Poverty, Income, Health, and Work:
What Can We Learn from the New Census Data?

September 6, 2018

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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**
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Thursday, 9/6/18

Things to look for on Wednesday (Sept. 12)

- Data refer to 2017

- Official and supplemental poverty numbers

- Income numbers

- Health coverage numbers

The Supplemental Poverty Measure is a better measure

	Official Poverty Measure	Supplemental Poverty Measure
Poverty Measure Concepts: Official and Supplemental		
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 Has Been Flat Since 1999

2017, 12.2% (Forecast)
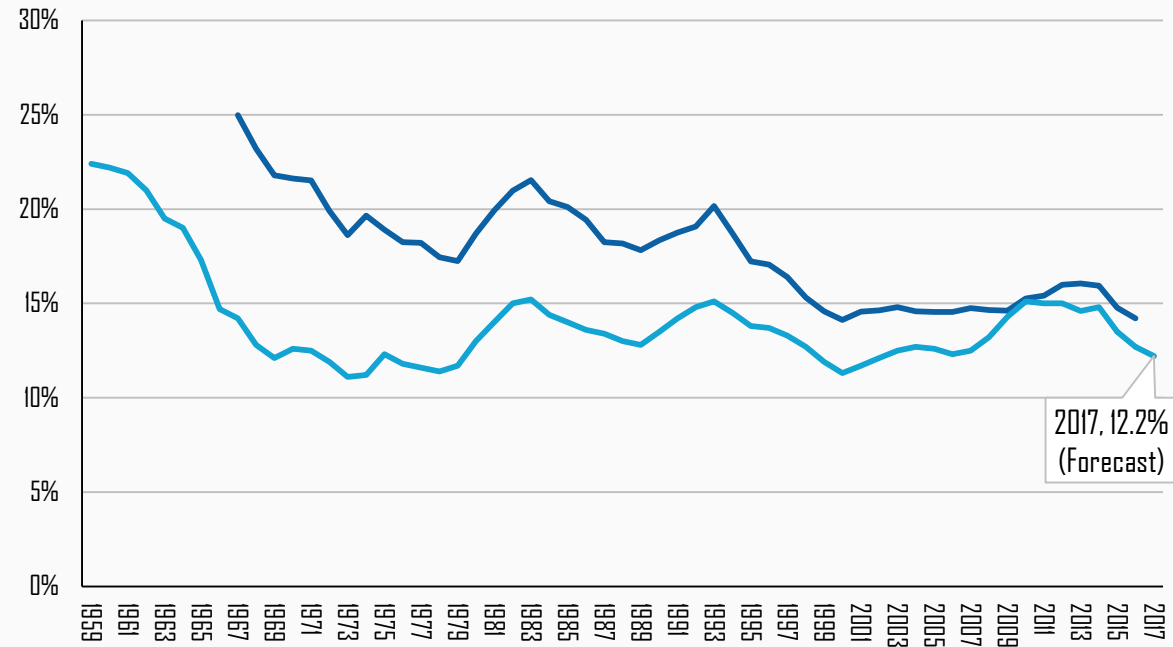
*Anchored to 2012
Note: OPM for 2017 Forecasted
Source: CBPP analysis of data from Columbia University and the Census Bureau

SPM*   OPM

Safety Net's Effectiveness at Reducing Child Poverty Has Grown Dramatically Since 1967

Percent of otherwise poor lifted above the poverty line by the safety net
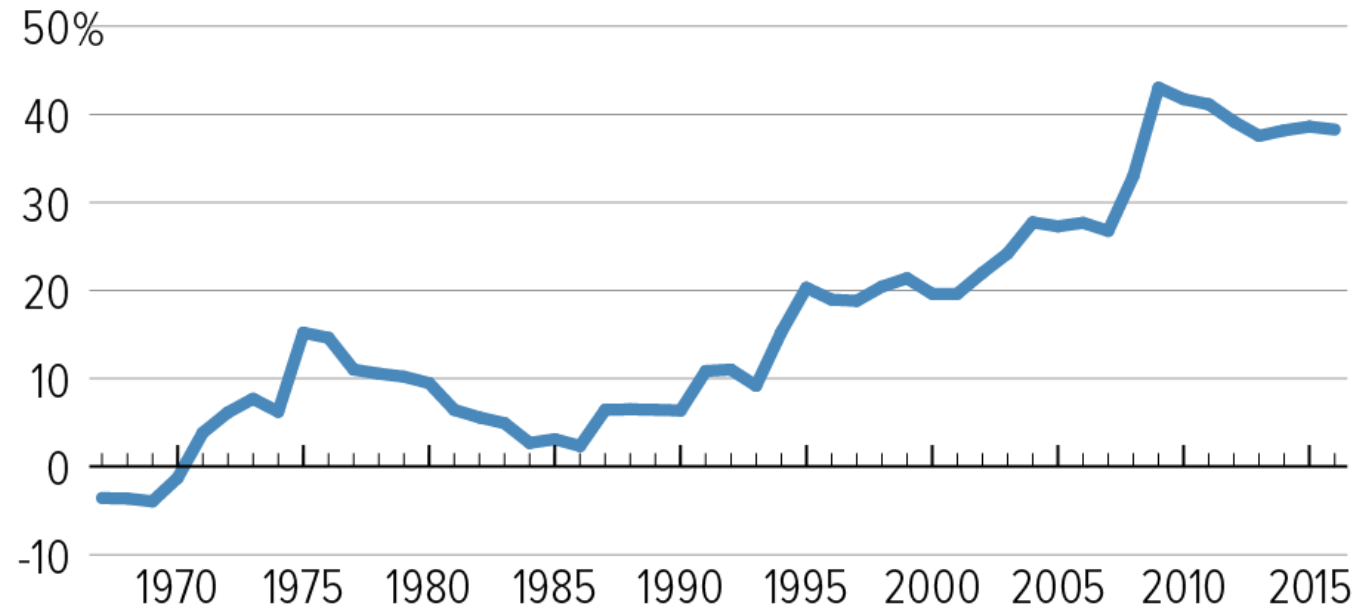
Note: For each year, figures show the percent reduction in the number of children in poverty from when government benefits and taxes are not counted to when they are counted. Calculations use Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) and 2012 SPM poverty line adjusted for inflation.

Source: CBPP analysis of Columbia University Population Research Center and U.S. Census Bureau data.

Children Receiving Larger EITCs Finish More Education

Percentage-point change due to increase of about $3,000 in maximum federal Earned Income Tax Credit, enacted in 1993

+7.2% — High school completion
+4.8% — College enrollment by age 19
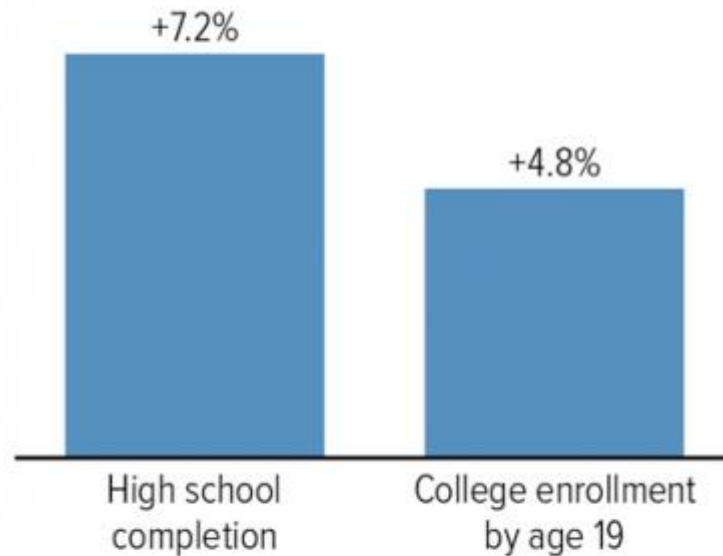
Source: Michelle Maxfield, "The Effects of the Earned Income Tax Credit on Child Advancement and Long-Term Educational Attainment," November 2013.

