

Work & Poverty

For Indy2020 Work Indy Committee

By Derek Thomas

The Indiana Institute for Working Families

The Indiana Institute for Working Families conducts research and promotes public policies to help Hoosier families achieve and maintain economic self-sufficiency.



What is Self-Sufficiency?

- Self-Sufficiency is the ability of individuals to care for their families without government support.
- Our Self-Sufficiency Standard measures how much a family of a certain composition in a given geographic location needs to meet their basic needs.
- The Standard is calculated for 70 family types in each of Indiana's 92 counties. <http://bit.ly/UntAsT>
- Generally, 200% of FPG is considered self-sufficiency
- Interactive Tool: The Self-Sufficiency Calculator
www.indianaselfsufficiencystandard.org/



The Standard Vs. Federal Poverty Guidelines

Self-Sufficiency Standard

- Cost of basic needs based on local costs
- County specific
- Assumes all adults are working full-time
- Adjusts by family size and composition
- Includes taxes and tax credits

Federal Poverty Guideline

- Based solely on food costs
 - Assuming food represents 1/3rd of a families budget
- Does not take into account geographic location
- Assumes one parent stays at home and the other is working
- Taxes not included



Monthly Income Required for Self-Sufficiency

One Adult, One Preschooler, and One Schoolage Child

Housing	\$741
Child Care	\$1,072
Food	\$476
Health Care	\$370
Misc.	\$291
Transportation	\$248
Taxes	\$618
Monthly Total	\$3,511
Hourly Wage	\$19.95
Annual	\$41,506

See our Self-sufficiency Standard for 70 different family types in Marion County:

