

Welfare Indicators and Risk Factors

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Contents

Introduction	5
I. Welfare Dependence, Program Receipt and Participation	8
Indicator 1. Degree of Dependence.....	8
Indicator 2. Program Receipt and Family Labor Force Attachment.....	9
Indicator 3. Program Recipiency	10
Indicator 4. Program Participation Among Those Eligible	13
Indicator 5. Multiple Program Receipt	16
Indicator 6. Program Receipt Duration	19
II. Risk Factors, Social and Economic Context.....	20
Indicator 7. Employment Among the Low-Skilled Population	20
Indicator 8. Poverty Rates	22
Indicator 9. Food Insecurity	24
Indicator 10. Nonmarital Teen Births.....	26
Technical Notes	28
Endnotes	30

List of Figures

Figure 1. Dependency Rate: Percentage of the Population with More than 50 Percent of Income from AFDC/TANF, SNAP, or SSI, 1993 to 2019.....	8
Figure 2. Percentage of Recipients in Families with Labor Force Participants, by Program, 2019 ...	9
Figure 3. Annual Reciprocity Rate for TANF, SSI, or SNAP, 1993 to 2019	11
Figure 4. Percentage of Persons Who Received AFDC or TANF Cash Assistance in an Average Month, 1994 to 2020	11
Figure 5. Percentage of Persons Who Received Food Stamp or SNAP Benefits in an Average Month, 1993 to 2019	12
Figure 6. Percentage of Persons Who Received Income from SSI in an Average Month, 1992 to 2020	12
Figure 7. Rates of Participation in AFDC/TANF Cash Assistance, Among Eligible People, 1993 to 2019	14
Figure 8. Rates of Household Participation in Food Stamps or SNAP Among Eligible Households, 1994 to 2018.....	14
Figure 9. Rate of Participation in the SSI Program, Among Eligible Adults, 1993 to 2019	15
Figure 10. Percentage of the Population Who Received Assistance from AFDC/TANF and SNAP, or received assistance from SSI and SNAP, 1993 to 2019	17
Figure 11. Distribution of Program Recipients by Program for TANF, SNAP, and SSI, 2019	18
Figure 12. Duration of TANF, SNAP, and SSI Receipt Over 24 Months, 2017-2018	19
Figure 13. Percentage of Adults Employed Any Time During the Year, Ages 18 to 65 with a High School Degree or Less Education, by Race and Ethnicity, 1992 to 2020	21
Figure 14. Percent of People in Official Poverty by Age, 1992 to 2020	23
Figure 15. Percentage of Households Classified by Food Security Status, 2020 and from 1998 to 2020	25
Figure 16. Births per 1,000 Unmarried Women Ages 15-17 Years and 18-19 Years by Race-Ethnicity: 1990-2019	27

Appendix Tables

Table 1 Indicator 1. Percentage of the Population by Proportion of Income from TANF, SNAP, and/or SSI: 1993-2018.....	A-1
Table 2 Indicator 1. Dependency and Reciprocity Rates, Where Dependency is the Percentage of the Population with More than 50 Percent of Income from TANF, SNAP and/or SSI; Reciprocity is Receipt of Any Income from TANF, SNAP or SSI: Select Years.....	A-2
Table 3 Indicator 1. Percentage of Total Income from TANF, SNAP and/or SSI by Selected Characteristics: 2017 and 2018.....	A-3
Table 4. Indicator 2. Percentage of Recipients in Families with Labor Force Participants by Program and Selected Characteristics: 2017 and 2018.....	A-4, A-5
Table 5 Indicator 2. Percentage of AFDC/TANF Cash Assistance Recipients in Families with Labor Force Participants: 1993 to 2018.....	A-6
Table 6 Indicator 3. AFDC-TANF Cash Assistance Benefits as a Percentage of the Poverty Guideline (constant 2019 dollars), Selected Years, 1981 to 2019.....	A-7
Table 7 Indicator 3. Number and Percentage of the Total Population Receiving AFDC/TANF: 1975 to 2019.....	A-8
Table 8 Indicator 3. Number and Percentage of the Total Population Receiving Food Stamp or SNAP Benefits: 1980 to 2018.....	A-9
Table 9 Indicator 3. SNAP National Level Annual Summary: 1980 to 2019.....	A-10
Table 10 Indicator 3. Percentage of the Total Population Receiving SSI by Age: 1980-2019.....	A-11
Table 11 Indicator 4. Percentage of Eligible Families Participating in AFDC or TANF Cash Assistance, 1981 to 2018.....	A-12
Table 12 Indicator 4. Percentage of Eligible Households Participating in SNAP by Year: 1980-2018.....	A-13
Table 13 Indicator 4. Percentage of Eligible Adult Units Participating in SSI by Selected Characteristics: 1993 to 2018.....	A-14
Table 14 Indicator 5. Percentage of Total Population Receiving Assistance from Multiple Programs: 1993 to 2018.....	A-15
Table 15 Indicator 5. Percentage of Recipients Receiving Assistance from One Program or Multiple Programs in an Average Month Among TANF, SSI and SNAP by Selected Characteristics: 2017 and 2018.....	A-16

Table 16 Indicator 6. Number of Months of Benefit Receipt for Recipients of TANF, SNAP, or SSI, 2015-2016.....	A-17
Table 17 Indicator 7. Percentage Employed Any Time during the Year for Adults Ages 18 to 65 with a High School Degree or Less Education by Sex, Race and Ethnicity, 1975 to 2019.....	A-18
Table 18 Indicator 8. Percentage of Persons in Official Poverty by Age and Family Type: 1975 to 2019	A-19
Table 19 Indicator 9. Percentage of Households by Food Security Status: 1998-2019...	A-20
Table 20 Indicator 9. Percentage of Households Classified by Food Security Status and Selected Characteristics: 2018 and 2019.....	A-21
Table 21 Indicator 10. Births per Thousand Unmarried Teen Women by Age, Race, and Ethnicity: 1975 to 2019.....	A-22

Introduction

The Welfare Indicators Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-432) requires the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services to prepare an annual report to Congress on indicators and predictors of “welfare dependence.” That Act directed HHS to address: (i) the rate of welfare dependence, (ii) the degree and duration of welfare reciprocity and dependence, and (iii) predictors of welfare dependence, specifically, benefits under the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program (which replaced the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program),ⁱ the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program, and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) (formerly the Food Stamp Program).ⁱⁱ

In 1997, a bipartisan Advisory Board authorized by the Welfare Indicators Act convened and recommended that a family be classified as being “dependent on welfare” if more than 50 percent of its total income in a one-year period comes from TANF, SNAP or SSI. This report provides data on program reciprocity using this definition as well as trends of indicators of economic insecurity for families which may be predictive of receipt of these benefits.

This twenty-first report on Welfare Indicators and Risk Factors provides data for indicators and risk factors through 2019 for most indicators and 2020 for select indicators. Note that since many of the data series in this report do not extend to 2020, they do not reflect the economic recession resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic, which began in March 2020.

Programs Included in the Report

The **Temporary Assistance for Needy Families** program provides block grants to the states, the District of Columbia, territories, and tribes (henceforth referred to as states) to provide monthly cash benefits and services to eligible families with or expecting children. TANF was created under the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA), Public Law 104-193, to replace the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program. Under TANF states have broad discretion to design programs and determine eligibility for benefits and services but states must engage families with a work eligible individual in work activities and meet minimum work participation rate requirements.ⁱⁱⁱ

The **Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program** provides eligible households with a monthly benefit to purchase food for home consumption. The Food Stamp Program was renamed the Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program by Public Law 110-234, the Food, Conservation and Energy Act of 2008. To be eligible for SNAP benefits, households must meet federal income and asset requirements or be categorically eligible based on eligibility for TANF, SSI, or another state program.^{iv}

The **Supplemental Security Income** program^v provides monthly cash payments to low-income, low-resource individuals age 65 and older and to low-income, low-resource individuals under age 65 with a disability. The program was created in 1972 to care for the aged, blind or disabled. To qualify for SSI benefits, an individual or married couple must satisfy the program criteria for citizenship or qualified legal alien status, for income and assets as well as for age, blindness, or disability. Though the majority of recipients are adults, children with disabilities also are eligible.

Measurement and Data Sources

This report uses data from the Current Population Survey (CPS) and administrative data for the TANF cash assistance program, SNAP, and SSI to provide updated measures through 2019 for key indicators of dependence and through 2020 for select other indicators. Because program participation tends to be underreported in household surveys, this report supplements survey data with administrative records and a microsimulation model, the Transfer Income Model, version 3 (TRIM3).

Several risk factors associated with benefit receipt are also included, such as poverty status and employment, and provide useful context to indicators of reciprocity. Trends in nonmarital teen births are provided since the lower incomes of young and single parents affect the need for and use of program benefits. Data on risk factors are based on publications from the U.S Department of Agriculture's Economic Research Service, National Vital Statistics Reports from the National Center for Health Statistics, the Survey of Income and Program Participation, and the U.S. Census Bureau.

Key Findings

- The share of the population receiving more than half of their income from TANF, SNAP and SSI programs continued to decline as the economy expanded. In 2019, 3.3 percent (10.8 million) of the total population lived in households receiving more than half of their total annual income from TANF, SNAP and/or SSI, a decrease of 2.0 percentage points from the most recent peak of 5.3 percent in 2010.
- *TANF and SNAP participation rates among eligible people declined in 2019.* Participation in the TANF program among eligible families declined for the eighth consecutive year, from 33.9 in 2011 to 21.3 percent in 2019. The SNAP participation rate by eligible households decreased to 83.4 percent in 2019, a 6.7 percentage point decrease from the historic peak in 2013 of 90.1 percent. SSI participation by eligible adults rose to 61.6 percent in 2019, up from a historic low of 58.2 percent in 2016.
- *Most families receiving benefits participated in the labor force.* In 2019 more than 60.6 percent of persons who received SNAP benefits lived in families with someone in the labor force. More than half of TANF recipients (56.8 percent) lived in families with someone in the labor force.
- *Key indicators of economic need, after improvements in 2019, lost ground in 2020.* In 2020, the percent of children in poverty rose to 16.1 percent from 10.5 percent in 2019. The food insecurity status of all households remained unchanged from 2019 to 2020, however for households with children the rate rose from 13.6 percent to 14.8 percent between 2019 and 2020.

The strength of the economy in 2019 in part contributed to the improvement to many of the indicators in this report, with unemployment at its lowest since the 1960s. The COVID-19 pandemic contributed to a sudden recession in 2020, leading to an increase in the official poverty rate. However, the economic well-being of low-income families did not decline substantially due to federal and state economic support such as the American Rescue Plan enacted in response to the pandemic/recession/in 2020. The supplemental poverty rate – which includes tax credits and economic impact payments that are excluded from the official poverty rate - showed a decrease by 2.6 points between 2019 and 2020. The Census Bureau estimated that stimulus payments kept 11.7 million Americans out of poverty in 2020. TANF, SNAP, and SSI also had an antipoverty effect in 2020, each contributed to keeping 0.5, 2.9, and 2.7 million Americans out of poverty, respectively.^{vi} Data on the effect of these trends on receipt of TANF, SNAP and SSI are

not yet available, and will be shown in future versions of this report.

A number of factors not discussed directly in this report contribute to receipt of SNAP, SSI, and TANF. In particular, federal and state rules on eligibility and receipt of benefits affect who can receive benefits, and how much benefits are available to participants. For example, states have flexibility with TANF to set income limits, benefits amounts, and other rules.^{vii} With SSI, 44 states and the District of Columbia supplement federal funds to provide additional support to federally eligible recipients or to individuals ineligible for federal SSI payments because of because of income in excess of federal criteria.

I. Welfare Dependence, Program Receipt and Participation

Indicator 1. Degree of Dependence

Definition

The proportion of individuals who receive more than half of their income from TANF, SNAP, or SSI.

Measure in 2019

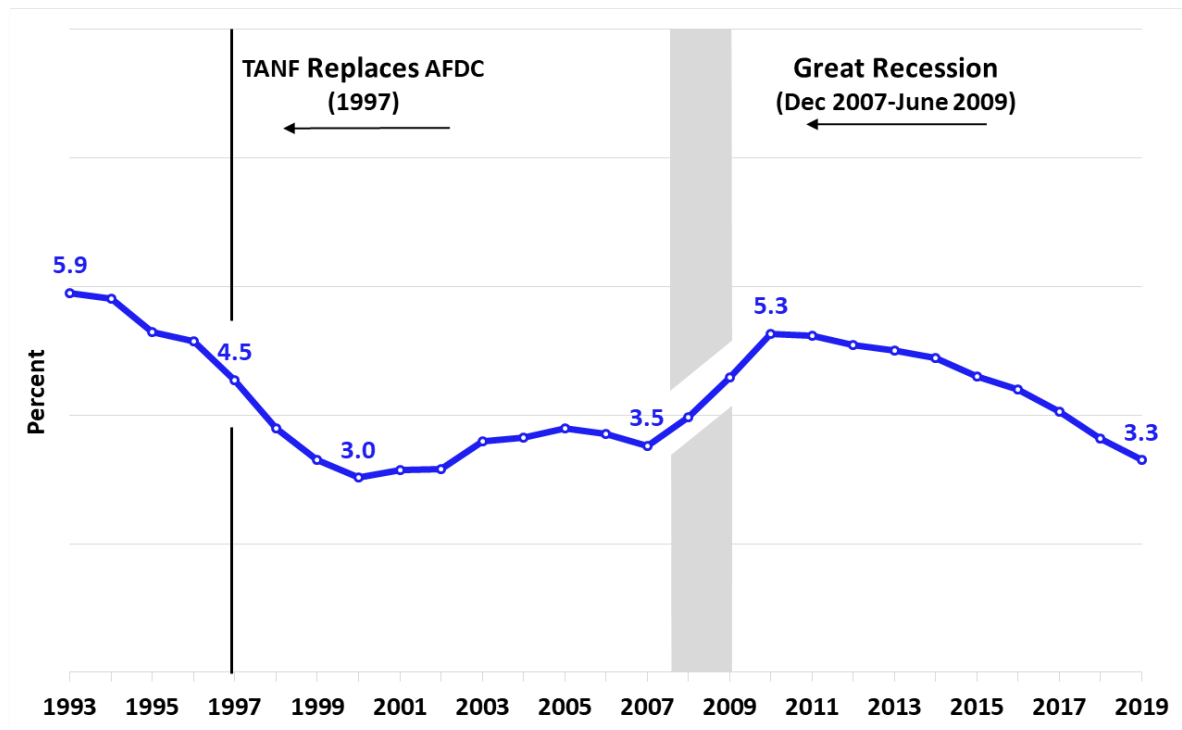
3.3 percent (10.8 million) received more than 50 percent of their income from TANF, SNAP, or SSI. 19.5 percent of all persons lived in households that received some level of TANF, SNAP or SSI assistance. See Appendix Table 3 for detailed estimates by demographic characteristics.

Measure Over Time

Decrease of 0.3 percentage points from 2018. Since 2010, this indicator declined every year. See Appendix Table 1 for detailed historical estimates.

Figure 1 reports the national dependence rate over time.

Figure 1. Dependency Rate: Percentage of the Population with More than 50 Percent of Income from AFDC/TANF, SNAP, or SSI, 1993 to 2019



Note: AFDC recipients are included from 1994 to 1996, and TANF recipients are included beginning in 1997. Food Stamp recipients are included from 1994 to 2008; The 2008 Farm Bill (P.L. 110-234) changed the name of Food Stamps to SNAP.

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

Indicator 2. Program Receipt and Family Labor Force Attachment

Definition

In an average month, the percentage of recipients of TANF, SNAP, or SSI living in families with someone participating in the labor force, which includes people working, or unemployed and looking for work.

Measure in 2019

- TANF: 56.8 percent lived in families with labor force participants.
- SNAP: 60.6 percent lived in families with labor force participants.
- SSI: 40.3 percent lived in families with labor force participants.

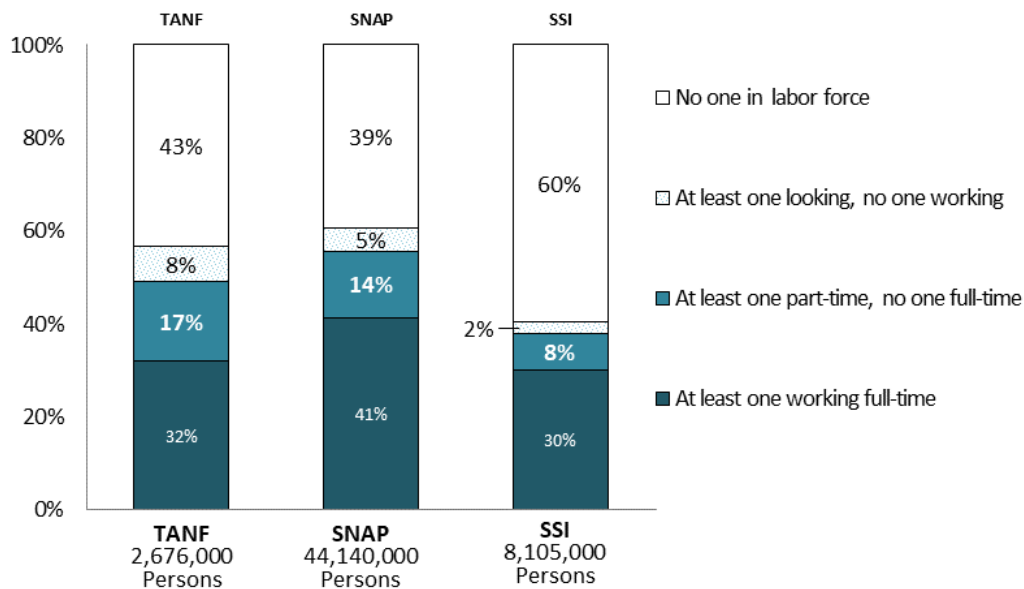
See Figure 2. See Appendix Tables 4 for detailed estimates by demographic characteristics.

Measure Over Time

- TANF: Increase from 2018 by 2.8 percentage points, from 54.0 percent.
- SNAP: Decrease from 2018 by 0.6 percentage points, from 61.2 percent.
- SSI: Increase from 2018 by 1.1 percentage points, from 39.2 percent.

See Appendix Tables 4 and 5 for detailed estimates.

Figure 2. Percentage of Recipients in Families with Labor Force Participants, by Program, 2019



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

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

Indicator 3. Program Reciprocity

Definition

The percentage of the U.S. population who received or lived with a family member who received a cash benefits during the year from TANF or SSI, or benefits from SNAP. The time frame of study affects estimates of program receipt. The reciprocity rate of any of the three programs is measured annually and defined as receipt at any point during the year. Due to differences in availability of data, the reciprocity rate for each program is based on estimates of reciprocity during an average month during the year. Note, data for TANF and SSI are available for 2020, while data for SNAP are available for 2019.