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Children With Access to SNAP Fare Better Years Later

Percentage-point change in outcomes for adults with access to SNAP as children, compared to those without access

18% — High school completion
-6% — Stunted growth
-5% — Heart disease
-16% — Obesity
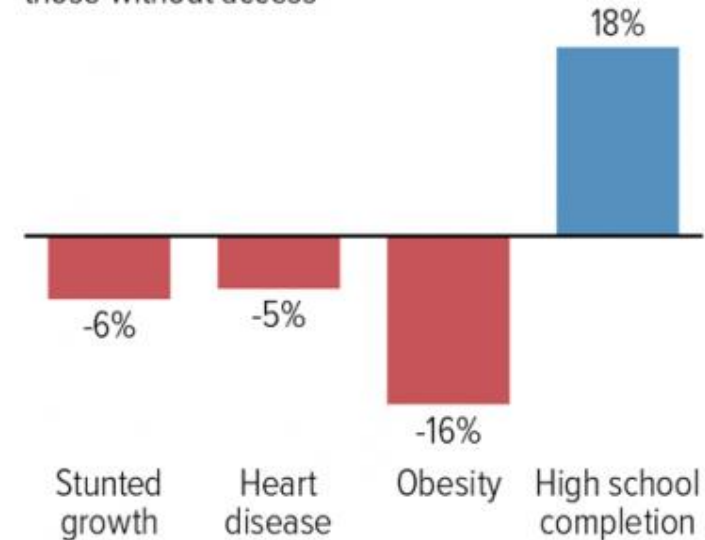
Note: The study compared adults who had access to SNAP (then food stamps) through age 5 after its introduction in the 1960s and early 1970s to similar children who spent none of these years in a food stamp county.

Source: Hoynes, Schanzenbach, and Almond, "Long-Run Impacts of Childhood Access to the Safety Net," American Economic Review, April 2016.

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Moving with Voucher to Lower-Poverty Neighborhoods While Young Improves Key Adult Outcomes
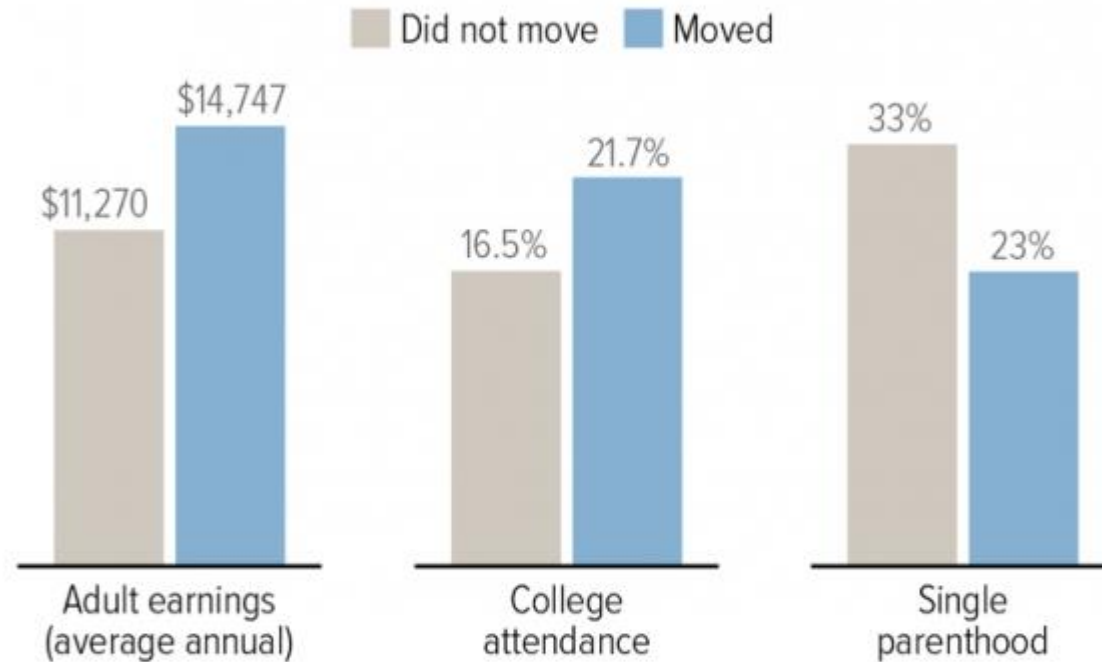
Note: Outcomes are for children up to age 13 at the time of random assignment under the Moving to Opportunity demonstration. Experimental group families received vouchers that could only be used to relocate to neighborhoods where fewer than 10 percent of residents were poor; results are for children whose families used their voucher.

Source: Raj Chetty, Nathaniel Hendren, and Lawrence F. Katz, "The Effects of Exposure to Better Neighborhoods on Children: New Evidence from the Moving to Opportunity Experiment," May 2015.

Real Median Household Income (2017 Dollars)

Forecast: $61.3K + 1.6%
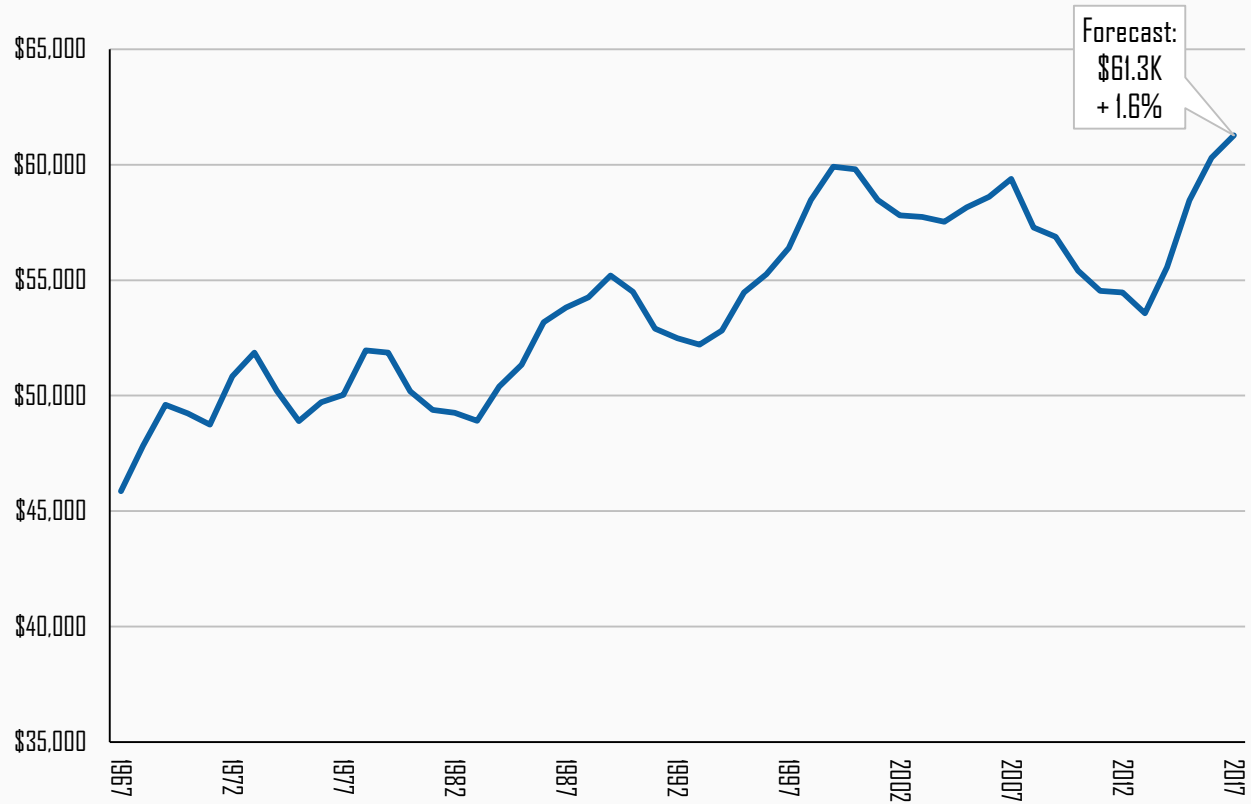
Source: Author's calculations from Census Bureau data

