

Welfare Indicators and Risk Factors

Seventeenth Report to Congress



U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

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Executive Summary

The Welfare Indicators Act of 1994 requires the Department of Health and Human Services to prepare annual reports to Congress on indicators and predictors of “welfare dependence.” The definition of ‘dependence’ used in this report has been defined by a bipartisan Advisory Board on Welfare Indicators as required by statute. The Board proposed that: a family is defined as ‘dependent on welfare’ if more than 50 percent of its total income in a one-year period comes from the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and/or Supplemental Security Income (SSI). The 2017 report on Welfare Indicators and Risk Factors provides indicators and risk factors through 2015 for most indicators and 2016 for select indicators, reflecting changes that have taken place since the enactment of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) in August 1996. As directed by the Welfare Indicators Act, the report focuses only on benefits provided by the TANF program, formerly the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program; SNAP (formerly food stamps); and the SSI program. The programs represent a subset of Federal programs that seek to ameliorate poverty and promote self-sufficiency.

HIGHLIGHTS

Dependency

- *The share of the population receiving more than half of their income from TANF, SNAP, SSI or some combination of these programs—the measure of “dependency” used in this report—continued to decline. In 2015, 4.6 percent of the total population, 14.7 million persons, received more than half of their total income from TANF, SNAP and/or SSI, a decrease of 0.3 percentage points compared with 2014.*

The share was 0.7 percentage points lower than in 2010, a recent peak (see Figure 2). In 2010 over 16 million individuals (5.3 percent) received more than half of their income from these programs, by comparison nearly 1.5 million fewer individuals were dependent on program benefits in 2015.

The share of individuals receiving most of their income from TANF, SNAP and/or SSI fell from 15.2 million and 5.9 percent of individuals in 1993 to a low of 8.4 million individuals and 3.0 percent in 2000.

- *More than one-half of families who receive SNAP benefits and nearly one-half of families who receive TANF work part-time or full-time. In 2015, SNAP recipients were most likely to live in families with a worker (56.4 percent), up 1.8 percentage points from 2014. Among TANF recipients, 44.5 percent lived in families with a worker, up 0.7 percentage points from 2014, and for this group part-time employment increased by 2.3 percentage points from 2014 to 2015*

while full-time employment decreased by 1.6 percentage points. SSI recipients and family members had the largest increase in work rates, from 32.4 percent in 2014 to 35.1 percent in 2015. Most of the increase in employment among SSI recipients was due to an increase in full-time work (2.0 percentage points).

Program Reciprocity

- *The reciprocity rate for program benefits leveled off in 2015, as the rate of 22.5 percent was only nominally different (-0.2 percentage points) from 2014 (22.7 percent). Though the most recent one-year difference is too small to be meaningful, when combined with the previous one-year decline of -0.8 percentage points, the 2015 rate is -1.0 percentage point lower than the rate in 2013 when 23.5 percent of the total population received or lived with a family member who received a benefit in any amount from TANF, SNAP, or SSI, (see Figure 4). Reciprocity rose incrementally in the early 2000s then increased from 15.8 percent in 2007 to 23.6 percent in 2012.*
- TANF receipt was 1.3 percent in an average month in 2015, not statistically different from 2013 or 2014. Receipt of TANF changed little in recent years, ranging from 1.3 percent to 1.5 percent of the total population from 2007 through 2015. Reciprocity rates dropped precipitously from 1993 to 2007, after which rates remained consistently low relative to prior levels. The percentage of individuals who received TANF cash assistance in an average month fell from 4.0 percent in 1997 to 1.3 percent in 2015. In a typical month in 2015, TANF served 4.1 million recipients.
- *During an average month in 2015, 14.1 percent of the population received SNAP, a decrease of -0.3 percentage points compared with 2014. SNAP benefit receipt increased sharply after 2007, from 8.6 percent in 2007 to a high of 14.9 percent in 2013, a 6.3 percentage point increase over six years. Growth in SNAP benefit receipt declined to 14.4 percent in 2014, and continued to decline to its current level.*
- *The SSI reciprocity rate was 2.6 percent in an average month in 2015, unchanged from the previous four years. In a typical month in 2015 the SSI program served 8.3 million recipients. SSI reciprocity increased modestly from 2.3 in 2000 to 2.6 percent in 2011.*

Program Participation

- *Among poor families who met program eligibility requirements, participation in the TANF program declined for the fourth consecutive year, to 26.3*

percent in 2015, a historically low rate of participation. The TANF ‘take-up’ or participation rate has leveled off or declined each year since the program’s creation. In 2000 the take-up rate for TANF was 51.8 percent, declining to 40.4 percent in 2005 and 32.3 percent in 2009. The only exception to the downward trend occurred when rate increased by 1.6 percentage points from 2009 to 2011.

- *From 2002 through 2013, the participation rate for food stamps/SNAP had been rising; 2014 was the first year since the early 2000s the rate declined, from 90.1 percent in 2013 to 88.1 percent of eligible households in 2014.* In 2015 the rate rose slightly to 88.8 percent, as the program served 20.4 million households.
- *Participation in the SSI program increased by 1.2 percentage points to 60.4 percent in 2015, the first annual increase in four years.* In 2015, 11.1 million adults were eligible for SSI and 6.7 million participated. The change was driven by adults ages 65 and older whose participation increased by 4.0 percentage points from 2014 to 2015. Even with the uptick, participation among older adults was down over the past decade. Among older adults participation rates averaged 57.0 percent over 2013-2015 compared with a three-year average rate of 66.0 percent for 2008-2010.

Multiple Program Receipt and Receipt Duration

- *Among all persons, 2.4 percent received benefits from multiple programs in 2015.* Since 2000 the percentage of the total population that received benefits from more than one program among TANF, SNAP and SSI has stayed within the range of 2.4 percent to 2.9 percent.
- *Spells of SNAP and TANF receipt are typically one year or less.* From 2008 to 2012, 53.7 percent of all new SNAP spells and 79.6 percent of all new TANF spells lasted one year or less. Spells of receipt are typically longer for SSI with 37.8 percent of new spells from 2008 to 2012 lasting longer than 20 months.

Risk Factors, Social and Economic Context

- *From 2014 to 2016, the official poverty rate declined by 2.1 percentage points, the largest two-year decline since 1969.* Official poverty decreased by 0.8 percentage points to 12.7 percent in 2016. In the prior year the rate declined by 1.3 percentage points to 13.5 percent in 2015.

Poverty declined among children by 3.1 percentage points over two years to 18.0 percent in 2016. For young children from birth to age five the decrease was larger, a 4.2 percentage point decline in poverty from 23.9 percent in 2014 to 19.7 percent in 2016.

- *Food insecurity is trending downward, though progress has stalled for households with children.* The estimated percentage of U.S. households that were food insecure in 2016 (12.3 percent) was essentially unchanged from 2015 (12.7 percent), but continued a downward trend from a high of 14.9 percent in 2011. The rate in 2016 was still above the 2007 level of 11.1 percent. Food-insecure households had difficulty at some time during the year providing enough food for all their members due to a lack of resources.

In 2016, 1 in 6 households with children was food insecure (16.5 percent), a prevalence essentially unchanged from 16.6 percent in 2015. More children in single-female headed households were food insecure compared with 2015. Nearly 3.1 million single-female headed households with children were food insecure in 2016 (31.6 percent), an increase of 1.3 percentage points compared with 2015.

- *Births among unmarried women ages 15 to 19 continued to decline in 2015.* For unmarried women ages 18 to 19 the birthrate declined from 39.4 per 1,000 in 2014 to 36.5 per 1,000 in 2015. Among younger women ages 15 to 17 the rate declined from 10.6 per 1,000 in 2014 to 9.6 per 1,000 in 2015. Overall birthrates among teens have decreased precipitously over the past decade. From 63.9 per 1,000 in 2007 the birth rate among older teens (ages 18 and 19) fell by nearly 43 percent to 36.5 per 1,000 in 2015. Births among younger unmarried women (ages 15 to 17) decreased from 20.8 per 1,000 in 2007 to 9.6 per 1,000 in 2015, a decrease of nearly 54 percent over eight years.

MEASUREMENT

The report provides key indicators of welfare dependence, program reciprocity, and labor force attachment. While recognizing the difficulties inherent in defining and measuring dependence, a bipartisan Advisory Board on Welfare Indicators proposed that: a family is defined as 'dependent on welfare' if more than 50 percent of its total income¹ in a one-year period comes from TANF (which replaced AFDC), SNAP (formerly food stamps) or SSI, and this welfare income is not associated with work activities. Given data limitations, we are not able to identify which program benefits are associated with recipient work activities. Thus, the definition of welfare dependence used in this report likely characterizes more individuals as welfare dependent than the Board had intended. We follow the Board's proposal as closely as possible by adopting the following definition of possible welfare dependence among individuals for use in this report:

Individuals who are welfare dependent live in families that receive more than half of their total family income in one year from TANF, SNAP or SSI, or a combination of these programs.

Several risk factors associated with benefit receipt are also included, such as income, employment and barriers to employment. The contextual risk factors are useful to ensure that predictors of receipt are not assessed in isolation. Families must generally receive an adequate income from employment in order to avoid severe deprivation. Trends in nonmarital teen births are provided since the lower incomes of young and single-parents affect the need for and use of program benefits.

DATA SOURCES

This report uses data from the Current Population Survey (CPS) and administrative data for the TANF cash assistance program, SNAP, and the SSI program to provide updated measures through 2015 for the key dependence indicators. Because program participation tends to be underreported in household surveys, this report supplements survey data with administrative records and a microsimulation model, TRIM3.

Indicators of the larger economic context and population statistics are based on publications from the U.S Department of Agriculture's Economic Research Service, National Vital Statistics Reports from the National Center for Health Statistics, the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), and the U.S. Census Bureau.

Introduction

Generally, individuals or families are considered more dependent if a larger share of their income is derived from program benefits and more self-sufficient if a greater share of necessary resources is provided by work or other private means. A family may receive program benefits for a brief period, during a temporary period of unemployment, for example, or a longer period of time. This report is based on the definition of dependence proposed by the Advisory Board created by the Welfare Indicators Act of 1994, Public Law 103-432.

Welfare dependence is the proportion of all individuals in families that receive more than half of their total family income in one year from TANF, SSI or SNAP or a combination of these programs.

An important distinction made by the Board is that TANF income would count toward dependence only if the beneficiary did not participate in the program's work-related requirements. Unfortunately, current data sources do not distinguish among the different types of work activities for persons who received benefits from these programs. Therefore, the report relies on the measure of dependence defined above. Given this limitation, the current report overstates the incidence of dependence as conceptualized by the Advisory Board.

The report is focused on cash and near-cash benefit receipt from three major benefit programs, as directed by the Welfare Indicators Act: Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), and Supplemental Security Income (SSI). Each program's eligibility criteria serve to shape the portrait of dependency and reciprocity described in this report.

The **Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)** program provides monthly cash benefits and services to eligible families with children and is run directly by the states. TANF was created under the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA), Public Law 104-193, to replace the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program. Under TANF states must engage recipients in work activities and meet minimum work participation rate requirements, however, states have broad discretion to design programs and determine eligibility for benefits and services. Over time greater resources have been devoted to work support and other services rather than cash assistance to families. Based on federal TANF funds and state maintenance of effort funds, basic assistance (cash) to families accounted for only 25.1 percent of the program's budget in 2015.ⁱⁱ Federal law prohibits states from using federal TANF funds for assistance to a family with an adult who has received federally funded assistance for 60 consecutive or nonconsecutive months. However, some states impose limits shorter than 60 months and some states allow children to continue to receive benefits once their parent or caretaker becomes ineligible.

The **Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)** provides eligible households with a monthly benefit to purchase food for home consumption. The Food Stamp Program was renamed the Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program (SNAP) by Public Law 110-234, the Food, Conservation and Energy Act of 2008. SNAP benefits reach more low-income individuals over the course of a year than any other public assistance program.

To be eligible for SNAP benefits under Federal rules, households must meet eligibility criteria for both income and assets or be categorically eligible based on criteria from TANF or another state program.ⁱⁱⁱ As of 2016, twenty-two states relied on broad-based, categorical eligibility through which qualified households with incomes below 185 percent or 200 percent of the federal poverty guideline were eligible for SNAP. In most cases, a household's monthly gross income cannot exceed 130 percent of the federal poverty guideline, about \$2,144 a month or \$25,700 a year for a parent and two children in 2015, and net income after allowable deductions cannot exceed 100 percent of the poverty guideline. Many adults must also meet certain work requirements in order to be eligible for SNAP.

In general, able-bodied household members ages 16 to 59 are expected to register for work, participate in education or training if assigned by the state agency, or accept suitable employment. Able-bodied adults ages 18 to 49 without dependents are limited to three months of SNAP receipt in any 36 month period unless they work at least 20 hours per week or engage in certain education and training programs. In economically distressed areas, this time limit can be suspended temporarily, which happened nationally during the 2007-2009 recession. However many states have reimposed this time limit.

The **Supplemental Security Income (SSI)** program^{iv} provides monthly cash payments to low-income, low resource individuals age 65 and older and to low-income, low resource individuals under age 65 with a disability. The program was created in 1972 to replace the patchwork system of federal grants provided to states for care of the aged, blind or disabled.

To qualify for SSI benefits, an individual or married couple must satisfy the program criteria for citizenship or legal alien status, for income and assets as well as for age, blindness, or disability. Though the majority of recipients are adults, children with disabilities also are eligible.

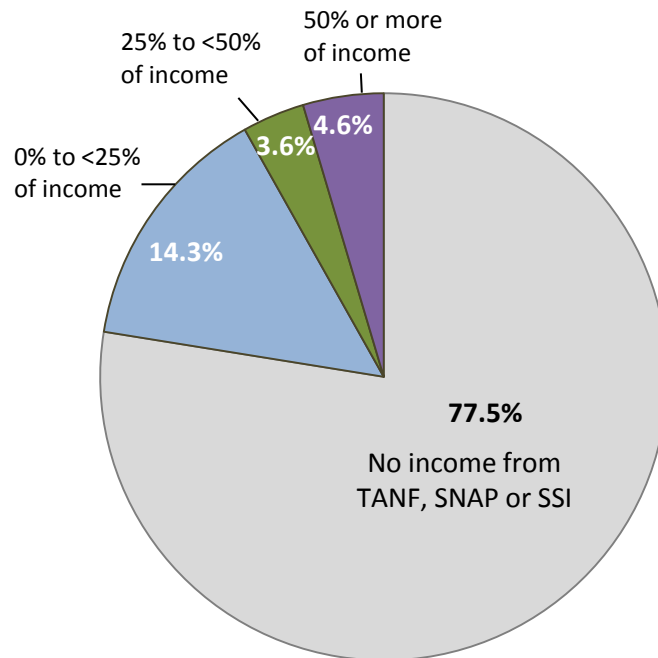
I. Welfare Dependence, Program Receipt and Participation

Indicator 1. Degree of Dependence

The first indicator measures the number of individuals who receive more than half of their income from TANF, SSI, and/or SNAP. In measuring welfare dependence, the programs considered by statute are TANF, SNAP, and SSI. Following the recommendations of the Advisory Board, the measure of dependence used in this report should exclude families or individuals who received benefits from TANF and engaged in required work activities. However, due to data limitations, individuals and families who fulfilled work requirements were nevertheless counted as dependent if more than one-half of their income is from TANF.

Figure 1 presents the proportion of individuals who received more than half, some portion, or none of their annual income from one or more of the three major benefit programs: TANF, SNAP and SSI.

Figure 1. Percentage of the Population by Proportion of Income from TANF, SNAP, or SSI Combined, 2015^v

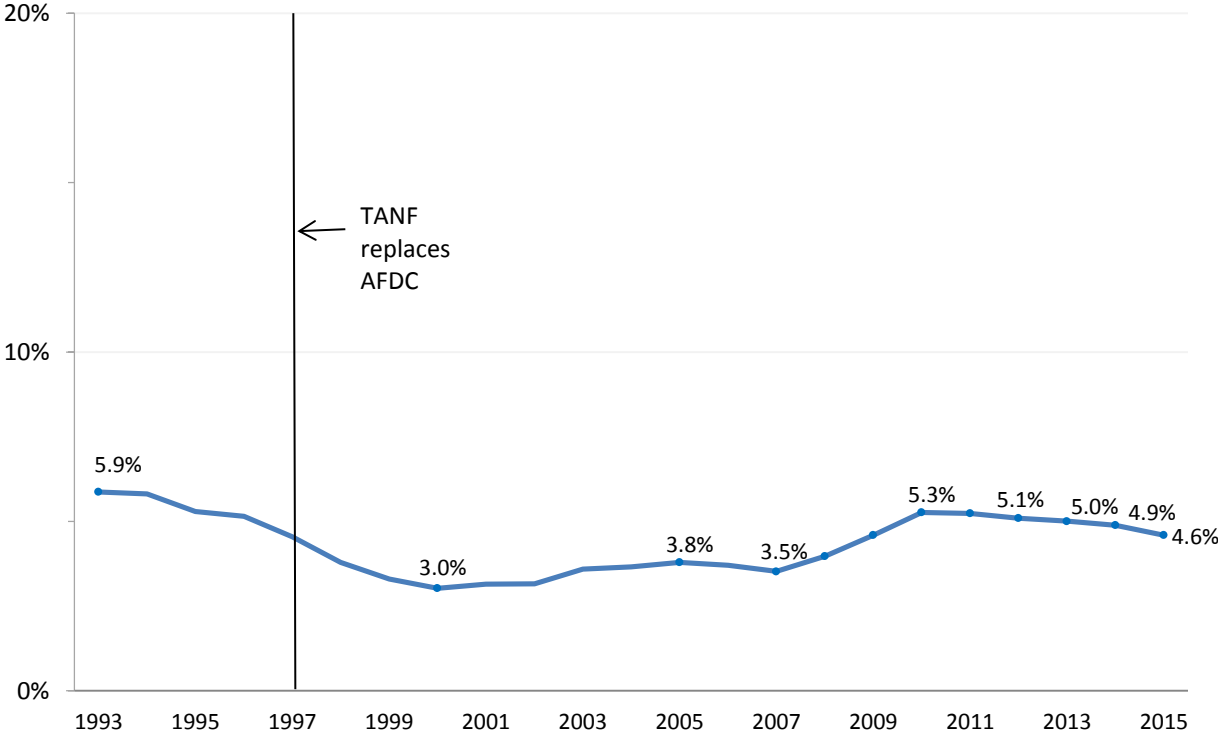


Note: Income includes cash income from TANF and SSI and the market value of SNAP benefits. TANF includes separate state programs (SSPs) funded with maintenance-of-effort dollars. Cash welfare income from "general assistance" or solely-state-funded programs (SSFs) does *not* count as TANF. "Greater than 50 percent of income" includes all persons for whom more than 50 percent of total annual income comes from TANF, SSI or SNAP or a combination of these programs. Source: The Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplements and microsimulation model TRIM3.

Twenty-two and a half percent of all persons lived in households that received some level of TANF, SNAP or SSI assistance at some point during 2015. The majority of persons (77.5 percent) lived in households or families who received no income from any of these programs in 2015.

The share of the population receiving more than half of their income from TANF, SNAP, SSI or some combination of these programs—the measure of “dependency” used in this report—continued to decline. In 2015, 4.6 percent of the total population, 14.7 million persons, received more than half of their total income from TANF, SNAP and/or SSI, a decrease of 0.3 percentage points compared with 2014. Figure 2 depicts the percentage of people in the U.S. who received more than half of their income from one or more of these programs by year.

Figure 2. Dependency Rate: Percentage of the Population with More than 50 Percent of Income from AFDC or TANF, Food Stamps or SNAP, SSI, or Any Combination of These Programs, 1993-2015



Note: AFDC recipients are included from 1993 to 1996. Food Stamp recipients are included from 1993 to 2008. Source: The Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplements and microsimulation model TRIM3.

The share was 0.7 percentage points higher at a recent peak of 5.3 percent in 2010 when over 16 million individuals received more than half of their income from these programs. By comparison nearly 1.5 million fewer individuals were defined as dependent in 2015.

During the mid-1990s the share of individuals receiving most of their income from TANF, SNAP and/or SSI fell from 5.9 percent and 15.3 million individuals to a low of 8.3 million individuals and 3.0 percent in 2000.

Year-to-year changes in the level of dependency parallel economic changes as well as changes in specific programs. In 1993 the rate was 5.9 percent (15.2 million persons) and declined throughout the decade, due both to a growing economy that reduced poverty and to policy changes. During this period, Congress passed the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) of 1996 which created TANF and its stringent work requirements. By 2000 the dependency rate was 3.0 percent, representing 8.3 million people. After 2000, the downward trend reversed. Poverty rose, increasing the share of people eligible for assistance, and TANF receipt continued to decline nationally.

Among the three major programs featured in this report, TANF is the smallest assistance program followed in size by SSI. SNAP has a larger number of participants than these programs and therefore has an outsized effect on this report's measure of dependency.