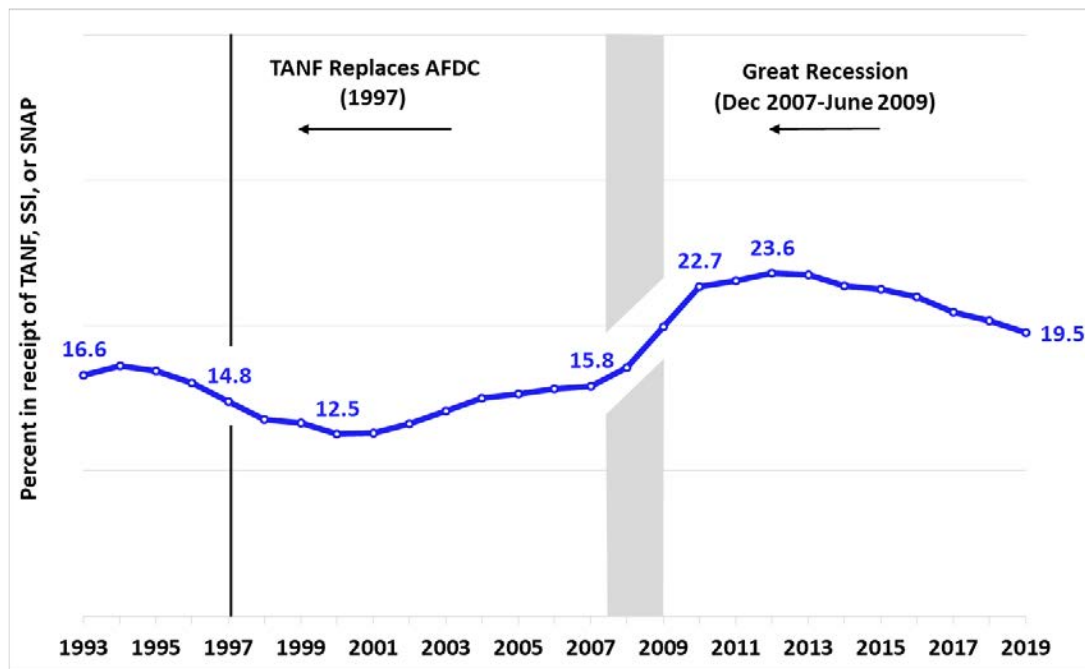
Measure in 2019/2020

- Overall: In 2019, 19.5 percent of the total population received or lived with a family member who received a benefit in any amount from TANF, SNAP, or SSI at any point during the year. See Figure 3.
- TANF^{viii}: In 2020, less than 1 percent of the population (2.8 million)^{ix} received TANF in an average month. See Figure 4. By age group, rates were:
 - Children: 2.8 percent (2.1 million).
 - Adults: 0.3 percent (740,000).
- SNAP: In 2019, 10.9 percent of the population (35.8 million) received SNAP in an average month. See Figure 5. By age group, rates were:
 - Children: 21.7 percent (15.8 million).
 - Prime working-age adults (18-59 years): 8.6 percent (15.5 million).
 - Adults age 60 or older: 7.8 percent (5.8 million).
- SSI: In 2020, 2.4 percent of the population (8 million) received SSI in an average month. See Figure 6. By age group, rates were:
 - Children: 1.5 percent (1.1 million).
 - Adults age 18 to 64: 2.3 percent (4.6 million).
 - Adults age 65 or older: 4.1 percent (2.3 million).

Measure over time.

- Overall: Decrease of 0.8 percentage points since 2018. Continued decrease from recent peak in 2012, when the rate was 23.6 percent. See Appendix Table 2.
- TANF: Decrease of less than one-half of a percentage point since 2019. Continued decrease since 1997 (when TANF replaced AFDC), when the rate was 4.0 percent. See Appendix Table 7.
- SNAP: Decrease of 1.1 percentage points since 2018. Continued decrease since recent peak in 2013, when the rate was 14.9 percent. Decreases for all age groups except adults age 60 or older, who saw steady increases since 2009. See Appendix Table 8.
- SSI: Decrease of less than one-half of a percentage point since 2019. Continued decrease since 2013, when the rate was 2.6 percent. Decreases for adults age 65 or older since 1993, when the rate was 6.4 percent. See Appendix Table 10.

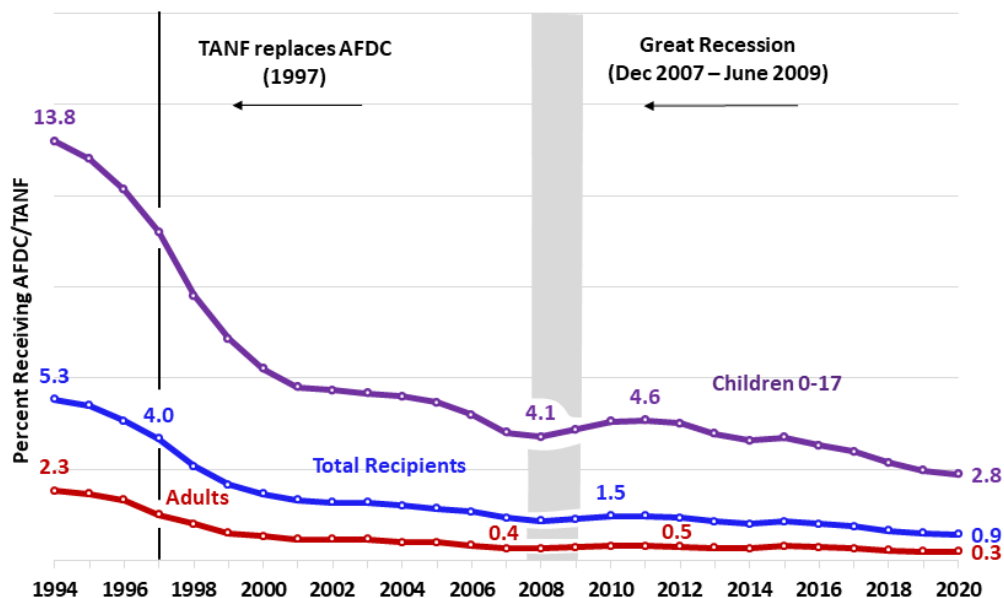
Figure 3. Annual Reciprocity Rate for TANF, SSI, or SNAP, 1993 to 2019^x



Note: AFDC recipients are included from 1993 to 1996. Food Stamp recipients are included from 1993 to 2007.

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

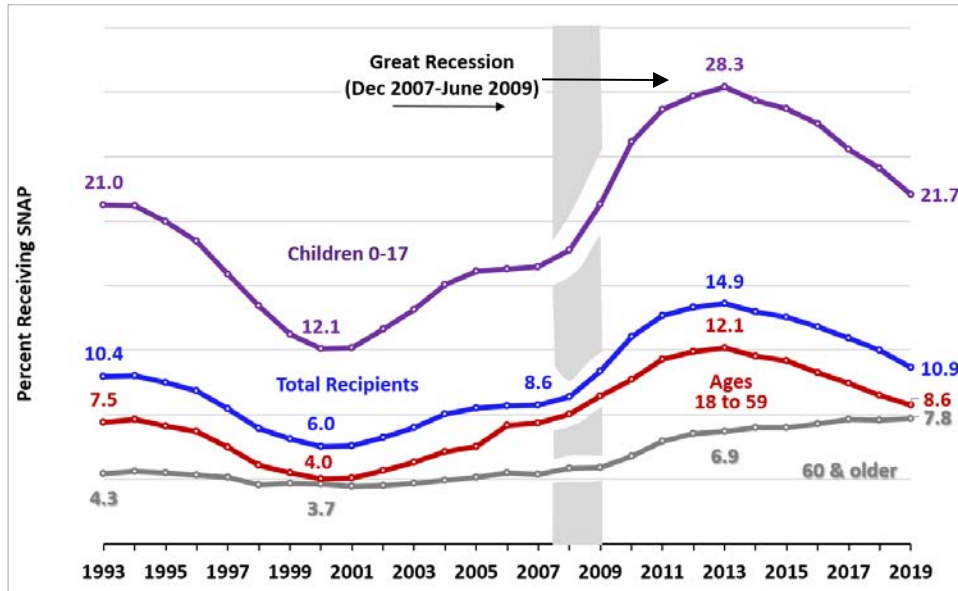
Figure 4. Percentage of Persons Who Received AFDC or TANF Cash Assistance in an Average Month, 1994 to 2020^{xi}



Note: Recipients are expressed as the fiscal year average of monthly caseloads from administrative data.

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

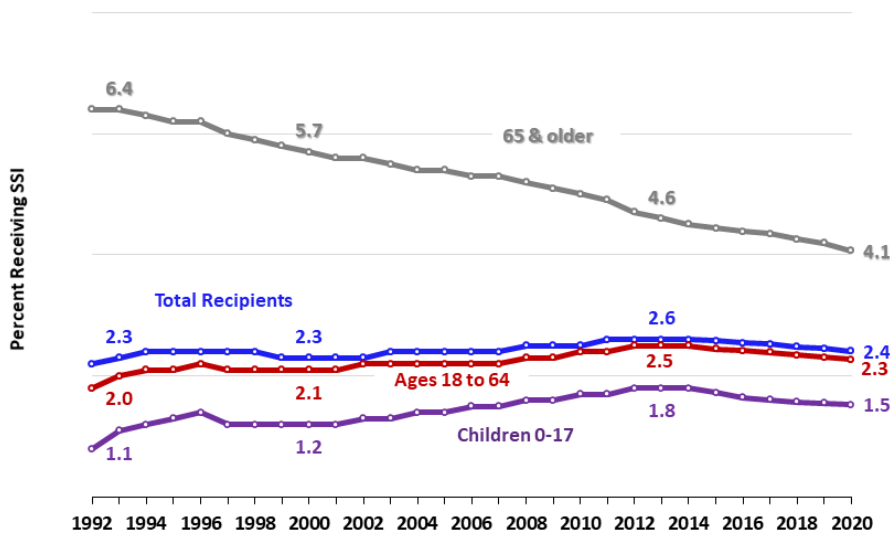
Figure 5. Percentage of Persons Who Received Food Stamp or SNAP Benefits in an Average Month, 1993 to 2019 ^{xii}



Note: Estimates are fiscal year averages using monthly caseload data from administrative records. Percentages are calculated based on population statistics from the U.S. Census Bureau.

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

Figure 6. Percentage of Persons Who Received Income from SSI in an Average Month, 1992 to 2020 ^{xiii}



Note: SSI data are reported as of December of each year. 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.

Source: Social Security Administration, Office of Research, Evaluation and Statistics, SSI Annual Statistical Report, 2020. Population denominators for the percentage in each category are from the U.S. Census Bureau.

Indicator 4. Program Participation Among Those Eligible

Definition

In an average month, the percentage of people who receive a benefit among those that are eligible. For SSI, estimates only include adults age 65 and older and disabled adults under 65; estimates do not include children. Note data for TANF and SSI are available for 2019, while data for SNAP are available for 2018.

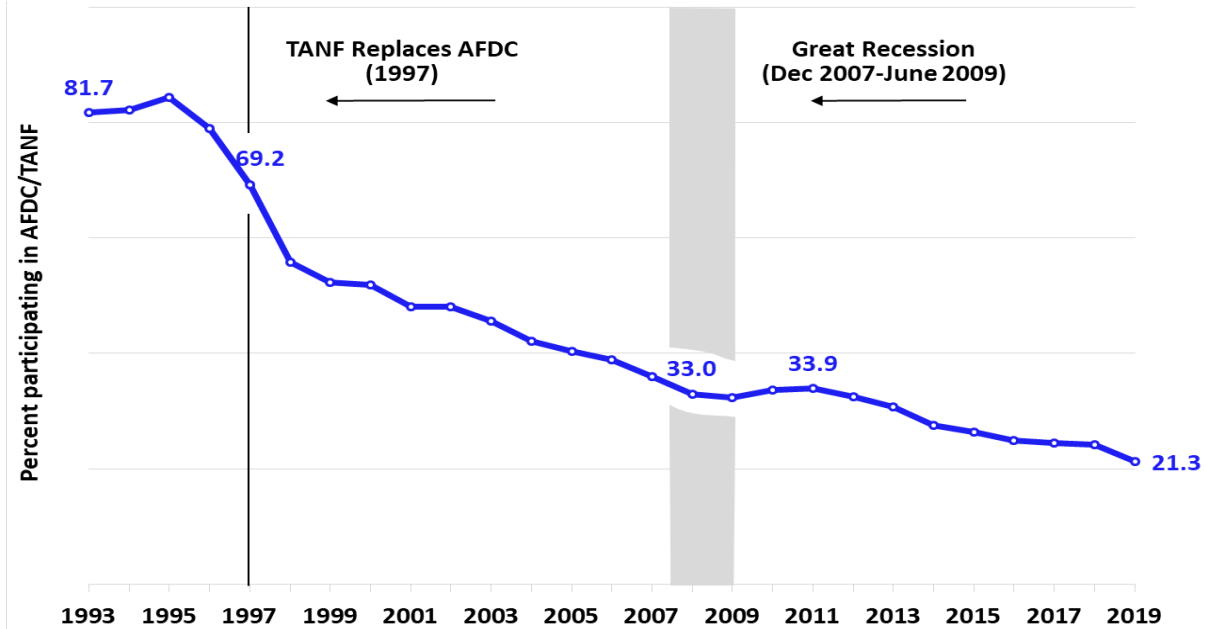
Measure in 2018/2019

- TANF: In 2019, 21.3 percent of people eligible for TANF received it. See Figure 7.
- SNAP: In 2018, 83.4 percent of people eligible for SNAP received it. See Figure 8.
- SSI: In 2019, 61.6 percent of adults eligible for SSI received it. See Figure 9. By eligibility category, participation rates were:
 - Adults age 65 and older: 52 percent.
 - Adults with disability: 72.7 percent.

Measure Over Time

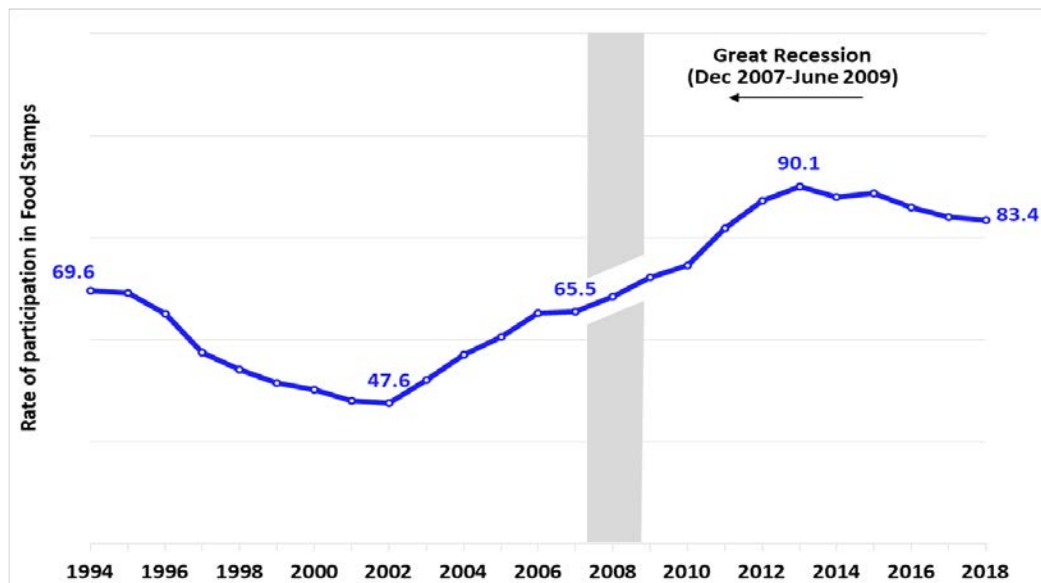
- TANF: Decrease of 2.9 percentage points since 2018. Continued decrease since 2011, when the rate was 33.9 percent. See Appendix Table 11.
- SNAP: Decrease of 0.6 percentage points since 2017. Continued decrease since recent peak in 2013, when the rate was 90.1 percent. See Appendix Table 12.
- SSI: Increase of 0.4 percentage points since 2018. Continued increase since 2016, when the rate was 58.2 percent. Among adults 65 or older, the rate has declined since 2017, when the rate was 54.2 percent. Among adults under 65 with a disability the rate continued to rise from 2016, when the rate was 64.9 percent. Note, the number eligible for SSI among adults under 65 with a disability declined steadily from 2016 by 1 million, which influences the participation rate. See Appendix Table 13.

Figure 7. Rates of Participation in AFDC/TANF Cash Assistance, Among Eligible People, 1993 to 2019^{xiv}



Source: Administrative caseload data is from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. The participation fraction is from microsimulation model TRIM3 and its input data the Current Population Survey's Annual and Social Economic Supplement.

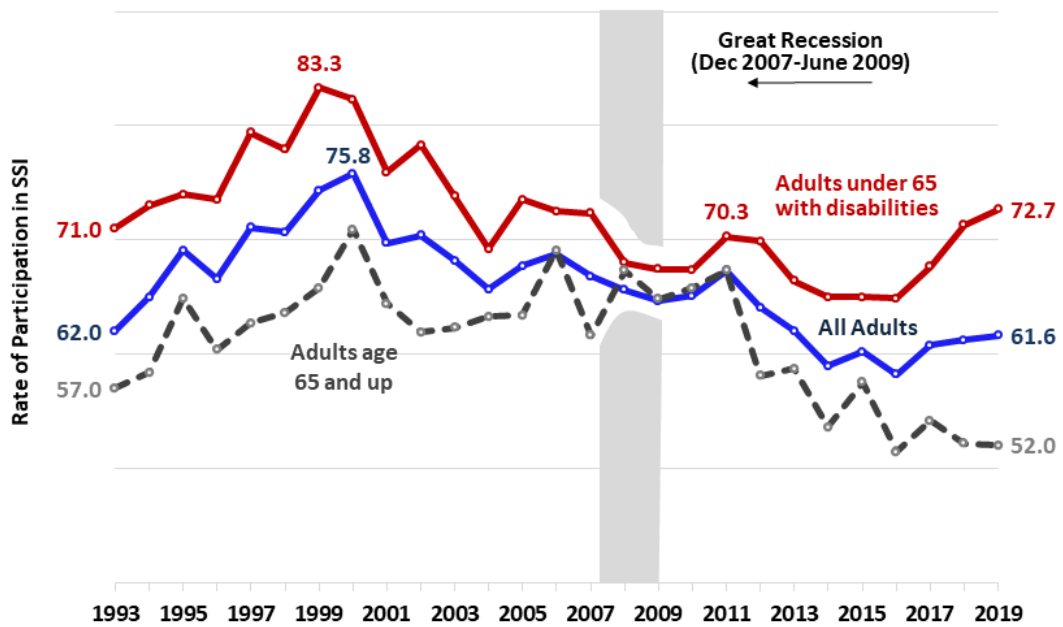
Figure 8. Rates of Household Participation in Food Stamps or SNAP Among Eligible Households, 1994 to 2018^{xv}



Notes: Participant and eligibility totals represent monthly averages. Estimates from 2010 through 2015 should not be compared with prior estimates. Estimates for the following years are methodologically consistent: September 1980 to August 1994, September 1994 to September 1999, FY 1999 to FY 2002, FY 2002 to FY 2009, and FY 2010 to FY 2018.