Income growth has been slow to materialize during the current recovery
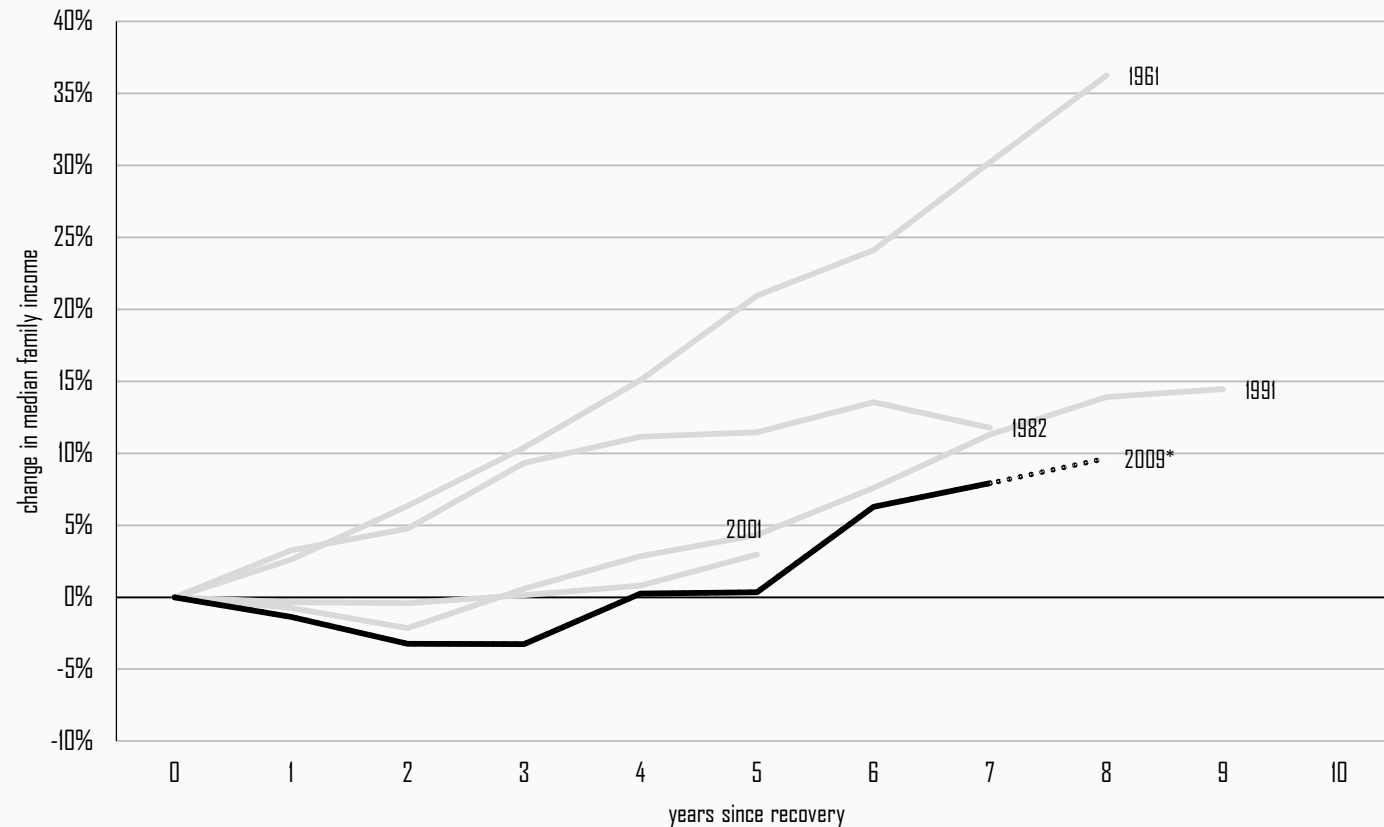
*7th-year value, for 2017, is a forecast.
Source: Author's analysis of Census Bureau data.
Note: Data is annual. Recovery year 0 is considered to be the year the recovery began if it began in July or earlier, the year after it began if it began in August or later. Similarly, the last year of the recovery is considered to be the year prior to it ending if it ended in June or earlier, the year it ended if it ended in July or later.

