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Abstract: Filling the Poverty Gap, Then and Now

The extent to which means-tested transfers, social insurance, and tax credits fill the gap between a family's private resources and the poverty threshold is a periodic barometer of the social safety net. Using data on families from the Current Population Survey I examine how the level and composition of before- and after-tax and after-transfer poverty gaps changed in response to changes in the policy and economic landscapes over the past two decades. The estimates presented here indicate not only dramatic changes in the level and sources of income maintenance programs filling the poverty gap, but also dramatic changes in which demographic groups successfully fill the gap. From the peak-to-peak business-cycle years of 1979 to 1999, the fraction of the gap left unfilled among non-elderly families in poverty has expanded by 25 percent, while the unfilled gap has increased by 50 percent among single female-headed families, families headed by non-whites, and families residing in the Northeast. In a given year the poor in the South fill considerably less of the poverty gap with cash assistance, but make up for much of the shortfall with higher payments of food stamps, SSI, and SSDI. Over time the poor in all regions of the country have substituted SSI, SSDI, and the EITC for cash welfare. Indeed, by 1999 the unfilled gap for families with related children present would be one-fifth larger without the EITC. With the exception of married-couple families, this apparent rate of replacement of disability payments and tax credits for cash assistance is less than one for one, leaving most poor families, especially non-white families and single female-headed families, financially more vulnerable today than in previous decades.

A periodic barometer of the social safety net is the extent to which the panoply of means-tested transfers, social insurance, and tax credits fills the so-called poverty gap (Blank 1997; Burtless and Smeeding 2001; MacDonald 1985; Porter and Dupree 2001; Primus 2002; Scholz and Levine 2001; Weinberg 1985). Defined as the amount of money beyond private incomes required to lift all poor families to the (family-size adjusted) poverty threshold, the poverty gap offers a transparent metric of the financial well being of the poor. In light of the many and varied social policy reforms over the past two decades, ranging from the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 (ERTA) to the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA), this is a critical juncture to assess the effectiveness of the U.S. tax and transfer system in terms of filling the gap.

The 1980s tax reforms cut marginal tax rates, indexed tax brackets to remove inflation-induced bracket creep, increased personal exemptions and standard deductions to remove several million low-income taxpayers from the tax rolls, and set in motion a series of expansions in the refundable Earned Income Tax Credit. Concomitantly there were several changes to the transfer system that were arguably more salient for low-income families. Some of these transfer reforms, such as expansions in Medicaid coverage and eligibility, as well as a loosening of eligibility standards for disability insurance programs such as Worker's Compensation, Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI), and Supplemental Security Income (SSI), expanded the potential income base of the poor. PRWORA, however, reduced the potential income base of the poor because it eliminated the primary cash assistance program, Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), and replaced it with a state block-grant program called Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), which is no longer an entitlement and is governed by an extensive set of state-determined program rules. Collectively these tax and transfer reforms had the

potential to significantly affect the economic status of low-income Americans (Blank 2002; Gundersen and Ziliak 2003; Kniesner and Ziliak 2002a; Kubik 2003; Meyer 2002; Meyer and Rosenbaum 2000; Moffitt 1999).

The social policy reforms of the 1980s and 1990s did not occur in a vacuum as the economy underwent a series of significant business cycle expansions and contractions. The recession of the early 1980s was the deepest since The Great Depression, while the expansion in the 1990s was the longest in post-war history and the most favorable for low-income workers in over three decades (Katz and Krueger 1999). The state of the macroeconomy is important to our understanding of changes in the poverty gap because as labor-market earnings expand and contract with the business cycle many of the social programs, such as unemployment insurance and food stamps, as well as the tax system, step in as automatic stabilizers to smooth income and consumption during economic downturns (Gruber 1997; Kniesner and Ziliak 2002b; Ziliak, Gundersen, and Figlio 2003). Recent evidence in Black, Daniel, and Sanders (2002) suggests that even participation in disability programs such as Social Security Disability Insurance and Supplemental Security Income moves countercyclically with the business cycle. On the contrary, because TANF is not an entitlement cash welfare may be a less ready channel of income maintenance compared to its predecessor AFDC, which may exacerbate the fraction of the poverty gap left unfilled during recessions.

The aim of the current paper is to examine how the level and composition of before- and after-tax and transfer poverty gaps changed in response to changes in the policy and economic landscapes over the past two decades. Specifically I use data on families from the Current Population Survey over the three most recent business cycle peaks (1979, 1989, and 1999) and troughs (1982, 1991, and 2001) to estimate total and average poverty gaps with and without

social insurance, taxes, and transfers. Accompanying the estimates are a series of calculations showing the fraction of the poverty gap in each year that is and is not filled by the various programs comprising the safety net.

Because the goals and target populations differ widely across income maintenance programs, one would expect heterogeneity in the extent to which the safety net fills the gap across family structure, race, and age. While the previous literature on the poverty gap has provided estimates along some of these dimensions, perhaps surprising the literature to date has neglected a potentially important source of heterogeneity across geographic space. This is surprising because many social program parameters are subject to state discretion—replacement rates in unemployment insurance and workers compensation; benefit levels in AFDC and TANF; supplements to federal Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments and EITC credits; and income eligibility levels for Medicaid. Likewise, many business-cycle shocks are regionally focused, including the 1980s oil boom and bust in the Rocky Mountain states, and the 1990s tech boom and bust in Western states. Thus, we would expect to observe differences in the level and composition of transfer programs filling the gap not only across demographic groups but also across regions of the country. As a consequence I conduct the analysis both in the aggregate and by region of the country with and without the elderly, for white versus non-white families, for married versus unmarried families, for single female-headed families, and for families with and without children.

The results presented here suggest dramatic changes in the level and composition of poverty gaps net of means-tested transfers, social insurance, and tax credits, especially among the non-elderly poor. The fraction of the poverty gap left unfilled across all pre-tax and pre-transfer non-elderly poor families has expanded by 10 percentage points from 33 percent to 43

percent over the past two decades, and by 16 percentage points among single, female-headed families from 29 percent to 45 percent. There is substantial variation in the composition of insurance, transfers, and tax credits filling the gap across time, regions, race, and family structure. In a given year the poor in the South fill considerably less of the gap with cash assistance, but make up for much of the shortfall with higher payments of food stamps, SSI, and Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI). Over time, as eligibility for cash welfare tightened and the economy expanded, the poor in all regions of the country have substituted SSI, SSDI, and the EITC for cash welfare. Indeed, by 1999 the unfilled gap for families with related children present would be one-fifth larger without the EITC. With the exception of married-couple families, this rate of replacement of disability payments and tax credits for cash assistance is less than one for one, leaving most poor families, especially non-white families and single female-headed families, financially more vulnerable today than in previous decades.

II. Background on Income Maintenance Programs and Taxes

The scope and scale of income maintenance programs and income taxation in the United States is vast, and as such is the subject of frequent reforms at both the federal and state levels. To fix ideas on how these programs may factor into the poverty gap, in Table 1 I present levels of inflation-adjusted (\$1999) expenditures on social insurance programs, means-tested transfer payments, and income-based taxes and tax credits for 1979, 1989, and 1999. The programs that comprise social insurance have distinct aims and target populations. For example, Social Security and Medicare are designed primarily to assist the elderly in retirement with income support and health insurance, with rules that are set at the federal level. On the contrary, Unemployment Insurance, Workers Compensation, and SSDI are targeted to the working-age population to buffer income and consumption during spells of unemployment, work-related

injury, and total disability, respectively. For most of the labor force the programmatic rules for UI and Workers Comp are set at the state level, while SSDI is federally administered.

[Table 1 here]

As shown in Table 1 real expenditures on social insurance almost doubled in the last 20 years, and increased by 7 percent as a fraction of real Gross Domestic Product. The growth in social insurance was driven in large measure by the surging retirement population receiving Social Security and Medicare. However, SSDI and Workers Compensation grew substantially as well, Workers Comp in the 1980s and SSDI in the 1990s. The growth in expenditures on SSDI has been attributed to less strict screening of applicants and (unintended) increases in the earnings replacement rate that emanated out of rising wage inequality in the U.S. (Autor and Duggan 2003). Much less is known about the expansion of Workers Comp in the 1980s, though it has been argued to be due in part to state-level benefit increases and to rising medical costs (Meyer 2002).

Means-tested transfer programs, like social insurance, have diverse goals and target populations. Medicaid, which is funded with both state and federal dollars, provides health insurance to low-income children and families, as well as to low-income and low-asset elderly. Over the past decade Medicaid expanded its reach significantly to cover the so-called near poor, i.e. those families with incomes between 100 and 200 percent of the poverty line, and also to cover families with older, teenage children (Gruber 2003). This expanded coverage has resulted in a three-fold increase in real expenditures between 1979 and 1999. Supplemental Security Income (SSI) provides cash assistance to the poor elderly, the blind, and the disabled. While SSI covers only about 2.5 percent of the U.S. population (compared to 15 percent in Medicaid), it too

experienced rapid growth on the order of 50 percent in the last decade, which as discussed below is due primarily to increases in the number of disabled recipients.

The income maintenance program undergoing the most radical transformation in recent decades is Aid to Families with Dependent Children. AFDC provided cash assistance to low-income, low-asset families with dependent children under age 18. The majority of the families served in this program were headed by single women, though the Family Support Act of 1988 mandated that all states permit two-parent families into the AFDC-Unemployed Parent program by 1990. The AFDC program was unique from the beginning in that while being a federal entitlement program (with a state match), states had discretion over the level of program benefits and eligibility. Beginning in 1992 states aggressively sought waivers from federal rules, which were codified into federal legislation in 1996 with passage of PRWORA. PRWORA created the TANF program, which unlike AFDC, is not an entitlement and is funded by a federal block grant tied to a state's AFDC caseload level over the 1992 to 1994 period. States have wide latitude in setting TANF rules such as work requirements, time limits on benefits, asset limits, earnings disregards, and family caps which cap benefits based on the number of children present. As shown in Table 1 real expenditures on AFDC/TANF plummeted by 50 percent between 1989 and 1999, though whether the cause of the decline was due to the strong macroeconomy in the 1990s or to welfare reform was the subject of much debate (Blank 2001; Council on Economic Advisers 1997; Ziliak, Figlio, Davis, and Connolly 2000). Importantly, during this period there was a large shift in the composition of the caseload toward 'child-only' cases (e.g. children in foster care or kinship care) whereby the child receives the welfare benefit but the adult caretaker does not (and thus the case is not subject to the myriad of program rules).

The Food Stamp Program provides food assistance to low-income and low-asset persons without regard to age and family structure, and thus the target population is broader than either Medicaid or AFDC/TANF. The program rules, benefits, and funds are set at the federal level, with the benefits indexed to inflation. Recipients of AFDC/TANF or SSI are categorically eligible for food stamps, though the links between TANF and food stamps appear to have weakened after PRWORA (Ziliak, Gundersen, and Figlio 2003). While most of welfare reform was directed at the AFDC program, the Food Stamp Program was not devoid of reforms of its own, notably the phasing out of paper coupons with Electronic Benefit Transfer cards, and restrictions on benefit receipt among both legal immigrants and so-called ABAWDS, able bodied adults without dependents working less than 20 hours per week who can only receive benefits for 3 months out of every 36 months. Like AFDC, food stamp participation moves countercyclically with the business cycle, and thus declines in the 1990s resulted both from the growing economy and to welfare reform (Ziliak et al. 2003).

Real growth in individual income tax collections from 1979 to 1999 is similar to the real growth in social insurance and the share of real GDP paid as individual income taxes also remained relatively constant. The Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 (ERTA) and the Tax Reform Act of 1986 (TRA86) broadened the tax base, reduced the number of federal income tax brackets from 16 to four, and indexed the tax brackets to inflation (Auerbach and Slemrod 1997; Burman, Gale, and Weiner 1998). The marginal tax rate on the highest income earners dropped from 70 percent in 1979 to 28 percent in 1989 and then rose to 39.6 percent following the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993. Although the tax reforms of the 1980s removed several million households from the federal tax rolls, substantial expansions in the payroll tax base caused a shift in tax burdens from income to payroll. The fraction of families with relatively

higher payroll tax burdens increased from 44 percent in 1979 to nearly 67 percent in 1999 (Mitrusi and Poterba, 2000).

Concomitant with the expansion in the payroll tax rate and base were even larger changes to the Earned Income Tax Credit. The EITC is a refundable tax credit that is available to low-income working families and individuals. The growth of the EITC began with TRA86, followed by even more extensive changes with OBRA 1990 and OBRA 1993. The latter Acts altered the credit to be more generous for families with two or more qualifying children and also extended the credit to childless workers. As a consequence there has been a six-fold increase in expenditures on the EITC between 1979 and 1999.

III. Measuring the Poverty Gap

In light of the simultaneous expansion and contraction of many of the programs comprising the social safety net over the past two decades it is instructive to examine how the reforms have translated into changes in the extent to which the poverty gap is filled. The attraction of the poverty gap as a metric for the well being of the poor stems from the transparent link between the resources required to cover needs and the actual resources at the poor's disposal. Whether it is appropriate to score the safety net through the filling of poverty gaps is debatable because as noted above most social assistance programs do not list poverty eradication as an explicit goal. For example the goals of TANF are (i) to provide assistance to needy families, (ii) to end dependence on welfare, (iii) to prevent and reduce out-of-wedlock pregnancies, and (iv) to encourage and promote marriage (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1996, <http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/z?c104:H.R.3734.ENR:>). The goal of the Food Stamp Program is to provide persons with low incomes and low assets with access to a healthy, nutritive diet (U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service

<http://www.fns.usda.gov/fsp/faqs.htm#2>). While poverty eradication is not a stated goal of these and most other government programs, reducing economic deprivation, and thus poverty, is at least implied.

I consider two variants of the poverty gap, one gross and one net of taxes, transfers, and social insurance. Specifically the gross poverty gap is measured as:

$$(1) \quad \text{gross poverty gap} = \sum_{j=1}^J \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} |y_{ij}^g - z_j|, \text{ if } y_{ij}^g \leq z_j$$

and the net poverty gap is measured as

$$(2) \quad \text{net poverty gap} = \sum_{j=1}^J \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} |y_{ij} - z_j|, \text{ if } y_{ij} \leq z_j$$

where y_{ij}^g is the gross private income of family i of size j , y_{ij} is the sum of private income, social insurance, transfers, and credits less taxes paid, z_j is the poverty threshold for a family of size j , n_j is the number of pre-tax and pre-transfer poor families of size j , and $|\cdot|$ is the absolute-value operator.

The gross poverty gap provides a comparison of private family income to the size-adjusted poverty line for those with pre-tax and pre-transfer income below the threshold, while the net poverty gap provides a comparison of total family disposable income to the size-adjusted poverty line for those with pre-tax and pre-transfer income below the threshold. In the aggregate the gross and net poverty gaps reveal how much money is still needed to lift all pre-tax and transfer poor families to the poverty line. Interestingly, if we normalize the term in brackets by the size-adjusted threshold and divide by the total (poor and non-poor) population we obtain the measure of the poverty gap derived in Foster, Greer, and Thorbecke (1984). The measures in equations (1) and (2) share with the Foster, et al. poverty gap an axiomatically desirable property

called the *monotonicity axiom*. This axiom states that all else equal, a reduction in the income of a poor family must increase the poverty gap. The standard poverty rate does not satisfy this axiom, and the advantage of the measures in (1) and (2) over the Foster, et al. measure is the ease of interpretation in dollar denominated terms.

The poverty gap measures are not devoid of methodological controversies surrounding both the definition of the poverty threshold, z_j , and the definition of family resources, y_{ij} (Burtless and Smeeding 2001; Citro and Michael 1995; Ruggles 1990). The genesis of the modern poverty threshold stems from the early 1960s when Mollie Orshansky of the Social Security Administration constructed the baseline thresholds using household budget-share data from the 1950s. Specifically, Orshansky determined that food expenditures were about one-third of total outlays such that adjusted for age and family size family need could be captured by multiplying the minimally nutritive food diet by three. In each subsequent year this threshold has been adjusted by the CPI to account for inflation. The problems with this measure fill volumes, and a full summary is beyond the scope of the current paper. One of the most commonly mentioned complaints, though, is that the poverty threshold is too low because current expenditure surveys suggest that food only comprises about one-sixth of a family's budget, and thus at a minimum we should inflate food expenditure by six rather than three.

The standard measure of income for the purposes of determining the poverty rate is subject to frequent criticism because it excludes in-kind transfers such as food stamps, housing subsidies, and Medicaid/Medicare, and does not net out income taxes, credits, or out-of-pocket medical expenses. Most analyses of the poverty gap, however, explicitly incorporate (some) in-kind benefits and taxes to provide a broader view of the economic status of the poor. Typically it is assumed that the coupon value of food stamps is roughly equivalent to cash because most food

stamp recipients are inframarginal, i.e. they spend more on food per month than they receive in food stamps. Housing benefits are a bit more complicated to compute, generally being defined as the difference between the estimated private market rental value of public housing and actual rent paid (Weinberg 1985).

The most challenging in-kind transfer to value is health insurance, especially public programs such as Medicaid and Medicare. One approach is to use the government expenditure on each program, but that is believed to overestimate the value to families as it also includes administrative and other costs. Instead, some authors such as Scholz and Levine (2001) have used a market valuation method whereby Medicaid is valued at the rate of a typical HMO plan, with some adjustment made for elderly and disabled families. The Census Bureau calculates the so-called fungible market value of Medicaid and Medicare. Specifically the fungible approach assigns income to the extent that having the insurance would free up resources that would have been spent on medical care (<http://www.census.gov/population/www/cps/cpsdef.html>). The estimated fungible value depends on family income, the cost of food and housing needs, and the market value of the medical benefits. If family income fails to cover primary food and housing requirements, then the fungible value is assumed to be zero. Otherwise the fungible value of public health insurance is equal to the amount of income exceeding food and housing requirements up to the market value of an equivalent insurance policy. Because of the controversy surrounding health insurance many authors have simply not included the income value in calculating the poverty gap because the benefits from these programs cannot be used in the purchase of food and housing and because the original poverty threshold did not include the costs of medical insurance (Citro and Michael 1995; Porter and Dupree 2001).

In the current paper I define gross, private income as the sum of labor income, capital income, net self-employment income, alimony, child-support receipts, and private retirement income. This is used to determine who is pre-tax and pre-transfer poor, and the size of the gross poverty gap in equation (1). Alternatively I define disposable family resources used in equation (2) as the sum of private income, social insurance (Social Security, SSDI, Unemployment Insurance, Workers Compensation, Veterans Payments), means-tested transfers (AFDC/TANF, Supplemental Security Income, food stamps, housing benefits, school lunch), and tax credits (EITC), less federal, payroll, and state income tax payments. I thus follow the research that omits health-insurance benefits in estimating poverty gaps, though note in passing that inclusion of the fungible market value of Medicaid and Medicare fills the gap only by an additional 2 percentage points over and above other in-kind transfers.

A final comment is needed regarding methodology. I follow Weinberg (1985) in censoring the poverty gaps at zero; that is, I only consider the contribution of income maintenance programs and taxes up to the poverty threshold. While this understates the potential safety net effect of some transfers, especially Social Security for the elderly, it more adequately captures the notion of filled versus unfilled poverty gaps among the poor.

IV. Filling the Poverty Gap, 1979–2001

The data used to construct the poverty gap measures in equations (1) and (2) come from selected waves of the Current Population Survey over the past two decades. Specifically the data span the three most recent business cycle peaks and troughs, calendar years 1979, 1989, and 1999 and 1982, 1991, and 2001, respectively. It is instructive to observe how the poverty gap changes not only over time, but the business cycle as well given the concentration of low-income workers in cyclically sensitive industries and thus the countercyclical utilization of many insurance and

transfer programs. The unit of analysis is the family, which in the terminology of the CPS is a dwelling unit that consists of two or more individuals related by birth, marriage, or adoption.¹ There are no restrictions on sample inclusion aside from requiring family income before taxes and credits to be positive. This restriction eliminates those few families reporting zero income (public or private) and some self-employed who report negative self-employment income. There remains 267,259 families over the six-year period: 48,174 in 1979, 43,203 in 1982, 42,411 in 1989, 41,608 in 1991, 35,297 in 1999, and 56,566 in 2001. Of this amount the family-weighted fraction that are pre-tax and pre-transfer poor, and thus used in constructing the poverty gaps, is 17.5 percent in 1979, 20.6 percent in 1982, 18.3 percent in 1989, 19.9 percent in 1991, 17.6 percent in 1999, and 16.1 percent in 2001.

A. All Families and Non-Elderly Families

In Table 2 I record the family-weighted total and average poverty gaps for all families and for non-elderly families, i.e. for those whose household head is under 65 years of age. For each group I first report the gross poverty gap as described in equation (1), followed by alternative definitions of the net poverty gap as social insurance, transfers, credits, and taxes are added (subtracted in the case of taxes) sequentially to gross income.² Using the CPI-U, the total gaps are in billions of real 2001 dollars and the average gaps are in real 2001 dollars.

[Table 2 here]

¹ I focus on the family as this is the key population surrounding much of the current public-policy debate on the poor. Many authors, e.g. Primus (2002) and Scholz and Levine (2001), include unrelated individuals in their samples. This has the effect of increasing the size of the total poverty gaps relative to my sample, but does not significantly affect (weighted) average gaps or percentages of gaps filled by the safety net.

² In an earlier version I constructed net poverty gaps using a different order of the safety net, i.e. by adding in cash welfare and SSI prior to social insurance. This had little impact on the estimates, especially for non-elderly families. However, as most means-tested programs deem resources from social insurance programs to the family in calculating the benefit level the ordering in the current draft is more consistent with program administration.

Across all pre-tax and pre-transfer poor families there is a very sizable gross poverty gap, ranging from a low of \$92 billion in 1979 to a high of \$123 billion in 1991. There is a clear countercyclical component to the gross poverty gap; that is, the gap rises during recessions and falls during expansions. In an average year over the past two decades a per-family transfer of just over \$9000 would be needed to lift all families out of poverty. A similar pattern emerges when the sample is restricted to non-elderly families. While the weighted total poverty gap is smaller, the average gross poverty gap is \$500–\$1000 higher among the non-elderly, thus requiring a larger per-family transfer to eliminate poverty.

The addition of Social Security/SSDI, however, significantly lowers the poverty gap. The anti-poverty effectiveness is obvious both from Table 2 and in a comparison of the columns in Figure 1, which depict the percent contribution of the various safety net programs to filling the poverty gap that remains *after* accounting for private resources (see the corresponding Appendix Tables 1–10, which contain the same information as the figures but in tabular form). Across all families the average poverty gap falls around \$4000, or between 35 to 45 percent, with the inclusion of these two programs. Likewise, among the non-elderly SSDI (assuming Social Security retirement benefits are low for this group) lowers poverty gaps by about \$2000; that is, it fills about 20 percent of the poverty gap. Importantly, there was a notable decline in the contribution of Social Security/SSDI to poverty gaps in the 1980s, but as previewed in Table 1, the SSDI program expanded significantly in the 1990s to fill the gap. Table 2 and Figure 1 make clear why the retirement portion of Social Security has been lauded as the most effective income maintenance program in the social safety in terms of poverty reduction.³

³ Indeed, in results not tabulated I restricted the sample to families whose head is aged 65 and older and found that Social Security/SSDI fills nearly 90 percent of the gap. Likewise, restricting the sample to be under 60 years old to reduce the likelihood of Social Security receipt lowers the contribution of SS/SSDI by 4 percentage points and raises the unfilled gap 1–2 points.

[Figure 1 here]

I next add in the contributions of UI, Workers Comp, and Veterans Payments to the net poverty gap. There is an obvious cyclical component to these programs, which is most likely driven by UI. However, these social insurance programs are a minor player in filling the poverty gap among the very low-income population, never exceeding 8 percent of the gap among the non-elderly (in the deep recession year of 1982) and more commonly in the 4 percent range. This is consistent with the common perception that UI and Workers Comp serve populations closer to the middle class than the poor.

Through the 1980s the addition of cash assistance (AFDC, General Assistance) reduced total poverty gaps by at least \$15 billion, and average gaps were upwards of \$2000 lower among non-elderly families. In the late 1990s and early 2000s, however, the contribution of cash welfare to lowering poverty gaps tapered off significantly, even during the recession of 2001. As seen in Figure 1 and Appendix Table 1 from the late 1970s to early 1990s cash assistance filled between 15 and 20 percent of the poverty gap for all families, and 20 to 25 percent for non-elderly families. In the most recent period this has plummeted to 3 to 6 percent. Appendix Table 11, which depicts transfer-program participation among non-elderly families as a fraction of the total population and as a fraction of the pre-tax pre-transfer poor population, makes obvious that the source of the decline in cash assistance in filling the gap is due to declining participation in AFDC/TANF—in the recession year 1991 over 39 percent of pre-tax pre-transfer poor families participated in AFDC, but this plummeted to just under 15 percent in the recession year 2001. The strong economy of the 1990s, coupled with welfare reform, clearly reduced participation in cash welfare, and this is manifest in the reduced anti-poverty effectiveness of cash welfare. A

consequence of this, though, is that average poverty gaps after accounting for cash welfare are higher in the recessionary year of 2001 than the recessionary year 1982.⁴

An interesting trend has emerged in the safety net in the years after welfare reform—the decline in cash assistance has been met with a significant rise in SSI income filling the gap (and SSDI). As reported in Appendix Table 11, participation in SSI among the poor rose nearly 40 percent between 1991 and 2001. Recall that SSI is a program for the aged poor, the blind, and the disabled. As such a cash welfare recipient cannot receive simultaneously AFDC/TANF and SSI. It is possible for some members of a family to be on welfare and others on SSI, but a given person is not legally permitted to receive both. As seen in Figure 1 (and Appendix Table 1) it appears that in recent years there has been some explicit substitution in the population of the pre-tax and pre-transfer poor of SSI for AFDC/TANF. This substitution has been so strong among the non-elderly—a three-fold increase between 1979 and 2001—that the combined fraction of the poverty gap filled by the sum of cash assistance, SSI, and Social Security/SSDI has remained unchanged between 1991 and 2001. Indeed, across all families in Figure 1 even *more* of the gap is being filled by these transfers than was the case a decade ago.

Food assistance and housing assistance have a similar cyclical component to UI, most likely emanating from the Food Stamp Program (Ziliak et al. 2003). Among the non-elderly food and housing filled as much as 15.5 percent of the poverty gap in the recessionary year of 1991, though this falls considerably with the elderly included, which is indicative of the lower take-up rate of food stamps by older Americans (Haider et al. 2003). There is also a noticeable trend decline in the extent to which food and housing assistance fill the gap, falling between 30

⁴ There is some concern that the decline in cash welfare partially reflects an increasing trend of underreporting of benefits to CPS interviewers. However, as noted by Porter and Dupree (2001), because administrative payments fell at a faster rate during the 1990s than underreporting rose, the total dollar amount of underreported transfers in real terms has actually fallen. Hence, as Porter and Dupree argue, the results in this paper may understate the decline in AFDC/TANF in filling the gap.

and 40 percent from 1991 to 2001 depending on whether the elderly are not or are included in the sample. While real expenditures on housing assistance grew over this period, expenditures on food stamps fell. The fall in food stamps is perhaps larger than expected given that many families still qualify for benefits in the most recent period. This potentially reflects the strong economy, but evidence in Ziliak et al. (2003) indicates that it also likely reflects the loss of AFDC/TANF benefits as recipients of the latter are categorically eligible for food stamps.

Rounding out the safety net is the impact of federal, state, and payroll taxes along with the EITC. Through the early 1990s the extent to which resources were extracted from the poor in the form of tax payments was trivial, and equally trivial were benefits from the EITC such that the net effect on poverty gaps was zero. (Note that in some years the gap is less than 100 percent, which reflects the negative influence of taxes exceeding the positive effect of the EITC). By the late 1990s, however, the prominence of the EITC emerged such that across all families about 4.5 percent of the gap was filled while nearly 7 percent was filled for non-elderly families. Importantly the effect of the EITC expansions on the poor has been tempered nontrivially by the higher payroll tax rate and base (federal and state liabilities remain quite low)—the impact of the EITC on poverty gaps would increase by as much as 50 percent in the absence of positive payroll tax liabilities.

Collectively, across all families the social safety net filled about 75 percent of the poverty gap in 1979, but this dropped to about 70 percent by 2001, leaving about 30 percent of the gap unfilled. Based on the results in Table 2 \$32 billion would still be needed to eradicate family poverty in America in 2001. While the dollar amount of the unfilled gap among the non-elderly is lower, these families are more vulnerable financially in 2001 compared to two decades ago as the unfilled poverty gap has increased 10 percentage points from 33 percent to 43 percent.

Without growth in income support from SSI, SSDI, and the EITC the financial status of non-elderly American families would be substantially worse.

B. Regional Variation in Poverty Gaps

I now explore the scope of variation in gross and net poverty gaps across geographic regions of the United States. As noted previously we might expect variation across regions given the substantial state-specific heterogeneity in state and in federal-state matching-grant programs. Specifically I decompose the population into four major geographic regions—Northeast, Northcentral, South, and West—in part because the CPS is designed to be representative of the population in these broad regions. Additionally, because non-elderly families are the target population for the bulk of the income maintenance programs I restrict attention in the remainder of the paper to this sub-population.

[Table 3 here]

In Table 3 we see that in each of the four regions the total gross poverty gap first rose from 1979 to 1991 and then declined from 1991 to 2001. The weighted total gross poverty gaps in the South and the West were higher in 2001 than 1979 by a considerable amount, especially the West, though the average weighted gross poverty gaps were lower in more recent years than earlier periods. Also noteworthy is the cyclical aspect of the poverty gaps. The countercyclical movements in the gross poverty gap are most pronounced in the northern regions of the U.S. during the 1980s and early 1990s, likely because of the strong influence of the manufacturing sector.

To understand spatial differences in the role of the safety net in filling the poverty gap it is most instructive to focus on Figure 2. Through the 1970s and 1980s there was substantial variation in filling the gap across geographic regions—non-elderly families in the Northeast

typically had 12 to 15 percentage points more of the gap filled compared to families residing in the South (e.g. 75 percent in 1979 in the Northeast compared to 60 percent in 1979 in the South). During this period the differences between the South and the other three regions were driven by a yawning gap in the role of cash assistance in filling the poverty gap. Families in the South fill the gap with AFDC/TANF at about one-third the rate as do families outside the South.

