

Welfare Indicators and Risk Factors

24th Report to Congress

August 2025



U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

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

For online versions of this report, see <http://aspe.hhs.gov/>

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

Contents

Introduction	5
I. Welfare Dependence, Program Receipt and Participation	9
Indicator 1. Degree of Dependence	9
Indicator 2. Program Receipt and Family Labor Force Attachment.....	10
Indicator 3. Program Recipiency	11
Indicator 4. Program Participation Among Those Eligible	14
Indicator 5. Multiple Program Receipt	17
Indicator 6. Program Receipt Duration	20
II. Risk Factors, Social and Economic Context	21
Indicator 7. Employment Among the Low-Skilled Population	21
Indicator 8. Poverty Rates.....	23
Indicator 9. Food Insecurity.....	25
Indicator 10. Nonmarital Teen Births.....	27
Technical Notes	29
Endnotes	30

List of Figures

Figure 1. Dependency Rate: Percentage of the Population with More than 50 Percent of Income from AFDC/TANF, SNAP, and/or SSI, 1993 to 2022	9
Figure 2. Percentage of Recipients in Families with Labor Force Participants, by Program, 2022	10
Figure 3. Annual Reciprocity Rate for TANF, SSI, or SNAP, 1993 to 2022	12
Figure 4. Percentage of Persons Who Received AFDC or TANF Cash Assistance in an Average Month, 1994 to 2023.....	12
Figure 5. Percentage of Persons Who Received Food Stamp or SNAP Benefits in an Average Month, 1994 to 2022.....	13
Figure 6. Percentage of Persons Who Received Income from SSI in an Average Month, 1994 to 2023	13
Figure 7. Rates of Participation in AFDC/TANF Cash Assistance, Among Eligible People, 1994 to 2022.....	15
Figure 8. Rates of Household Participation in Food Stamps or SNAP Among Eligible Households, 1992 to 2022.....	15
Figure 9. Rate of Participation in the SSI Program, Among Eligible Adults, 1994 to 2022.....	16
Figure 10. Percentage of the Population Who Received Assistance from AFDC/TANF and SNAP, or received assistance from SSI and SNAP, 1993 to 2022	18
Figure 11. Distribution of Program Recipients by Program for TANF, SNAP, and SSI, 2022	19
Figure 12. Duration of TANF, SNAP, and SSI Receipt Over 24 Months, 2017-2018.....	20
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, 1994 to 2023.....	22
Figure 14. Percent of People in Official Poverty by Age, 1994 to 2023	24
Figure 15. Percentage of Households Classified by Food Security Status, 2023 and from 2000 to 2023	26
Figure 16. Births per 1,000 Unmarried Women Ages 15-17 Years and 18-19 Years by Race and Ethnicity: 1996-2023.....	28

Appendix Tables

Table 1 Indicator 1. Percentage of Population with More than 50 Percent of Income from TANF, SNAP and/or SSI: Selected Years.....	A-1
Table 2 Indicator 1. Percentage of Population with Any Income from TANF, SNAP, or SSI: Selected Years	A-2
Table 3 Indicator 1. Percentage of the Population by Proportion of Income from TANF, SNAP, and/or SSI: 1993-2022.....	A-3
Table 4. Indicator 2. Percentage of Recipients in Families with Labor Force Participants by Program and Selected Characteristics: 2021 and 2022.....	A-4, A-5
Table 5 Indicator 2. Percentage of AFDC/TANF Cash Assistance Recipients in Families with Labor Force Participants: 1993 to 2022.....	A-6
Table 6 Indicator 2. Percentage of SNAP Recipients and SSI Recipients in Families with Labor Force Participants: 2010-2022.....	A-7
Table 7 Indicator 3. Number and Percentage of the Total Population Receiving AFDC/TANF: 1975 to 2023.....	A-8
Table 8 Indicator 3. Number and Percentage of the Total Population Receiving Food Stamp or SNAP Benefits: 1975 to 2022.....	A-9
Table 9 Indicator 3. Percentage of the Total Population Receiving SSI by Age: 1975-2023.....	A-10
Table 10 Indicator 4. Percentage of Eligible Families Participating in AFDC or TANF Cash Assistance, 1981 to 2022.....	A-11
Table 11 Indicator 4. Percentage of Eligible Households Participating in SNAP by Year	A-12
Table 12 Indicator 4. Percentage of Eligible Adult Units Participating in SSI by Selected Characteristics: 1993 to 2022.....	A-13
Table 13 Indicator 5. Percentage of Total Population Receiving Assistance from Multiple Programs: 1993 to 2022.....	A-14
Table 14 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: 2022.....	A-15
Table 15 Indicator 6. Number of Months of Benefit Receipt for Recipients of TANF, SNAP, or SSI, 2017-2018.....	A-16

Table 16 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 2023.....A-17

Table 17 Indicator 8. Percentage of Persons in Official Poverty by Age and Family
Type: 1960 to 2023 A-18

Table 18 Indicator 9. Percentage of Households by Food Security Status: 1998-2023... A-19

Table 19 Indicator 9. Percentage of Households Classified by Food Security Status
and Selected Characteristics: 2023..... A-20

Table 20 Indicator 10. Births per Thousand Unmarried Teen Women by Age, Race, and
Ethnicity: 1975 to 2023..... A-21

Introduction

The Welfare Indicators Act of 1994 (Section 232 of 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 requires the report to include three programs: 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 According to section (d)(3) of that Act:

- Each report shall set forth for each of the means-tested benefit programs described in paragraph (2)—
- (A) indicators of—
 - (i) the rate at which and, to the extent feasible, the degree to which, families depend on income from welfare programs, and
 - (ii) the duration of welfare receipt;
 - (B) trends in indicators;
 - (C) predictors of welfare receipt;
 - (D) the causes of welfare receipt;
 - (E) patterns of multiple program receipt;
 - (F) such other information as the Secretary deems relevant; and
 - (G) such recommendations for legislation, which shall not include proposals to reduce eligibility levels or impose barriers to program access, as the Secretary may determine to be necessary or desirable to reduce—
 - (i) the rate at which and the degree to which families depend on income from welfare programs, and
 - (ii) the duration of welfare receipt.

As required by the Act, 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 where total income refers to cash income (but not including the economic impact payments due to the COVID-19 pandemic) plus the value of SNAP benefits. 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-fourth report on Welfare Indicators and Risk Factors provides data for indicators and risk factors through 2022 for most indicators and 2023 for select indicators. For a few indicators, data were only available through 2020 (details described below).

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

In this report we use the most recent, reliable data for each type of indicator. The report uses data from the Current Population Survey (CPS) and administrative data for the TANF cash assistance program, SNAP, and SSI to provide—following the pattern of previous years—updated measures through 2022 for most key indicators of dependence and through 2023 for select contextual indicators. Note that owing to data limitations unique to part of fiscal year 2020 and all of 2021, creating demographic estimates for SNAP recipients and SNAP percent eligibility equivalent to previous years was not feasible. In response to the COVID-19 Pandemic, the Food and Nutrition Service implemented a number of administrative flexibilities intended to assist states in addressing rising food insecurity.^{vi} These COVID-19 flexibilities, which were in place during fiscal year 2021, resulted in a number of changes to standard data collection procedures so that certain data for 2021 comparable to data in previous years are not available.

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 other data from the U.S. Census Bureau.

Key Findings

- *The share of the population receiving more than half of their income from the TANF, SNAP and SSI programs increased from 3.6 percent in 2021 to 3.9 percent in 2022.* Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, the percent of the total population who lived in households receiving more than half of their total annual income from TANF, SNAP and/or SSI had been decreasing steadily since 2010.
- *Families receiving benefits increased their participation in the labor force in 2022.* In 2022, 58 percent of persons who received SNAP benefits lived in families with someone in the labor force. This is 1.5 percentage points higher than in 2021. More than one-half of TANF recipients (55.2 percent) lived in families with someone in the labor force. This is 5.4 percentage points higher than in 2021.
- *TANF and SSI participation rates among eligible people rose 1.2 percentage points in 2022.* Participation in the TANF program among eligible families was 12.0 percentage points lower in 2022 than its peak in 2011, from 33.9 in 2011 to 21.9 in 2022. The SNAP participation rate by eligible households rose to 91.6 percent in 2022. This is 1.5 percentage points above the previous historic peak in 2013 of 90.1 percent. SSI participation by eligible adults rose to 55.5 percent in 2022 from 54.3 percent in 2021; the 2022 level is 11.8 percentage points below the 67.3 percent level in 2011.
- *Some key indicators of economic need lost further ground in 2023.* The percent of related children (i.e., own children and all other children under 18 years old in the household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption) in official poverty increased to 15.0 percent in 2023 from 14.8 percent in 2022. The percent of households that were food insecure

increased by 0.7 percentage points to 13.5 from 2022 to 2023, and for households with children the rate rose from 17.3 percent to 17.9 percent in 2023, the highest level since 2014.

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 income in excess of federal criteria.

I. Welfare Dependence, Program Receipt and Participation

Indicator 1. Degree of Dependence¹

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

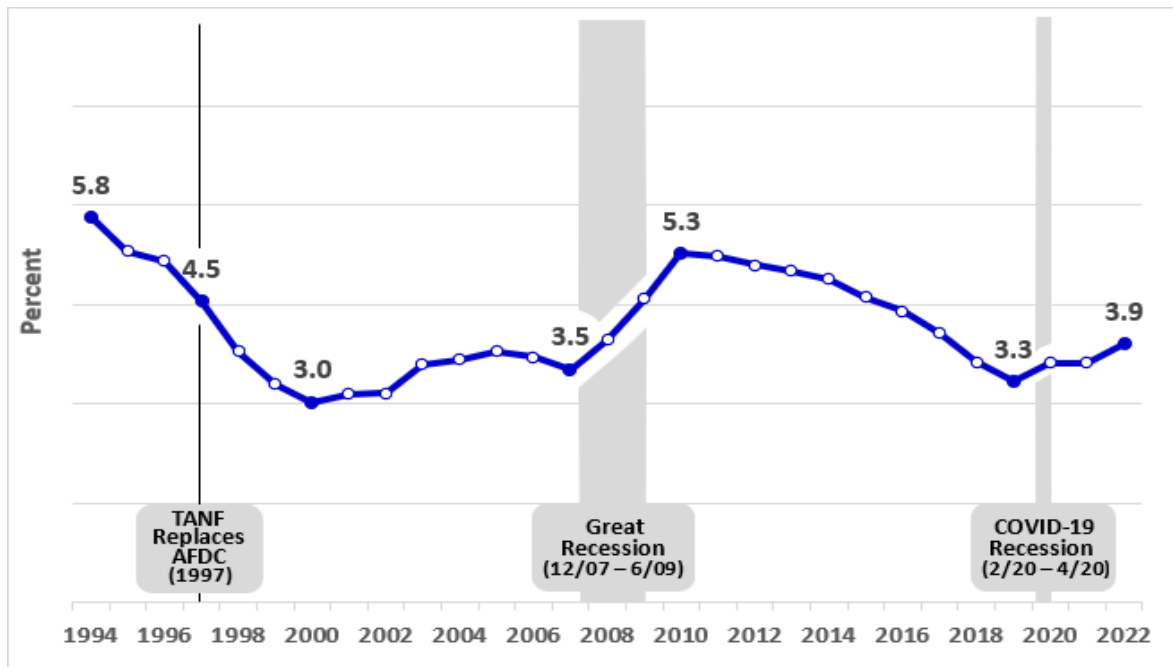
Measure in 2022

3.9 percent (12.8 million) received more than 50 percent of their income from TANF, SNAP, or SSI (Figure 1). 20.7 percent of all persons lived in households that received some level of TANF, SNAP, or SSI assistance (Figure 3). See Appendix Tables 1 and 2 for detailed estimates by demographic characteristics. See Table 3 for detailed estimates by percentage of income from TANF, SNAP, and/or SSI, for 2022.

Measure Over Time

Figure 1 shows the percent receiving more than 50 percent of their income from these programs trending upward to 3.9 percent in 2022. From 2010 up through 2019, this indicator had declined steadily from 5.3 percent to 3.3. The 0.6 increase from 2020 to 2022 is in part due to countercyclical nature of SNAP and SSI, which leads to increases in applications during economic downturns. SNAP benefits were temporarily expanded during the pandemic, which also increased receipt. See Appendix Table 1 for detailed historical estimates.

Figure 1. Dependency Rate: Percentage of the Population with More than 50 Percent of Income from AFDC/TANF, SNAP, and/or SSI, 1994 to 2022



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.

¹ Addresses 42 USC 1314a(d)(3)(A)(i)

Indicator 2. Program Receipt and Family Labor Force Attachment²

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 2022

- TANF: 55.2 percent lived in families with labor force participants.
- SNAP: 58.0 percent lived in families with labor force participants.
- SSI: 37.0 percent lived in families with labor force participants.

