

Welfare Indicators and Risk Factors

Thirteenth Report to Congress



U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

This report was written and compiled by Gilbert Crouse and Annette Waters of the Office of Human Services Policy, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, with assistance from Susan Hauan, Suzanne Macartney and Kendall Swenson.

For online versions of this report, see
<http://aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/14/Indicators/rpt.cfm>

Office of Human Services Policy
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Hubert H. Humphrey Building, Room 404E
200 Independence Ave., S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20201

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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 thirteenth report on *Welfare Indicators and Risk Factors* provides indicators and risk factors through 2011 for most 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 on benefits under the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program, formerly the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program; the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, formerly Food Stamps); and the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program.

Use of welfare programs, like poverty, is a continuum, with variations in degree and in duration. Families may be more or less reliant if larger or smaller shares of their total resources are derived from welfare programs. The amount of time over which families receive benefits from welfare programs might also be considered in assessing their degree of dependence. Although recognizing the difficulties inherent in defining and measuring dependence, a bipartisan Advisory Board on Welfare Indicators proposed that: A family is dependent on welfare if more than 50 percent of its total income in a one-year period comes from TANF (which replaced AFDC), SNAP (formerly food stamps) and/or SSI, and this welfare income is not associated with work activities. Given data limitations, we are not able to identify which program benefits may be associated with recipient work activities. Thus, the definition of welfare dependence used in this report may characterize more individuals as welfare dependant 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 in families¹ for use in this report:

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, SNAP and/or SSI.

This report uses data from the Current Population Survey (CPS) and administrative data for the TANF (which replaced AFDC), SNAP (formerly Food Stamps) and SSI programs to provide updated measures through 2011 for several dependence indicators. Other measures are based on the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID) and other data sources. Based on these data, this report provides a number of key indicators of welfare reciprocity, dependence and labor force attachment. Highlights from the thirteenth report include the following:

- In 2011, 5.2 percent of the total population received more than half of their total family income from TANF, SNAP and/or SSI (see Indicator 1). While falling steadily between 1993 – 2000, the dependency rate began to increase after 2000, and increased more rapidly since 2007 with the beginning of the “Great Recession.” The rate peaked at 5.3 percent in 2010 in the immediate aftermath of the “Great Recession” and has declined slightly since. SNAP receipt constitutes a larger share of income among the welfare dependent population than does TANF or SSI.
- In 2011, 23.1 percent of the total population received or lived with a family member who received a benefit of any amount from TANF, SNAP, or SSI at some point during the year (see Table SUM 1). While falling steadily between 1993 – 2000, this annual reciprocity rate began to increase after 2000, and increased more rapidly during and in the immediate aftermath of the “Great Recession.” The 2011 rate is slightly higher than the 2010 rate, reflecting increased participation in the SNAP and SSI programs.

¹ Appendix D provides more information on the use of individuals, rather than families or households, as the unit of analysis for most of the statistics in this report.

- To a significant extent, these trends correlated with worsening economic conditions. The increase in SNAP reciprocity between 2005 and 2011 reflects its intended responsiveness to economic changes, expanding to meet increased need when the economy is in recession. SNAP is an important support for working families – 63 percent of SNAP recipients are in families with labor force participants. Furthermore, SNAP receipt does not necessarily imply long term dependency, as over 60 percent of SNAP entrants remain on the program for a year or less. As the economy continues to improve, SNAP is projected to respond as designed, with fewer people needing the program. In fact, the Congressional Budget Office’s latest projections show that once the economy fully recovers, SNAP is expected to return to pre-recession levels as a share of the gross domestic product.²
- Trends in the annual reciprocity rate across all three programs presented in this report are similar to the more well-known changes in TANF, SNAP, and SSI caseloads. For example, the percentage of individuals receiving TANF cash assistance fell dramatically and consistently over time from 5.4 percent to 1.5 percent between 1993 and 2011 (see Indicator 3). SNAP reciprocity rates fell in the latter half of the 1990s from 10.4 percent in 1994 to 6.0 percent in 2000. By 2011, the SNAP reciprocity rate had increased to 14.1 percent. Conversely, SSI reciprocity rates were relatively flat between 1993 and 2011, fluctuating between 2.3 and 2.6 percent.
- Longitudinal measures show that program spells typically are short and long-term reciprocity is rare. For example, approximately three-fourths of all TANF spells and over half of all SNAP spells lasted one year or less (see Indicator 7). Among individuals receiving TANF at some point over a ten-year period ending in 2008, over 70 percent received assistance in only one or two years during this period (see Indicator 9).

The report also includes data on a larger set of traditional risk factors associated with welfare receipt. They are organized into three categories: economic security measures, measures related to employment and barriers to employment, and measures of nonmarital childbearing.

The key economic security risk factors include and supplement measures of poverty and well-being that are useful to ensure that predictors of receipt are not assessed in isolation. As such, the report includes data on the official poverty rate, one of the most common measures of economic well-being:

- Since 2000 the poverty rate has increased to 15.0 percent of all individuals (see Economic Security Risk Factor 1).

The measures related to employment and barriers to employment may be useful since families must generally receive an adequate income from employment in order to avoid welfare programs without severe deprivation.

- The majority of mothers in the U.S. are in the labor force. Of particular note is the sharp increase in labor force participation rates for never-married mothers, rising from 52.5 percent in 1992 to a peak of 75.3 percent in 2002, and then gradually falling to 70.0 percent in 2011 (see Employment and Work-Related Risk Factor 8).

² See Congressional Budget Office Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program – May 2013 Baseline, May 14, 2013.

- In an average month in 2011, 59.0 percent of TANF recipients lived in families with at least one family member in the labor force. Comparable figures for SNAP and SSI recipients were 63.1 and 39.2 percent, respectively (see Indicator 2). Between 2005 and 2011³ there has been an increase in the percentage of recipients in families having at least one person in the labor force. Between 2005 and 2011, the percentage of recipients in families with at least one person in the labor force increased from 52.3 to 59.0 percent for TANF recipients, from 55.4 to 63.1 percent for SNAP recipients, and from 38.9 to 39.2 percent for SSI recipients.

Data on nonmarital births is provided since the lower family incomes of single parent families affects the need for and use of welfare programs. Historically a high percentage of AFDC/TANF recipients first became parents outside of marriage.

- In 1940, 3.8 percent of births were to unmarried women. Beginning in 1960, this percentage began to increase, reaching 32.6 percent by 1992. It remained steady for a few years, before rising to 40.7 percent in 2011 (see Nonmarital Birth Risk Factor 1).

Finally, the report has four appendices that provide additional data on major welfare programs, alternative measures of dependence and nonmarital births, as well as background information on several data and technical issues.

³ See the 2008 Indicators of Welfare Dependence Report online at: <http://aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/indicators08/index.shtml> for the 2005 numbers.

Chapter I. Introduction and Overview

The Welfare Indicators Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-432) directed the Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS) to publish an annual report on welfare dependency. This 2014 report provides data on measures of welfare reciprocity, dependence, and predictors of welfare dependence.

The purpose of this report is to address questions concerning the extent to which American families depend on income from welfare programs. Under the Welfare Indicators Act, HHS was directed to address the rate of welfare dependence, the degree and duration of welfare reciprocity and dependence, and predictors of welfare dependence. The Act further specified that analyses of means-tested assistance should include benefits under the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program (which replaced the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program),⁴ the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program, and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) (formerly the Food Stamp Program).⁵ In this report we include information on cash assistance under the TANF and SSI programs and the cash value of food assistance benefits under SNAP. The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) of 2009 included provisions that would change (in most cases temporarily) some aspects of these three programs; these changes are discussed below.

This 2014 report, the thirteenth in the series, provides updated measures through 2011 for dependency measures based on the Current Population Survey (CPS), Annual Social and Economic Supplement. Data are available through 2011 for the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID) measures, and through 2008 for several of the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) measures.

Organization of Report

This introductory chapter provides an overview of the specific summary measure of welfare dependence proposed by a bipartisan Advisory Board⁶ and how this measure was adopted for use in this report series. It also discusses summary measures of poverty, following the Advisory Board's recommendation that dependence measures not be assessed in isolation from other measures of economic well-being. The introduction concludes with a discussion of data sources used for the report.

Chapter II of this report, Indicators of Dependence, presents ten indicators of welfare dependence and reciprocity. These indicators include dependence measures based on total income from all three programs – AFDC/TANF, SNAP, and SSI – as well as measures of reciprocity for each of the three programs considered separately. Labor force participation among families receiving welfare and benefit receipt across multiple programs also are shown. The second half of the chapter includes longitudinal data on transitions on and off welfare programs and spells of program reciprocity, including spells of TANF receipt among persons in families that have no attachment to the labor market. Also, this section includes a measure of long-term program receipt of up to 10 years, and a measure of events associated with the beginning and ending of program spells.

⁴The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-193) repealed the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program and created a block grant program of Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) in its place. The mandatory start date for TANF was July 1, 1997, but most states made the transition from AFDC before that date. Throughout the report we use AFDC/TANF to refer to cash assistance benefits received under these two programs.

⁵ The Food, Conservation and Energy Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-246) re-named the Food Stamp Program as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) as of October 1, 2008. The name change had no effect on the type of benefits or how they are made available to eligible households.

⁶ The first annual report was produced under the oversight of a bipartisan Advisory Board on Welfare Indicators, which assisted the Secretary in defining welfare dependence, developing indicators of welfare dependence, and choosing appropriate data. Under the terms of the original authorizing legislation, the Advisory Board was terminated in October 1997, prior to the submission of the first annual report.

Chapter III, Predictors and Risk Factors Associated with Welfare Receipt, focuses on predictors of welfare dependence – risk factors believed to be associated with welfare receipt. These predictors are shown in three different groups:

- (1) **Economic security** – including various measures of poverty, the effect of receipt of child support on poverty rates, and food insecurity – is important in predicting dependence because families with fewer economic resources are more likely to rely on welfare programs for their support.
- (2) Measures of the **work status** and potential barriers to employment of adult family members also are critical, because families must generally receive an adequate income from employment in order to avoid dependence without severe deprivation.
- (3) Finally, data on **nonmarital births** are important since historically a high proportion of welfare recipients first became parents outside of marriage.

Additional data and technical notes are presented in four appendices. Appendix A provides basic program data on each of the main welfare programs and their recipients. Appendix B shows how dependence is affected by the inclusion of benefits from the SSI program; Appendix C includes additional data on non-marital childbearing; and Appendix D provides background information on several data and technical issues. The main welfare programs in Appendix A include the following:

- 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. Prior to 1996 welfare cash benefits were provided through the **Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC)** program. Data on cash benefits under the TANF and AFDC programs are provided in Appendix A, with AFDC data provided from 1962 through June 1997, and TANF data from July 1997 through 2011.
- The **Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)** provides monthly benefits to individuals living in families or alone, provided their income and assets are below limits set in federal law. It reaches more poor people over the course of a year than any other means-tested public assistance program. Prior to October 1, 2008, these food assistance benefits were provided through the **Food Stamp Program**. Appendix A provides historical data on food stamp benefits from 1962 to 2011.
- The **Supplemental Security Income (SSI)** program provides monthly cash payments to elderly, blind or disabled individuals or couples whose income and assets are below levels set in federal law. Though the majority of recipients are adults, disabled children also are eligible. Historical data from 1974 through 2011 are provided in Appendix A.

Measuring Welfare Dependence

As suggested by its title, this report focuses on welfare “dependence” as well as welfare “reciency.” While reciency can be defined based on the presence of benefits from AFDC/TANF, SNAP, or SSI during a given time period, dependence is a more complex concept. Welfare dependence, like poverty, is a continuum, with variations in degree and in duration. Families may be more or less dependent if larger or smaller shares of their total resources are derived from welfare programs. The amount of time over which a family depends on welfare might also be considered in assessing its degree of dependence. Nevertheless, a summary measure of dependence to be used as an indicator for policy purposes must have some fixed parameters that allow one to determine which families should be counted as dependent, just as the poverty line defines who is poor under the official standard. The definition of dependence proposed by the Advisory Board for this purpose is as follows: A family is dependent on welfare if more than 50 percent of its total income in a one-year period comes from AFDC (which was replace by TANF),

the Food Stamp Program (now SNAP), and/or SSI, and this welfare income is not associated with work activities. In following the Board's proposal, we adopt the following definition of welfare dependence among individuals in families⁷ for use in this report:

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, SNAP, and/or SSI.

No definition of welfare dependence is without its limitations. The Advisory Board recognized that no single measure could capture fully all aspects of dependence and that their proposed measure should be examined in concert with other indicators of well-being. While the Board's proposal would count unsubsidized and subsidized employment and work required to obtain benefits as work activities, existing data sources do not permit distinguishing between welfare income associated with work activities and non-work-related welfare benefits. As a result, the data shown in this report may overstate the incidence of dependence as conceptualized by the Advisory Board. In fiscal year 2011, work participation was mandatory for three of every five TANF adult recipients. Overall, 43.6 percent of all TANF adult recipients in 2011 participated in some type of work activity during the reporting month compared with 7 percent in 1992⁸

Also, any definition of dependence represents an arbitrary choice of a percentage of income from welfare beyond which families will be considered dependent. But using a single point – in this case 50 percent – yields a relatively straightforward measure that can be tracked easily over time, and is likely to be associated with any large changes in total dependence, however defined.

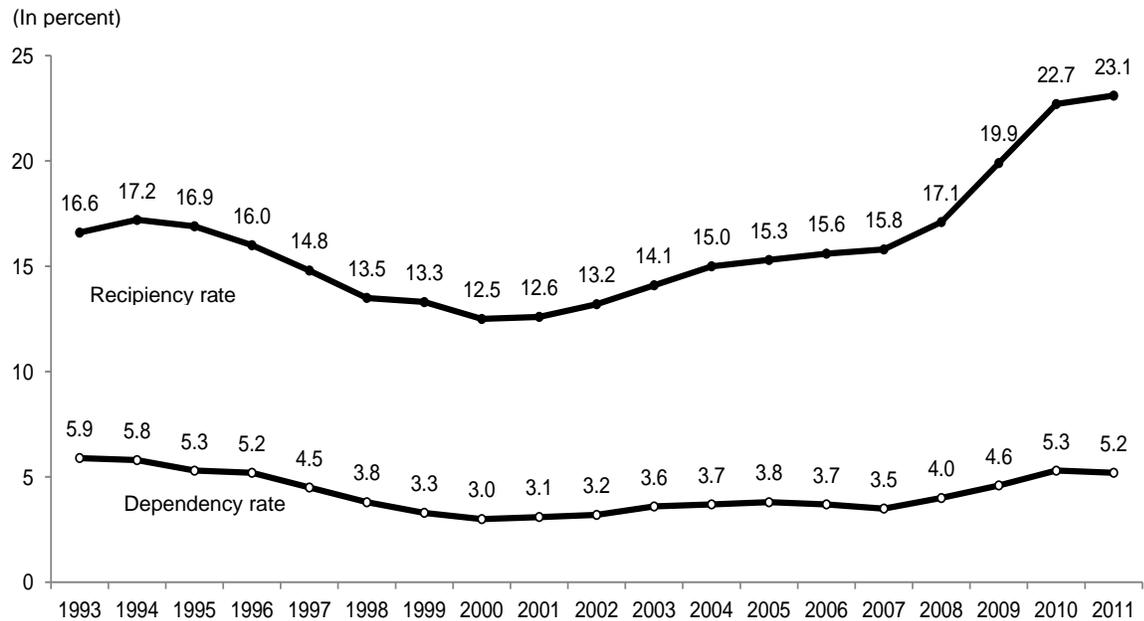
Figure SUM 1 and Table SUM 1 show the trend for the welfare dependency rate adopted for this report. Also, for comparison purposes, we include an annual "reciency" measure that shows the proportion of all individuals in families that receive *any* benefits at any point during the year from TANF, SNAP, and/or SSI. Note that this measure of *annual* reciency differs from *average monthly* reciency rates presented elsewhere in this report (for example in Indicator 3 and Appendix A), where annual rates tend to be higher given the broader time period for observing benefit receipt than rates for one particular month or for an "average" month. See Appendix D for further discussion of annual and monthly measures in this report.

Annual dependency and reciency rates follow fairly similar trends and even before the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) of 1996 was passed, welfare reciency and dependency were both in decline. The overall drop in the reciency rates during the 1990s is consistent with low unemployment and lower poverty rates. The subsequent rise in the welfare program reciency rate after 2000 however is associated more with increases in SSI and SNAP receipt than TANF, where caseloads continue a downward trend (see Indicator 3 for further information on trends in average monthly reciency rates for each of the three programs).

⁷ The unit of analysis for most of the statistics in this report is "individuals" rather than families or households. Appendix D provides more information on the use of individuals as the unit of analysis.

⁸ Office of Family Assistance, Administration for Children and Families, Characteristics and Financial Circumstances of TANF Recipients, Fiscal Year 2011. This 43.6 percent includes subsidized employment and work preparation activities (including subsidized jobs, on-the-job training, work experience or community services). The earnings of those in unsubsidized employment would be correctly captured as income from work in national surveys. Any welfare benefits associated with work experience, community service programs or other work activities, however, would be counted as income from welfare in most national surveys, a classification incompatible with the Advisory Board's proposed definition.

Figure SUM 1. Reciprocity and Dependency Rates: 1993-2011



Note: Reciprocity is defined as living in a family with receipt of any amount of AFDC/TANF, SSI or SNAP during the year. Dependency is defined as living in a family having more than 50 percent of annual income from AFDC/TANF, SSI and/or SNAP. Dependency rates would be lower if adjusted to exclude welfare assistance associated with working.
Source: Unpublished tabulations from the Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 1994-2011, analyzed using the TRIM3 microsimulation model.

The “Great Recession,” that officially began in late 2007 and lasted through mid 2009, reversed declines in welfare reciprocity experienced in the late 1990s and it exacerbated an upward trend in reciprocity rates that began in 2001. As shown in Figure SUM 1, the dependency rate fell to a low of 3.0 percent in 2000 and the reciprocity rate declined to 12.5 percent. Yet by 2011, these rates had risen to 5.2 percent for dependence and 23.1 percent for reciprocity.

In 2011, as in previous years, general patterns in welfare receipt are apparent. Reciprocity and dependency rates are higher for Non-Hispanic Blacks and Hispanics of any race than they are for Non-Hispanic Whites, as shown in Table SUM 1. Reciprocity and dependence are also higher for young children than they are for adults, and they are higher for individuals in female-headed families than they are for those in married-couple families. However of note are the rising annual reciprocity rates for the three programs combined across all demographic categories over a relatively short period of time, 2007 – 2011, and the magnitude of the increase. For example, for those living in married-couple families, welfare reciprocity rates increased from 8.8 percent in 2007 to 14.6 percent in 2011, a 5.8 percentage point increase. And Hispanics of any race show an 11.8 percentage point increase in reciprocity between 2007 and 2011. Adults 65 and older experienced smaller increases in welfare reciprocity than did other demographic groups. Their welfare reciprocity rate increased from 10.6 percent to 12.9 percent over the 2007 and 2011 period.

Another factor affecting dependence is the time period observed. The summary measures shown in Figure SUM 1 and Table SUM 1 focus on reciprocity and dependency rates measured on an annual, cross-sectional basis. Longitudinal measures of program receipt (both annual and monthly) show that program spells are typically short and long-term reciprocity is rare, see Chapter II. Indicator 9, for example, shows that among individuals receiving TANF at some point over a ten-year period ending in 2008, 8.0 percent received some TANF benefits during six or more years. Another fifth (20.5 percent) were recipients in three to five years, and more than two-thirds (71.5 percent) received TANF in only one or two years during this period.

Table SUM 1. Reciprocity and Dependency Rates: Selected Years

	1993	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2002	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Reciprocity Rates (Rates of Any Amount of AFDC/TANF, SNAP or SSI)														
All Persons	16.6	16.0	14.8	13.5	13.3	12.5	13.2	15.0	15.6	15.8	17.1	19.9	22.7	23.1
Racial/Ethnic Categories														
Non-Hispanic White	10.3	9.9	9.7	8.6	8.4	8.2	8.8	10.1	10.6	10.4	11.4	13.3	15.7	16.3
Non-Hispanic Black	38.0	35.6	30.2	29.6	29.8	27.0	27.7	32.4	32.0	33.4	34.1	37.6	40.7	39.7
Hispanic	34.6	32.0	28.0	24.5	23.4	21.0	21.7	22.6	23.8	24.6	27.6	32.9	36.9	36.4
Age Categories														
Children ages 0-5	30.5	28.2	25.1	22.4	21.5	19.8	21.4	24.6	25.7	27.0	28.9	34.3	38.1	38.0
Children ages 6-10	24.9	24.2	21.2	20.0	19.8	18.0	18.8	22.2	23.2	23.9	26.2	30.4	34.7	34.8
Children ages 11-15	22.1	21.1	19.4	17.0	17.3	16.3	16.8	20.5	21.5	22.5	23.1	27.4	31.3	32.0
Women ages 16-64	16.4	16.0	14.7	13.6	13.6	12.5	13.4	15.0	15.7	15.6	16.9	19.8	22.6	23.3
Men ages 16-64	11.5	11.7	11.1	10.0	9.6	9.2	10.3	11.6	12.0	12.1	13.5	16.0	18.6	19.2
Adults ages 65 and over	11.2	10.3	10.2	9.9	10.0	10.4	9.7	10.0	10.6	10.6	11.4	11.3	12.3	12.9
Family Categories														
Persons in:														
Married-couple families	10.5	9.6	8.7	8.3	7.9	7.2	7.5	8.6	8.9	8.8	9.9	12.5	15.0	14.6
Female-headed families	47.8	46.0	41.6	37.5	39.9	37.1	37.7	42.6	44.3	45.0	47.3	50.4	54.2	55.0
Male-headed families	27.6	25.3	24.3	19.7	19.3	21.8	21.2	21.9	25.8	26.4	27.3	33.1	34.3	34.9
Unrelated persons	9.7	11.5	11.9	10.9	10.0	10.1	11.5	12.7	12.6	12.4	14.1	15.5	18.0	20.0
Dependency Rates (More than 50 Percent of Income from AFDC/TANF, SNAP and/or SSI)														
All Persons	5.9	5.2	4.5	3.8	3.3	3.0	3.2	3.7	3.7	3.5	4.0	4.6	5.3	5.2
Racial/Ethnic Categories														
Non-Hispanic White	3.0	2.6	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.7	3.2	3.3
Non-Hispanic Black	17.8	13.8	11.4	10.5	9.1	7.7	8.7	10.0	9.5	9.4	10.2	11.1	12.5	12.3
Hispanic	11.8	10.9	9.1	6.6	5.4	4.5	4.9	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.7	7.1	8.0	7.7
Age Categories														
Children ages 0-5	13.9	11.2	9.3	7.8	6.2	6.0	6.0	7.1	6.9	7.1	7.6	9.1	9.5	10.2
Children ages 6-10	11.2	9.5	8.4	6.7	6.1	5.1	5.1	6.0	5.7	5.3	6.3	7.5	8.4	8.4
Children ages 11-15	9.3	8.1	7.4	5.7	4.5	4.0	4.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.3	6.3	7.1	7.1
Women ages 16-64	5.9	5.2	4.6	3.9	3.5	3.0	3.4	3.7	3.9	3.7	4.2	4.8	5.5	5.7
Men ages 16-64	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.1	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.8	3.2	4.0	3.7
Adults ages 65 and over	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.3
Family Categories														
Persons in:														
Married-couple families	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.9	1.9
Female-headed families	25.7	21.1	18.4	15.0	13.6	11.4	11.7	13.8	13.2	12.6	13.4	14.6	16.4	16.2
Male-headed families	6.8	5.4	5.6	4.2	3.0	4.4	3.8	4.0	4.5	4.5	4.7	6.4	6.5	5.9
Unrelated persons	3.8	4.2	4.2	4.2	3.4	3.8	4.1	4.5	4.7	4.3	5.2	5.8	6.8	6.8

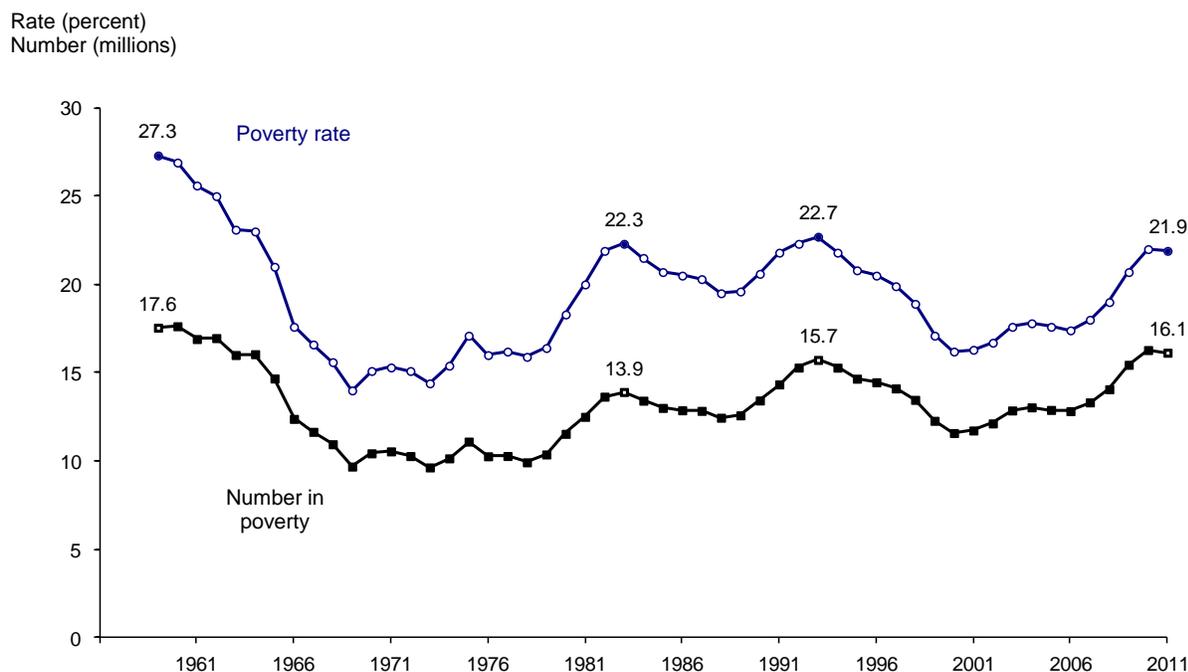
Note: Reciprocity is defined as living in a family with receipt of any amount of AFDC/TANF, SSI or SNAP during the year. Dependency is defined as living in a family having more than 50 percent of annual family income from AFDC/TANF, SSI and/or SNAP. Dependency rates would be lower if adjusted to exclude welfare assistance associated with working. Spouses are not present in the male-headed and female-headed family categories. Persons of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race. Beginning in 2002, estimates for Whites and Blacks are for persons reporting a single race only. Persons who reported more than one race are included in the total for all persons but are not shown under any race category. Due to small sample size, American Indians/Alaska Natives, Asians and Native Hawaiians/Other Pacific Islanders are included in the total for all persons but are not shown separately.

Source: Unpublished tabulations from the Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 1994-2011, analyzed using the TRIM3 microsimulation model.

Measuring Economic Well-Being

To assess the social impacts of any change in dependence, changes in the level of poverty should be considered. This report focuses on the official poverty rate, the most common poverty measure. Additional measures of poverty and need also are included under the Economic Risk Factors found in Chapter III.

Figure SUM 2a. Number Poor under 18 Years of Age & Poverty Rate, 1959–2011



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, "Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2010," *Current Population Reports*, Series P60-239 and data published online at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty.html> and <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/cpstable/032012/pov/toc.htm>.

As shown in Figure Sum 2a, the child poverty rate for all persons under 18 is 21.9 percent (see Table ECON 1 for further details).

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 and Welfare Benefits

On February 13, 2009, Congress passed the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, ARRA (Public Law 111-5) in response to the economic crisis, often referred to "the Great Recession". The Recovery Act had three immediate goals: create new jobs and save existing ones, spur economic activity and invest in long-term growth, and foster levels of accountability and transparency in government spending. The Recovery Act intended to achieve these goals by providing \$787 billion in: tax cuts and benefits for working families and businesses, funding for federal contracts, grants and loans⁹ and funding for entitlement programs. The SNAP, TANF, and SSI entitlements all were impacted by the ARRA legislation.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)

Households were eligible to receive SNAP benefits based on household income, assets, and certain basic expenses. ARRA increased benefits for all households and expanded program eligibility for jobless adults¹⁰. The USDA's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS), the agency that administers SNAP at the Federal level, reported that in fiscal year 2008, the year prior to ARRA, an estimated 39 million people

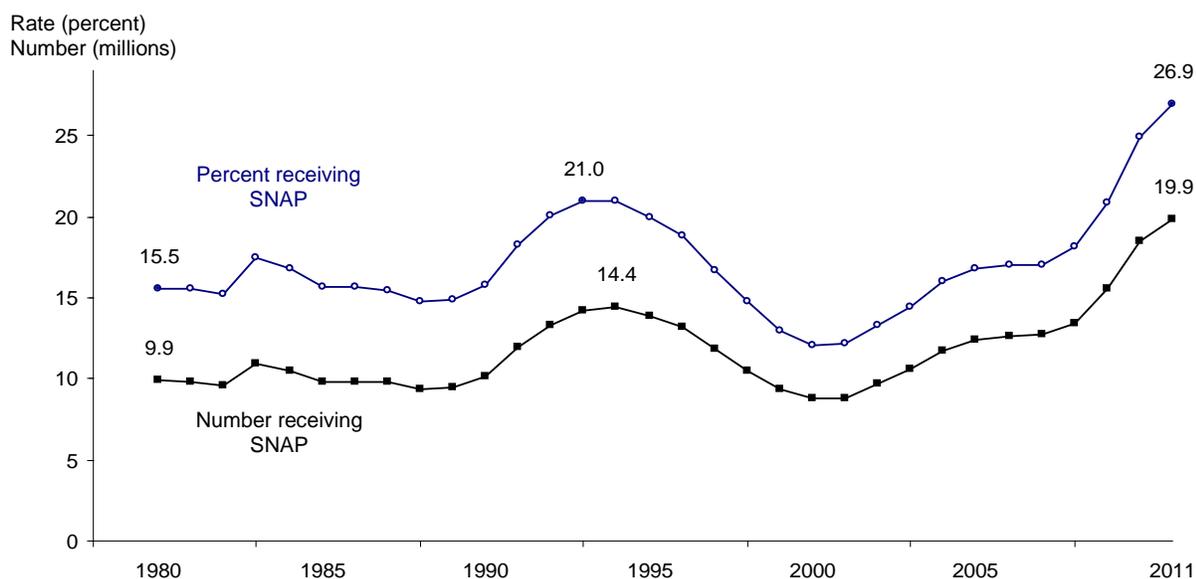
⁹ http://www.recovery.gov/About/Pages/The_Act.aspx

¹⁰ USDA, Economic Research Service, Report Number 116, "Food Security Improved Following the 2009 ARRA Increase in SNAP Benefits." <http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/err-economic-research-report/err116.aspx> and FNS Key Data, Nation Data Bank, Table 2, 2008 and 2011.

were eligible for SNAP benefits in a typical month but only 27 million (71 percent) actually took-up the program. By 2011, the participation rate had increased to 79 percent. According to SNAP administrative data, the SNAP caseload increased from 28.2 million participants in 2008 to 44.7 million in 2011, an increase of 59 percent. In an average month in fiscal year 2011 (ending September 30, 2011), SNAP provided benefits to 14.4 percent of the population. The average benefit was about \$133.85 per person per month and the total Federal expenditure for the program was \$75.7 billion.

ARRA increased SNAP benefit levels based on the number of qualifying people in the household. Maximum benefits increased by 13.6 percent, or \$80 per month for a family of four¹¹. Because SNAP benefit amounts are based on household net income, the ARRA benefit increase was effectively a constant dollar increase for each household size. Therefore, the percentage increase was greater for households that had some net income and were therefore eligible for less than the maximum benefit. For example, prior to ARRA, a household of four with a monthly net income of \$980 qualified for \$294 in SNAP benefits—half the maximum benefit for a household of that size. Under ARRA, that household received \$374 in SNAP benefits—an increase of 27.2 percent. Households with no income net of allowable deductions received the maximum SNAP benefit, \$588 before ARRA, and \$668 after ARRA for a household of four.

Figure SUM 2b. Number & Percent of Children Receiving SNAP (Food Stamps), 1980–2011



Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2011 and earlier reports*, <http://www.fns.usda.gov/ora/menu/Published/SNAP/SNAPPartHH.htm>; U.S. Census Bureau, <http://www.census.gov/popest/data/index.html>; calculations by ASPE.

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)

The Recovery Act provided up to \$5 billion in supplemental funding to the Emergency Contingency Fund (Emergency Fund), which is administered by the TANF Bureau¹². The funds were intended to provide additional revenue to States, territories, and tribes that had an increase in caseloads and basic assistance expenditures, or had an increase in expenditures related to short-term benefits or subsidized employment. The funds were awarded on a first-come, first-served basis, and were used in the same way that the annual Federal TANF block grants funds were spent, except a jurisdiction could not transfer

¹¹ <http://www.ers.usda.gov/amberwaves/June11/features/foodsecuritysnap.htm>

¹² Catalogue for Domestic Assistance, ARRA – Emergency Contingency Fund for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) State Program. <https://www.cfda.gov/index?s=program&mode=form&tab=step1&id=82b17b73ae63786a4dd9d3e212008aa8>

the funds to other ACF block grant programs. States, tribes, and territories were eligible to receive the funds through September 30, 2010. Emergency Funds were reimbursed to these jurisdictions for 80 percent of the cost of increased spending in three areas: basic assistance, non-recurrent short-term benefits, and subsidized employment for low-income parents and youth.

Subsidized employment could have been in the private sector, in non-profit organizations or in the public sector. Jurisdictions could have chosen to subsidize all or part of the wages of a subsidized employee, and determine the length of the subsidy period. The expenditures could have been for a newly-created job or to prevent a layoff in an existing job, so long as the jurisdiction ensured that it complied with requirements against the displacement of other workers, and ensured that the expenditures would provide a job opportunity that would not have otherwise existed to a needy parent or youth. A jurisdiction could have included employer costs for supervision and training in its costs for purposes of qualifying for 80 percent federal reimbursement per hour. This meant for example, that if a jurisdiction fully subsidized a \$10 per hour wage, an employer share of \$2.50 for supervision and training could be counted toward the jurisdiction's costs without additional documentation, resulting in a total cost of \$12.50, of which \$10 (i.e. 80 percent) would be federally reimbursable. Fourteen states placed over 5,000 people each in subsidized jobs. Four of those states — California, Illinois, Pennsylvania, and Texas — each placed more than 25,000 people, accounting for over half of the national total. Nationwide, about half the placements were summer jobs for youth¹³.

Supplemental Security Insurance (SSI)

The ARRA provided a one-time payment of \$250 to adult Social Security beneficiaries and SSI recipients, except those receiving Medicaid in care facilities. To receive the payment, the person had to be eligible for Social Security or SSI during the months of November 2008, December 2008 or January 2009.

The Recovery Act also provided a one-time payment to Veterans Affairs (VA) and Railroad Retirement Board (RRB) beneficiaries. The VA and RRB were responsible for paying individuals under their respective programs. However, if someone received Social Security and SSI, VA or RRB benefits, he or she would receive only one \$250 payment.

Data Sources

The primary data sources for this report are the Current Population Survey (CPS), the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID), and administrative data for the AFDC/TANF, SNAP, and SSI programs. Wherever possible, the current report includes updated estimates for indicators and risk factors through 2011.

For our key measures of receipt, dependency and poverty at a single point in time, the report primarily uses the Annual Social and Economic Supplement to the CPS, which measures income and poverty over an annual accounting period. The release of CPS data is timely and CPS data have the added benefit that they may be analyzed with the Transfer Income Model (TRIM3) to correct for the underreporting of welfare program receipt and benefits that is often present in survey data. TRIM3 is a microsimulation model developed by the Urban Institute under contract to the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation. Welfare caseloads in TRIM3 are based on CPS data, adjusted upward to ensure that total estimates of recipients equal the total counts from administrative data. To maintain consistency in data trends in this report, we present estimates based on CPS data analyzed by TRIM3 beginning in 1993, the first year the TRIM3 microsimulation model became available.

For indicators and risk factors that capture the monthly dynamics of welfare receipt over time, we use the SIPP. The SIPP collects monthly survey data on income and program participation among individuals and families across the country in panels that last roughly three to four years. While the CPS collects data on the incidence of welfare program receipt and poverty in a given year, the SIPP allows us to

¹³ Subsidizing Employment Opportunities for Low-Income Families A Review of State Employment Programs Created Through the TANF Emergency Fund. OPRE Report 2011-38, December 2011.

present monthly data on how long individuals and families receive welfare assistance and how long they remain poor over a time span of several years. The current report includes updated estimates for most of the SIPP measures based on newly available data from the 2008 SIPP panel, spanning from 2008 to 2011.

The Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID) is another source of data used in this report. Like the SIPP it provides longitudinal data, but over a much longer time period than the three- to four-year time period of each SIPP panel. With annual data on program receipt since 1968, the PSID provides vital data for measuring longer-term welfare use over periods of up to 10 years. Because the PSID indicators cover time spans as long as a decade, they are updated less frequently than the CPS-based and SIPP-based measures.

The report also draws upon administrative data for the AFDC/TANF, SNAP, and SSI programs. These data are largely reported in Appendix A. Like the CPS data, administrative data are available with minimal time lags; for the current report, administrative data are generally available through fiscal year (FY) 2011. To the extent possible, TANF administrative data are reported in a consistent manner with data from the earlier AFDC program, as noted in the footnotes to the tables in Appendix A. Assistance under locally designed TANF programs encompasses a diverse set of cash and non-cash benefits designed to support families in making a transition to work, and so direct comparisons between AFDC receipt and TANF receipt should be made with caution. This issue also affects reported data on AFDC and TANF receipt in national data sets such as the CPS, SIPP, and PSID.

For further technical information about the data presented in the report please see Appendix D.

Chapter II. Indicators of Dependence

Following the format of the previous annual reports to Congress, Chapter II presents summary data related to indicators of dependence. These indicators differ from other welfare statistics because of their emphasis on welfare dependence, rather than simply welfare receipt.

As discussed in Chapter I, the Advisory Board on Welfare Indicators suggested that families be considered dependent if more than 50 percent of their total income in a one-year period comes from cash assistance through the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program (which replaced the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program), Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, formerly Food Stamps), and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits. Furthermore, this welfare income was not to be associated with work activities. Existing data from administrative records and national surveys, however, do not generally distinguish welfare benefits received in conjunction with work from benefits received without work. Thus, it was not possible to construct one single indicator of dependence that captured fully the Advisory Board's recommendation; that is, one indicator based on the percentage of income from means-tested assistance *only if this income is not associated with work activities*. As discussed in Chapter I, we adopt the following definition of welfare dependence among individuals in families¹⁴ for use in this report:

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, SNAP and/or SSI.

The ten indicators in Chapter II were selected to provide information about the range and depth of dependence as proposed by the Advisory Board, including indicators that measure the presence of employment activities. This chapter focuses on recipients of three major means-tested cash and nutritional assistance programs: cash assistance through the AFDC and TANF programs, benefits under the Food Stamp Program and the SNAP, and SSI benefits for elderly and disabled recipients. For some indicators, summary data and characteristics are provided for all recipients, not just those defined as welfare-dependent. While a number of indicators focus on the percentage of recipients' income from means-tested assistance, other indicators focus on presence of work activities at the same time as welfare receipt.

Indicator Summary

Indicator 1: Degree of Dependence. This indicator focuses most closely on those individuals who meet the Advisory Board's proposed definition of "dependence." In addition to examining individuals with more than 50 percent of their annual family income from AFDC/TANF cash assistance, Food Stamps/SNAP, and/or SSI benefits, it shows various levels of dependence by examining those with more than zero percent, 25 percent and 75 percent of their family income from these sources (Indicators 1a and 1b). This indicator also shows the average percentage of income from means-tested assistance and earnings received by families with various levels of income relative to the poverty level (Indicators 1c and 1d).

Indicator 2: Receipt of Means-Tested Assistance and Labor Force Attachment. This indicator looks further at the relationship between receipt of means-tested assistance and participation in the labor force. This is an important issue because of the significant number of low-income individuals that receive a combination of means-tested assistance and earnings from the labor force.

Indicator 3: Rates of Receipt of Means-Tested Assistance. This indicator paints yet another picture of dependence by measuring reciprocity rates, that is, the percentage of the population that receives AFDC/TANF, Food Stamps/SNAP or SSI in an average month. Administrative data for the AFDC/TANF, SNAP and SSI programs make these figures readily available over time, allowing a better sense of historical trends than is available from the more specialized indicators of dependence.

¹⁴ Appendix D provides more information on the use of individuals, rather than families or households, as the unit of analysis for most of the statistics in this report.

Indicator 4: Rates of Participation in Means-Tested Assistance Programs. While means-tested public assistance programs can serve those that meet each program's requirements, not all eligible individuals and households participate in the programs. This indicator uses AFDC/TANF, Food Stamp/SNAP and SSI administrative data and microsimulation models to reflect "take-up rates" – the number of families that actually participate in the programs as a percentage of those who are estimated to be legally eligible.

Indicator 5: Multiple Program Receipt. Depending on their circumstances, individuals may choose a variety of different means-tested assistance "packages." This indicator looks at the percentage of individuals receiving AFDC/TANF, Food Stamps/SNAP and SSI in a month, examining how many rely on just one of these programs, and how many rely on a combination of two or more programs.

Indicator 6: Dependence Transitions. This indicator uses data from the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) to look at whether individuals dependent on welfare in one year make the transition out of dependence in the following year.

Indicator 7: Program Spell Duration. One critical aspect of dependence is how long individuals receive means-tested assistance. This indicator provides information on short, medium and long spells of welfare receipt for each of the three major means-tested programs – AFDC/TANF, the SNAP, and SSI.

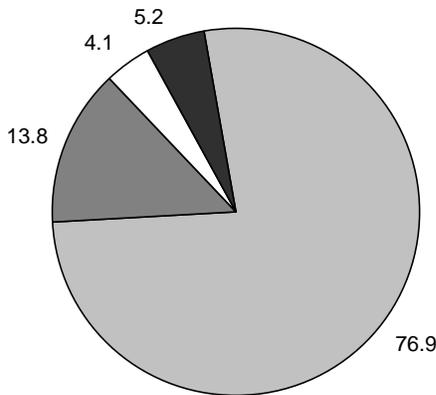
Indicator 8: Welfare Spell Duration with No Labor Force Attachment. This indicator is concerned with dynamics of welfare receipt among persons in families with no attachment to the labor market. It differs from Indicator 7 in that it provides information on spells of TANF receipt *during months where no one in the family worked or was officially unemployed.*

Indicator 9: Long Term Receipt. Many individuals who leave welfare programs cycle back on after an absence of several months. Thus it is important to look beyond individual program spells, measured in Indicator 7, to examine the cumulative amount of time individuals receive assistance over a period of several years.

Indicator 10: Events Associated with the Beginning and Ending of Program Spells. To gain a better understanding of welfare dynamics, it is important to go beyond measures of spell duration and examine information regarding the major events in people's lives that are correlated with the beginnings or endings of program spells. This measure focuses on receipt of TANF.

INDICATOR 1. Degree of Dependence

Figure IND 1a. Percentage of Total Income from Means-Tested Assistance Programs: 2011



□ 0% ■ > 0% and <= 25% □ > 25% and <= 50% ■ Total > 50%

Note: Means-tested assistance includes TANF, SSI and SNAP benefits. Total >50% includes all persons with more than 50 percent of their total annual family income from these means-tested programs. Income includes cash income and the value of SNAP benefits.

Source: Unpublished tabulations from the Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 2011, analyzed using the TRIM3 microsimulation model.

- Figure IND 1a shows the percentage of persons in families with varying degrees of total income that derived from means-tested assistance programs in 2011.
- The majority of persons (76.9 percent) lived in families that received no income from means-tested assistance programs in 2011.
- Twenty-three (23.1) percent of all persons lived in families that received means-tested assistance. Five (5.2) percent of persons lived in families that received more than half of their income from means-tested assistance programs. These persons would be considered welfare dependent under the definition of dependence used in this report.¹⁵
- Table IND 1a shows the percentage of persons in families with varying degrees of reliance on income from means-tested assistance programs by selected demographic characteristics. Among racial and ethnic groups, Non-Hispanic Blacks were more likely to be welfare dependent (12.3 percent) than were Non-Hispanic Whites (3.3 percent) or Hispanics of any race (7.7 percent).
- Among age categories, children, particularly from birth to 5 years of age, were more likely to live in families that were welfare dependent than were persons age 16 and older.
- Among family types, persons living in female-headed families were more likely to be welfare dependent than those in other family categories.
- Table IND 1b shows trends in welfare dependence between 1993 and 2011. Welfare dependence was highest in 1993 at 5.9 percent. Welfare dependence declined between 1993 and 2000. After 2000, the downward trend in welfare dependence reversed, with dependence increasing from 3.0 percent in 2000 to 5.2 percent in 2011.

¹⁵ For a discussion on defining welfare dependence, please see "Measuring Welfare Dependence" in Chapter I.

Table IND 1a. Percentage of Total Income from Means-Tested Assistance Programs by Selected Characteristics: 2011

	0%	> 0% and ≤ 25%	> 25% and ≤ 50%	> 50% and ≤ 75%	> 75% and ≤ 100%	Total > 50%
All Persons	76.9	13.8	4.1	1.7	3.5	5.2
Racial/Ethnic Categories						
Non-Hispanic White	83.7	10.6	2.5	1.0	2.3	3.3
Non-Hispanic Black	60.3	19.3	8.1	3.9	8.3	12.3
Hispanic	63.6	21.7	7.1	2.6	5.1	7.7
Age Categories						
Children ages 0-5	62.0	19.9	7.9	3.8	6.4	10.2
Children ages 6-10	65.2	18.8	7.6	3.1	5.2	8.4
Children ages 11-15	68.0	18.4	6.5	2.7	4.4	7.1
Women ages 16-64	76.7	13.7	3.9	1.7	4.1	5.7
Men ages 16-64	80.8	12.6	2.9	1.1	2.6	3.7
Adults ages 65 and over	87.1	8.5	2.1	0.8	1.5	2.3
Family Categories						
Persons in married-couple families	85.4	10.4	2.4	0.8	1.1	1.9
Persons in female-headed families	45.0	26.7	12.2	5.8	10.5	16.2
Persons in male-headed families	65.1	22.9	6.1	2.1	3.8	5.9
Unrelated persons	80.0	11.1	2.0	0.9	5.9	6.8

Note: Means-tested assistance includes TANF, SSI and SNAP. Total >50% includes all persons with more than 50 percent of their total annual family income from these means-tested programs. Income includes cash income and the value of SNAP benefits. Spouses are not present in the female-headed and male-headed family categories.

Persons of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race. Beginning in 2002, estimates for Whites and Blacks are for persons reporting a single race only. Persons who reported more than one race are included in the total for all persons but are not shown under any race category. Due to small sample size, American Indians/Alaska Natives, Asians and Native Hawaiians/Other Pacific Islanders are included in the total for all persons but are not shown separately.

Source: Unpublished tabulations from the Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 2011, analyzed using the TRIM3 microsimulation model.

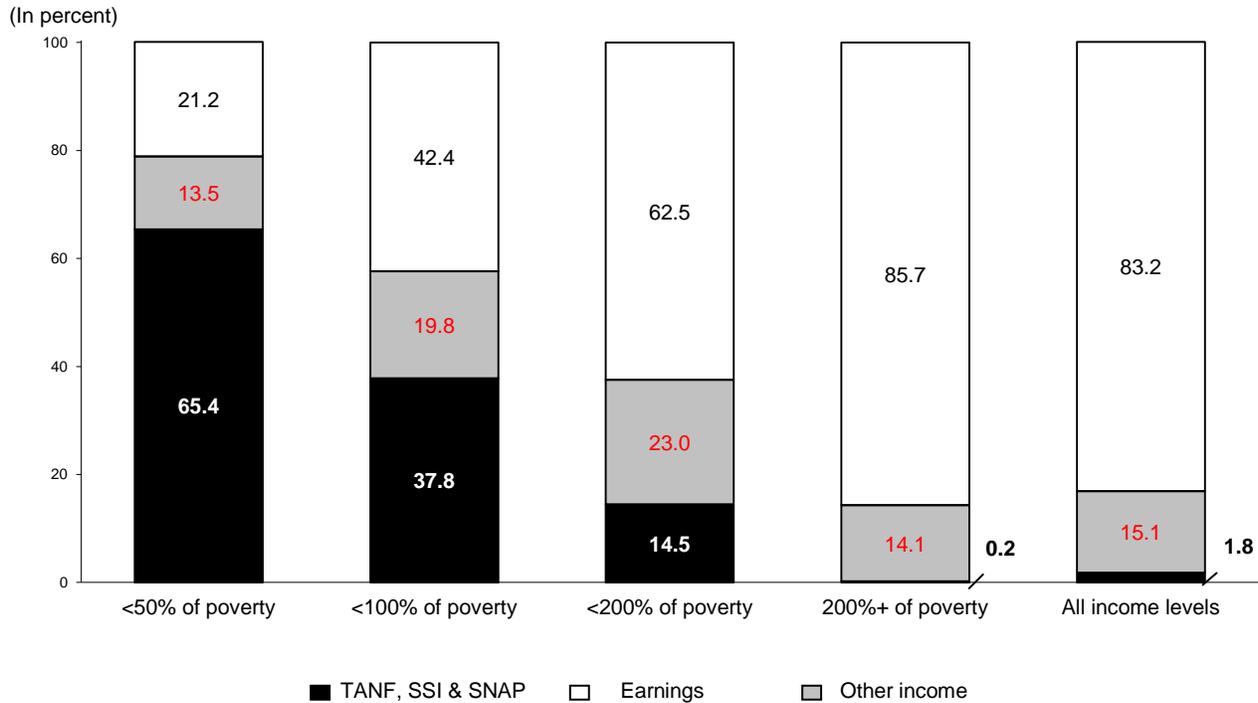
Table IND 1b. Percentage of Total Income from Means-Tested Assistance Programs: 1993-2011

	0%	> 0% and ≤ 25%	> 25% and ≤ 50%	> 50% and ≤ 75%	> 75% and ≤ 100%	Total > 50%
1993	83.4	7.8	3.0	1.8	4.1	5.9
1994	82.8	8.4	3.1	1.8	4.0	5.8
1995	83.2	8.5	3.1	1.8	3.5	5.3
1996	84.0	7.8	3.1	1.9	3.3	5.2
1997	85.3	7.7	2.5	1.5	3.1	4.5
1998	86.5	7.3	2.5	1.3	2.5	3.8
1999	86.7	7.7	2.3	1.1	2.2	3.3
2000	87.5	7.3	2.2	1.0	2.0	3.0
2001	87.4	7.3	2.2	1.0	2.1	3.1
2002	86.8	7.8	2.3	1.0	2.1	3.2
2003	85.9	8.2	2.4	1.1	2.4	3.6
2004	85.0	8.8	2.5	1.1	2.5	3.7
2005	84.7	8.9	2.6	1.1	2.7	3.8
2006	84.4	9.3	2.6	1.1	2.6	3.7
2007	84.1	9.7	2.8	1.1	2.3	3.4
2008	82.9	10.3	2.8	1.1	2.8	4.0
2009	80.1	11.4	3.9	1.5	3.1	4.6
2010	77.3	13.2	4.2	1.7	3.6	5.3
2011	76.9	13.8	4.1	1.7	3.5	5.2

Note: Means-tested assistance includes TANF, SSI and SNAP. Total >50% includes all persons with more than 50 percent of their total annual family income from these means-tested programs. Income includes cash income and the value of SNAP benefits.

Source: Unpublished tabulations from the Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 2011, analyzed using the TRIM3 microsimulation model.

Figure IND 1b. Percentage of Total Income from Various Sources by Poverty Status: 2011



Note: Total income is total annual family income, including the value of SNAP benefits. Other income is non-means-tested, non-earnings income such as child support, alimony, pensions, Social Security benefits, interest and dividends. Poverty status categories are not mutually exclusive.

Source: Unpublished tabulations from the Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 2011, analyzed using the TRIM3 microsimulation model.

- Figure IND 1b shows sources of income by poverty status in 2011. There is a clear association between poverty status and receiving income from means-tested assistance programs.
- Persons in families with incomes below the poverty line received 42.4 percent of their income from earnings and 37.8 percent from means-tested assistance programs. Persons in families with incomes at 200 percent or more of the poverty line received 85.7 percent of their income from earnings and 0.2 percent of their income from means-tested assistance programs.
- The percentage of family income that comes from earnings is inversely proportional to overall family income relative to the poverty line. For example, the percentage of income received from earnings for persons in families living in deep poverty (below 50 percent of the poverty line) was 21.2 percent compared to 42.4 percent for all poor persons in 2011.
- Table IND 1c shows sources of income by poverty status for various demographic groups. On average, persons in married-couple families and male heads of household receive higher proportions of their family income from earnings than do female heads of households.
- Table IND 1d shows the percentage of income from various sources across selected years. The percentage of income received from earnings for persons in families with incomes below the poverty line increased from 40.4 percent in 1995 to 49.5 percent in 2000. In 2011, the rate was 42.4 percent.
- Over the same time period, the percentage of income from means-tested programs among persons in poor families decreased from 41.3 percent in 1995 to 30.3 percent in 2000. In 2011, the rate was 37.8 percent.

Table IND 1c. Percentage of Total Income from Various Sources by Poverty Status and Selected Characteristics: 2011

	<50% Poverty	<100% of Poverty	<200% of Poverty	200%+ of Poverty	All Persons
All Persons					
TANF, SSI and SNAP	65.4	37.8	14.5	0.2	1.8
Earnings	21.2	42.4	62.5	85.7	83.2
Other income	13.5	19.8	23.0	14.1	15.1
Racial/Ethnic Categories					
<i>Non-Hispanic White</i>					
TANF, SSI and SNAP	63.8	36.1	12.0	0.1	0.9
Earnings	19.7	37.9	56.6	84.6	82.7
Other income	16.4	26.0	31.5	15.3	16.4
<i>Non-Hispanic Black</i>					
TANF, SSI and SNAP	69.9	45.4	21.9	0.5	5.0
Earnings	16.8	33.0	54.2	85.0	78.4
Other income	13.3	21.6	23.9	14.6	16.6
<i>Hispanic</i>					
TANF, SSI and SNAP	63.5	34.7	14.2	0.5	4.2
Earnings	27.3	53.4	74.3	90.8	86.3
Other income	9.2	11.9	11.5	8.7	9.5
Age Categories					
<i>Children ages 0-5</i>					
TANF, SSI and SNAP	69.7	41.6	18.7	0.2	3.7
Earnings	19.7	45.8	70.2	94.8	90.2
Other income	10.6	12.6	11.1	5.0	6.1
<i>Children ages 6-10</i>					
TANF, SSI and SNAP	68.1	40.4	17.7	0.2	3.2
Earnings	20.0	46.2	70.1	94.0	90.0
Other income	11.9	13.4	12.2	5.8	6.9
<i>Children ages 11-15</i>					
TANF, SSI and SNAP	68.2	38.6	16.1	0.2	2.6
Earnings	19.2	46.5	69.7	92.6	89.1
Other income	12.6	14.8	14.2	7.2	8.3
<i>Women ages 16-64</i>					
TANF, SSI and SNAP	64.7	38.5	15.1	0.2	1.7
Earnings	21.0	41.9	65.6	89.1	86.8
Other income	14.3	19.6	19.2	10.7	11.6
<i>Men ages 16-64</i>					
TANF, SSI and SNAP	58.1	34.0	12.2	0.2	1.2
Earnings	26.5	45.0	68.3	90.3	88.5
Other income	15.4	21.0	19.5	9.5	10.4
<i>Adults ages 65 and over</i>					
TANF, SSI and SNAP	58.0	29.7	7.9	0.3	1.1
Earnings	7.4	7.0	11.8	41.5	38.3
Other income	34.6	63.3	80.2	58.2	60.6
Family Categories					
<i>Persons in married-couple families</i>					
TANF, SSI and SNAP	57.1	30.4	10.1	0.1	0.9
Earnings	30.1	54.8	71.5	86.6	85.5
Other income	12.8	14.8	18.3	13.2	13.6
<i>Persons in female-headed families</i>					
TANF, SSI and SNAP	72.7	46.9	24.6	1.0	8.8
Earnings	14.8	34.8	53.8	81.3	72.2
Other income	12.5	18.3	21.6	17.7	19.0
<i>Persons in male-headed families</i>					
TANF, SSI and SNAP	64.9	39.2	15.4	0.7	3.2
Earnings	23.3	40.8	64.2	85.8	82.1
Other income	11.8	20.0	20.5	13.5	14.7

Note: Total income is total annual family income, including the value of SNAP benefits. Other income is non-means-tested, non-earnings income such as child support, alimony, pensions, Social Security benefits, interest and dividends. Poverty status categories are not mutually exclusive. Spouses are not present in the female-headed and male-headed family categories. Persons of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race. Beginning in 2002, estimates for Whites and Blacks are for persons reporting a single race only. Persons who reported more than one race are included in the total for all persons but are not shown under any race category. Due to small sample size, American Indians/Alaska Natives, Asians and Native Hawaiians/Other Pacific Islanders are included in the total for all persons but are not shown separately.

Source: Unpublished tabulations from the Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 2011, analyzed using the TRIM3 microsimulation model.