Source: SNAP Program Operations data, SNAP Quality Control data, and CPS ASEC.

Figure 9. Rate of Participation in the SSI Program, Among Eligible Adults, 1993 to 2019^{xvi}



Note: Data is an average monthly percentage of eligible adults and disabled. Eligible adults are individuals age 18 to 64 with low-income, low resources and a disability or adults age 65 and older with low income and low resources.

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

Indicator 5. Multiple Program Receipt

Definition

This indicator is measured in two ways. The first measure is the percentage of the *total population* that received benefits from more than one of TANF, SNAP or SSI in an average month. The second measure is the percentage of *recipients* of TANF, SNAP, or SSI who received benefits from one or more than one program in an average month. Indicators 3 and 4 examine reciprocity annually, while this indicator looks at reciprocity in an average month due to data limitations. This affects the interpretation and actual estimate – for example, in an average month, 12.7 percent of the population received any benefit from TANF, SNAP or SSI, compared to 19.5 percent over the course of the year, as shown in Indicator 3.

Since TANF and SSI are generally mutually exclusive, multiple program participation reflects participation in two programs (either SNAP and TANF or SNAP and SSI).^{xvii} Because the income threshold for eligibility is typically lower for TANF than it is for SNAP, generally families that are eligible for TANF are also eligible for SNAP.^{xviii} ^{xix} Though SSI payments are generally higher than TANF, the level of income received by SSI recipients is such that many households that include an SSI recipient also qualify for SNAP. ^{xx}

Measure in 2019

- Overall: In 2019, 6.2 million individuals received assistance from TANF and SNAP or SSI and SNAP, representing 1.9 percent of the population. For specific program combinations, 0.5 percent of the population received benefits from TANF and SNAP, and 1.4 percent received benefits from SSI and SNAP. See Figure 10.^{xxi}
- TANF: In 2019 1.2 percent of all program recipients were getting assistance only from TANF and another 3.8 percent or 1.6 million were multiple program recipients getting assistance from both TANF and SNAP. See Figure 11.
- SNAP: In 2019 more than 3 out of 4 (75.7 percent) of the total 41.4 million program recipients was getting assistance from SNAP only.
- SSI: In 2019 8.2 percent of all program recipients were getting assistance only from SSI and another one out of ten (11.1 percent, 4.6 million) were multiple program recipients getting assistance from both SSI and SNAP. See Figure 11.

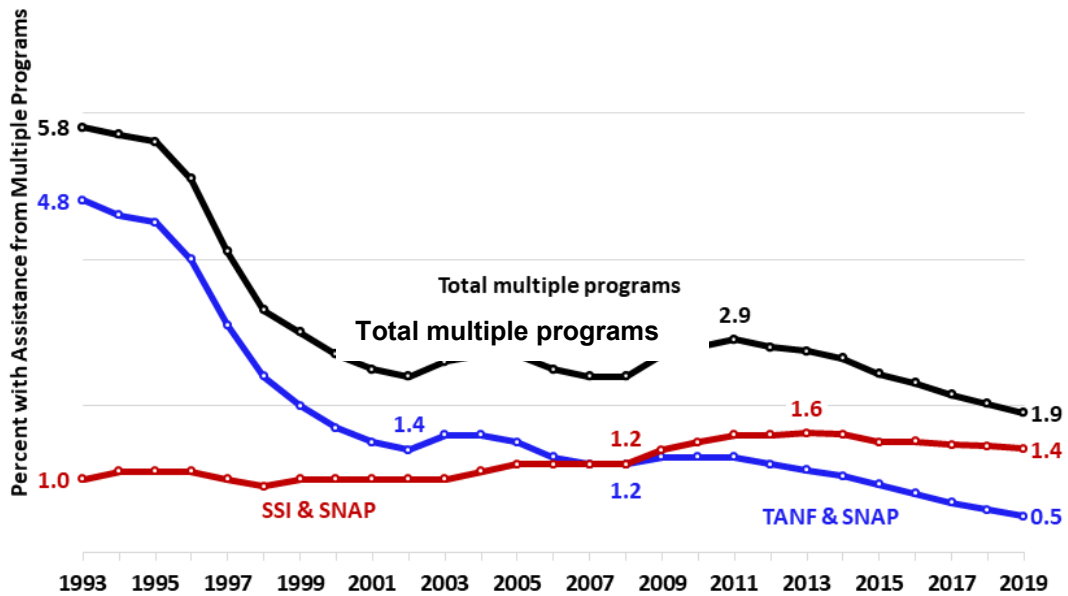
Measure Over Time

- Overall: The proportion of the total population that received benefits from multiple programs declined from 2.0 percent in 2018 to 1.9 percent in 2019. Prior to 2020, the percentage of total multiple program recipients declined every year since a peak of 2.9 percent in 2011. See Figure 10 and Appendix Table 14.
- TANF and SNAP: The proportion of the population that received benefits from both TANF and SNAP declined 0.1 percentage point from 0.6 percent in 2018 to 0.5 percent in 2019. Prior to 2019, the percentage receiving both TANF and SNAP declined nearly every year since a peak of 1.3 percent in 2009.
- SSI and SNAP: The proportion of the population that received benefits from both SSI

and SNAP declined 0.1 percentage point from 1.5 percent in 2018 to 1.4 percent in 2019. Prior to 2019, the percentage receiving both TANF and SNAP declined nearly every year since a peak of 1.6 percent in 2013 and 2014.

See Appendix Tables 14 and 15 for historical estimates and estimates by demographic group.

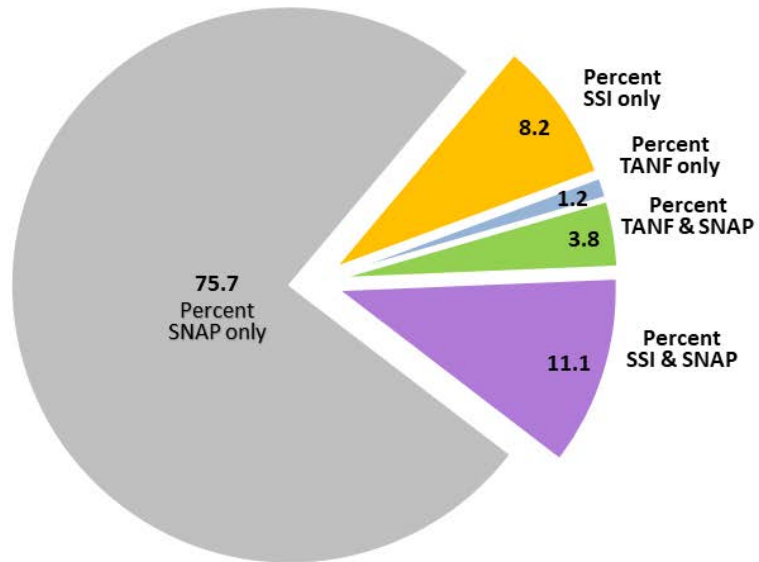
Figure 10. Percentage of the Population Who Received Assistance from AFDC/TANF and SNAP, or received assistance from SSI and SNAP, 1993 to 2019 ^{xxii}



Note: Data is an average monthly percentage of the population. AFDC, TANF, and SNAP receipt are based on the family or recipient unit while SSI receipt is based on individuals.

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

Figure 11. The Distribution of Program Recipients by Program for TANF, SNAP, and SSI, 2019



Note: Universe is individuals who received a benefit in any amount from TANF, SNAP or SSI in an average month in 2019. TANF and SNAP receipt are based on the family or recipient unit while SSI receipt is based on individuals.

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

Indicator 6. Program Receipt Duration

Definition

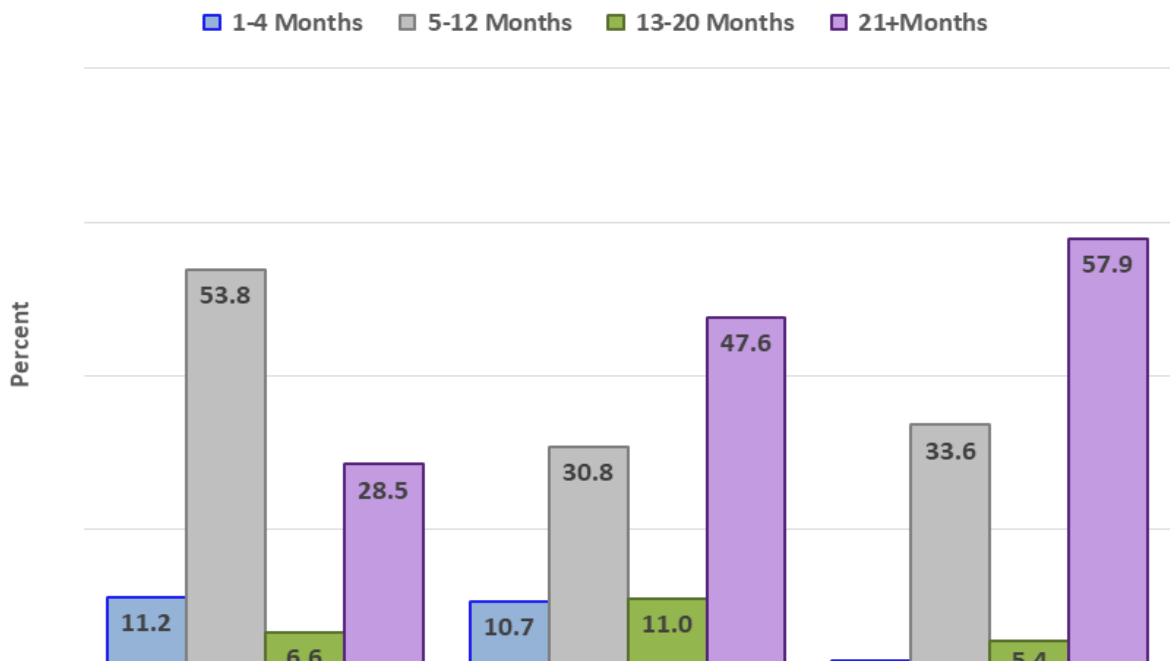
The percentage of program recipients getting assistance for a given number of months. The measure is based on estimates for recipients of TANF, SNAP, and SSI during the 2017-2018 period.

Measure during 2017-2018

- TANF: In the two years of 2017-2018, 65.0 percent of TANF participants received TANF for 12 months or less and 28.5 percent of received TANF for 21 months or more.
- SNAP: In the two years of 2017-2018, 41.5 percent of SNAP participants received SNAP benefits for 12 or less months and 47.6 percent received SNAP for 21 or more months.
- SSI: In the two years of 2017-2018, 36.6 percent of SSI participants received SSI benefits for 12 or less months, and 57.9 percent received SSI for 21 or more months

Figure 12 shows the percentage of persons who received TANF, SNAP, or SSI benefits by the number of months that program's benefits were received. See Appendix Table 16 for rates by race, age group and family structure.

Figure 12. Duration of TANF, SNAP, and SSI Receipt Over 24 Months, 2017-2018



Note: Data is restricted to individuals in both waves of the 2018 SIPP panel survey who participated in TANF, SNAP, or SSI for at least one month during the period and are limited to respondents from whom data were collected in both waves covering all 24 months of the two-year period. SNAP estimates may differ from USDA estimates due to methodological differences.

Source: The Survey of Income and Program Participation 2018.

II. Risk Factors, Social and Economic Context

Indicator 7. Employment Among the Low-Skilled Population

Definition

The percent of working age adults (18-65) with a high school education or less who were employed at any time over the calendar year, in either full time or part time work.

Measure in 2020

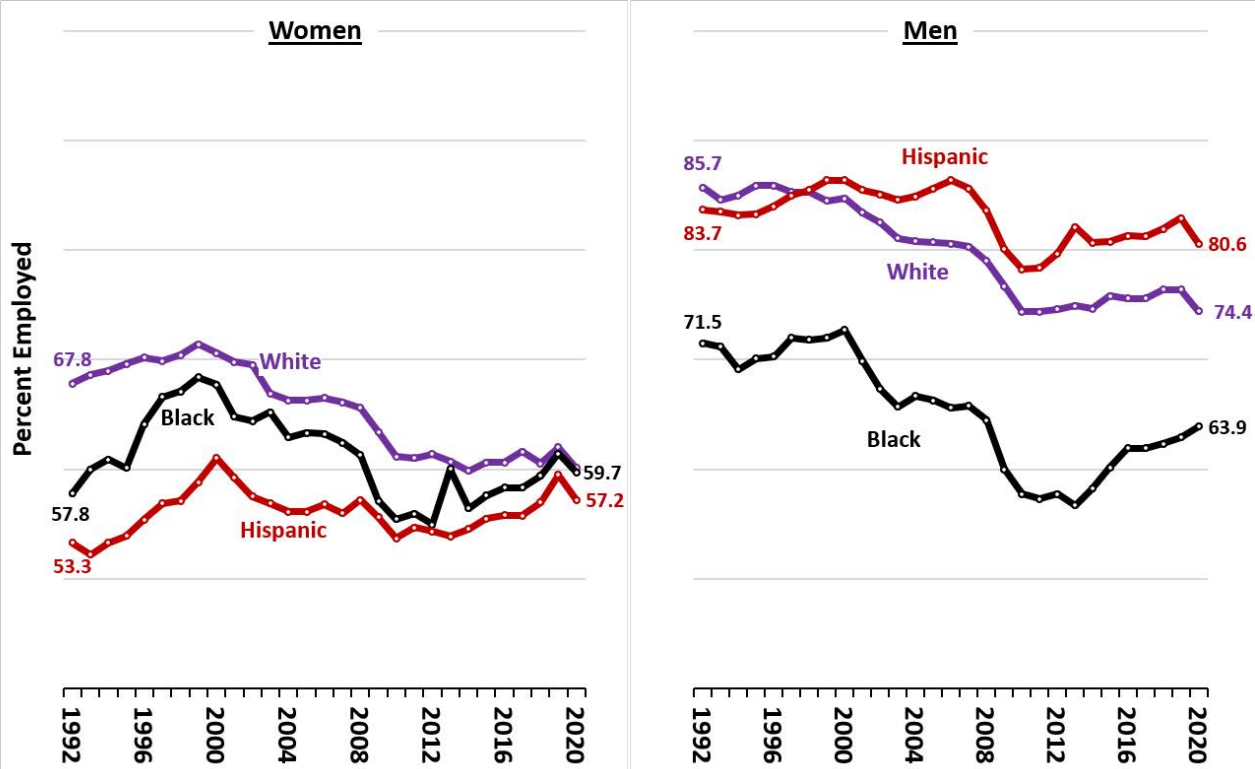
- Women: By race and ethnicity
 - Black: 59.7 percent of population employed.
 - White: 60.1 percent of population employed.
 - Hispanic: 57.2 percent of population employed.
- Men: By race and ethnicity
 - Black: 63.9 percent of population employed.
 - White: 74.4 percent of population employed.
 - Hispanic: 80.6 percent of population employed.

Measure Over Time

- Women: By race and ethnicity
 - Black: Decreased from 61.4 percent in 2019 to 59.7 percent in 2020. Prior to 2020, the percentage employment of black women had increased every year except one from a low of 55.0 percent in 2012.
 - White: Decreased from 62.0 percent in 2019 to 60.1 percent in 2020. Prior to 2020, the percentage employment of white women had reached a low of 59.8 percent in 2014.
 - Hispanic: Decreased from 59.5 percent in 2019 to 57.2 percent in 2020. Prior to 2020, the percentage employment of Hispanic women had reached a low of 53.7 percent in 2010.
- Men: By race and ethnicity
 - Black: Increased from 62.9 in 2019 to 63.9 percent in 2020. Prior to 2020, the percentage employment of black men had increased every year but one from a low of 56.7 percent in 2013.
 - White: Declined from 76.4 percent in 2019 to 74.4 percent in 2020. Prior to 2020, the percentage employment of white men had followed an upward trend from a low of 74.4 percent in 2010.
 - Hispanic: Decreased from 82.9 percent in 2019 to 80.6 percent in 2020. Prior to 2020, the percentage employment of Hispanic men had increased most years from a low of 78.3 percent in 2010.

Figure 13 shows the employment rate of adults with a high school degree or less education by gender, race, and ethnicity. See Appendix Table 17 for historical estimates.

Figure 13. Percentage of Adults Employed Any Time During the Year, Ages 18 to 65 with a High School Degree or Less Education, by Race and Ethnicity, 1992 to 2020



Note: Data include both full and partial year employment. Beginning in 2002, estimates for Whites and Blacks are for persons reporting a single race only.