Low Inflation Helped Drive 2016's Income Gains
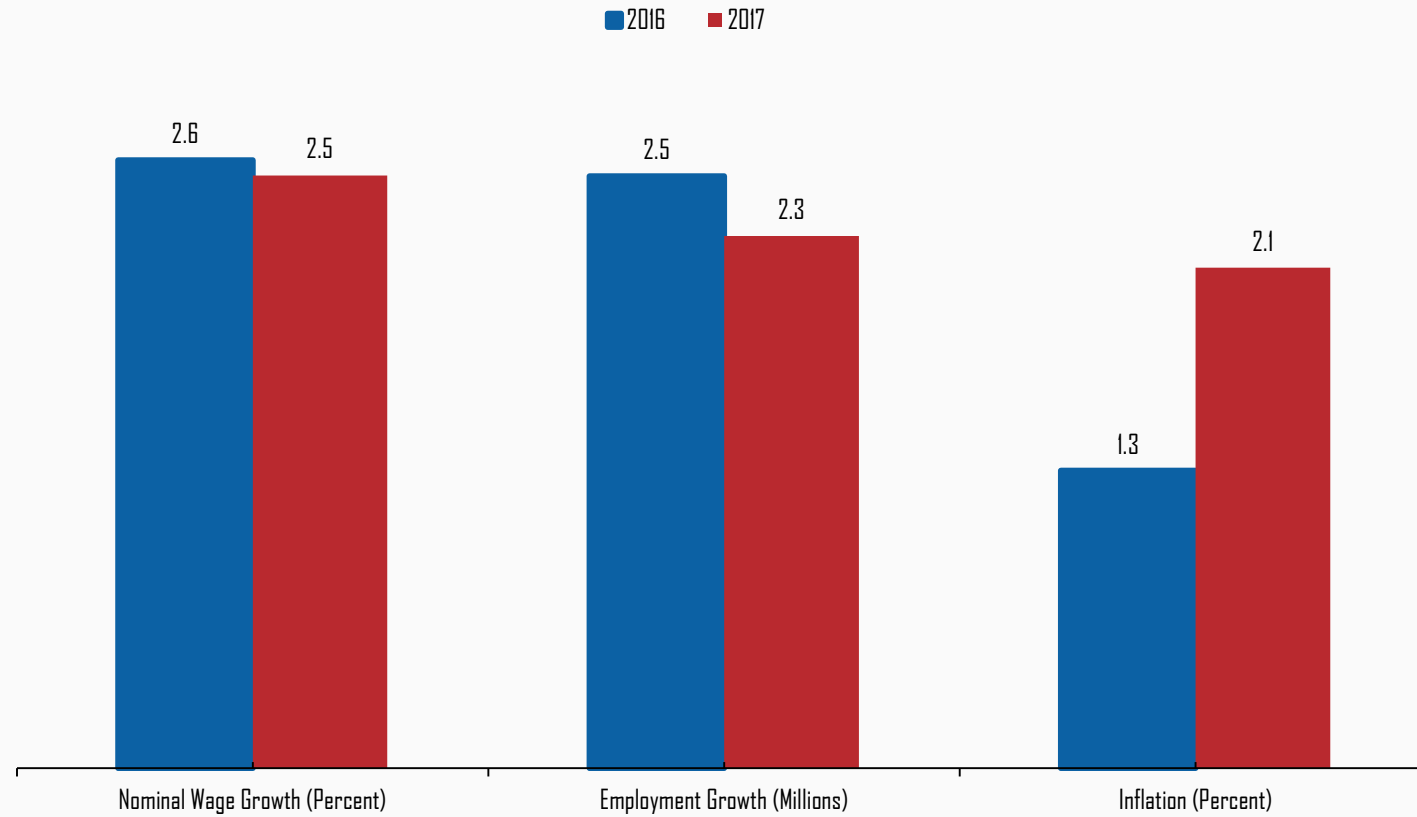
Source: Author's analysis of Bureau of Labor Statistics data

Americans Without Health Coverage Fell to Historic Low in 2016

Uninsured rate:
- 2013: 13.3%
- 2014: 10.4%
- 2015: 9.1%
- 2016: 8.8%

Number of uninsured:
- 2013: 41.8 mil.
- 2014: 33.0 mil.
- 2015: 29.0 mil.
- 2016: 28.1 mil.
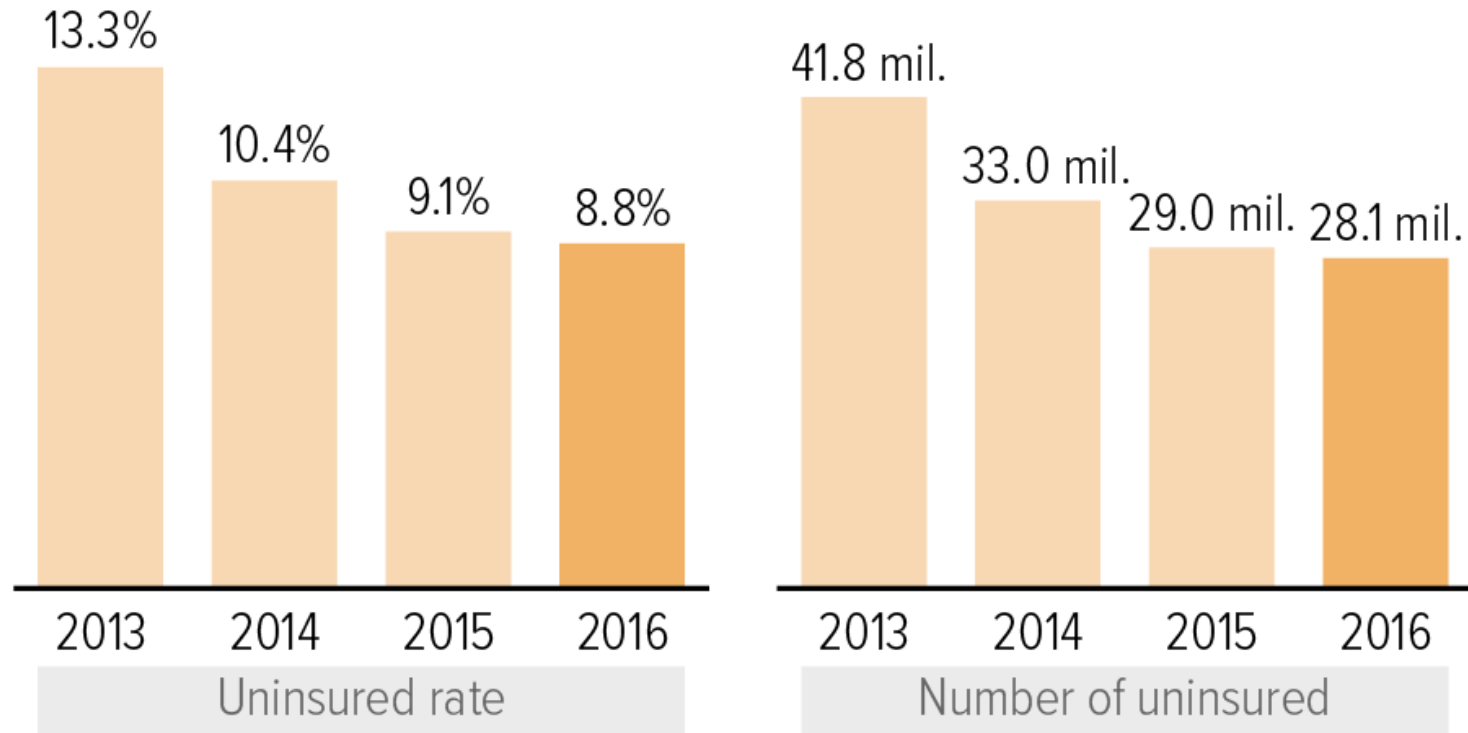
Source: Census Bureau, Current Population Survey

What does this mean in the fractious world of 2018?

- If I'm in ballpark, then we're on trend.

- In fact, my forecast (FWIW) is that 2017 gains will be a bit behind 2015/16.

- Clearly, those who can work are responding to labor market conditions.

- What *would* help put further pressure of poverty rates?
  - Expand work-based credits *and* min wg
  - Subsidized jobs/apprenticeships
  - Strengthen health coverage
  - Criminal justice reform
  - Keep macroeconomy running hot

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The New Data: Finding the Answers You Need

DEBORAH WEINSTEIN

How is poverty defined, anyway?

Official measure, poverty thresholds for 2017
still listed as preliminary, weighted averages:

1 person (average): $12,488

  1, under 65: $12,752
  1, 65 or older: $11,756

2 people: $15,901

3 people: $19,512

4 people: $25,086

Questions the data can answer:

- ***Poverty*** – How has it changed since last year, over the past 5 or 10 years? Do children, minorities, people with disabilities remain disproportionately poor?

