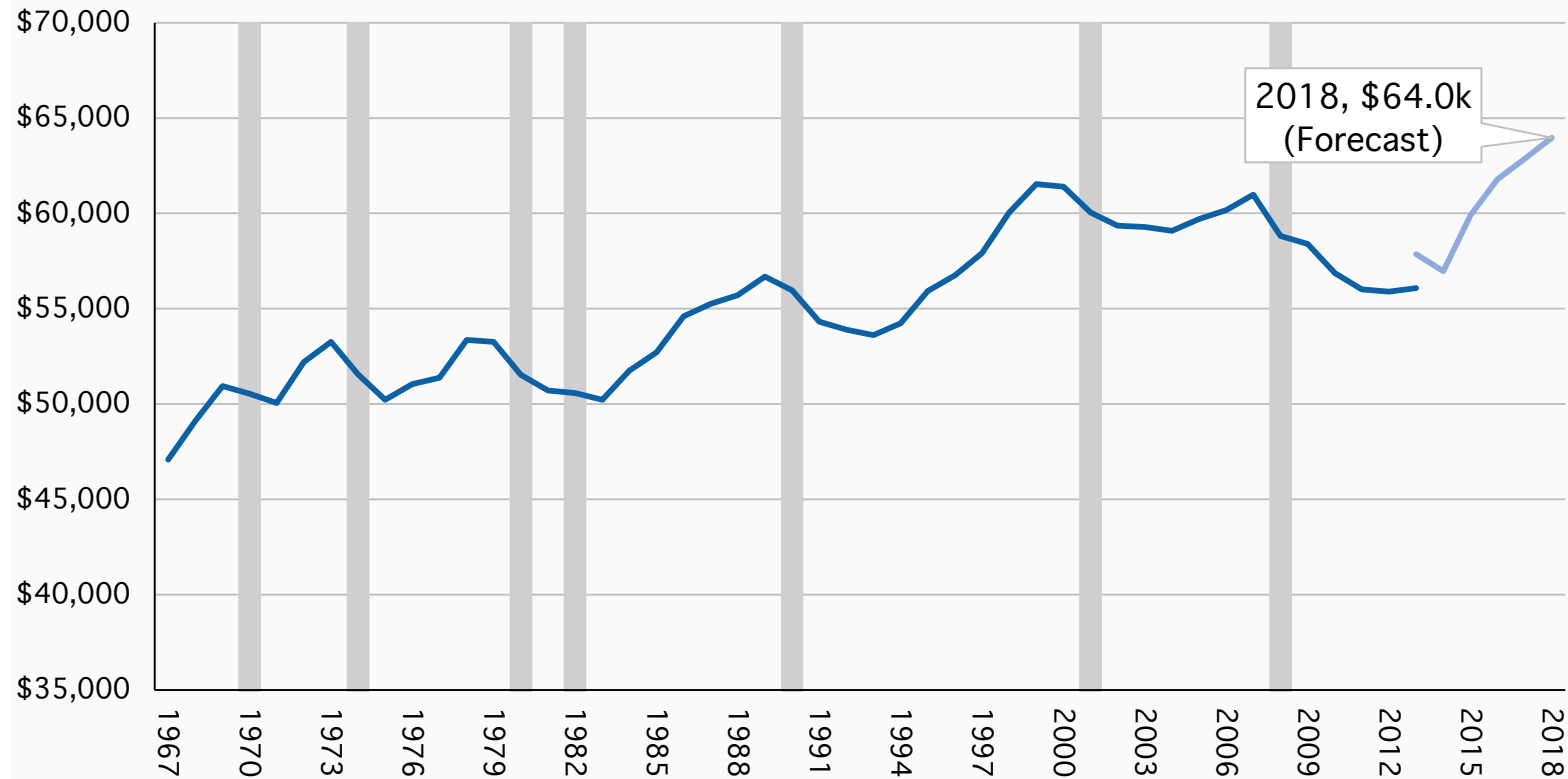
Claims that the “war on poverty” failed are clearly wrong. To the extent that it fails, it’s when a) we don’t accurately measure our progress against poverty or b) pitch effective battles against it.



Real wages, low-wage workers
1973-2018



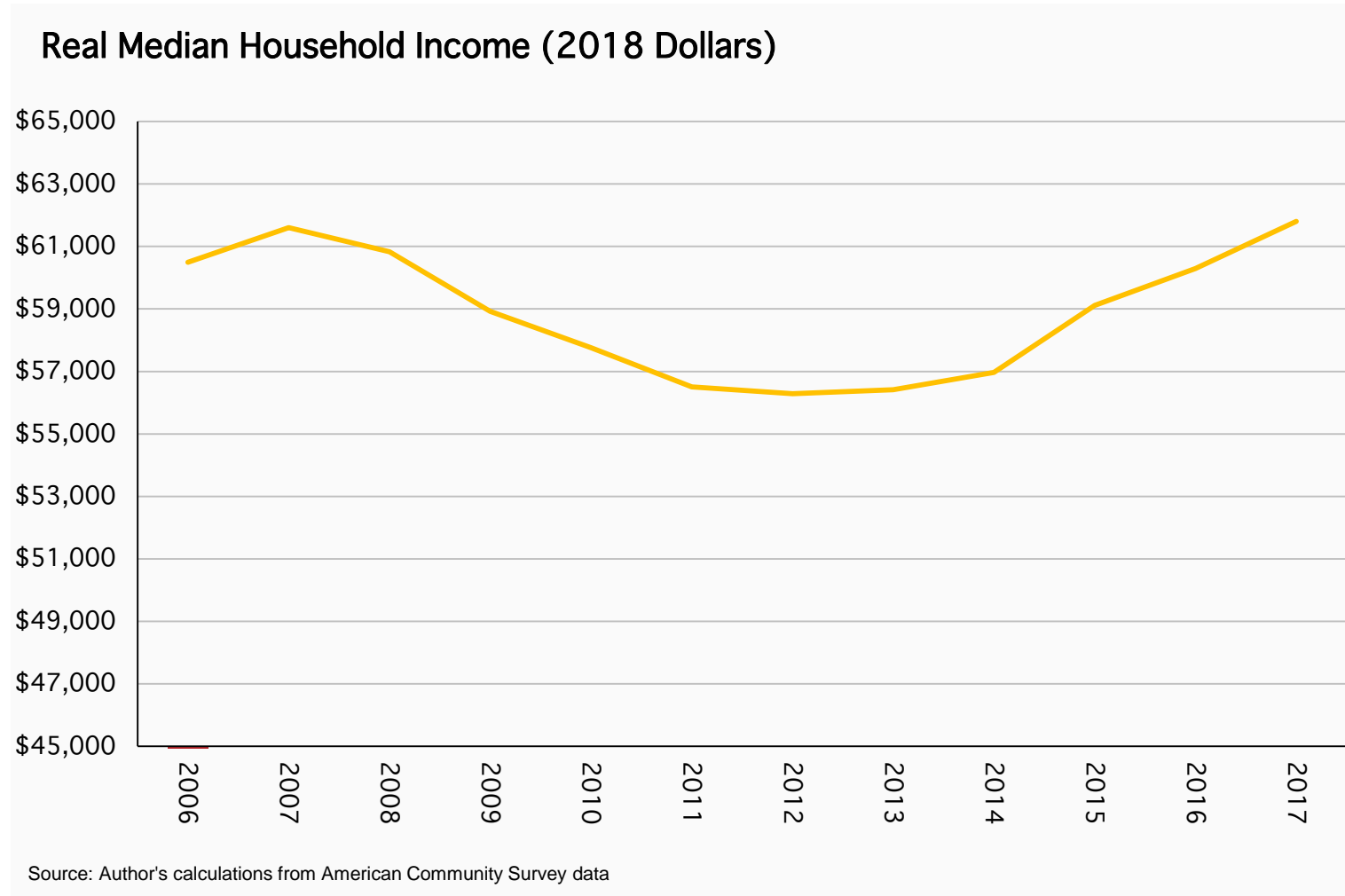
Real Median Household Income (2018 Dollars)



Source: Author's calculations from Current Population Survey data

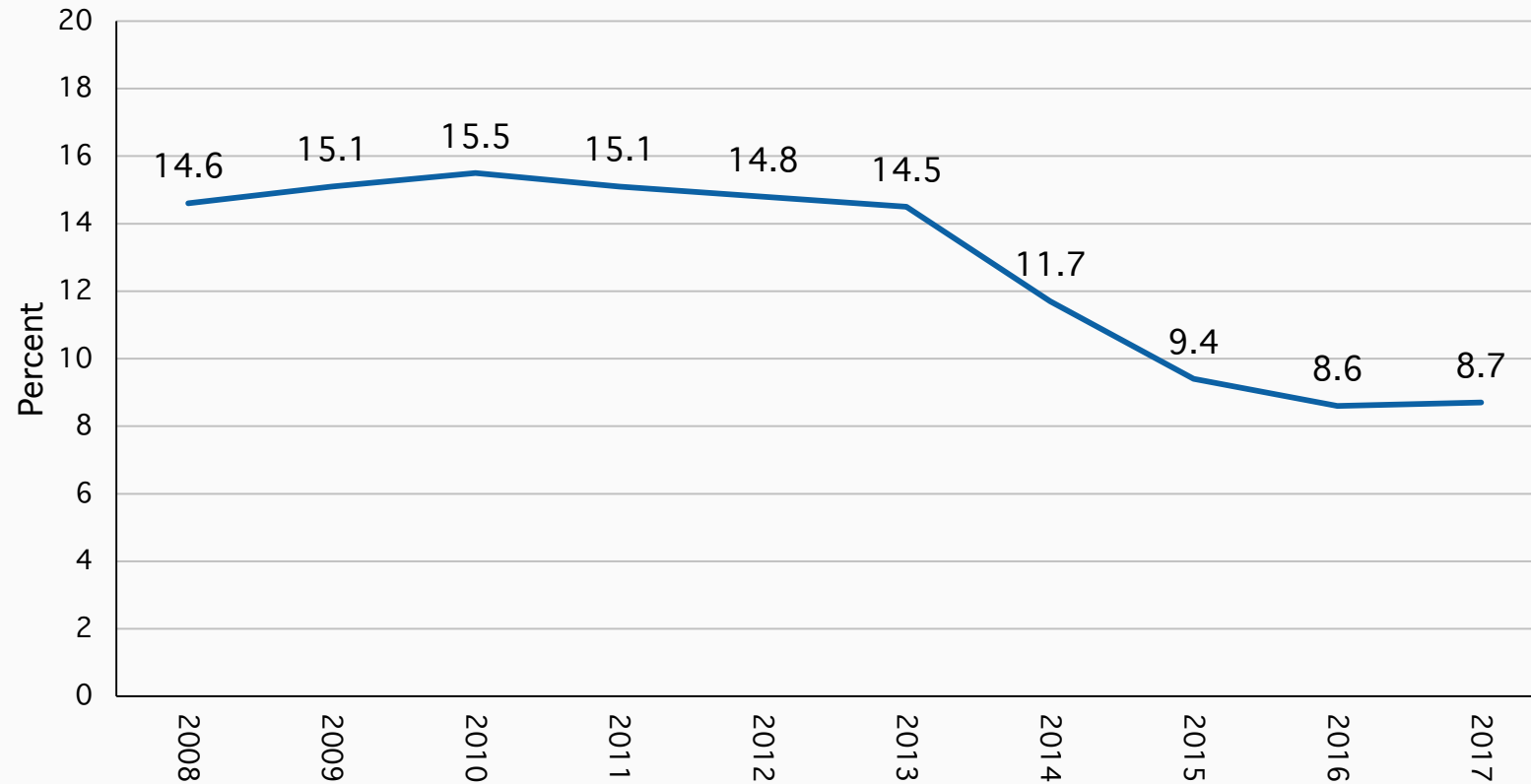
Note: The Census Bureau first implemented a redesigned CPS questionnaire in 2013. All estimates from before 2013 are based on the traditional questionnaire, while all estimates after 2013 are based on the redesigned questionnaire. We advise against making historical comparisons across the 2013 "bridge" for median household income data, due to data compatibility concerns.