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

Indicator 8. Poverty Rates

Definition

The percent of the civilian non-institutionalized population living in families whose income is below the official poverty thresholds which are dependent upon the size of the family. If a family's total income is less than the family's threshold, then that family and every individual in it is considered in poverty. The official poverty definition uses money income before taxes, cash income from TANF and SSI and excludes noncash benefits.^{xxiii}

Measure in 2020

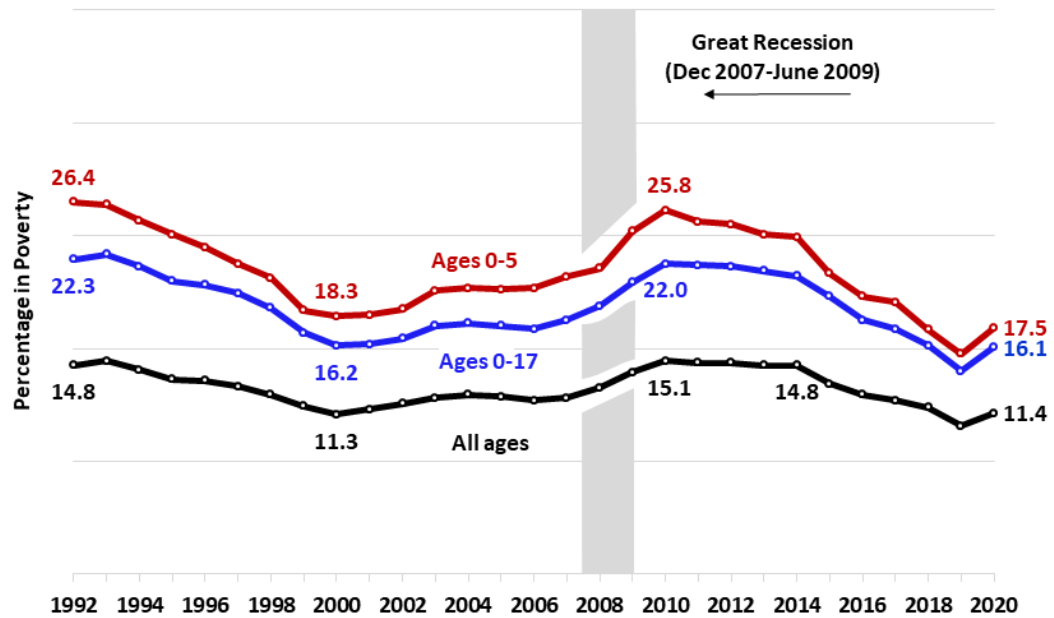
- All ages: In 2020, 11.4 percent of the population or 37.2 million individuals were living in a family with income below poverty.
- Children ages 0-5: In 2020, 17.5 percent of all children under 6 years of age or 4.0 million were living in families with income below poverty.
- Children ages 0-17: In 2020, 16.1 percent of all children under 18 years of age or 11.6 million were living in families with income below poverty.

Measure Over Time

- All ages: The official poverty rate increased from 10.5 percent in 2019 to 11.4 percent in 2020. Prior to 2020, poverty rates had declined nearly every year from a peak of 15.1 percent in 2010.
- Children ages 0-5: The poverty rate for children under 6 increased from 15.6 percent in 2019 to 17.5 percent in 2020. Prior to 2020, poverty declined every year since a peak of 25.8 percent in 2010.
- Children ages 0-17: The poverty rate for children under 18 increased from 14.4 percent in 2019 to 16.1 percent in 2020. Prior to 2020, poverty declined every year since a peak of 22.0 percent in 2010.

Figure 14 shows the official poverty rate for persons of all ages, for children under 18, and for the youngest children ages zero to five years. Appendix Table 18 provides historical poverty rates by select demographics.

Figure 14. Percent of People in Official Poverty by Age, 1992 to 2020



Note: The poverty universe is based on the civilian non-institutionalized population living in the United States. Individuals ages 0-14 are excluded if not related to the householder.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: Current Population Reports*.

Indicator 9. Food Insecurity

Definition

The percentage of households by food security status. Food secure households have consistent, dependable access to enough food for active, healthy living while food insecure households are those which have difficulty at some time during the year providing enough food for all their members due to a lack of money and other resources. Food insecure households can be further broken down between those having low and very low food security. Very low food security, the more severe case, applies to households in which food intake for one or more members was reduced and eating patterns were disrupted due to a lack of money or resources.

Measure in 2020

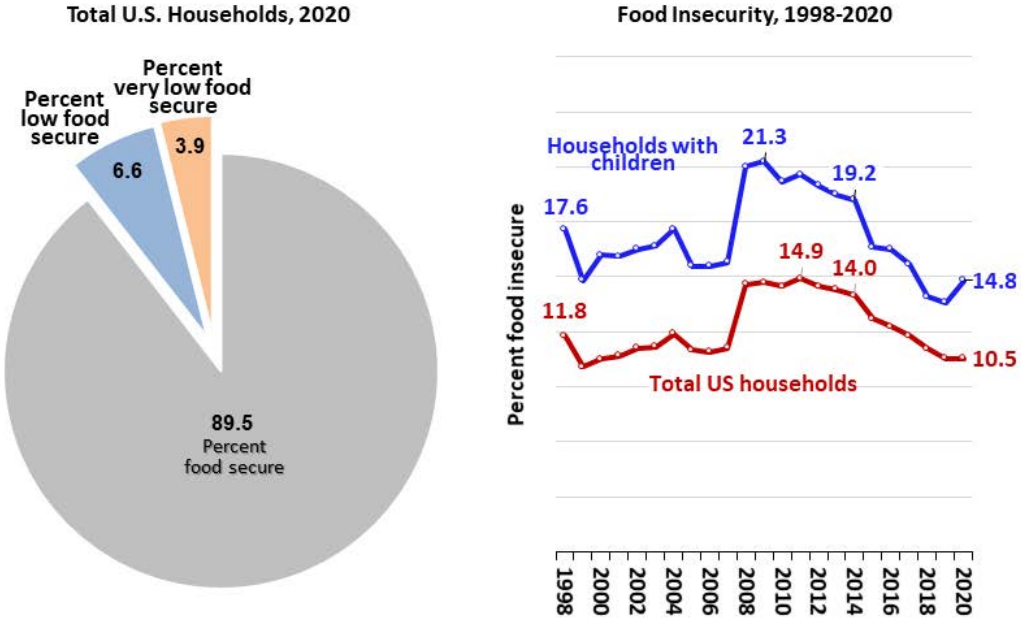
- All households: In 2020, 10.5 percent of U.S. households (13.8 million) were food insecure, with 6.6 percent having low food security and 3.9 percent having very low food security.
- Households with children: In 2020, 14.8 percent of households with children were food insecure, with 11.0 percent having low food security and 3.8 percent having very low food security.

Measure Over Time

- All households: The percent of households that were food insecure remained at 10.5 percent in 2019 and 2020, the lowest level since 2000. The food insecure rate for all households declined every year since a high of 14.9 percent in 2011.
- Households with children: The percent of households with children that were food insecure increased from 13.6 percent in 2019 to 14.8 in 2020. Prior to 2020, the food insecure rate for households with children declined every year but one from a high of 21.3 percent in 2009.

Figure 15 reports the percentage of households with different food security statuses, with historical trends. See Appendix Table 19 for more details.

Figure 15. Percentage of Households Classified by Food Security Status, 2020 and from 1998 to 2020



Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, Household Food Security in the United States in 2020.

Indicator 10. Nonmarital Teen Births

Definition

Birthrates by age for unmarried teens are the ratio of the number of births per 1,000 unmarried teens. In this report we present these ratios for 15 to 17 year olds and for older unmarried teens 18 to 19 year olds, two groups that are at particularly high risk of living in poverty.

Measure in 2019

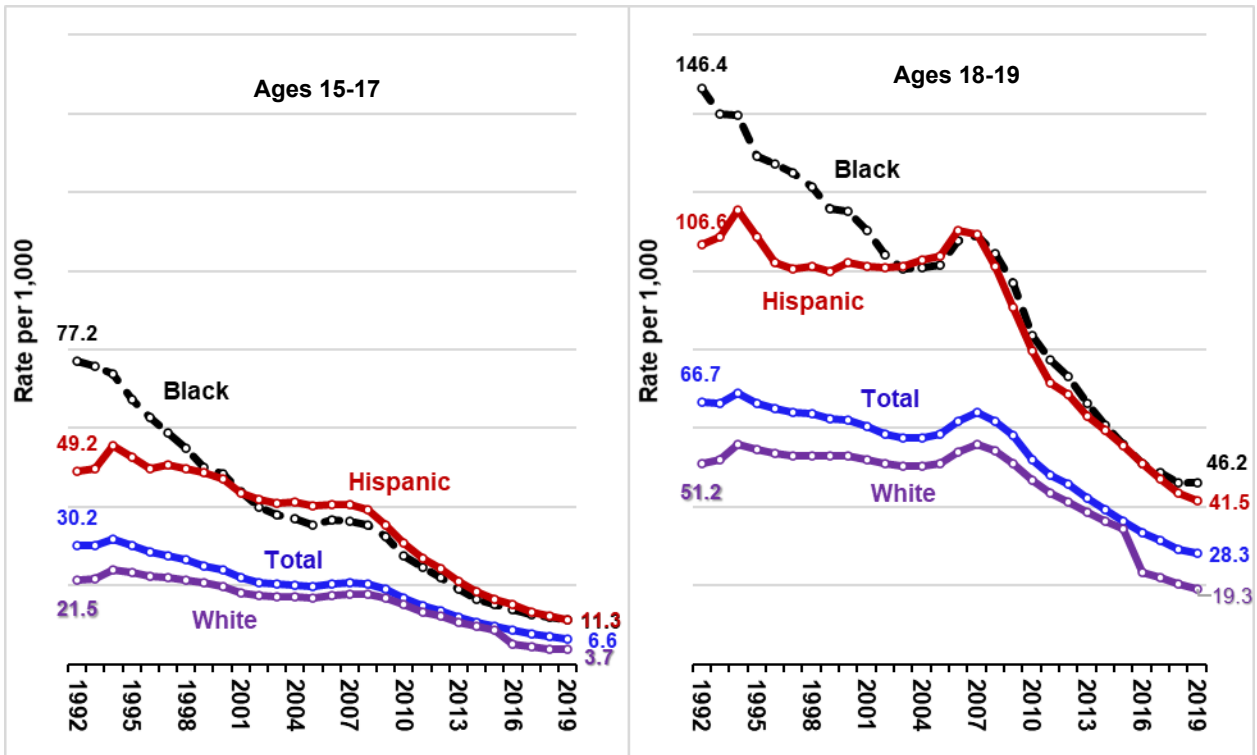
- 15 to 17: By race and ethnicity
 - All: 6.6 per thousand.
 - Black: 11.3 per thousand.
 - White: 3.7 per thousand.
 - Hispanic: 11.3 per thousand.
- 18 to 19: By race and ethnicity
 - All: 28.3 per thousand.
 - Black: 46.2 per thousand.
 - White: 19.3 per thousand.
 - Hispanic: 41.5 per thousand.

Measure Over Time

- 15 to 17: By race and ethnicity. See left-hand side of Figure 16.
 - All younger teens: Decrease by 78.1 percent from 30.2 per thousand in 1992.
 - Black: Decrease by 85.4 percent from 77.2 per thousand in 1992.
 - White: Decrease by 82.8 percent from 21.5 per thousand in 1992.
 - Hispanic: Decrease by 77.0 percent from 49.2 per thousand in 1992.
- 18 to 19: By race and ethnicity. See right-hand side of Figure 16.
 - All older teens: Steady decrease interrupted by an uptick in 2007 followed by more rapid decrease producing an overall cumulative decrease of 57.6 percent from 66.7 per thousand in 1992.
 - Black: Steady rapid decrease interrupted by an uptick in 2007 for an overall cumulative decrease of 68.4 percent from 146.4 per thousand in 1992.
 - White: Steady modest decrease interrupted by an uptick in 2007 followed by more rapid decrease producing an overall cumulative decrease of 62.3 percent from 51.2 per thousand in 1992.
 - Hispanic: Rapid decrease beginning after an uptick in 2007 for an overall cumulative decrease of 61.1 percent from 106.6 per thousand in 1992.

Figure 16 below illustrates the birth rate among unmarried teens by age, race, and ethnicity. See Appendix Table 21 for detailed historical estimates.

Figure 16. Births per 1,000 Unmarried Women Ages 15-17 Years and 18-19 Years by Race and Ethnicity: 1990-2019^{xxiv}



Note: Data are available beginning in 1990 for Hispanic women.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, "Nonmarital Childbearing in the United States, 1940-1999," *National Vital Statistics Reports*: Vol. 48 (16) 2000 and Vol. 68 (13), November 27, 2019.

Technical Notes

Program receipt and participation data in this report are from the Current Population Survey (CPS), Annual Social and Economic Supplement. CPS data on program eligibility and participation are augmented by administrative records and by the Transfer Income Model, version 3 (TRIM3), microsimulation model that accounts for the underreporting of benefit receipt in the household survey. CPS data for calendar year 2013 relied on a split panel design to test redesigned income questions. This report relies on the combined subsamples for this year.

TRIM was first operational in 1973. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services funded the development of the second generation of the TRIM model in 1978. Other support for TRIM2 came from the Congressional Budget Office, the U.S. Department of Labor, and private foundations. The updated TRIM3 was introduced in 1997 and allows researchers and members of the public to access policy rules and simulation results over the internet. TRIM3's primary input data come from each year's Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement. TRIM3 corrects for underreporting of benefits in survey data to provide a more complete picture of the current safety net. For methodological details see <https://boreas.urban.org/T3Technical.php>.

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

TANF

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

TANF receipt and participation no longer include small "worker supplement" payments paid through SNAP as these were typically valued at under \$50 per month. Beginning with FY 2017 and this volume, small worker payments (automatically generated by program rules in some states) are not included in the calculation of the caseload and participation rates of TANF basic cash assistance. The background is that these payments were a tiny part of the caseload over the past decade, however, the number of families getting these "worker supplement" payments grew each year.

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

There have been small changes in estimating methodology over time, due to model improvements and revisions to the CPS. Beginning in 2004, estimates include families receiving assistance

under separate state programs (SSPs). These SSPs are modeled together with TANF benefits, with no distinction made between the two funding sources. Since 2004 TRIM3 excludes from the unit non-parental caretakers whose income would make the unit ineligible, potentially increasing the number of child-only units.

Endnotes

ⁱ The 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.

ⁱⁱ 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.

ⁱⁱⁱ The federal block grant and state maintenance of effort (MOE) funding levels for TANF are not inflation adjusted. Consequently the value of the program's resources has declined over time. In addition, the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (Public Law No: 109-171) provided states an incentive to find more MOE expenditures to count toward caseload reduction credit.

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

^v For SSI's annual report and detailed descriptions of the program see <<https://www.ssa.gov/oact/ssir/index.html>>

^{vi} Fox, Liana E. and Kalee Burns. (2021). The Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2020. U.S. Census Bureau Report P60-275.

^{vii} For details on state TANF policies, see Shantz, Katie, Ilham Dehry, Sarah Knowles, Sarah Minton, and Linda Giannarelli (2020). Welfare Rules Databook: State TANF Policies as of July 2019, OPRE Report 2020-141, Washington, DC: Office of Planning, Research, and Evaluation, Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

^{viii} TANF includes separate state programs (SSPs) funded with maintenance-of-effort dollars. Cash welfare income from "general assistance" or solely-state-funded programs (SSFs) do *not* count as TANF. Units that receive only small "worker supplement" benefits are excluded because these benefits are not captured in the CPS survey nor modeled in TRIM3. Amounts up to \$50 were considered "small" for this purpose. For example in 2017, 23,000 SSP cases in Massachusetts were excluded as families received a supplemental benefit of no more than \$4 each month. The state with the largest number of "worker supplement" cases was California. Almost all of California's 150,000 SSP cases were excluded due to receiving a \$10 supplemental nutrition benefit. In total, the adjustment excludes 230,000 SSP and TANF units across ten states.

^{ix} In calendar year 2017 the total number of participants in TANF was 2,676,400, *excluding* assistance units receiving only 'worker-supplement' payments valued at \$4 to less than \$50. For a comparison of the TANF caseload with 'worker-supplement' payment cases see ACF caseload data at <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/ofa/2017_recipient_tanssp.pdf>

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

^{xi} In Figure 5 and throughout the report, estimates do not include residents of the U.S. territories. Due to changes in cash benefit policies, beginning in 2000 estimates *include* cash assistance from

separate state programs (SSPs) and by 2017, SSP recipients comprised 30 percent of total recipients. However, TANF estimates do not include income from solely state-funded programs (SSFs) which is considered separate. Where possible, income from an SSF program is treated as cash. Population denominators were retrieved from the U.S. Census Bureau.

^{xii} In Figure 6 and throughout the report, SNAP estimates do not include residents of the U.S. territories. From 1975 to 1983 the number of participants includes the Family Food Assistance Program (FFAP) that was largely replaced by the Food Stamp Program in 1975. From 1975 to 1983 the number of FFAP participants averaged 88,000.

^{xiii} Figure 7. Due to the fact that SSI data are reported each year in December, the denominator used to calculate rates are based on the average of the U.S. Census Bureau's July 1st population estimates for the current and subsequent year.

^{xiv} Figure 8. Participation rates are estimated by the microsimulation model (TRIM3) developed and maintained at the Urban Institute under primary funding from Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE). Beginning in 2017, assistance units receiving only “worker supplement” payments were excluded from microsimulation analyses so that basic cash assistance could be estimated accurately. Specifically, assistant units receiving only “worker supplement” payments were excluded from both the numerator and the denominator in calculating the TANF “take-up” or participation rate.

As previously noted, the model accounts for the number of families who lost aid due to time limits, but families staying off TANF to conserve their time-limited assistance months are not accounted for specifically. A limitation of the model is that assistance units subject to full-family sanctions are counted as *eligible* but nonparticipating rather than counted as ineligible. The numbers of eligible and participating families exclude each of the following: units in the U.S. territories, non-custodial parent units, pregnancy-only units, and units with no cash benefits.

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

^{xvi} Errata is necessary regarding SSI participation rates in this volume. Previously published rates for 2013, 2014, 2015, and 2016 were inflated by 0.1 percentage point to a maximum of 0.4 percentage points. Corrected, updated participation rates are provided in Appendix A-11 and reflected in Figure 9. For data years 2013 through 2016, a coding error increased self-employment income beyond the eligibility limit for the self-employed. Prior to the correction the error had the effect of over-estimating participation from 0.1 to 0.4 percentage points.

SSI participation rates are estimated by the TRIM model which is periodically revised and improved. The model was revised in 1997 and 1998 to more accurately exclude ineligible immigrants. Thus an increased participation rate in 1997 is partly due to a revision in estimating methodology. In 2004 TRIM's methods for identifying individuals eligible for SSI due to disability were improved resulting in more eligibles for this category. The CPS provides limited information on disability status which may underestimate the size of the adult population with a disability. Misidentifying or under-counting the population of eligibles will—to a greater or lesser extent—

have the effect of inflating participation rates. Researchers drawing from the Survey of Income and Program Participation and economists at the Social Security Administration estimate SSI participation among eligible, non-elderly adults at between 40 percent and 80 percent.