Table IND 1d. Percentage of Total Income from Various Sources: Selected Years

	< 50% Poverty	<100% of Poverty	<200% of Poverty	200%+ of Poverty
1995				
AFDC, SSI and Food Stamps	65.9	41.3	14.2	0.3
Earnings	22.5	40.4	64.8	85.4
Other income	11.6	18.3	21.0	14.3
1998				
AFDC, SSI and Food Stamps	58.9	32.0	10.6	0.2
Earnings	27.0	47.9	67.8	85.3
Other income	14.1	20.1	21.6	14.5
2000				
TANF, SSI and Food Stamps	54.3	30.3	9.8	0.2
Earnings	30.5	49.5	68.7	86.7
Other income	15.2	20.3	21.5	13.0
2004				
TANF, SSI and Food Stamps	58.4	31.1	10.4	0.2
Earnings	25.7	48.2	67.2	86.8
Other income	15.9	20.7	22.4	13.0
2005				
TANF, SSI and Food Stamps	58.5	32.5	10.4	0.2
Earnings	25.3	46.6	68.2	86.6
Other income	16.2	20.8	21.4	13.2
2006				
TANF, SSI and Food Stamps	58.2	31.4	10.4	0.2
Earnings	27.7	48.3	68.6	86.5
Other income	14.1	20.3	21.0	13.3
2009				
TANF, SSI and SNAP	62.0	35.8	13.6	0.2
Earnings	25.2	44.2	62.8	85.8
Other income	12.8	20.0	23.6	14.0
2010				
TANF, SSI and SNAP	64.6	38.1	14.9	0.2
Earnings	21.7	41.7	61.7	85.6
Other income	13.6	20.3	23.4	14.2
2011				
TANF, SSI and SNAP	65.4	37.8	14.5	0.2
Earnings	21.2	42.4	62.5	85.7
Other income	13.5	19.8	23.0	14.1

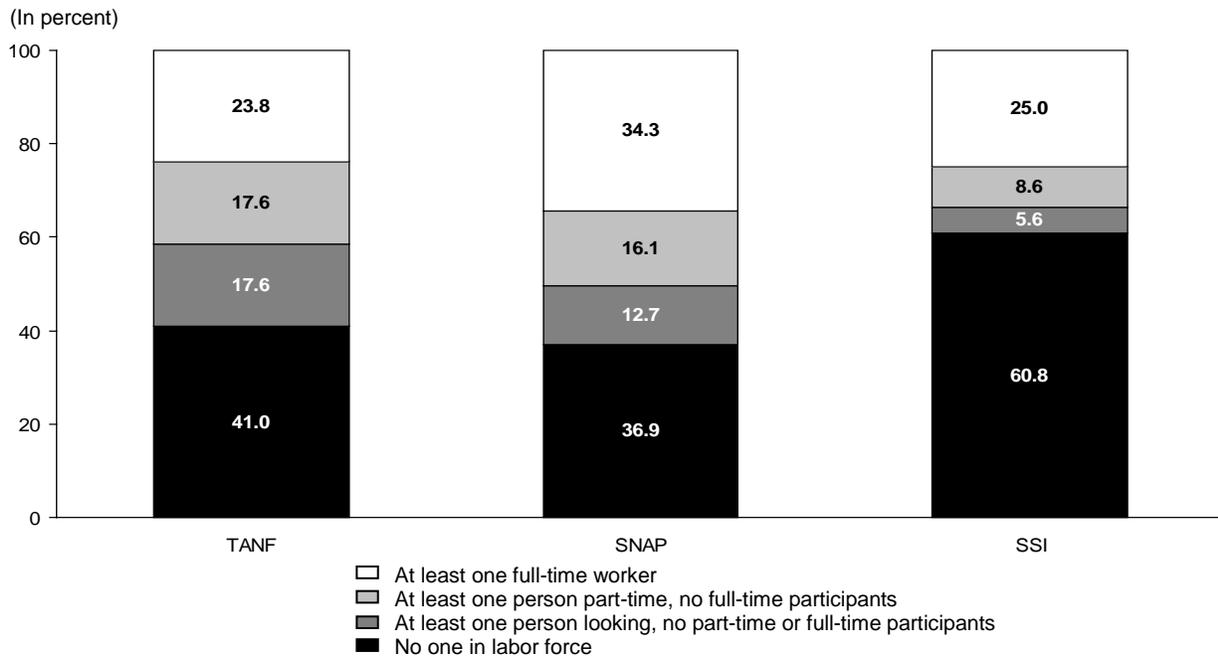
Note: Total income is total annual family income, including the value of SNAP benefits. Other income is non-means-tested, non-earnings income such as child support, alimony, pensions, Social Security benefits, interest and dividends. Poverty status categories are not mutually exclusive.

Persons of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race. Beginning in 2002, estimates for Whites and Blacks are for persons reporting a single race only. Persons who reported more than one race are included in the total for all persons but are not shown under any race category. Due to small sample size, American Indians/Alaska Natives, Asians and Native Hawaiians/Other Pacific Islanders are included in the total for all persons but are not shown separately.

Source: Unpublished tabulations from the Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 1996-2011, analyzed using the TRIM3 microsimulation model.

INDICATOR 2. Receipt of Means-Tested Assistance and Labor Force Attachment

Figure IND 2. Percentage of Recipients in Families with Labor Force Participants by Program: 2011



Note: Recipients are limited to those individuals or family members 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 those who usually worked less than 35 hours per week. "Looking for work" includes individuals who are unemployed, laid off and/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. Also note that lower family employment rates are reported in TANF administrative data, which are limited to the employment of family members in the TANF assistance unit and employment reported to welfare agencies (see Table TANF 7 in Appendix A).

Source: Unpublished tabulations from the Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 2011, analyzed using the TRIM3 microsimulation model.

- Figure IND 2 shows the percentage of recipients in families with labor force participants by program. In 2011, SSI recipients were more likely to live in families with no labor force participants (60.8 percent) than were TANF recipients (41.0 percent) or SNAP recipients (36.9 percent). Sixty-three (63.1) percent of SNAP recipients lived in families with someone in the labor force, including 34.3 percent in families with at least one full-time worker.
- Table IND 2a shows the percentage of recipients in families with labor force participants by program and demographic characteristics. Among all three programs, Hispanics were more likely to live in families with at least one full-time worker (31.7 percent) than were Non-Hispanic Blacks (13.9 percent) or Non-Hispanics Whites (22.7 percent).
- Among SNAP recipients, 46.3 percent of persons in married-couple families lived with at least one full-time worker compared to 27.6 percent of persons in female-headed families, and 40.8 percent of persons in male-headed families.
- Table IND 2b shows the percentage of AFDC/TANF recipients living in families with labor force participants by year. The percentage of recipients living in families with at least one labor force participant increased from 43.0 percent in 1993 to 61.3 in 2001 and was 59.0 percent in 2011.

Table IND 2a. Percentage of Recipients in Families with Labor Force Participants by Program and Selected Characteristics: 2011

		At least one in labor force, no one full time				
		No one in labor force	At least one looking, no one working	At least one part-time, no one full-time	Total with at least one in labor force, no one full-time	At least one full-time worker
TANF	All Persons	41.0	17.6	17.6	35.2	23.8
	Non-Hispanic White	44.4	17.1	15.8	32.9	22.7
	Non-Hispanic Black	46.2	22.6	17.3	39.9	13.9
	Hispanic	34.2	13.7	20.4	34.2	31.7
	Children ages 0-5	40.6	17.2	17.6	34.9	24.5
	Children ages 6-10	45.8	16.3	15.6	31.9	22.3
	Children ages 11-15	38.8	16.8	18.8	35.6	25.7
	Women ages 16-64	41.3	18.6	17.1	35.7	22.9
	Men ages 16-64	35.1	20.3	20.4	40.7	24.2
	Adults ages 65 and over	15.5	0.0	84.5	84.5	0.0
	Persons in married-couple families	22.0	16.1	19.6	35.7	42.3
	Persons in female-headed families	47.7	17.9	17.4	35.3	17.1
	Persons in male-headed families	35.4	19.6	14.0	33.5	31.1
	Unrelated persons	75.9	22.2	0.9	23.1	1.0
SNAP	All Persons	36.9	12.7	16.1	28.8	34.3
	Non-Hispanic White	40.4	12.9	16.1	29.0	30.6
	Non-Hispanic Black	39.9	15.2	16.2	31.4	28.6
	Hispanic	28.1	9.6	16.8	26.4	45.5
	Children ages 0-5	25.7	11.2	18.1	29.3	45.0
	Children ages 6-10	25.4	11.9	18.4	30.3	44.3
	Children ages 11-15	26.6	10.7	17.8	28.5	44.9
	Women ages 16-64	39.0	13.2	17.6	30.9	30.1
	Men ages 16-64	38.8	16.5	14.2	30.7	30.5
	Adults ages 65 and over	84.2	4.2	4.0	8.2	7.6
	Persons in married-couple families	22.6	10.9	15.8	26.7	50.7
	Persons in female-headed families	35.6	12.9	19.9	32.8	31.6
	Persons in male-headed families	28.9	16.1	14.1	30.2	40.9
	Unrelated persons	71.0	14.0	8.5	22.5	6.5
SSI	All Persons	60.8	5.6	8.6	14.2	25.0
	Non-Hispanic White	64.5	4.4	8.4	12.8	22.8
	Non-Hispanic Black	66.1	7.0	8.6	15.5	18.4
	Hispanic	52.7	5.5	9.0	14.5	32.8
	Children ages 0-5	33.8	11.0	11.6	22.6	43.6
	Children ages 6-10	41.7	10.8	13.5	24.3	34.0
	Children ages 11-15	44.1	10.4	10.2	20.7	35.2
	Women ages 16-64	66.1	5.7	8.3	14.0	19.9
	Men ages 16-64	64.1	4.8	9.3	14.1	21.9
	Adults ages 65 and over	62.0	3.2	6.4	9.6	28.4
	Persons in married-couple families	36.9	5.8	11.0	16.8	46.3
	Persons in female-headed families	51.3	9.2	11.9	21.1	27.6
	Persons in male-headed families	42.2	6.5	10.5	17.0	40.8
	Unrelated persons	94.0	1.8	3.1	5.0	1.1

Note: Recipients are limited to those individuals or family members 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 those who usually worked less than 35 hours per week. "Looking for work" includes individuals who are unemployed, laid off and/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. Spouses are not present in the female-headed and male-headed family categories.

Persons of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race. Beginning in 2002, estimates for Whites and Blacks are for persons reporting a single race only. Persons who reported more than one race are included in the total for all persons but are not shown under any race category. Due to small sample size, American Indians/Alaska Natives, Asians and Native Hawaiians/Other Pacific Islanders are included in the total for all persons but are not shown separately.

Source: Unpublished tabulations from the Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 2011, analyzed using the TRIM3 microsimulation model.

Table IND 2b. Percentage of AFDC/TANF Recipients in Families with Labor Force Participants: 1993-2011

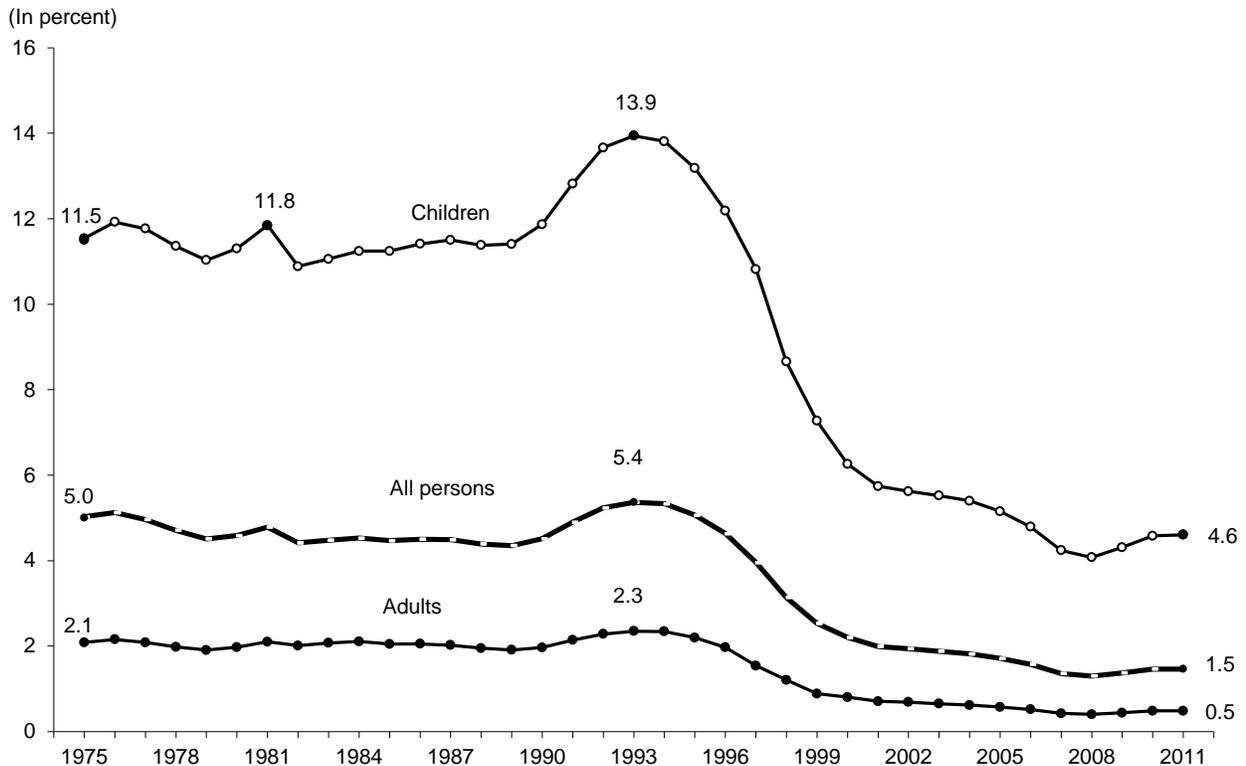
	No One in LF	At Least One in LF, No One FT	At Least One FT Worker
1993	57.0	24.2	18.8
1994	54.8	24.8	20.4
1995	50.6	24.3	25.1
1996	50.1	25.6	24.3
1997	47.6	28.0	24.4
1998	44.3	25.8	29.9
1999	40.8	24.1	35.1
2000	41.2	24.1	34.7
2001	38.7	26.0	35.3
2002	39.8	25.8	34.3
2003	47.4	24.1	28.5
2004	48.0	23.8	28.1
2005	47.7	25.4	26.9
2006	46.6	21.2	32.2
2007	46.4	23.4	30.2
2008	45.6	27.2	27.2
2009	43.3	30.7	26.0
2010	43.5	31.4	25.1
2011	41.0	35.2	23.8

Note: Recipients are limited to those individuals or family members 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 and/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: Unpublished tabulations from the Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 1994 - 2011, analyzed using the TRIM3 microsimulation model.

INDICATOR 3. Rates of Receipt of Means-Tested Assistance

Figure IND 3a. Percentage of the Total Population Receiving AFDC/TANF: 1975-2011



Note: See Appendix A, Tables TANF 2, TANF 12 and TANF 14, for more detailed data on reciprocity rates, including reciprocity rates by calendar year. 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 SSP (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 percents in each category are from the U.S. Census Bureau (available online at <http://www.census.gov>).

- Figure IND 3a shows the percentage of the population who received income from the AFDC program or the TANF program by age group from 1975 to 2011.
- Table IND 3a shows the number and percentage of the population receiving AFDC/TANF by age between 1975 and 2011. In 1993, 5.4 percent of the population received income from AFDC. In 2011 the TANF reciprocity rate was 1.5 percent, a sharp decline from pre-welfare reform levels.
- AFDC/TANF reciprocity rates have been higher and have had more pronounced changes over time for children than for adults.
- Between 1993 and 2011, AFDC/TANF receipt among children decreased from 13.9 percent to 4.6 percent, a recent increase from 4.1 percent in 2008.

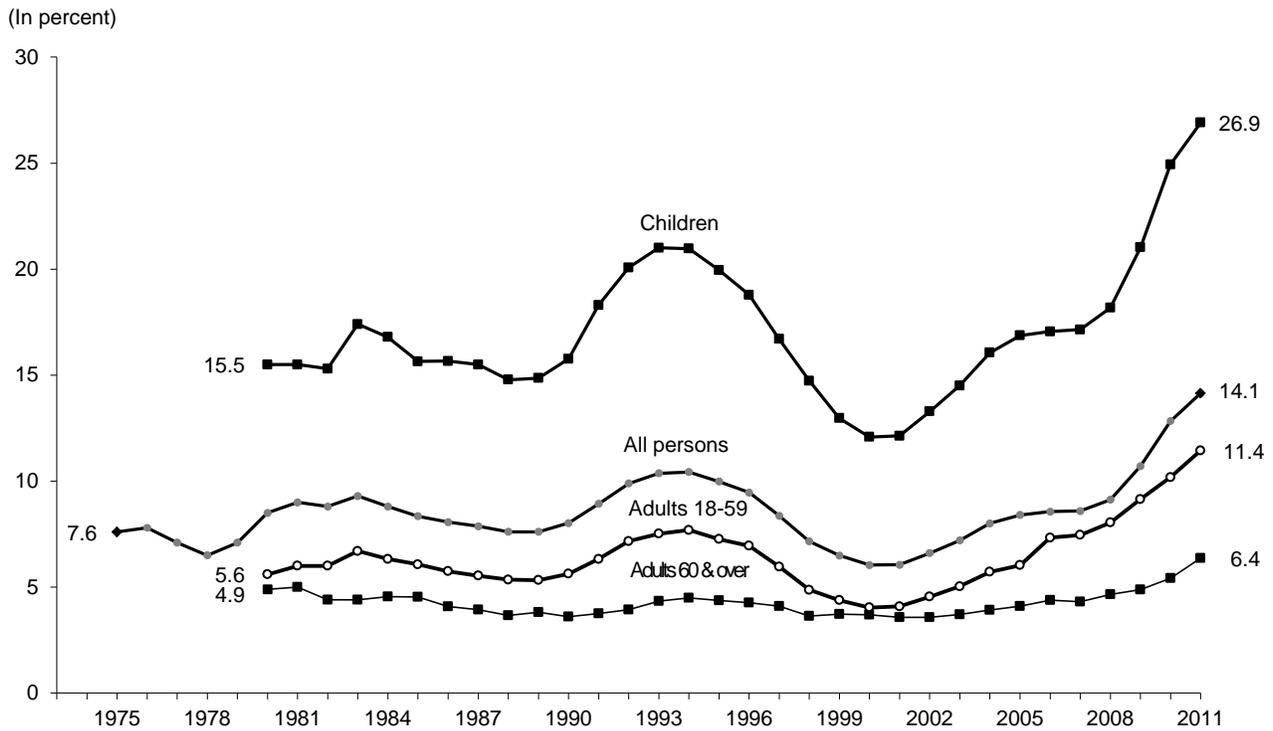
Table IND 3a. Number and Percentage of the Total Population Receiving AFDC/TANF by Age: 1970-2011

Fiscal Year	Total Recipients		Adult Recipients		Child Recipients	
	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent
1970	7,188	3.5	1,863	1.4	5,325	7.6
1971	9,281	4.5	2,516	1.8	6,765	9.7
1972	10,345	4.9	2,848	2.0	7,497	10.8
1973	10,760	5.1	2,984	2.1	7,776	11.3
1974	10,591	5.0	2,935	2.0	7,656	11.3
1975	10,854	5.0	3,102	2.1	7,753	11.5
1976	11,171	5.1	3,271	2.2	7,900	11.9
1977	10,933	5.0	3,230	2.1	7,703	11.8
1978	10,485	4.7	3,128	2.0	7,357	11.4
1979	10,146	4.5	3,068	1.9	7,071	11.0
1980	10,422	4.6	3,225	2.0	7,197	11.3
1981	10,979	4.8	3,491	2.1	7,488	11.8
1982	10,233	4.4	3,396	2.0	6,838	10.9
1983	10,467	4.5	3,548	2.1	6,919	11.1
1984	10,677	4.5	3,652	2.1	7,025	11.2
1985	10,630	4.5	3,589	2.0	7,041	11.2
1986	10,810	4.5	3,637	2.1	7,173	11.4
1987	10,878	4.5	3,625	2.0	7,254	11.5
1988	10,734	4.4	3,536	2.0	7,198	11.4
1989	10,741	4.4	3,503	1.9	7,238	11.4
1990	11,263	4.5	3,643	2.0	7,620	11.9
1991	12,391	4.9	4,016	2.1	8,375	12.8
1992	13,423	5.2	4,335	2.3	9,087	13.7
1993	13,943	5.4	4,520	2.3	9,424	13.9
1994	14,033	5.3	4,554	2.3	9,479	13.8
1995	13,480	5.1	4,323	2.2	9,157	13.2
1996	12,477	4.6	3,921	2.0	8,556	12.2
1997	10,779	4.0	3,106	1.5	7,673	10.8
1998	8,653	3.1	2,469	1.2	6,184	8.7
1999	7,068	2.5	1,838	0.9	5,231	7.3
2000	6,218	2.2	1,687	0.8	4,531	6.3
2001	5,673	2.0	1,503	0.7	4,171	5.7
2002	5,576	1.9	1,477	0.7	4,099	5.6
2003	5,452	1.9	1,415	0.7	4,037	5.5
2004	5,316	1.8	1,358	0.6	3,957	5.4
2005	5,064	1.7	1,276	0.6	3,788	5.2
2006	4,699	1.6	1,164	0.5	3,535	4.8
2007	4,099	1.4	962	0.4	3,138	4.2
2008	3,949	1.3	927	0.4	3,022	4.1
2009	4,217	1.4	1,021	0.4	3,197	4.3
2010	4,531	1.5	1,138	0.5	3,393	4.6
2011	4,554	1.5	1,150	0.5	3,405	4.6

Note: See Appendix A, Tables TANF 2, TANF 12 and TANF 14, for more detailed data on reciprocity rates, including reciprocity rates by calendar year. 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 SSP (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 percents in each category are from the U.S. Census Bureau (available online at <http://www.census.gov>).

Figure IND 3b. Percentage of the Total Population Receiving Food Stamps/SNAP by Age 1975-2011



Note: See Appendix A, Tables SNAP 1 and SNAP 6 for more detailed data on reciprocity rates. Recipient totals exclude the territories and are the fiscal year averages of monthly caseloads from administrative data. 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 only 88 thousand.

Source: Recipient data by age from U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Office of Analysis, Nutrition and Evaluation, *Characteristics of Food Stamp Households, Fiscal Year 2009*, No. SNAP-09-CHAR and earlier reports (available online at <http://www.fns.usda.gov/oane/menu/Published/SNAP/FILES/Participation/2009Characteristics.pdf>), and unpublished data from the National Data Bank. Population denominators for the percents in each category are from U.S. Census Bureau (available online at <http://www.census.gov>).

- Figure IND 3b shows the percentage of the population who received food stamps/SNAP by age category from 1975 to 2011.
- In 1993, 10.4 percent of all persons received SNAP benefits, which declined steadily through 2000 and since then has risen to 14.1 percent in 2011.
- Food Stamp/SNAP reciprocity for adults ages 60 and over has always been lower than the rates of receipt for children and adults ages 18 – 59.
- The percentage of older adults receiving SNAP benefits remained close to or below 5.0 percent until 2010 and 2011 when it increased to 5.4 and 6.4 percent respectively.
- As with AFDC/TANF, Food Stamp/SNAP reciprocity rates have been higher over time for children than for adults. Between 1980 and 2011, the percentage of all children who received SNAP benefits was at least double that of the adult reciprocity rate. Among adults ages 18- 59 years old, 11.4 percent received SNAP benefits compared to 26.9 percent of children under 18 in 2011.
- Table IND 3b shows the number and percentage of the population receiving Food Stamps/SNAP by age group from 1975 to 2011. While the levels are different, the trend in Food Stamp/SNAP reciprocity for children and adults 18 – 59 years of age are similar over the time period.

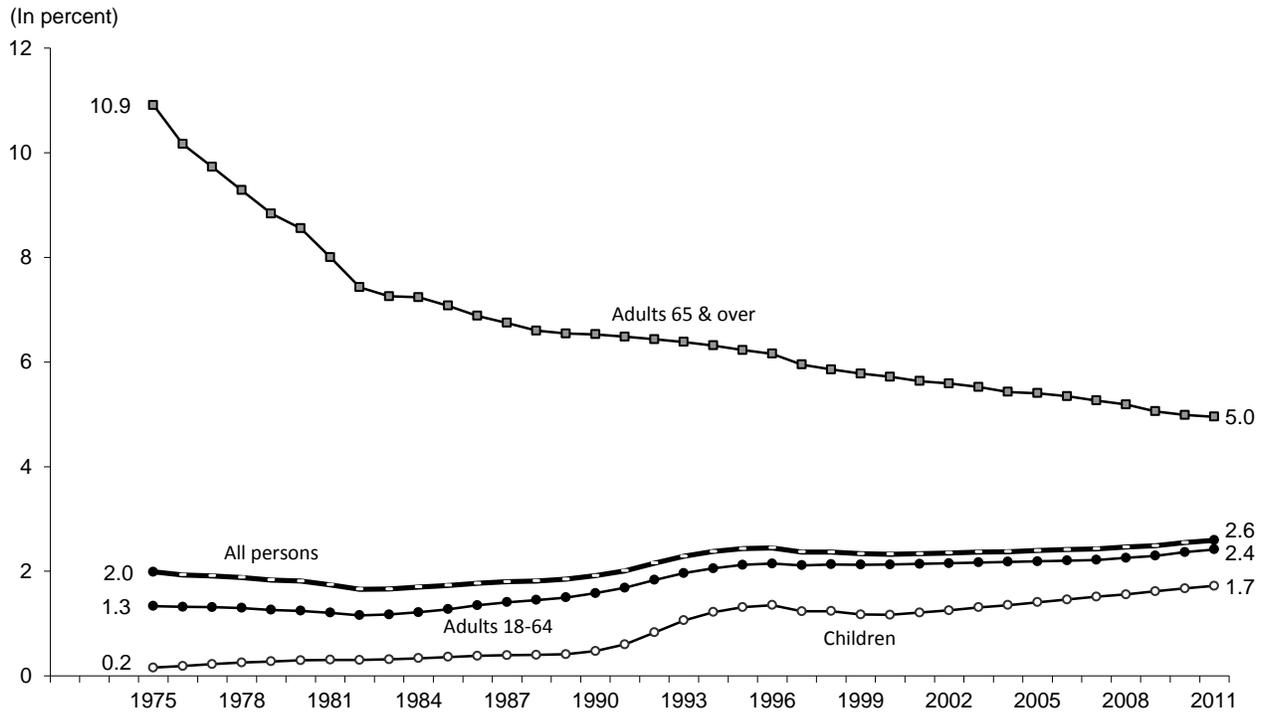
Table IND 3b. Number and Percentage of the Total Population Receiving SNAP benefits: 1975-2011

Fiscal Year	Total Recipients		Adult Recipients Ages 60 and over		Adult Recipients Ages 18-59		Child Recipients Ages 0-18	
	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent
1975	16,320	7.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
1976	17,033	7.8	—	—	—	—	9,126	13.8
1977	15,604	7.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
1978	14,405	6.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
1979	15,942	7.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
1980	19,253	8.5	1,741	4.9	7,186	5.6	9,876	15.5
1981	20,655	9.0	1,845	5.0	7,811	6.0	9,803	15.5
1982	20,391	8.8	1,641	4.4	7,838	6.0	9,591	15.3
1983	21,668	9.3	1,654	4.4	8,960	6.7	10,910	17.4
1984	20,796	8.8	1,758	4.5	8,521	6.3	10,492	16.8
1985	19,847	8.3	1,783	4.5	8,258	6.1	9,801	15.8
1986	19,381	8.1	1,631	4.1	7,895	5.7	9,844	15.7
1987	19,072	7.9	1,589	3.9	7,684	5.5	9,771	15.5
1988	18,613	7.6	1,500	3.7	7,506	5.3	9,351	14.8
1989	18,777	7.6	1,582	3.8	7,560	5.3	9,429	14.9
1990	20,020	8.0	1,511	3.6	8,084	5.6	10,127	15.8
1991	22,599	8.9	1,593	3.8	9,190	6.3	11,952	18.3
1992	25,371	9.9	1,687	3.9	10,550	7.2	13,349	20.1
1993	26,957	10.4	1,876	4.3	11,214	7.5	14,196	21.0
1994	27,439	10.4	1,955	4.5	11,615	7.7	14,391	21.0
1995	26,579	10.0	1,920	4.4	11,105	7.3	13,860	20.0
1996	25,495	9.5	1,891	4.3	10,769	7.0	13,189	18.8
1997	22,820	8.4	1,831	4.1	9,373	6.0	11,847	16.7
1998	19,748	7.2	1,635	3.6	7,760	4.9	10,520	14.7
1999	18,114	6.5	1,696	3.7	7,079	4.4	9,332	13.0
2000	17,054	6.0	1,700	3.7	6,612	4.0	8,743	12.1
2001	17,262	6.1	1,658	3.6	6,778	4.1	8,820	12.1
2002	19,003	6.6	1,684	3.6	7,625	4.5	9,688	13.3
2003	20,898	7.2	1,786	3.7	8,503	5.0	10,605	14.5
2004	23,447	8.0	1,917	3.9	9,753	5.7	11,771	16.0
2005	24,841	8.4	2,044	4.1	10,390	6.0	12,404	16.8
2006	25,555	8.6	2,226	4.4	12,758	7.3	12,579	17.0
2007	25,887	8.6	2,263	4.3	13,030	7.5	12,695	17.1
2008	27,751	9.1	2,517	4.7	14,145	8.0	13,472	18.1
2009	32,842	10.7	2,724	4.9	16,181	9.1	15,589	21.0
2010	39,703	12.8	3,117	5.4	18,102	10.2	18,484	24.9
2011	44,086	14.1	3,765	6.4	20,430	11.4	19,892	26.9

Note: See Appendix A, Tables SNAP 1 and SNAP 6 for more detailed data on reciprocity rates. Recipient totals exclude the territories and are the fiscal year averages of monthly caseloads from administrative data. 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 only 88 thousand.

Source: Recipient data by age from U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Office of Analysis, Nutrition and Evaluation, *Characteristics of Food Stamp Households, Fiscal Year 2009*, No. SNAP-09-CHAR and earlier reports (available online at <http://www.fns.usda.gov/oane/MENU/published/SNAP/FILES/Participation/2009Characteristics.pdf>), and unpublished data from the Food Stamp National Data Bank. Individual age groups do not sum exactly to total recipients. The population denominators for the percentage in each category are from U.S. Census Bureau (available online at <http://www.census.gov>).

Figure IND 3c. Percentage of the Total Population Receiving SSI by Age: 1975-2011



Note: Population figures used as the denominators are obtained by averaging the U.S. Census Bureau's July 1 population estimates for the current and the following year. See Appendix A, Tables SSI 2, SSI 8 and SSI 9 for more detailed data on SSI reciprocity rates.

Source: Social Security Administration, Office of Research, Evaluation and Statistics, *SSI Annual Statistical Report, 2011*, (available online at <http://www.ssa.gov/policy>). Population denominators for the percentage in each category are from the U.S. Census Bureau (available online at <http://www.census.gov>).

- Figure IND 3c shows the percentage of the population who received income assistance from the SSI program by age category from 1975 through 2011.
- Unlike the reciprocity rates for AFDC/TANF and Food Stamps/SNAP, overall reciprocity rates for SSI show less variation over time. After decreasing from 1975 to the early 1980s, the proportion of the total population that received SSI increased from 1.7 percent in 1985 to 2.4 percent in 1994. The rate has stayed consistent since then increasing to 2.6 percent in 2011.
- Overall the SSI reciprocity rate has increased from 2.0 percent in 1975 to 2.6 in 2011, and stayed consistently between 2.3 percent and 2.6 percent between 1993 and 2011.
- Table IND 3c shows the percentage of the population and number of persons receiving SSI by age group between 1975 and 2011.
- Elderly adults (ages 65 and older) have higher reciprocity rates than any other age group. The gap, however, has narrowed as the percentage of adults aged 65 and older receiving SSI has declined from 10.9 percent in 1975 to 5.0 percent in 2011.
- The proportion of children receiving SSI increased gradually between 1975 and 1990, grew more rapidly in the early and mid-1990s – reaching 1.4 percent in 1996, and then rose moderately to 1.7 percent in 2011.

Table IND 3c. Number and Percentage of the Total Population Receiving SSI by Age: 1975-2011

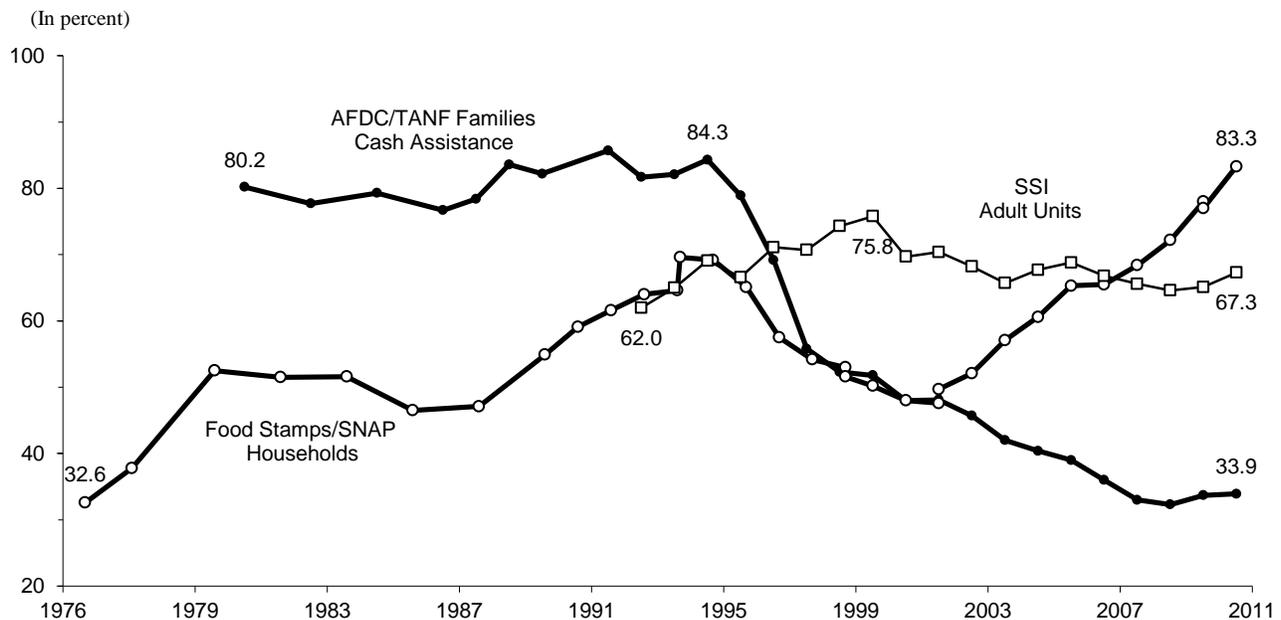
Date	Total Recipients		Adult Recipients Ages 65 & over		Adult Recipients Ages 18-64		Child Recipients Ages 0-17	
	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent
Dec 1975	4,314	2.0	2,508	10.9	1,699	1.3	107	0.2
Dec 1976	4,236	1.9	2,397	10.2	1,714	1.3	125	0.2
Dec 1977	4,239	1.9	2,353	9.7	1,738	1.3	147	0.2
Dec 1978	4,217	1.9	2,304	9.3	1,747	1.3	166	0.3
Dec 1979	4,150	1.8	2,246	8.8	1,727	1.3	177	0.3
Dec 1980	4,142	1.8	2,221	8.6	1,731	1.3	190	0.3
Dec 1981	4,019	1.7	2,121	8.0	1,703	1.2	195	0.3
Dec 1982	3,858	1.7	2,011	7.4	1,655	1.2	192	0.3
Dec 1983	3,901	1.7	2,003	7.3	1,700	1.2	198	0.3
Dec 1984	4,029	1.7	2,037	7.2	1,780	1.2	212	0.3
Dec 1985	4,138	1.7	2,031	7.1	1,879	1.3	227	0.4
Dec 1986	4,269	1.8	2,018	6.9	2,010	1.4	241	0.4
Dec 1987	4,385	1.8	2,015	6.8	2,119	1.4	251	0.4
Dec 1988	4,464	1.8	2,006	6.6	2,203	1.5	255	0.4
Dec 1989	4,593	1.9	2,026	6.5	2,302	1.5	265	0.4
Dec 1990	4,817	1.9	2,059	6.5	2,450	1.6	309	0.5
Dec 1991	5,118	2.0	2,080	6.5	2,642	1.7	397	0.6
Dec 1992	5,566	2.2	2,100	6.4	2,910	1.8	556	0.8
Dec 1993	5,984	2.3	2,113	6.4	3,148	2.0	723	1.1
Dec 1994	6,296	2.4	2,119	6.3	3,335	2.1	841	1.2
Dec 1995	6,514	2.4	2,115	6.2	3,482	2.1	917	1.3
Dec 1996	6,634	2.4	2,110	6.2	3,568	2.2	955	1.4
Dec 1997	6,495	2.4	2,054	6.0	3,562	2.1	880	1.2
Dec 1998	6,566	2.4	2,033	5.9	3,646	2.1	887	1.2
Dec 1999	6,557	2.3	2,019	5.8	3,691	2.1	847	1.2
Dec 2000	6,602	2.3	2,011	5.7	3,744	2.1	847	1.2
Dec 2001	6,688	2.3	1,995	5.6	3,811	2.1	882	1.2
Dec 2002	6,788	2.3	1,995	5.6	3,878	2.2	915	1.3
Dec 2003	6,902	2.4	1,990	5.5	3,953	2.2	959	1.3
Dec 2004	6,988	2.4	1,978	5.4	4,017	2.2	993	1.4
Dec 2005	7,114	2.4	1,995	5.4	4,083	2.2	1,036	1.4
Dec 2006	7,236	2.4	2,004	5.3	4,152	2.2	1,079	1.5
Dec 2007	7,360	2.4	2,017	5.3	4,222	2.2	1,121	1.5
Dec 2008	7,521	2.5	2,034	5.2	4,333	2.3	1,154	1.6
Dec 2009	7,677	2.5	2,026	5.1	4,451	2.3	1,200	1.6
Dec 2010	7,912	2.5	2,041	5.0	4,632	2.4	1,239	1.7
Dec 2011	8,113	2.6	2,059	5.0	4,777	2.4	1,277	1.7

Note: December population figures used as the denominators are obtained by averaging the U.S. Census Bureau's July 1 population estimates for the current and the following year. See Appendix A, Tables SSI 2, SSI 8 and SSI 9 for more detailed data on SSI reciprocity rates.

Source: Social Security Administration, Office of Research, Evaluation and Statistics, *SSI Annual Statistical Report, 2011*, (available online at <http://www.ssa.gov/policy>). Population denominators for the percents in each category are from the U.S. Census Bureau (available online at <http://www.census.gov>).

INDICATOR 4. Rates of Participation in Means-Tested Assistance Programs

Figure IND 4. Participation Rates in the AFDC/TANF¹, SNAP and SSI Programs: Selected Years



¹ Unlike the SNAP and SSI programs, TANF is a block grant program for which there is no individual entitlement. One of the main goals of TANF is to move people from cash assistance to self-sufficiency.

Note: AFDC/TANF and SSI participation rates are estimated by an Urban Institute model (TRIM3) that uses CPS data to simulate program eligibility and participation 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. Most notably, since 1994 the model has been revised to more accurately estimate SSI participation among children, and in 1997 and 1998 the model was adjusted to more accurately exclude ineligible immigrants. For TANF, in contrast to editions prior to 2004, this table includes families receiving assistance under Separate State Programs (SSPs). Note that 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 (and do not count such families in the denominator of the coverage rate estimate), they do not make any allowance for families staying off TANF to conserve their time-limited assistance months. Also, 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 TRIM model. The numbers shown here implicitly assume that participation rates for the territories and for pregnant women with no other children are the same as for all other eligibles. In 2004 the methods for identifying potential child-only units capture the fact that non-parent caretakers generally have a choice of whether or not to be included in the TANF unit. TRIM now excludes those caretakers whose income would make the unit ineligible, increasing the number of potential child-only units.

SNAP eligible households are estimated from a Mathematica Policy Research, Inc. model that uses CPS data to simulate program eligibility. SNAP caseload data are from USDA, FNS program operations caseload data. There have been small changes in the methodology over time, due to model improvements and revisions to the CPS. Notably, the model was revised in 1994 to produce more accurate and lower estimates of eligible households. The estimates for previous years show higher estimates of eligibles and lower participation rates relative to the revised estimate for 1994 and estimates for subsequent years. The two estimates for 1999 are due to re-weighting of the March 2000 – 2003 CPS files to Census 2000 and revised methodologies for determining SNAP eligibility. The original estimate (September 1999) is consistent methodologically with estimates from September 1994 – September 1998, while the revised estimate (FY 1999) is consistent with the estimates for FY 2000 – FY 2009.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, *Trends in Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Participation Rates: Fiscal Years 2010 and 2011* available online at <http://www.fns.usda.gov/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-participation-rates-fiscal-years-2010-and-2011>, and unpublished tabulations from the TRIM3 microsimulation model.

- Figure IND 4 shows the participation rates in the TANF, SNAP, and SSI programs for selected years. This indicator examines the average monthly number of participating families, households, or adults as a percentage of the estimated eligible population. It is a contrast to Indicator 3, which examines participants as an average monthly (December for SSI) percentage of the total population (reciprocity rates).
- In 2011, 33.9 percent of families estimated as eligible for TANF assistance, 67.3 percent of households estimated as eligible for SSI are estimated to have received benefits in an average month. In 2011, 83.3 percent of households estimated as eligible for SNAP are estimated to have enrolled and received benefits in an average month.

Table IND 4a. Number and Percentage of Eligible Families Participating in the AFDC/TANF Cash Assistance Program: Selected Years

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

Note: AFDC/TANF participation rates are estimated by an Urban Institute model (TRIM3) that uses CPS data to simulate AFDC/TANF eligibility and participation 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 contrast to editions prior to 2004, this table includes families receiving assistance under Separate State Programs (SSPs). Note that 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 (and do not count such families in the denominator of the coverage rate estimate), they do not make any allowance for families staying off TANF to conserve their time-limited assistance months. Also, 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 TRIM model. The numbers shown here implicitly assume that participation rates for the territories and for pregnant women with no other children are the same as for all other eligibles. In 2004 the methods for identifying potential child-only units capture the fact that non-parent caretakers generally have a choice of whether or not to be included in the TANF unit. TRIM now excludes those caretakers whose income would make the unit ineligible, increasing the number of potential child-only units.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, caseload tabulations and unpublished tabulations from the TRIM3 microsimulation model.

- Between 1981 and 1996, participation rates in the AFDC program ranged from 76.7 percent (in 1987) to 85.7 percent (in 1992). From 1996 to 2011, participation rates in TANF have steadily declined.
- In 1996, 78.9 percent of eligible families participated in the AFDC/TANF program. By 2011, 33.9 percent of eligible families participated in the TANF program.¹⁶
- Since welfare reform there has been a sharp decline in the number of eligible families participating in the TANF program.¹⁷

¹⁶ Note that TANF is a flexible program with a flexible funding stream. As such, states provide substantial “non assistance” services and benefits that would not be included in the cash assistance caseload counts used to derive these participation rate estimates. Over the years families also may have received cash benefits or other services through general assistance and other

solely state-funded programs that are separate from the TANF program and are not shown here.

¹⁷ As discussed in the note to Table IND 4a above, the model for estimating participation in the TANF cash assistance program does take into account benefits from separate state programs (SSPs) that are used to meet Maintenance of Effort (MOE) requirements.

Table IND 4b. Number and Percentage of Eligible Households Participating in SNAP: Selected Years

Date	Eligible Households (millions)	Participating Households (millions)	Participation Rate (percent)
September 1976 ^c	16.3	5.3	32.6
February 1978	14.0	5.3	37.8
August 1980	14.0	7.4	52.5
August 1982	14.5	7.5	51.5
August 1984	14.2	7.3	51.6
August 1986	15.3	7.1	46.5
August 1988	14.9	7.0	47.1
August 1990	14.5	8.0	54.9
August 1991	15.6	9.2	59.1
August 1992	16.6	10.2	61.6
August 1993	17.0	10.9	64.0
August 1994	17.0	11.0	64.6
September 1994 (revised)	15.3	10.7	69.6
September 1995	15.0	10.4	69.2
September 1996	15.3	9.9	65.1
September 1997	14.7	8.4	57.5
September 1998	14.0	7.6	54.2
September 1999	13.7	7.3	53.0
Fiscal Year 1999 ^c	14.5	7.5	51.6
Fiscal Year 2000	14.2	7.1	50.2
Fiscal Year 2001	15.1	7.3	48.0
Fiscal Year 2002(a)	16.7	8.0	47.6
Fiscal Year 2002(b)	16.0	8.0	49.7
Fiscal Year 2003	17.1	8.9	52.1
Fiscal Year 2004	17.5	10.0	57.1
Fiscal Year 2005	17.7	10.7	60.6
Fiscal Year 2006	17.1	11.2	65.3
Fiscal Year 2007	17.5	11.4	65.5
Fiscal Year 2008	18.0	12.3	68.4
Fiscal Year 2009	20.3	14.7	72.2
Fiscal Year 2010(a)	22.7	17.7	78.0
Fiscal Year 2010(b)	22.6	17.4	77.0
Fiscal Year 2011	23.1	19.3	83.3

Note: SNAP eligible households are estimated from a Mathematica Policy Research, Inc. model that uses CPS data to simulate the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) eligibility. SNAP caseload data are from USDA, FNS program operations caseload data. There have been small changes in the methodology over time, due to model improvements and revisions to the CPS. Notably, the model was revised in 1994 to produce more accurate and lower estimates of eligible households. The estimates for previous years show higher estimates of eligibles and lower participation rates relative to the revised estimate for 1994 and estimates for subsequent years. The two estimates for 1999 are due to re-weighting of the March 2000 – 2003 CPS files to Census 2000 and revised methodologies for determining SNAP eligibility. The original estimate (September 1999) is consistent methodologically with estimates from September 1994 – September 1998, while the revised estimate (FY 1999) is consistent with the estimates for FY 2000 – FY 2006. The FY 2010(b) and 2011 estimates are not based upon a revised methodologically consistent with prior estimates.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, *Trends in Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Participation Rates: Fiscal Years 2010 and 2011* available online at <http://www.fns.usda.gov/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-participation-rates-fiscal-years-2010-and-2011>.

- Table IND 4b shows the average monthly number and percentage of eligible households participating in FSP/SNAP for selected years. Since fiscal year 2002, the participation rate for SNAP has increased from 47.6 percent in fiscal year 2002 to 83.3 percent in fiscal year 2011.
- Between fiscal years 1999 and 2011 households eligible for the Food Stamp/Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program increased from 14.5 to 23.1 million households (a 59.3 percent increase).
- Over the same period caseloads grew from 7.5 to 19.3 million households (by 157.3 percent increase), with notable increases occurring since Fiscal Year 2008.
- During the mid to late 1990s, there was a 34.5 percent drop in SNAP caseloads, from a peak of 11 million households in 1994 to 7.2 million households in 2000. This decline in caseloads occurred during a time when both the eligible population and the program participation rates were generally decreasing. Beginning in 2002 these were both generally increasing.

Table IND 4c. Percentage of Eligible Adult Units Participating in the SSI Program by Selected Characteristics: 1993-2011

	All Adult Units	One-Person Units		Married-Couple Units
		Aged	Disabled	
1993	62.0	57.0	71.0	37.0
1994	65.0	58.4	73.0	43.9
1995	69.1	64.9	74.0	52.2
1996	66.6	60.4	73.5	46.7
1997	71.1	62.7	79.4	49.1
1998	70.7	63.6	77.9	48.1
1999	74.3	65.8	83.3	47.8
2000	75.8	70.9	82.3	49.9
2001	69.7	64.4	75.9	45.7
2002	70.4	61.9	78.3	47.9
2003	68.2	62.3	73.8	47.6
2004	65.7	63.3	69.2	46.0
2005	67.7	63.4	73.5	41.1
2006	68.8	69.1	72.5	39.9
2007	66.8	61.6	72.3	43.0
2008	65.6	67.3	68.0	39.8
2009	64.6	64.8	67.4	40.0
2010	65.1	65.8	67.4	41.5
2011	67.3	67.3	70.3	40.1

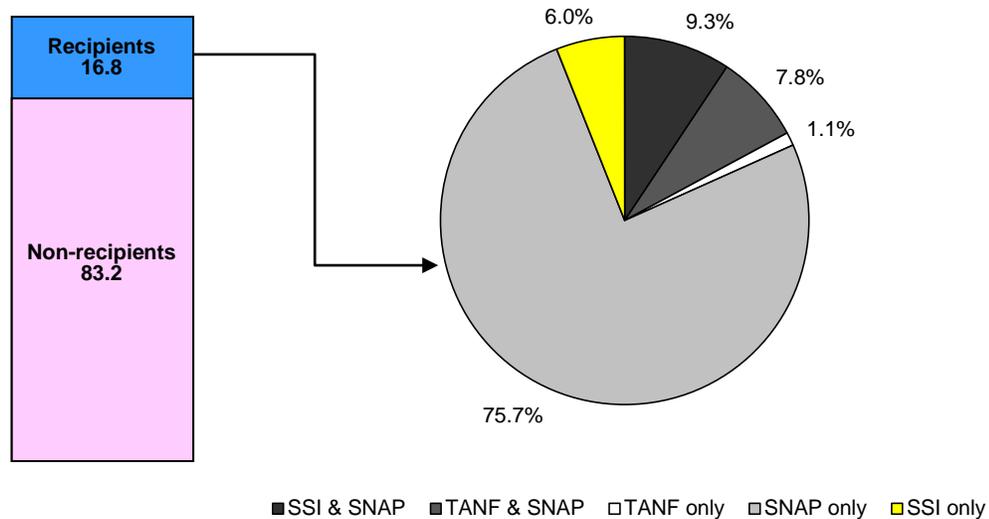
Note: SSI participation rates are estimated using the TRIM3 microsimulation model that uses CPS data to simulate SSI eligibility for an average month, by calendar year. There have been small changes in estimating methodology over time, due to model improvements and revisions to the CPS. In particular, 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, 1994-2011, analyzed using the TRIM3 microsimulation model.

- Table IND 4c shows the average monthly number and percentage of eligible adult units participating in the SSI program by select demographic categories. After rising to 75.8 percent of adults estimated to be eligible for SSI in 2000, the SSI participation rate has decreased to 67.3 percent of those estimated to be eligible for SSI in 2011. This rate is substantially higher than recent TANF rates but is lower than the SNAP participation rate in 2011 (see Tables IND 4a and IND 4b).
- For aged adults in one-person units, the estimated SSI participation rate increased from 57.0 percent in 1993 to a high of 70.9 percent in 2000. The estimated SSI participation rate among aged one-person units was 67.3 percent in 2011.

INDICATOR 5. Multiple Program Receipt

Figure IND 5. Percentage of Recipients Receiving Assistance from Multiple Programs – TANF, SNAP and SSI: 2011



Note: Categories are mutually exclusive. SSI receipt is based on individual receipt; TANF and SNAP receipt are based on the full recipient unit. Recipients are defined as those individuals who receive SSI or live in a family that receives either TANF or SNAP benefits. In practice, individuals typically do not receive both TANF and SSI; hence, no individual receives benefits from all three programs.

Source: Unpublished tabulations from the Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 2011, analyzed using the TRIM3 microsimulation model.

- Figure IND 5 shows the percentage of those receiving benefits from TANF, SNAP, or SSI or a combination of benefits from these programs in 2011. Eighty-three (83.2) percent of all individuals received no benefits from means tested programs, while 16.8 percent did. Of those who received any benefits from the three programs, three-quarters (75.7 percent) of recipients received only SNAP benefits, 7.8 percent of recipients received both TANF and SNAP benefits, and 9.3 percent of recipients received SSI and SNAP.
- Table IND 5a shows the percentage of the population receiving assistance from TANF, SNAP, and SSI by demographic characteristics. About five (4.9) percent of children from birth to 5 years lived in families that received both TANF and SNAP.
- Among family categories, persons in female-headed families were more likely than those living in other types of families to receive support from multiple means-tested assistance programs. Among persons in female-headed families, 43.3 percent received support from any of the three programs, compared to 9.3 percent of those in married-couple families, and 23.8 percent of those in male-headed families.
- Table IND 5b shows the percentage of the population receiving assistance from multiple means-tested assistance programs between 1993 and 2011. Reliance on both TANF and SNAP has decreased over time. In 1993, 4.8 percent of the population received AFDC and food stamps. In 2011, the percent that received both TANF and SNAP decreased to 1.3 percent. In contrast reliance on SSI and SNAP has increased somewhat from 1.0 percent in 1993 to 1.6 percent of the population in 2011.

Table IND 5a. Percentage of Recipients Receiving Assistance from Multiple Programs by Selected Characteristics: 2011

	Any Receipt	One Program Only			Two Programs	
		TANF	SNAP	SSI	TANF & SNAP	SNAP & SSI
All Persons	16.8	0.2	12.7	1.0	1.3	1.6
Racial/Ethnic Categories						
Non-Hispanic White	11.9	0.1	9.3	0.7	0.6	1.2
Non-Hispanic Black	32.6	0.2	23.9	1.5	3.2	3.7
Hispanic	24.4	0.4	18.3	1.5	2.7	1.5
Age Categories						
Children ages 0-5	32.4	0.6	25.6	0.5	4.9	0.8
Children ages 6-10	29.2	0.5	22.9	0.7	3.8	1.3
Children ages 11-15	25.8	0.6	19.9	0.8	3.2	1.3
Women ages 16-64	16.0	0.1	12.3	0.8	1.1	1.7
Men ages 16-64	12.3	0.1	9.6	0.9	0.3	1.4
Adults ages 65 and over	9.9	0.0	5.2	2.3	0.0	2.4
Family Categories						
Persons in married-couple families	9.3	0.1	7.6	0.6	0.4	0.6
Persons in female-headed families	43.3	0.5	31.8	1.8	6.0	3.1
Persons in male-headed families	23.8	0.3	18.1	1.9	1.6	1.8
Unrelated persons	16.7	0.0	11.7	1.3	0.0	3.6

Note: Categories are mutually exclusive. SSI receipt is based on individual receipt; AFDC/TANF and Food Stamps/SNAP receipt are based on the full recipient unit. In practice, individuals do not tend to receive both AFDC/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 SUM 1 in Chapter I and Table IND 1a in Chapter II). Spouses are not present in the female-headed and male-headed family categories.

Persons of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race. Beginning in 2002, estimates for Whites and Blacks are for persons reporting a single race only. Persons who reported more than one race are included in the total for all persons but are not shown under any race category. Due to small sample size, American Indians/Alaska Natives, Asians and Native Hawaiians/Other Pacific Islanders are included in the total for all persons but are not shown separately.

Source: Unpublished tabulations from the Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 2011, analyzed using the TRIM3 microsimulation model.

Table IND 5b. Percentage of Recipients Receiving Assistance from Multiple Means-Tested Assistance Programs: 1993-2011

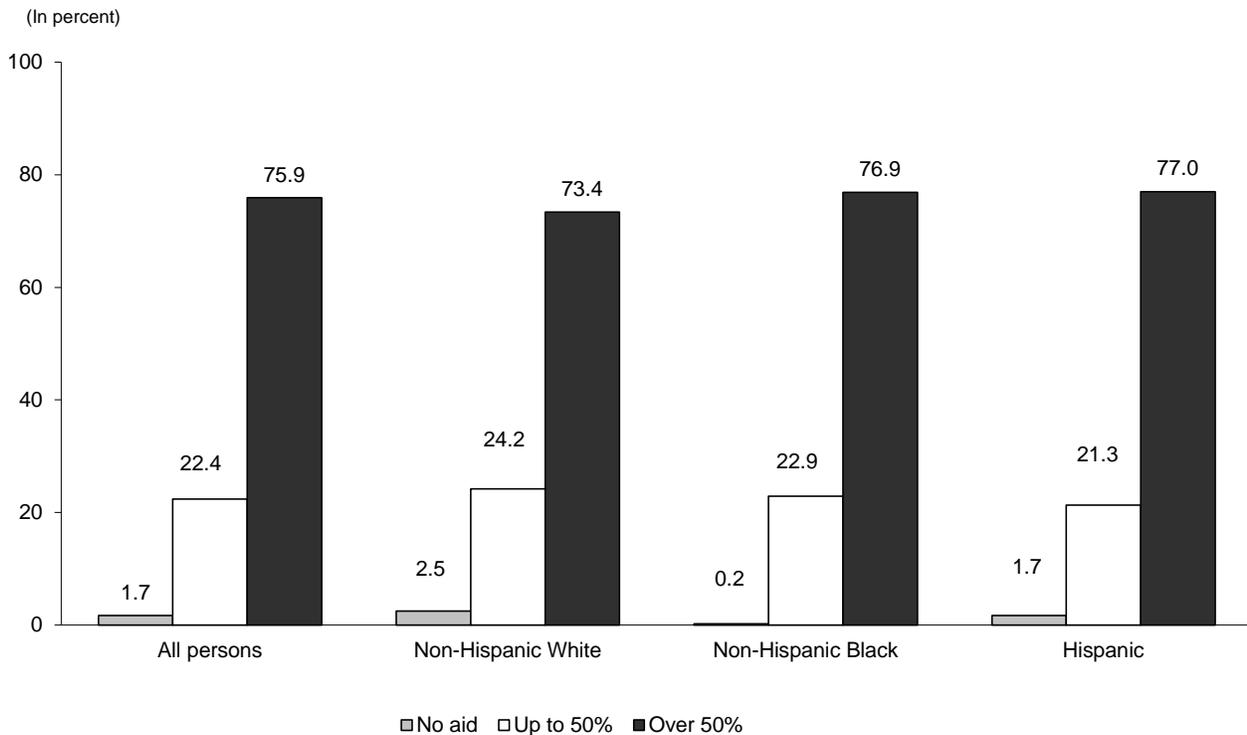
	Any Receipt	One Program Only			Two Programs	
		AFDC/TANF	TANF	FS/SNAP	SSI	AFDC/ TANF & SNAP
1993	12.6	0.6	5.2	1.1	4.8	1.0
1994	12.8	0.5	5.3	1.2	4.6	1.1
1995	12.3	0.4	5.0	1.2	4.5	1.1
1996	12.0	0.3	5.3	1.2	4.0	1.1
1997	10.2	0.4	4.3	1.3	3.1	1.0
1998	9.0	0.4	3.9	1.4	2.4	0.9
1999	8.5	0.4	3.8	1.3	2.0	1.0
2000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

Note: Categories are mutually exclusive. SSI receipt is based on individual receipt; AFDC/TANF and Food Stamps/SNAP receipt are based on the full recipient unit. In practice, individuals do not tend to receive both AFDC/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 SUM 1 in Chapter I and Table IND 1a in Chapter II).

Source: Unpublished tabulations from the Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 1994-2011, analyzed using the TRIM3 microsimulation model.

INDICATOR 6. Dependence Transitions

Figure IND 6. Dependency Status in 2010 of Persons Who Received More than 50 Percent of Income from Means-Tested Assistance in 2009 by Race and Ethnicity



Note: Means-tested assistance is defined as AFDC/TANF, Food Stamps/SNAP, and SSI. While only affecting a small number of cases, General Assistance income is included within AFDC/TANF income. Individuals are defined as dependent if they reside in families with more than 50 percent of total annual family income from these means-tested programs.

Persons of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race. Due to small sample size, American Indians/Alaska Natives, Asians and Native Hawaiians/Other Pacific Islanders are included in the total for all persons but are not shown separately.

Source: Unpublished tabulations from the Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2008 panel.