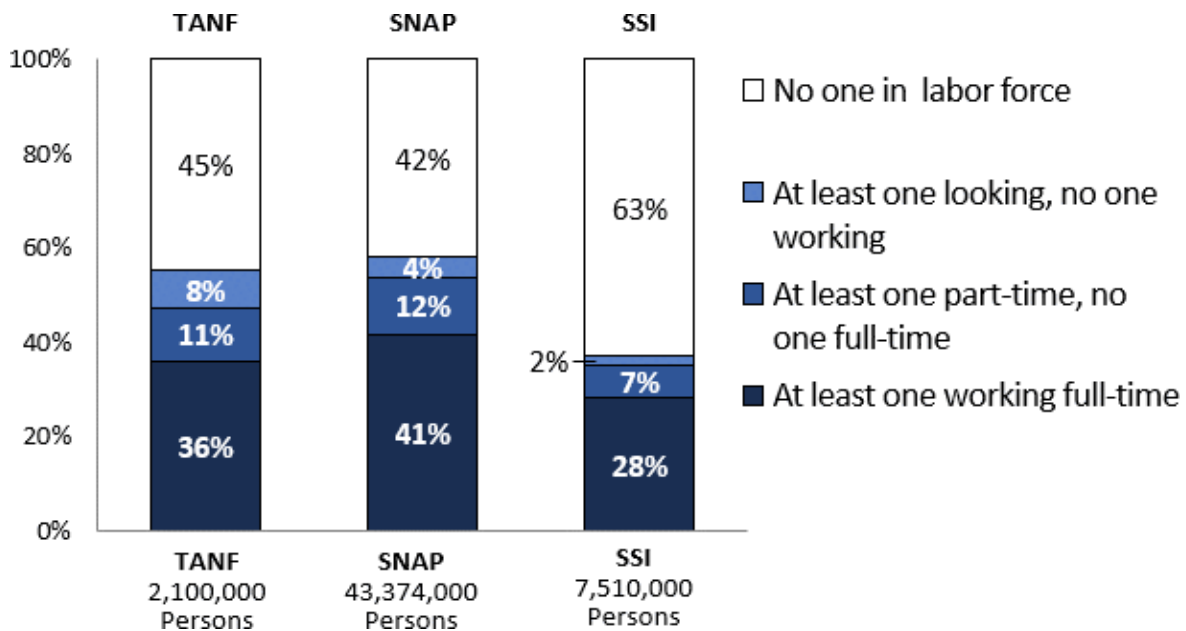
See Figure 2. Appendix Tables 4.a. and 4.b. provides detailed estimates by selected demographic characteristics for 2021 and 2022.

Measure Over Time

- TANF: Increase from 2021 by 5.4 percentage points, from 49.8 percent.
- SNAP: Increase from 2021 by 1.5 percentage points, from 56.6 percent.
- SSI: Decrease from 2021 by 0.2 percentage points, from 37.2 percent.

See Appendix Table 4.b.

Figure 2. Percentage of Recipients in Families with Labor Force Participants, by Program, 2022



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.

² Addresses 42 USC 1314a(d)(3)(F)

Indicator 3. Program Reciprocity³

Definition: The percentage of the U.S. population who received or lived with a family member who received 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.

Measure in 2022/2023

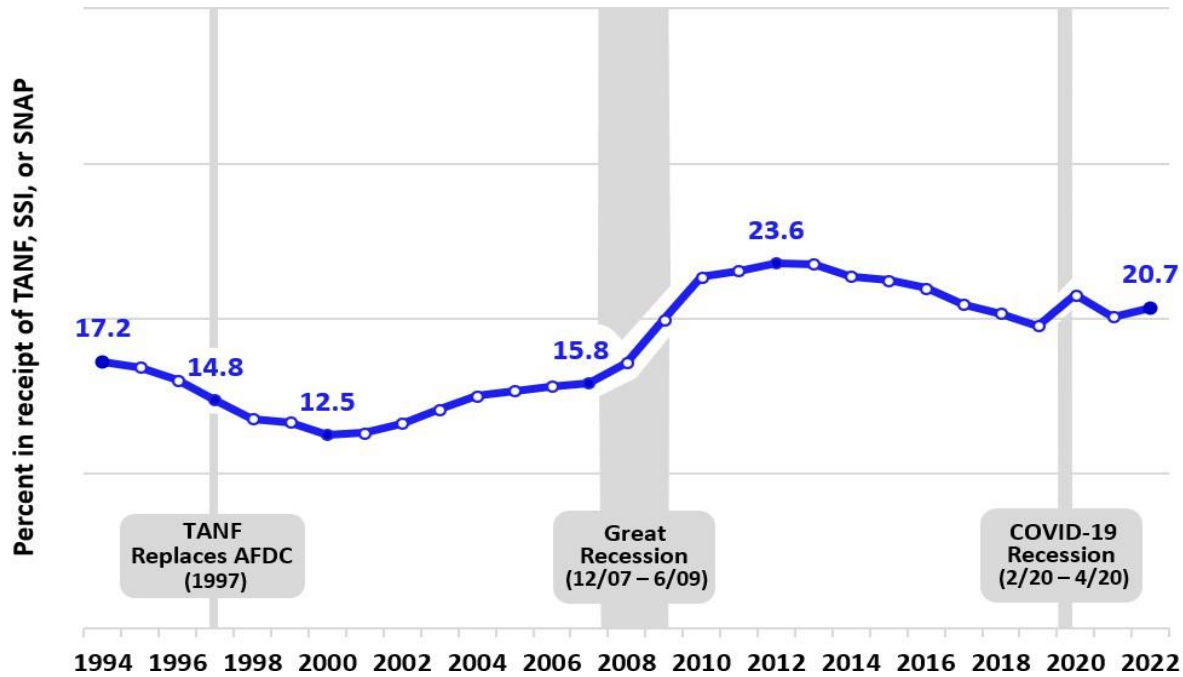
- Overall: In 2022, 20.7 percent of the total population (68.4 million) received or lived with a family member who received a benefit in any amount from TANF, SNAP, or SSI at any point during the year. See Figure 3.
- TANF^{viii}: In 2023, less than 1 percent of the population (2.8 million)^x received TANF in an average month. See Figure 4. By age group, rates were:
 - Children: 2.7 percent (2.0 million).
 - Adults: 0.3 percent (831,000).
- SNAP: In 2022, 11.8 percent of the population (39.2 million) received SNAP in an average month. See Figure 5. By age group, rates were:
 - Children: 21.2 percent (15.5 million).
 - Prime working-age adults (18-59 years): 9.1 percent (16.5 million).
 - Adults age 60 or older: 9.1 percent (7.2 million).
- SSI: In 2023, 2.2 percent of the population (7.4 million) received SSI in an average month. See Figure 6. By age group, rates were:
 - Children: 1.4 percent (1.0 million).
 - Adults age 18 to 64: 2.0 percent (4.0 million).
 - Adults age 65 or older: 4.0 percent (2.4 million).

Measure over time.

- Overall: Increase of 0.6 percentage points since 2021. Net decrease of 2.9 percentage points (5.0 million) from recent peak in 2012, when the rate was 23.6 percent. See Appendix Table 2.
- TANF: Total reciprocity remained unchanged at 0.8 percent in 2023. Decrease of 0.6 percentage points (1.7 million) since 2011. Continued decrease since 1997 (when TANF replaced AFDC), when the rate was 4.0 percent. See Appendix Table 7.
- SNAP: Increase of 0.9 percentage points (2.9 million) in 2022 from 2020 (no data for 2021). Decrease since recent peak in 2013, when the rate was 14.9 percent. Decreases since 2013 for all other age groups except adults age 60 or older, whose rate has trended upward since 2002. See Appendix Table 8.
- SSI: Total reciprocity decreased by just under one-half a percentage point from 2022 to 2023 to 2.2 percent (0.1 million) in 2023. Decrease of 0.4 percentage points since 2015, when the rate was 2.6 percent. See Appendix Table 9.

³ Addresses 42 USC 1314a(d)(3)(B)

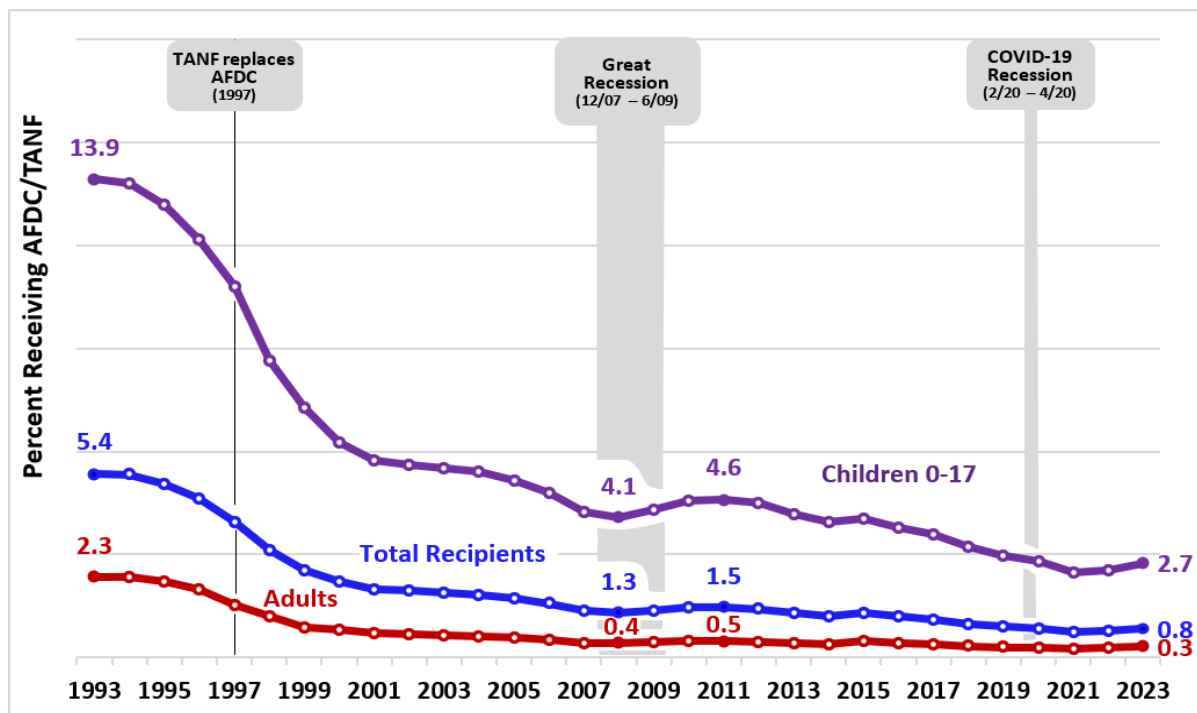
Figure 3. Annual Reciprocity Rate for TANF, SSI, or SNAP, 1994 to 2022 ^x



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.

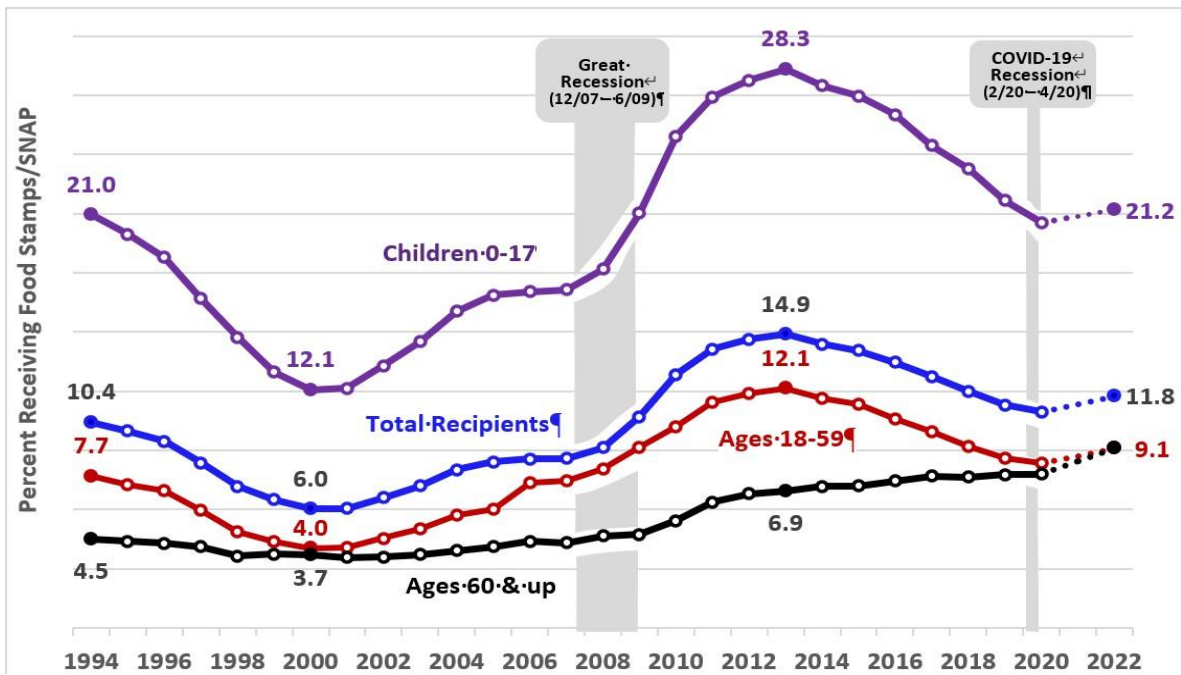
Figure 4. Percentage of Persons Who Received AFDC or TANF Cash Assistance in an Average Month, 1993 to 2023 ^{xi}



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.

