

BY THE NUMBERS:

Data on Key Programs for the Well-Being of Women & Their Families



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As a country, we want to ensure that people have access to basic supports, including food, healthcare, and housing. Women are more likely than men to face economic insecurity at all stages of their lives, due to ongoing employment discrimination, overrepresentation in low-wage jobs, difficulty accessing affordable, comprehensive health care, and greater responsibilities for unpaid caregiving. As a result, programs and policies that protect health, ensure access to high-quality child care and higher education, and help people meet their basic needs are essential to women and their families.

But these programs are under attack. The Administration and Republican leadership in Congress are intent on cutting programs and benefits after enacting massive tax cuts that overwhelmingly benefit millionaires, billionaires, and large corporations. For example, President Trump's budget proposal seeks to slash funding for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and the Housing Choice Voucher program, as well as change the structure of these programs in ways that

will have devastating effects on women and families. The Administration has already approved legally suspect state Medicaid waivers that undermine the core purpose of the program and will result in people losing health insurance coverage. And Congress may introduce legislative proposals that would cut benefits and restrict access to other programs.

Policy choices like these harm women and their families, exacerbate income inequality and poverty, and reinforce systemic racism and gender inequity. This is the wrong direction for our nation. Instead, we need policies that support women and their families, help ensure that basic nutrition, shelter, and health needs are met, and expand opportunity for a stronger shared future. Policymakers can realize this vision by investing in the following priorities:

- **Protecting Women's Health**
- **Supporting Children's Development**
- **Improving Nutrition**
- **Boosting Income and Supporting Work**
- **Expanding Educational Opportunities**
- **Making Housing More Affordable**

METHODOLOGY: The data cited throughout this report comes from multiple sources, including many government agencies. Most program recipient or beneficiary data comes from the individual programs' latest annual reports or most recently published data tables available from their websites. We also relied on U.S. Census Bureau 2017 Current Population Survey estimates or analyses conducted by other organizations for some program and demographic information. Please reference individual source notes for more information.



PROTECTING WOMEN'S HEALTH



MEDICAID

Medicaid is a joint federal-state program that provides health coverage for people with low incomes and plays a critical role in providing health coverage for women of all ages and needs.¹ It covers an array of services including prenatal care, well-child visits, preventive services like mammograms, pap smears, birth control, and long-term care services, including nursing home coverage.

- Over 33 million women and girls get their health coverage from Medicaid,² and more than half of adult Medicaid recipients are women.³
- The Affordable Care Act's (ACA) expansion of Medicaid eligibility to most individuals with incomes less than 133 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) extended Medicaid coverage to an additional 4.4 million non-elderly adult women who gained coverage between 2013 and 2016.⁴
- Nearly one in three (32 percent) adults on Medicaid in 2016 had incomes below the FPL.⁵

Medicaid pays for nearly half of all births⁶ and 75 percent of all publicly-funded family planning services in the U.S.⁷

- In 2016, more than 28.5 million children—nearly two in five—received health coverage through Medicaid.⁸
- In 2016, of non-elderly adult women receiving Medicaid coverage, 5.7 percent were Asian women, 20.9 percent were Black women, 25.1 percent were Latinas, 2.1 percent were Native women, and 46.3 percent were white, non-Hispanic women.⁹

TITLE X FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAM

The **Title X family planning program** provides family planning and other preventive health services to predominantly low-income, under-insured, and uninsured people.

- In 2016, the program served more than 4 million people, 89 percent of whom were women.¹⁰
- In 2016, 3.5 million users of Title X health services qualified for either subsidized or no-charge services and 64 percent (nearly 2.6 million) had family incomes at or below 100 percent of FPL.¹¹



- In 2016, 3 percent of program participants were Asian women, 21 percent were Black women, 1 percent were Native women, 1 percent were Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander women, and 36 percent were white, non-Hispanic women.¹²

THE CHILDREN'S HEALTH INSURANCE PROGRAM (CHIP)

The **Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP)** is jointly funded by states and the federal government to provide health care coverage for children whose families cannot afford private insurance but whose income is not low enough to qualify them for Medicaid. It covers 8.9 million children,¹³ and is an important source of coverage for children of color,¹⁴ providing them with critical coverage that includes routine doctor visits, preventive care, prescription medication, dental services, and immunizations. In addition to providing coverage to

children, a number of states also cover certain adults and pregnant women. Nineteen states¹⁵ extend coverage to approximately 320,000 pregnant women,¹⁶ with 16 of those states providing coverage regardless of immigration status,¹⁷ giving them coverage they would not otherwise be able to afford.¹⁸

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH BLOCK GRANT

The **Maternal and Child Health Block Grant** provides funds for health issues ranging from women's health to newborn screenings to immunizations so children can attend school. The Maternal and Child Health Block Grant enabled states to provide prenatal care for over 3.3 million pregnant women, and primary and preventive care services for more than 58 million infants and children, including many with special needs, in fiscal year 2016.¹⁹