American Community Survey; not CPS (we won't get the 2018 # for this series on 9/10)



American Community Survey, share without insurance coverage (we'll get the 2018 number for this series on 9/10!)

Uninsured Rate



Source: American Community Survey

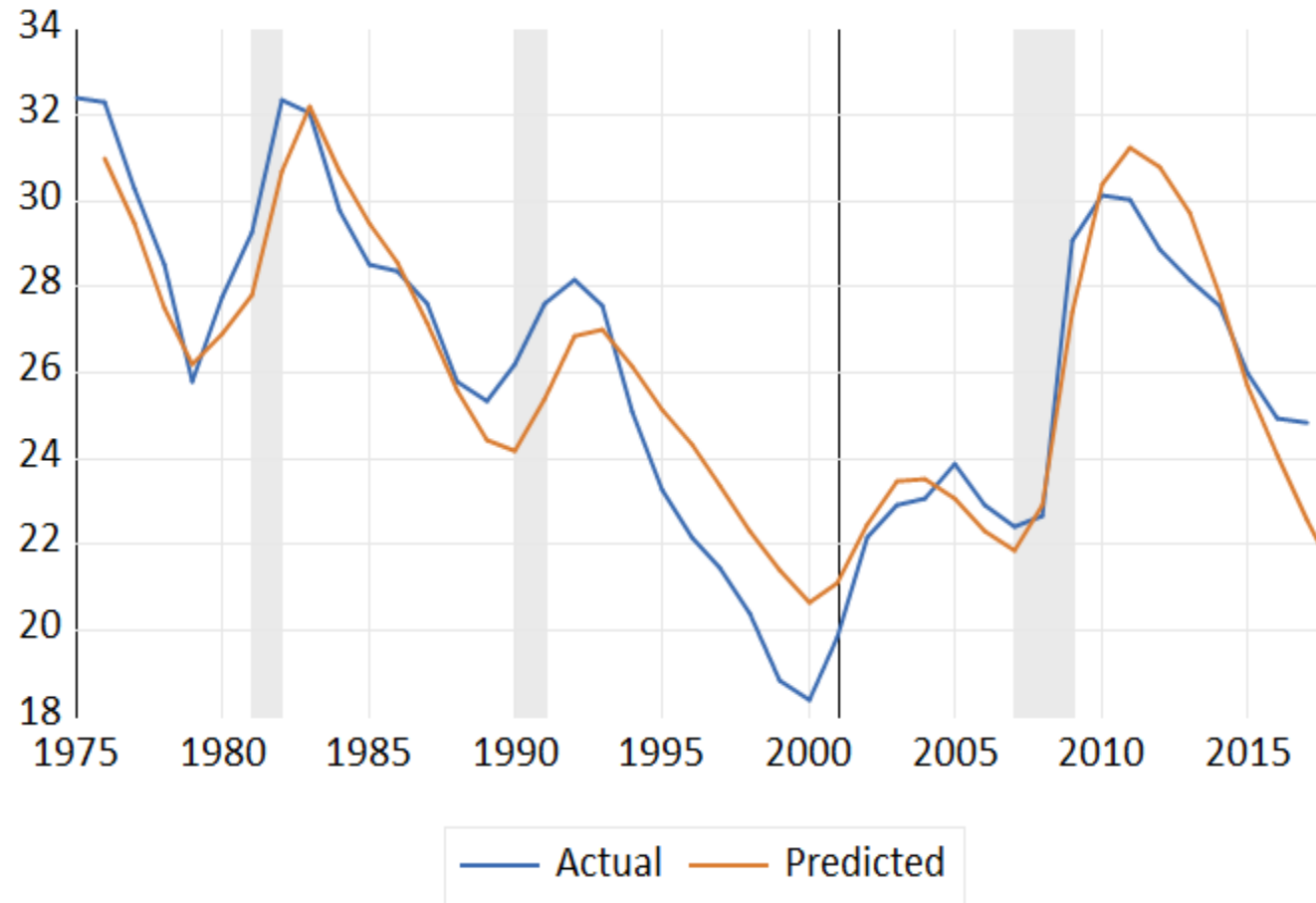
Two Versions of 2017 CPS Data:

Statistics (Total Population)	Old Processing System (Comparable with <u>Pre-2017 Data</u>)	New Processing System (Comparable with <u>2018 data and future data</u>).
Real Median Household Income (\$2018)	\$62,868	\$62,630
Poverty Rate (OPM)	12.3%	12.3%
Uninsured Rate	8.8%	7.9%

Wages, Poverty and a More Patient Fed

- NYT: “In congressional [testimony](#), the Federal Reserve chair, Jerome Powell, argued that despite the low unemployment rate, the job market was not yet in an all-out boom and that there was room for further improvement without worrying too much about inflation. He even hinted that American workers were due for some catch-up growth in their compensation — after years in which their pay fell as a share of the economy.”
- Powell: “We don’t have any basis or any evidence for calling this a hot labor market. We haven’t seen wages moving up as sharply as they have in the past.”
- “To call something hot, you need to see some heat.”
- Goldman Sachs: “a tight labor market poses less risk today and policymakers can exploit the disinflationary effects of non-cyclical forces to run the labor market hot, as long as inflation expectations stay anchored.”

Percent with zero hours, bottom 40%



This figure is actually a strong, counter-argument to work requirements!

Bottom lines...

- The trend is probably our friend, though less so with health coverage due to ACA sabotage/work requirements.
- US poverty policy has a strong bias towards work, and thus strong labor markets are a key anti-poverty policy.
- Those who can work respond to changing labor market conditions. This is fine on the upside but tough on the downside (in recessions).
- Some terrible ideas that will raise poverty are afoot (all w/out Congress):
 - Work requirements
 - Rebasing poverty line
 - “Public charge”
 - SNAP reductions
- OTOH:
 - “New” macro
 - Refundable credit expansions

Jared Bernstein

bernstein@cbpp.org

jaredbernsteinblog.com

On The
ECONOMY
JARED BERNSTEIN BLOG

Prying the most important points from this year's Census data. . .

*despite some challenging
changes.*



Deborah Weinstein



How is poverty defined, anyway?

Official measure, poverty thresholds for 2018

Size of family unit	Related children under 18 years								
	None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual):									
Under age 65.....	13,064								
Aged 65 and older.....	12,043								
Two people:									
Householder under age 65.....	16,815	17,308							
Householder aged 65 and older.....	15,178	17,242							
Three people.....	19,642	20,212	20,231						
Four people.....	25,900	26,324	25,465	25,554					
Five people.....	31,234	31,689	30,718	29,967	29,509				
Six people.....	35,925	36,068	35,324	34,612	33,553	32,925			
Seven people.....	41,336	41,594	40,705	40,085	38,929	37,581	36,102		
Eight people.....	46,231	46,640	45,800	45,064	44,021	42,696	41,317	40,967	
Nine people or more.....	55,613	55,883	55,140	54,516	53,491	52,082	50,807	50,491	48,546
Source: U.S. Census Bureau.									

What we need to know

- **Poverty and near poverty:**
National, state, local data → • National data out Sept. 10; state and local starting Sept. 26
- **Health insurance:**
are we going backwards? → • Health insurance (national and state) out September 10
- **What role do tax credits, SNAP, housing, Social Security have in reducing poverty?** → • Supplemental Poverty Measure out September 10
- **Racial/ethnic disparities?** → • National: Sept. 10; State/local: September 26, **with difficulty**

More questions

- **Deep poverty** – how many are below half the poverty line?
- **Rent hardships** - how many people are paying more than 35 or 50 percent of their income on rent?
- **Food hardships** – are more people using SNAP? How many are food insecure?
- **Education** - of those who haven't finished high school, how many are poor? Unemployed?
- **Work and poverty** – how many poor or near poor households include workers?

But wait! Big problems if Census is underfunded!

What if Congress does stop-gap flat funding or there's another govt. shutdown?

- 2020 Census **must** get full funding right at beginning of fiscal year (Oct. 1).
- Too little funding will also threaten accuracy of American Community Survey.
- And - we all have to help get an accurate 2020 Census count!

**Tell Congress
to fully fund
the Census!**

Sign up at
www.chn.org
(subscribe)

**to get the scoop on
when to weigh in.**

How to Find the Answers

- On September 10, the Census Bureau will release survey data for 2018:
 - **Health Insurance Coverage** – Uses national and state health insurance data from the Current Population Survey (CPS) and American Community Survey (ACS).
 - **Supplemental Poverty Measure** report.
 - **Poverty and Income national data** – Current Population Survey.
 - Sept. 26: **American Community Survey (ACS)** – state, local data (including congressional districts): detailed tables, data profiles.
 - Oct. 17: **ACS** 1-year Comparison Profiles, Selected Population Profiles, and Subject Tables.
- USDA released *Household Food Security in the U.S. in 2018* (with state data) **today**.