^{xvii} Families who receive TANF and individuals who receive SSI can receive SNAP benefits, but most states do not permit the same individual to receive assistance from both TANF and SSI, i.e., at the individual level TANF and SSI are generally mutually exclusive. Only four states include SSI recipients and their SSI income in the TANF assistance unit (Idaho, New Hampshire, West Virginia, and Wisconsin). Including an SSI recipient in the TANF assistance unit may reduce the value of cash assistance or render the family ineligible for TANF. SSI is an individual-level benefit and so if one individual in a family receives SSI but the remaining family members meet the eligibility criteria for TANF, the remaining family members may receive TANF assistance. State level rules are described in the Welfare Rules Databases which is released annually and can be found here: <<https://wrd.urban.org/wrd/databook.cfm> >

^{xviii} Under federal rules, families are eligible for SNAP benefits if their *gross* income is less than 130 percent of the poverty line using the federal poverty guidelines, about \$28,236 for a parent with two children in 2020. The SNAP gross income test does not apply to households with elderly or disabled members. However, SNAP also has a net income test.

^{xix} All but four states limit earned income to below 85 percent of the poverty line for initial TANF eligibility, a value of \$18,462 for a family of three in 2020. Many states limit income to below 50 percent of the poverty line for TANF, about \$10,860 annually for a family of three. Some states use only a gross income test to assess eligibility for TANF while a number of states use net income or multiple tests. Income limits expressed as percentages of the federal poverty guideline are based on a family of three and drawn from the *Welfare Rules Databook as of July 2019*; Table I.E.4 “Maximum Income for Initial Eligibility for a Family of Three, July 2019.” For details see <<https://www.acf.hhs.gov/opre/resource/welfare-rules-databook-state-tanf-policies-as-of-july-2019>>

^{xx} SSI eligibility is more complex because of income set-asides and disability status, but the maximum benefit in 2020 was \$783 monthly for an individual, a value lower than the poverty guideline for one person (\$12,760 a year or \$1,063 monthly). See SSA’s “Supplemental Security Income Program Description and Legislative History” at <<https://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/statcomps/supplement/2018/ssi.html>> and “SSI Federal Payment Amounts, SSI Monthly Payment Amounts, 1975-2020” at <<https://www.ssa.gov/oact/cola/SSIAMts.html>> For the federal poverty guidelines see <<https://aspe.hhs.gov/prior-hhs-poverty-guidelines-and-federal-register-references> >

^{xxi} The percentage of individuals who received assistance from any one program in an average month (12.7 percent) is lower than the percentage that received assistance at some point over the course of a year (19.5 percent in 2019) shown in Figure 3.

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

^{xxiii} Money income used to compute poverty status includes (before taxes): earnings, unemployment compensation, workers' compensation, social security, supplemental security income, public assistance, veterans' payments, survivor benefits, pension or retirement income, interest, , dividends, rents, royalties, income from estates, trusts, educational assistance, alimony,

child support, assistance from outside the household, and other miscellaneous sources. Money income does not include: capital gains or losses, noncash benefits (e.g. food stamps and housing subsidies), and tax credits. <https://www.census.gov/topics/income-poverty/poverty/guidance/poverty-measures.html>.

^{xxiv} In Figure 16 rates are per 1,000 unmarried women in the specified group. Race categories include women of Hispanic ethnicity. Beginning in 1980, the National Center for Health Statistics began tabulating births by the race of the mother. Prior to 1980, data were tabulated by the race of the child. Trends in non-marital births may be affected by changes in the reporting of marital status on birth certificates and in procedures for inferring non-marital births when marital status is not reported.

Appendix Tables

Table 1 Indicator 1. Percentage of the Population by Proportion of Income from TANF, SNAP, and/or SSI: 1993-2019

Year	0%	>0 to 25%	> 25% to 50%	> 50% to 75%	> 75% to 100%	Total > 50%
2019	80.5	13.8	2.4	0.9	2.4	3.3
2018	79.7	14.0	2.7	1.0	2.6	3.6
2017	79.1	13.9	3.0	1.1	2.9	4.1
2016	78.0	14.4	3.2	1.2	3.1	4.4
2015	77.5	14.3	3.6	1.5	3.1	4.6
2014	77.3	14.1	3.7	1.4	3.5	4.9
2013	76.5	14.4	4.1	1.7	3.4	5.0
2012	76.4	14.3	4.2	1.7	3.4	5.1
2011	76.9	13.8	4.1	1.7	3.5	5.2
2010	77.3	13.2	4.2	1.7	3.6	5.3
2009	80.1	11.4	3.9	1.5	3.1	4.6
2008	82.9	10.3	2.8	1.1	2.8	4.0
2007	84.1	9.7	2.8	1.1	2.3	3.5
2006	84.4	9.3	2.6	1.1	2.6	3.7
2005	84.7	8.9	2.6	1.1	2.7	3.8
2004	85.0	8.8	2.5	1.1	2.5	3.7
2003	85.9	8.2	2.4	1.1	2.4	3.6
2002	86.8	7.8	2.3	1.0	2.1	3.2
2001	87.4	7.3	2.2	1.0	2.1	3.1
2000	87.5	7.3	2.2	1.0	2.0	3.0
1999	86.7	7.7	2.3	1.1	2.2	3.3
1998	86.5	7.3	2.5	1.3	2.5	3.8
1997	85.3	7.7	2.5	1.5	3.1	4.5
1996	84.0	7.8	3.1	1.9	3.3	5.2
1995	83.2	8.5	3.1	1.8	3.5	5.3
1994	82.8	8.4	3.1	1.8	4.0	5.8
1993	83.4	7.8	3.0	1.8	4.1	5.9

Note: Unit of analysis is persons. N= 324,356,000. Income from social welfare programs includes cash income from TANF through federally-funded and state-separate programs, SSI income and the value of SNAP benefits. Excluded are cash benefits from other programs, such as state-local "general assistance" or solely-state-funded programs providing benefits to families who previously would have received TANF in some states. Total >50% includes all persons with more than 50 percent of their total annual income from these programs.

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

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

Dependency Rates

Categories	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2019
All Persons	3.8	3.0	3.2	3.7	3.7	4.0	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.4	3.6	3.3
Age Categories												
Children 0 to 17	6.5	4.9	4.9	5.9	5.8	6.4	8.3	8.1	7.3	6.6	5.1	4.7
Adults 18 to 64	2.9	2.4	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.4	4.7	4.5	4.5	3.9	3.3	3.0
Adults 65 and older	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.8
Racial/Ethnic Categories												
Non-Hispanic White	2.1	1.9	1.8	2.2	2.3	2.4	3.2	3.1	3.3	2.9	2.5	2.4
Non-Hispanic Black	10.5	7.7	8.7	10.0	9.5	10.2	12.5	12.0	11.0	9.6	8.3	7.3
Hispanic	6.6	4.5	4.9	5.2	5.2	5.7	8.0	7.4	6.6	6.0	4.4	3.7
Family Categories												
Persons in:												
Married couple families	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.2	0.9
Single female families	15.0	11.4	11.7	13.8	13.2	13.4	16.4	15.8	14.5	13.4	10.5	10.1
Single male families	4.2	4.4	3.8	4.0	4.5	4.7	6.5	5.8	6.6	4.9	4.7	4.6

Reciprocity Rates

Categories	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2019
All Persons	13.5	12.5	13.2	15.0	15.6	17.1	22.7	23.6	22.7	22.0	20.3	19.5
Age Categories												
Children 0 to 17	19.4	17.8	18.7	22.0	23.1	25.8	34.4	35.7	33.9	32.5	30.6	27.8
Adults 18 to 64	11.7	10.7	11.7	13.1	13.6	14.9	20.2	21.2	20.6	20.0	18.2	17.9
Adults 65 and older	9.9	10.4	9.7	10.0	10.6	11.4	12.3	13.7	13.5	13.8	14.0	14.5
Racial/Ethnic Categories												
Non-Hispanic White	8.6	8.2	8.8	10.1	10.6	11.4	15.7	16.5	15.7	15.3	14.1	14.0
Non-Hispanic Black	29.6	27.0	27.7	32.4	32.0	34.1	40.7	41.2	39.6	37.3	35.0	32.7
Hispanic	24.5	21.0	21.7	22.6	23.8	27.6	36.9	37.2	35.9	34.5	30.5	29.3
Family Categories												
Persons in:												
Married couple families	8.3	7.2	7.5	8.6	8.9	9.9	15.0	15.4	14.3	14.2	13.0	11.9
Single female families	37.5	37.1	37.7	42.6	44.3	47.3	54.2	56.1	55.7	52.6	50.2	49.8
Single male families	19.7	21.8	21.2	21.9	25.8	27.3	34.3	37.3	34.7	34.3	35.8	33.7

Note: Unit of analysis is persons. N= 324,356,000 in 2018 and N= 325,268,000 in 2019. Dependency is defined as living in a family having more than 50 percent of total annual income from one or more of these programs. Dependency rates would be lower if adjusted to exclude TANF assistance associated with work. Reciprocity is defined as living in a family with receipt in any amount for AFDC/TANF, SSI or SNAP during the year. Spouses are not present in categories shown for families headed by men and families headed by women. Beginning in 2002, persons who reported more than one race are not shown under either race category. Due to small sample size, Asians and Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific Islanders as well as American Indians and Alaska Natives but are not shown separately. Hispanic persons may be of any race.

Source: The Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplements, 1994-2019 and microsimulation model TRIM3.

Table 3 Indicator 1. Percentage of Total Income from TANF, SNAP and/or SSI Programs by Selected Characteristics: 2019

Catagories	0%	>0 to 25%	> 25% to 50%	> 50% to 75%	> 75% to 100%	Total > 50%
All Persons	80.5	13.8	2.4	0.9	2.4	3.3
Age Categories						
Children ages 0-17	72.2	19.0	4.2	1.5	3.1	4.7
Adults ages 18 to 64	82.1	12.9	2.0	0.7	2.3	3.0
Adults ages 65 and over	85.5	10.0	1.7	0.7	2.0	2.8
Racial/Ethnic Categories						
Non-Hispanic White	86.0	10.0	1.5	0.6	1.8	2.4
Non-Hispanic Black	67.3	20.6	4.8	1.9	5.4	7.3
Hispanic	70.7	21.8	3.8	1.1	2.6	3.7
Family Categories						
Persons in married-couple families	88.1	9.8	1.2	0.3	0.6	0.9
Persons in single female families	50.2	31.3	8.5	3.5	6.6	10.1
Persons in single male families	66.3	25.9	3.2	1.3	3.4	4.6
Unrelated persons	82.9	9.8	1.4	0.7	5.1	5.8

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

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

Table 3 Indicator 1. Percentage of Total Income from TANF, SNAP and/or SSI Programs by Selected Characteristics: 2018

Catagories	0%	>0 to 25%	> 25% to 50%	> 50% to 75%	> 75% to 100%	Total > 50%
All Persons	79.7	14.0	2.7	1.0	2.6	3.6
Age Categories						
Children ages 0-17	69.4	20.8	4.8	1.8	3.3	5.1
Adults ages 18 to 64	81.8	12.7	2.1	0.8	2.5	3.3
Adults ages 65 and over	86.0	9.2	2.0	0.8	2.0	2.9
Racial/Ethnic Categories						
Non-Hispanic White	85.9	10.0	1.6	0.6	1.8	2.5
Non-Hispanic Black	65.0	20.9	5.9	2.3	6.0	8.3
Hispanic	69.5	22.1	4.0	1.4	3.0	4.4
Family Categories						
Persons in married-couple families	87.0	10.5	1.4	0.4	0.8	1.2
Persons in single female families	49.8	30.4	9.4	3.4	7.0	10.5
Persons in single male families	64.2	26.5	4.5	1.8	2.9	4.7
Unrelated persons	83.9	8.8	1.4	0.8	5.1	6.0

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

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

Table 4 Indicator 2. Percentage of Recipients in Families with Labor Force Participants by Program and Selected Characteristics: 2018

Catagories	Total		Detail: Someone in Labor Force		
	Someone in the labor force	No one in the labor force	One or more looking, no one working	One or more part-time, no one full-time	At least one full-time
TANF All Persons	54.0	46.0	6.8	12.7	34.5
Non-Hispanic White	47.9	52.1	5.9	13.5	28.6
Non-Hispanic Black	47.4	52.6	7.4	10.9	29.1
Hispanic	62.5	37.5	6.6	14.3	41.7
Children ages 0-5	57.9	42.1	6.2	13.9	37.7
Children ages 0-17	53.8	46.2	6.4	12.5	34.8
Ages 18-54	55.0	45.0	7.8	13.3	33.9
Women ages 16-64	52.1	47.9	7.6	12.5	32.0
Men ages 16-64	59.9	40.1	5.7	16.2	38.0
Persons in married-couple families	69.8	30.2	3.3	13.1	53.4
Persons in single female families	46.5	53.5	7.2	13.1	26.2
Persons in single male families	67.8	32.2	11.8	8.9	47.1
SNAP All Persons	61.2	38.8	4.8	13.8	42.6
Non-Hispanic White	54.7	45.3	4.2	13.4	37.1
Non-Hispanic Black	58.6	41.4	6.4	14.8	37.4
Hispanic	73.3	26.7	4.8	13.4	55.1
Children ages 0-5	74.9	25.1	4.4	15.4	55.1
Children ages 0-17	75.1	24.9	4.6	15.6	54.9
Ages 18-54	58.4	41.6	5.7	14.1	38.6
Women ages 16-64	59.8	40.2	5.0	15.6	39.2
Men ages 16-64	59.0	41.0	6.5	12.6	39.8
Adults ages 65 and over	20.8	79.2	1.9	5.6	13.2
Persons in married-couple families	75.7	24.3	3.4	12.4	59.9
Persons in single female families	64.9	35.1	5.3	17.9	41.7
Persons in single male families	70.2	29.8	7.0	12.1	51.1
SSI All Persons	39.2	60.8	2.1	8.2	28.9
Non-Hispanic White	34.2	65.8	1.5	7.8	24.9
Non-Hispanic Black	36.1	63.9	3.7	8.0	24.3
Hispanic	50.0	50.0	2.4	9.7	37.8
Children ages 0-5	58.6	41.4	3.4	8.1	47.1
Children ages 0-17	62.1	37.9	4.7	13.4	44.0
Ages 18-54	34.5	65.5	2.0	7.7	24.8
Women ages 16-64	32.3	67.7	2.0	8.3	22.0
Men ages 16-64	37.7	62.3	1.9	7.5	28.3
Adults ages 65 and over	37.5	62.5	1.1	6.7	29.7
Persons in married-couple families	64.3	35.7	1.6	9.0	53.7
Persons in single female families	49.2	50.8	3.8	12.3	33.0
Persons in single male families	56.9	43.1	2.2	10.3	44.4

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

Source: Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 2018 and microsimulation model TRIM3.

Table 4 Indicator 2. Percentage of Recipients in Families with Labor Force Participants by Program and Selected Characteristics: 2019

Categories	Total		Detail: Someone in Labor Force		
	Someone in the labor force	No one in the labor force	One or more looking, no one working	One or more part-time, no one full-time	At least one full-time
TANF All Persons	56.8	43.2	7.8	17.0	32.0
Non-Hispanic White	51.1	48.9	5.7	15.9	29.6
Non-Hispanic Black	49.7	50.3	10.3	14.6	24.7
Hispanic	67.7	32.3	7.4	20.4	39.9
Children ages 0-5	63.2	36.8	9.6	20.5	33.1
Children ages 0-17	56.1	43.9	7.4	16.7	32.1
Ages 18-54	58.8	41.2	9.0	18.2	31.6
Women ages 16-64	58.4	41.6	8.5	17.7	32.2
Men ages 16-64	59.9	40.1	9.6	17.1	33.2
Persons in married-couple families	73.5	26.5	6.2	13.2	54.1
Persons in single female families	51.2	48.8	8.6	18.5	24.0
Persons in single male families	59.0	41.0	2.4	13.5	43.2
SNAP All Persons	60.6	39.4	4.9	14.3	41.4
Non-Hispanic White	52.8	47.2	4.0	13.5	35.3
Non-Hispanic Black	57.2	42.8	7.2	15.5	34.5
Hispanic	75.4	24.6	3.9	14.5	57.0
Children ages 0-5	77.3	22.7	5.1	15.5	56.7
Children ages 0-17	75.1	24.9	4.6	15.6	54.3
Ages 18-54	59.0	41.0	5.8	14.8	38.5
Women ages 16-64	59.9	40.1	5.0	16.3	38.7
Men ages 16-64	60.0	40.0	6.5	13.5	39.9
Adults ages 65 and over	19.6	80.4	1.8	4.9	12.9
Persons in married-couple families	75.2	24.8	3.4	12.4	59.3
Persons in single female families	67.5	32.5	5.8	19.5	42.1
Persons in single male families	69.1	30.9	5.7	10.6	52.8
SSI All Persons	40.3	59.7	2.4	7.7	30.1
Non-Hispanic White	35.2	64.8	1.8	7.7	25.7
Non-Hispanic Black	33.7	66.3	3.7	8.0	22.0
Hispanic	54.7	45.3	2.2	8.0	44.6
Children ages 0-5	61.6	38.4	5.9	8.8	46.9
Children ages 0-17	65.6	34.4	5.4	12.6	47.7
Ages 18-54	35.7	64.3	2.2	7.1	26.4
Women ages 16-64	30.8	69.2	2.0	6.9	21.9
Men ages 16-64	41.6	58.4	2.4	7.7	31.5
Adults ages 65 and over	37.2	62.8	1.5	6.7	29.0
Persons in married-couple families	67.0	33.0	1.6	9.6	55.9
Persons in single female families	51.6	48.4	4.5	11.0	36.1
Persons in single male families	57.9	42.1	3.7	6.9	47.3

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

Source: Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 2019 and microsimulation model TRIM3.