- 1 Federal law withholds insurance coverage of abortion from women qualified and eligible for the Medicaid program, except in the extremely limited circumstances where a woman is pregnant as a result of rape or incest or when her life is in danger. See, e.g., Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016, Pub. L. No. 114-113, § 202, 129 Stat. 2242, 2311 (2015).
- 2 NWLC calculations based on U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2017 Annual Social and Economic Supplement Table Creator, <http://www.census.gov/cps/data/cpstablecreator.html> [hereinafter CPS 2017 Table Creator] (last visited Mar. 13, 2018).
- 3 *Id.*
- 4 NWLC calculations based on American Community Survey (ACS) 2013 & 2016 (1-year average), using Steven Ruggles, Katie Genadek, Ronald Goeken, Josiah Grover, and Matthew Sobek, Integrated Public Use Microdata Series: Version 6.0 (IPUMS) [Machine-readable database]. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota, 2016, available at <https://usa.ipums.org/usa/>.
- 5 NWLC calculations based on U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 Current Population Survey (CPS), Annual Social and Economic Supplement, using Sarah Flood, Miriam King, Steven Ruggles, and J. Robert Warren, Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS), Current Population Survey: Version 5.0 [dataset]. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota, 2017, available at <https://www.ipums.org>, [hereinafter CPS 2017 IPUMS].
- 6 Phil Galewitz, Kaiser Health News, Nearly Half of U.S. Births are Covered by Medicaid, Study Finds (2013), available at <https://khn.org/news/nearly-half-of-u-s-births-are-covered-by-medicaid-study-finds/>.
- 7 Guttmacher Inst., Publicly Funded Family Planning Services in the United States (2016), available at <https://www.guttmacher.org/fact-sheet/publicly-funded-family-planning-services-united-states>.
- 8 U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2017 Annual Social and Economic Supplement, Table H108, Health Insurance Coverage Status and Type of Coverage by Selected Characteristics for Children Under 18, 2016, available at <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/income-poverty/cps-hi/hi-08.html>.
- 9 NWLC calculations based on CPS 2017 Table Creator, *supra* note 2. The "Asian" race category includes those who identified themselves in the U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey as Asian alone. The "Black" race category includes those who identified themselves as Black or African American. The "Native" race category includes those who identified themselves as American Indian or Alaskan Native. The "white, non-Hispanic" race category includes those who identified themselves as white, but not of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin. The "Latina/o/x" category includes people of any race who identified themselves to be of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin.
- 10 C.I. Fowler et al., RTI International, Family Planning Annual Report: 2015 National Summary (Aug. 2016), available at <https://www.hhs.gov/opa/sites/default/files/title-x-fpar-2016-national.pdf> (Exhibit 4).
- 11 *Id.* at 21.
- 12 *Id.* at Exhibit 12.
- 13 Ctr. for Medicare & Medicaid Servs., 2016 Number of Children Ever Enrolled Report (2017), available at <https://www.medicare.gov/chip/downloads/fy-2016-childrens-enrollment-report.pdf>.
- 14 Kaiser Family Found., Next Steps for CHIP: What is at Stake for Children? (Jun 13, 2017), available at <http://files.kff.org/attachment/Fact-Sheet-Next-Steps-for-CHIP-What-is-at-Stake-for-Children>.
- 15 Kaiser Family Found., Medicaid and CHIP Income Eligibility Limits for Pregnant Women as a Percent of the Federal Poverty Level (Jan. 1, 2018), available at <https://www.kff.org/health-reform/state-indicator/medicaid-and-chip-income-eligibility-limits-for-pregnant-women-as-a-percent-of-the-federal-poverty-level/?currentTimeframe=0&sortModel=%7B%22colld%22:%22Location%22,%22sort%22:%22asc%22%7D>.
- 16 Kate Honsberger, Nat'l Acad. For State Health Pol'y, CHIP Coverage is Important for Pregnant Women Too (Nov. 15, 2016), <https://nashp.org/chip-coverage-is-important-for-pregnant-women-too/>.
- 17 In 2002, the Bush Administration finalized a rule revising the definition of "child" under CHIP to include an "unborn child" who is eligible for CHIP if other applicable state eligibility requirements are met. While this rule change has been an important way for states to extend eligibility to pregnant women who do not meet the immigration status requirements of Medicaid, because it requires states to give services to the "unborn child" and not the pregnant woman, the full range of recommended pre- and post-natal services are not always paid for by CHIP or provided by every state that is participating.
- 18 The CHIP program withholds insurance coverage for abortion, except in extremely limited circumstances where a woman is pregnant as a result of rape or incest, or when her life is in danger. 42 U.S.C. § 1397jj(a)(16) (2018).
- 19 U.S. Dep't of Health & Human Servs., Health Resources & Servs. Admin., Maternal and Child Health, Title V Information System, <https://mchb.tvisdata.hrsa.gov/Home> (last visited Mar. 7, 2018). The figure includes all jurisdictions and infants, children one to 22, and children with special needs.



SUPPORTING CHILDREN'S DEVELOPMENT



THE CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT (CCDBG)

The **Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG)** program helps low-income families who are working, participating in training or education programs, or looking for work afford child care and supports activities that improve the quality of care for all families.