Breaking news:

The 2018 prevalence of food insecurity declined, for the first time, to the pre-recession (2007) level of 11.1 percent. Still, 14.3 million households were unable to afford food in 2018.

Household Food Security in the United States in 2018

(www.ers.usda.gov)

- 14.3 million households (11.1%) in 2018 were food insecure – difficulty at some point in the year affording enough food. The decline from 2017 (11.8 percent) was statistically significant and continued a decline from a high of 14.9 percent in 2011.
- 5.6 million households in 2018 had more severe food insecurity (aka, “very low food security”) – sometimes going without food – not significantly different from 2017 (4.3 percent in 2018; 4.5 percent in 2017).
- **Children:** Food insecure in 7.1 percent of households with children (2.7 million households) – not significantly changed from 2017 (7.7 percent), but significantly reduced from 9.4 percent in 2014.
- **White** non-Hispanic households: 8.1 percent food insecure.
- **Black** non-Hispanic households: 21.2 percent food insecure.
- **Hispanic** (may be of any race): 16.2 percent food insecure.

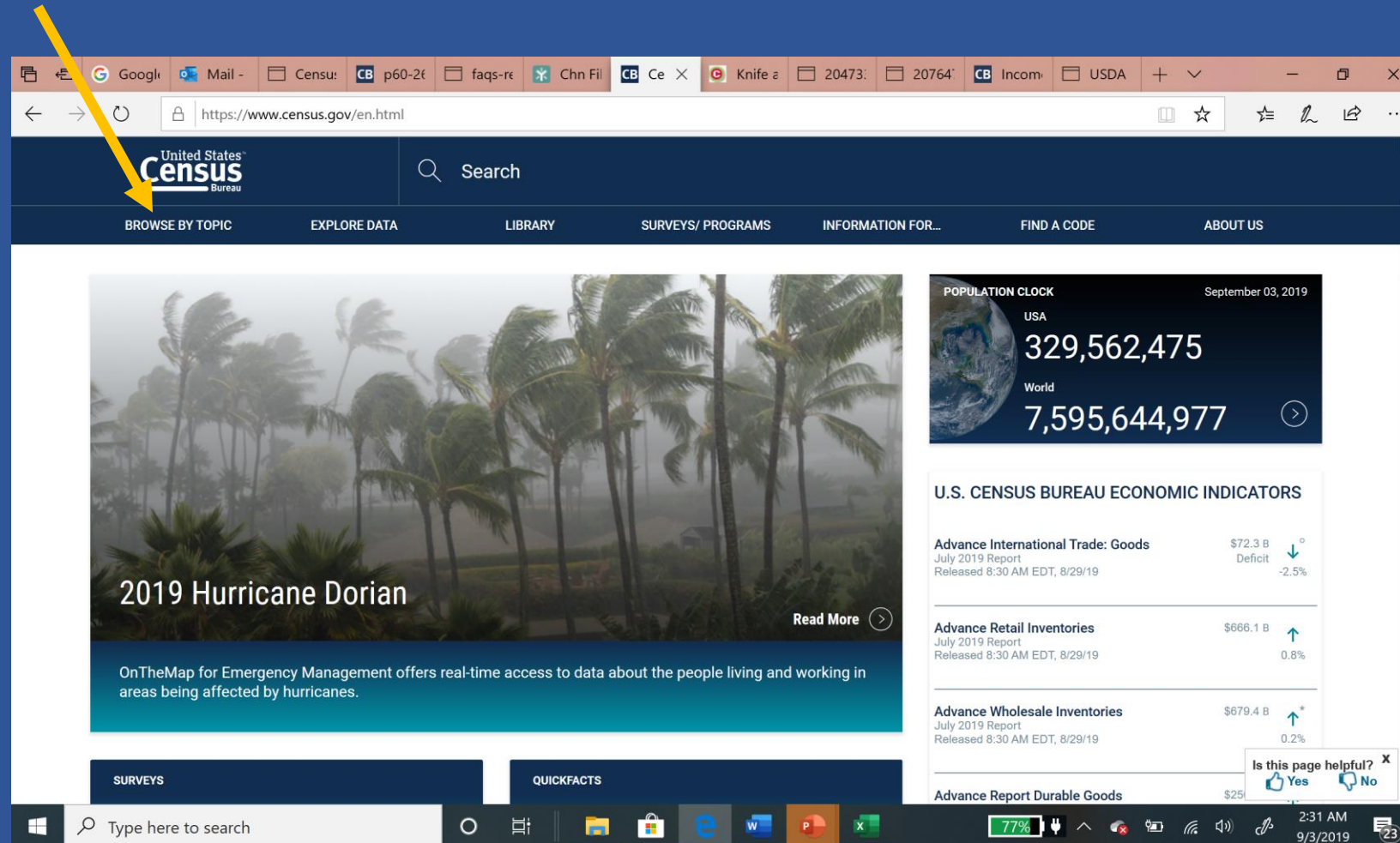
Finding the CPS Data on 9/10:

Census Bureau Press Conf Online 10 a.m.

Press conference live at <https://www.census.gov/newsroom/census-live.html>

Find data at www.census.gov/newsroom/press-kits/2019/income-poverty.html

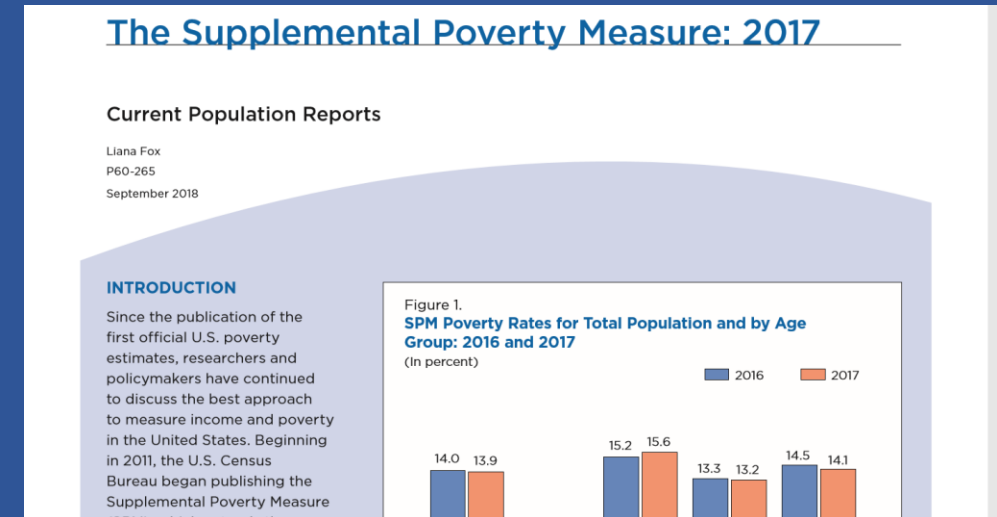
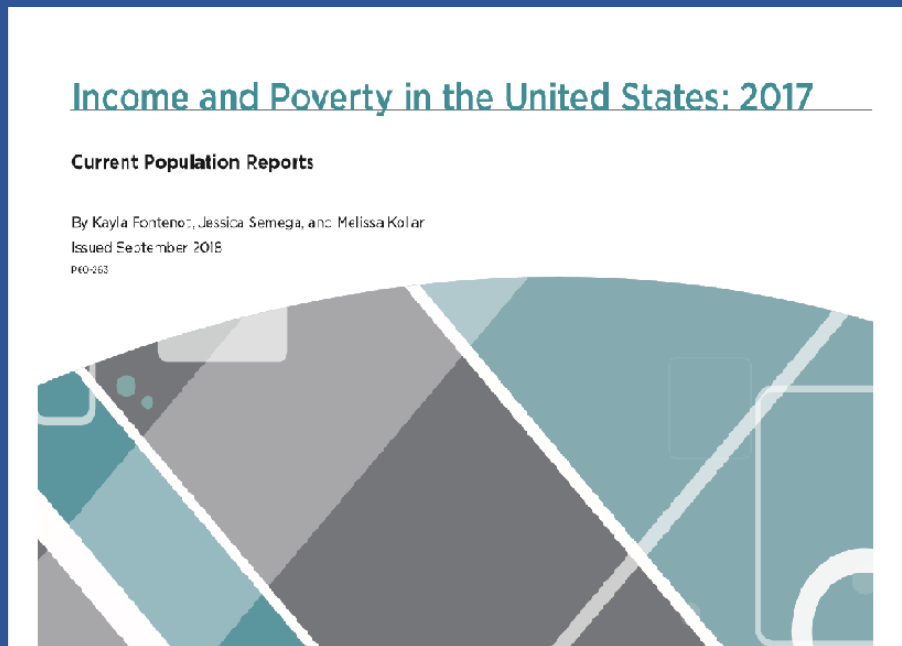
Or at **Browse by Topic**; pick **Income and Poverty**; also **Health**.



On 9/10, CPS,
SPM, Health
Insurance
reports
announced on
home page

You can get full reports, press materials, or detailed tables

Full Reports: (these are last year's)



Let's start with health insurance.

On the home page,
use **Browse by Topic**
menu, and click on
Health
Then click on
Health Insurance

The screenshot shows the U.S. Census Bureau website at <https://www.census.gov/en.html>. The 'BROWSE BY TOPIC' menu is open, displaying a grid of topics. A yellow arrow points from the text 'On the home page, use Browse by Topic menu, and click on Health' to the 'Health' link in the grid. Below the grid, a banner for '2019 Hurricane Dorian' is visible. At the bottom, a blue arrow points from the text 'Then click on Health Insurance' to the 'Health Insurance' link in the 'Health' page's sidebar. The 'Health' page content includes a list of links on the left and a list of specific topics on the right.

United States Census Bureau

Search

BROWSE BY TOPIC

Age and Sex	Families and Living Arrangements	Housing	Public Sector
Business and Economy	Geographic Mobility / Migration	Income and Poverty	Race
Education	Geography	International Trade	Research
Emergency Preparedness	Health	Population	Voting and Registration
Employment	Hispanic Origin	Population Estimates	A - Z

2019 Hurricane Dorian

OnTheMap for Emergency Management offers real-time access to data about the people living in areas being affected by hurricanes.

U.S. CENSUS BUREAU ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Health

About this Topic

Data

News

Publications

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Videos

Visualizations

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Health statistics are increasingly important in measuring the nation's overall well-being. The Census Bureau provides accurate, detailed, and up-to-date statistics—covering people and business—relating to health in America.