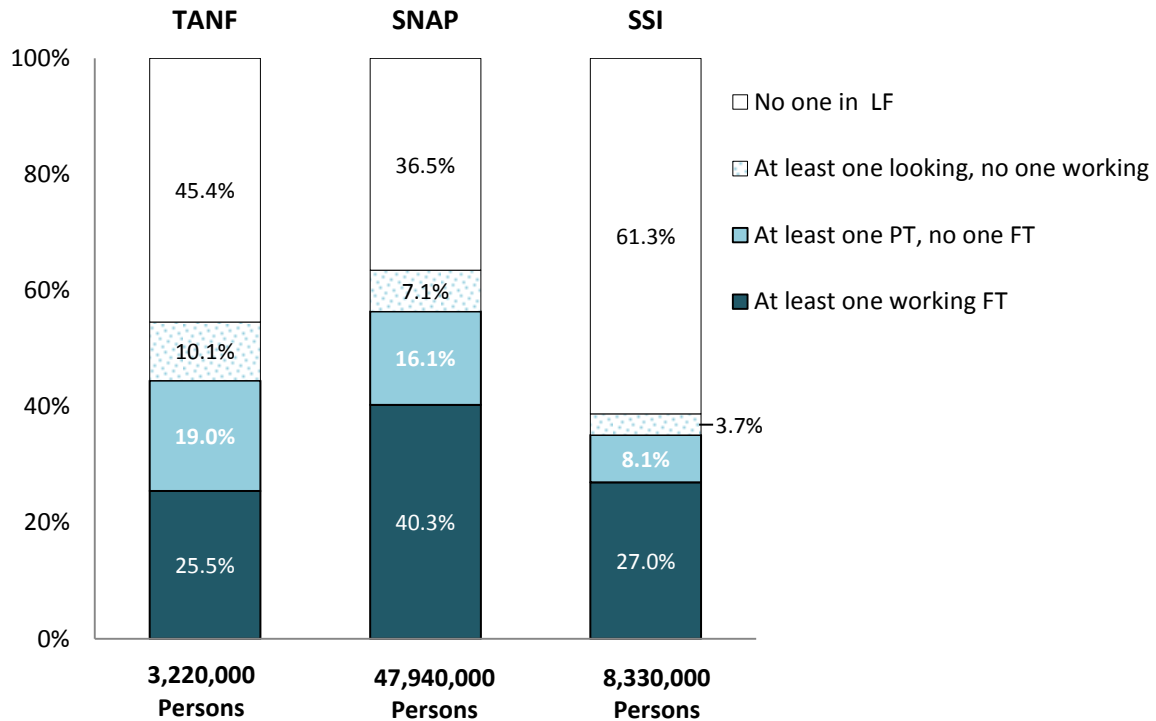
- For adults of working age, between 18 and 64 years, the proportion of individuals who received more than half of their income from TANF, SNAP or SSI was 4.2 percent in 2015. In the years immediately prior, the rate had increased by 1.8 percentage points, from 2.9 percent in 2007 to 4.7 percent in 2010.
- Compared with adults, dependency rates are higher for children. Children also have higher poverty rates. The percentage who received more than one-half of their family income from TANF, SNAP and/or SSI was 6.9 percent in 2015, 1.4 percentage points lower than the peak rate for children in 2011. Compared with 2014 the rate in 2015 decreased by 0.4 percentage points.
- In 2015, 2.8 percent of older adults received more than half of their income from TANF, SNAP and/or SSI, not substantively different from 2014 (2.7 percent) but the highest rate for this group since the 1990s. For adults ages 65 and older the rate had remained within a narrow range over the past decade, from 1.9 percent in 2001 to 2.4 percent in 2010 before reaching 2.7 percent in 2014. The trend appears unrelated to shifting macroeconomic conditions. A large share of the elderly receives Social Security benefits based on prior work history and current income is affected differently by economic changes.
- For adults and children living in single-female families the proportion who received more than 50 percent of their income from TANF, SNAP and/or SSI was 13.6 percent in 2015. In recent years, the rate peaked in 2010 at 16.4 percent before declining in 2012, 2014, and 2015.
- Among people living in married-couple families the proportion who received more

than 50 percent of their income from TANF, SNAP and/or SSI peaked at 1.9 percent in 2010 and then decreased incrementally over several years. In 2015 the rate was 1.5 percent (2.9 million individuals) a decrease of 0.4 percentage points compared with 2010.

Indicator 2. Program Receipt and Family Labor Force Attachment

This indicator looks at the relationship between TANF, SNAP or SSI assistance and participation in the labor force. Both low-wages and lack of employment are risk factors for public benefit use. Many low-income families rely on a combination of means-tested assistance and earnings from work. The figure below shows the percentage of recipients and their family members in the labor force in 2015.

Figure 3. Percentage of Recipients in Families with Labor Force Participants, by Program, 2015



Note: Recipients are individuals or their family members directly receiving benefits in a month. Each column shows the population for a specific program but columns are not mutually exclusive. The indicator measures, in an average month, the combination of individual benefit receipt and participation in the labor force of any relative in the household in the same month. Full-time workers usually work 35 hours or more per week. Part-time workers work less than 35 hours per week. "Looking for work" includes individuals unemployed or laid off.

Source: The Current Population Survey (CPS ASEC) 2016 and microsimulation model TRIM3.

- Comparing labor force participation rates for 2015 across the three programs, SNAP recipients were most likely to live in families with labor force participants (63.5 percent) including those who were looking for work, up from 62.1 percent in 2014.^{vi} Next were TANF recipients among whom 54.6 percent lived in families with labor force participants, down from 56.2 percent in 2014. SSI recipients were less likely to live in families with labor force participants, however, the percentage of SSI recipients with a labor force participant in their household increased from 35.9 in 2014 to 38.7 percent in 2015.

- Rates of full- or part-time work can also be compared from 2014 to 2015 across the three programs. In 2015 SNAP recipients were more likely to live in families with at least one worker (56.4 percent), up from 54.6 percent in 2014. Most of the 1.8 percentage point increase in work among SNAP recipients was due to an increase in part-time work (1.6 percentage points). Next were TANF recipients among whom 44.5 percent lived in families with a worker, up slightly from 43.8 percent in 2014. Among TANF recipients and family members, part-time employment increased by 2.3 percentage points from 2014 to 2015 while full-time employment decreased by 1.6 percentage points. SSI recipients and their family members had the largest increase in work rates, from 32.4 percent in 2014 to 35.1 percent in 2015. Most of the increase in employment among SSI recipients was due to full-time work (2.0 percentage points).
- As expected, SSI recipients were more likely to live in families with no labor force participants (61.3 percent) than were TANF recipients (45.4 percent) or SNAP recipients (36.5 percent). Labor force participation is typically lower among the populations served by SSI and data suggest SSI recipients are more likely to live alone.
- Rates of full-time employment held steady among SNAP recipients from 2014 through 2015. Individuals who received SNAP were the most likely program recipients to live with a family member who worked full-time at 40.3 percent in 2015, roughly the same as 2014. SSI recipients were less likely to live in families with a full-time worker at 27.0 percent, but the rate in 2015 was an increase of 2.0 percentage points above the rate from the previous year. Levels of full-time employment were similar among TANF recipients, 25.5 percent in 2015, but for these families the 2015 rate was a decrease of 1.6 percentage points compared with 2014.
- Individual recipients who were part of married-couple families were more likely than those in other family living arrangements to live with a full-time worker. Within married-couple families the rates were 51.4 percent (SSI), 46.8 percent (TANF)^{vii} and 59.7 percent (SNAP). By comparison, among families headed by a single-female, full-time work rates were 31.0 percent (SSI), 19.0 percent (TANF), and 36.7 percent (SNAP). Within families headed by a single male, full-time work rates were higher compared with their female counterparts at 40.6 percent (SSI), 25.4 percent (TANF) and 46.8 percent (SNAP) in 2015. Single female families in 2015 included 2.6 million individuals benefiting from SSI and 2.3 million benefiting from TANF. The comparable number of families headed by a single male totaled 0.62 million and 0.25 million, respectively.

- Additional analyses show among recipients of the three programs (TANF, SNAP, and SSI), Hispanics were more likely than non-Hispanic Whites and Blacks to live in families with at least one full-time worker. Among Hispanics who received SSI or TANF in 2015, more than one-third (36.3 percent and 33.2 percent respectively) lived with a full-time worker. Among Hispanics who received SNAP benefits, more than one-half (53.2 percent) lived with a full-time worker. In comparison, among non-Hispanic Blacks who received SSI or TANF benefits less than one-quarter (23.1 percent and 20.5 percent respectively) lived with a full-time worker. Among non-Hispanic Whites who received SSI or TANF benefits, rates in 2015 were similar at 23.5 percent and 22.1 percent. For non-Hispanic Blacks and Whites who received SNAP benefits, 35.0 percent and 34.4 percent respectively, lived in a household with a full-time worker. Compared to Hispanics who received SNAP benefits, the non-Hispanic White rate of full-time work was nearly 19 percentage points lower.
- The percentage of TANF recipients who lived in a family with a full-time worker has declined overall compared with the rate of about 35.0 percent from 1999 to 2001. Over the last five years the rate rebounded from 23.5 percent in 2012 to 27.1 percent in 2014. Most recently and consistent with labor force participation overall among TANF recipients, the rate of full-time work declined by 1.6 percentage points to 25.5 percent in 2015. Among TANF recipients and their family members, overall attachment to the labor force reached about 59.0 percent in 2011 and 2013 but decreased over the past two years to 54.6 percent in 2015.

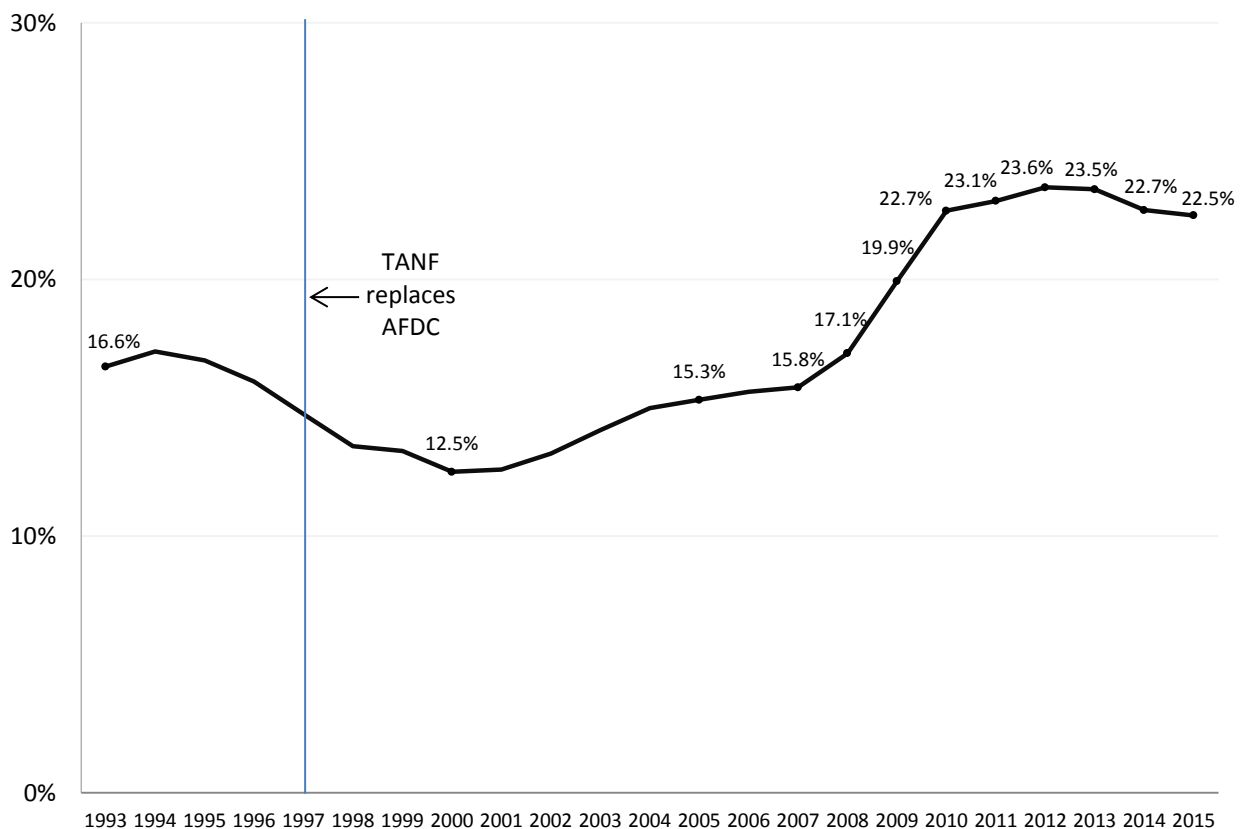
Indicator 3. Program Reciprocity

This indicator looks at the receipt of cash benefits from TANF and SSI and near-cash benefits from SNAP. A person who received or lived with a family member who received a benefit in any amount during the year from one of the three programs is considered a recipient.

In 2015, 22.5 percent of the total population received or lived with a family member who received a benefit in any amount from TANF, SNAP, or SSI, down from 23.5 percent in 2013. The rate of receipt for program benefits decreased by 1.0 percentage point from 2013 to 2015.

Figure 4 shows reciprocity rose incrementally in the early 2000s then increased from 15.8 percent in 2007 to 23.6 percent in 2012. The rate leveled off in 2013 and declined in 2014. Reciprocity in 2015 was only nominally different from 2014.

Figure 4. Annual Reciprocity Rate for TANF, SSI, or SNAP for Select Years 1993-2015^{viii}



Note: AFDC recipients are included from 1993 to 1996. Food Stamp recipients are included from 1993 to 2007. PRWORA represents the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996.
Source: The Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplements and microsimulation model TRIM3.

The percentage of persons who did not receive benefits from TANF, SNAP or SSI peaked at 87.5 percent in 2000 followed by a steady decline until 2012; in 2015 this rate was 77.5 percent, an increase of one percentage points compared to 2013. Reciprocity from the major programs was in decline before passage of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) of 1996.

In recent years, TANF and SSI reciprocity were largely unchanged with only nominal increases across several years. Details are provided in the next section and in Figures 5, 6 and 7.

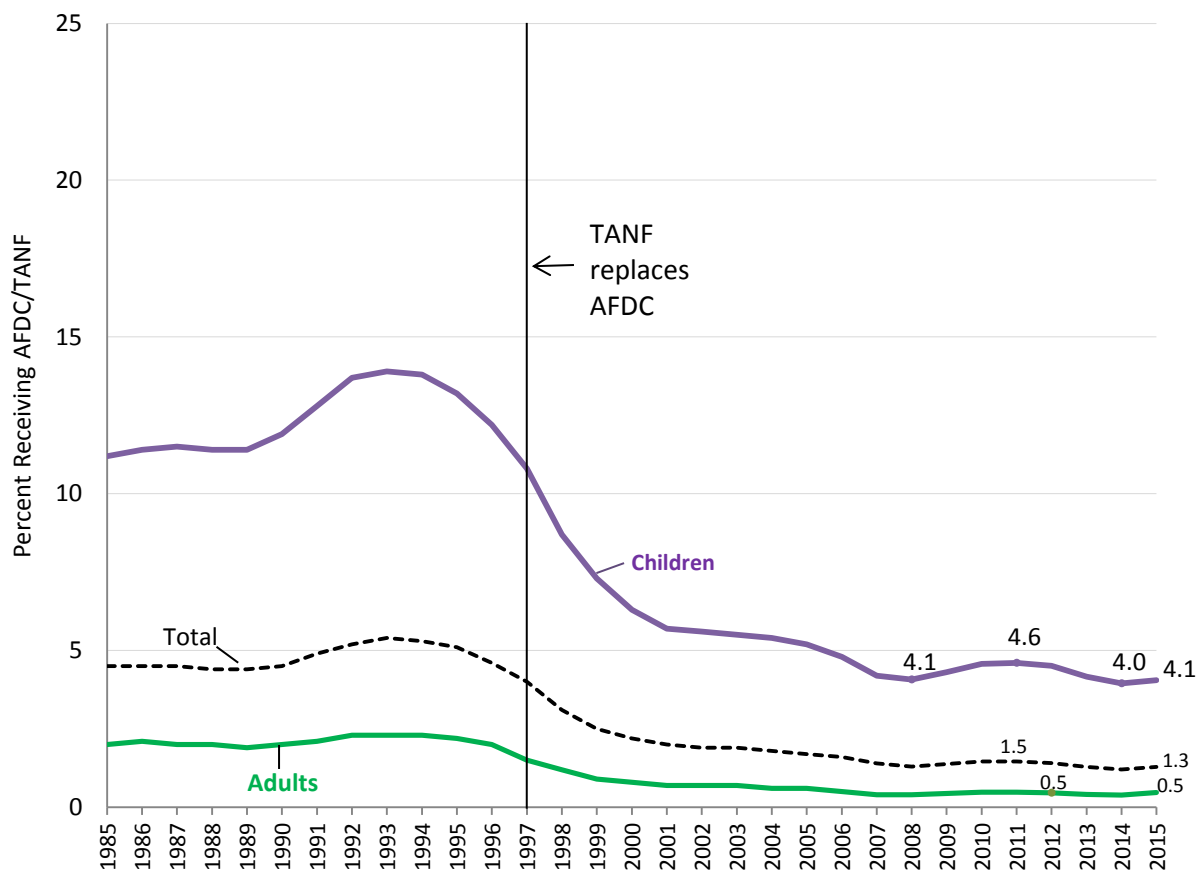
- Reciprocity rates for working-age adults approximate those of the total population. From 1997 to 2007 the annual reciprocity rate for this group ranged from 10.7 percent in 2000 to 13.6 percent in 2006. The rate increased to 17.6 percent in 2009 and to 20.9 percent in 2011. Most recently the rate declined to 20.2 percent in 2015. (See Appendix, Table 2, Indicator 1.)
- With higher poverty rates compared with adults, children have higher rates of program receipt. Among children ages 0 to 17, the reciprocity rate declined from 2013 to 2014 by 1.4 percentage points, however, the decline leveled off in 2015. The reciprocity rate for children in 2015 (33.8 percent) was not meaningfully different from 2014 (33.9 percent). From 2001 to 2007 reciprocity for children ranged from 18.1 percent to 24.1 percent. By 2009 the rate rose to 30.4 percent and peaked at 35.7 percent in 2012.
- Among older adults the reciprocity rate in 2015 was 14.3 percent, an increase of 0.8 percentage points from 2014 and the highest noted for older adults in twenty years. Previously the reciprocity rate for individuals over age 65 ranged from 10.6 percent in 2007 to 13.7 percent in 2012 before leveling at 13.5 percent in 2013.
- For people living in single-female families, annual reciprocity rates had not reached 50.0 percent in the decade leading up to 2009, ranging from 36.4 percent in 2001 to 45.0 percent in 2007. The rate increased to 50.4 percent in 2009 and to 56.1 percent in 2012, before declining by 3.2 percentage points to 52.9 percent in 2015.
- Over the six years from 2010 to 2015 the annual reciprocity rate for people in married families (including cohabiting parent families) ranged from 14.3 percent to 15.4 percent. The rate declined by 1.0 percentage point from 2013 to 2014 and was essentially unchanged in 2015 (14.6 percent).

One factor affecting estimates of program receipt is the time frame. While rates of dependency and reciprocity are measured annually (any month during the year), due to differences in available data, program receipt data shown in the next section were estimated with a different method and examine reciprocity rates in an *average* month during the year for individual programs.

TANF

Figure 5 shows the percentage of the U.S. population that received income from the AFDC program or the TANF program from 1985 to 2015 based on average monthly caseload counts.^{ix}

Figure 5. Percentage of Persons Who Received AFDC or TANF Cash Assistance: 1985-2015^x



Note: Recipients are expressed as the fiscal year average of monthly caseloads from administrative data. Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Family Assistance. The average number of adults and children who received TANF in 1998 and 1999 are estimated using data from the National Emergency TANF Data Files and thereafter from the National TANF Data Files.

In 1997, the first year TANF replaced AFDC, 4.0 percent of the population or nearly 11 million persons received income from TANF in an average month. By 2015 TANF recipients made up 1.3 percent of the population, about 4.1 million persons.

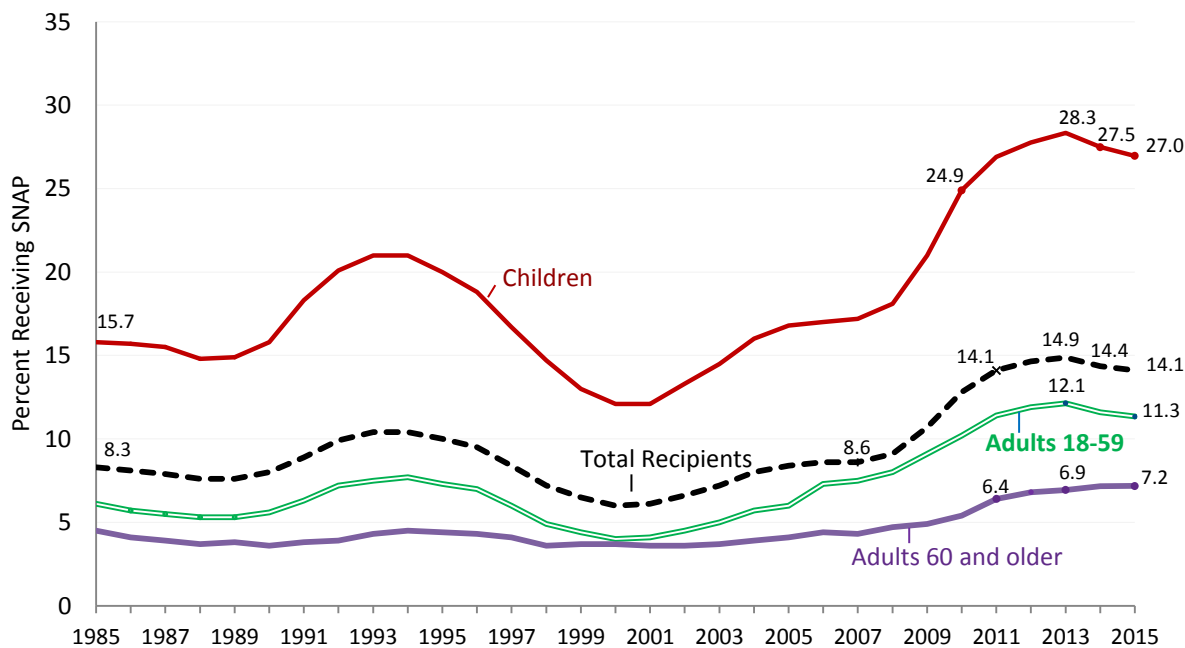
The decline in program receipt as a proportion of the population from 1997 to 2015 represents a 67 percent decrease. Over the previous eight years the level of TANF receipt changed little. Among all persons receipt ranged from 1.4 percent in 2007 to 1.5 percent in 2010 and 1.3 percent in 2015.