- CCDBG served a monthly average of more than 823,000 families with nearly 1.4 million children in fiscal year 2016.²⁰
- On an average month in FY 2016, 1 percent of children receiving assistance through CCDBG were Asian, 42 percent were Black, 17 percent were Latinx, 4 percent were multi-racial, 1 percent were Native, and 28 percent were white, non-Hispanic.²¹
- Among children receiving child care assistance through all sources (CCDBG, TANF transfers and direct, and through the Social Services Block Grant), 62.9 percent are in families with incomes below 100 percent of poverty.²²

Almost 400,000 fewer children received child care assistance through CCDBG in 2016 than in 2006.

HEAD START AND EARLY HEAD START

The **Head Start** program provides grants to public and private agencies to provide comprehensive early education and child development services to low-income children and families. The program helps preschool-age children build their cognitive, learning, and social-emotional skills to prepare them for school.

- The Head Start preschool program served 857,198 young children in 2016.²³
- More than two in three families (67 percent) served by the program included at least one working parent.²⁴
- Among children in Head Start preschool, 31 percent were Black and 24 percent were white, non-Hispanic.²⁵



EARLY HEAD START

The **Early Head Start** program provides comprehensive early learning and child development services to low-income pregnant women and families with children under age three.

- The Early Head Start program served 195,673 children under age three and 15,094 pregnant women in 2016.²⁶
- About two in three (66 percent) of families served by the program had at least one working parent.²⁷
- Twenty-eight percent of children served by Early Head Start were Black and 26 percent were white, non-Hispanic.²⁸

21ST CENTURY LEARNING CENTERS

21st Century Community Learning Centers (CCLC) provide students in high-need, high-poverty communities the opportunity to participate in after school programming. The program served more than 1.8 million people during the 2014-15 academic year, including 1.4 million academic year students, and 183,000 adult family members.²⁹

- Nearly half (48.2 percent) of the attendees were girls.³⁰
- Among students served by this program, 3.7 percent were Asian, 20.8 percent were Black, 35.9 percent were Latinx, 3.1 percent were Native, and 27.8 percent were white.³¹

MATERNAL, INFANT AND EARLY CHILDHOOD HOME VISITING PROGRAM

The **Maternal, Infant and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program** (MIECHV) supports expectant families and families with young children provide early learning environments and nurturing relationships for their children. Home visiting supports healthy development by establishing positive parenting practices early on and promoting healthy parent-child relationships while also addressing the needs of individual families.

- In 2014, MIECHV served 115,545 participants and provided 746,303 home visits.³²
- Of adult participants, 39 percent were pregnant women, 56 percent were non-pregnant women caregivers.³³
- Nearly 8 in 10 (79 percent) participants were below 100 percent of FPL.³⁴
- Of adult participants, 31 percent were Black, 29 percent were Latinx, and 57 percent were white.³⁵
- Of child participants, 30 percent were Black, 32 percent were Latinx and 54 percent were white.³⁶

20 U.S. Dep't of Health & Human Servs., Admin. for Children & Families, Office of Child Care, FY 2016 CCDF Data Tables (Preliminary), <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/occ/resource/fy-2016-preliminary-data-table-1> (last visited Mar. 15, 2018).

21 U.S. Dep't of Health & Human Servs., Admin. for Children & Families, Office of Child Care, FY 2016 CCDF Data Tables (Preliminary), <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/occ/resource/fy-2016-preliminary-data-table-12a> (last visited Mar. 15, 2018).

22 U.S. Dep't of Health & Human Servs., Office of the Assis. Sec'y for Planning and Evaluation, Office of Human Servs. Pol'y, Estimates of Child Care Eligibility and Receipt for Fiscal Year 2012 (Table 2) (2015) *available at* <https://aspe.hhs.gov/system/files/pdf/153591/ChildEligibility.pdf>.

23 Ruth Cosse, Ctr. for Law & Social Pol'y, Head Start Participants, Programs, Families and Staff in 2016 (Dec. 2017), *available at* https://www.clasp.org/sites/default/files/publications/2017/12/2017_Head%20Start%20Fact%20Sheet.pdf.

24 *Id.*

25 *Id.*

26 Ruth Cosse, Ctr. for Law & Social Pol'y, Early Head Start Participants, Programs, Families and Staff in 2016 (Dec. 2017), *available at* https://www.clasp.org/sites/default/files/publications/2017/12/2017_Early%20Head%20Start%20.pdf.

27 *Id.*

28 *Id.*

29 U.S. Dep't of Educ., Office of Elementary and Secondary Educ., Overview of the 21st CCLC Annual Performance Data: 2014-15 (2016) *available at* <https://www2.ed.gov/programs/21stcclc/performance.html>.

30 *Id.*

31 *Id.* at Table 16.

32 U.S. Dep't of Health & Human Servs., Demonstrating Improvement in the Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program: A Report to Congress (Mar. 2016) *available at* <https://mchb.hrsa.gov/sites/default/files/mchb/MaternalChildHealthInitiatives/HomeVisiting/pdf/reportcongress-homevisiting.pdf>.

