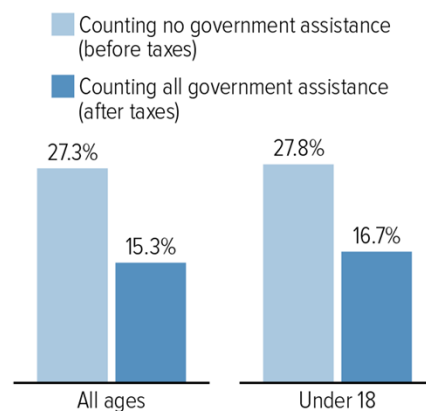


Presentation to GCYF/GIST 13th Annual Budget and Tax Briefing

Bob Greenstein
February 29, 2016

cbpp.org

Safety Net Cut Poverty Rate Nearly in Half in 2014



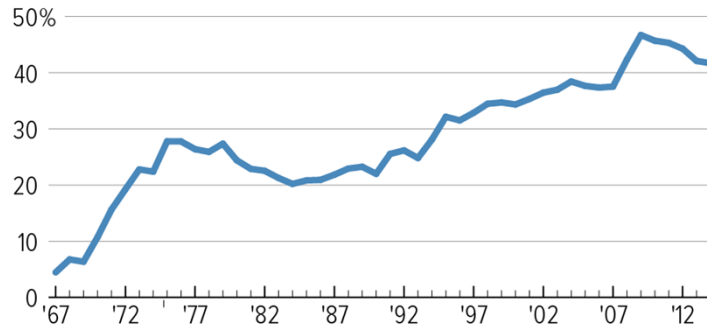
Note: Figures use the federal government's Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM).

Source: CBPP analysis of Census Bureau data from the March 2015 Current Population Survey and 2014 SPM public use file.

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Safety Net's Effectiveness at Reducing Poverty Has Grown Nearly Ten-Fold Since 1967

Percent of otherwise poor lifted above the poverty line by the safety net

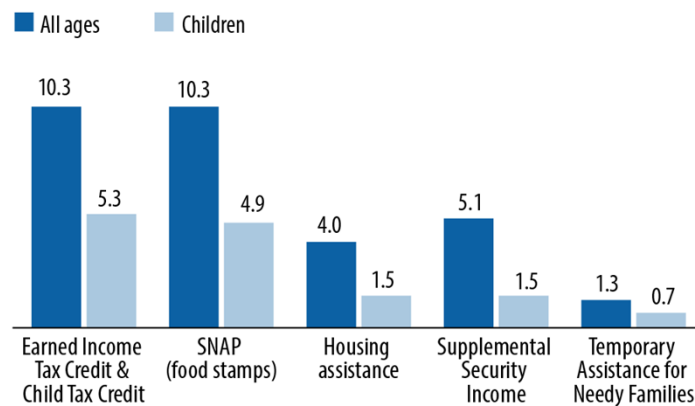


Note: For each year, figures show the percent reduction in the number of people in poverty from when government benefits and taxes are not counted to when they are counted. Calculations use Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) and 2012 SPM poverty line adjusted for inflation.

Source: 1967-2012 data are from Christopher Wimer et al., "Trends in Poverty with an Anchored Supplemental Poverty Measure," Columbia Population Research Center, December 2013. (Plot points generously shared by the authors.) For 2013-2014, CBPP analysis of Census Bureau data from the March Current Population Survey and SPM public use files.

