

Public Assistance Receipt: 2000 to 2012

American Community Survey Briefs

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INTRODUCTION

Public assistance income provides cash payments to poor families or individuals and includes Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) and General Assistance (GA). TANF replaced Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) in 1997 through the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, often referred to as "welfare reform." Unlike AFDC benefits, TANF benefits are time-limited, require most adult recipients to work, and give states increased flexibility in program design. GA, also known as General Relief in some areas, usually refers to programs that provide income support to adults without dependents. Public assistance income does not include Supplemental Security Income (SSI), non-cash benefits from programs such as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)/Food Stamps, or separate payments received for hospital or other medical care.¹ To qualify for public assistance benefits, the income and assets of an individual or family must fall below specified thresholds.

This report presents data on public assistance receipt at the national and state levels based on the 2000 to 2012 American Community Surveys (ACS).² In addition, this report discusses the current public assistance receipt rates for metropolitan statistical areas with

¹ The Food Stamp Program was renamed the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) in 2008.

² The data for 2000 were obtained from the Census 2000 Supplementary Survey (C2SS), which was the demonstration stage of the ACS. The C2SS was designed to provide accurate estimates for housing units and the population for the 50 states and the District of Columbia based on a sample of approximately 890,000 housing units. This sample did not include people in group quarters. In this report, the C2SS is referred to as the 2000 ACS. For more information on the accuracy of the data, see <www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/accuracy00_C2SS.pdf>.

large populations. The ACS questions on participation in public assistance identify households in which one or more current members received public assistance during the past 12 months. Data are for households, not individuals. If any person living at the sample address at the time of the interview received public assistance in the past 12 months, then the household is included in the estimate of public assistance participation.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECEIPT 2011 TO 2012

Table 1 shows that there was no significant increase in 2012 in the number or percentage of American households receiving public assistance benefits from the previous year. In both the 2011 ACS and the 2012 ACS, 3.3 million households, or 2.9 percent of all households, received public assistance at some point in the previous 12 months. In 2012, Alaska, California, Maine, Oregon, Vermont, and Washington were among the states with the highest rates of public assistance participation. Georgia, Louisiana, North Dakota, South Carolina, Texas, and Wyoming were among the states with the lowest public assistance participation rates.

Eighteen states and the District of Columbia had higher public assistance participation rates than the national average of 2.9 percent in the 2012 ACS. These states were concentrated in the West (Alaska, California, Hawaii, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington) and the Northeast (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and Vermont). The remaining states were Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Ohio, Oklahoma, and Tennessee.

Table 1.

Number and Percentage of Households Receiving Public Assistance in the Past 12 Months by State and Puerto Rico: 2011 and 2012

(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/ACS_Accuracy_of_Data_2012.pdf)