- TANF reciprocity rates are higher for children compared with adults and many TANF cases are child-only, having no adult TANF recipient in the household. From 2008 to 2011 TANF receipt increased by 0.5 percentage points for children, reversing a twenty-year trend of decline, and the number of children who received TANF in an average month increased by about 380,000 for a total of 3.4 million and 4.6 percent in 2011. From 2011 to 2015 receipt declined by 400,000 children and the child reciprocity rate declined to 4.1 percent.
- Among adults, TANF reciprocity was largely unchanged in recent years, at 0.4 percent in an average month in 2007 and 0.5 percent in an average month from 2010 to 2012. In 2015, the rate of receipt among adults was 0.5 percent, a marginal increase of 200,000 persons compared with 2014 for a total of 1.2 million adult TANF recipients in 2015.

SNAP

Figure 6 shows the percentage of the population that received benefits from Food Stamps or SNAP in an average month by age group from 1985 to 2015.

Figure 6. Percentage of Persons Who Received Food Stamp or SNAP Benefits: 1975-2015^{xi}



Note: Estimates are fiscal year averages using monthly caseload data from administrative records. Percentages are calculated based on population statistics from the U.S. Census Bureau.
 Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service (FNS), Office of Policy Support, Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households and the FNS National Data Bank.

SNAP reciprocity decreased by 0.5 percentage points from 2013 to 2014, the first annual decline in a decade. Subsequently the reciprocity rate decreased again by 0.3 percentage points from 2014 to 2015 for an annual reciprocity rate of 14.1 percent in 2015. The rate of SNAP receipt had previously increased sharply, from 8.6 percent in an average month in 2007 to 14.6 percent in an average month in 2011, an increase of nearly 6.0 percentage points over five years.

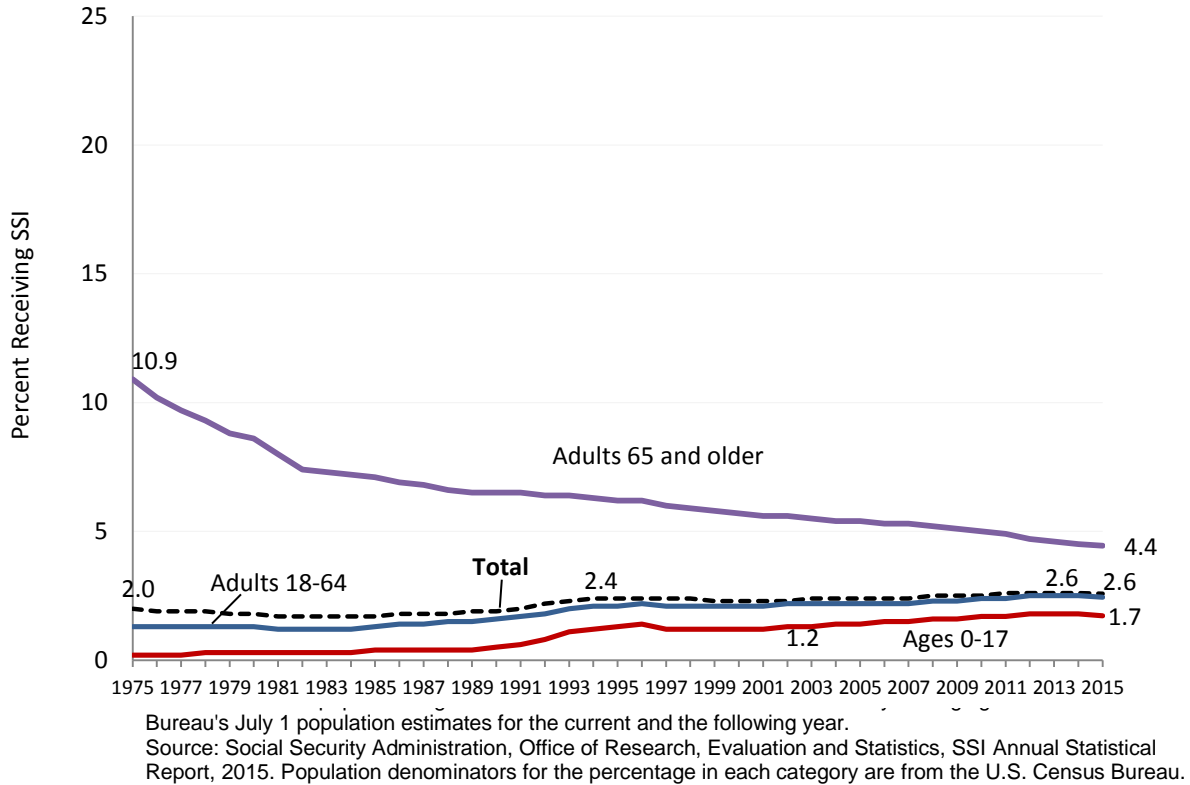
In 1993 in the wake of the early 1990s recession, 10.4 percent of the total population received food stamp benefits. The rate declined to 6.0 percent with economic growth and higher employment rates through 2000 before increasing with the 2001 recession. Some of the rise in the number of people receiving SNAP benefits in recent years reflects an increase in the rate of participation among eligible low-income individuals.

- Counter to the overall trend older adults increased their SNAP receipt by 400,000 persons (0.3 percentage points) from 2013 to 2015, for a total of 4.8 million persons (7.2 percent) in 2015. The percentage of older adults receiving food stamps/SNAP benefits in an average month was 5.0 percent or less for decades up to 2010. The rate increased in 2011 to 6.4 percent and to 6.9 percent in 2013 and 7.2 percent in 2014.
- Reciprocity rates for prime working-age adults (18 to 59 years) declined by 0.8 percentage points to 11.3 percent in 2015 from a peak of 12.1 percent in 2013. SNAP reciprocity rates had previously increased from 7.5 percent among adults in an average month in 2007 and ticked upward to 10.2 percent in 2010 and 12.1 percent in 2013.
- SNAP receipt declined by 1.3 percentage points and 1.0 million children between 2013 and 2015. The child reciprocity rate was 28.3 in 2013 and 27.0 in 2015. Historically, reciprocity rates for children are higher compared with working-age adults but the smaller population size and higher poverty rates for children has meant a roughly equal number of SNAP recipients were children and working age adults over the past ten years.

SSI

The SSI program was designed to support elderly individuals who are low-income with few resources or persons of any age in similar circumstances who are blind or have another disability. Figure 7 shows the percentage of the population who received income from the SSI program from 1975 through 2015.^{xii}

Figure 7. Percentage of Persons Who Received Income from SSI, 1975 to 2015^{xiii}



Over twenty years SSI receipt for the total population has increased by 0.2 percentage points from 2.4 percent in 1994 to 2.6 percent from 2011 to 2015.

- Figure 7 shows that over the previous decade the rate of SSI receipt for children increased gradually, by 0.5 percentage points over the past 14 years, a trend consistent with the long term increase in diagnosed mental health disorders among U.S. children and adolescents.^{xiv} In 2003 the rate was 1.3 percent in an average month which rose to 1.8 percent from 2012 to 2014. In 2015 the rate for children was 1.7 percent, not substantively different from the prior year.
- Consistent with SSI's design, adults ages 65 and older have higher reciprocity compared with other age groups. Over the long term, however, the gap in reciprocity rates between older adults and the total population has narrowed. The percentage of older adults who received SSI fell nearly 60 percent, from 10.9 percent in an average month in 1975 to 4.4 percent in an average month in 2015.
- One reason for the historical decline in SSI among older adults was an increase in Social Security after 1970 as well as income from employment.^{xv} Income from both sources has helped lower poverty for older adults which reduced the need for SSI. For adults ages 65 and older, the poverty rate fell from 15.7 percent in 1980 to near 10.0 percent or less from 2000 through 2015.

Indicator 4. Program Participation Among Those Eligible

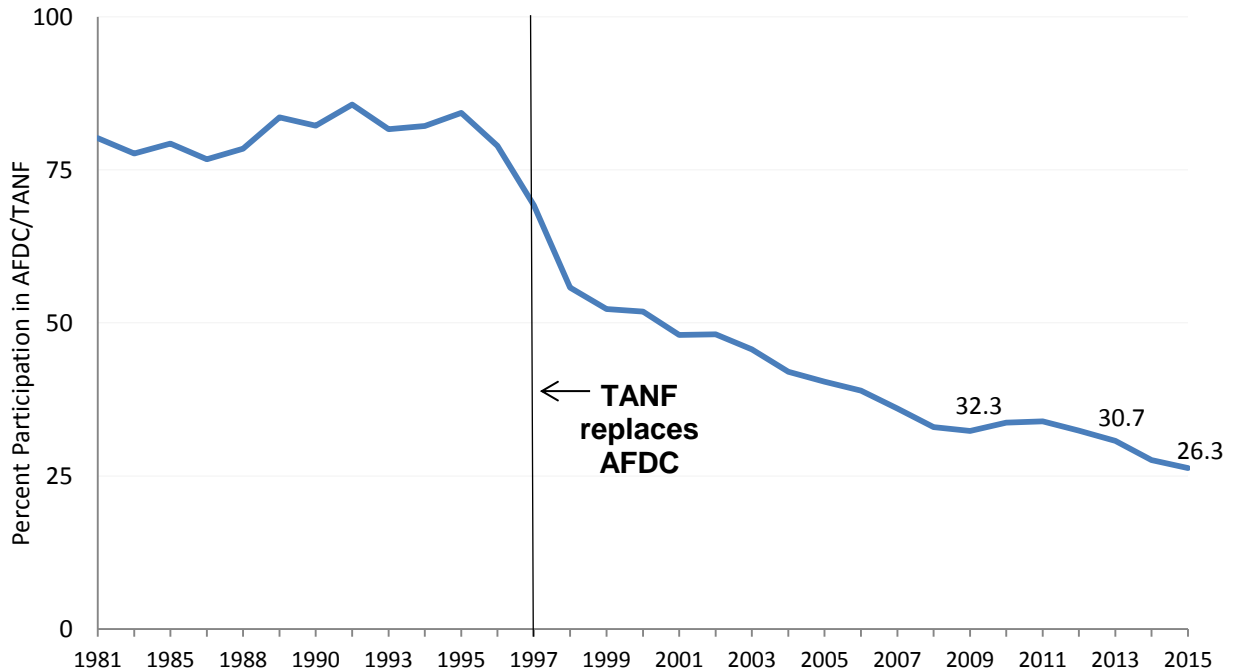
Indicators 1 and 3 compared the number of individuals who received program benefits to the total population. However, most of the population is not eligible for assistance targeted to families and individuals at the lowest levels of income.

In this report the number of people who enroll in programs compared to the number of people eligible for benefits is called the participation rate. Not all eligible families and individuals participate in the programs designed to help them meet basic needs. “Take-up” or participation rates are presented in Indicator 4—the proportion of families who participate in a particular program as a percentage of those legally eligible for benefits. The estimates are based on the best available data: administrative records for each program, survey data, and microsimulation.

TANF

Figure 8 presents program participation rates for AFDC and TANF from 1981 through 2015.

Figure 8. Rates of Participation in AFDC/TANF Cash Assistance, Among Those Eligible to Participate, 1981 to 2015^{xvi}



Source: Administrative data from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. Microsimulation model TRIM3 and the Current Population Survey's Annual and Social Economic Supplement.

A historically low 26.3 percent of poor eligible children and families received TANF benefits in 2015. The participation rate of 26.3 percent is lower by 1.3 percentage points compared with the 2014 rate of 27.6 percent. Participation declined because the number of assistance units eligible for TANF fell slightly but the number of assistance units receiving TANF cash benefits fell even more.^{xvii}

Between 1981 and 1996, participation rates in the AFDC program ranged from 76.7 percent to 85.7 percent.

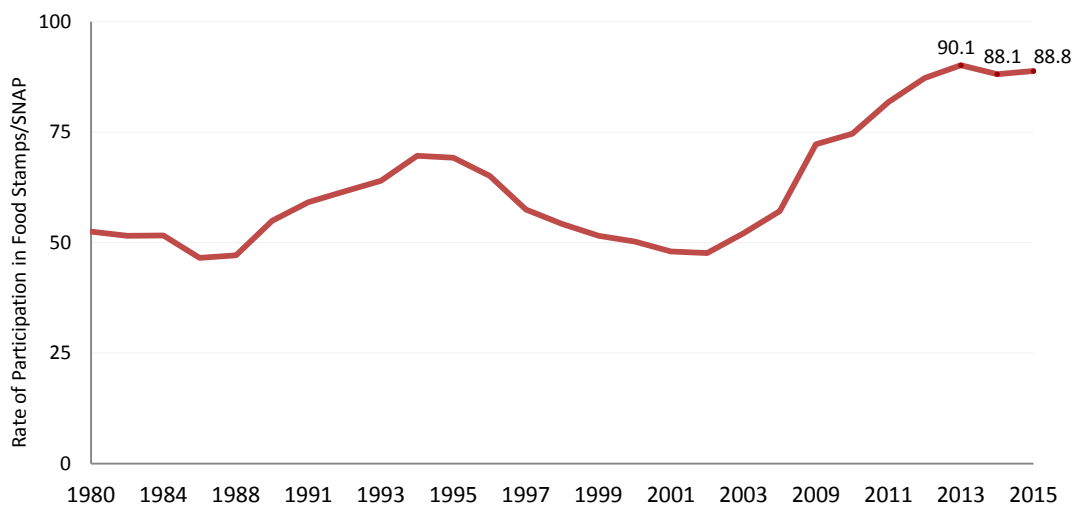
Among poor families who met program eligibility requirements, participation in the TANF program declined for the fourth consecutive year, slipping to 26.3 percent in 2015. The TANF ‘take-up’ or participation rate has leveled off or declined each year since the program’s creation. In 2000 the participation rate for TANF was 51.8 percent, declining to 40.4 percent in 2005 and 32.3 percent in 2009. The only exception to the downward trend occurred when rate increased to 33.7 percent in 2010 and 33.9 percent in 2011.

Since 2008 about one third of the poorest families with children met their states’ TANF eligibility requirements and received cash benefits from TANF. Twenty-two states set earnings limits for TANF eligibility at between 50 percent and 85 percent of the poverty guideline. An additional 24 states plus the District of Columbia set the earnings ceiling at 50 percent of the federal poverty guideline as precondition of TANF eligibility.^{xviii}

SNAP

Figure 9 shows the percentage of eligible households participating in the Food Stamp Program or SNAP. This indicator examines the average number of households participating in a month as a percentage of the estimated eligible population.

Figure 9. Rates of Household Participation in Food Stamps or SNAP Among Households Eligible to Participate, 1976 to 2015^{xix}



Notes: Participant and eligibility totals represent monthly averages. Estimates from 2010 through 2015 should not be compared with prior estimates. Estimates for the following years are methodologically consistent: September 1976 to August 1994, September 1994 to September 1999, FY 1999 to FY 2002, FY 2002 to FY 2009, and FY 2010 to FY2015. Source: SNAP Program Operations data, SNAP Quality Control data, and CPS ASEC.

In 2015, 88.8 percent of households were eligible for SNAP benefits in an average month. The rate represents a decline of 1.3 percentage points from the peak participation rate of 90.1 percent in 2013.

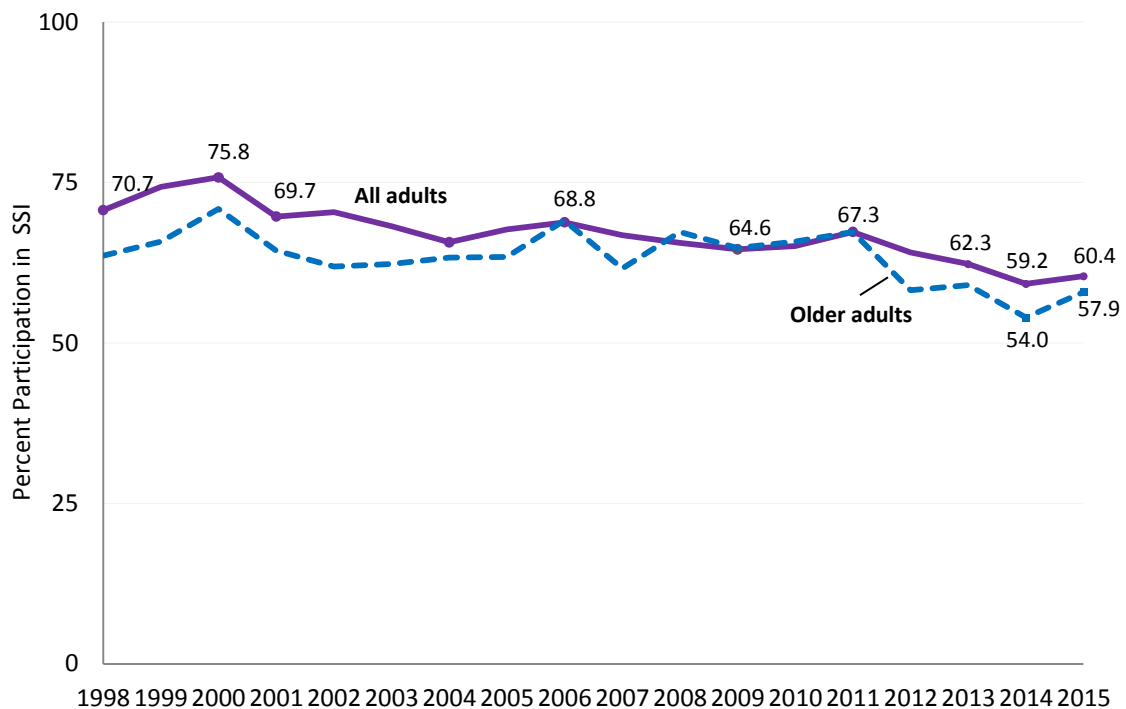
Since 2002 the participation rate for food stamps/SNAP had been rising, and 2014 was the first year that the rate declined (88.1 percent). In 2015 the rate rose slightly to 88.8 percent. This differs from the overall reciprocity rate among the total US population, which showed a decline from 2014 (see Figure 6).

SSI

Participation in the SSI program increased by 1.2 percentage points to 60.4 percent in 2015, the first annual increase in four years. The change appears driven by adults ages 65 and older whose participation increased by 4.0 percentage points from 2014 to 2015. However, even with the recent uptick, participation among older adults is still down over the past decade. Among older adults participation rates averaged 57.0 percent over 2013-2015 compared with a three-year average rate of 66.0 percent for 2008-2010.

Figure 10 shows the percentage of eligible adults who participated in the SSI program.

Figure 10. Rate of Participation in the SSI Program, Among Eligible Adults, 1998 to 2015^{xx}



Note: Data is an average monthly percentage of eligible adults. Eligible adults are individuals age 18 to 64 with low-income, low resources and a disability or adults age 65 and older with low income and low resources. In 1997 the model was improved to more accurately exclude ineligible immigrants from the population legally eligible for SSI. Source: The Current Population Survey, (CPS ASEC) and microsimulation model TRIM3.

Compared with levels for other major programs, participation rates for SSI have changed more slowly over time with rates falling within a narrower band. This has been the case since 2000 as overall participation in SSI has declined on average by roughly 1.0 percentage point per year. More than three-quarters (75.8 percent) of adults eligible for the program participated in 2000 and by 2014 fewer than two out of three (59.2 percent) eligible adults participated. In particular years including 2005, 2006, and 2011, participation increased by up to 2.0 percentage points.

As the pool of eligible adults has grown by 1.5 million from 2011 to 2015, the number served by SSI has increased by less than 0.3 million. As such the SSI participation rate has decreased over five years by nearly 7.0 percentage points to 60.4 percent in 2015. Put another way, 9.5 million adults were eligible for SSI in 2011 and 6.4 million participated. In 2015, 11.1 million adults were eligible for SSI and 6.7 million participated.^{xxi}

- For adults ages 65 and older the SSI participation rate was 57.9 percent in 2015, the result of a recent uptick following long term declines, including a decline of 9.4 percentage points compared with 2011. About 2.5 million older adults were eligible for SSI in 2011 compared with 3.1 million eligible in 2015, an increase of 600,000 older adults over the five years. Over the same period the number who participated in SSI increased by just over 100,000 persons.
- Among adults with disabilities, the rate of participation in SSI was 65.1 percent in 2015, a decline of 1.4 percentage points compared with 2013 and a decline of 5.1 percentage points compared with 2011. The population of disabled adults eligible for SSI increased by 781,000 from 6.3 million in 2011 to 7.0 million in 2015 while the number of disabled adults who participated in SSI increased by 186,000 over the same five year period.
- For married couples, participation in SSI is lower in comparison with other adults. Their participation rate of 31.0 percent in 2015 was a decline of 5.4 percentage points compared with 2013 and a decline of 9.1 percentage points compared with 2011. From 2011 to 2015, the number of married individuals eligible for SSI increased by about 170,000 (from 700,000 to 874,000) while the number of married individuals who received SSI benefits did not increase.

Indicator 5. Multiple Program Receipt

Individuals and families may be eligible for multiple programs and may receive some, all or none of the benefits for which they meet the eligibility requirements.

While families who receive TANF and individuals who receive SSI can receive SNAP benefits, most states do not permit the same individual to receive assistance from both TANF and SSI.^{xxii} SSI is an individual-level benefit and so if one individual in a family receives SSI but the remaining family members meet the eligibility criteria for TANF, the remaining family members may receive TANF assistance.