- How much have SNAP, Social Security, tax credits, etc. reduced poverty?

- ***Work and Earnings*** – How many work but remain poor, or near poor?

- What's happened to median earnings over the past 5 years? What about unemployment?

- ***Health insurance*** – Are there fewer uninsured?

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?

But wait! Big problems if Census is underfunded!

Three Big Problems:

- Oppose adding citizenship question to 2020 Census.
- 2020 Census needs funding now to prevent undercounting of children, communities of color. **$4.2b total** for FY19 (Senate).
- Too little funding will also threaten accuracy of American Community Survey.

Help fight to count everyone:

- The Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights is doing great work to support an accurate 2020 Census –

  To join in, contact

  Sergio Lopez,

  Lopez@civilrights.org

  For more Census count info:

  http://civilrights.org/census/

How to Find the Answers

- On September 12 and 13, the Census Bureau will release survey data for 2017:
  - Sept. 12: Current Population Survey (CPS) – national data: poverty, income, health insurance. Also, state health insurance data from the American Community Survey (ACS).
  - Supplemental Poverty Measure report out on the 12th.
  - Sept. 13: American Community Survey (ACS) – state, local data (including congressional district).
- USDA released *Household Food Security in the U.S. in 2017* (with state data) on Sept. 5.

Breaking news:

Fewer households unable to afford food in 2017 than in 2011, but 15m households food insecure

Household Food Security in the United States in 2017

(www.ers.usda.gov)

▶ **15.0 million households – 40 m people** (11.8%) were food insecure – difficulty at some point in the year affording enough food. That's down from 15.6 million households (12.3%) in 2016, and down from the 14.9% peak in 2011.

▶ 5.8 million households (4.5%) had more severe food insecurity (aka, "very low food security") – sometimes going without food – down from 4.9% in 2016.

▶ **Households with incomes below 185% of poverty: 30.8%.**

▶ Typical food-secure household spent 23% more for food than the typical food-insecure household.

▶ Children: food insecure in 7.7% of households with children (2.9 million households) – not significantly changed from 2016 (8.0%, or 3.1 million households). All households with children: 15.7%.

▶ White non-Hispanic households: 8.8% food insecure.

▶ Black, non-Hispanic households: 21.8% food insecure.

▶ Hispanic (may be of any race): 18% food insecure.

The New Data – Part 1

Tuesday, September 12: **Current Population Survey** release:

▶ Provides national picture re income, poverty, and health insurance.

▶ Will have state health insurance data from American Community Survey.

▶ Will release Supplemental Poverty Measure – will show people lifted out of poverty by SNAP, Social Security, tax credits, housing subsidies, etc.

Finding the CPS Data on 9/12

Census Bureau Press Conf Online 10 a.m.

Press conference live at

https://www.census.gov/newsroom/census-live.html

Find data at https://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-kits/2018/income-poverty.html
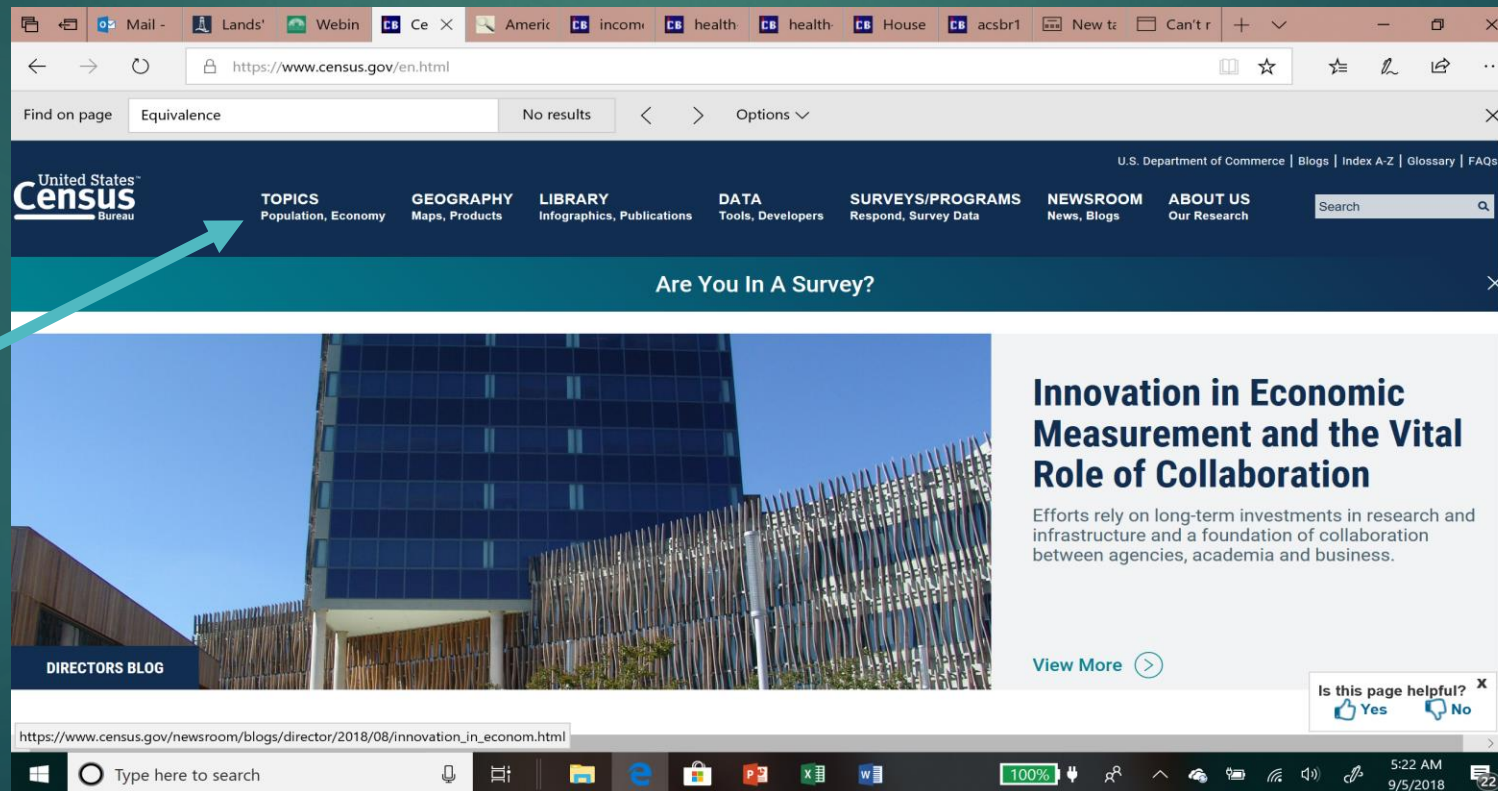
On 9/12, CPS, SPM, Health Insurance reports announced on home page

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

Full Report: (this is last year's)

From Census homepage, click on "Topics," then "Income & Poverty," then "Income and Poverty Main"

Go to Income and Poverty Main, then click on "Poverty," then "Data," then "Poverty Data Tables"

For September 12, click on "Current Population Survey"

Detailed tables show (mostly) national data – with breakdowns by race and up to 200% FPL;
Historical Tables –breakdowns by race, family type, region, work…

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

- **POV22:** Work experience by age, sex, household relationship, poverty status

- **POV29:** Years of school by poverty status – age, sex, nativity, citizenship

The Supplemental Poverty Measure will also be released on 9/12

Because the Supplemental Poverty Measure counts more income sources and expenditures, its poverty estimates differ from the official measure.