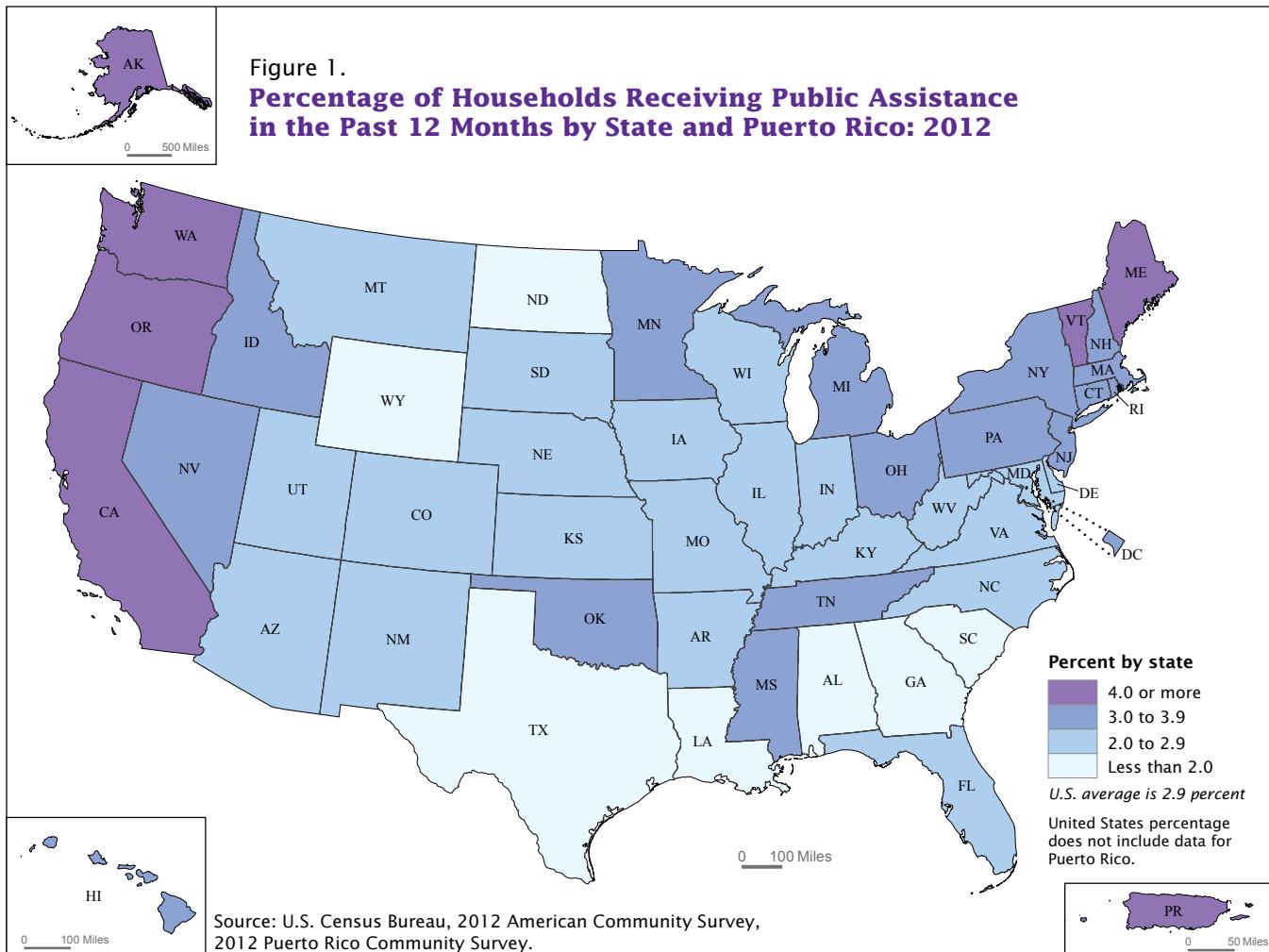
Area	Public assistance receipt in 2011				Public assistance receipt in 2012				Change in public assistance receipt (2012 less 2011)			
	Number	Margin of error ¹ (±)	Percent	Margin of error ¹ (±)	Number	Margin of error ¹ (±)	Percent	Margin of error ¹ (±)	Number	Margin of error ¹ (±)	Percent	Margin of error ¹ (±)
United States...	3,309,517	29,887	2.9	0.1	3,341,535	29,968	2.9	0.1	32,018	42,323	0.0	0.0
Alabama	33,492	2,607	1.8	0.1	35,646	2,944	1.9	0.2	2,154	3,933	0.1	0.2
Alaska	15,757	1,942	6.1	0.7	16,535	1,654	6.6	0.6	778	2,551	0.4	1.0
Arizona	64,349	4,366	2.7	0.2	55,881	3,449	2.3	0.1	*-8,468	5,564	*-0.4	0.2
Arkansas	31,304	2,788	2.8	0.2	30,414	2,790	2.7	0.2	-890	3,944	-0.1	0.3
California	514,924	12,248	4.1	0.1	514,798	11,319	4.1	0.1	-126	16,678	0.0	0.1
Colorado	43,971	3,313	2.2	0.2	44,180	3,423	2.2	0.2	209	4,764	0.0	0.2
Connecticut	43,495	3,651	3.2	0.3	42,755	3,406	3.1	0.3	-740	4,993	-0.1	0.4
Delaware	8,762	1,390	2.6	0.4	9,009	1,202	2.6	0.3	247	1,837	0.0	0.5
District of Columbia	10,065	1,404	3.7	0.5	10,456	1,635	3.9	0.6	391	2,155	0.2	0.8
Florida	139,856	6,921	2.0	0.1	163,237	5,026	2.3	0.1	*23,381	8,554	*0.3	0.1
Georgia	65,233	4,670	1.9	0.1	65,212	4,014	1.8	0.1	-21	6,158	0.0	0.2
Hawaii	19,471	2,503	4.3	0.5	15,055	1,692	3.4	0.4	*-4,416	3,021	*-1.0	0.7
Idaho	20,465	2,353	3.5	0.4	17,634	1,748	3.0	0.3	-2,831	2,931	*-0.5	0.5
Illinois	115,492	4,594	2.4	0.1	120,276	4,796	2.5	0.1	4,784	6,641	0.1	0.1
Indiana	58,961	3,903	2.4	0.2	51,433	3,357	2.1	0.1	*-7,528	5,148	*-0.3	0.2
Iowa	28,124	2,110	2.3	0.2	32,286	2,623	2.6	0.2	*4,162	3,366	*0.3	0.3
Kansas	25,655	2,396	2.3	0.2	22,980	2,071	2.1	0.2	-2,675	3,167	-0.3	0.3
Kentucky	44,323	3,377	2.7	0.2	47,602	3,202	2.8	0.2	3,279	4,654	0.1	0.3
Louisiana	24,432	2,279	1.4	0.1	26,581	2,339	1.5	0.1	2,149	3,266	0.1	0.2
Maine	26,750	2,599	4.8	0.5	28,847	2,548	5.2	0.5	2,097	3,640	0.4	0.6
Maryland	59,217	4,568	2.8	0.2	56,782	3,609	2.6	0.2	-2,435	5,822	-0.1	0.3
Massachusetts	76,711	4,926	3.0	0.2	79,566	4,431	3.2	0.2	2,855	6,626	0.1	0.3
Michigan	150,742	5,086	4.0	0.1	147,791	5,538	3.9	0.1	-2,951	7,519	-0.1	0.2