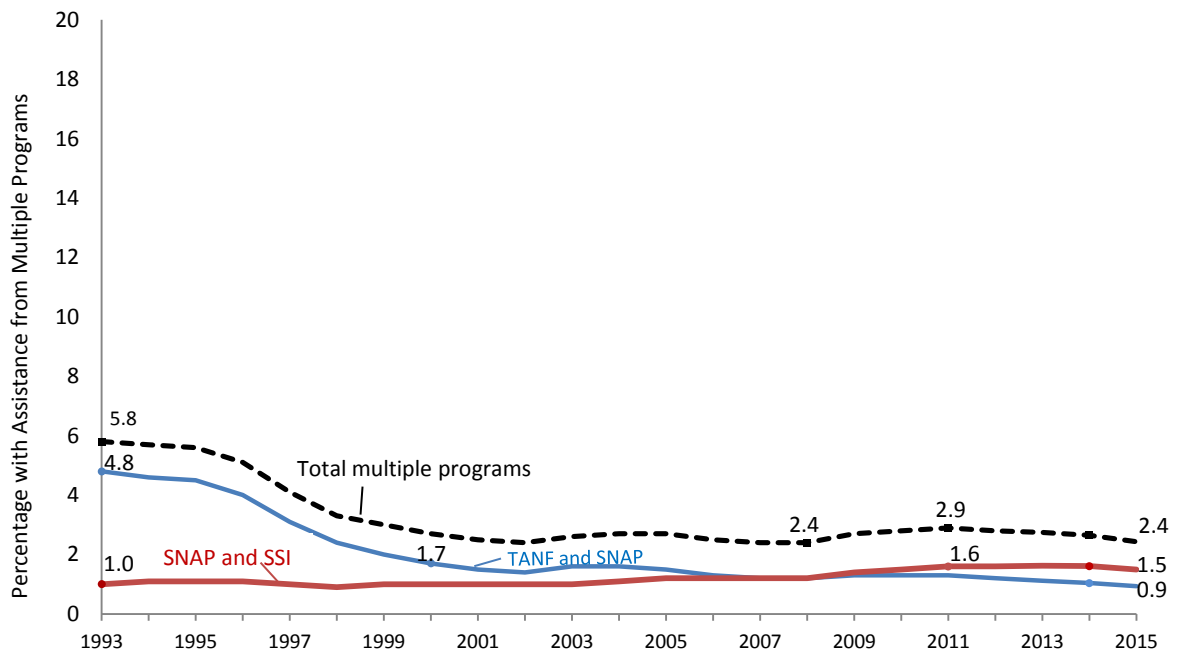
The income threshold for eligibility is typically lower for TANF and higher for SNAP. In general, families eligible for TANF are also eligible for SNAP. Under Federal rules, families are eligible for SNAP benefits if their gross income is less than 130 percent of the poverty line using the federal poverty guidelines, about \$25,700 for a parent with two children in 2015.^{xxiii} In comparison, all but four states limit earned income to below 85 percent of the poverty line for initial TANF eligibility, a value of \$17,100 for a family of three in 2015.^{xxiv} Many states limit income to below 50 percent of the poverty line for TANF, about \$10,000 annually for a family of three.

SSI eligibility is more complex because of income set-asides and disability status, but the maximum benefit in 2015 was \$733 monthly for an individual, a value lower than the poverty guideline for one person (\$11,770 a year or \$981 monthly).^{xxv} Though SSI payments are generally higher than TANF, the level of income received by SSI recipients is such that many households that include an SSI recipient also qualify for SNAP.

In an average *month* in 2015, 16.2 percent of the population or 51.8 million individuals received assistance from TANF, SNAP or SSI. Among these individuals a small proportion received benefits from more than one program. The percentage of individuals who received assistance from any one program in an average month (16.2 percent) is lower than the percentage that received assistance at some point over the course of a year (22.5 percent) shown in Figure 4.

Figure 11 shows the percentage of individuals in the U.S. who received assistance from multiple programs in an average month over time. As in previous years the data failed to show persons who received benefits from all three programs because at the individual level TANF and SSI are generally mutually exclusive. For this reason multiple program participation reflects participation in two programs (SNAP and TANF or SNAP and SSI).

Figure 11. Percentage of the Population Who Received Assistance from AFDC/TANF and SNAP, or received assistance from SSI and SNAP, 1993 to 2015^{xxvi}



Note: Data is an average monthly percentage of the population. AFDC, TANF, and SNAP receipt are based on the family or recipient unit while SSI receipt is based on individuals. Source: The Current Population Survey (CPS ASEC) and microsimulation model TRIM3.

The proportion of the total population that received benefits from multiple programs has declined over time, from 5.8 percent in an average month in 1993 to 2.4 percent in an average month in 2008. The rate increased to 2.9 percent in 2011. In an average month in 2015 the rate was back down to 2.4 percent.

- The proportion of people who received both TANF and SNAP benefits has declined incrementally to 0.9 percent in 2015.

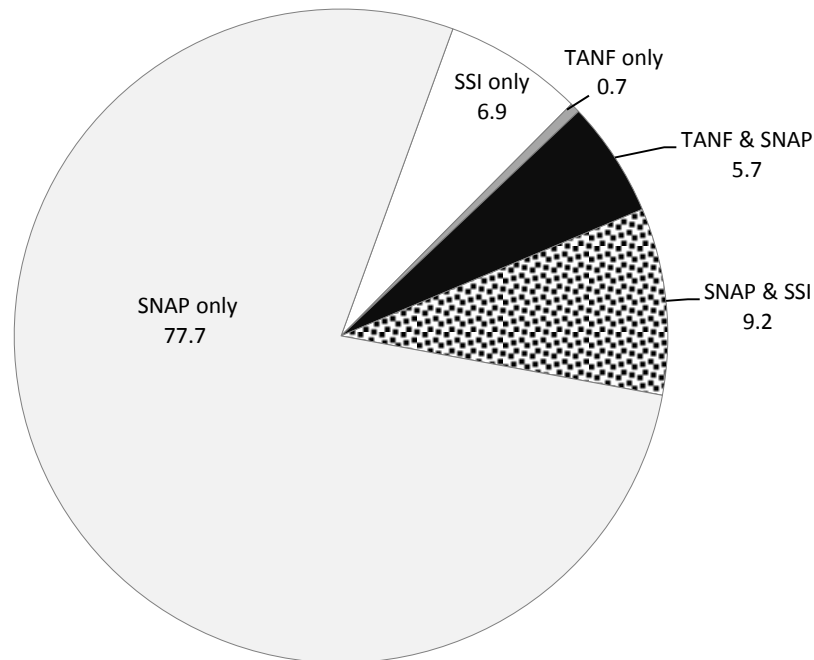
The proportion of people who received cash assistance from TANF or AFDC together with nutrition assistance from food stamps or SNAP has declined steadily since the 1990s. In an average month in 1993, 4.8 percent of the population received both AFDC and food stamps. TANF replaced AFDC and by 2000, 1.7 percent of individuals received assistance from both cash assistance and food stamps in an average month.

- With respect to SSI and SNAP, the proportion of people who received benefits from both was 1.5 percent in 2015.
- The rate of receipt for both SSI and food stamps in an average month held steady between 1.0 percent and 1.2 percent of the population from 1993

through 2008. The rate increased to 1.4 percent in an average month in 2009 and leveled off at 1.6 percent in 2011.

Figure 12 looks exclusively at *program recipients*. The chart presents the proportion of people who benefited from one program or more than one program, among only those who received some benefit in an average month in 2015.

Figure 12. The Distribution of Program Recipients by Program for TANF, SNAP, and SSI, 2015



Universe is individuals who received a benefit in any amount from TANF, SNAP or SSI in an average month in 2015.
Note: TANF and SNAP receipt are based on the family or recipient unit while SSI receipt is based on individuals.
Source: The Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement and microsimulation model TRIM3.

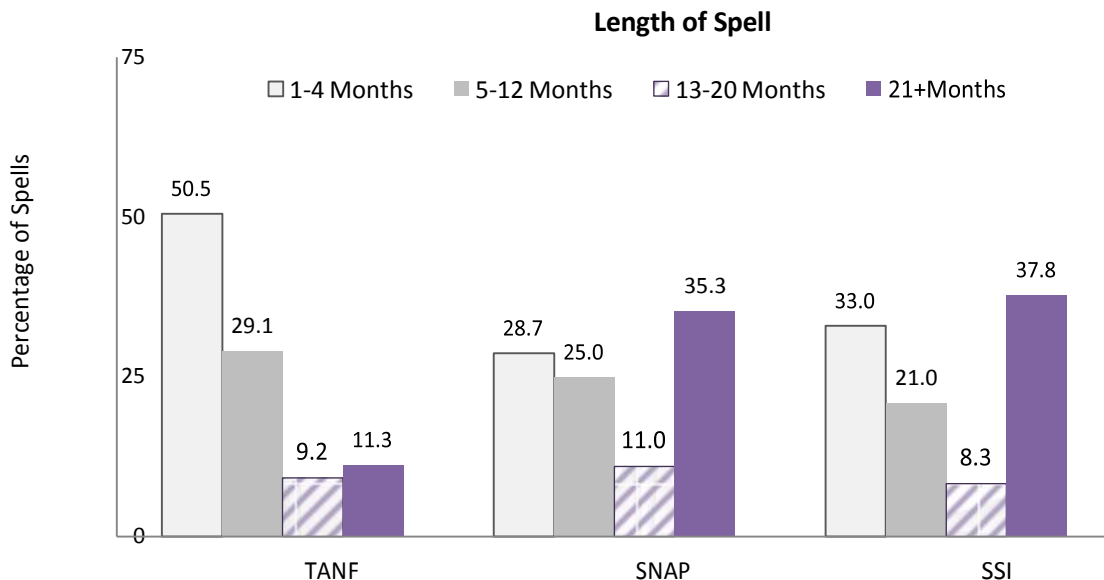
- Fifteen (14.9) percent of the *recipient* population received benefits from multiple programs in an average month in 2015, about 7.7 million persons. Less than ten percent of the recipient population received benefits from SSI and SNAP (9.2 percent, 4.8 million) and less than six percent of the recipient population received benefits from TANF and SNAP (5.7 percent, 3.0 million).
- In 2015 most program recipients received only SNAP. Across all recipients for TANF, SNAP and SSI, more than 3 out of 4 received only SNAP benefits (77.7 percent).

Indicator 6. Program Receipt Duration

One critical aspect of program receipt is the duration of time individuals receive means-tested assistance. Indicator 6 uses longitudinal data to provide information on spells of benefit receipt of different lengths for each of the three means-tested programs discussed in this report.

Figure 13 shows the percentage of program spells based on the population of persons who entered the TANF, SNAP, or SSI programs from 2008 to 2012, the most recent time period for which data are available.

Figure 13. Percentage of Program Spells in TANF, SNAP, and SSI by Length of Spell, 2008 to 2012



Note: The unit of analysis is spells. Spells are distributed by time duration. Spell length categories are mutually exclusive. Spells account for months of program participation prior to 2008. Spells separated by only 1 month are not considered separate spells. SNAP estimates may differ from some USDA data due to methodological differences. Source: The Survey of Income and Program Participation 2008, Waves 1-15.

- Eighty percent of all TANF spells (79.6 percent), and over half of SNAP and SSI spells (53.7 percent and 54.0 percent, respectively) lasted one year or less.
- Between 2008 and 2012, spells lasting four months or less accounted for more than one out of two TANF spells, one out of four SNAP spells, one out of three SSI spells.

- Roughly one out of ten TANF spells (11.3 percent) lasted longer than 20 months among cases opened from 2008 to 2011. Over the same period more than one out of three SNAP and SSI spells, 35.3 percent and 37.8 percent respectively, lasted 21 or more months.
- Among children, about half of spells for SNAP lasted from 1 to 12 months and about four cases out of ten lasted 21 or more months. (See Appendix, Table 16, Indicator 6.)
- Among SSI recipients, adults 65 years and older had the longest duration of receipt. More than half of spells among older adults (55.9 percent) lasted 21 or more months.
- Detailed data for Indicator 6 (Appendix Table 17) shows spell length has changed over time. Duration of AFDC/TANF receipt was shorter in the 2000s compared with the early 1990s. About one-third of spells (34.4 percent) for people entering AFDC from 1992 to 1994 lasted 21 months or longer compared with only 11.3 percent of TANF spells for persons starting the program from 2008 to 2012.
- Spells of SSI receipt were also shorter in the 2000s compared with the early 1990s. About 60 percent of SSI spells began from 1992 and 1994 lasted 21 months or more compared with less than 40 percent of spells for persons starting SSI between 2008 and 2012.
- In contrast, the duration of food stamp or SNAP benefit receipt has changed less over time. Spells lasting 21 months or more made-up nearly one-third of cases (31.5 percent) for persons entering the program from 1992 to 1994 compared with just over one-third (35.3 percent) of cases for those who enrolled in SNAP from 2008 to 2012.

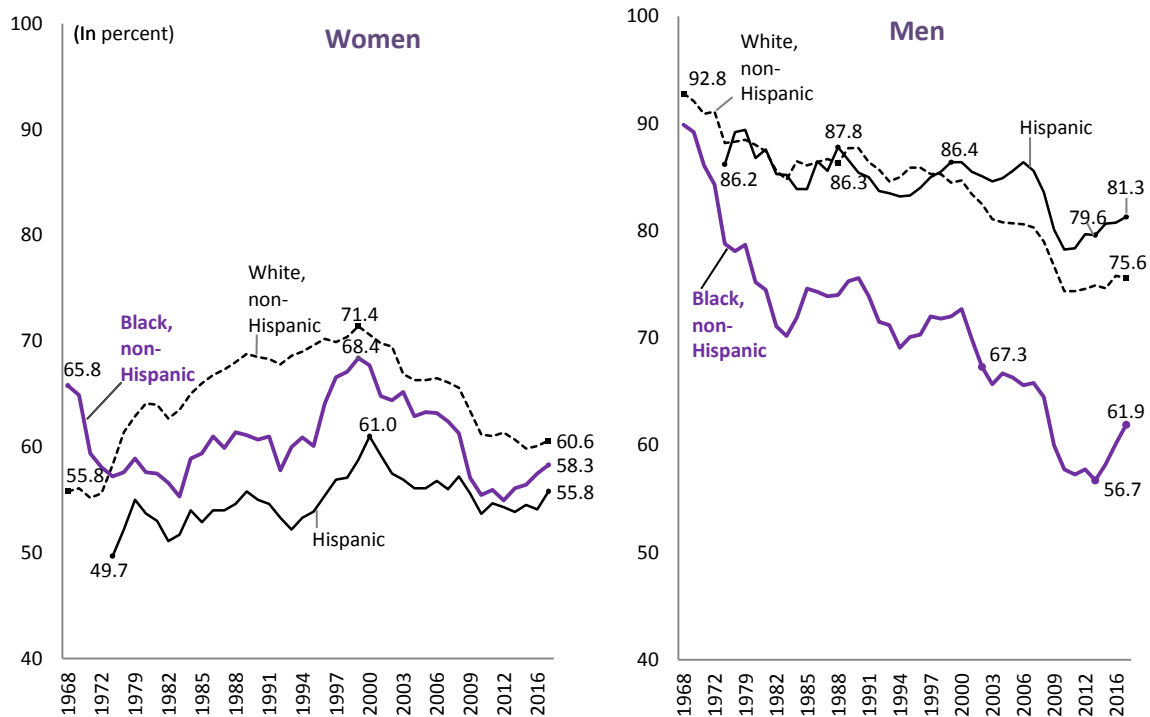
II. Risk Factors, Social and Economic Context

Indicator 7. Employment among the Low-Skilled Population

Employment and wages in the low-skilled labor market are key factors affecting the ability of men and women to support families without receiving means-tested assistance. Individuals with less than a high school education are at the greatest risk of being poor, even if employed.

Figure 14 shows the employment rate of adults with a high school degree or less education by gender, race, and ethnicity. The employment rate is defined as the percent of the adults employed at any time over the calendar year. This measure of low labor skill captures only education and does not account for skills learned on the job or other professional or technical training.

Figure 14. Percentage of Adults Employed Any Time During the Year, Ages 18 to 65 with a High School Degree or Less Education, by Race and Ethnicity, 1968 to 2016



Note: Data include both full and partial year employment. Beginning in 2002, estimates for Whites and Blacks are for persons reporting a single race only. Due to small sample size, American Indians/Alaska Natives, Asians and Native Hawaiians/Other Pacific Islanders are not shown separately. Hispanic origin was first available in 1975.

Source: The Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplements, 1969-2017.

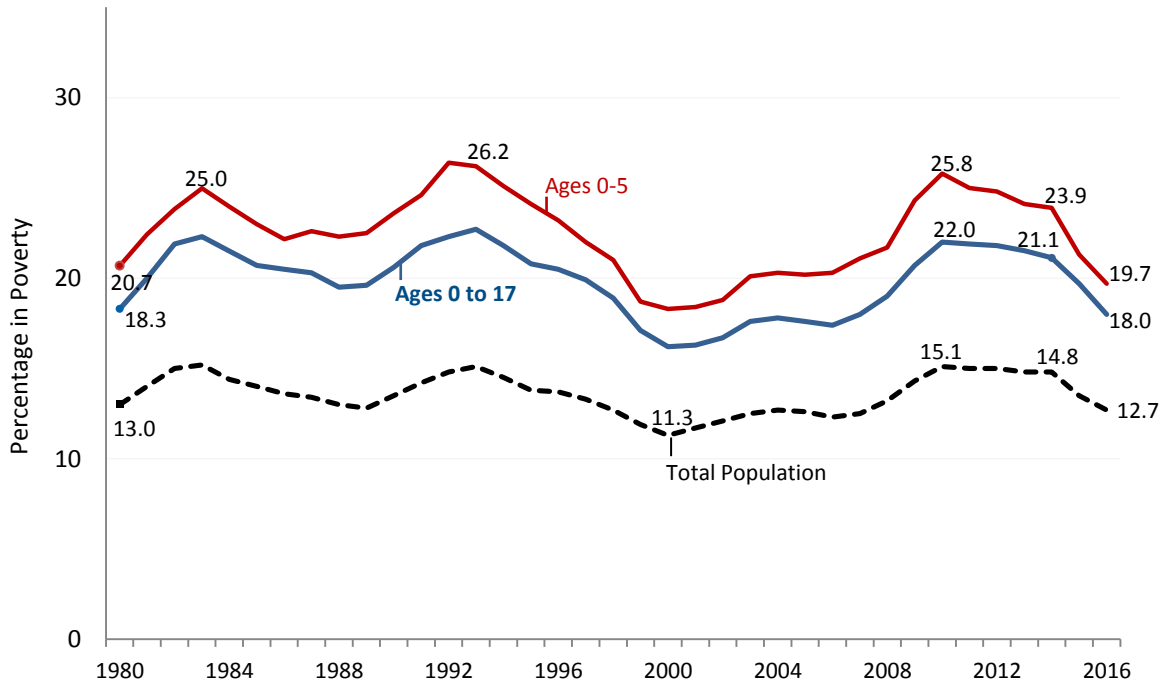
- Employment rates for women with a high school degree or less increased in recent years among Black and Hispanic women but remained relatively unchanged among White non-Hispanic women. Rates increased by 3.3 percent for Black women to 58.3 percent (2012 to 2016) and increased by 2.0 percent among Hispanic women to 55.8 percent (2013 to 2016). For non-Hispanic White women the rate held fairly steady, averaging 60.8 percent since 2010.

- Despite recent increases in employment for Black women, for White and Black non-Hispanic women in the low-skilled population, employment rates in 2016 were about 10 percentage points lower compared with peak rates in 1999. For Hispanic women the 2016 rate is only about 5.0 percentage points lower than the peak employment rate among Hispanic women in 2000.
- Employment rates for women with a high school degree or less education increased during the 1970s, 1980s, and 1990s. The rate peaked for Black, non-Hispanic women at 68.4 percent and for White, non-Hispanic women at 71.4 percent in 1999. In 2000 the rate for Hispanic women peaked at 61.0 percent. Following this long historic rise, employment rates for women began to decline across all three groups from 2000 to about 2010.
- The recent employment rates followed a similar trend for low-skilled men. Employment among Black men with a high school degree or less education increased by 4.1 percentage points over four years to 61.9 percent in 2016. The rate increased by 1.7 percentage points for Hispanic men since 2013 to 81.3 percent in 2016. Among White non-Hispanic men at the same level of education employment increased 1.0 percentage point since 2014 to 75.6 percent in 2016. Since 2010 the rate for low-skilled White non-Hispanic men has averaged 74.9 percent.
- From 1975 through 1998, Hispanic men with a high school degree or less education had roughly the same employment rates as similarly educated White, non-Hispanic men. Beginning in 1999 Hispanic men consistently had higher rates of employment compared to non-Hispanic Whites, among less educated men. The differential was approximately 4.0 to 7.0 percentage points in recent years. In 2016, 81.3 percent of Hispanic men with a high school degree or less education were employed, compared to only 75.6 percent of White, non-Hispanic men at the same level of education, a difference of 5.7 percentage points.
- In the 1970s, employment rates for men with a high school degree or less education began to decline and the rates by race began to diverge. In 1968, the gap in employment for White and Black men in this educational group was about 3 percentage points. By 2002, the gap in employment rates for White and Black non-Hispanic men with a high school degree or less education exceeded 15 percentage points. By 2016, the gap narrowed but still exceeded 13 percentage points at 75.6 percent among White, non-Hispanic men and 61.9 percent among Black, non-Hispanic men.

Indicator 8. Poverty Rates and Program Impacts on Poverty Rates

Poverty measures are important predictors of the need for program benefits, because families with fewer economic resources are more likely to need program benefits to meet basic needs. Figure 15 shows the official poverty rate for all persons, for children, and for the youngest children ages 0 to 5.

Figure 15. Percent of People in Official Poverty by Age, 1980 to 2016



Note: The poverty universe is based on the civilian non-institutionalized population living in the United States. Individuals ages 0-14 are excluded if not related to the householder.
 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: Current Population Reports*.