<http://www.indianaselfsufficiencystandard.org/>

Often Times, Work Isn't Enough

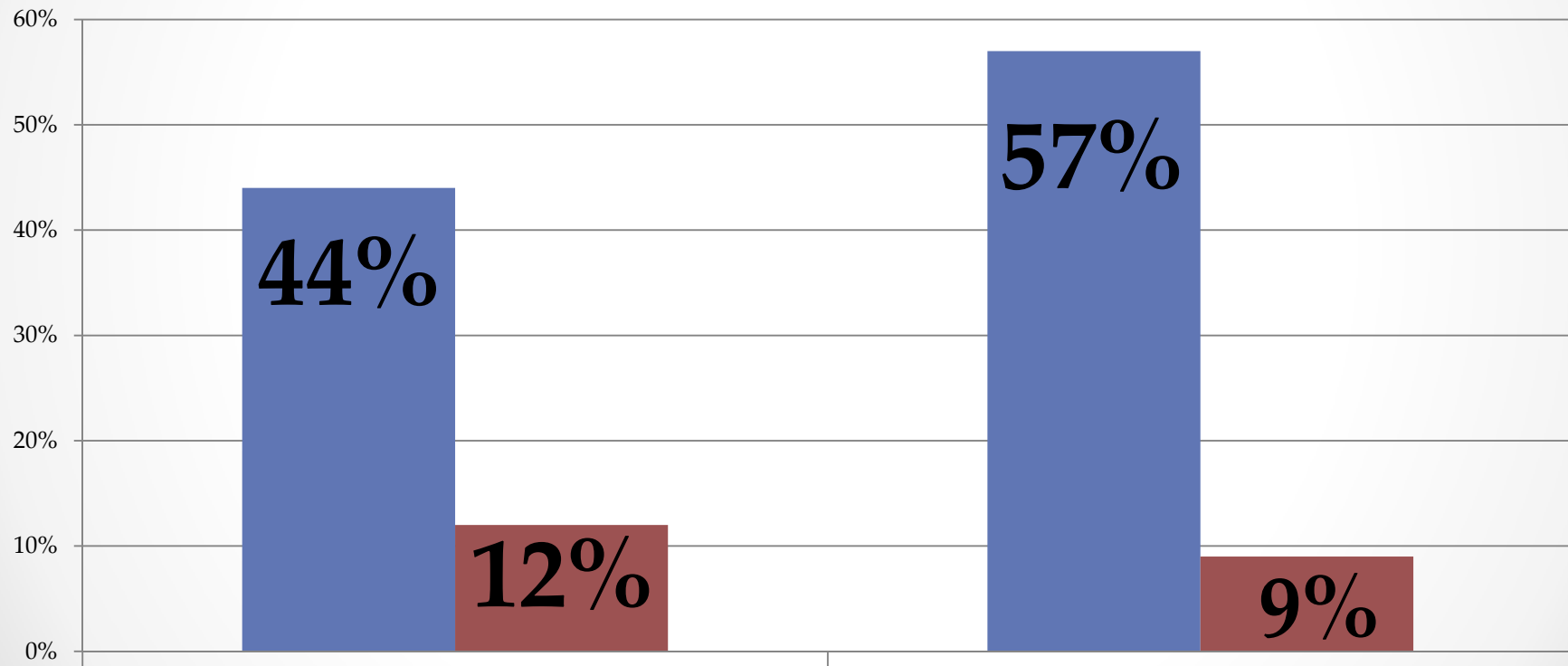
Table 2: Impact of Work Supports on Hoosier Families^d <small>Single parent with two children ages 3 and 6 (assumes full-time, year-round employment at \$10/ hour), Marion County</small>	Employment Alone	Employment PLUS	Employment PLUS
		*Tax credits *State tax credits	*Tax credits *State tax credits *SNAP *Public Health Insurance *Childcare Subsidy
Annual Resources (cash and near-cash)			
Earnings	\$20,800	\$20,800	\$20,800
Federal EITC	0	4,247	4,247
Federal Child Tax Credit	0	2,000	2,000
State EITC	0	382	382
SNAP	0	0	3,942
Total Resources	\$20,800	\$27,429	\$31,371
Annual Expenses			
Housing	8,892	8,892	8,892
Food	5,977	5,977	5,977
Childcare	12,864	12,864	1,498
Healthcare	3,821	3,821	1,634
Transportation	3,821	3,821	3,821
Other Necessitates	3,569	3,569	3,569
Payroll Taxes	1,175	1,175	1,175
Income Taxes (excluding credits)	120	120	120
Total Expenses	\$40,239	\$40,239	\$26,686
Net Resources (resources – expenses)	\$-19,439	\$-12,810	\$4,685

Cliff Effect. One Step Forward, Two Steps Back: <http://www.incap.org/cliffeffect.html>