Major Tax Credits and Means-Tested Programs Lifted Millions Out of Poverty in 2012

Millions of people lifted above the poverty line

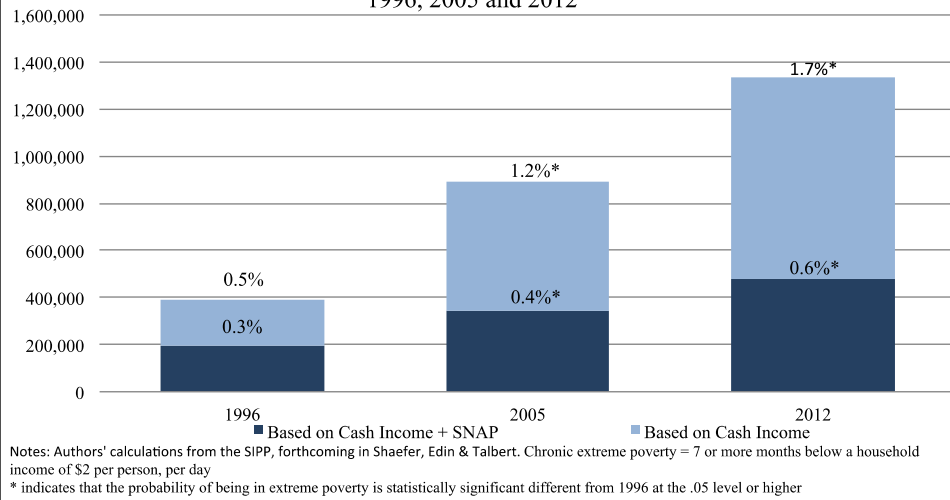


Note: Figures show the number of people lifted above the poverty line using the federal government's Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) with corrections for underreporting.

Source: CBPP analysis of 2012 Census Bureau data from the March Current Population Survey, SPM public use file; corrections for underreported benefits from HHS/Urban Institute TRIM model.

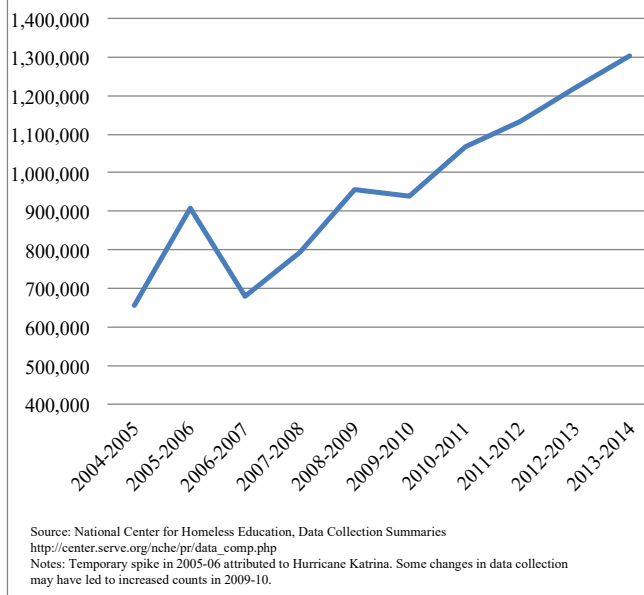
Chronic Spells Increase Most

Children in \$2-a-Day Poverty for 7 or More Months in a Year
1996, 2005 and 2012



twodollarsaday.com

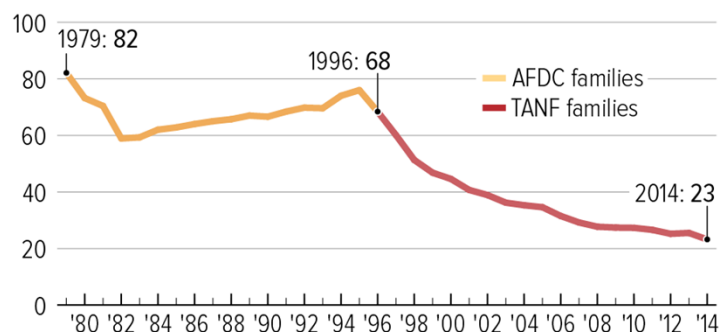
Number of Homeless Students in the U.S.



\$2 A DAY: Living on Almost Nothing in America
twodollarsaday.com

TANF's Role as a Safety Net Has Declined Sharply

Number of families receiving AFDC/TANF benefits for every 100 families with children in poverty



Note: TANF = Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, AFDC = Aid to Families with Dependent Children

Source: CBPP analysis of poverty data from the Census' Current Population Survey and AFDC/TANF caseload data from Department of Health and Human Services and (since September 2006) caseload data collected by CBPP from state agencies.