Table 5 Indicator 2. Percentage of AFDC/TANF Recipients in Families with Labor Force Participants: 1993-2019

Year	Total		Detail: Someone in Labor Force	
	Someone in the labor force	No one in the labor force	One or more part-time or looking for work, no one full-time	At least one full-time
2019	56.8	43.2	24.8	32.0
2018	54.0	46.0	19.5	34.5
2017	58.3	41.7	30.2	28.1
2016	54.7	45.3	27.4	27.3
2015	54.6	45.4	29.1	25.5
2014	56.2	43.8	29.1	27.1
2013	58.8	41.2	31.9	27.0
2012	56.7	43.3	33.2	23.5
2011	59.0	41.0	35.2	23.8
2010	56.5	43.5	31.4	25.1
2009	56.7	43.3	30.7	26.0
2008	54.4	45.6	27.2	27.2
2007	53.6	46.4	23.4	30.2
2006	53.4	46.6	21.2	32.2
2005	52.3	47.7	25.4	26.9
2004	51.9	48.0	23.8	28.1
2003	52.6	47.4	24.1	28.5
2002	60.1	39.8	25.8	34.3
2001	61.3	38.7	26.0	35.3
2000	58.8	41.2	24.1	34.7
1999	59.2	40.8	24.1	35.1
1998	55.7	44.3	25.8	29.9
1997	52.4	47.6	28.0	24.4
1996	49.9	50.1	25.6	24.3
1995	49.4	50.6	24.3	25.1
1994	45.2	54.8	24.8	20.4
1993	43.0	57.0	24.2	18.8

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

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

Table 6 Indicator 3. AFDC-TANF Benefits as a Percentage of the Poverty Guideline in 2020 Dollars, Selected Years, 1981 to 2020

State	Monthly Benefit for a Family of Three (in 2020 dollars) ¹													
	Maximum Monthly Benefit as a % of 2020 Guideline							Maximum Monthly Benefit						
	1981	1988	1996	2010	2015	2018	2020	1981	1988	1996	2010	2015	2018	2020
Mississippi	15.1	14.5	10.9	11.1	10.3	9.7	9.4	\$273	\$263	\$198	\$202	\$186	\$186	\$170
Arkansas	25.3	24.7	18.6	13.4	12.3	11.6	11.3	458	446	337	242	223	223	204
Alabama	18.6	14.3	14.9	14.1	13.0	12.2	11.9	336	258	271	255	235	235	215
Louisiana	27.2	23.0	17.3	15.7	14.5	13.7	13.3	493	416	313	285	262	262	240
Kentucky	29.6	26.3	23.9	17.2	15.8	14.9	14.5	535	477	432	311	286	286	262
North Carolina	30.2	32.2	24.8	17.8	16.4	15.5	15.0	547	582	449	323	297	297	272
Tennessee	19.2	20.9	16.9	12.1	11.2	10.5	15.3	347	378	305	220	202	202	277
Arizona	31.8	35.4	31.6	18.2	16.7	15.8	15.4	575	641	572	330	302	302	278
Georgia	28.8	32.6	25.5	18.4	16.9	15.9	15.5	521	591	462	332	306	306	280
Indiana	40.1	34.8	26.2	18.9	17.4	16.4	15.9	726	630	475	342	314	314	288
Missouri	39.0	34.1	26.6	19.1	17.6	16.6	16.1	706	617	482	347	319	319	292
Oklahoma	44.4	37.5	28.0	19.1	17.6	16.6	16.1	803	678	506	347	319	319	292
South Carolina	20.3	24.3	18.2	17.7	16.7	16.3	16.5	367	440	330	320	302	302	299
Texas	18.6	22.2	17.1	17.0	17.0	16.5	16.7	336	403	310	309	307	307	303
Florida	30.7	33.2	27.6	19.9	18.3	17.3	16.7	555	602	500	360	331	331	303
Idaho	48.3	37.0	29.1	20.4	18.8	17.7	17.4	858	657	517	362	333	315	309
Dist of Col	41.8	38.6	30.8	27.3	20.4	32.7	18.7	757	698	558	494	369	369	338
West Virginia	32.4	30.1	23.1	22.3	20.5	21.3	20.7	587	545	417	404	371	371	374
Nevada	37.9	39.9	31.7	25.1	23.1	22.0	21.3	686	722	574	455	418	418	386
Pennsylvania	52.2	48.6	38.4	27.6	24.3	22.9	22.3	945	879	694	500	440	440	403
Iowa	56.6	47.6	38.8	27.9	25.7	24.3	23.5	1,025	862	703	506	465	465	426
Kansas	55.5	51.6	39.1	28.1	25.9	24.4	23.7	1,005	934	708	509	468	468	429
Virginia	48.8	42.8	32.3	25.5	23.5	23.9	28.1	883	774	584	462	425	425	508
New Mexico	34.6	31.9	35.5	29.3	22.9	25.5	24.7	626	578	642	531	415	415	447
Nebraska	55.1	44.0	33.2	23.9	22.0	25.6	25.9	997	796	600	432	397	397	468
North Dakota	52.5	44.8	39.3	28.0	29.3	27.7	26.9	951	812	711	507	531	531	486
Michigan	62.4	52.7	41.8	32.3	29.7	28.0	27.2	1,130	954	757	584	537	537	492
Ohio	41.4	37.3	31.1	28.5	28.5	27.5	27.9	749	676	562	515	516	516	505
Utah	54.7	45.4	38.8	32.7	30.0	28.4	27.5	991	823	703	591	544	544	498
Oregon	50.5	49.8	41.9	31.8	30.5	28.8	28.0	914	901	759	576	553	553	506
Colorado	59.6	43.0	32.4	30.3	27.9	26.3	28.1	1,079	779	587	548	504	504	508
Illinois	47.5	41.3	34.4	28.3	26.1	24.6	29.4	860	748	622	513	472	472	533
Hawaii	64.0	54.1	56.4	34.8	32.0	30.2	29.3	1,332	1,127	1,174	724	666	666	610
Minnesota	70.2	64.3	48.5	34.9	32.1	30.3	34.9	1,270	1,164	878	631	581	581	632
Rhodey Island	57.7	62.5	50.5	36.3	33.4	31.5	30.6	1,045	1,131	914	658	605	605	554
New Jersey	56.6	51.2	38.6	27.8	25.6	25.9	30.9	1,025	928	699	503	463	463	559
Washington	65.3	59.5	49.8	36.9	31.4	32.4	31.4	1,182	1,076	901	667	569	569	569
Montana	40.7	43.4	39.9	33.0	35.4	33.5	32.5	737	785	722	598	640	640	588
Maine	47.3	50.3	38.1	31.8	29.3	33.1	33.7	857	910	690	576	530	530	610
Connecticut	78.3	75.3	58.0	43.0	36.0	34.0	33.0	1,418	1,363	1,049	779	652	652	597
Wisconsin	69.8	62.5	47.1	44.1	36.7	34.6	33.6	1,264	1,131	853	799	664	664	608
South Dakota	50.5	44.2	39.2	36.4	36.1	35.0	34.0	914	801	709	659	654	654	615
Massachusetts	59.6	65.1	51.5	40.5	37.3	35.2	35.0	1,079	1,179	932	734	675	675	633
Vermont	81.5	76.0	58.0	43.6	38.6	36.4	38.6	1,475	1,376	1,049	789	699	699	699
Delaware	45.0	45.8	37.8	28.1	26.2	19.2	36.4	814	829	685	508	474	474	658
Wyoming	49.6	43.5	32.8	36.8	39.3	38.4	39.3	897	788	594	666	712	712	712
Maryland	42.5	45.6	34.0	37.6	38.4	38.6	40.2	769	825	615	681	694	694	727
Alaska	71.9	75.3	67.3	48.4	44.5	42.0	40.8	1,626	1,704	1,523	1,096	1,008	1,008	923
California	79.6	80.1	54.3	45.5	42.5	40.7	48.5	1,441	1,450	983	824	769	769	878
New York	67.5	65.1	52.6	49.4	47.6	44.9	43.6	1,221	1,179	952	894	862	862	789
New Hampshire	51.3	60.0	50.1	44.3	40.7	59.2	60.0	928	1,085	907	801	737	737	1,086

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

Source: Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives. (2014). 2014 Green book: Background material and data on the programs within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means (22nd ed.) and the Welfare Rules Database. July 2018. Maintained by the Urban Institute. Available at: <https://wrd.urban.org/wrd/databook.cfm>

Table 7. Indicator 3. Number and Percentage of the Total Population Receiving AFDC/TANF: 1975-2020

Fiscal Year	Total Recipients		Adult Recipients		Child Recipients	
	Number in 1,000s	Percent	Number in 1,000s	Percent	Number in 1,000s	Percent
2020	2,813	0.9	740	0.3	2,073	2.8
2019	2,926	0.9	765	0.3	2,162	3.0
2018	3,216	1.0	845	0.3	2,371	3.2
2017	3,628	1.1	982	0.4	2,646	3.6
2016	3,860	1.2	1,066	0.4	2,794	3.8
2015	4,143	1.3	1,157	0.5	2,986	4.1
2014	3,856	1.2	946	0.4	2,910	4.0
2013	4,062	1.3	997	0.4	3,065	4.2
2012	4,432	1.4	1,110	0.5	3,322	4.5
2011	4,554	1.5	1,150	0.5	3,405	4.6
2010	4,531	1.5	1,138	0.5	3,393	4.6
2009	4,217	1.4	1,021	0.4	3,197	4.3
2008	3,949	1.3	927	0.4	3,022	4.1
2007	4,099	1.4	962	0.4	3,138	4.2
2006	4,699	1.6	1,164	0.5	3,535	4.8
2005	5,064	1.7	1,276	0.6	3,788	5.2
2004	5,316	1.8	1,358	0.6	3,957	5.4
2003	5,452	1.9	1,415	0.7	4,037	5.5
2002	5,576	1.9	1,477	0.7	4,099	5.6
2001	5,673	2.0	1,503	0.7	4,171	5.7
2000	6,218	2.2	1,687	0.8	4,531	6.3
1999	7,068	2.5	1,838	0.9	5,231	7.3
1998	8,653	3.1	2,469	1.2	6,184	8.7
1997	10,779	4.0	3,106	1.5	7,673	10.8
1996	12,477	4.6	3,921	2.0	8,556	12.2
1995	13,480	5.1	4,323	2.2	9,157	13.2
1994	14,033	5.3	4,554	2.3	9,479	13.8
1993	13,943	5.4	4,520	2.3	9,424	13.9
1992	13,423	5.2	4,335	2.3	9,087	13.7
1991	12,391	4.9	4,016	2.1	8,375	12.8
1990	11,263	4.5	3,643	2.0	7,620	11.9
1989	10,741	4.4	3,503	1.9	7,238	11.4
1988	10,734	4.4	3,536	2.0	7,198	11.4
1987	10,878	4.5	3,625	2.0	7,254	11.5
1986	10,810	4.5	3,637	2.1	7,173	11.4
1985	10,630	4.5	3,589	2.0	7,041	11.2
1984	10,677	4.5	3,652	2.1	7,025	11.2
1983	10,467	4.5	3,548	2.1	6,919	11.1
1982	10,233	4.4	3,396	2.0	6,838	10.9
1981	10,979	4.8	3,491	2.1	7,488	11.8
1980	10,422	4.6	3,225	2.0	7,197	11.3
1979	10,146	4.5	3,068	1.9	7,071	11.0
1978	10,485	4.7	3,128	2.0	7,357	11.4
1977	10,933	5.0	3,230	2.1	7,703	11.8
1976	11,171	5.1	3,271	2.2	7,900	11.9
1975	10,854	5.0	3,102	2.1	7,753	11.5

Note: TANF includes small worker supplements which began in a few states following the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (DRA) and expanded in recent years to support low-income families transitioning to employment. Beginning in 2000, TANF data include separate state program (SSP) recipients. Adult and child recipients in 1998 were 1999 are estimated using data from the National Emergency TANF Data Files. 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.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Family Assistance (www.acf.hhs.gov/ofa/resource/tanf-caseload-data-2018) Population denominators for the percentage of recipients in each category are from the U.S. Census Bureau.

Table 8 Indicator 3. Number and Percentage of the Total Population Receiving Food Stamp or SNAP benefits: 1975-2019

Fiscal Year	Persons in poverty		Recipients of Food Stamp or SNAP Benefits							
			Total		Age 60 and older		Ages 18 to 59		Ages 0 to 17	
	Number in 1,000s	Percent	Number in 1,000s	Percent	Number in 1,000s	Percent	Number in 1,000s	Percent	Number in 1,000s	Percent
2019	33,984	10.5	35,789	10.9	5,790	7.8	15,509	8.6	15,837	21.7
2018	38,146	11.8	39,199	12.0	5,552	7.6	16,581	9.2	17,065	23.3
2017	39,564	12.3	41,420	12.7	5,440	7.7	17,984	9.9	17,995	24.5
2016	40,616	12.7	43,465	13.5	5,111	7.4	19,179	10.6	19,173	26.0
2015	43,123	13.5	45,111	14.1	4,793	7.2	20,465	11.3	19,852	27.0
2014	46,657	14.8	45,800	14.4	4,645	7.2	20,924	11.6	20,231	27.5
2013	46,269	14.8	47,027	14.9	4,359	6.9	21,819	12.1	20,850	28.3
2012	46,496	15.0	45,956	14.6	4,150	6.8	21,342	11.9	20,463	27.8
2011	46,247	15.0	44,086	14.1	3,765	6.4	20,430	11.4	19,892	26.9
2010	46,343	15.1	39,703	12.8	3,117	5.4	18,102	10.2	18,484	24.9
2009	43,569	14.3	32,842	10.7	2,724	4.7	16,181	9.1	15,589	21.0
2008	39,829	13.2	27,751	9.1	2,517	4.7	14,145	8.0	13,472	18.2
2007	37,276	12.5	25,887	8.6	2,263	4.3	13,030	7.5	12,695	17.2
2006	36,460	12.3	25,555	8.6	2,226	4.4	12,758	7.3	12,579	17.1
2005	36,950	12.6	24,841	8.4	2,044	4.1	10,390	6.0	12,404	16.9
2004	37,040	12.7	23,447	8.0	1,917	3.9	9,753	5.7	11,771	16.1
2003	35,861	12.5	20,898	7.2	1,786	3.7	8,503	5.0	10,605	14.5
2002	34,570	12.1	19,003	6.6	1,684	3.6	7,625	4.5	9,688	13.3
2001	32,907	11.7	17,262	6.1	1,658	3.6	6,778	4.1	8,820	12.1
2000	31,581	11.3	17,054	6.0	1,700	3.7	6,612	4.0	8,743	12.1
1999	32,791	11.9	18,114	6.5	1,696	3.7	7,079	4.4	9,332	13.0
1998	34,476	12.7	19,748	7.2	1,635	3.6	7,760	4.9	10,520	14.7
1997	35,574	13.3	22,820	8.4	1,831	4.1	9,373	6.0	11,847	16.7
1996	36,529	13.7	25,495	9.5	1,891	4.3	10,769	7.0	13,189	18.8
1995	36,425	13.8	26,579	10.0	1,920	4.4	11,105	7.3	13,860	20.0
1994	38,059	14.5	27,439	10.4	1,955	4.5	11,615	7.7	14,391	21.0
1993	39,265	15.1	26,957	10.4	1,876	4.3	11,214	7.5	14,196	21.0
1992	38,014	14.8	25,371	9.9	1,687	3.9	10,550	7.2	13,349	20.1
1991	35,708	14.2	22,599	8.9	1,593	3.8	9,190	6.3	11,952	18.3
1990	33,585	13.5	20,020	8.0	1,511	3.6	8,084	5.6	10,127	15.8
1989	31,528	12.8	18,777	7.6	1,582	3.8	7,560	5.3	9,429	14.9
1988	31,745	13.0	18,613	7.6	1,500	3.7	7,506	5.3	9,351	14.8
1987	32,221	13.4	19,072	7.9	1,589	3.9	7,684	5.5	9,771	15.5
1986	32,370	13.6	19,381	8.1	1,631	4.1	7,895	5.7	9,844	15.7
1985	33,064	14.0	19,847	8.3	1,783	4.5	8,258	6.1	9,801	15.7
1984	33,700	14.4	20,796	8.8	1,758	4.5	8,521	6.3	10,492	16.8
1983	35,303	15.2	21,668	9.3	1,654	4.4	8,960	6.7	10,910	17.4
1982	34,398	15.0	20,391	8.8	1,641	4.4	7,838	6.0	9,591	15.3
1981	31,822	14.0	20,655	9.0	1,845	5.0	7,811	6.0	9,803	15.5
1980	29,272	13.0	19,253	8.5	1,741	4.9	7,186	5.6	9,876	15.5
1979	26,072	11.7	15,942	7.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1978	24,497	11.4	14,405	6.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
1977	24,720	11.6	15,604	7.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1976	24,975	11.8	17,033	7.8	-	-	-	-	9,126	13.8
1975	25,877	12.3	16,320	7.6	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: Estimates are fiscal year averages using monthly caseload data from administrative records. Data by age is not available until 1979. Percentages are calculated based on population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau. Recipient totals exclude the territories. From 1975 to 1983 the number of participants includes the Family Food Assistance Program (FFAP) that was largely replaced by the Food Stamp Program in 1975. From 1975 to 1983 the number of FFAP participants averaged only 88 thousand.

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

Table 9 Indicator 3. Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). National Level Annual Summary (released September 3, 2021)

Fiscal Year	Average Participation in 1,000s	Avg Monthly Benefit Per Person	All Benefits ¹ (in millions)	Other costs ¹ (in millions)	Total Costs ¹ (in millions)
2020	39,887	155	74,098	5,011	79,109
2019	35,702	130	55,622	4,774	60,396
2018	40,776	125	60,917	4,533	65,450
2017	42,317	125	63,711	4,464	68,175
2016	44,220	125	66,539	4,374	70,914
2015	45,767	127	69,645	4,301	73,946
2014	46,664	125	69,999	4,061	74,060
2013	47,636	133	76,066	3,793	79,859
2012	46,609	133	74,619	3,792	78,411
2011	44,709	134	71,811	3,876	75,687
2010	40,302	134	64,702	3,581	68,283
2009	33,490	125	50,360	3,260	53,620
2008	28,223	102	34,608	3,031	37,640
2007	26,316	96	30,373	2,800	33,174
2006	26,549	95	30,187	2,716	32,903
2005	25,628	93	28,568	2,504	31,072
2004	23,811	86	24,619	2,480	27,099
2003	21,250	84	21,404	2,412	23,816
2002	19,096	80	18,256	2,381	20,637
2001	17,318	75	15,547	2,242	17,789
2000	17,194	73	14,983	2,071	17,054
1999	18,183	72	15,769	2,052	17,821
1998	19,791	71	16,890	2,098	18,988
1997	22,858	71	19,549	1,959	21,508
1996	25,543	73	22,440	1,891	24,331
1995	26,619	71	22,764	1,856	24,620
1994	27,474	69	22,749	1,745	24,493
1993	26,987	68	22,006	1,647	23,653
1992	25,407	69	20,906	1,557	22,462
1991	22,625	64	17,316	1,432	18,747
1990	20,049	59	14,143	1,304	15,447
1989	18,806	52	11,670	1,232	12,902
1988	18,645	50	11,149	1,168	12,317
1987	19,113	46	10,500	1,104	11,604
1986	19,429	45	10,605	1,033	11,638
1985	19,899	45	10,744	960	11,703
1984	20,854	43	10,696	883	11,579
1983	21,625	43	11,152	695	11,847
1982	21,717	39	10,208	628	10,837
1981	22,430	39	10,630	595	11,225
1980	21,082	34	8,721	486	9,207

¹ Values are not adjusted for inflation. See also "The Effects of the Decline in the Real Value of SNAP Benefits from 2009 to 2011." Released August 2013 by the Economic Research Service. <https://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/pub-details/?pubid=45102>.