Reason For Not Working

■ Home or Family Reasons

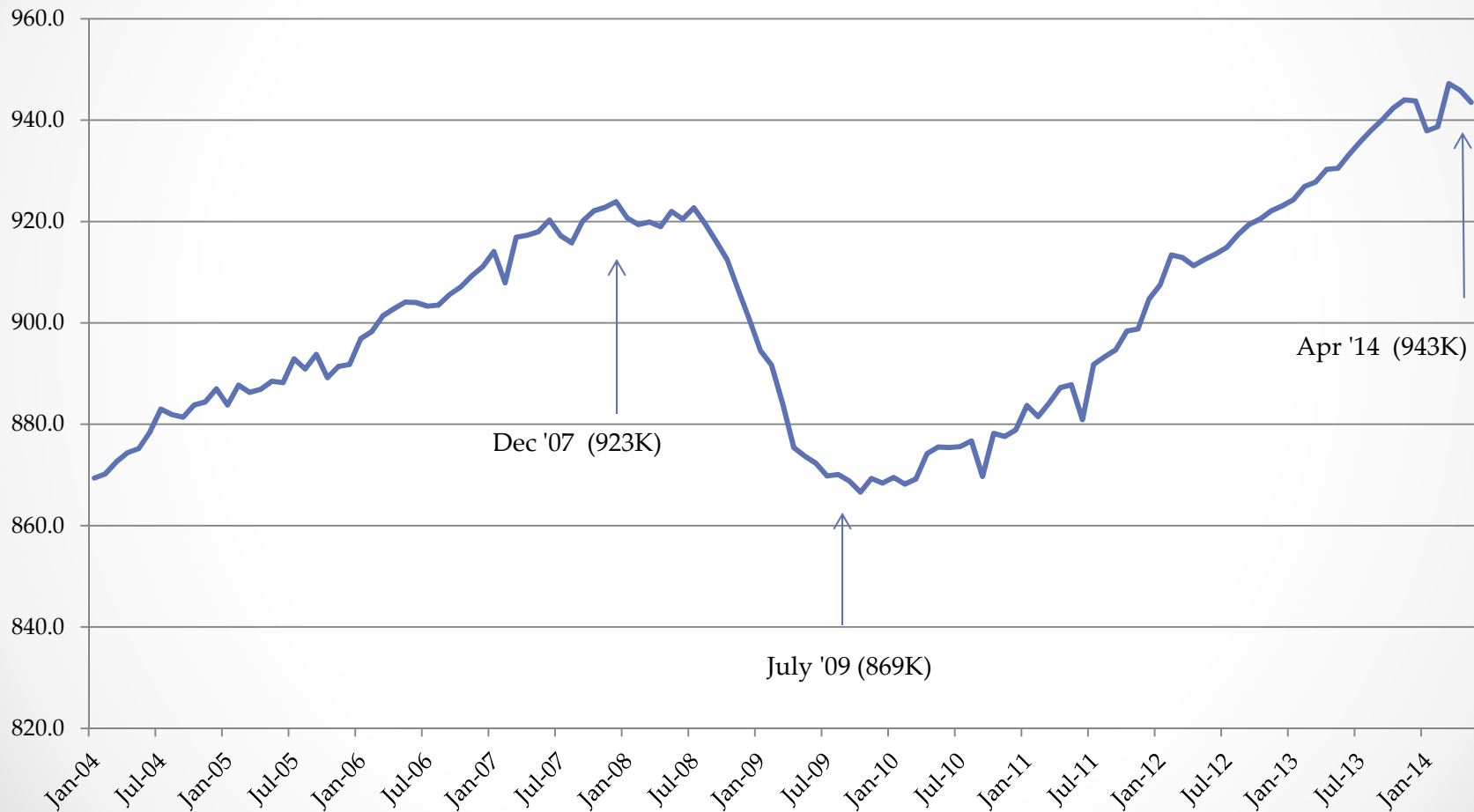
■ Could Not Find Work



● CPS 2013 Annual Social and Economic Supplement, formerly called the March Supplement. ●