Minnesota	75,037	3,835	3.6	0.2	79,147	3,828	3.7	0.2	4,110	5,418	0.2	0.3
Mississippi	25,462	2,531	2.4	0.2	37,090	2,782	3.4	0.3	*11,628	3,761	*1.0	0.3
Missouri	57,152	3,599	2.4	0.2	60,584	3,776	2.6	0.2	3,432	5,217	0.1	0.2
Montana	10,647	1,577	2.6	0.4	10,325	1,529	2.5	0.4	-322	2,196	-0.1	0.5
Nebraska	15,031	1,851	2.1	0.3	15,717	1,711	2.1	0.2	686	2,521	0.1	0.3
Nevada	32,611	3,023	3.3	0.3	32,709	2,513	3.2	0.3	98	3,931	-0.1	0.4
New Hampshire	12,738	1,713	2.5	0.3	15,705	2,197	3.0	0.4	*2,967	2,786	*0.6	0.5
New Jersey	87,824	3,870	2.8	0.1	95,245	4,074	3.0	0.1	*7,421	5,619	*0.2	0.2
New Mexico	22,248	2,279	2.9	0.3	21,184	2,479	2.8	0.3	-1,064	3,368	-0.1	0.4
New York	242,414	7,247	3.4	0.1	245,761	7,364	3.4	0.1	3,347	10,332	0.0	0.1
North Carolina	74,299	5,097	2.0	0.1	75,302	4,378	2.0	0.1	1,003	6,720	0.0	0.2
North Dakota	5,235	938	1.8	0.3	4,411	884	1.5	0.3	-824	1,289	-0.3	0.4
Ohio	157,297	5,292	3.5	0.1	152,277	5,914	3.3	0.1	-5,020	7,936	-0.1	0.2
Oklahoma	52,471	2,672	3.6	0.2	48,674	3,036	3.4	0.2	-3,797	4,044	-0.3	0.3
Oregon	52,334	3,987	3.4	0.3	63,241	4,071	4.2	0.3	*10,907	5,698	*0.7	0.4
Pennsylvania	184,989	5,613	3.7	0.1	184,003	5,866	3.7	0.1	-986	8,119	0.0	0.2
Rhode Island	10,590	1,367	2.6	0.3	12,621	1,679	3.1	0.4	2,031	2,165	0.5	0.5
South Carolina	31,425	3,288	1.8	0.2	29,052	2,751	1.6	0.2	-2,373	4,287	-0.2	0.2
South Dakota	7,622	1,265	2.4	0.4	9,427	1,214	2.9	0.4	*1,805	1,753	*0.6	0.5
Tennessee	81,538	5,224	3.3	0.2	84,866	4,815	3.4	0.2	3,328	7,104	0.1	0.3
Texas	167,272	6,103	1.9	0.1	160,952	6,307	1.8	0.1	-6,320	8,776	-0.1	0.1
Utah	18,606	1,832	2.1	0.2	21,449	2,174	2.4	0.2	2,843	2,843	0.3	0.3
Vermont	11,097	1,253	4.3	0.5	11,931	1,494	4.6	0.6	834	1,950	0.3	0.7
Virginia	64,798	3,753	2.2	0.1	59,501	3,354	2.0	0.1	*-5,297	5,033	*-0.2	0.2
Washington	114,258	6,419	4.3	0.2	106,169	4,731	4.0	0.2	*-8,089	7,974	*-0.3	0.3
West Virginia	17,905	2,038	2.4	0.3	16,105	1,916	2.2	0.3	-1,800	2,797	-0.3	0.4
Wisconsin	51,150	2,977	2.2	0.1	49,280	2,838	2.2	0.1	-1,870	4,113	-0.1	0.2
Wyoming	3,916	983	1.8	0.4	3,851	975	1.7	0.4	-65	1,384	0.0	0.6
Puerto Rico	70,703	3,477	5.6	0.3	74,980	3,916	5.9	0.3	4,277	5,237	0.3	0.4

* Statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

¹ Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. When added to and subtracted from the estimate, the margin of error forms the 90 percent confidence interval. Margins of error displayed as 0.0 are not actually zero, but round to zero.

Note: Details may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 and 2012 American Community Surveys, 2011 and 2012 Puerto Rico Community Surveys.



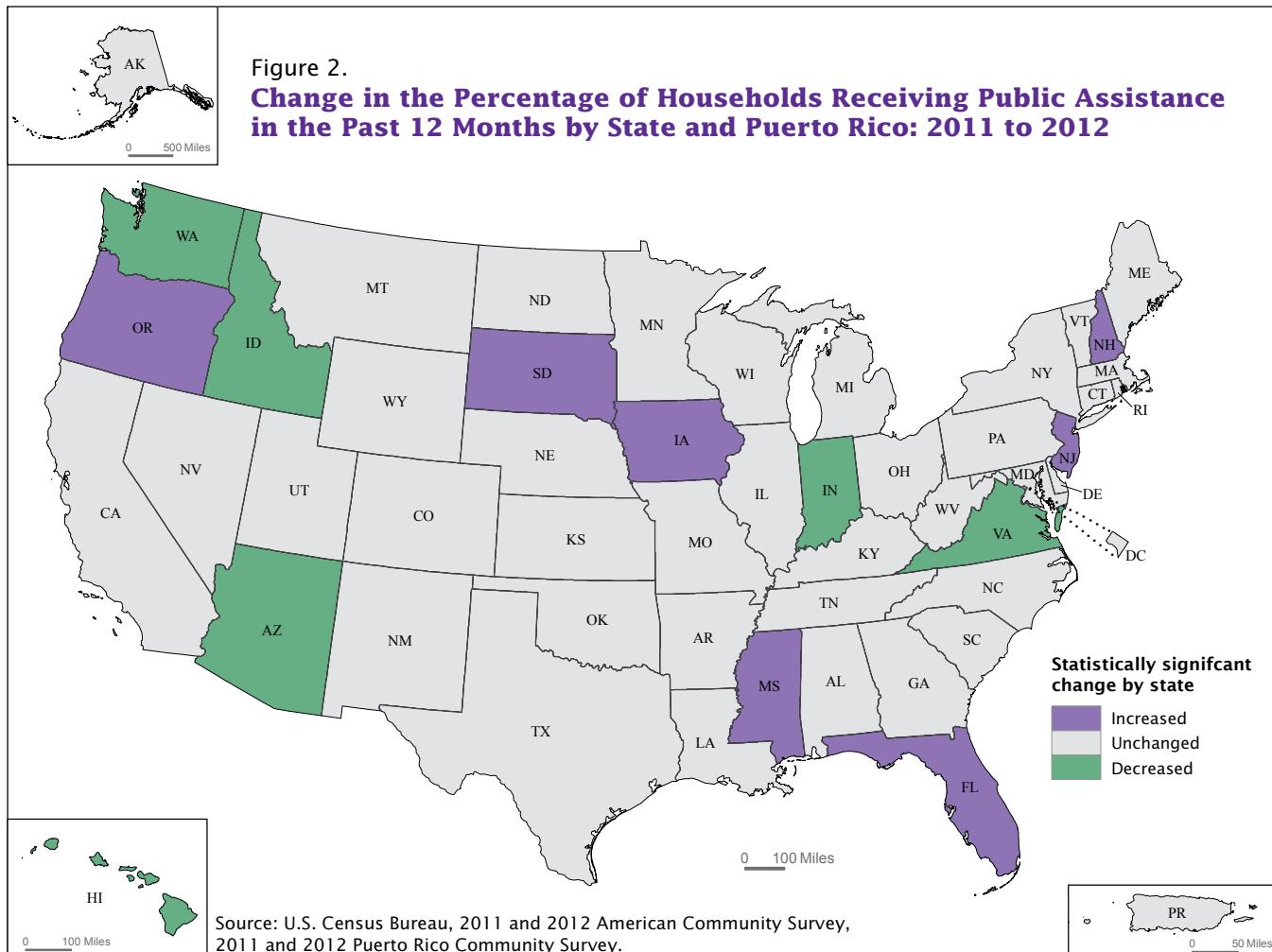
Twenty-two states had lower public assistance participation rates compared with the national average of 2.9 percent in the 2012 ACS. Ten of them were located in the South (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia). Eight were located in the Midwest (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and Wisconsin). The remaining states were Arizona, Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming.