Poverty among all persons declined by 2.1 percentage points over two years to 12.7 percent in 2016. Since 2000, the official poverty rate ranged from a low of 11.3 percent in 2000 to a peak of 15.1 percent in 2010.

- Children ages 0 to 17 had a poverty rate of 18.0 percent in 2016, down 4.0 percentage points from a 2010 peak. The child poverty rate follows the same cyclical pattern as the poverty rate for the total population though it is higher. Since 2000, the child poverty rate has been about 5.0 to 7.0 percentage points greater than the poverty rate for all persons and was 5.3 percentage points higher in 2016.
- Children from birth to age five have the highest level of poverty among age

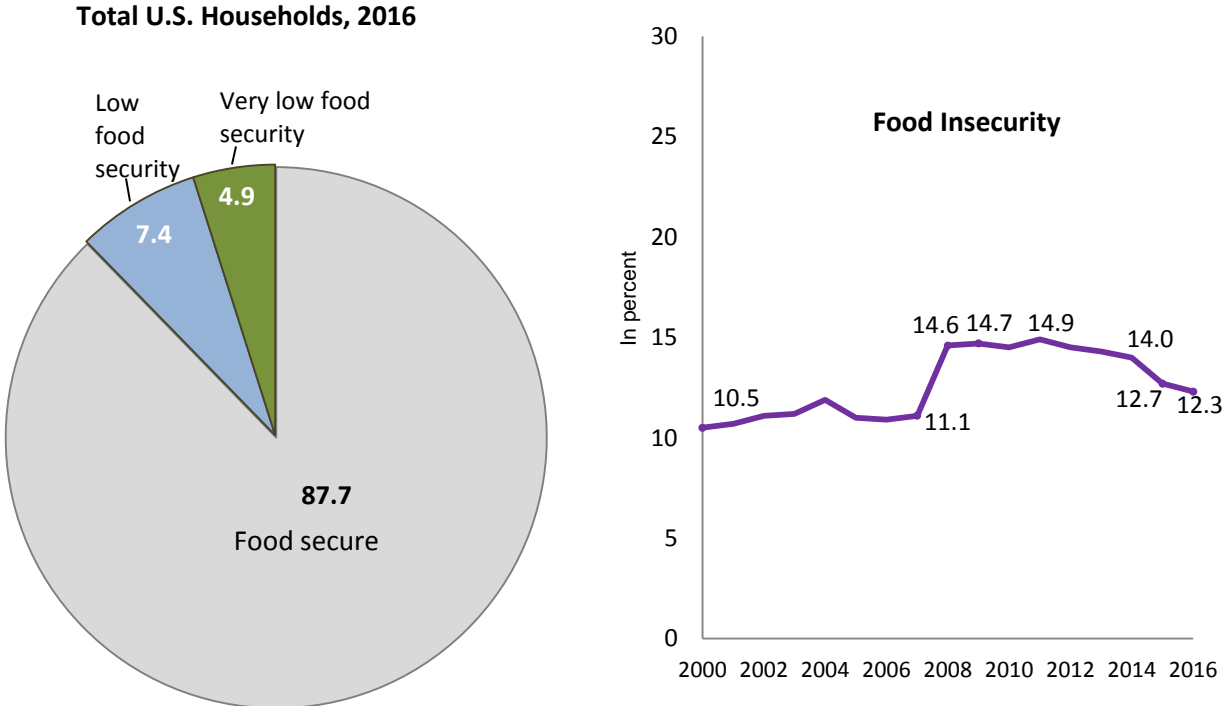
groups, a fact reflected in poverty rates for decades. In 2016, 19.7 percent of children ages 0 to 5 lived below the poverty line, though the rate is down by 4.2 percentage points from 23.9 percent in 2014.

- For adults ages 65 and older the poverty rate has ranged from 8.7 to 10.4 percent since 2000. Most recently for this age group, the poverty rate peaked in 2013 at 10.2 percent before falling to 8.8 percent in 2015 and 2016.
- Among working age adults (18 to 64 years), the poverty rate had been fairly steady from 2010 to 2014 ranging from 13.3 percent to 13.8 percent. With increases in employment, the poverty rate declined among working age adults to 12.4 percent in 2015 and 11.6 percent in 2016.
- Historically the poverty rate for persons in single-female families is high relative to other family types. Most recently the poverty rate for this group declined by 4.3 percentage points from 33.1 percent in 2014 to 28.8 percent in 2016.
- In 2016 the poverty rate for people in married-couple families was 5.8 percent, 1.4 percentage points lower compared with the rate for these families in 2014. For persons in married-couple families the poverty rate has remained within a narrow band from about 6.0 percent to 7.5 percent, peaking in 1993 at 8.0 percent and 7.7 percent in 2010.

Indicator 9. Food Insecurity

Households that have consistent, dependable access to enough food for active, healthy living are food secure. In contrast, food-insecure households have difficulty at some time during the year providing enough food for all their members due to a lack of money and other resources. Food insecure households can be further classified as having low or very low food security. Very low food security, the more severe case, applies to households in which food intake for one or more members was reduced and eating patterns were disrupted due to a lack of money or resources. In 2016 the majority of U.S. households (87.7 percent) were food secure (see Figure 16 below). About 15.6 million U.S. households were *food insecure*. This includes 6.1 million households (4.9 percent) classified as having very low food security. Figure 16 shows the prevalence of food insecurity (low and very low food security combined) in 2016 and over time.

Figure 16. Percentage of Households Classified by Food Security Status, 2016 and from 2000 to 2016



Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, Household Food Security in the United States in 2016. Data are from the 2016 Current Population Survey, Food Security Supplement.

Food insecurity has been trending downward since its peak in 2011, though progress has stalled for households with children. The overall rate for 2016 was 12.3 percent, a decline of 0.4 percentage points compared with 2015 and the lowest level since 2007. In 2016, 16.5 percent of households with children—6.3 million households—were food insecure. The prevalence is essentially unchanged from 16.6 percent in 2015.

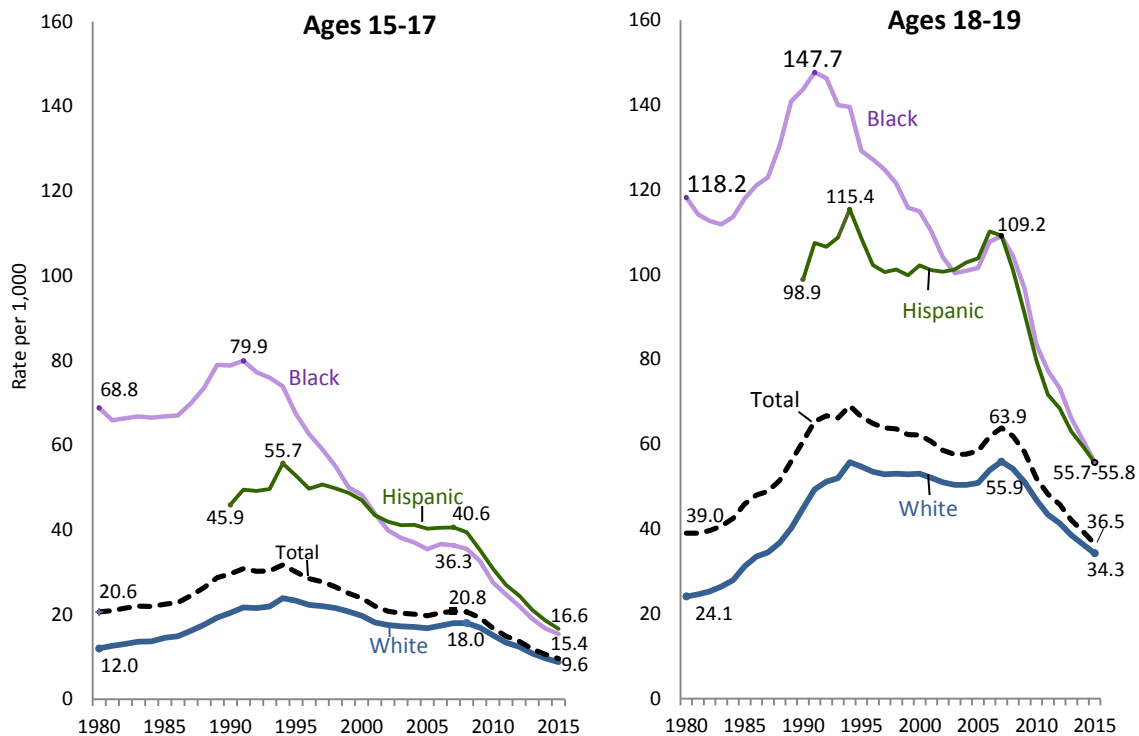
From 2000 to 2007 food insecurity (both low and very low food insecurity) affected between 10.5 percent and 11.9 percent of households. The rate rose from 11.1 percent in 2007 to a peak of 14.9 percent in 2011.

- In 2016, 1 in 6 households with children was food insecure (16.5 percent), only nominally different than 2015 (16.6 percent) but a decrease of 2.7 percentage points and 1.1 million fewer households compared with 2014.
- Food insecurity increases as poverty increases. Among households with income above 185 percent of the federal poverty guideline (income limit for Head Start or reduced price school lunch), 5.6 percent of households were food insecure in 2016. Among households in official poverty (income below 100 percent of the poverty guideline) 38.3 percent were food insecure, unchanged from 2015.
- In 2016, one out of ten (9.9 percent) married-couple households with children were food insecure, a total of roughly 2.5 million households. In 2015, 10.2 percent of married-couple households with children (about 2.6 million) were food insecure. However, married-couple households with children were only about one-third as likely to experience food insecurity as single-female households with children (9.9 percent versus 31.6 percent in 2016).
- More children in single-female headed households were food insecure compared with 2015. Nearly 3.1 million single, female-headed households with children were food insecure in 2016 (31.6 percent), an increase of 1.3 percentage points compared with 2015.

Indicator 10. Nonmarital Teen Births

This indicator addresses the risk factor of nonmarital childbearing among young women. Unmarried women who give birth under age 20 have historically had higher rates of public assistance receipt than other women or mothers. Teen mothers also tend to have lower educational attainment, another risk factor for receipt of program benefits. Figure 17 below illustrates the birth rate among unmarried women under age 20.

Figure 17. Births per 1,000 Unmarried Women Ages 15-17 Years and 18-19 Years by Race-Ethnicity: 1980-2015 ^{xxvii}



Note: Data are available beginning in 1990 for Hispanic women.
 Source: National Center for Health Statistics, "Nonmarital Childbearing in the United States, 1940-1999," *National Vital Statistics Reports*: Vol. 48 (16) 2000 and Vol. 64 (12), December 23, 2015.

Births per 1,000 unmarried teens ages 15 to 17 have decreased significantly over the previous two decades. The birth rate for teen ages 15 to 17 fell from 20.8 per 1,000 in 2007 to 9.6 per 1,000 in 2015, a decrease of nearly 54 percent over eight years.

- Since 2007 the birth rate for Hispanic teens ages 15 to 17 has fallen by nearly 60 percent, from 40.6 per 1,000 to 16.6 per 1,000 in 2015.

- Among unmarried White teens ages 15 to 17, the birth rate has fallen from 18.0 per 1,000 in 2007 to 8.8 per 1,000 in 2015, a decrease of more than 50 percent. Similarly, the rate for unmarried Black teens ages 15 to 17 has fallen nearly 60 percent since 2007, from 36.3 per 1,000 to 15.4 per 1,000 in 2015.
- Births among unmarried women ages 18 and 19 have also decreased precipitously. From 63.9 per 1,000 in 2007 the birth rate among unmarried women ages 18 and 19 fell more than 40 percent to 36.5 per 1,000 in 2015.
- The recent decline in unmarried births among women ages 18 and 19 was experienced across race-ethnic groups. Among unmarried White, Black and Hispanic women ages 18 and 19 the birth rate has fallen by 39 percent, 49 percent and 49 percent respectively since 2007.
- Gaps in the rate of teen births by race and ethnicity have narrowed but differences remain. Among unmarried teens in 2015, birth rates for Hispanic and Black women were nearly indistinguishable at 55.7 and 55.8 per 1,000 respectively, while the rate among White women remained lower at 34.3 per 1,000 in 2015.

Technical Notes

Program receipt and participation data in this report is from the Current Population Survey (CPS), Annual Social and Economic Supplement. CPS data on program eligibility and participation is augmented by administrative records and by TRIM, a transfer income microsimulation model that accounts for the underreporting of benefit receipt in the household survey. Current Population Survey data for calendar year 2013 relied on a split panel design to test redesigned income questions. This report relies on the combined subsamples for this year.

TRIM was operational in 1973. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services funded the development of the second generation of the TRIM model in 1978. Other support for TRIM2 came from the Congressional Budget Office, the U.S. Department of Labor, and private foundations. The updated TRIM3 was introduced in 1997 and allows researchers and members of the public to access policy rules and simulation results over the internet. TRIM3's primary input data come from each year's Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement. TRIM3 corrects for underreporting of benefits in survey data in order to provide a more complete picture of the current safety net. For methodological details see <<http://trim.urban.org/T3New.php>>.

Key features of TRIM3 are its detailed modeling of program rules, and its ability to capture and mimic a program's actual rules concerning eligibility with extensive modeling of state variations. The TRIM3 model draws from a database of eligibility and benefit rules for each state. The source of detailed program data for TANF, SSI and SNAP is the Urban Institute's *Welfare Rules Database*, which is derived from an annual review of state regulations and caseworker manuals.

TANF

For TANF, analysts matched the percentage of the SNAP caseload that has TANF income according to the SNAP administrative data. For cross-program benefit receipt there is no annual administrative data. The microsimulation model used in this report applied the rules of each state's TANF program to data from the CPS. Non-cash benefits funded by TANF were not modeled. Program participation was modeled to come close to the actual caseload in terms of overall size and key characteristics.

There have been small changes in estimating methodology over time, due to model improvements and revisions to the CPS. Beginning in 2004, estimates include families receiving assistance under separate state programs (SSPs). These SSPs are modeled together with TANF benefits, with no distinction made between the two funding sources. Since 2004 TRIM3 excludes from the unit non-parental caretakers whose income would make the unit ineligible, potentially increasing the number of child-only units.

Some states provide cash assistance to families with multiple barriers to employment through solely state-funded programs (SSFs). In this report, cash assistance from an SSF is counted as cash income and not TANF assistance. SSFs are distinct from TANF.

Endnotes

ⁱ Total income is cash income plus the value of SNAP benefits. Cash income includes earnings, rental and royalty income, interest, dividends, income from estates or trusts, social security, railroad retirement and pension income, veterans payments, child support and alimony payments, educational assistance, disability payments, regular financial assistance from friends or family, workers compensation, and unemployment compensation. Cash from assistance programs other than SSI or TANF (including Solely State Funded assistance) is also counted. EITC and capital gains are excluded.

ⁱⁱ Office of Family Assistance. “FY 2015 Federal TANF & State MOE Financial Data.” See Table A.1 Fed & State by Category: Basic Assistance (All Funds as a Percent of Total Funds Used) <<https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ofa/resource/tanf-financial-data-fy-2015>>

ⁱⁱⁱ Broad-based categorical eligibility (BBCE) is a policy in which households may become categorically eligible for SNAP when they qualify for non-cash TANF assistance or another benefit funded by state maintenance of effort (MOE) funds. See <www.fns.usda.gov/snap/clarification-characteristics-broad-based-categorical-eligibility-programs-memo>

^{iv} For SSI’s annual report and detailed descriptions of the program see <<https://www.ssa.gov/OACT/ssir/SSI17/index.html>>

^v Dependency in Figure 1 and Figure 2 is annual, based on benefits received at any time during the year. Annual rates tend to be higher given the longer time horizon for observing income and benefit receipt compared with assessing a particular month or an “average” month.

^{vi} For labor force participation data by program in 2013 and 2014 see Table 4. p. A-4 in see <<https://aspe.hhs.gov/pdf-report/welfare-indicators-and-risk-factors-sixteenth-report-congress>>

^{vii} On average in 2015, TANF assistance units included 2,261,000 people in single-female families, 700,000 people in married-couple families, and 249,000 people in single-male families.

^{viii} Reciprocity in Figure 4 is annual, based on benefits received at any time during the year and differs from receipt of benefits in an average month presented in subsequent sections. Annual rates tend to be higher given the longer time horizon for observing benefit receipt compared with a typical month.

^{ix} TANF includes separate state programs (SSPs) funded with maintenance-of-effort dollars. Cash welfare income from “general assistance” or solely-state-funded programs (SSFs) does not count as TANF. Units that receive only small “worker supplement” benefits are excluded, because those benefits are not modeled in TRIM3. Amounts up to \$50 were considered “small” for this purpose. For example, 23,000 SSP cases in Massachusetts were excluded as families received only a supplemental benefit of no more than \$5 each month. The state with the largest number of “worker supplement” cases was California. Almost all of California’s 182,000 SSP cases were excluded due to receiving a \$10 payment. In total, the 2015 adjustment excludes a combined 260,000 SSP and TANF units across 10 states.

^x In Figure 5, TANF recipients in the territories and tribes are excluded. Beginning in 2000, the data include recipients of cash assistance from separate state programs (SSPs). In FY 2015, SSP recipients comprised 26 percent of total recipients. TANF estimates do not include recipients of solely state-funded programs (SSFs). Where possible, income from an SSF is treated as cash income. Data for children includes a small number of dependents ages 18 and older who are students. Population denominators for the percentage of recipients in each category are from the U.S. Census Bureau.”

^{xi} In Figure 6 the totals for SNAP exclude the territories. From 1975 to 1983 the number of participants includes the Family Food Assistance Program (FFAP) that was largely replaced by the Food Stamp Program in 1975. From 1975 to 1983 the number of FFAP participants averaged 88,000.

^{xii} Changes not clearly reflected in SSI reciprocity rates may be reflected in program application data. For detailed estimates see <<https://www.ssa.gov/oact/ssir/SSI17/index.html>>

^{xiii} Figure 7. Population figures used as the denominators are an average of the U.S. Census Bureau's July 1st population estimates for the current and subsequent year.

^{xiv} It is important to consider the effect of program integrity funding on reciprocity rates. After 2003, there were dramatic reductions in funding appropriated by Congress for conducting medical-continuing-disability reviews and non-medical redeterminations, which are used to ensure that disabled SSI recipients continue to meet the definition of disability and satisfy the other requirements of eligibility. To see the drop in the number of such reviews, please see the SSI Annual Report.

^{xv} The Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that between 1977 and 2007, employment among workers ages 65 and over increased by 101 percent, compared to a much smaller increase of 59 percent for total employment (16 and over). <www.bls.gov/spotlight/2008/older_workers/>

^{xvi} Figure 8. Participation rates are estimated by the microsimulation model (TRIM3) developed and maintained at the Urban Institute under primary funding from Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE). Families subject to full-family sanctions are counted as eligible but nonparticipating due to modeling limitations. The model accounts for the number of families who lost aid due to time limits, but families staying off TANF to conserve their time-limited assistance months are not accounted for in the model. The numbers of eligible and participating families include the territories and pregnant women without children, even though these two small groups are excluded from the model. Data on participation for these groups are assumed to be the same as for all eligibles.

^{xvii} Compared with 2014, the proportion of the actual TANF caseload receiving only small “worker supplement” payments was *larger* in 2015. Because more active cases were excluded in 2015 due to receipt of “worker supplement” payments only and due to fewer *eligible* units compared with 2014, the participation rate declined.

^{xviii} State level rules are described in the Welfare Rules Database, 2015. The summary of earnings limits is based on Table I.E.4 “Maximum Income for Initial Eligibility for a Family of Three, July 2015. Available at <<https://www.acf.hhs.gov/opre/resource/welfare-rules-databook-state-tanf-policies-as-of-july-2015>>

^{xix} SNAP eligible households are estimated from a Mathematica Policy Research, Inc. model that uses data from the Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement to simulate program eligibility. SNAP caseload data are from USDA, FNS program operations caseload data. Small changes have been made to the methodology over time with some model improvements addressing revisions to the CPS. The model was revised in 1994 to produce more accurate and lower estimates of eligible households. Prior years show higher estimates of eligibles and lower participation rates relative to the revised estimate for 1994 and estimates for subsequent years.

^{xx} Figure 10. SSI participation rates are estimated using TRIM3. The model was revised in

1997 and 1998 to more accurately exclude ineligible immigrants. Thus an increased participation rate in 1997 is partly due to a revision in estimating methodology. In 2004 the TRIM methods for identifying individuals eligible for SSI due to disability were improved resulting in more eligibles for this category. The CPS provides limited information on disability status. As a result, the size of the adult population with a disability may be underestimated, which may lead to an overestimation participation rates. Tabulations from the Social Security Administration and data from the Survey of Income and Program Participation estimate SSI participation among eligible, non-elderly adults at between 40 percent and 80 percent. Estimates for married-couple units are based on small sample sizes. Married-couple units were 7.5 percent of eligible adult units and 5.1 percent of the units receiving SSI in the average month of 1998.

^{xxi} The SSI participation rate represents the share of the eligible household population that participates in SSI based on TRIM's input survey data and administrative records. The TRIM method adjusts the estimate downward to eliminate beneficiaries living in institutions. In comparison, the Social Security Administration reports that approximately 7.0 million adults were recipients of federally-administered SSI payments in December 2015 (See: www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/statcomps/ssi_monthly/2015/table02.html).

^{xxii} Only four states include SSI recipients and their SSI income in the family TANF unit (Idaho, New Hampshire, West Virginia, and Wisconsin). In such cases, including an SSI recipient in the TANF unit may reduce the value of TANF payments or render the family ineligible for TANF. State level rules are described in the Welfare Rules Database, 2015. <<http://wrd.urban.org/wrd/WRDResources.cfm> >

^{xxiii} The SNAP gross income test does not apply to households with elderly or disabled members. SNAP also has a net income test.