33 *Id.*

34 *Id.*

35 *Id.* at figures 5 and 6.

36 *Id.* at figures 5 and 6.



IMPROVING NUTRITION



Women are 63 percent of non-elderly adult SNAP recipients.

SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (SNAP)/FOOD STAMPS

The **Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)**, previously called Food Stamps, helps millions of families put food on the table.

- SNAP served more than 42.8 million people in more than 21.1 million households on average each month in fiscal year 2018.³⁷
- In FY 2016, women were about 63 percent of adult recipients.³⁸
- One in three (33 percent) adult SNAP recipients was a woman of color in 2016.
- Nearly 6 in 10 (58 percent) SNAP households with children were headed by a single adult, 92 percent of which were headed by women.³⁹
- Thirty-four percent of bisexual women, 32 percent of lesbians, and 24 percent of straight women between 18 and 44 report participating in SNAP.⁴⁰

The average SNAP benefit per person was about \$126 per month or about \$1.40 per person per meal.⁴¹

If counted in the official poverty measure, SNAP would have lifted the incomes of more than 2.7 million people above the FPL in 2016,⁴² including:

- More than 311,400 people 65 and older, including nearly 185,000 older women, more than 2 in 5 (43.5 percent) of whom were older women of color;⁴³
- More than 1.3 million adults 18-64, including more than 854,000 women, 62 percent of whom were women of color; and⁴⁴
- More than 1.1 million children, more than 2 in 3 (69 percent) of whom were children of color.⁴⁵



In FY 2016, the average WIC benefit per participant was \$61 per month.

WOMEN, INFANTS, AND CHILDREN (WIC) SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM

The **Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)** program provides grants to states for supplemental food, health care referrals, and nutrition education for low-income pregnant, breastfeeding, and postpartum women, and to infants and children up to age five.

- WIC provided nutritious food to nearly 7.3 million low-income pregnant women, new mothers, and young children on average each month in FY 2017.⁴⁶
- Thus far in FY 2018, the program has served more than 627,000 pregnant women, more than 560,000 breastfeeding women, more than 485,000 postpartum women, more than 1.7 million infants, and more than 3.6 million children overall, on average each month.⁴⁷
- About 2 in 5 (40 percent) of adult women WIC recipients had incomes below the FPL in 2016.⁴⁸
- About 6 in 10 (60 percent) of adult women recipients were women of color in 2016.⁴⁹
- The average WIC benefit per participant was about \$61 per month.⁵⁰

About 15 percent of transgender national survey respondents participate in SNAP and/or WIC.⁵¹

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP)

The **Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP)** provides nutritious food to low-income elderly adults, breastfeeding mothers, and infants.

- It served an average of about 629,700 low-income elderly people each month in FY 2017.
- CSFP also provided food and formula to an average of 200 pregnant and breastfeeding women and young children each month.⁵²

Any student in a participating school can get a NSLP lunch regardless of the student's household income. Free lunches are available to children who live in households with incomes at or below 130% of the poverty level. Reduced-price lunches are available to children in households with incomes between 130%-185% of poverty.⁵³

NATIONAL SCHOOL MEALS PROGRAMS

National school meals programs are federally assisted meals programs that exist in public and non-profit private schools and residential child care facilities.⁵⁴

- The **National School Lunch Program (NSLP)** provided nutritious lunches to 30.3 million children each school day in FY 2017, 73 percent of which were served as free or reduced-price meals.⁵⁵
- National School Lunch participants were 18.7 percent Black, 24.7 percent Latinx, and 50.5 percent white, non-Hispanic.⁵⁶
- If counted in the official poverty measure, the National School Lunch Program would have kept the incomes of over 708,000 people above the FPL, including:
 - Over 182,000 non-elderly adult women, more than 2 in 3 (66.9 percent) of whom were women of color; and
 - More than 422,200 children, nearly 3 in 4 (73 percent) of whom were children of color.⁵⁷
- The **School Breakfast Program (SBP)** served breakfast to more than 14.6 million children each school day in FY 2017, 85 percent of which were served as free or reduced-price meals.⁵⁸

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM

The **Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP)** provided nutritious meals and snacks to children in child care centers and family child care homes, in afterschool programs, and homeless shelters; and to senior citizens in senior day care centers.

- In FY 2017, the program served more than 2 billion meals, 96 percent of which were served in day care homes and child care centers.⁵⁹



- CACFP provided meals to 4.4 million children in child care centers, family care homes, and after-school programs, as well as 131,000 adults in adult day care facilities, in 2017.⁶⁰
- Free and reduced-price meals accounted for 81 percent of all meals served through CACFP.⁶¹

37 U.S. Dep't of Agric., Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, Monthly Data – National Level, <https://fns-prod.azureedge.net/sites/default/files/pd/34SNAPmonthly.pdf> (last visited Mar. 15, 2018).