[Figure 2 here]

The smaller contribution of cash welfare to southern poverty gaps is likely driven both by the fact that participation rates in AFDC/TANF are lower in the South compared to the rest of the nation and by the fact that welfare benefits are comparatively low in this region. Appendix Table 11 shows that participation rates in AFDC/TANF tend to be about one-half the rate found in other regions of the country. Whether the lower benefits cause the lower participation is not known. While Nord (1998) presents evidence that low welfare benefits in rural areas of the U.S. can be explained by the low incomes in those areas, others look to historical socioeconomic and political relations to explain the genesis of low benefits in the South. For example, Alston and Ferrie (1999) argue that the system of paternalism that emerged in the post-bellum South between landowners and tenant farmers required weak public provision of economic and legal assistance to low-income persons in order to remain effective. Specifically, they argue that landowners offered tenants social insurance such as unemployment insurance, legal aid, and emergency loans to cover unexpected crop losses or medical emergencies in return for a highly productive and subservient labor force. In essence the landowners offered something akin to an efficiency wage payment because of difficulties monitoring the effort of the tenant farmers. To the extent that substitutes to this system existed, e.g. public assistance, the landowner would potentially lose bargaining power over the tenants. As a consequence southern landowners from

the late 1800s to mid 1900s, with the assistance of political cronies in state and Congressional offices, vigorously opposed federal aid to the poor. By the mid 20th century when technological change in cotton harvesting made the paternalism system less important to landowners, Alston and Ferrie (1999) argue that opposition to the welfare state weakened and opened the door to the Great Society programs of the 1960s. According to this thesis, a vestige of the paternalism system has been continued weak support for federal social assistance as manifested in low welfare benefit payments.

What is striking, though, is the extent to which families in the South made up for low cash welfare payments with comparatively high SSI, Social Security/SSDI, and food stamp payments, each of which have benefits set at the federal level (with the option of state supplementation of SSI). Food stamp benefits rise mechanically for AFDC/TANF recipients as the cash benefit falls, but it is also the case that as a fraction of the population more Southerners receive food stamps compared to the rest of the country (See Appendix Table 11. Interestingly, though, among the pre-tax pre-transfer poor fewer Southerners use food stamps). The more notable finding is that while substitution of SSI and SSDI for TANF in Figure 1 did not surface until the late 1990s, this implicit tradeoff has been occurring at least for the past two decades in the South. This raises obvious questions as to the source of this substitution—are there relatively more elderly poor in the South? Is the rate of blindness higher in the South compared to other regions? Or are disability rates comparatively high in the South?

In Table 4 I present summary statistics from administrative data on SSI and SSDI participation by region and by reason for SSI eligibility in 1979, 1989, and 1999. In 1979 about 2.4 percent of the population in the South received SSI, compared to 2.1, 1.7, and 1.1 percent in each of the West, Northeast, and Northcentral United States. The comparable figures for SSDI

are 1.4, 1.2, 1.3, and 1.1 percent. In 1979 the regional differences in SSI stem both from a higher proportion of elderly poor in the South and a higher rate of disability (though the West was slightly higher in its disabled SSI population). By 1999, though, the fraction of the population on SSI in the Northeast increased 50 percent to match the South's overall rate of just over 2.5 percent.⁵ Importantly, all regions witnessed declines in the aged poor on SSI but sizable increases in the fraction on disability. Indeed, the disabled SSI population in the Northeast and Northcentral U.S. more than doubled over the past two decades. This growth in disability, while less pronounced, is likewise reflected in the SSDI program, especially between 1989 and 1999. It is clear that in the aggregate SSI and SSDI have filled the gaps left by declining cash welfare.

[Table 4 here]

Also noteworthy in Figure 2 is that by 2001 regional differences in the total amount of the gap filled by the U.S. tax and transfer system vanished. This was not a so much a leveling up of social support going to residents of the South, though this occurred to some extent, rather it was a leveling down, particularly in the Northeastern United States. The amount of the gap left unfilled in the Northeast increased by 18 percentage points from 25 percent to 43 percent over the past two decades. Evidence to date on whether states engage in a 'race to the bottom' with their welfare programs has been mixed, but the results in Figure 2, whether intended or not, are consistent with this thesis. As ably summarized in Brueckner (2000), under fairly innocuous assumptions optimal redistribution in a federalist system takes the form of matched federal-state grants, which was the funding basis of the former AFDC program. Under the block-granted TANF program, however, states have an (stronger) incentive to align their programs to those of their neighbors in a bid to mitigate in-migration of welfare populations, whether that migration is

⁵ As a proportion of families in Appendix Table 11, the SSI participation rate nearly doubled between 1979 and 1999. Table 4 differs because it is individual-level rather than family-level data.

real or imagined. As manifested in terms of filling poverty gaps, which are an amalgam of state and federal programs, the evidence in Figure 2 indicates regional homogenization of income maintenance found under ‘race to the bottom’ competition.

C. Variation in Poverty Gaps by Race

As labor market participation and earnings levels differ across a number of demographic dimensions, including race, so too does the likely economic need for income assistance. In this section I examine differences in poverty gaps across broad racial groups—white families and non-white families. Appendix Table 12 provides participation rates in various transfer programs by race and region, and it is clear that participation in cash welfare, SSI, and food stamps tends to be higher among non-whites than whites, while participation in Social Security/SSDI is higher among whites. Below I examine how these differences in program participation translate into differences in filled versus unfilled poverty gaps.

[Table 5 here]

In Table 5 I present poverty gaps for non-elderly families headed by a white person and families headed by a non-white person. The gross poverty gap among white families exhibits a strong countercyclical pattern, rising briskly during economic contractions and abating less in absolute value during economic expansions, resulting in a trend increase in gross poverty gaps among white families over the 1980s and 1990s. Gross poverty gaps among non-white families likewise exhibit a general countercyclical pattern, but the economic gains for non-white families during the strong expansion of the 1990s were substantial enough to lower the poverty gap by one-third between 1991 and 1999 (Gundersen and Ziliak 2003). Importantly, though, average gross poverty gaps among non-whites exceed their white counterparts by at least \$2000, and are

upwards of \$1000 higher after accounting for a broad spectrum of social insurance, transfers, taxes, and tax credits.

[Figure 3 here]

Figure 3 (and Appendix Table 3) illustrates racial differences in the composition of social insurance and transfers in filling the gap. In every year non-white families fill the gap proportionately more with cash welfare than do non-white families; however, white families implicitly substitute Social Security/SSDI for AFDC/TANF such that when coupled with SSI the fraction of the gap filled by these three programs is identical across races until the late 1990s when non-white families actually fell behind white families in filling the gap. Specifically non-white families tend to have 30 to 50 percent more of the gap filled with cash welfare, but white families tend to have an equal percentage more of SSDI to make up for the shortfall. The implied rate of substitution across programs over time appears to be more pronounced among white families such that in 2001 white families had 7 percentage points more of the gap filled with Social Security/SSDI, TANF, and SSI than non-white families.

Of additional note in Figure 3 is that UI, Workers Comp, and Veterans Payments typically fill twice as much of the gap for white families than non-white families. A plausible explanation is that since labor-force attachment among non-white family heads tends to be less strong than among white families, take-up rates of UI and Workers Comp are lower among non-whites and thus the programs are less salient in terms of poverty gaps. On the contrary Figure 3 reveals that non-white families fill substantially more of the gap with food stamps than do white families. This most likely arises because both AFDC/TANF and SSI recipients are categorically eligible for food stamps and as shown in Appendix Table 12 non-white families tend to rely more heavily on both of those programs. However, the racial differential in food stamps

narrowed through the 1990s. Consequently, the changes in the U.S. tax and transfer system in the past two decades now leave more of the gap unfilled for non-white families relative to white families—a 15 percentage point decline from 30 to 45 percent for non-whites.

[Table 6 and Figures 4a–4b]

In Table 6 the racial poverty gaps are broken down by region of country, and Figures 4a and 4b contain the corresponding regional decompositions of the filled and unfilled poverty gaps (see also Appendix Tables 4a and 4b). Across all regions the average gross poverty gap of non-whites substantially exceeds that of whites, reflecting the comparatively weaker labor-force attachment of the former group. Indeed, across all years and definitions of incomes (except in the West in 1982) average poverty gaps among non-whites exceed their white counterparts. Within racial groups, however, the patterns are less definitive. A general trend is for average gross poverty gaps in the South to be lower than in other regions, but the average net poverty gap is frequently higher in the South.

As seen in Figures 4a and 4b, across all regions and years white families fill less of their poverty gaps with cash assistance than non-white families, but within each region white families replaced this shortfall with substantially higher Social Security/SSDI payments. Residents in the South, both white and non-white, filled the gap more with SSI and SSDI than AFDC/TANF, and by the late 1990s families in all regions relied increasingly on these two disability programs. Non-whites tended to fill comparatively more of the gap with food stamps, while whites in each region utilized the EITC more heavily. Contrary to the late 1970s when pre-tax and pre-transfer poor non-white families were able to fill more of the poverty gap compared to white families regardless of region, the opposite occurs in 2001 when white families were more successful in filling the gap. The biggest trend declines in filling the gap occurred among non-white families

in the Northeast and Northcentral United States where the gap increased a massive 25 percentage points. Noteworthy, though, is that the implicit ‘race to the bottom’ seems to be invariant to race as both white and non-white families experienced greater cross-region homogeneity in the fraction of the poverty gap left unfilled with social insurance, transfers, and tax credits by the end of the 1990s.

D. Variation in Poverty Gaps by Family Structure

Beginning with the Family Support Act of 1988 there has been an increased focus on encouraging and supporting two-parent families among the welfare-reliant population. This emphasis on marriage continued with PRWORA, and is now the centerpiece of the TANF reauthorization bill proposed by President Bush. While the empirical evidence on behavioral changes in family structure in response to welfare is weak (Moffitt 1992), it continues to be of widespread concern among policymakers. It is thus important to understand how the safety net fills the gap across various family units.

[Table 7 here]

In Table 7 I present total and average poverty gaps for three different family structures—married-couple families, families headed by an unmarried person, and families headed by a single woman. Within each family type a countercyclical influence is in evidence for the levels of gross poverty gaps, especially married families. Among married-couple families and unmarried families total poverty gaps drifted upward over the past two decades, much like for white families in Table 5, but average poverty gaps declined or remained fairly stable. There was a strong upward trend in the gross poverty gaps of single female-headed families through the early 1990s, but like non-white families, the expansion of the late 1990s lifted the economic status of this group upward such that by 2001 the total gross poverty gap was slightly below that

found in 1979 (and average gross gaps fell by \$2000). However, after incorporating income maintenance programs and tax credits both total and average net poverty gaps were higher in 2001 than 1979 (though average poverty gaps were higher in the recession of 1982 than 2001).

[Figures 5 and 6 here]

Figures 5 and 6 reveal changes in the composition of taxes, transfers, and social insurance across married and unmarried families, as well as the focal group of single female-headed families. In the figures it is not surprising to see a much smaller fraction of the poverty gap filled with cash assistance among married couples relative to unmarried and female-headed families given both the historical demographic composition of the AFDC/TANF caseload (See Appendix Table 13), and the outright ban of two-parent families from AFDC in half of the states prior to the Family Support Act of 1988. What is less well known is that low-income married-couple families fill a substantial fraction of the poverty gap with Social Security/SSDI—at least twice the rate of unmarried families. Because the rate of usage of cash welfare was so great among unmarried families relative to married-couple families the percent of the gap filled with AFDC, SSI, and Social Security/SSDI was about 10 percentage points higher for unmarried families through the early 1980s. By the late 1980s, however, the differential fell, and as the rate of SSI and SSDI usage grew through the 1990s a larger fraction of the married-couple poverty gap was filled by these three transfers than the respective gaps among unmarried families and female-headed families. While UI/Workers Comp/Vet payments play a more prominent role for married couples than single-parent families, food stamps is relatively more important for unmarried families. In a remarkable turnaround from historical trends, by the end of the 1990s the combined forces of the decline in cash assistance, coupled with the surge in SSI/SSDI and the

EITC, left unmarried and single-female headed families with a larger fraction of the poverty gap unfilled (45 percent) compared to married couple families (40 percent).⁶

[Table 8 and Figures 7–8 here]

I next examine the intersections of family structure and region on weighted total and average poverty gaps in Table 8, and on the fraction of the gaps filled in Figures 7 and 8. As reported in Table 8 the gross poverty gap tends to be most cyclically sensitive among married couples, especially in the Northeast. However, married-couple families across all years and regions tend to have both lower average gross and average net poverty gaps. Among single-parent families, those headed by a woman are worse off in terms of higher regional poverty gaps compared to unmarried (male and female headed) families in general.

Figures 7 and 8 make transparent the regional differences in filling the gap across family structure. While in most cases the trend over the past two decades has been an increase in the fraction of the poverty gap left unfilled, Figure 7a shows that among married-couple families the unfilled gap has either held steady or declined in three of the four regions. This stability has been due to the relative rise in disability insurance payments and the EITC. On the contrary, with the possible exception of the South, unmarried families (both overall and those headed by a woman) faced substantially larger portions of the poverty gap left unfilled in the 1990s. Based on Appendix Table 13 unmarried families did increase usage of SSI and Social Security/SSDI over the past two decades, but the massive decline in the role of cash assistance in filling the gap among single-parent families prevailed such that across all regions (except the Northeast) the

⁶ Over the sample period the composition of single female headed families became more highly educated. To verify that the trends in the tables and figures don't simply represent composition changes I conducted the analysis for single female heads of household with less than a high school education. The results are nearly identical to those reported in the paper.

current social safety net fills proportionately more of the poverty gap for married-couple families than single-parent families.

E. Variation in Poverty Gaps by Presence of Children

I conclude by examining how poverty gaps vary by the presence of related children under the age 18 in the family. Families with children under 18 are the focal group for cash welfare, and differentiating between families with and without children will shed further light on the implied substitution between AFDC/TANF and SSI evident in the previous results.

[Table 9 and Figures 9–10 here]

I record the results for total and average poverty gaps by presence of children in Table 9, with the corresponding contributions of social insurance, transfers, and taxes to filling the gap in Figures 9 and 10. While there has been a secular increase over the past two decades in (weighted) total gross poverty gaps in families without related children under 18, Table 9 reveals a strong downward trend post 1991 for gross poverty gaps in families with children present. This appears to be a result of the strong macroeconomy in the mid and late 1990s. Both groups do exhibit countercyclical influences in the gross poverty gap, though in the 1991 recession this effect is more in evidence among families with children. Without exception, in every year and region the average poverty gap inclusive of all safety net programs considered is higher among families with related children relative to families with no related children.

Figure 9 makes transparent the relative role of the safety net for families with and without children. In every year non-elderly families with no children fill more of their group-specific poverty gaps than do families with children. Indeed the trend over the past two decades has been a widening of the between-group differential. Clearly families with related children under 18 have relied more heavily on cash assistance to fill the gap (cash welfare can be non-zero for the

other group because unrelated children, e.g. foster care, may be present), but the relative role of Social Security/SSDI among families without related children has been even more pronounced.⁷ Likewise, SSI plays a more prominent role for families without children; however, the SSI growth rate has been strongest among families with children as AFDC/TANF plummeted in the 1990s. Absent the burgeoning EITC, which was not available to childless couples until the mid-1990s, the fraction of the poverty gap left unfilled among families with related children would have been nearly one-fifth larger.

In Figures 10a and 10b I examine regional differences in filling the gap across families with and without related children present. The pattern in Figure 10a is much like that in Figure 2 for all non-elderly families—reliance on cash welfare was much less pronounced in the South compared to the other three regions in the 1970s and 1980s, but in the 1990s there were massive declines in cash assistance in the North along with implicit substitution of SSDI, SSI and the EITC for AFDC/TANF. As of 2001 the level of the unfilled gap for families with children rose so much in the North compared to the early 1980s that regional differences no longer are present (though there are still differences in the composition of transfers and insurance filling the gap). On the contrary regional differences in the fraction of the poverty gap filled by the safety net do persist today among families without related children. Indeed, only in the South have these gaps narrowed steadily over the last two decades due to steady or growing reliance on Social Security/SSDI, SSI, food stamps, and housing assistance.

⁷ In results not tabulated I restricted the sample heads of families to be under age 60. In this case families with no children look more like families with children reported in the text, which reflects the role of early (age 62) take-up of Social Security among childless families. However, even among this younger cohort, families with no children rely more heavily on Social Security/SSDI, SSI, and UI/Workers Comp/Vet Payments such that their unfilled gaps are still less than families with children.

V. CONCLUSION

The results presented here indicate there have been spectacular changes in both the level and composition of poverty gaps filled by the tax and transfer system in the United States over the past two decades. To summarize

- Across all geographic regions and demographic groups the decline of cash welfare in filling the poverty gap has been met with increases in SSI and SSDI. This implicit substitution has been occurring for the past couple of decades among poor families residing in the South, among married-couple families, and among families headed by a white person, but by the late 1990s poor families across-the-board increasingly filled the gap with disability insurance and the EITC.
- While sizable differences across regions in the fraction of the poverty gap filled by the safety net were common in the past, today there is little cross-region heterogeneity (though differences in composition persist). This holds for all non-elderly families and within racial and family-structure groups, except in families without related children. The regional homogenization is due in part to the massive decline in the role of cash welfare in filling the gap for poor families residing in the North.
- With the possible exception of married-couple families the apparent substitution of disability benefits for cash welfare has been less than one-for-one, and despite growth in the EITC, there has been an increase in the poverty gap left unfilled. The unfilled gap has increased upwards of 50 percent for both single female-headed families and families headed by a non-white person from the business-cycle peaks of 1979 to 1999.
- In a remarkable turnaround from historical trends, by the end of the 1990s families headed by a non-white person had less of the poverty gap filled compared to families

headed by a white person, and families headed by an unmarried person (male or female) had less of the poverty gap filled compared to married-couple families.

The changes in the social safety net reported here imply that many families are more vulnerable financially today than two decades ago. While some have criticized the welfare system because of an implicit tax on marriage (Rector et al. 2003), those critics have focused narrowly on cash assistance. When viewed more broadly to include other transfer, insurance, and tax programs, families headed by a single parent in recent years have experienced proportionately greater unmet need compared to married-couple families. This is an important development in light of the arguments given in support of marriage promotion policies in the new round of welfare legislation. Indeed, the importance of cash welfare in filling the poverty gap began to decline in the 1980s. As single-parent families historically relied more heavily on cash assistance to fill the gap than married-couple families, and given married-couple families higher reliance on disability insurance (SSI and SSDI), the reduced utilization of cash welfare disproportionately affected single-parent families. The implication is that analyses of welfare cannot be made in isolation of other programs in the safety net because of the potential for substitution.

A number of questions emerge from the descriptive analysis presented here. What are the channels through which families substitute SSI and/or SSDI for cash assistance? How and why do these mechanisms vary across region of country, family structure, and race? Do state and local policymakers face incentives to encourage substitution toward federally funded programs such as disability insurance and away from block grant programs such as TANF (Kubik 2003; Hoyt and Scott 2002)? If so, are these incentives more salient for some demographic groups relative to others that might explain differential take-up rates among white

versus non-white families, and married versus unmarried families? Answers to these and related questions are incumbent to a more complete understanding of the links between multiple program participation and family well being.

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Table 1: Expenditures on Selected Income Maintenance Programs
and Revenues from Income Taxes, 1979–1999
(billions of \$1999)

	1979	1989	1999
Social Insurance (Percent of Real GDP)	355.9 (6.9)	504.7 (7.3)	683.9 (7.4)
OASI	207.8	279.5	334.4
Medicare	66.9	129.7	233.4
Unemployment Insurance	22.6	18.7	21.4
Workers Compensation ^a	27.2	46.1	43.4
Disability Insurance	31.4	30.7	51.3
Means-Tested Transfers (Percent of Real GDP)	115.6 (2.3)	159.7 (2.3)	276.2 (3.0)
Medicaid	49.9	82.3	189.5
Supplement Security	16.2	19.8	29.8
AFDC/TANF	24.7	23.2	13.5
Food Stamps	14.9	15.7	15.8
Housing Assistance	9.9	18.7	27.6
Individual Income Taxes (Percent of Real GDP)	893.3 (17.4)	1201.3 (17.4)	1663.6 (17.9)
Federal	499.5	599.2	879.6
State	75.2	119.2	172.4
Payroll (FICA)	318.6	483.1	611.6
Earned Income Tax Credit	4.7	8.9	31.9

Source: Kniesner and Ziliak (2002)

Notes: Data on social insurance, means-tested transfers, and the EITC were obtained from Scholz and Levine (2000), data on federal and payroll income taxes, as well as real GDP, were obtained from the 2001 Economic Report of the President, and data on state income taxes were obtained from the Department of Commerce's *State Government Tax Collections* in 1979, 1989, and 1999.

^a Due to missing data 1980 values of workers compensation are used for 1979.

TABLE 2. TOTAL AND AVERAGE POVERTY GAPS FOR ALL PRE-TAX AND PRE-TRANSFER POOR FAMILIES AND NON-ELDERLY PRE-TAX AND PRE-TRANSFER POOR FAMILIES BY YEAR AND INCOME SOURCE

Year	All Families													
	Gross Poverty Gap		Plus SS/SSDI		Plus UI/WC/VP		Plus Cash Assistance		Plus SSI		Plus Food Assistance/Housing		Less Taxes Plus EITC	
	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average
1979	\$91.65	\$9,111	\$54.31	\$5,399	\$50.34	\$5,004	\$34.53	\$3,433	\$31.42	\$3,123	\$22.69	\$2,256	\$22.52	\$2,239
1982	\$116.03	\$9,407	\$74.85	\$6,068	\$67.71	\$5,489	\$50.74	\$4,114	\$47.07	\$3,816	\$35.17	\$2,851	\$35.69	\$2,893
1989	\$111.18	\$9,320	\$71.97	\$6,034	\$67.81	\$5,685	\$52.46	\$4,398	\$47.90	\$4,016	\$36.47	\$3,058	\$36.31	\$3,044
1991	\$123.23	\$9,399	\$84.38	\$6,436	\$78.48	\$5,986	\$60.90	\$4,645	\$55.70	\$4,248	\$41.32	\$3,152	\$40.55	\$3,093
1999	\$105.90	\$8,642	\$60.64	\$4,949	\$57.29	\$4,675	\$51.56	\$4,208	\$44.98	\$3,671	\$36.67	\$2,992	\$31.73	\$2,590
2001	\$106.93	\$8,600	\$57.62	\$4,634	\$54.11	\$4,352	\$50.33	\$4,048	\$43.81	\$3,523	\$36.16	\$2,908	\$31.74	\$2,553
	Non-Elderly Families													
1979	\$60.91	\$10,185	\$49.22	\$8,231	\$45.80	\$7,658	\$30.48	\$5,096	\$28.78	\$4,812	\$20.47	\$3,423	\$20.29	\$3,393
1982	\$82.52	\$10,172	\$69.48	\$8,565	\$62.87	\$7,750	\$46.20	\$5,695	\$43.73	\$5,391	\$32.33	\$3,985	\$32.84	\$4,048
1989	\$78.61	\$10,160	\$66.95	\$8,653	\$63.20	\$8,169	\$48.18	\$6,227	\$44.93	\$5,806	\$33.83	\$4,373	\$33.62	\$4,345
1991	\$90.00	\$10,334	\$78.96	\$9,067	\$73.67	\$8,459	\$56.55	\$6,493	\$52.46	\$6,023	\$38.50	\$4,421	\$37.68	\$4,327
1999	\$70.61	\$9,145	\$56.64	\$7,336	\$53.50	\$6,929	\$47.85	\$6,198	\$42.40	\$5,491	\$34.32	\$4,445	\$29.40	\$3,808
2001	\$69.07	\$8,902	\$53.82	\$6,937	\$50.54	\$6,514	\$46.84	\$6,037	\$41.32	\$5,326	\$33.88	\$4,367	\$29.41	\$3,790

NOTE: Weighted total values are in billions of real 2001 dollars, and average values are in real 2001 dollars. SS=Social Security; SSDI=Social Security Disability Insurance. UI = Unemployment Insurance; WC = Workers Compensation; VP = Veterans Payments. Cash assistance includes income from Aid to Families with Dependent Children, General Assistance, and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families post 1996. SSI = Supplemental Security Income. Food Assistance includes the dollar value of food stamps and school lunch. Housing is the fungible market value of subsidized housing. Taxes include federal income tax liability, state income tax, and the Social Security/Medicare payroll tax. EITC = Earned Income Tax Credit.

TABLE 3. TOTAL AND AVERAGE POVERTY GAPS FOR PRE-TAX AND PRE-TRANSFER POOR NON-ELDERLY FAMILIES BY REGION, YEAR, AND INCOME SOURCE

Northeast														
Year	Gross Poverty Gap		Plus SS/SSDI		Plus UI/WC/VP		Plus Cash Assistance		Plus SSI		Plus Food Assistance/Housing		Less Taxes Plus EITC	
	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average
	1979	\$14.90	\$11,110	\$12.36	\$9,213	\$11.54	\$8,603	\$5.93	\$4,425	\$5.53	\$4,121	\$3.75	\$2,795	\$3.73
1982	\$17.51	\$11,206	\$14.69	\$9,404	\$13.73	\$8,788	\$8.38	\$5,366	\$7.96	\$5,092	\$5.61	\$3,594	\$5.72	\$3,659
1989	\$14.10	\$11,024	\$12.27	\$9,596	\$11.69	\$9,145	\$7.88	\$6,165	\$7.30	\$5,712	\$5.24	\$4,094	\$5.23	\$4,089
1991	\$16.77	\$11,230	\$15.25	\$10,215	\$14.35	\$9,606	\$9.82	\$6,575	\$9.00	\$6,024	\$6.44	\$4,315	\$6.35	\$4,254
1999	\$14.10	\$9,865	\$11.46	\$8,014	\$10.80	\$7,556	\$9.06	\$6,336	\$7.84	\$5,483	\$6.15	\$4,305	\$5.50	\$3,850
2001	\$12.08	\$9,254	\$9.82	\$7,521	\$9.32	\$7,145	\$8.36	\$6,404	\$7.08	\$5,427	\$5.85	\$4,481	\$5.17	\$3,960

Northcentral														
Year	Gross Poverty Gap		Plus SS/SSDI		Plus UI/WC/VP		Plus Cash Assistance		Plus SSI		Plus Food Assistance/Housing		Less Taxes Plus EITC	
	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average
	1979	\$14.09	\$10,355	\$11.59	\$8,516	\$10.86	\$7,984	\$6.44	\$4,732	\$6.13	\$4,508	\$4.48	\$3,290	\$4.46
1982	\$20.87	\$10,412	\$18.09	\$9,028	\$15.95	\$7,957	\$10.78	\$5,381	\$10.40	\$5,188	\$7.65	\$3,818	\$7.71	\$3,848
1989	\$18.84	\$10,490	\$16.00	\$8,911	\$15.21	\$8,466	\$11.08	\$6,169	\$10.48	\$5,833	\$7.53	\$4,195	\$7.51	\$4,181
1991	\$19.70	\$10,184	\$17.54	\$9,069	\$16.70	\$8,633	\$12.31	\$6,366	\$11.47	\$5,928	\$8.09	\$4,180	\$7.92	\$4,094
1999	\$13.71	\$9,165	\$11.22	\$7,504	\$10.82	\$7,238	\$9.75	\$6,518	\$8.60	\$5,750	\$6.98	\$4,664	\$5.98	\$3,998
2001	\$13.19	\$8,782	\$9.95	\$6,624	\$9.38	\$6,245	\$8.73	\$5,815	\$7.72	\$5,138	\$6.24	\$4,154	\$5.48	\$3,652

South														
Year	Gross Poverty Gap		Plus SS/SSDI		Plus UI/WC/VP		Plus Cash Assistance		Plus SSI		Plus Food Assistance/Housing		Less Taxes Plus EITC	
	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average
	1979	\$22.33	\$9,762	\$17.33	\$7,578	\$16.03	\$7,010	\$13.42	\$5,866	\$12.64	\$5,526	\$8.72	\$3,811	\$8.61
1982	\$29.63	\$9,739	\$24.42	\$8,024	\$22.15	\$7,281	\$19.60	\$6,441	\$18.44	\$6,061	\$13.54	\$4,451	\$13.78	\$4,529
1989	\$30.17	\$9,677	\$24.89	\$7,985	\$23.22	\$7,449	\$20.68	\$6,635	\$19.19	\$6,157	\$14.78	\$4,741	\$14.62	\$4,692
1991	\$34.41	\$10,059	\$28.92	\$8,454	\$26.73	\$7,816	\$23.54	\$6,882	\$21.81	\$6,376	\$15.97	\$4,668	\$15.53	\$4,541
1999	\$26.54	\$8,895	\$19.93	\$6,680	\$18.65	\$6,253	\$17.94	\$6,013	\$16.17	\$5,420	\$13.13	\$4,400	\$11.22	\$3,760
2001	\$28.51	\$8,808	\$21.59	\$6,670	\$20.27	\$6,261	\$19.59	\$6,052	\$17.28	\$5,338	\$13.94	\$4,307	\$12.05	\$3,722

West														
Year	Gross Poverty Gap		Plus SS/SSDI		Plus UI/WC/VP		Plus Cash Assistance		Plus SSI		Plus Food Assistance/Housing		Less Taxes Plus EITC	
	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average
	1979	\$9.59	\$9,674	\$7.95	\$8,015	\$7.36	\$7,424	\$4.69	\$4,731	\$4.48	\$4,517	\$3.53	\$3,561	\$3.49
1982	\$14.51	\$9,655	\$12.28	\$8,171	\$11.04	\$7,345	\$7.43	\$4,945	\$6.94	\$4,617	\$5.52	\$3,670	\$5.63	\$3,744
1989	\$15.50	\$10,034	\$13.78	\$8,921	\$13.09	\$8,469	\$8.53	\$5,522	\$7.95	\$5,147	\$6.29	\$4,068	\$6.25	\$4,047
1991	\$19.12	\$10,277	\$17.25	\$9,270	\$15.89	\$8,539	\$10.88	\$5,846	\$10.19	\$5,475	\$8.00	\$4,302	\$7.88	\$4,233
1999	\$16.26	\$8,972	\$14.03	\$7,744	\$13.21	\$7,291	\$11.11	\$6,130	\$9.79	\$5,402	\$8.06	\$4,447	\$6.70	\$3,698
2001	\$15.29	\$8,918	\$12.46	\$7,268	\$11.57	\$6,748	\$10.16	\$5,927	\$9.25	\$5,391	\$7.85	\$4,580	\$6.71	\$3,911

NOTE: Total values are in billions of real 2001 dollars, and average values are in real 2001 dollars. See note to Table 2 for more details.