^{xxiv} Some states use only a gross income test to assess eligibility for TANF while a number of states use net income or multiple tests. Income limits expressed as percentages of the federal poverty guideline are based on a family size of three and drawn from the *Welfare Rules Databook as of July 2015*; Table I.E.4 "Maximum Income for Initial Eligibility for a Family of Three, July 2015." See <<https://www.acf.hhs.gov/opre/resource/welfare-rules-databook-state-tanf-policies-as-of-july-2015>>

^{xxv} Social Security Administration, *SSI Federal Payment Amounts*, SSI Monthly Payment Amounts, 1975-2017 <<https://www.ssa.gov/oact/cola/SSlamts.html>>

^{xxvi} Figure 11. For multiple program receipt across years the researchers sought to match the percentage of the SNAP caseload that has TANF income according to the SNAP administrative data. There are no administrative data on the overlap between these programs on an annual basis.

^{xxvii} In Figure 17, rates are per 1,000 unmarried women in the specified group. Race categories include women of Hispanic ethnicity. Beginning in 1980, the National Center for Health Statistics began tabulating births by the race of the mother. Prior to 1980, data were tabulated by the race of the child. Trends in non-marital births may be affected by changes in the reporting of marital status on birth certificates and in procedures for inferring non-marital births when marital status is not reported.

Appendix Tables

Table 1 Indicator 1. Percentage of the Population by Proportion of Income from TANF, SNAP, and/or SSI: 1993-2015

Year	Total Pop. in millions ¹	0%	>0 to 25%	> 25% to 50%	> 50% to 75%	> 75% to 100%	Total > 50%
2015	318.868	77.5	14.3	3.6	1.5	3.1	4.6
2014	316.168	77.3	14.1	3.7	1.4	3.5	4.9
2013	313.401	76.5	14.4	4.1	1.7	3.4	5.0
2012	311.116	76.4	14.3	4.2	1.7	3.4	5.1
2011	308.827	76.9	13.8	4.1	1.7	3.5	5.2
2010	306.110	77.3	13.2	4.2	1.7	3.6	5.3
2009	304.280	80.1	11.4	3.9	1.5	3.1	4.6
2008	301.483	82.9	10.3	2.8	1.1	2.8	4.0
2007	299.106	84.1	9.7	2.8	1.1	2.3	3.5
2006	296.824	84.4	9.3	2.6	1.1	2.6	3.7
2005	293.834	84.7	8.9	2.6	1.1	2.7	3.8
2004	291.155	85.0	8.8	2.5	1.1	2.5	3.7
2003	288.280	85.9	8.2	2.4	1.1	2.4	3.6
2002	285.933	86.8	7.8	2.3	1.0	2.1	3.2
2001	282.082	87.4	7.3	2.2	1.0	2.1	3.1
2000	276.540	87.5	7.3	2.2	1.0	2.0	3.0
1999	274.087	86.7	7.7	2.3	1.1	2.2	3.3
1998	271.743	86.5	7.3	2.5	1.3	2.5	3.8
1997	269.094	85.3	7.7	2.5	1.5	3.1	4.5
1996	266.792	84.0	7.8	3.1	1.9	3.3	5.2
1995	264.314	83.2	8.5	3.1	1.8	3.5	5.3
1994	262.105	82.8	8.4	3.1	1.8	4.0	5.8
1993	259.588	83.4	7.8	3.0	1.8	4.1	5.9

¹Refers to the total number of U.S. residents captured in the household-based survey.

Note: Income from

social welfare programs includes cash income from TANF through federally-funded and state-separate programs, SSI income and the value of SNAP benefits.

Excluded are cash benefits from other programs, such as state-local "general assistance" or solely-state-funded programs providing benefits to families who previously would have received TANF in some states. Total >50% includes all persons with more than 50 percent of their total annual income from these programs.

Source: The Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplements and microsimulation model TRIM3.

Table 2 Indicator 1. Dependency and Reciprocity Rates, Where Dependency is the Percentage of the Population with More than 50 Percent of Income from TANF, SNAP and/or SSI; Reciprocity is Receipt of Any Income from TANF, SNAP or SSI: Selected Years

Dependency Rates

	1997	2000	2001	2005	2006	2007	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
All Persons	4.5	3.0	3.1	3.8	3.7	3.5	4.6	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.6
Age Categories													
Children 0 to 17	8.2	4.9	5.1	6.2	5.8	5.8	7.5	8.3	8.3	8.1	7.7	7.3	6.9
Adults 18 to 64	3.4	2.4	2.6	3.2	3.2	2.9	3.9	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.2
Adults 65 and older	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.8
Racial/Ethnic Categories													
Non-Hispanic White	2.5	1.9	1.8	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.7	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.1
Non-Hispanic Black	11.4	7.7	8.8	10.2	9.5	9.4	11.1	12.5	12.3	12.0	12.0	11.0	10.1
Hispanic	9.1	4.5	4.5	5.6	5.2	5.1	7.1	8.0	7.7	7.4	7.0	6.6	6.0
Family Categories													
Persons in:													
Married couple families	1.4	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.5
Single female families	18.4	11.4	11.9	14.0	13.2	12.6	14.6	16.4	16.2	15.8	15.8	14.5	13.6
Single male families	5.6	4.4	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.5	6.4	6.5	5.9	5.8	5.3	6.6	5.4

Reciprocity Rates

	1997	2000	2001	2005	2006	2007	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
All Persons	14.8	12.5	12.6	15.3	15.6	15.8	19.9	22.7	23.1	23.6	23.5	22.7	22.5
Age Categories													
Children 0 to 17	21.6	17.8	18.1	22.6	23.1	24.1	30.4	34.4	34.4	35.7	35.3	33.9	33.8
Adults 18 to 64	12.7	10.7	10.9	13.3	13.6	13.5	17.6	20.2	20.9	21.2	21.3	20.6	20.2
Adults 65 and older	10.2	10.4	9.6	10.3	10.6	10.6	11.3	12.3	12.9	13.7	13.5	13.5	14.3
Racial/Ethnic Categories													
Non-Hispanic White	9.7	8.2	8.2	10.1	10.6	10.4	13.3	15.7	16.3	16.5	16.3	15.7	15.7
Non-Hispanic Black	30.2	27.0	26.3	32.9	32.0	33.4	37.6	40.7	39.7	41.2	41.2	39.6	38.6
Hispanic	28.0	21.0	21.6	24.0	23.8	24.6	32.9	36.9	36.4	37.2	37.6	35.9	35.0
Family Categories													
Persons in:													
Married couple families	8.7	7.2	7.4	8.7	8.9	8.8	12.5	15.0	14.6	15.4	15.4	14.3	14.6
Single female families	41.6	37.1	36.4	44.5	44.3	45.0	50.4	54.2	55.0	56.1	55.7	55.7	52.9
Single male families	24.3	21.8	21.2	22.1	25.8	26.4	33.1	34.3	34.9	37.3	36.0	34.7	34.5

Note: Dependency is defined as living in a family having more than 50 percent of total annual income from one or more of these programs. Dependency rates would be lower if adjusted to exclude TANF assistance associated with work. Reciprocity is defined as living in a family with receipt in any amount for TANF, SSI or SNAP during the year. Spouses are not present in categories shown for families headed by men and families headed by women. Beginning in 2002, persons who reported more than one race are not shown under either race category. Due to small sample size, Asians and Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific Islanders as well as American Indians and Alaska Natives but are not shown separately. Hispanic persons may be of any race.

Source: The Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplements, 1994-2014 and microsimulation model TRIM3.

Table 3 Indicator 1. Percentage of Total Income from TANF, SNAP and/or SSI Programs by Selected Characteristics: 2015

	Total Population	0%	>0 to 25%	> 25% to 50%	> 50% to 75%	> 75% to 100%	Total > 50%
All Persons	318,868,493	77.5	14.3	3.6	1.5	3.1	4.6
Age Categories							
Children ages 0-17	74,061,956	66.2	20.3	6.6	2.8	4.1	6.9
Adults ages 18 to 64	197,259,991	79.8	13.2	2.8	1.2	3.0	4.2
Adults ages 65 and over	47,546,546	85.7	9.7	1.8	0.8	2.0	2.8
Racial/Ethnic Categories							
Non-Hispanic White	195,645,891	84.3	10.6	2.1	0.9	2.2	3.1
Non-Hispanic Black	39,257,269	61.4	20.7	7.8	3.6	6.4	10.1
Hispanic	56,872,732	65.0	23.1	6.0	2.0	4.0	6.0
Family Categories							
Persons in married-couple families	192,830,935	85.4	11.2	1.9	0.6	0.9	1.5
Persons in single female families	49,467,041	47.1	27.8	11.6	5.4	8.2	13.6
Persons in single male families	17,684,975	65.5	23.5	5.6	1.6	3.8	5.4
Unrelated persons	58,885,542	81.1	10.4	1.6	1.0	6.0	7.0

¹Refers to the total number of U.S. residents captured in the household-based survey.

Note: Income includes cash income from TANF, SSI and the value of SNAP benefits. Means-tested assistance includes TANF through federally-funded and state-separate programs, but does not include other cash benefits, such as state-local "general assistance" or solely-state-funded programs providing benefits to families who previously would have received TANF in some states. Total >50% includes all persons with more than 50 percent of their total annual income from these programs. Beginning in 2002 persons who reported more than one race are included in the total for all persons but are not shown under either race category. Due to small sample size, American Indians/Alaska Natives, Asians and Native Hawaiians/Other Pacific Islanders are not shown separately. Hispanic persons may be of any race.

Source: The Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplements and microsimulation model TRIM3.

Table 4 Indicator 2. Percentage of Recipients in Families with Labor Force Participants by Program and Selected Characteristics: 2015

	Work Status		Detail: Someone in Labor Force		
	Someone working	No one in the labor force	One or more looking, no one working	One or more part-time, no one full-time	Someone working full-time
TANF All Persons	44.5	45.4	10.1	19.0	25.5
Non-Hispanic White	45.4	42.6	12.0	23.4	22.1
Non-Hispanic Black	40.7	45.0	14.4	20.1	20.5
Hispanic	49.3	44.0	6.7	16.1	33.2
Children ages 0-5	49.5	41.2	9.2	18.2	31.4
Children ages 0-17	45.5	45.5	9.0	18.4	27.1
Ages 18-54	41.4	45.6	13.0	20.9	20.5
Women ages 16-64	41.9	45.9	12.2	20.4	21.5
Men ages 16-64	43.0	43.6	13.5	22.8	20.2
Persons in married-couple families	66.6	25.0	8.4	19.8	46.8
Persons in single female families	37.7	52.2	10.1	18.7	19.0
Persons in single male families	44.8	40.0	15.2	19.4	25.4
SNAP All Persons	56.4	36.5	7.1	16.1	40.3
Non-Hispanic White	51.0	42.2	6.8	16.6	34.4
Non-Hispanic Black	51.8	38.2	10.1	16.7	35.0
Hispanic	68.7	26.3	5.0	15.5	53.2
Children ages 0-5	70.8	23.0	6.3	17.3	53.5
Children ages 0-17	69.5	24.3	6.2	17.7	51.8
Ages 18-54	52.1	39.4	8.5	16.6	35.5
Women ages 16-64	54.1	38.3	7.6	18.4	35.8
Men ages 16-64	51.4	39.1	9.5	14.9	36.6
Adults ages 65 and over	16.0	81.3	2.7	5.1	10.8
Persons in married-couple families	73.2	21.8	4.9	13.5	59.7
Persons in single female families	57.8	34.2	8.0	21.1	36.7
Persons in single male families	61.4	30.7	7.9	14.5	46.8
SSI All Persons	35.1	61.3	3.7	8.1	27.0
Non-Hispanic White	30.9	66.4	2.7	7.4	23.5
Non-Hispanic Black	32.0	62.5	5.5	8.9	23.1
Hispanic	46.0	50.9	3.2	9.7	36.3
Children ages 0-5	59.0	36.6	4.5	10.7	48.3
Children ages 0-17	55.9	36.9	7.2	14.2	41.7
Ages 18-54	30.5	66.1	3.4	7.3	23.2
Women ages 16-64	28.0	68.1	3.8	7.5	20.6
Men ages 16-64	34.1	62.8	3.1	7.5	26.6
Adults ages 65 and over	33.6	64.2	2.2	6.4	27.2
Persons in married-couple families	61.1	35.7	3.2	9.7	51.4
Persons in single female families	44.0	50.2	5.8	13.0	31.0
Persons in single male families	48.6	47.7	3.7	8.0	40.6

Note: Recipients are limited to those individuals or their family members directly receiving benefits in a month. The indicator measures, on an average monthly basis, the combination of individual benefit receipt and the labor force participation of any relative in the household in the same month. Full-time workers are those who usually worked 35 hours or more per week. Part-time workers usually worked less than 35 hours per week. “Looking for work” includes individuals who were unemployed, laid off and/or looking for work.

Source: Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 2016 and microsimulation model TRIM3.

Table 5 Indicator 2. Percentage of AFDC/TANF Recipients in Families with Labor Force Participants: 1993-2015

Year	Total		Detail: Someone in Labor Force	
	Someone in the labor force	No one in the labor force	One or more part-time or looking for work, no one full-time	At least one full-time
2015	54.6	45.4	29.1	25.5
2014	56.2	43.8	29.1	27.1
2013	58.8	41.2	31.9	27.0
2012	56.7	43.3	33.2	23.5
2011	59.0	41.0	35.2	23.8
2010	56.5	43.5	31.4	25.1
2009	56.7	43.3	30.7	26.0
2008	54.4	45.6	27.2	27.2
2007	53.6	46.4	23.4	30.2
2006	53.4	46.6	21.2	32.2
2005	52.3	47.7	25.4	26.9
2004	51.9	48.0	23.8	28.1
2003	52.6	47.4	24.1	28.5
2002	60.1	39.8	25.8	34.3
2001	61.3	38.7	26.0	35.3
2000	58.8	41.2	24.1	34.7
1999	59.2	40.8	24.1	35.1
1998	55.7	44.3	25.8	29.9
1997	52.4	47.6	28.0	24.4
1996	49.9	50.1	25.6	24.3
1995	49.4	50.6	24.3	25.1
1994	45.2	54.8	24.8	20.4
1993	43.0	57.0	24.2	18.8

Note: Recipients are limited to those individuals or any family member in the household directly receiving benefits in a month. Full-time workers are those who usually work 35 hours or more per week. Part-time labor force participation includes part-time workers and those who are unemployed, laid off or looking for work. This indicator measures, on an average monthly basis, the combination of individual benefit receipt and labor force participation by any family member in the same month.

Source: The Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplements and the microsimulation model TRIM3.

Table 6 Indicator 3. AFDC-TANF Benefits as a Percentage of the Poverty Guideline in 2015 Dollars, Selected Years, 1981 to 2015

State	Monthly Benefit for a Family of Three (in 2015 dollars) ¹									
	Maximum Monthly Benefit as a % of 2015 Guideline					Maximum Benefit				
	1981	1988	1996	2010	2015	1981	1988	1996	2010	2015
Mississippi	15.0	14.4	10.8	11.0	10.2	\$250	\$240	\$181	\$185	\$170
Tennessee	19.0	20.7	16.7	12.0	11.1	318	347	279	201	185
Arkansas	25.1	24.4	18.4	13.2	12.2	420	409	308	222	204
Alabama	18.4	14.1	14.8	14.0	12.8	308	236	248	234	215
Louisiana	26.9	22.7	17.1	15.6	14.3	451	381	287	261	240
Kentucky	29.3	26.1	23.6	17.0	15.6	490	437	396	285	262
North Carolina	29.9	31.8	24.5	17.7	16.2	501	533	411	296	272
Arizona	31.5	35.1	31.3	18.0	16.5	527	587	524	302	277
South Carolina	20.1	24.1	18.0	17.5	16.5	336	403	302	293	277
Georgia	28.5	32.3	25.3	18.2	16.7	477	541	423	304	280
Texas	18.4	22.0	17.0	16.9	16.8	308	369	284	283	281
Indiana	39.7	34.5	26.0	18.7	17.2	665	577	435	313	288
Missouri	38.6	33.7	26.3	19.0	17.4	647	565	441	317	292
Oklahoma	43.9	37.1	27.7	19.0	17.4	735	621	464	317	292
Florida	30.4	32.9	27.3	19.7	18.1	508	551	458	329	303
Idaho	47.5	36.4	28.6	20.1	18.5	795	609	479	336	309
Dist of Col	41.4	38.2	30.5	27.0	20.2	694	639	511	452	338
West Virginia	32.1	29.8	22.8	22.1	20.3	537	499	382	370	340
Nebraska	54.5	43.6	32.8	23.6	21.7	913	729	550	396	364
New Mexico	34.3	31.6	35.1	29.0	22.7	574	529	588	486	380
Nevada	37.5	39.5	31.4	24.9	22.9	628	661	526	416	383
Virginia	48.3	42.4	31.9	25.3	23.2	808	709	535	423	389
Pennsylvania	51.7	48.1	38.0	27.3	24.1	866	805	636	458	403
New Jersey	56.1	50.7	38.3	27.5	25.3	939	849	641	461	424
Iowa	56.1	47.2	38.4	27.7	25.4	939	789	644	463	426
Kansas	55.0	51.1	38.7	27.9	25.6	920	856	648	466	429
Illinois	47.0	40.9	34.0	28.0	25.8	787	685	570	470	432
Delaware	44.5	45.4	37.4	27.8	25.9	746	759	627	465	434
Colorado	59.0	42.6	32.1	30.0	27.6	988	713	538	502	462
Ohio	41.0	37.0	30.8	28.2	28.3	686	619	515	472	473
Maine	46.9	49.8	37.7	31.5	29.0	785	833	631	527	485
North Dakota	52.0	44.4	38.9	27.7	29.0	871	743	651	464	486
Michigan	61.8	52.2	41.4	31.9	29.4	1,035	874	693	535	492
Utah	54.2	45.0	38.4	32.3	29.7	907	753	644	541	498
Oregon	50.0	49.3	41.5	31.5	30.2	837	825	695	527	506
Washington	64.6	58.9	49.3	36.5	31.1	1,082	986	825	611	521
Minnesota	69.5	63.7	48.0	34.5	31.8	1,163	1,066	804	578	532
Rhodew Island	57.2	61.9	50.0	36.0	33.1	957	1,036	837	602	554
Montana	40.3	43.0	39.5	32.7	35.0	675	719	662	548	586
Connecticut	77.6	74.6	57.4	42.6	35.7	1,299	1,248	961	713	597
South Dakota	50.0	43.8	38.8	36.0	35.8	837	733	650	603	599
Wisconsin	69.2	61.9	46.6	43.7	36.3	1,158	1,036	781	732	608
Hawaii	72.9	61.6	64.2	39.6	36.4	1,220	1,032	1,076	663	610
Massachusetta	59.0	64.5	51.0	40.1	36.9	988	1,080	854	672	618
Maryland	42.1	45.1	33.7	37.3	38.0	704	755	563	624	636
Vermont	80.7	75.3	57.4	43.2	38.2	1,351	1,260	961	723	640
Wyoming	49.1	43.1	32.5	36.4	38.9	821	721	544	610	652
New Hampshire	50.8	59.4	49.6	43.8	40.3	850	994	831	734	675
California	78.8	79.3	53.8	45.1	42.1	1,319	1,328	900	754	704
New York	66.8	64.5	52.1	48.9	47.1	1,119	1,080	872	818	789
Alaska	88.9	93.2	83.3	59.9	55.1	1,489	1,561	1,394	1,003	923

¹Adjusted for inflation using the CPI-U for all Urban Consumers.

Source: Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives. (2014). 2014 Green book: Background material and data on the programs within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means (22nd ed.) and the Welfare Rules Database. July 2014. Maintained by the Urban Institute. Available at: <http://anfdata.urban.org/wrd/tables.cfm>

Table 7 Indicator 3. Number and Percentage of the Total Population Receiving AFDC/TANF: 1975-2015

Fiscal Year	Total Recipients		Adult Recipients		Child Recipients	
	N in 1,000s	Percent	N in 1,000s	Percent	N in 1,000s	Percent
2015	4,143	1.3	1,157	0.5	2,986	4.1
2014	3,856	1.2	946	0.4	2,910	4.0
2013	4,062	1.3	997	0.4	3,065	4.2
2012	4,432	1.4	1,110	0.5	3,322	4.5
2011	4,554	1.5	1,150	0.5	3,405	4.6
2010	4,531	1.5	1,138	0.5	3,393	4.6
2009	4,217	1.4	1,021	0.4	3,197	4.3
2008	3,949	1.3	927	0.4	3,022	4.1
2007	4,099	1.4	962	0.4	3,138	4.2
2006	4,699	1.6	1,164	0.5	3,535	4.8
2005	5,064	1.7	1,276	0.6	3,788	5.2
2004	5,316	1.8	1,358	0.6	3,957	5.4
2003	5,452	1.9	1,415	0.7	4,037	5.5
2002	5,576	1.9	1,477	0.7	4,099	5.6
2001	5,673	2.0	1,503	0.7	4,171	5.7
2000	6,218	2.2	1,687	0.8	4,531	6.3
1999	7,068	2.5	1,838	0.9	5,231	7.3
1998	8,653	3.1	2,469	1.2	6,184	8.7
1997	10,779	4.0	3,106	1.5	7,673	10.8
1996	12,477	4.6	3,921	2.0	8,556	12.2
1995	13,480	5.1	4,323	2.2	9,157	13.2
1994	14,033	5.3	4,554	2.3	9,479	13.8
1993	13,943	5.4	4,520	2.3	9,424	13.9
1992	13,423	5.2	4,335	2.3	9,087	13.7
1991	12,391	4.9	4,016	2.1	8,375	12.8
1990	11,263	4.5	3,643	2.0	7,620	11.9
1989	10,741	4.4	3,503	1.9	7,238	11.4
1988	10,734	4.4	3,536	2.0	7,198	11.4
1987	10,878	4.5	3,625	2.0	7,254	11.5
1986	10,810	4.5	3,637	2.1	7,173	11.4
1985	10,630	4.5	3,589	2.0	7,041	11.2
1984	10,677	4.5	3,652	2.1	7,025	11.2
1983	10,467	4.5	3,548	2.1	6,919	11.1
1982	10,233	4.4	3,396	2.0	6,838	10.9
1981	10,979	4.8	3,491	2.1	7,488	11.8
1980	10,422	4.6	3,225	2.0	7,197	11.3
1979	10,146	4.5	3,068	1.9	7,071	11.0
1978	10,485	4.7	3,128	2.0	7,357	11.4
1977	10,933	5.0	3,230	2.1	7,703	11.8
1976	11,171	5.1	3,271	2.2	7,900	11.9
1975	10,854	5.0	3,102	2.1	7,753	11.5

Note: Recipients are expressed as the fiscal year average of monthly caseloads from administrative data, excluding recipients in the territories. Tribal TANF recipients also are excluded. Child recipients include a small number of dependents ages 18 and older who are students. The average number of adult and child recipients in 1998 and 1999 are estimated using data from the National Emergency TANF Data Files and thereafter using the National TANF Data Files. Beginning in 2000, the data include both TANF and separate state program recipients who have comprised as much as 11 percent of total recipients.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Family Assistance. Population denominators for the percentage recipients in each category are from the U.S. Census Bureau.