- Figure IND 6 shows the 2010 dependency status of persons who were welfare dependent in 2009 by race and ethnicity. Welfare dependence is defined as receiving more than half of one's total family income in the year from TANF, SNAP, and/or SSI. For further discussion of defining welfare dependency, see Chapter I.
- Of recipients who received more than 50 percent of their total family income from TANF, SNAP and/or SSI in 2010, approximately three-quarters across three racial and ethnic groups (73.4 percent of Non-Hispanic Whites, 76.9 percent of Non-Hispanic Blacks, and 77.0 percent of Hispanics) also were welfare dependent in 2009.
- Table IND 6a shows the 2010 dependency status of persons who were welfare dependent in 2009 by demographic groups. Substantial majorities within all groups who were dependent on welfare programs in 2009 remained so in 2010. Women and men ages 16 – 64 had comparable dependence rates.
- Table IND 6b shows the dependency status of all persons who received more than 50 percent of their family income from means-tested assistance programs in the previous year. Most recipients of means-tested assistance programs who derived more than half of their family income from welfare programs have been likely to do so from one year to the next.

Table IND 6a. Dependency Status in 2010 of Persons Who Received More than 50 Percent of Income from Means-Tested Assistance in 2009 by Selected Characteristics

Persons Receiving More than 50 Percent of Income from Assistance in 2010	Total (thousands)	Percentage of Persons Receiving		
		No aid in 2010	Up to 50% in 2010	Over 50% in 2010
All Persons	8,344	1.7	22.4	75.9
Racial/Ethnic Categories				
Non-Hispanic White	3,190	2.5	24.2	73.4
Non-Hispanic Black	2,717	.2	22.9	76.9
Hispanic	1,894	1.7	21.3	77.0
Age Categories				
Children ages 0-5	1031	2.9	24.5	72.6
Children ages 6-10	1109	1.4	24.7	73.9
Children ages 11-15	772	0.6	16.3	83.1
Women ages 16-64	3155	1.1	23.7	75.2
Men ages 16-64	1717	2.8	21.5	75.7
Adults ages 65 and over	542	1.7	17.6	80.7

Note: Means-tested assistance is defined as AFDC/TANF, Food Stamps/SNAP, and SSI. While only affecting a small number of cases, General Assistance income is included within AFDC/TANF income. Individuals are defined as dependent if they reside in families with more than 50 percent of total annual family income from these means-tested programs.

Persons of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race. Due to small sample size, American Indians/Alaska Natives, Asians and Native Hawaiians/Other Pacific Islanders are included in the total for all persons but are not shown separately.

Individual age categories do not add to total because of a small number of people not reporting age.

Source: Unpublished tabulations from the Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2008 panel.

Table IND 6b. Dependency Status of All Persons Who Received More than 50 Percent of Income from Means-Tested Assistance in Previous Year

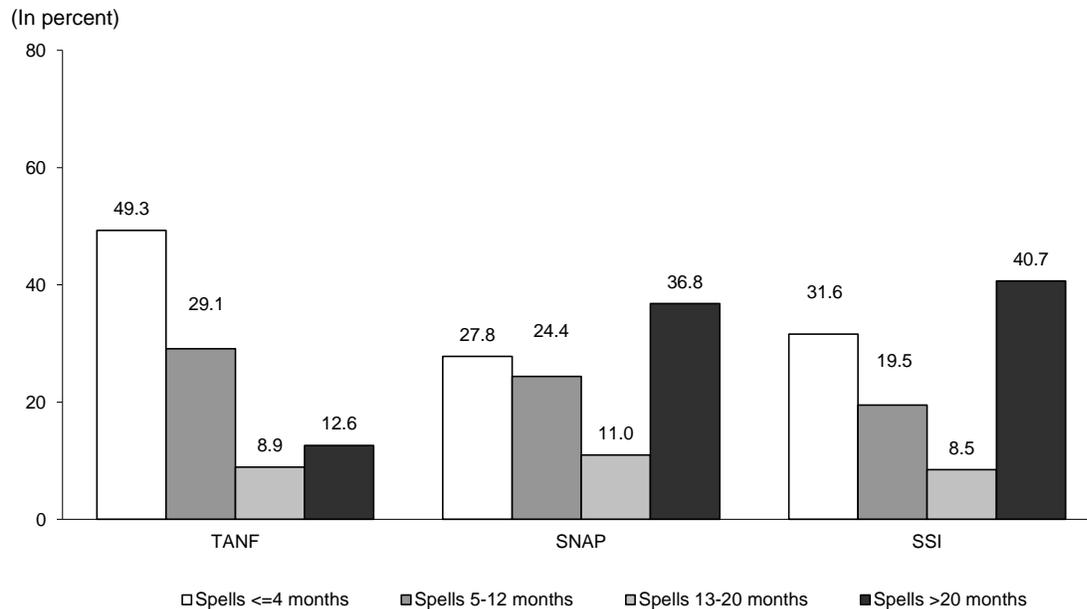
Transitions from:	Total (thousands)	Percentage of Persons Receiving		
		No aid in second year	Up to 50% in second year	Over 50% in second year
1993 to 1994	14,810	1.6	18.6	79.8
1994 to 1995	13,986	2.7	18.8	78.5
1997 to 1998	9,672	3.1	28.8	68.1
1998 to 1999	8,163	2.9	27.1	70.0
2001 to 2002	6,258	1.5	29.2	69.3
2002 to 2003	6,023	2.6	25.8	71.6
2004 to 2005	7,682	4.1	31.7	64.2
2005 to 2006	7,339	2.4	24.2	73.5
2006 to 2007	6,969	2.4	20.9	76.7
2009 to 2010	8,344	1.7	22.4	75.9

Note: Means-tested assistance is defined as AFDC/TANF, Food Stamps/SNAP, and SSI. Individuals are defined as dependent if they reside in families with more than 50 percent of total annual family income from these means-tested programs. While only affecting a small number of cases, General Assistance income is included within AFDC/TANF income in all years and veterans' pension benefits are included in means-tested assistance income for receipt and dependence estimates prior to 2001. Because full calendar year data for 1995 were not available for all SIPP respondents, some transitions between 1994 and 1995 were based on twelve-month periods that do not correspond exactly to calendar years.

Source: Unpublished tabulations from the Survey of Income and Program Participation, 1993, 1996, 2001, 2004, and 2008 panels.

INDICATOR 7. Program Spell Duration

Figure IND 7. Percentage of TANF, Food Stamps/SNAP and SSI Spells for Persons Entering Programs during the 2008 SIPP Panel by Length of Spell



Note: Spell length categories are mutually exclusive. Spells separated by only 1 month are not considered separate spells. Due to the length of the observation period, actual spell lengths for spells that lasted more than 20 months cannot be observed. Program spells are defined as those starting during the 2008 SIPP panel (2008 – 2011). For certain age categories, data are not available (NA) because of insufficient sample size. The Food, Conservation and Energy Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-246) re-named the Food Stamp Program as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) as of October 1, 2008. The name change had no effect on the type of benefits or how they are made available to eligible households.

Source: Unpublished tabulations from the Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2008 panel.

- Figure IND 7 shows the percentage of TANF, SNAP, and SSI spells by spell length categories for persons entering programs in the late 2000s. Between 2008 and 2011, very brief spells lasting four months or less accounted for 49.3 percent of TANF spells, 27.8 percent of SNAP spells, and 31.6 percent of SSI spells.
- Approximately three-fourths of all TANF spells (78.4 percent) and over half of SNAP and SSI spells (52.2 and 51.1 percent respectively) lasted one year or less.
- Table IND 7a shows the percentage of program spells for persons entering programs during the 2008 – 2011 period by length of spell and demographic characteristics. Among child recipients of TANF, most children experienced shorter spells of receipt rather than longer spells of receipt.
- For SNAP and SSI, the highest percentage of program spells longer than 20 months (44.1 and 52.7 percent respectively) were experienced by adults ages 65 and older.
- Table IND 7b shows how the percentage of program spells of varying lengths for persons entering programs during selected periods has changed. Spells of welfare receipt were shorter in the early 2000s than in the early 1990s. For instance, 12.6 percent of TANF spells for persons entering TANF between 2008 and 2011 lasted 20 months or longer as compared to 34.4 percent of AFDC spells beginning between 1992 and 1994.

Table IND 7a. Percentage of TANF, SNAP and SSI Spells for Persons Entering Programs during the 2008 SIPP Panel by Length of Spell and Selected Characteristics

Program		Spells <=4 Months	Spells 5-12 Months	Spells 13-20 Months	Spells >20 Months
TANF	All Recipients	49.3	29.1	8.9	12.6
	Non-Hispanic White	51.5	29.5	7.4	11.7
	Non-Hispanic Black	48.6	25.8	11.1	14.5
	Hispanic	45.6	33.7	8.6	12.2
	Children ages 0-5	39.9	33.7	11.8	14.7
	Children ages 6-10	43.1	31.5	12.6	12.8
	Children ages 11-15	41.8	24.2	8.5	25.6
	Adults ages 16-64	56.4	28.6	7.2	7.8
	Adults ages 65 and over	64.1	17.3	0.0	18.6
SNAP	All Recipients	27.8	24.4	11.0	36.8
	Non-Hispanic White	25.7	27.2	10.8	36.4
	Non-Hispanic Black	27.8	20.3	10.5	41.3
	Hispanic	30.0	24.2	12.2	33.5
	Children ages 0-5	19.9	26.3	10.5	43.4
	Children ages 6-10	20.5	27.3	10.4	41.8
	Children ages 11-15	25.9	23.8	10.1	40.3
	Adults ages 16-64	29.7	24.5	11.8	34.0
	Adults ages 65 and over	36.1	14.0	5.8	44.1
SSI	All Recipients	31.6	19.5	8.5	40.4
	Non-Hispanic White	30.4	18.0	6.2	45.3
	Non-Hispanic Black	32.0	21.9	13.8	32.4
	Hispanic	35.0	19.0	6.2	39.8
	Children ages 0-5	51.4	25.0	6.2	17.4
	Children ages 6-10	46.1	25.4	13.2	15.3
	Children ages 11-15	41.7	22.2	9.5	26.7
	Adults ages 16-64	27.3	19.2	7.4	46.0
	Adults ages 65 and over	23.6	12.5	11.2	52.7

Note: Spell length categories are mutually exclusive. Spells separated by only 1 month are not considered separate spells. Program spells are defined as those starting during the 2008 SIPP panel (2008 – 2011). Persons of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race. Due to small sample size, American Indians/Alaska Natives, Asians and Native Hawaiians/Other Pacific Islanders are included in the total for all persons but are not shown separately.

Source: Unpublished tabulations from the Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2008 panel.

Table IND 7b. Percentage of AFDC/TANF, Food Stamps/SNAP, and SSI Spells for Persons Entering Programs during Selected SIPP Panels by Length of Spell

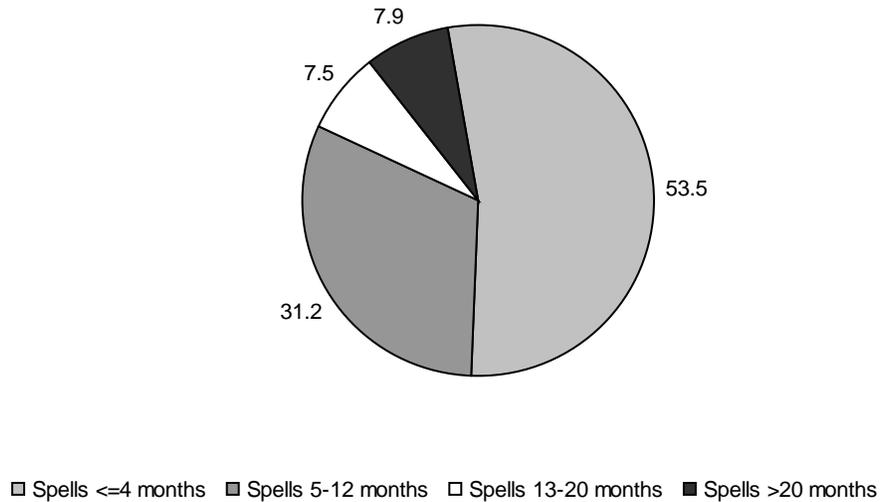
Period	Program	Spells <=4 Months	Spells 5-12 Months	Spells 13-20 Months	Spells >20 Months
1992 – 1994	AFDC	30.4	24.7	10.5	34.4
	Food Stamps	33.4	24.9	10.2	31.5
	SSI	25.7	8.9	4.8	60.6
1993 – 1995	AFDC	30.7	25.4	12.5	31.4
	Food Stamps	33.1	26.8	10.1	30.0
	SSI	24.0	7.9	4.7	63.4
1996 – 1999	AFDC/TANF	46.6	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
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
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
2008 – 2011	TANF	49.3	29.1	8.9	12.6
	Food Stamps	27.8	24.4	11.0	36.8
	SSI	31.6	19.5	8.5	40.4

Note: Spell length categories are mutually exclusive. Spells separated by only 1 month are not considered separate spells. Due to the length of the observation period, actual spell lengths for spells that lasted more than 20 months cannot be observed. Program spells are defined as those starting during the 2004 SIPP panel (2004 – 2007).

Source: Unpublished tabulations from the Survey of Income and Program Participation, 1992, 1993, 1996, 2001, 2004, and 2008 panels.

INDICATOR 8. Welfare Spell Duration with No Labor Force Attachment

Figure IND 8. Percentage of TANF Spells with No Family Labor Force Attachment for Persons Entering Programs during the 2008 SIPP Panel by Length of Spell



Note: Spell length categories are mutually exclusive. Spells separated by only 1 month are not considered separate spells. Due to the length of the observation period, actual spell lengths for spells that lasted more than 20 months cannot be observed. TANF spells with no family labor force attachment are defined as those spells starting during the 2008 SIPP panel for persons who received TANF and lived in families with no labor force participants in each month.

Source: Unpublished tabulations from the Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2008 panel.

- Figure IND 8 shows the percentage of TANF spells with no family labor force attachment for persons entering the TANF program between 2008 and 2011 by length of spell.¹⁸
- Welfare spells with no family labor force attachment are measured as consecutive months that a person received TANF benefits and lived in a family with no labor force participants. Welfare spells with no family labor force attachment may end when a person leaves the TANF program or when a person remains on TANF but at least one person in the family enters the labor market.
- Fifty-four (53.5) percent of welfare spells with no family labor force attachment lasted four months or less as measured in the Survey of Income and Program Participation.
- Table IND 8a shows the percentage of TANF spells with no family labor force attachment by spell length for different demographic groups. The percentage of spells ending in four months or less was smaller for Non-Hispanic Whites (46.5 percent) than it was for Non-Hispanic Blacks (57.7 percent) and Hispanics (53.2 percent).

¹⁸ Indicators 7 and 8 provide similar information; however, the percentages of spell lengths differ because the two Indicators are computed differently. Indicator 7 shows spells for *all* recipients while Indicator 8 restricts welfare spells to recipients in families without any labor force participants. This difference results in a higher percentage of spells longer than 20 months in Indicator 7, where TANF employment may be combined, and compared to Indicator 8 where no one in the family may be in the labor force.

Table IND 8a. Percentage of TANF Spells with No Family Labor Force Attachment for Persons Entering Programs during the 2008 SIPP Panel by Length of Spell and Selected Characteristics

	Spells <=4 Months	Spells 5-12 Months	Spells 13-20 Months	Spells >20 Months
All Persons	53.5	31.2	7.5	7.9
Racial/Ethnic Categories				
Non-Hispanic White	46.5	35.9	10.8	6.8
Non-Hispanic Black	57.7	28.2	6.0	8.1
Hispanic	53.2	32.6	7.1	7.2
Age Categories				
Children ages 0-15	47.9	34.3	9.0	8.7
Adults ages 16-64	60.0	28.1	5.9	6.1

Note: Spell length categories are mutually exclusive. Spells separated by only 1 month are not considered separate spells. TANF spells with no family labor force attachment are defined as those spells starting during the 2008 SIPP panel (2008 – 2011) for persons who received TANF and lived in families with no labor force participants in each month.

Persons of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race. Due to small sample size, American Indians/Alaska Natives, Asians and Native Hawaiians/Other Pacific Islanders are included in the total for all persons but are not shown separately.

Source: Unpublished tabulations from the Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2008 panel.

Table IND 8b. Percentage of TANF Spells with No Family Labor Force Attachment for Persons Entering Programs during the 2008 SIPP Panel by Selected Years

	Spells <=4 Months	Spells 5-12 Months	Spells 13-20 Months	Spells >20 Months
1993 – 1995	42.6	26.4	8.5	22.5
1996 – 1999	54.2	28.3	9.3	8.3
2001 – 2003	56.1	23.0	10.6	10.2
2004 – 2007	51.6	25.0	9.4	14.0
2008—2011	53.5	31.2	7.5	7.9

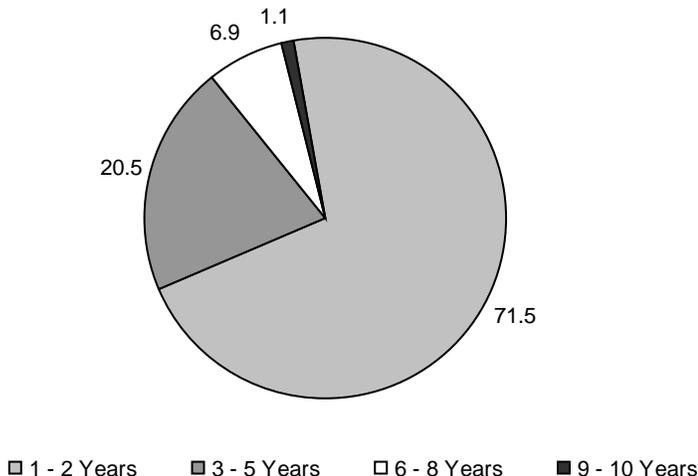
Note: Spell length categories are mutually exclusive. Spells separated by only 1 month are not considered separate spells. TANF spells with no family labor force attachment are defined as those spells starting during the 2008 SIPP panel (2008 – 2011) for persons who received TANF and lived in families with no labor force participants in each month.

Source: Unpublished tabulations from the Survey of Income and Program Participation, 1993, 1996, 2001, 2004, and 2008 panels.

- Table IND 8b shows the percentage of TANF spells with no family labor force attachment for persons entering the program during selected periods by spell length. In the late 2000s, 53.5 percent of TANF spells with no family labor force attachment ended within four months and 84.7 percent ended within a year.
- The percentage of spells with no family labor force attachment lasting more than 20 months was higher in the early 1990s than in the late 2000s (22.5 percent compared to 7.9 percent, respectively).

INDICATOR 9. Long Term Receipt

Figure IND 9. Percentage of AFDC/TANF Recipients by Years of Receipt in the 1999 – 2008 Period



Note: The base for the percentages consists of mothers who received at least \$1 of AFDC/TANF in any year in the ten-year period. Child recipients are defined by age in the first year of the 10-year period. This indicator measures years of reciprocity over the specified ten-year time periods and does not take into account years of reciprocity that may have occurred before or after each ten-year period.

Source: Unpublished tabulations from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics, public release data files, 1999-2008.

- Figure IND 9 shows the percentage of AFDC/TANF recipients by years of receipt between 1999 and 2008. Among all persons receiving AFDC/TANF at some point within the ten-year period, 71.5 percent received assistance in only one or two of these years. In contrast, 1.1 percent received assistance in 9 or 10 of the years.
- Table IND 9 shows the percentage of AFDC/TANF recipients with varying years of receipt across three ten-year time periods by demographic characteristics. Long spells of welfare receipt were more common in earlier time periods than they were in later time periods. For example, for the 1969 – 1978 time period, 12.8 percent of AFDC recipients received benefits in at least 9 of the 10 years as compared to 1.1 percent of TANF recipients for the 1999 - 2008 time period.
- Among child recipients, for the 1969 – 1978 time period, 17.3 percent of children birth to age 5 lived in families that received AFDC/TANF in 9 – 10 years as compared to 2.4 percent for the 1999 - 2008 time period.
- Short spells of TANF receipt were more prevalent in the 1999 - 2008 period compared to earlier periods. Between 1999 - 2008, 71.5 percent of TANF recipients received benefits in only one or two years compared to 47.9 percent in the 1989 to 1998 period, 44.6 percent in the 1979 – 1988 period, and 43.6 percent in the 1969 – 1978 period.
- Among racial groups, the percentage of Non-Hispanic Black recipients receiving TANF benefits for 9 – 10 years has decreased from a high of 18.4 percent in the 1979 – 1988 period to a low of 2.9 percent in the 1999 – 2008 period. For the 1999 – 2008 period, the data show that there were no Non-Hispanic White recipients receiving TANF for 9 – 10 years as compared to 10.2 percent in the 1969-1978 period.

Table IND 9. Percentage of AFDC/TANF Recipients across Three Ten-Year Time Periods by Years of Receipt and Selected Characteristics

All Persons	All Recipients				Child Recipients Ages 0-5			
	1969-1978	1979-1988	1989-1998	1999-2008	1969-1978	1979-1988	1989-1998	1999-2008
Years received AFDC/TANF								
1-2 years	43.6	44.6	47.9	71.5	33.3	36.8	40.4	73.0
3-5 years	23.1	25.0	31.5	20.5	28.3	25.0	27.1	18.4
6-8 years	20.5	17.3	12.4	6.9	21.1	18.4	17.3	6.2
9-10 years	12.8	13.1	8.2	1.1	17.3	19.8	15.2	2.4
Non-Hispanic Whites	All Recipients				Child Recipients Ages 0-5			
	1969-1978	1979-1988	1989-1998	1999-2008	1969-1978	1979-1988	1989-1998	1999-2008
Years received AFDC/TANF								
1-2 years	51.0	54.0	51.3	76.4	41.4	47.4	50.9	78.2
3-5 years	21.1	21.2	36.8	18.0	29.1	23.3	31.3	15.2
6-8 years	17.7	15.1	7.4	5.6	16.8	15.5	8.7	5.2
9-10 years	10.2	9.7	4.5	0.0	12.7	13.8	9.1	1.4
Non-Hispanic Blacks	All Recipients				Child Recipients Ages 0-5			
	1969-1978	1979-1988	1989-1998	1999-2008	1969-1978	1979-1988	1989-1998	1999-2008
Years received AFDC/TANF								
1-2 years	30.2	31.2	44.1	62.6	19.4	20.8	33.0	60.0
3-5 years	26.1	29.1	25.4	25.5	28.8	27.7	23.3	25.1
6-8 years	26.2	21.3	18.0	9.0	28.3	23.0	24.4	9.1
9-10 years	17.5	18.4	12.5	2.9	23.5	28.5	19.3	5.8

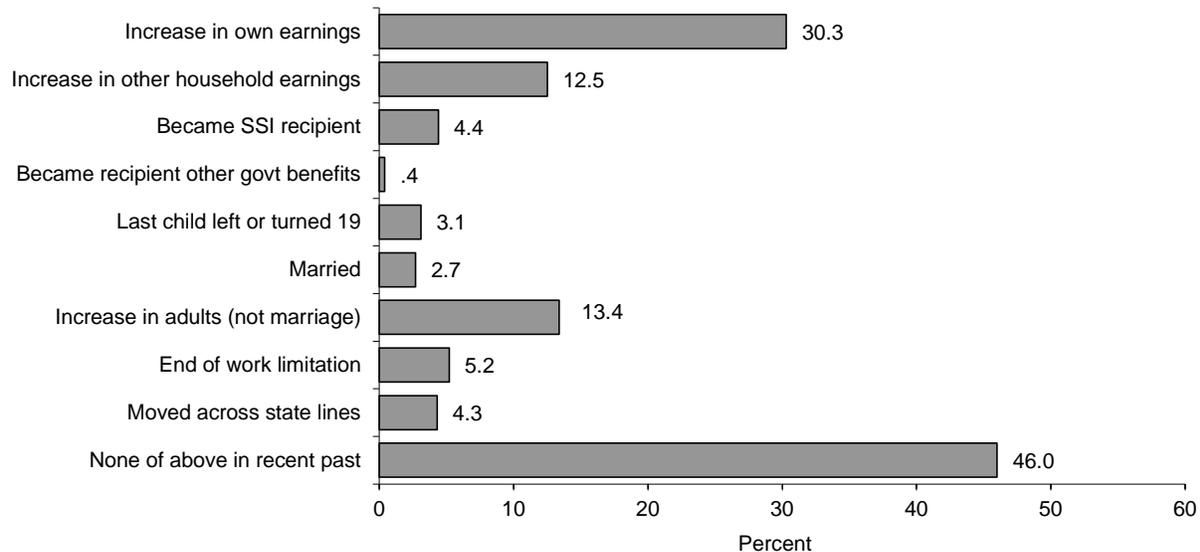
Note: The base for the percentages consists of mothers who received at least \$1 of AFDC/TANF in any year in the ten-year period. Child recipients are defined by age in the first year of the 10-year period. This indicator measures years of reciprocity over the specified ten-year time periods and does not take into account years of reciprocity that may have occurred before or after each ten-year period.

Due to small sample size, Hispanics, American Indians/Alaska Natives, Asians and Native Hawaiians/Other Pacific Islanders are included in the estimates for all persons but are not shown separately.

Source: Unpublished tabulations from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics and public release data files for the 1969-2008,

INDICATOR 10. Events Associated with the Beginning and Ending of Program Spells

Figure IND 10a. Events Associated with Single Mother TANF Exits during the 2004 – 2006 Period



Note: Welfare exits are defined as moving from receipt to non-receipt between two successive SIPP interviews (conducted 4 months apart); an event was associated with a welfare transition if the event was observed within two interviews (i.e., 8 months) of the interview marking the welfare exit. In general, events are neither mutually exclusive nor exhaustive, and transition events may sum to more than 100 percent. Two exceptions are that "Increase in other Household Earnings" was limited to cases when there were increases in household earnings without an increase in recipient earnings, and "Increase in Adults (not marriage)" was limited to cases where the adult joining the household was not marrying the head of the household. While only affecting a small number of cases, General Assistance income is included within AFDC/TANF income. Other government benefits include Unemployment Insurance, Foster Care, Railroad Retirement, veterans' payments and Workers Compensation. An increase in earnings must be an increase of at least \$50 per month. A work limitation is defined as a condition that limits the kind or amount of work. The category "None of above in recent past" represents the percentage of all spells ending during the period that were not associated with any of the events measured.

Spells of welfare receipt and associated events are measured using *monthly* data from the SIPP. In the 2003 *Indicators of Welfare Dependence* volume (and earlier volumes), events associated with the beginning and ending of program spells were measured using *annual* data from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID). Thus, the estimates shown above are not comparable to estimates reported in volumes prior to 2008.

Events sum to more than 100 percent because the same household could experience more than one event associated with a specific welfare entry or exit.

Source: Unpublished tabulations from the Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2004 panel.

- Figure IND 10a shows events associated with single mother TANF exits during the 2004 SIPP panel, 2004 - 2006. Welfare exits were most often associated with an increase in recipient earnings. Thirty (30.3) percent of welfare spells that ended during the 2004 to 2006 time period were associated with an increase in the recipient's earnings. Almost thirteen (12.5) percent of welfare exits were associated with an increase in the earnings of other household members.
- Forty-six percent of welfare exits during the 2004 – 2006 time period were not associated with any of the events listed above within the time period observed.
- Table IND 10a shows the events associated with welfare exits among single mother recipients for selected years. Increases in recipient earnings have always been the most common event associated with welfare exits, but exits associated with recipient earnings increases have decreased over time. For the 1993 – 1995 time period, 54.8 percent of exits were associated with an increase in recipient earnings, yet for the 2004 - 2006 time period 30.3 percent were associated with increases in recipient earnings.

Table IND 10a. Percentage of Single Mother AFDC/TANF Spell Exits Associated with Specific Events: Selected Periods

	Spell Ended 1993-1995	Spell Ended 1996-1999	Spell Ended 2001-2003	Spell Ended 2004-2006
Increase in own earnings	54.8	44.6	34.3	30.3
Increase in other household earnings	10.3	11.9	12.4	12.5
Became SSI recipient	1.6	5.9	5.1	4.4
Became recipient of other government benefits	2.2	2.6	2.9	0.4
Last child left or turned 19	5.6	2.4	1.6	3.1
Married	5.4	2.1	2.3	2.7
Increase in number of adults (not marriage)	17.6	12.4	12.8	13.4
Ended work limitation	3.0	10.9	8.8	5.2
Moved across state lines	2.4	1.4	2.8	4.3
None of above in recent past	24.0	31.1	37.3	46.0

Note: Welfare exits are defined as moving from receipt to non-receipt between two successive SIPP interviews (conducted 4 months apart); an event was associated with a welfare transition if the event was observed within two interviews (i.e., 8 months) of the interview marking the welfare exit. In general, events are neither mutually exclusive nor exhaustive, and transition events may sum to more than 100 percent. Two exceptions are that "Increase in other Household Earnings" was limited to cases when there were increases in household earnings without an increase in recipient earnings, and "Increase in Adults (not marriage)" was limited to cases where the adult joining the household was not marrying the head of the household. While only affecting a small number of cases, General Assistance income is included within AFDC/TANF income. Other government benefits include Unemployment Insurance, Foster Care, Railroad Retirement, veterans payments and Workers Compensation. An increase in earnings must be an increase of at least \$50 per month. A work limitation is defined as a condition that limits the kind or amount of work. The category "None of above in Recent Past" represents the percentage of all spells ending during the period that were not associated with any of the events measured.

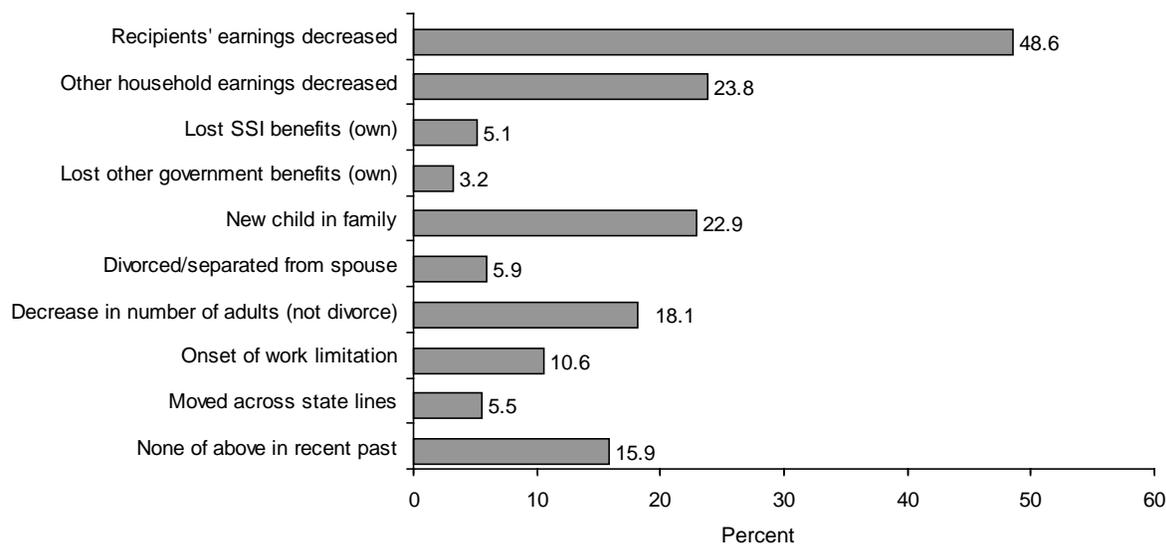
Spells of welfare receipt and associated events are measured using *monthly* data from the SIPP. In the 2003 *Indicators of Welfare Dependence* volume (and earlier volumes), events associated with the beginning and ending of program spells were measured using *annual* data from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID). Thus, the estimates shown above are not comparable to estimates reported in volumes prior to 2008.

Events sum to more than 100 percent because the same household could experience more than one event associated with a specific welfare entry or exit.

Source: Unpublished tabulations from the Survey of Income and Program Participation, 1993, 1996, 2001, and 2004 panels.

- Welfare exits associated with changes in household composition have also decreased over time. For the 1993 – 1995 time period, 5.6 percent of welfare exits were related to the last child in a household leaving home or turning 19 years old as compared to 3.1 percent for the 2004 – 2006 time period.
- Welfare exits associated with marriage also declined over the two time periods. For the 1993 – 1995 time period, 5.4 percent of exits were related to marriage, for the 2004 – 2006 time period, the rate was 2.7 percent.
- Forty-six percent of welfare exits were not associated with any of the events listed above within the time period observed, which is nearly twice the level observed in the 1993-1995 period.

Figure IND 10b. Events Associated with Single Mother TANF Entries during the 2004-2006 Period



Note: Welfare entries are defined as moving from non-receipt to receipt between two successive SIPP interviews (conducted 4 months apart); an event was associated with a welfare transition if the event was observed within two interviews (i.e., 8 months) of the interview marking the welfare entry. In general, events are neither mutually exclusive nor exhaustive, and transition events may sum to more than 100 percent. Two exceptions are that "Other Household Earnings Decreased" was limited to cases when there were decreases in household earnings without a decrease in recipient earnings, and "Decrease in Number of Adults (not divorce)" was limited to cases where the adult leaving the household was not married to the head of the household. While only affecting a small number of cases, General Assistance income is included within AFDC/TANF income. Other government benefits include Unemployment Insurance, Foster Care, Railroad Retirement, veterans payments and Workers Compensation. A decrease in earnings must be a decrease of at least \$50 per month. A work limitation is defined as a condition that limits the kind or amount of work. The category "None of above in Recent Past" represents the percentage of all spell beginnings during the period that were not associated with any of the events measured.

Spells of welfare receipt and associated events are measured using *monthly* data from the SIPP. In the 2003 *Indicators of Welfare Dependence* volume (and earlier volumes), events associated with the beginning and ending of program spells were measured using *annual* data from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID). Thus, the estimates shown above are not comparable to estimates reported in volumes prior to 2008.

Events sum to more than 100 percent because the same household could experience more than one event associated with a specific welfare entry or exit.

Source: Unpublished tabulations from the Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2004 panel.

- Figure IND 10b shows the events associated with the beginning of TANF spells among single mother recipients in the 2004 – 2006 time period. A decrease in earnings was the most common event associated with welfare entries. For spells beginning between 2004 and 2006, 48.6 percent were associated with a decrease in the recipient's earnings and 23.8 percent were associated with a decrease in the earnings of other household members.
- Changes in household composition also were associated with the beginning of welfare spells. Almost 23 (22.9) percent of welfare entries were associated with a new child joining the family while 18.1 percent of TANF entries were the result of a decrease in the number of adults in a household not due to divorce. Almost six (5.9) percent of TANF entries were associated with divorce or separation.
- Sixteen (15.9) percent of welfare entries were not associated with any of the events listed above within the time period observed.

Table IND 10b. Percentage of Single Mother AFDC/TANF Spell Entries Associated with Specific Events: Selected Periods

	Spell Began 1993-1995	Spell Began 1996-1999	Spell Began 2001-2003	Spell Began 2004-2006
Recipients' earnings decreased	57.1	52.6	50.3	48.6
Other household earnings decreased	24.0	21.0	20.1	23.8
Lost SSI benefits (own)	1.4	5.1	4.4	5.1
Lost other government benefits (own)	8.1	5.1	6.1	3.2
New child in family	22.0	17.1	20.5	22.9
Divorced/separated from spouse	8.7	6.7	4.3	5.9
Decrease in number of adults (not divorce)	19.2	17.6	15.4	18.1
Onset of work limitation	7.2	10.9	11.5	10.6
Moved across state lines	1.7	1.4	2.2	5.5
None of above in recent past	8.8	14.1	16.7	15.9

Note: Welfare entries are defined as moving from non-receipt to receipt between two successive SIPP interviews (conducted 4 months apart); an event was associated with a welfare transition if the event was observed within two interviews (i.e., 8 months) of the interview marking the welfare entry. In general, events are neither mutually exclusive nor exhaustive, and transition events may sum to more than 100 percent. Two exceptions are that "Other Household Earnings Decreased" was limited to cases when there were decreases in household earnings without a decrease in recipient earnings, and "Decrease in Number of Adults (not divorce)" was limited to cases where the adult leaving the household was not married to the head of the household. While only affecting a small number of cases, General Assistance income is included within AFDC/TANF income. Other government benefits include Unemployment Insurance, Foster Care, Railroad Retirement, veterans' payments and Workers Compensation. A decrease in earnings must be a decrease of at least \$50 per month. A work limitation is defined as a condition that limits the kind or amount of work. The category "None of above in Recent Past" represents the percentage of all spell beginnings during the period that were not associated with any of the events measured.

Spells of welfare receipt and associated events are measured using *monthly* data from the SIPP. In the 2003 *Indicators of Welfare Dependence* volume (and earlier volumes), events associated with the beginning and ending of program spells were measured using *annual* data from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID). Thus, the estimates shown above are not comparable to estimates reported in volumes prior to 2008.

Events sum to more than 100 percent because the same household could experience more than one event associated with a specific welfare entry or exit.

Source: Unpublished tabulations from the Survey of Income and Program Participation, 1993, 1996, 2001, and 2004 panels.

- Table IND 10b shows the events associated with the beginning of welfare spells among single mother recipients by selected time periods.
- Decreases in a recipient's earnings has been the most common event associated with welfare entries over time.
- For the 1993 – 1995 time period, 57.1 percent of AFDC spell entries were associated with a decrease in recipient earnings. The percentage was 48.6 percent for the 2004 – 2006 time period.
- A decrease in other household members' earnings also was related to the beginning of welfare spells. For the 1993 – 1995 time period, 24.0 percent of welfare entries were associated with a decrease in other household members' earnings. For the 2004 – 2006 time period, 23.8 percent of welfare entries were associated with a decrease in other household members' earnings.
- A new child in the family was the third consistently common reason for welfare spells entries. Adding a child to the family was associated with 22.9 percent of spells beginning during 2004-2006 and 22.0 percent of spells beginning in the 1993-1995 period.

Chapter III. Predictors and Risk Factors Associated with Welfare Receipt

The Welfare Indicators Act challenges the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to identify and set forth not only indicators of welfare dependence and welfare duration but also predictors and causes of welfare receipt. However, welfare research has not established clear and definitive causes of welfare receipt and dependence. Instead, it has identified a number of risk factors associated with welfare use. For the purposes of this report, the terms “predictors” and “risk factors” are used somewhat interchangeably.

Following the recommendation of the Advisory Board, this chapter includes a wide range of possible predictors and risk factors. As research advances, some of the “predictors” included in this chapter may turn out to be simply correlates of welfare receipt, some may have a causal relationship, some may be consequences, and some may have predictive value.

The predictors/risk factors included in this chapter are grouped into three categories: economic security risk factors, employment-related risk factors, and risk factors associated with nonmarital childbearing.

Economic Security Risk Factors (ECON)

The first group includes eight measures associated with economic security. This group encompasses five measures of poverty, as well as measures of child support receipt, food insecurity, and lack of health insurance. The tables and figures illustrating measures of economic security are labeled with the prefix ECON throughout this chapter.

Poverty measures are important predictors of dependence, because families with fewer economic resources are more likely to be dependent on means-tested assistance. In addition, poverty and other measures of deprivation, such as food insecurity, are important to assess in conjunction with the measures of dependence outlined in Chapter II.

Reductions in caseloads and dependence can reduce poverty, to the extent that such reductions are associated with greater work activity and higher economic resources for former welfare families. However, if former welfare families are left with fewer economic resources, reductions in welfare caseloads may not lead to decreases in poverty.

Several aspects of poverty are examined in this chapter. Those that can be updated annually using the Current Population Survey include: overall poverty rates (ECON 1); the percentage of individuals in deep poverty (ECON 2), and poverty rates using alternative definitions of income (ECON 3 and 4). The chapter also includes data on the length of poverty episodes or spells (ECON 5).

This chapter also includes data on poverty rates for custodial parents (ECON 6). Receipt of child support reduces poverty rates among custodial parents. Household food insecurity (ECON 7) is an important measure of deprivation that, although correlated with general income poverty, provides an alternative measure of tracking the incidence of material hardship and need, and how it may change over time.

Employment and Work-Related Risk Factors (WORK)

The second grouping, labeled with the WORK prefix, includes seven factors related to employment and barriers to employment. These measures include data on overall labor force attachment and employment and earnings for low-skilled workers, as well as data on barriers to work. The latter category includes incidence of adult and child disabilities, adult substance abuse, and levels of educational attainment and school drop-out rates.

Employment and earnings provide many families with an escape from dependence. It is important, therefore, to look both at overall labor force attachment (WORK 1), and at employment and earnings for those with low education levels (WORK 2 and WORK 3). The economic condition of the low-skill labor

market is a key predictor of the ability of men and women to support families without receiving means-tested assistance.

Indicator WORK 4 focuses on educational attainment. Individuals with less than a high school education have the lowest amount of human capital and are at the greatest risk of being poor, despite their work effort.

Measures of barriers to employment provide indicators of potential work limitations, which may be predictors of greater dependence. Substance abuse (WORK 5) and disabling conditions among children and adults (WORK 6) all have the potential of limiting the ability of the adults in the household to work. In addition, debilitating health conditions and high medical expenditures can strain a family's economic resources. The labor force participation of women with children (WORK 7) is also a predictor of dependence.

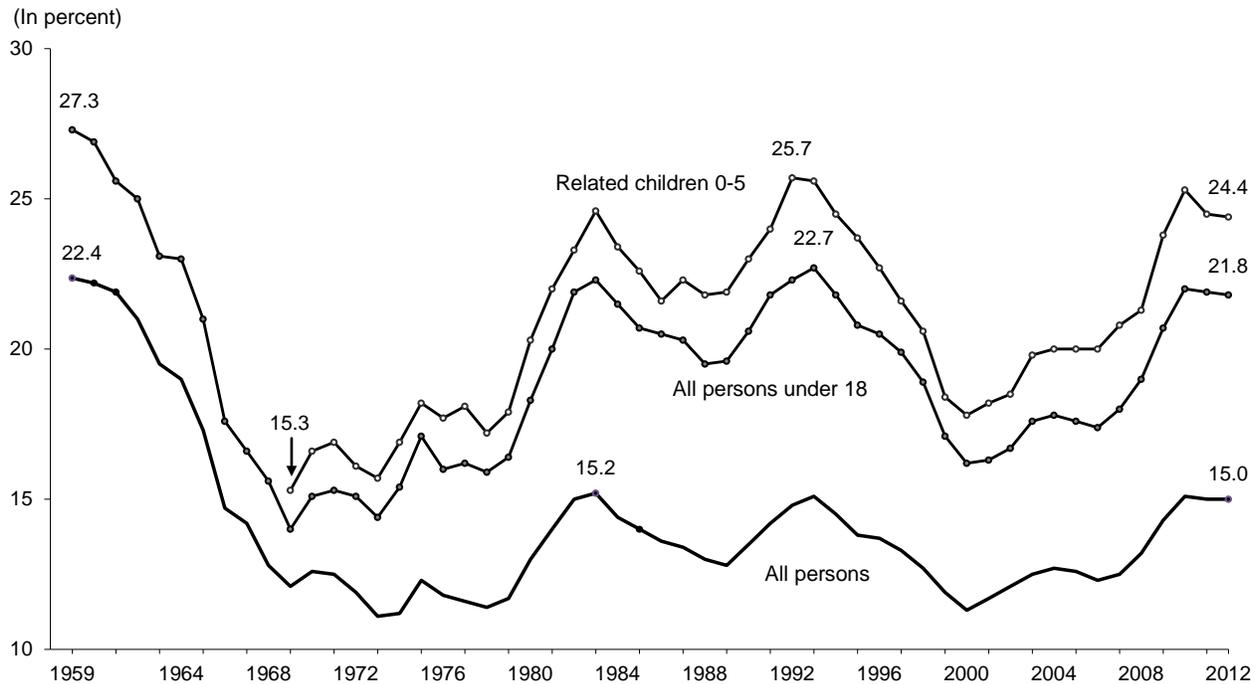
Nonmarital Birth Risk Factors (BIRTH)

The final group of risk factors addresses nonmarital childbearing. The tables and figures in this subsection are labeled with the BIRTH prefix. This category includes long-term time trends in nonmarital births (BIRTH 1), nonmarital teen births (BIRTH 2 and BIRTH 3), and children living in families with never-married parents (BIRTH 4). Children living in families with never-married mothers are at high risk of becoming dependent as adults, and it is therefore important to track changes in the size of this vulnerable population.

As noted above, the predictors/risk factors included in this chapter do not represent an exhaustive list of measures. They are merely a sampling of available data that address in some way the question of how a family is faring on the scale of deprivation and well-being. Such questions are a necessary part of the discussion on dependence as researchers assess the effects of welfare reform.

ECONOMIC SECURITY RISK FACTOR 1. Poverty Rates

Figure ECON 1. Percentage of Persons in Poverty by Age: 1959-2012



Note: All persons under 18 include related children (own children, including stepchildren and adopted children, plus all other children in the household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption), unrelated individuals under 18 (persons who are not living with any relatives), and householders or spouses under age 18.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, "Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2012," *Current Population Reports*, Series P60-245, and data published online at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty.html> and <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/cpstables/032013/pov/toc.htm>.

- Figure ECON 1 shows the percentage of persons in poverty by age from 1959 to 2012. The official poverty rate was 15.0 percent in 2012, an increase of 3.7 percentage points over the 2000 rate of 11.3 percent.
- All persons under 18 had a poverty rate of 21.8 percent in 2012. In all years after 1959, the child poverty rate was much higher than the overall poverty rate.
- Table ECON 1 shows the percentage of persons in poverty by age and family type for selected years. In 2012, the poverty rate for the elderly (persons ages 65 and over) was 9.1 percent and the poverty rate for other adults (persons ages 18 to 64) was 13.7 percent.
- Related children from birth to age five have had the highest poverty rate among all age groups throughout the last four decades. In 2012, 24.4 percent of related children from birth to age 5 lived below the poverty line.
- The poverty rates for persons in both married-couple families and female-headed families have decreased since the 1960s. In 1959, 18.2 percent of persons in married-couple families and 49.4 percent of persons in female-headed families were poor. By 2012, 7.5 percent of persons in married-couple families and 33.9 percent of persons in female-headed families were poor.

Table ECON 1. Percentage of Persons in Poverty by Age and Family Type: Selected Years

Calendar Year	Related Children		All Persons					
	Ages 0-5	Ages 6-17	Total	Under 18	18 to 64	65 & over	In married-couple families	In female-headed families
1959	NA	NA	22.4	27.3	17.0	35.2	18.2	49.4
1963	NA	NA	19.5	23.1	NA	NA	14.9	47.7
1966	NA	NA	14.7	17.6	10.5	28.5	10.3	39.8
1969	15.3	13.1	12.1	14.0	8.7	25.3	7.4	38.2
1973	15.7	13.6	11.1	14.4	8.3	16.3	6.0	37.5
1976	17.7	15.1	11.8	16.0	9.0	15.0	6.4	37.3
1979	17.9	15.1	11.7	16.4	8.9	15.2	6.3	34.9
1980	20.3	16.8	13.0	18.3	10.1	15.7	7.4	36.7
1981	22.0	18.4	14.0	20.0	11.1	15.3	8.1	38.7
1982	23.3	20.4	15.0	21.9	12.0	14.6	9.1	40.6
1983	24.6	20.4	15.2	22.3	12.4	13.8	9.3	40.2
1984	23.4	19.7	14.4	21.5	11.7	12.4	8.5	38.4
1985	22.6	18.8	14.0	20.7	11.3	12.6	8.2	37.6
1986	21.6	18.8	13.6	20.5	10.8	12.4	7.3	38.3
1987	22.3	18.3	13.4	20.3	10.6	12.5	7.2	38.1
1988	21.8	17.5	13.0	19.5	10.5	12.0	6.6	37.2
1989	21.9	17.4	12.8	19.6	10.2	11.4	6.7	35.9
1990	23.0	18.2	13.5	20.6	10.7	12.2	6.9	37.2
1991	24.0	19.5	14.2	21.8	11.4	12.4	7.2	39.7
1992	25.7	19.4	14.8	22.3	11.9	12.9	7.7	38.5
1993	25.6	20.0	15.1	22.7	12.4	12.2	8.0	38.7
1994	24.5	19.5	14.5	21.8	11.9	11.7	7.4	38.6
1995	23.7	18.3	13.8	20.8	11.4	10.5	6.8	36.5
1996	22.7	18.3	13.7	20.5	11.4	10.8	6.9	35.8
1997	21.6	18.0	13.3	19.9	10.9	10.5	6.4	35.1
1998	20.6	17.1	12.7	18.9	10.5	10.5	6.2	33.1
1999	18.4	15.7	11.9	17.1	10.1	9.7	5.9	30.5
2000	17.8	14.7	11.3	16.2	9.6	9.9	5.5	27.9
2001	18.2	14.6	11.7	16.3	10.1	10.1	5.7	28.6
2002	18.5	15.3	12.1	16.7	10.6	10.4	6.1	28.8
2003	19.8	15.9	12.5	17.6	10.8	10.2	6.2	30.0
2004	20.0	16.0	12.7	17.8	11.3	9.8	6.4	30.5
2005	20.0	15.7	12.6	17.6	11.1	10.1	5.9	31.1
2006	20.0	15.4	12.3	17.4	10.8	9.4	5.7	30.5
2007	20.8	16.0	12.5	18.0	10.9	9.7	5.8	30.7
2008	21.3	17.1	13.2	19.0	11.7	9.7	6.7	31.4
2009	23.8	18.2	14.3	20.7	12.9	8.9	7.2	32.5
2010	25.3	19.6	15.1	22.0	13.8	8.9	7.7	34.3
2011	24.5	19.9	15.0	21.9	13.7	8.7	7.4	34.2
2012	24.4	19.8	15.0	21.8	13.7	9.1	7.5	33.9

Note: All persons under 18 include related children (own children, including stepchildren and adopted children, plus all other children in the household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption), unrelated individuals under 18 (persons who are not living with any relatives), and householders or spouses under age 18.

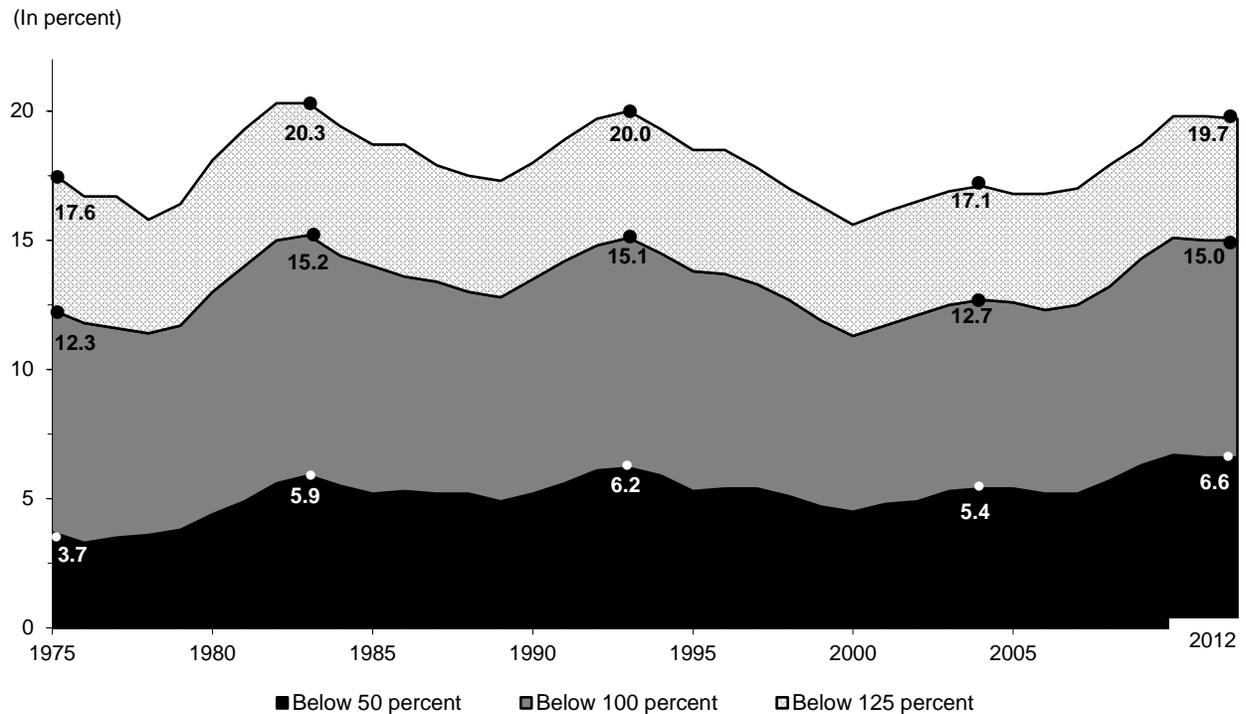
In 1959-1987, persons in married-couple families include a small number of persons in male-headed families with no spouse present. In 1988, the first year for which we have separate data for these families, poor persons in male-headed families with no spouse present comprised just over 8 percent of the combined total of all persons below the poverty level.

Spouses are not present in the female-headed family category.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, "Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2012," *Current Population Reports*, Series P60-245, and data published online at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty.html>.

ECONOMIC SECURITY RISK FACTOR 2. Deep Poverty Rates

Figure ECON 2. Percentage of Total Population below 50, 100 and 125 Percent of Poverty Level: 1975 - 2012



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, "Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2012," *Current Population Reports*, Series P60-245, and data published online at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty.html>.

- Figure ECON 2 shows the percentage of the population below 50, 100, and 125 percent of the poverty level over time. The percentage of the population in "deep poverty" (with incomes below 50 percent of the federal poverty level) was 6.6 percent in 2012, compared to an overall poverty rate of 15.0 percent.
- Less than five (4.8) percent of the population was "near-poor;" they had incomes at or above 100 percent but below 125 percent of the federal poverty level in 2012.
- Table ECON 2 shows the number and percentage of the population below 50, 75, and 125 percent of the poverty level for selected years. In general, the percentage of the population with incomes below 50 percent of the poverty level has followed a pattern that reflects the trend in the overall poverty rate.
- The percentage of people below 50 percent of the poverty level rose in the late 1970s and early 1980s to 5.9 percent, and then after falling, has risen past its 1993 peak of 6.2 percent. The rates for 100 percent and 125 percent of the poverty level followed a somewhat similar pattern with more pronounced peaks and valleys.
- Over the past three decades, the proportion of the poverty population in "deep poverty" has increased substantially. The percentage of the poverty population in deep poverty went from a low of 29.9 percent in 1975 to 43.9 percent in 2012.

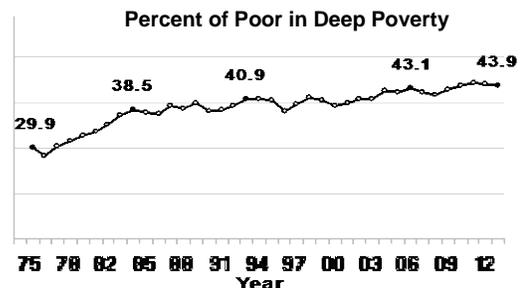


Table ECON 2. Number and Percentage of Total Population below 50, 75, 100 and 125 Percent of Poverty Level: Selected Years

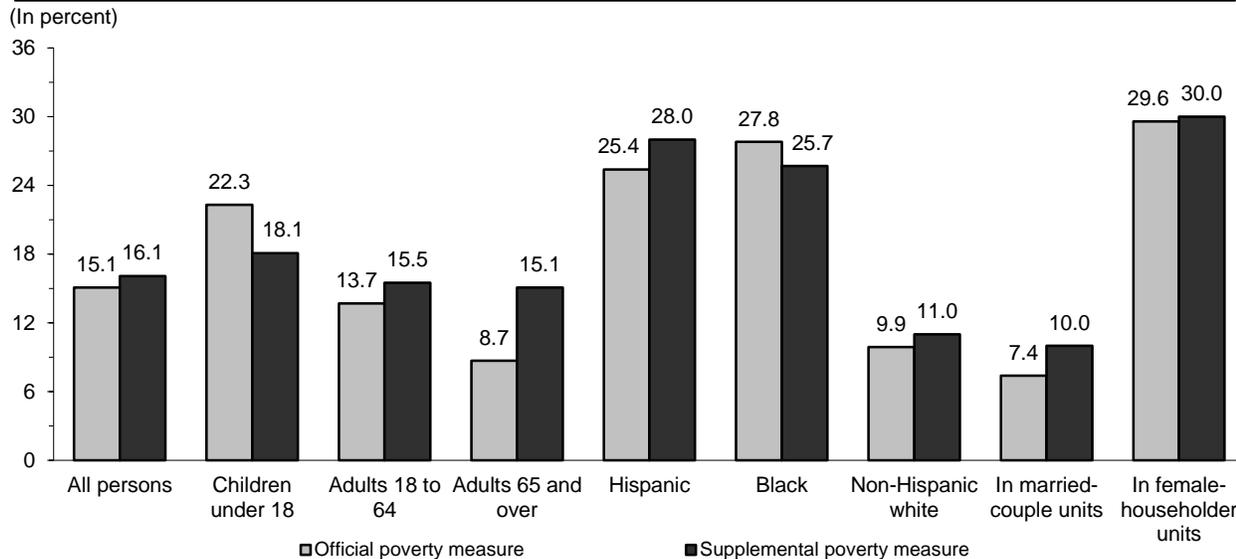
Year	Total	Below 50 Percent		Below 75 Percent		Below 100 Percent		Below 125 Percent	
	Population (thousands)	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent
1959	176,600	NA	NA	NA	NA	39,500	22.4	54,900	31.1
1961	181,300	NA	NA	NA	NA	39,600	21.9	54,300	30.0
1963	187,300	NA	NA	NA	NA	36,400	19.5	50,800	27.1
1965	191,400	NA	NA	NA	NA	33,200	17.3	46,200	24.1
1967	195,700	NA	NA	NA	NA	27,800	14.2	39,200	20.0
1969	199,500	NA	NA	14,600	7.3	24,100	12.1	34,700	17.4
1971	204,600	NA	NA	NA	NA	25,600	12.5	36,500	17.8
1973	207,600	NA	NA	NA	NA	23,000	11.1	32,800	15.8
1975	210,900	7,700	3.7	15,400	7.3	25,900	12.3	37,200	17.6
1976	212,300	7,000	3.3	14,900	7.0	25,000	11.8	35,500	16.7
1977	213,900	7,500	3.5	15,000	7.0	24,700	11.6	35,700	16.7
1978	215,700	7,700	3.6	14,900	6.9	24,500	11.4	34,200	15.8
1979	222,900	8,600	3.8	16,300	7.3	26,100	11.7	36,600	16.4
1980	225,000	9,800	4.4	18,700	8.3	29,300	13.0	40,700	18.1
1981	227,200	11,200	4.9	20,700	9.1	31,800	14.0	43,700	19.3
1982	229,400	12,800	5.6	23,200	10.1	34,400	15.0	46,500	20.3
1983	231,700	13,600	5.9	23,600	10.2	35,300	15.2	47,200	20.3
1984	233,800	12,800	5.5	22,700	9.7	33,700	14.4	45,300	19.4
1985	236,600	12,400	5.2	22,200	9.4	33,100	13.6	44,200	18.7
1986	238,600	12,700	5.3	22,400	9.4	32,400	14.0	43,500	18.7
1987	241,000	12,500	5.2	21,700	9.0	32,200	13.4	43,000	17.9
1988	243,500	12,700	5.2	21,400	8.8	31,700	13.0	42,600	17.5
1989	246,000	12,000	4.9	20,700	8.4	31,500	12.8	42,700	17.3
1990	248,600	12,900	5.2	22,600	9.1	33,600	13.5	44,800	18.0
1991	251,200	14,100	5.6	24,400	9.7	35,700	14.2	47,500	18.9
1992	256,500	15,500	6.1	26,200	10.2	38,000	14.8	50,600	19.7
1993	259,300	16,000	6.2	27,200	10.5	39,300	15.1	51,800	20.0
1994	261,600	15,400	5.9	26,400	10.1	38,100	14.5	50,400	19.3
1995	263,700	13,900	5.3	24,500	9.3	36,400	13.8	48,800	18.5
1996	266,200	14,400	5.4	24,800	9.3	36,500	13.7	49,300	18.5
1997	268,500	14,600	5.4	24,200	9.0	35,600	13.3	47,900	17.8
1998	271,100	13,900	5.1	23,000	8.5	34,500	12.7	46,000	17.0
1999	276,200	12,900	4.7	21,800	7.9	32,800	11.9	45,000	16.3
2000	278,900	12,600	4.5	20,900	7.5	31,600	11.3	43,600	15.6
2001	281,500	13,400	4.8	22,000	7.8	32,900	11.7	45,300	16.1
2002	285,300	14,100	4.9	23,100	8.1	34,600	12.1	47,100	16.5
2003	287,700	15,300	5.3	24,500	8.5	35,900	12.5	48,700	16.9
2004	290,600	15,700	5.4	25,000	8.6	37,000	12.7	49,700	17.1
2005	293,100	15,900	5.4	25,200	8.6	37,000	12.6	49,300	16.8
2006	296,500	15,400	5.2	25,200	8.5	36,500	12.3	49,700	16.8
2007	298,700	15,600	5.2	25,100	8.4	37,300	12.5	50,900	17.0
2008	301,000	17,100	5.7	27,400	9.1	39,800	13.2	53,800	17.9
2009	303,800	19,000	6.3	30,100	9.9	43,600	14.3	56,800	18.7
2010	306,100	20,500	6.7	32,100	10.5	46,300	15.1	60,700	19.8
2011	308,500	20,400	6.6	31,800	10.3	46,200	15.0	60,900	19.8
2012	310,600	20,400	6.6	32,200	10.3	46,500	15.0	61,200	19.8

Note: In previous editions of this report, the number of persons below 50 percent and 75 percent of poverty for 1969 were calculated based on data from the 1970 decennial census. In this report the estimate of the number of persons below 75 percent of poverty for 1969 comes from Current Population Survey data published in *Current Population Reports*, Series P60-76.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, "Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2012," *Current Population Reports*, Series P60-245, and data published online at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty.html>.