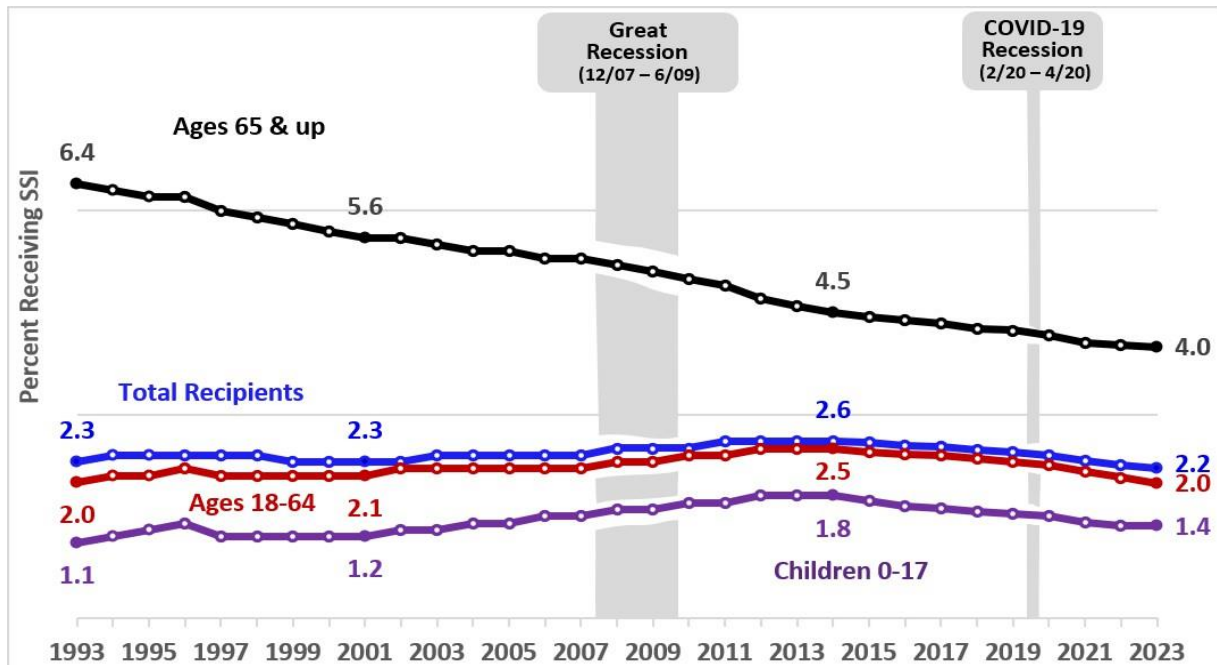
Figure 5. Percentage of Persons Who Received Food Stamp or SNAP Benefits in an Average Month, 1994 to 2022 ^{xii}



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. The dotted lines are due to no data for 2021

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

Figure 6. Percentage of Persons Who Received Income from SSI in an Average Month, 1993 to 2023 ^{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, 2021. Population denominators for the percentage in each category are from the U.S. Census Bureau.

Indicator 4. Program Participation Among Those Eligible⁴

Definition

The percentage of people who receive a benefit among those that are eligible in an average month. For SSI, estimates include only adults age 65 and older and disabled adults under 65; estimates do not include children.

Measure in 2022

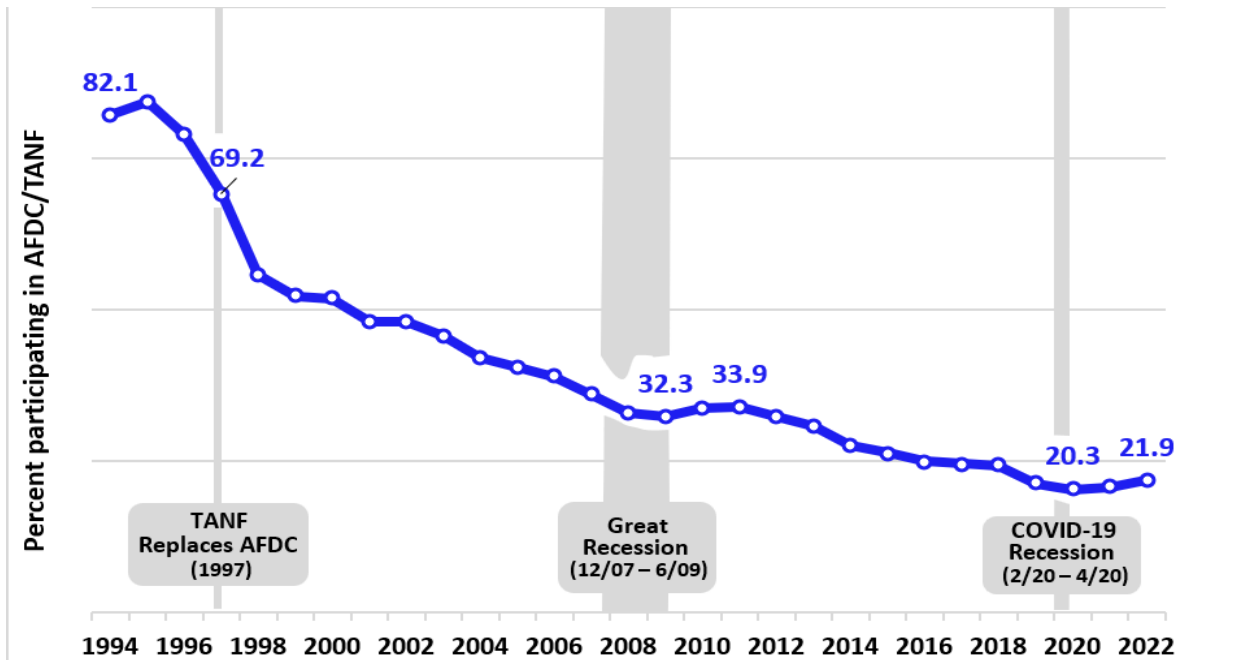
- TANF: In 2022, 21.9 percent of people eligible for TANF received it. See Figure 7.
- SNAP: In fiscal year 2022, 91.6 percent of people eligible for SNAP received it. See Figure 8.
- SSI: In 2022, 55.5 percent of all adults eligible for SSI received it. See Figure 9. By eligibility category, participation rates were:
 - Adults age 65 and older: 49.9 percent.
 - Adults with a disability: 64.1 percent.

Measure Over Time

- TANF: Increase of 1.2 percentage points since 2021. This rate in 2022 was 12.0 percentage points lower than what it was in 2011, when the rate was 33.9 percent. See Appendix Table 10.
- SNAP: Increase of 8.6 percentage points from fiscal years 2020 (pre-pandemic—no data available for 2021) to 2022. Mainly decreases since recent peak in fiscal year 2013 when the rate was 90.1 percent up until just before the COVID pandemic in early 2020 when the rate was 83 percent. See Appendix Table 11.
- SSI: Increase among all adults of 1.2 percentage points since 2021 after decreasing intermittently since 2012, when the rate was 67.3 percent. Among adults 65 or older, the rate declined intermittently by 17.8 percentage points since 2012, when the rate was 67.3 percent. The rate among adults under 65 with a disability increased from 2021 by 1.9 percentage points from the combined effects of a 125,000 decrease in recipients and a 391,000 decrease in the estimated number of eligibles. See Appendix Table 12.

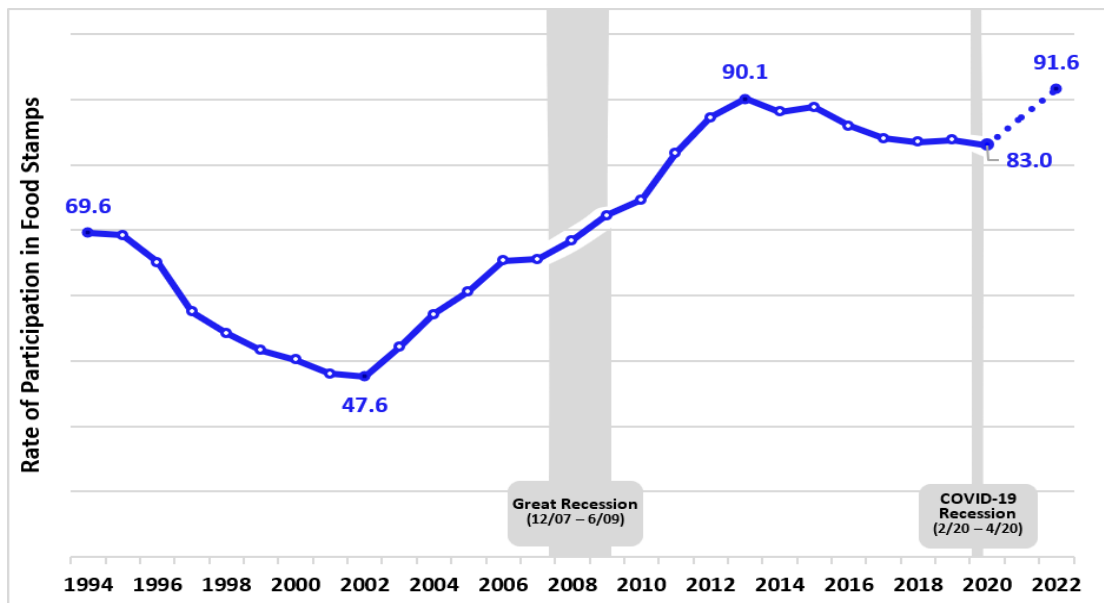
⁴ Addresses 42 USC 1314a(d)(3)(B)

Figure 7. Rates of Participation in AFDC/TANF Cash Assistance, Among Eligible People, 1994 to 2022 ^{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.

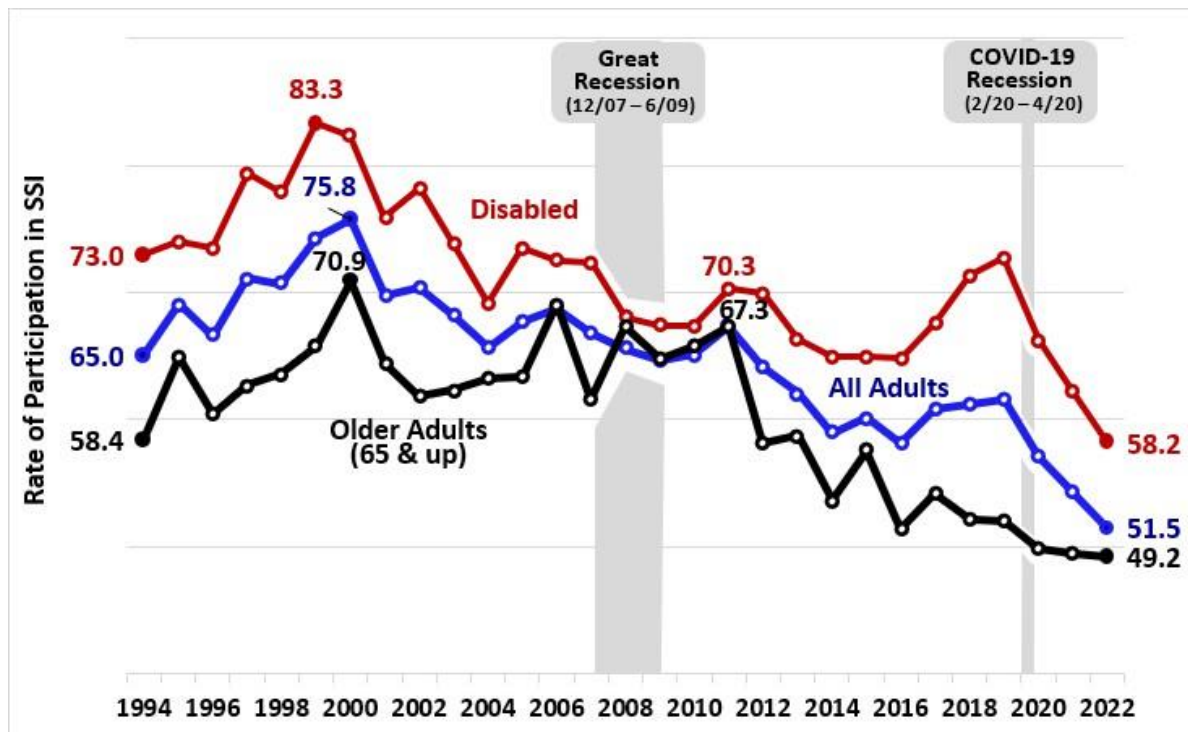
Figure 8. Rates of Household Participation in Food Stamps or SNAP Among Eligible Households, 1994 to 2022 ^{xv}



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: August 1980 to August 1994, September 1994 to September 1999, FY 1999 to FY 2001, FY 2002 to FY 2009, FY 2010 to FY 2015, and FY 2016 to FY 2020. The dotted line is due to no data available for FY 2021.