[Read More](#)

- Disability
- Annual Capital Expenditures Survey (ACES)
- Fertility
- Health Insurance
- Small Area Health Insurance

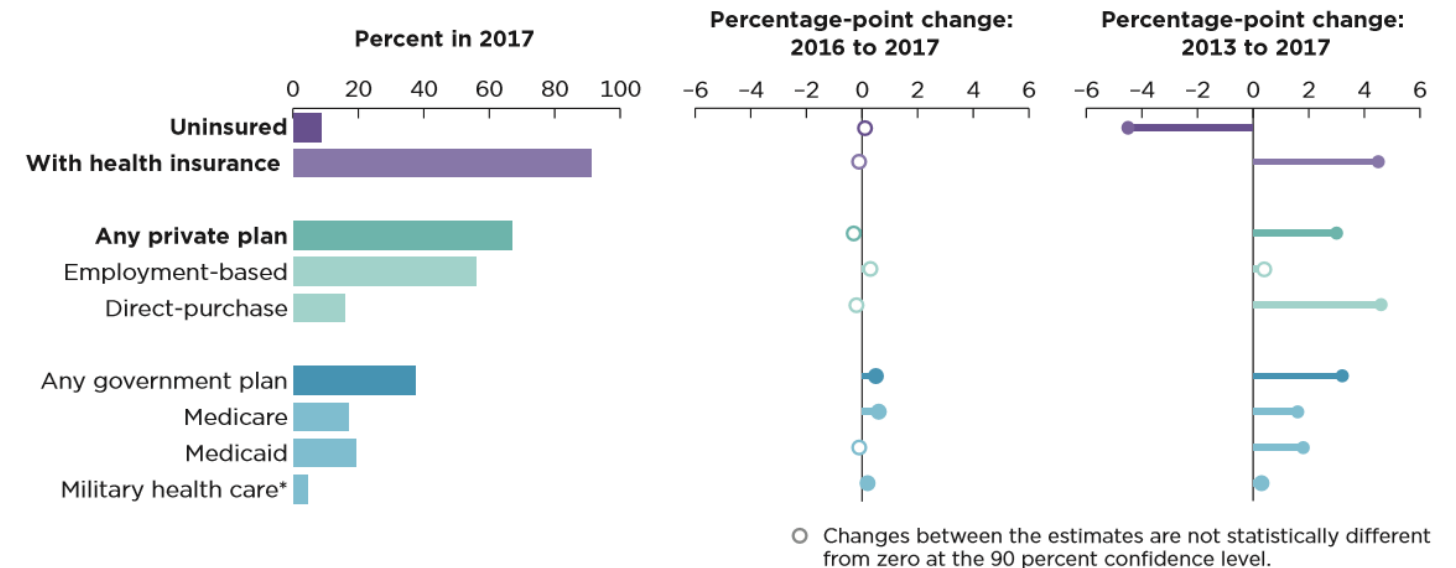
Are there more uninsured? More or fewer with private insurance? Medicaid?

On Sept. 10, you'll see national data from CPS with 2018 compared to earlier years.

You'll also find state and national data from the American Community Survey...

Figure 1.

Percentage of People by Type of Health Insurance Coverage and Change From 2013 to 2017
(Population as of March of the following year)



* 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.

Note: For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions in the Current Population Survey, see <www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar18.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2014, 2017, and 2018 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Changes in Surveys are confusing.



- The **Current Population Survey** has undergone changes in methodology (*don't ask*) that make comparisons over time less reliable.
 - But its national data show lots of subgroups (insured rates by race, nativity, work, education levels...).
- The **American Community Survey** has not changed much, so you can compare over time – say, from before ACA took effect to 2018. And you can see what happened in your state.

The ACS state data shows how Medicaid expansion states differed from others in uninsured rates, with comparisons over time.

Go to the **2018 Health Insurance report** and look for **Text Table 6**.

Table 6.

Percentage of People Without Health Insurance Coverage by State: 2013, 2016, and 2017

(Civilian noninstitutionalized population. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs/accuracy/ACS_Accuracy_of_Data_2017.pdf)

State	Medicaid expansion state? Yes (Y) or No (N) ¹	2013 uninsured		2016 uninsured		2017 uninsured		Difference in uninsured			
								2017 less 2016		2017 less 2013	
		Percent	Margin of error ² (±)	Percent	Margin of error ² (±)	Percent	Margin of error ² (±)	Percent	Margin of error ² (±)	Percent	Margin of error ² (±)
United States	X	14.5	0.1	8.6	0.1	8.7	0.1	*0.2	0.1	*-5.8	0.1
Alabama	N	13.6	0.4	9.1	0.3	9.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	*-4.2	0.5
Alaska	+Y	18.5	1.0	14.0	0.9	13.7	0.8	-0.4	1.2	*-4.8	1.3
Arizona	Y	17.1	0.4	10.0	0.3	10.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	*-7.1	0.5
Arkansas	Y	16.0	0.5	7.9	0.4	7.9	0.3	Z	0.5	*-8.1	0.6
California	Y	17.2	0.2	7.3	0.1	7.2	0.1	*-0.2	0.1	*-10.0	0.2
Colorado	Y	14.1	0.3	7.5	0.3	7.5	0.2	Z	0.4	*-6.6	0.4
Connecticut	Y	9.4	0.4	4.9	0.3	5.5	0.3	*0.6	0.5	*-3.9	0.5
Delaware	Y	9.1	0.7	5.7	0.5	5.4	0.6	-0.3	0.7	*-3.7	0.9
District of Columbia	Y	6.7	0.6	3.9	0.6	3.8	0.6	-0.1	0.9	*-2.8	0.8
Florida	N	20.0	0.2	12.5	0.2	12.9	0.2	*0.4	0.3	*-7.1	0.3
Georgia	N	18.8	0.3	12.9	0.3	13.4	0.3	*0.5	0.4	*-5.4	0.4
Hawaii	Y	6.7	0.4	3.5	0.4	3.8	0.4	0.3	0.5	*-2.9	0.5
Idaho	N	16.2	0.8	10.1	0.5	10.1	0.5	Z	0.7	*-6.0	0.9
Illinois	Y	12.7	0.2	6.5	0.2	6.8	0.2	*0.3	0.2	*-5.9	0.3
Indiana	+Y	14.0	0.3	8.1	0.3	8.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	*-5.8	0.4
Iowa	Y	8.1	0.3	4.3	0.2	4.7	0.3	*0.4	0.4	*-3.4	0.4
Kansas	N	12.3	0.4	8.7	0.3	8.7	0.4	Z	0.5	*-3.5	0.6
Kentucky	Y	14.3	0.3	5.1	0.2	5.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	*-8.9	0.4
Louisiana	#Y	16.6	0.4	10.3	0.4	8.4	0.3	*-1.9	0.5	*-8.3	0.5
Maine	N	11.2	0.5	8.0	0.5	8.1	0.5	0.1	0.7	*-3.1	0.7



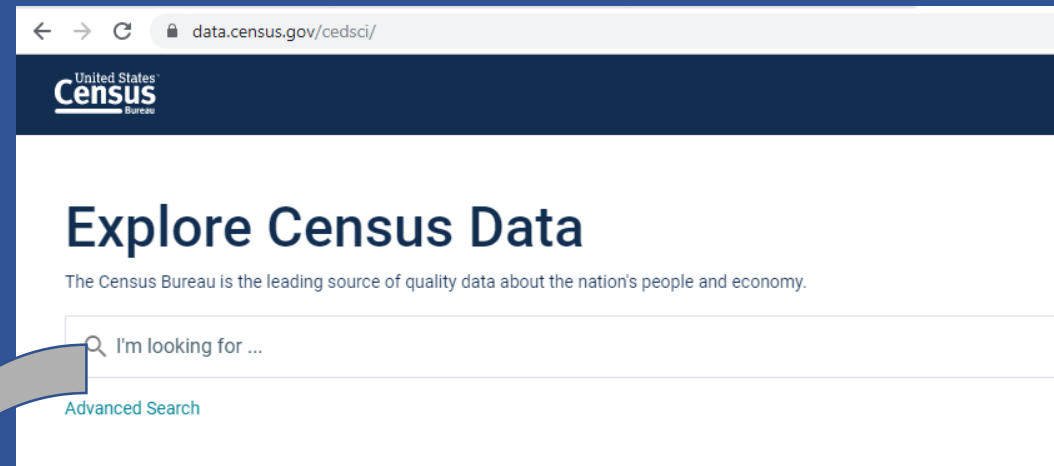
Dip your toe into data.census.gov

For American Community Survey, there's a new way to get data –

Data.census.gov.

The 2018 health insurance data from ACS will be found there.

Type **data.census.gov** into your browser.



Where it says "I'm looking for" type in **health insurance in state of Colorado** (or pick your state). Then click on **health insurance in state of Colorado**.



And you'll see...

Tables

SELECTED ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Survey/Program: American Community Survey

Years: 2017,2016,2015,2014,2013,2012,2011,2010

Table: DP03

	Colorado			
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error
▼ EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
▼ Population 16 years and over	4,488,813	+/-4,636	4,488,813	(X)
▼ In labor force	3,061,921	+/-16,229	68.2%	+/-0.4
▼ Civilian labor force	3,027,185	+/-16,683	67.4%	+/-0.4
Employed	2,899,926	+/-17,053	64.6%	+/-0.4

Scroll way down (about two-thirds?) and you'll see health insurance data – private or public or uninsured, and by employment status. Below the table, you'll see other tables listed with more about health insurance. That's handy.

Note this is **Table DP03** – knowing that will be handy too.

You'll also find CPS data for 2017 and 2018, with more national detail:

- **Table A-2:** Health insurance (or not) for working age adults (ages 19-64)
- **Table A-3:** Health insurance (or not) by income
- **Table A-4:** Coverage (or not) by selected demographics – includes race and Hispanic origin, also nativity

(At end of Health Insurance publication or as part of list of tables on Health Insurance page.)