ECONOMIC SECURITY RISK FACTOR 3. Research Supplemental Poverty Measure

Figure ECON 3. Percentage of Persons in Poverty Using the Official and Supplemental Poverty Measures by Demographic Characteristics: 2011



Data: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 2012.

Notes: Compared to the official poverty measure, the Research Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) makes changes to how *income* is measured by: counting the value of federal in-kind benefits available to satisfy basic food, clothing, shelter, and utility needs; subtracting income and payroll taxes; adding refundable tax credits received; and subtracting other necessary expenses such as the cost of child care, other work expenses, child support payments, and out-of-pocket medical expenditures. The SPM also makes changes to the poverty *thresholds* by: using the 33rd percentile of out-of-pocket expenditures on basic needs; varying thresholds based on home ownership/rental status; adjusting the thresholds for geographic differences in the cost of living; and using a five-year moving average of expenditures on basic needs to account for inflation and changes in expenditure patterns. The Census Bureau provides adjusted official poverty estimates (that include unrelated children under age 15) for the exclusive purpose of comparison with the Supplemental Poverty Measure. Therefore the official poverty estimates may not match the SPM estimates.

Estimates for Black persons include those of Hispanic ethnicity. Persons of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race. Beginning in 2002, estimates for Whites and Blacks are for persons reporting a single race only. Persons who reported more than one race are included in the total for all persons but are not shown under any race category. Due to small sample size, American Indians/Alaska Natives, Asians and Native Hawaiians/Other Pacific Islanders are included in all persons but are not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, "The Research Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2011" Tables 1 & 6, *Current Population Reports, Series P60-244*.

- Figure ECON 3 shows a comparison of the percentage of persons in poverty using the official poverty measure and the Census Bureau's supplemental poverty measure by selected demographic characteristics.¹⁹
- The supplemental poverty measure yields poverty rates that are fairly similar to the official poverty measure overall. In 2011, 16.1 percent of all persons were poor under the supplemental poverty measure and 15.1 percent of all persons were poor under the official poverty measure.
- The supplemental and official poverty rates show some differences by age and other characteristics. In 2011, the supplemental poverty rate among children was 4.2 percentage points lower than the official rate, partly because it takes into account non-cash benefits that many children receive. Conversely, the supplemental poverty rate among the elderly in 2011 was 6.4 percentage points higher than the official rate, in part due to out-of-pocket health costs for these persons.
- Table ECON 3 provides greater detail on the supplemental and official poverty measure.

¹⁹ The U.S. Census Bureau developed the supplemental poverty measure based on the 2010 recommendations of an Interagency Technical Working Group, which drew on the earlier recommendations of the 1995 National Academy of Sciences Panel on Poverty and Family Assistance.

Table ECON 3. Percent of People in Poverty by Different Poverty Measures: 2010 and 2011

	Official			SPM		
	2010	2011	Change	2010	2011	Change
Demographic characteristics:						
All individuals	15.1	15.1	0.0	16.0	16.1	0.1
Children under age 18	22.0	22.3	0.3	18.0	18.1	0.1
Individuals ages 18 — 64	13.6	13.7	0.1	15.2	15.5	0.3
Individuals age 65 and older	8.9	8.7	-0.2	15.8	15.1	-0.7
Hispanic	26.5	25.4	-1.1	27.7	28.0	0.3
Black	27.4	27.8	0.4	25.4	25.7	0.3
Asian	12.2	12.3	0.1	16.6	16.9	0.3
White, non-Hispanic	9.9	9.9	0.0	11.0	11.0	0.0
Foreign-born	19.9	19.0	-0.9	25.1	25.8	0.7
In married-couple units	7.6	7.4	-0.2	9.8	10.0	0.2
In female-householder units	28.7	29.6	0.9	29.0	30.0	1.0
Employment and insurance:						
All workers	7.3	7.2	-0.1	9.1	9.4	0.3
Full-time/year-round workers	2.7	2.8	0.1	4.8	5.1	0.3
With private health insurance	4.8	5.0	0.2	7.5	7.6	0.1
With public health insurance, no private	37.6	36.7	-0.9	31.5	31.3	-0.2
Not insured	29.2	28.3	-0.9	30.5	30.9	0.4
Geographic areas:						
Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs)	14.9	14.7	-0.2	16.6	16.6	0.0
Non-metropolitan Areas	16.5	17.1	0.6	12.8	13.5	0.7
West	15.3	15.9	0.6	19.3	20.0	0.7
South	16.8	16.1	-0.7	16.3	16.0	-0.3
Northeast	12.9	13.2	0.3	14.5	15.0	0.5
Midwest	14.0	14.1	0.1	13.1	12.8	-0.3
Poverty by threshold:						
0 — 50 % of the poverty threshold	6.8	6.7	-0.1	5.4	5.2	-0.2
50 — 100 % of the poverty threshold	8.4	8.4	0.0	10.7	10.9	0.2
100 — 200 % of the poverty threshold	18.8	19.4	0.6	31.8	32.0	0.2

Data: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 2012.

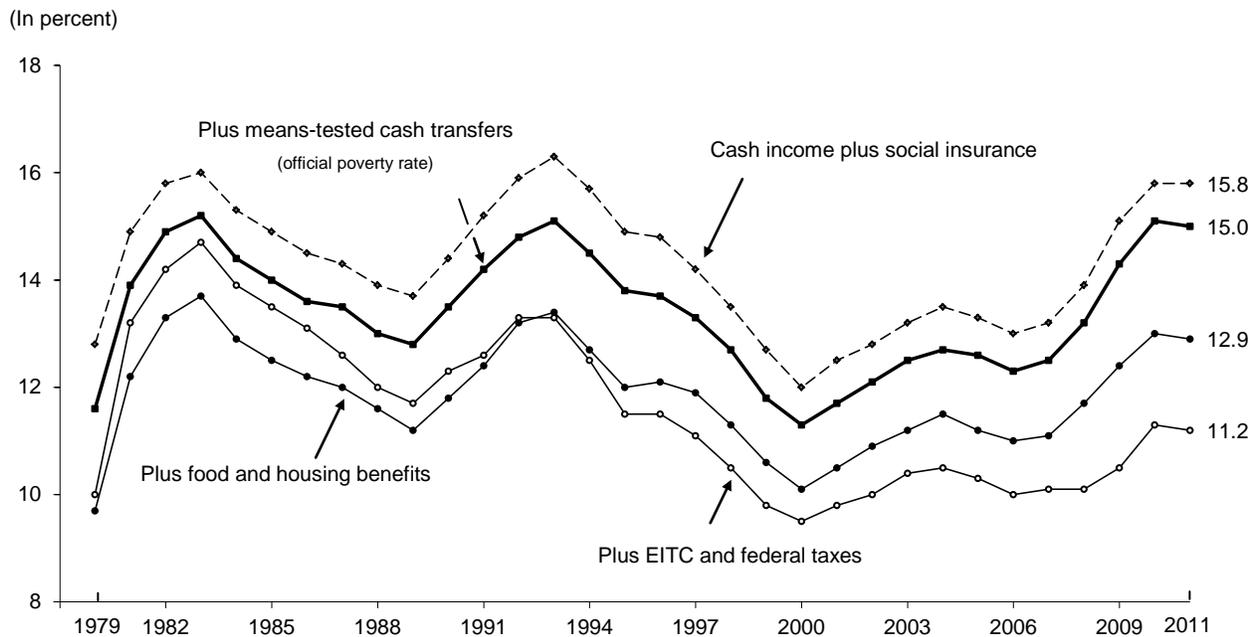
Notes: Compared to the official poverty measure, the Research Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) makes changes to how *income* is measured by: counting the value of federal in-kind benefits available to satisfy basic food, clothing, shelter, and utility needs; subtracting income and payroll taxes; adding refundable tax credits received; and subtracting other necessary expenses such as the cost of child care, other work expenses, child support payments, and out-of-pocket medical expenditures. The SPM also makes changes to the poverty *thresholds* by: using the 33rd percentile of out-of-pocket expenditures on basic needs; varying thresholds based on home ownership/rental status; adjusting the thresholds for geographic differences in the cost of living; and using a five-year moving average of expenditures on basic needs to account for inflation and changes in expenditure patterns. The Census Bureau provides adjusted official poverty estimates (that include unrelated children under age 15) for the exclusive purpose of comparison with the Supplemental Poverty Measure. Therefore the official poverty estimates may not match the SPM estimates.

Estimates for Black persons include those of Hispanic ethnicity. Persons of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race. Beginning in 2002, estimates for Whites and Blacks are for persons reporting a single race only. Persons who reported more than one race are included in the total for all persons but are not shown under any race category. Due to small sample size, American Indians/Alaska Natives, Asians and Native Hawaiians/Other Pacific Islanders are included in all persons but are not shown separately.

Source: Source: U.S. Census Bureau, "The Research Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2011" Tables 1 & 6, *Current Population Reports, Series P60-244* and "The Research Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2010", Table 1, *Current Population Reports, Series P60-241*.

ECONOMIC SECURITY RISK FACTOR 4. Poverty Rates with Various Means-Tested Transfers Counted as Income

Figure ECON 4. Percentage of Total Population Below the Official Poverty Line with Various Means-Tested Transfers Counted as Income: 1979-2011



Note: The four measures of income are as follows: (1) "Cash income plus all social insurance" is earnings and cash income, plus social security, workers compensation, disability, unemployment, public and private pensions, veterans benefits and other social insurance cash transfers. It does not include means-tested cash transfers; (2) "Plus means-tested cash transfers" is the official Census Bureau income definition, which includes means-tested cash transfers, primarily AFDC/TANF and SSI; (3) "Plus food and housing benefits" counts the cash value of means-tested food and housing benefits as income; and (4) "Plus EITC and federal taxes" is the most comprehensive income measure used. It adds the refundable Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) to income, while subtracting federal payroll and income taxes. The fungible value of Medicare and Medicaid is not included in any of the income measures.

Source: Unpublished tabulations from the Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 1980-2011, analyzed by the Congressional Budget Office.

- Figure ECON 4 shows the percentage of the population below the official poverty line with various means-tested transfers counted as income for the years 1979 to 2011. The official poverty rate – using the official income definition, which includes means-tested cash transfers (primarily TANF and SSI) in addition to pre-transfer cash income and social insurance cash transfers – was 15.0 percent in 2011. Without cash welfare, the 2011 poverty rate would be 15.8 percent.
- Adding non-cash, means-tested transfers to the official income definition has the effect of lowering the percentage of people with incomes below the official poverty line. Including the value of food and housing benefits in total income would reduce the poverty rate to 12.9 percent in 2011.
- When income is defined to include the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and the effect of federal taxes, the percentage of people below the official poverty line would decrease to 11.2 percent in 2011. Federal taxes and the EITC have had the net effect of reducing poverty rates following the EITC expansions in 1993 and 1995.
- Table ECON 4 shows the percentage of the population below the official poverty line with various means-tested transfers counted as income for selected years. The combined effect of means-tested cash transfers, food and housing benefits, the EITC, and federal taxes was to reduce the poverty rate in 2011 by 4.6 percentage points. Net reductions in poverty rates were smaller during the 1981 - 1982 recession, and higher in the mid-1990s, largely due to expansions in the EITC.

Table ECON 4. Percentage of Total Population Below the Official Poverty Line with Various Means-Tested Transfers Counted as Income: Selected Years

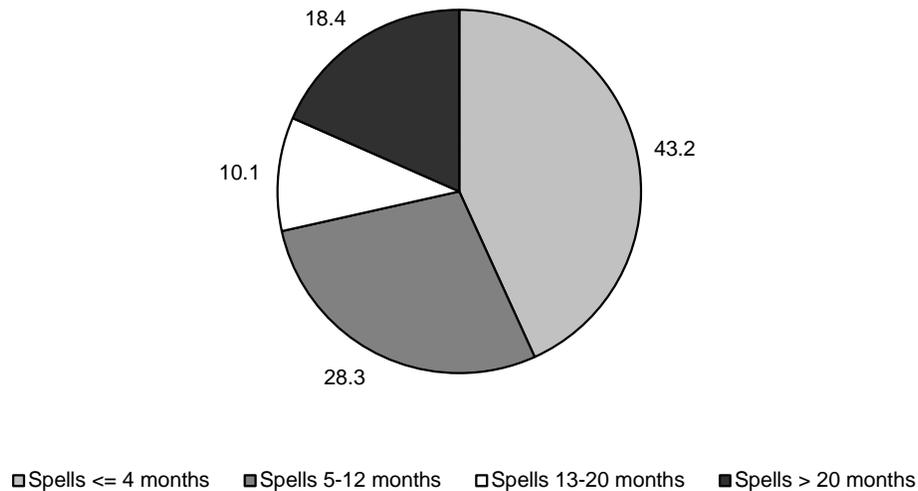
	Cash income plus all social insurance	Plus means-tested cash transfers (official poverty measure)	Plus food and housing benefits	Plus EITC and federal taxes	Reduction in poverty rate
1979	12.8	11.6	9.7	10	2.8
1983	16.0	15.2	13.7	14.7	1.3
1986	14.5	13.6	12.2	13.1	1.4
1989	13.8	12.8	11.2	11.8	2.0
1992	15.6	14.5	12.9	13.0	2.6
1995	14.9	13.8	12.0	11.5	3.4
1998	13.5	12.7	11.3	10.4	3.1
2000	12.0	11.3	10.1	9.5	2.5
2002	12.8	12.1	10.9	10.0	2.8
2005	13.3	12.6	11.2	10.3	3.0
2007	13.2	12.5	11.1	10.1	3.1
2008	13.9	13.2	11.7	10.1	3.8
2009	15.1	14.3	12.4	10.5	4.6
2010	15.8	15.1	13.0	11.3	5.0
2011	15.8	15.0	12.9	11.2	4.6

Note: The four measures of income are as follows: (1) "Cash income plus all social insurance" is earnings and cash income, plus social security, workers compensation, disability, unemployment, public and private pensions, veterans benefits and other social insurance cash transfers. It does not include means-tested cash transfers; (2) "Plus means-tested cash transfers" is the official Census Bureau income definition, which includes means-tested cash transfers, primarily AFDC/TANF and SSI; (3) "Plus food and housing benefits" counts the cash value of means-tested food and housing benefits as income; and (4) "Plus EITC and federal taxes" is the most comprehensive income measure used. It adds the refundable Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) to income, while subtracting federal payroll and income taxes. The fungible value of Medicare and Medicaid is not included in any of the income measures.

Source: Unpublished tabulations from the Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 1980-2011, analyzed by the Congressional Budget Office.

ECONOMIC SECURITY RISK FACTOR 5. Poverty Spells

Figure ECON 5. Percentage of Poverty Spells for Persons Entering Poverty during the 2008 SIPP Panel by Length of Spell



Note: Spell length categories are mutually exclusive. Spells separated by only 1 month are not considered separate spells.

Source: Unpublished tabulations from the Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2008 panel (2008 – 2011).

- Figure ECON 5 shows the percentage of poverty spells that are of various lengths for persons who became poor during the 2008 - 2011 period. Forty-three (43.2) percent of poverty spells that began between 2008 and 2011 ended within 4 months. Almost three-quarters (71.5 percent) of poverty spells during this period ended within one year while 18.4 percent of spells lasted more than 20 months.
- Table ECON 5a shows the percentage of poverty spells for persons entering poverty during the 2008 - 2011 period by length of spell and demographic characteristics.
- Among racial and ethnic groups, a larger percentage of Non-Hispanic Whites had short spells of poverty (45.6 percent) than Non-Hispanic Blacks (36.5 percent) or Hispanics of any race (42.1 percent). For poverty spells greater than 20 months, a larger percentage of Non-Hispanic Blacks had long poverty spells (25.4 percent) compared to Non-Hispanic Whites (15.4 percent) and Hispanics of any race (20.1 percent).
- When examining long spells of poverty, greater than 20 months, by age group, children 0 - 5 years of age had the highest rate (23.6 percent) and men 16-64 years of age had the lowest rate (14.8 percent).

Table ECON 5a. Percentage of Poverty Spells for Persons Entering Poverty during the 2008 SIPP Panel by Length of Spell and Selected Characteristics

	Spells <=4 Months	Spells 5-12 Months	Spells 13-20 Months	Spells >20 Months
All Persons	43.2	28.3	10.1	18.4
Racial/Ethnic Categories				
Non-Hispanic White	45.6	29.6	9.4	15.4
Non-Hispanic Black	36.5	26.5	11.6	25.4
Hispanic	42.1	27.2	10.6	20.1
Age Categories				
Children ages 0-5 years	40.2	26.2	10.0	23.6
Children ages 6-10 years	41.2	27.3	9.6	21.9
Children ages 11-15 years	43.6	29.5	9.9	16.9
Women ages 16-64 years	42.8	28.3	10.2	18.8
Men ages 16-64 years	45.3	29.5	10.4	14.8
Adults ages 65 years and over	40.5	24.6	7.0	27.8

Note: Spell length categories are mutually exclusive. Spells separated by only 1 month are not considered separate spells.

Persons of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race. Due to small sample size, American Indians/Alaska Natives, Asians and Native Hawaiians/Other Pacific Islanders are included in the total for all persons but are not shown separately.

Source: Unpublished tabulations from the Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2008 panel (2008 – 2011).

Table ECON 5b. Percentage of Poverty Spells for Persons Entering Poverty during Selected SIPP Panels by Length of Spell

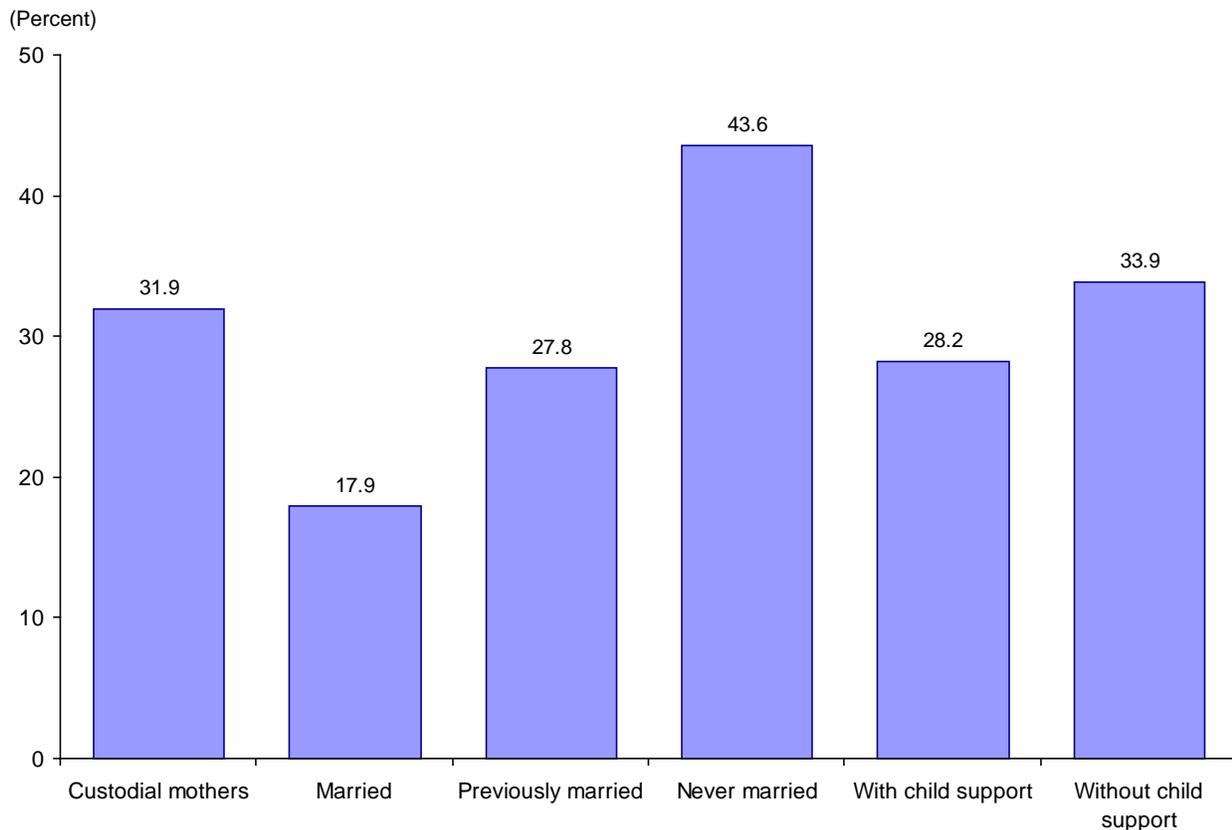
	Spells <=4 Months	Spells 5-12 Months	Spells 13-20 Months	Spells >20 Months
1993 – 1995	47.3	28.1	8.9	15.7
1996 – 1999	51.3	29.0	8.3	11.4
2001 – 2003	49.2	27.7	7.7	15.5
2004 – 2007	47.8	26.7	12.2	13.4
2008 – 2011	43.2	28.3	10.1	18.4

Note: Spell length categories are mutually exclusive. Spells separated by only 1 month are not considered separate spells.

Source: Unpublished tabulations from the Survey of Income and Program Participation, 1993, 1996, 2001, 2004, and 2008 panels.

ECONOMIC SECURITY RISK FACTOR 6. Child Support

Figure ECON 6. Poverty Rates for Custodial Mothers by Marital Status and Receipt of Child Support: 2011



Note: Data are for mothers with custody.

Source: Unpublished tabulations from the Current Population Survey, 2012.

- Figure ECON 6 shows poverty rates for custodial mothers by marital status and receipt of child support. The poverty rates of custodial mothers are correlated with their marital status.
- The poverty rate for all custodial mothers was 31.9 percent in 2011. When factoring in current marital status, currently married custodial mothers had a poverty rate of 17.9 percent. Previously married custodial mothers had a poverty rate of 27.8 percent, and never married mothers had a poverty rate of 43.6 percent.
- Receipt of child support is correlated to the poverty status of custodial mothers. For all custodial mothers who did not receive child support, their poverty rate was 33.9 percent. Custodial mothers who received child support had a poverty rate was 28.2 percent or 5.7 percentage points lower than custodial mothers who did not receive child support.
- Not only is child support non-receipt correlated to the poverty status of custodial mothers, it also is correlated to the poverty status of custodial fathers.
- Table ECON 6 shows the poverty rates of families by sex, marital status and receipt of child support in 2011.
- There are four times as many custodial mothers as there are custodial fathers, and in general custodial fathers have a lower poverty rate than custodial mothers. Yet regardless of gender, receipt of child support lowers the poverty rate. Custodial fathers who received child support had a lower poverty rate in 2011 than did those custodial fathers who did not receive child support, 13.4 percent and 16.7 percent respectively.

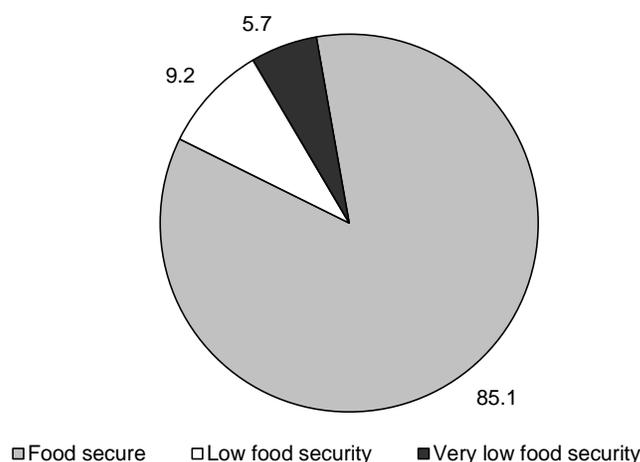
**Table ECON 6. Poverty Rates of Families by Sex, Marital Status, and Receipt of Child Support:
2011**

	Mothers	Fathers
Parents with legal custody	Percent of Total	
Total	81.8	18.2
	Percentage in poverty	
All parents with legal custody	31.9	16.2
Married	17.9	10.5
Previously married	27.8	12.6
Never married	43.6	28.0
Received child support last year	28.2	13.4
Received no child support last year	33.9	16.7

Source: Unpublished tabulations from the Current Population Survey, 2012.

ECONOMIC SECURITY RISK FACTOR 7. Food Insecurity

Figure ECON 7. Percentage of Households Classified by Food Security Status: 2011



Note: Food secure households had consistent access to enough food for active, healthy lives for all household members at all times during the year. Households with low food security obtained enough food to avoid substantial disruptions in eating patterns and food intake, using a variety of coping strategies, such as eating less varied diets, participating in Federal food assistance programs, or getting emergency food from community food pantries or emergency kitchens. Households with very low food security reported reduced food intake of some household members and their normal eating patterns were disrupted because of the lack of money and other resources.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, *Household Food Security in the United States, 2011*.

- Figure ECON 7 shows the percentage of households that were food secure, had low food security, and had very low food security in 2011. The majority of U.S. households (85.1 percent) were food secure in 2011; that is, they had consistent, dependable access to enough food for active, healthy living.
- Fifteen (14.9) percent of U.S. households experienced low food security, including 5.7 percent who were classified as having very low food security. Very low food security is defined as having reduced food intake and having normal eating patterns disrupted due to a lack of resources. After increasing significantly from 2007 to 2008, the percentage of households reporting low and very low food security has remained virtually unchanged from 2008 to 2011.
- Table ECON 7a shows the percentage of households classified by food security status and by selected demographic characteristics. Households with elderly were more food secure (91.6 percent) than were households with children under six (78.1 percent) or households with children under 18 (79.4 percent).
- There is a relationship between poverty and food security. Fifty-nine (58.9) percent of poor households were food secure compared to 62.4 percent of households below 130 percent of the poverty level, 65.5 percent of households below 185 percent of the poverty level, and 93.0 percent of households above 185 percent of the poverty level.
- Married-couple households with children were much less likely to experience food insecurity than female-headed households with children. Almost 14 percent (13.9) percent of married-couple households with children were food insecure in 2011 compared to 36.8 percent of female-headed households with children.
- Table ECON 7b shows the percentage of households classified by food security status between 1998 and 2011. The percentage of households with food insecurity (both low and very low food insecurity) has ranged from a low of 10.1 percent in 1999 to a high of 14.9 percent in 2011.

Table ECON 7a. Percentage of Households Classified by Food Security Status and Selected Characteristics: 2011

	Food Secure	Food Insecurity		
		All	Low	Very Low
All Households	85.1	14.9	9.2	5.7
Racial/Ethnic Categories				
Non-Hispanic White	88.6	11.4	6.8	4.6
Non-Hispanic Black	74.9	25.1	14.6	10.5
Hispanic	73.8	26.2	17.9	8.3
Age Categories				
Households with children under 6	78.1	21.9	16.7	5.2
Households with children under 18	79.4	20.6	14.8	5.8
Households with elderly	91.6	8.4	5.3	3.1
Family Categories				
Married-couple households with children	86.1	13.9	10.5	3.4
Female-headed households with children	63.2	36.8	25.3	11.5
Male-headed households with children	75.1	24.9	17.4	7.5
Household Income-to-Poverty Ratio				
Under 1.00	58.9	41.1	23.2	17.9
Under 1.30	62.4	37.6	21.5	16.1
Under 1.85	65.5	34.5	20.3	14.2
1.85 and over	93.0	7.0	4.7	2.3

Note: Food secure households had consistent access to enough food for active, healthy lives for all household members at all times during the year. Households with low food security obtained enough food to avoid substantial disruptions in eating patterns and food intake, using a variety of coping strategies, such as eating less varied diets, participating in Federal food assistance programs, or getting emergency food from community food pantries or emergency kitchens. Households with very low food security reported reduced food intake of some household members and their normal eating patterns were disrupted because of the lack of money and other resources. Spouses are not present in the female-headed and male-headed household categories.

Race and ethnicity categories for households are determined by the race and ethnicity of the reference person for the household. Persons of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race. Beginning in 2002, estimates for Whites and Blacks are for persons reporting a single race only. Persons who reported more than one race are included in the total for all households but are not shown under any race category. Due to small sample size, American Indians/Alaska Natives, Asians and Native Hawaiians/Other Pacific Islanders are included in the total for all households but are not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, *Household Food Security in the United States, 2011*. <http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/err-economic-research-report/err108.aspx>. Data are from the Current Population Survey, Food Security Supplement.

Table ECON 7b. Percentage of Households Classified by Food Security Status: 1998-2011

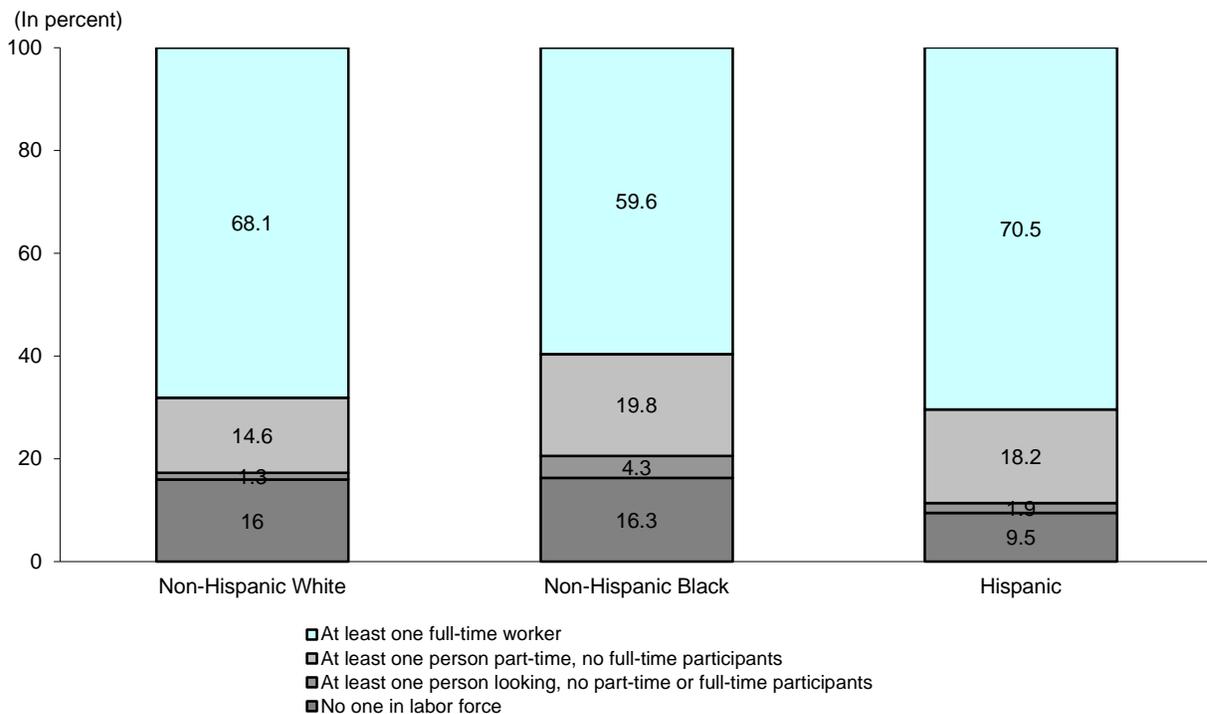
	Food Secure	Food Insecurity		
		All	Low	Very Low
1998	88.2	11.8	8.1	3.7
1999	89.9	10.1	7.1	3.0
2000	89.5	10.5	7.3	3.1
2001	89.3	10.7	7.4	3.3
2002	88.9	11.1	7.6	3.5
2003	88.8	11.2	7.7	3.5
2004	88.1	11.9	8.0	3.9
2005	89.0	11.0	7.1	3.9
2006	89.1	10.9	6.9	4.0
2007	88.9	11.1	7.0	4.1
2008	85.4	14.6	8.9	5.7
2009	85.3	14.7	9.0	5.7
2010	85.5	14.5	9.1	5.4
2011	85.1	14.9	9.2	5.7

Note: Food secure households had consistent access to enough food for active, healthy lives for all household members at all times during the year. Households with low food security obtained enough food to avoid substantial disruptions in eating patterns and food intake, using a variety of coping strategies, such as eating less varied diets, participating in Federal food assistance programs, or getting emergency food from community food pantries or emergency kitchens. Households with very low food security reported reduced food intake of some household members and their normal eating patterns were disrupted because of the lack of money and other resources.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, *Household Food Security in the United States, 2011*.

EMPLOYMENT AND WORK-RELATED RISK FACTOR 1. Labor Force Attachment

Figure WORK 1. Percentage of Persons in Families with Labor Force Participants by Race and Ethnicity: 2012



Note: Full-time, full-year workers (FT/FY) are defined as those who usually worked for 35 or more hours per week, for at least 50 weeks in a given year. Part-time labor force participation includes those working for some portion of the year but less than full-time, full-year. Looking for work includes individuals who are unemployed, laid off, and/or looking for work for part or all of the year. This indicator represents annual measures of labor force participation, and thus cannot be compared to monthly measures of labor force participation in Indicator 2. Persons of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race. Beginning in 2002, estimates for Whites and Blacks are for persons reporting a single race only. Persons who reported more than one race are included in the total for all persons but are not shown under any race category. Due to small sample size, American Indians/Alaska Natives, Asians and Native Hawaiians/Other Pacific Islanders are included in the total for all persons but are not shown separately.

Source: Unpublished tabulations from the Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 2013.

- Figure WORK 1 shows the percentage of persons in families with labor force participants by race and ethnicity. In 2012, Hispanics were more likely to live in families with at least one full-time, full-year labor force participant (70.5 percent) than were Non-Hispanic Whites (68.1 percent) or Non-Hispanic Blacks (59.6 percent).
- In 2012, 4.3 percent of Non-Hispanic Blacks lived in families with at least one person actively looking for work but no one working, compared to 1.3 percent for Non-Hispanic Whites and 1.9 percent for Hispanics.
- Table WORK 1a shows the percentage of persons in families with labor force participants by demographic characteristics. Among family types, persons living in married-couple families were more likely than persons living in other family types to live in families with at least one full-time, full-year labor force participant.
- Table WORK 1b shows the percentage of persons in families with labor force participants for select years between 1990 and 2012. The percentage of persons living in families with a full-time, full-year labor force participant increased from 67.6 percent in 1992 to 73.3 percent in 2000. In 2012, 67.9 percent of persons lived in families with a full-time, full-year worker.

Table WORK 1a. Percentage of Persons in Families with Labor Force Participants by Selected Characteristics: 2012

	At least one full-time worker	At least one person part-time, no full-time participants	At least one person looking, no part-time or full-time participants	No one in labor force
All Persons	67.9	15.8	1.9	14.4
Racial/Ethnic Categories				
Non-Hispanic White	68.1	14.6	1.3	16.0
Non-Hispanic Black	59.6	19.8	4.3	16.3
Hispanic	70.5	18.2	1.9	9.5
Age Categories				
Children ages 0-5	73.8	17.5	2.5	6.1
Children ages 6-10	74.8	16.6	2.2	6.4
Children ages 11-15	76.2	15.8	2.1	5.9
Women ages 16-64	73.4	16.1	1.9	8.6
Men ages 16-64	76.9	14.6	1.7	6.7
Adults ages 65 and over	23.7	16.7	1.5	58.1
Family Categories				
Persons in married families	77.2	11.9	0.8	10.1
Persons in female-headed families	56.1	24.6	4.8	14.6
Persons in male-headed families	55.8	26.1	4.5	13.6
Unrelated persons	48.8	18.7	2.3	30.3

Note: Full-time, full-year (FT/FY) workers are defined as those who usually worked for 35 or more hours per week, for at least 50 weeks in a given year. Part-time labor force participation includes those working for some portion of the year but less than full-time, full-year. Looking for work includes individuals who are unemployed, laid off, and/or looking for work for part or all of the year. This indicator represents annual measures of labor force participation, and thus cannot be compared to monthly measures of labor force participation in Indicator 2. Persons of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race. Beginning in 2002, estimates for Whites and Blacks are for persons reporting a single race only. Persons who reported more than one race are included in the total for all persons but are not shown under any race category. Due to small sample size, American Indians/Alaska Natives, Asians and Native Hawaiians/Other Pacific Islanders are included in the total for all persons but are not shown separately.

Source: Unpublished tabulations from the Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 2013.

Table WORK 1b. Percentage of Persons in Families with Labor Force Participants: Selected Years

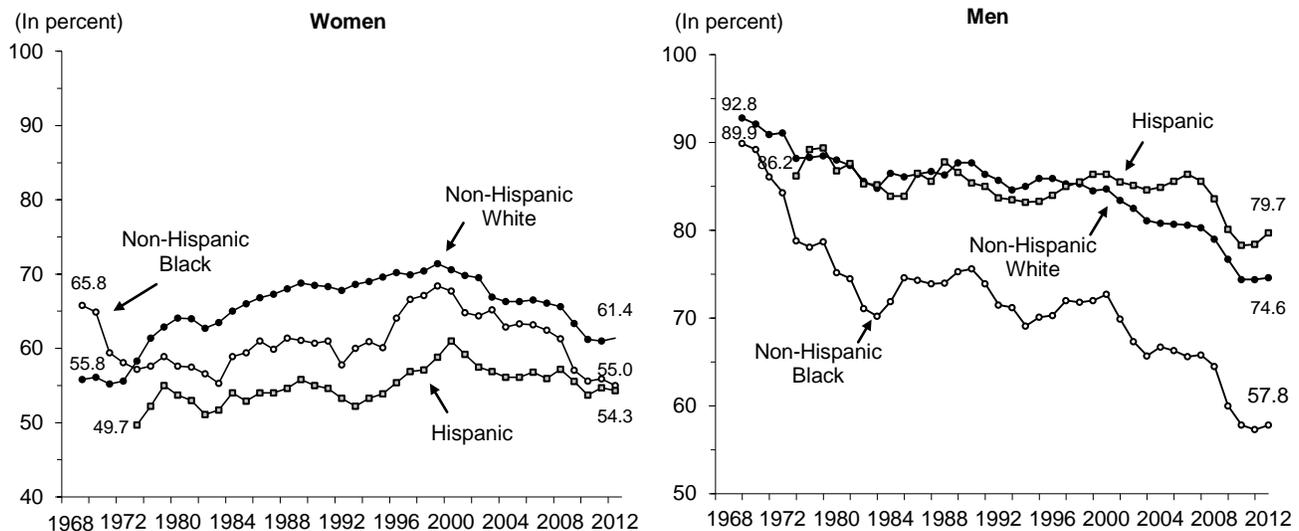
	No One in LF During Year	At Least One in LF No One FT/FY	At Least One FT/FY Worker
1990	13.7	17.6	68.7
1992	14.4	18.1	67.6
1994	14.1	17.1	68.8
1996	13.6	16.1	70.3
1998	13.3	14.6	72.1
1999	12.6	14.4	73.1
2000	12.8	13.8	73.3
2001	13.3	14.4	72.4
2002	13.4	14.6	72.0
2003	13.8	15.0	71.2
2004	13.9	14.4	71.7
2005	13.7	14.1	72.2
2006	13.6	13.7	72.8
2007	13.5	14.1	72.5
2008	13.7	16.0	70.4
2009	14.0	18.2	67.8
2010	14.4	18.2	67.4
2011	14.9	17.2	67.9
2012	14.4	17.7	67.9

Note: Full-time, full-year workers (FT/FY) are defined as those who usually worked for 35 or more hours per week, for at least 50 weeks in a given year. Part-time and part-year labor force participation includes part-time workers and individuals who are unemployed, laid off, and/or looking for work for part or all of the year. This indicator represents annual measures of labor force participation, and thus cannot be compared to monthly measures of labor force participation in Indicator 2.

Source: Unpublished tabulations from the Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 1991-2013.

EMPLOYMENT AND WORK-RELATED RISK FACTOR 2. Employment among the Low-Skilled

Figure WORK 2. Percentage of Persons Ages 18 to 65 with No More than a High School Education Who Were Employed at Any Time during Year by Race and Ethnicity: 1968-2012



Note: All data include both full and partial year employment for the given calendar year. Persons of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race. 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 not available until 1975.

Source: Unpublished tabulations from the Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 1969-2013.

- Figure WORK 2 shows the employment rate of workers ages 18 to 65 with a high school education or less by gender and race and ethnicity between 1968 and 2012. This measure of low skill is based only on educational attainment and does not take into account other skills based on work experience, training or other credentials.
- Employment rates for women with a high school education or less increased during the 1980s and 1990s. By the 2000s, however, the employment rate for women with no more than a high school education started to decline for all three groups shown. In 2012, the rate was 61.4 percent for Non-Hispanic White women, 55.0 percent for Non-Hispanic Black women, and 54.3 percent for Hispanic women of any race.
- Beginning in the 1970s, the employment rates for men with a high school education or less declined and the employment rates for Non-Hispanic White and Non-Hispanic Black men with a high school education or less began to diverge. In 2012 74.6 percent of Non-Hispanic White men as compared to 57.8 percent of Non-Hispanic Black men with a high school education or less were employed.
- Over the time period, Hispanic men with a high school education or less have had employment rates similar to Non-Hispanic White men. In 2012, 79.7 percent of Hispanic men with a high school education or less were employed compared to 74.6 percent of Non-Hispanic White men.

Table WORK 2. Percentage of Persons Ages 18 to 65 with No More than a High School Education Who Were Employed by Race and Ethnicity: 1968-2012

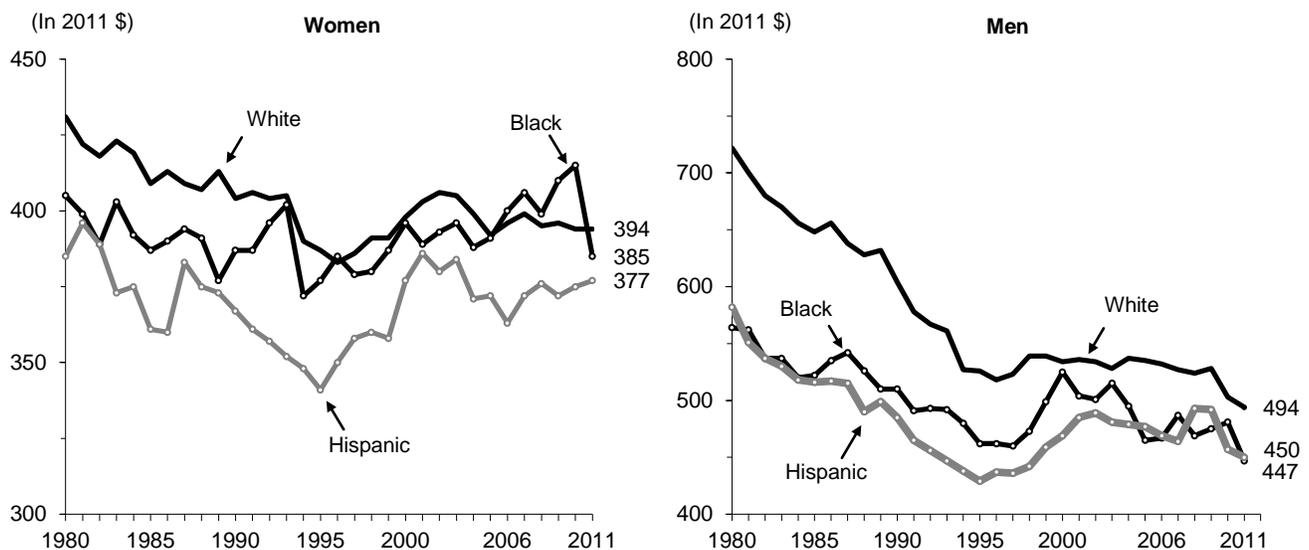
	Women			Men		
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic
1968	55.8	65.8	NA	92.8	89.9	NA
1969	56.1	64.9	NA	92.1	89.2	NA
1971	55.2	59.4	NA	90.9	86.1	NA
1972	55.6	58.1	NA	91.1	84.3	NA
1975	58.3	57.2	49.7	88.2	78.8	86.2
1977	61.4	57.6	52.2	88.3	78.1	89.2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

Note: All data include both full and partial year employment for the given calendar year. Persons of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race. 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 not available until 1975.

Source: Unpublished tabulations from the Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 1969-2013.

EMPLOYMENT AND WORK-RELATED RISK FACTOR 3. Earnings of Low-Skilled Workers

Figure WORK 3a. Median Weekly Wages of Women and Men Working Full-Time with Less than 4 Years of High School Education by Race and Ethnicity (2011 Dollars): 1980-2011



Note: Data are adjusted to constant 2011 dollars by ASPE using the CPI-U-RS. Full-time workers usually work at least work 35 hours per week. Persons of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race. 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.

Source: Current Population Survey, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

- Figure WORK 3a shows the trend in median weekly wages in 2011 dollars of low-skilled women and men (those with less than four years of high school education) working full-time by race and ethnicity. This measure of low skill is based only on educational attainment and does not take other skills based on work experience, training or other credentials into account.
- In 2011, White women with less than four years of high school education working full-time had median weekly earnings of \$394 compared to \$385 for similar Black women and \$377 for similar Hispanic women of any race.
- Among men working full-time with less than four years of high school education, White men had median weekly earnings of \$494, compared to \$450 for Black men and \$447 for Hispanic men of any race in 2011. There has been a narrowing of the median weekly earnings gap between White men and both Black men and Hispanic men over time.
- Table WORK 3a shows the detailed estimates of medium wages for low-skilled women and men working full time by race and ethnicity.
- Men who were working full-time and had less than four years of high school education have had consistently higher median weekly earnings than similar women, though men have experienced greater declines in median weekly earnings over time between 1980 and 2011.

Table WORK 3.a. Median Weekly Wages of Women and Men Working Full-Time with less than 4 Years of High School Education by Race and Ethnicity (2011 Dollars): 1979-2011

	Women			Men		
	White	Black	Hispanic ²	White	Black	Hispanic ²
1979	\$445	\$413	\$404	\$759	\$603	\$603
1980	431	405	385	722	564	582
1981	422	399	396	700	562	551
1982	418	389	389	680	537	537
1983	423	403	373	670	537	530
1984	419	392	375	656	520	518
1985	409	387	361	648	522	516
1986	413	390	360	656	535	517
1987	409	394	383	638	542	515
1988	407	391	375	628	526	490
1989	413	377	373	632	510	499
1990	404	387	367	604	510	485
1991	406	387	361	578	491	465
1992 ¹	404	396	—	567	493	—
1993	405	402	—	561	492	—
1994	390	372	348	527	480	438
1995	387	377	341	526	462	429
1996	383	385	350	518	462	437
1997	386	379	358	523	460	436
1998	391	380	360	539	473	442
1999	391	387	358	539	499	459
2000	398	396	377	534	525	469
2001	403	389	386	536	504	485
2002	406	393	380	534	501	489
2003	405	396	384	528	515	481
2004	399	388	371	537	495	479
2005	392	391	372	535	465	477
2006	396	400	363	532	467	469
2007	399	406	372	527	487	464
2008	395	399	376	524	469	493
2009	396	410	372	528	475	492
2010	394	415	375	503	481	457
2011	394	385	377	494	447	450

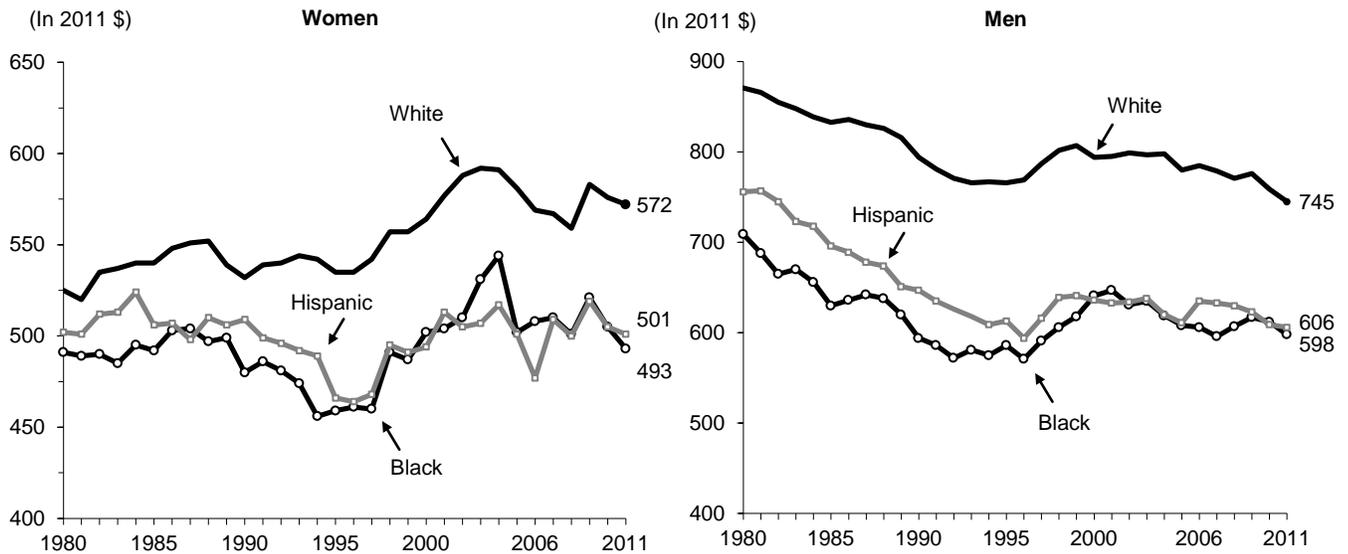
Note: Full-time workers usually work at least 35 hours per week. Data are adjusted to constant 2011 dollars by ASPE using the CPI-U-RS.

¹ Beginning in 1992, data on educational attainment have been based on the "highest diploma or degree received," rather than the "number of years of school completed." Data for 1994 forward are not directly comparable with data for 1993 and earlier years due to a redesign of the Current Population Survey. Data for 2000-2002 have been revised to incorporate population controls from Census 2000 and new industry and occupational classification systems. The earnings data presented in this table may differ slightly from other published estimates due to methodological differences in calculating medians.

² For 1992 and 1993, earnings data by educational attainment are not available for persons of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity age 25 and over. Beginning in 2003, data refer to persons who selected this race group only; previously, persons identified a group as their main race. In addition, persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race and, therefore, are classified by ethnicity as well as by race.

SOURCE: Current Population Survey, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Figure WORK 3b. Median Weekly Wages of Women and Men Working Full-Time with 4 Years of High School Education with No College by Race and Ethnicity (2011 Dollars): 1980-2011



Note: Full-time workers work at least 35 hours per week. Data are adjusted to constant 2011 dollars by ASPE using the CPI-U-RS. Persons of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race. 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.

Source: Current Population Survey, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

- Figure WORK 3b shows the trend in median weekly wages in 2011 dollars for women and men with four years of high school education but no college who are working full-time by race and ethnicity. This measure of low skill is based only on educational attainment and does not take other skills based on work experience, training or other credentials into account.
- In 2011, White women with four years of high school education and no college who were working full-time had median weekly earnings of \$572 compared to \$493 for similar Black women and \$501 for similar Hispanic women of any race. There has been relatively little change in these median weekly wages over time.
- Among men working full-time with four years of high school education and no college, median weekly earnings of White men were \$745 compared to \$598 for Black men and \$606 for Hispanic men of any race. Median weekly earnings among men in all three racial and ethnic groups shown have declined over time since 1980.
- Throughout the 1980 – 2011 time period, there is a substantial and persistent gap between women and men’s wages. Men consistently earn higher median weekly wages than women, though the gap has narrowed over time.
- There also is a racial and ethnic gap in median weekly wages among full time workers who have four years of high school education but no college, where White persons earn more than Black persons and Hispanic persons of any race. Among women, this racial and ethnic wage gap has increased somewhat over time.

Table WORK 3.b. Median Weekly Wages of Women and Men Working Full-Time with 4 Years of High School Education with No College by Race and Ethnicity (2011 Dollars): 1979-2011

	Women			Men		
	White	Black	Hispanic ²	White	Black	Hispanic ²
1979	\$537	\$502	\$508	\$907	\$725	\$800
1980	525	491	502	871	709	756
1981	520	489	501	866	688	757
1982	535	490	512	855	665	745
1983	537	485	513	848	670	723
1984	540	495	524	839	656	718
1985	540	492	506	833	630	696
1986	548	503	507	836	636	689
1987	551	504	498	830	642	678
1988	552	497	510	826	638	674
1989	539	499	506	816	620	651
1990	532	480	509	794	594	647
1991	539	486	499	781	586	635
1992 ¹	540	481	—	771	572	—
1993	544	474	—	766	581	—
1994	542	456	489	767	575	609
1995	535	459	466	766	586	613
1996	535	461	464	769	571	594
1997	542	460	468	787	591	616
1998	557	491	495	802	606	639
1999	557	487	491	807	618	641
2000	564	502	494	794	641	636
2001	577	504	513	795	647	633
2002	588	510	505	799	631	634
2003	592	531	507	797	635	638
2004	591	544	517	798	619	620
2005	581	502	501	780	608	611
2006	569	508	477	785	606	635
2007	567	510	509	779	596	633
2008	559	501	500	771	607	630
2009	583	521	519	776	617	623
2010	576	505	505	759	612	609
2011	572	493	501	745	598	606

Note: Full-time workers work at least 35 hours per week. Data adjusted to constant 2011 dollars by ASPE using the CPI-U-RS.

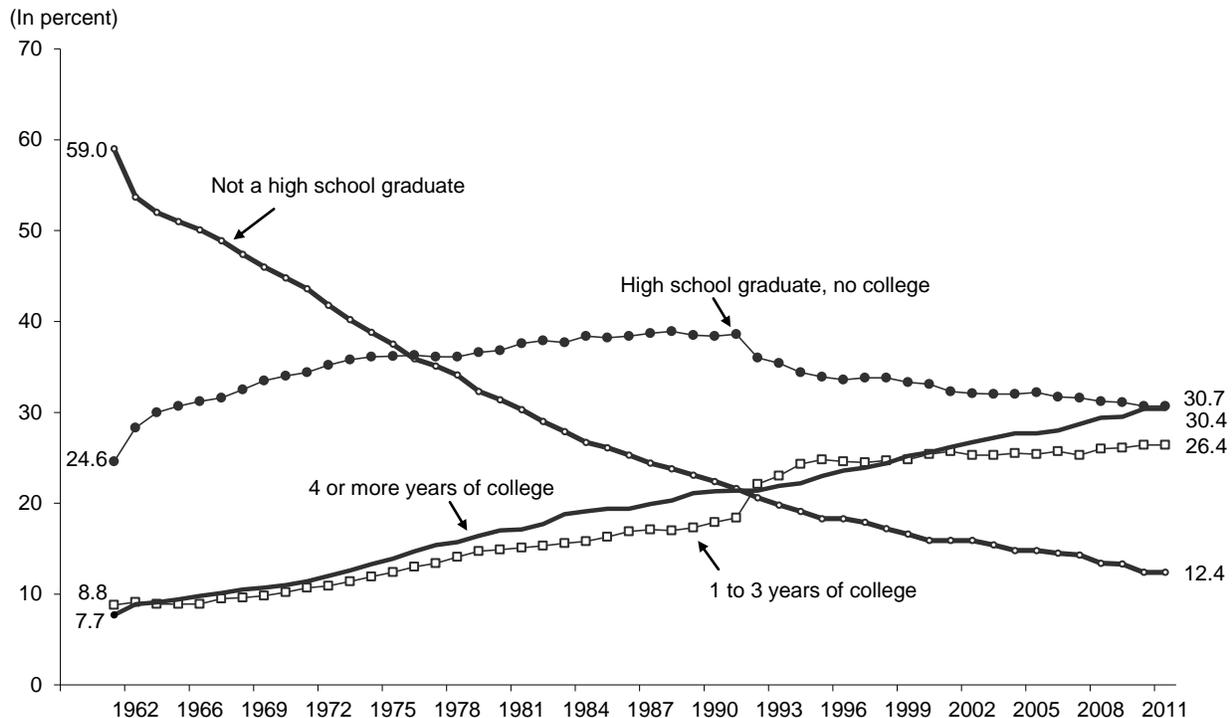
¹ Beginning in 1992, data on educational attainment have been based on the "highest diploma or degree received," rather than the "number of years of school completed." Data for 1994 forward are not directly comparable with data for 1993 and earlier years due to a redesign of the Current Population Survey. Data for 2000-2002 have been revised to incorporate population controls from Census 2000 and new industry and occupational classification systems. The earnings data presented in this table may differ slightly from other published estimates due to methodological differences in calculating medians.