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

Figure 9. Rate of Participation in the SSI Program, Among Eligible Adults, 1994 to 2022 ^{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 Receipt⁵

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 2022 an *average month*, 13.9 percent (46.0 million) of the population received any benefit from TANF, SNAP, or SSI as shown in Figure 11, compared to 20.7 percent (68.4 million) *over the course of the year*, as shown in Figure 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} 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.^{xviii}

Measure in 2022

- Overall: In 2022, 46.0 million individuals received assistance from TANF, SNAP, and/or SSI in an average month. Of those, 7.0 million individuals received assistance from either TANF and SNAP or SSI and SNAP, representing 2.1 percent of the population. For specific program combinations, 1.4 million individuals received assistance from TANF and SNAP, representing 0.4 percent of the population, and 5.6 million individuals received benefits from SSI and SNAP, representing 1.7 percent. See Figure 10.^{xix}
- TANF: In 2022, 1.6 percent (0.7 million) of all program recipients were getting assistance only from TANF and another 3.0 percent (1.4 million) were multiple program recipients getting assistance from both TANF and SNAP. See Figure 11.
- SNAP: In 2022, 79.1 percent or nearly eight out ten (36.4 million) program recipients were getting assistance from SNAP only. See Figure 11.
- SSI: In 2022, 4.1 percent (1.9 million) of all program recipients were getting assistance only from SSI and, as noted, 12.2 percent (5.6 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 remained unchanged at 2.1 in 2021 and 2022. Up until the uptick in 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 13.
- TANF and SNAP: The proportion of the population that received benefits from both

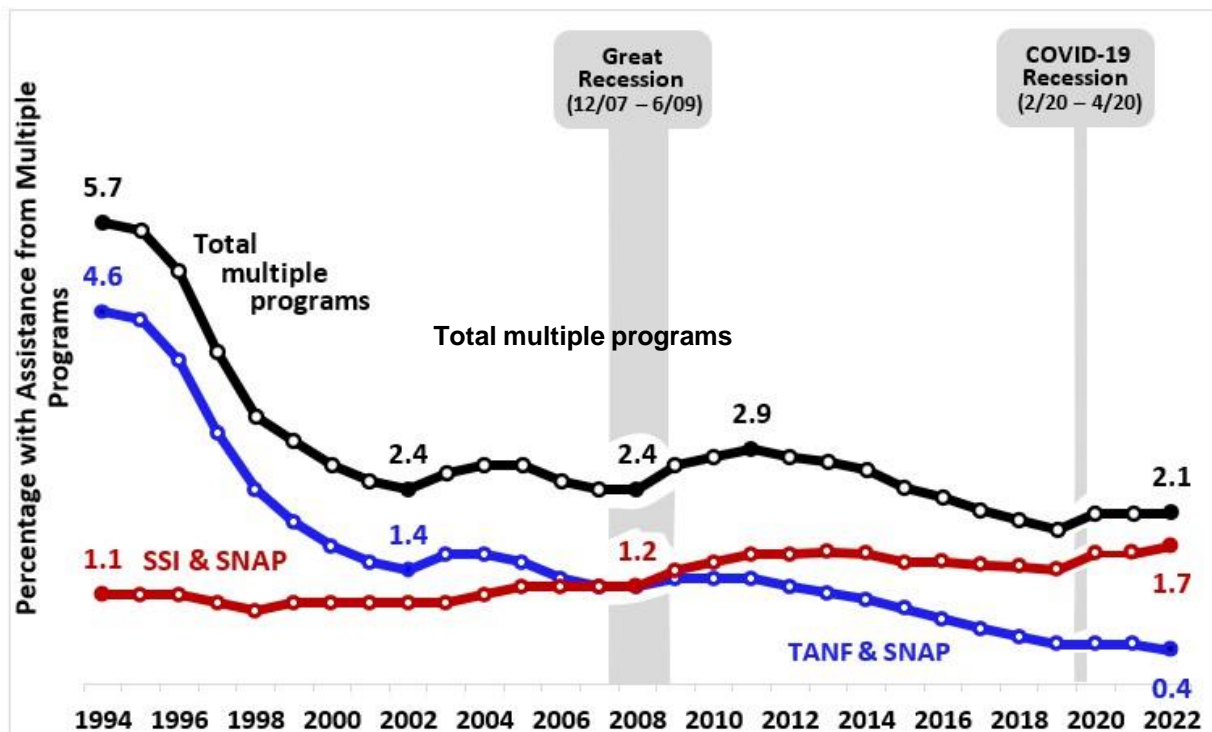
⁵ Addresses 42 USC 1314a(d)(3)(E)

TANF and SNAP decreased from nearly 0.5 percent in 2021 to a little more than 0.4 percent in 2022. The percentage receiving both TANF and SNAP declined nearly every year since a peak of 1.3 percent in 2009-2011.

- SSI and SNAP: The proportion of the population that received benefits from both SSI and SNAP increased to 1.7 percent in 2022. Prior to 2020, the percentage receiving both TANF and SNAP declined nearly every year since a peak of a little more than 1.6 percent in 2013 and 2014.

See Appendix Tables 13 and 14 for historical estimates and estimates by demographic group.

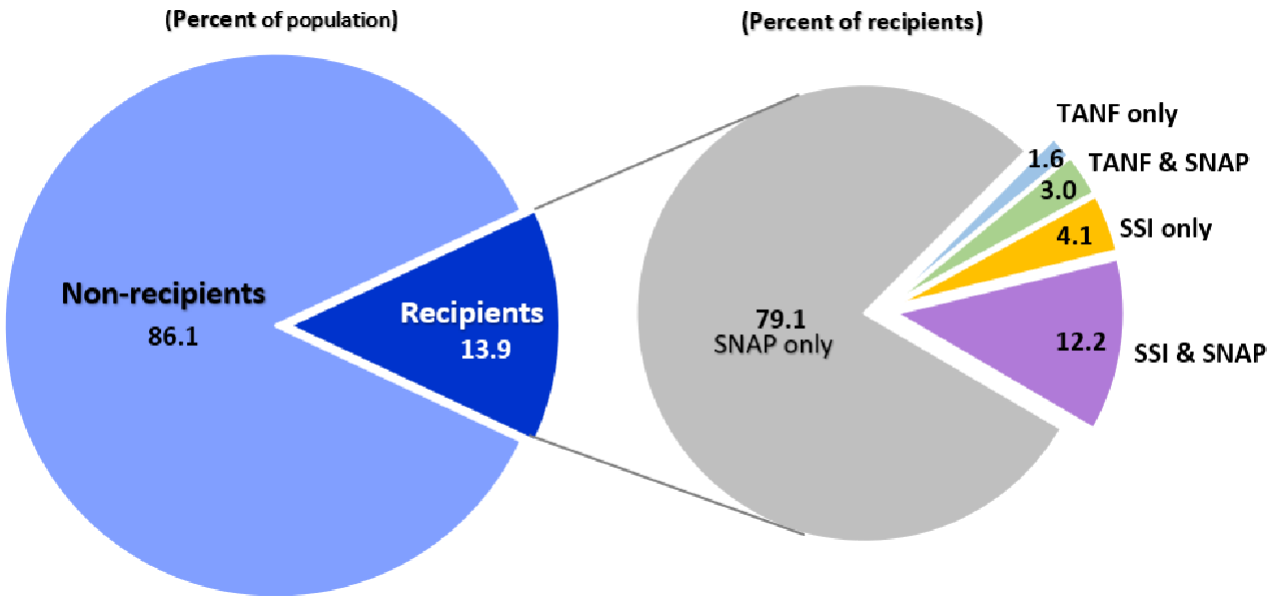
Figure 10. Percentage of the Population Who Received Assistance from AFDC/TANF and SNAP, or received assistance from SSI and SNAP, 1994 to 2022 ^{xx}



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. Distribution of Program Recipients by Program for TANF, SNAP, and SSI, 2022



Note: Universe is individuals who received a benefit in any amount from TANF, SNAP, or SSI in an average month in 2022. 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, 2023 and microsimulation model TRIM3.

Indicator 6. Program Receipt Duration⁶

Definition

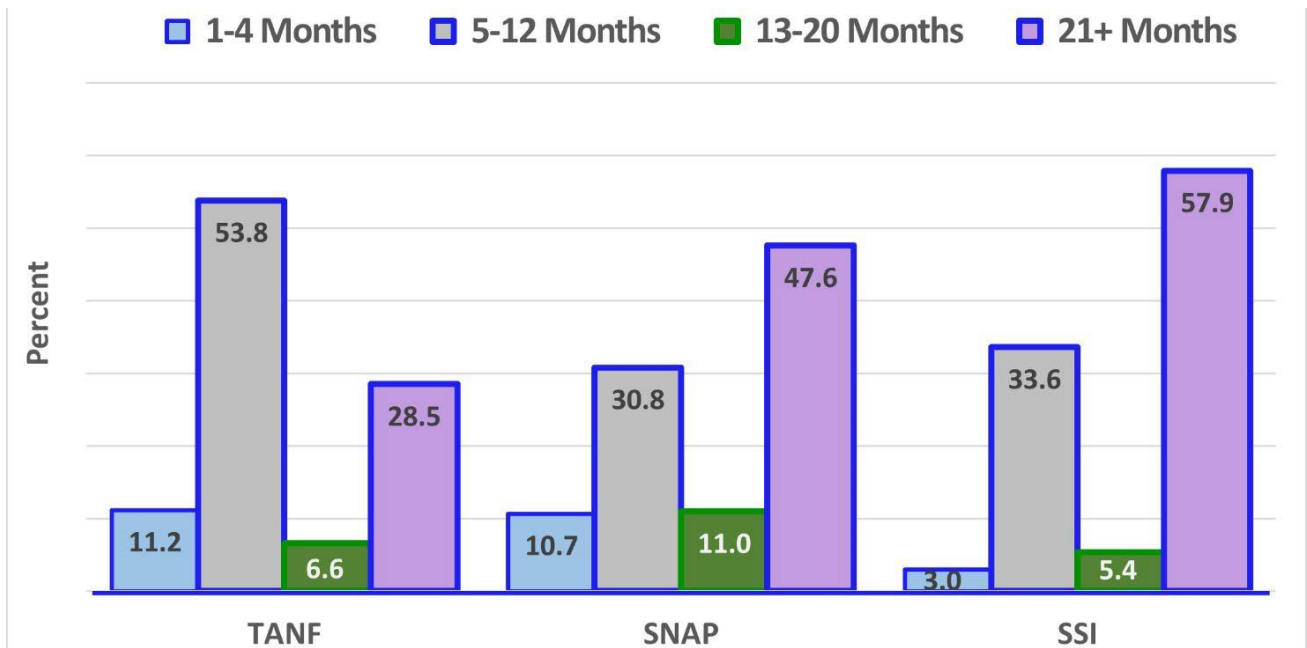
The percentage of program recipients getting assistance for a given number of months. The measure is based on estimates for recipients of TANF, SNAP, and SSI during the 2017-2018 period.

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 15 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 are 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. These estimates are based on the reference period. We do not limit or exclude observations based on program participation in the month prior to or the month following the reference period. SNAP estimates may differ from USDA estimates due to methodological differences.

Source: The Survey of Income and Program Participation 2018.

⁶ Addresses 42 USC 1314a(d)(3)(A)(ii)

II. Risk Factors, Social and Economic Context

Indicator 7. Employment by Education Level⁷

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 2023

- Women: By race and ethnicity
 - Black, non-Hispanic: 59.5 percent of population employed.
 - White, non-Hispanic: 63.0 percent of population employed.
 - Hispanic: 59.8 percent of population employed.
- Men: By race and ethnicity
 - Black, non-Hispanic: 65.6 percent of population employed.
 - White, non-Hispanic: 75.2 percent of population employed.
 - Hispanic: 81.6 percent of population employed.

Measure Over Time

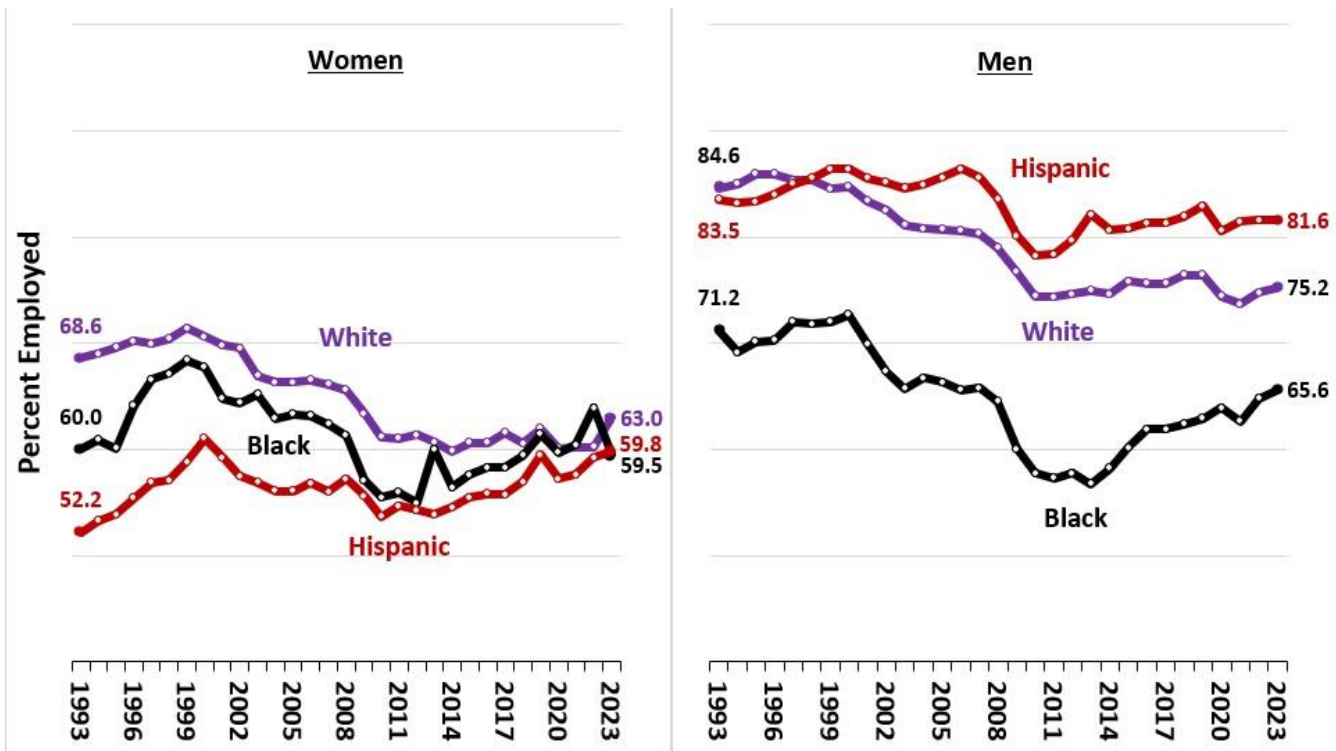
- Women: By race and ethnicity
 - Black, non-Hispanic: Decreased from 63.9 percent in 2022 to 59.5 percent in 2023. Punctuated by 3 sharp upticks, the percentage employment of Black women trended upward from a low of 55.0 percent in 2012 to 60.4 percent in 2021 and 59.5 in 2023.
 - White, non-Hispanic: increased from 60.2 percent in 2022 to 63.0 percent in 2023. Since reaching a low of 59.8 percent in 2014, the percentage employment of White women averaged 60.5 up until 2023 when the rate jumped to 63.0 percent, the highest level since 2009.
 - Hispanic: Increased from 59.2 percent in 2022 to 59.8 percent in 2023. Since reaching a low of 53.7 percent in 2010, the percentage employment of Hispanic women has trended upward to a high of 59.8 as of 2023.
- Men: By race and ethnicity
 - Black, non-Hispanic: Increased from 64.8 percent in 2022 to 65.6 percent in 2023. Since reaching a low of 56.7 percent in 2013, the percentage employment of Black men has trended upward to 65.6 percent which is the highest level since the Great Recession.
 - White, non-Hispanic: Increased from 74.8 percent in 2022 to 75.2 percent in 2023. Prior to successive declines (likely due to the COVID pandemic) in 2020 and 2021 which brought the rate below the previous low of 74.4 percent in 2010, the percentage employment of White men had followed a slow upward trend.