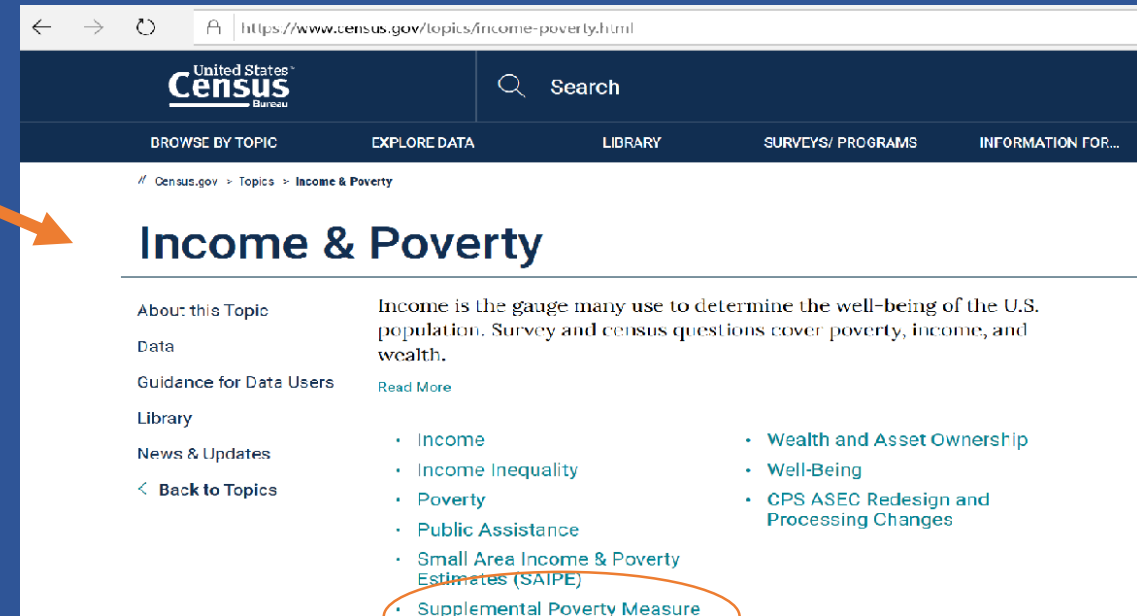
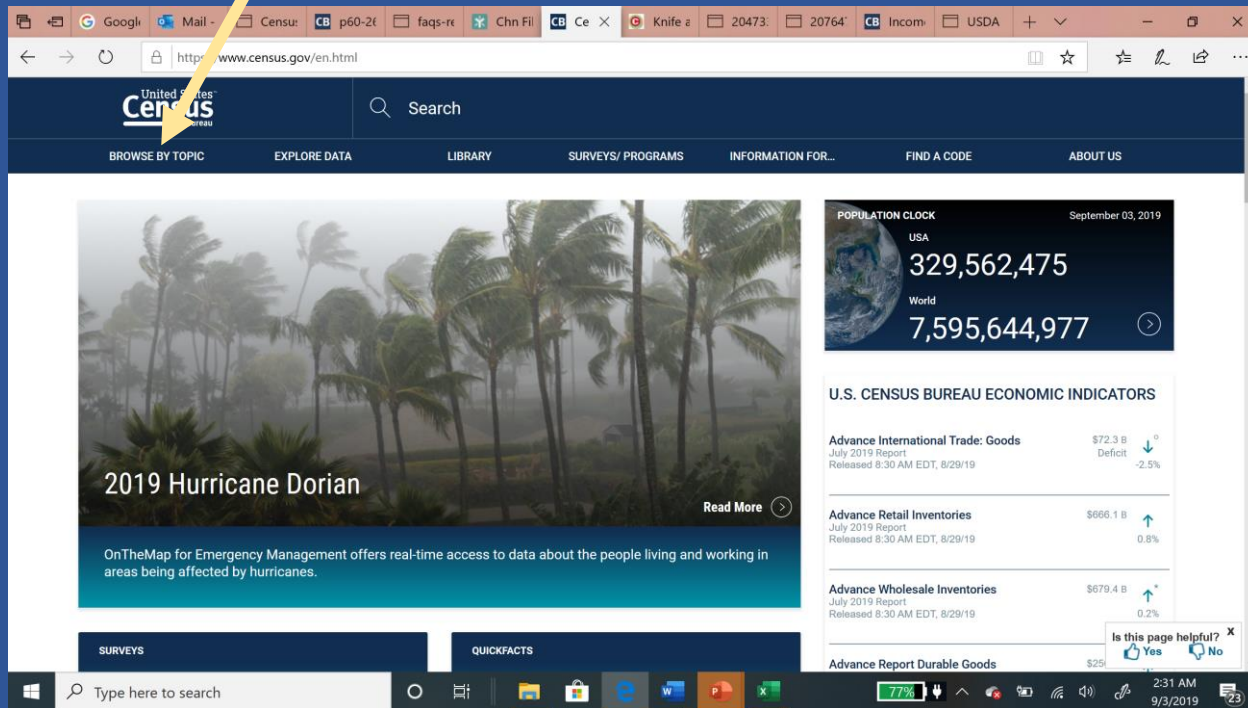
Questions to ask:



- How is uninsured rate different in Medicaid expansion states?
- If uninsured rate is rising, why is that? Is it because Medicaid caseloads are declining? Or because fewer people have private insurance? Evidence of Trump chilling effect (Latinx drop-off, fewer using ACA marketplace?)

Next, let's look at the better way of assessing poverty: The Supplemental Poverty Measure

Browse by topic, then select **Income and Poverty**
Then **Supplemental Poverty Measure**



The Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2017

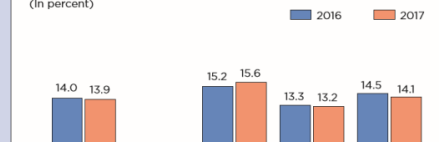
Current Population Reports

Liana Fox
P60-265
September 2018

INTRODUCTION

Since the publication of the first official U.S. poverty estimates, researchers and policymakers have continued to discuss the best approach to measure income and poverty in the United States. Beginning in 2011, the U.S. Census Bureau began publishing the Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM), which adjusts the

Figure 1.
SPM Poverty Rates for Total Population and by Age Group: 2016 and 2017
(In percent)



The SPM answers questions about how effective certain programs are in reducing poverty.

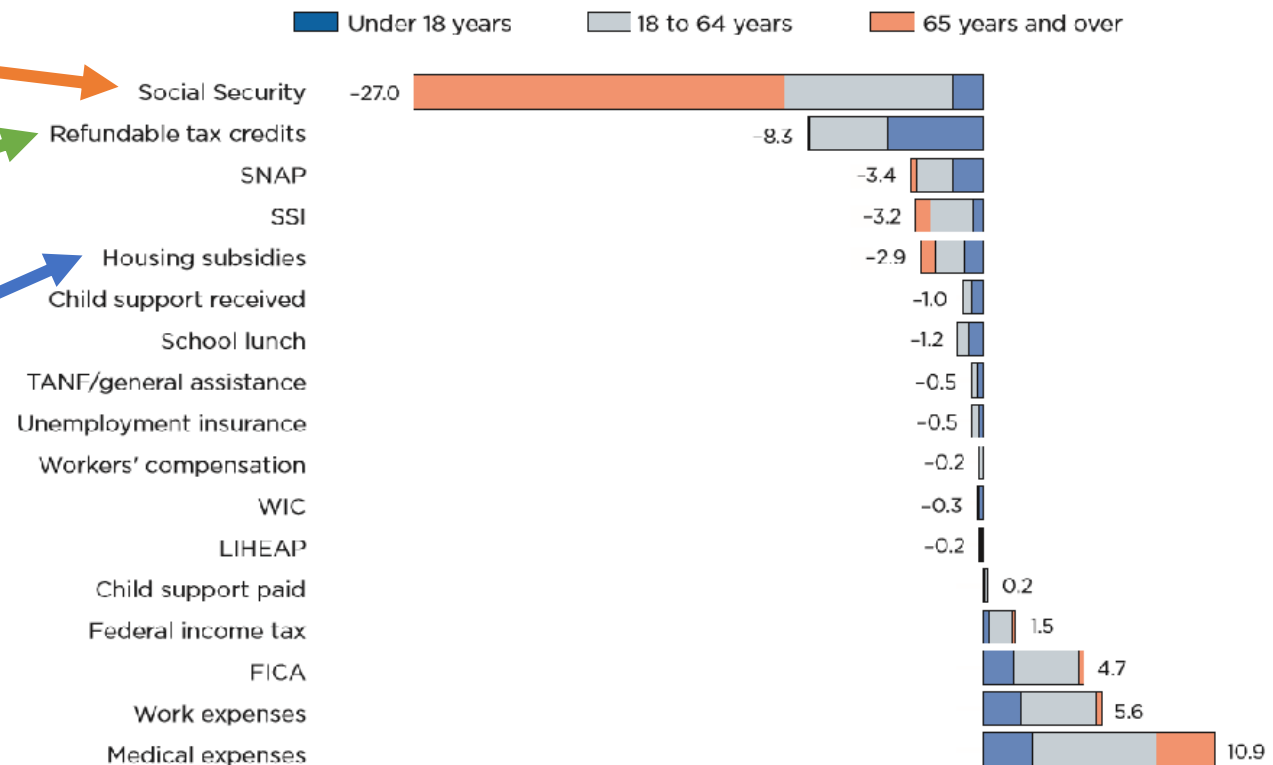
Without SS income, 27m more people would be poor

Without tax credits, 8.3m more people would be poor

Without housing subsidies, 2.9m more people would be poor

(look for Figure 8)

Figure 8.
Change in Number of People in Poverty After Including Each Element: 2017
(In millions)



Note: For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar18.pdf>.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2018 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

Figure 3, 2017 data: % of People in Poverty by Official Measure and SPM

- Poverty rate higher using SPM
- But significantly lower for children; higher for working age and for seniors
- Workers, full- or part-time, showed higher poverty rates in SPM

Also, **Figure 6 in 2017**: SPM showed a smaller proportion of people below half the poverty line; higher proportion up to nearly 400% poverty line

	Official ¹	SPM	Difference
All people	12.3	13.9	*1.6
Sex			
Male	11.0	13.1	*2.1
Female	13.6	14.7	*1.1
Age			
Under 18 years	17.5	15.6	*-1.9
18 to 64 years	11.2	13.2	*2.0
65 years and older	9.2	14.1	*4.9
Type of Unit			
Married couple	5.7	8.7	*3.0
Cohabiting partners	25.1	13.3	*-11.8
Female reference person	26.2	26.9	0.7
Male reference person	11.2	16.3	*5.1
Unrelated individuals	20.4	23.5	*3.2
Race² and Hispanic Origin			
White	10.7	12.3	*1.6
White, not Hispanic	8.7	9.8	*1.1
Black	21.2	22.1	*0.9
Asian	10.0	15.1	*5.1
Hispanic (any race)	18.3	21.4	*3.1
Educational Attainment			

Table A-5.
Number and Percentage of People in Poverty by State Using 3-Year Average Over: 2015, 2016, and 2017

(Numbers in thousands, margin of error in thousands or percentage points as appropriate. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar18.pdf)