Seven states (Florida, Iowa, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New

Jersey, Oregon, and South Dakota) had increases in the number and percentage of households receiving public assistance from the 2011 ACS to the 2012 ACS. Five states (Arizona, Hawaii, Indiana, Virginia, and Washington) had decreases in the number and percentage of households receiving public assistance from the 2011 ACS to the 2012 ACS. In Idaho, the percentage of households receiving public assistance fell, but there was no significant change in the number of households receiving public assistance from the 2011 ACS to the 2012 ACS. In all the remaining

states, the percentage and the number of households receiving public assistance in the 2012 ACS were not statistically different from the 2011 ACS estimates.

In the 2012 ACS, Puerto Rico had a higher public assistance participation rate (5.9 percent) than the national average (2.9 percent). From the 2011 ACS to the 2012 ACS, there was no change in the number or percentage of Puerto Rican households that received public assistance in the past 12 months.



PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECEIPT 2000 TO 2012

Table 2 shows the estimated number and percentage of households receiving public assistance benefits in 2000 and 2012 and the change between the periods for the nation, states, and the District of Columbia. According to the 2000 ACS, about 2.7 million households, or 2.6 percent of all households, received public assistance at some point in the past 12 months. In 2012, the number of households receiving public assistance income increased to about 3.3 million or 2.9 percent of all households.

Twenty-six states experienced an increase in both the number and percentage of households receiving public assistance. In two states (Georgia and North Carolina), there was an increase in the number of households receiving public assistance but the change in the percentage of households receiving public assistance was not statistically significant. Four states (Hawaii, New Mexico, New York, and Rhode Island) experienced a decrease in the number and percentage of households receiving public assistance from the 2000 ACS to the 2012 ACS. In three

states (Nebraska, North Dakota, and Texas), there was a decrease in the percentage of households receiving public assistance but the change in the number of households receiving public assistance was not statistically significant. In 16 states, there was no significant change in the number or percentage of households receiving public assistance from the 2000 ACS to the 2012 ACS.

Table 2.

Number and Percentage of Households Receiving Public Assistance in the Past 12 Months by State: 2000 and 2012

(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/ACS_Accuracy_of_Data_2012.pdf)