38 Sarah Lauffer, Mathematica Pol'y Research, Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2016 (Nov. 2017), available at <https://www.fns.usda.gov/sites/default/files/ops/Characteristics2016.pdf>.

39 *Id.* at 52 (Table A.14).

40 Government data is not available on the percentage of SNAP recipients who are LGBT. The data provided measuring sexual orientation is based on the population-based National Survey of Family Growth, administered in 2011-2013. See Taylor N. T. Brown et. al., Food Insecurity and SNAP Participation in the LGBT Community, The Williams Institute 13 (July 2016), available at <https://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/wp-content/uploads/Food-Insecurity-and-SNAP-Participation-in-the-LGBT-Community.pdf>.

41 Ctr. on Budget & Pol'y Priorities, A Quick Guide to SNAP Eligibility and Benefits (2018) available at <https://www.cbpp.org/research/food-assistance/a-quick-guide-to-snap-eligibility-and-benefits> (last visited Apr. 13, 2018).

42 NWLC calculations based on CPS 2017 Table Creator, *supra* note 2.

43 *Id.*

44 *Id.*

45 *Id.*

46 U.S. Dep't of Agric., Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC), Monthly Data – National Level, https://www.fns.usda.gov/sites/default/files/pd/37WIC_Monthly.pdf (last visited Mar. 1, 2017).

47 U.S. Dep't of Agric., Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC), Monthly Data – Agency Level, Participation and Program Costs by Category per Person, <https://www.fns.usda.gov/sites/default/files/pd/WICAgencies2018ytd.xls> (last visited Mar. 16, 2018). FY 2018 data are preliminary.

48 NWLC calculations based on CPS 2017 IPUMS, *supra* note 5.

49 *Id.*

50 Ctr. on Budget & Pol'y Priorities, Policy Basics: Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (April 2017), available at <https://www.cbpp.org/research/food-assistance/policy-basics-special-supplemental-nutrition-program-for-women-infants-and-children>.

51 This data is based on the 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey, which had 27,715 transgender respondents. Fifteen percent of respondents reported receiving SNAP and/or the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC). S.E. James et. al., The Report of the 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey, Nat'l Ctr. for Transgender Equality 142 (Dec. 2016), available at <https://transequality.org/sites/default/files/docs/usts/USTS-Full-Report-Dec17.pdf>. A small minority of these respondents participated in WIC but not SNAP.

52 U.S. Dep't of Agric., Food & Nutrition Serv., Food Distribution Program Tables, National Level Summary Tables, Fiscal Years 1969-2017 National Level Summary Tables, <https://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/food-distribution-program-tables> (last visited Mar. 15, 2018). FY 2016 data are preliminary.

53 U.S. Dep't of Agric., National School Lunch Program, available at <https://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/child-nutrition-programs/national-school-lunch-program.aspx> (last visited Apr. 11, 2018).

54 U.S. Dep't of Agric., Food & Nutrition Serv., National School Lunch Program 1 (Nov. 2017), available at <https://fns-prod.azureedge.net/sites/default/files/cn/NSLPFactSheet.pdf>.

55 U.S. Dep't of Agric., Food & Nutrition Serv., National School Lunch Program: Participation and Lunches Served, <https://www.fns.usda.gov/sites/default/files/pd/slsummar.pdf> (last visited Mar. 1, 2017). FY 2017 data are preliminary.

56 Elizabeth Potamites et al., Mathematica Pol'y Research, Children's Food Security and Intakes from School Meals (2010), available at <https://naldc.nal.usda.gov/download/42320/PDF>.

57 NWLC calculations based on CPS 2017 Table Creator, *supra* note 2.

58 U.S. Dep't of Agric., Food & Nutrition Serv., School Breakfast Program: Participation and Meals Served, <https://www.fns.usda.gov/sites/default/files/pd/sbsummar.pdf> (last visited Mar. 1, 2017). FY 2017 data are preliminary.

59 NWLC calculations based on Dep't of Agric., Food & Nutrition Serv., Child and Adult Care Food Program, <https://www.fns.usda.gov/sites/default/files/pd/ccsummar.xls> (last visited Mar. 12, 2018).

60 Food Research & Action Ctr., Child and Adult Care Food Program, <http://frac.org/programs/child-adult-care-food-program> (last visited Mar. 16, 2018).

61 *Id.*



BOOSTING INCOME AND SUPPORTING WORK



TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES (TANF)

The **Temporary Assistance for Needy Families** (TANF) program is a block grant to states to fund cash assistance, work supports, and other services, including child care, for low-income children and parents. The program assisted more than 1.2 million families in fiscal year 2016.⁶²

- In FY 2016, TANF provided assistance to more than 2.1 million children.⁶³
- More than eight in ten (85 percent) adults served by TANF were women.⁶⁴
- TANF adult recipients were 2.0 percent Asian, 31.0 percent Black, 30.5 percent Latinx, 1.1 percent Native, and 32.7 percent white.⁶⁵
- In 2016, TANF kept the incomes of nearly 442,000 people above the FPL,⁶⁶ including:
 - Over 20,500 people 65 and over, including more than 12,000 women, 89 percent of whom were women of color;⁶⁷
 - Nearly 238,000 adults 18-64, including more than 146,000 women, 63 percent of whom were women of color;⁶⁸ and

- About 183,500 children, including 125,200 children of color.⁶⁹

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (UI)

Unemployment insurance (UI) benefits provide temporary income support to jobless workers who have lost employment through no fault of their own and meet other state requirements. During periods of high unemployment, the federal government often funds additional weeks of emergency unemployment benefits to supplement state UI benefits for long-term unemployed workers.