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

Without SS income, 26.1m more people would be poor

Without housing subsidies, 3.1m more people would be poor

Figure 8.
Change in Number of People in Poverty After Including Each Element: 2016
(In millions)

Legend: Under 18 years | 18 to 64 years | 65 years and over

Element	Value
Social Security	−26.1
Refundable tax credits	−8.1
SNAP	−3.6
SSI	−3.4
Housing subsidies	−3.1
Child support received	−0.8
School lunch	−1.3
TANF/general assistance	−0.6
Unemployment insurance	−0.7
Workers' compensation	−0.2
WIC	−0.3
LIHEAP	−0.2
Child support paid	0.4
Federal income tax	1.5
FICA	4.7
Work expenses	6.0
Medical expenses	10.5

Note: For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar17.pdf>.
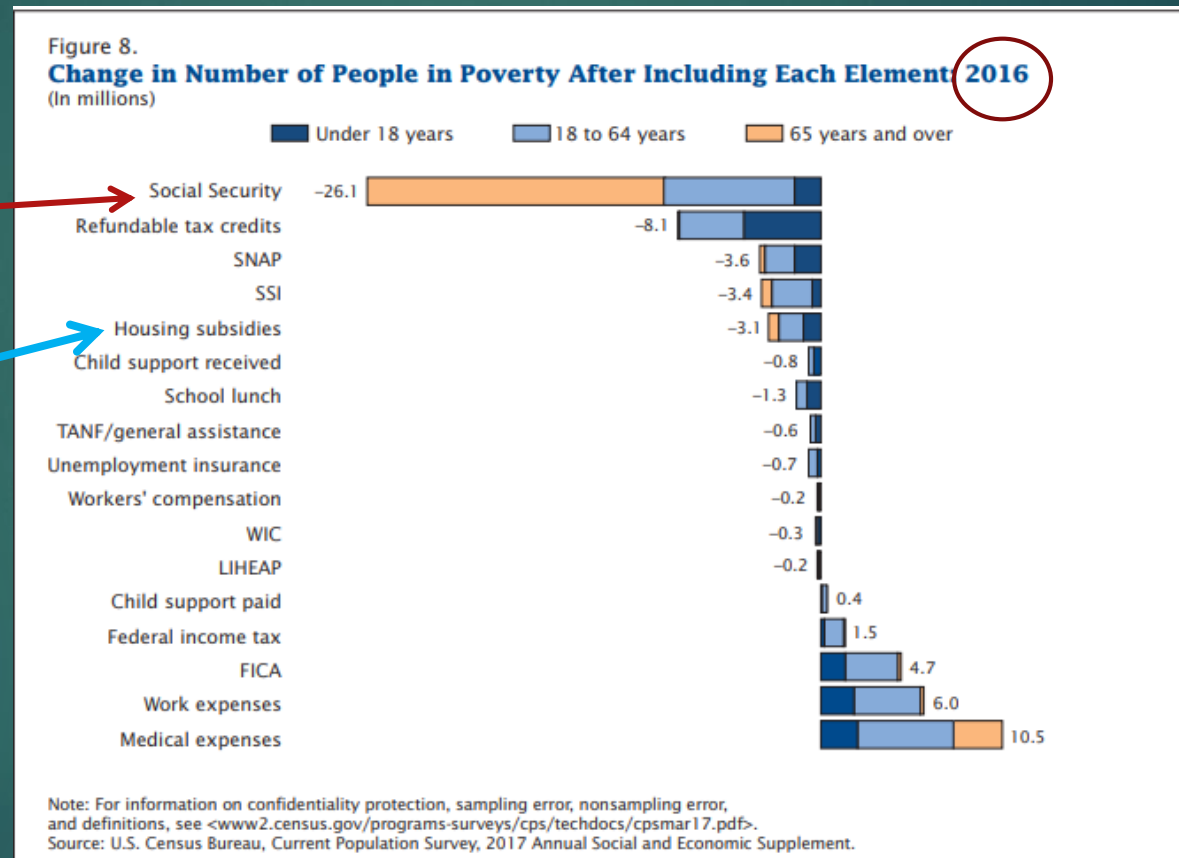Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2017 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

Important analysis showing how the number of people in poverty declines because of Social Security, low-income tax credits, SNAP, UI, housing subsidies, etc.
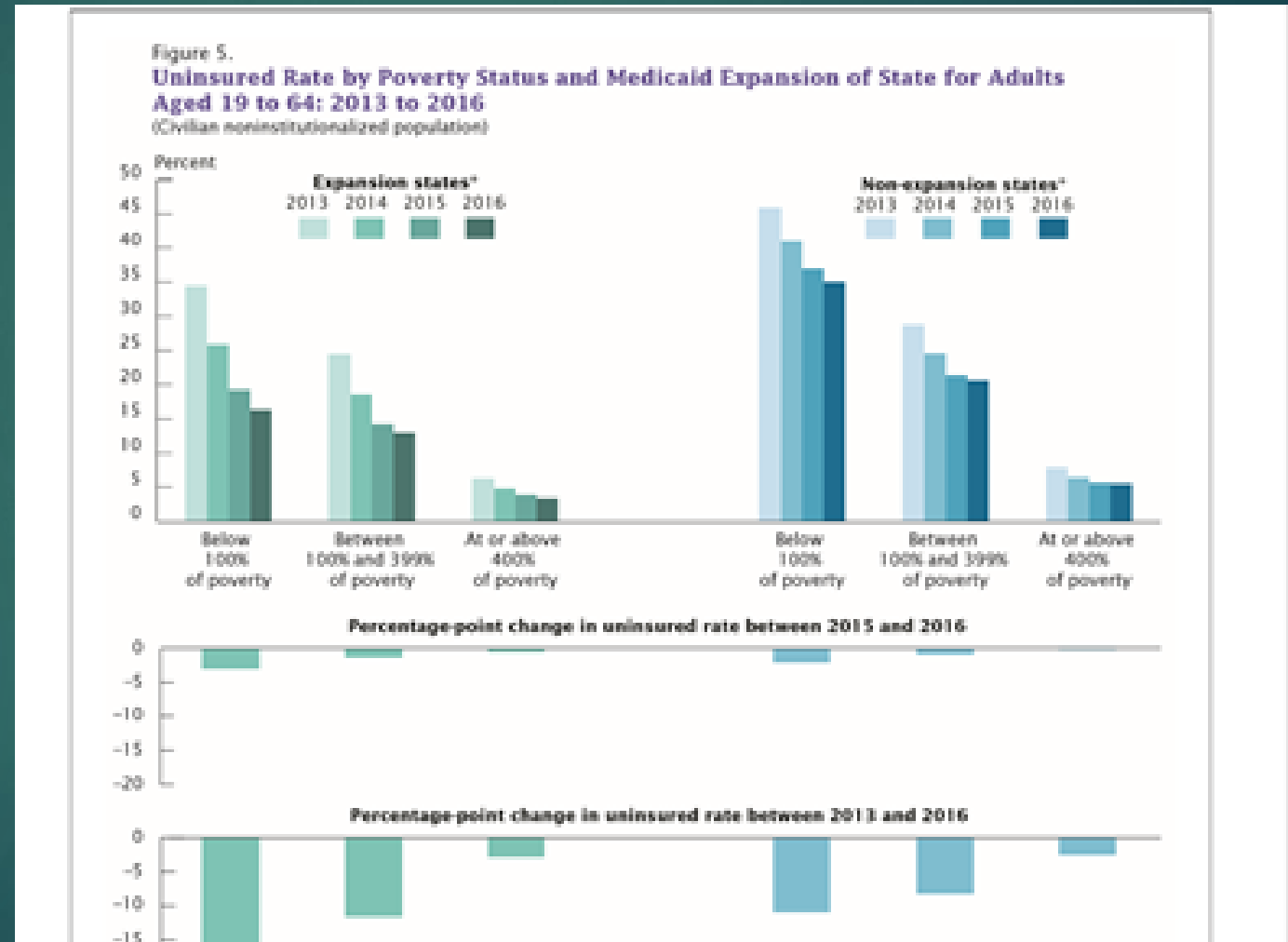
Important to cite the SPM