TABLE 4. NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME AND SOCIAL SECURITY DISABILITY INSURANCE, 1979 TO 1999

1979					
SSI					SSDI
Region	Number of recipients per capita				recipients per capita
	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled	
Northeast	0.0168	0.0068	0.0003	0.0097	0.0153
Northcentral	0.0113	0.0043	0.0002	0.0068	0.0133
South	0.0236	0.0120	0.0004	0.0113	0.0167
West	0.0213	0.0093	0.0005	0.0115	0.0130
1989					
SSI					SSDI
Region	Number of recipients per capita				recipients per capita
	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled	
Northeast	0.0172	0.0050	0.0003	0.0119	0.0148
Northcentral	0.0134	0.0028	0.0002	0.0103	0.0160
South	0.0219	0.0076	0.0004	0.0139	0.0187
West	0.0206	0.0071	0.0005	0.0130	0.0130
1999					
SSI					SSDI
Region	Number of recipients per capita				recipients per capita
	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled	
Northeast	0.0256	0.0053	0.0002	0.0201	0.0234
Northcentral	0.0185	0.0020	0.0002	0.0163	0.0219
South	0.0264	0.0052	0.0003	0.0209	0.0271
West	0.0246	0.0066	0.0004	0.0176	0.0183

NOTE: Data are from the Social Security Administration.
 Recipients per capita computed using Census Bureau mid-year population estimates.

TABLE 5. TOTAL AND AVERAGE POVERTY GAPS FOR PRE-TAX AND PRE-TRANSFER POOR NON-ELDERLY FAMILIES BY RACE, YEAR, AND INCOME SOURCE

White															
Year	Gross Poverty Gap		Plus SS/SSDI		Plus UI/WC/VP		Plus Cash Assistance		Plus SSI		Plus Food Assistance/Housing		Less Taxes Plus EITC		
	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	
1979	\$37.83	\$9,309	\$28.92	\$7,118	\$26.29	\$6,470	\$18.29	\$4,500	\$17.40	\$4,281	\$13.26	\$3,264	\$13.18	\$3,244	
1982	\$53.63	\$9,383	\$43.41	\$7,595	\$38.13	\$6,670	\$28.98	\$5,069	\$27.48	\$4,808	\$21.37	\$3,738	\$21.80	\$3,814	
1989	\$48.37	\$9,286	\$39.70	\$7,623	\$36.91	\$7,087	\$28.80	\$5,529	\$27.15	\$5,212	\$21.33	\$4,095	\$21.25	\$4,080	
1991	\$56.61	\$9,543	\$48.40	\$8,158	\$44.38	\$7,480	\$34.48	\$5,812	\$31.98	\$5,390	\$24.39	\$4,111	\$23.81	\$4,013	
1999	\$46.02	\$8,721	\$35.38	\$6,704	\$32.96	\$6,247	\$29.74	\$5,637	\$26.84	\$5,086	\$22.38	\$4,242	\$19.09	\$3,619	
2001	\$45.89	\$8,535	\$33.76	\$6,279	\$31.33	\$5,827	\$29.14	\$5,420	\$26.16	\$4,865	\$21.91	\$4,074	\$18.83	\$3,503	

Non-White															
Year	Gross Poverty Gap		Plus SS/SSDI		Plus UI/WC/VP		Plus Cash Assistance		Plus SSI		Plus Food Assistance/Housing		Less Taxes Plus EITC		
	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	
1979	\$23.08	\$12,040	\$20.30	\$10,588	\$19.51	\$10,174	\$12.19	\$10,174	\$11.38	\$5,936	\$7.21	\$3,759	\$7.11	\$3,709	
1982	\$28.89	\$12,056	\$26.07	\$10,879	\$24.74	\$10,325	\$17.22	\$10,325	\$16.25	\$6,783	\$10.96	\$4,575	\$11.04	\$4,606	
1989	\$30.24	\$11,959	\$27.25	\$10,775	\$26.29	\$10,398	\$19.38	\$10,398	\$17.78	\$7,030	\$12.50	\$4,945	\$12.37	\$4,890	
1991	\$33.39	\$12,026	\$30.56	\$11,010	\$29.29	\$10,551	\$22.07	\$10,551	\$20.48	\$7,377	\$14.11	\$5,083	\$13.87	\$4,996	
1999	\$24.59	\$10,060	\$21.27	\$8,701	\$20.53	\$8,399	\$18.11	\$8,399	\$15.56	\$6,366	\$11.93	\$4,882	\$10.31	\$4,218	
2001	\$23.18	\$9,730	\$20.06	\$8,421	\$19.21	\$8,066	\$17.70	\$8,066	\$15.17	\$6,368	\$11.98	\$5,029	\$10.57	\$4,439	

NOTE: Total values are in billions of real 2001 dollars, and average values are in real 2001 dollars. See note to Table 2 for more details.

TABLE 6. TOTAL AND AVERAGE POVERTY GAPS FOR PRE-TAX AND PRE-TRANSFER POOR NON-ELDERLY FAMILIES BY RACE, REGION, YEAR, AND INCOME SOURCE

White														
Region--Northeast														
Year	Gross Poverty Gap		Plus SS/SSDI		Plus UI/WC/VP		Plus Cash Assistance		Plus SSI		Plus Food Assistance/Housing		Less Taxes Plus EITC	
	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average
1979	\$10.23	\$10,423	\$8.21	\$8,362	\$7.61	\$7,759	\$4.09	\$4,172	\$3.86	\$3,935	\$2.68	\$2,728	\$2.67	\$2,720
1982	\$12.63	\$10,736	\$10.22	\$8,682	\$9.39	\$7,977	\$5.86	\$4,977	\$5.55	\$4,713	\$3.95	\$3,355	\$4.02	\$3,416
1989	\$9.53	\$10,363	\$8.05	\$8,755	\$7.61	\$8,280	\$5.10	\$5,542	\$4.77	\$5,185	\$3.50	\$3,807	\$3.51	\$3,812
1991	\$11.36	\$10,499	\$10.14	\$9,373	\$9.47	\$8,752	\$6.47	\$5,980	\$5.87	\$5,429	\$4.24	\$3,915	\$4.18	\$3,862
1999	\$8.97	\$9,247	\$6.81	\$7,025	\$6.28	\$6,478	\$5.37	\$5,538	\$4.61	\$4,756	\$3.65	\$3,768	\$3.24	\$3,345
2001	\$8.08	\$9,017	\$6.21	\$6,931	\$5.87	\$6,554	\$5.27	\$5,879	\$4.48	\$5,001	\$3.70	\$4,126	\$3.25	\$3,626
Region--Northcentral														
Year	Gross Poverty Gap		Plus SS/SSDI		Plus UI/WC/VP		Plus Cash Assistance		Plus SSI		Plus Food Assistance/Housing		Less Taxes Plus EITC	
	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average
1979	\$8.71	\$9,139	\$6.70	\$7,031	\$6.15	\$6,451	\$4.04	\$4,243	\$3.84	\$4,025	\$3.05	\$3,195	\$3.04	\$3,187
1982	\$13.74	\$9,444	\$11.54	\$7,936	\$9.75	\$6,701	\$7.07	\$4,860	\$6.87	\$4,720	\$5.38	\$3,699	\$5.43	\$3,734
1989	\$11.30	\$9,328	\$9.18	\$7,572	\$8.53	\$7,037	\$6.54	\$5,396	\$6.24	\$5,149	\$4.75	\$3,917	\$4.74	\$3,909
1991	\$11.81	\$9,108	\$10.20	\$7,864	\$9.50	\$7,325	\$7.39	\$5,695	\$6.77	\$5,220	\$4.98	\$3,837	\$4.85	\$3,741
1999	\$8.48	\$8,569	\$6.68	\$6,741	\$6.38	\$6,440	\$5.91	\$5,964	\$5.31	\$5,359	\$4.51	\$4,559	\$3.86	\$3,894
2001	\$8.39	\$8,032	\$5.71	\$5,463	\$5.27	\$5,038	\$4.97	\$4,752	\$4.46	\$4,269	\$3.71	\$3,548	\$3.19	\$3,054
Region--South														
Year	Gross Poverty Gap		Plus SS/SSDI		Plus UI/WC/VP		Plus Cash Assistance		Plus SSI		Plus Food Assistance/Housing		Less Taxes Plus EITC	
	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average
1979	\$11.79	\$8,675	\$8.31	\$6,111	\$7.33	\$5,392	\$6.63	\$4,880	\$6.34	\$4,665	\$4.82	\$3,542	\$4.78	\$3,513
1982	\$16.19	\$8,582	\$12.59	\$6,673	\$10.98	\$5,819	\$10.30	\$5,459	\$9.62	\$5,097	\$7.59	\$4,023	\$7.80	\$4,135
1989	\$16.51	\$8,793	\$12.92	\$6,882	\$11.85	\$6,313	\$11.06	\$5,889	\$10.35	\$5,511	\$8.46	\$4,506	\$8.41	\$4,478
1991	\$18.85	\$9,104	\$14.94	\$7,214	\$13.38	\$6,461	\$12.12	\$5,855	\$11.26	\$5,437	\$8.70	\$4,199	\$8.47	\$4,092
1999	\$16.08	\$8,636	\$11.27	\$6,055	\$10.32	\$5,546	\$10.05	\$5,397	\$9.23	\$4,956	\$7.84	\$4,212	\$6.77	\$3,637
2001	\$17.52	\$8,530	\$12.27	\$5,972	\$11.34	\$5,520	\$11.04	\$5,375	\$9.94	\$4,838	\$8.30	\$4,042	\$7.18	\$3,495
Region--West														
Year	Gross Poverty Gap		Plus SS/SSDI		Plus UI/WC/VP		Plus Cash Assistance		Plus SSI		Plus Food Assistance/Housing		Less Taxes Plus EITC	
	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average
1979	\$7.09	\$9,221	\$5.71	\$7,420	\$5.20	\$6,753	\$3.51	\$4,566	\$3.36	\$4,363	\$2.73	\$3,544	\$2.70	\$3,508
1982	\$11.06	\$9,239	\$9.06	\$7,565	\$8.01	\$6,691	\$5.75	\$4,801	\$5.45	\$4,553	\$4.45	\$3,713	\$4.54	\$3,795
1989	\$11.02	\$9,190	\$9.56	\$7,966	\$8.92	\$7,434	\$6.10	\$5,088	\$5.80	\$4,831	\$4.62	\$3,854	\$4.60	\$3,836
1991	\$14.59	\$9,838	\$13.12	\$8,846	\$12.03	\$8,111	\$8.50	\$5,731	\$8.07	\$5,444	\$6.48	\$4,370	\$6.30	\$4,252
1999	\$12.49	\$8,581	\$10.62	\$7,295	\$9.98	\$6,860	\$8.42	\$5,788	\$7.69	\$5,287	\$6.37	\$4,379	\$5.22	\$3,589
2001	\$11.90	\$8,611	\$9.58	\$6,929	\$8.86	\$6,407	\$7.87	\$5,695	\$7.28	\$5,266	\$6.20	\$4,485	\$5.22	\$3,773

TABLE 6. CONTINUED

Non-White														
Region--Northeast														
Year	Gross Poverty Gap		Plus SS/SSDI		Plus UI/WC/VP		Plus Cash Assistance		Plus SSI		Plus Food Assistance/Housing		Less Taxes Plus EITC	
	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average
1979	\$4.67	\$12,984	\$4.15	\$11,534	\$3.92	\$10,903	\$1.84	\$5,115	\$1.66	\$4,626	\$1.07	\$2,980	\$1.06	\$2,959
1982	\$4.87	\$12,640	\$4.47	\$11,607	\$4.34	\$11,262	\$2.53	\$6,554	\$2.41	\$6,249	\$1.67	\$4,325	\$1.70	\$4,404
1989	\$4.57	\$12,717	\$4.22	\$11,750	\$4.08	\$11,360	\$2.79	\$7,759	\$2.53	\$7,061	\$1.73	\$4,832	\$1.72	\$4,798
1991	\$5.41	\$13,153	\$5.11	\$12,433	\$4.87	\$11,855	\$3.35	\$8,142	\$3.12	\$7,591	\$2.21	\$5,365	\$2.17	\$5,286
1999	\$5.14	\$11,166	\$4.64	\$10,100	\$4.52	\$9,828	\$3.69	\$8,020	\$3.23	\$7,016	\$2.50	\$5,436	\$2.26	\$4,916
2001	\$4.00	\$9,772	\$3.61	\$8,811	\$3.45	\$8,438	\$3.09	\$7,553	\$2.60	\$6,360	\$2.15	\$5,258	\$1.92	\$4,691
Region--Northcentral														
Year	Gross Poverty Gap		Plus SS/SSDI		Plus UI/WC/VP		Plus Cash Assistance		Plus SSI		Plus Food Assistance/Housing		Less Taxes Plus EITC	
	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average
1979	\$5.38	\$13,201	\$4.89	\$11,989	\$4.71	\$11,570	\$2.39	\$5,878	\$2.30	\$5,639	\$1.43	\$3,512	\$1.42	\$3,487
1982	\$7.13	\$12,975	\$6.55	\$11,917	\$6.20	\$11,282	\$3.72	\$6,761	\$3.53	\$6,426	\$2.27	\$4,135	\$2.28	\$4,150
1989	\$7.54	\$12,900	\$6.83	\$11,688	\$6.68	\$11,432	\$4.54	\$7,774	\$4.24	\$7,252	\$2.79	\$4,772	\$2.77	\$4,745
1991	\$7.89	\$12,374	\$7.34	\$11,520	\$7.20	\$11,296	\$4.93	\$7,732	\$4.70	\$7,367	\$3.11	\$4,877	\$3.07	\$4,812
1999	\$5.22	\$10,332	\$4.55	\$8,999	\$4.45	\$8,803	\$3.84	\$7,602	\$3.29	\$6,515	\$2.46	\$4,870	\$2.12	\$4,202
2001	\$4.79	\$10,497	\$4.24	\$9,280	\$4.11	\$9,008	\$3.77	\$8,248	\$3.25	\$7,126	\$2.53	\$5,541	\$2.29	\$5,021
Region--South														
Year	Gross Poverty Gap		Plus SS/SSDI		Plus UI/WC/VP		Plus Cash Assistance		Plus SSI		Plus Food Assistance/Housing		Less Taxes Plus EITC	
	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average
1979	\$10.53	\$11,355	\$9.03	\$9,728	\$8.70	\$9,381	\$6.78	\$7,309	\$6.30	\$6,788	\$3.90	\$4,204	\$3.84	\$4,137
1982	\$13.44	\$11,626	\$11.82	\$10,230	\$11.17	\$9,667	\$9.30	\$8,045	\$8.83	\$7,636	\$5.95	\$5,151	\$5.98	\$5,172
1989	\$13.66	\$11,017	\$11.97	\$9,656	\$11.37	\$9,168	\$9.63	\$7,765	\$8.85	\$7,135	\$6.32	\$5,096	\$6.22	\$5,015
1991	\$15.55	\$11,525	\$13.98	\$10,357	\$13.35	\$9,895	\$11.41	\$8,458	\$10.55	\$7,816	\$7.27	\$5,388	\$7.06	\$5,229
1999	\$10.46	\$9,325	\$8.66	\$7,716	\$8.33	\$7,425	\$7.89	\$7,034	\$6.95	\$6,190	\$5.29	\$4,712	\$4.45	\$3,965
2001	\$10.99	\$9,290	\$9.33	\$7,883	\$8.93	\$7,546	\$8.55	\$7,226	\$7.34	\$6,205	\$5.64	\$4,768	\$4.87	\$4,116
Region--West														
Year	Gross Poverty Gap		Plus SS/SSDI		Plus UI/WC/VP		Plus Cash Assistance		Plus SSI		Plus Food Assistance/Housing		Less Taxes Plus EITC	
	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average
1979	\$2.50	\$11,244	\$2.24	\$10,073	\$2.17	\$9,746	\$1.18	\$5,298	\$1.12	\$5,049	\$0.80	\$3,620	\$0.79	\$3,548
1982	\$3.45	\$11,290	\$3.22	\$10,548	\$3.03	\$9,911	\$1.68	\$5,511	\$1.49	\$4,869	\$1.07	\$3,501	\$1.08	\$3,542
1989	\$4.48	\$12,962	\$4.23	\$12,234	\$4.17	\$12,061	\$2.43	\$7,029	\$2.16	\$6,243	\$1.66	\$4,812	\$1.65	\$4,781
1991	\$4.54	\$12,001	\$4.13	\$10,930	\$3.86	\$10,218	\$2.38	\$6,296	\$2.12	\$5,596	\$1.53	\$4,036	\$1.57	\$4,158
1999	\$3.77	\$10,563	\$3.42	\$9,573	\$3.23	\$9,051	\$2.69	\$7,524	\$2.10	\$5,868	\$1.69	\$4,724	\$1.48	\$4,141
2001	\$3.39	\$10,194	\$2.89	\$8,676	\$2.72	\$8,167	\$2.29	\$6,890	\$1.97	\$5,914	\$1.66	\$4,977	\$1.49	\$4,482

NOTE: Total values are in billions of real 2001 dollars, and average values are in real 2001 dollars. See note to Table 2 for more details.

TABLE 7. TOTAL AND AVERAGE POVERTY GAPS FOR PRE-TAX AND PRE-TRANSFER POOR NON-ELDERLY FAMILIES BY FAMILY STRUCTURE, YEAR, AND INCOME SOURCE

Married														
Year	Gross Poverty Gap		Plus SS/SSDI		Plus UI/WC/VP		Plus Cash Assistance		Plus SSI		Plus Food Assistance/Housing		Less Taxes	Plus EITC
	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average
1979	\$25.59	\$8,918	\$18.77	\$6,541	\$16.24	\$5,659	\$13.37	\$4,660	\$12.72	\$4,431	\$10.01	\$3,490	\$9.94	\$3,464
1982	\$38.30	\$8,962	\$30.49	\$7,132	\$25.25	\$5,908	\$21.14	\$4,946	\$20.04	\$4,689	\$16.09	\$3,764	\$16.54	\$3,871
1989	\$32.66	\$8,990	\$25.50	\$7,020	\$22.77	\$6,269	\$19.31	\$5,317	\$17.93	\$4,936	\$14.54	\$4,002	\$14.55	\$4,005
1991	\$36.33	\$9,297	\$29.81	\$7,629	\$26.13	\$6,689	\$22.22	\$5,688	\$20.52	\$5,253	\$16.51	\$4,226	\$16.12	\$4,126
1999	\$30.04	\$8,694	\$21.34	\$6,175	\$19.28	\$5,579	\$18.17	\$5,258	\$16.23	\$4,697	\$13.79	\$3,991	\$11.52	\$3,332
2001	\$30.42	\$8,642	\$21.46	\$6,095	\$19.68	\$5,591	\$18.70	\$5,311	\$16.82	\$4,777	\$14.55	\$4,134	\$12.35	\$3,509

Not Married														
Year	Gross Poverty Gap		Plus SS/SSDI		Plus UI/WC/VP		Plus Cash Assistance		Plus SSI		Plus Food Assistance/Housing		Less Taxes	Plus EITC
	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average
1979	\$35.32	\$11,353	\$30.46	\$9,789	\$29.56	\$9,501	\$17.11	\$5,499	\$16.06	\$5,163	\$10.46	\$3,361	\$10.35	\$3,328
1982	\$44.21	\$11,520	\$39.00	\$10,160	\$37.62	\$9,802	\$25.06	\$6,529	\$23.69	\$6,173	\$16.24	\$4,232	\$16.29	\$4,245
1989	\$45.95	\$11,195	\$41.45	\$10,098	\$40.43	\$9,851	\$28.87	\$7,033	\$27.00	\$6,577	\$19.30	\$4,701	\$19.07	\$4,645
1991	\$53.67	\$11,179	\$49.15	\$10,237	\$47.53	\$9,900	\$34.33	\$7,149	\$31.93	\$6,651	\$21.99	\$4,579	\$21.56	\$4,490
1999	\$40.57	\$9,510	\$35.31	\$8,278	\$34.22	\$8,022	\$29.69	\$6,960	\$26.17	\$6,135	\$20.52	\$4,812	\$17.89	\$4,194
2001	\$38.65	\$9,118	\$32.36	\$7,636	\$30.86	\$7,281	\$28.15	\$6,641	\$24.51	\$5,782	\$19.33	\$4,561	\$17.06	\$4,024

Single Female Head of Household														
Year	Gross Poverty Gap		Plus SS/SSDI		Plus UI/WC/VP		Plus Cash Assistance		Plus SSI		Plus Food Assistance/Housing		Less Taxes	Plus EITC
	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average
1979	\$33.73	\$11,543	\$29.35	\$10,045	\$28.59	\$9,787	\$16.40	\$5,612	\$15.44	\$5,284	\$9.92	\$3,396	\$9.82	\$3,362
1982	\$41.76	\$11,732	\$37.00	\$10,395	\$35.89	\$10,085	\$23.67	\$6,651	\$22.44	\$6,304	\$15.18	\$4,266	\$15.21	\$4,275
1989	\$42.56	\$11,519	\$38.74	\$10,485	\$37.99	\$10,282	\$26.76	\$7,243	\$25.06	\$6,783	\$17.68	\$4,785	\$17.46	\$4,725
1991	\$49.96	\$11,449	\$46.11	\$10,566	\$44.81	\$10,269	\$31.91	\$7,311	\$29.74	\$6,814	\$20.18	\$4,625	\$19.79	\$4,535
1999	\$36.42	\$9,743	\$32.33	\$8,649	\$31.56	\$8,443	\$27.15	\$7,264	\$24.08	\$6,443	\$18.73	\$5,011	\$16.36	\$4,376
2001	\$33.31	\$9,342	\$28.69	\$8,045	\$27.63	\$7,750	\$25.06	\$7,027	\$21.99	\$6,169	\$17.12	\$4,801	\$15.07	\$4,226

NOTE: Total values are in billions of real 2001 dollars, and average values are in real 2001 dollars. See note to Table 2 for more details.

TABLE 8. TOTAL AND AVERAGE POVERTY GAPS FOR PRE-TAX AND PRE-TRANSFER POOR NON-ELDERLY FAMILIES BY FAMILY STRUCTURE, REGION, YEAR, AND INCOME SOURCE

Married														
Region--Northeast														
Year	Gross Poverty Gap		Plus SS/SSDI		Plus UI/WC/VP		Plus Cash Assistance		Plus SSI		Plus Food Assistance/Housing		Less Taxes Plus EITC	
	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average
1979	\$5.21	\$9,374	\$3.93	\$7,074	\$3.35	\$6,030	\$2.24	\$4,038	\$2.09	\$3,757	\$1.58	\$2,837	\$1.58	\$2,836
1982	\$7.00	\$9,782	\$5.44	\$7,595	\$4.68	\$6,537	\$3.23	\$4,516	\$3.08	\$4,302	\$2.42	\$3,378	\$2.50	\$3,498
1989	\$5.06	\$9,723	\$3.93	\$7,561	\$3.52	\$6,761	\$2.80	\$5,377	\$2.60	\$5,003	\$2.04	\$3,927	\$2.05	\$3,941
1991	\$5.82	\$9,970	\$5.03	\$8,623	\$4.45	\$7,623	\$3.58	\$6,137	\$3.19	\$5,473	\$2.55	\$4,362	\$2.52	\$4,326
1999	\$4.76	\$8,841	\$3.17	\$5,877	\$2.85	\$5,286	\$2.60	\$4,830	\$2.22	\$4,122	\$1.92	\$3,567	\$1.70	\$3,150
2001	\$4.64	\$8,991	\$3.59	\$6,958	\$3.37	\$6,520	\$3.15	\$6,105	\$2.73	\$5,284	\$2.41	\$4,672	\$2.10	\$4,068
Region--Northcentral														
Year	Gross Poverty Gap		Plus SS/SSDI		Plus UI/WC/VP		Plus Cash Assistance		Plus SSI		Plus Food Assistance/Housing		Less Taxes Plus EITC	
	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average
1979	\$5.41	\$8,873	\$3.88	\$6,372	\$3.36	\$5,520	\$2.59	\$4,245	\$2.46	\$4,033	\$2.05	\$3,358	\$2.05	\$3,364
1982	\$9.37	\$8,990	\$7.59	\$7,285	\$5.81	\$5,578	\$4.65	\$4,465	\$4.54	\$4,353	\$3.70	\$3,552	\$3.76	\$3,609
1989	\$7.04	\$8,945	\$5.34	\$6,781	\$4.76	\$6,042	\$3.88	\$4,929	\$3.63	\$4,609	\$2.85	\$3,622	\$2.89	\$3,666
1991	\$6.94	\$8,855	\$5.75	\$7,342	\$5.16	\$6,584	\$4.19	\$5,353	\$3.81	\$4,866	\$2.93	\$3,740	\$2.91	\$3,717
1999	\$5.38	\$8,778	\$3.84	\$6,264	\$3.56	\$5,803	\$3.40	\$5,543	\$2.99	\$4,872	\$2.59	\$4,223	\$2.20	\$3,595
2001	\$5.08	\$8,292	\$3.10	\$5,059	\$2.78	\$4,541	\$2.68	\$4,386	\$2.40	\$3,919	\$2.06	\$3,373	\$1.79	\$2,926
Region--South														
Year	Gross Poverty Gap		Plus SS/SSDI		Plus UI/WC/VP		Plus Cash Assistance		Plus SSI		Plus Food Assistance/Housing		Less Taxes Plus EITC	
	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average
1979	\$10.27	\$8,537	\$7.35	\$6,108	\$6.39	\$5,312	\$6.00	\$4,983	\$5.70	\$4,740	\$4.29	\$3,565	\$4.23	\$3,518
1982	\$14.28	\$8,571	\$11.20	\$6,722	\$9.51	\$5,706	\$9.01	\$5,408	\$8.43	\$5,058	\$6.62	\$3,976	\$6.83	\$4,099
1989	\$13.19	\$8,528	\$9.96	\$6,445	\$8.75	\$5,662	\$8.41	\$5,442	\$7.88	\$5,097	\$6.48	\$4,188	\$6.44	\$4,163
1991	\$14.21	\$8,983	\$10.82	\$6,838	\$9.28	\$5,866	\$8.75	\$5,531	\$8.12	\$5,133	\$6.49	\$4,105	\$6.26	\$3,957
1999	\$12.46	\$8,851	\$8.11	\$5,760	\$7.19	\$5,109	\$7.07	\$5,022	\$6.50	\$4,619	\$5.51	\$3,911	\$4.69	\$3,331
2001	\$12.79	\$8,493	\$8.54	\$5,670	\$7.81	\$5,189	\$7.67	\$5,094	\$6.94	\$4,613	\$5.94	\$3,944	\$5.05	\$3,358
Region--West														
Year	Gross Poverty Gap		Plus SS/SSDI		Plus UI/WC/VP		Plus Cash Assistance		Plus SSI		Plus Food Assistance/Housing		Less Taxes Plus EITC	
	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average
1979	\$4.70	\$9,383	\$3.60	\$7,195	\$3.13	\$6,245	\$2.54	\$5,077	\$2.47	\$4,922	\$2.10	\$4,195	\$2.08	\$4,152
1982	\$7.65	\$9,002	\$6.25	\$7,360	\$5.25	\$6,179	\$4.24	\$4,994	\$4.00	\$4,706	\$3.34	\$3,932	\$3.45	\$4,058
1989	\$7.37	\$9,461	\$6.26	\$8,041	\$5.74	\$7,374	\$4.22	\$5,418	\$3.82	\$4,902	\$3.17	\$4,066	\$3.18	\$4,078
1991	\$9.36	\$9,766	\$8.21	\$8,567	\$7.25	\$7,563	\$5.70	\$5,946	\$5.40	\$5,633	\$4.54	\$4,742	\$4.42	\$4,617
1999	\$7.44	\$8,301	\$6.22	\$6,944	\$5.68	\$6,339	\$5.10	\$5,690	\$4.52	\$5,045	\$3.78	\$4,215	\$2.92	\$3,264
2001	\$7.92	\$8,933	\$6.23	\$7,029	\$5.72	\$6,458	\$5.19	\$5,856	\$4.74	\$5,353	\$4.14	\$4,669	\$3.41	\$3,843

TABLE 8. CONTINUED

Not Married														
Region--Northeast														
Year	Gross Poverty Gap		Plus SS/SSDI		Plus UI/WC/VP		Plus Cash Assistance		Plus SSI		Plus Food Assistance/Housing		Less Taxes Plus EITC	
	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average
1979	\$9.69	\$12,338	\$8.42	\$10,727	\$8.19	\$10,423	\$3.69	\$4,698	\$3.44	\$4,378	\$2.17	\$2,765	\$2.16	\$2,747
1982	\$10.50	\$12,410	\$9.26	\$10,935	\$9.05	\$10,691	\$5.15	\$6,085	\$4.88	\$5,760	\$3.20	\$3,777	\$3.21	\$3,796
1989	\$9.04	\$11,917	\$8.33	\$10,992	\$8.17	\$10,781	\$5.08	\$6,706	\$4.70	\$6,198	\$3.19	\$4,209	\$3.18	\$4,190
1991	\$10.95	\$12,038	\$10.22	\$11,237	\$9.90	\$10,879	\$6.24	\$6,856	\$5.80	\$6,378	\$3.90	\$4,284	\$3.83	\$4,207
1999	\$9.34	\$10,484	\$8.29	\$9,306	\$7.95	\$8,928	\$6.46	\$7,247	\$5.62	\$6,306	\$4.23	\$4,751	\$3.81	\$4,273
2001	\$7.43	\$9,425	\$6.22	\$7,889	\$5.96	\$7,554	\$5.20	\$6,599	\$4.35	\$5,521	\$3.44	\$4,356	\$3.07	\$3,889
Region--Northcentral														
Year	Gross Poverty Gap		Plus SS/SSDI		Plus UI/WC/VP		Plus Cash Assistance		Plus SSI		Plus Food Assistance/Housing		Less Taxes Plus EITC	
	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average
1979	\$8.68	\$11,557	\$7.71	\$10,254	\$7.50	\$9,982	\$3.85	\$5,128	\$3.68	\$4,893	\$2.43	\$3,235	\$2.41	\$3,206
1982	\$11.50	\$11,954	\$10.50	\$10,917	\$10.13	\$10,536	\$6.13	\$6,375	\$5.86	\$6,092	\$3.95	\$4,107	\$3.95	\$4,107
1989	\$11.80	\$11,697	\$10.66	\$10,573	\$10.45	\$10,359	\$7.20	\$7,137	\$6.85	\$6,789	\$4.68	\$4,643	\$4.62	\$4,583
1991	\$12.76	\$11,089	\$11.79	\$10,245	\$11.54	\$10,028	\$8.12	\$7,056	\$7.65	\$6,650	\$5.15	\$4,479	\$5.01	\$4,350
1999	\$8.32	\$9,433	\$7.38	\$8,366	\$7.27	\$8,235	\$6.35	\$7,195	\$5.61	\$6,359	\$4.39	\$4,971	\$3.78	\$4,278
2001	\$8.11	\$9,119	\$6.85	\$7,701	\$6.60	\$7,418	\$6.05	\$6,798	\$5.32	\$5,976	\$4.17	\$4,691	\$3.69	\$4,152
Region--South														
Year	Gross Poverty Gap		Plus SS/SSDI		Plus UI/WC/VP		Plus Cash Assistance		Plus SSI		Plus Food Assistance/Housing		Less Taxes Plus EITC	
	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average
1979	\$12.05	\$11,122	\$9.98	\$9,211	\$9.64	\$8,895	\$7.42	\$6,845	\$6.93	\$6,398	\$4.43	\$4,083	\$4.38	\$4,042
1982	\$15.35	\$11,152	\$13.21	\$9,600	\$12.65	\$9,187	\$10.59	\$7,692	\$10.02	\$7,276	\$6.92	\$5,027	\$6.95	\$5,049
1989	\$16.98	\$10,808	\$14.93	\$9,501	\$14.47	\$9,208	\$12.27	\$7,810	\$11.31	\$7,201	\$8.30	\$5,285	\$8.19	\$5,212
1991	\$20.19	\$10,985	\$18.10	\$9,845	\$17.45	\$9,494	\$14.79	\$8,044	\$13.69	\$7,446	\$9.47	\$5,153	\$9.27	\$5,043
1999	\$14.08	\$8,935	\$11.82	\$7,502	\$11.46	\$7,275	\$10.87	\$6,898	\$9.67	\$6,136	\$7.62	\$4,838	\$6.53	\$4,144
2001	\$15.73	\$9,081	\$13.06	\$7,541	\$12.45	\$7,192	\$11.92	\$6,884	\$10.34	\$5,968	\$8.01	\$4,623	\$6.99	\$4,039
Region--West														
Year	Gross Poverty Gap		Plus SS/SSDI		Plus UI/WC/VP		Plus Cash Assistance		Plus SSI		Plus Food Assistance/Housing		Less Taxes Plus EITC	
	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average
1979	\$4.89	\$9,973	\$4.34	\$8,852	\$4.23	\$8,628	\$2.15	\$4,376	\$2.01	\$4,104	\$1.43	\$2,914	\$1.41	\$2,869
1982	\$6.86	\$10,505	\$6.03	\$9,225	\$5.79	\$8,862	\$3.19	\$4,882	\$2.94	\$4,503	\$2.18	\$3,329	\$2.18	\$3,335
1989	\$8.14	\$10,616	\$7.52	\$9,814	\$7.34	\$9,581	\$4.31	\$5,627	\$4.14	\$5,395	\$3.12	\$4,070	\$3.08	\$4,016
1991	\$9.77	\$10,820	\$9.04	\$10,016	\$8.64	\$9,576	\$5.18	\$5,740	\$4.79	\$5,307	\$3.46	\$3,835	\$3.45	\$3,826
1999	\$8.82	\$9,627	\$7.81	\$8,525	\$7.54	\$8,222	\$6.01	\$6,561	\$5.27	\$5,750	\$4.28	\$4,673	\$3.78	\$4,123
2001	\$7.38	\$8,903	\$6.23	\$7,524	\$5.85	\$7,059	\$4.97	\$6,003	\$4.50	\$5,433	\$3.72	\$4,486	\$3.30	\$3,984