- UI provided assistance to more than 2.3 million unemployed workers in January 2018, including more than 856,000 women.⁷⁰
- UI recipients were 15.5 percent Black, 19.8 percent Latinx, and 56.3 percent white.⁷¹
- In 2016, UI kept the incomes of more than 356,000 people above the FPL,⁷² including:
 - More than 228,500 adults 18 and older, including more than 122,000 women — 52 percent of whom were women of color.⁷³
 - Nearly 128,000 children, 63 percent of whom were children of color.⁷⁴



The average Social Security benefit for women 65 and older is \$14,043 per year.

SOCIAL SECURITY

Social Security is a social insurance program that protects workers and their families when income is lost due to retirement, disability, or death. It covers nearly all workers and their families, not just those with low incomes, but keeps more people out of poverty than any other program. Social Security is especially important to women's economic security:

- Fifty-five percent of adult beneficiaries were women in 2016.⁷⁵
- More than half of female beneficiaries 65 and older (55.2 percent) rely on Social Security for 50 percent or more of their income, and more than a quarter (27.4 percent) rely on it for 90 percent or more of their income.⁷⁶
- The average Social Security benefit for women 65 and older is modest—about \$14,043 per year as of December 2015.⁷⁷
- Social Security kept nearly 22 million people out of poverty in 2016,⁷⁸ including:
 - More than 5.7 million people of color;⁷⁹
 - Nearly 15.3 million people 65 and older, including nearly 9.0 million older women, more than 1 in 5 (20.6 percent) of whom were women of color;⁸⁰
 - More than 5.5 million adults 18-64, including 2.8 million women, more than 1 in 3 (35.4 percent) of whom were women of color;⁸¹ and
 - Over 1.1 million children, more than half (50.7 percent) of whom were children of color.⁸²

Social Security kept nearly 22 million people out of poverty in 2016.

SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)

Supplemental Security Income (SSI) provides income support for low-income individuals who are elderly or living with disabilities.

- In 2016, SSI served nearly 8.3 million people, including more than 1.2 million children.⁸³
- The majority of non-elderly adults in the program in 2016 were women; about two-thirds of elderly SSI beneficiaries were women.⁸⁴
- SSI kept more than 2.1 million people, including more than 1.1 million people of color, above the FPL in 2016.⁸⁵ This also included:
 - More than 396,000 people 65 and older, including more than 207,000 women, 2 in 3 (66.6 percent) of whom were women of color;⁸⁶
 - Nearly 1.4 million adults 18-64, including nearly 687,000 women, more than half (51.3 percent) of whom were women of color;⁸⁷ and
 - More than 330,500 children, nearly half (49.2 percent) of whom were children of color.⁸⁸

EARNED INCOME TAX CREDIT (EITC)

The **Earned Income Tax Credit** (EITC) is a federal tax credit available to working people with low to moderate incomes. The EITC is more valuable for families with children.

- In 2016, an estimated 12.1 million non-elderly adult women and over 60.9 million children benefited from the EITC.⁸⁹
- The average amount of the EITC received by families in 2017 was about \$2,445.⁹⁰
- If counted in the official poverty measure, the EITC would have lifted the incomes of more than 4.5 million people above the FPL in 2016, including:
 - More than 2 million adults 18 and older, including 1.3 million adults of color;
 - More than 1.2 million women 18 and older, nearly 2 in 3 (64.9 percent) of whom were women of color; and
 - More than 2.5 million children, including more than 2 in 3 (68.7 percent) of whom were children of color.⁹¹



CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT

The **Child Support Enforcement program** helps families obtain financial and medical support from a parent living outside the home. Child support is an important anti-poverty program, although eligibility for services does not depend on income.

- The program served more than 15.5 million children in FY 2016⁹²—this is more than one in five U.S. children.⁹³

- The program provides an important support to custodial parents with incomes below the FPL, 87 percent of whom were women in 2015.⁹⁴
- For families with incomes under FPL who receive child support, it provides nearly half (47 percent) of their total income, on average.⁹⁵
- The Child Support Enforcement program provided nearly 6.8 million custodial parents, 85 percent of whom were women, with child support awards in 2015.⁹⁶
- The program kept 580,678 women and children out of poverty in 2016.⁹⁷

62 U.S. Dep't of Health & Human Servs., Admin. for Children & Families, Office of Family Assistance, Caseload Data 2016, TANF: Total Number of Families, https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/ofa/2016_family_tan.pdf (last visited Mar. 12, 2018).