Source: USDA, Food and Nutrition Service, <https://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap>.

Table 10 Indicator 3. Number and Percentage of the Total Population Receiving SSI by Age: 1975-2020

Date	Total recipients		Adult ages 65 & older		Adults ages 18-64		Children ages 0-17	
	Number in 1,000s	Percent	Number in 1,000s	Percent	Number in 1,000s	Percent	Number in 1,000s	Percent
Dec 2020	7,960	2.4	2,295	4.1	4,556	2.3	1,109	1.5
Dec 2019	8,077	2.5	2,298	4.2	4,647	2.3	1,132	1.6
Dec 2018	8,129	2.5	2,266	4.3	4,714	2.3	1,148	1.6
Dec 2017	8,228	2.5	2,240	4.3	4,805	2.4	1,183	1.6
Dec 2016	8,251	2.5	2,192	4.4	4,846	2.4	1,213	1.6
Dec 2015	8,310	2.6	2,154	4.4	4,889	2.4	1,267	1.7
Dec 2014	8,336	2.6	2,123	4.5	4,913	2.5	1,300	1.8
Dec 2013	8,363	2.6	2,108	4.6	4,934	2.5	1,322	1.8
Dec 2012	8,263	2.6	2,082	4.7	4,869	2.5	1,312	1.8
Dec 2011	8,113	2.6	2,059	4.9	4,777	2.4	1,277	1.7
Dec 2010	7,912	2.5	2,041	5.0	4,632	2.4	1,239	1.7
Dec 2009	7,677	2.5	2,026	5.1	4,451	2.3	1,200	1.6
Dec 2008	7,521	2.5	2,034	5.2	4,333	2.3	1,154	1.6
Dec 2007	7,360	2.4	2,017	5.3	4,222	2.2	1,121	1.5
Dec 2006	7,236	2.4	2,004	5.3	4,152	2.2	1,079	1.5
Dec 2005	7,114	2.4	1,995	5.4	4,083	2.2	1,036	1.4
Dec 2004	6,988	2.4	1,978	5.4	4,017	2.2	993	1.4
Dec 2003	6,902	2.4	1,990	5.5	3,953	2.2	959	1.3
Dec 2002	6,788	2.3	1,995	5.6	3,878	2.2	915	1.3
Dec 2001	6,688	2.3	1,995	5.6	3,811	2.1	882	1.2
Dec 2000	6,602	2.3	2,011	5.7	3,744	2.1	847	1.2
Dec 1999	6,557	2.3	2,019	5.8	3,691	2.1	847	1.2
Dec 1998	6,566	2.4	2,033	5.9	3,646	2.1	887	1.2
Dec 1997	6,495	2.4	2,054	6.0	3,562	2.1	880	1.2
Dec 1996	6,634	2.4	2,110	6.2	3,568	2.2	955	1.4
Dec 1995	6,514	2.4	2,115	6.2	3,482	2.1	917	1.3
Dec 1994	6,296	2.4	2,119	6.3	3,335	2.1	841	1.2
Dec 1993	5,984	2.3	2,113	6.4	3,148	2.0	723	1.1
Dec 1992	5,566	2.2	2,100	6.4	2,910	1.8	556	0.8
Dec 1991	5,118	2.0	2,080	6.5	2,642	1.7	397	0.6
Dec 1990	4,817	1.9	2,059	6.5	2,450	1.6	309	0.5
Dec 1989	4,593	1.9	2,026	6.5	2,302	1.5	265	0.4
Dec 1988	4,464	1.8	2,006	6.6	2,203	1.5	255	0.4
Dec 1987	4,385	1.8	2,015	6.8	2,119	1.4	251	0.4
Dec 1986	4,269	1.8	2,018	6.9	2,010	1.4	241	0.4
Dec 1985	4,138	1.7	2,031	7.1	1,879	1.3	227	0.4
Dec 1984	4,029	1.7	2,037	7.2	1,780	1.2	212	0.3
Dec 1983	3,901	1.7	2,003	7.3	1,700	1.2	198	0.3
Dec 1982	3,858	1.7	2,011	7.4	1,655	1.2	192	0.3
Dec 1981	4,019	1.7	2,121	8.0	1,703	1.2	195	0.3
Dec 1980	4,142	1.8	2,221	8.6	1,731	1.3	190	0.3
Dec 1979	4,150	1.8	2,246	8.8	1,727	1.3	177	0.3
Dec 1978	4,217	1.9	2,304	9.3	1,747	1.3	166	0.3
Dec 1977	4,239	1.9	2,353	9.7	1,738	1.3	147	0.2
Dec 1976	4,236	1.9	2,397	10.2	1,714	1.3	125	0.2
Dec 1975	4,314	2.0	2,508	10.9	1,699	1.3	107	0.2

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

Source: Social Security Administration, Office of Research, Evaluation and Statistics, Annual Statistical Supplement to the Social Security Bulletin, 2021.

Table 11 Indicator 4. Families in the 50 States and District of Columbia Receiving Standard Benefits in AFDC or TANF, Select Years from 1981 to 2019

Year	Participating Families (in millions)	Eligible Families (in millions)	Participation Rate (in percent)
2019	0.929	4.360	21.3
2018	1.022	4.218	24.2
2017	1.112	4.536	24.5
2016	1.213	4.869	24.9
2015	1.326	5.038	26.3
2014	1.494	5.420	27.6
2013	1.632	5.315	30.7
2012	1.763	5.440	32.4
2011	1.877	5.538	33.9
2010	1.892	5.616	33.7
2009	1.809	5.596	32.3
2008	1.661	5.039	33.0
2007	1.709	4.745	36.0
2006	1.881	4.829	39.0
2005	2.039	5.047	40.4
2004	2.129	5.065	42.0
2003	2.151	4.711	45.7
2002	2.141	4.450	48.1
2001	2.157	4.493	48.0
2000	2.274	4.388	51.8
1999	2.581	4.938	52.3
1998	3.021	5.416	55.8
1997	3.690	5.334	69.2
1996	4.360	5.524	78.9
1995	4.673	5.543	84.3
1994	4.926	5.997	82.1
1993	4.904	6.006	81.7
1992	4.720	5.509	85.7
1990	4.043	4.918	82.2
1989	3.766	4.506	83.6
1988	3.671	4.680	78.4
1987	3.680	4.797	76.7
1985	3.635	4.583	79.3
1983	3.611	4.649	77.7
1981	3.615	4.508	80.2

Note: As programs have changed over time, reporting from HHS has changed for clarity. Prior editions of this book showed an estimate of all families eligible for any TANF cash assistance or small supplement. Beginning in 2017 the number participating excludes families eligible only for a supplemental benefit most typically valued at \$10 or \$20 a month. Most supplemental benefits are granted to families with children who receive SNAP but not TANF. Data on the full caseload can be obtained from the HHS Administration for Children and Families website at <<https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ofa/programs/tanf/data-reports>>.

TANF includes separate state programs (SSPs) funded with maintenance-of-effort dollars. However, cash welfare income from "general assistance" or solely-state-funded programs (SSFs) **do not** count as TANF. Units that receive only small "worker supplement" benefits are excluded beginning in 2017. TANF receipt in this tables **excludes** units in the U.S. territories, non-custodial parent units, pregnancy-only units, and units with no cash benefits.

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

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

Month or Year	Eligible households (in millions)	Participating households (in millions)	Participation Rate (in percent)
Fiscal Year 2018	21.4	17.8	83.4
Fiscal Year 2017	22.1	18.6	84.0
Fiscal Year 2016	22.8	19.6	85.9
Fiscal Year 2015	23.0	20.4	88.8
Fiscal Year 2014	23.4	20.6	88.1
Fiscal Year 2013	23.2	20.9	90.1
Fiscal Year 2012	23.2	20.2	87.2
Fiscal Year 2011	23.5	19.2	81.8
Fiscal Year 2010	23.3	17.4	74.6
Fiscal Year 2009	20.3	14.7	72.2
Fiscal Year 2008	18.0	12.3	68.4
Fiscal Year 2007	17.5	11.4	65.5
Fiscal Year 2006	17.1	11.2	65.3
Fiscal Year 2005	17.7	10.7	60.6
Fiscal Year 2004	17.5	10.0	57.1
Fiscal Year 2003	17.1	8.9	52.1
Fiscal Year 2002	16.7	8.0	47.6
Fiscal Year 2001	15.1	7.3	48.0
Fiscal Year 2000	14.2	7.1	50.2
Fiscal Year 1999	14.5	7.5	51.6
September 1998	14.0	7.6	54.2
September 1997	14.7	8.4	57.5
September 1996	15.3	9.9	65.1
September 1995	15.0	10.4	69.2
September 1994	15.3	10.7	69.6
August 1993	17.0	10.9	64.0
August 1992	16.6	10.2	61.6
August 1991	15.6	9.2	59.1
August 1990	14.5	8.0	54.9
August 1988	14.9	7.0	47.1
August 1986	15.3	7.1	46.5
August 1984	14.2	7.3	51.6
August 1982	14.5	7.5	51.5
August 1980	14.0	7.4	52.5
February 1978	14.0	5.3	37.8
September 1976	16.3	5.3	32.6

Notes: Estimates are monthly averages. The grey and white shaded areas of the table are methodologically consistent and comparable. FY 2010 to FY 2013 estimates should not be compared with any prior estimates. The following estimates are methodologically consistent: September 1976 to August 1994; September 1994 to September 1999; FY 1999 to FY 2001; FY 2002 to FY 2009; FY 2010 to FY 2013.

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

Table 13 Indicator 4. Percentage of Eligible Adult Units Participating in the SSI Program by Selected Characteristics: 1993-2019

Year	One-Person Units			Couple Units
	Total Adults	Ages 65 and older	Disabled	Married couples
2019	61.6	52.0	72.7	27.6
2018	61.2	52.2	71.3	28.2
2017	60.8	54.2	67.7	32.5
2016	58.2	51.4	64.9	31.6
2015	60.2	57.5	65.0	30.9
2014	58.9	53.6	65.0	31.4
2013	62.0	58.7	66.4	36.4
2012	64.1	58.1	69.9	37.5
2011	67.3	67.3	70.3	40.1
2010	65.1	65.8	67.4	41.5
2009	64.6	64.8	67.4	40.0
2008	65.6	67.3	68.0	39.8
2007	66.8	61.6	72.3	43.0
2006	68.8	69.1	72.5	39.9
2005	67.7	63.4	73.5	41.1
2004	65.7	63.3	69.2	46.0
2003	68.2	62.3	73.8	47.6
2002	70.4	61.9	78.3	47.9
2001	69.7	64.4	75.9	45.7
2000	75.8	70.9	82.3	49.9
1999	74.3	65.8	83.3	47.8
1998	70.7	63.6	77.9	48.1
1997	71.1	62.7	79.4	49.1
1996	66.6	60.4	73.5	46.7
1995	69.1	64.9	74.0	52.2
1994	65.0	58.4	73.0	43.9
1993	62.0	57.0	71.0	37.0

Errata: For 2013 through 2016, a coding error increased self-employment income beyond the eligibility limit for a subset of individuals and had the effect of over-estimating participation rates. Previously published rates for 2013, 2014, 2015, and 2016 were inflated by a minimum of 0.1 percentage point to a maximum of 0.4 percentage points. The current table presents corrected, updated participation rates for these years.

Note: Improvements to the survey have resulted in small changes to the methodology over time. The model was revised in 1997 and 1998 to more accurately exclude ineligible immigrants. In 2004 the method for identifying individuals eligible for SSI due to disability were improved. 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 working-age adults was between 40 percent and 80 percent.

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

Table 14 Indicator 5. Percentage of the Total Population that Received Assistance from Multiple Means-Tested Programs: 1993-2019

Year	Any Receipt	Receipt from One Program			Receipt from Two Programs	
		AFDC/TANF	FS/SNAP	SSI	AFDC/TANF & SNAP	SNAP & SSI
2019	12.7	0.2	9.7	1.1	0.5	1.4
2018	13.8	0.2	10.6	1.0	0.6	1.5
2017	14.9	0.2	11.5	1.0	0.7	1.5
2016	15.4	0.1	11.9	1.1	0.8	1.5
2015	16.2	0.1	12.6	1.1	0.9	1.5
2014	16.5	0.1	12.7	1.0	1.0	1.6
2013	17.0	0.1	13.2	1.0	1.1	1.6
2012	17.0	0.1	13.0	1.0	1.2	1.6
2011	16.8	0.2	12.7	1.0	1.3	1.6
2010	16.3	0.2	12.2	1.0	1.3	1.5
2009	13.5	0.2	9.6	1.1	1.3	1.4
2008	11.4	0.2	7.7	1.2	1.2	1.2
2007	10.6	0.2	6.8	1.3	1.2	1.2
2006	10.4	0.2	6.5	1.3	1.3	1.2
2005	10.2	0.2	6.2	1.3	1.5	1.2
2004	10.3	0.2	6.1	1.2	1.6	1.1
2003	9.7	0.2	5.5	1.3	1.6	1.0
2002	8.5	0.3	4.5	1.3	1.4	1.0
2001	8.1	0.3	3.9	1.4	1.5	1.0
2000	8.1	0.2	3.8	1.4	1.7	1.0
1999	8.5	0.4	3.8	1.3	2.0	1.0
1998	9.0	0.4	3.9	1.4	2.4	0.9
1997	10.2	0.4	4.3	1.3	3.1	1.0
1996	12.0	0.3	5.3	1.2	4.0	1.1
1995	12.3	0.4	5.0	1.2	4.5	1.1
1994	12.8	0.5	5.3	1.2	4.6	1.1
1993	12.6	0.6	5.2	1.1	4.8	1.0

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

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

Table 15 Indicator 5. Percentage of Recipients Receiving Assistance from One Program or Multiple Programs in an Average Month Among TANF, SSI and SNAP by Selected Characteristics: 2019

	Any Receipt	One Program Only			Two Programs	
		TANF	SNAP	SSI	TANF & SNAP	SNAP & SSI
All Persons	12.7	0.2	9.7	1.1	0.5	1.4
Racial/Ethnic Categories						
Non-Hispanic White	9.2	0.1	7.0	0.8	0.2	1.1
Non-Hispanic Black	23.6	0.3	17.2	1.5	1.2	3.4
Hispanic	17.8	0.3	14.0	1.3	1.0	1.2
Age Categories						
Children ages 0-5	22.5	0.5	19.3	0.5	1.8	0.6
Children ages 6-10	22.4	0.5	18.4	1.0	1.6	1.0
Children ages 11-15	20.3	0.6	16.2	0.9	1.5	1.1
Women ages 16-64	11.9	0.1	9.3	0.7	0.4	1.4
Men ages 16-64	8.9	0.1	6.4	1.1	0.1	1.3
Adults ages 65 and over	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Family Categories						
Persons in:						
Married couple families	6.5	0.1	5.2	0.6	0.2	0.5
Single female families	35.4	0.6	27.1	2.3	2.5	3.0
Single male families	19.7	0.2	15.2	2.0	0.5	1.9
Unrelated persons	14.1	0.0	9.4	1.4	0.0	3.3

Note: Data is an average monthly percentage of the population. Categories are mutually exclusive. TANF and SNAP receipt are based on the family or recipient unit while SSI receipt is based on individuals. Individuals do not tend to receive both TANF and SSI; hence, no individual receives benefits from all three programs. The percentage of individuals receiving assistance from any one program in an average month (shown here) is lower than the percentage residing in families receiving assistance at some point over the course of a year shown in Table 2 Indicator 1. Persons who reported more than one race are not included the race categories above. Due to small sample sizes, American Indians/Alaska Natives, Asians and Native Hawaiians/Other Pacific Islanders are not shown separately. Hispanic persons may be of any race.

Source: The Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 2019 and the microsimulation model TRIM3.

Table 15 Indicator 5. Percentage of Recipients Receiving Assistance from One Program or Multiple Programs in an Average Month Among TANF, SSI and SNAP by Selected Characteristics: 2018

	Any Receipt	One Program Only			Two Programs	
		TANF	SNAP	SSI	TANF & SNAP	SNAP & SSI
All Persons	13.8	0.2	10.6	1.0	0.6	1.5
Racial/Ethnic Categories						
Non-Hispanic White	9.7	0.1	7.5	0.8	0.2	1.1
Non-Hispanic Black	26.4	0.3	19.8	1.4	1.5	3.4
Hispanic	19.2	0.3	15.0	1.3	1.0	1.5
Age Categories						
Children ages 0-5	25.5	0.7	21.7	0.4	2.1	0.6
Children ages 6-10	25.5	0.5	21.3	0.8	1.8	1.0
Children ages 11-15	22.5	0.5	18.3	0.9	1.7	1.2
Women ages 16-64	12.9	0.1	10.0	0.8	0.5	1.5
Men ages 16-64	9.7	0.0	7.2	1.0	0.2	1.3
Adults ages 65 and over	10.4	0.0	6.1	2.2	0.0	2.3
Family Categories						
Persons in:						
Married couple families	7.6	0.1	6.2	0.6	0.2	0.5
Single female families	36.3	0.5	28.1	2.0	2.8	2.9
Single male families	22.5	0.3	17.2	1.9	1.0	2.1
Unrelated persons	13.6	0.0	9.1	1.3	0.0	3.2

Note: Data is an average monthly percentage of the population. Categories are mutually exclusive. TANF and SNAP receipt are based on the family or recipient unit while SSI receipt is based on individuals. Individuals do not tend to receive both TANF and SSI; hence, no individual receives benefits from all three programs. The percentage of individuals receiving assistance from any one program in an average month (shown here) is lower than the percentage residing in families receiving assistance at some point over the course of a year shown in Table 2 Indicator 1. Persons who reported more than one race are not included the race categories above. Due to small sample sizes, American Indians/Alaska Natives, Asians and Native Hawaiians/Other Pacific Islanders are not shown separately. Hispanic persons may be of any race.

Source: The Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 2018 and the microsimulation model TRIM3.