² For 1992 and 1993, earnings data by educational attainment are not available for persons of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity age 25 and over. Beginning in 2003, data refer to persons who selected this race group only; previously, persons identified a group as their main race. In addition, persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race and, therefore, are classified by ethnicity as well as by race.

SOURCE: Current Population Survey, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

EMPLOYMENT AND WORK-RELATED RISK FACTOR 4. Educational Attainment

Figure WORK 4. Percentage of Adults Ages 25 and over by Level of Educational Attainment: 1960-2011



Note: Completing the GED is not considered completing high school for this table. Beginning with data for 1992, a new survey question results in different categories than for prior years. Data shown as "High school graduate, no college" were previously from the category "High school, 4 years" and are now from the category "High school graduate." Data shown as "One to three years of college" were previously from the category "College 1 to 3 years" and are now the sum of the categories: "Some college" and two separate "Associate degree" categories. Data shown as "Four or more years of college" were previously from the category "College 4 years or more," and are now the sum of the categories: "Bachelor's degree," "Master's degree," "Doctorate degree" and "Professional degree."

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, "Educational Attainment in the United States, 2011," Current Population Reports and earlier reports.

- Figure WORK 4 shows educational attainment for adults 25 years and older between 1960 and 2011. Table WORK 4 shows the corresponding point estimates for select years.
- The percentage of the population 25 years and older completing four or more years of college has increased greatly between 1960 and 2011 rising from 7.7 percent to 30.4 percent.
- The percentage of the population 25 years and older with some college but less than four years increased from 8.8 percent in 1960 to 26.4 percent in 2011.
- The percentage of the population 25 years and older without at least a high school education has declined over the past 50 years, from 59.0 percent in 1960 to 12.4 percent in 2011.
- The percentage of the population 25 years and older receiving a high school education (but no post secondary education) was 24.6 percent in 1960 and rose to 38.9 percent in 1988. Since 1988, this figure has fallen to 30.7 percent in 2011. Altogether 43.1 percent of adults 25 years and older had educational attainment of no more than a high school education in 2011.

Table WORK 4. Percentage of Adults Ages 25 and over by Level of Educational Attainment: Selected Years

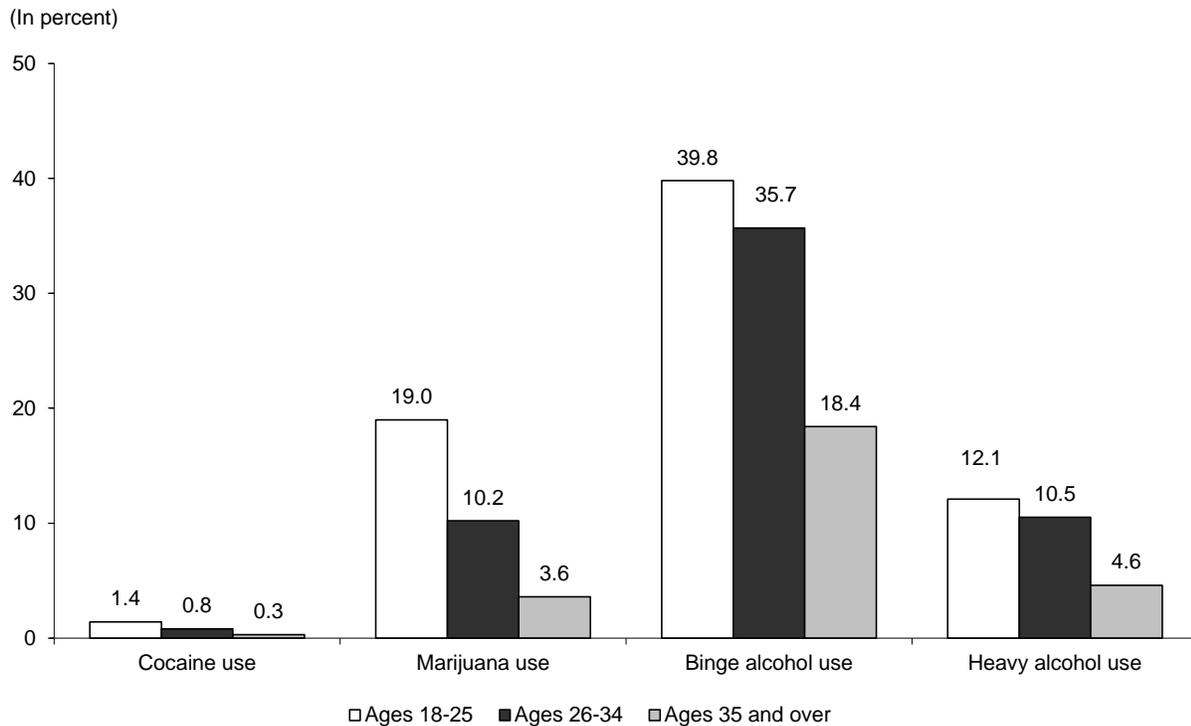
Year	Not a High School Graduate	High School Graduate, No College	One to Three Years of College	Four or More Years of College
1940	75.9	14.1	5.4	4.6
1950	66.7	20.1	7.1	6.0
1960	59.0	24.6	8.8	7.7
1965	51.0	30.7	8.9	9.4
1970	44.8	34.0	10.2	11.0
1975	37.5	36.2	12.4	13.9
1980	31.4	36.8	14.9	17.0
1981	30.3	37.6	15.1	17.1
1982	29.0	37.9	15.3	17.7
1983	27.9	37.7	15.6	18.8
1984	26.7	38.4	15.8	19.1
1985	26.1	38.2	16.3	19.4
1986	25.3	38.4	16.9	19.4
1987	24.4	38.7	17.1	19.9
1988	23.8	38.9	17.0	20.3
1989	23.1	38.5	17.3	21.1
1990	22.4	38.4	17.9	21.3
1991	21.6	38.6	18.4	21.4
1992	20.6	36.0	22.1	21.4
1993	19.8	35.4	23.0	21.9
1994	19.1	34.4	24.3	22.2
1995	18.3	33.9	24.8	23.0
1996	18.3	33.6	24.6	23.6
1997	17.9	33.8	24.5	23.9
1998	17.2	33.8	24.7	24.4
1999	16.6	33.3	24.8	25.2
2000	15.9	33.1	25.4	25.6
2001	15.9	32.3	25.7	26.2
2002	15.9	32.1	25.3	26.7
2003	15.4	32.0	25.3	27.2
2004	14.8	32.0	25.5	27.7
2005	14.8	32.2	25.4	27.7
2006	14.5	31.7	25.7	28.0
2007	14.3	31.6	25.3	28.7
2008	13.4	31.2	26.0	29.4
2009	13.3	31.1	26.1	29.5
2010	12.9	31.2	26.0	29.9
2011	12.4	30.7	26.4	30.4

Note: Completing the GED is not considered completing high school for this table. Beginning with data for 1992, a new survey question results in different categories than for prior years. Data shown as "High school graduate, no college" were previously from the category "High school, 4 years" and are now from the category "High school graduate." Data shown as "One to three years of college" were previously from the category "College 1 to 3 years" and are now the sum of the categories: "Some college" and two separate "Associate degree" categories. Data shown as "Four or more years of college" were previously from the category "College 4 years or more," and are now the sum of the categories: "Bachelor's degree," "Master's degree," "Doctorate degree" and "Professional degree."

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, "Educational Attainment in the United States: 2011." <http://www.census.gov/hhes/socdemo/education/data/cps/2010/tables.html> and earlier reports.

EMPLOYMENT AND WORK RISK FACTOR 5. Adult Alcohol and Substance Abuse

Figure WORK 5. Percentage of Adults Who Used Cocaine or Marijuana or Abused Alcohol by Age: 2011



Note: Cocaine and marijuana use is defined as use during the past month. "Binge alcohol use" is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least one day in the past 30 days. "Heavy alcohol use" is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on each of five or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011.

- Figure WORK 5 shows the percentage of adults who used cocaine, the percentage who used marijuana, and the percentage who abused alcohol by age group in 2011.
- Adults 18 to 25 years of age were more likely than older adults to report cocaine, marijuana, binge alcohol or heavy alcohol use in the prior month. For example, 19.0 percent reported using marijuana in the past month during 2011, compared with 10.2 percent of adults 26 to 34 years of age and 3.6 percent of adults 35 years and over.
- The percentage of adults reporting binge alcohol use was larger than the percentages for all other reported behaviors across all age groups shown.
- Table WORK 5 shows the percentage of adults who used cocaine or marijuana or abused alcohol from 1999 through 2011.
- Marijuana use has been trending upward across all age groups since 1999. Levels of cocaine use have remained fairly stable across all age groups over time. Since 1999, heavy alcohol use has decreased for adults ages 18 to 25 years, but increased for adults ages 26 to 34 years.

Table WORK 5. Percentage of Adults Who Used Cocaine or Marijuana or Abused Alcohol by Age: 1999-2011

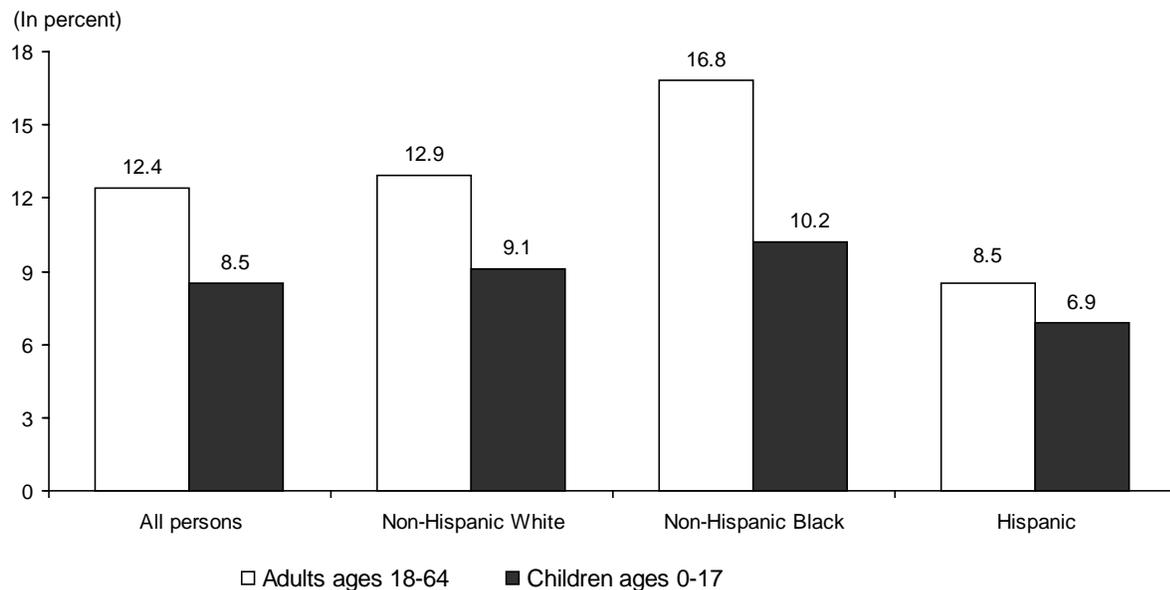
	Cocaine			Marijuana			Binge Alcohol Use			Heavy Alcohol Use		
	Ages 18-25	Ages 26-34	Ages 35 & over	Ages 18-25	Ages 26-34	Ages 35 & over	Ages 18-25	Ages 26-34	Ages 35 & over	Ages 18-25	Ages 26-34	Ages 35 & over
1999	1.7	1.2	0.4	14.2	5.4	2.2	37.9	29.3	16.0	13.3	7.5	4.2
2000	1.4	0.8	0.3	13.6	5.9	2.3	37.8	30.3	16.4	12.8	7.6	4.1
2001	1.9	1.1	0.5	16.0	6.8	2.4	38.7	30.1	16.2	13.6	7.8	4.2
2002	2.0	1.2	0.6	17.3	7.7	3.1	40.9	33.1	18.6	14.9	9.0	5.2
2003	2.2	1.5	0.6	17.0	8.4	3.0	41.6	32.9	18.1	15.1	9.4	5.1
2004	2.1	1.4	0.5	16.1	8.3	3.1	41.2	32.2	18.5	15.1	9.4	5.3
2005	2.6	1.3	0.6	16.6	8.6	3.0	41.9	32.9	18.3	15.3	9.6	4.7
2006	2.2	1.7	0.6	16.3	8.5	3.2	42.2	34.2	18.4	15.6	10.0	5.1
2007	1.7	1.4	0.6	16.4	7.9	3.0	41.8	35.1	18.9	14.7	9.7	5.3
2008	1.5	1.5	0.4	16.5	8.8	3.2	41.0	36.4	18.8	14.5	10.6	5.3
2009	1.4	1.0	0.5	18.1	9.6	3.4	41.7	36.3	19.2	13.7	10.1	5.3
2010	1.5	1.1	0.3	18.5	10.5	3.4	40.6	36.5	18.6	13.6	10.3	5.1
2011	1.4	0.8	0.3	19.0	10.2	3.6	39.8	35.7	18.4	12.1	10.5	4.6

Note: Cocaine and marijuana use is defined as use during the past month. "Binge alcohol use" is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least one day in the past 30 days. "Heavy alcohol use" is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on each of five or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2000-2011.

EMPLOYMENT AND WORK-RELATED RISK FACTOR 6. Adult and Child Disability

Figure WORK 6. Percentage of the Non-Elderly Population Reporting an Activity Limitation by Selected Characteristics: 2011



Note: Work disability is defined as limitations in or the inability to work as a result of a physical, mental or emotional health condition. Individuals are identified as having long-term care needs if they need the help of others in handling either personal care needs (eating, bathing, dressing, getting in or out of bed, getting around the home, or driving) or routine needs (household chores, shopping, getting around for business or other purposes). Disability program recipients include persons covered by Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI), Special Education Services, Early Intervention Services and/or disability pensions.

Respondents were defined as having an activity limitation if they answered positively to any of the questions regarding: (1) work disability (see definition above); (2) long-term care needs (see definition above); (3) difficulty walking; (4) difficulty remembering; (5) for children under 5, limitations in the amount of play activities they can participate in because of physical, mental or emotional problems; (6) for children 3 and over, receipt of Special Educational or Early Intervention Services; and, (7) any other limitations due to physical, mental or emotional problems.

Persons of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race. Due to small sample size, American Indians/Alaska Natives, Asians and Native Hawaiians/Other Pacific Islanders are included in the total for all persons but are not shown separately.

Source: Unpublished tabulations from the National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

- Figure WORK 6 shows the percentage of non-elderly adults and children reporting an activity limitation by race and ethnicity in 2011. Non-elderly adults were more likely than children to have an activity limitation, 12.4 percent compared to 8.5 percent.
- Table WORK 6 shows the percentage of the non-elderly population reporting a disability by selected demographic characteristics. While non-elderly adults were more likely than children to report an activity limitation, a higher percentage of children (7.4 percent) than adults (6.0 percent) were actually recipients of disability program benefits in 2011.
- For both non-elderly adults and children, the percentage of Non-Hispanic Blacks with an activity limitation was higher than the percentages for Non-Hispanic Whites and Hispanics.
- Among adults ages 18 – 64, rates of work disability were lower for Hispanics (6.1 percent) than they were for Non-Hispanic Whites (10.0 percent) and Non-Hispanic Blacks (12.7 percent).

Table WORK 6. Percentage of the Non-Elderly Population Reporting a Disability by Selected Characteristics: 2011

	Activity Limitation	Work Disability	Long-Term Care Needs	Disability Program Recipient
All Persons				
Adults ages 18-64	12.4	9.5	2.7	6.0
Children ages 0-17	8.5	NA	NA	7.4
Racial/Ethnic Categories (Adults Ages 18-64)				
Non-Hispanic White	12.9	10.0	2.8	5.9
Non-Hispanic Black	16.8	12.7	3.8	9.8
Hispanic	8.5	6.1	1.7	4.1
Racial/Ethnic Categories (Children Ages 0-17)				
Non-Hispanic White	9.1	NA	NA	8.1
Non-Hispanic Black	10.2	NA	NA	8.8
Hispanic	6.9	NA	NA	6.0

Note: Work disability is defined as limitations in or the inability to work as a result of a physical, mental or emotional health condition. Individuals are identified as having long-term care needs if they need the help of others in handling either personal care needs (eating, bathing, dressing, getting in or out of bed, getting around the home, or driving) or routine needs (household chores, shopping, getting around for business or other purposes). Disability program recipients include persons covered by Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI), Special Education Services, Early Intervention Services and/or disability pensions.

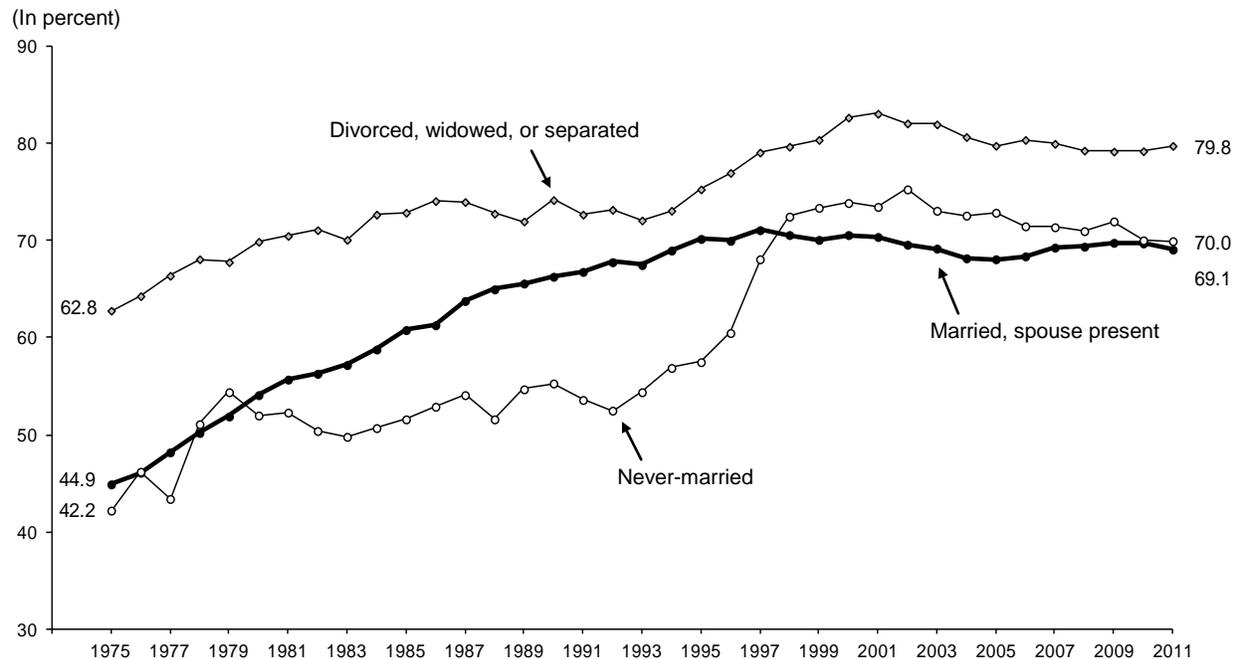
Respondents were defined as having an activity limitation if they answered positively to any of the questions regarding: (1) work disability (see definition above); (2) long-term care needs (see definition above); (3) difficulty walking; (4) difficulty remembering; (5) for children under 5, limitations in the amount of play activities they can participate in because of physical, mental or emotional problems; (6) for children 3 and over, receipt of Special Educational or Early Intervention Services; and, (7) any other limitations due to physical, mental or emotional problems.

Persons of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race. Due to small sample size, American Indians/Alaska Natives, Asians and Native Hawaiians/Other Pacific Islanders are included in the total for all persons but are not shown separately.

Source: Unpublished tabulations from the National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

EMPLOYMENT AND WORK-RELATED RISK FACTOR 7. Labor Force Participation of Women with Children under 18

Figure WORK 7. Labor Force Participation of Women with Children under 18: 1975-2011



Note: The labor force participation rate includes all women who are employed, laid off or unemployed but looking for work. The employment rate includes only those women who are employed. The population of mothers with children under age 18 includes those 16 years of age and older.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, unpublished tabulations from the Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, March 2011 and earlier reports.

- Figure WORK 7 shows the labor force participation rates for mothers with children under 18 years of age by marital status between 1975 and 2011. In 2011, regardless of marital status, the majority of mothers in the U.S. were engaged in the labor force.
- Between 1975 and 2011, labor force participation rates for never-married mothers with children under 18 markedly increased—rising from 42.2 percent in 1975 to 70.0 percent in 2011.
- Historically, divorced, widowed and separated mothers have had the highest rates of labor force participation among mothers. In 1975, 62.8 percent of divorced, widowed or separated mothers were in the labor force, rising to 79.8 percent in 2011.
- The labor force participation rate of married mothers with children under 18 also has followed an upward trend increasing from 44.9 percent in 1975 to 69.1 percent in 2011.
- Table WORK 7 shows both the labor force participation rate and the employment rate of mothers with children under 18 years of age between 1975 and 2011.
- The employment rate for all mothers increased over the time period up until 2000 and has since reached a plateau. In 2011, the employment rate for married mothers with a spouse present was 65.0 percent, the employment rate for divorced, widowed and separated mothers was 70.3 percent, and the employment rate for never-married mothers was 56.8 percent.

Table WORK 7. Employment Status of Women with Children under 18 Years of Age: 1975-2011

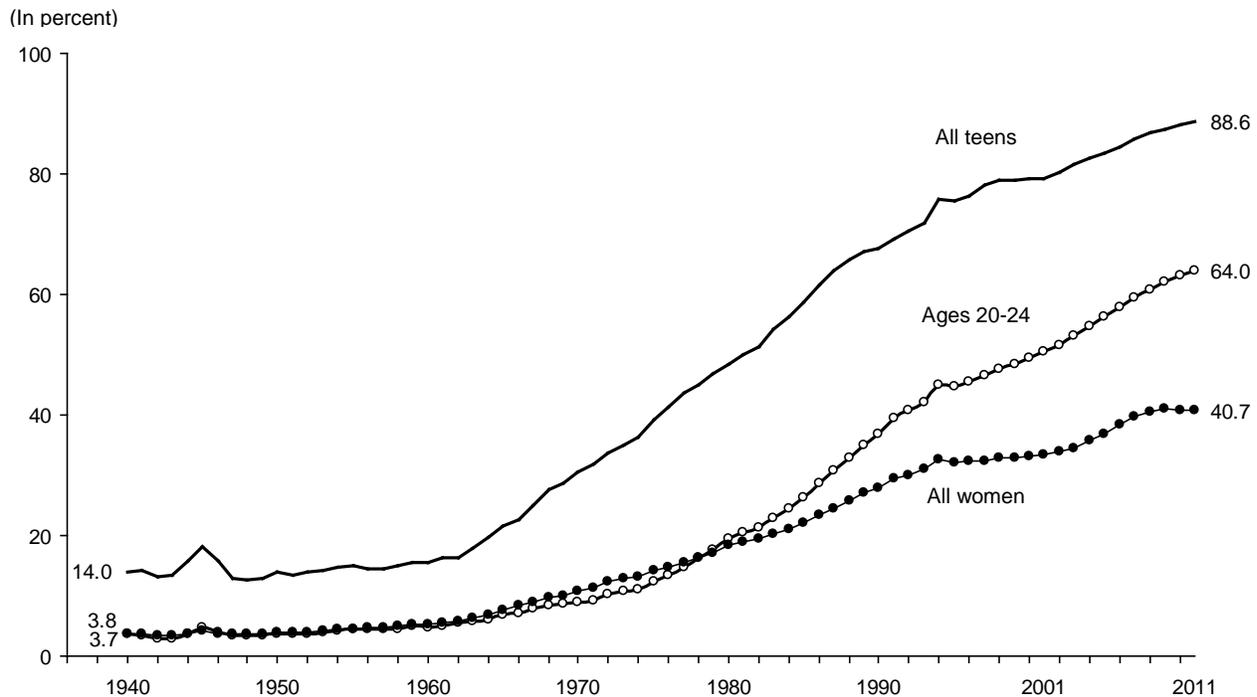
	Labor Force Participation Rate (percent of population)			Employment Rate (percent of population)		
	Married, Spouse Present	Divorced, Separated or Widowed	Never Married	Married, Spouse Present	Divorced, Separated or Widowed	Never Married
1975	44.9	62.8	42.2	40.5	54.9	32.1
1976	46.1	64.3	46.2	42.4	56.9	36.3
1977	48.2	66.4	43.4	44.6	58.7	29.6
1978	50.2	68.1	51.1	47.0	61.2	38.9
1979	51.9	67.8	54.4	48.6	61.4	42.6
1980	54.1	69.9	52.0	50.9	63.4	39.9
1981	55.7	70.5	52.3	52.1	63.0	38.3
1982	56.3	71.1	50.4	51.6	62.3	36.2
1983	57.2	70.1	49.8	52.4	58.5	34.5
1984	58.8	72.7	50.7	54.9	63.4	36.3
1985	60.8	72.9	51.6	56.8	64.0	39.3
1986	61.3	74.1	52.9	57.6	66.3	37.8
1987	63.8	74.0	54.1	60.4	66.5	40.2
1988	65.0	72.8	51.6	61.9	66.9	40.0
1989	65.6	72.0	54.7	63.1	66.0	43.1
1990	66.3	74.2	55.3	63.5	67.9	45.1
1991	66.8	72.7	53.6	63.2	66.1	44.0
1992	67.8	73.2	52.5	63.9	65.3	43.4
1993	67.5	72.1	54.4	64.2	65.9	44.0
1994	69.0	73.1	56.9	65.6	65.9	45.8
1995	70.2	75.3	57.5	67.1	69.1	47.9
1996	70.0	77.0	60.5	67.6	72.1	49.3
1997	71.1	79.1	68.1	68.6	72.0	56.6
1998	70.6	79.7	72.5	68.0	74.3	61.5
1999	70.1	80.4	73.4	68.0	75.4	64.8
2000	70.6	82.7	73.9	68.5	78.5	65.8
2001	70.4	83.1	73.5	68.0	78.7	64.6
2002	69.6	82.1	75.3	66.7	75.6	65.8
2003	69.2	82.0	73.1	66.3	74.7	63.2
2004	68.2	80.7	72.6	65.4	75.0	63.1
2005	68.1	79.8	72.9	66.0	74.4	62.0
2006	68.4	80.4	71.5	66.2	75.4	62.5
2007	69.3	80.0	71.4	67.4	75.2	63.7
2008	69.4	79.3	71.0	67.1	74.6	62.9
2009	69.8	79.2	72.0	66.0	70.3	60.9
2010	69.7	79.2	70.1	65.3	70.4	57.4
2011	69.1	79.8	70.0	65.0	70.3	56.8

Notes: The labor force participation rate includes all women who are employed, laid off or unemployed but looking for work. The employment rate includes only those women who are employed. The population of mothers with children under age 18 includes those 16 years of age and older.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, unpublished tabulations from the Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, March 2011 and earlier reports.

NONMARITAL BIRTH RISK FACTOR 1. Nonmarital Births

Figure BIRTH 1. Percentage of Births that are Nonmarital by Age: 1940-2011



Note: 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.

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 2011," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 62 (1), June 28, 2013, <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/products/nvsr.htm>.

- Figure BIRTH 1 shows the percentage of births that were nonmarital by age group from 1940 to 2011 and Table BIRTH 1 shows corresponding estimates for selected years. Changes in nonmarital births reflect changes in the rate at which unmarried women have children, the rate at which married women have children and the rate at which women marry. The percentage of children born outside of marriage to women of all ages has increased over the past 70 years. In 1940, 3.8 percent of births were to unmarried women. In 2011, the percentage increased to 40.7 percent.
- Teen births, as shown in Figure BIRTH 1 and Table BIRTH 1, show nonmarital teen births as a percentage of all teen births. In 1940, 14.0 percent of births to teens were nonmarital. While the percentage of all teen births that are nonmarital has increased since the mid-1960s, growth in the percentage slowed in the mid- to late- 1990s before rising to 88.6 percent in 2011.
- Over the past 15 years, the percentage of nonmarital births among all births to women 20 to 24 years of age increased by 40 percent from 45.6 percent in 1996 to 64.0 percent in 2011. This compares to an increase of 16.1 percent in the percentage of nonmarital births among teen births over the same period.
- Since 1994, the percentage of births that are nonmarital remains steady among Black teens and all Black women. Among White teens and all White women, the trend continues upward (see Table C-1 in Appendix C for nonmarital birth data by age and race).

Table BIRTH 1. Percentage of Births that are Nonmarital by Age: Selected Years

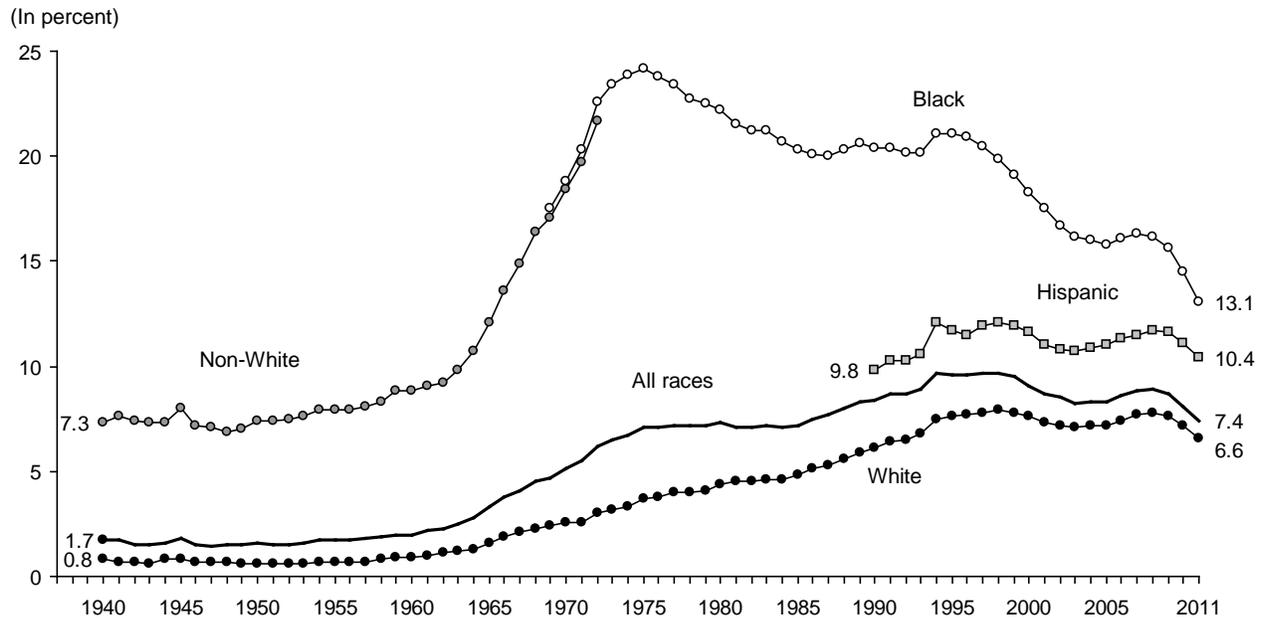
Year	Under 15	15-17 Years	18-19 Years	All Teens	20-24 Years	All Women
1940	64.5	NA	NA	14.0	3.7	3.8
1945	70.0	NA	NA	18.2	4.7	4.3
1950	63.7	22.6	9.4	13.9	3.8	4.0
1955	66.3	23.2	10.3	14.9	4.4	4.5
1960	67.9	24.0	10.7	15.4	4.8	5.3
1965	78.5	32.8	15.3	21.6	6.8	7.7
1970	80.8	43.0	22.4	30.5	8.9	10.7
1975	87.0	51.4	29.8	39.3	12.3	14.3
1980	88.7	61.5	39.8	48.3	19.4	18.4
1981	89.2	63.3	41.4	49.9	20.4	18.9
1982	89.2	65.0	43.0	51.4	21.4	19.4
1983	90.4	67.5	45.7	54.1	22.9	20.3
1984	91.1	69.2	48.1	56.3	24.5	21.0
1985	91.8	70.9	50.7	58.7	26.3	22.0
1986	92.5	73.3	53.6	61.5	28.7	23.4
1987	92.9	76.2	55.8	64.0	30.8	24.5
1988	93.6	77.1	58.5	65.9	32.9	25.7
1989	92.4	77.7	60.4	67.2	35.1	27.1
1990	91.6	77.7	61.3	67.6	36.9	28.0
1991	91.3	78.7	63.2	69.3	39.4	29.5
1992	91.3	79.2	64.6	70.5	40.7	30.1
1993	91.3	79.9	66.1	71.8	42.2	31.0
1994	94.5	84.1	70.0	75.9	44.9	32.6
1995	93.5	83.7	69.8	75.6	44.7	32.2
1996	93.8	84.4	70.8	76.3	45.6	32.4
1997	95.7	86.7	72.5	78.2	46.6	32.4
1998	96.6	87.5	73.6	78.9	47.7	32.8
1999	96.5	87.7	74.0	79.0	48.5	33.0
2000	96.5	87.7	74.3	79.1	49.5	33.2
2001	96.3	87.8	74.6	79.2	50.4	33.5
2002	97.0	88.5	75.8	80.2	51.6	34.0
2003	97.1	89.7	77.3	81.6	53.2	34.6
2004	97.4	90.3	78.7	82.6	54.8	35.8
2005	98.0	90.9	79.7	83.5	56.2	36.9
2006	98.3	91.9	80.6	84.4	57.9	38.5
2007	98.8	93.3	82.2	85.7	59.6	39.7
2008	99.1	93.7	83.5	86.8	60.9	40.6
2009	99.0	94.2	84.2	87.4	62.1	41.0
2010	99.3	95.0	85.1	88.2	63.1	40.8
2011	99.1	95.3	85.7	88.6	64.0	40.7

Note: 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.

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 2011," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 62 (1), June 28, 2013, <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/products/nvsr.htm>.

NONMARITAL BIRTH RISK FACTOR 2. Nonmarital Teen Births

Figure BIRTH 2. Percentage of All Births to Unmarried Teens Ages 15 to 19 by Race and Ethnicity: 1940-2011



Note: Trends in nonmarital births may be affected by changes in the reporting of marital status on birth certificates and in procedures for inferring nonmarital births when marital status is not reported. Beginning in 1980, data are tabulated by the race of the mother. Prior to 1980, data are tabulated by the race of the child.

Race categories include those of Hispanic ethnicity. Persons of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race. Due to small sample size, American Indians/Alaska Natives, Asians and Native Hawaiians/Other Pacific Islanders are included in the total for all persons but are not shown separately.

Prior to 1969, race data were available for Whites and Non-Whites only.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, "Nonmarital Childbearing in the United States, 1940-1999," *National Vital Health Statistics Reports*, Vol. 48 (16), 2000; "Births: Final Data for 2011," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 62 (1), June 28, 2013, <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/products/nvsr.htm>.

- Figure BIRTH 2 shows the percentage of all births to unmarried teens 15 to 19 years of age by race and ethnicity, and Table BIRTH 2 shows corresponding estimates for selected years between 1940 and 2011. Unlike BIRTH 1, which showed nonmarital teen births as a percentage of all teen births, BIRTH 2 shows births to unmarried teens as a percentage of births to all women. This percentage is affected by several factors: the age distribution of women, the marriage rate among teens, the birth rate among unmarried teens and the birth rate among all other women.
- The percentage of all births that were to unmarried teens declined over the last five years, from 8.2 in 2003 to 7.4 percent in 2011.
- Among Black women, the percentage of all births that were nonmarital teen births decreased to 13.1 percent in 2011. This was the lowest percentage since 1969, the first year in which data on Black women were collected.
- Among White women, the percentage of all births that were to unmarried teens decreased to 6.6 percent in 2011.
- Among Hispanic women, the percentage of all births that were to unmarried teens increased from a low of 9.8 percent in 1990 to a high of 12.1 percent in 1998; since 2008 the rate has been decreasing. The rate in 2011 was 10.4.

Table BIRTH 2. Percentage of All Births to Unmarried Teens Ages 15 to 19 by Race and Ethnicity: Selected Years

Year	All Races	White	Black	Hispanic
1940	1.7	0.8	NA	NA
1950	1.6	0.6	NA	NA
1955	1.7	0.7	NA	NA
1960	2.0	0.9	NA	NA
1965	3.3	1.6	NA	NA
1970	5.1	2.6	18.8	NA
1975	7.1	3.7	24.2	NA
1980	7.3	4.4	22.2	NA
1981	7.1	4.5	21.5	NA
1982	7.1	4.5	21.2	NA
1983	7.2	4.6	21.2	NA
1984	7.1	4.6	20.7	NA
1985	7.2	4.8	20.3	NA
1986	7.5	5.1	20.1	NA
1987	7.7	5.3	20.0	NA
1988	8.0	5.6	20.3	NA
1989	8.3	5.9	20.6	NA
1990	8.4	6.1	20.4	9.8
1991	8.7	6.4	20.4	10.3
1992	8.7	6.5	20.2	10.3
1993	8.9	6.8	20.2	10.6
1994	9.7	7.5	21.1	12.1
1995	9.6	7.6	21.1	11.7
1996	9.6	7.7	20.9	11.5
1997	9.7	7.8	20.5	11.9
1998	9.7	7.9	19.9	12.1
1999	9.5	7.8	19.1	11.9
2000	9.1	7.6	18.3	11.5
2001	8.7	7.3	17.5	11.0
2002	8.5	7.2	16.7	10.8
2003	8.2	7.1	16.2	10.7
2004	8.3	7.2	16.0	10.9
2005	8.3	7.2	15.8	11.0
2006	8.6	7.4	16.1	11.3
2007	8.8	7.7	16.3	11.5
2008	8.9	7.8	16.2	11.7
2009	8.7	7.6	15.6	11.6
2010	8.1	7.2	14.5	11.1
2011	7.4	6.6	13.1	10.4

Note: Trends in nonmarital births may be affected by changes in the reporting of marital status on birth certificates and in procedures for inferring nonmarital births when marital status is not reported. Beginning in 1980, data are tabulated by the race of the mother. Prior to 1980, data are tabulated by the race of the child.

Race categories include those of Hispanic ethnicity. Persons of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race. Due to small sample size, American Indians/Alaska Natives, Asians and Native Hawaiians/Other Pacific Islanders are included in the total for all persons but are not shown separately. Prior to 1969, race data were available for Whites and Non-Whites only.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, "Nonmarital Childbearing in the United States, 1940-1999," *National Vital Health Statistics Reports*, Vol. 48 (16), 2000; "Births: Final Data for 2011," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 62 (1), June 28, 2013, <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/products/nvsr.htm>.

NONMARRITAL BIRTH RISK FACTOR 3. Nonmarital Teen Birth Rates

Figure BIRTH 3a. Births per 1,000 Unmarried Teens Ages 15 to 17 by Race: 1960-2011

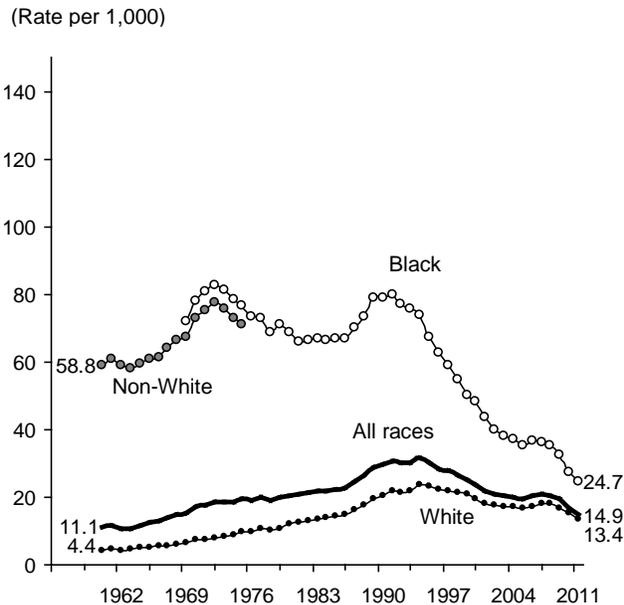
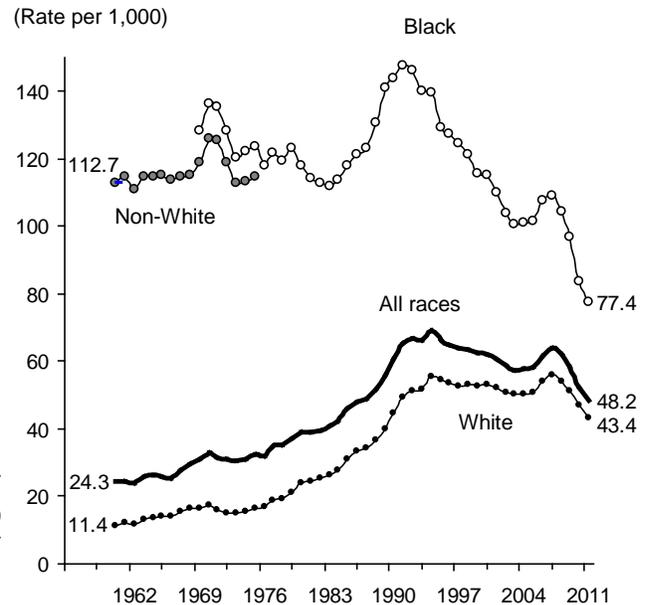


Figure BIRTH 3b. Births per 1,000 Unmarried Teens Ages 18 and 19 by Race: 1960-2011



Note: Rates are per 1,000 unmarried women in specified group. 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. Beginning in 1980, data are tabulated by the race of the mother. Prior to 1980, data are tabulated by the race of the child.

Race categories include those of Hispanic ethnicity. Due to small sample size, American Indians/Alaska Natives, Asians and Native Hawaiians/Other Pacific Islanders are included in the total for all persons but are not shown separately.

Prior to 1969, race data were available for Whites and Non-Whites only.

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 2011," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 62 (1), June 28, 2013, <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/products/nvsr.htm>.

- Figures BIRTH 3a and 3b show births per thousand unmarried teens between the ages of 15 to 17 and 18 to 19 from 1960 to 2011. Table BIRTH 3 shows corresponding estimates for selected years between 1950 and 2011.
- The birth rate per thousand unmarried teens ages 15 to 17 decreased in 2011 for both Black and White teens. The rate for Black teens ages 15 to 17 has been cut by more than two-thirds from 79.9 per thousand in 1991 to 24.7 per thousand in 2011. The 2011 rate is lower than in any other year since 1969, the first year in which data on Black women were collected.
- The birth rates of unmarried teens in the older age group (18 and 19 years) showed a decrease in 2011. For Black teens ages 18 and 19, the birth rate fell from a high of 147.7 per thousand in 1991 to a low of 100.4 per thousand in 2003 before again decreasing to 77.4 births per thousand in 2011.
- Prior to 1994, birth rates among unmarried White teens in both age groups rose steadily for over four decades. For White teens 15 to 17 years of age, the birth rate increased from 4.4 births per thousand unmarried teens in 1950 to 23.9 births per thousand unmarried teens in 1994. Subsequently their rate has generally followed a downward trend to 13.4 per thousand. In 2011, for 18 to 19 year olds, the rate increased from 8.5 births per thousand unmarried teens in 1950 to 55.8 births per thousand unmarried teens in 1994. Until 2008 their rate fluctuated between 50 and 54 but by 2011 had declined to 43 per thousand.
- While birth rates among unmarried Black teens remain high compared to rates for unmarried White teens, the gap between Black and White teens narrowed during the 1990s and 2000s.

Table BIRTH 3. Births per Thousand Unmarried Teen Women by Age and Race: 1950-2011

Year	Ages 15 to 17			Ages 18 and 19		
	All Races	White	Black	All Races	White	Black
1950	9.9	3.4	NA	18.3	8.5	NA
1955	11.1	3.9	NA	23.6	10.3	NA
1960	11.1	4.4	NA	25.0	11.4	NA
1965	12.5	5.0	NA	25.8	13.9	NA
1966	13.1	5.4	NA	25.6	14.1	NA
1967	13.8	5.6	NA	27.6	15.3	NA
1968	14.7	6.2	NA	29.6	16.6	NA
1969	15.2	6.6	72.0	30.8	16.6	128.4
1970	17.1	7.5	77.9	32.9	17.6	136.4
1971	17.5	7.4	80.7	31.7	15.8	135.2
1972	18.5	8.0	82.8	30.9	15.1	128.2
1973	18.7	8.4	81.2	30.4	14.9	120.5
1974	18.8	8.8	78.6	31.2	15.3	122.2
1975	19.3	9.6	76.8	32.5	16.5	123.8
1976	19.0	9.7	73.5	32.1	16.9	117.9
1977	19.8	10.5	73.0	34.6	18.7	121.7
1978	19.1	10.3	68.8	35.1	19.3	119.6
1979	19.9	10.8	71.0	37.2	21.0	123.3
1980	20.6	12.0	68.8	39.0	24.1	118.2
1981	20.9	12.6	65.9	39.0	24.6	114.2
1982	21.5	13.1	66.3	39.6	25.3	112.7
1983	22.0	13.6	66.8	40.7	26.4	111.9
1984	21.9	13.7	66.5	42.5	27.9	113.6
1985	22.4	14.5	66.8	45.9	31.2	117.9
1986	22.8	14.9	67.0	48.0	33.5	121.1
1987	24.5	16.2	69.9	48.9	34.5	123.0
1988	26.4	17.6	73.5	51.5	36.8	130.5
1989	28.7	19.3	78.9	56.0	40.2	140.9
1990	29.6	20.4	78.8	60.7	44.9	143.7
1991	30.8	21.7	79.9	65.4	49.4	147.7
1992	30.2	21.5	77.2	66.7	51.2	146.4
1993	30.3	21.9	75.9	66.2	52.0	140.0
1994	31.7	23.9	73.9	69.1	55.8	139.6
1995	30.1	23.3	67.4	66.5	54.7	129.2
1996	28.5	22.3	62.6	64.9	53.5	127.2
1997	27.7	22.0	59.0	63.9	52.9	124.8
1998	26.5	21.5	55.0	63.6	53.1	121.5
1999	25.0	20.7	50.0	62.3	52.9	115.8
2000	23.9	19.7	48.3	62.2	53.1	115.0
2001	22.0	18.1	43.8	60.6	52.1	110.2
2002	20.8	17.5	39.9	58.6	51.0	104.1
2003	20.3	17.2	38.1	57.6	50.4	100.4
2004	20.1	17.1	37.0	57.7	50.4	100.9
2005	19.7	16.8	35.4	58.4	50.9	101.6
2006	20.4	17.4	36.6	61.8	53.9	107.8
2007	20.8	18.0	36.3	63.9	55.9	109.1
2008	20.6	18.0	35.5	61.9	54.2	104.4
2009	19.3	16.9	32.6	58.2	51.1	96.8
2010	16.8	15.1	27.6	52.0	46.9	83.6
2011	14.9	13.4	24.7	48.2	43.4	77.4

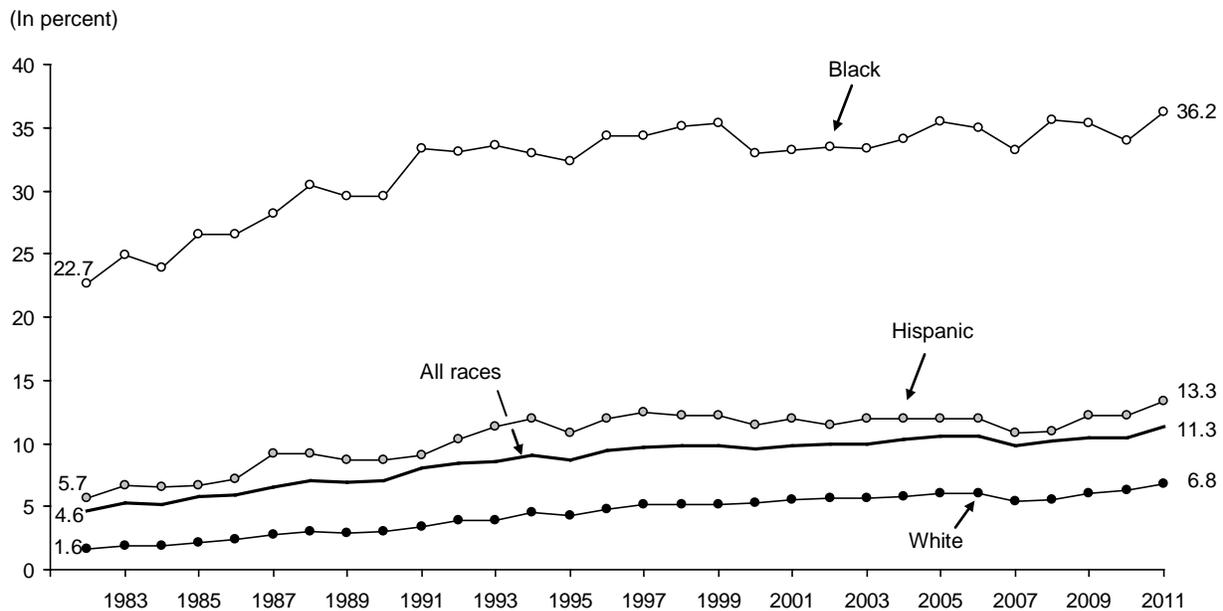
Note: Rates are per 1,000 unmarried women in specified group. Trends in non-marital births may be affected by changes in the reporting of marital status on birth certificates and in procedures for inferring non-marital births when marital status is not reported. Beginning in 1980, data are tabulated by the race of the mother. Prior to 1980, data are tabulated by the race of the child.

Race categories include those of Hispanic ethnicity. Due to small sample size, American Indians/Alaska Natives, Asians and Native Hawaiians/Other Pacific Islanders are included in the total for all persons but are not shown separately.

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 2011," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 62 (1), June 28, 2013, <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/products/nvsr.htm>.

NONMARITAL BIRTH RISK FACTOR 4. Never-Married Family Status

Figure BIRTH 4. Percentage of All Children Living in Families with a Never-Married Female Head by Race and Ethnicity: 1982-2011



Note: Data are for all children under 18 who are not family heads (excludes householders, subfamily reference persons and their spouses). Inmates of institutions also are excluded. Children who are living with neither of their parents are excluded from the denominator. Based on Current Population Survey (CPS) data.

Race categories include those of Hispanic ethnicity. Persons of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race. Persons who reported more than one race are included in the total for all persons but are not shown under any race category. Due to small sample size, American Indians/Alaska Natives, Asians and Native Hawaiians/Other Pacific Islanders are included in the total for all persons but are not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, "Marital Status and Living Arrangements," *Current Population Reports*, Series P20-212, 287, 365, 380, 399, 418, 423, 433, 445, 450, 461, 468, 478, 484, 491, 496, 506, 514 and "America's Families and Living Arrangements," *Current Population Reports*, <http://www.census.gov/hhes/families/data/cps2011.html>.

- Figure BIRTH 4 shows the percentage of all children living in families with a never-married female head of household by race and ethnicity from 1982 to 2011. Table BIRTH 4 shows corresponding estimates for selected years between 1960 and 2011. The percentage of children living in families with never-married female heads increased from 4.6 percent in 1982 to 11.3 percent in 2011.
- The percentage of White children living in families headed by never-married women has increased more than fourfold over the past 25 years, from 1.6 percent in 1982 to 6.8 percent in 2011.
- Among Hispanics of all races, the percentage of children living with a never-married female head of household more than doubled over the past 25 years, from 5.7 percent in 1982 to 13.3 percent in 2011.
- The percentage of Black children living in families with a never-married female head of household has been higher than the percentages for other groups throughout the time period. In 2011, 36.2 percent of Black children lived in families with a never-married female head of household compared to 6.8 percent for White children and 13.3 percent for Hispanic children.

Table BIRTH 4. Number and Percentage of All Children Living in Families with a Never-Married Female Head by Race and Ethnicity: Selected Years

Year	Number of Children (thousands)				Percentage			
	All Races	White	Black	Hispanic ³	All Races	White	Black	Hispanic
1960	221	49	173	NA	0.4	0.1	2.2	NA
1970	527	110	442	NA	0.8	0.2	5.2	NA
1975	1,166	296	864	NA	1.8	0.5	9.9	NA
1980	1,745	501	1,193	210	2.9	1.0	14.5	4.0
1981	1,807	527	1,245	202	3.0	1.0	15.0	4.0
1982 ¹	2,768	793	1,947	291	4.6	1.6	22.7	5.7
1983	3,212	958	2,203	357	5.3	1.9	24.9	6.7
1984	3,131	959	2,109	357	5.2	1.9	23.9	6.5
1985	3,496	1,086	2,355	391	5.8	2.2	26.6	6.7
1986	3,606	1,174	2,375	451	5.9	2.4	26.6	7.2
1987	3,985	1,385	2,524	587	6.5	2.8	28.2	9.2
1988	4,302	1,482	2,736	600	7.0	3.0	30.4	9.2
1989	4,290	1,483	2,695	592	6.9	2.9	29.6	8.7
1990	4,365	1,527	2,738	605	7.0	3.0	29.6	8.7
1991	5,040	1,725	3,176	644	8.0	3.4	33.3	9.0
1992	5,410	2,016	3,192	757	8.4	3.9	33.1	10.3
1993	5,511	2,015	3,317	848	8.5	3.9	33.6	11.3
1994	6,000	2,412	3,321	1,083	9.0	4.5	32.9	12.0
1995	5,862	2,317	3,255	1,017	8.7	4.3	32.3	10.8
1996	6,365	2,563	3,567	1,161	9.4	4.8	34.4	12.0
1997	6,598	2,788	3,575	1,242	9.7	5.1	34.3	12.4
1998	6,700	2,850	3,644	1,254	9.8	5.2	35.1	12.2
1999	6,736	2,826	3,643	1,297	9.8	5.2	35.3	12.2
2000	6,591	2,881	3,413	1,255	9.5	5.3	32.9	11.4
2001	6,736	3,002	3,481	1,397	9.8	5.5	33.2	11.9
2002 ²	6,872	3,048	3,573	1,400	9.9	5.6	33.4	11.5
2003	7,006	3,029	3,451	1,495	10.0	5.6	33.3	11.9
2004	7,218	3,113	3,541	1,577	10.3	5.8	34.1	12.0
2005	7,413	3,284	3,617	1,627	10.6	6.0	35.5	12.0
2006	7,443	3,263	3,557	1,677	10.6	6.0	35.0	12.0
2007	6,945	2,928	3,501	1,569	9.8	5.4	33.2	10.8
2008	7,236	2,994	3,707	1,649	10.2	5.5	35.6	11.0
2009	7,450	3,254	3,642	1,918	10.5	6.0	35.3	12.2
2010	7,543	3,440	3,548	1,987	10.5	6.3	34.0	12.2
2011	8,080	3,706	3,732	2,233	11.3	6.8	36.2	13.3

Note: Data are for all children under 18 who are not family heads (excludes householders, subfamily reference persons and their spouses). Inmates of institutions also are excluded.

Children who are living with neither of their parents are excluded from the denominator. Based on Current Population Survey (CPS) except 1960 which is based on decennial census data.

¹ In 1982, improved data collection and processing procedures helped to identify parent-child subfamilies (See *Current Population Reports*, P-20, 399, Marital Status and Living Arrangements: March 1984). Some of the increase between 1981 and 1982 is a result of these changes.

Persons who reported more than one race are included in the total for all persons but are not shown under any race category. Due to small sample size, American Indians/Alaska Natives, Asians and Native Hawaiians/Other Pacific Islanders are included in the total for all persons but are not shown separately. Nonwhite data are shown for Black in 1960.

² Race categories include those of Hispanic ethnicity. Persons of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race.

Source of CPS data: U.S. Census Bureau, "Marital Status and Living Arrangements," *Current Population Reports*, Series P20-212, 287, 365, 380, 399, 418, 423, 433, 445, 450, 461, 468, 478, 484, 491, 496, 506, 514 and "America's Families and Living Arrangements," *Current Population Reports*, <http://www.census.gov/hhes/families/data/cps2011.html>.

Source of 1960 data: U.S. Census Bureau, 1960 Census of Population, PC(2)-4B, "Persons by Family Characteristics," Tables 1 and 19.

Appendix A

Program Data

Appendix A. Program Data

The Welfare Indicators Act of 1994 specifies that the annual welfare indicators reports shall include analyses of families and individuals receiving assistance under three means-tested benefit programs:

- The Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program authorized under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act (which replaced the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program in 1996);
- The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program under the Food Stamp Act of 1977, as amended (which was renamed from the Food Stamp Program by Section 4001(b) of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act (P.L. 110-234) in October 2008;
- The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program under title XVI of the Social Security Act.

This chapter includes information on these three programs, derived primarily from administrative data reported by state and federal agencies instead of the national survey data presented in previous chapters. National caseloads and expenditure trend information on each of the three programs is included, as well as state-by-state trend tables and information on the characteristics of program participants.

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC)

The Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program — originally named the Aid to Dependent Children program — was established by the Social Security Act of 1935 as a grant program to enable states to provide cash welfare payments for needy children who had been deprived of parental support or care because their fathers or mothers were absent from the home, incapacitated, deceased, or unemployed. All 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands operated an AFDC program. States defined “need,” set their own benefit levels, established (within federal limitations) income and resource limits, and administered the program or supervised its administration. States were entitled to unlimited federal funds for reimbursement of benefit payments, at “matching” rates that were inversely related to state per capita income. States were required to provide aid to all persons who were in classes eligible under federal law and whose income and resources were within state-set limits.

During the 1990s, the federal government increasingly used its authority under section 1115 of the Social Security Act to waive portions of the federal requirements under AFDC. This allowed states to test such changes as expanded earned income disregards, family caps, education and adult oversight requirements for underage single mothers, increased work requirements and stronger sanctions for failure to comply with them, time limits on benefits, and expanded access to transitional benefits such as child care and medical assistance. As a condition of receiving waivers, states were required to conduct rigorous evaluations of the impacts of these changes on the welfare receipt, employment, and earnings of participants.

Public Law 104-193, the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA), replaced AFDC, AFDC administration, the Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Training (JOBS) program and the Emergency Assistance (EA) program with a block grant called the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program. Key elements of TANF include a lifetime limit of five years (60 months)²⁰ on the amount of time a family with an adult can receive assistance funded with federal funds, increasing work participation rate requirements that states must meet, and broad state flexibility on program design. Spending through the TANF block grant is capped and funded at \$16.5 billion per year, slightly above FY 1995 federal expenditures for the four component programs. States also must meet a “maintenance of effort (MOE) requirement” by spending on needy families at least 75 percent of the amount of state funds used in FY 1994 on these programs (80 percent if they fail work participation rate requirements).