TABLE 8. CONTINUED

Single Female Head of Household														
Region--Northeast														
Year	Gross Poverty Gap		Plus SS/SSDI		Plus UI/WC/VP		Plus Cash Assistance		Plus SSI		Plus Food Assistance/Housing		Less Taxes Plus EITC	
	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average
1979	\$9.30	\$12,537	\$8.17	\$11,013	\$8.00	\$10,775	\$3.58	\$4,821	\$3.34	\$4,498	\$2.09	\$2,817	\$2.08	\$2,796
1982	\$9.87	\$12,654	\$8.74	\$11,204	\$8.61	\$11,034	\$4.82	\$6,180	\$4.56	\$5,846	\$2.94	\$3,766	\$2.95	\$3,779
1989	\$8.47	\$12,059	\$7.83	\$11,150	\$7.71	\$10,970	\$4.72	\$6,712	\$4.35	\$6,187	\$2.91	\$4,135	\$2.89	\$4,119
1991	\$10.35	\$12,340	\$9.80	\$11,691	\$9.55	\$11,393	\$5.96	\$7,111	\$5.57	\$6,637	\$3.72	\$4,431	\$3.65	\$4,352
1999	\$8.48	\$10,698	\$7.68	\$9,683	\$7.47	\$9,424	\$6.00	\$7,567	\$5.21	\$6,573	\$3.88	\$4,890	\$3.51	\$4,426
2001	\$6.63	\$9,570	\$5.66	\$8,170	\$5.46	\$7,880	\$4.74	\$6,852	\$4.00	\$5,782	\$3.13	\$4,526	\$2.78	\$4,021
Region--Northcentral														
Year	Gross Poverty Gap		Plus SS/SSDI		Plus UI/WC/VP		Plus Cash Assistance		Plus SSI		Plus Food Assistance/Housing		Less Taxes Plus EITC	
	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average
1979	\$8.42	\$11,681	\$7.55	\$10,482	\$7.38	\$10,238	\$3.79	\$5,261	\$3.62	\$5,016	\$2.37	\$3,295	\$2.35	\$3,265
1982	\$10.90	\$12,144	\$10.05	\$11,190	\$9.74	\$10,843	\$5.84	\$6,499	\$5.58	\$6,219	\$3.72	\$4,139	\$3.72	\$4,138
1989	\$10.92	\$12,004	\$10.05	\$11,052	\$9.91	\$10,894	\$6.77	\$7,442	\$6.44	\$7,077	\$4.34	\$4,772	\$4.28	\$4,709
1991	\$12.23	\$11,366	\$11.35	\$10,547	\$11.13	\$10,343	\$7.74	\$7,193	\$7.29	\$6,771	\$4.84	\$4,498	\$4.70	\$4,367
1999	\$7.62	\$9,668	\$6.86	\$8,702	\$6.79	\$8,622	\$5.90	\$7,484	\$5.24	\$6,653	\$4.05	\$5,141	\$3.48	\$4,418
2001	\$6.92	\$9,294	\$6.01	\$8,065	\$5.86	\$7,870	\$5.32	\$7,142	\$4.71	\$6,326	\$3.64	\$4,893	\$3.23	\$4,331
Region--South														
Year	Gross Poverty Gap		Plus SS/SSDI		Plus UI/WC/VP		Plus Cash Assistance		Plus SSI		Plus Food Assistance/Housing		Less Taxes Plus EITC	
	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average
1979	\$11.44	\$11,343	\$9.55	\$9,467	\$9.24	\$9,168	\$7.07	\$7,014	\$6.64	\$6,590	\$4.18	\$4,142	\$4.14	\$4,101
1982	\$14.61	\$11,371	\$12.60	\$9,812	\$12.12	\$9,437	\$10.10	\$7,861	\$9.59	\$7,465	\$6.56	\$5,106	\$6.58	\$5,124
1989	\$15.71	\$11,076	\$13.94	\$9,826	\$13.57	\$9,568	\$11.44	\$8,068	\$10.60	\$7,470	\$7.71	\$5,438	\$7.60	\$5,358
1991	\$18.45	\$11,170	\$16.69	\$10,101	\$16.14	\$9,769	\$13.56	\$8,206	\$12.60	\$7,627	\$8.62	\$5,215	\$8.42	\$5,099
1999	\$12.56	\$9,140	\$10.80	\$7,859	\$10.51	\$7,645	\$9.94	\$7,235	\$8.93	\$6,494	\$7.01	\$5,101	\$6.01	\$4,373
2001	\$13.64	\$9,306	\$11.70	\$7,985	\$11.22	\$7,659	\$10.72	\$7,313	\$9.39	\$6,407	\$7.18	\$4,896	\$6.26	\$4,273
Region--West														
Year	Gross Poverty Gap		Plus SS/SSDI		Plus UI/WC/VP		Plus Cash Assistance		Plus SSI		Plus Food Assistance/Housing		Less Taxes Plus EITC	
	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average
1979	\$4.57	\$10,136	\$4.07	\$9,042	\$3.98	\$8,822	\$1.95	\$4,338	\$1.84	\$4,081	\$1.28	\$2,840	\$1.26	\$2,794
1982	\$6.38	\$10,685	\$5.61	\$9,394	\$5.43	\$9,098	\$2.92	\$4,892	\$2.71	\$4,533	\$1.97	\$3,299	\$1.97	\$3,297
1989	\$7.46	\$11,229	\$6.92	\$10,414	\$6.80	\$10,243	\$3.83	\$5,770	\$3.68	\$5,546	\$2.72	\$4,096	\$2.68	\$4,038
1991	\$8.93	\$11,199	\$8.27	\$10,373	\$7.99	\$10,025	\$4.64	\$5,824	\$4.29	\$5,374	\$3.01	\$3,777	\$3.02	\$3,785
1999	\$7.76	\$9,909	\$7.00	\$8,936	\$6.79	\$8,669	\$5.32	\$6,789	\$4.70	\$6,009	\$3.79	\$4,846	\$3.36	\$4,286
2001	\$6.12	\$9,236	\$5.32	\$8,026	\$5.09	\$7,682	\$4.27	\$6,448	\$3.89	\$5,868	\$3.16	\$4,774	\$2.80	\$4,221

NOTE: Total values are in billions of real 2001 dollars, and average values are in real 2001 dollars. See note to Table 2 for more details.

TABLE 9. TOTAL AND AVERAGE POVERTY GAPS FOR PRE-TAX AND PRE-TRANSFER POOR NON-ELDERLY FAMILIES BY PRESENCE OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER AGE 18, REGION, YEAR, AND INCOME SOURCE

Children present														
Region--Total														
Year	Gross Poverty Gap		Plus SS/SSDI		Plus UI/WC/VP		Plus Cash Assistance		Plus SSI		Plus Food Assistance/Housing		Less Taxes	Plus EITC
	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average
1979	\$48.74	\$10,950	\$42.43	\$9,532	\$40.02	\$8,989	\$25.89	\$5,816	\$24.94	\$5,603	\$17.22	\$17	\$16.95	\$3,808
1982	\$64.53	\$10,935	\$58.67	\$9,942	\$53.79	\$9,115	\$38.47	\$6,519	\$37.04	\$6,277	\$26.65	\$27	\$27.01	\$4,576
1989	\$60.07	\$10,805	\$55.04	\$9,902	\$52.44	\$9,433	\$38.60	\$6,945	\$37.02	\$6,660	\$27.04	\$27	\$26.55	\$4,776
1991	\$70.65	\$11,004	\$65.58	\$10,215	\$61.81	\$9,627	\$46.23	\$7,201	\$44.28	\$6,897	\$31.60	\$32	\$30.52	\$4,754
1999	\$49.41	\$9,424	\$44.27	\$8,443	\$42.04	\$8,018	\$37.09	\$7,074	\$34.12	\$6,507	\$26.88	\$27	\$21.99	\$4,195
2001	\$46.68	\$9,144	\$41.38	\$8,107	\$39.26	\$7,691	\$35.93	\$7,039	\$32.93	\$6,451	\$26.22	\$26	\$21.68	\$4,248
Region--Northeast														
Year	Gross Poverty Gap		Plus SS/SSDI		Plus UI/WC/VP		Plus Cash Assistance		Plus SSI		Plus Food Assistance/Housing		Less Taxes	Plus EITC
	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average
1979	\$11.97	\$11,733	\$10.64	\$10,427	\$10.01	\$9,810	\$4.98	\$4,877	\$4.75	\$4,659	\$3.11	\$3,047	\$3.09	\$3,026
1982	\$14.01	\$12,242	\$12.86	\$11,232	\$12.08	\$10,554	\$7.19	\$6,278	\$6.91	\$6,040	\$4.74	\$4,138	\$4.81	\$4,205
1989	\$11.17	\$11,618	\$10.30	\$10,713	\$9.86	\$10,247	\$6.38	\$6,636	\$6.11	\$6,348	\$4.22	\$4,389	\$4.20	\$4,363
1991	\$13.72	\$12,187	\$13.02	\$11,568	\$12.32	\$10,947	\$8.20	\$7,280	\$7.72	\$6,859	\$5.39	\$4,788	\$5.25	\$4,663
1999	\$9.69	\$10,743	\$8.69	\$9,639	\$8.28	\$9,183	\$6.89	\$7,641	\$6.24	\$6,919	\$4.77	\$5,295	\$4.14	\$4,587
2001	\$8.48	\$9,915	\$7.57	\$8,856	\$7.21	\$8,436	\$6.33	\$7,408	\$5.66	\$6,617	\$4.56	\$5,329	\$3.90	\$4,556
Region--Northcentral														
Year	Gross Poverty Gap		Plus SS/SSDI		Plus UI/WC/VP		Plus Cash Assistance		Plus SSI		Plus Food Assistance/Housing		Less Taxes	Plus EITC
	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average
1979	\$11.46	\$11,187	\$10.14	\$9,895	\$9.64	\$10	\$5.46	\$5,326	\$5.31	\$5,185	\$3.77	\$3,679	\$3.73	\$3,643
1982	\$17.11	\$11,325	\$15.93	\$10,546	\$14.32	\$14	\$9.51	\$6,293	\$9.25	\$6,123	\$6.65	\$4,401	\$6.68	\$4,421
1989	\$14.98	\$11,245	\$13.82	\$10,380	\$13.23	\$13	\$9.43	\$7,078	\$9.14	\$6,866	\$6.39	\$4,800	\$6.31	\$4,737
1991	\$15.79	\$10,832	\$14.76	\$10,130	\$14.20	\$14	\$10.19	\$6,994	\$9.87	\$6,771	\$6.73	\$4,617	\$6.53	\$4,480
1999	\$10.02	\$9,480	\$9.22	\$8,723	\$8.91	\$9	\$7.87	\$7,451	\$7.08	\$6,705	\$5.57	\$5,273	\$4.57	\$4,325
2001	\$9.20	\$9,087	\$8.07	\$7,971	\$7.71	\$8	\$7.09	\$7,003	\$6.41	\$6,330	\$5.04	\$4,976	\$4.27	\$4,213
Region--South														
Year	Gross Poverty Gap		Plus SS/SSDI		Plus UI/WC/VP		Plus Cash Assistance		Plus SSI		Plus Food Assistance/Housing		Less Taxes	Plus EITC
	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average
1979	\$17.41	\$10,614	\$14.69	\$8,955	\$13.83	\$8,431	\$11.45	\$6,982	\$10.98	\$6,696	\$7.34	\$4,477	\$7.20	\$4,390
1982	\$21.84	\$10,345	\$19.38	\$9,181	\$17.90	\$8,482	\$15.71	\$7,442	\$15.05	\$7,129	\$10.77	\$5,101	\$10.93	\$5,180
1989	\$20.98	\$10,150	\$18.85	\$9,117	\$17.75	\$8,586	\$15.56	\$7,529	\$14.86	\$7,190	\$11.12	\$5,379	\$10.82	\$5,235
1991	\$25.13	\$10,545	\$22.82	\$9,576	\$21.40	\$8,978	\$18.66	\$7,829	\$17.87	\$7,497	\$12.76	\$5,352	\$12.21	\$5,123
1999	\$17.45	\$8,981	\$14.96	\$7,700	\$14.05	\$7,230	\$13.45	\$6,920	\$12.61	\$6,488	\$9.95	\$5,119	\$8.08	\$4,159
2001	\$18.35	\$8,879	\$16.21	\$7,844	\$15.44	\$7,467	\$14.86	\$7,190	\$13.64	\$6,600	\$10.68	\$5,168	\$8.72	\$4,218
Region--West														
Year	Gross Poverty Gap		Plus SS/SSDI		Plus UI/WC/VP		Plus Cash Assistance		Plus SSI		Plus Food Assistance/Housing		Less Taxes	Plus EITC
	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average
1979	\$7.90	\$10,306	\$6.97	\$9,088	\$6.54	\$8,536	\$4.01	\$5,228	\$3.89	\$5,079	\$3.00	\$3,908	\$2.93	\$3,828
1982	\$11.57	\$10,194	\$10.50	\$9,250	\$9.49	\$8,358	\$6.07	\$5,348	\$5.83	\$5,135	\$4.49	\$3,957	\$4.58	\$4,034
1989	\$12.93	\$10,795	\$12.07	\$10,075	\$11.60	\$9,686	\$7.23	\$6,036	\$6.91	\$5,769	\$5.31	\$4,429	\$5.22	\$4,360
1991	\$16.01	\$11,016	\$14.97	\$10,300	\$13.88	\$9,551	\$9.18	\$6,316	\$8.83	\$6,072	\$6.73	\$4,628	\$6.53	\$4,495
1999	\$12.25	\$9,133	\$11.39	\$8,494	\$10.80	\$8,049	\$8.88	\$6,619	\$8.19	\$6,103	\$6.58	\$4,908	\$5.20	\$3,879
2001	\$10.64	\$9,098	\$9.52	\$8,140	\$8.91	\$7,615	\$7.64	\$6,534	\$7.22	\$6,170	\$5.94	\$5,077	\$4.80	\$4,104

TABLE 9. CONTINUED

No children present														
Region--Total														
Year	Gross Poverty Gap		Plus SS/SSDI		Plus UI/WC/VP		Plus Cash Assistance		Plus SSI		Plus Food Assistance/Housing		Less Taxes	Plus EITC
	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average
1979	\$12.16	\$7,957	\$6.79	\$4,442	\$5.78	\$3,780	\$4.59	\$3,000	\$3.83	\$2,508	\$3.25	\$2,128	\$3.34	\$2,184
1982	\$17.99	\$8,136	\$10.81	\$4,890	\$9.08	\$4,107	\$7.73	\$3,495	\$6.69	\$3,028	\$5.68	\$2,570	\$5.83	\$2,637
1989	\$18.54	\$8,512	\$11.91	\$5,466	\$10.77	\$4,944	\$9.58	\$4,396	\$7.90	\$3,628	\$6.79	\$3,119	\$7.07	\$3,244
1991	\$19.35	\$8,454	\$13.38	\$5,847	\$11.86	\$5,182	\$10.32	\$4,509	\$8.17	\$3,571	\$6.90	\$3,015	\$7.16	\$3,127
1999	\$21.20	\$8,555	\$12.38	\$4,996	\$11.46	\$4,624	\$10.76	\$4,344	\$8.28	\$3,341	\$7.44	\$3,002	\$7.41	\$2,991
2001	\$22.39	\$8,437	\$12.44	\$4,686	\$11.28	\$4,250	\$10.91	\$4,111	\$8.39	\$3,162	\$7.66	\$2,888	\$7.72	\$2,911
Region--Northeast														
Year	Gross Poverty Gap		Plus SS/SSDI		Plus UI/WC/VP		Plus Cash Assistance		Plus SSI		Plus Food Assistance/Housing		Less Taxes	Plus EITC
	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average
1979	\$2.93	\$9,127	\$1.72	\$5,354	\$1.53	\$4,766	\$0.96	\$2,987	\$0.77	\$2,408	\$0.64	\$1,994	\$0.65	\$2,013
1982	\$3.49	\$8,364	\$1.83	\$4,394	\$1.65	\$3,944	\$1.20	\$2,865	\$1.04	\$2,493	\$0.88	\$2,103	\$0.90	\$2,163
1989	\$2.92	\$9,220	\$1.97	\$6,205	\$1.84	\$5,798	\$1.50	\$4,734	\$1.20	\$3,780	\$1.01	\$3,201	\$1.03	\$3,255
1991	\$3.05	\$8,299	\$2.23	\$6,072	\$2.02	\$5,501	\$1.62	\$4,417	\$1.27	\$3,466	\$1.05	\$2,865	\$1.10	\$3,001
1999	\$4.42	\$8,364	\$2.77	\$5,239	\$2.52	\$4,777	\$2.17	\$4,109	\$1.60	\$3,030	\$1.38	\$2,614	\$1.37	\$2,592
2001	\$3.60	\$7,997	\$2.24	\$4,984	\$2.11	\$4,692	\$2.02	\$4,495	\$1.43	\$3,167	\$1.29	\$2,870	\$1.27	\$2,828
Region--Northcentral														
Year	Gross Poverty Gap		Plus SS/SSDI		Plus UI/WC/VP		Plus Cash Assistance		Plus SSI		Plus Food Assistance/Housing		Less Taxes	Plus EITC
	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average
1979	\$2.63	\$7,818	\$1.45	\$4,310	\$1.23	\$3,652	\$0.98	\$2,923	\$0.82	\$2,444	\$0.71	\$2,102	\$0.73	\$2,161
1982	\$3.76	\$7,617	\$2.16	\$4,378	\$1.63	\$3,304	\$1.28	\$2,589	\$1.15	\$2,323	\$1.00	\$2,033	\$1.03	\$2,095
1989	\$3.87	\$8,324	\$2.18	\$4,697	\$1.98	\$4,266	\$1.65	\$3,562	\$1.33	\$2,870	\$1.14	\$2,460	\$1.20	\$2,586
1991	\$3.91	\$8,205	\$2.78	\$5,826	\$2.49	\$5,233	\$2.12	\$4,446	\$1.60	\$3,351	\$1.36	\$2,845	\$1.39	\$2,912
1999	\$3.69	\$8,405	\$2.01	\$4,573	\$1.92	\$4,367	\$1.88	\$4,271	\$1.52	\$3,452	\$1.40	\$3,199	\$1.41	\$3,210
2001	\$3.98	\$8,148	\$1.87	\$3,832	\$1.67	\$3,422	\$1.64	\$3,352	\$1.30	\$2,667	\$1.20	\$2,449	\$1.22	\$2,489
Region--South														
Year	Gross Poverty Gap		Plus SS/SSDI		Plus UI/WC/VP		Plus Cash Assistance		Plus SSI		Plus Food Assistance/Housing		Less Taxes	Plus EITC
	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average
1979	\$4.92	\$7,601	\$2.64	\$4,087	\$2.20	\$3,407	\$1.96	\$3,034	\$1.65	\$2,558	\$1.37	\$2,121	\$1.41	\$2,186
1982	\$7.80	\$8,364	\$5.04	\$5,404	\$4.25	\$4,560	\$3.89	\$4,175	\$3.40	\$3,643	\$2.78	\$2,979	\$2.85	\$3,054
1989	\$9.18	\$8,746	\$6.04	\$5,757	\$5.47	\$5,209	\$5.12	\$4,876	\$4.33	\$4,124	\$3.66	\$3,484	\$3.80	\$3,622
1991	\$9.27	\$8,944	\$6.09	\$5,876	\$5.33	\$5,144	\$4.88	\$4,704	\$3.94	\$3,800	\$3.21	\$3,098	\$3.32	\$3,202
1999	\$9.08	\$8,735	\$4.96	\$4,773	\$4.60	\$4,426	\$4.49	\$4,317	\$3.56	\$3,424	\$3.18	\$3,056	\$3.14	\$3,015
2001	\$10.16	\$8,683	\$5.38	\$4,597	\$4.83	\$4,129	\$4.73	\$4,041	\$3.64	\$3,108	\$3.26	\$2,787	\$3.33	\$2,846
Region--West														
Year	Gross Poverty Gap		Plus SS/SSDI		Plus UI/WC/VP		Plus Cash Assistance		Plus SSI		Plus Food Assistance/Housing		Less Taxes	Plus EITC
	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average
1979	\$1.69	\$7,522	\$0.98	\$4,357	\$0.82	\$3,636	\$0.68	\$3,037	\$0.59	\$2,603	\$0.54	\$2,380	\$0.55	\$2,459
1982	\$2.94	\$7,993	\$1.78	\$4,841	\$1.55	\$4,221	\$1.36	\$3,702	\$1.11	\$3,022	\$1.02	\$2,784	\$1.05	\$2,847
1989	\$2.57	\$7,408	\$1.72	\$4,939	\$1.48	\$4,267	\$1.30	\$3,750	\$1.04	\$3,000	\$0.98	\$2,824	\$1.03	\$2,969
1991	\$3.11	\$7,642	\$2.28	\$5,593	\$2.01	\$4,929	\$1.70	\$4,169	\$1.36	\$3,343	\$1.28	\$3,137	\$1.34	\$3,301
1999	\$4.01	\$8,513	\$2.64	\$5,608	\$2.42	\$5,132	\$2.23	\$4,737	\$1.60	\$3,404	\$1.48	\$3,133	\$1.50	\$3,182
2001	\$4.65	\$8,533	\$2.94	\$5,395	\$2.66	\$4,888	\$2.52	\$4,623	\$2.03	\$3,719	\$1.91	\$3,514	\$1.90	\$3,495

NOTE: Total values are in billions of real 2001 dollars, and average values are in real 2001 dollars. See note to Table 2 for more details.

FIGURE 1. PERCENT CONTRIBUTION OF VARIOUS TRANSFERS TO FILLING THE GAP FOR ALL PRE-TAX AND PRE-TRANSFER POOR FAMILIES, TOTAL AND NON-ELDERLY, 1979 TO 2001

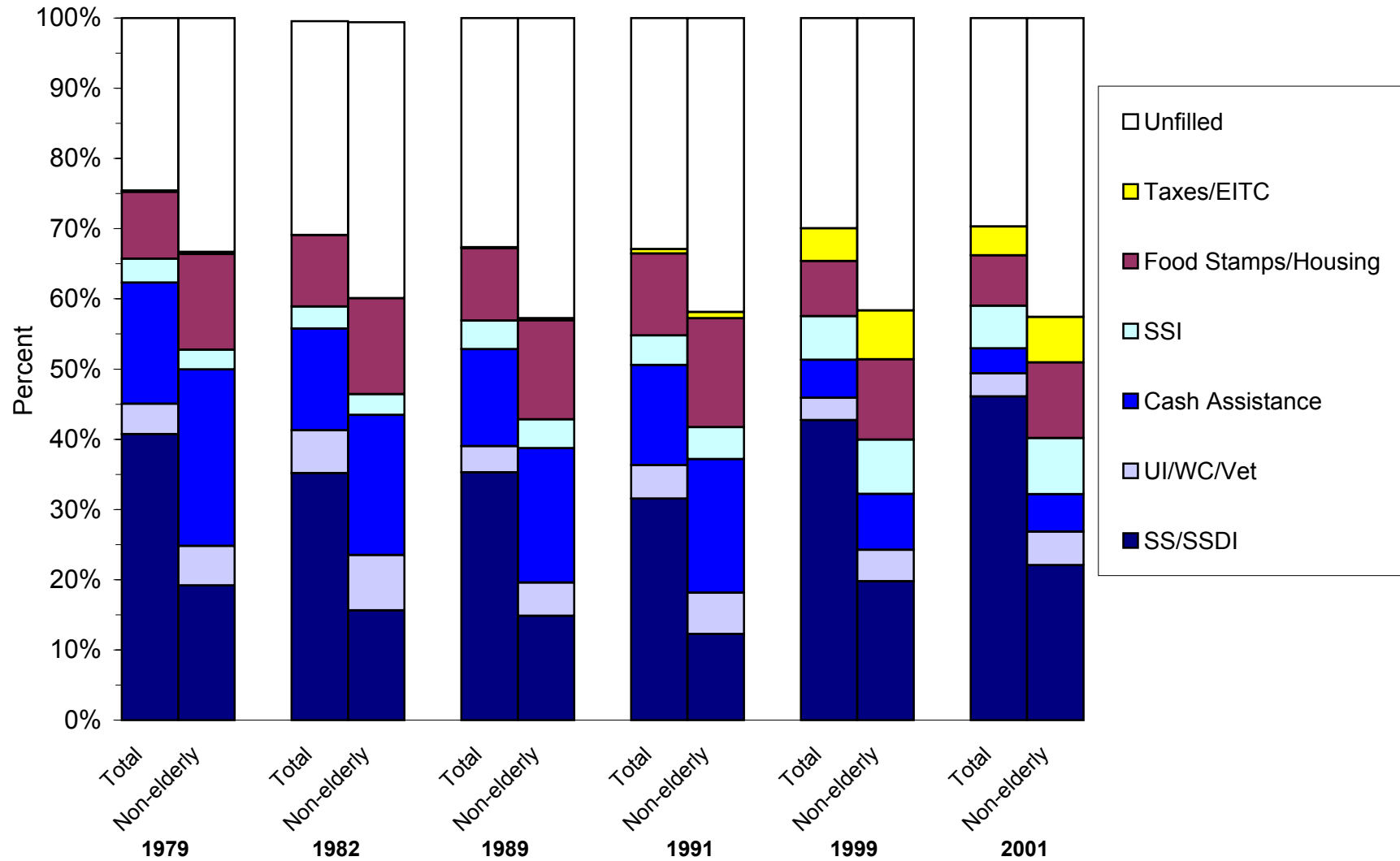


FIGURE 2. PERCENT CONTRIBUTION OF VARIOUS TRANSFERS TO FILLING THE GAP FOR PRE-TAX AND PRE-TRANSFER POOR NON-ELDERLY FAMILIES BY REGION, 1979 TO 2001

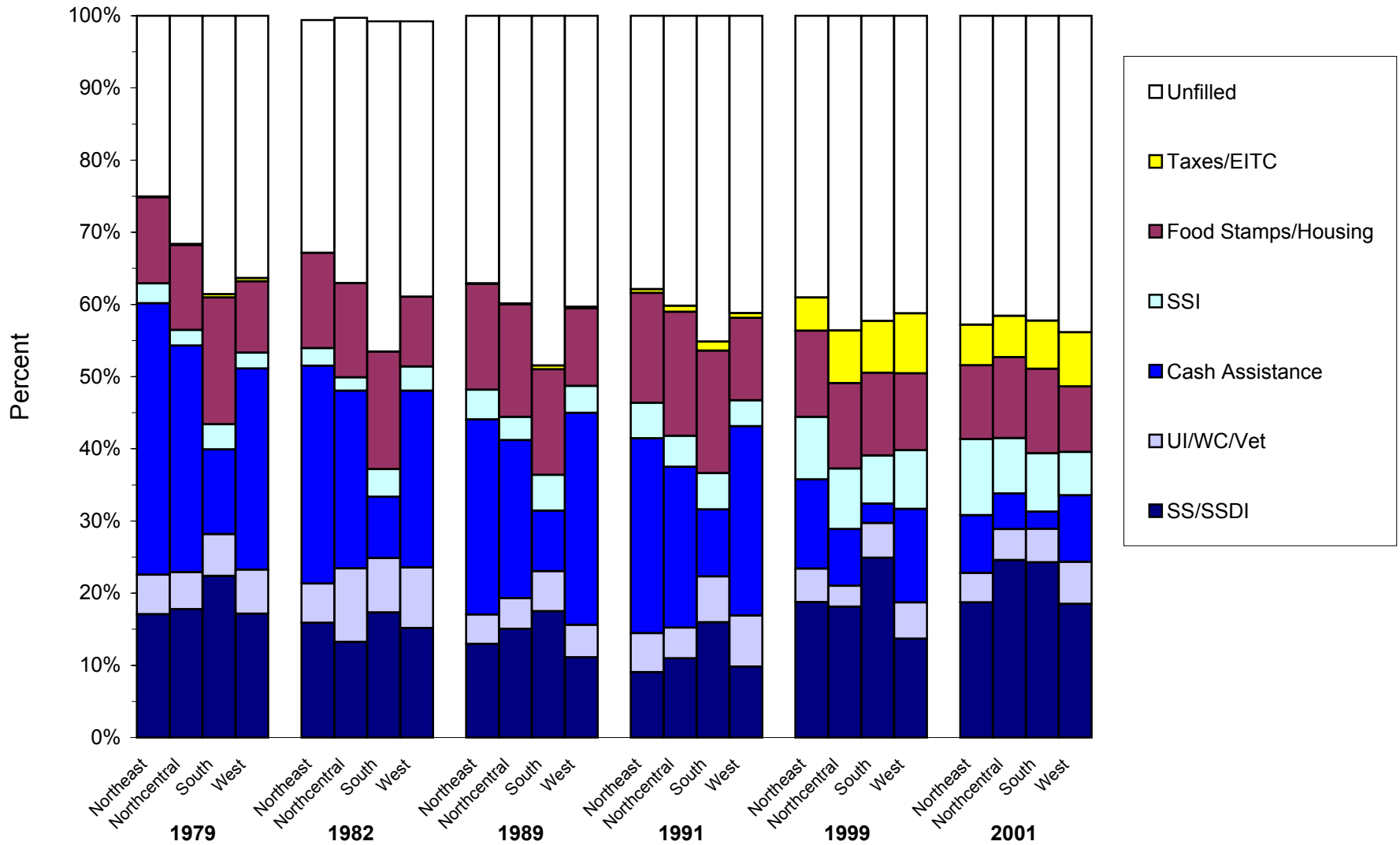


FIGURE 3. PERCENT CONTRIBUTION OF VARIOUS TRANSFERS TO FILLING THE GAP FOR PRE-TAX AND PRE-TRANSFER POOR NON-ELDERLY FAMILIES BY RACE, 1979 TO 2001

