

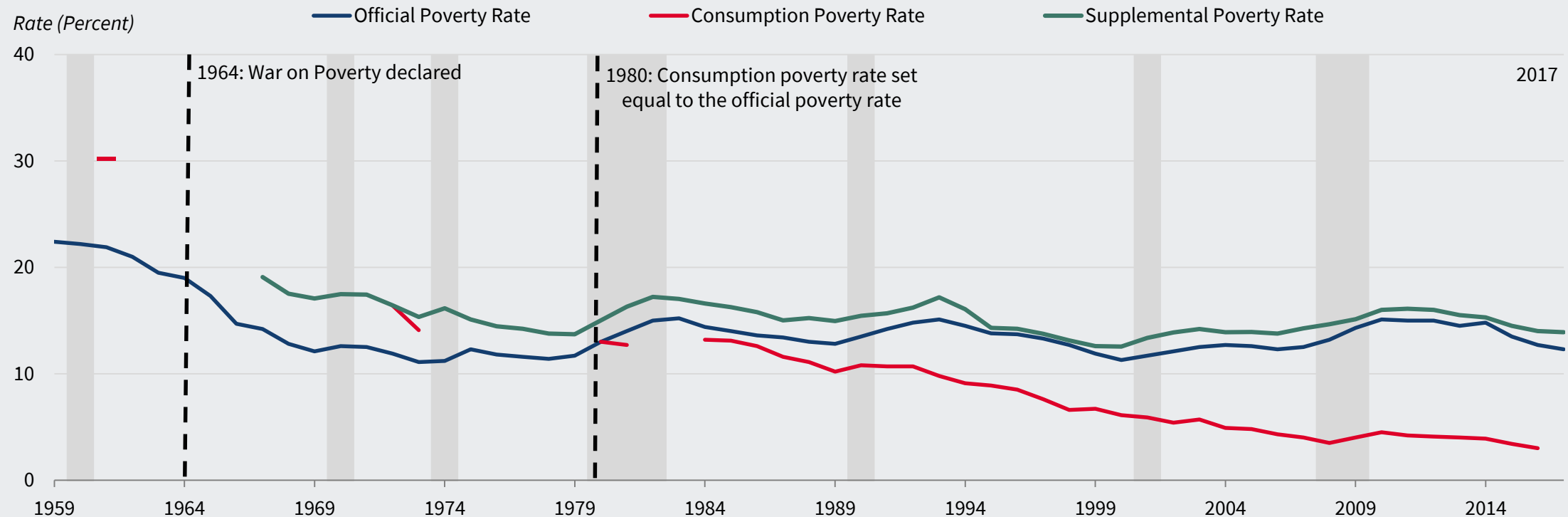


Did we win the War on Poverty?