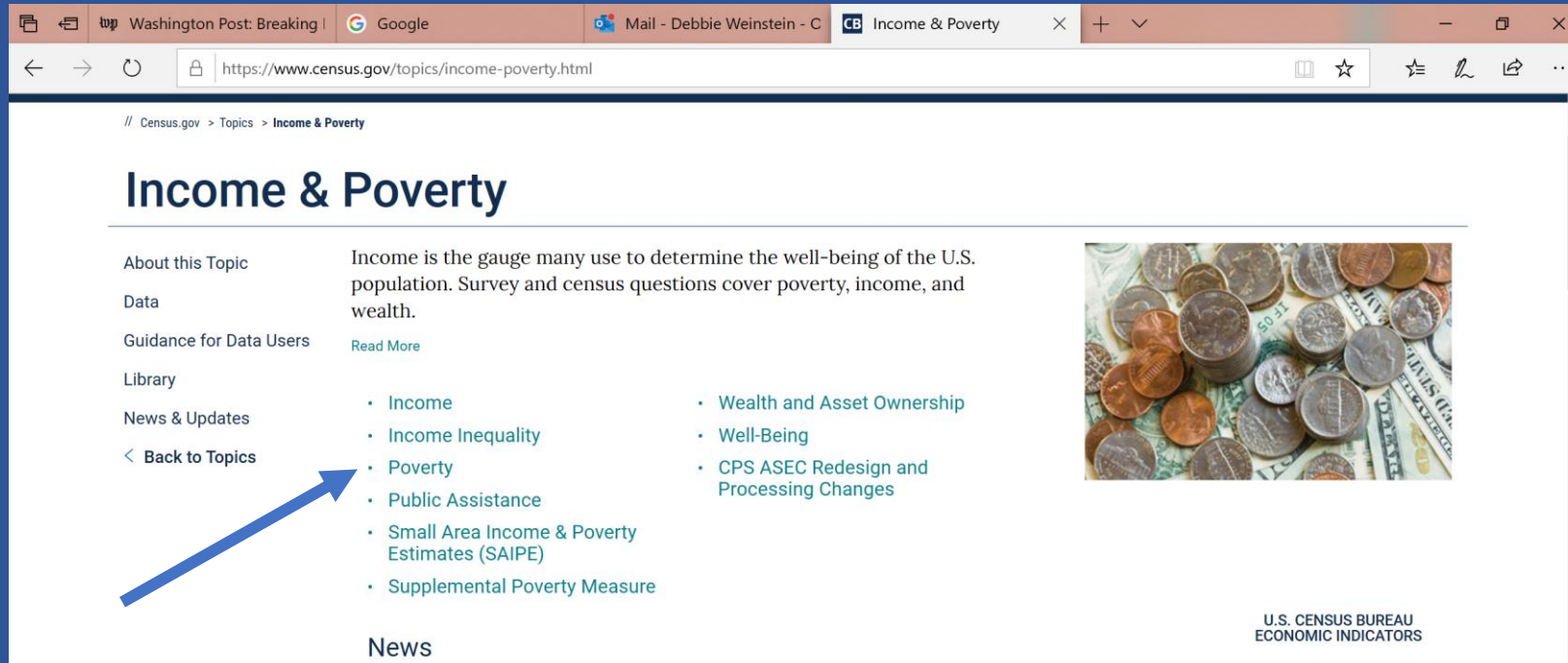
State	Official**				SPM				Difference	
	Number		Percent		Number		Percent		Number	Percent
	Estimate	Margin of error† (±)	Estimate	Margin of error† (±)	Estimate	Margin of error† (±)	Estimate	Margin of error† (±)		
United States	41,234	554	12.9	0.2	45,325	583	14.1	0.2	*4,090	*1.3
Alabama	766	79	15.9	1.7	678	72	14.0	1.5	*-88	*-1.8
Alaska	86	11	12.1	1.5	86	10	12.1	1.3	Z	Z
Arizona	1,066	104	15.5	1.5	1,069	85	15.6	1.2	4	0.1
Arkansas	460	26	15.6	0.9	417	27	14.2	0.9	*-43	*-1.5
California	5,263	198	13.4	0.5	7,462	214	19.0	0.5	*2,199	*5.6
Colorado	480	52	8.7	1.0	597	62	10.9	1.1	*117	*2.1
Connecticut	354	47	9.9	1.3	445	54	12.5	1.5	*91	*2.6
Delaware	102	10	10.6	1.1	110	10	11.5	1.1	*9	*0.9
District of Columbia	106	7	15.5	1.0	138	8	20.2	1.2	*32	*4.7
Florida	2,933	179	14.3	0.9	3,705	196	18.1	0.9	*772	*3.8
Georgia	1,594	110	15.6	1.1	1,598	104	15.6	1.0	5	Z
Hawaii	142	16	10.2	1.2	210	18	15.0	1.3	*68	*4.9
Idaho	198	16	11.7	0.9	164	20	9.7	1.2	*-34	*-2.0
Illinois	1,428	112	11.3	0.9	1,586	110	12.5	0.9	*158	*1.3
Indiana	801	61	12.3	1.0	787	68	12.1	1.0	-14	-0.2
Iowa	204	27	9.0	1.0	204	27	9.0	0.0	0	0.0

SPM has state data – new release will average 2016, 2017, and 2018 – but only shows statewide estimate of poverty numbers and rate – shown here compared to Official measure (also averaged over 3 years). Higher housing costs likely to contribute to states with higher SPM than Official measure. *Note whether difference is statistically significant.*

Sept. 10: Official Poverty Numbers

(Current Population Survey)

National data cited in press coverage



The Census Bureau made changes in Current Population Survey questions and data processing over several years, starting in 2013. These make some time comparisons impossible using CPS – such as 2007 to 2018. For that, use American Community Survey data (out Sept. 26).

Detailed tables show (mostly) national data – with breakdowns by race and up to 200% FPL;

Historical Tables –breakdowns by race, family type, region, work...

IMPORTANT: If you want to show comparisons of 2018 (newest) to 2017, make sure to use 2017 numbers from the Sept. 10 release that say **Data reflect the implementation of an updated CPS ASEC processing system.**

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://www.census.gov/topics/income-poverty/poverty/data/tables/cps.html>. The page has a search bar with "Equivalence" entered and "No results" displayed. Below the search bar, there are tabs for years: All, 2017 (selected), 2016, 2015, 2014, 2013, 2012, 2011, and a "MORE" dropdown. The main content area displays the year "2017" in large text. Below this, there are three table entries:

- TABLE Poverty Thresholds**
Poverty Thresholds by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years Source: Current Population Survey (CPS)
- TABLE Current Population Survey Detailed Tables for Poverty**
The Current Population Survey is a joint effort between the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Census Bureau. (A blue arrow points to this entry)
- TABLE Historical Poverty Tables: People and Families - 1959 to 2016**
Detailed annual tables on poverty across a number of individual and family characteristics. Source: Current Population Survey (CPS) (A green arrow points to this entry)
- TABLE Current Population Survey Tables for Health Insurance Coverage**
joint effort between the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Census Bureau.

The browser's taskbar at the bottom shows the Windows logo, a search bar, and various application icons. The system clock in the bottom right corner indicates 6:43 AM on 9/5/2018.

Impact of the changes:
Not much overall, but does show more poverty for age 65+ (9.6% instead of 9.2%), and less poverty for people who did not work (30.2% instead of 30.7%).

A few examples of detailed tables:

- **POV01:** Shows people below 50% FPL, below 100%, below 200%, etc. White, Black, Asian, Hispanic (may be of any race); age breakdowns
- **POV06:** Families by number of working family members and family structure
- **POV15:** Families With Related Children Under 18 by Householder's Work Experience and Family Structure
- **POV22:** Work experience by age, sex, household relationship, poverty status
- **POV29:** Years of school by poverty status – age, sex, nativity, citizenship

Using CPS Poverty Data

POV15: Show how many working families with children live below 200% FPL in 2017
(fam of 4, below \$50k):

With working householder:

White, not Hispanic:	27.6%
Hispanic, of any race:	45.2%
Black, alone or in combination:	45.2%
Asian, AOIC:	19.9%

POV1: Show how many children younger than 5 live below 50% FPL in 2017
(fam of 4, below \$12,550):

White, not Hispanic:	5.2%
Hispanic, of any race:	10.2%
Black, AOIC:	16.0%
Asian, AOIC:	6.3%

For a wealth of state and local data, wait for Parts 2 and 3: The American Community Survey, 9/26 and 10/17

- On 9/26: 1-year 2018: **Data Profiles, Detailed Tables.**

Data Profiles:

DP03: Economic Characteristics (includes employment, commute to work, occupation, income and benefits, such as Social Security, SSI, cash assistance, SNAP, health insurance, poverty)

DP02: Social Characteristics (includes household types, relationships, fertility, grandparents, education, veteran status, disability status, residence 1 year ago, place of birth, citizenship status, ancestry, languages spoken at home, computers/internet use)

Detailed Tables: lots.

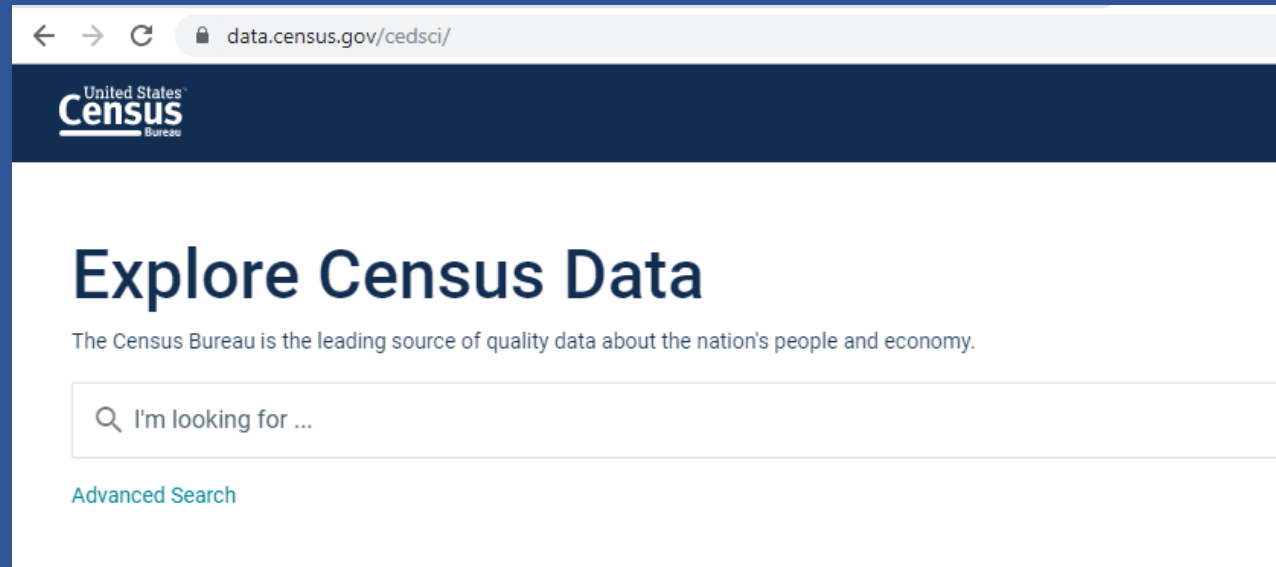
New way to get ACS data: data.census.gov

Remember health insurance? **Same deal.**

From data.census.gov, you'll see this:

In “I’m looking for” type **DP03**, and then

Click on “**Selected Economic Characteristics.**”



Pick geographies
Toggle “show Summary Levels” to the right

BROWSE FILTERS

Topics

Geography

Years

Surveys

Codes

GEOGRAPHY

☒ Show Summary Levels

010 - United States

020 - Region

030 - Division

040 - State

050 - County

060 - County Subdivision

061 - Estimates Universe
County Subdivision

067 - State-County-County
Subdivision-Subminor Civil

Select United States and
State, and then...