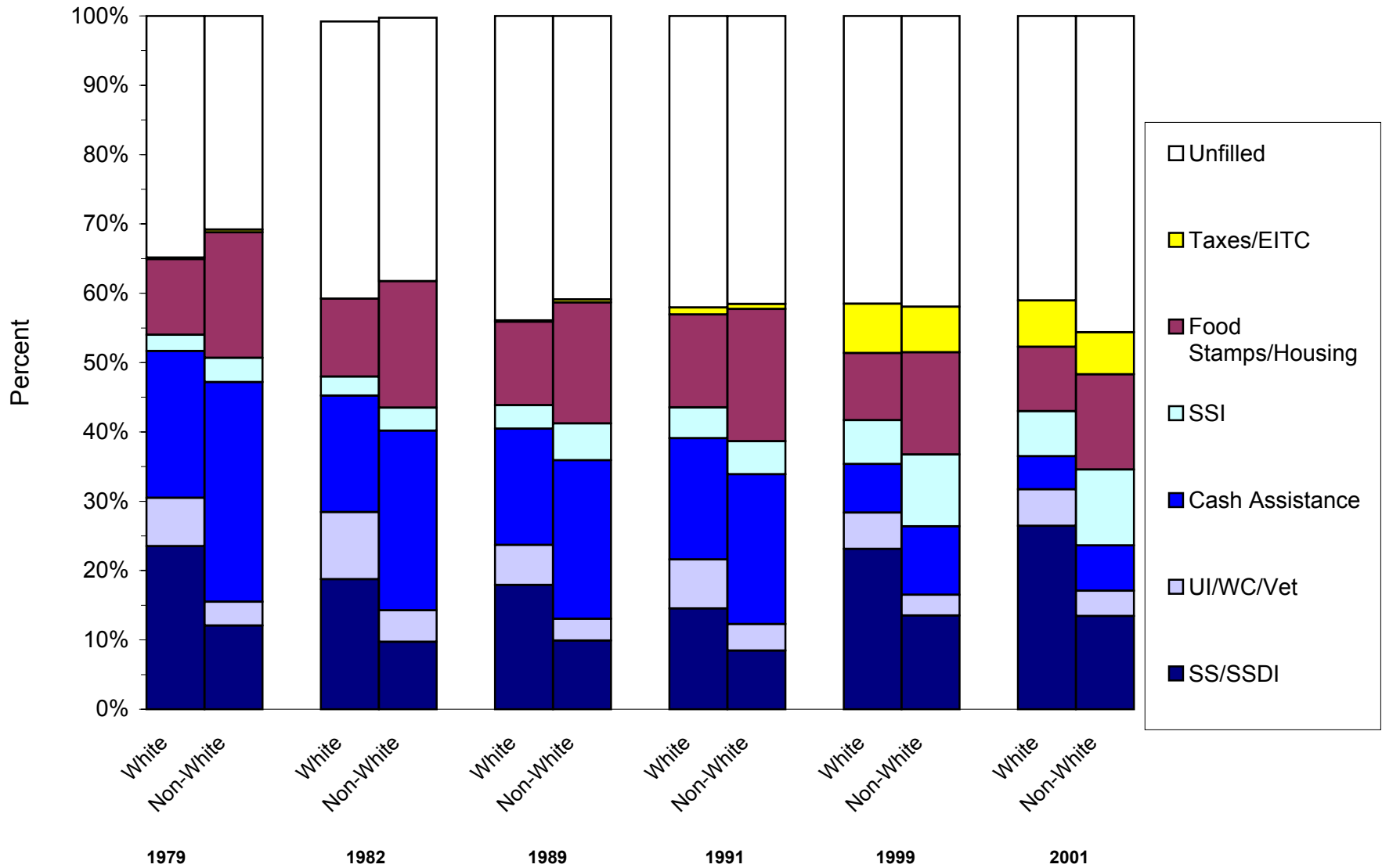


FIGURE 4A. PERCENT CONTRIBUTION OF VARIOUS TRANSFERS TO FILLING THE GAP FOR PRE-TAX AND PRE-TRANSFER POOR NON-ELDERLY WHITE FAMILIES BY REGION, 1979 TO 2001

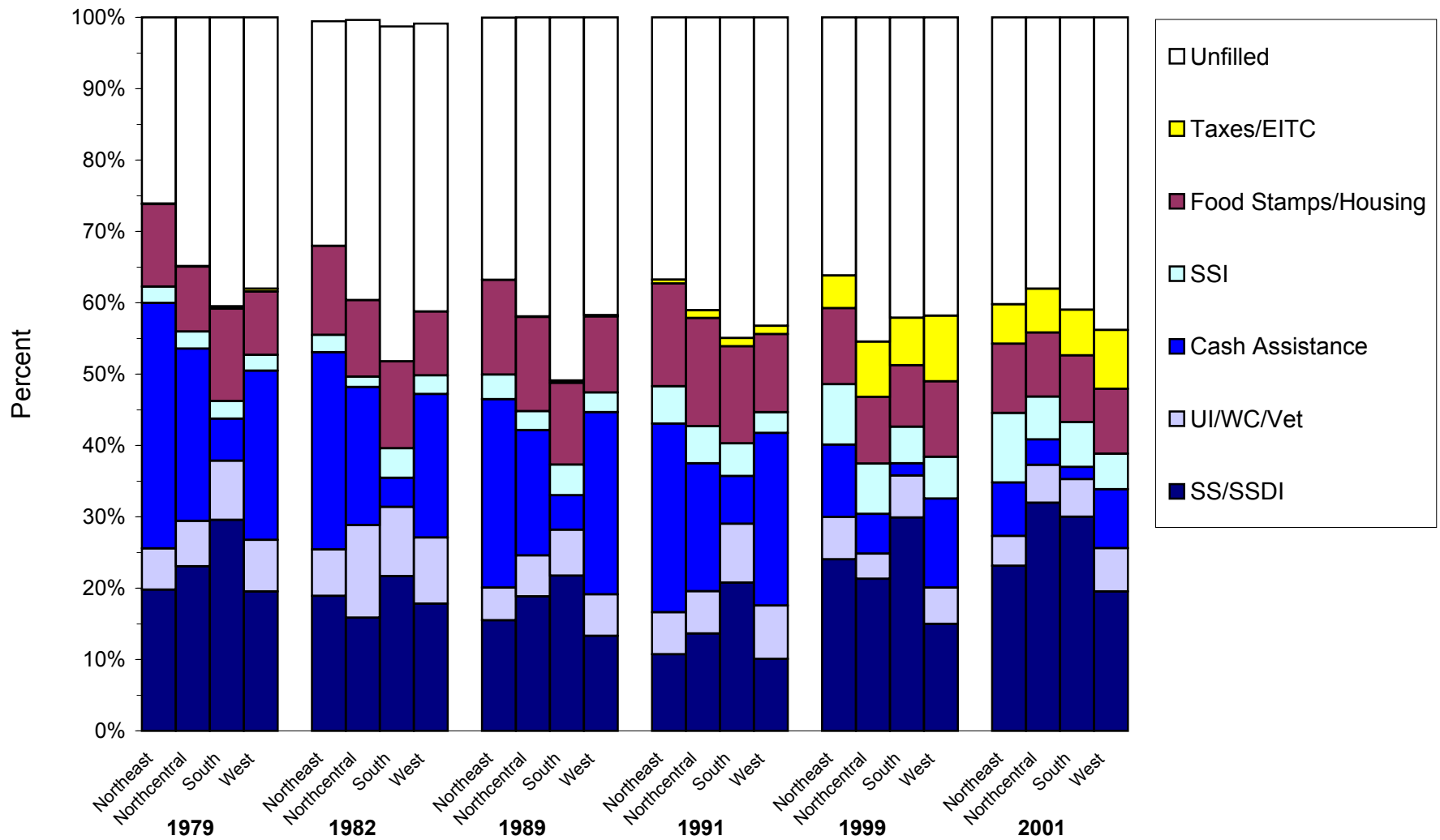


FIGURE 4B. PERCENT CONTRIBUTION OF VARIOUS TRANSFERS TO FILLING THE GAP FOR PRE-TAX AND PRE-TRANSFER POOR NON-ELDERLY NON-WHITE FAMILIES BY REGION, 1979 TO 2001

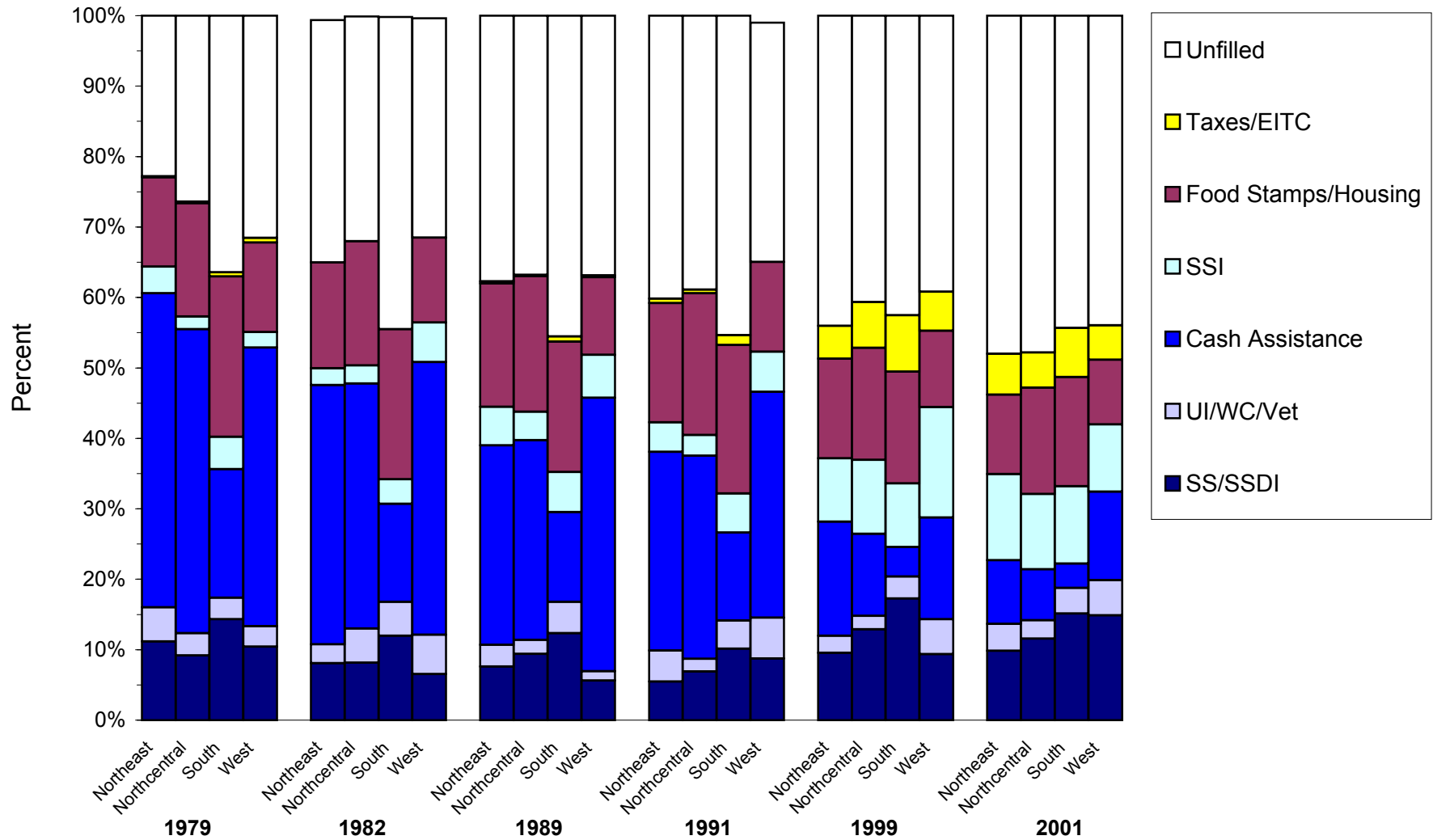


FIGURE 5. PERCENT CONTRIBUTION OF VARIOUS TRANSFERS TO FILLING THE GAP FOR PRE-TAX AND PRE-TRANSFER POOR NON-ELDERLY FAMILIES BY MARITAL STATUS, 1979 TO 2001

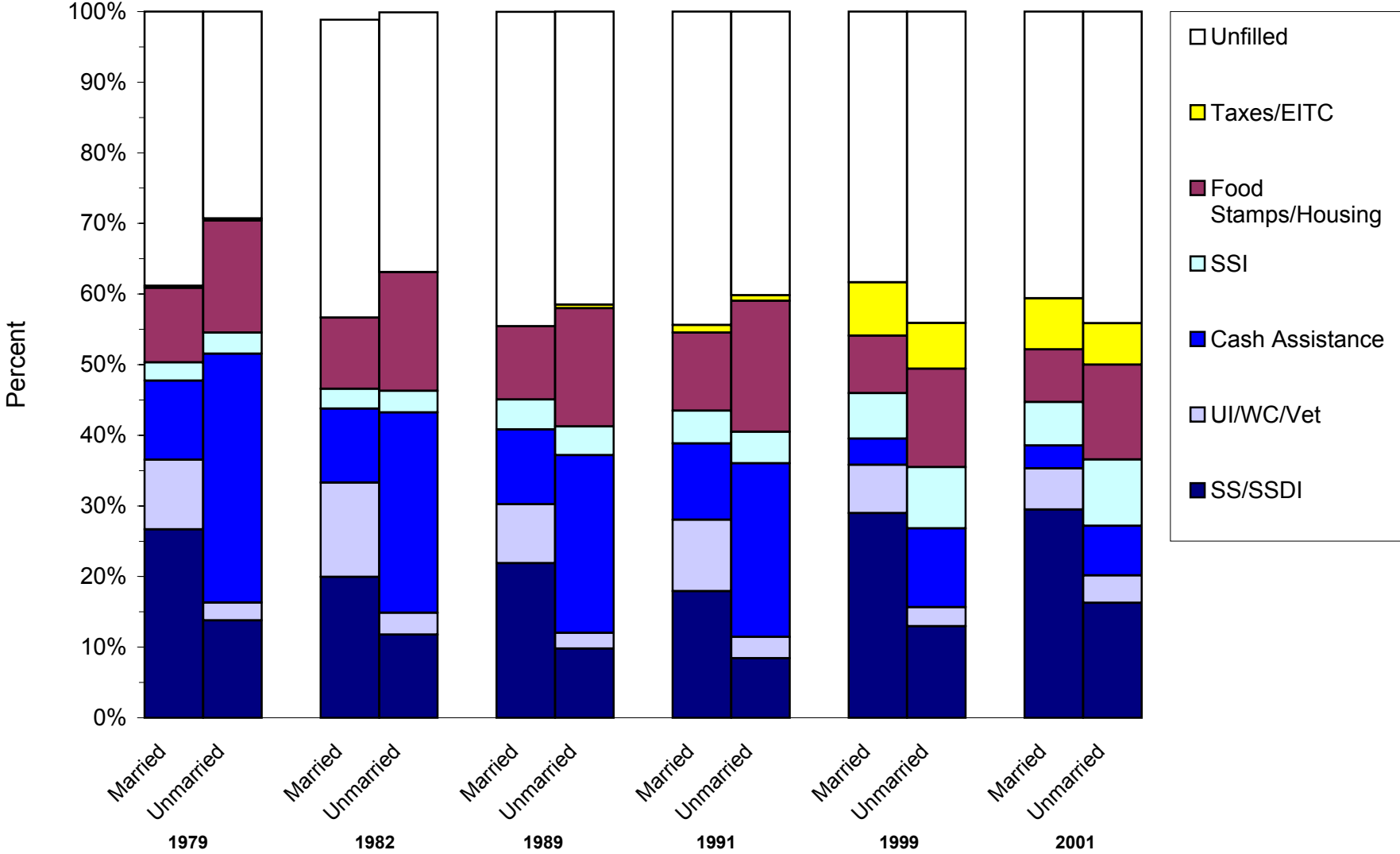


FIGURE 6. PERCENT CONTRIBUTION OF VARIOUS TRANSFERS TO FILLING THE GAP FOR PRE-TAX AND PRE-TRANSFER POOR NON-ELDERLY SINGLE FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS, 1979 TO 2001

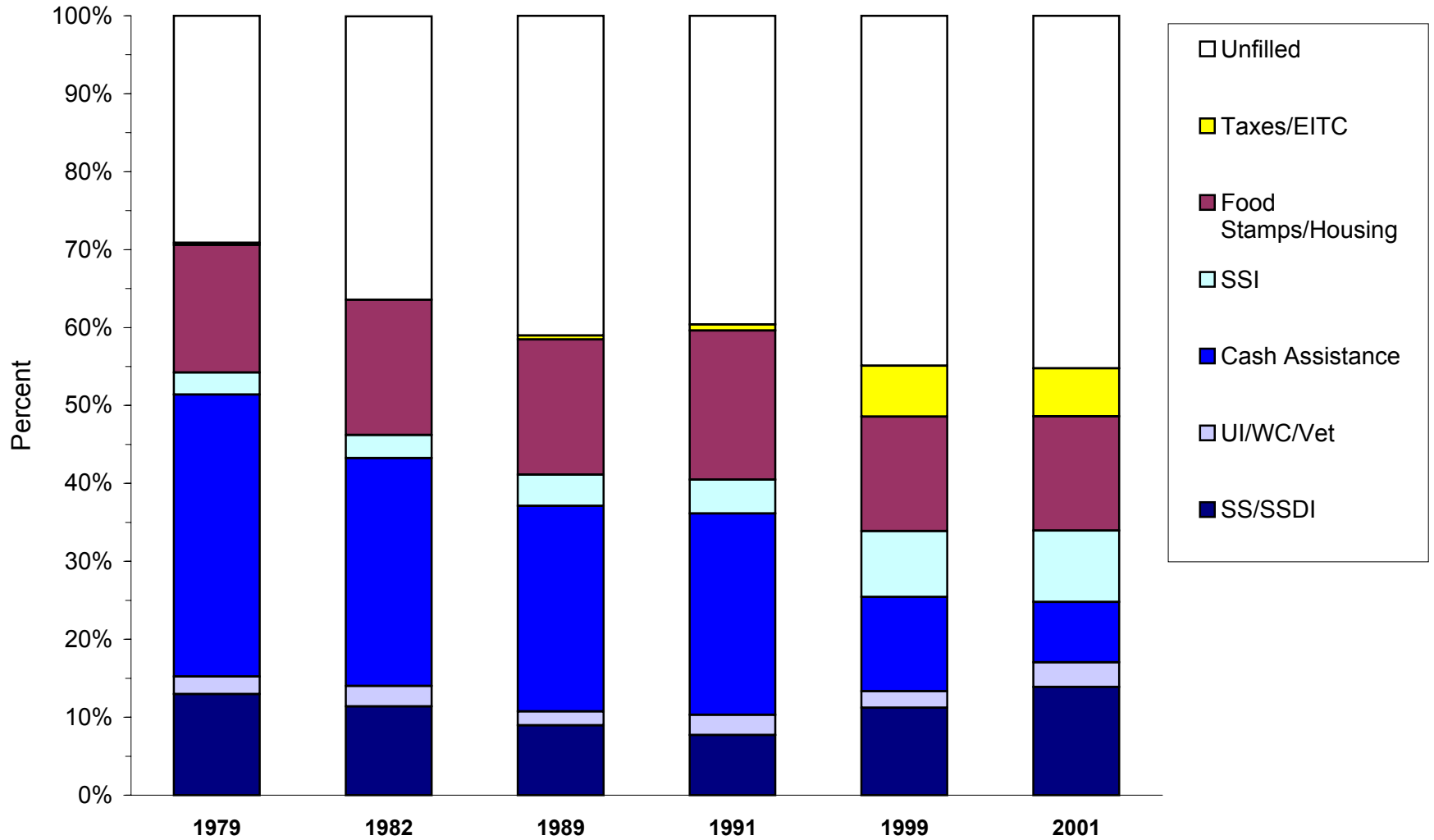


FIGURE 7A. PERCENT CONTRIBUTION OF VARIOUS TRANSFERS TO FILLING THE GAP FOR PRE-TAX AND PRE-TRANSFER POOR NON-ELDERLY MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILIES BY REGION, 1979 TO 2001

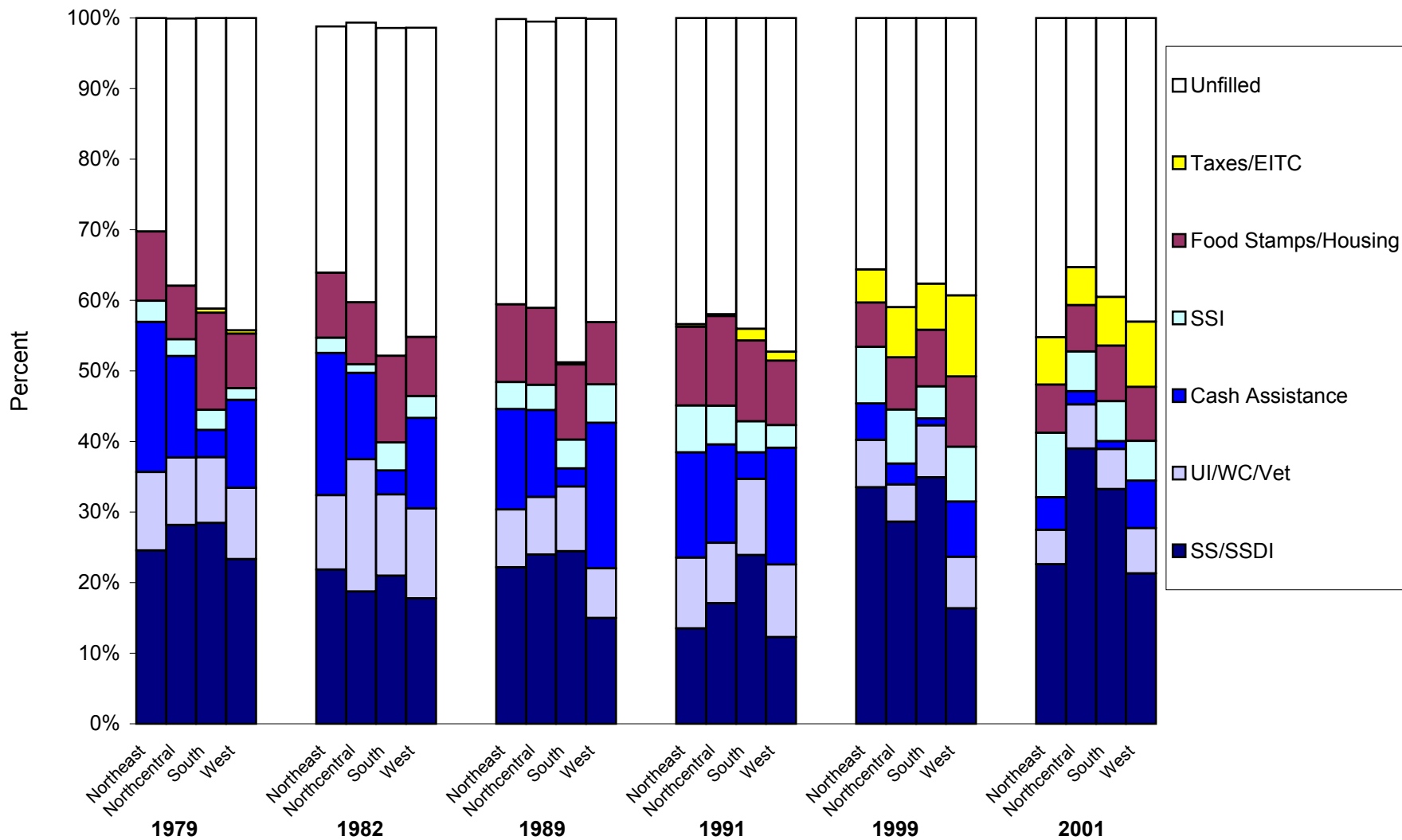


FIGURE 7B. PERCENT CONTRIBUTION OF VARIOUS TRANSFERS TO FILLING THE GAP FOR PRE-TAX AND PRE-TRANSFER POOR NON-ELDERLY UNMARRIED FAMILIES BY REGION, 1979 TO 2001

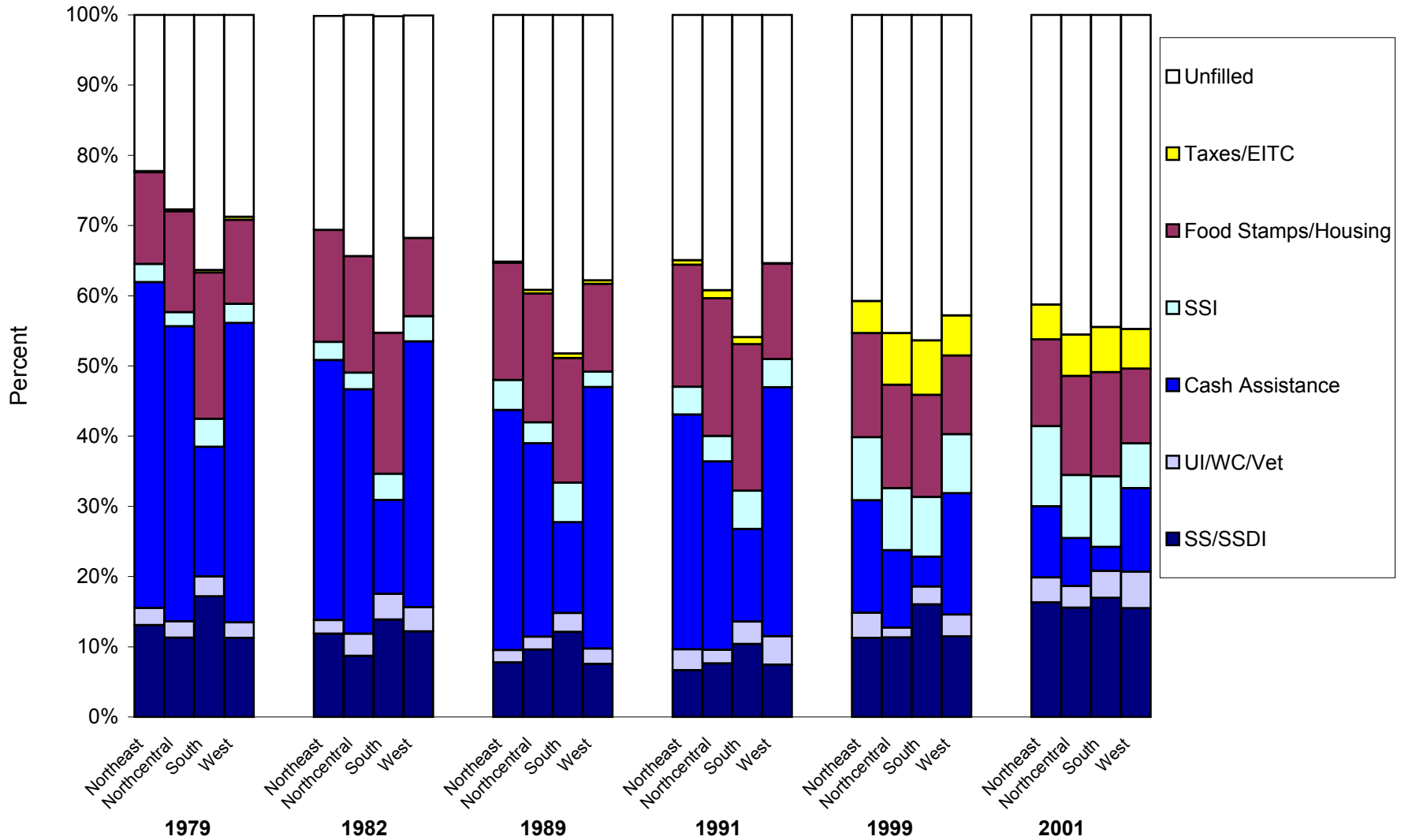


FIGURE 8. PERCENT CONTRIBUTION OF VARIOUS TRANSFERS TO FILLING THE GAP FOR PRE-TAX AND PRE-TRANSFER POOR NON-ELDERLY SINGLE FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS BY REGION, 1979 TO 2001