⁷ Addresses 42 USC 1314a(d)(3)(C) and 42 USC 1314a(d)(3)(D)

- Hispanic: Increased from 81.4 percent in 2021 to 81.6 percent in 2022 with no change in 2023. Following a low of 78.3 percent in 2010, the trend of the percentage employment of Hispanic men plateaued at an averaged 81.4 percent from 2013 to 2023.

Figure 13 shows the employment rate of adults with a high school degree or less education by sex, race, and ethnicity. See Appendix Table 16 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, 1993 to 2023



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, 2023.

Indicator 8. Poverty Rates⁸

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. Related children include own children and all other children under 18 years old in the household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. If a family's total income is less than the poverty 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.^{xxi}

Measure in 2023

- All ages: In 2023, 11.1 percent of the population or 36.8 million individuals were living in a family with income below poverty.
- Children ages 0-5: In 2023, 16.8 percent of all related children under 6 years of age or 3.7 million were living in families with income below poverty.
- Children ages 0-17: In 2023, 15.0 percent of all related children under 18 years of age or 10.7 million were living in families with income below poverty.

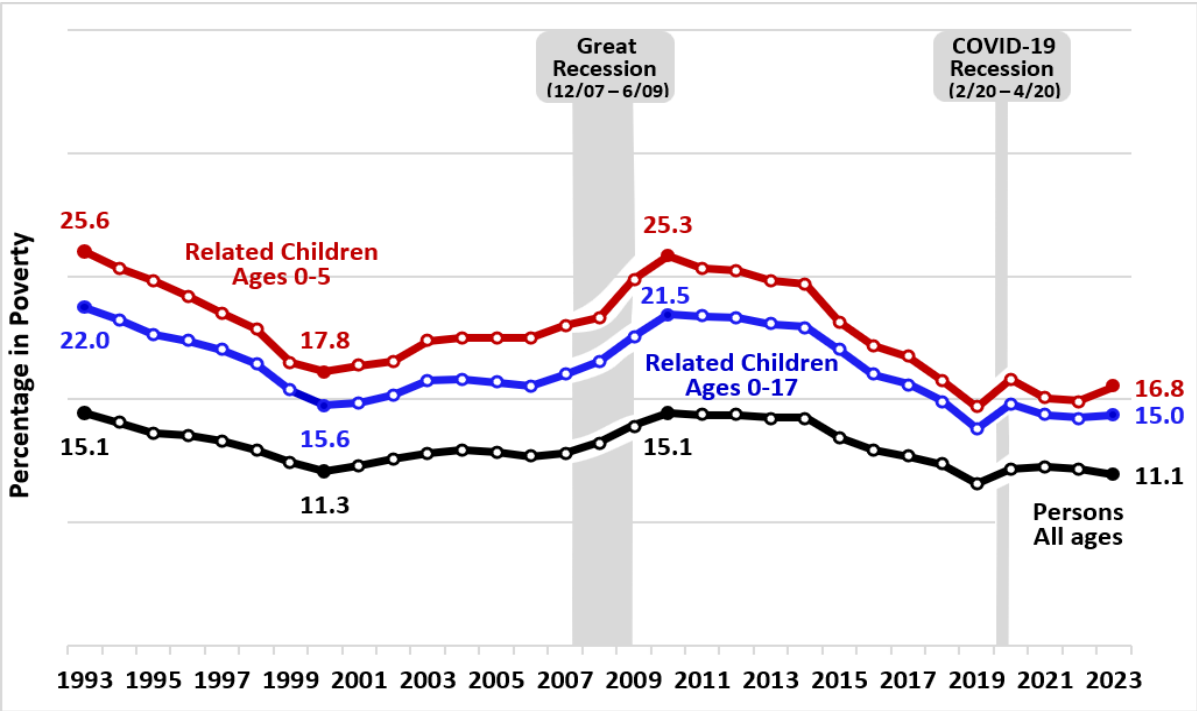
Measure Over Time

- All ages: The official poverty rate dropped from 11.5 percent in 2022 to 11.1 percent in 2023, the lowest level since 2019's 10.5 percent. 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 related children under six increased from 15.9 percent in 2022 to 16.8 percent in 2023. Prior to 2020's uptick to 17.3 percent due to the COVID-19 pandemic, poverty for this age group declined every year since a peak of 25.3 percent in 2010.
- Children ages 0-17: The poverty rate for related children under 18 increased from 14.8 percent in 2022 to 15.0 percent in 2023. Prior to 2020's uptick to 15.7 percent due to the COVID-19 pandemic, poverty for this age group declined every year since a peak of 21.5 percent in 2010.

Figure 14 shows the official poverty rate for persons of all ages, for related children under 18, and for the youngest related children ages zero to five years. Appendix Table 17 provides historical poverty rates by select demographics.

⁸ Addresses 42 USC 1314a(d)(3)(C) and 42 USC 1314a(d)(3)(D)

Figure 14. Percent of People in Official Poverty by Age, 1993 to 2023



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, *Poverty in the United States: 2023: Current Population Reports*, <https://www.census.gov/library/publications/2024/demo/p60-283.html>.

Indicator 9. Food Insecurity⁹

Definition

The percentage of households by food security status. Food secure households have consistent, dependable access to enough food for active, healthy living. Food insecure households are those that 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 situation, 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 2023

- All households: In 2023, 13.5 percent of U.S. households (18.0 million) were food insecure, with 8.4 percent having low food security and 5.1 percent having very low food security.
- Households with children: In 2023, 17.9 percent of households with children were food insecure, with 12.5 percent having low food security and 5.4 percent having very low food security.

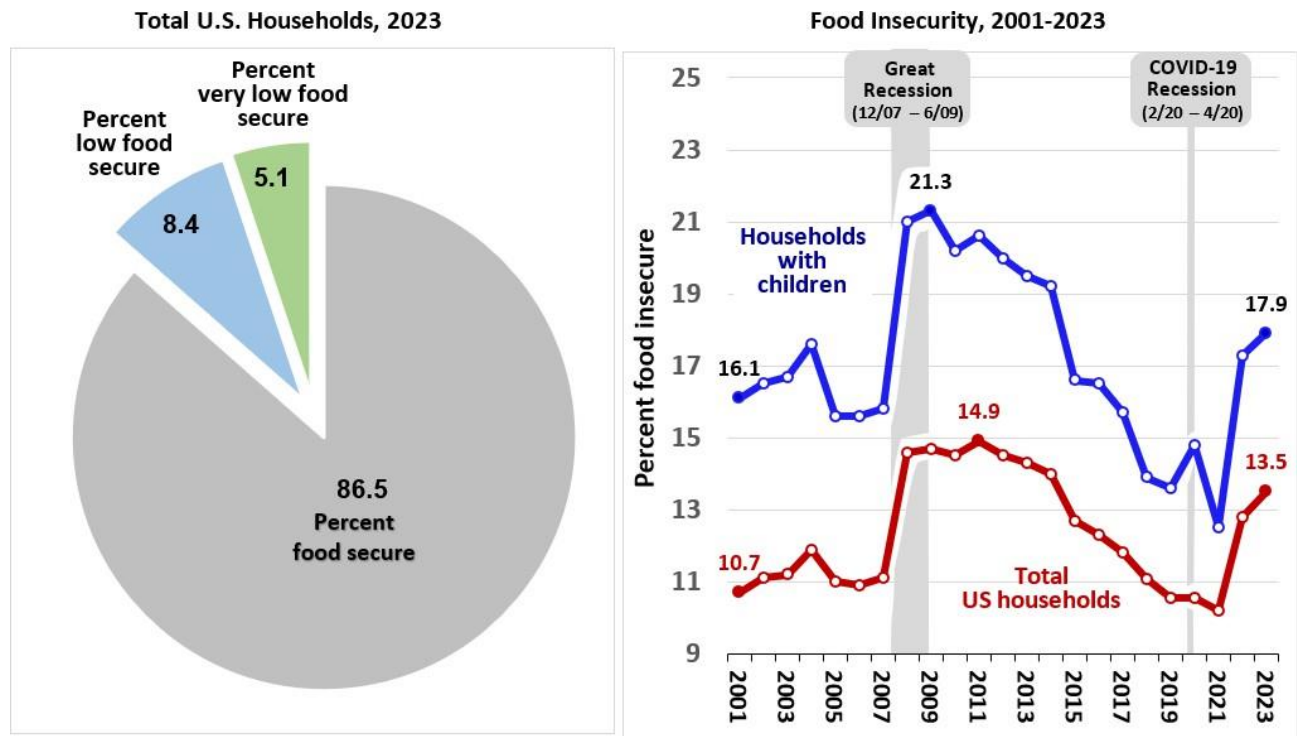
Measure Over Time

- All households: The percent of households that were food insecure increased 0.7 percentage points to 13.5 percent in 2023, the highest level since 2014. Prior to the significant increases in 2022 and 2023, the food insecure rate for all households had declined nearly every year since a high of 14.9 percent in 2011.
- Households with children: The percent of households with children that were food insecure rose 0.6 percentage points to 17.9 percent in 2023. From a high of 21.3 percent in 2009 during the Great Recession, the food insecure rate for households with children declined most years to 12.5 percent in 2021. The year 2020 when the COVID-19 recession produced an 1.2 percentage point uptick, and both 2022 and 2023 have seen further upward movement.

Figure 15 reports the percentage of households with different food security statuses, with historical trends. See Appendix Tables 18 and 19 for more details.

⁹ Addresses 42 USC 1314a(d)(3)(C) and 42 USC 1314a(d)(3)(D)

Figure 15. Percentage of Households Classified by Food Security Status, 2023 and from 2000 to 2023



Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, Household Food Security in the United States in 2023, <https://www.ers.usda.gov/webdocs/publications/109896/err-337.pdf?v=4429.8>.

Indicator 10. Nonmarital Teen Births¹⁰

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 2023

- 15 to 17: By race and ethnicity
 - All: 5.6 per thousand.
 - Black, non-Hispanic: 9.1 per thousand.
 - White, non-Hispanic: 2.9 per thousand.
 - Hispanic, any race: 9.3 per thousand.
- 18 to 19: By race and ethnicity
 - All: 22.7 per thousand.
 - Black, non-Hispanic: 35.6 per thousand.
 - White, non-Hispanic: 14.6 per thousand.
 - Hispanic, any race: 35.9 per thousand.

Measure Over Time

- 15 to 17: By race and ethnicity. See left-hand side of Figure 16.
 - All younger teens: Decrease by 81.4 percent from 30.1 per thousand in 1995.
 - Black, non-Hispanic: Decrease by 86.5 percent from 67.4 per thousand in 1995.
 - White, non-Hispanic: Decrease by 87.6 percent from 23.3 per thousand in 1995.
 - Hispanic, any race: Decrease by 82.4 percent from 52.8 per thousand in 1995.
- 18 to 19: By race and ethnicity. See right-hand side of Figure 16.
 - All older teens: Steady decrease interrupted by an uptick from 2004 to 2007 followed by more rapid decrease producing an overall cumulative decrease of 65.9 percent from 66.5 per thousand in 1995.
 - Black, non-Hispanic: Steady rapid decrease interrupted by an uptick from 2004 to 2007 for an overall cumulative decrease of 72.4 percent from 129.2 per thousand in 1995.
 - White, non-Hispanic: Steady modest decrease interrupted by an uptick from 2005 to 2007 followed by more rapid decrease producing an overall cumulative

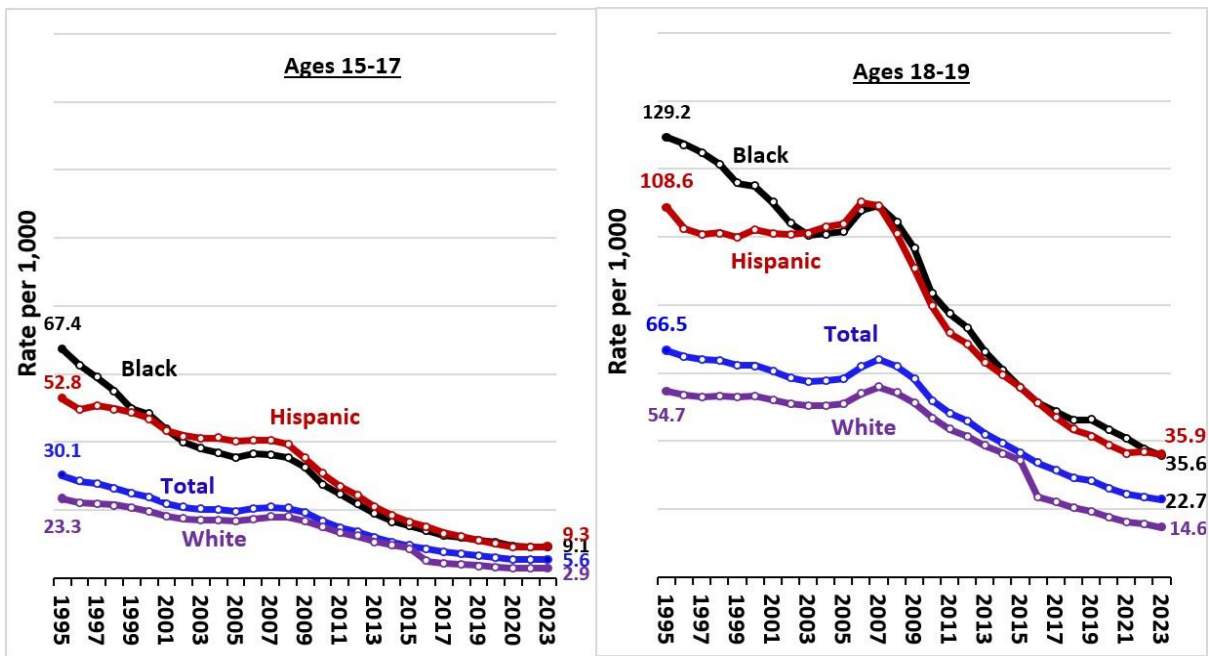
¹⁰ Addresses 42 USC 1314a(d)(3)(C) and 42 USC 1314a(d)(3)(D)

decrease of 72.4 percent from 54.7 per thousand in 1995.