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TANF Lifts Many Fewer Children out of Deep Poverty Than AFDC Did

TANF (2010)

Lifted 24% of children who otherwise would have been in deep poverty

629,000 children

AFDC (1995)

Lifted 62% of children who otherwise would have been in deep poverty

2,210,000 children

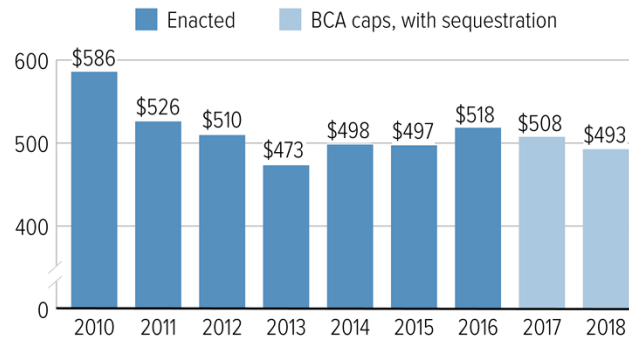
Note: TANF = Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, AFDC = Aid to Families with Dependent Children, Deep poverty = income less than 50 percent of the federal poverty line

Source: CBPP analysis of Census' Current Population Survey, additional data from Health and Human Services TRIM model.

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Funding Available for Non-Defense Appropriations, After Adjusting for Inflation

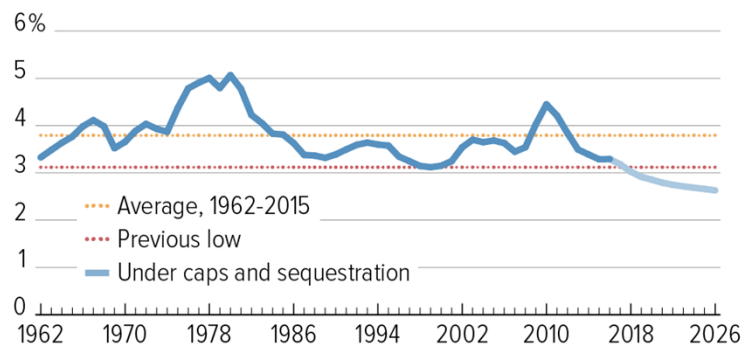
In billions of 2016 dollars



Notes: Sequestration refers to budget cuts required under the 2011 Budget Control Act, and includes modifications made in the Bipartisan Budget Acts of 2013 and 2015. The 2010 level does not include any 2009 Recovery Act funds.
All amounts exclude funding for disasters, emergencies, program integrity, and Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO).
Source: CBPP analysis of data from the Congressional Budget Office and the Office of Management and Budget

Non-Defense Discretionary Spending Falling to Historic Lows

Spending as a percent of gross domestic product

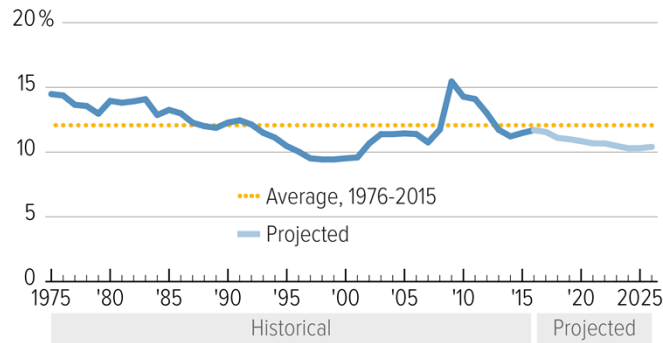


Note: Data available only back to 1962. Sequestration refers to budget cuts required under the 2011 Budget Control Act, and includes modifications made in the Bipartisan Budget Acts of 2013 and 2015.

Source: CBPP based on Office of Management and Budget and Congressional Budget Office data.