- Speaker Ryan and others say anti-poverty programs have not worked.

- Therefore we should limit, subject to work requirements, and/or de-fund programs like SNAP, Medicaid, housing assistance…

- Trump Administration says anti-pov programs do reduce poverty, but they discourage work.

But SPM shows that programs _do_ work – and other research shows they can make it easier to find and keep jobs.

Health Insurance (topics: health)

Health insurance report out 9/12 should compare states that expanded Medicaid with those that didn't.

Figure 5.
Uninsured Rate by Poverty Status and Medicaid Expansion of State for Adults Aged 19 to 64: 2013 to 2016
(Civilian noninstitutionalized population)

Table A-5.
Number of People Without Health Insurance Coverage by State: 2013 to 2016

(Numbers in thousands. 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_2016.pdf)

State	Medicaid expansion state? Yes (Y) or No (N)[1]	2013 uninsured		2014 uninsured		2015 uninsured		2016 uninsured		Difference in uninsured			
										2016 less 2015		2016 less 2013	
		Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)	Number	Margin of error[2] (±)
United States	X	45,181	200	36,670	190	29,758	179	27,304	162	*−2,453	242	*−17,876	257
Alabama	N	645	17	579	17	484	16	435	14	*−49	21	*−210	22
Alaska	+Y	132	7	122	6	106	5	101	6	−5	8	*−31	10
Arizona	Y	1,118	24	903	18	728	21	681	21	*−47	30	*−437	32
Arkansas	Y	465	14	343	13	278	12	232	12	*−46	17	*−233	18
California	Y	6,500	57	4,767	47	3,317	34	2,844	41	*−473	53	*−3,656	70
Colorado	Y	729	18	543	16	433	15	410	14	*−23	21	*−319	23
Connecticut	Y	333	14	245	11	211	13	172	11	*−38	17	*−160	18
Delaware	Y	83	6	72	6	54	6	53	5	−1	7	*−30	7
District of Columbia	Y	42	4	34	4	25	4	26	4	1	6	*−16	6
Florida	N	3,853	43	3,245	43	2,662	40	2,544	47	*−117	62	*−1,309	64
Georgia	N	1,846	30	1,568	28	1,388	26	1,310	30	*−79	40	*−537	42
Hawaii	Y	91	6	72	5	55	4	49	5	−6	7	*−42	8
Idaho	N	257	12	219	11	180	10	168	8	−12	13	*−89	15
Illinois.	Y	1,618	27	1,238	22	900	22	817	20	*−84	30	*−802	33
Indiana.	+Y	903	19	776	22	628	17	530	17	*−97	24	*−373	25
Iowa................	Y	248	9	189	8	155	8	132	8	*−23	11	*−116	11
Kansas.	N	348	12	291	11	261	12	249	9	−12	15	*−99	15
Kentucky	Y	616	14	366	11	261	11	223	10	*−38	14	*−393	17
Louisiana	N	751	17	672	16	546	17	470	17	*−76	24	*−281	24
Maine.	N	147	7	134	8	111	7	106	7	−5	10	*−41	10
Maryland	Y	593	17	463	16	389	11	363	16	*−26	19	*−230	23
Massachusetts.	Y	247	10	219	8	189	9	171	10	*−18	14	*−76	15
Michigan	^Y	1,072	19	837	18	597	14	527	14	*−70	20	*−545	24
Minnesota	Y	440	14	317	12	245	11	225	10	*−20	15	*−215	17
Mississippi.	N	500	16	424	14	372	12	346	12	*−25	17	*−154	20
Missouri.	N	773	18	694	19	583	15	532	14	*−51	21	*−241	23
Montana.	+Y	165	8	143	6	119	7	83	6	*−35	9	*−81	10
Nebraska	N	209	9	179	7	154	9	161	9	7	13	*−48	13
Nevada	Y	570	17	427	15	351	12	330	13	*−20	18	*−240	21
New Hampshire.	^Y	140	7	120	7	83	6	78	6	−6	8	*−63	9
New Jersey	Y	1,160	22	965	19	771	22	705	19	*−66	29	*−455	29
New Mexico.	Y	382	13	298	10	224	9	188	10	*−36	14	*−195	17
New York		2,070	30	1,697		1,381	25	1,183	26	*−198	36	*−887	40

For a wealth of state and local data, wait for Part 2: The American Community Survey, 9/13
Census.gov ➡ data ➡ data tools and apps

Questions ACS can answer:

For states, counties, Congressional Districts, cities…

▶ Has poverty grown or decreased from 2016 to 2017 – for children, seniors, communities of color, people with disabilities, workers…

▶ How many with/without health insurance?

▶ How many low-income people work?

▶ What happened over the last 2-5 years?

▶ Are income or earnings rising?

▶ How does your state compare to others?

▶ How many people are paying more than half their income on rent?

Getting American Community Survey data via American Factfinder

https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/searchresults.xhtml?refresh=t

➡ Advanced Search ➡ Show Me All

"Topics" lets you select the year (after data is released, pick 2017) and other categories.
Choose "Product type"

Then pick "Comparison Profile" and "Close."

Select a state, then **GO**, then click on Comparative Economic Characteristics, 1 yr.

Select "State" as the geographic type; then choose your state (Maine, here), and click on "Add to your selections;" then "Close."