- Hispanic, any race: Rapid decrease beginning after an uptick from 2003 to 2006 for an overall cumulative decrease of 66.9 percent from 108.6 per thousand in 1995.

Figure 16 below illustrates the birth rate among unmarried teens by age, race, and ethnicity. See Appendix Table 20 for detailed historical estimates.

Figure 16. Births per 1,000 Unmarried Women Ages 15-17 Years and 18-19 Years by Race and Ethnicity: 1995-2023 ^{xxii}



Source: National Center for Health Statistics, "Nonmarital Childbearing in the United States, 1940-1999," *National Vital Statistics Reports*: Vol. 48 (16) 2000 and "Births: Final Data for 2023," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, unpublished data from NCHS.

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 <http://trim.urban.org/T3New.php>.

Key features of TRIM3 are its detailed modeling of program rules, and its ability to capture and mimic a program's actual rules concerning eligibility with extensive modeling of state variations. The TRIM3 model draws from a database of eligibility and benefit rules for each state. The source of detailed program data for TANF 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. 110-234) 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 of 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 a benefit funded by federal TANF or state (MOE) funds. See <https://www.fns.usda.gov/snap/eligibility/BBCE-characteristics-clarification>.

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

^{vi} For details on SNAP wavers, see page 6 of Extension of SNAP COVID-19 Administrative Flexibilities, May 2021 and Beyond, <https://fns-prod.azureedge.us/sites/default/files/resource-files/ExtensionCOVIDadmin-flexibilities-beyondMay2021.pdf#page=6>.

^{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 2021, OPRE Report 2023-001, Washington, DC: Office of Planning, Research, and Evaluation, Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

^{viii} TANF includes assistance provided through separate state programs (SSPs) funded with MOE 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 2020, 16,904 SSP cases in Massachusetts were excluded as families received a supplemental benefit of no more than \$1 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/documents/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 denominators 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, assistance 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} SSI eligibility is more complex because of income set-asides and disability status, but the maximum benefit in 2022 was \$841 monthly for an individual, a value lower than the poverty guideline for one person (\$13,590 a year or \$1,132 monthly). See SSA's "Supplemental Security Income Program Description and Legislative History" at <<https://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/statcomps/supplement/2022/highlights.pdf> > For the federal poverty guidelines see <https://aspe.hhs.gov/topics/poverty-economic-mobility/poverty-guidelines/prior-hhs-poverty-guidelines-federal-register-references>.

^{xix} The percentage of individuals who received assistance from any one program in an average month (13.9 percent) is lower than the percentage that received assistance at some point over the course of a year (20.7 percent in 2022) shown in Figure 3.

^{xx} 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.

^{xxi} 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>

^{xxii} 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. Dependency Rates, Where Dependency is the Percentage of the Population with More than 50 Percent of Income from TANF, SNAP and/or SSI: Selected Years

Dependency Rates

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020	2021	2022
All Persons	3.0	3.2	3.7	3.7	4.0	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.4	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.9
Age Categories													
Children 0 to 17	4.9	4.9	5.9	5.8	6.4	8.3	8.1	7.3	6.6	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.5
Adults 18 to 64	2.4	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.4	4.7	4.5	4.5	3.9	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.5
Adults 65 and older	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.7	3.1
Racial/Ethnic Categories													
Non-Hispanic White	1.9	1.8	2.2	2.3	2.4	3.2	3.1	3.3	2.9	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.9
Non-Hispanic Black	7.7	8.7	10.0	9.5	10.2	12.5	12.0	11.0	9.6	8.3	8.0	7.4	7.5
Hispanic	4.5	4.9	5.2	5.2	5.7	8.0	7.4	6.6	6.0	4.4	4.2	4.5	4.6
Family Categories													
Persons in:													
Married couple families	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.2
Single female families	11.4	11.7	13.8	13.2	13.4	16.4	15.8	14.5	13.4	10.5	10.3	10.6	11.5
Single male families	4.4	3.8	4.0	4.5	4.7	6.5	5.8	6.6	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.2	4.5

Note: Unit of analysis is persons. N = 326,195,000 in 2020 and N = 328,722,000 in 2021. 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, 1994-2021 and microsimulation model TRIM3.

Table 2 Indicator 1. Reciprocity Rates, where Receipt is the Percentage of the Population with of Any Income from TANF, SNAP or SSI: Selected Years

	Reciprocity Rates												
	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020	2021	2022
All Persons	12.5	13.2	15.0	15.6	17.1	22.7	23.6	22.7	22.0	20.3	21.5	20.1	20.7
Age Categories													
Children 0 to 17	17.8	18.7	22.0	23.1	25.8	34.4	35.7	33.9	32.5	30.6	31.5	29.5	31.0
Adults 18 to 64	10.7	11.7	13.1	13.6	14.9	20.2	21.2	20.6	20.0	18.2	19.7	18.0	18.5
Adults 65 and older	10.4	9.7	10.0	10.6	11.4	12.3	13.7	13.5	13.8	14.0	14.9	15.2	15.3
Racial/Ethnic Categories													
Non-Hispanic White	8.2	8.8	10.1	10.6	11.4	15.7	16.5	15.7	15.3	14.1	15.0	13.9	15.2
Non-Hispanic Black	27.0	27.7	32.4	32.0	34.1	40.7	41.2	39.6	37.3	35.0	37.2	34.4	32.8
Hispanic	21.0	21.7	22.6	23.8	27.6	36.9	37.2	35.9	34.5	30.5	31.7	29.6	29.7
Family Categories													
Persons in:													
Married couple families	7.2	7.5	8.6	8.9	9.9	15.0	15.4	14.3	14.2	13.0	13.5	12.5	13.7
Single female families	37.1	37.7	42.6	44.3	47.3	54.2	56.1	55.7	52.6	50.2	52.7	48.8	49.6
Single male families	21.8	21.2	21.9	25.8	27.3	34.3	37.3	34.7	34.3	35.8	34.7	32.5	32.8

Note: Unit of analysis is persons. Unit of analysis is persons. N = 326,195,000 in 2020 and N = 328,722,000 in 2021. 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, 1994-2020 and microsimulation model TRIM3.

Table 3 Indicator 1. Percentage of the Population by Proportion of Income from TANF, SNAP, and/or SSI: 1993-2022

Year	0%	>0 to 25%	> 25% to 50%	> 50% to 75%	> 75% to 100%	Total > 50%
2022	79.3	13.1	3.7	1.1	2.8	3.9
2021	79.9	12.7	3.8	1.1	2.5	3.6
2020	78.5	15.1	2.8	0.9	2.7	3.6
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= 330,632,000. 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.

Table 4 Indicator 2. Percentage of Recipients in Families with Labor Force Participants by Program and Selected Characteristics: 2021

	Total		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	49.8	50.2	6.7	12.9	30.2
Non-Hispanic White	55.1	44.9	8.6	13.9	32.6
Non-Hispanic Black	36.7	63.3	4.5	12.0	20.2
Hispanic	57.2	42.8	5.5	13.9	37.8
Children ages 0-5	51.9	48.1	5.3	14.8	31.9
Children ages 0-17	49.7	50.3	7.0	12.9	29.8
Ages 18-54	49.4	50.6	5.8	12.4	31.3
Women ages 16-64	50.4	49.6	6.1	12.4	31.9
Men ages 16-64	51.2	48.8	6.7	12.3	32.3
Persons in married-couple families	65.5	34.5	1.7	18.5	45.4
Persons in single female families	43.9	56.1	8.2	11.6	24.2
Persons in single male families	58.3	41.7	7.8	8.4	42.1
SNAP All Persons	56.6	43.4	6.1	12.5	38.0
Non-Hispanic White	49.9	50.1	5.5	11.6	32.8
Non-Hispanic Black	54.9	45.1	8.2	12.4	34.3
Hispanic	67.8	32.2	4.8	13.4	49.5
Children ages 0-5	73.1	26.9	6.1	13.8	53.3
Children ages 0-17	72.5	27.5	6.7	14.6	51.2
Ages 18-54	55.2	44.8	7.0	13.0	35.2
Women ages 16-64	56.8	43.2	6.5	14.1	36.2
Men ages 16-64	56.0	44.0	7.8	12.4	35.9
Adults ages 65 and over	17.7	82.3	1.4	4.6	11.6
Persons in married-couple families	71.5	28.5	4.6	11.6	55.4
Persons in single female families	61.4	38.6	6.9	15.9	38.5
Persons in single male families	68.0	32.0	8.4	11.7	47.9
SSI All Persons	37.2	62.8	3.0	7.2	27.0
Non-Hispanic White	32.1	67.9	2.7	7.0	22.4
Non-Hispanic Black	35.3	64.7	3.6	7.5	24.2
Hispanic	45.1	54.9	3.0	7.9	34.2
Children ages 0-5	60.8	39.2	7.3	7.5	46.0
Children ages 0-17	59.5	40.5	7.4	11.7	40.4
Ages 18-54	33.0	67.0	2.6	6.5	23.9
Women ages 16-64	31.2	68.8	3.1	6.0	22.1
Men ages 16-64	36.9	63.1	2.4	7.5	27.1
Adults ages 65 and over	35.4	64.6	1.7	6.6	27.1
Persons in married-couple families	61.6	38.4	2.4	9.1	50.1
Persons in single female families	46.0	54.0	4.5	9.9	31.6
Persons in single male families	58.7	41.3	4.7	8.4	45.6

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

Source: Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 2021 and microsimulation model TRIM3.

Table 4 Indicator 2. Percentage of Recipients in Families with Labor Force Participants by Program and Selected Characteristics: 2022

	Total		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	55.2	44.8	8.0	11.0	36.1
Non-Hispanic White	52.8	47.2	8.7	12.7	31.4
Non-Hispanic Black	48.5	51.5	11.3	8.7	28.5
Hispanic	63.4	36.6	6.9	11.7	44.7
Children ages 0-5	53.7	46.3	7.3	8.2	38.2
Children ages 0-17	55.7	44.3	7.2	10.6	37.9
Ages 18-54	53.8	46.2	10.5	12.3	31.0
Women ages 16-64	54.4	45.6	9.9	13.3	31.2
Men ages 16-64	51.1	48.9	9.3	12.3	29.5
Persons in married-couple families	70.8	29.2	6.1	8.3	56.4
Persons in single female families	50.4	49.6	8.1	11.3	31.1
Persons in single male families	54.5	45.5	10.4	13.9	30.1
SNAP All Persons	58.0	42.0	4.3	12.3	41.5
Non-Hispanic White	51.2	48.8	3.8	12.6	34.8
Non-Hispanic Black	56.7	43.3	6.1	11.2	39.5
Hispanic	69.7	30.3	3.6	12.3	53.8
Children ages 0-5	75.0	25.0	4.3	13.0	57.8
Children ages 0-17	75.2	24.8	4.2	14.0	57.0
Ages 18-54	56.4	43.6	5.2	13.2	38.1
Women ages 16-64	58.2	41.8	4.9	13.6	39.7
Men ages 16-64	57.0	43.0	5.5	13.2	38.4
Adults ages 65 and over	18.5	81.5	1.1	5.0	12.5
Persons in married-couple families	75.2	24.8	2.4	11.3	61.6
Persons in single female families	62.7	37.3	5.2	16.1	41.4
Persons in single male families	67.5	32.5	6.5	12.6	48.4
SSI All Persons	37.0	63.0	1.8	7.1	28.2
Non-Hispanic White	31.6	68.4	1.5	6.8	23.3
Non-Hispanic Black	33.6	66.4	2.7	6.8	24.1
Hispanic	49.4	50.6	2.0	7.2	40.3
Children ages 0-5	58.6	41.4	5.2	10.8	42.6
Children ages 0-17	56.6	43.4	4.7	9.0	42.9
Ages 18-54	33.7	66.3	1.4	7.7	24.6
Women ages 16-64	32.5	67.5	1.5	6.1	24.9
Men ages 16-64	35.5	64.5	1.4	9.1	24.9
Adults ages 65 and over	34.6	65.4	1.2	5.3	28.1
Persons in married-couple families	63.4	36.6	0.9	8.4	54.1
Persons in single female families	47.0	53.0	2.9	9.9	34.2
Persons in single male families	52.0	48.0	3.6	11.3	37.1

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, 2023 and microsimulation model TRIM3.