Non-Interest Spending Outside Medicare and Social Security Set to Fall in Coming Decade

Spending as a percent of GDP



Source: Office of Management and Budget through 2015; CBPP analysis of Congressional Budget Office thereafter

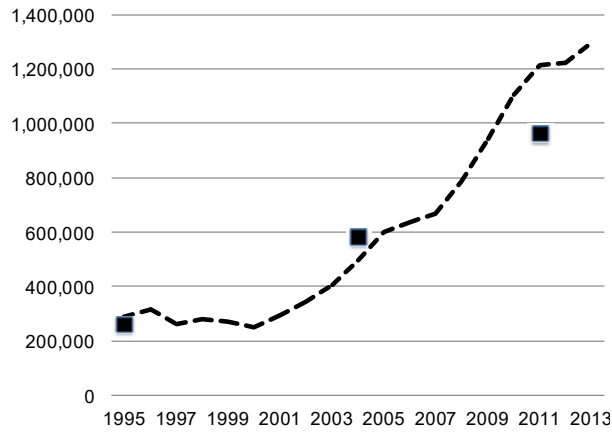
Program Spending as Percent of Gross Domestic Product Under Current Policies

	Average 1976-2015	2016	2026
Non-interest spending	18.4%	19.8%	20.1%
Minus Social Security	14.0%	14.9%	14.3%
Minus Social Security and Medicare	12.1%	11.7%	10.4%

Note: Program spending includes all federal expenditures other than net interest on the debt.

Source: Office of Management and Budget for 1976-2015; CBPP analysis of Congressional Budget Office for 2016 and 2026.

Families on SNAP reporting No Other Source of Income



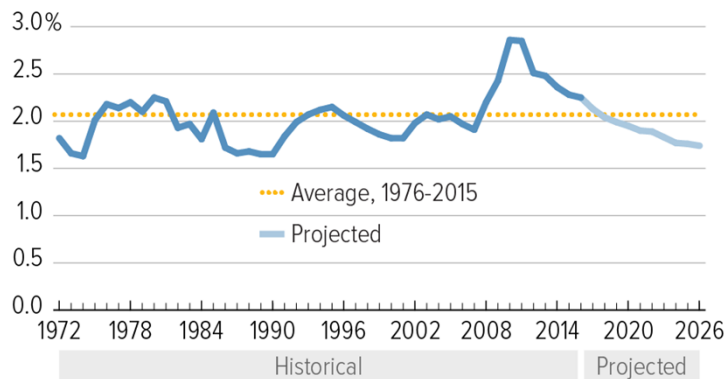
Source: Authors' tabulation from Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households, Fiscal Years 1996-2011, based on program quality control sample.

--- SNAP Administrative Data ■ \$2-a-Day Households

\$2 A DAY: Living on Almost Nothing in America
twodollarsaday.com

Low-Income Expenditures Outside Health Care Set to Fall Below Average of Last 40 Years

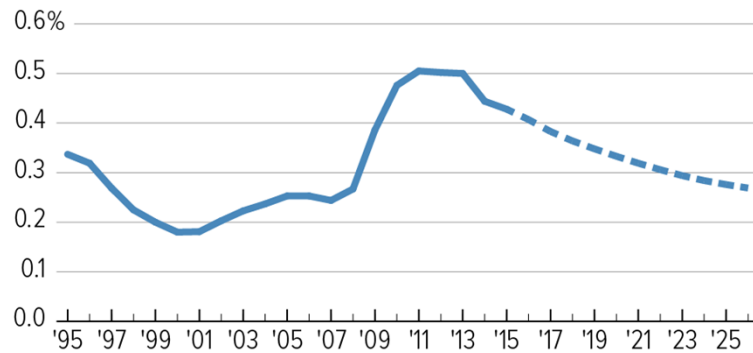
Spending as a percent of GDP



Source: CBPP calculations using Office of Management and Budget data through 2015 and Congressional Budget Office data thereafter