Table 16 Indicator 6. Months of Benefit Receipt for Recipients of TANF, SNAP, or SSI, 2017-2018

TANF				
	<= 4 Months	5-12 Months	13-20 Months	>20 Months
All Recipients	11.2%	53.8%	6.6%	28.5%
White, non-Hispanic	10.1%	50.0%	8.8%	31.1%
Black, non-Hispanic	11.2%	47.5%	8.7%	32.6%
Hispanic	10.4%	64.2%	1.8%	23.6%
Children ages 0-5	9.0%	54.9%	7.3%	28.8%
Children ages 6-10	9.4%	43.9%	6.6%	40.1%
Children ages 11-15	6.4%	45.4%	3.0%	45.2%
Adults ages 16-24	12.1%	63.9%	8.9%	15.1%
Adults ages 25-64	19.1%	62.7%	6.8%	11.4%
Single parents	22.7%	56.3%	7.7%	13.3%
Single non-parents	10.9%	76.4%	4.5%	8.1%
SNAP				
	<= 4 Months	5-12 Months	13-20 Months	>20 Months
All Recipients	10.7%	30.8%	11.0%	47.6%
White, non-Hispanic	11.1%	29.1%	11.0%	48.8%
Black, non-Hispanic	10.6%	26.5%	12.1%	50.8%
Hispanic	10.2%	36.4%	10.2%	43.2%
Children ages 0-5	7.8%	27.9%	12.2%	52.1%
Children ages 6-10	10.9%	28.1%	12.1%	48.9%
Children ages 11-15	9.5%	33.4%	9.4%	47.7%
Adults ages 16-24	15.4%	42.8%	9.2%	32.6%
Adults ages 25-64	11.6%	30.9%	11.7%	45.7%
Adults ages 65 and over	5.1%	19.8%	7.0%	68.1%
Single parents	8.2%	31.0%	14.3%	46.5%
Single non-parents	10.2%	29.9%	9.2%	50.8%
SSI				
	<= 4 Months	5-12 Months	13-20 Months	>20 Months
All Recipients	3.0%	33.6%	5.4%	57.9%
White, non-Hispanic	2.1%	34.1%	5.8%	58.0%
Black, non-Hispanic	3.0%	36.1%	3.3%	57.6%
Hispanic	3.2%	33.6%	6.4%	56.7%
Children ages 0-5	0.0%	47.3%	22.3%	30.3%
Children ages 6-10	0.0%	40.6%	15.7%	43.7%
Children ages 11-15	10.6%	43.3%	4.7%	41.4%
Adults ages 16-24	0.9%	28.6%	4.1%	66.5%
Adults ages 25-64	3.5%	31.6%	5.3%	59.5%
Adults ages 65 and over	0.7%	34.5%	2.4%	62.4%
Single parents	1.9%	41.3%	5.1%	51.7%
Single non-parents	1.7%	26.6%	4.9%	66.7%

Note: Unit of analysis is individuals. The sample is limited to those who received TANF, SNAP, or SSI benefits for at least one month during the analysis period and continued to participate in the survey.

Source: Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2017 and 2018.

Table 17 Indicator 7. Percentage Employed at Any Time During the Year for Adults Ages 18-65 with a High School Degree or Less Education by Sex and Race and Ethnicity, 1975-2020

Year	Women			Men		
	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic
2020	60.1	59.7	57.2	74.4	63.9	80.6
2019	62.0	61.4	59.5	76.4	62.9	82.9
2018	60.5	59.4	57.0	76.4	62.3	81.9
2017	60.0	58.2	56.3	75.8	61.6	81.1
2016	60.6	58.3	55.8	75.6	61.9	81.3
2015	60.6	57.6	55.5	75.8	60.2	80.8
2014	59.8	56.4	54.5	74.6	58.2	80.7
2013	60.7	60.0	53.9	74.9	56.7	82.1
2012	61.4	55.0	54.3	74.6	57.8	79.7
2011	61.0	55.9	54.7	74.4	57.3	78.4
2010	61.2	55.5	53.7	74.4	57.8	78.3
2009	63.4	57.1	55.6	76.7	60.0	80.1
2008	65.6	61.3	57.2	79.0	64.5	83.6
2007	66.1	62.4	56.0	80.3	65.8	85.6
2006	66.5	63.2	56.8	80.6	65.6	86.4
2005	66.3	63.3	56.1	80.7	66.3	85.6
2004	66.3	62.9	56.1	80.8	66.7	84.9
2003	66.9	65.2	56.9	81.1	65.7	84.6
2002	69.5	64.4	57.5	82.5	67.3	85.1
2001	69.8	64.8	59.2	83.4	69.9	85.5
2000	70.6	67.7	61.0	84.7	72.7	86.4
1999	71.4	68.4	58.8	84.5	72.0	86.4
1998	70.4	67.1	57.1	85.3	71.8	85.5
1997	69.9	66.6	56.9	85.3	72.0	85.0
1996	70.2	64.1	55.4	85.9	70.3	84.0
1995	69.6	60.1	53.9	85.9	70.1	83.3
1994	69.0	60.9	53.3	85.0	69.1	83.2
1993	68.6	60.0	52.2	84.6	71.2	83.5
1992	67.8	57.8	53.3	85.7	71.5	83.7
1991	68.3	61.0	54.6	86.4	73.9	85.0
1990	68.5	60.7	55.0	87.7	75.6	85.4
1989	68.8	61.1	55.8	87.7	75.3	86.6
1988	68.0	61.4	54.6	86.3	74.0	87.8
1987	67.3	59.9	54.0	86.7	73.9	85.6
1986	66.8	61.0	54.0	86.4	74.3	86.5
1985	66.0	59.4	52.9	86.1	74.6	83.9
1984	65.0	58.9	54.0	86.5	71.9	83.9
1983	63.5	55.3	51.7	84.8	70.2	85.2
1982	62.7	56.6	51.1	85.6	71.1	85.3
1981	64.0	57.5	53.0	87.4	74.5	87.6
1980	64.1	57.6	53.7	88.0	75.2	86.8
1979	62.9	58.9	55.0	88.5	78.7	89.4
1977	61.4	57.6	52.2	88.3	78.1	89.2
1975	58.3	57.2	49.7	88.2	78.8	86.2

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

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

Table 18 IND 8. Percentage of Persons in Official Poverty by Age and Family Type: 1975 to 2020

Calendar Year	Total	Ages 0-5	Ages 6-17	Under 18	18 to 64	65 & over	In married-couple families	In single female families
2020	11.4	17.5	15.4	16.1	10.4	9.0	5.3	25.6
2019	10.5	15.6	13.9	14.4	9.4	8.9	4.6	24.3
2018	11.8	17.4	15.7	16.2	10.7	9.7	5.4	26.8
2017	12.3	19.3	16.6	17.4	11.1	9.6	5.7	28.5
2016	12.7	19.7	17.2	18.0	11.6	8.8	5.8	28.8
2015	13.5	21.3	19.0	19.7	12.4	8.8	6.4	30.4
2014	14.8	23.9	19.8	21.1	13.5	10.0	7.2	33.1
2013	14.8	24.1	20.3	21.5	13.3	10.2	6.7	34.4
2012	15.0	24.8	20.4	21.8	13.7	9.1	7.5	33.9
2011	15.0	25.0	20.4	21.9	13.7	8.7	7.4	34.2
2010	15.1	25.8	20.2	22.0	13.8	8.9	7.7	34.3
2009	14.3	24.3	18.9	20.7	12.9	8.9	7.2	32.5
2008	13.2	21.7	17.6	19.0	11.7	9.7	6.7	31.4
2007	12.5	21.1	16.5	18.0	10.9	9.7	5.8	30.7
2006	12.3	20.3	16.0	17.4	10.8	9.4	5.7	30.5
2005	12.6	20.2	16.3	17.6	11.1	10.1	5.9	31.1
2004	12.7	20.3	16.6	17.8	11.3	9.8	6.4	30.5
2003	12.5	20.1	16.4	17.6	10.8	10.2	6.2	30.0
2002	12.1	18.8	15.7	16.7	10.6	10.4	6.1	28.8
2001	11.7	18.4	15.3	16.3	10.1	10.1	5.7	28.6
2000	11.3	18.3	15.2	16.2	9.6	9.9	5.5	27.9
1999	11.9	18.7	16.4	17.1	10.1	9.7	5.9	30.5
1998	12.7	21.0	17.8	18.9	10.5	10.5	6.2	33.1
1997	13.3	22.0	18.8	19.9	10.9	10.5	6.4	35.1
1996	13.7	23.2	19.1	20.5	11.4	10.8	6.9	35.8
1995	13.8	24.1	19.1	20.8	11.4	10.5	6.8	36.5
1994	14.5	25.1	20.1	21.8	11.9	11.7	7.4	38.6
1993	15.1	26.2	20.8	22.7	12.4	12.2	8.0	38.7
1992	14.8	26.4	20.1	22.3	11.9	12.9	7.7	38.5
1991	14.2	24.6	20.2	21.8	11.4	12.4	7.2	39.7
1990	13.5	23.6	19.0	20.6	10.7	12.2	6.9	37.2
1989	12.8	22.5	18.1	19.6	10.2	11.4	6.7	35.9
1988	13.0	22.3	18.1	19.5	10.5	12.0	6.6	37.2
1987	13.4	22.6	19.1	20.3	10.6	12.5	7.2	38.1
1986	13.6	22.2	19.6	20.5	10.8	12.4	7.3	38.3
1985	14.0	23.0	19.5	20.7	11.3	12.6	8.2	37.6
1984	14.4	24.0	20.2	21.5	11.7	12.4	8.5	38.4
1983	15.2	25.0	21.0	22.3	12.4	13.8	9.3	40.2
1982	15.0	23.8	20.9	21.9	12.0	14.6	9.1	40.6
1981	14.0	22.4	18.9	20.0	11.1	15.3	8.1	38.7
1980	13.0	20.7	17.3	18.3	10.1	15.7	7.4	36.7
1979	11.7	-	-	16.4	8.9	15.2	6.3	34.9
1978	11.4	-	-	15.9	8.7	14.0	5.9	35.6
1977	11.6	-	-	16.2	8.8	14.1	6.2	36.2
1976	11.8	-	-	16.0	9.0	15.0	6.4	37.3
1975	12.3	-	-	17.1	9.2	15.3	7.1	37.5

Note: Universe is the civilian non-institutionalized population living in the United States. Individuals ages 0-14 are excluded if not related to the householder. Members of the Armed Forces are included if at least one civilian adult lives in the household.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, "Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2020," Current Population Reports.

Table 19 Indicator 9. Percentage of Households Classified Food Security Status: 1998-2020

Year	Food secure	Low food security	Very low food security	Total not food secure	HHolds with children not food secure
2020	89.5	6.6	3.9	10.5	14.8
2019	89.5	6.4	4.1	10.5	13.6
2018	88.9	6.8	4.3	11.1	13.9
2017	88.2	7.3	4.5	11.8	15.7
2016	87.7	7.4	4.9	12.3	16.5
2015	87.3	7.7	5.0	12.7	16.6
2014	86.0	8.4	5.6	14.0	19.2
2013	85.7	8.7	5.6	14.3	19.5
2012	85.5	8.8	5.7	14.5	20.0
2011	85.1	9.2	5.7	14.9	20.6
2010	85.5	9.1	5.4	14.5	20.2
2009	85.3	9.0	5.7	14.7	21.3
2008	85.4	8.9	5.7	14.6	21.0
2007	88.9	7.0	4.1	11.1	15.8
2006	89.1	6.9	4.0	10.9	15.6
2005	89.0	7.1	3.9	11.0	15.6
2004	88.1	8.0	3.9	11.9	17.6
2003	88.8	7.7	3.5	11.2	16.7
2002	88.9	7.6	3.5	11.1	16.5
2001	89.3	7.4	3.3	10.7	16.1
2000	89.5	7.3	3.1	10.5	16.2
1999	89.9	7.1	3.0	10.1	14.8
1998	88.2	8.1	3.7	11.8	17.6

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

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, Household Food Security in the United States in 2020, Economic Research Report No. 275, September 2020. Data are from the Current Population Survey, Food Security Supplement.

Table 20 Indicator 9. Percentage of Households Classified by Food Security Status and Selected Characteristics: 2020

Categories	Food secure	Total not food secure	Low food security	Very low food security
All Households	89.5	10.5	6.6	3.9
Racial/Ethnic Categories				
Non-Hispanic White	92.9	7.1	4.1	3.0
Non-Hispanic Black	78.3	21.7	13.7	8.0
Hispanic	82.8	17.2	12.2	5.0
Age Categories				
Households with children under 6	84.7	15.3	12.0	3.3
Households with children under 18	85.2	14.8	11.0	3.8
Households with elderly	93.1	6.9	4.4	2.5
Family Categories				
Married-couple households with children	90.5	9.5	7.6	1.9
Single female, family households with children	72.3	27.7	19.5	8.2
Single male, family households with children	83.7	16.3	10.8	5.5
Household Income-to-Poverty Ratio				
Under 1.00	64.7	35.3	20.9	14.4
Under 1.30	66.9	33.1	20.1	13.0
Under 1.85	71.4	28.6	17.8	10.8
1.85 and over	95.1	4.9	3.3	1.6

Note: Unit of analysis is households. For 2020 n=130,459,000 total households; n=37,903,000 households with children; n=16,119,000 household with children under 6. Food secure households have consistent, dependable access to enough food for active, healthy living. Households with low food security had difficulty at some time during the year providing enough food for all their members due to a lack of resources. Households with very low food security experienced reduced food intake for some household members and the disruption of normal eating patterns due lack of money and other resources.

Source: *Household Food Security in the United States, 2020*; Current Population Survey, Food Security Supplement, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service. <<https://www.ers.usda.gov/webdocs/publications/102076/err-298.pdf?v=1135>>

Table 20 Indicator 9. Percentage of Households Classified by Food Security Status and Selected Characteristics: 2019

Categories	Food secure	Total not food secure	Low food security	Very low food security
All Households	89.5	10.5	6.4	4.1
Racial/Ethnic Categories				
Non-Hispanic White	92.1	7.9	4.6	3.3
Non-Hispanic Black	80.9	19.1	11.5	7.6
Hispanic	84.4	15.6	10.7	4.9
Age Categories				
Households with children under 6	85.5	14.5	10.8	3.7
Households with children under 18	86.4	13.6	9.7	3.9
Households with elderly	92.8	7.2	4.6	2.6
Family Categories				
Married-couple households with children	92.5	7.5	6.1	1.4
Single female, family households with children	71.3	28.7	19.1	9.6
Single male, family households with children	84.6	15.4	9.5	5.9
Household Income-to-Poverty Ratio				
Under 1.00	65.1	34.9	19.4	15.5
Under 1.30	67.0	33.0	18.9	14.1
Under 1.85	72.4	27.6	16.4	11.2
1.85 and over	94.9	5.1	3.4	1.7

Note: Unit of analysis is households. For 2019 n=129,621,000 total households; n=37,614,000 households with children; n=16,115,000 household with children under 6. Food secure households have consistent, dependable access to enough food for active, healthy living. Households with low food security had difficulty at some time during the year providing enough food for all their members due to a lack of resources. Households with very low food security experienced reduced food intake for some household members and the disruption of normal eating patterns due lack of money and other resources.

Source: *Household Food Security in the United States, 2019*; Current Population Survey, Food Security Supplement, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service. <<https://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/pub-details/?pubid=99281>>

Table 21 Indicator 10. Births Per 1,000 Unmarried Teenage Women by Age, Race, and Ethnicity: 1980-2020

Year	Ages 15 to 17				Ages 18 and 19			
	All Races	White	Black	Hispanic	All Races	White	Black	Hispanic
2020	6.3	3.4	10.9	10.4	26.5	17.9	44.1	39.5
2019	6.6	3.7	11.3	11.3	28.3	19.3	46.2	41.5
2018	7.1	4.0	12.0	12.2	29.2	20.3	46.1	43.4
2017	7.7	4.4	12.6	13.3	31.4	22.1	48.7	47.0
2016	8.6	5.0	13.9	15.1	33.5	23.5	51.2	51.2
2015	9.6	8.8	15.4	16.6	36.5	34.3	55.8	55.7
2014	10.6	9.7	16.7	18.6	39.4	36.4	60.9	59.5
2013	11.9	10.8	19.0	21.1	42.1	38.6	66.2	63.0
2012	13.7	12.4	22.0	24.5	45.8	41.4	73.2	68.5
2011	14.9	13.4	24.7	27.0	48.2	43.4	77.4	71.7
2010	16.8	15.1	27.6	30.8	52.0	46.9	83.6	79.8
2009	19.3	16.9	32.6	35.3	58.2	51.1	96.8	90.9
2008	20.6	18.0	35.5	39.4	61.9	54.2	104.4	101.1
2007	20.8	18.0	36.3	40.6	63.9	55.9	109.1	109.2
2006	20.4	17.4	36.6	40.5	61.8	53.9	107.8	110.2
2005	19.7	16.8	35.4	40.3	58.4	50.9	101.6	103.9
2004	20.1	17.1	37.0	41.2	57.7	50.4	100.9	102.9
2003	20.3	17.2	38.1	41.1	57.6	50.4	100.4	101.2
2002	20.8	17.5	39.9	41.9	58.6	51.0	104.1	100.7
2001	22.0	18.1	43.8	43.4	60.6	52.1	110.2	101.1
2000	23.9	19.7	48.3	47.0	62.2	53.1	115.0	102.2
1999	25.0	20.7	50.0	48.7	62.3	52.9	115.8	99.9
1998	26.5	21.5	55.0	49.8	63.6	53.1	121.5	101.2
1997	27.7	22.0	59.0	50.7	63.9	52.9	124.8	100.6
1996	28.5	22.3	62.6	49.7	64.9	53.5	127.2	102.3
1995	30.1	23.3	67.4	52.8	66.5	54.7	129.2	108.6
1994	31.7	23.9	73.9	55.7	69.1	55.8	139.6	115.4
1993	30.3	21.9	75.9	49.6	66.2	52.0	140.0	108.8
1992	30.2	21.5	77.2	49.2	66.7	51.2	146.4	106.6
1991	30.8	21.7	79.9	49.5	65.4	49.4	147.7	107.5
1990	29.6	20.4	78.8	45.9	60.7	44.9	143.7	98.9
1989	28.7	19.3	78.9	--	56.0	40.2	140.9	--
1988	26.4	17.6	73.5	--	51.5	36.8	130.5	--
1987	24.5	16.2	69.9	--	48.9	34.5	123.0	--
1986	22.8	14.9	67.0	--	48.0	33.5	121.1	--
1985	22.4	14.5	66.8	--	45.9	31.2	117.9	--
1984	21.9	13.7	66.5	--	42.5	27.9	113.6	--
1983	22.0	13.6	66.8	--	40.7	26.4	111.9	--
1982	21.5	13.1	66.3	--	39.6	25.3	112.7	--
1981	20.9	12.6	65.9	--	39.0	24.6	114.2	--
1980	20.6	12.0	68.8	--	39.0	24.1	118.2	--

Note: Data are tabulated by the race and ethnic origin of the mother.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, "Nonmarital Childbearing in the United States, 1940-1999," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 48 (16), 2000; "Births: Final Data for 2020," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 70 (17), 2022.