TANF gives states wide latitude in spending both federal TANF funds and state MOE funds. Subject to a few restrictions, TANF funds may be used in any way that supports one of the four statutory purposes of TANF: to provide assistance to needy families so that children can be cared for at home; to end the dependence of needy parents on government benefits by promoting job preparation, work and marriage; to prevent and reduce the incidence of out-of-wedlock pregnancies; and to encourage the formation and maintenance of two-parent families.

Data Issues Relating to the TANF Program and the AFDC-TANF Transition

States had the option of beginning their TANF programs as soon as PRWORA was enacted in August 1996, and a few states began TANF programs as early as September 1996. All states were required to implement TANF by July 1, 1997. Because states implemented TANF at different times, the FY 1997 data reflect a combination of the AFDC and TANF programs. In some states, limited data are available for FY 1997 because states were given a transition period of six months after they implemented TANF before they were required to report data on the characteristics and work activities of TANF participants.

Because of the greatly expanded range of activities allowed under TANF, a substantial portion of TANF funds are being spent on activities other than cash payments to families. Table TANF 4 in this Appendix which tracks overall expenditure trends includes only those TANF funds spent on “cash and work-based

²⁰ Many states limit TANF assistance to less than the 60-month federal maximum.

assistance” and “administrative costs,” not on work activities, supportive services, or other allowable uses of funds. Spending on these other activities is detailed in Table TANF 5. Note that TANF administrative costs include funds spent administering all activities, not just cash and work-based assistance. (Administrative costs under AFDC had included a small amount of funds for administering AFDC child care programs; such programs, and the costs of administering them, were transferred to the Child Care and Development Fund as part of PRWORA.)

There also is potential for discontinuity between the AFDC and the TANF caseload figures. For example, under TANF there is no longer a separate “Unemployed Parent” (UP) program, as there was under AFDC. While a separate work participation rate is calculated for two-parent families, this population is not identical to the UP caseload under AFDC. It also is possible that a limited number of families will be considered recipients of TANF assistance, even if they do not receive a monthly cash benefit. The vast majority of families receiving “assistance”²¹ are, in fact, receiving cash payments.

Another data issue concerns the treatment of families who receive cash and other forms of assistance under Separate State Programs (SSPs), funded by MOE dollars rather than federal TANF funds. Under TANF, some states use SSP programs to serve specific categories of families (e.g., two-parent families, families who have exhausted their time limits). From 1996-2005, such families were not subject to federal time limits. States did not have to include them in calculating of their work participation rates. As of October 2006, such families are included in the work participation rate calculation, but may still be excluded from the application of the federal time limits on receipt of assistance. Starting with the 2004 edition, this *Indicators* report adds recipients in SSPs into the caseload totals²² (the split between TANF and SSP caseloads is shown in Table TANF 3, nationally, and in Table TANF 15, by state). Native Americans served through state TANF and SSP programs are included in these caseload counts, but families served through TANF programs operated by Tribal governments are excluded. Expenditures for SSPs are shown in Table TANF 5.

AFDC/TANF Program Data

The following tables and figures present data on caseloads, expenditures, and recipient characteristics of the AFDC and TANF programs. Trends in national caseloads and expenditures are shown in Figures TANF 1 and TANF 2, and the first set of tables (Tables TANF 1 through 6). These are followed by information on characteristics of AFDC/TANF families (Table TANF 7)²³ and a series of tables presenting state-by-state data on trends in the AFDC/TANF program (Tables TANF 8 through 15). These data complement the data on trends in AFDC/TANF reciprocity and participation rates shown in Tables IND 3a and IND 4a in Chapter II.

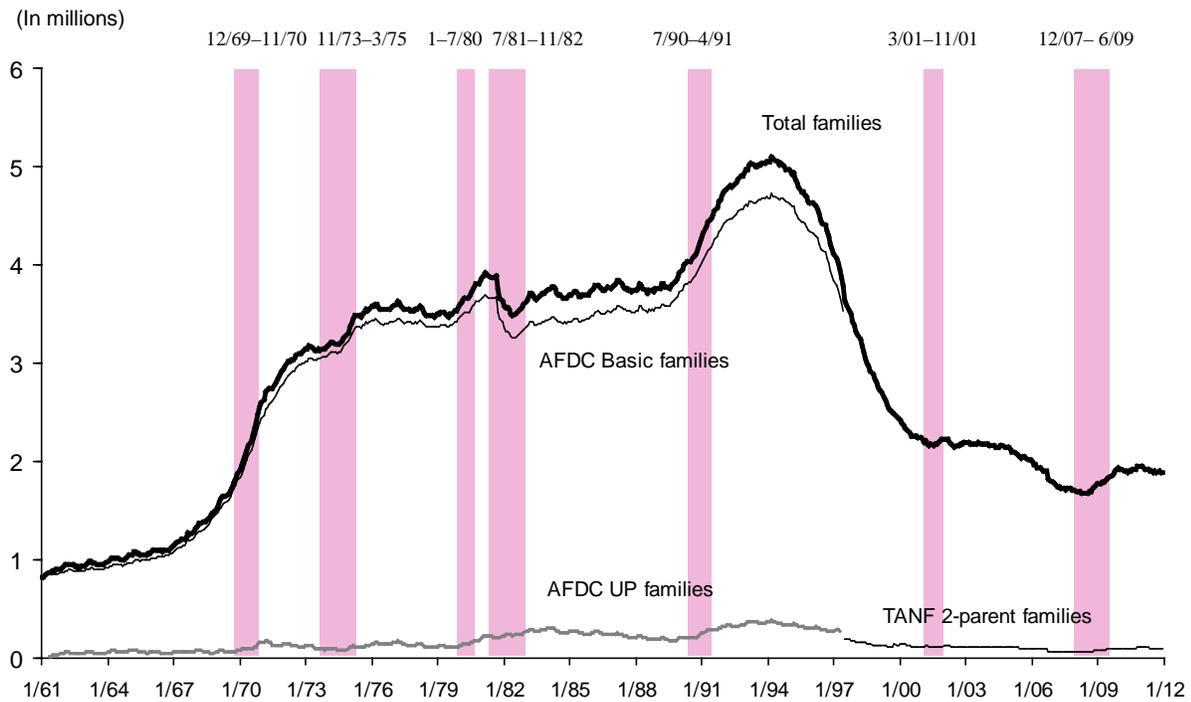
More information about the TANF program, including caseload data, expenditure data, work participation rate data and TANF Reports to Congress, can be found at <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ofa/programs/tanf>.

²¹ States are allowed to use TANF funds on a variety of services, including employment and training services, domestic violence services, child care, transportation, and other support services. Families receiving such services, however, generally should not be counted as recipients of TANF “assistance.” Under the final regulations for TANF, “assistance” primarily includes payments directed at ongoing basic needs. It includes payments when individuals are participating in community service and work experience (or other work activities) as a condition of receiving payments (e.g., workfare). In addition, the definition also includes certain child care and transportation benefits when families are not employed. It excludes, however, such things as: non-recurrent, short-term benefits; services without a cash value, such as education and training, case management, job search, and counseling; and benefits such as child care and transportation when provided to employed families.

²² States began submitting caseload data on SSPs in FY 2000.

²³ Family characteristics in Table TANF 7 may differ from those reported in Chapter II because the administrative data focus on the assistance unit, whereas the survey-based data in Chapter II often use a broader family unit definition. For example, grandparents, adult siblings, aunts, uncles, and other adult relatives living in the same household as the recipient children may be excluded from the assistance unit and thus the administrative data, yet be included in survey data on the family in which the TANF recipient resides.

Figure TANF 1. AFDC/TANF Families Receiving Income Assistance



Note: "Basic Families" are single-parent families and "UP Families" are two-parent cases receiving benefits under AFDC Unemployed Parent programs that operated in certain states before FY 1991 and in all states after October 1, 1990. The AFDC Basic and UP programs were replaced by TANF as of July 1, 1997 under the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996. Shaded areas indicate NBER designated periods of recession from peak to trough; NBER has established December 2007 as the beginning month of the current recession. The decrease in number of families receiving assistance during the 1981-82 recession stems from changes in eligibility requirements and other policy changes mandated by OBRA 1981. Beginning in 2000, "Total Families" includes TANF and SSP families. Last data point plotted is December 2011.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Family Assistance.

Figure TANF 2. Average Monthly AFDC/TANF Benefit per Recipient in Constant 2011 Dollars



Note: See Table TANF 6 for underlying data. Comparison of trends in the average monthly AFDC/TANF benefit per recipient in constant 2011 dollars with the weighted average maximum benefit in constant 2011 dollars since 1988 indicates that the primary cause of the decline in the average monthly benefit has been the erosion of the real value of the maximum benefit due to inflation. This is due to the fact that the current value of the maximum benefits has increased less than the cost of living in most states since the late 1980s.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Family Assistance, *Quarterly Public Assistance Statistics, 1992 & 1993* and earlier years along with unpublished data.

Table TANF 1. Trends in AFDC/TANF Caseloads: 1962-2011

Fiscal Year	Average Monthly Number (thousands)					Children as a Percent of Total Recipients	Average ¹ Number of Children per Family
	Total Families ¹	AFDC UP ² Two-Parent Families	TANF Two-Parent Families	Total Recipients	Child Recipients		
1962.....	924	48	NA	3,593	2,778	77.3	3.0
1964.....	984	60	NA	4,059	3,043	75.0	3.1
1966.....	1,074	62	NA	4,472	3,369	75.3	3.1
1968.....	1,310	67	NA	5,349	4,013	75.0	3.1
1970.....	1,906	78	NA	7,415	5,484	74.0	2.9
1972.....	2,918	134	NA	10,632	7,698	72.4	2.6
1973.....	3,123	120	NA	11,038	7,967	72.2	2.6
1974.....	3,170	93	NA	10,845	7,825	72.2	2.5
1975.....	3,357	100	NA	11,067	7,952	71.9	2.4
1976.....	3,575	135	NA	11,386	8,054	70.7	2.3
1977.....	3,593	149	NA	11,130	7,846	70.5	2.2
1978.....	3,539	128	NA	10,672	7,492	70.2	2.1
1979.....	3,496	114	NA	10,318	7,197	69.8	2.1
1980.....	3,642	141	NA	10,597	7,320	69.1	2.0
1981.....	3,871	209	NA	11,160	7,615	68.2	2.0
1982.....	3,569	232	NA	10,431	6,975	66.9	2.0
1983.....	3,651	272	NA	10,659	7,051	66.1	1.9
1984.....	3,725	287	NA	10,866	7,153	65.8	1.9
1985.....	3,692	261	NA	10,813	7,165	66.3	1.9
1986.....	3,748	254	NA	10,997	7,300	66.4	1.9
1987.....	3,784	236	NA	11,065	7,381	66.7	2.0
1988.....	3,748	210	NA	10,920	7,325	67.1	2.0
1989.....	3,771	193	NA	10,934	7,370	67.4	2.0
1990.....	3,974	204	NA	11,460	7,755	67.7	2.0
1991.....	4,374	268	NA	12,592	8,513	67.6	1.9
1992.....	4,768	322	NA	13,625	9,226	67.7	1.9
1993.....	4,981	359	NA	14,143	9,560	67.6	1.9
1994.....	5,046	363	NA	14,226	9,611	67.6	1.9
1995.....	4,871	335	NA	13,660	9,280	67.9	1.9
1996.....	4,543	301	NA	12,645	8,671	68.6	1.9
1997 ²	3,937	256	NA	10,935	7,781 ³	71.2 ³	2.0 ³
1998.....	3,200	NA	162	8,790	6,273	71.4	2.0
1999.....	2,674	NA	125	7,188	5,319	74.0	2.0
2000.....	2,356	NA	132	6,324	4,598	72.7	2.0
2001.....	2,200	NA	119	5,761	4,233	73.5	1.9
2002.....	2,195	NA	118	5,656	4,149	73.3	1.9
2003.....	2,181	NA	116	5,518	4,075	73.9	1.9
2004.....	2,161	NA	114	5,377	3,993	74.3	1.8
2005.....	2,090	NA	108	5,118	3,818	74.6	1.8
2006.....	1,960	NA	98	4,741	3,565	75.2	1.8
2007.....	1,754	NA	62	4,138	3,165	76.5	1.8
2008.....	1,693	NA	63	3,982	3,044	76.5	1.8
2009.....	1,796	NA	86	4,254	3,222	75.7	1.8
2010.....	1,911	NA	101	4,573	3,421	74.8	1.8
2011.....	1,921	NA	104	4,600	3,435	74.7	1.8

Note: Beginning in 2000, all caseload numbers include SSP families.

¹ Includes unemployed parent families and child-only cases.

² The AFDC Unemployed Parent program was replaced when the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 repealed AFDC and set up the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program beginning July 1, 1997.

³ Based on data from the AFDC reporting system that were available only for the first 9 months of the fiscal year.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Family Assistance (available online at <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ofa/programs/tanf/data-reports>).

Table TANF 2. Number of AFDC/TANF Recipients, and Recipients as a Percentage of Various Population Groups: 1970-2011

Calendar Year ¹	Total Recipients in the States & DC (thousands)	Child Recipients in the States & DC (thousands)	Recipients as a Percent of Total Population ²	Recipients as a Percent of Poverty Population ³	Child Recipients as a Percent of Total Child Population ²	Child Recipients as a Percent of Children in Poverty ³
1970	8,303	6,104	4.0	32.7	8.7	58.5
1971	10,043	7,303	4.8	39.3	10.5	69.2
1972	10,736	7,766	5.1	43.9	11.2	75.5
1973	10,738	7,763	5.1	46.7	11.3	80.5
1974	10,621	7,637	5.0	45.4	11.2	75.2
1975	11,131	7,928	5.2	43.0	11.8	71.4
1976	11,098	7,850	5.1	44.4	11.8	76.4
1977	10,856	7,632	4.9	43.9	11.7	74.2
1978	10,387	7,270	4.7	42.4	11.2	73.2
1979	10,140	7,057	4.5	38.9	11.0	68.0
1980	10,599	7,295	4.7	36.2	11.5	63.2
1981	10,893	7,397	4.7	34.2	11.7	59.2
1982	10,161	6,767	4.4	29.5	10.8	49.6
1983	10,569	6,967	4.5	29.9	11.1	50.1
1984	10,643	7,017	4.5	31.6	11.2	52.3
1985	10,672	7,073	4.5	32.3	11.3	54.4
1986	10,850	7,206	4.5	33.5	11.5	56.0
1987	10,841	7,240	4.5	33.6	11.5	56.4
1988	10,728	7,201	4.4	33.8	11.4	57.8
1989	10,798	7,286	4.4	34.3	11.5	57.9
1990	11,497	7,781	4.6	34.2	12.1	57.9
1991	12,728	8,601	5.0	35.6	13.2	60.0
1992	13,571	9,189	5.3	35.7	13.8	60.1
1993	14,007	9,460	5.4	35.7	14.0	60.2
1994	13,970	9,448	5.3	36.7	13.8	61.8
1995	13,242	9,013	5.0	36.4	13.0	61.5
1996	12,156	8,355	4.5	33.3	11.9	57.8
1997	10,224	7,077 ⁴	3.7	28.7	10.0	50.1
1998	8,215	5,781	3.0	23.8	8.1	42.9
1999	6,709	4,836	2.4	20.5	6.7	39.4
2000	6,043	4,415	2.1	19.1	6.1	38.1
2001	5,631	4,140	2.0	17.1	5.7	35.3
2002	5,534	4,073	1.9	16.0	5.6	33.6
2003	5,424	4,024	1.9	15.1	5.5	31.3
2004	5,283	3,935	1.8	14.3	5.4	30.2
2005	4,975	3,726	1.7	13.5	5.1	28.9
2006	4,537	3,428	1.5	12.4	4.6	26.7
2007	4,038	3,093	1.3	10.8	4.2	23.2
2008	3,972	3,036	1.3	10.0	4.1	21.6
2009	4,331	3,268	1.4	9.9	4.4	21.2
2010	4,553	3,405	1.5	9.8	4.6	20.9
2011	4,512	3,378	1.4	9.8	4.6	20.9

¹ Total recipients are calculated here as the monthly average for the calendar year in order to compare with the calendar year counts of the poverty populations used to compute the reciprocity rates. From 2000 onward, total recipients includes SSP recipients as well as TANF recipients and likewise for child recipients. See Table IND 3a for fiscal year reciprocity rates.

² Population numbers used as denominators are resident population. See *Current Population Reports*, Series P25-1106

³ For poverty population data see *Current Population Reports*, Series P60-231 (available online at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty.html>).

⁴ Estimated based on the ratio of children recipients to total recipients for January through June of 1997.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Family Assistance and U.S. Census Bureau, "Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2012," *Current Population Reports*, Series P60-245 (available online at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty.html>).

Table TANF 3. TANF and Separate State Program (SSP) Families and Recipients: 2000-2011

[In thousands]

Fiscal Year	TANF	SSP	Total
		Families	
2000	2,265	91	2,356
2001	2,117	82	2,200
2002	2,065	129	2,195
2003	2,032	149	2,181
2004	1,987	174	2,161
2005	1,920	170	2,090
2006	1,805	155	1,960
2007	1,699	55	1,754
2008	1,628	65	1,693
2009	1,727	70	1,796
2010	1,848	69	1,917
2011	1,864	58	1,922
All Recipients			
2000	5,943	380	6,324
2001	5,423	338	5,761
2002	5,149	508	5,656
2003	4,967	551	5,518
2004	4,784	593	5,377
2005	4,549	569	5,118
2006	4,222	520	4,742
2007	3,961	177	4,138
2008	3,782	199	3,982
2009	4,041	213	4,254
2010	4,371	222	4,593
2011	4,417	186	4,603
Child Recipients			
2000	4,370	228	4,598
2001	4,025	202	4,227
2002	3,841	308	4,149
2003	3,731	344	4,075
2004	3,617	376	3,993
2005	3,459	360	3,818
2006	3,237	328	3,565
2007	3,050	115	3,165
2008	2,914	130	3,044
2009	3,084	139	3,223
2010	3,289	146	3,435
2011	3,316	122	3,437

Note: Some states provide cash and other forms of assistance to specific categories of families (e.g., two-parent families) under Separate State Programs (SSPs) which are funded out of Maintenance of Effort (MOE) dollars rather than federal TANF funds. See Table TANF 15 for SSPs by state.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Family Assistance (available online at http://archive.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ofa/data-reports/caseload/caseload_current.htm).

Table TANF 4. Total AFDC/TANF Expenditures on Cash Benefits and Administration: 1970 – 2011

[In millions of dollars]

Fiscal Year	Federal Funds (Current Dollars)		State Funds (Current Dollars)		Total (Current Dollars)		Total (Constant 2011 Dollars ¹)	
	Benefits	Admin	Benefits	Admin	Benefits	Admin	Benefits	Admin
1970	\$2,187	\$572 ²	\$1,895	\$309	\$4,082	\$881 ²	\$21,410	\$4,621
1971	3,008	271	2,469	254	5,477	525	27,501	2,636
1972	3,612	240 ³	2,942	241	6,554	481 ³	31,780	2,332
1973	3,865	313	3,138	296	7,003	610	32,613	2,841
1974	4,071	379	3,300	362	7,371	740	31,617	3,174
1975	4,625	552	3,787	529	8,412	1,082	32,887	4,230
1976	5,258	541	4,418	527	9,676	1,069	35,411	3,912
1977	5,626	595	4,762	583	10,388	1,177	35,389	4,010
1978	5,724	631	4,898	617	10,621	1,248	33,945	3,989
1979	5,825	683	4,954	668	10,779	1,350	31,673	3,967
1980	6,448	750	5,508	729	11,956	1,479	31,626	3,912
1981	6,928	835	5,917	814	12,845	1,648	30,875	3,961
1982	6,922	878	5,934	878	12,857	1,756	28,922	3,950
1983	7,332	915	6,275	915	13,607	1,830	29,252	3,934
1984	7,707	876	6,664	822	14,371	1,698	29,674	3,506
1985	7,817	890	6,763	889	14,580	1,779	29,070	3,547
1986	8,239	993	6,996	967	15,235	1,960	29,681	3,819
1987	8,914	1,081	7,409	1,052	16,323	2,133	30,977	4,048
1988	9,125	1,194	7,538	1,159	16,663	2,353	30,487	4,305
1989	9,433	1,211	7,807	1,206	17,240	2,417	30,257	4,242
1990	10,149	1,358	8,390	1,303	18,539	2,661	31,124	4,467
1991	11,165	1,373	9,191	1,300	20,356	2,673	32,706	4,295
1992	12,258	1,459	9,993	1,378	22,250	2,837	34,892	4,449
1993	12,270	1,518	10,016	1,438	22,286	2,956	34,076	4,520
1994	12,512	1,680	10,285	1,621	22,797	3,301	34,127	4,942
1995	12,019	1,770	10,014	1,751	22,032	3,521	32,219	5,150
1996	11,065	1,633	9,346	1,633	20,411	3,266	29,114	4,658
1997 ⁴	9,748	1,273	7,799	1,098	17,547	2,371	24,427	3,300
1998	7,518	1,231	7,096	1,028	14,614	2,259	20,048	3,100
1999	6,475	1,407	6,975	884	13,449	2,291	18,126	3,087
2000	5,444	1,570	5,736	1,032	11,180	2,302	14,607	3,400
2001	4,772	1,598	5,390	1,042	10,163	2,639	12,867	3,342
2002	4,554	1,633	4,854	983	9,408	2,617	11,737	3,265
2003	5,820	1,592	4,398	859	10,219	2,451	12,453	2,987
2004	4,717	1,471	5,652	828	10,368	2,300	12,350	2,739
2005	5,193	1,507	5,546	870	10,739	2,377	12,385	2,741
2006	4,926	1,525	4,980	886	9,906	2,411	11,018	2,681
2007	4,533	1,553	4,583	955	9,116	2,508	9,906	2,726
2008	4,755	1,523	3,894	1,054	8,649	2,577	8,999	2,682
2009	4,504	1,572	4,820	911	9,324	2,483	9,733	2,592
2010	6,889	1,602	3,810	885	10,699	2,487	10,983	2,553
2011	5,255	1,475	4,350	829	9,604	2,304	9,604	2,304

Note: Benefits do not include emergency assistance payments and have not been reduced by child support collections. Foster care payments are included from 1971 to 1980. State funds for benefits include benefits under Separate State Programs. Beginning in fiscal year 1984, the cost of certifying AFDC households for food stamps is shown in the food stamp program's appropriation under the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Administrative costs include: Work Program, ADP, FAMIS, Fraud Control, Child Care administration (through 1996), SAVE and other State and local administrative expenditures.

¹ Constant dollar adjustments to 2011 level were made using a CPI-U-RS fiscal year price index.

² Includes expenditures for services.

³ Administrative expenditures only.

⁴ The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 repealed the AFDC program as of July 1, 1997 and replaced it with the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program. Under PRWORA, spending categories are not entirely equivalent to those under AFDC: e.g., administrative expenses under TANF do not include IV-A child care administration (which accounted for 4 percent of 1996 administrative expense).

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Financial Systems.

Table TANF 5. Federal and State TANF Program and Other Related Spending: 2000 – 2011

[In millions of dollars]

Fiscal Year	Cash & Work-Based Assistance	Work Activities	Child Care	Transportation	Administration	Systems	Other Expenditures	Total Expenditures
Federal TANF Grants								
2000	5,444	1,606	1,553	496	1,328	242	2,715	13,384
2001	4,772	1,983	1,583	522	1,375	223	4,325	14,782
2002	4,554	2,121	1,572	339	1,339	294	4,368	14,588
2003	5,820	1,937	1,698	434	1,307	285	4,772	16,254
2004	4,717	1,613	1,427	354	1,220	251	4,811	14,393
2005	5,193	1,702	1,279	393	1,277	230	4,089	14,164
2006	4,926	1,681	1,238	341	1,294	231	3,859	13,570
2007	4,532	1,678	1,168	354	1,317	236	4,352	13,637
2008	4,755	1,696	1,622	399	1,305	219	4,478	14,474
2009	4,504	1,778	1,787	420	1,365	207	5,118	15,179
2010	6,889	2,578	1,426	445	1,396	206	5,125	18,065
2011	5,255	1,928	1,352	412	1,313	162	4,761	15,183
State Maintenance of Effort Expenditures in the TANF AND Separate State Programs								
2000	5,736	895	1,966	166	939	93	1,601	11,398
2001	5,390	713	1,765	133	958	84	1,694	10,737
2002	4,854	606	1,932	245	918	65	2,206	10,827
2003	4,398	662	1,770	109	799	60	2,288	10,086
2004	5,652	540	1,924	138	772	56	2,346	11,429
2005	5,546	465	1,918	130	822	48	2,488	11,416
2006	4,980	683	2,304	131	844	42	3,039	12,024
2007	4,583	661	2,549	119	904	51	4,418	13,285
2008	3,894	574	2,614	110	999	55	5,410	13,656
2009	4,820	581	2,347	127	837	74	6,614	15,399
2010	3,810	723	2,644	108	835	50	7,020	15,191
2011	4,350	720	2,606	82	781	48	6,855	15,441
Total Expenditures								
2000	11,180	2,501	3,519	663	2,267	335	4,316	24,781
2001	10,163	2,696	3,347	655	2,333	306	6,019	25,520
2002	9,408	2,727	3,504	584	2,258	359	6,574	25,414
2003	10,219	2,599	3,468	543	2,106	345	7,060	26,340
2004	10,368	2,154	3,350	492	1,992	307	7,157	25,821
2005	10,739	2,167	3,197	523	2,099	278	6,577	25,580
2006	9,906	2,364	3,542	472	2,138	273	6,898	25,594
2007	9,115	2,338	3,717	474	2,221	287	8,770	26,922
2008	8,649	2,270	4,236	510	2,304	274	9,888	28,130
2009	9,324	2,359	4,134	547	2,202	281	11,732	30,578
2010	10,699	3,302	4,069	554	2,230	256	12,145	33,255
2011	9,604	2,648	3,958	494	2,094	210	11,616	30,624

Note: Administration and Systems, shown separately here in Table TANF 5, can be combined to show total administrative costs, as in Table TANF 4.
Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Financial Services (available online at <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ofa/resource/tanf-financial-data-fy-2011>).

Table TANF 6. Trends in AFDC/TANF Average Monthly Payments: 1962 – 2011

Fiscal Year	Monthly Benefit per Recipient		Average Number of Persons per Family	Monthly Benefit per Family (not reduced by Child Support)		Weighted Average ¹ Maximum Benefit (per 3-person Family)	
	Current	2011		Current	2011	Current	2011
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1962	\$31	\$202	3.9	\$121	\$785	NA	NA
1964	32	201	4.1	131	830	NA	NA
1966	35	213	4.2	146	888	NA	NA
1967	36	215	4.1	150	889	NA	NA
1968	40	226	4.1	162	926	NA	NA
1969	43	238	4.0	173	951	\$186 ²	\$1,026
1970	46	241	3.9	178	935	194 ²	1,019
1971	48	240	3.8	180	905	201 ²	1,009
1972	51	249	3.6	187	908	205 ²	996
1973	53	246	3.5	187	870	213 ²	991
1974	57	243	3.4	194	831	229 ²	981
1975	63	247	3.3	209	816	243	950
1976	71	259	3.2	226	825	257	939
1977	78	265	3.1	241	821	271	923
1978	83	265	3.0	250	799	284	909
1979	87	256	3.0	257	755	301	884
1980	94	249	2.9	274	724	320	847
1981	96	231	2.9	277	665	326	783
1982	103	231	2.9	300	675	331	744
1983	106	229	2.9	311	668	336	723
1984	110	228	2.9	322	664	352	726
1985	112	224	2.9	329	656	369	736
1986	115	225	2.9	339	660	383	746
1987	123	233	2.9	359	682	393	747
1988	127	233	2.9	370	678	403	738
1989	131	231	2.9	381	669	413	724
1990	135	226	2.9	389	653	420	705
1991	135	216	2.9	388	623	424	682
1992	136	213	2.9	389	610	419	657
1993	131	201	2.8	373	570	414	633
1994	134	200	2.8	376	564	416	622
1995	134	197	2.8	377	551	418	612
1996	135	192	2.8	374	534	419	598
1997 ³	130	181	2.8	362	504	418	582
1998	130	179	2.7	358	491	429	588
1999	133	179	2.7	357	481	450	606
2000	130	170	2.7	349	456	446	583
2001	134	170	2.6	351	445	448	567
2002	141	176	2.6	364	454	452	564
2003	140	170	2.5	354	431	455	554
2004	145	173	2.5	360	429	462	551
2005	151	174	2.4	370	426	468	540
2006	154	171	2.4	372	414	489	544
2007	160	173	2.4	377	409	499	542
2008	163	169	2.4	383	398	510	531
2009	164	171	2.4	389	406	507	530
2010	164	168	2.4	392	402	572	587
2011	162	162	2.4	387	387	559	559

Note: AFDC benefit amounts have not been reduced by child support collections. Constant dollar adjustments to 2011 level were made using a CPI-U-RS fiscal-year price index.

¹ The maximum benefit for a 3-person family in each state is weighted by that state's share of total AFDC/TANF families.

² Estimated based on the weighted average benefit for a 4-person family.

³ The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 repealed the AFDC program as of July 1, 1997 and replaced it with the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program. Beginning in 1997, average monthly benefits are calculated from case-level data rather than by dividing aggregate expenditures on cash assistance by aggregate caseloads, as in the past. This change was necessary due to uncertainty about the extent to which states may be reporting non-cash basic assistance as well as cash assistance in the expenditure data formerly used to calculate average cash benefits.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Family Assistance, *Quarterly Public Assistance Statistics*, 1992 & 1993 and earlier years along with unpublished data.

Table TANF 7. Characteristics of AFDC/TANF Families: Selected Years 1969 – 2011

	May	March	Fiscal year ¹							
	1969	1979	1983	1988	1992	1996	2000	2005	2010	2011
Avg. Family Size (persons)	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4
Number of Child Recipients										
One	26.6	42.3	43.4	42.5	42.5	43.9	44.2	49.2	50.4	50.7
Two	23.0	28.1	29.8	30.2	30.2	29.9	28.4	27.2	27.6	27.4
Three	17.7	15.6	15.2	15.8	15.5	15.0	15.3	13.6	12.8	12.5
Four or More	32.5	13.9	10.1	9.9	10.1	9.2	10.1	8.0	7.4	7.7
Unknown	NA	NA	1.5	1.7	0.7	1.3	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8
Families with No Adult in Asst. Unit										
Child-Only Families ²	10.1	14.6	8.3	9.6	14.8	21.5	34.4	45.5	46.3	46.3
	–	–	–	–	–	–	32.7	42.6	44.0	43.2
Families with Non-Recipients	33.1	NA	36.9	36.8	38.9	49.9	–	–	–	–
Median Months on AFDC/TANF										
Since Most Recent Opening	23.0	29.0	26.0	26.3	22.5	23.6	–	–	–	–
Presence of Assistance										
Living in Public Housing	12.8	NA	10.0	9.6	9.2	8.8	17.7	18.4	13.1	11.9
Participating in Food Stamp or Donated Food Program	52.9	75.1	83.0	84.6	87.3	89.3	79.9	81.5	82.4	82.6
Presence of Income										
With Earnings	NA	12.8	5.7	8.4	7.4	11.1	23.6 ³	19.5 ³	20.5 ³	19.8 ³
No Non-AFDC/TANF Income	56.0	80.6	86.8	79.6	78.9	76.0	71.6 ³	75.3 ³	75.1 ³	76.1 ³
Adult Employment Status (percent of adults)										
Employed	–	–	–	–	6.6	11.3	26.4	23.2	22.3	22.3
Unemployed	–	–	–	–	–	–	49.2	50.4	46.8	47.8
Not in Labor Force	–	–	–	–	–	–	24.3	26.4	30.9	29.9
Adult Women's employment status (percent of adult female recipients):⁴										
Full-time job	8.2	8.7	1.5	2.2	2.2	4.7	–	–	–	–
Part-time job	6.3	5.4	3.4	4.2	4.2	5.4	–	–	–	–
Marital Status (percent of adults)										
Single	–	–	–	–	–	–	65.3	68.8	70.0	71.4
Married	–	–	–	–	–	–	12.4	10.7	14.4	14.1
Separated	–	–	–	–	–	–	13.1	11.8	9.6	8.8
Widowed	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4
Divorced	–	–	–	–	–	–	8.5	8.1	5.5	5.2
Basis for Child's Eligibility (percent children):										
Incapacitated	11.7 ⁵	5.3	3.4	3.7	4.1	4.3	–	–	–	–
Unemployed	4.6 ⁵	4.1	8.7	6.5	8.2	8.3	–	–	–	–
Death	5.5 ⁵	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	–	–	–	–
Divorce or Separation	43.3 ⁵	44.7	38.5	34.6	30.0	24.3	–	–	–	–
Absent, No Marriage Tie	27.9 ⁵	37.8	44.3	51.9	53.1	58.6	–	–	–	–
Absent, Other Reason	3.5 ⁵	5.9	1.4	1.6	2.0	2.4	–	–	–	–
Unknown	–	–	1.7	–	0.9	0.6	–	–	–	–

Note: Figures are percentages of families/cases unless noted otherwise.

¹ Percentages are based on the average monthly TANF caseload during the year. Hawaii and the territories are not included in 1983. Data after 1986 include the territories and Hawaii. Unlike most of the figures in this report, this table does not include families from Separate State Programs (SSP).

² Adults that live in TANF families with children are sometimes excluded from the assistance unit because they have been sanctioned, receive disability income from Supplemental Security Income (SSI), have been time-limited, do not qualify based on citizenship requirements, or are non-parental caretakers such as relatives or other adults taking responsibility for the children.

³ Presence of income is measured as a percentage of adult recipients (not families) in 1998 and subsequent years.

⁴ For years prior to 1983, data are for mothers only.

⁵ Calculated on the basis of total number of families.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Family Assistance, unpublished data and *Characteristics and Financial Circumstances of TANF Recipients: TANF Annual Report to Congress* selected years.

Table TANF 8. AFDC/TANF Benefits by State: Selected Fiscal Years 1978 – 2011

[In millions of dollars]

	1978	1986	1988	1990	1994	1998	2000	2005	2010	2011
Alabama	\$78	\$68	\$62	\$62	\$92	\$44	\$36	\$47	\$49	\$54
Alaska	17	46	54	60	113	77	55	41	40	41
Arizona	30	79	103	138	266	145	107	160	105	87
Arkansas	51	48	53	57	57	26	34	18	16	16
California	1,813	3,574	4,091	4,955	6,088	4,128	3,643	3,504	3,971	3,741
Colorado	74	107	125	137	158	80	48	75	71	78
Connecticut	168	223	218	295	397	305	166	126	93	90
Delaware	28	25	24	29	40	24	20	19	13	27
Dist. of Columbia	91	77	76	84	126	97	72	66	53	67
Florida	145	261	318	418	806	357	234	184	187	172
Georgia	103	223	266	321	428	313	180	117	48	51
Hawaii	83	73	77	99	163	153	141	82	73	74
Idaho	21	19	19	20	30	6	3	7	6	5
Illinois	699	886	815	839	914	771	269	122	72	106
Indiana	118	148	167	170	228	104	87	113	92	72
Iowa	107	170	155	152	169	104	79	76	70	69
Kansas	73	91	97	105	123	41	43	65	50	56
Kentucky	122	104	143	179	198	147	104	105	130	105
Louisiana	97	162	182	188	168	103	58	51	41	83
Maine	51	84	80	101	108	80	73	90	98	102
Maryland	166	250	250	296	314	192	196	124	124	89
Massachusetts	476	471	558	630	730	442	336	332	337	337
Michigan	780	1,248	1,231	1,211	1,132	589	386	412	546	186
Minnesota	164	322	338	355	379	276	193	137	96	95
Mississippi	33	74	85	86	82	60	18	27	20	20
Missouri	152	209	215	228	287	180	139	125	113	98
Montana	15	37	41	40	49	30	21	20	18	17
Nebraska	38	62	56	59	62	41	41	54	35	31
Nevada	8	16	20	27	48	39	28	33	42	45
New Hampshire	21	20	21	32	62	39	32	35	44	43
New Jersey	489	509	459	451	531	372	222	441	266	235
New Mexico	32	51	56	61	144	104	113	75	96	81
New York	1,689	2,099	2,140	2,259	2,913	2,149	1,554	1,762	1,668	1,444
North Carolina	138	138	206	247	353	211	140	108	75	58
North Dakota	14	20	22	24	26	22	12	11	8	7
Ohio	441	804	805	877	1,016	546	368	316	506	440
Oklahoma	74	100	119	132	165	72	78	33	24	22
Oregon	148	120	128	145	197	141	34	105	208	168
Pennsylvania	726	389	747	798	935	523	573	407	202	189
Rhode Island	59	79	82	99	136	117	105	72	40	36
South Carolina	52	103	91	96	115	52	91	73	46	37
South Dakota	18	15	21	22	25	14	10	12	16	15
Tennessee	77	100	125	168	215	108	146	121	134	131
Texas	122	281	344	416	544	315	248	181	107	104
Utah	41	55	61	64	77	50	40	45	37	31
Vermont	21	40	40	48	65	47	39	36	17	17
Virginia	136	179	169	177	253	123	186	143	123	120
Washington	175	375	401	438	610	450	312	262	373	307
West Virginia	53	109	107	110	126	52	49	43	43	34
Wisconsin	260	444	506	440	425	145	7	115	130	128
Wyoming	6	16	19	19	21	7	9	7	11	14
United States	\$10,621	\$15,236	\$16,663	\$18,543	\$22,798	\$14,614	\$11,180	\$10,739	\$10,785	\$9,673

Note: Benefits refers to total cash benefits paid, (see Table TANF 4) but does not include emergency assistance or contingency fund payments.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Program Support, Office of Management Services, ACF-196 TANF Report and ACF-231 AFDC Line by Line Report; www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ofa/resource/tanf-financial-data-fy-2011.

Table TANF 9. Comparison of Federal Funding for AFDC and Related Programs And 2011 Total Family Assistance Grants Awarded Under PRWORA

[In millions of dollars]

State	FY 1996 Grants for AFDC, EA & JOBS ¹	FY 2011 Family Assistance Grants & Supplemental ²	FY 2011 Contingency Fund Awards ³	FY 2011 Total Awards	Change from FY 1996 Level To FY 2011	Percent Increase from FY 1996 Level
Alabama	\$79.0	\$100.7	—	\$100.7	\$21.7	27
Alaska	60.7	49.8	—	49.8	-10.9	-18
Arizona	200.6	216.0	10.0	226.0	25.3	13
Arkansas	54.3	60.8	2.8	63.7	9.4	17
California	3,545.6	3,659.4	—	3,659.4	113.8	3
Colorado	138.9	145.0	6.8	151.8	12.9	9
Connecticut	221.1	266.8	—	266.8	45.7	21
Delaware	30.2	32.3	1.6	33.9	3.7	12
Dist. of Columbia	77.1	92.6	4.6	97.2	20.1	26
Florida	504.7	602.3	—	602.3	97.6	19
Georgia	301.2	355.4	—	355.4	54.2	18
Hawaii	98.4	98.9	4.9	103.9	5.5	6
Idaho	31.3	32.7	—	32.7	1.4	5
Illinois	593.8	585.1	—	585.1	-8.8	-1
Indiana	121.4	206.8	—	206.8	85.4	70
Iowa	129.3	131.0	—	131.0	1.7	1
Kansas	86.9	101.9	5.1	107.0	20.1	23
Kentucky	171.6	181.3	—	181.3	9.6	6
Louisiana	122.4	175.2	—	175.2	52.9	43
Maine	73.2	78.1	—	78.1	4.9	7
Maryland	207.6	229.1	11.5	240.6	32.9	16
Massachusetts	372.0	459.4	23.0	482.3	110.3	30
Michigan	581.5	775.4	38.8	814.1	232.6	40
Minnesota	239.3	263.4	—	263.4	24.1	10
Mississippi	68.6	92.7	—	92.7	24.1	35
Missouri	207.9	217.1	—	217.1	9.2	4
Montana	39.2	38.8	—	38.8	-0.4	-1
Nebraska	56.2	57.5	—	57.5	1.3	2
Nevada	41.2	46.4	2.2	48.6	7.3	18
New Hampshire	36.0	38.5	—	38.5	2.5	7
New Jersey	353.4	404.0	20.2	424.2	70.9	20
New Mexico	129.9	114.9	5.5	120.4	-9.5	-7
New York	2,332.7	2,442.9	122.1	2,565.1	232.4	10
North Carolina	311.9	326.1	15.1	341.2	29.3	9
North Dakota	24.5	26.4	—	26.4	1.9	8
Ohio	564.5	728.0	—	728.0	163.5	29
Oklahoma	125.1	145.3	—	145.3	20.2	16
Oregon	146.4	166.8	8.3	175.1	28.7	20
Pennsylvania	780.1	719.5	—	719.5	-60.6	-8
Rhode Island	82.9	95.0	—	95.0	12.2	15
South Carolina	99.4	100.0	5.0	105.0	5.5	6
South Dakota	19.7	21.3	—	21.3	1.5	8
Tennessee	178.9	205.8	9.6	215.4	36.4	20
Texas	437.1	521.1	—	521.1	84.0	19
Utah	68.0	81.4	—	81.4	13.4	20
Vermont	42.4	47.4	—	47.4	5.0	12
Virginia	134.6	158.3	—	158.3	23.6	18
Washington	393.2	380.5	19.0	399.6	6.4	2
West Virginia	95.1	110.2	—	110.2	15.0	16
Wisconsin	241.6	314.5	15.7	330.2	88.7	37
Wyoming	14.4	18.5	—	18.5	4.1	28
United States	\$15,067	\$16,518	\$332	\$16,850	\$1,783	12

¹ Includes Administration and FAMIS but excludes IV-A child care. AFDC benefits include the Federal share of child support collections to be comparable to the Family Assistance Grant. The 1996 figures have been revised since earlier versions of this report, to reflect upward revisions in states' reports of expenditures on the JOBS program.

² The FY 2011 Family Assistance Grants and Supplemental differs from the previous edition and does not include the Tribal Family Assistance Grants.

³ Includes Contingency Fund Grants but not penalties assessed nor does it include Emergency Contingency Funds.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Financial Services.

Table TANF 10. AFDC/TANF Caseload by State: October 1989 to December 2011 Peak

[In thousands]

State	Peak Caseload Oct '89 to Dec '11	Date Peak Occurred Oct '89 to Dec '11	Sept '96 AFDC Caseload	Dec '11 TANF & SSP Caseload	Percent Decline ^f from Sept '96 to Dec '11	Percent Decline from the Peak to Dec '11
Alabama	52.3	Mar-93	40.7	23.2	43	56
Alaska	13.4	Apr-94	12.3	3.7	70	72
Arizona	72.8	Dec-93	61.8	18.3	70	75
Arkansas	27.1	Mar-92	22.1	8.1	63	70
California	933.1	Mar-95	870.3	602.0	31	35
Colorado	43.7	Dec-93	33.6	11.9	64	73
Connecticut	61.9	Mar-95	57.1	16.5	71	73
Delaware	11.8	Apr-94	10.5	5.5	47	53
Dist. of Columbia	27.5	Apr-94	25.1	8.8	65	68
Florida	259.9	Nov-92	200.3	55.1	72	79
Georgia	142.8	Nov-93	120.9	19.9	84	86
Hawaii	23.4	Jun-97	21.9	10.0	54	57
Idaho	9.5	Mar-95	8.4	1.9	78	80
Illinois	243.1	Aug-94	217.8	28.5	87	88
Indiana	76.1	Sep-93	49.7	27.9	44	63
Iowa	40.7	Apr-94	31.1	20.9	33	49
Kansas	30.8	Aug-93	23.4	14.9	36	52
Kentucky	84.0	Mar-93	70.4	30.9	56	63
Louisiana	94.7	May-90	66.5	10.5	84	89
Maine	24.4	Aug-93	19.7	15.5	22	36
Maryland	81.8	May-95	68.9	25.3	63	69
Massachusetts	115.7	Aug-93	84.3	50.5	40	56
Michigan	233.6	Apr-91	167.5	66.2	60	72
Minnesota	66.2	Jun-92	57.2	24.8	57	63
Mississippi	61.8	Nov-91	45.2	11.8	74	81
Missouri	93.7	Mar-94	79.1	39.2	50	58
Montana	12.3	Mar-94	9.8	3.5	64	72
Nebraska	17.2	Mar-93	14.4	8.1	44	53
Nevada	16.3	Mar-95	13.2	10.8	18	34
New Hampshire	11.8	Apr-94	8.9	6.0	32	49
New Jersey	132.6	Nov-92	100.8	34.9	65	74
New Mexico	34.9	Nov-94	33.0	20.4	38	42
New York	463.7	Dec-94	412.7	157.6	62	66
North Carolina	134.1	Mar-94	107.5	22.9	79	83
North Dakota	6.6	Apr-93	4.7	1.8	61	72
Ohio	269.8	Mar-92	201.9	99.5	51	63
Oklahoma	51.3	Mar-93	35.3	9.0	75	83
Oregon	43.8	Apr-93	28.5	33.6	-18	23
Pennsylvania	212.5	Sep-94	180.1	59.9	67	72
Rhode Island	22.9	Apr-94	20.5	6.5	68	71
South Carolina	54.6	Jan-93	42.9	17.8	58	67
South Dakota	7.4	Apr-93	5.7	3.3	43	56
Tennessee	112.6	Nov-93	96.2	62.2	35	45
Texas	287.5	Dec-93	238.8	49.6	79	83
Utah	18.7	Mar-93	14.0	6.2	56	67
Vermont	10.3	Apr-92	8.7	3.3	62	68
Virginia	76.0	Apr-94	60.5	36.0	40	53
Washington	104.8	Feb-95	96.8	62.9	35	40
West Virginia	41.9	Apr-93	37.6	10.4	72	75
Wisconsin	82.9	Jan-92	49.9	26.2	48	68
Wyoming	7.1	Aug-92	4.3	0.3	93	96
United States	5,098	Mar-94	4,346	1,904	56	63

Note: these data do not include Tribal TANF families (about 15,000 in number in FY 2011). This makes little difference nationally, but in States like Wyoming, New Mexico, and Arizona, their exclusion under TANF overstates the real decline from AFDC years.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Family Assistance, Division of Data Collection and Analysis; http://archive.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ofa/data-reports/caseload/caseload_current.htm.

Table TANF 11. Average Monthly AFDC/TANF Recipients by State: Selected Fiscal Years

[In thousands]

	1965	1970	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	Percent Change	
										1995-05	2005-11
Alabama	78	123	180	130	118	46	48	51	56	-54	17
Alaska	5	8	15	20	37	22	12	9	10	-67	-17
Arizona	40	51	51	124	190	87	99	70	41	-42	-58
Arkansas	30	45	85	71	63	29	19	19	18	-68	-2
California	528	1,148	1,387	1,902	2,680	1,574	1,256	1,416	1,475	-52	17
Colorado	42	66	77	102	109	29	38	29	31	-61	-20
Connecticut	59	83	139	120	171	73	53	34	32	-67	-39
Delaware	12	20	32	21	25	13	13	15	16	-44	20
Dist. of Columbia	20	40	85	49	73	47	43	20	24	-39	-43
Florida	106	204	256	370	622	158	112	107	99	-80	-12
Georgia	71	198	221	293	383	129	91	38	37	-74	-59
Guam	1	2	5	4	8	10	11	3	3	37	-71
Hawaii	14	25	60	44	66	75	31	28	30	-53	-5
Idaho	10	16	21	17	24	2	3	3	3	-86	-14
Illinois	262	368	672	636	696	256	98	62	83	-85	-16
Indiana	48	73	157	154	189	103	136	89	66	-8	-51
Iowa	44	64	104	98	101	54	52	56	54	-41	3
Kansas	36	53	68	77	80	32	46	38	38	-33	-16
Kentucky	81	129	167	175	189	89	75	61	63	-57	-16
Louisiana	104	202	213	282	251	75	37	24	24	-84	-36
Maine	19	36	60	56	60	32	32	38	40	-42	23
Maryland	80	131	212	186	223	77	64	59	62	-68	-4
Massachusetts	94	208	350	263	274	102	104	111	99	-56	-5
Michigan	162	253	685	655	598	207	215	179	173	-59	-19
Minnesota	51	76	135	171	180	116	87	52	54	-49	-38
Mississippi	83	115	173	179	144	34	35	26	25	-73	-28
Missouri	107	140	199	211	254	131	118	94	94	-49	-20
Montana	7	13	19	29	34	13	12	10	9	-61	-29
Nebraska	16	30	35	43	41	28	33	21	20	-16	-41
Nevada	5	12	12	23	41	16	19	26	28	-49	46
New Hampshire	4	9	22	16	28	14	15	13	13	-39	-13
New Jersey	104	286	459	309	316	138	114	79	84	-61	-26
New Mexico	30	51	53	57	104	72	45	52	52	-55	16
New York	517	1,052	1,100	981	1,256	724	490	388	395	-59	-19
North Carolina	111	124	198	223	313	100	68	47	44	-76	-35
North Dakota	8	11	13	16	14	8	7	5	5	-45	-37
Ohio	183	266	513	632	612	245	179	237	225	-67	26
Oklahoma	73	95	89	112	124	36	28	21	20	-73	-27
Oregon	31	75	102	89	104	39	44	78	89	-49	100
Pennsylvania	303	426	629	521	596	250	253	126	146	-53	-42
Puerto Rico	202	223	168	190	168	92	42	36	41	-73	-1
Rhode Island	24	38	52	46	61	50	35	17	15	-41	-55
South Carolina	30	52	153	111	129	41	43	43	42	-64	-3
South Dakota	11	16	20	19	17	7	6	7	7	-63	12
Tennessee	76	129	162	211	276	147	191	161	159	-27	-17
Texas	91	214	308	611	743	342	214	115	113	-69	-47
Utah	22	33	37	45	46	23	23	19	16	-43	-30
Vermont	5	12	23	22	27	16	13	7	8	-50	-39
Virgin Islands	1	2	3	3	5	3	1	1	1	-72	-5
Virginia	46	87	166	151	184	75	87	84	79	-46	-9
Washington	71	109	154	228	286	168	144	170	149	-47	3
West Virginia	116	93	77	111	105	32	31	22	24	-68	-23
Wisconsin	45	79	213	237	209	40	49	51	63	-71	29
Wyoming	4	5	7	14	15	1	1	1	1	-96	9
United States	4,323	7,415	10,597	11,460	13,659	6,324	5,118	4,573	4,600	-60	-10

Note: Recipients in 2000 and beyond include both TANF and SSP recipients.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Family Assistance (available online at www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ofa/programs/tanf/data-reports).

Table TANF 12. AFDC/TANF Reciprocity Rates for Total Population by State: Selected Fiscal Years

	[In percent]									
	1965	1970	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2011	Percent Change	
									1996-05	2005-11
Alabama	2.2	3.6	4.6	3.2	2.7	1.0	1.1	1.2	-56	11
Alaska	1.8	2.6	3.7	3.7	6.1	3.6	1.8	1.4	-70	-23
Arizona	2.6	2.9	1.9	3.4	4.3	1.7	1.7	0.6	-55	-62
Arkansas	1.5	2.3	3.7	3.0	2.5	1.1	0.7	0.6	-70	-7
California	2.9	5.7	5.8	6.3	8.5	4.6	3.5	3.9	-57	12
Colorado	2.2	3.0	2.6	3.1	2.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	-67	-28
Connecticut	2.1	2.7	4.5	3.6	5.1	2.1	1.5	0.9	-69	-40
Delaware	2.4	3.6	5.4	3.2	3.4	1.7	1.6	1.7	-51	12
Dist. of Columbia	2.5	5.3	13.3	8.1	12.6	8.2	7.4	3.9	-40	-47
Florida	1.8	3.0	2.6	2.8	4.3	1.0	0.6	0.5	-83	-18
Georgia	1.6	4.3	4.0	4.5	5.2	1.6	1.0	0.4	-78	-63
Hawaii	1.9	3.2	6.2	3.9	5.5	6.1	2.5	2.2	-56	-11
Idaho	1.4	2.2	2.2	1.6	2.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	-88	-22
Illinois	2.5	3.3	5.9	5.6	5.8	2.1	0.8	0.6	-86	-17
Indiana	1.0	1.4	2.9	2.8	3.2	1.7	2.2	1.0	-14	-53
Iowa	1.6	2.3	3.6	3.5	3.5	1.9	1.8	1.8	-43	-1
Kansas	1.6	2.4	2.9	3.1	3.1	1.2	1.7	1.3	-36	-20
Kentucky	2.5	4.0	4.6	4.7	4.9	2.2	1.8	1.4	-60	-19
Louisiana	2.9	5.6	5.0	6.7	5.7	1.7	0.8	0.5	-85	-36
Maine	1.9	3.6	5.4	4.5	4.8	2.5	2.5	3.0	-45	22
Maryland	2.2	3.3	5.0	3.9	4.4	1.5	1.2	1.1	-71	-8
Massachusetts	1.8	3.7	6.1	4.4	4.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	-58	-8
Michigan	2.0	2.9	7.4	7.0	6.2	2.1	2.1	1.8	-60	-18
Minnesota	1.4	2.0	3.3	3.9	3.9	2.3	1.7	1.0	-53	-40
Mississippi	3.6	5.2	6.9	6.9	5.3	1.2	1.2	0.8	-75	-30
Missouri	2.4	3.0	4.0	4.1	4.7	2.3	2.0	1.6	-52	-23
Montana	1.0	1.9	2.4	3.6	3.9	1.4	1.3	0.9	-63	-33
Nebraska	1.1	2.0	2.2	2.7	2.5	1.6	1.9	1.1	-20	-43
Nevada	1.2	2.4	1.5	1.9	2.6	0.8	0.8	1.0	-65	30
New Hampshire	0.7	1.2	2.4	1.5	2.4	1.1	1.1	1.0	-45	-14
New Jersey	1.5	4.0	6.2	4.0	3.9	1.6	1.3	0.9	-63	-28
New Mexico	3.0	5.0	4.1	3.8	6.0	4.0	2.4	2.5	-59	7
New York	2.9	5.8	6.3	5.4	6.8	3.8	2.5	2.0	-60	-21
North Carolina	2.2	2.4	3.4	3.4	4.3	1.2	0.8	0.5	-79	-41
North Dakota	1.2	1.7	2.0	2.4	2.2	1.2	1.2	0.7	-45	-40
Ohio	1.8	2.5	4.8	5.8	5.5	2.2	1.6	2.0	-68	25
Oklahoma	3.0	3.7	2.9	3.6	3.7	1.0	0.8	0.5	-75	-32
Oregon	1.6	3.6	3.9	3.1	3.3	1.1	1.2	2.3	-54	87
Pennsylvania	2.6	3.6	5.3	4.4	4.9	2.0	2.1	1.1	-54	-44
Rhode Island	2.7	4.0	5.5	4.6	6.0	4.7	3.2	1.5	-43	-54
South Carolina	1.2	2.0	4.9	3.2	3.4	1.0	1.0	0.9	-68	-11
South Dakota	1.6	2.4	2.9	2.7	2.3	0.9	0.8	0.8	-64	6
Tennessee	2.0	3.3	3.5	4.3	5.2	2.6	3.2	2.5	-34	-22
Texas	0.9	1.9	2.1	3.6	3.9	1.6	0.9	0.4	-73	-53
Utah	2.2	3.1	2.5	2.6	2.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	-52	-39
Vermont	1.4	2.6	4.4	3.9	4.6	2.7	2.0	1.2	-53	-39
Virginia	1.0	1.9	3.1	2.4	2.8	1.1	1.2	1.0	-52	-15
Washington	2.4	3.2	3.7	4.7	5.2	2.8	2.3	2.2	-53	-5
West Virginia	6.4	5.3	4.0	6.2	5.7	1.8	1.7	1.3	-67	-25
Wisconsin	1.1	1.8	4.5	4.8	4.0	0.8	0.9	1.1	-73	25
Wyoming	1.1	1.5	1.4	3.1	3.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	-96	-1
United States	2.1	3.5	4.6	4.5	5.1	2.2	1.7	1.5	-63	-15

Note: Reciprocity rate refers to the average monthly number of AFDC recipients in each state during the given fiscal year expressed as a percent of the total resident population as of July 1 of that year. The numerators are from Table TANF 11.

Sources: U. S. Department of Health and Human Services and U.S. Census Bureau (resident population by state available online at <http://www.census.gov/popest/data/state/totals/2012/index.html>).

Table TANF 13. Average Number of AFDC/TANF Child Recipients by State: Selected Fiscal Years

[In thousands]

	1965	1970	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	Percent Change	
										1995-00	2000-11
Alabama	62	96	129	93	87	37	37	38	42	-53	11
Alaska	4	6	10	13	24	15	8	6	7	-65	-17
Arizona	31	39	38	87	130	66	73	53	30	-38	-59
Arkansas	23	34	62	51	45	22	14	14	13	-66	-9
California	391	816	932	1,294	1,833	1,163	1,002	1,104	1,145	-44	14
Colorado	33	50	53	69	74	22	28	22	23	-59	-18
Connecticut	43	62	97	81	114	50	37	24	23	-66	-37
Delaware	9	15	22	14	17	9	10	9	10	-38	-1
Dist. of Columbia	16	31	59	34	51	34	32	14	18	-33	-43
Florida	85	160	184	264	432	124	91	86	80	-77	-11
Georgia	54	150	161	206	269	101	74	34	33	-70	-55
Guam	1	1	4	3	5	1	2	3	2	-67	27
Hawaii	10	18	40	29	43	50	21	19	20	-53	-5
Idaho	7	11	14	11	16	2	3	2	3	-83	-4
Illinois	202	283	473	436	478	193	78	55	69	-83	-12
Indiana	36	55	111	105	129	74	102	66	50	-2	-51
Iowa	32	46	69	64	66	36	34	38	37	-43	8
Kansas	28	41	49	52	55	23	31	25	26	-35	-18
Kentucky	58	93	118	117	128	64	56	48	50	-53	-12
Louisiana	79	157	156	199	173	59	31	20	20	-81	-36
Maine	14	26	40	35	38	22	22	25	26	-38	20
Maryland	61	100	145	124	152	56	47	43	44	-66	-5
Massachusetts	71	153	228	168	176	73	72	75	66	-53	-9
Michigan	119	190	460	427	398	153	157	129	124	-56	-21
Minnesota	39	58	91	110	121	81	61	39	41	-47	-34
Mississippi	66	93	128	129	106	27	26	19	18	-73	-30
Missouri	82	106	135	139	175	94	81	64	64	-50	-20
Montana	6	10	13	19	22	9	8	7	6	-59	-26
Nebraska	12	23	25	29	29	20	23	17	16	-18	-31
Nevada	4	9	8	16	29	12	14	20	21	-47	42
New Hampshire	3	7	15	11	18	10	10	9	9	-36	-9
New Jersey	79	209	318	213	213	102	81	56	58	-58	-28
New Mexico	23	39	35	37	67	51	32	37	37	-50	16
New York	380	759	759	658	811	491	343	282	286	-56	-17
North Carolina	83	94	141	152	211	76	54	40	37	-72	-31
North Dakota	6	8	9	10	10	5	5	4	4	-43	-32
Ohio	136	198	348	414	415	180	136	171	164	-64	20
Oklahoma	55	71	65	77	86	28	22	17	16	-70	-26
Oregon	23	52	65	60	71	29	33	54	60	-45	82
Pennsylvania	217	307	432	345	403	184	179	94	108	-51	-40
Puerto Rico	161	166	118	130	114	64	29	24	27	-72	-6
Rhode Island	18	27	36	30	41	34	24	12	11	-38	-56
South Carolina	24	40	109	80	96	32	32	33	32	-64	-2
South Dakota	8	12	15	13	12	5	5	6	6	-57	13
Tennessee	58	99	115	144	190	107	136	116	114	-25	-16
Texas	68	162	225	428	522	252	172	99	97	-65	-44
Utah	16	23	24	31	31	16	17	12	11	-39	-32
Vermont	4	8	14	14	17	10	8	5	5	-49	-34
Virgin Islands	1	2	2	2	3	2	1	1	1	-71	-9
Virginia	35	66	116	104	128	55	61	59	57	-47	-7
Washington	50	76	97	148	184	115	101	118	104	-43	3
West Virginia	80	65	58	68	67	22	22	16	17	-65	-23
Wisconsin	34	60	142	158	146	34	39	40	48	-68	22
Wyoming	3	4	5	9	10	1	0	1	1	-95	5
United States	3,242	5,483	7,320	7,755	9,280	4,598	3,818	3,421	3,435	-56	-10

Note: From FY 2000 onward, TANF child recipients include both TANF and SSP child recipients.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Family Assistance (available online at www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ofa/programs/tanf/data-reports).