Table 8 Indicator 3. Number and Percentage of the Total Population Receiving Food Stamp or SNAP benefits: 1980-2015

Fiscal Year	Persons in poverty		Recipients of Food Stamp or SNAP Benefits							
			Total		Age 60 and older		Ages 18 to 59		Ages 0 to 17	
	Number in 1,000s	Percent	Number in 1,000s	Percent	Number in 1,000s	Percent	Number in 1,000s	Percent	Number in 1,000s	Percent
2015	43,127	13.5	45,111	14.1	4,793	7.2	20,465	11.3	19,852	27.0
2014	46,657	14.8	45,800	14.4	4,645	7.2	20,924	11.6	20,231	27.5
2013	46,269	14.8	47,027	14.9	4,359	6.9	21,819	12.1	20,850	28.3
2012	46,496	15.0	45,956	14.6	4,150	6.8	21,342	11.9	20,463	27.8
2011	46,247	15.0	44,086	14.1	3,765	6.4	20,430	11.4	19,892	26.9
2010	46,343	15.1	39,703	12.8	3,117	5.4	18,102	10.2	18,484	24.9
2009	43,569	14.3	32,842	10.7	2,724	4.9	16,181	9.1	15,589	21.0
2008	39,829	13.2	27,751	9.1	2,517	4.7	14,145	8.0	13,472	18.2
2007	37,276	12.5	25,887	8.6	2,263	4.3	13,030	7.5	12,695	17.2
2006	36,460	12.3	25,555	8.6	2,226	4.4	12,758	7.3	12,579	17.1
2005	36,950	12.6	24,841	8.4	2,044	4.1	10,390	6.0	12,404	16.9
2004	37,040	12.7	23,447	8.0	1,917	3.9	9,753	5.7	11,771	16.1
2003	35,861	12.5	20,898	7.2	1,786	3.7	8,503	5.0	10,605	14.5
2002	34,570	12.1	19,003	6.6	1,684	3.6	7,625	4.5	9,688	13.3
2001	32,907	11.7	17,262	6.1	1,658	3.6	6,778	4.1	8,820	12.1
2000	31,581	11.3	17,054	6.0	1,700	3.7	6,612	4.0	8,743	12.1
1999	32,791	11.9	18,114	6.5	1,696	3.7	7,079	4.4	9,332	13.0
1998	34,476	12.7	19,748	7.2	1,635	3.6	7,760	4.9	10,520	14.7
1997	35,574	13.3	22,820	8.4	1,831	4.1	9,373	6.0	11,847	16.7
1996	36,529	13.7	25,495	9.5	1,891	4.3	10,769	7.0	13,189	18.8
1995	36,425	13.8	26,579	10.0	1,920	4.4	11,105	7.3	13,860	20.0
1994	38,059	14.5	27,439	10.4	1,955	4.5	11,615	7.7	14,391	21.0
1993	39,265	15.1	26,957	10.4	1,876	4.3	11,214	7.5	14,196	21.0
1992	38,014	14.8	25,371	9.9	1,687	3.9	10,550	7.2	13,349	20.1
1991	35,708	14.2	22,599	8.9	1,593	3.8	9,190	6.3	11,952	18.3
1990	33,585	13.5	20,020	8.0	1,511	3.6	8,084	5.6	10,127	15.8
1989	31,528	12.8	18,777	7.6	1,582	3.8	7,560	5.3	9,429	14.9
1988	31,745	13.0	18,613	7.6	1,500	3.7	7,506	5.3	9,351	14.8
1987	32,221	13.4	19,072	7.9	1,589	3.9	7,684	5.5	9,771	15.5
1986	32,370	13.6	19,381	8.1	1,631	4.1	7,895	5.7	9,844	15.7
1985	33,064	14.0	19,847	8.3	1,783	4.5	8,258	6.1	9,801	15.7
1984	33,700	14.4	20,796	8.8	1,758	4.5	8,521	6.3	10,492	16.8
1983	35,303	15.2	21,668	9.3	1,654	4.4	8,960	6.7	10,910	17.4
1982	34,398	15.0	20,391	8.8	1,641	4.4	7,838	6.0	9,591	15.3
1981	31,822	14.0	20,655	9.0	1,845	5.0	7,811	6.0	9,803	15.5
1980	29,272	13.0	19,253	8.5	1,741	4.9	7,186	5.6	9,876	15.5

Note: Estimates are fiscal year averages using monthly caseload data from administrative records. Percentages are calculated based on population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau. Recipient totals exclude the territories. From 1980 to 1983 the number of participants includes the Family Food Assistance Program (FFAP) that was largely replaced by the Food Stamp Program in 1975. From 1980 to 1983 the number of FFAP participants averaged only 88 thousand. Poverty rates are calendar year.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service (FNS), Office of Policy Support, Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households and the FNS National Data Bank. Poverty data is from from the U.S. Census Bureau.

Table 9 Indicator 3. Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). National Level Annual Summary (released August 5, 2016)

Fiscal Year	Average Participation in 1,000s	Avg monthly benefit per person	All benefits ¹ (in millions)	Other costs ¹ (in millions)	Total costs ¹ (in millions)
2016	44,219	\$125	\$66,539	\$4,389	\$70,929
2015	45,767	127	69,645	4,316	73,961
2014	46,664	125	69,999	4,060	74,059
2013	47,636	133	76,066	3,793	79,859
2012	46,609	133	74,619	3,792	78,411
2011	44,709	134	71,811	3,876	75,687
2010	40,302	134	64,702	3,581	68,283
2009	33,490	125	50,360	3,260	53,620
2008	28,223	102	34,608	3,031	37,640
2007	26,316	96	30,373	2,800	33,174
2006	26,549	95	30,187	2,716	32,903
2005	25,628	93	28,568	2,504	31,072
2004	23,811	86	24,619	2,480	27,099
2003	21,250	84	21,404	2,412	23,816
2002	19,096	80	18,256	2,381	20,637
2001	17,318	75	15,547	2,242	17,789
2000	17,194	73	14,983	2,071	17,054
1999	18,183	72	15,769	2,052	17,821
1998	19,791	71	16,890	2,098	18,988
1997	22,858	71	19,549	1,959	21,508
1996	25,543	73	22,440	1,891	24,331
1995	26,619	71	22,764	1,856	24,620
1994	27,474	69	22,749	1,745	24,493
1993	26,987	68	22,006	1,647	23,653
1992	25,407	69	20,906	1,557	22,462
1991	22,625	64	17,316	1,432	18,747
1990	20,049	59	14,143	1,304	15,447
1989	18,806	52	11,670	1,232	12,902
1988	18,645	50	11,149	1,168	12,317
1987	19,113	46	10,500	1,104	11,604
1986	19,429	45	10,605	1,033	11,638
1985	19,899	45	10,744	960	11,703
1984	20,854	43	10,696	883	11,579
1983	21,625	43	11,152	695	11,847
1982	21,717	39	10,208	628	10,837
1981	22,430	39	10,630	595	11,225
1980	21,082	34	8,721	486	9,207

¹ Values are not adjusted for inflation. See also "The Effects of the Decline in the Real Value of SNAP Benefits from 2009 to 2011." Released August 2013 by the Economic Research Service. https://www.ers.usda.gov/webdocs/publications/err151/39326_err151.pdf

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service (FNS), Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program. <www.fns.usda.gov/pd/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap>

Table 10 Indicator 3. Number and Percentage of the Total Population Receiving SSI by Age: 1980-2015

Date	Total recipients		Adult ages 65 & older		Adults ages 18-64		Children ages 0-17	
	Number in 1,000s	Percent	Number in 1,000s	Percent	Number in 1,000s	Percent	Number in 1,000s	Percent
Dec 2015	8,310	2.6	2,154	4.4	4,889	2.4	1,267	1.7
Dec 2014	8,336	2.6	2,123	4.5	4,913	2.5	1,300	1.8
Dec 2013	8,363	2.6	2,108	4.6	4,934	2.5	1,322	1.8
Dec 2012	8,263	2.6	2,082	4.7	4,869	2.5	1,312	1.8
Dec 2011	8,113	2.6	2,059	4.9	4,777	2.4	1,277	1.7
Dec 2010	7,912	2.5	2,041	5.0	4,632	2.4	1,239	1.7
Dec 2009	7,677	2.5	2,026	5.1	4,451	2.3	1,200	1.6
Dec 2008	7,521	2.5	2,034	5.2	4,333	2.3	1,154	1.6
Dec 2007	7,360	2.4	2,017	5.3	4,222	2.2	1,121	1.5
Dec 2006	7,236	2.4	2,004	5.3	4,152	2.2	1,079	1.5
Dec 2005	7,114	2.4	1,995	5.4	4,083	2.2	1,036	1.4
Dec 2004	6,988	2.4	1,978	5.4	4,017	2.2	993	1.4
Dec 2003	6,902	2.4	1,990	5.5	3,953	2.2	959	1.3
Dec 2002	6,788	2.3	1,995	5.6	3,878	2.2	915	1.3
Dec 2001	6,688	2.3	1,995	5.6	3,811	2.1	882	1.2
Dec 2000	6,602	2.3	2,011	5.7	3,744	2.1	847	1.2
Dec 1999	6,557	2.3	2,019	5.8	3,691	2.1	847	1.2
Dec 1998	6,566	2.4	2,033	5.9	3,646	2.1	887	1.2
Dec 1997	6,495	2.4	2,054	6.0	3,562	2.1	880	1.2
Dec 1996	6,634	2.4	2,110	6.2	3,568	2.2	955	1.4
Dec 1995	6,514	2.4	2,115	6.2	3,482	2.1	917	1.3
Dec 1994	6,296	2.4	2,119	6.3	3,335	2.1	841	1.2
Dec 1993	5,984	2.3	2,113	6.4	3,148	2.0	723	1.1
Dec 1992	5,566	2.2	2,100	6.4	2,910	1.8	556	0.8
Dec 1991	5,118	2.0	2,080	6.5	2,642	1.7	397	0.6
Dec 1990	4,817	1.9	2,059	6.5	2,450	1.6	309	0.5
Dec 1989	4,593	1.9	2,026	6.5	2,302	1.5	265	0.4
Dec 1988	4,464	1.8	2,006	6.6	2,203	1.5	255	0.4
Dec 1987	4,385	1.8	2,015	6.8	2,119	1.4	251	0.4
Dec 1986	4,269	1.8	2,018	6.9	2,010	1.4	241	0.4
Dec 1985	4,138	1.7	2,031	7.1	1,879	1.3	227	0.4
Dec 1984	4,029	1.7	2,037	7.2	1,780	1.2	212	0.3
Dec 1983	3,901	1.7	2,003	7.3	1,700	1.2	198	0.3
Dec 1982	3,858	1.7	2,011	7.4	1,655	1.2	192	0.3
Dec 1981	4,019	1.7	2,121	8.0	1,703	1.2	195	0.3
Dec 1980	4,142	1.8	2,221	8.6	1,731	1.3	190	0.3

Note: Population denominators are the average of the U.S. Census Bureau's July 1 population estimates for the current and subsequent year.

Source: Social Security Administration, Office of Research, Evaluation and Statistics, SSI Annual Statistical Report, 2015.

Table 11 Indicator 4. Number and Percent of Eligible Families Participating in AFDC or TANF, Select Years from 1981 to 2015

Year	Eligible Families (in millions)	Participating Families (in millions)	Participation Rate (in percent)
2015	6.1	1.6	26.3
2014	6.0	1.6	27.6
2013	5.6	1.7	30.7
2012	5.7	1.9	32.4
2011	5.6	1.9	33.9
2010	5.7	1.9	33.7
2009	5.7	1.8	32.3
2008	5.2	1.7	33.0
2007	4.8	1.7	36.0
2006	4.9	1.9	39.0
2005	5.1	2.1	40.4
2004	5.1	2.2	42.0
2003	4.8	2.2	45.7
2002	4.5	2.2	48.1
2001	4.6	2.2	48.0
2000	4.4	2.3	51.8
1999	5.1	2.6	52.3
1998	5.5	3.1	55.8
1997	5.4	3.7	69.2
1996	5.6	4.4	78.9
1995	5.7	4.8	84.3
1994	6.1	5.0	82.1
1993	6.1	5.0	81.7
1992	5.6	4.8	85.7
1990	4.9	4.1	82.2
1989	4.5	3.8	83.6
1988	4.8	3.7	78.4
1987	4.9	3.8	76.7
1985	4.7	3.7	79.3
1983	4.7	3.7	77.7
1981	4.8	3.8	80.2

Note: Participation rates are estimated by an Urban Institute model (TRIM3) which augments data from the Current Population Survey (CPS) to simulate eligibility and participation for an average month. Families subject to full-family sanctions are counted as nonparticipating eligible families due to modeling limitations. Although the coverage rate estimates take into account the number of families who lost aid due to the time limit, they do not make any allowance for families staying off TANF to conserve their time-limited assistance months. The numbers of eligible and participating families include the territories and pregnant women without children, even though these two small groups are excluded from the TRIM3 model. The numbers shown here implicitly assume participation for the territories and for pregnant women with no children are the same as for all eligibles. Model improvements have been made over time. Beginning in 2004: 1) Data includes families who received assistance under a Separate State Programs (SSP). 2) Non-parental caretakers were excluded if their income made the unit ineligible. The change potentially increased the number of child-only units.

Source: Data are from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families and the Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplements, microsimulation model TRIM3.

Table 12 Indicator 4. Number and Percentage of Eligible Households Participating in SNAP by Year

Month or Year	Eligible households (in millions)	Participating households (in millions)	Participation Rate (in percent)
Fiscal Year 2015	23.0	20.4	88.8
Fiscal Year 2014	23.4	20.6	88.1
Fiscal Year 2013	23.2	20.9	90.1
Fiscal Year 2012	23.2	20.2	87.2
Fiscal Year 2011	23.5	19.2	81.8
Fiscal Year 2010	23.3	17.4	74.6
Fiscal Year 2009	20.3	14.7	72.2
Fiscal Year 2008	18.0	12.3	68.4
Fiscal Year 2007	17.5	11.4	65.5
Fiscal Year 2006	17.1	11.2	65.3
Fiscal Year 2005	17.7	10.7	60.6
Fiscal Year 2004	17.5	10.0	57.1
Fiscal Year 2003	17.1	8.9	52.1
Fiscal Year 2002	16.7	8.0	47.6
Fiscal Year 2001	15.1	7.3	48.0
Fiscal Year 2000	14.2	7.1	50.2
Fiscal Year 1999	14.5	7.5	51.6
September 1998	14.0	7.6	54.2
September 1997	14.7	8.4	57.5
September 1996	15.3	9.9	65.1
September 1995	15.0	10.4	69.2
September 1994	15.3	10.7	69.6
August 1993	17.0	10.9	64.0
August 1992	16.6	10.2	61.6
August 1991	15.6	9.2	59.1
August 1990	14.5	8.0	54.9
August 1988	14.9	7.0	47.1
August 1986	15.3	7.1	46.5
August 1984	14.2	7.3	51.6
August 1982	14.5	7.5	51.5
August 1980	14.0	7.4	52.5
February 1978	14.0	5.3	37.8
September 1976	16.3	5.3	32.6

Notes: Participant and eligibility totals represent monthly averages. FY 2010 to FY 2013 estimates should not be compared with any prior estimates. The following estimates are methodologically consistent: September 1976 to August 1994; September 1994 to September 1999; FY 1999 to FY 2001; FY 2002 to FY 2009; FY 2010 to FY 2015.

Source: FSP Program Operations data, FSPQC data, and the Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table 13 Indicator 4. Percentage of Eligible Adult Units Participating in the SSI Program by Selected Characteristics: 1993-2015

Year	One-Person Units			Couple Units
	Total Adults	Ages 65 and older	Disabled	Married couples
2015	60.4	57.9	65.1	31.0
2014	59.2	54.0	65.2	31.6
2013	62.3	59.0	66.5	36.4
2012	64.1	58.2	69.9	37.5
2011	67.3	67.3	70.3	40.1
2010	65.1	65.8	67.4	41.5
2009	64.6	64.8	67.4	40.0
2008	65.6	67.3	68.0	39.8
2007	66.8	61.6	72.3	43.0
2006	68.8	69.1	72.5	39.9
2005	67.7	63.4	73.5	41.1
2004	65.7	63.3	69.2	46.0
2003	68.2	62.3	73.8	47.6
2002	70.4	61.9	78.3	47.9
2001	69.7	64.4	75.9	45.7
2000	75.8	70.9	82.3	49.9
1999	74.3	65.8	83.3	47.8
1998	70.7	63.6	77.9	48.1
1997	71.1	62.7	79.4	49.1
1996	66.6	60.4	73.5	46.7
1995	69.1	64.9	74.0	52.2
1994	65.0	58.4	73.0	43.9
1993	62.0	57.0	71.0	37.0

Note: SSI participation rates are estimated using the TRIM3 microsimulation model that uses CPS data to simulate SSI eligibility for an average month, by calendar year. There have been small changes in estimating methodology over time, due to model improvements and revisions to the CPS. In particular, the model was revised in 1997 and 1998 to more accurately exclude ineligible immigrants. Thus the increased participation rate in 1997 is partly due to a revision in estimating methodology. In 2004 the TRIM methods for identifying individuals eligible for SSI due to disability were improved resulting in more eligibles for this category. Still it is important to note that the TRIM model utilizes the limited information on disability status available from the Current Population Survey and thus may be underestimating the eligible non-elderly adult population resulting in participation rates that are too high. For example unpublished tabulations from the Social Security Administration based on data from the Survey of Income and Program Participation suggest that the rate of SSI participation among eligible non-elderly adults may be somewhere between a low estimate of around 40 percent and a high estimate of 80 percent – a fairly wide range. Also note that the figures for married-couple units are based on very small sample sizes—for example, married-couple units were only about 7.5 percent of the eligible adult units and 5.1 percent of the units receiving SSI in the average month of 1998.

Source: Unpublished tabulations from the Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 1994-2016, analyzed using the TRIM3 microsimulation model

Table 14 Indicator 5. Percentage of the Total Population that Received Assistance from Multiple Means-Tested Programs: 1993-2015

Year	Any Receipt	Receipt from One Program			Receipt from Two Programs	
		TANF	SNAP	SSI	TANF & SNAP	SNAP & SSI
2015	16.2	0.1	12.6	1.1	0.9	1.5
2014	16.5	0.1	12.7	1.0	1.0	1.6
2013	17.0	0.1	13.2	1.0	1.1	1.6
2012	17.0	0.1	13.0	1.0	1.2	1.6
2011	16.8	0.2	12.7	1.0	1.3	1.6
2010	16.3	0.2	12.2	1.0	1.3	1.5
2009	13.5	0.2	9.6	1.1	1.3	1.4
2008	11.4	0.2	7.7	1.2	1.2	1.2
2007	10.6	0.2	6.8	1.3	1.2	1.2
2006	10.4	0.2	6.5	1.3	1.3	1.2
2005	10.2	0.2	6.2	1.3	1.5	1.2
2004	10.3	0.2	6.1	1.2	1.6	1.1
2003	9.7	0.2	5.5	1.3	1.6	1.0
2002	8.5	0.3	4.5	1.3	1.4	1.0
2001	8.1	0.3	3.9	1.4	1.5	1.0
2000	8.1	0.2	3.8	1.4	1.7	1.0
1999	8.5	0.4	3.8	1.3	2.0	1.0
1998	9.0	0.4	3.9	1.4	2.4	0.9
1997	10.2	0.4	4.3	1.3	3.1	1.0
1996	12.0	0.3	5.3	1.2	4.0	1.1
1995	12.3	0.4	5.0	1.2	4.5	1.1
1994	12.8	0.5	5.3	1.2	4.6	1.1
1993	12.6	0.6	5.2	1.1	4.8	1.0

Note: Categories are mutually exclusive. From 1993 to 1996 the TANF estimates refer to AFDC. From 1993 to 2008 SNAP estimates refer to the food stamp program. TANF and SNAP receipt are based on the family or recipient unit while SSI receipt is based on individuals. The TRIM model did not accumulate individuals who received benefits from all three programs. The percentage of individuals who received assistance from any one program in an average month (shown here) is lower than the percentage who received assistance at some point over the course of a year (shown in Table 1).

Source: The Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplements and microsimulation model TRIM3.