Table 5 Indicator 2. Percentage of AFDC/TANF Recipients in Families with Labor Force Participants: 1993-2022

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
2022	55.2	44.8	19.1	36.1
2021	49.8	50.2	19.6	30.2
2020	54.5	45.5	30.3	24.2
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 2. Percentage of SNAP Recipients and SSI Recipients in Families with Labor Force Participants: 2010-2022

Year	Total		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
SNAP				
2022	58.0	42.0	16.6	41.5
2021	56.6	43.4	18.6	38.0
2020	57.5	42.5	22.3	35.2
2019	60.6	39.4	19.2	41.4
2018	61.2	38.8	18.7	42.6
2017	61.3	38.7	20.0	41.4
2016	63.0	37.0	21.7	41.3
2015	63.5	36.5	23.2	40.3
2014	62.1	37.9	22.1	40.0
2013	64.7	35.3	26.3	38.3
2012	64.7	35.3	27.4	37.3
2011	63.1	36.9	28.8	34.3
2010	62.8	37.2	29.6	33.2
SSI				
2022	37.0	63.0	8.9	28.2
2021	37.2	62.8	10.2	27.0
2020	38.2	61.8	11.9	26.2
2019	40.3	59.7	10.2	30.1
2018	39.2	60.8	10.3	28.9
2017	39.7	60.3	11.8	28.0
2016	38.0	62.0	11.2	26.8
2015	38.7	61.3	11.8	27.0
2014	35.9	64.1	11.0	25.0
2013	39.0	61.0	13.9	25.1
2012	39.1	60.9	13.6	25.5
2011	39.2	60.8	14.2	25.0
2010	39.9	60.1	14.8	25.1

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 7. Indicator 3. Number and Percentage of the Total Population Receiving AFDC/TANF: 1970-2023

Fiscal Year	Total Recipients		Child Recipients		Adult Recipients	
	Number in 1,000s	Percent	Number in 1,000s	Percent	Number in 1,000s	Percent
2023	2,832	0.8	2,000	2.7	831	0.3
2022	2,560	0.8	1,849	2.5	710	0.3
2021	2,493	0.8	1,829	2.5	664	0.3
2020	2,813	0.8	2,073	2.8	740	0.3
2019	2,926	0.9	2,162	3.0	765	0.3
2018	3,216	1.0	2,371	3.2	845	0.3
2017	3,628	1.1	2,646	3.6	982	0.4
2016	3,860	1.2	2,794	3.8	1,066	0.4
2015	4,143	1.3	2,986	4.1	1,157	0.5
2014	3,856	1.2	2,910	4.0	946	0.4
2013	4,062	1.3	3,065	4.2	997	0.4
2012	4,432	1.4	3,322	4.5	1,110	0.5
2011	4,554	1.5	3,405	4.6	1,150	0.5
2010	4,531	1.5	3,393	4.6	1,138	0.5
2009	4,217	1.4	3,197	4.3	1,021	0.4
2008	3,949	1.3	3,022	4.1	927	0.4
2007	4,099	1.4	3,138	4.2	962	0.4
2006	4,699	1.6	3,535	4.8	1,164	0.5
2005	5,064	1.7	3,788	5.2	1,276	0.6
2004	5,316	1.8	3,957	5.4	1,358	0.6
2003	5,452	1.9	4,037	5.5	1,415	0.7
2002	5,576	1.9	4,099	5.6	1,477	0.7
2001	5,673	2.0	4,171	5.7	1,503	0.7
2000	6,218	2.2	4,531	6.3	1,687	0.8
1999	7,068	2.5	5,231	7.3	1,838	0.9
1998	8,653	3.1	6,184	8.7	2,469	1.2
1997	10,779	4.0	7,673	10.8	3,106	1.5
1996	12,477	4.6	8,556	12.2	3,921	2.0
1995	13,480	5.1	9,157	13.2	4,323	2.2
1994	14,033	5.3	9,479	13.8	4,554	2.3
1993	13,943	5.4	9,424	13.9	4,520	2.3
1992	13,423	5.2	9,087	13.7	4,335	2.3
1991	12,391	4.9	8,375	12.8	4,016	2.1
1990	11,263	4.5	7,620	11.9	3,643	2.0
1989	10,741	4.4	7,238	11.4	3,503	1.9
1988	10,734	4.4	7,198	11.4	3,536	2.0
1987	10,878	4.5	7,254	11.5	3,625	2.0
1986	10,810	4.5	7,173	11.4	3,637	2.1
1985	10,630	4.5	7,041	11.2	3,589	2.0
1984	10,677	4.5	7,025	11.2	3,652	2.1
1983	10,467	4.5	6,919	11.1	3,548	2.1
1982	10,233	4.4	6,838	10.9	3,396	2.0
1981	10,979	4.8	7,488	11.8	3,491	2.1
1980	10,422	4.6	7,197	11.3	3,225	2.0
1979	10,146	4.5	7,071	11.0	3,068	1.9
1978	10,485	4.7	7,357	11.4	3,128	2.0
1977	10,933	5.0	7,703	11.8	3,230	2.1
1976	11,171	5.1	7,900	11.9	3,271	2.2
1975	10,854	5.0	7,753	11.5	3,102	2.1

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. The number of 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: 1975-2022

Fiscal Year	Persons in poverty		Recipients of Food Stamp or SNAP Benefits							
			Total		Ages 0 to 17		Ages 18 to 59		Age 60 and older	
	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
2022	37,920	11.5	39,189	11.8	15,516	21.2	16,527	9.1	7,173	9.1
2021	37,930	11.6	no data	–	no data	–	no data	–	no data	–
2020	37,550	11.5	36,300	10.9	15,258	20.5	15,159	8.3	5,883	7.8
2019	33,980	10.5	37,135	11.3	15,838	21.7	15,507	8.6	5,791	7.8
2018	38,146	11.8	39,199	12.0	17,065	23.3	16,581	9.2	5,552	7.6
2017	39,564	12.3	41,420	12.7	17,995	24.5	17,984	9.9	5,440	7.7
2016	40,616	12.7	43,465	13.5	19,173	26.0	19,179	10.6	5,111	7.4
2015	43,123	13.5	45,111	14.1	19,852	27.0	20,465	11.3	4,793	7.2
2014	46,657	14.8	45,800	14.4	20,231	27.5	20,924	11.6	4,645	7.2
2013	46,269	14.8	47,027	14.9	20,850	28.3	21,819	12.1	4,359	6.9
2012	46,496	15.0	45,956	14.6	20,463	27.8	21,342	11.9	4,150	6.8
2011	46,247	15.0	44,086	14.1	19,892	26.9	20,430	11.4	3,765	6.4
2010	46,343	15.1	39,703	12.8	18,484	24.9	18,102	10.2	3,117	5.4
2009	43,569	14.3	32,842	10.7	15,589	21.0	16,181	9.1	2,724	4.7
2008	39,829	13.2	27,751	9.1	13,472	18.2	14,145	8.0	2,517	4.7
2007	37,276	12.5	25,887	8.6	12,695	17.2	13,030	7.5	2,263	4.3
2006	36,460	12.3	25,555	8.6	12,579	17.1	12,758	7.3	2,226	4.4
2005	36,950	12.6	24,841	8.4	12,404	16.9	10,390	6.0	2,044	4.1
2004	37,040	12.7	23,447	8.0	11,771	16.1	9,753	5.7	1,917	3.9
2003	35,861	12.5	20,898	7.2	10,605	14.5	8,503	5.0	1,786	3.7
2002	34,570	12.1	19,003	6.6	9,688	13.3	7,625	4.5	1,684	3.6
2001	32,907	11.7	17,262	6.1	8,820	12.1	6,778	4.1	1,658	3.6
2000	31,581	11.3	17,054	6.0	8,743	12.1	6,612	4.0	1,700	3.7
1999	32,791	11.9	18,114	6.5	9,332	13.0	7,079	4.4	1,696	3.7
1998	34,476	12.7	19,748	7.2	10,520	14.7	7,760	4.9	1,635	3.6
1997	35,574	13.3	22,820	8.4	11,847	16.7	9,373	6.0	1,831	4.1
1996	36,529	13.7	25,495	9.5	13,189	18.8	10,769	7.0	1,891	4.3
1995	36,425	13.8	26,579	10.0	13,860	20.0	11,105	7.3	1,920	4.4
1994	38,059	14.5	27,439	10.4	14,391	21.0	11,615	7.7	1,955	4.5
1993	39,265	15.1	26,957	10.4	14,196	21.0	11,214	7.5	1,876	4.3
1992	38,014	14.8	25,371	9.9	13,349	20.1	10,550	7.2	1,687	3.9
1991	35,708	14.2	22,599	8.9	11,952	18.3	9,190	6.3	1,593	3.8
1990	33,585	13.5	20,020	8.0	10,127	15.8	8,084	5.6	1,511	3.6
1989	31,528	12.8	18,777	7.6	9,429	14.9	7,560	5.3	1,582	3.8
1988	31,745	13.0	18,613	7.6	9,351	14.8	7,506	5.3	1,500	3.7
1987	32,221	13.4	19,072	7.9	9,771	15.5	7,684	5.5	1,589	3.9
1986	32,370	13.6	19,381	8.1	9,844	15.7	7,895	5.7	1,631	4.1
1985	33,064	14.0	19,847	8.3	9,801	15.7	8,258	6.1	1,783	4.5
1980	29,272	13.0	19,253	8.5	9,876	15.5	7,186	5.6	1,741	4.9
1975	25,877	12.3	16,320	7.6	–	–	–	–	–	–

Note: Estimates for fiscal year 2000 and later differ methodologically from estimates for earlier years. 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, Fiscal Year 2022. Poverty data is from from the U.S. Census Bureau.

Table 9 Indicator 3. Number and Percentage of the Total Population Receiving SSI by Age: 1975-2023

Date	Total recipients		Ages 0 to 17		Ages 18 to 64		Ages 65 and older	
	Number in 1,000s	Percent	Number in 1,000s	Percent	Number in 1,000s	Percent	Number in 1,000s	Percent
Dec 2023	7,425	2.2	983	1.4	4,039	2.0	2,403	4.0
Dec 2022	7,542	2.3	997	1.4	4,196	2.1	2,349	4.0
Dec 2021	7,696	2.3	1,038	1.4	4,364	2.2	2,294	4.0
Dec 2020	7,960	2.4	1,109	1.5	4,556	2.2	2,295	4.2
Dec 2019	8,077	2.4	1,132	1.5	4,647	2.3	2,298	4.2
Dec 2018	8,129	2.5	1,148	1.6	4,714	2.3	2,266	4.3
Dec 2017	8,228	2.5	1,183	1.6	4,805	2.4	2,240	4.3
Dec 2016	8,251	2.5	1,213	1.6	4,846	2.4	2,192	4.4
Dec 2015	8,310	2.6	1,267	1.7	4,889	2.4	2,154	4.4
Dec 2014	8,336	2.6	1,300	1.8	4,913	2.5	2,123	4.5
Dec 2013	8,363	2.6	1,322	1.8	4,934	2.5	2,108	4.6
Dec 2012	8,263	2.6	1,312	1.8	4,869	2.5	2,082	4.7
Dec 2011	8,113	2.6	1,277	1.7	4,777	2.4	2,059	4.9
Dec 2010	7,912	2.5	1,239	1.7	4,632	2.4	2,041	5.0
Dec 2009	7,677	2.5	1,200	1.6	4,451	2.3	2,026	5.1
Dec 2008	7,521	2.5	1,154	1.6	4,333	2.3	2,034	5.2
Dec 2007	7,360	2.4	1,121	1.5	4,222	2.2	2,017	5.3
Dec 2006	7,236	2.4	1,079	1.5	4,152	2.2	2,004	5.3
Dec 2005	7,114	2.4	1,036	1.4	4,083	2.2	1,995	5.4
Dec 2004	6,988	2.4	993	1.4	4,017	2.2	1,978	5.4
Dec 2003	6,902	2.4	959	1.3	3,953	2.2	1,990	5.5
Dec 2002	6,788	2.3	915	1.3	3,878	2.2	1,995	5.6
Dec 2001	6,688	2.3	882	1.2	3,811	2.1	1,995	5.6
Dec 2000	6,602	2.3	847	1.2	3,744	2.1	2,011	5.7
Dec 1999	6,557	2.3	847	1.2	3,691	2.1	2,019	5.8
Dec 1998	6,566	2.4	887	1.2	3,646	2.1	2,033	5.9
Dec 1997	6,495	2.4	880	1.2	3,562	2.1	2,054	6.0
Dec 1996	6,634	2.4	955	1.4	3,568	2.2	2,110	6.2
Dec 1995	6,514	2.4	917	1.3	3,482	2.1	2,115	6.2
Dec 1994	6,296	2.4	841	1.2	3,335	2.1	2,119	6.3
Dec 1993	5,984	2.3	723	1.1	3,148	2.0	2,113	6.4
Dec 1992	5,566	2.2	556	0.8	2,910	1.8	2,100	6.4
Dec 1991	5,118	2.0	397	0.6	2,642	1.7	2,080	6.5
Dec 1990	4,817	1.9	309	0.5	2,450	1.6	2,059	6.5
Dec 1989	4,593	1.9	265	0.4	2,302	1.5	2,026	6.5
Dec 1988	4,464	1.8	255	0.4	2,203	1.5	2,006	6.6
Dec 1985	4,138	1.7	227	0.4	1,879	1.3	2,031	7.1
Dec 1980	4,142	1.8	190	0.3	1,731	1.3	2,221	8.6
Dec 1975	4,314	2.0	107	0.2	1,699	1.3	2,508	10.9

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, 2023.