Table TANF 14. AFDC/TANF Reciprocity Rates for Children by State: Selected Fiscal Years 1965 – 2011

[In percent]

	1965	1970	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2011	Percent Change	
									1996-05	2005-11
Alabama	4.6	7.7	11.1	8.8	8.0	3.3	3.4	3.7	-55	11
Alaska	3.1	5.0	8.0	7.4	12.6	7.9	4.4	3.6	-64	-18
Arizona	4.8	6.0	4.8	8.6	11.0	4.8	4.7	1.8	-50	-62
Arkansas	3.1	5.2	9.3	8.2	7.0	3.2	2.1	1.8	-67	-11
California	6.0	12.3	14.6	16.2	20.9	12.6	10.6	12.4	-47	16
Colorado	4.4	6.4	6.5	7.8	7.6	2.0	2.4	1.8	-65	-23
Connecticut	4.4	6.1	11.8	10.8	14.4	6.0	4.4	2.8	-68	-34
Delaware	4.7	7.5	13.4	8.7	9.6	4.8	4.9	4.7	-46	-2
Dist. of Columbia	6.0	13.8	40.9	30.7	44.6	30.1	28.4	17.5	-31	-42
Florida	4.3	7.6	7.8	8.8	12.9	3.4	2.3	2.0	-80	-12
Georgia	3.2	9.1	9.8	11.8	14.0	4.6	3.1	1.3	-75	-58
Hawaii	3.6	6.5	14.5	10.5	14.2	17.1	7.2	6.5	-52	-7
Idaho	2.7	4.2	4.7	3.6	4.7	0.5	0.7	0.6	-85	-12
Illinois	5.3	7.5	14.6	14.8	15.3	6.0	2.4	2.2	-83	-9
Indiana	2.0	3.0	6.9	7.3	8.7	4.7	6.5	3.2	-8	-51
Iowa	3.2	4.7	8.4	8.8	9.1	4.9	4.8	5.1	-42	7
Kansas	3.5	5.4	7.5	7.9	8.0	3.2	4.5	3.6	-36	-20
Kentucky	4.9	8.3	10.9	12.4	13.1	6.5	5.6	4.9	-55	-13
Louisiana	5.5	11.3	11.8	16.5	14.1	4.8	2.7	1.8	-80	-32
Maine	3.9	7.7	12.5	11.5	12.4	7.3	7.6	9.7	-36	30
Maryland	4.6	7.3	12.4	10.6	12.0	4.1	3.4	3.3	-69	-3
Massachusetts	3.8	8.1	15.3	12.4	12.3	4.8	4.9	4.7	-53	-5
Michigan	3.7	5.8	16.7	17.4	15.7	5.9	6.3	5.4	-55	-13
Minnesota	2.9	4.2	7.7	9.4	9.8	6.3	4.9	3.2	-49	-34
Mississippi	7.0	11.1	15.7	17.6	14.0	3.5	3.4	2.4	-73	-29
Missouri	5.2	6.9	9.9	10.6	12.7	6.6	5.7	4.6	-51	-20
Montana	2.0	4.0	5.7	8.4	9.5	3.7	3.8	2.8	-58	-27
Nebraska	2.3	4.4	5.5	6.8	6.5	4.3	5.1	3.4	-17	-33
Nevada	2.5	5.2	3.8	5.0	7.3	2.3	2.3	3.1	-63	31
New Hampshire	1.4	2.6	5.8	3.9	6.2	3.1	3.3	3.3	-39	-0
New Jersey	3.4	8.8	16.0	11.7	10.8	4.9	3.9	2.9	-61	-25
New Mexico	5.2	9.5	8.5	8.3	13.5	10.0	6.5	7.2	-51	12
New York	6.3	13.0	16.2	15.4	17.9	10.5	7.5	6.7	-55	-12
North Carolina	4.4	5.3	8.5	9.3	11.7	3.9	2.5	1.6	-76	-36
North Dakota	2.3	3.6	4.7	6.0	5.7	3.4	3.6	2.3	-35	-34
Ohio	3.6	5.3	11.2	14.9	14.6	6.2	4.9	6.1	-64	26
Oklahoma	6.4	8.5	7.6	9.1	9.8	3.1	2.5	1.8	-70	-30
Oregon	3.3	7.4	9.0	8.1	8.8	3.4	3.9	6.9	-48	79
Pennsylvania	5.5	8.0	13.8	12.3	13.9	6.3	6.3	3.9	-51	-38
Rhode Island	5.9	9.1	14.7	13.4	17.1	13.5	10.1	4.9	-39	-52
South Carolina	2.3	4.2	11.6	8.7	10.1	3.1	3.1	2.9	-67	-6
South Dakota	3.1	5.0	7.1	6.7	6.0	2.7	2.6	2.8	-56	9
Tennessee	4.2	7.5	8.9	11.8	14.5	7.7	9.5	7.6	-31	-19
Texas	1.7	4.1	5.2	8.7	9.7	4.3	2.7	1.4	-69	-49
Utah	3.7	5.4	4.4	4.9	4.5	2.3	2.1	1.3	-46	-41
Vermont	2.7	5.4	9.9	9.5	11.5	7.0	5.9	4.2	-46	-27
Virginia	2.2	4.1	7.9	6.8	7.9	3.1	3.4	3.0	-52	-9
Washington	4.7	6.5	8.5	11.3	13.0	7.6	6.7	6.6	-46	-1
West Virginia	12.2	11.2	10.4	15.7	15.7	5.5	5.6	4.4	-62	-21
Wisconsin	2.2	3.8	10.5	12.1	10.8	2.5	2.9	3.6	-68	24
Wyoming	2.1	3.2	3.4	7.0	7.5	0.7	0.4	0.4	-94	-3
United States	4.4	7.6	11.3	11.9	13.4	6.3	5.2	4.6	-58	-11

Note: Reciprocity rate refers to the average monthly number of AFDC child recipients in each State during the given fiscal year as a percent of the resident population under 18 years of age as of July 1 of that year. The numerators are from Table TANF 13.

Sources: U. S. Department of Health and Human Services and U.S. Census Bureau (resident population by state and age available online at <http://www.census.gov/popest/data/state/totals/2012/index.html>).

Table TANF 15. TANF and Separate State Program (SSP) Families and Recipients: 2011

[In thousands]

	Families			All Recipients			Child Recipients		
	TANF	SSP	Total	TANF	SSP	Total	TANF	SSP	Total
Alabama	23.2	—	23.2	56.5	—	56.5	41.6	—	41.6
Alaska	3.7	—	3.7	10.0	—	10.0	6.8	—	6.8
Arizona	18.3	—	18.3	41.4	—	41.4	29.8	—	29.8
Arkansas	8.1	—	8.1	18.4	—	18.4	13.1	—	13.1
California	602.0	—	602.0	1,474.9	—	1,474.9	1,145.3	—	1,145.3
Colorado	11.9	—	11.9	30.7	—	30.7	22.6	—	22.6
Connecticut	16.5	—	16.5	32.4	—	32.4	22.8	—	22.8
Delaware	5.5	—	5.5	15.7	—	15.7	9.7	—	9.7
D.C.	8.8	—	8.8	24.4	—	24.4	18.5	—	18.5
Florida	55.1	—	55.1	98.9	—	98.9	80.4	—	80.4
Georgia	19.9	—	19.9	37.2	—	37.2	33.4	—	33.4
Guam	1.3	—	1.3	3.1	—	3.1	2.3	—	2.3
Hawaii	9.3	0.6	10.0	27.0	0.9	27.9	18.1	1.8	19.9
Idaho	1.9	—	1.9	2.9	—	2.9	2.6	—	2.6
Illinois	28.5	—	28.5	83.0	—	83.0	69.1	—	69.1
Indiana	27.9	—	27.9	66.3	—	66.3	50.5	—	50.5
Iowa	17.5	3.3	20.9	44.6	3.3	47.9	30.7	5.8	36.6
Kansas	14.9	—	14.9	38.5	—	38.5	25.9	—	25.9
Kentucky	30.9	—	30.9	63.1	—	63.1	49.5	—	49.5
Louisiana	10.5	—	10.5	24.0	—	24.0	20.2	—	20.2
Maine	11.2	4.3	15.5	26.3	5.2	31.5	17.5	8.6	26.1
Maryland	25.3	0.0	25.3	61.6	0.0	61.6	44.5	0.0	44.5
Massachusetts	50.5	—	50.5	99.3	—	99.3	66.1	—	66.1
Michigan	66.2	—	66.2	173.0	—	173.0	124.0	—	124.0
Minnesota	23.1	1.7	24.8	49.2	1.7	50.9	37.3	3.3	40.6
Mississippi	11.8	—	11.8	24.9	—	24.9	18.1	—	18.1
Missouri	36.1	3.1	39.2	86.7	3.0	89.8	59.6	4.6	64.3
Montana	3.5	—	3.5	8.7	—	8.7	6.2	—	6.2
Nebraska	6.6	1.5	8.1	15.6	1.3	16.9	12.7	2.9	15.6
Nevada	10.8	0.0	10.8	27.7	0.0	27.7	20.5	0.0	20.6
New Hampshire	5.2	0.9	6.0	10.6	0.9	11.5	7.8	1.4	9.2
New Jersey	34.9	—	34.9	83.8	—	83.8	58.4	—	58.4
New Mexico	20.4	—	20.4	52.4	—	52.4	37.5	—	37.5
New York	123.2	34.4	157.6	278.1	38.5	316.6	207.0	78.6	285.6
North Carolina	22.9	—	22.9	43.9	—	43.9	37.1	—	37.1
North Dakota	1.8	—	1.8	4.6	—	4.6	3.5	—	3.5
Ohio	99.5	—	99.5	225.5	—	225.5	163.7	—	163.7
Oklahoma	9.0	—	9.0	20.2	—	20.2	16.5	—	16.5
Oregon	30.6	3.0	33.6	80.3	3.2	83.5	54.6	5.4	59.9
Pennsylvania	59.9	—	59.9	146.0	—	146.0	107.6	—	107.6
Puerto Rico	15.2	—	15.2	41.3	—	41.3	27.4	—	27.4
Rhode Island	6.5	—	6.5	15.5	—	15.5	10.7	—	10.7
South Carolina	17.8	—	17.8	42.0	—	42.0	31.5	—	31.5
South Dakota	3.3	—	3.3	6.8	—	6.8	5.7	—	5.7
Tennessee	61.3	0.9	62.2	155.3	1.3	156.6	112.2	1.9	114.1
Texas	49.6	—	49.6	112.8	—	112.8	96.9	—	96.9
Utah	5.9	0.3	6.2	15.2	0.3	15.5	10.7	0.5	11.2
Vermont	2.9	0.4	3.3	6.3	0.6	6.9	4.5	0.8	5.3
Virgin Islands	0.5	—	0.5	1.3	—	1.3	1.0	—	1.0
Virginia	33.8	2.1	36.0	75.1	1.8	76.8	53.9	2.6	56.5
Washington	62.7	1.2	63.9	148.8	1.3	150.0	103.5	2.5	106.1
West Virginia	10.4	—	10.4	23.6	—	23.6	16.9	—	16.9
Wisconsin	25.8	0.4	26.2	61.7	0.5	62.2	46.8	0.9	47.6
Wyoming	0.3	—	0.3	0.6	—	0.6	0.5	—	0.5
U.S. Total	1,864	58	1,922	4,417	64	4,481	3,316	122	3,437

Note: Some states provide cash and other forms of assistance to specific categories of families (e.g., two-parent families) under Separate State Programs (SSPs) funded out of Maintenance of Effort (MOE) dollars rather than federal TANF funds.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Family Assistance (available online at http://archive.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ofa/data-reports/caseload/caseload_current.htm).

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, formerly the Food Stamp Program), administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Food and Nutrition Service, is the largest food assistance program in the country, reaching more poor individuals over the course of a year than any other public assistance program. Unlike many other public assistance programs, SNAP has few categorical requirements for eligibility, such as the presence of children, elderly, or disabled individuals in a household. As a result, the program offers assistance to a large and diverse population of needy persons, many of whom are not eligible for other forms of assistance.

SNAP was designed primarily to supplement the food purchasing power of eligible low-income households so they can buy a nutritionally adequate low-cost diet. Participating households are expected to be able to devote 30 percent of their counted monthly cash income (after adjusting for various deductions) to food purchases. SNAP benefits then make up the difference between the household's expected contribution to its food costs and an amount judged to be sufficient to buy an adequate low-cost diet. This amount, the maximum SNAP benefit level, is derived from USDA's lowest-cost food plan, the Thrifty Food Plan (TFP).

The federal government is responsible for virtually all of the rules that govern the program, and, with some variations, these rules are nationally uniform, as are the benefit levels. Nonetheless, states, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the Virgin Islands, through their local welfare offices, have primary responsibility for the day-to-day administration of the program. They determine eligibility, calculate benefits, and issue SNAP allotments. The authorizing legislation provides 100 percent federal funding of SNAP benefits. States and other jurisdictions have responsibility for about half the cost of state and local SNAP agency administration.

In addition to the regular SNAP program, the legislation authorizes alternative programs in Puerto Rico, the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa. The largest of these, the Nutrition Assistance Program in Puerto Rico, was funded under a federal block grant of \$2.0 billion in 2011. Unless noted otherwise, SNAP caseload and expenditure data in this Appendix *exclude* costs for the Nutrition Assistance Program (NAP) in Puerto Rico. (Prior to 2004, editions of this Appendix included NAP, but caseload and expenditure data in this Appendix are now limited to SNAP, to be consistent with data published by the USDA.)

SNAP is available to nearly all financially needy households. To be eligible for SNAP benefits, a household must meet eligibility criteria for gross and net income, asset holdings, work requirements, and citizenship or immigration status. The SNAP benefit unit is the household. Generally, individuals living together constitute a household if they customarily purchase and prepare meals together. The income, expenses and assets of the household members are combined to determine program eligibility and benefit allotment.

Certain households are categorically eligible for SNAP and therefore not subject to income or asset limits. Households are categorically eligible if all of their members receive SSI, cash or in-kind TANF benefits, or General Assistance. States have options on which in-kind TANF programs confer categorical eligibility.

Monthly income is the most important determinant of household eligibility. Except for categorically-eligible households, or households containing elderly or disabled members, gross income cannot exceed 130 percent of poverty. After certain amounts are deducted for living expenses, working expenses, dependent care expenses, excess shelter expenses, child support payment, and - for elderly/disabled households - medical expenses, net income cannot exceed 100 percent of poverty. Non categorically-eligible households also must not have more than \$2,000 in assets comprised of cash, savings, stocks and bonds, and in some states some vehicles. Households with an elderly or disabled member can have up to \$3,250 in countable assets. (The resource limits are indexed to inflation and rounded to the nearest \$250 increment each fiscal year.)

All nonexempt adult applicants for SNAP must register for work. To maintain eligibility, they must accept a suitable job, if offered one, and fulfill any work, job search, or training requirements established by the SNAP office. Nondisabled adults living in households without children can receive benefits for three months only, unless they work or participate in work-related activities. This time limit can be waived for participants living in States or parts of States with high unemployment who apply for a waiver. Participation is restricted for certain groups, including students, strikers, and people who are institutionalized. Legal immigrants who are disabled, under age 18, were admitted as refugees or asylees, or have at least five years of legal US residency are eligible; all other noncitizens are not.

SNAP benefits are a function of a household's size, its net monthly income, its assets, and maximum monthly benefit levels. Allotments are not taxable and SNAP purchases may not be charged sales tax. Receipt of SNAP benefits does not affect eligibility for benefits provided by other welfare programs, although some programs use SNAP participation as a "trigger" for eligibility and others take into account the general availability of SNAP in deciding what level of benefits to provide.

SNAP Program Data

The following six tables and accompanying figure provide information about the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program:

- Tables SNAP 1 and SNAP 2 and Figure SNAP 1 present national caseload and expenditure trend data on SNAP as discussed below;
- Table SNAP 3 presents some demographic characteristics of the SNAP caseload; and
- Tables SNAP 4 through SNAP 6 present some state-by-state trend data on the SNAP through fiscal year 2011.

SNAP Caseload Trends (Table SNAP 1). Average monthly SNAP participation was 44.7 million persons in fiscal year 2011, excluding the participants in Puerto Rico's block grant. This represents a significant increase over the fiscal year 2000 record-low average of 17.2 million participants and exceeds the previous peak of 27.5 million recipients in fiscal year 1994. See also Table IND 3b and Table IND 4b in Chapter II for further data trends in SNAP caseload, specifically, SNAP reciprocity and participation rates.

Considerable research has demonstrated that the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program is responsive to economic changes, with participation increasing in times of economic downturns and decreasing in times of economic growth (see Figure SNAP 1). Economic conditions alone did not explain the caseload growth in the late 1980s and early 1990s, however. Studies suggest that a variety of factors contributed to this caseload growth, including a weak economy and higher rates of unemployment, expansions in Medicaid eligibility, the legalization of 3 million undocumented immigrants, and longer participation spells (McConnell, 1991; Gleason, 1998).

The decline in participation from 1994 to 2000 was caused by several factors, according to studies of this period. Part of the decline is associated with the strong economy in the second half of the 1990s. However, participation fell more sharply than expected during this period of sustained economic growth. Some of the decline reflected restrictions on the eligibility of noncitizens and time limits for unemployed nondisabled childless adults. Participation fell most rapidly among the following three groups: noncitizens and their US-born children, unemployed nondisabled childless adults, and persons receiving cash welfare benefits. As people left the welfare rolls, many also stopped participating in SNAP, even while remaining eligible (Genser, 1999; Wilde et al., 2000; Gleason et al., 2001; Kornfeld, 2002).

The increase in SNAP participation from 2000 to 2005 occurred during a period when unemployment increased from four percent to five percent, eligibility was restored to many legal immigrants, states took advantage of opportunities to expand categorical eligibility to those receiving noncash TANF benefits and

services and to liberalize the treatment of vehicles, and efforts were made to streamline program administration and improve access for vulnerable populations. In response to these changes and the 2007-2009 recession, by 2011 the SNAP participation rate (the percent of eligible households) is estimated to be 83.3 percent. Between 2000 and 2011, SNAP participation increased by 12.1 million households (see Table IND 4b). Part of this increase was associated with an increase in the number of eligible households and part was associated with an increased participation rate among those households that were eligible.

SNAP Expenditures. Total program costs, shown in Table SNAP 2, were more than \$7 billion higher in 2011 than they were in 2010, reflecting the increase in participation during that period. The total federal program costs were \$75.7 billion in 2011, \$70.1 billion in 2010, \$56.0 billion in 2009, \$39.2 billion in 2008, and \$36.1 billion in 2007 (after adjusting for inflation). The average monthly benefits per person, also shown in Table SNAP 2, were \$133.85 per person in 2011, \$137.40 per person in 2010, \$130.80 per person in 2009, \$106.30 in 2008 and \$104.50 in 2007 (after adjusting for inflation).

SNAP Household Characteristics. As shown in Table SNAP 3, the proportion of SNAP households with earnings has increased, from about 20 percent for most of the 1980s and early 1990s, to 31 percent in 2011. At the same time, the proportion of households with income from AFDC/TANF has declined, from 42 percent in 1990 to 8 percent in 2011, following the dramatic decline in AFDC/TANF caseloads. A large percentage of all SNAP households have children, although the proportion has declined from over 60 percent in most of the 1980s and early 1990s to 47 percent in 2011. The majority (83 percent in 2011) of households have gross incomes below the federal poverty guidelines.

More information about SNAP, including program data can be found at <http://www.fns.usda.gov/snap/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap>.

Figure SNAP 1. Persons Receiving Food Stamps/SNAP: 1962–2011



Note: Total persons includes participants receiving assistance in Guam and the Virgin Islands. Shaded areas are periods of recession as determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research.

Sources: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, published online at www.fns.usda.gov/sites/default/files/2011Characteristics.pdf and unpublished data from the Food Stamps National Data Bank.

Table SNAP 1. Trends in Food Stamp/SNAP Caseloads: Selected Years 1962–2011

Fiscal Year	Food Stamp Participants/SNAP			Participants as a Percent of:		Ratio of Child Participants to:	
	Including Territories ¹ (thousands)	Excluding Territories (thousands)	Children Excl'd. Terr. (thousands)	Total Population ²	All Poor Persons ²	Total Child Population ² (percent)	Children in Poverty ² (percent)
1962	6,554	6,554	NA	3.5	17.0	NA	NA
1965	5,167	5,167	NA	2.7	15.6	NA	NA
1970	8,340	8,317	NA	4.1	32.7	NA	NA
1975 ³	17,064	16,320	NA	7.6	63.1	NA	NA
1976	18,549	17,033	9,126	7.8	68.2	13.8	88.8
1977	17,064	15,604	NA	7.1	63.1	NA	NA
1978	16,001	14,405	NA	6.5	58.8	NA	NA
1979 ⁴	17,653	15,942	NA	7.1	61.1	NA	NA
1980	21,082	19,253	9,876	8.5	65.8	15.5	85.6
1981	22,430	20,655	9,803	9.0	64.9	15.5	78.4
1982	21,717	20,391	9,591	8.8	59.3	15.3	70.3
1983	21,625	20,095	10,910	8.6	56.9	17.4	78.4
1984	20,854	20,796	10,492	8.8	61.7	16.8	78.2
1985	19,899	19,847	9,801	8.3	60.0	15.7	75.3
1986	19,429	19,381	9,844	8.1	59.9	15.7	76.5
1987	19,113	19,072	9,771	7.9	59.2	15.5	76.1
1988	18,645	18,613	9,351	7.6	58.6	14.8	75.1
1989	18,806	18,778	9,429	7.6	59.6	14.9	74.9
1990	20,049	20,020	10,127	8.0	59.6	15.8	75.4
1991	22,625	22,599	11,952	8.9	63.3	18.3	83.3
1992	25,407	25,371	13,349	9.9	66.7	20.1	87.3
1993	26,987	26,957	14,196	10.4	68.7	21.0	90.3
1994	27,474	27,439	14,391	10.4	72.1	21.0	94.1
1995	26,619	26,579	13,856	10.0	73.0	20.0	94.5
1996	25,543	25,495	13,195	9.5	69.8	18.8	91.2
1997	22,858	22,820	11,848	8.4	64.1	16.7	83.9
1998	19,791	19,748	10,520	7.2	57.3	14.7	78.1
1999	18,183	18,114	9,331	6.5	55.2	13.0	76.0
2000	17,194	17,054	8,741	6.0	54.0	12.1	75.5
2001	17,318	17,262	8,820	6.1	52.5	12.1	75.2
2002	19,096	19,003	9,686	6.6	55.0	13.3	79.8
2003	21,250	20,898	10,605	7.2	58.3	14.5	82.4
2004	23,811	23,447	11,778	8.0	63.3	16.1	90.3
2005	25,628	24,841	12,403	8.4	67.2	16.9	96.2
2006	26,549	25,555	12,580	8.6	70.1	17.1	98.1
2007	26,316	25,887	12,693	8.6	69.4	17.2	95.3
2008	28,223	27,751	13,473	9.1	69.7	18.2	95.8
2009	33,490	32,842	15,589	10.7	75.4	21.0	100.9
2010	40,302	39,703	18,484	12.8	85.7	24.9	113.5
2011	44,709	44,086	19,892	14.1	95.3	26.9	123.3

¹ Total participants includes all participating states, the District of Columbia, and the territories (including Puerto Rico from 1975 to 1982—a separate Nutrition Assistance Grant for Puerto Rico was begun in July 1982). From 1962 to 1983 the number of participants includes the Family Food Assistance Program (FFAP) that was largely replaced by the FSP in 1975. The FFAP participants (as of December) for the seven years shown during the period from 1962 to 1974 were respectively: 6,411; 4,742; 3,977; 3,642; 3,002; 2,441; and 1,406 (all in thousands). From 1975 to 1983 the number of FFAP participants averaged only 88 thousand.

² Includes all participating states and the District of Columbia only—the territories are excluded from both numerator and denominator. Population numbers used as denominators are the resident population.

³ The first fiscal year in which food stamps were available nationwide.

⁴ The fiscal year in which the food stamp purchase requirement was eliminated, on a phased-in basis.

Sources: U.S. Department of Agriculture, data published online at www.fns.usda.gov/sites/default/files/2011Characteristics.pdf and unpublished data from the Food Stamps National Data Bank, the House Ways and Means Committee, 1996 *Green Book*, and U.S. Census Bureau, "Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2011," *Current Population Reports*, Series P60-245.

Table SNAP 2. Trends in Food Stamp/SNAP Expenditures: Selected Years 1975–2011

Fiscal Year	Total Federal Cost (Benefits + Administration)		Benefits (Federal) (millions)	Administration ¹		Total Program Cost (millions)	Average Monthly Benefit per Person	
	Current Dollars	2011 Dollars ²		Federal	State & Local		Current Dollars	2011 Dollars ²
	(millions)	(millions)	(millions)	(millions)	(millions)	(millions)		
1975	\$4,619	\$18,057	\$4,386	\$233	\$175	\$4,794	\$21.40	\$83.30
1980	9,206	24,353	8,721	486	375	9,581	34.50	91.30
1981	11,225	26,982	10,630	595	504	11,729	39.50	94.90
1982	10,837	24,378	10,208	628	557	11,394	39.20	86.80
1983	11,847	25,469	11,152	695	612	12,459	43.00	92.40
1984 ⁴	11,579	23,908	10,696	883	805	12,384	42.70	88.20
1985	11,703	23,334	10,744	960	871	12,574	45.00	89.70
1986	11,638	22,674	10,605	1,033	935	12,573	45.50	88.60
1987	11,604	22,022	10,500	1,104	996	12,600	45.80	86.90
1988	12,317	22,535	11,149	1,168	1,080	13,397	49.80	91.10
1989	12,902	22,643	11,670	1,232	1,101	14,003	51.70	90.70
1990	15,447	25,933	14,143	1,305	1,174	16,621	58.80	98.70
1991	18,747	30,122	17,316	1,432	1,247	19,994	63.80	102.50
1992	22,462	35,225	20,906	1,557	1,375	23,837	68.60	107.60
1993	23,653	36,167	22,006	1,647	1,572	25,225	68.00	104.00
1994	24,493	36,666	22,749	1,745	1,643	26,136	69.00	103.30
1995	24,620	36,004	22,764	1,856	1,748	26,368	71.30	104.30
1996	24,331	34,706	22,440	1,891	1,842	26,173	73.20	104.40
1997	21,508	29,941	19,549	1,959	1,904	23,412	71.30	99.30
1998	18,988	26,050	16,891	2,098	1,988	20,976	71.10	97.50
1999	17,821	24,017	15,769	2,052	1,874	19,695	72.30	97.40
2000	17,054	22,281	14,983	2,071	2,086	19,140	72.60	94.90
2001	17,789	22,522	15,547	2,242	2,233	20,022	74.80	94.70
2002	20,637	25,744	18,256	2,381	2,397	23,034	79.70	99.40
2003	23,816	29,023	21,404	2,412	2,633	26,449	83.90	102.20
2004	27,099	32,277	24,619	2,480	2,645	29,744	86.20	102.70
2005	31,072	35,835	28,568	2,504	2,713	33,785	92.90	107.10
2006	32,903	36,595	30,187	2,716	2,866	35,769	94.80	105.40
2007	33,192	36,069	30,373	2,819	2,947	36,139	96.20	104.50
2008	37,642	39,167	34,608	3,034	3,202	40,844	102.20	106.30
2009	53,622	55,979	50,360	3,262	3,394	57,016	125.30	130.80
2010	68,313	70,128	64,702	3,611	3,448	71,761	133.80	137.40
2011	75,718	75,718	71,811	3,907	3,433	79,151	133.85	133.85

Note: Total federal cost and the cost of benefits does include food stamps in Puerto Rico from 1975 to 1982 but does not include the funding for the Puerto Rico nutrition assistance grant from the last quarter of FY 1982 (when it replaced Puerto Rico's food stamp program) to the present. (Puerto Rico's nutrition assistance grant was \$778 million in 1983 and rose to \$2.0 billion in 2009.)

¹ Amounts include the federal share of state administrative and Employment and Training costs and certain direct federal administrative costs. They do not generally include approximately \$60 million in food stamp-related federal administrative costs budgeted under a separate appropriation account (although estimates prior to 1989 do include estimates of food stamp related federal administrative expenses paid out of other Agriculture Department accounts). State and local costs are estimated based on the known federal shares and represent an estimate of all administrative expenses of participating states.

² Constant dollar adjustments to 2011 level were made using a CPI-U-RS fiscal year average price index.

³ The fiscal year in which the food stamp purchase requirement was eliminated, on a phased-in basis.

⁴ Beginning 1984 USDA took over from DHHS the administrative cost of certifying public assistance households for food stamps.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service unpublished data (available at online at <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/SNAPsummary.htm>) and http://www.fns.usda.gov/snap/gc/pdfs/2011_state_activity.pdf.

Table SNAP 3. Characteristics of Food Stamp/SNAP Households: Selected Years 1980–2011

	Year ¹									
	1980	1984	1988	1990	1996	1998	2000	2005	2010	2011
With Gross Monthly Income: (In Percent)										
Below the Federal Poverty Levels.....	87	93	92	92	91	90	89	88	85	83
Between the Poverty Levels and 130 percent of the Poverty Levels	10	6	8	8	8	9	10	10	11	12
Above 130 Percent of Poverty.....	2	1	*	*	1	1	1	2	4	5
With Earnings	19	19	20	19	23	26	27	29	30	31
With Public Assistance Income ²	§§	§§	§§	§§	61	59	56	43	31	30
With AFDC/TANF Income.....	NA	42	42	42	37	31	26	15	8	8
With SSI Income.....	18	18	20	19	24	28	32	26	21	20
With Children	60	61	61	60	60	58	54	54	49	47
And Female Heads of Household.....	NA	47	50	51	50	47	44	44	NA	NA
With No Spouse Present	NA	NA	39	37	43	41	38	36	NA	NA
With Elderly Members ³	23	22	19	18	16	18	21	17	16	16
Average Household Size	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1

¹ Data were gathered in August in the years 1980-84 and during the summer in the years from 1986 to 1994. Reports from 1995 to the present are based on fiscal year averages.

² Public assistance income includes: AFDC/TANF, SSI, and general assistance.

³ These data refer to single-parent female heads with only one adult in the household but does not include households with more than one adult, not married, that are headed by a female (such as a single mom with teenage children, one of whom is 18).

⁴ Elderly members and heads of household include those of age 60 or older.

§§ The total percentage of households with public assistance income is approximately equal to the sum of those with AFDC/TANF and SSI income with some small percentage of households receiving both due to having individual members eligible for different forms of assistance (in 1996 just under 6 percent of households received assistance from multiple sources).

* Less than 0.5 percent.

Sources: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Office of Analysis, Nutrition, and Evaluation, *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Households, Fiscal Year 2011*, Report No. SNAP-12-CHAR (available online at www.fns.usda.gov/sites/default/files/2011Characteristics.pdf and earlier reports).

Table SNAP 4. Value of Food Stamps/SNAP Issued by State: Selected Fiscal Years 1975–2011

	[In millions]								Percent Change	
	1975	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	1995-00	2000-11
Alabama	\$103	\$246	\$328	\$441	\$344	\$616	\$1,226	\$1,493	-22	334
Alaska	6	27	25	50	46	80	159	176	-8	285
Arizona	41	97	239	414	240	634	1,588	1,649	-42	586
Arkansas	78	122	155	212	206	401	686	722	-3	250
California	361	530	968	2,473	1,639	2,315	5,692	6,482	-34	295
Colorado	44	71	156	217	127	313	688	763	-42	503
Connecticut	36	59	72	169	138	223	570	647	-18	369
Delaware	6	21	25	47	31	65	171	205	-33	560
Dist. of Columbia	31	41	43	92	77	103	196	229	-17	199
Florida	207	421	609	1,307	771	1,598	4,417	5,149	-41	568
Georgia	129	264	382	700	489	1,048	2,565	2,892	-30	491
Guam	2	15	15	24	36	54	97	105	48	194
Hawaii	23	60	81	177	166	156	358	413	-6	148
Idaho	11	29	40	59	46	103	300	362	-21	684
Illinois	238	394	835	1,056	777	1,400	2,784	2,995	-26	286
Indiana	58	154	226	382	268	627	1,291	1,386	-30	417
Iowa	28	54	109	142	100	220	526	567	-29	466
Kansas	12	38	96	144	83	180	403	453	-43	447
Kentucky	135	211	334	413	337	611	1,186	1,261	-18	274
Louisiana	148	243	549	629	448	979	1,286	1,386	-29	209
Maine	31	60	63	112	81	162	356	382	-28	369
Maryland	76	140	203	365	199	320	878	1,035	-45	419
Massachusetts	75	171	207	315	182	363	1,166	1,292	-42	612
Michigan	124	263	663	806	457	1,099	2,809	3,151	-43	590
Minnesota	40	62	165	240	165	275	625	698	-31	324
Mississippi	110	199	352	383	226	463	847	921	-41	307
Missouri	82	142	312	488	358	736	1,361	1,438	-27	302
Montana	11	18	41	57	51	89	177	193	-11	278
Nebraska	11	25	59	77	61	120	238	256	-20	321
Nevada	10	15	41	91	57	129	415	497	-38	777
New Hampshire	11	22	20	44	28	51	152	163	-37	478
New Jersey	125	226	289	506	304	437	1,030	1,214	-40	300
New Mexico	48	81	117	196	140	251	542	632	-29	353
New York	209	726	1,086	2,065	1,361	2,136	4,985	5,351	-34	293
North Carolina	122	234	282	495	403	856	2,072	2,377	-18	490
North Dakota	5	9	25	32	25	45	95	96	-22	279
Ohio	253	382	861	1,017	520	1,155	2,734	2,986	-49	474
Oklahoma	38	73	186	315	208	440	900	947	-34	355
Oregon	56	80	168	254	198	456	1,067	1,189	-22	501
Pennsylvania	175	373	661	1,006	656	1,105	2,333	2,647	-35	304
Rhode Island	18	31	42	82	59	79	238	275	-28	364
South Carolina	121	181	240	297	249	566	1,256	1,340	-16	437
South Dakota	8	18	35	40	37	61	153	162	-7	341
Tennessee	115	282	372	554	415	942	1,966	2,049	-25	394
Texas	314	514	1,429	2,246	1,215	2,659	5,447	5,993	-46	393
Utah	12	22	71	90	68	141	367	401	-24	488
Vermont	9	18	22	46	32	45	124	135	-30	321
Virgin Islands	6	19	18	28	21	21	43	48	-24	129
Virginia	63	158	247	450	263	500	1,213	1,335	-42	408
Washington	70	90	229	417	241	539	1,387	1,603	-42	564
West Virginia	56	87	192	253	185	258	487	497	-27	168
Wisconsin	29	68	180	220	129	317	1,000	1,118	-42	768
Wyoming	3	6	21	28	19	27	52	53	-32	186
United States	\$4,386	\$8,721	\$14,186	\$22,764	\$14,983	\$28,568	\$64,702	\$71,811	-34	379

Note: The totals for 1975 and 1980 include amounts for Puerto Rico of \$366 and \$828 million respectively.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service (2004 to 2008 data published online at www.fns.usda.gov/pd/17SNAPfyBENS.htm) and unpublished data from the Food Stamp National Data Bank.

Table SNAP 5. Average Number of Food Stamp/SNAP Recipients by State: Selected Fiscal Years

	[In thousands]								Percent Change	
	1975	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	1995-00	2000-10
Alabama	365	583	454	525	396	559	805	920	-24	132
Alaska	15	29	25	45	38	56	76	86	-17	129
Arizona	143	196	317	480	259	550	1,018	1,068	-46	312
Arkansas	267	301	235	272	247	374	467	486	-9	97
California	1,455	1,493	1,937	3,175	1,831	1,992	3,239	3,673	-42	101
Colorado	150	163	221	252	156	246	405	453	-38	191
Connecticut	155	170	133	226	165	204	336	379	-27	129
Delaware	26	52	33	57	32	62	113	135	-44	319
Dist. of Columbia	122	103	62	94	81	89	118	135	-14	67
Florida	647	912	781	1,395	882	1,382	2,603	3,075	-37	248
Georgia	498	627	536	816	559	921	1,591	1,780	-31	218
Guam	6	22	12	16	22	27	37	41	35	83
Hawaii	75	102	77	125	118	94	138	160	-5	35
Idaho	39	61	59	80	58	93	194	229	-27	293
Illinois	926	903	1,013	1,151	817	1,158	1,646	1,794	-29	120
Indiana	392	353	311	470	300	556	813	878	-36	192
Iowa	115	141	170	184	123	207	340	374	-33	203
Kansas	58	90	142	184	117	178	270	299	-37	156
Kentucky	472	468	458	520	403	570	778	823	-22	104
Louisiana	510	569	727	711	500	808	826	885	-30	77
Maine	126	139	94	132	102	153	230	248	-23	144
Maryland	261	324	255	399	219	289	561	668	-45	205
Massachusetts	365	453	347	410	232	368	749	814	-43	251
Michigan	619	813	917	971	603	1,048	1,776	1,928	-38	220
Minnesota	167	171	263	308	196	260	430	506	-36	158
Mississippi	376	496	499	480	276	435	576	623	-43	126
Missouri	300	335	431	576	423	766	901	943	-26	123
Montana	38	43	57	71	59	81	114	124	-16	109
Nebraska	49	66	95	105	82	117	163	174	-22	111
Nevada	32	32	50	99	61	122	278	333	-38	447
New Hampshire	44	50	31	58	36	52	104	113	-38	213
New Jersey	490	605	382	551	345	392	622	759	-37	120
New Mexico	157	185	157	239	169	241	357	414	-29	145
New York	1,291	1,759	1,548	2,183	1,439	1,755	2,758	3,000	-34	109
North Carolina	466	582	419	614	488	800	1,346	1,590	-20	226
North Dakota	19	25	39	41	32	42	60	61	-23	91
Ohio	854	865	1,089	1,155	610	1,007	1,607	1,779	-47	192
Oklahoma	171	209	267	375	253	424	582	615	-32	143
Oregon	201	197	216	289	234	429	705	773	-19	230
Pennsylvania	848	980	952	1,173	777	1,043	1,575	1,718	-34	121
Rhode Island	86	87	64	93	74	76	139	160	-21	116
South Carolina	410	426	299	364	295	521	797	844	-19	186
South Dakota	33	43	50	50	43	56	95	102	-14	137
Tennessee	397	624	527	662	496	850	1,224	1,276	-25	157
Texas	1,133	1,167	1,880	2,558	1,333	2,442	3,552	3,977	-48	198
Utah	46	54	99	119	82	133	247	284	-31	247
Vermont	44	46	38	59	41	45	86	92	-31	125
Virgin Islands	16	34	18	23	16	14	20	23	-32	45
Virginia	257	384	346	546	336	488	786	859	-38	156
Washington	253	248	340	476	295	508	956	1,055	-38	257
West Virginia	242	209	262	309	227	262	341	346	-26	52
Wisconsin	148	215	286	320	193	346	715	801	-40	315
Wyoming	10	14	28	34	22	25	35	36	-33	61
United States	17,192	21,082	20,049	26,619	17,194	25,718	40,302	44,709	-35	160

Note: The totals for 1975 and 1980 include recipients in Puerto Rico of 810 thousand and 1.86 million respectively.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service (2000 to 2011 data published online at www.fns.usda.gov/pd/15SNAPpartPP.htm) and unpublished data from the National Data Bank.

Table SNAP 6. Food Stamp/SNAP Reciprocity Rates by State: Selected Fiscal Years

[In percent]

	1975	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	Percent Change	
									1995-00	2000-11
Alabama	9.9	14.9	11.2	12.2	8.9	12.2	16.8	19.2	-27	115
Alaska	4.0	7.1	4.5	7.5	6.0	8.3	10.7	11.9	-21	99
Arizona	6.3	7.1	8.6	10.8	5.0	9.4	15.9	16.5	-54	229
Arkansas	12.4	13.1	10.0	10.7	9.2	13.4	16.0	16.6	-14	80
California	6.8	6.3	6.5	10.0	5.4	5.6	8.7	9.7	-46	81
Colorado	5.8	5.6	6.7	6.6	3.6	5.3	8.0	8.9	-45	146
Connecticut	5.0	5.5	4.0	6.8	4.8	5.8	9.4	10.6	-29	118
Delaware	4.5	8.7	5.0	7.8	4.1	7.3	12.5	14.9	-48	263
Dist. of Columbia	17.2	16.1	10.3	16.2	14.1	15.3	19.6	21.8	-13	54
Florida	7.6	9.3	6.0	9.6	5.5	7.7	13.8	16.1	-43	193
Georgia	9.8	11.4	8.2	11.1	6.8	10.3	16.4	18.1	-39	167
Hawaii	8.4	10.6	6.9	10.4	9.7	7.2	10.1	11.6	-7	19
Idaho	4.6	6.4	5.8	6.8	4.5	6.5	12.4	14.4	-34	222
Illinois	8.2	7.9	8.8	9.6	6.6	9.2	12.8	13.9	-31	112
Indiana	7.3	6.4	5.6	8.0	4.9	8.9	12.5	13.5	-39	173
Iowa	4.0	4.8	6.1	6.4	4.2	7.0	11.2	12.2	-34	190
Kansas	2.5	3.8	5.7	7.1	4.3	6.5	9.4	10.4	-39	141
Kentucky	13.6	12.8	12.4	13.4	10.0	13.6	17.9	18.9	-26	89
Louisiana	13.1	13.5	17.2	16.2	11.2	17.7	18.2	19.3	-31	73
Maine	11.8	12.3	7.6	10.6	8.0	11.6	17.3	18.7	-25	135
Maryland	6.3	7.7	5.3	7.9	4.1	5.2	9.7	11.4	-48	177
Massachusetts	6.3	7.9	5.8	6.7	3.6	5.7	11.4	12.3	-45	238
Michigan	6.8	8.8	9.8	10.0	6.1	10.4	18.0	19.5	-40	222
Minnesota	4.2	4.2	6.0	6.6	4.0	5.1	8.1	9.5	-40	138
Mississippi	15.7	19.6	19.4	17.6	9.7	15.0	19.4	20.9	-45	116
Missouri	6.2	6.8	8.4	10.7	7.5	13.2	15.0	15.7	-29	108
Montana	5.1	5.5	7.1	8.1	6.6	8.6	11.5	12.5	-19	89
Nebraska	3.2	4.2	6.0	6.3	4.8	6.7	8.9	9.5	-24	97
Nevada	5.2	4.0	4.1	6.2	3.0	5.0	10.3	12.2	-52	306
New Hampshire	5.3	5.4	2.7	5.0	2.9	4.0	7.9	8.6	-42	194
New Jersey	6.7	8.2	4.9	6.8	4.1	4.5	7.1	8.6	-40	110
New Mexico	13.5	14.1	10.3	13.9	9.3	12.5	17.3	19.9	-33	114
New York	7.2	10.0	8.6	11.8	7.6	9.2	14.2	15.4	-36	103
North Carolina	8.4	9.9	6.3	8.4	6.0	9.2	14.1	16.5	-28	173
North Dakota	2.9	3.9	6.1	6.4	5.0	6.5	8.9	8.9	-22	79
Ohio	7.9	8.0	10.0	10.3	5.4	8.8	13.9	15.4	-48	187
Oklahoma	6.2	6.9	8.5	11.3	7.3	12.0	15.5	16.2	-35	122
Oregon	8.6	7.5	7.6	9.1	6.8	11.9	18.4	20.0	-25	192
Pennsylvania	7.1	8.3	8.0	9.6	6.3	8.4	12.4	13.5	-34	113
Rhode Island	9.2	9.1	6.4	9.2	7.1	7.1	13.2	15.2	-23	116
South Carolina	14.1	13.6	8.5	9.7	7.3	12.2	17.2	18.1	-24	146
South Dakota	4.8	6.2	7.2	6.8	5.7	7.2	11.7	12.4	-17	118
Tennessee	9.3	13.6	10.8	12.4	8.7	14.2	19.3	19.9	-30	129
Texas	9.0	8.1	11.0	13.5	6.4	10.7	14.1	15.5	-53	144
Utah	3.7	3.7	5.7	5.9	3.6	5.4	8.9	10.1	-38	176
Vermont	9.1	8.9	6.8	10.1	6.7	7.3	13.7	14.7	-33	119
Virginia	5.1	7.2	5.6	8.2	4.7	6.4	9.8	10.6	-42	124
Washington	7.0	6.0	6.9	8.7	5.0	8.1	14.2	15.5	-43	210
West Virginia	13.1	10.7	14.6	16.9	12.6	14.4	18.4	18.7	-26	49
Wisconsin	3.2	4.6	5.8	6.2	3.6	6.2	12.6	14.0	-42	291
Wyoming	2.7	3.0	6.2	6.9	4.5	5.0	6.2	6.4	-34	40
United States	7.6	8.4	8.0	10.0	6.1	8.7	13.0	14.3	-39	136

Note: Reciprocity rate refers to the average monthly number of food stamp recipients in each state during the particular fiscal year expressed as a percent of the total resident population as of July 1 of that year. The numerator is from Table FSP 5 and the denominator is the Census Bureau's estimate of state population.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food, Nutrition, and Consumer Services, Office of Food and Nutrition Service, (2000 to 2010 data published online at <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/15SNAPpartPP.htm> and unpublished data from the National Data Bank; U.S. Census Bureau (population by state available online at <http://www.census.gov>).

Supplemental Security Income

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Program is a means-tested, federally administered income assistance program authorized by title XVI of the Social Security Act. Established in 1972 (Public Law 92-603) and begun in 1974, SSI provides monthly cash payments in accordance with uniform, nationwide eligibility requirements to needy aged, blind and disabled persons. To qualify for SSI payments, a person must satisfy the program criteria for age, blindness, or disability. Children may qualify for SSI if they are under age 18 and meet the applicable SSI disability or blindness, income and resource requirements. Individuals and married couples are eligible for SSI if their countable incomes fall below the federal maximum monthly SSI benefit levels of \$674 for an individual and \$1,011 for a married couple (if both are eligible) in fiscal year 2011. SSI eligibility is restricted to qualified persons who have countable resources/assets of not more than \$2,000, or \$3,000 for a couple.

The Social Security Administration (SSA) administers the SSI program. Since its inception, SSI has been viewed as the “program of last resort.” Therefore, SSA helps recipients obtain any other public assistance that they are eligible to receive before providing SSI benefits. After evaluating all other income, SSI pays what is necessary to bring an individual to the statutorily prescribed income “floor.”

Prior to the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA), no individual could receive both SSI payments and Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) benefits. If eligible for both, the individual had to choose which benefit to receive. Generally, the AFDC agency encouraged individuals to file for SSI and, once the SSI payments had started, the individual was removed from the AFDC filing unit. Since states have the authority to set TANF eligibility standards and benefit levels under PRWORA, there is no federal prohibition against individuals receiving both TANF benefits and SSI.

With the exception of California, which converted the value of SNAP benefits to cash payments that are included in the state supplementary payment, SSI recipients may be eligible to receive SNAP. If all household members receive SSI, the household is categorically eligible for SNAP and does not need to meet SNAP’s financial eligibility standards. If SSI beneficiaries live in households in which other household members do not receive SSI benefits, the household must meet the net income eligibility standard of SNAP to be eligible for SNAP benefits.

SSI Program Data

The following tables and figures provide SSI program data:

- Tables SSI 1 through SSI 5 and Figure SSI 1 present national caseload and expenditure trend data on the SSI program;
- Table SSI 6 presents demographic characteristics of the SSI caseload;
- Tables SSI 7 through SSI 9 present state-by-state trend data on the SSI program through fiscal year 2011.

SSI Caseload Trends (Tables SSI 1 and SSI 2 and Figure SSI 1). From 1990 to 1995, the number of SSI beneficiaries increased from 4.8 million to 6.5 million, an average growth rate of over 7 percent per year. Between 1995 and 2000, the number of beneficiaries fluctuated between 6.5 and 6.6 million persons. Between 2000 and 2011, the caseload increased from 6.6 to 8.1 million beneficiaries, an average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent. Table SSI 1 presents information on the total number of persons receiving SSI payments in December of each year from 1974 through 2011, and also presents recipients by eligibility category (aged, blind, and disabled) and by type of recipient (child, adults ages 18-64, and adults ages 65 or older). See also Tables IND 3c and IND 4c in Chapter II for further data on trends in reciprocity and participation.

The composition of the SSI caseload has been shifting over time, as shown in Table SSI 1. The number of beneficiaries eligible because of age has been declining steadily, from a high of 2.3 million persons in December 1975 to a low of 1.2 million persons in December 2004 and has since remained essentially unchanged. At the same time, there has been strong growth in blind and disabled beneficiaries, from 1.7 million in December 1974 to 6.9 million in December 2011. Moreover, the number of disabled children has increased dramatically, particularly during the 1990s, when the number of disabled children receiving SSI increased from 309,000 in December 1990 to 955,000 in December 1996. The number of disabled children fell over the next three years, but has been increasing since 2000, reaching a little under 1.3 million children in 2011.

Several factors have contributed to the growth of the Supplemental Security Income program. Expansions in disability eligibility (particularly for mentally impaired adults and for children), increased outreach, overall growth in immigration, and transfers from state programs were among the key factors identified in a 1995 study by the Government Accountability Office (GAO). GAO concluded that three groups – adults with mental impairments, children, and non-citizens – accounted for nearly 90 percent of the SSI program's growth in the early 1990s. The growth in disabled children beneficiaries is generally believed to be due to outreach activities, the Supreme Court decision in the *Zebley* case, expansion of the medical impairment category, and reduction in reviews of continuing eligibility.²⁴

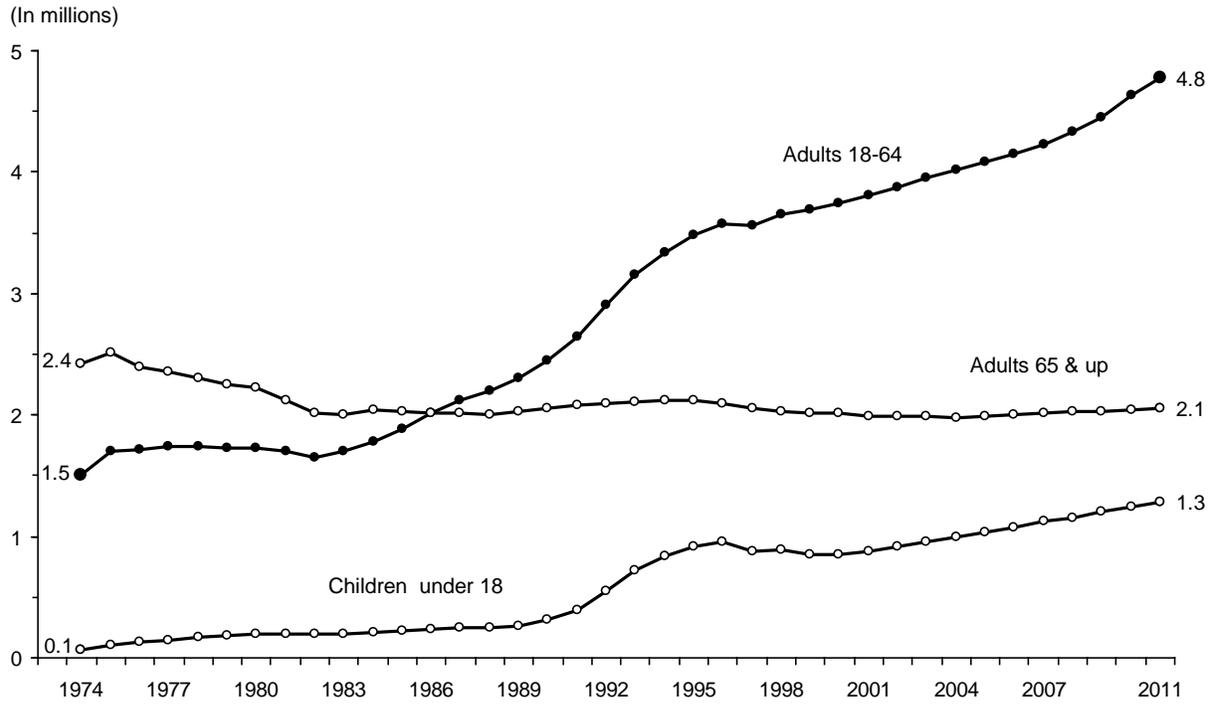
SSI Expenditures (Tables SSI 3 through SSI 5). The total amount of federally administered SSI benefits has increased over the past six years from \$42.9 billion (inflation adjusted) in 2005 to over \$49.5 billion in 2011, as shown in Table SSI 3. Average monthly federally administered benefits per person were \$502 in 2011, down (0.8 percent) from 2005 inflation adjusted benefit level of \$506. For more details see Table SSI 4.

SSI Recipient Characteristics (Table SSI 6). Over the last 20 years, the percentage of aged SSI recipients has dramatically decreased, while the percentage of disabled recipients has increased substantially. As shown in Table SSI 6, the proportion of SSI aged recipients has decreased from 44 percent in 1980 to under 15 percent in 2011. During the same period, the percentage of disabled recipients increased from 55 percent in 1980 to 85 percent in 2011.

More information about the SSI program, including research and statistics, and Annual Statistical Supplements, can be found at <http://www.socialsecurity.gov/policy/>.

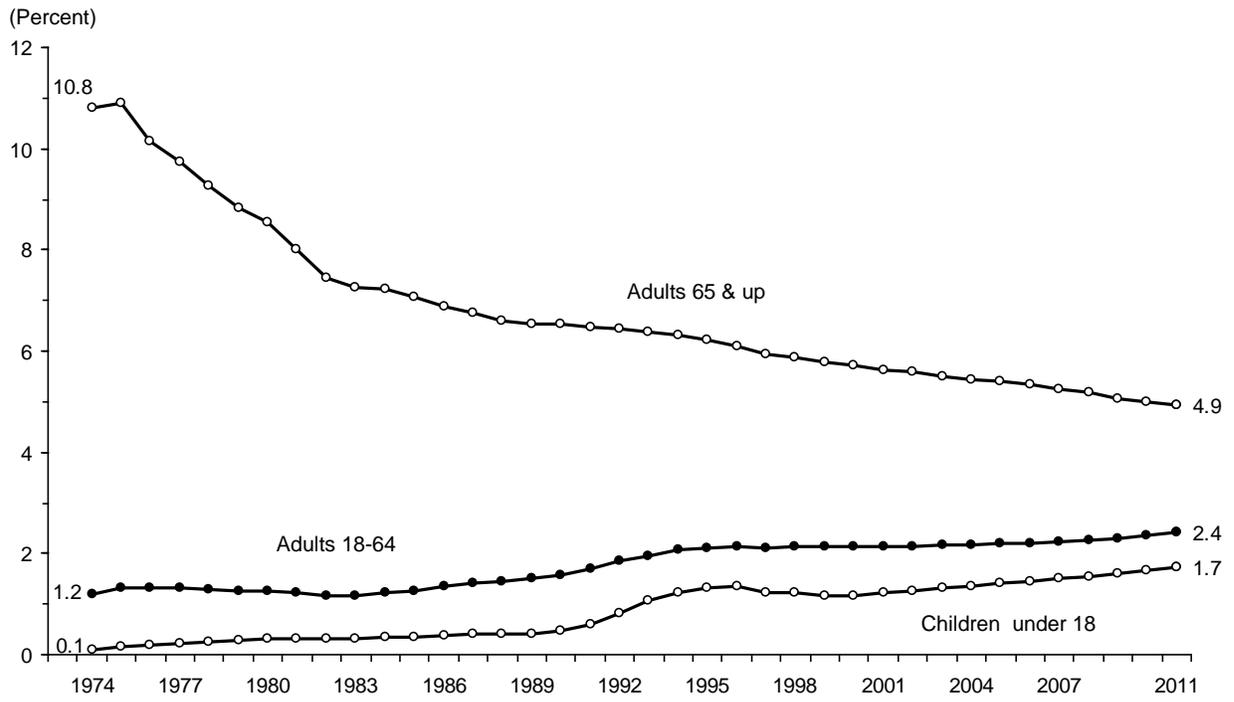
²⁴ The GAO study estimated that 87,000 children were added to the SSI caseload after the IFA for children was initiated.

Figure SSI 1. SSI Recipients by Age: 1974 – 2011



Source: Social Security Administration, *SSI Annual Statistical Report, 2011* (available at www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/statcomps/ssi_asr/index.html).

Figure SSI 2. Percent SSI Recipients by Age: 1974 – 2011



Source: Social Security Administration, *SSI Annual Statistical Report, 2011* (available at www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/statcomps/ssi_asr/index.html).