Table 15 Indicator 5. Percentage of Recipients Receiving Assistance from One Program or Multiple Programs in an Average Month Among TANF, SSI and SNAP by Selected Characteristics: 2015

	Any Receipt	One Program Only			Two Programs	
		TANF	SNAP	SSI	TANF & SNAP	SNAP & SSI
All Persons	16.2	0.1	12.6	1.1	0.9	1.5
Racial/Ethnic Categories						
Non-Hispanic White	11.5	0.0	9.1	0.8	0.4	1.1
Non-Hispanic Black	30.5	0.1	23.0	1.6	2.1	3.7
Hispanic	23.6	0.2	18.5	1.5	1.9	1.5
Age Categories						
Children ages 0-5	30.5	0.4	25.6	0.6	3.3	0.6
Children ages 6-10	29.8	0.3	24.4	0.8	3.1	1.3
Children ages 11-15	25.8	0.2	21.1	0.9	2.5	1.2
Women ages 16-64	15.1	0.1	11.9	0.8	0.7	1.7
Men ages 16-64	11.8	0.0	9.2	1.0	0.2	1.3
Adults ages 65 and over	10.8	0.0	6.1	2.5	0.0	2.2
Family Categories						
Persons in:						
Married couple families	9.2	0.1	7.7	0.7	0.3	0.5
Single female families	41.1	0.2	31.2	2.1	4.3	3.2
Single male families	23.6	0.1	18.6	1.9	1.3	1.6
Unrelated persons	16.1	0.0	11.3	1.6	0.0	3.3

Note: Data is an average monthly percentage of the population. Categories are mutually exclusive. TANF and SNAP receipt are based on the family or recipient unit while SSI receipt is based on individuals. Individuals do not tend to receive both TANF and SSI; hence, no individual receives benefits from all three programs. The percentage of individuals receiving assistance from any one program in an average month (shown here) is lower than the percentage residing in families receiving assistance at some point over the course of a year shown in Table 2 Indicator 1.

Persons who reported more than one race are not included the race categories above. Due to small sample sizes, American Indians/Alaska Natives, Asians and Native Hawaiians/Other Pacific Islanders are not shown separately. Hispanic persons may be of any race.

Source: The Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 2015 and the microsimulation model TRIM3.

Table 16 Indicator 6. Distribution of TANF, SNAP and SSI Spells by Duration for the Population Entering Programs during the 2008-2012 SIPP Panel by Selected Characteristics

	TANF			
	Spells <= 4 Months	Spells 5-12 Months	Spells 13-20 Months	Spells >20 Months
All Recipients	50.5	29.1	9.2	11.3
White, non-Hispanic	50.1	30.2	7.7	12.0
Black, non-Hispanic	53.7	25.5	9.4	11.5
Hispanic	47.3	32.4	10.2	10.2
Children ages 0-5	41.9	34.4	11.3	12.4
Children ages 6-10	44.0	30.8	12.8	12.4
Children ages 11-15	46.2	28.3	3.6	21.9
Adults ages 16-64	55.7	27.5	9.5	7.4
Adults ages 65 and over	60.3	26.3	0.0	13.4
	SNAP			
	Spells <= 4 Months	Spells 5-12 Months	Spells 13-20 Months	Spells >20 Months
All Recipients	28.7	25.0	11.0	35.3
White, non-Hispanic	27.1	27.3	10.3	35.3
Black, non-Hispanic	28.8	22.5	10.3	38.4
Hispanic	30.0	24.0	12.8	33.2
Children ages 0-5	20.0	28.3	10.3	41.4
Children ages 6-10	21.7	25.2	10.7	42.4
Children ages 11-15	26.3	25.7	10.5	37.4
Adults ages 16-64	30.5	25.2	11.5	32.9
Adults ages 65 and over	36.7	16.6	8.6	38.1
	SSI			
	Spells <= 4 Months	Spells 5-12 Months	Spells 13-20 Months	Spells >20 Months
All Recipients	33.0	21.0	8.3	37.8
White, non-Hispanic	32.1	20.1	5.4	42.4
Black, non-Hispanic	34.6	23.8	11.0	30.6
Hispanic	36.6	18.7	7.1	37.7
Children ages 0-5	46.2	29.7	8.8	15.3
Children ages 6-10	46.6	29.9	8.8	14.8
Children ages 11-15	42.7	23.7	8.8	24.9
Adults ages 16-64	29.9	19.9	7.6	42.5
Adults ages 65 and over	21.3	12.3	10.5	55.9

Note: Spell duration categories are mutually exclusive. Spells separated by only 1 month are not considered separate spells. Data is from individuals who entered an assistance program during the 2008 SIPP panel (2008 – 2012). Some estimates may differ from USDA data because of methodological differences. Due to small sample size, American Indians/Alaska Natives, Asians and Native Hawaiians/Other Pacific Islanders are not shown separately. Persons of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race.

Source: The Survey of Income and Program Participation 2008.

Table 17 Indicator 6.b. Duration of TANF, SNAP and SSI Spells by Year

	Program	Spells <=4 Months	Spells 5-12 Months	Spells 13-20 Months	Spells >20 Months
2008 – 2012	TANF	50.5	29.1	9.2	11.3
	SNAP	28.7	25.0	11.0	35.3
	SSI	33.0	21.0	8.3	37.8
2004 – 2007	TANF	43.8	29.9	12.2	14.1
	Food Stamps	33.1	29.0	9.1	28.8
	SSI	24.2	19.8	9.1	47.0
2001 – 2003	TANF	49.6	23.7	10.0	16.8
	Food Stamps	35.9	24.4	8.9	30.7
	SSI	27.9	21.4	7.3	43.5
1996 – 1999	AFDC/TANF	46.6	29.2	11.5	12.7
	Food Stamps	43.1	27.7	9.3	19.8
	SSI	34.1	19.2	9.1	37.6
1993 – 1995	AFDC	30.7	25.4	12.5	31.4
	Food Stamps	33.1	26.8	10.1	30.0
	SSI	24.0	7.9	4.7	63.4
1992 – 1994	AFDC	30.4	24.7	10.5	34.4
	Food Stamps	33.4	24.9	10.2	31.5
	SSI	25.7	8.9	4.8	60.6

Note: Spells are the unit of analysis. Duration categories are mutually exclusive. Spells separated by only 1 month are not considered separate spells. These estimates differ from some USDA data because of methodological differences in the way that the data is tabulated.

Source: The Survey of Income and Program Participation.

Table 18 Indicator 7. Percentage Employed at Any Time During the Year for Adults Ages 18-65 with a High School Degree or Less Education by Sex and Race and Ethnicity, 1968-2015

Year	Women			Men		
	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic
2016	60.6	58.3	55.8	75.6	61.9	81.3
2015	60.6	57.6	55.5	75.8	60.2	80.8
2014	59.8	56.4	54.5	74.6	58.2	80.7
2013	60.7	60.0	53.9	74.9	56.7	82.1
2012	61.4	55.0	54.3	74.6	57.8	79.7
2011	61.0	55.9	54.7	74.4	57.3	78.4
2010	61.2	55.5	53.7	74.4	57.8	78.3
2009	63.4	57.1	55.6	76.7	60.0	80.1
2008	65.6	61.3	57.2	79.0	64.5	83.6
2007	66.1	62.4	56.0	80.3	65.8	85.6
2006	66.5	63.2	56.8	80.6	65.6	86.4
2005	66.3	63.3	56.1	80.7	66.3	85.6
2004	66.3	62.9	56.1	80.8	66.7	84.9
2003	66.9	65.2	56.9	81.1	65.7	84.6
2002	69.5	64.4	57.5	82.5	67.3	85.1
2001	69.8	64.8	59.2	83.4	69.9	85.5
2000	70.6	67.7	61.0	84.7	72.7	86.4
1999	71.4	68.4	58.8	84.5	72.0	86.4
1998	70.4	67.1	57.1	85.3	71.8	85.5
1997	69.9	66.6	56.9	85.3	72.0	85.0
1996	70.2	64.1	55.4	85.9	70.3	84.0
1995	69.6	60.1	53.9	85.9	70.1	83.3
1994	69.0	60.9	53.3	85.0	69.1	83.2
1993	68.6	60.0	52.2	84.6	71.2	83.5
1992	67.8	57.8	53.3	85.7	71.5	83.7
1991	68.3	61.0	54.6	86.4	73.9	85.0
1990	68.5	60.7	55.0	87.7	75.6	85.4
1989	68.8	61.1	55.8	87.7	75.3	86.6
1988	68.0	61.4	54.6	86.3	74.0	87.8
1987	67.3	59.9	54.0	86.7	73.9	85.6
1986	66.8	61.0	54.0	86.4	74.3	86.5
1985	66.0	59.4	52.9	86.1	74.6	83.9
1984	65.0	58.9	54.0	86.5	71.9	83.9
1983	63.5	55.3	51.7	84.8	70.2	85.2
1982	62.7	56.6	51.1	85.6	71.1	85.3
1981	64.0	57.5	53.0	87.4	74.5	87.6
1980	64.1	57.6	53.7	88.0	75.2	86.8
1979	62.9	58.9	55.0	88.5	78.7	89.4
1977	61.4	57.6	52.2	88.3	78.1	89.2
1975	58.3	57.2	49.7	88.2	78.8	86.2
1972	55.6	58.1	--	91.1	84.3	--
1971	55.2	59.4	--	90.9	86.1	--
1969	56.1	64.9	--	92.1	89.2	--
1968	55.8	65.8	--	92.8	89.9	--

Note: Data include both full and partial year employment for the given calendar year. Hispanic origin was first available in 1975. Beginning in 2002 race groups include only persons who reported a single race. Due to small sample size, American Indians/Alaska Natives, Asians and Native Hawaiians/Other Pacific Islanders are not shown separately. Hispanic persons may be of any race.

Source: The Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table 19 Indicator 8. Percentage of Persons in Official Poverty, Age and Family Type: 1964–2016

Calendar Year	Total	Ages 0-5	Ages 6-17	Under 18	18 to 64	65 & over	In married-couple families	In single female families
2016	12.7	19.7	17.2	18.0	11.6	8.8	5.8	28.8
2015	13.5	21.3	19.0	19.7	12.4	8.8	6.4	30.4
2014	14.8	23.9	19.8	21.1	13.5	10.0	7.2	33.1
2013	14.8	24.1	20.3	21.5	13.3	10.2	6.7	34.4
2012	15.0	24.8	20.4	21.8	13.7	9.1	7.5	33.9
2011	15.0	25.0	20.4	21.9	13.7	8.7	7.4	34.2
2010	15.1	25.8	20.2	22.0	13.8	8.9	7.7	34.3
2009	14.3	24.3	18.9	20.7	12.9	8.9	7.2	32.5
2008	13.2	21.7	17.6	19.0	11.7	9.7	6.7	31.4
2007	12.5	21.1	16.5	18.0	10.9	9.7	5.8	30.7
2006	12.3	20.3	16.0	17.4	10.8	9.4	5.7	30.5
2005	12.6	20.2	16.3	17.6	11.1	10.1	5.9	31.1
2004	12.7	20.3	16.6	17.8	11.3	9.8	6.4	30.5
2003	12.5	20.1	16.4	17.6	10.8	10.2	6.2	30.0
2002	12.1	18.8	15.7	16.7	10.6	10.4	6.1	28.8
2001	11.7	18.4	15.3	16.3	10.1	10.1	5.7	28.6
2000	11.3	18.3	15.2	16.2	9.6	9.9	5.5	27.9
1999	11.9	18.7	16.4	17.1	10.1	9.7	5.9	30.5
1998	12.7	21.0	17.8	18.9	10.5	10.5	6.2	33.1
1997	13.3	22.0	18.8	19.9	10.9	10.5	6.4	35.1
1996	13.7	23.2	19.1	20.5	11.4	10.8	6.9	35.8
1995	13.8	24.1	19.1	20.8	11.4	10.5	6.8	36.5
1994	14.5	25.1	20.1	21.8	11.9	11.7	7.4	38.6
1993	15.1	26.2	20.8	22.7	12.4	12.2	8.0	38.7
1992	14.8	26.4	20.1	22.3	11.9	12.9	7.7	38.5
1991	14.2	24.6	20.2	21.8	11.4	12.4	7.2	39.7
1990	13.5	23.6	19.0	20.6	10.7	12.2	6.9	37.2
1989	12.8	22.5	18.1	19.6	10.2	11.4	6.7	35.9
1988	13.0	22.3	18.1	19.5	10.5	12.0	6.6	37.2
1987	13.4	22.6	19.1	20.3	10.6	12.5	7.2	38.1
1986	13.6	22.2	19.6	20.5	10.8	12.4	7.3	38.3
1985	14.0	23.0	19.5	20.7	11.3	12.6	8.2	37.6
1984	14.4	24.0	20.2	21.5	11.7	12.4	8.5	38.4
1983	15.2	25.0	21.0	22.3	12.4	13.8	9.3	40.2
1982	15.0	23.8	20.9	21.9	12.0	14.6	9.1	40.6
1981	14.0	22.4	18.9	20.0	11.1	15.3	8.1	38.7
1980	13.0	20.7	17.3	18.3	10.1	15.7	7.4	36.7
1979	11.7	-	-	16.4	8.9	15.2	6.3	34.9
1978	11.4	-	-	15.9	8.7	14.0	5.9	35.6
1977	11.6	-	-	16.2	8.8	14.1	6.2	36.2
1976	11.8	-	-	16.0	9.0	15.0	6.4	37.3
1975	12.3	-	-	17.1	9.2	15.3	7.1	37.5
1974	11.2	-	-	15.4	8.3	14.6	6.2	36.5
1973	11.1	-	-	14.4	8.3	16.3	6.0	37.5
1972	11.9	-	-	15.1	8.8	18.6	6.8	38.2
1971	12.5	-	-	15.3	9.3	21.6	7.5	38.7
1970	12.6	-	-	15.1	9.0	24.6	7.7	38.1
1969	12.1	-	-	14.0	8.7	25.3	7.4	38.2
1968	12.8	-	-	15.6	9.0	25.0	8.3	38.7
1967	14.2	-	-	16.6	10.0	29.5	9.6	38.8
1966	14.7	-	-	17.6	10.5	28.5	10.3	39.8
1965	17.3	-	-	21.0	NA	NA	12.8	46.0
1964	19.0	-	-	23.0	NA	NA	14.6	44.4

Note: The poverty universe is based on the civilian non-institutionalized population living in the United States. Individuals ages 0-14 are excluded if not related to the householder. Members of the Armed Forces are included if a civilian adult lives in the household.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, "Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2016," CPS Reports.

Table 20 Indicator 9. Percentage of Households Classified by Food Insecurity: 1998-2016

Year	Food secure	<i>Food insecure(Total)</i>	Low food security	Very low food security
2016	87.7	12.3	7.4	4.9
2015	87.3	12.7	7.7	5.0
2014	86.0	14.0	8.4	5.6
2013	85.7	14.3	8.7	5.6
2012	85.5	14.5	8.8	5.7
2011	85.1	14.9	9.2	5.7
2010	85.5	14.5	9.1	5.4
2009	85.3	14.7	9.0	5.7
2008	85.4	14.6	8.9	5.7
2007	88.9	11.1	7.0	4.1
2006	89.1	10.9	6.9	4.0
2005	89.0	11.0	7.1	3.9
2004	88.1	11.9	8.0	3.9
2003	88.8	11.2	7.7	3.5
2002	88.9	11.1	7.6	3.5
2001	89.3	10.7	7.4	3.3
2000	89.5	10.5	7.3	3.1
1999	89.9	10.1	7.1	3.0
1998	88.2	11.8	8.1	3.7

Note: Food secure households have consistent, dependable access to enough food for active, healthy living. Households with low food security had difficulty at some time during the year providing enough food for all their members due to a lack of resources. Households with very low food security experienced reduced food intake for some household members and the disruption of normal eating patterns due lack of money and other resources.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, Household Food Security in the United States, 2016. Economic Research Report Number 237 (2017). Data are from the Current Population Survey, Food Security Supplement conducted in 2016.

Table 21 Indicator 9. Percentage of Households Classified by Food Security

	Food secure	<i>Food insecure (Total)</i>	Low food security	Very low food security
All Households	87.7	12.3	7.4	4.9
Racial/Ethnic Categories				
Non-Hispanic White	90.7	9.3	5.5	3.8
Non-Hispanic Black	77.5	22.5	12.8	9.7
Hispanic	81.5	18.5	12.7	5.8
Age Categories				
Households with children under 6	83.4	16.6	11.6	5.0
Households with children under 18	83.5	16.5	11.7	4.8
Households with elderly	92.2	7.8	4.9	2.9
Family Categories				
Married-couple households with children	90.1	9.9	7.4	2.5
Single female, family households with children	68.4	31.6	21.1	10.5
Single male, family households with children	78.3	21.7	16.6	5.1
Household Income-to-Poverty Ratio				
Under 1.00	61.7	38.3	21.0	17.3
Under 1.30	64.3	35.7	20.2	15.5
Under 1.85	68.4	31.6	18.3	13.3
1.85 and over	94.4	5.6	3.7	1.9

Note: Food secure households have consistent, dependable access to enough food for active, healthy living. Households with low food security had difficulty at some time during the year providing enough food for all their members due to a lack of resources. Households with very low food security experienced reduced food intake for some household members and the disruption of normal eating patterns due lack of money and other resources. Beginning in 2002 persons who reported more than one race are not shown under either race category. Due to small sample size, American Indians/Alaska Natives, Asians and Native Hawaiians/Other Pacific Islanders are not shown separately. Hispanic persons may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, Household Food Security in the United States, 2015. Data are from the Current Population Survey, Food Security Supplement.

Table 22 Indicator 10. Births Per 1,000 Unmarried Women by Age, Race, and Ethnicity: 1970-2015

Year	Ages 15 to 17				Ages 18 and 19			
	All Races	White	Black	Hispanic	All Races	White	Black	Hispanic
2015	9.6	8.8	15.4	16.6	36.5	34.3	55.8	55.7
2014	10.6	9.7	16.7	18.6	39.4	36.4	60.9	59.5
2013	11.9	10.8	19.0	21.1	42.1	38.6	66.2	63.0
2012	13.7	12.4	22.0	24.5	45.8	41.4	73.2	68.5
2011	14.9	13.4	24.7	27.0	48.2	43.4	77.4	71.7
2010	16.8	15.1	27.6	30.8	52.0	46.9	83.6	79.8
2009	19.3	16.9	32.6	35.3	58.2	51.1	96.8	90.9
2008	20.6	18.0	35.5	39.4	61.9	54.2	104.4	101.1
2007	20.8	18.0	36.3	40.6	63.9	55.9	109.1	109.2
2006	20.4	17.4	36.6	40.5	61.8	53.9	107.8	110.2
2005	19.7	16.8	35.4	40.3	58.4	50.9	101.6	103.9
2004	20.1	17.1	37.0	41.2	57.7	50.4	100.9	102.9
2003	20.3	17.2	38.1	41.1	57.6	50.4	100.4	101.2
2002	20.8	17.5	39.9	41.9	58.6	51.0	104.1	100.7
2001	22.0	18.1	43.8	43.4	60.6	52.1	110.2	101.1
2000	23.9	19.7	48.3	47.0	62.2	53.1	115.0	102.2
1999	25.0	20.7	50.0	48.7	62.3	52.9	115.8	99.9
1998	26.5	21.5	55.0	49.8	63.6	53.1	121.5	101.2
1997	27.7	22.0	59.0	50.7	63.9	52.9	124.8	100.6
1996	28.5	22.3	62.6	49.7	64.9	53.5	127.2	102.3
1995	30.1	23.3	67.4	52.8	66.5	54.7	129.2	108.6
1994	31.7	23.9	73.9	55.7	69.1	55.8	139.6	115.4
1993	30.3	21.9	75.9	49.6	66.2	52.0	140.0	108.8
1992	30.2	21.5	77.2	49.2	66.7	51.2	146.4	106.6
1991	30.8	21.7	79.9	49.5	65.4	49.4	147.7	107.5
1990	29.6	20.4	78.8	45.9	60.7	44.9	143.7	98.9
1989	28.7	19.3	78.9	--	56.0	40.2	140.9	--
1988	26.4	17.6	73.5	--	51.5	36.8	130.5	--
1987	24.5	16.2	69.9	--	48.9	34.5	123.0	--
1986	22.8	14.9	67.0	--	48.0	33.5	121.1	--
1985	22.4	14.5	66.8	--	45.9	31.2	117.9	--
1984	21.9	13.7	66.5	--	42.5	27.9	113.6	--
1983	22.0	13.6	66.8	--	40.7	26.4	111.9	--
1982	21.5	13.1	66.3	--	39.6	25.3	112.7	--
1981	20.9	12.6	65.9	--	39.0	24.6	114.2	--
1980	20.6	12.0	68.8	--	39.0	24.1	118.2	--
1979	19.9	10.8	71.0	--	37.2	21.0	123.3	--
1978	19.1	10.3	68.8	--	35.1	19.3	119.6	--
1977	19.8	10.5	73.0	--	34.6	18.7	121.7	--
1976	19.0	9.7	73.5	--	32.1	16.9	117.9	--
1975	19.3	9.6	76.8	--	32.5	16.5	123.8	--
1974	18.8	8.8	78.6	--	31.2	15.3	122.2	--
1973	18.7	8.4	81.2	--	30.4	14.9	120.5	--
1972	18.5	8.0	82.8	--	30.9	15.1	128.2	--
1971	17.5	7.4	80.7	--	31.7	15.8	135.2	--
1970	17.1	7.5	77.9	--	32.9	17.6	136.4	--

Note: Prior to 1980, data are tabulated by the race of the child. Beginning in 1980, data are tabulated by the race of the mother.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, "Nonmarital Childbearing in the United States, 1940-1999," National Vital Statistics Reports, Vol. 48 (16), 2000; "Births: Final Data for 2014," National Vital Statistics Reports, Vol. 64 (12), December 23, 2015.