Council of Economic Advisers

Consumption-based poverty fell dramatically since War on Poverty began

Poverty Rate Over Time by Select Measures, 1959-2017

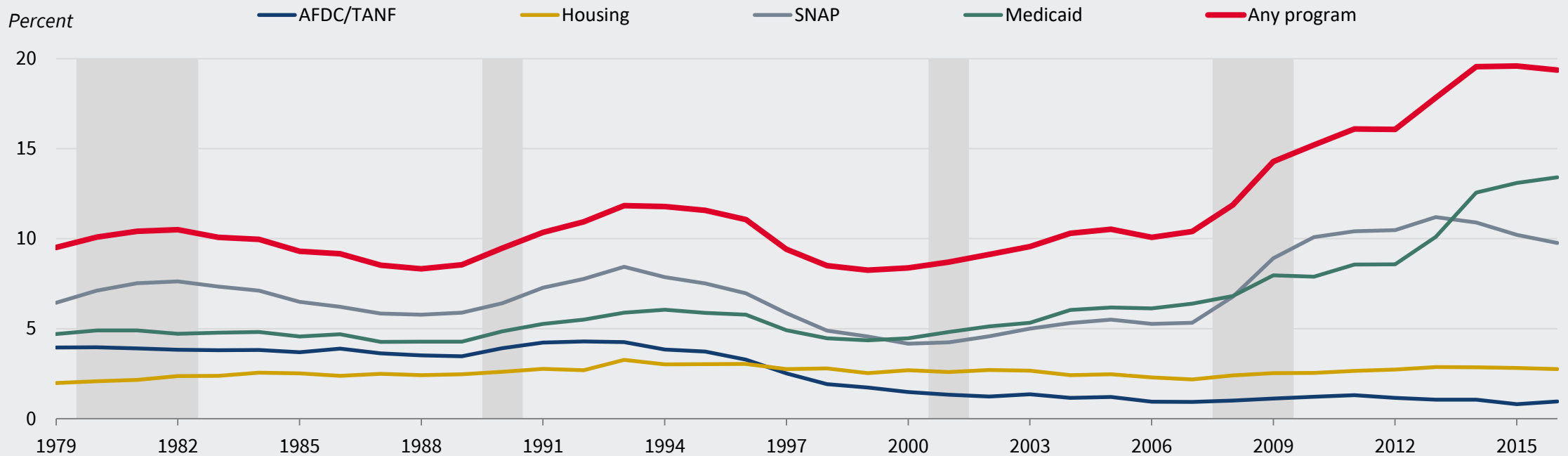


Sources: NBER. Official poverty rate: U.S. Census Bureau. Consumption poverty rate: Meyer, Bruce, D. and Sullivan, James X. 2017. "Annual report on U.S. consumption poverty." American Enterprise Institute. Supplemental poverty rate (2010-2017): Census Bureau. Supplemental poverty rate (1967-2009): Fox, L. E., Wimer, C., Garfinkel, I, Kaushal, N., & Waldfogel, J. 2015. "Waging war on poverty: Poverty trends using a historical supplemental poverty measure." *Journal of Policy Analysis and Management* 34(3):567-592. Estimates updated by authors (1/12/16)

Note: Gray shading indicates recession.

Percent of non-disabled working age adults on key programs doubled since 1979

Percent of Non-Disabled Working-Age Adults (18–64) Receiving Welfare Program Benefits, 1979-2016

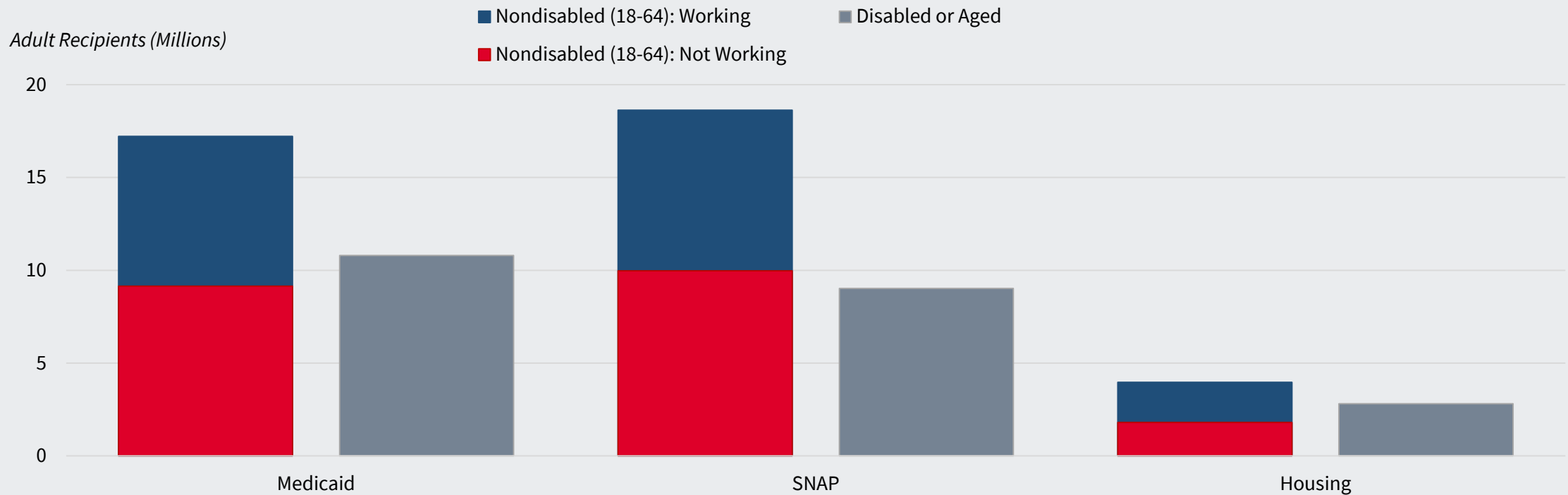


Sources: Current Population Survey, March Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 1980-2017; National Bureau of Economic Research; CEA calculations.