Table SSI 1. Number of Persons Receiving Federally Administered SSI Payments: 1974 – 2011

[In thousands]

Date	Total	Eligibility Category				Type of Recipient		
		Aged	Blind and Disabled			Children	Adults	
			Total	Blind	Disabled		Age 18-64	65 or Older
Dec 1974	3,996	2,286	1,710	75	1,636	71 ¹	1,503	2,422
Dec 1975	4,314	2,307	2,007	74	1,933	107	1,699	2,508
Dec 1976	4,236	2,148	2,088	76	2,012	125	1,714	2,397
Dec 1977	4,238	2,051	2,187	77	2,109	147	1,737	2,353
Dec 1978	4,217	1,968	2,249	77	2,172	166	1,747	2,304
Dec 1979	4,150	1,872	2,278	77	2,201	177	1,727	2,246
Dec 1980	4,142	1,808	2,334	78	2,256	190	1,731	2,221
Dec 1981	4,019	1,678	2,341	79	2,262	195	1,703	2,121
Dec 1982	3,858	1,549	2,309	77	2,231	192	1,655	2,011
Dec 1983	3,901	1,515	2,386	79	2,307	198	1,700	2,003
Dec 1984	4,029	1,530	2,499	81	2,419	212	1,780	2,037
Dec 1985	4,138	1,504	2,634	82	2,551	227	1,879	2,031
Dec 1986	4,269	1,473	2,796	83	2,713	241	2,010	2,018
Dec 1987	4,385	1,455	2,930	83	2,846	251	2,119	2,015
Dec 1988	4,464	1,433	3,030	83	2,948	255	2,203	2,006
Dec 1989	4,593	1,439	3,154	83	3,071	265	2,302	2,026
Dec 1990	4,817	1,454	3,363	84	3,279	309	2,450	2,059
Dec 1991	5,118	1,465	3,654	85	3,569	397	2,642	2,080
Dec 1992 ²	5,566	1,471	4,095	85	4,010	556	2,910	2,100
Dec 1993	5,984	1,475	4,509	85	4,424	723	3,148	2,113
Dec 1994	6,296	1,466	4,830	85	4,745	841	3,335	2,119
Dec 1995	6,514	1,446	5,068	84	4,984	917	3,482	2,115
Dec 1996	6,614	1,413	5,201	82	5,119	955	3,568	2,090
Dec 1997	6,495	1,362	5,133	81	5,052	880	3,562	2,054
Dec 1998	6,566	1,332	5,234	80	5,154	887	3,646	2,033
Dec 1999	6,557	1,308	5,249	79	5,169	847	3,691	2,019
Dec 2000	6,602	1,289	5,312	79	5,234	847	3,744	2,011
Dec 2001	6,688	1,264	5,424	78	5,346	882	3,811	1,995
Dec 2002	6,788	1,252	5,537	78	5,459	915	3,878	1,995
Dec 2003	6,902	1,233	5,670	77	5,593	959	3,953	1,990
Dec 2004	6,988	1,211	5,777	76	5,701	993	4,017	1,978
Dec 2005	7,114	1,214	5,900	75	5,825	1,036	4,083	1,995
Dec 2006	7,236	1,212	6,024	73	5,951	1,079	4,152	2,004
Dec 2007	7,360	1,205	6,155	72	6,083	1,121	4,222	2,017
Dec 2008	7,521	1,203	6,317	70	6,247	1,154	4,333	2,034
Dec 2009	7,677	1,186	6,491	69	6,421	1,200	4,445	2,026
Dec 2010	7,912	1,184	6,728	69	6,629	1,239	4,632	2,041
Dec 2011	8,113	1,182	6,931	69	6,862	1,277	4,777	2,059

¹ Includes students 18-21 in 1974 only.² The jump in benefits in 1992 is due to retroactive payments resulting from the *Sullivan v. Zebley* decision.Source: Social Security Administration, *SSI Annual Statistical Report, 2009* (available online at www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/statcomps/ssi_asr/2011/).

Table SSI 2. SSI Reciprocity Rates by Age: 1974 – 2011

Date	All Recipients as a Percent of Total Population ¹	Adults 18-64 as a Percent of 18-64 Population ¹	Child Recipients as a Percent of All Children ¹	Elderly Recipients (Persons 65 & Older) as a Percent of	
				All Persons 65 & Older ¹	All Elderly Poor ²
Dec 1974	1.9	1.2	0.1	10.8	78.5
Dec 1975	2.0	1.3	0.2	10.9	75.6
Dec 1976	1.9	1.3	0.2	10.2	72.3
Dec 1977	1.9	1.3	0.2	9.7	74.1
Dec 1978	1.9	1.3	0.3	9.3	71.3
Dec 1979	1.8	1.3	0.3	8.8	61.0
Dec 1980	1.8	1.2	0.3	8.6	57.4
Dec 1981	1.7	1.2	0.3	8.0	55.1
Dec 1982	1.7	1.2	0.3	7.4	53.6
Dec 1983	1.7	1.2	0.3	7.3	55.3
Dec 1984	1.7	1.2	0.3	7.2	61.2
Dec 1985	1.7	1.3	0.4	7.1	58.8
Dec 1986	1.8	1.3	0.4	6.9	58.0
Dec 1987	1.8	1.4	0.4	6.7	56.6
Dec 1988	1.8	1.5	0.4	6.6	57.6
Dec 1989	1.9	1.5	0.4	6.5	60.3
Dec 1990	1.9	1.6	0.5	6.5	56.3
Dec 1991	2.0	1.7	0.6	6.5	55.0
Dec 1992	2.2	1.8	0.8	6.4	53.5
Dec 1993	2.3	2.0	1.1	6.4	56.3
Dec 1994	2.4	2.1	1.2	6.3	57.9
Dec 1995	2.4	2.1	1.3	6.2	63.7
Dec 1996	2.4	2.1	1.4	6.1	61.0
Dec 1997	2.4	2.1	1.2	6.0	60.8
Dec 1998	2.4	2.1	1.2	5.9	60.0
Dec 1999	2.3	2.1	1.2	5.8	62.7
Dec 2000	2.3	2.1	1.2	5.7	60.5
Dec 2001	2.3	2.2	1.2	5.6	58.4
Dec 2002	2.3	2.2	1.3	5.6	55.8
Dec 2003	2.4	2.2	1.3	5.5	56.0
Dec 2004	2.4	2.2	1.3	5.4	57.3
Dec 2005	2.4	2.2	1.4	5.4	55.4
Dec 2006	2.4	2.2	1.5	5.3	59.1
Dec 2007	2.4	2.2	1.5	5.3	56.7
Dec 2008	2.5	2.3	1.5	5.2	55.6
Dec 2009	2.5	2.3	1.6	5.1	59.0
Dec 2010	2.5	2.4	1.7	5.0	57.4
Dec 2011	2.6	2.4	1.7	4.9	56.9

¹ Population numbers used for the denominators are Census Bureau resident population estimates adjusted to the December date by averaging the July 1 population of the current year with the July 1 population of the following year (resident population estimates by age are available online at www.census.gov).

² For the number of persons (65 years of age and older living in poverty) used as the denominator, see *Current Population Reports*, Series P60-245.

Note: Numerators for these ratios are from Table SSI 1. Rates computed by DHHS.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, "Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2011," *Current Population Reports*, Series P60-245 (available online at www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty.html).

Table SSI 3. Federally Administered SSI Benefits and Administration: 1974 – 2011¹

[In millions of dollars]

Calendar Year	Total Benefits		Federal	State	Administrative
	2011 Dollars ²	Current Dollars	Payments	Supplementation	Costs (fiscal year)
1974	\$20,505	\$5,097	\$3,833	\$1,264	\$285
1975	21,238	5,716	4,314	1,403	399
1976	20,732	5,900	4,512	1,388	500
1977	20,261	6,134	4,703	1,431	527
1978	20,160	6,372	4,881	1,491	539
1979	19,832	6,869	5,279	1,590	611
1980	20,048	7,715	5,866	1,848	668
1981	19,830	8,357	6,518	1,839	717
1982	19,480	8,705	6,907	1,798	780
1983	19,603	9,134	7,423	1,711	846
1984	20,769	10,073	8,281	1,792	864
1985	21,429	10,750	8,777	1,973	956
1986	22,989	11,741	9,498	2,243	1,023
1987	23,848	12,592	10,029	2,563	977
1988	24,489	13,405	10,734	2,671	976
1989	25,501	14,561	11,606	2,955	1,052
1990	26,913	16,133	12,894	3,239	1,075
1991	28,981	17,996	14,765	3,231	1,230
1992	34,055	21,682	18,247	3,435	1,426
1993	36,772	23,991	20,722	3,270	1,468
1994	37,954	25,291	22,175	3,116	1,780
1995	39,620	27,037	23,919	3,118	1,978
1996	40,328	28,252	25,265	2,988	1,953
1997	39,640	28,371	25,457	2,913	2,055
1998	40,524	29,408	26,405	3,003	2,304
1999	40,638	30,106	26,805	3,301	2,493
2000	40,059	30,672	27,290	3,381	2,321
2001	40,863	32,166	28,706	3,460	2,397
2002	42,155	33,719	29,899	3,820	2,522
2003	42,426	34,693	30,688	4,005	2,656
2004	42,943	36,065	31,887	4,179	2,806
2005	42,898	37,236	33,058	4,178	2,795
2006	43,381	38,889	34,736	4,153	2,916
2007	44,696	41,205	36,884	4,321	2,857
2008	44,960	43,040	38,656	4,385	2,820
2009	48,855	46,592	42,629	3,964	3,316
2010	49,715	48,195	44,605	3,589	3,629
2011	49,520	49,520	46,000	3,521	3,931

¹ Payments and adjustments during the respective year but not necessarily accrued for that year.² Data adjusted for inflation by ASPE using the CPI-U-RS for calendar years.

Note: This table differs from earlier versions; because of variations across states in reported numbers of recipients and payment amounts of SSI state-administered state supplements, information on state-administered state supplements is no longer published by SSA.

Source: Social Security Administration, *SSI Annual Statistical Report* and *Annual Report of the SSI Program*.

Table SSI 4. Average Monthly Federally Administered SSI Benefits: 1975 – 2011 ¹

[In millions of dollars]

Date	Total Benefits		Federal	State
	2011 Dollars ²	Current Dollars	Payments	Supplementation
Dec 1975	\$395	\$106	\$91	\$62
Dec 1976	393	112	96	67
Dec 1977	386	117	101	67
Dec 1978	387	122	107	111
Dec 1979	431	149	119	95
Dec 1980	421	162	138	95
Dec 1981	418	176	155	92
Dec 1982	423	189	168	91
Dec 1983	438	204	182	94
Dec 1984	436	211	189	99
Dec 1985	435	218	194	99
Dec 1986	456	233	205	116
Dec 1987	452	238	208	114
Dec 1988	448	245	215	121
Dec 1989	450	257	224	128
Dec 1990	461	276	242	128
Dec 1991	470	292	260	120
Dec 1992	474	302	275	105
Dec 1993	483	315	290	100
Dec 1994	488	325	302	94
Dec 1995	492	335	313	99
Dec 1996	491	344	322	99
Dec 1997	490	351	328	102
Dec 1998	495	359	336	102
Dec 1999	497	369	342	111
Dec 2000	495	379	351	113
Dec 2001	500	394	366	114
Dec 2002	509	407	377	128
Dec 2003	510	417	384	138
Dec 2004	510	428	395	138
Dec 2005	506	439	407	156
Dec 2006	507	455	423	156
Dec 2007	508	468	437	157
Dec 2008	499	478	447	156
Dec 2009	523	499	476	125
Dec 2010	516	501	479	124
Dec 2011	502	502	481	119

¹ Payments and adjustments during the respective year but not necessarily accrued for that year.² Data adjusted for inflation by ASPE using the CPI-U-RS for calendar years.

Note: This table differs from earlier versions because of variations across states in reported numbers of recipients and payment amounts of SSI state-administered state supplements, information on state-administered state supplements is no longer published by SSA.

Source: Social Security Administration, *SSI Annual Statistical Report, 2011* (available online at www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/statcomps/ssi_asr/2011/).

Table SSI 5. Number of Persons Receiving Federally Administered SSI Payments by Eligibility Category

[In thousands]

Month and year	Total ¹	Federal SSI	Federally Administered State Supplementation	State Supplementation Only
Jan 1974.....	3,216	2,956	1,480	260
Dec 1975.....	4,314	3,893	1,684	421
Dec 1976.....	4,236	3,799	1,638	437
Dec 1977.....	4,238	3,778	1,658	460
Dec 1978.....	4,217	3,755	1,681	462
Dec 1979.....	4,150	3,687	1,684	462
Dec 1980.....	4,142	3,682	1,685	460
Dec 1981.....	4,019	3,590	1,625	429
Dec 1982.....	3,858	3,473	1,550	384
Dec 1983.....	3,901	3,590	1,558	312
Dec 1984.....	4,029	3,699	1,607	331
Dec 1985.....	4,138	3,799	1,661	339
Dec 1986.....	4,269	3,922	1,723	348
Dec 1987.....	4,385	4,019	1,807	366
Dec 1988.....	4,464	4,089	1,885	375
Dec 1989.....	4,593	4,206	1,950	387
Dec 1990.....	4,817	4,412	2,058	405
Dec 1991.....	5,118	4,730	2,204	389
Dec 1992.....	5,566	5,202	2,372	364
Dec 1993.....	5,984	5,636	2,536	348
Dec 1994.....	6,296	5,965	2,628	331
Dec 1995.....	6,514	6,194	2,518	320
Dec 1996.....	6,614	6,326	2,421	288
Dec 1997.....	6,495	6,212	2,372	283
Dec 1998.....	6,566	6,289	2,412	277
Dec 1999.....	6,557	6,275	2,441	282
Dec 2000.....	6,602	6,320	2,481	282
Dec 2001.....	6,688	6,410	2,520	278
Dec 2002.....	6,788	6,505	2,462	283
Dec 2003.....	6,902	6,614	2,467	288
Dec 2004.....	6,988	6,695	2,498	293
Dec 2005.....	7,114	6,819	2,242	295
Dec 2006.....	7,236	6,939	2,269	297
Dec 2007.....	7,360	7,061	2,302	298
Dec 2008.....	7,521	7,219	2,344	301
Dec 2009.....	7,677	7,423	2,339	254
Dec 2010.....	7,912	7,656	2,386	257
Dec 2011.....	8,113	7,866	2,389	246

¹ Total equals the sum of "Federal SSI" and "State supplementation only."

Source: Number of persons receiving payments obtained from Social Security Administration, Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics, *Social Security Bulletin, Annual Statistical Supplement, 2010* (available online at http://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/statcomps/ssi_asr/2011/).

Table SSI 6. Characteristics of SSI Recipients by Selected Characteristics: Selected Years 1980-2011

	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011
Total								
Ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
under 18	5.5	5.5	6.4	14.1	12.8	14.6	15.7	15.7
18-64	40.9	45.4	50.9	53.5	56.7	57.4	58.5	58.9
65 or older	53.6	49.1	42.7	32.5	30.5	28.0	25.8	25.4
Sex								
Male	34.4	35.2	37.2	41.7	41.5	43.1	45.3	45.8
Female	65.5	64.8	62.8	58.3	58.5	56.9	54.7	54.2
Selected Sources of Income								
Earnings	3.2	3.8	4.7	4.3	4.4	3.8	3.3	3.2
Social Security	51.0	49.4	45.9	37.9	36.1	35.2	34.1	33.9
No other income	34.8	34.5	36.4	45.0	54.4	55.3	56.8	57.0
Noncitizens	NA	5.1	9.0	12.1	10.5	9.6	7.9	7.5
Eligibility Category								
Aged	43.6	36.4	30.2	22.2	19.5	17.1	15.0	14.6
Blind	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.9
Disabled	54.5	61.7	68.1	76.5	79.3	81.9	84.2	84.6
Aged								
Ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
65-69	14.0	14.9	19.4	20.0	15.6	15.1	15.3	15.8
70-79	51.5	45.6	41.3	45.4	50.0	46.8	43.3	42.8
80 or older	34.5	39.5	39.2	34.5	34.5	38.1	41.4	41.4
Sex								
Male	27.3	25.5	25.1	27.2	29.0	31.4	33.4	33.8
Female	72.6	74.5	74.9	72.8	71.0	68.6	66.6	66.2
Noncitizens	NA	9.7	19.4	31.8	28.5	28.3	25.6	24.6
Blind and Disabled								
Ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
18-64	80.2	77.7	80.0	83.7	83.8	84.1	84.4	84.4
65 or older	19.8	22.3	20.0	16.3	16.2	16.0	15.6	15.5
Sex ¹								
Male	39.8	40.8	42.4	41.7	44.5	41.2	43.1	43.6
Female	60.2	59.2	57.6	58.3	55.5	58.8	56.9	56.4
Noncitizens	NA	2.4	4.6	6.3	6.2	5.7	4.8	4.5
Children								
Ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5	11.7	NA	NA	15.2	15.5	15.5	15.7	15.3
5-9	20.9	NA	NA	28.4	28.5	27.3	29.4	29.6
10-14	28.8	NA	NA	32.7	36.2	35.3	34.3	35.1
15-17	21.7	NA	NA	17.9	19.8	22.0	20.5	20.0
18-21 ²	16.8	14.3	9.3	5.9	—	—	—	—
Sex								
Male	NA	NA	NA	63.3	63.8	65.4	66.2	66.4
Female	NA	NA	NA	36.7	36.2	34.6	33.8	33.6

Note: Data are for December of the year.

¹ For 1980-1992 male-female classification reflects all blind and disabled, both children and adults; thereafter, it is based on adults only.

² In this table, students 18-21 are classified as children prior to 1998.

Source: Social Security Administration, *Social Security Bulletin, Annual Statistical Supplement, 2011* and prior years (available online at www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/statcomps/supplement/2012/).

Table SSI 7. Total Federally Administered SSI Payments by State: Calendar Year 2011

[In thousands]

State	Total Federal	Federal SSI	Federally administered state supplementation
Total	\$49,520,299	\$45,999,647	\$3,520,652
Alabama	1,008,827	1,008,827	--
Alaska	72,999	72,999	--
Arizona	669,673	669,673	--
Arkansas	623,208	623,208	--
California	8,950,632	6,432,284	2,518,348
Colorado	402,296	402,296	--
Connecticut	355,905	355,905	--
Delaware	93,873	92,916	957
District of Columbia	168,816	163,883	4,933
Florida	2,910,520	2,910,520	--
Georgia	1,383,616	1,383,616	--
Hawaii	159,996	143,169	16,827
Idaho	160,378	160,378	--
Illinois	1,676,216	1,676,216	--
Indiana	746,266	746,266	--
Iowa	272,792	267,241	5,551
Kansas	278,894	278,894	--
Kentucky	1,119,215	1,119,215	--
Louisiana	1,021,658	1,021,658	--
Maine	203,023	203,023	--
Maryland	689,306	689,306	--
Massachusetts	1,246,492	1,057,765	188,727
Michigan	1,657,124	1,636,653	20,471
Minnesota	535,030	535,030	--
Mississippi	710,070	710,070	--
Missouri	800,313	800,313	--
Montana	102,040	101,061	979
Nebraska	150,012	150,012	--
Nevada	258,900	252,584	6,316
New Hampshire	109,650	109,650	--
New Jersey	1,024,340	943,432	80,908
New Mexico	346,396	346,396	--
New York	4,496,907	3,870,446	626,461
North Carolina	1,269,939	1,269,939	--
North Dakota	43,831	43,831	--
Ohio	1,855,017	1,855,017	--
Oklahoma	554,446	554,446	--
Oregon	458,850	458,850	--
Pennsylvania	2,287,266	2,250,100	37,167
Rhode Island	192,026	189,397	2,629
South Carolina	653,845	653,845	--
South Dakota	76,633	76,633	--
Tennessee	1,054,028	1,054,028	--
Texas	3,485,804	3,485,804	--
Utah	169,551	169,465	86
Vermont	90,404	80,112	10,292
Virginia	857,338	857,338	--
Washington	904,784	904,784	--
West Virginia	477,142	477,142	--
Wisconsin	641,678	641,678	--
Wyoming	35,846	35,846	--
Other: N. Mariana Islands	6,488	6,488	--

¹ Columns may not added to totals since the totals may include a small amount of payments not distributed by jurisdiction.

Source: Social Security Administration, Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics, *Social Security Bulletin, Annual Statistical Supplement, 2012* (available online at www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/statcomps/).

Table SSI 8. State Reciprocity Rates for Federally Administered SSI Payments by Age: 1996 & 2011

[In percent]

State	Rate for Children 0-17			Rate for Adults 18-64			Rate for Adults 65 & Over		
	1996	2011	Percent	1996	2011	Percent	1996	2011	Percent
			Change			Change			Change
			1996-11			1996-11			1996-11
Alabama	2.8	2.7	-3	3.1	3.8	22	9.7	4.4	-55
Alaska	0.6	0.7	20	2.8	1.8	-36	5.5	5.2	-5
Arizona	1.1	1.3	14	0.6	1.7	196	3.5	2.9	-18
Arkansas	2.9	4.0	41	1.1	3.7	226	8.5	3.6	-57
California	0.9	1.2	37	2.9	2.6	-10	13.0	12.4	-4
Colorado	1.0	0.7	-25	0.9	1.3	46	3.6	2.7	-26
Connecticut	0.7	1.0	39	1.0	1.7	68	2.5	2.6	4
Delaware	1.5	1.8	17	0.7	1.8	137	2.8	1.9	-32
District of Columbia	2.8	4.3	51	1.5	3.8	154	7.6	6.0	-20
Florida	1.8	2.4	32	2.8	2.1	-26	5.1	4.9	-4
Georgia	1.5	1.7	13	1.8	2.3	26	9.2	4.6	-49
Hawaii	0.3	0.6	68	1.5	1.7	12	6.1	4.2	-31
Idaho	1.1	1.3	15	0.3	2.0	483	2.3	1.9	-18
Illinois	1.6	1.4	-9	1.1	2.1	93	3.9	3.7	-6
Indiana	1.4	1.6	18	1.6	2.0	29	2.0	1.5	-26
Iowa	1.0	1.1	8	1.4	1.8	31	2.1	1.5	-27
Kansas	1.3	1.3	-1	1.0	1.8	73	2.1	1.8	-14
Kentucky	2.5	2.9	17	1.3	4.8	272	8.3	5.4	-35
Louisiana	3.2	3.3	1	2.5	3.8	52	10.2	5.6	-45
Maine	0.9	1.5	57	3.2	3.2	-1	4.0	2.5	-38
Maryland	1.1	1.3	21	0.9	1.8	93	4.4	3.4	-22
Massachusetts	1.2	1.7	40	1.1	2.9	166	5.9	5.6	-5
Michigan	1.7	1.8	11	1.2	3.0	142	3.3	2.8	-15
Minnesota	0.9	1.0	10	1.7	1.7	2	2.6	2.7	3
Mississippi	3.4	3.2	-5	0.9	4.2	349	14.2	6.4	-55
Missouri	1.6	1.7	6	3.4	2.5	-25	3.7	2.2	-40
Montana	1.1	1.2	9	1.6	2.0	31	2.4	1.9	-21
Nebraska	1.0	0.9	-11	1.1	1.6	53	2.1	1.6	-21
Nevada	0.8	1.3	52	1.0	1.4	38	3.6	3.3	-8
New Hampshire	0.7	0.9	32	0.8	1.7	100	1.5	1.1	-25
New Jersey	1.2	1.3	7	0.7	1.7	150	4.6	4.5	-2
New Mexico	1.4	1.8	29	1.2	2.8	141	8.1	5.9	-27
New York	1.9	2.0	5	1.4	2.9	113	8.9	8.9	0
North Carolina	1.8	1.9	6	1.9	2.3	19	7.3	3.4	-53
North Dakota	0.8	0.7	-12	1.8	1.3	-25	2.9	1.6	-44
Ohio	2.0	1.8	-7	0.8	2.9	261	2.7	2.4	-10
Oklahoma	1.4	1.9	40	2.0	2.7	36	5.2	2.8	-46
Oregon	0.9	1.2	37	1.4	2.1	52	2.6	2.8	9
Pennsylvania	1.6	2.6	66	0.9	2.9	236	3.6	3.1	-12
Rhode Island	1.3	2.2	66	1.6	3.1	93	4.9	4.3	-11
South Carolina	2.0	1.9	-5	1.3	2.4	89	8.2	3.3	-59
South Dakota	1.4	1.2	-11	2.0	1.7	-14	3.5	2.5	-27
Tennessee	1.9	1.7	-10	1.4	3.0	119	7.8	3.7	-53
Texas	1.1	2.0	82	1.9	2.1	10	8.6	6.3	-27
Utah	0.7	0.6	-10	1.1	1.1	6	2.0	1.8	-10
Vermont	1.0	1.5	54	0.7	2.8	298	4.8	2.7	-44
Virginia	1.5	1.3	-13	1.0	1.8	81	5.6	3.4	-40
Washington	0.9	1.1	25	1.5	2.1	43	3.4	3.6	7
West Virginia	2.1	2.4	10	0.9	5.1	473	5.3	3.9	-27
Wisconsin	1.6	1.6	-2	2.1	2.0	-4	2.7	2.0	-26
Wyoming	0.9	0.7	-20	1.6	1.3	-19	1.9	1.1	-41
Total	1.5	1.7	17	2.2	2.4	13	6.2	5.0	-19

Note: Reciprocity rates for 2010 are the ratios of the number of SSI recipients (in the respective age groups) as of the month of December to the estimated population in the respective age group as of the month of July; calculations by DHHS.

Source: Social Security Administration, *Supplemental Security Income, Annual Statistical Report, 2011* and U.S. Census Bureau (resident population by state available online at www.census.gov/population/estimates/state/).

Table SSI 9. SSI Reciprocity Rates as Percent of Population by State: Selected Years 1975 – 2011

[In Percent]

State	1975	1980	1985	1990	1996 ²	2001 ²	2006 ²	2011 ²
Alabama	4.0	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.6
Alaska	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.8
Arizona	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7
Arkansas	4.1	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.8	3.2	3.3	3.7
California	3.1	3.0	2.6	2.9	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.4
Colorado	1.4	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.3
Connecticut	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.7
Delaware	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.8
District of Columbia	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.7	3.7	3.5	3.7	4.2
Florida	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.7	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.7
Georgia	3.3	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.2	2.4
Hawaii	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8
Idaho	1.1	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.8
Illinois	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.6	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.1
Indiana	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.9
Iowa	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6
Kansas	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.6
Kentucky	2.8	2.6	2.7	3.1	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.4
Louisiana	3.9	3.2	2.9	3.2	4.2	3.7	3.7	3.9
Maine	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.7
Maryland	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.9
Massachusetts	2.3	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.7	2.6	2.7	3.0
Michigan	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.5	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.7
Minnesota	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.7
Mississippi	5.2	4.4	4.3	4.4	5.2	4.5	4.2	4.2
Missouri	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.7	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.3
Montana	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8
Nebraska	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4
Nevada	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.6
New Hampshire	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.4
New Jersey	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.0
New Mexico	2.3	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.7	2.6	2.8	3.0
New York	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.5
North Carolina	2.7	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.3
North Dakota	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2
Ohio	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.4	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.6
Oklahoma	3.0	2.2	1.8	1.9	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.5
Oregon	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.7	2.0
Pennsylvania	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.6	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.9
Rhode Island	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.1
South Carolina	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	3.0	2.6	2.4	2.5
South Dakota	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.7
Tennessee	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.9	3.4	2.8	2.7	2.8
Texas	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.7	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.5
Utah	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.0
Vermont	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.5
Virginia	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.9
Washington	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.1
West Virginia	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.6	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.4
Wisconsin	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.9
Wyoming	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2
Total¹	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.6

¹ The number of SSI recipients used to calculate the total reciprocity rate includes a certain number of recipients whose State is unknown. For 1975, 1985, and 1992, the numbers of unknown (in thousands) were 256, 14, and 71 respectively.

² For 1975-92 the percentages are calculated as the average number of monthly SSI recipients over the total population of each State in July of that year. For 1994-2009 the number of recipients is from the month of December; calculations by DHHS.

Source: Social Security Administration, *Supplemental Security Income, Annual Statistical Report, 2011*, and U.S. Census Bureau (resident population by state available online at www.census.gov/population/estimates/state/).

Appendix B

Alternative Definition of Dependence Based on Income from TANF and SNAP

Appendix B. Alternative Definition of Dependence Based on Income from TANF and SNAP

As directed by the Welfare Indicators Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-432), this report on *Indicators of Welfare Dependence and Risk Factors* focuses on dependence on three programs: the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program, formerly the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program; the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) (formerly the Food Stamp Program); and the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program. We adopt the following definition of welfare dependence for this report:

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, SNAP and/or SSI.

This appendix examines an alternative definition of dependence that considers TANF and SNAP alone, excluding SSI. As shown in Table B-1, the rate of dependency would have been much lower – only 3.2 percent – in 2011 if based on income from TANF and SNAP, as opposed to 5.2 percent when counting income from all three programs (TANF, SNAP, and SSI).

There also is significant variation across age groups in the programs upon which individuals are dependent. The elderly depend more on SSI than on TANF and SNAP; whereas 2.3 percent of elderly persons are dependent when counting the three major types of means-tested assistance, very few, 0.5 percent, are dependent when the definition is limited to TANF and SNAP. In contrast, children are primarily dependent on TANF and SNAP.

Dependency on AFDC/TANF and SNAP receipt has generally declined since 1995 but there is a noteworthy uptick in 2008 given the great recession of 2007-2009. Dependency on SSI receipt alone has remained relatively stable overall as shown in Table B-2. The difference between the standard definition (based on all three programs) and the alternative definition (based on TANF and SNAP only) has varied over time. In 1995, over two-thirds (67.9 percent) of individuals who were dependent under the standard definition also were dependent under the alternative definition shown in this appendix. By 2007, the proportion had dropped to 51.4 percent and has since increased to 61.5 percent in 2011.

Table B-1. Percentage of the Total Population with More than 50 Percent of Income from Various Means-Tested Assistance Programs by Selected Characteristics: 2011

	TANF, SSI & SNAP	TANF & SNAP	SSI Only
All Persons	5.2	3.2	1.4
Racial/Ethnic Categories			
Non-Hispanic White	3.3	1.9	0.9
Non-Hispanic Black	12.3	7.6	3.3
Hispanic	7.7	5.2	1.7
Age Categories			
Children ages 0-5	10.2	7.8	1.3
Children ages 6-10	8.4	5.9	1.4
Children ages 11-15	7.1	4.8	1.2
Women ages 16-64	5.7	3.5	1.6
Men ages 16-64	3.7	2.1	1.2
Adults ages 65 and over	2.3	0.5	1.4
Family Categories			
Persons in married families	1.9	1.1	0.4
Persons in female-headed families	16.2	11.1	3.0
Persons in male-headed (no spouse) families	5.9	3.5	1.8
Unrelated persons	6.8	3.5	3.1

Note: Income is measured as total family income.

Persons of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race. Beginning in 2002, estimates for Whites and Blacks are for persons reporting a single race only. Persons who reported more than one race are included in the total for all persons but are not shown under any race category. Due to small sample size, American Indians/Alaska Natives, Asians and Native Hawaiians/Other Pacific Islanders are included in the total for all persons but are not shown separately.

Source: Unpublished tabulations from the Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 2012, analyzed using the TRIM3 microsimulation model.

Table B-2. Percentage of the Total Population with More than 50 Percent of Income from Various Means-Tested Assistance Programs: 1995-2011

	TANF, SSI & SNAP	TANF & SNAP	SSI Only
1995	5.3	3.6	1.1
1998	3.8	2.1	1.3
1999	3.3	1.7	1.2
2000	3.0	1.5	1.2
2001	3.1	1.4	1.3
2002	3.2	1.5	1.3
2003	3.6	1.9	1.3
2004	3.7	2.0	1.3
2005	3.8	2.1	1.4
2006	3.7	1.9	1.4
2007	3.5	1.8	1.3
2008	4.0	2.1	1.4
2009	4.6	2.7	1.4
2010	5.3	3.2	1.4
2011	5.2	3.2	1.4

Source: Unpublished tabulations from the Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 1996-2012, analyzed using the TRIM3 microsimulation model.

Appendix C

Additional Nonmarital Birth Data

Appendix C. Additional Nonmarital Birth Data

Table C-1. Percentage of Births to Unmarried Women within Age Groups by Race and Ethnicity: Selected Years 1940-2011

	White				Black ¹				Hispanic ²			
	Total Teens ³	Age 15 - 17	Age 18 - 19	Total Women	Total Teens	Age 15 - 17	Age 18 - 19	Total Women	Total Teens	Age 15 - 17	Age 18 - 19	Total Women
1940	7	–	–	2	36	–	–	17	–	–	–	–
1945	10	–	–	2	41	–	–	18	–	–	–	–
1950	6	10	5	2	37	48	28	18	–	–	–	–
1955	7	10	5	2	42	52	33	20	–	–	–	–
1960	7	12	5	2	43	54	34	22	–	–	–	–
1965	12	17	9	4	51	63	39	26	–	–	–	–
1970	17	25	14	6	64	76	52	38	–	–	–	–
1975	23	33	17	7	78	87	68	49	–	–	–	–
1980	34	45	27	11	86	93	80	56	42	51	36	24
1985	45	58	38	15	91	96	86	61	–	61	46	30
1990	57	68	51	20	92	96	89	67	62	68	54	37
1991	59	70	53	22	93	96	90	68	64	69	56	38
1992	61	71	55	23	93	96	90	68	65	69	57	39
1993	63	72	57	24	93	96	91	69	66	69	58	40
1994	68	78	62	25	95	98	93	70	73	77	65	43
1995	68	77	62	25	95	98	93	70	71	75	62	41
1996	69	79	63	26	96	98	94	70	71	75	63	41
1997	71	82	65	26	96	98	94	69	76	80	66	41
1998	72	83	67	26	96	98	94	69	77	82	67	42
1999	73	83	67	27	96	98	94	69	76	82	67	42
2000	73	83	68	27	96	98	94	69	76	82	67	43
2001	73	83	68	28	96	99	94	68	75	81	67	42
2002	75	85	70	28	96	99	94	68	77	83	69	44
2003	77	86	72	29	96	99	95	68	80	85	71	45
2004	78	87	74	31	96	99	95	69	81	86	73	46
2005	79	88	75	32	96	99	95	69	83	87	75	48
2006	80	89	76	33	97	99	95	70	84	89	76	50
2007	82	90	78	35	97	99	96	71	86	90	78	51
2008	83	92	79	36	97	99	96	72	88	92	80	53
2009	84	92	80	36	97	99	96	72	89	94	81	53
2010	85	94	81	36	97	99	97	72	87	94	82	53
2011	85	94	82	36	97	99	97	72	87	94	83	53

Note: 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. In particular, the increases from 1993 to 1994 to a great extent reflect improvements in the completeness of reporting of nonmarital births in two states, Michigan and Texas.

¹ From 1940 to 1965, the percentage of births to unmarried Black women (shown in italics) includes all unmarried Non-white.

² Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanics have been available only since 1980, with 22 states reporting in 1980, representing 90 percent of the Hispanic population. Hispanic birth data were reported by 23 states and the District of Columbia in 1985; 48 states and the District of Columbia in 1990; 49 states and the District of Columbia in 1991 and 1992; and all 50 states and the District of Columbia since 1993.

³ Teens under 15 included in Total Teen but not shown separately.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, "Births of Hispanic Parentage, 1980," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 32, No. 6 Supplement; "Births of Hispanic Parentage, 1985," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 36, No. 11 Supplement; "Nonmarital Childbearing in the United States, 1940 - 1999," National Vital Health Statistics Reports, Vol. 48 (16); "Births: Final Data for 2011," National Vital Statistics Reports, Vol. 62 (1), and earlier reports. Additional calculations by ASPE staff.

Table C-2. Percentage of Births that are to Unmarried Women by State: Selected Years 1960-2011

	1960	1970	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011
Alabama	11	14	22	30	34	34	36	42	42
Alaska	5	9	16	26	30	33	36	38	37
Arizona	NA	9	19	33	38	39	43	45	45
Arkansas	NA	13	20	29	33	36	40	45	45
California	NA	NA	21	32	32	33	36	41	40
Colorado	NA	9	13	21	25	25	27	24	24
Connecticut	NA	NA	18	27	31	29	32	37	38
Delaware	9	15	24	29	35	38	44	47	49
Dist of Columbia	20	38	56	65	66	60	56	55	54
Florida	9	14	23	32	36	38	43	48	48
Georgia	NA	NA	23	33	35	37	41	46	45
Hawaii	5	10	18	25	29	32	36	38	38
Idaho	NA	NA	8	17	20	22	23	27	27
Illinois	6	13	23	32	34	35	37	41	40
Indiana	4	8	16	26	32	35	40	43	43
Iowa	2	7	10	21	25	28	32	34	34
Kansas	3	7	12	22	26	29	34	38	37
Kentucky	5	8	15	24	29	31	36	41	42
Louisiana	9	15	23	37	42	46	48	53	53
Maine	3	7	14	23	28	31	35	41	42
Maryland	NA	NA	25	30	33	35	37	42	41
Massachusetts	NA	NA	16	25	26	27	30	35	35
Michigan	4	11	16	26	34	33	37	42	42
Minnesota	3	8	11	21	24	26	30	33	33
Mississippi	14	17	28	40	45	46	49	55	54
Missouri	6	11	18	29	32	35	38	40	40
Montana	NA	NA	13	24	26	31	35	36	37
Nebraska	NA	8	12	21	24	27	31	34	33
Nevada	4	11	13	25	42	36	41	44	44
New Hampshire	NA	6	11	17	22	25	27	33	35
New Jersey	4	10	21	24	28	29	31	35	36
New Mexico	NA	NA	16	35	43	46	51	52	51
New York	NA	NA	24	33	38	37	39	42	41
North Carolina	9	12	19	29	31	33	38	42	41
North Dakota	3	7	9	18	24	28	32	33	33
Ohio	4	NA	18	29	33	35	39	44	43
Oklahoma	NA	8	14	25	30	34	39	42	42
Oregon	3	7	15	26	29	30	33	36	36
Pennsylvania	4	10	18	29	32	33	37	42	42
Rhode Island	3	7	16	26	31	35	39	45	45
South Carolina	12	15	23	33	37	40	43	48	47
South Dakota	3	7	13	23	28	33	36	38	39
Tennessee	9	12	20	30	33	35	40	44	44
Texas	5	9	13	18	30	31	38	42	42
Utah	2	4	6	14	16	17	18	19	19
Vermont	NA	NA	14	20	25	28	32	39	40
Virginia	8	11	19	26	29	30	32	36	36
Washington	3	9	14	24	27	28	31	33	33
West Virginia	6	6	13	25	31	32	37	44	44
Wisconsin	3	8	14	24	27	29	32	37	37
Wyoming	2	7	8	20	26	29	33	34	35
United States	5	11	18	28	32	33	37	41	41

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, "Births: Final Data for 2011," National Vital Statistics Reports, Vol. 62 (1), June 28, 2013 and earlier reports.

Table C-3. Percentage of Births that are to Unmarried Women by Race and Ethnicity and State: 1994 and 2011

State	Non-Hispanic							
	All races		White		Black		Hispanic [†]	
	1994	2011	1994	2011	1994	2011	1994	2011
Alabama	35	42	16	28	71	76	19	27
Alaska	29	37	21	23	41	46	29	32
Arizona	38	45	25	30	65	63	51	57
Arkansas	33	45	20	35	74	80	31	51
California	36	40	23	24	63	68	46	53
Colorado	25	24	18	18	57	43	44	36
Connecticut	31	38	18	24	70	68	65	66
Delaware	35	49	22	37	74	72	50	67
Dist. of Columbia	69	54	10	6	81	79	59	67
Florida	36	48	24	36	69	71	34	51
Georgia	36	45	18	27	68	71	23	53
Hawaii	28	38	15	25	19	28	44	49
Idaho	19	27	17	23	42	42	25	44
Illinois	34	40	18	26	79	80	38	53
Indiana	32	43	26	37	78	80	42	51
Iowa	25	34	23	30	75	73	37	50
Kansas	26	37	21	31	67	74	39	53
Kentucky	28	42	23	38	73	76	25	52
Louisiana	43	53	21	35	73	80	30	55
Maine	28	42	28	42	45	33	23	43
Maryland	34	41	18	26	64	63	39	56
Massachusetts	27	35	19	26	63	56	62	64
Michigan	35	42	23	32	79	81	42	52
Minnesota	24	33	20	26	75	58	46	58
Mississippi	45	54	18	32	75	82	21	55
Missouri	33	40	24	32	79	78	34	51
Montana	26	37	20	31	29	47	30	48
Nebraska	25	33	20	27	74	69	39	50
Nevada	35	44	27	32	70	73	44	53
New Hampshire	22	35	21	35	33	35	37	54
New Jersey	28	36	13	19	68	69	48	61
New Mexico	42	51	23	31	60	54	49	57
New York	38	41	19	26	70	70	61	66
North Carolina	32	41	17	26	68	72	29	52
North Dakota	23	33	19	27	24	40	26	45
Ohio	33	43	25	36	78	79	50	61
Oklahoma	30	42	23	35	70	75	31	48
Oregon	29	36	27	32	72	61	35	50
Pennsylvania	33	42	23	32	80	79	63	67
Rhode Island	32	45	24	36	70	66	58	63
South Carolina	37	47	19	31	67	78	28	48
South Dakota	28	39	20	28	21	47	33	57
Tennessee	33	44	21	34	75	79	26	51
Texas	29	42	18	27	63	66	31	51
Utah	16	19	13	13	52	41	37	43
Vermont	25	40	25	40	32	43	34	42
Virginia	29	36	18	24	64	67	38	52
Washington	26	33	23	27	56	51	35	51
West Virginia	30	44	29	43	76	77	22	42
Wisconsin	27	37	20	28	82	84	46	55
Wyoming	28	35	25	30	42	49	45	53
United States	33	41	21	29	71	72	43	53

[†]Women of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, "Births: Final Data for 2011," National Vital Statistics Reports, Vol. 62 (1), June 28, 2013 and earlier reports.

Table C-4. Birth Rates of Teens 15-19 Years by State: Selected Years 1960-2011

[Births per 1,000 women in specified group]

State	1960	1970	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011
Alabama	104	90	68	64	71	69	61	50	44	41
Alaska	128	103	64	56	65	55	49	37	38	36
Arizona	112	79	65	67	76	74	68	58	42	39
Arkansas	116	93	75	73	80	72	66	59	53	51
California	103	69	53	53	71	67	47	39	32	29
Colorado	97	67	50	48	55	52	51	43	33	29
Connecticut	54	44	31	31	39	39	31	23	19	16
Delaware	100	73	51	51	55	55	48	44	31	29
Dist. of Columbia	132	116	62	72	93	85	53	63	45	43
Florida	117	86	59	58	69	60	51	42	32	30
Georgia	117	101	72	68	76	70	63	53	41	38
Hawaii	77	66	51	48	61	49	46	36	33	30
Idaho	102	66	59	47	51	49	43	38	33	28
Illinois	63	63	56	51	63	58	48	39	33	30
Indiana	100	75	57	52	59	57	49	43	37	35
Iowa	73	53	43	35	41	38	34	33	29	25
Kansas	94	65	57	52	56	52	46	41	39	35
Kentucky	108	86	72	63	68	62	55	49	46	44
Louisiana	113	84	76	72	74	70	62	49	48	45
Maine	93	65	47	42	43	34	29	24	21	21
Maryland	100	69	43	46	53	47	41	32	27	25
Massachusetts	51	40	28	29	35	33	26	22	17	15
Michigan	80	69	45	43	59	49	40	32	30	28
Minnesota	64	44	35	31	36	33	30	26	23	19
Mississippi	121	103	84	76	81	79	70	61	55	50
Missouri	99	72	58	54	63	55	49	42	37	35
Montana	97	62	48	44	48	42	37	35	35	29
Nebraska	82	54	45	40	42	38	38	34	31	27
Nevada	118	94	59	55	73	73	63	50	39	36
New Hampshire	76	55	34	32	33	30	23	18	16	14
New Jersey	58	50	35	34	41	38	32	23	20	19
New Mexico	127	79	72	73	78	74	66	62	53	49
New York	57	51	35	36	44	42	33	27	23	21
North Carolina	104	88	58	57	68	63	59	48	38	35
North Dakota	68	44	42	36	35	33	27	30	29	28
Ohio	84	65	52	50	58	53	46	39	34	32
Oklahoma	112	83	75	69	67	64	60	54	50	48
Oregon	88	58	51	43	55	50	43	33	28	26
Pennsylvania	67	53	41	40	45	41	34	30	27	25
Rhode Island	56	43	33	36	44	40	34	31	22	21
South Carolina	109	89	65	63	71	63	58	51	43	39
South Dakota	83	49	53	46	47	41	38	38	35	34
Tennessee	103	88	64	61	72	67	60	55	43	41
Texas	115	85	74	72	75	76	69	62	52	47
Utah	86	56	65	50	49	41	38	33	28	23
Vermont	74	54	39	36	34	28	23	19	18	17
Virginia	103	76	48	46	53	48	41	34	27	25
Washington	88	60	47	45	53	48	39	31	27	25
West Virginia	87	72	68	54	57	53	47	43	45	44
Wisconsin	64	46	40	39	43	38	35	30	26	23
Wyoming	112	71	79	59	56	48	42	43	39	35
United States	89	68	53	51	60	56	48	40	34	31

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, "Births: Final Data for 2011," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 62 (1), June 28, 2013 and earlier reports available online at (<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/products/nvsr.htm>).

Table C-5. Birth Rates of Teens 15-19 Years by Race and Ethnicity and State: Selected Years

[Births per 1,000 women in specified group]

State	All races			Non-Hispanic White			Non-Hispanic Black			Hispanic [†]		
	1990	2000	2011	1990	2000	2011	1990	2000	2011	1990	2000	2011
Alabama	71	61	41	55	49	34	106	82	51	34	107	70
Alaska	65	49	36	53	32	22	‡	‡	31	‡	74	43
Arizona	76	68	39	51	39	22	124	79	42	123	115	52
Arkansas	80	66	51	66	56	45	132	98	66	‡	103	60
California	71	47	29	43	23	13	109	58	36	112	79	43
Colorado	55	51	29	39	31	18	112	84	36	111	114	55
Connecticut	39	31	16	20	15	6	108	65	30	122	90	47
Delaware	55	48	29	35	31	20	121	87	44	‡	103	52
Dist. of Columbia	93	53	43	11	‡	‡	123	77	62	89	80	63
Florida	69	51	30	51	37	23	138	85	48	60	59	30
Georgia	76	63	38	56	47	29	117	82	48	73	132	59
Hawaii	61	46	30	38	21	25	‡	‡	24	133	99	52
Idaho	51	43	28	46	36	22	‡	‡	49	119	105	52
Illinois	63	48	30	37	26	17	146	96	56	95	90	46
Indiana	59	49	35	52	42	31	124	92	56	65	95	48
Iowa	41	34	25	38	30	21	119	89	60	80	97	58
Kansas	56	46	35	49	37	28	135	89	55	86	100	71
Kentucky	68	55	44	64	52	42	116	84	52	‡	92	58
Louisiana	74	62	45	53	43	35	113	92	60	21	40	51
Maine	43	29	21	43	29	21	‡	‡	28	‡	‡	‡
Maryland	53	41	25	36	27	15	97	68	37	46	63	46
Massachusetts	35	26	15	24	16	11	94	53	27	121	87	33
Michigan	59	40	28	41	30	20	132	81	56	94	81	45
Minnesota	36	30	19	30	21	13	156	93	41	79	105	49
Mississippi	81	70	50	56	51	41	113	93	61	‡	52	43
Missouri	63	49	35	50	41	30	145	92	57	46	80	49
Montana	48	37	29	39	30	23	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	39
Nebraska	42	38	27	35	30	19	137	87	46	82	105	65
Nevada	73	63	36	61	42	23	133	83	53	108	110	51
New Hampshire	33	23	14	‡	23	13	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	27
New Jersey	41	32	19	19	13	7	105	69	38	80	70	42
New Mexico	78	66	49	51	39	29	100	68	28	97	85	58
New York	44	33	21	25	19	13	86	55	32	82	64	39
North Carolina	68	59	35	51	43	25	107	80	46	106	146	63
North Dakota	35	27	28	29	21	20	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	62
Ohio	58	46	32	47	38	26	130	94	58	74	80	50
Oklahoma	67	60	48	na	51	41	na	85	59	na	97	69
Oregon	55	43	26	51	35	21	112	74	34	114	103	50
Pennsylvania	45	34	25	32	24	16	128	84	53	126	91	61
Rhode Island	44	34	21	32	22	12	137	66	34	130	92	53
South Carolina	71	58	39	54	44	31	101	79	51	67	96	59
South Dakota	47	38	34	35	27	22	‡	‡	33	‡	‡	67
Tennessee	72	60	41	61	50	35	122	91	55	41	120	66
Texas	75	69	47	49	41	27	117	78	47	104	104	66
Utah	49	38	23	44	31	17	‡	51	23	115	106	56
Vermont	34	23	17	35	24	17	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Virginia	53	41	25	40	30	19	100	70	37	56	71	37
Washington	53	39	25	47	31	19	98	58	28	113	101	55
West Virginia	57	47	44	57	46	45	74	68	41	‡	‡	23
Wisconsin	43	35	23	30	24	15	177	113	65	90	98	50
Wyoming	56	42	35	51	36	31	‡	‡	‡	94	81	58
United States	60	48	31	43	33	22	116	79	47	100	87	49

[†] Women of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

[‡] Rates not deemed to be reliable due to small number of births or number of women in the group.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, "Trends in Characteristics of Births by State: United States, 1990, 1995, 2000-2002," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 52 (19), May 2004; and Declines in State Teen Birth Rates by Race and Hispanic Origin, NCHS Data Brief, No. 123, May 2013.

Appendix D
Technical Notes

Appendix D. Technical Notes

Age Categories

Most of the indicators in Chapter II are shown by age categories, generally children ages 0 to 15, adults ages 16 to 64, and adults 65 and older. Youth 16, 17 and 18 years of age are often classified with adults because they are considered potential members of the labor force in many labor force statistics. Indicators based on program administrative data (Indicator 3) and many of the risk factors presented in Chapter III, however, use published data that generally define “children” to include all individuals less than 18 years of age.

Race and Ethnicity

Most of the data sources allow analysis of the indicators and predictors of welfare dependence across several racial/ethnic categories. Where the data are available, statistics are shown for three racial/ethnic groups – Non-Hispanic White, Non-Hispanic Black and Hispanic. Due to small sample size, American Indians/Alaska Natives, Asians and Native Hawaiians/Other Pacific Islanders are included in the totals for all persons but are not shown under separate race categories. In some instances, however, data are shown for “Whites” and “Blacks,” rather than for “Non-Hispanic Whites” and “Non-Hispanic Blacks;” in such cases these racial categories include individuals of Hispanic Origin. Footnotes to the tables provide further documentation of issues related to race and ethnicity.

Estimates based on 2002 (and more recent) Current Population Survey (CPS) and Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) data are affected by a change in the survey questionnaire that allows individuals to report one or more races. This change was implemented to comply with the *1997 Standards for Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity*. In 2000, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) published guidelines for implementing these new standards. To accommodate the race categories under the new standards, CPS and SIPP estimates for racial/ethnic categories beginning in 2002 are for persons who are Non-Hispanic White (and no other race), Non-Hispanic Black (and no other race) and Hispanic (of any race). Persons who reported more than one race are included in the total for all persons but are not shown under any race category.

Family Structure Categories

For the primary measure of dependency, as well as selected indicators and many of our risk factor measures, estimates are provided for individual persons by family structure (see SUM 1, Indicator 1, Indicator 2, Indicator 5, ECON 3, ECON 7, and WORK 1). For these measures, the entire population is subdivided into the following four groups:

- Persons in Married-Couple Families
- Persons in Female-Headed Families
- Persons in Male-Headed Families
- Unrelated Persons.

Two additional measures use a subset of the above categories (see Indicator 4, and ECON 1).

Annual and Monthly Measures

There are differences between monthly and annual observation of benefit receipt. The measures of annual reciprocity (that is, any receipt over the course of a year) shown in Figure and Table SUM 1 are higher than the more traditional measures of reciprocity in an average month, as shown in several other indicators and in Appendix A. The annual reciprocity measures in Figure and Table SUM 1 are not only higher because they include any receipt from at least *one of three* welfare programs (while average

monthly administrative data focus on receipt from only one program), they also are higher because they capture program receipt received in as little as one month during a given year, whereas average monthly reciprocity rates, by definition, average across all the months in a given year.

Our key measure of dependency for the report, following the Advisory Board's proposal, also measures the level of benefit receipt among AFDC/TANF, SNAP and SSI on an annual basis (see Figure and Table SUM1 and Indicator 1), as does our long term AFDC/TANF receipt measure (Indicator 9). These measures capture *any* benefit receipt during the year, which differs from several other "annual" indicators in Chapter I that present average monthly estimates for each given year (see Indicators 2, 3, 4 and 5).

The report includes several monthly longitudinal measures that analyze monthly observations for individuals and families across multiple years. These measures are based on the SIPP and provide information on the number of consecutive months receiving welfare benefits (see Indicators 7 and 8) and the number of consecutive months poor (see ECON 5) during multi-year time periods.

Note that annual estimates provided throughout the report represent calendar years except where explicitly noted as fiscal years. Please see footnotes to each table in the report for further technical information and documentation of time period measurement issues.

Unit of Analysis

The individual, rather than the family or household, is the unit of analysis for most of the statistics in this report. The individual's dependency status, however, is based on total family income, taking into account means-tested assistance, earnings and other sources of income for all individuals in the family.²⁵ The introductory chapter of this report and our dependence indicators in Chapter II, for example, show the percentage of individuals that are dependent (see SUM 1, Indicator 1, and Indicator 6) according to annual total family income (including annual total family benefit receipt). This is similar to estimates of the number of individuals who are poor, which are based on the characteristics and total income of the family in which they live (see ECON 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5).

Reciprocity status also is based on total annual family benefit receipt and income in some instances; in SUM 1, for example, recipients are individuals in families where at least one family member receives assistance from AFDC/TANF, SNAP or SSI at some point in the year. In most other indicators, however, reciprocity is measured as the *direct receipt* of a benefit by an individual in a month (see Indicators 7 and 8), an average month across a given year (see Indicators 2, 3, 4, and 5) or at some point within a year (see Indicators 6 and 9). Note that the differences between individual and family measures of reciprocity are largest in the SSI program, which provides benefits to individuals and couples, not to families.

²⁵ Family is generally defined as following the broad U.S. Census Bureau definition of family – all persons residing together that are related by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Spells

Spells of program reciprocity (Indicator 7), spells of welfare receipt with no attachment to the labor market (IND 8) and spells of poverty (ECON 5) are limited to those spells that begin during the SIPP panel of observation. Spells separated by only 1 month are not considered separate spells. If an individual has two or more spells of dependency, receipt, or poverty, each is counted separately in the analysis.

Data Source for Dependency Measure

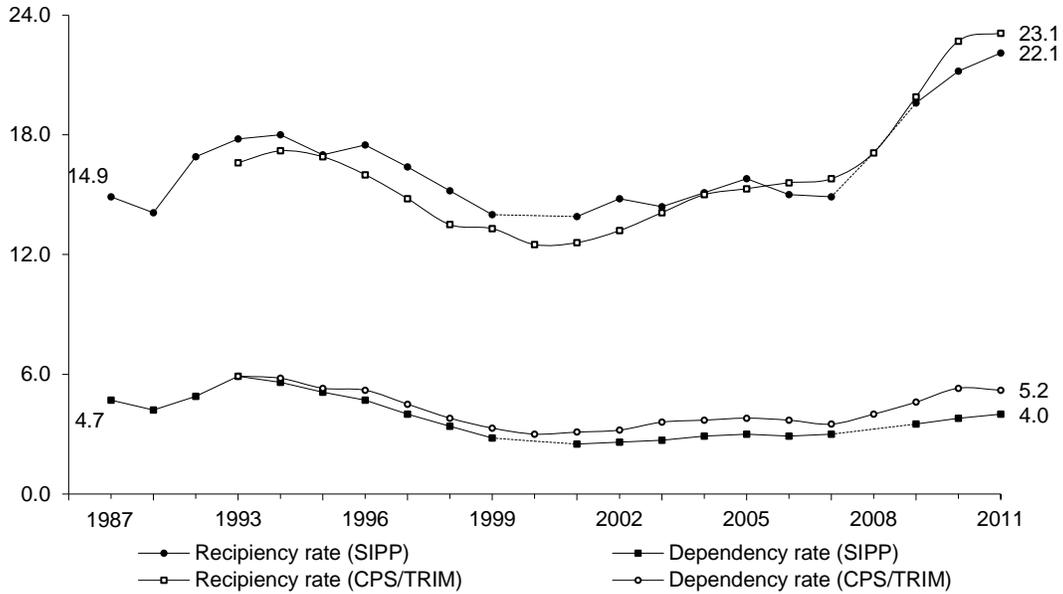
Beginning with the 2001 report, there was a shift to using CPS rather than SIPP data for our main welfare dependency measure (as well as several other indicators and predictors of welfare reciprocity and dependence). This change was necessary because CPS data are updated annually, while SIPP updates are available less frequently.

The CPS data have been widely used to measure trends since the welfare reform legislation of 1996. However, because the CPS does not collect income information in the same detail as the SIPP, it has been subject to criticism for higher levels of underreporting of income, particularly welfare income. To address this concern, our measure of dependency (as well as some of the other indicators in this report) are based on CPS data that have been analyzed by the Transfer Income Model (TRIM3), a microsimulation model developed by the Urban Institute under contract to the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation. Although its primary purpose is to simulate program eligibility and the impact of policy proposals, the TRIM3 model also has been used to correct for underreporting of welfare receipt and benefits. Welfare caseloads in TRIM3 are based on CPS data, adjusted upward to ensure that total estimates of recipients equal the total counts from administrative data. To maintain consistency in data trends, we present estimates based on CPS data analyzed by TRIM3 beginning in 1993, the first year the TRIM3 microsimulation model became available.

As shown in Figure D-1, the overall measures of dependency and reciprocity have not been greatly affected by the change in data sources. Both data sources show a decline in dependence between 1996 and 1999 and increases in dependence during the 2000s. Still, readers are cautioned against comparing measures for 1987-1995 from the SIPP data in the first three annual reports with the measures for 1993 and later from the TRIM3-adjusted CPS data.

Figure D-1. Reciprocity and Dependency Rates from Two Data Sources: 1987 – 2011

(In percent)



Note: Reciprocity is defined as living in a family with receipt of any amount of AFDC/TANF, SSI or SNAP during the year. Dependency is defined as living in a family having more than 50 percent of annual family income from AFDC/TANF, SSI and/or SNAP. Dependency rates would be lower if adjusted to exclude welfare assistance associated with working. While only affecting a small number of cases, General Assistance income is included within AFDC/TANF income and veterans' pension benefits are included in means-tested assistance income for SIPP-based receipt and dependency estimates prior to 2001.

Source: Unpublished tabulations from the Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 1994-2007, analyzed using the TRIM3 microsimulation model, and unpublished tabulations from the Survey of Income and Program Participation, 1987, 1990, 1992, 1993, 1996, 2001, 2004, and 2008 panels.