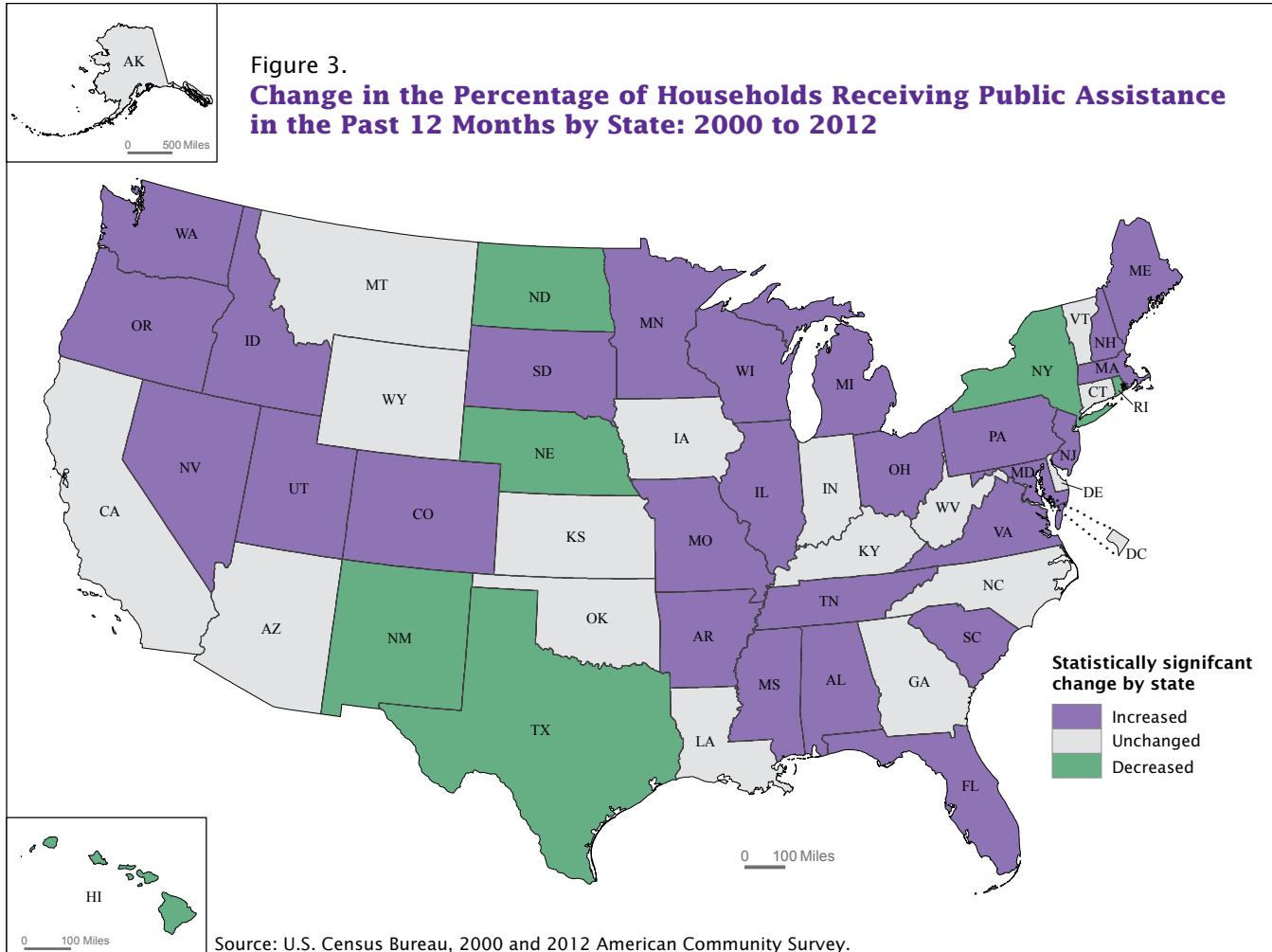
Area	Public assistance receipt in 2000				Public assistance receipt in 2012				Change in public assistance receipt (2012 less 2000)			
	Number	Margin of error ¹ (±)	Percent	Margin of error ¹ (±)	Number	Margin of error ¹ (±)	Percent	Margin of error ¹ (±)	Number	Margin of error ¹ (±)	Percent	Margin of error ¹ (±)
United States...	2,738,475	50,952	2.6	0.0	3,341,535	29,968	2.9	0.1	*603,060	58,978	*0.3	0.1
Alabama	26,901	5,645	1.6	0.3	35,646	2,944	1.9	0.2	*8,745	6,351	*0.4	0.4
Alaska	16,085	2,659	7.2	1.2	16,535	1,654	6.6	0.6	450	3,124	-0.7	1.3
Arizona	50,757	6,951	2.7	0.3	55,881	3,449	2.3	0.1	5,124	7,740	-0.3	0.4
Arkansas	18,581	4,125	1.8	0.4	30,414	2,790	2.7	0.2	*11,833	4,969	*0.9	0.4
California	489,843	24,309	4.3	0.2	514,798	11,319	4.1	0.1	24,955	26,748	-0.2	0.2
Colorado	26,949	6,723	1.6	0.4	44,180	3,423	2.2	0.2	*17,231	7,526	*0.6	0.4
Connecticut	40,111	7,551	3.1	0.6	42,755	3,406	3.1	0.3	2,644	8,262	0.0	0.7
Delaware	7,099	1,633	2.4	0.6	9,009	1,202	2.6	0.3	1,910	2,024	0.2	0.6
District of Columbia	10,604	1,990	4.3	0.8	10,456	1,635	3.9	0.6	-148	2,571	-0.4	1.0
Florida	97,461	9,132	1.5	0.1	163,237	5,026	2.3	0.1	*65,776	10,400	*0.7	0.2
Georgia	48,052	8,104	1.6	0.3	65,212	4,014	1.8	0.1	*17,160	9,022	0.2	0.3
Hawaii	22,742	2,406	5.9	0.6	15,055	1,692	3.4	0.4	*-7,687	2,935	*-2.5	0.7
Idaho	8,900	1,994	1.9	0.4	17,634	1,748	3.0	0.3	*8,734	2,647	*1.1	0.5
Illinois	102,467	11,150	2.3	0.2	120,276	4,796	2.5	0.1	*17,809	12,106	*0.3	0.3
Indiana	49,013	5,726	2.1	0.2	51,433	3,357	2.1	0.1	2,420	6,622	-0.1	0.3
Iowa	29,552	3,681	2.6	0.3	32,286	2,623	2.6	0.2	2,734	4,511	0.0	0.4
Kansas	18,752	5,434	1.8	0.5	22,980	2,071	2.1	0.2	4,228	5,800	0.3	0.6