United States Census Bureau

DP03: SELECTED ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

// Search / Tables / DP03

SELECTED ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Survey/Program: American Community Survey TableID: DP03 Product: 2017: ACS 1-Year Estimates Data Profiles

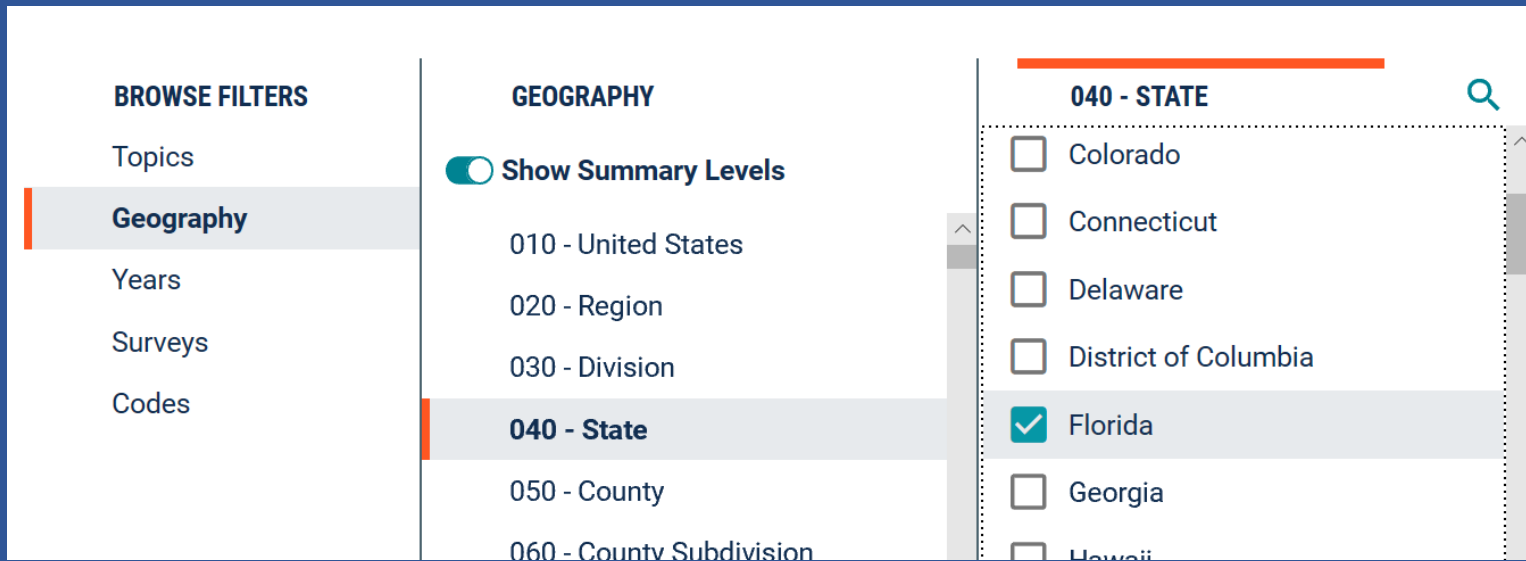
Data Notes Geographies Years Topic Survey Code 123 Hide Filter Sort Transpose Table Margin of Error Restore Layout Download Print Share More Data Map

	United States			
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Percent
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Population 16 years and over	260,564,248	+/-51,178	260,564,248	
In labor force	164,727,057	+/-137,457	63.2%	
Civilian labor force	163,703,561	+/-134,090	62.8%	
Employed	155,058,331	+/-139,282	59.5%	
Unemployed	8,645,230	+/-53,228	3.3%	
Armed Forces	1,023,496	+/-16,226	0.4%	
Not in labor force	95,837,191	+/-126,682	36.8%	
Civilian labor force	163,703,561	+/-134,090	163,703,561	
Unemployment Rate	(X)	(X)	5.3%	
Population 16 years and over	133,482,879	+/-34,363	133,482,879	
	77,790,430	+/-91,621	58.3%	

Send Feedback cedsci.feedback@census.gov

Type here to search

After you check boxes for U.S. and Florida

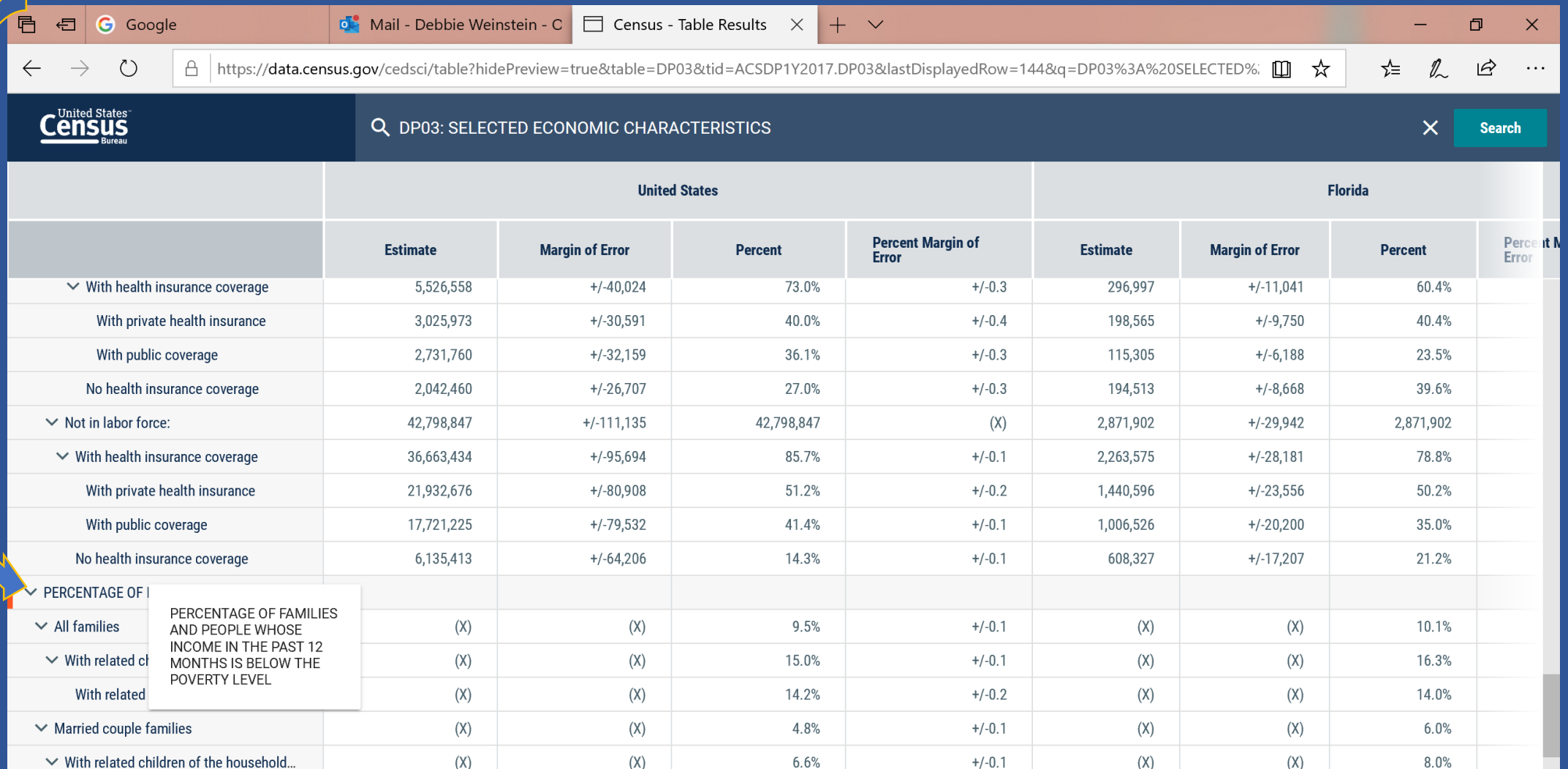


- Click on  in the upper right corner.

- And *voila!*

Selected Eco. Characteristics for U.S. and Florida –

This shows a lot of scrolling down to get to poverty rates. Note that the left column doesn't show the whole title, but if you place the cursor at PERCENTAGE, you'll see the whole title.