Total Nonfarm Employment

Marion County, Jan 2004 - April 2014



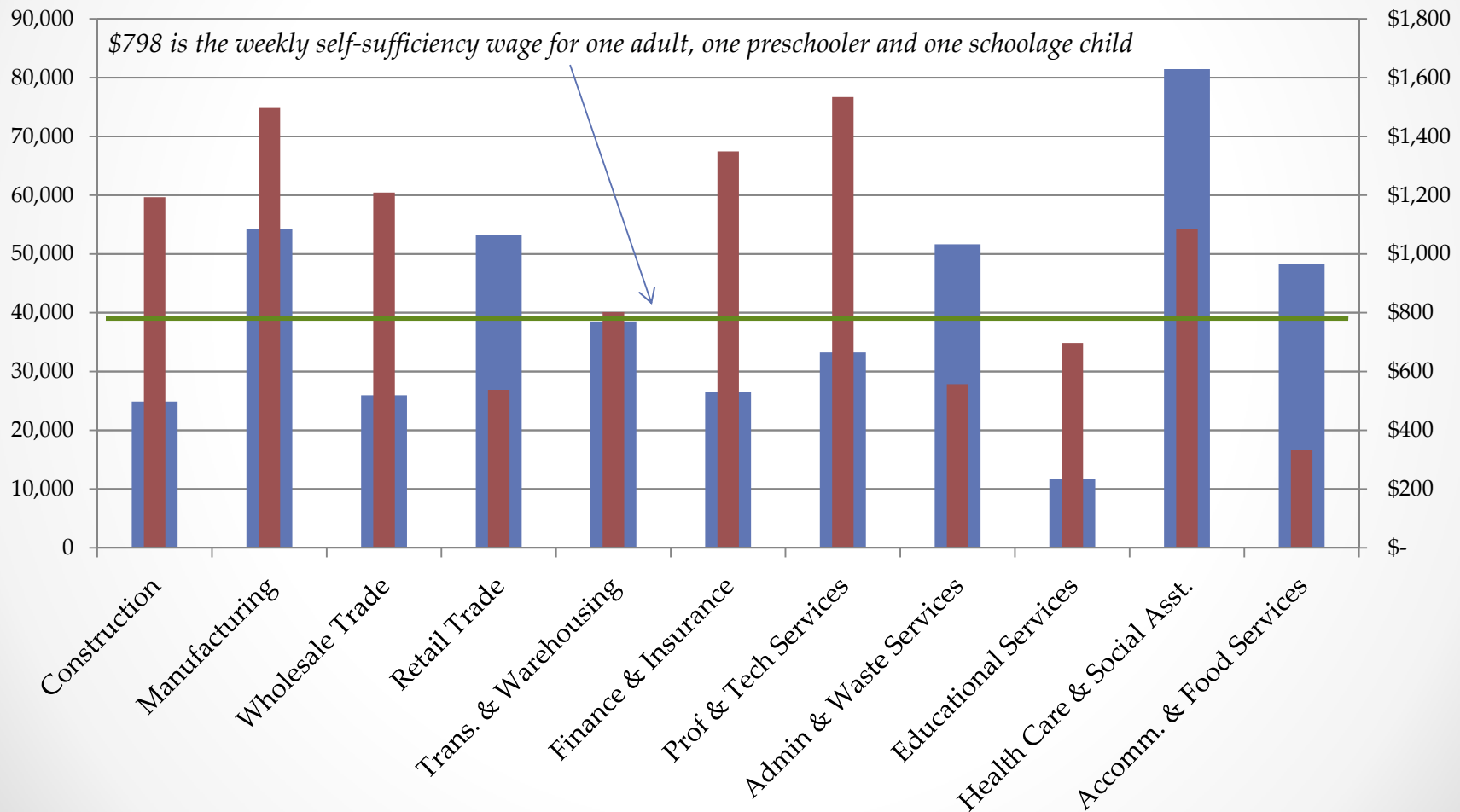
Employees on Nonfarm Payrolls, *Selected Counties*

	March		April		Change from April 2013 to April 2014(p)	
	2013	2014	2013	2014(p)	Number	Percent
Indiana	2901.9	2944.8	2931.3	2978.2	46.9	1.6
Anderson	39.3	40.4	39.7	40.9	1.2	3
Bloomington	81.5	83	83.1	84	0.9	1.1
Columbus	48	49.4	48.3	50	1.7	3.5
Elkhart-Goshen	116.7	119.6	118.1	121.6	3.5	3
Evansville	176.5	176.5	177.4	177.5	0.1	0.1
Fort Wayne	206.1	212.1	207.9	214.8	6.9	3.3
Indianapolis-Carmel	919.2	939.1	928.4	947.1	18.7	2
Kokomo	42	44.3	42.2	44.2	2	4.7
Lafayette	98.6	98.8	99.6	99.7	0.1	0.1
Michigan City-La Porte	41.2	41.3	41.5	41.6	0.1	0.2
Muncie	51.4	51.2	51.8	51.7	-0.1	-0.2
South Bend-Mishawaka	132.1	133.5	133.3	134.8	1.5	1.1
Terre Haute	69.9	70.8	70.4	71.6	1.2	1.7

Selected Sectors, Wages

Marion County, 2013 4th Quarter

■ Employment ■ Weekly Wage (4th Quarter 2013)



● Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, 2 Digit NAICS, 4th Quarter 2013 ●

Industry Growth

Marion County

NAICS Sector	Change Jan 2013 - Dec 2013	Average Weekly Wage
Construction	6.90%	\$ 1,193
Manufacturing	-0.04%	\$ 1,497
Wholesale Trade	2.47%	\$ 1,209
Retail Trade	7.64%	\$ 538
Trans. & Warehousing	8.47%	\$ 802
Finance & Insurance	1.81%	\$ 1,349
Prof & Tech Services	1.78%	\$ 1,534
Admin & Waste Services	17.16%	\$ 557
Educational Services	10.94%	\$ 697
Health Care & Social Asst.	0.53%	\$ 1,084
Accomm. & Food Services	5.54%	\$ 334

Quarterly Employment of Census Wage

(4th Quarter, 2013)

- \$974 – Avg. weekly wage
- -1.7 percent decline from Q4 2012
- Change rank equals 293/350 largest counties

Wages – Marion County

	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2008-2012 Change
Median Earnings for Male Full-Time, Year- Round Workers	\$41,097	\$40,808	\$42,302	\$43,973	\$44,537	(7.7%)
Median Earnings for Female Full-Time, Year- Round Workers	36,236	35,677	35,754	35,598	35,912	0.9%
Median Household Income	41,409	40,072	40,795	43,979	46,669	(11.3%)

U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 American Community Survey, 1 Year Estimates

Distribution of Income for Families

Marion County

Families	211,928	211,928
Less than \$10,000	15,456	7.3%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	9,299	4.4%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	22,518	10.6%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	23,694	11.2%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	31,174	14.7%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	40,696	19.2%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	28,057	13.2%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	25,472	12.0%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	8,188	3.9%
\$200,000 or more	7,374	3.5%

Poverty - Marion County

Percentage Of Families And People Whose Income In The Past 12 Months Is Below The Poverty Level

All families	Increase from last year	→	16.6%
With related children under 18 years			25.9%
With related children under 5 years only			21.1%
Married couple families			6.6%
With related children under 18 years			10.6%
With related children under 5 years only			4.1%
Families with female householder, no husband present			35.8%
With related children under 18 years			44.5%
With related children under 5 years only			47.2%
All people	Increase from last year	→	21.5%
Under 18 years			32.8%
Related children under 18 years			32.4%
Related children under 5 years			35.9%
18 years and over			17.8%
18 to 64 years			18.9%
65 years and over			10.9%
People in families			19.6%
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over			28.0%

U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 American Community Survey, 1 Year Estimates

Poverty, By Poverty Level

Marion County, Family of three = \$19,790

	Dollar Amount	Number	Percent
50 percent of poverty level	\$9,895	86,704	9.6%
125 percent of poverty level	\$24,737	242,929	26.9%
150 percent of poverty level	\$29,685	289,084	32.0%
185 percent of poverty level	\$36,611	351,334	38.9%
200 percent of poverty level	\$39,580	375,259	41.6%

Poverty, By Race

Marion County

Race And Hispanic Or Latino Origin	Total	Less Than 50%	Less Than 100%	Less Than 125%
White	561,762	7.7%	15.5%	20.2%
Black or African American	240,695	13.2%	31.4%	37.3%
Asian	18,224	7.6%	17.0%	21.3%
Hispanic or Latino origin (of any race)	88,723	16.6%	42.0%	50.9%

Poverty, By Ed Attainment

Marion County

Attainment, Population 25 years and Over	Number	Below 50%	Below 100%	Below 150%
All	588,054	7.10%	16.10%	20.70%
Less than HS graduate	87,780	14.20%	36.50%	43.80%
HS graduate (and equivalent)	167,823	8.80%	17.80%	23.50%
Some college or associate's degree	163,626	6.00%	14.10%	18.90%
Bachelor's degree or higher	168,825	2.70%	5.60%	7.70%

U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 American Community Survey, 1 Year Estimates