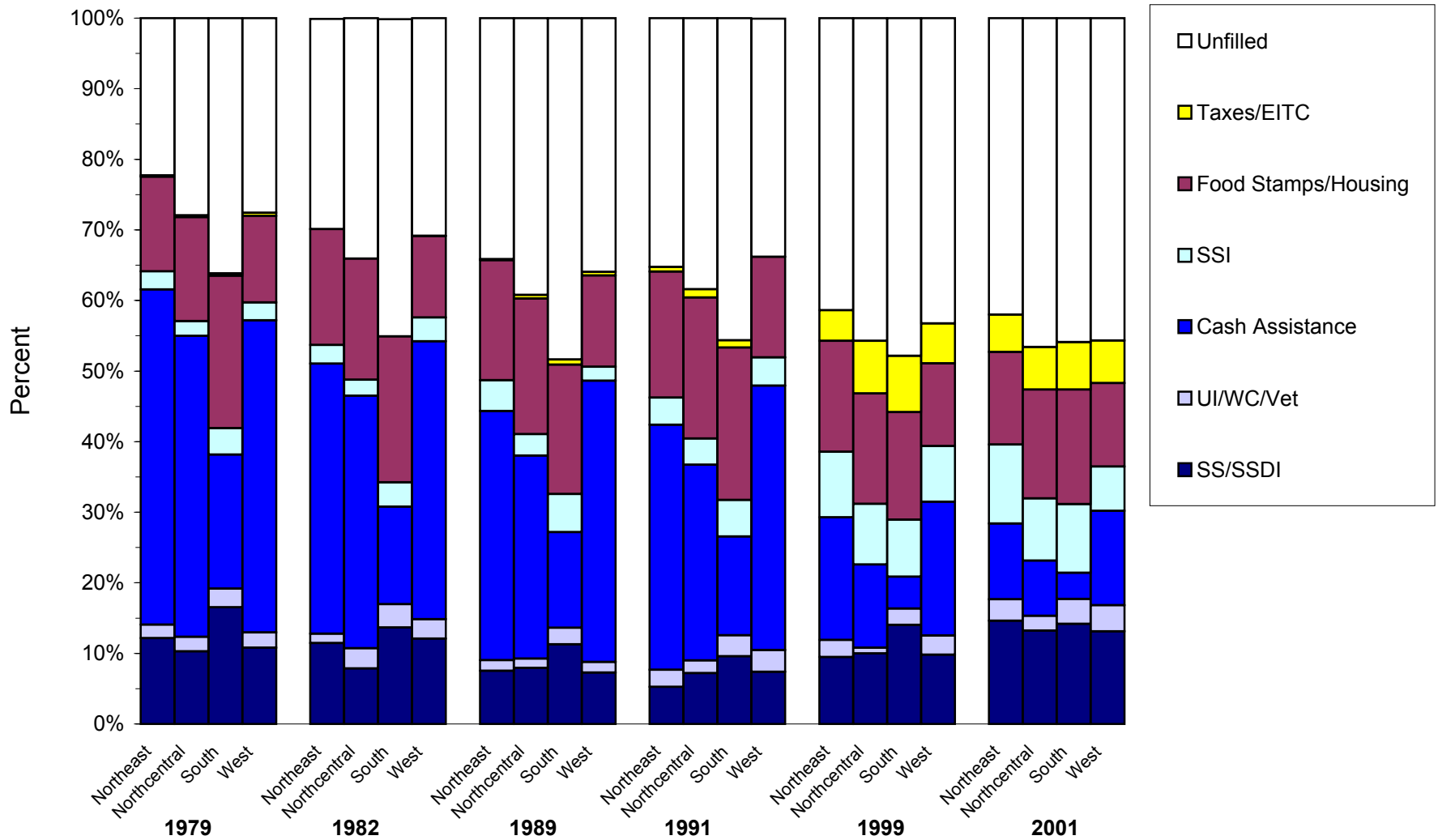


FIGURE 9. PERCENT CONTRIBUTION OF VARIOUS TRANSFERS TO FILLING THE GAP FOR PRE-TAX AND PRE-TRANSFER POOR NON-ELDERLY FAMILIES BY PRESENCE OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER AGE 18, 1979 TO 2001

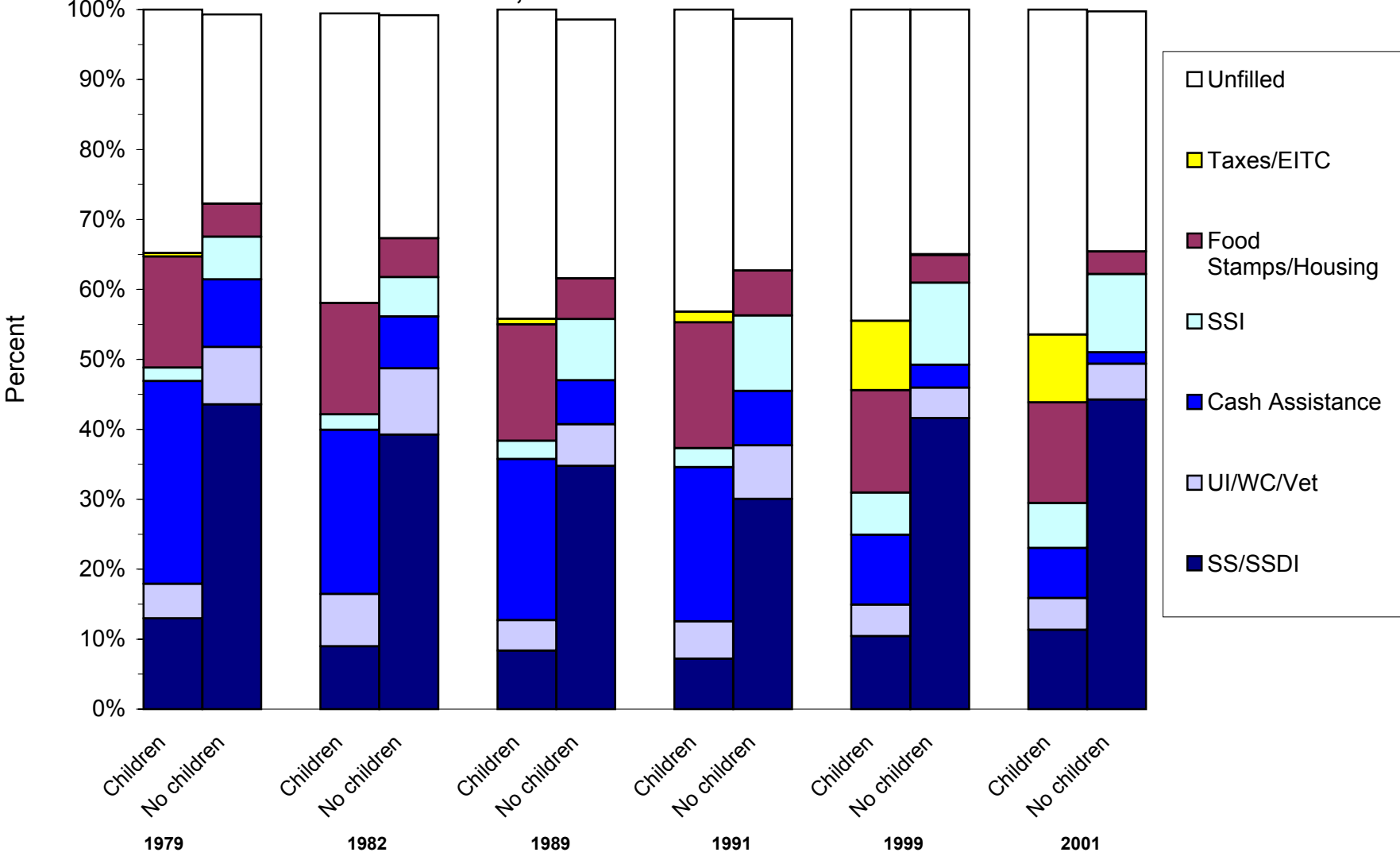


FIGURE 10A. PERCENT CONTRIBUTION OF VARIOUS TRANSFERS TO FILLING THE GAP FOR PRE-TAX AND PRE-TRANSFER POOR NON-ELDERLY FAMILIES WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER AGE 18 BY REGION, 1979 TO 2001

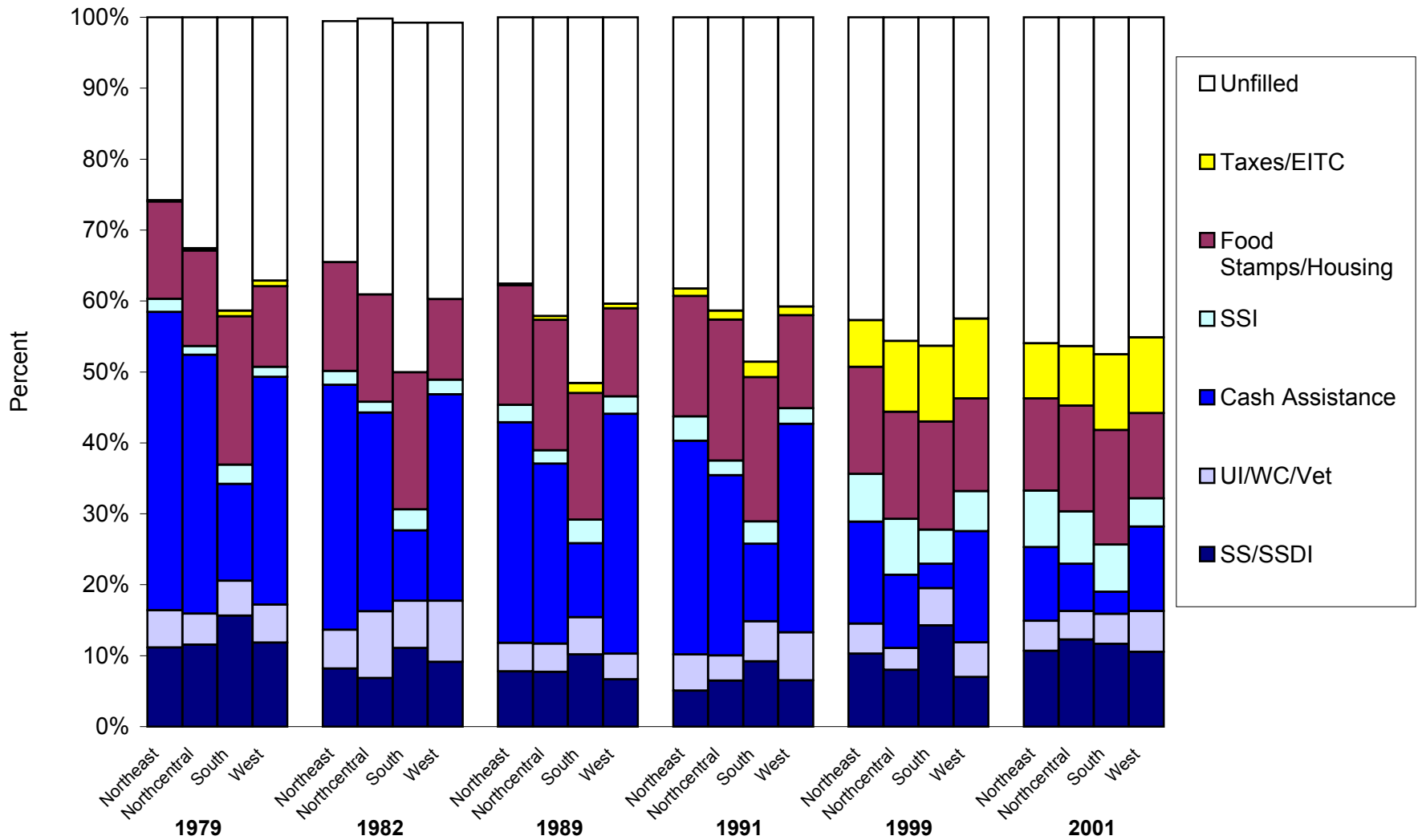
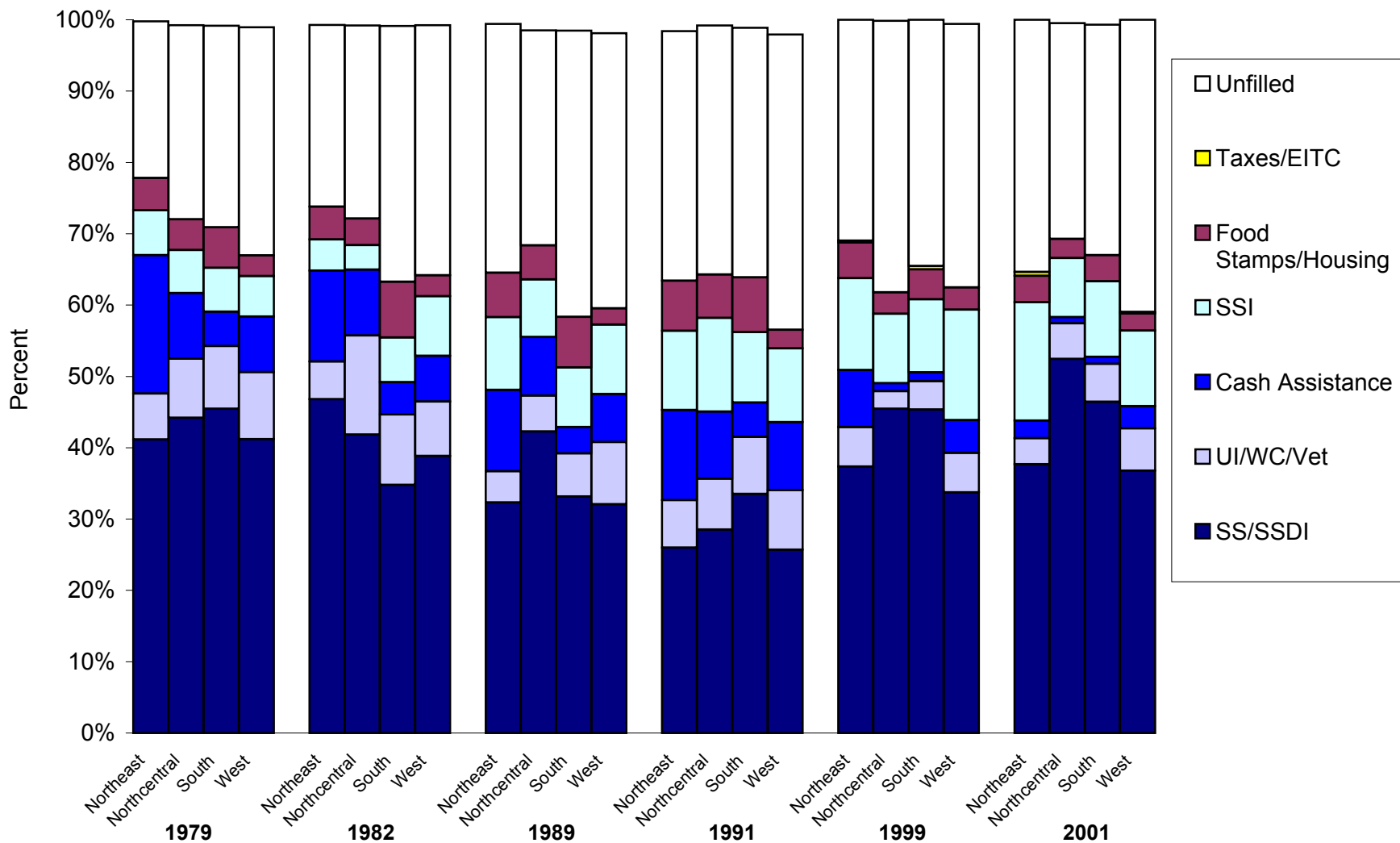


FIGURE 10B. PERCENT CONTRIBUTION OF VARIOUS TRANSFERS TO FILLING THE GAP FOR PRE-TAX AND PRE-TRANSFER POOR NON-ELDERLY FAMILIES WITH NO RELATED CHILDREN UNDER AGE 18 BY REGION, 1979 TO 2001



APPENDIX TABLE 1. PERCENT CONTRIBUTION OF VARIOUS TRANSFERS TO FILLING THE GAP FOR ALL PRE-TAX AND PRE-TRANSFER POOR FAMILIES, TOTAL AND NON-ELDERLY, 1979 TO 2001

Family type	Year	SS/SSDI	UI/WC/Vet	Cash Assistance	SSI	Food Stamps/Housing	Taxes/EITC	Unfilled
Total	1979	40.74	4.33	17.25	3.40	9.52	0.19	24.57
Non-elderly	1979	19.19	5.63	25.15	2.79	13.64	0.29	33.32
Total	1982	35.49	6.15	14.62	3.17	10.25	-0.44	30.75
Non-elderly	1982	15.80	8.01	20.20	2.99	13.82	-0.62	39.79
Total	1989	35.27	3.74	13.81	4.10	10.28	0.15	32.66
Non-elderly	1989	14.83	4.77	19.11	4.14	14.11	0.28	42.76
Total	1991	31.53	4.79	14.26	4.23	11.66	0.63	32.91
Non-elderly	1991	12.26	5.88	19.02	4.55	15.51	0.91	41.87
Total	1999	42.74	3.17	5.41	6.21	7.85	4.66	29.97
Non-elderly	1999	19.78	4.46	7.99	7.73	11.45	6.96	41.65
Total	2001	46.11	3.28	3.54	6.10	7.15	4.13	29.68
Non-elderly	2001	22.08	4.75	5.35	7.99	10.77	6.48	42.58

APPENDIX TABLE 2. PERCENT CONTRIBUTION OF VARIOUS TRANSFERS TO FILLING THE GAP FOR PRE-TAX AND PRE-TRANSFER POOR NON-ELDERLY FAMILIES BY REGION, 1979 TO 2001

Region	Year	SS/SSDI	UI/WC/Vet	Cash Assistance	SSI	Food Stamps/Housing	Taxes/EITC	Unfilled
Northeast	1979	17.07	5.49	37.61	2.74	11.93	0.10	25.06
Northcentral	1979	17.76	5.13	31.40	2.17	11.77	0.13	31.64
South	1979	22.37	5.82	11.72	3.48	17.57	0.45	38.58
West	1979	17.16	6.10	27.84	2.21	9.88	0.46	36.35
Northeast	1982	16.08	5.50	30.54	2.45	13.37	-0.58	32.66
Northcentral	1982	13.30	10.28	24.74	1.86	13.15	-0.29	36.96
South	1982	17.60	7.64	8.62	3.90	16.53	-0.79	46.50
West	1982	15.38	8.55	24.85	3.40	9.81	-0.76	38.77
Northeast	1989	12.96	4.09	27.03	4.11	14.67	0.05	37.09
Northcentral	1989	15.06	4.23	21.90	3.21	15.61	0.13	39.86
South	1989	17.48	5.54	8.40	4.94	14.63	0.51	48.48
West	1989	11.09	4.51	29.37	3.74	10.75	0.21	40.33
Northeast	1991	9.03	5.42	27.00	4.91	15.22	0.54	37.88
Northcentral	1991	10.95	4.28	22.26	4.30	17.16	0.85	40.20
South	1991	15.96	6.35	9.29	5.03	16.97	1.27	45.14
West	1991	9.80	7.11	26.21	3.61	11.41	0.67	41.19
Northeast	1999	18.76	4.65	12.36	8.65	11.94	4.61	39.03
Northcentral	1999	18.12	2.90	7.86	8.38	11.85	7.27	43.62
South	1999	24.91	4.80	2.70	6.66	11.47	7.19	42.27
West	1999	13.69	5.04	12.94	8.12	10.64	8.34	41.22
Northeast	2001	18.73	4.06	8.01	10.55	10.22	5.63	42.79
Northcentral	2001	24.57	4.31	4.91	7.71	11.20	5.71	41.59
South	2001	24.27	4.65	2.37	8.10	11.70	6.64	42.26
West	2001	18.50	5.83	9.21	6.00	9.09	7.51	43.85

APPENDIX TABLE 3. PERCENT CONTRIBUTION OF VARIOUS TRANSFERS TO FILLING THE GAP FOR PRE-TAX AND PRE-TRANSFER POOR NON-ELDERLY FAMILIES BY RACE, 1979 TO 2001

Race	Year	SS/SSDI	UI/WC/Vet	Cash Assistance	SSI	Food Stamps/Housing	Taxes/EITC	Unfilled
White	1979	23.53	6.96	21.16	2.35	10.93	0.22	34.85
Non-White	1979	12.06	3.43	31.68	3.52	18.08	0.42	30.81
White	1982	19.05	9.86	17.06	2.79	11.40	-0.81	40.65
Non-White	1982	9.76	4.59	26.03	3.36	18.32	-0.26	38.21
White	1989	17.91	5.77	16.78	3.40	12.03	0.17	43.94
Non-White	1989	9.90	3.16	22.84	5.32	17.43	0.46	40.89
White	1991	14.51	7.10	17.48	4.42	13.40	1.02	42.06
Non-White	1991	8.45	3.82	21.63	4.76	19.08	0.73	41.54
White	1999	23.12	5.24	7.00	6.32	9.68	7.14	41.49
Non-White	1999	13.51	3.00	9.85	10.36	14.74	6.60	41.93
White	2001	26.44	5.30	4.76	6.51	9.26	6.69	41.04
Non-White	2001	13.45	3.65	6.52	10.93	13.75	6.06	45.63

APPENDIX TABLE 4A. PERCENT CONTRIBUTION OF VARIOUS TRANSFERS TO FILLING THE GAP FOR PRE-TAX AND PRE-TRANSFER POOR
NON-ELDERLY WHITE FAMILIES BY REGION, 1979 TO 2001

Region	Year	SS/SSDI	UI/WC/Vet	Cash Assistance	SSI	Food Stamps/Housing	Taxes/EITC	Unfilled
Northeast	1979	19.77	5.78	34.42	2.27	11.59	0.08	26.09
Northcentral	1979	23.06	6.35	24.17	2.39	9.08	0.08	34.87
South	1979	29.55	8.28	5.90	2.48	12.94	0.33	40.50
West	1979	19.53	7.23	23.72	2.21	8.88	0.39	38.05
Northeast	1982	19.13	6.57	27.95	2.46	12.65	-0.57	31.81
Northcentral	1982	15.96	13.08	19.49	1.49	10.81	-0.37	39.54
South	1982	22.24	9.96	4.19	4.22	12.51	-1.30	48.18
West	1982	18.12	9.46	20.46	2.68	9.09	-0.89	41.08
Northeast	1989	15.52	4.58	26.42	3.45	13.30	-0.05	36.78
Northcentral	1989	18.83	5.74	17.59	2.64	13.20	0.08	41.91
South	1989	21.73	6.46	4.82	4.30	11.43	0.32	50.93
West	1989	13.32	5.80	25.52	2.80	10.63	0.20	41.74
Northeast	1991	10.73	5.91	26.41	5.25	14.41	0.51	36.78
Northcentral	1991	13.65	5.93	17.89	5.21	15.18	1.06	41.07
South	1991	20.76	8.27	6.66	4.59	13.60	1.18	44.95
West	1991	10.08	7.47	24.19	2.92	10.92	1.19	43.23
Northeast	1999	24.03	5.92	10.17	8.46	10.68	4.58	36.17
Northcentral	1999	21.33	3.52	5.55	7.06	9.34	7.76	45.44
South	1999	29.88	5.89	1.73	5.11	8.61	6.66	42.12
West	1999	14.99	5.07	12.49	5.84	10.59	9.20	41.83
Northeast	2001	23.13	4.18	7.49	9.74	9.70	5.55	40.21
Northcentral	2001	31.98	5.29	3.57	6.01	8.98	6.14	38.03
South	2001	29.99	5.29	1.70	6.29	9.34	6.41	40.97
West	2001	19.53	6.06	8.26	4.99	9.07	8.26	43.82

APPENDIX TABLE 4B. PERCENT CONTRIBUTION OF VARIOUS TRANSFERS TO FILLING THE GAP FOR PRE-TAX AND PRE-TRANSFER POOR NON-ELDERLY NON-WHITE FAMILIES BY RACE AND REGION, 1979 TO 2001

Region	Year	SS/SSDI	UI/WC/Vet	Cash Assistance	SSI	Food Stamps/Housing	Taxes/EITC	Unfilled
Northeast	1979	11.16	4.86	44.59	3.76	12.68	0.16	22.79
Northcentral	1979	9.18	3.17	43.12	1.81	16.11	0.19	26.41
South	1979	14.32	3.06	18.24	4.59	22.76	0.59	36.43
West	1979	10.42	2.91	39.55	2.21	12.72	0.64	31.55
Northeast	1982	8.17	2.73	37.25	2.41	15.23	-0.63	34.84
Northcentral	1982	8.16	4.89	34.85	2.58	17.66	-0.12	31.99
South	1982	12.01	4.84	13.96	3.51	21.38	-0.18	44.48
West	1982	6.58	5.64	38.96	5.69	12.12	-0.37	31.37
Northeast	1989	7.61	3.07	28.32	5.49	17.53	0.27	37.73
Northcentral	1989	9.40	1.98	28.35	4.05	19.23	0.21	36.78
South	1989	12.35	4.43	12.73	5.71	18.51	0.73	45.52
West	1989	5.62	1.34	38.82	6.07	11.04	0.24	36.88
Northeast	1991	5.47	4.40	28.22	4.19	16.92	0.60	40.19
Northcentral	1991	6.90	1.81	28.80	2.94	20.12	0.53	38.89
South	1991	10.13	4.01	12.47	5.57	21.07	1.38	45.37
West	1991	8.93	5.93	32.68	5.84	12.99	-1.02	34.65
Northeast	1999	9.55	2.43	16.19	8.99	14.15	4.66	44.02
Northcentral	1999	12.90	1.90	11.62	10.51	15.92	6.47	40.67
South	1999	17.25	3.12	4.19	9.05	15.86	8.01	42.52
West	1999	9.37	4.94	14.45	15.68	10.83	5.52	39.20
Northeast	2001	9.83	3.82	9.06	12.20	11.28	5.80	48.00
Northcentral	2001	11.59	2.59	7.24	10.68	15.10	4.96	47.83
South	2001	15.14	3.64	3.43	11.00	15.47	7.01	44.31
West	2001	14.89	4.99	12.53	9.57	9.19	4.86	43.97

APPENDIX TABLE 5. PERCENT CONTRIBUTION OF VARIOUS TRANSFERS TO FILLING THE GAP FOR PRE-TAX AND PRE-TRANSFER POOR NON-ELDERLY FAMILIES BY MARITAL STATUS, 1979 TO 2001

Marital status	Year	SS/SSDI	UI/WC/Vet	Cash Assistance	SSI	Food Stamps/Housing	Taxes/EITC	Unfilled
Married	1979	26.66	9.89	11.20	2.56	10.55	0.29	38.84
Unmarried	1979	13.77	2.53	35.25	2.96	15.87	0.29	29.32
Married	1982	20.41	13.67	10.73	2.87	10.33	-1.19	43.19
Unmarried	1982	11.80	3.12	28.41	3.09	16.85	-0.12	36.85
Married	1989	21.91	8.36	10.59	4.24	10.39	-0.04	44.55
Unmarried	1989	9.80	2.21	25.17	4.07	16.75	0.50	41.49
Married	1991	17.94	10.12	10.77	4.68	11.04	1.08	44.38
Unmarried	1991	8.42	3.02	24.61	4.46	18.53	0.80	40.16
Married	1999	28.98	6.85	3.69	6.45	8.11	7.58	38.33
Unmarried	1999	12.96	2.68	11.17	8.67	13.91	6.49	44.10
Married	2001	29.48	5.83	3.24	6.18	7.44	7.24	40.60
Unmarried	2001	16.26	3.89	7.02	9.42	13.39	5.89	44.13

APPENDIX TABLE 6. PERCENT CONTRIBUTION OF VARIOUS TRANSFERS TO FILLING THE GAP FOR PRE-TAX AND PRE-TRANSFER POOR NON-ELDERLY SINGLE FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS, 1979 TO 2001

Year	SS/SSDI	UI/WC/Vet	Cash Assistance	SSI	Food Stamps/Housing	Taxes/EITC	Unfilled
1979	12.98	2.23	36.17	2.84	16.36	0.29	29.12
1982	11.40	2.64	29.26	2.96	17.38	-0.08	36.43
1989	8.97	1.76	26.38	3.99	17.35	0.52	41.02
1991	7.71	2.59	25.84	4.34	19.12	0.79	39.61
1999	11.22	2.12	12.09	8.43	14.70	6.52	44.91
2001	13.87	3.16	7.74	9.19	14.64	6.15	45.24

APPENDIX TABLE 7A. PERCENT CONTRIBUTION OF VARIOUS TRANSFERS TO FILLING THE GAP FOR PRE-TAX AND PRE-TRANSFER POOR
NON-ELDERLY MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILIES BY REGION, 1979 TO 2001

Region	Year	SS/SSDI	UI/WC/Vet	Cash Assistance	SSI	Food Stamps/Housing	Taxes/EITC	Unfilled
Northeast	1979	24.54	11.13	21.25	3.00	9.81	0.02	30.25
Northcentral	1979	28.19	9.60	14.37	2.39	7.61	-0.07	37.91
South	1979	28.45	9.32	3.86	2.85	13.76	0.55	41.21
West	1979	23.32	10.12	12.45	1.66	7.74	0.46	44.25
Northeast	1982	22.36	10.81	20.66	2.19	9.44	-1.22	35.76
Northcentral	1982	18.96	19.00	12.38	1.24	8.91	-0.64	40.15
South	1982	21.57	11.86	3.47	4.08	12.63	-1.43	47.82
West	1982	18.24	13.12	13.16	3.21	8.59	-1.40	45.08
Northeast	1989	22.24	8.23	14.24	3.84	11.06	-0.15	40.53
Northcentral	1989	24.19	8.26	12.44	3.59	11.03	-0.49	40.99
South	1989	24.43	9.18	2.57	4.05	10.65	0.30	48.81
West	1989	15.01	7.06	20.67	5.46	8.83	-0.12	43.10
Northeast	1991	13.51	10.03	14.90	6.67	11.14	0.36	43.39
Northcentral	1991	17.09	8.56	13.90	5.49	12.71	0.26	41.98
South	1991	23.88	10.82	3.73	4.43	11.44	1.64	44.05
West	1991	12.29	10.27	16.55	3.21	9.12	1.28	47.27
Northeast	1999	33.52	6.69	5.16	8.01	6.28	4.71	35.63
Northcentral	1999	28.64	5.24	2.97	7.64	7.40	7.15	40.96
South	1999	34.92	7.35	0.98	4.56	8.00	6.55	37.64
West	1999	16.35	7.29	7.82	7.76	9.99	11.46	39.32
Northeast	2001	22.61	4.88	4.61	9.13	6.81	6.72	45.24
Northcentral	2001	38.98	6.25	1.87	5.63	6.58	5.39	35.29
South	2001	33.25	5.65	1.12	5.67	7.87	6.90	39.53
West	2001	21.32	6.39	6.74	5.63	7.66	9.25	43.02

APPENDIX TABLE 7B. PERCENT CONTRIBUTION OF VARIOUS TRANSFERS TO FILLING THE GAP FOR PRE-TAX AND PRE-TRANSFER POOR
NON-ELDERLY UNMARRIED FAMILIES BY REGION, 1979 TO 2001