United States Census Bureau

DP03: SELECTED ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

	United States				Florida			
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error
✓ With health insurance coverage	5,526,558	+/-40,024	73.0%	+/-0.3	296,997	+/-11,041	60.4%	
With private health insurance	3,025,973	+/-30,591	40.0%	+/-0.4	198,565	+/-9,750	40.4%	
With public coverage	2,731,760	+/-32,159	36.1%	+/-0.3	115,305	+/-6,188	23.5%	
No health insurance coverage	2,042,460	+/-26,707	27.0%	+/-0.3	194,513	+/-8,668	39.6%	
✓ Not in labor force:	42,798,847	+/-111,135	42,798,847	(X)	2,871,902	+/-29,942	2,871,902	
✓ With health insurance coverage	36,663,434	+/-95,694	85.7%	+/-0.1	2,263,575	+/-28,181	78.8%	
With private health insurance	21,932,676	+/-80,908	51.2%	+/-0.2	1,440,596	+/-23,556	50.2%	
With public coverage	17,721,225	+/-79,532	41.4%	+/-0.1	1,006,526	+/-20,200	35.0%	
No health insurance coverage	6,135,413	+/-64,206	14.3%	+/-0.1	608,327	+/-17,207	21.2%	
✓ PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES AND PEOPLE WHOSE INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS IS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL								
✓ All families	(X)	(X)	9.5%	+/-0.1	(X)	(X)	10.1%	
✓ With related children of the household...	(X)	(X)	15.0%	+/-0.1	(X)	(X)	16.3%	
With related children of the household...	(X)	(X)	14.2%	+/-0.2	(X)	(X)	14.0%	
✓ Married couple families	(X)	(X)	4.8%	+/-0.1	(X)	(X)	6.0%	
✓ With related children of the household...	(X)	(X)	6.6%	+/-0.1	(X)	(X)	8.0%	

How many low-income households are paying half or more of their income on rent?

(a little tricky)

- In the advanced search topics box, enter **B25074**
- For state, **Wisconsin**, here
- Add numbers for 50% or more for “less than \$10,000,” “\$10,000 to \$19,999,” and “\$20,000 to \$34,999.” Here, adds up to 151,221.
- Add up total households in each of these income categories = 385,543.
- Divide 151,221 by 385,543 =
39% of households with income under \$35,000 in WI are spending half or more of their income on rent.

Census

B25074: HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY GROSS RENT AS A PER

Search / Tables / B25074

HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS

Survey/Program: American Community Survey Universe: Renter-occupied housing units TableID: B25074 Product: 2017: ACS 1-Year Estimate

Data Notes 1 Geography Years Topic Survey Code Hide Filter Sort Transpose Table Margin of Error

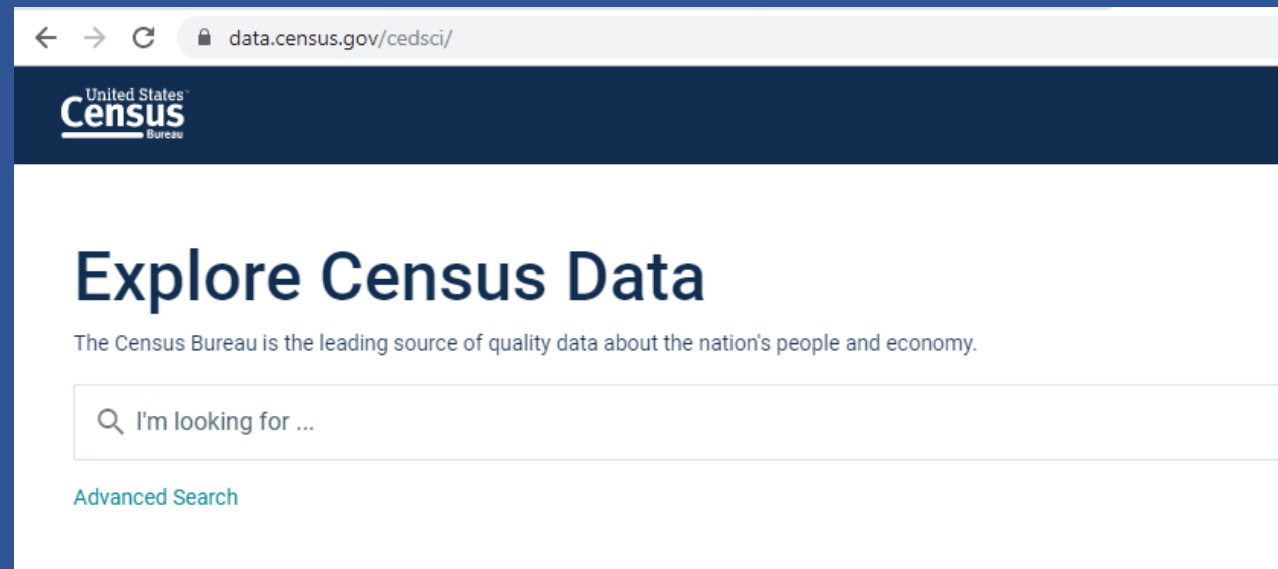
Wisconsin		
	Estimate	Margin of Error
▼ Total:	784,694	+/-9,580
▼ Less than \$10,000:	79,196	+/-4,082
Less than 20.0 percent	353	+/-217
20.0 to 24.9 percent	480	+/-244
25.0 to 29.9 percent	3,235	+/-1,027
30.0 to 34.9 percent	2,470	+/-789
35.0 to 39.9 percent	2,131	+/-832
40.0 to 49.9 percent	1,963	+/-693
50.0 percent or more	48,976	+/-3,316
Not computed	19,588	+/-2,041
▼ \$10,000 to \$19,999:	135,052	+/-5,436
Less than 20.0 percent	2,348	+/-600
20.0 to 24.9 percent	4,302	+/-781
25.0 to 29.9 percent	11,183	+/-1,716
30.0 to 34.9 percent	10,577	+/-1,723
35.0 to 39.9 percent	8,030	+/-1,419
40.0 to 49.9 percent	17,969	+/-1,921
50.0 percent or more	74,212	+/-4,183
Not computed	6,431	+/-1,063
▼ \$20,000 to \$34,999:	171,295	+/-6,258
Less than 20.0 percent	9,606	+/-1,204
20.0 to 24.9 percent	16,933	+/-2,186
25.0 to 29.9 percent	24,646	+/-2,482
30.0 to 34.9 percent	28,854	+/-2,504
35.0 to 39.9 percent	27,357	+/-2,524
40.0 to 49.9 percent	29,009	+/-2,609
50.0 percent or more	28,033	+/-2,695
Not computed	6,857	+/-920

Cumbersome way to get poverty by age and race/ethnicity at data.census.gov

From data.census.gov, you'll see this:

In “I’m looking for” type C17001B, and then click on

C17001B: POVERTY STATUS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS BY SEX BY AGE (BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN ALONE)



Pick geographies

Toggle “show Summary Levels” to the right

BROWSE FILTERS

Topics

Geography

Years

Surveys

Codes

GEOGRAPHY

☒ Show Summary Levels

010 - United States

020 - Region

030 - Division

040 - State

050 - County

060 - County Subdivision

061 - Estimates Universe
County Subdivision

067 - State-County-County
Subdivision-Subminor Civil

United States™
Census
Bureau

Q C17001B: POVER

// Search / Tables / C17001B

POVERTY STATUS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS BY SEX BY AGE (BLACK

Survey/Program: American Community Survey Universe: Black or African American alone

Data Notes

1 Geography

Years

Topic

Survey

123 Code

Hide

Filter

▼ Total:

▼ Income in the past 12 months below poverty level:

▼ Male:

Select State, and then...

After you check boxes for Missouri

/ Search / Tables / C17001B

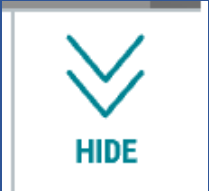
POVERTY STATUS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS BY SEX BY AGE (BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN ALONE)

Survey/Program: American Community Survey Universe: Black or African American alone population for whom poverty status is determined

Geography

e.g. 336111 - Automobile Manufacturing

BROWSE FILTERS	GEOGRAPHY	040 - STATE
Topics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Show Summary Levels	<input type="checkbox"/> Kentucky
Geography	010 - United States	<input type="checkbox"/> Louisiana
Years	020 - Region	<input type="checkbox"/> Maine
Surveys	030 - Division	<input type="checkbox"/> Maryland
Codes	040 - State	<input type="checkbox"/> Massachusetts
	050 - County	<input type="checkbox"/> Michigan
	060 - County Subdivision	<input type="checkbox"/> Minnesota
	061 - Estimates Universe County Subdivision	<input type="checkbox"/> Mississippi
	067 - State-County-County Subdivision-Subminor Civil Division	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Missouri
		<input type="checkbox"/> Montana

- Click on  in the upper right corner.
- And you'll get the table

If you want child poverty by race, you'll need to add male and female together under 18 below poverty (66,371) + male and female under 18 above poverty (110,381) = 176,752. Then divide 66,371 by 176,752, to get the result: **37.5% of all African American children in Missouri were poor in 2017.**

United States Census Bureau

Q C17001B: POVERTY STATUS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS BY SEX BY AGE (BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN ALONE)

// Search / Tables / C17001B

POVERTY STATUS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS BY SEX BY AGE (BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN ALONE)

Survey/Program: American Community Survey Universe: Black or African American alone population for whom poverty status is determined TableID: C17001B Product: 2017: ACS 1-Year Estimates Detailed Tables

Data Notes 1 Geography Years Topic Survey Code Hide Filter Sort Transpose Table Margin of Error Restore Layout Download Print Share More Data Map

	Missouri	
	Estimate	Margin of Error
▼ Total:	661,669	+/-8,892
▼ Income in the past 12 months below poverty level:	163,219	+/-11,441
▼ Male:	70,810	+/-5,796
Under 18 years	33,003	+/-3,910
18 to 64 years	34,786	+/-3,779
65 years and over	3,021	+/-825
▼ Female:	92,409	+/-7,459
Under 18 years	33,368	+/-4,125
18 to 64 years	51,796	+/-4,344
65 years and over	7,245	+/-1,164

Then repeat to get other racial/ethnic groups

It seems to help a lot to directly type in the table numbers:

C17001B: Black or African American alone

C17001C: American Indian/Alaska Native alone

C17001D: Asian alone

C17001H: White, not Hispanic or Latino

C17001I: Hispanic or Latino

We hope a more streamlined way can be found!



It might get easier on October 17:

- That's when data.census.gov will release 2018 1-year Comparison Profiles, Selected Population Profiles, and Subject Tables.
- Comparison profiles show 5 years of data for many topics (including poverty, health insurance, unemployment, much more) – showing whether change is statistically significant.
- Selected Population Profiles gather lots of data together for your state or locality.
- Subject Tables allow you to delve into things like educational attainment and income or poverty, poverty and family type, or disability and employment...

We'll send you follow-up info – in time for Sept. 10, and also with more help before the September 26 and October 17 releases.

You'll get:

- These slides and the webinar recording
- Quick key points about the new data (national and state)
- More tips on using **data.census.gov**
- Links to Census Bureau tables with the data we've discussed
- Analyses by other expert organizations
- Some tables with data for 50 states
- Infographics you can use and share
- Suggested tweets, etc.

Thanks!

Debbie Weinstein
dweinstein@chn.org