63 U.S. Dep't of Health & Human Servs., Admin. for Children & Families, Office of Family Assistance, Caseload Data 2016, TANF: Total Number of Child Recipients, https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/ofa/2016_children_tan_O.pdf (last visited Mar. 12, 2018).

64 U.S. Dep't of Health & Human Servs., Admin. for Children & Families, Office of Family Assistance, Characteristics and Financial Circumstances of TANF Recipients, Fiscal Year 2015, Tables 17 and 18 (Aug. 18, 2016), available at <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ofa/resource/characteristics-and-financial-circumstances-of-tanf-recipients-fiscal-year-2016-0>.

65 *Id.* at Table 19.

66 NWLC calculations based on CPS 2017 Table Creator, *supra* note 2.

67 *Id.*

68 *Id.*

69 *Id.*

70 U.S. Dep't of Labor, Empl. and Training Admin., Characteristics of Unemployment Insurance Claimants, available at <https://workforcesecurity.doleta.gov/unemploy/content//chariu2018/2018Jan.html> (last visited Mar. 16, 2018).

71 *Id.*

72 NWLC calculations based on CPS 2017 Table Creator, *supra* note 2.

73 *Id.*

74 *Id.*

75 U.S. Soc. Sec. Admin., Fast Facts & Figures about Soc. Sec., 2017 (Sep. 2017), available at https://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/chartbooks/fast_facts/2017/fast_facts17.pdf.

76 U.S. Soc. Sec. Admin., Income of the Population 55 or Older, 2014 (Apr. 2016), available at https://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/statcomps/income_pop55/2014/sect09.pdf (Table 9.B1).

77 The average monthly benefit for all female beneficiaries 65 and older was \$1,170.33, or \$14,043.96 per year as of December 2015. NWLC calculations based on U.S. Soc. Sec. Admin., Annual Statistical Supplement to the Social Security Bulletin (Table 5.A16), 2016 (May. 2017), available at <https://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/statcomps/supplement/2016/5a.html#hLogo>.

78 NWLC calculations based on CPS 2017 Table Creator, *supra* note 2.

79 *Id.*

80 *Id.*

81 *Id.*

82 *Id.*

83 U.S. Soc. Sec. Admin., SSI Annual Statistical Report, 2015 (Nov. 2017), Federally Administered Payments, at 21 (Table 4), available at https://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/statcomps/ssi_asr/2016/ssi_asr16.pdf.

84 NWLC calculations based on *id.* at 26 (Table 5). Among non-elderly adult beneficiaries, 51.9 percent were women; among adults 65 and older, 66.1 percent were women.

85 NWLC calculations based on CPS 2017 Table Creator, *supra* note 2.

86 *Id.*

87 *Id.*

88 *Id.*

89 NWLC calculations based on CPS 2017 IPUMS, *supra* note 5.

90 Internal Revenue Serv., EITC Fast Facts (2018), available at <https://www.eitc.irs.gov/partner-toolkit/basic-marketing-communication-materials/eitc-fast-facts/eitc-fast-facts>.

91 NWLC calculations based on CPS 2017 Table Creator, *supra* note 2.

92 U.S. Dep't of Health & Human Servs., Admin. for Children & Families, Office of Child Support Enforcement, 2016 Preliminary Report, Appendix Tables P-93 (Jan. 2017), https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/programs/css/2016_preliminary_report.pdf.

93 NWLC calculations based on CPS 2017 Table Creator, *supra* note 2. There were over 74 million children ages 0-17 in 2016.

94 NWLC calculations based on Census Bureau, Custodial Mothers and Fathers and Their Child Support: 2015, Detailed Tables (Jan. 2018), available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/demo/tables/families/2015/chldsul5.pdf> (Table 4). Population includes those for whom child support awards were agreed to or awarded.

95 *Id.*

96 *Id.* at Table 4.

97 NWLC calculations based on CPS 2017 Table Creator, *supra* note 2. Child support lifted an estimated 623,397 people out of poverty in 2016.



EXPANDING EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES



If federal education assistance,⁹⁸ which includes the programs listed below, were counted in the official poverty measure, this assistance would have lifted the incomes of 565,398 people, including 254,500 adult women, above the FPL in 2016.⁹⁹

PELL GRANTS

The **Federal Pell Grant Program** provides grants to help low-income students pursue post-secondary education. In the 2015-16 school year, the average Pell Grant award was \$3,728.¹⁰⁰

- In the 2015-2016 academic year, 7.6 million students received Pell Grants.¹⁰¹ And in 2018-2019, about 7.3 million students are expected to receive Pell Grants.¹⁰²

- In the 2011-12 academic year, 57 percent of Pell Grant undergraduate recipients were women.¹⁰³

PERKINS CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION GRANTS

The **Perkins Act** provides funds to states to support career and technical education (CTE) programs at both the secondary and post-secondary level. Programs funded by Perkins focus on preparing students for high-skill careers in current and emerging employment sectors. Perkins also encourages CTE programs to help women and girls enter fields that are nontraditional for their gender, which tend to be higher paying occupations.