Region	Year	SS/SSDI	UI/WC/Vet	Cash Assistance	SSI	Food Stamps/Housing	Taxes/EITC	Unfilled
Northeast	1979	13.06	2.46	46.40	2.59	13.07	0.15	22.26
Northcentral	1979	11.27	2.35	42.00	2.03	14.35	0.25	27.74
South	1979	17.18	2.84	18.43	4.02	20.82	0.37	36.34
West	1979	11.24	2.25	42.63	2.74	11.93	0.45	28.77
Northeast	1982	11.89	1.96	37.12	2.61	15.98	-0.16	30.59
Northcentral	1982	8.68	3.18	34.81	2.36	16.61	0.00	34.36
South	1982	13.91	3.70	13.41	3.73	20.17	-0.20	45.28
West	1982	12.18	3.46	37.89	3.61	11.17	-0.06	31.75
Northeast	1989	7.76	1.77	34.20	4.26	16.69	0.16	35.16
Northcentral	1989	9.61	1.83	27.54	2.98	18.35	0.51	39.18
South	1989	12.09	2.72	12.93	5.63	17.73	0.67	48.22
West	1989	7.55	2.20	37.24	2.19	12.49	0.51	37.83
Northeast	1991	6.66	2.98	33.42	3.97	17.39	0.64	34.95
Northcentral	1991	7.62	1.95	26.80	3.66	19.58	1.16	39.23
South	1991	10.38	3.20	13.19	5.45	20.87	1.01	45.91
West	1991	7.42	4.07	35.45	4.00	13.60	0.08	35.36
Northeast	1999	11.23	3.61	16.03	8.98	14.83	4.56	40.76
Northcentral	1999	11.31	1.39	11.03	8.85	14.72	7.34	45.35
South	1999	16.04	2.54	4.22	8.52	14.54	7.76	46.38
West	1999	11.45	3.15	17.26	8.42	11.19	5.71	42.82
Northeast	2001	16.30	3.56	10.13	11.44	12.36	4.95	41.27
Northcentral	2001	15.55	3.10	6.81	9.01	14.10	5.91	45.53
South	2001	16.97	3.84	3.39	10.08	14.81	6.43	44.48
West	2001	15.49	5.22	11.86	6.41	10.63	5.64	44.75

APPENDIX TABLE 8. PERCENT CONTRIBUTION OF VARIOUS TRANSFERS TO FILLING THE GAP FOR PRE-TAX AND PRE-TRANSFER POOR NON-ELDERLY SINGLE FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS BY REGION, 1979 TO 2001

Region	Year	SS/SSDI	UI/WC/Vet	Cash Assistance	SSI	Food Stamps/Housing	Taxes/EITC	Unfilled
Northeast	1979	12.15	1.90	47.50	2.57	13.41	0.16	22.30
Northcentral	1979	10.27	2.08	42.61	2.09	14.73	0.26	27.95
South	1979	16.53	2.64	18.99	3.74	21.58	0.36	36.16
West	1979	10.79	2.17	44.24	2.53	12.25	0.46	27.56
Northeast	1982	11.46	1.34	38.35	2.64	16.44	-0.10	29.87
Northcentral	1982	7.85	2.86	35.77	2.30	17.13	0.01	34.08
South	1982	13.71	3.30	13.85	3.49	20.74	-0.16	45.07
West	1982	12.08	2.77	39.37	3.36	11.55	0.02	30.86
Northeast	1989	7.53	1.50	35.31	4.35	17.02	0.13	34.16
Northcentral	1989	7.93	1.32	28.76	3.05	19.20	0.52	39.23
South	1989	11.29	2.32	13.55	5.40	18.35	0.72	48.37
West	1989	7.26	1.53	39.83	1.99	12.91	0.52	35.96
Northeast	1991	5.27	2.41	34.69	3.85	17.88	0.64	35.26
Northcentral	1991	7.20	1.80	27.71	3.71	20.00	1.16	38.42
South	1991	9.57	2.97	13.99	5.19	21.59	1.04	45.65
West	1991	7.38	3.11	37.51	4.02	14.26	-0.07	33.79
Northeast	1999	9.48	2.43	17.36	9.29	15.74	4.34	41.37
Northcentral	1999	9.99	0.82	11.77	8.60	15.64	7.48	45.70
South	1999	14.01	2.35	4.48	8.10	15.25	7.96	47.85
West	1999	9.82	2.69	18.98	7.87	11.73	5.65	43.26
Northeast	2001	14.63	3.02	10.74	11.18	13.13	5.27	42.02
Northcentral	2001	13.22	2.10	7.84	8.78	15.43	6.05	46.60
South	2001	14.19	3.51	3.72	9.74	16.23	6.69	45.92
West	2001	13.10	3.72	13.36	6.28	11.84	5.99	45.70

APPENDIX TABLE 9. PERCENT CONTRIBUTION OF VARIOUS TRANSFERS TO FILLING THE GAP FOR PRE-TAX AND PRE-TRANSFER POOR NON-ELDERLY FAMILIES BY PRESENCE OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER AGE 18, 1979 TO 2001

Presence of children	Year	SS/SSDI	UI/WC/Vet	Cash Assistance	SSI	Food Stamps/Housing	Taxes/EITC	Unfilled
Children	1979	12.95	4.95	28.98	1.95	15.85	0.54	34.78
No children	1979	44.18	8.32	9.80	6.19	4.77	-0.71	27.45
Children	1982	9.08	7.56	23.73	2.22	16.11	-0.56	41.85
No children	1982	39.89	9.63	7.52	5.75	5.62	-0.83	32.42
Children	1989	8.36	4.34	23.03	2.63	16.62	0.82	44.20
No children	1989	35.79	6.13	6.44	9.02	5.97	-1.46	38.11
Children	1991	7.18	5.34	22.05	2.76	17.95	1.53	43.20
No children	1991	30.84	7.87	7.96	11.09	6.58	-1.33	36.98
Children	1999	10.41	4.51	10.01	6.01	14.65	9.89	44.51
No children	1999	41.61	4.34	3.27	11.72	3.97	0.12	34.97
Children	2001	11.34	4.54	7.13	6.43	14.38	9.72	46.45
No children	2001	44.47	5.16	1.65	11.24	3.25	-0.27	34.50

APPENDIX TABLE 10A. PERCENT CONTRIBUTION OF VARIOUS TRANSFERS TO FILLING THE GAP FOR PRE-TAX AND PRE-TRANSFER POOR NON-ELDERLY FAMILIES WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER AGE 18 BY REGION, 1979 TO 2001

Region	Year	SS/SSDI	UI/WC/Vet	Cash Assistance	SSI	Food Stamps/Housing	Taxes/EITC	Unfilled
Northeast	1979	11.14	5.26	42.04	1.85	13.74	0.18	25.79
Northcentral	1979	11.55	4.38	36.46	1.26	13.46	0.33	32.56
South	1979	15.63	4.94	13.65	2.69	20.91	0.82	41.36
West	1979	11.82	5.36	32.10	1.44	11.36	0.78	37.14
Northeast	1982	8.25	5.53	34.93	1.95	15.54	-0.55	34.35
Northcentral	1982	6.88	9.45	28.11	1.50	15.21	-0.17	39.04
South	1982	11.25	6.76	10.05	3.02	19.60	-0.76	50.07
West	1982	9.26	8.75	29.52	2.10	11.55	-0.76	39.57
Northeast	1989	7.79	4.01	31.08	2.48	16.86	0.22	37.56
Northcentral	1989	7.70	3.99	25.37	1.89	18.37	0.56	42.13
South	1989	10.18	5.23	10.42	3.34	17.84	1.42	51.57
West	1989	6.67	3.60	33.82	2.47	12.41	0.64	40.39
Northeast	1991	5.08	5.10	30.09	3.45	17.00	1.03	38.26
Northcentral	1991	6.48	3.55	25.40	2.06	19.89	1.26	41.36
South	1991	9.19	5.67	10.89	3.16	20.34	2.17	48.59
West	1991	6.50	6.80	29.37	2.22	13.10	1.21	40.80
Northeast	1999	10.27	4.25	14.36	6.72	15.12	6.59	42.70
Northcentral	1999	7.99	3.07	10.34	7.87	15.10	10.00	45.62
South	1999	14.26	5.23	3.46	4.81	15.24	10.69	46.31
West	1999	7.00	4.86	15.66	5.65	13.09	11.26	42.48
Northeast	2001	10.68	4.24	10.37	7.98	12.99	7.80	45.95
Northcentral	2001	12.28	4.00	6.65	7.41	14.89	8.40	46.37
South	2001	11.65	4.25	3.12	6.64	16.13	10.70	47.51
West	2001	10.53	5.77	11.88	4.00	12.02	10.69	45.11

APPENDIX TABLE 10B. PERCENT CONTRIBUTION OF VARIOUS TRANSFERS TO FILLING THE GAP FOR PRE-TAX AND PRE-TRANSFER POOR NON-ELDERLY FAMILIES WITH NO RELATED CHILDREN UNDER AGE 18 BY REGION, 1979 TO 2001

Region	Year	SS/SSDI	UI/WC/Vet	Cash Assistance	SSI	Food Stamps/Housing	Taxes/EITC	Unfilled
Northeast	1979	41.34	6.45	19.49	6.34	4.54	-0.21	22.06
Northcentral	1979	44.87	8.41	9.33	6.13	4.37	-0.76	27.64
South	1979	46.23	8.95	4.91	6.26	5.75	-0.86	28.76
West	1979	42.07	9.59	7.96	5.78	2.96	-1.05	32.69
Northeast	1982	47.47	5.38	12.90	4.45	4.66	-0.73	25.86
Northcentral	1982	42.52	14.10	9.38	3.50	3.80	-0.81	27.50
South	1982	35.39	10.08	4.61	6.37	7.93	-0.90	36.51
West	1982	39.44	7.76	6.49	8.51	2.97	-0.78	35.62
Northeast	1989	32.70	4.41	11.55	10.34	6.28	-0.59	35.30
Northcentral	1989	43.58	5.18	8.46	8.31	4.93	-1.52	31.07
South	1989	34.18	6.26	3.81	8.60	7.32	-1.57	41.41
West	1989	33.33	9.07	6.99	10.12	2.38	-1.96	40.08
Northeast	1991	26.83	6.89	13.06	11.45	7.24	-1.64	36.17
Northcentral	1991	28.99	7.23	9.60	13.35	6.17	-0.82	35.49
South	1991	34.30	8.18	4.92	10.11	7.85	-1.17	35.80
West	1991	26.80	8.69	9.94	10.81	2.69	-2.14	43.19
Northeast	1999	37.36	5.53	7.98	12.90	4.98	0.26	30.99
Northcentral	1999	45.59	2.44	1.15	9.74	3.01	-0.14	38.19
South	1999	45.35	3.98	1.24	10.22	4.21	0.47	34.52
West	1999	34.13	5.59	4.64	15.65	3.18	-0.57	37.37
Northeast	2001	37.67	3.66	2.46	16.61	3.71	0.53	35.36
Northcentral	2001	52.97	5.03	0.87	8.40	2.67	-0.49	30.55
South	2001	47.06	5.39	1.01	10.74	3.70	-0.69	32.78
West	2001	36.77	5.95	3.10	10.60	2.41	0.21	40.97

APPENDIX TABLE 11. PARTICIPATION RATES AMONG TOTAL AND PRE-TAX PRE-TRANSFER POOR NON-ELDERLY FAMILIES, BY REGION AND YEAF

All Regions																			
Year	AFDC		SSI		SS/SSDI		Medicaid		Medicare		Housing		Food stamp		EITC		Work		
	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	
1979	0.062	0.382	0.018	0.083	0.106	0.278	0.066	0.287	0.056	0.123	0.026	0.134	0.081	0.479	0.106	0.400	0.917	0.614	
1982	0.065	0.352	0.018	0.069	0.103	0.226	0.060	0.240	0.055	0.106	0.034	0.142	0.097	0.497	0.088	0.386	0.902	0.607	
1989	0.060	0.366	0.023	0.097	0.095	0.218	0.071	0.271	0.053	0.115	0.037	0.194	0.081	0.477	0.146	0.435	0.910	0.609	
1991	0.072	0.394	0.027	0.106	0.091	0.189	0.088	0.282	0.053	0.097	0.043	0.206	0.099	0.513	0.155	0.454	0.907	0.611	
1999	0.034	0.208	0.032	0.146	0.099	0.241	0.110	0.291	0.066	0.143	0.038	0.211	0.063	0.375	0.188	0.567	0.930	0.679	
2001	0.024	0.148	0.031	0.147	0.106	0.263	0.128	0.289	0.072	0.151	0.036	0.181	0.058	0.343	0.176	0.530	0.927	0.645	
Northeast																			
Year	AFDC		SSI		SS/SSDI		Medicaid		Medicare		Housing		Food stamp		EITC		Work		
	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	
1979	0.079	0.503	0.018	0.075	0.115	0.257	0.084	0.417	0.062	0.106	0.037	0.175	0.089	0.539	0.096	0.351	0.917	0.553	
1982	0.083	0.487	0.017	0.065	0.114	0.234	0.078	0.335	0.066	0.104	0.039	0.153	0.090	0.520	0.068	0.291	0.898	0.487	
1989	0.068	0.493	0.022	0.095	0.097	0.201	0.082	0.396	0.058	0.098	0.047	0.267	0.074	0.550	0.110	0.355	0.913	0.498	
1991	0.081	0.505	0.024	0.103	0.088	0.159	0.092	0.347	0.055	0.094	0.050	0.262	0.093	0.571	0.115	0.354	0.902	0.491	
1999	0.046	0.295	0.035	0.165	0.105	0.251	0.122	0.315	0.076	0.166	0.052	0.298	0.066	0.413	0.168	0.478	0.917	0.595	
2001	0.029	0.203	0.036	0.185	0.108	0.248	0.139	0.338	0.077	0.158	0.048	0.255	0.054	0.357	0.152	0.496	0.936	0.622	
Northcentral																			
Year	AFDC		SSI		SS/SSDI		Medicaid		Medicare		Housing		Food stamp		EITC		Work		
	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	
1979	0.063	0.448	0.013	0.069	0.099	0.266	0.059	0.306	0.051	0.114	0.020	0.124	0.066	0.466	0.085	0.361	0.923	0.588	
1982	0.074	0.432	0.010	0.043	0.096	0.197	0.055	0.257	0.049	0.114	0.028	0.136	0.097	0.535	0.081	0.372	0.904	0.575	
1989	0.068	0.447	0.018	0.085	0.094	0.229	0.061	0.263	0.050	0.127	0.033	0.200	0.087	0.542	0.131	0.410	0.917	0.596	
1991	0.081	0.473	0.022	0.106	0.087	0.173	0.079	0.300	0.043	0.087	0.040	0.210	0.104	0.571	0.152	0.474	0.920	0.618	
1999	0.032	0.235	0.029	0.160	0.088	0.225	0.088	0.280	0.053	0.129	0.037	0.249	0.058	0.431	0.160	0.580	0.945	0.701	
2001	0.022	0.160	0.025	0.148	0.102	0.290	0.103	0.282	0.063	0.162	0.032	0.205	0.056	0.389	0.151	0.533	0.937	0.634	
South																			
Year	AFDC		SSI		SS/SSDI		Medicaid		Medicare		Housing		Food stamp		EITC		Work		
	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	
1979	0.050	0.267	0.025	0.101	0.114	0.317	0.050	0.184	0.059	0.144	0.029	0.127	0.095	0.470	0.131	0.437	0.912	0.655	
1982	0.047	0.233	0.024	0.088	0.107	0.249	0.044	0.146	0.056	0.115	0.038	0.155	0.107	0.489	0.106	0.437	0.904	0.681	
1989	0.048	0.250	0.029	0.110	0.103	0.248	0.060	0.179	0.055	0.121	0.038	0.180	0.086	0.432	0.175	0.463	0.909	0.657	
1991	0.060	0.298	0.033	0.123	0.101	0.235	0.081	0.216	0.060	0.112	0.047	0.213	0.107	0.498	0.178	0.473	0.907	0.650	
1999	0.020	0.119	0.032	0.138	0.109	0.294	0.109	0.265	0.070	0.158	0.034	0.177	0.066	0.345	0.202	0.570	0.928	0.682	
2001	0.018	0.100	0.033	0.146	0.114	0.283	0.127	0.261	0.077	0.162	0.036	0.165	0.065	0.342	0.195	0.527	0.918	0.638	
West																			
Year	AFDC		SSI		SS/SSDI		Medicaid		Medicare		Housing		Food stamp		EITC		Work		
	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	
1979	0.065	0.394	0.016	0.068	0.094	0.234	0.083	0.323	0.053	0.108	0.019	0.109	0.069	0.434	0.106	0.432	0.916	0.638	
1982	0.063	0.345	0.017	0.069	0.095	0.207	0.077	0.310	0.051	0.079	0.027	0.113	0.087	0.436	0.085	0.398	0.903	0.626	
1989	0.065	0.404	0.021	0.084	0.083	0.161	0.091	0.361	0.049	0.100	0.029	0.153	0.073	0.433	0.147	0.473	0.897	0.617	
1991	0.076	0.398	0.024	0.076	0.083	0.146	0.105	0.331	0.052	0.081	0.033	0.145	0.084	0.432	0.158	0.478	0.897	0.627	
1999	0.048	0.261	0.033	0.131	0.087	0.160	0.127	0.324	0.063	0.113	0.035	0.166	0.063	0.348	0.210	0.621	0.927	0.722	
2001	0.033	0.188	0.030	0.120	0.095	0.214	0.145	0.311	0.068	0.116	0.030	0.135	0.052	0.296	0.189	0.558	0.925	0.688	

NOTE: The numbers refer to weighted percentages of the total number of families (Total) or to weighted percentages of the pre-tax pre-transfer poor families (Pre-Tax) in the Current Population Survey. AFDC = 1 if income is received from Aid to Families with Dependent Children, General Assistance, and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families post 1996; SSI = 1 if income is received from Supplemental Security Income; SS/SSDI = 1 if income is received from Social Security and/or Social Security Disability Insurance; Medicaid = 1 if the fungible value of medicaid is positive; Medicare = 1 if the fungible value of medicare is positive; Housing = 1 if the fungible market value of subsidized housing is positive; Food Stamps = 1 if the market value of food stamps is positive; EITC = 1 if the family receives an imputed Earned Income Tax Credit; Work = 1 if the family reports labor market earnings.

APPENDIX TABLE 12. PARTICIPATION RATES AMONG TOTAL AND PRE-TAX PRE-TRANSFER POOR NON-ELDERLY FAMILIES, BY RACE, REGION, AND YEAR

		White Families																	
All Regions		AFDC		SSI		SS/SSDI		Medicaid		Medicare		Housing		Food stamp		EITC		Work	
Year	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	
1979	0.041	0.303	0.014	0.068	0.103	0.307	0.049	0.246	0.055	0.137	0.014	0.076	0.057	0.398	0.091	0.413	0.924	0.619	
1982	0.042	0.275	0.014	0.062	0.102	0.248	0.046	0.204	0.055	0.120	0.019	0.085	0.071	0.427	0.077	0.404	0.912	0.625	
1989	0.040	0.295	0.017	0.082	0.092	0.239	0.056	0.253	0.051	0.133	0.020	0.128	0.057	0.408	0.128	0.457	0.920	0.633	
1991	0.051	0.334	0.020	0.093	0.089	0.206	0.072	0.271	0.051	0.111	0.024	0.137	0.074	0.457	0.138	0.478	0.918	0.630	
1999	0.023	0.167	0.024	0.124	0.097	0.267	0.094	0.275	0.062	0.164	0.023	0.144	0.045	0.317	0.164	0.566	0.933	0.674	
2001	0.017	0.121	0.024	0.125	0.105	0.299	0.112	0.280	0.069	0.170	0.022	0.126	0.043	0.293	0.153	0.524	0.931	0.637	
Northeast		AFDC		SSI		SS/SSDI		Medicaid		Medicare		Housing		Food stamp		EITC		Work	
Year	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	
1979	0.058	0.444	0.014	0.066	0.114	0.279	0.066	0.390	0.062	0.113	0.021	0.121	0.069	0.495	0.086	0.368	0.926	0.560	
1982	0.063	0.428	0.015	0.062	0.118	0.265	0.064	0.300	0.068	0.120	0.024	0.104	0.071	0.478	0.065	0.316	0.910	0.510	
1989	0.052	0.447	0.017	0.081	0.097	0.228	0.067	0.369	0.057	0.116	0.030	0.207	0.057	0.500	0.094	0.351	0.922	0.500	
1991	0.062	0.463	0.021	0.096	0.088	0.174	0.076	0.331	0.053	0.103	0.031	0.205	0.073	0.527	0.104	0.382	0.915	0.527	
1999	0.030	0.230	0.028	0.160	0.107	0.297	0.100	0.312	0.073	0.194	0.032	0.212	0.048	0.358	0.143	0.476	0.923	0.592	
2001	0.021	0.174	0.030	0.173	0.114	0.303	0.119	0.332	0.077	0.184	0.030	0.201	0.042	0.327	0.128	0.494	0.943	0.628	
Northcentral		AFDC		SSI		SS/SSDI		Medicaid		Medicare		Housing		Food stamp		EITC		Work	
Year	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	
1979	0.041	0.352	0.010	0.061	0.095	0.303	0.043	0.243	0.049	0.129	0.010	0.062	0.044	0.361	0.077	0.406	0.933	0.628	
1982	0.049	0.338	0.008	0.035	0.093	0.218	0.040	0.208	0.047	0.124	0.017	0.083	0.071	0.459	0.075	0.411	0.918	0.617	
1989	0.042	0.350	0.012	0.069	0.090	0.256	0.047	0.250	0.047	0.144	0.018	0.139	0.056	0.449	0.119	0.469	0.934	0.664	
1991	0.056	0.397	0.017	0.101	0.084	0.192	0.064	0.283	0.042	0.102	0.022	0.133	0.079	0.530	0.137	0.509	0.935	0.649	
1999	0.018	0.161	0.021	0.136	0.087	0.247	0.073	0.253	0.051	0.151	0.022	0.183	0.038	0.355	0.139	0.588	0.951	0.705	
2001	0.015	0.118	0.018	0.124	0.101	0.346	0.089	0.283	0.060	0.195	0.018	0.136	0.040	0.319	0.130	0.531	0.942	0.623	
South		AFDC		SSI		SS/SSDI		Medicaid		Medicare		Housing		Food stamp		EITC		Work	
Year	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	
1979	0.021	0.147	0.017	0.077	0.109	0.362	0.029	0.127	0.057	0.169	0.013	0.059	0.058	0.355	0.104	0.436	0.918	0.641	
1982	0.019	0.117	0.018	0.082	0.102	0.271	0.027	0.098	0.055	0.137	0.017	0.075	0.068	0.388	0.085	0.446	0.911	0.688	
1989	0.024	0.152	0.020	0.096	0.097	0.276	0.042	0.146	0.054	0.152	0.015	0.088	0.055	0.342	0.145	0.470	0.919	0.672	
1991	0.032	0.208	0.023	0.108	0.099	0.275	0.062	0.201	0.059	0.140	0.021	0.120	0.071	0.414	0.149	0.488	0.916	0.653	
1999	0.011	0.075	0.023	0.118	0.105	0.334	0.089	0.242	0.068	0.193	0.016	0.095	0.041	0.260	0.164	0.536	0.928	0.653	
2001	0.010	0.069	0.024	0.118	0.113	0.326	0.110	0.245	0.075	0.187	0.017	0.089	0.043	0.269	0.159	0.497	0.917	0.603	
West		AFDC		SSI		SS/SSDI		Medicaid		Medicare		Housing		Food stamp		EITC		Work	
Year	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	
1979	0.051	0.336	0.014	0.067	0.089	0.249	0.068	0.279	0.050	0.119	0.012	0.069	0.059	0.398	0.097	0.435	0.918	0.642	
1982	0.050	0.298	0.014	0.063	0.096	0.232	0.064	0.273	0.050	0.087	0.019	0.086	0.075	0.401	0.082	0.415	0.907	0.651	
1989	0.050	0.349	0.017	0.073	0.082	0.171	0.080	0.336	0.045	0.106	0.021	0.118	0.062	0.400	0.144	0.504	0.904	0.642	
1991	0.065	0.362	0.019	0.063	0.080	0.144	0.094	0.313	0.049	0.083	0.024	0.115	0.075	0.405	0.157	0.508	0.903	0.657	
1999	0.041	0.246	0.025	0.099	0.086	0.173	0.119	0.308	0.056	0.114	0.029	0.136	0.057	0.336	0.212	0.648	0.929	0.733	
2001	0.028	0.167	0.024	0.105	0.092	0.220	0.135	0.298	0.062	0.118	0.027	0.125	0.049	0.286	0.192	0.578	0.930	0.705	

Non-White Families

All Regions

Year	AFDC		SSI		SS/SSDI		Medicaid		Medicare		Housing		Food stamp		EITC		Work	
	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax
1979	0.217	0.551	0.053	0.113	0.134	0.218	0.188	0.374	0.069	0.093	0.117	0.256	0.254	0.649	0.215	0.372	0.867	0.605
1982	0.207	0.535	0.042	0.085	0.114	0.172	0.155	0.327	0.060	0.073	0.129	0.277	0.263	0.663	0.154	0.343	0.841	0.565
1989	0.175	0.512	0.059	0.128	0.114	0.177	0.155	0.307	0.066	0.076	0.128	0.329	0.214	0.619	0.245	0.390	0.851	0.559
1991	0.187	0.520	0.062	0.133	0.103	0.153	0.172	0.306	0.063	0.067	0.143	0.353	0.232	0.631	0.246	0.402	0.848	0.569
1999	0.085	0.296	0.070	0.192	0.108	0.186	0.189	0.325	0.083	0.100	0.110	0.354	0.150	0.500	0.299	0.570	0.914	0.690
2001	0.057	0.209	0.064	0.197	0.107	0.183	0.200	0.309	0.086	0.108	0.100	0.306	0.125	0.458	0.277	0.542	0.910	0.663

Northeast

Year	AFDC		SSI		SS/SSDI		Medicaid		Medicare		Housing		Food stamp		EITC		Work	
	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax
1979	0.253	0.665	0.051	0.102	0.122	0.196	0.233	0.491	0.064	0.087	0.172	0.322	0.254	0.660	0.181	0.304	0.845	0.532
1982	0.237	0.668	0.035	0.075	0.084	0.141	0.186	0.440	0.052	0.058	0.152	0.302	0.231	0.648	0.093	0.216	0.806	0.416
1989	0.171	0.611	0.055	0.131	0.095	0.132	0.180	0.464	0.067	0.052	0.153	0.421	0.185	0.677	0.218	0.364	0.856	0.493
1991	0.200	0.614	0.043	0.122	0.089	0.118	0.189	0.388	0.067	0.069	0.170	0.411	0.220	0.687	0.188	0.281	0.818	0.397
1999	0.125	0.434	0.069	0.176	0.096	0.155	0.233	0.322	0.091	0.107	0.149	0.479	0.157	0.528	0.295	0.484	0.887	0.602
2001	0.072	0.266	0.066	0.210	0.080	0.128	0.240	0.350	0.075	0.102	0.133	0.372	0.113	0.421	0.274	0.500	0.905	0.610

Northcentral

Year	AFDC		SSI		SS/SSDI		Medicaid		Medicare		Housing		Food stamp		EITC		Work	
	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax
1979	0.275	0.673	0.041	0.090	0.139	0.180	0.217	0.455	0.066	0.080	0.113	0.269	0.282	0.711	0.162	0.256	0.825	0.496
1982	0.308	0.680	0.035	0.064	0.124	0.143	0.193	0.388	0.068	0.087	0.136	0.276	0.343	0.737	0.132	0.266	0.764	0.464
1989	0.271	0.647	0.061	0.119	0.124	0.174	0.171	0.289	0.072	0.092	0.146	0.326	0.322	0.735	0.228	0.289	0.784	0.455
1991	0.269	0.627	0.064	0.117	0.109	0.133	0.195	0.334	0.053	0.056	0.173	0.365	0.287	0.656	0.263	0.402	0.803	0.553
1999	0.129	0.382	0.082	0.207	0.094	0.181	0.191	0.332	0.068	0.085	0.139	0.377	0.199	0.581	0.310	0.563	0.903	0.693
2001	0.074	0.254	0.071	0.203	0.109	0.163	0.198	0.281	0.086	0.086	0.130	0.363	0.170	0.550	0.296	0.537	0.898	0.657

South

Year	AFDC		SSI		SS/SSDI		Medicaid		Medicare		Housing		Food stamp		EITC		Work	
	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax
1979	0.191	0.443	0.068	0.137	0.137	0.252	0.153	0.268	0.069	0.108	0.110	0.226	0.277	0.638	0.269	0.437	0.883	0.676
1982	0.177	0.423	0.049	0.096	0.133	0.213	0.121	0.224	0.062	0.078	0.136	0.284	0.283	0.656	0.204	0.424	0.874	0.671
1989	0.142	0.397	0.064	0.133	0.127	0.206	0.132	0.229	0.061	0.075	0.130	0.320	0.209	0.568	0.292	0.452	0.874	0.635
1991	0.165	0.437	0.071	0.146	0.108	0.173	0.157	0.240	0.062	0.070	0.145	0.355	0.250	0.628	0.294	0.451	0.872	0.645
1999	0.053	0.192	0.063	0.170	0.125	0.226	0.179	0.303	0.077	0.100	0.102	0.314	0.153	0.484	0.339	0.627	0.926	0.729
2001	0.043	0.155	0.063	0.194	0.116	0.208	0.188	0.289	0.085	0.117	0.099	0.296	0.138	0.469	0.318	0.578	0.919	0.697

West

Year	AFDC		SSI		SS/SSDI		Medicaid		Medicare		Housing		Food stamp		EITC		Work	
	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax
1979	0.173	0.594	0.032	0.072	0.134	0.182	0.198	0.477	0.081	0.069	0.077	0.251	0.154	0.560	0.177	0.422	0.899	0.626
1982	0.150	0.530	0.040	0.093	0.085	0.110	0.169	0.458	0.054	0.048	0.081	0.222	0.168	0.574	0.110	0.333	0.873	0.529
1989	0.163	0.595	0.049	0.124	0.088	0.126	0.172	0.450	0.071	0.078	0.078	0.272	0.144	0.547	0.165	0.366	0.854	0.530
1991	0.146	0.535	0.057	0.130	0.098	0.152	0.170	0.402	0.071	0.077	0.084	0.262	0.144	0.538	0.164	0.356	0.859	0.509
1999	0.083	0.324	0.076	0.262	0.094	0.106	0.171	0.389	0.103	0.109	0.066	0.288	0.093	0.396	0.204	0.511	0.918	0.677
2001	0.061	0.272	0.057	0.186	0.107	0.189	0.192	0.366	0.097	0.109	0.048	0.178	0.069	0.337	0.174	0.473	0.902	0.617

See Notes to Appendix Table 11.