Table 10 Indicator 4. Families in the 50 States and District of Columbia Receiving Standard Benefits in AFDC or TANF, Select Years from 1981 to 2022

Year	Participating Families (in millions)	Eligible Families (in millions)	Participation Rate (in percent)
2022	0.839	3.839	21.9
2021	0.812	3.921	20.7
2020	0.917	4.522	20.3
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
1985	3.635	4.583	79.3
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 report 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. These 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 11 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 2022	19.4	17.7	91.6
Fiscal Year 2021	no data	no data	no data
Fiscal Year 2020	20.2	16.7	83.0
Fiscal Year 2019	20.2	17.0	83.8
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 within the block. 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 2016. For further clarification, see the source.

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

Table 12 Indicator 4. Percentage of Eligible Adult Units Participating in the SSI Program by Selected Characteristics: 1993-2022

Year	One-Person Units						Couple Units		
	Ages 65 and older			Disabled			Married couples		
	Eligible (in millions)	Participating (in millions)	Rate (in percent)	Eligible (in millions)	Participating (in millions)	Rate (in percent)	Eligible (in millions)	Participating (in millions)	Rate (in percent)
2022	4.1	2.1	49.9	6.3	4.0	64.1	1.0	0.2	23.5
2021	4.0	2.0	49.5	6.7	4.2	62.2	1.0	0.2	21.8
2020	4.0	2.0	49.8	6.6	4.3	66.2	0.9	0.2	25.2
2019	3.8	2.0	52.0	6.1	4.4	72.7	0.9	0.3	27.6
2018	3.7	1.9	52.2	6.3	4.5	71.3	0.9	0.3	28.2
2017	3.5	1.9	54.2	6.7	4.5	67.7	0.8	0.3	32.5
2016	3.6	1.8	51.4	7.1	4.6	64.9	0.8	0.3	31.6
2015	3.1	1.8	57.5	7.1	4.6	65.0	0.9	0.3	30.9
2014	3.3	1.8	53.6	7.0	4.6	65.0	0.9	0.3	31.4
2013	3.0	1.8	58.7	6.9	4.6	66.4	0.8	0.3	36.4
2012	3.0	1.7	58.1	6.5	4.5	69.9	0.8	0.3	37.5
2011	2.5	1.7	67.3	6.3	4.4	70.3	0.7	0.3	40.1
2010	2.6	1.7	65.8	6.4	4.3	67.4	0.7	0.3	41.5
2009	2.6	1.7	64.8	6.1	4.1	67.4	0.7	0.3	40.0
2008	2.5	1.7	67.3	5.8	3.9	68.0	0.7	0.3	39.8
2007	2.7	1.7	61.6	5.4	3.9	72.3	0.7	0.3	43.0
2006	2.4	1.7	69.1	5.2	3.8	72.5	0.7	0.3	39.9
2005	2.6	1.7	63.4	5.1	3.7	73.5	0.7	0.3	41.1
2004	2.6	1.7	63.3	5.3	3.7	69.2	0.6	0.3	46.0
2003	2.7	1.7	62.3	4.9	3.6	73.8	0.6	0.3	47.6
2002	2.7	1.7	61.9	4.5	3.5	78.3	0.6	0.3	47.9
2001	2.6	1.7	64.4	4.6	3.5	75.9	0.6	0.3	45.7
2000	2.4	1.7	70.9	3.9	3.2	82.3	0.5	0.3	49.9
1999	2.4	1.6	65.8	3.9	3.3	83.3	0.6	0.3	47.8
1998	2.5	1.6	63.6	4.2	3.3	77.9	0.5	0.3	48.1
1997	n.a.	n.a.	62.7	n.a.	n.a.	79.4	n.a.	n.a.	49.1
1996	n.a.	n.a.	60.4	n.a.	n.a.	73.5	n.a.	n.a.	46.7
1995	n.a.	n.a.	64.9	n.a.	n.a.	74.0	n.a.	n.a.	52.2
1994	n.a.	n.a.	58.4	n.a.	n.a.	73.0	n.a.	n.a.	43.9
1993	n.a.	n.a.	57.0	n.a.	n.a.	71.0	n.a.	n.a.	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 13 Indicator 5. Percentage of the Total Population that Received Assistance from Multiple Means-Tested Programs: 1993-2022

Year	Any Receipt	Receipt from One Program			Receipt from Two Programs	
		AFDC/TANF	FS/SNAP	SSI	AFDC/TANF & SNAP	SNAP & SSI
2022	13.9	0.2	11.0	0.6	0.41	1.7
2021	13.8	0.1	10.9	0.7	0.49	1.6
2020	13.7	0.2	10.6	0.8	0.53	1.6
2019	12.7	0.2	9.7	1.1	0.49	1.4
2018	13.8	0.2	10.6	1.0	0.58	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 14 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: 2022

	Any Receipt	One Program Only			Two Programs	
		TANF	SNAP	SSI	TANF & SNAP	SNAP & SSI
All Persons	13.9	0.2	11.0	0.6	0.4	1.7
Racial/Ethnic Categories						
Non-Hispanic White	10.4	0.1	8.3	0.5	0.2	1.3
Non-Hispanic Black	24.4	0.3	19.0	0.8	1.1	3.2
Hispanic	18.4	0.5	14.7	0.7	0.7	1.8
Age Categories						
Children ages 0-5	25.2	0.8	21.9	0.3	1.6	0.6
Children ages 6-10	24.0	0.8	20.3	0.6	1.4	1.0
Children ages 11-15	22.8	0.9	18.8	0.7	1.2	1.3
Women ages 16-64	12.9	0.1	10.5	0.5	0.4	1.4
Men ages 16-64	10.2	0.1	7.8	0.6	0.1	1.6
Adults ages 65 and over	11.5	0.0	7.4	0.9	0.0	3.2
Family Categories						
Persons in:						
Married couple families	8.0	0.1	6.8	0.4	0.1	0.6
Single female families	35.1	0.8	27.4	1.4	2.1	3.5
Single male families	19.9	0.5	15.2	1.2	0.8	2.2
Unrelated persons	14.5	0.0	10.4	0.3	0.0	3.8

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, 2020 and the microsimulation model TRIM3.

Table 15 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 16 Indicator 7. Percentage Employed at Any Time During the Year for Adults Ages 18-65 with a High School Degree or Less Education by Sex and Race and Ethnicity, 1968-2023

Year	Women			Men		
	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic
2023	63.0	59.5	59.8	75.2	65.6	81.6
2022	60.2	63.9	59.2	74.8	64.8	81.6
2021	60.3	60.4	57.6	73.7	62.6	81.4
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
1980	64.1	57.6	53.7	88.0	75.2	86.8
1975	58.3	57.2	49.7	88.2	78.8	86.2
1968	55.8	65.8	--	92.8	89.9	--

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 17 Indicator 8. Percentage of Persons in Official Poverty by Age and Family Type: 1960 to 2023

Calendar Year	Total	Related Children			18 to 64	65 & over	In married-couple families	In single-female families
		Ages 0-5	Ages 6-17	Under 18				
2023	11.1	16.8	14.2	15.0	10.0	9.7	5.2	23.6
2022	11.5	15.9	14.3	14.8	10.6	10.2	5.4	24.7
2021	11.6	16.1	14.5	15.0	10.5	10.3	5.2	25.3
2020	11.5	17.3	15.0	15.7	10.5	8.9	5.3	25.5
2019	10.5	15.5	13.5	14.1	9.4	8.9	4.6	24.3
2018	11.8	17.2	15.2	15.9	10.7	9.7	5.4	26.8
2017	12.3	18.8	16.2	17.0	11.1	9.6	5.7	28.5
2016	12.7	19.5	16.7	17.6	11.6	9.3	5.8	28.8
2015	13.5	21.0	18.4	19.2	12.4	8.8	6.4	30.4
2014	14.8	23.5	19.4	20.7	13.5	10.0	7.2	33.1
2013	14.8	23.7	19.6	20.9	13.3	10.2	6.7	34.4
2012	15.0	24.4	19.8	21.3	13.7	9.1	7.5	33.9
2011	15.0	24.5	19.9	21.4	13.7	8.7	7.4	34.2
2010	15.1	25.3	19.6	21.5	13.8	8.9	7.7	34.3
2009	14.3	23.8	18.2	20.1	12.9	8.9	7.2	32.5
2008	13.2	21.3	17.1	18.5	11.7	9.7	6.7	31.4
2007	12.5	20.8	16.0	17.6	10.9	9.7	5.8	30.7
2006	12.3	20.0	15.4	16.9	10.8	9.4	5.7	30.5
2005	12.6	20.0	15.7	17.1	11.1	10.1	5.9	31.1
2004	12.7	20.0	16.0	17.3	11.3	9.8	6.4	30.5
2003	12.5	19.8	15.9	17.2	10.8	10.2	6.2	30.0
2002	12.1	18.5	15.2	16.3	10.6	10.4	6.1	28.8
2001	11.7	18.2	14.6	15.8	10.1	10.1	5.7	28.6
2000	11.3	17.8	14.6	15.6	9.6	9.9	5.5	27.9
1999	11.9	18.4	15.7	16.6	10.1	9.7	5.9	30.5
1998	12.7	20.6	17.2	18.3	10.5	10.5	6.2	33.1
1997	13.3	21.6	18.0	19.2	10.9	10.5	6.4	35.1
1996	13.7	22.7	18.4	19.8	11.4	10.8	6.9	35.8
1995	13.8	23.7	18.3	20.2	11.4	10.5	6.8	36.5
1994	14.5	24.5	19.5	21.2	11.9	11.7	7.4	38.6
1993	15.1	25.6	20.0	22.0	12.4	12.2	8.0	38.7
1992	14.8	25.7	19.4	21.6	11.9	12.9	7.7	38.5
1991	14.2	24.0	19.5	21.1	11.4	12.4	7.2	39.7
1990	13.5	23.0	18.2	19.9	10.7	12.2	6.9	37.2
1985	14.0	22.6	18.8	20.1	11.3	12.6	8.2	37.6
1980	13.0	20.3	16.7	17.9	10.1	15.7	7.4	36.7
1975	12.3	18.2	16.2	16.8	9.2	15.3	7.1	37.5
1970	12.6	16.6	14.1	14.9	9.0	24.6	7.7	38.1
1965	17.3	-	-	20.7	NA	NA	12.8	46.0
1960	22.2	-	-	26.5	NA	NA	18.0	48.9

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: 2019," Current Population Reports.

Table 18 Indicator 9. Percentage of Households Classified Food Security Status: 1998-2023

Year	All Households				Households with children not food secure
	Food secure	Low food security	Very low food security	Total not food secure	
2023	86.5	8.4	5.1	13.5	17.9
2022	87.2	7.7	5.1	12.8	17.3
2021	89.8	6.4	3.8	10.2	12.5
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 2019, Economic Research Report No. 337, September 2024. Data are from the Current Population Survey, Food Security Supplement. <https://www.ers.usda.gov/webdocs/publications/109896/err-337.pdf?v=7303.6>

Table 19 Indicator 9. Percentage of Households Classified by Food Security Status and Selected Characteristics: 2023

Category	Food secure	Total not food secure	Low food security	Very low food security
All Households	86.5	13.5	8.4	5.1
Racial/Ethnic Categories				
Non-Hispanic White	90.1	9.9	6.0	3.9
Non-Hispanic Black	76.7	23.3	14.6	8.7
Hispanic	78.1	21.9	14.6	7.3
Age Categories				
Households with children under 6	82.1	17.9	12.7	5.2
Households with children under 18	82.1	17.9	12.5	5.4
Households with elderly	90.7	9.3	6.2	3.1
Family Categories				
Married-couple households with children	88.9	11.1	8.4	2.7
Single female, family households with children	65.3	34.7	22.9	11.8
Single male, family households with children	77.4	22.6	14.0	8.6
Household Income-to-Poverty Ratio				
Under 1.00	61.3	38.7	21.7	17.0
Under 1.30	62.7	37.3	21.7	15.6
Under 1.85	66.5	33.5	19.7	13.8
1.85 and over	92.5	7.5	4.9	2.6

Note: Unit of analysis is households. For 2022 n=132,730,000 total households; n=37,235,000 households with children; n=15,551,000 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, 2022*; Current Population Survey, Food Security Supplement, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service. <https://www.ers.usda.gov/webdocs/publications/107703/err-325.pdf?v=5067.1>

Table 20 Indicator 10. Births Per 1,000 Unmarried Teenage Women by Age, Race, and Ethnicity: 1975-2023

Year	Ages 15 to 17				Ages 18 and 19			
	All Races	White	Black	Hispanic	All Races	White	Black	Hispanic
2023	5.6	2.9	9.1	9.3	22.7	14.6	35.6	35.9
2022	5.6	3.1	9.1	9.3	23.6	15.5	37.6	36.8
2021	5.6	3.1	9.4	9.2	24.4	16.3	40.8	36.4
2020	6.1	3.3	10.6	10.1	26.0	17.5	43.2	38.7
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	--
1980	20.6	12.0	68.8	--	39.0	24.1	118.2	--
1975	19.3	9.6	76.8	--	32.5	16.5	123.8	--

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 2023," National Vital Statistics Reports, Vol. 74 (2), 2025.