SNAP Costs Falling, Projected to Fall Further

Spending as a share of gross domestic product



Source: CBPP calculations using Office of Management and Budget data through 2015 and Congressional Budget Office data thereafter

Funding for Most Major Block Grants Has Fallen Over Time

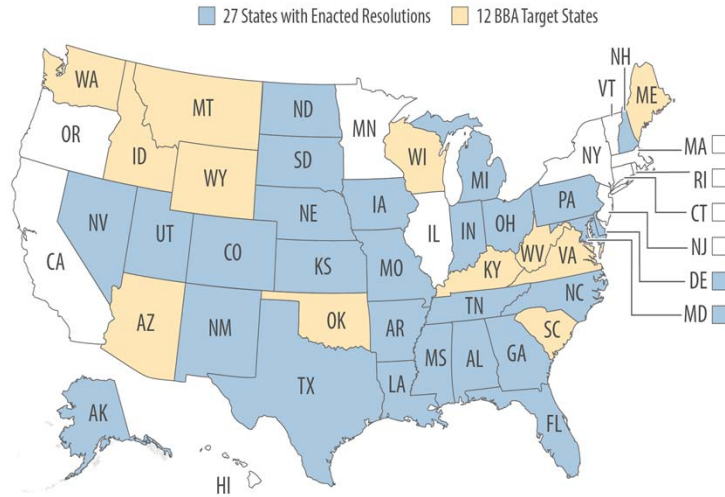
Program	Year of inception	Obligations in 2015 (in millions of dollars)	% change since 2000*	% change since inception*
HOME Investment Partnership Program	1992	\$935	-59%	-61%
Community Development Block Grant	1982	3,000	-49%	-63%
Job Training Formula Grants to States (Youth, Adult, and Dislocated Workers)	1982	2,624	-46%	-70%
Social Services Block Grant	1982	1,576	-36%	-73%
Maternal and Child Health Block Grant	1982	637	-36%	-29%
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) block grant	1998	16,486	-28%	-32%
Native American Housing Block Grant	1998	659	-24%	-24%
Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant	1994	1,741	-22%	-7%
Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant	1982	160	-15%	-19%
Community Mental Health Services Block Grant	1994	462	-7%	-1%
Community Services Block Grant	1982	674	-7%	-18%
Child Care and Development Block Grant (discretionary and mandatory components)	1991	5,277	8%	319%
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Block Grant	1982	3,391	32%	-25%
Total		\$37,622	-27%	

* adjusted for inflation

Source: CBPP analysis of data from the Office Management and Budget, Congressional Research Service reports, and appropriations legislation.

Job Training Formula Grants to States and Community Development Block Grant figures reflect budget authority. The figures for the Community Development Block Grant represent the funding levels for CDBG formula grants. The TANF figures are those for State Family Assistance Grants.

Constitutional Convention to Enact a Balanced Budget Amendment: Enacted and Targeted States

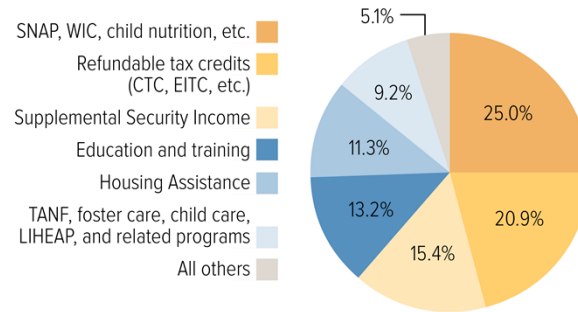


Late U.S. Supreme Court Justice Antonin Scalia



"... I certainly would not want a Constitutional convention. Whoa! Who knows what would come out of it?"

Expenditures in 2016 for Low-Income Programs Other Than Health Programs



SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program
 WIC = Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children
 CTC = Child Tax Credit
 EITC = Earned Income Tax Credit
 TANF = Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
 LIHEAP = Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program
 Source: CBPP calculations using Congressional Budget Office data