APPENDIX TABLE 13. PARTICIPATION RATES AMONG TOTAL AND PRE-TAX PRE-TRANSFER POOR NON-ELDERLY FAMILIES, BY FAMILY STRUCTURE, REGION, AND YEAR

		Married-Couple Families																	
All Regions		AFDC		SSI		SS/SSDI		Medicaid		Medicare		Housing		Food stamp		EITC		Work	
Year	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	
1979	0.023	0.174	0.011	0.065	0.085	0.321	0.038	0.192	0.051	0.178	0.012	0.067	0.041	0.320	0.067	0.470	0.937	0.674	
1982	0.024	0.167	0.012	0.063	0.085	0.252	0.038	0.177	0.052	0.148	0.015	0.062	0.052	0.352	0.060	0.460	0.930	0.699	
1989	0.022	0.186	0.016	0.096	0.082	0.271	0.047	0.240	0.049	0.179	0.012	0.079	0.037	0.324	0.096	0.513	0.934	0.676	
1991	0.027	0.209	0.018	0.097	0.080	0.238	0.062	0.257	0.049	0.143	0.014	0.093	0.047	0.361	0.102	0.529	0.936	0.688	
1999	0.012	0.102	0.021	0.128	0.091	0.324	0.082	0.295	0.062	0.217	0.013	0.095	0.030	0.255	0.115	0.594	0.943	0.672	
2001	0.009	0.073	0.020	0.118	0.094	0.326	0.097	0.274	0.065	0.203	0.012	0.075	0.026	0.219	0.104	0.542	0.941	0.623	
Northeast		AFDC		SSI		SS/SSDI		Medicaid		Medicare		Housing		Food stamp		EITC		Work	
Year	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	
1979	0.029	0.269	0.010	0.067	0.086	0.315	0.045	0.317	0.054	0.166	0.018	0.114	0.039	0.344	0.057	0.455	0.950	0.672	
1982	0.032	0.280	0.011	0.055	0.095	0.285	0.048	0.273	0.061	0.164	0.020	0.092	0.041	0.344	0.047	0.401	0.938	0.611	
1989	0.024	0.279	0.014	0.089	0.081	0.278	0.049	0.325	0.052	0.164	0.018	0.139	0.029	0.372	0.064	0.463	0.945	0.590	
1991	0.025	0.257	0.017	0.110	0.077	0.221	0.055	0.271	0.049	0.135	0.017	0.147	0.036	0.372	0.070	0.468	0.945	0.655	
1999	0.015	0.138	0.022	0.152	0.096	0.382	0.085	0.312	0.070	0.283	0.015	0.134	0.022	0.224	0.093	0.505	0.940	0.609	
2001	0.011	0.102	0.023	0.169	0.093	0.292	0.101	0.313	0.067	0.192	0.014	0.123	0.021	0.211	0.086	0.542	0.953	0.613	
Northcentral		AFDC		SSI		SS/SSDI		Medicaid		Medicare		Housing		Food stamp		EITC		Work	
Year	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	
1979	0.024	0.222	0.007	0.061	0.078	0.334	0.032	0.205	0.045	0.177	0.007	0.044	0.029	0.273	0.048	0.432	0.943	0.644	
1982	0.026	0.201	0.006	0.032	0.080	0.244	0.031	0.182	0.045	0.163	0.010	0.052	0.047	0.345	0.057	0.461	0.936	0.697	
1989	0.023	0.233	0.011	0.078	0.081	0.306	0.037	0.245	0.047	0.216	0.009	0.092	0.034	0.331	0.080	0.492	0.943	0.663	
1991	0.032	0.300	0.013	0.098	0.075	0.217	0.053	0.298	0.037	0.129	0.011	0.094	0.049	0.436	0.088	0.524	0.948	0.689	
1999	0.009	0.096	0.019	0.147	0.082	0.337	0.061	0.285	0.051	0.220	0.011	0.122	0.023	0.281	0.087	0.579	0.956	0.669	
2001	0.007	0.049	0.014	0.112	0.090	0.418	0.071	0.250	0.056	0.237	0.007	0.075	0.021	0.227	0.072	0.521	0.950	0.562	
South		AFDC		SSI		SS/SSDI		Medicaid		Medicare		Housing		Food stamp		EITC		Work	
Year	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	
1979	0.018	0.104	0.016	0.074	0.091	0.334	0.030	0.128	0.055	0.193	0.012	0.057	0.054	0.349	0.090	0.505	0.929	0.692	
1982	0.017	0.093	0.017	0.082	0.086	0.259	0.030	0.113	0.053	0.154	0.015	0.060	0.064	0.375	0.072	0.497	0.925	0.742	
1989	0.015	0.094	0.019	0.099	0.088	0.290	0.044	0.170	0.052	0.179	0.010	0.057	0.043	0.301	0.121	0.536	0.932	0.716	
1991	0.019	0.125	0.022	0.113	0.089	0.299	0.061	0.216	0.058	0.178	0.012	0.070	0.052	0.354	0.123	0.532	0.932	0.696	
1999	0.006	0.048	0.019	0.115	0.103	0.386	0.081	0.266	0.070	0.241	0.009	0.059	0.034	0.235	0.121	0.543	0.937	0.635	
2001	0.006	0.041	0.020	0.106	0.103	0.360	0.099	0.248	0.071	0.225	0.011	0.051	0.030	0.215	0.120	0.515	0.931	0.614	
West		AFDC		SSI		SS/SSDI		Medicaid		Medicare		Housing		Food stamp		EITC		Work	
Year	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	
1979	0.026	0.177	0.010	0.048	0.081	0.281	0.050	0.190	0.048	0.157	0.011	0.068	0.035	0.282	0.068	0.446	0.929	0.667	
1982	0.027	0.177	0.012	0.069	0.082	0.220	0.049	0.216	0.050	0.107	0.014	0.053	0.052	0.323	0.058	0.437	0.922	0.693	
1989	0.030	0.258	0.017	0.110	0.074	0.191	0.062	0.315	0.046	0.150	0.012	0.072	0.039	0.332	0.105	0.520	0.917	0.667	
1991	0.036	0.242	0.018	0.064	0.073	0.163	0.079	0.286	0.049	0.102	0.019	0.098	0.046	0.305	0.116	0.565	0.920	0.695	
1999	0.024	0.172	0.024	0.124	0.076	0.180	0.103	0.338	0.054	0.138	0.019	0.111	0.036	0.290	0.152	0.736	0.944	0.772	
2001	0.016	0.127	0.022	0.111	0.083	0.226	0.120	0.314	0.065	0.149	0.016	0.086	0.028	0.225	0.130	0.603	0.936	0.687	

Unmarried Families

All Regions

Year	AFDC		SSI		SS/SSDI		Medicaid		Medicare		Housing		Food stamp		EITC		Work	
	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax
1979	0.254	0.574	0.054	0.099	0.214	0.239	0.206	0.375	0.083	0.072	0.098	0.196	0.280	0.625	0.299	0.335	0.817	0.559
1982	0.244	0.557	0.042	0.076	0.183	0.196	0.162	0.311	0.071	0.059	0.119	0.231	0.296	0.658	0.210	0.303	0.779	0.505
1989	0.207	0.526	0.052	0.098	0.146	0.172	0.165	0.298	0.068	0.058	0.131	0.295	0.249	0.612	0.334	0.366	0.817	0.549
1991	0.235	0.544	0.059	0.113	0.132	0.149	0.180	0.301	0.068	0.059	0.144	0.298	0.284	0.636	0.343	0.393	0.803	0.548
1999	0.106	0.293	0.069	0.160	0.125	0.174	0.205	0.288	0.079	0.084	0.124	0.305	0.177	0.472	0.434	0.545	0.884	0.684
2001	0.073	0.211	0.068	0.171	0.144	0.211	0.227	0.301	0.093	0.108	0.116	0.270	0.164	0.447	0.409	0.519	0.883	0.664

Northeast

Year	AFDC		SSI		SS/SSDI		Medicaid		Medicare		Housing		Food stamp		EITC		Work	
	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax
1979	0.299	0.668	0.051	0.081	0.238	0.216	0.254	0.488	0.097	0.063	0.121	0.218	0.306	0.677	0.265	0.277	0.777	0.468
1982	0.285	0.662	0.041	0.075	0.190	0.191	0.197	0.387	0.087	0.054	0.114	0.204	0.286	0.670	0.151	0.198	0.737	0.381
1989	0.231	0.639	0.053	0.099	0.154	0.149	0.204	0.444	0.083	0.053	0.155	0.355	0.242	0.671	0.285	0.281	0.796	0.435
1991	0.277	0.663	0.049	0.099	0.128	0.119	0.219	0.396	0.078	0.067	0.164	0.336	0.292	0.699	0.272	0.282	0.750	0.386
1999	0.145	0.391	0.076	0.173	0.133	0.172	0.238	0.318	0.095	0.095	0.170	0.397	0.209	0.527	0.408	0.462	0.846	0.587
2001	0.088	0.269	0.076	0.195	0.158	0.220	0.262	0.354	0.109	0.136	0.154	0.341	0.158	0.452	0.361	0.466	0.882	0.629

Northcentral

Year	AFDC		SSI		SS/SSDI		Medicaid		Medicare		Housing		Food stamp		EITC		Work	
	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax
1979	0.271	0.632	0.041	0.076	0.214	0.211	0.204	0.388	0.080	0.063	0.087	0.189	0.267	0.622	0.287	0.304	0.816	0.543
1982	0.311	0.682	0.031	0.055	0.174	0.147	0.174	0.338	0.069	0.060	0.119	0.226	0.349	0.742	0.200	0.275	0.741	0.444
1989	0.252	0.613	0.044	0.091	0.144	0.169	0.160	0.276	0.063	0.058	0.129	0.284	0.304	0.707	0.342	0.346	0.813	0.544
1991	0.255	0.590	0.055	0.112	0.128	0.142	0.173	0.301	0.065	0.058	0.142	0.289	0.298	0.663	0.380	0.439	0.820	0.569
1999	0.113	0.332	0.062	0.170	0.108	0.147	0.182	0.276	0.062	0.065	0.129	0.336	0.185	0.536	0.423	0.580	0.908	0.724
2001	0.076	0.236	0.062	0.172	0.142	0.203	0.215	0.304	0.090	0.110	0.118	0.295	0.179	0.501	0.430	0.541	0.890	0.683

South

Year	AFDC		SSI		SS/SSDI		Medicaid		Medicare		Housing		Food stamp		EITC		Work	
	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax
1979	0.208	0.447	0.071	0.132	0.229	0.299	0.148	0.246	0.079	0.091	0.112	0.205	0.294	0.604	0.337	0.361	0.827	0.614
1982	0.183	0.403	0.053	0.094	0.203	0.236	0.108	0.187	0.072	0.068	0.142	0.269	0.297	0.628	0.257	0.365	0.812	0.608
1989	0.171	0.403	0.065	0.122	0.161	0.206	0.124	0.187	0.069	0.064	0.143	0.302	0.248	0.560	0.376	0.391	0.826	0.599
1991	0.201	0.448	0.073	0.132	0.144	0.179	0.151	0.217	0.067	0.056	0.166	0.336	0.299	0.622	0.371	0.423	0.819	0.611
1999	0.068	0.183	0.074	0.158	0.132	0.211	0.203	0.264	0.071	0.084	0.120	0.283	0.174	0.443	0.476	0.595	0.897	0.723
2001	0.055	0.152	0.074	0.180	0.146	0.216	0.217	0.273	0.097	0.107	0.116	0.263	0.177	0.453	0.434	0.537	0.876	0.658

West

Year	AFDC		SSI		SS/SSDI		Medicaid		Medicare		Housing		Food stamp		EITC		Work	
	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax
1979	0.253	0.616	0.045	0.089	0.158	0.187	0.245	0.459	0.076	0.057	0.060	0.151	0.237	0.590	0.293	0.418	0.853	0.609
1982	0.221	0.564	0.038	0.069	0.150	0.191	0.201	0.433	0.054	0.044	0.084	0.191	0.242	0.583	0.205	0.347	0.818	0.538
1989	0.194	0.552	0.036	0.057	0.113	0.132	0.199	0.409	0.057	0.049	0.091	0.234	0.196	0.536	0.301	0.426	0.826	0.567
1991	0.230	0.562	0.048	0.090	0.120	0.127	0.203	0.380	0.062	0.060	0.085	0.195	0.229	0.566	0.318	0.385	0.808	0.555
1999	0.125	0.349	0.063	0.138	0.124	0.141	0.204	0.310	0.095	0.090	0.086	0.221	0.148	0.405	0.400	0.509	0.874	0.673
2001	0.089	0.252	0.055	0.131	0.132	0.202	0.227	0.308	0.074	0.082	0.077	0.189	0.131	0.371	0.386	0.509	0.888	0.689

Single Female-Headed Families

All Regions

Year	AFDC		SSI		SS/SSDI		Medicaid		Medicare		Housing		Food stamp		EITC		Work	
	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax
1979	0.293	0.599	0.055	0.094	0.213	0.228	0.226	0.385	0.070	0.058	0.114	0.205	0.321	0.650	0.334	0.334	0.803	0.559
1982	0.283	0.584	0.045	0.074	0.183	0.192	0.179	0.320	0.063	0.053	0.139	0.244	0.337	0.678	0.232	0.303	0.757	0.498
1989	0.252	0.564	0.057	0.098	0.143	0.161	0.185	0.309	0.055	0.046	0.158	0.315	0.295	0.647	0.374	0.363	0.795	0.536
1991	0.281	0.579	0.063	0.111	0.130	0.141	0.197	0.309	0.058	0.052	0.172	0.317	0.330	0.664	0.370	0.387	0.780	0.538
1999	0.134	0.324	0.076	0.159	0.124	0.159	0.223	0.296	0.071	0.067	0.153	0.331	0.217	0.507	0.495	0.561	0.878	0.696
2001	0.093	0.238	0.075	0.170	0.140	0.190	0.249	0.311	0.083	0.093	0.143	0.302	0.199	0.492	0.462	0.541	0.877	0.675

Northeast

Year	AFDC		SSI		SS/SSDI		Medicaid		Medicare		Housing		Food stamp		EITC		Work	
	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax
1979	0.346	0.694	0.054	0.078	0.233	0.204	0.287	0.498	0.083	0.049	0.139	0.224	0.353	0.701	0.293	0.270	0.753	0.462
1982	0.325	0.691	0.042	0.074	0.187	0.187	0.214	0.395	0.071	0.046	0.128	0.215	0.328	0.692	0.164	0.191	0.707	0.364
1989	0.271	0.666	0.059	0.103	0.153	0.147	0.232	0.468	0.075	0.049	0.178	0.367	0.282	0.700	0.319	0.273	0.772	0.428
1991	0.331	0.700	0.049	0.098	0.117	0.102	0.240	0.404	0.060	0.058	0.196	0.350	0.341	0.731	0.297	0.271	0.716	0.372
1999	0.181	0.430	0.088	0.179	0.131	0.156	0.253	0.330	0.080	0.081	0.207	0.428	0.251	0.567	0.461	0.469	0.832	0.599
2001	0.109	0.288	0.083	0.196	0.155	0.205	0.286	0.360	0.099	0.124	0.186	0.365	0.192	0.477	0.424	0.490	0.874	0.642

Northcentral

Year	AFDC		SSI		SS/SSDI		Medicaid		Medicare		Housing		Food stamp		EITC		Work	
	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax
1979	0.312	0.648	0.045	0.080	0.207	0.193	0.226	0.399	0.066	0.049	0.099	0.196	0.308	0.646	0.326	0.313	0.803	0.548
1982	0.359	0.714	0.033	0.054	0.170	0.138	0.196	0.354	0.064	0.055	0.140	0.242	0.391	0.765	0.221	0.276	0.714	0.435
1989	0.314	0.658	0.053	0.094	0.139	0.149	0.183	0.287	0.050	0.042	0.163	0.310	0.373	0.747	0.390	0.342	0.779	0.522
1991	0.304	0.618	0.059	0.113	0.127	0.139	0.189	0.307	0.058	0.054	0.169	0.303	0.346	0.683	0.409	0.436	0.792	0.562
1999	0.149	0.363	0.070	0.170	0.105	0.127	0.202	0.281	0.060	0.055	0.163	0.359	0.237	0.577	0.493	0.596	0.896	0.727
2001	0.101	0.272	0.071	0.173	0.133	0.182	0.234	0.311	0.074	0.078	0.148	0.336	0.219	0.549	0.491	0.558	0.883	0.686

South

Year	AFDC		SSI		SS/SSDI		Medicaid		Medicare		Housing		Food stamp		EITC		Work	
	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax
1979	0.235	0.469	0.070	0.121	0.231	0.294	0.157	0.248	0.068	0.076	0.129	0.218	0.334	0.632	0.370	0.359	0.819	0.615
1982	0.212	0.424	0.055	0.089	0.208	0.233	0.118	0.192	0.066	0.061	0.164	0.281	0.335	0.647	0.284	0.373	0.799	0.606
1989	0.204	0.433	0.070	0.121	0.158	0.193	0.136	0.184	0.054	0.051	0.166	0.320	0.286	0.590	0.414	0.397	0.814	0.599
1991	0.237	0.480	0.076	0.125	0.143	0.166	0.163	0.222	0.057	0.046	0.196	0.363	0.340	0.652	0.402	0.424	0.806	0.607
1999	0.082	0.198	0.077	0.154	0.134	0.196	0.215	0.265	0.065	0.069	0.144	0.313	0.206	0.475	0.530	0.614	0.897	0.737
2001	0.067	0.172	0.080	0.174	0.141	0.189	0.235	0.283	0.089	0.095	0.142	0.289	0.213	0.503	0.484	0.561	0.876	0.678

West

Year	AFDC		SSI		SS/SSDI		Medicaid		Medicare		Housing		Food stamp		EITC		Work	
	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax
1979	0.302	0.655	0.042	0.083	0.161	0.181	0.272	0.481	0.062	0.045	0.071	0.157	0.275	0.610	0.335	0.416	0.843	0.610
1982	0.268	0.594	0.043	0.069	0.149	0.191	0.231	0.449	0.045	0.044	0.103	0.203	0.280	0.598	0.232	0.341	0.793	0.536
1989	0.250	0.608	0.033	0.049	0.110	0.122	0.226	0.436	0.044	0.036	0.115	0.258	0.239	0.576	0.342	0.415	0.803	0.533
1991	0.284	0.604	0.058	0.093	0.125	0.130	0.224	0.393	0.059	0.059	0.105	0.203	0.278	0.592	0.336	0.363	0.783	0.539
1999	0.166	0.399	0.070	0.137	0.123	0.127	0.232	0.330	0.085	0.061	0.110	0.237	0.185	0.432	0.467	0.527	0.871	0.693
2001	0.117	0.294	0.064	0.133	0.133	0.185	0.255	0.322	0.067	0.075	0.097	0.226	0.161	0.418	0.430	0.529	0.878	0.691

See notes to Appendix Table 11.

APPENDIX TABLE 14. PARTICIPATION RATES AMONG TOTAL AND PRE-TAX PRE-TRANSFER POOR NON-ELDERLY FAMILIES, BY PRESENCE OF RELATED CHILDREN, REGION, AND YEAR

		Families with children																	
All Regions		AFDC		SSI		SS/SSDI		Medicaid		Medicare		Housing		Food stamp		EITC		Work	
Year	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	
1979	0.087	0.461	0.014	0.059	0.068	0.182	0.076	0.309	0.027	0.056	0.035	0.152	0.113	0.561	0.159	0.510	0.923	0.659	
1982	0.093	0.429	0.014	0.049	0.056	0.127	0.071	0.263	0.023	0.039	0.048	0.171	0.136	0.577	0.132	0.490	0.907	0.640	
1989	0.089	0.451	0.017	0.064	0.053	0.120	0.086	0.289	0.023	0.052	0.054	0.235	0.116	0.562	0.227	0.566	0.915	0.642	
1991	0.105	0.467	0.020	0.068	0.048	0.104	0.106	0.294	0.023	0.042	0.062	0.245	0.141	0.589	0.243	0.575	0.905	0.629	
1999	0.050	0.265	0.025	0.107	0.050	0.130	0.134	0.304	0.030	0.062	0.053	0.249	0.089	0.456	0.283	0.704	0.945	0.765	
2001	0.035	0.193	0.025	0.114	0.055	0.139	0.159	0.307	0.034	0.066	0.051	0.230	0.082	0.427	0.270	0.680	0.944	0.746	
Northeast																			
Year	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	
1979	0.112	0.581	0.012	0.049	0.075	0.160	0.099	0.434	0.033	0.042	0.046	0.177	0.125	0.612	0.139	0.433	0.912	0.596	
1982	0.119	0.578	0.016	0.056	0.058	0.118	0.093	0.366	0.028	0.030	0.052	0.172	0.133	0.619	0.102	0.366	0.888	0.505	
1989	0.099	0.576	0.017	0.067	0.053	0.116	0.101	0.428	0.027	0.043	0.065	0.301	0.108	0.632	0.171	0.438	0.904	0.526	
1991	0.121	0.590	0.020	0.075	0.045	0.085	0.108	0.352	0.025	0.042	0.070	0.289	0.136	0.646	0.179	0.432	0.884	0.477	
1999	0.064	0.375	0.025	0.127	0.053	0.142	0.142	0.332	0.037	0.093	0.066	0.351	0.091	0.512	0.238	0.587	0.929	0.643	
2001	0.042	0.261	0.027	0.141	0.056	0.142	0.165	0.352	0.038	0.079	0.062	0.292	0.072	0.421	0.230	0.614	0.942	0.688	
Northcentral																			
Year	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	
1979	0.092	0.549	0.009	0.045	0.063	0.169	0.074	0.347	0.024	0.049	0.027	0.150	0.094	0.549	0.128	0.456	0.929	0.626	
1982	0.109	0.521	0.007	0.032	0.048	0.106	0.071	0.296	0.020	0.046	0.043	0.167	0.139	0.625	0.120	0.457	0.900	0.597	
1989	0.101	0.534	0.012	0.053	0.049	0.119	0.073	0.271	0.020	0.060	0.050	0.244	0.126	0.638	0.203	0.533	0.922	0.628	
1991	0.114	0.542	0.017	0.065	0.046	0.097	0.101	0.320	0.018	0.038	0.059	0.253	0.146	0.647	0.239	0.582	0.920	0.650	
1999	0.050	0.313	0.027	0.138	0.044	0.110	0.112	0.287	0.022	0.049	0.056	0.311	0.084	0.519	0.246	0.709	0.961	0.791	
2001	0.034	0.216	0.025	0.145	0.047	0.147	0.137	0.319	0.027	0.065	0.048	0.272	0.082	0.485	0.233	0.674	0.954	0.744	
South																			
Year	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	
1979	0.066	0.326	0.021	0.077	0.075	0.221	0.052	0.185	0.027	0.069	0.040	0.154	0.128	0.558	0.196	0.574	0.925	0.707	
1982	0.065	0.285	0.018	0.060	0.063	0.147	0.044	0.141	0.023	0.045	0.055	0.193	0.141	0.553	0.161	0.577	0.921	0.729	
1989	0.071	0.326	0.021	0.076	0.062	0.139	0.069	0.178	0.026	0.052	0.056	0.227	0.118	0.510	0.275	0.640	0.924	0.711	
1991	0.087	0.366	0.024	0.078	0.056	0.125	0.094	0.212	0.024	0.042	0.069	0.266	0.150	0.577	0.287	0.635	0.913	0.679	
1999	0.031	0.158	0.025	0.094	0.055	0.164	0.134	0.281	0.031	0.068	0.048	0.215	0.092	0.422	0.313	0.728	0.947	0.785	
2001	0.025	0.130	0.027	0.109	0.058	0.141	0.161	0.275	0.035	0.064	0.055	0.226	0.094	0.439	0.307	0.698	0.938	0.748	
West																			
Year	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	
1979	0.091	0.471	0.011	0.054	0.056	0.147	0.096	0.358	0.026	0.054	0.024	0.121	0.100	0.518	0.160	0.546	0.925	0.681	
1982	0.092	0.422	0.012	0.041	0.054	0.124	0.093	0.340	0.020	0.028	0.039	0.135	0.126	0.513	0.131	0.496	0.910	0.669	
1989	0.097	0.473	0.013	0.055	0.043	0.092	0.114	0.388	0.020	0.050	0.044	0.185	0.110	0.512	0.229	0.577	0.900	0.631	
1991	0.108	0.462	0.017	0.046	0.042	0.089	0.128	0.355	0.026	0.049	0.048	0.171	0.124	0.507	0.238	0.582	0.896	0.644	
1999	0.068	0.311	0.024	0.089	0.048	0.087	0.150	0.333	0.033	0.044	0.046	0.182	0.089	0.418	0.312	0.743	0.936	0.799	
2001	0.046	0.237	0.022	0.076	0.056	0.126	0.176	0.322	0.036	0.059	0.040	0.156	0.071	0.359	0.282	0.703	0.943	0.786	

Families with no children

All Regions

Year	AFDC		SSI		SS/SSDI		Medicaid		Medicare		Housing		Food stamp		EITC		Work	
	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax
1979	0.024	0.154	0.025	0.151	0.167	0.559	0.050	0.223	0.102	0.318	0.013	0.081	0.031	0.237	0.024	0.079	0.906	0.485
1982	0.024	0.147	0.024	0.123	0.171	0.490	0.046	0.181	0.102	0.284	0.013	0.064	0.041	0.284	0.023	0.107	0.896	0.520
1989	0.021	0.151	0.032	0.180	0.154	0.470	0.052	0.224	0.094	0.274	0.013	0.089	0.032	0.259	0.033	0.101	0.903	0.524
1991	0.028	0.188	0.036	0.214	0.151	0.428	0.062	0.248	0.095	0.250	0.016	0.096	0.041	0.298	0.033	0.113	0.909	0.559
1999	0.012	0.085	0.040	0.227	0.163	0.477	0.079	0.262	0.112	0.315	0.019	0.130	0.029	0.204	0.061	0.277	0.910	0.496
2001	0.011	0.062	0.038	0.211	0.172	0.503	0.086	0.254	0.121	0.315	0.016	0.088	0.027	0.183	0.053	0.240	0.906	0.452

Northeast

Year	AFDC		SSI		SS/SSDI		Medicaid		Medicare		Housing		Food stamp		EITC		Work	
	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax
1979	0.032	0.257	0.026	0.160	0.173	0.567	0.062	0.363	0.106	0.309	0.023	0.166	0.036	0.309	0.032	0.090	0.925	0.415
1982	0.033	0.237	0.019	0.090	0.191	0.553	0.057	0.247	0.118	0.308	0.022	0.101	0.030	0.249	0.022	0.085	0.911	0.437
1989	0.027	0.240	0.029	0.180	0.154	0.460	0.057	0.299	0.099	0.265	0.022	0.165	0.028	0.301	0.031	0.101	0.925	0.413
1991	0.029	0.244	0.029	0.189	0.144	0.385	0.070	0.330	0.094	0.253	0.024	0.179	0.037	0.343	0.033	0.118	0.925	0.535
1999	0.023	0.160	0.047	0.231	0.172	0.438	0.095	0.287	0.126	0.291	0.034	0.207	0.035	0.243	0.078	0.292	0.902	0.513
2001	0.013	0.093	0.048	0.267	0.175	0.450	0.107	0.310	0.127	0.309	0.029	0.184	0.030	0.235	0.055	0.272	0.929	0.498

Northcentral

Year	AFDC		SSI		SS/SSDI		Medicaid		Medicare		Housing		Food stamp		EITC		Work	
	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax
1979	0.017	0.142	0.018	0.144	0.156	0.562	0.035	0.182	0.093	0.313	0.007	0.046	0.023	0.212	0.017	0.072	0.914	0.472
1982	0.022	0.158	0.016	0.077	0.168	0.476	0.031	0.138	0.093	0.322	0.007	0.041	0.036	0.261	0.022	0.109	0.909	0.507
1989	0.022	0.196	0.026	0.179	0.158	0.546	0.044	0.238	0.092	0.319	0.009	0.073	0.030	0.265	0.029	0.059	0.910	0.505
1991	0.034	0.261	0.030	0.232	0.145	0.404	0.048	0.239	0.079	0.236	0.013	0.078	0.044	0.340	0.029	0.141	0.919	0.520
1999	0.008	0.048	0.031	0.215	0.147	0.501	0.055	0.262	0.096	0.320	0.012	0.098	0.022	0.221	0.043	0.269	0.923	0.486
2001	0.007	0.042	0.026	0.154	0.174	0.588	0.057	0.207	0.111	0.361	0.009	0.068	0.021	0.192	0.041	0.241	0.913	0.406

South

Year	AFDC		SSI		SS/SSDI		Medicaid		Medicare		Housing		Food stamp		EITC		Work	
	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax
1979	0.025	0.116	0.032	0.164	0.176	0.562	0.048	0.181	0.109	0.335	0.012	0.059	0.042	0.246	0.028	0.090	0.890	0.524
1982	0.023	0.116	0.032	0.150	0.170	0.478	0.044	0.159	0.102	0.273	0.015	0.068	0.058	0.346	0.029	0.121	0.881	0.574
1989	0.017	0.098	0.038	0.179	0.158	0.462	0.049	0.181	0.094	0.257	0.015	0.088	0.042	0.276	0.040	0.114	0.891	0.551
1991	0.023	0.143	0.045	0.226	0.161	0.486	0.064	0.224	0.107	0.274	0.017	0.091	0.052	0.316	0.035	0.102	0.899	0.584
1999	0.008	0.047	0.039	0.219	0.176	0.535	0.077	0.234	0.117	0.326	0.018	0.108	0.033	0.200	0.065	0.276	0.904	0.489
2001	0.009	0.049	0.040	0.211	0.182	0.534	0.087	0.237	0.130	0.333	0.013	0.057	0.029	0.171	0.058	0.225	0.893	0.442

West

Year	AFDC		SSI		SS/SSDI		Medicaid		Medicare		Housing		Food stamp		EITC		Work	
	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax	Total	Pre-tax
1979	0.022	0.131	0.024	0.116	0.157	0.533	0.061	0.205	0.097	0.290	0.011	0.072	0.019	0.150	0.016	0.045	0.902	0.493
1982	0.019	0.110	0.025	0.155	0.156	0.465	0.054	0.219	0.096	0.236	0.009	0.046	0.029	0.198	0.016	0.094	0.892	0.493
1989	0.019	0.167	0.032	0.186	0.140	0.402	0.058	0.270	0.091	0.274	0.006	0.042	0.019	0.162	0.028	0.117	0.894	0.569
1991	0.026	0.167	0.035	0.184	0.147	0.349	0.068	0.247	0.093	0.198	0.008	0.054	0.022	0.164	0.032	0.104	0.898	0.566
1999	0.017	0.120	0.047	0.251	0.147	0.370	0.093	0.297	0.109	0.311	0.018	0.121	0.023	0.150	0.058	0.272	0.914	0.502
2001	0.016	0.082	0.040	0.215	0.150	0.403	0.099	0.287	0.113	0.240	0.017	0.091	0.025	0.159	0.055	0.247	0.899	0.477

See Notes to Appendix Table 1.