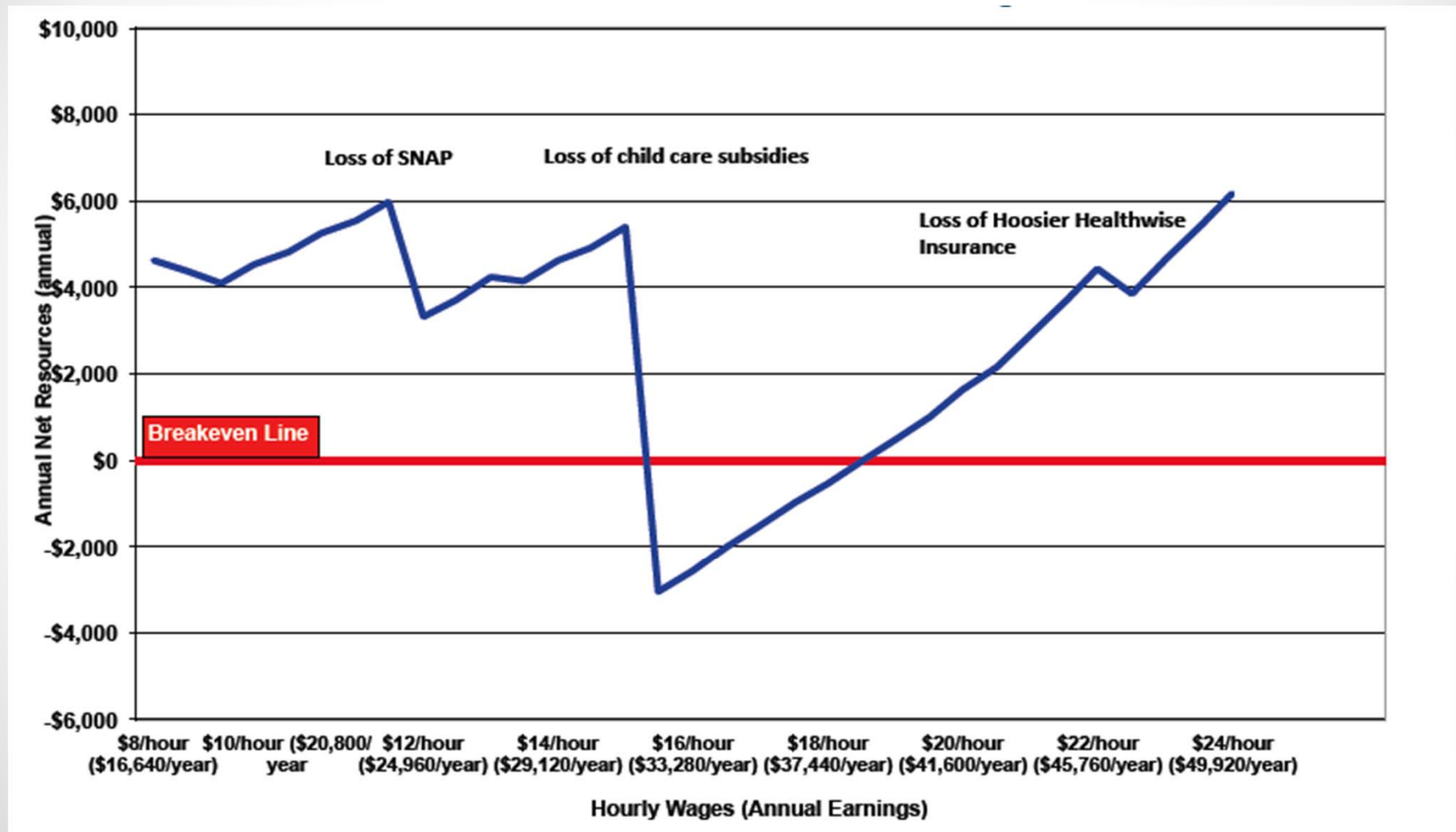
Poverty, by Family Type

Marion County

Number Of Related Children Under 18 Years	All Families	Married Families	Single Mothers
No child	6.7%	3.7%	15.4%
1 or 2 children	20.6%	6.7%	37.4%
3 or 4 children	43.8%	22.9%	73.8%
5 or more children	76.7%	63.3%	80.3%