Note: “Disabled” refers to all adult individuals who receive disability benefits (Supplemental Security Income, Social Security Disability Insurance, or Veterans disability benefits). Working-age refers to ages 18 through 64. Welfare recipients are identified based on receipt of Medicaid, SNAP, housing or AFDC/TANF at any time during the full calendar year. Series begins in 1979 because CPS only began recording food stamp/SNAP receipt in survey year 1980 based on respondents previous year’s receipt of any benefits. We identify Medicaid recipients based on individual coverage. We identify SNAP, housing and AFDC/TANF recipients based on receipt of assistance by the household. Grey shaded regions denote a recession for at least four months of a given year.

Most adult recipients of key programs are non-disabled and working-age

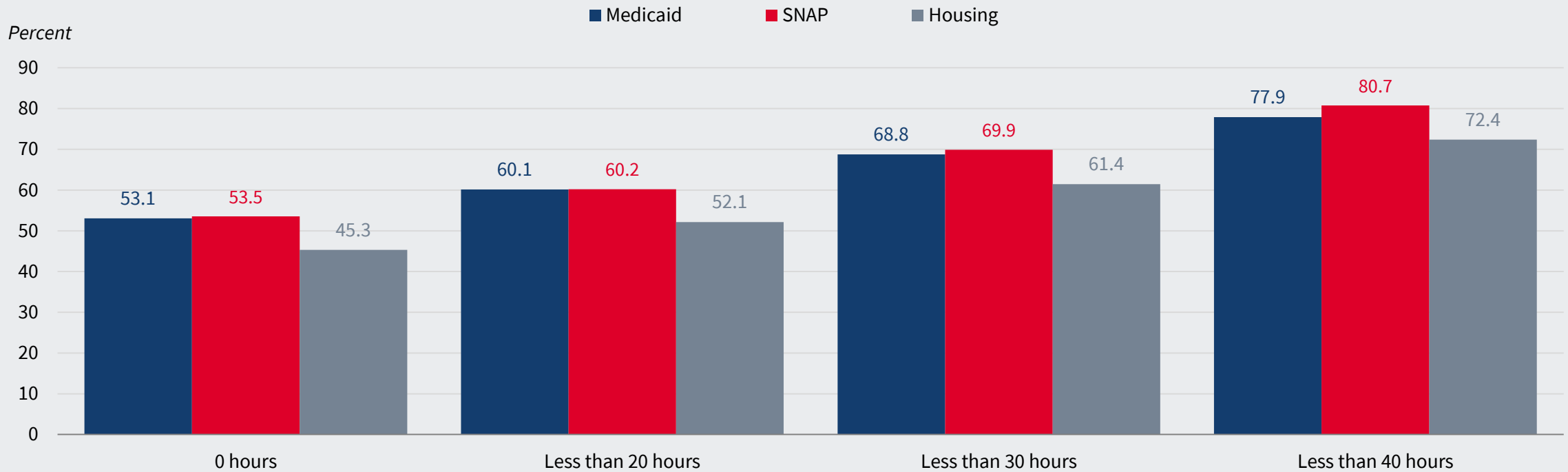
Millions of Adult Recipients by Disabled/Aged Status and Work Status, December 2013



Sources: Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2014 Wave 1; CEA calculations. Note: We identify program recipients based on receipt of benefits during December 2013. “Adult” refers to all individuals age 18 or over. “Working-age” refers to individuals age 18-64. “Aged” refers to all individuals age 65 and over. “Disabled” refers to all adult individuals who receive disability benefits (Supplemental Security Income, Social Security Disability Insurance, or Veterans disability benefits). We base hours of work on the average hours per week each individual reported during December 2013. SNAP refers to the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program. Housing refers to households who indicate receipt of rental subsidies.

Majority of non-disabled working-age adults on key programs work few hours

Distribution of Weekly Hours Worked by Non-Disabled Working Age Adult Recipients, December 2013



Sources: Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2014 Wave 1; CEA calculations. Note: We identify program recipients based on receipt of benefits during December 2013. “Adult” refers to all individuals age 18 or over. “Working-age” refers to individuals age 18-64. “Aged” refers to all individuals age 65 and over. “Disabled” refers to all adult individuals who receive disability benefits (Supplemental Security Income, Social Security Disability Insurance, or Veterans disability benefits). We base hours of work on the average hours per week each individual reported during December 2013. SNAP refers to the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program. Housing refers to households who indicate receipt of rental subsidies.