- In the 2013-2014 academic year, nearly half (47 percent) of CTE enrollees at the secondary level were women.
- In the 2013-2014 academic year, 54 percent of CTE enrollees at the post-secondary level were women.¹⁰⁴



Women and girls are underrepresented in career and technical education courses that are nontraditional for women, which tend to pay more than typically female-dominated professions. For example:

- Women make up 23 percent of postsecondary CTE enrollment in Science, Technology, Engineering & Math (STEM) fields and only 10 percent of postsecondary CTE enrollment in Architecture and Construction.¹⁰⁵

Women working in STEM fields typically earn \$46,000 more annually than women working in the cosmetology field.¹⁰⁶

98 Includes Pell Grants and other money from the federal government.

99 NWLC calculations based on CPS 2017 Table Creator, *supra* note 2.

100 U.S. Dep't of Educ., Federal Pell Grant Program Annual Data Reports 2015-2016 available at <https://www2.ed.gov/finaid/prof/resources/data/pell-data.html>.

101 *Id.*

102 U.S. Dep't of Educ., FY 2018 Education Budget Summary and Background Information 49 (March 2017), available at <https://www2.ed.gov/about/overview/budget/budget18/summary/18summary.pdf>.

103 U.S. Dep't of Educ., Nat'l Ctr. for Educ. Statistics (NCES), 2011-12 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:12). Computation by NCES QuickStats on March 1, 2017, available at <http://nces.ed.gov/datalab/quickstats/default.aspx>.

104 U.S. Dep't of Educ., Office of Career, Technical, and Adult Educ., Divi. of Acad. and Technical Educ., Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006: Report to Congress on State Performance, Program Year 2013-2014 (Table 3) (Jun. 2016), available at https://s3.amazonaws.com/PCRN/uploads/Perkins_RTC_2013-14.pdf.

105 Nat'l Coalition for Women and Girls in Educ. (NCWGE), Title IX at 45: Advancing Opportunity through Equity in Education (2017), available at <http://www.ncwge.org/TitleIX45/Title%20IX%20at%2045-Advancing%20Opportunity%20through%20Equity%20in%20Education.pdf>.

106 NWLC calculations based on CPS 2017 IPUMS, *supra* note 5.



MAKING HOUSING MORE AFFORDABLE



If counted in the official poverty measure, federal housing assistance would have lifted the incomes of more than 2.7 million people above the Federal Poverty Level (FPL).

HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHER PROGRAM

The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) provided rental assistance through the **Housing Choice Voucher Program** (also known as Section 8 Tenant-Based Rental Assistance, or TBRA) to about 5.2 million people and 2.2 million families in 2017.¹⁰⁷ If counted in the official poverty measure, federal housing assistance (which includes the Housing Choice Voucher program) would have lifted the incomes of more than 2.7 million people above the FPL.¹⁰⁸

- Half of households served by the Housing Choice Voucher program were families with children, and 43 percent were headed by women.¹⁰⁹
- Twenty-two percent of heads of household receiving Housing Choice Vouchers are low-income elderly people and 27 percent are non-elderly people with disabilities.¹¹⁰

- Of non-elderly women receiving rental assistance (including through the Housing Choice Voucher program), 2.5 percent were Asian, 38.5 percent were Black, 20 percent were Latina, and 36 percent were white, non-Hispanic.¹¹¹

LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (LIHEAP)

The **Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program** (LIHEAP) helps families with low incomes heat and cool their homes.

- In fiscal year 2014, an estimated 6.3 million households received LIHEAP heating assistance.¹¹²
- In FY 2014, nearly three-quarters (73.7 percent) of the households that received LIHEAP assistance had at least one vulnerable household member (someone who was elderly, a child, or a person with disabilities).¹¹³
- If counted in the official poverty measure, LIHEAP would have lifted the incomes of nearly 138,000 people above the FPL in 2016. This would have included:
 - More than 34,800 people over the age of 65, including 12,800 older women;
 - More than 114,600 non-elderly adults, half of whom were women; and
 - Nearly 23,000 children.¹¹⁴



- 107 U.S. Dep't of Housing & Urban Dev., FY 2018 Congressional Budget Justifications, Public and Indian Housing: Tenant-Based Rental Assistance, at 6-10-6-11 (Feb. 2016), *available at* https://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/documents/huddoc?id=6-Tenant-Based_Rent_Assist.pdf.
- 108 NWLC calculations based on CPS 2017 Table Creator, *supra* note 2.
- 109 U.S. Dep't of Housing & Urban Dev., *supra* note 107, at 6-10-6-11.
- 110 *Id.* at 6-11.
- 111 NWLC calculations based on CPS 2017 IPUMS, *supra* note 5.
- 112 U.S. Dep't of Health & Human Servs., Admin. for Children & Families, Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program, Report to Congress 2014, at vi (Dec. 2016), *available at* https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/ocs/fy14_liheap_rtc_final.pdf.
- 113 *Id.* at 56.
- 114 NWLC calculations based on CPS 2017 Table Creator, *supra* note 2.