The Cliff Effect

One Adult, One Preschooler, and One Schoolage Child, Marion County, IN



- *Cliff Effect. One Step Forward, Two Steps Back:* <http://www.incap.org/cliffeffect.html>

Paid Sick Days

Estimated Number of Workers without in Select Jurisdiction, and Cost Benefit of Minimum PSD Standard

Jurisdiction	Est. Number of Private Sector Workers w/o PSD	Est. Percent of Private Sector Workers w/o PSD	Estimated Number of All Workers without PSD	Estimated Percent of All Workers without PSD	Savings From a Minimum PSD Standard in Jurisdiction Per Worker, Per Week	Costs of a Minimum PSD Standard in Jurisdiction Per Worker, Per Week
State of Indiana	1,154,537	48%	1,206,897	43%	\$9.44	\$6.73
Marion County	215,262	47%	223,959	42%	\$11.30	\$8.07
St. Joseph County	44,938	45%	46,721	42%	\$8.96	\$6.39
Tippecanoe County	29,808	49%	32,350	41%	\$9.32	\$6.65
Vanderburg County	45,717	48%	47,013	42%	\$8.83	\$6.30

Based on per-worker per-week costs (for workers getting new coverage under the paid sick days proposal) and savings for the proposed Healthy Families Act, as reported in Vicky Lovell, Ph.D.'s IWPR Publication "Valuing Good Health: An Estimate of Costs and Savings for the Healthy Families Act." That estimate used data from the 2004 Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement and other sources to estimate the impact of the Healthy Families Act, in 2003 dollars. Those figures have been inflated to 2006 dollars for this tool using the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics' Inflation Calculator at <http://www.bls.gov/cpi/>. The national-level estimate from Valuing Good Health is adjusted to individual states' wage levels using the BLS' Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (<http://data.bls.gov/cgi0bin/dsro?en>). Source: (National Partnership for Women and Families, 2012).

Economic Mobility in Indiana

Of the 50 largest cities in the U.S., Indianapolis ranks 48th - meaning that only in Charlotte, NC and Atlanta, GA do children from low-income families have less of a chance at escaping poverty.

Upward Mobility in Indiana Regions and Comparison Regions				
Region (Commuting Zone)	Population	Chance of a Child from a Bottom 5th Family Achieving a Top 5th Income	Avg. Income Percentile of a Child Who Grows Up at 10th Percentile	Avg. Income Percentile of a Child Who Grows Up with Below-Median Income
Bloomington	280,923	8.3%	36th	41.4
Columbus	163,284	6.0%	34th	39.5
Evansville	388,604	9.7%	38th	43.9
Fort Wayne	557,161	6.6%	35th	40.8
Gary	675,971	7.9%	35th	40.5
Indianapolis	1,507,346	4.8%	31st	37.3
Lafayette	347,966	9.3%	36th	43.3
Muncie	415,487	5.6%	33rd	38.1
South Bend	657,906	5.0%	33rd	39.1
Terre Haute	261,832	7.6%	37th	42.4
Vincennes	54,708	11.6%	39th	44.6
Charlotte, NC	4,974,945	4.3%	30th	36.1
Chicago, IL	8,183,799	6.1%	34th	39.6
Houston, TX	1,423,942	8.4%	38th	42.4
New York	16,393,360	9.7%	39th	44.2
Salt Lake City	11,781,395	11.5%	43rd	46.4
San Francisco	1,426,729	11.2%	41st	44.5

- Third column of data taken from second online NYT map: <http://goo.gl/kH2TFB>. Other data downloaded by IIWF from: <http://plato.stanford.edu/entries/equal-opportunity/>. See our full blog for more information at: <http://goo.gl/EFMgP9>

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