Comparative Economic Characteristics:
employment, kind of job, workers with children?, income, benefits, health insurance, poverty

Browser screenshot showing American FactFinder table ACS_16_1YR_CP03 for Missouri:

Subject	2016 Estimate	2015 Estimate	2016 - 2015 Statistical Significance	2014 Estimate	2016 - 2014 Statistical Significance	2013 Estimate	2016 - 2013 Statistical Significance	2012 Estimate	2016 - 2012 Statistical Significance
Private wage and salary workers	82.5%	82.2%		82.1%		81.7%		81.0%	
Government workers	11.8%	12.1%		12.2%		12.7%	*	12.9%	*
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	5.6%	5.5%		5.5%		5.5%		5.9%	*
Unpaid family workers	0.2%	0.2%		0.2%		0.2%		0.2%	
INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2016 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)									
Total households	2,372,190	2,374,180		2,354,809	*	2,362,853		2,359,135	
Less than $10,000	6.8%	6.9%		8.2%	*	7.8%	*	7.9%	*
$10,000 to $14,999	5.2%	5.6%	*	5.5%	*	5.8%	*	6.2%	*
$15,000 to $24,999	10.6%	11.1%	*	11.2%	*	11.7%	*	11.8%	*
$25,000 to $34,999	10.8%	11.1%		11.4%	*	11.1%		11.7%	*
$35,000 to $49,999	14.7%	14.6%		14.5%		14.9%		14.7%	
$50,000 to $74,999	18.9%	18.6%		18.7%		19.1%		18.6%	
$75,000 to $99,999	12.5%	12.1%		12.0%		11.6%	*	11.6%	*
$100,000 to $149,999	12.3%	12.2%		11.3%	*	10.9%	*	11.0%	*
$150,000 to $199,999	4.3%	4.0%	*	3.8%	*	3.7%	*	3.6%	*
$200,000 or more	3.9%	3.7%		3.4%	*	3.3%	*	3.0%	*
Median household income (dollars)	51,746	50,642	*	48,971	*	48,282	*	47,256	*
Mean household income (dollars)	70,871	68,925	*	66,068	*	65,163	*	64,081	*
With earnings	76.0%	76.1%		75.5%	*	76.7%	*	76.3%	*
Mean earnings (dollars)	72,479	70,392	*	68,226	*	66,710	*	65,716	*
With Social Security	33.3%	33.0%		32.6%	*	31.8%	*	31.7%	*
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	18,421	18,113	*	17,892	*	17,542	*	17,384	*
With retirement income	20.0%	20.0%		19.4%	*	19.2%	*	19.0%	*
Mean retirement income (dollars)	22,224	21,751		21,552		21,033	*	20,875	*
With Supplemental Security Income	5.6%	5.5%		5.7%		5.2%	*	5.5%	
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	9,526	9,369		9,381		9,072	*	8,881	*
With cash public assistance income	1.7%	2.0%	*	2.2%	*	2.5%	*	2.6%	*
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	2,426	2,582		2,311		2,826	*	3,289	*
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months	11.5%	12.1%	*	12.8%	*	13.7%	*	14.7%	*

And you get comparisons up to 5 years, and whether the differences are significant *(not just chance)*

People at 50%, 100%, 125% of Poverty

In Advanced search, in topics box, enter S1703; for state, enter Ohio
(shows poverty by race, but no breakdowns for race by age)

Selected Pop. Profile (S0201): shows poverty by race/ethnicity by state for families, individuals

Much more here: Educational attainment, disability, employment, foreign born...

NOTE: top left of table shows there are 56 columns – click arrows to see the rest.

Pick Black or African American alone, Amer. Indian/Alaska Native alone, Asian alone, Hispanic (may be of any race), White (not Hispanic)

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 158,668.

- Add up total households in each of these income categories = 397,040.

- Divide 158,668 by 397,040 =

40% of households with income under $35,000 in WI are spending half or more of their income on rent.

Versions of this table are available for the following years:		Wisconsin	
		Estimate	**Margin of Error**
2016 ▶	Total:	775,766	+/-10,523
2015	Less than $10,000:	85,747	+/-4,434
2014	Less than 20.0 percent	529	+/-260
2013	20.0 to 24.9 percent	903	+/-525
2012	25.0 to 29.9 percent	2,346	+/-698
2011	30.0 to 34.9 percent	2,567	+/-770
2010	35.0 to 39.9 percent	736	+/-373
2009	40.0 to 49.9 percent	1,987	+/-579
2008	50.0 percent or more	58,433	+/-3,935
2007	Not computed	18,246	+/-2,230
2006	$10,000 to $19,999:	137,228	+/-6,142
2005	Less than 20.0 percent	3,855	+/-989
	20.0 to 24.9 percent	4,841	+/-1,064
	25.0 to 29.9 percent	9,186	+/-1,579
	30.0 to 34.9 percent	9,668	+/-1,380
	35.0 to 39.9 percent	7,962	+/-1,441
	40.0 to 49.9 percent	19,223	+/-2,083
	50.0 percent or more	76,886	+/-4,406
	Not computed	5,607	+/-826
	$20,000 to $34,999:	174,065	+/-5,634
	Less than 20.0 percent	12,355	+/-1,727
	20.0 to 24.9 percent	17,035	+/-1,800
	25.0 to 29.9 percent	27,385	+/-2,487
	30.0 to 34.9 percent	29,992	+/-2,447
	35.0 to 39.9 percent	26,764	+/-2,453
	40.0 to 49.9 percent	30,055	+/-2,771
	50.0 percent or more	23,347	+/-2,294
	Not computed	7,132	+/-993
	$35,000 to $49,999:	129,339	+/-5,464
	Less than 20.0 percent	31,579	+/-2,866
	20.0 to 24.9 percent	35,186	+/-2,715

How does your state rank compared to other states re proportion uninsured?

Rank	Geographical Area	Percent	Margin of Error
	United States	8.6	+/-0.1
1	Texas	16.6	+/-0.2
2	Alaska	14.0	+/-0.9
3	Oklahoma	13.8	+/-0.3
4	Georgia	12.9	+/-0.3
5	Florida	12.5	+/-0.2
6	Mississippi	11.8	+/-0.4
7	Wyoming	11.5	+/-1.0
8	Nevada	11.4	+/-0.5
9	North Carolina	10.4	+/-0.2
10	Louisiana	10.3	+/-0.4
11	Idaho	10.1	+/-0.5
12	Arizona	10.0	+/-0.3
12	South Carolina	10.0	+/-0.3
14	New Mexico	9.2	+/-0.5
15	Alabama	9.1	+/-0.3
16	Tennessee	9.0	+/-0.2

Geography: United States

Under topics, select R2701 (ranking table) – you'll get US and all states for percent uninsured.

Want to say more about your state's localities or Congressional districts?

▶ You can get that from ACS –

▶ For example, for poverty, select table **S1701**; in "Geographies" select congressional districts, your state, then highlight all CD's.

▶ Click on ADD TO YOUR SELECTIONS

Make Your Case

- Want to make the case for your state taking the Affordable Care Act Medicaid option?

  - **Cite greater proportion of uninsured people in your state (R2701). (Or, to fight against Medicaid cuts, show how your state has benefited from Medicaid expansion.)**

- Want to fight for more housing subsidies?

  - **Show large numbers paying more than 50% of income on rent. (B25074)**

- Want to fight against SNAP cuts?

  - **Show SPM evidence that they lift people out of poverty.**

- Want to show the need for more education and other work supports? Want to show that more work requirements are not what's needed?

  - **Show how poverty has not declined enough over time (CP03) and how many poor people work at least part time (S1701).**

We'll send you…

▶ These slides and the webinar recording

▶ Quick key points about the new data (national and state)

▶ Links to Census Bureau tables with the data we've discussed

▶ Analyses by other expert organizations

▶ CHN national and state key points

▶ Infographics you can use and share

▶ Suggested tweets, sample letters to the editor, etc.

Thanks!

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