Kentucky	44,327	6,135	2.8	0.4	47,602	3,202	2.8	0.2	3,275	6,904	0.0	0.4
Louisiana	30,448	4,911	1.8	0.3	26,581	2,339	1.5	0.1	-3,867	5,426	-0.3	0.3
Maine	18,230	3,334	3.5	0.6	28,847	2,548	5.2	0.5	*10,617	4,188	*1.7	0.8
Maryland	32,754	6,633	1.7	0.3	56,782	3,609	2.6	0.2	*24,028	7,533	*1.0	0.4
Massachusetts	53,237	7,039	2.2	0.3	79,566	4,431	3.2	0.2	*26,329	8,299	*0.9	0.4
Michigan	102,844	10,392	2.7	0.3	147,791	5,538	3.9	0.1	*44,947	11,747	*1.2	0.3
Minnesota	47,469	6,684	2.5	0.3	79,147	3,828	3.7	0.2	*31,678	7,685	*1.3	0.4
Mississippi	17,653	2,285	1.7	0.2	37,090	2,782	3.4	0.3	*19,437	3,595	*1.7	0.4
Missouri	45,675	7,621	2.0	0.3	60,584	3,776	2.6	0.2	*14,909	8,485	*0.5	0.4
Montana	10,122	1,607	2.8	0.4	10,325	1,529	2.5	0.4	203	2,214	-0.3	0.6
Nebraska	17,811	3,292	2.7	0.5	15,717	1,711	2.1	0.2	-2,094	3,702	*-0.5	0.5
Nevada	14,351	3,783	1.9	0.5	32,709	2,513	3.2	0.3	*18,358	4,532	*1.3	0.6
New Hampshire	8,532	2,068	1.8	0.4	15,705	2,197	3.0	0.4	*7,173	3,013	*1.2	0.6
New Jersey	66,837	9,319	2.2	0.3	95,245	4,074	3.0	0.1	*28,408	10,145	*0.8	0.3
New Mexico	27,562	4,695	4.2	0.7	21,184	2,479	2.8	0.3	*-6,378	5,297	*-1.4	0.8
New York	292,031	17,816	4.2	0.3	245,761	7,364	3.4	0.1	*-46,270	19,228	*-0.8	0.3
North Carolina	53,033	10,164	1.7	0.3	75,302	4,378	2.0	0.1	*22,269	11,039	0.3	0.3
North Dakota	5,562	1,198	2.2	0.5	4,411	884	1.5	0.3	-1,151	1,486	*-0.7	0.6
Ohio	127,520	12,801	2.9	0.3	152,277	5,914	3.3	0.1	*24,757	14,065	*0.4	0.3
Oklahoma	41,254	9,063	3.1	0.7	48,674	3,036	3.4	0.2	7,420	9,532	0.2	0.7
Oregon	43,378	5,568	3.2	0.4	63,241	4,071	4.2	0.3	*19,863	6,684	*1.0	0.5
Pennsylvania	130,764	11,756	2.8	0.2	184,003	5,866	3.7	0.1	*53,239	13,107	*0.9	0.3
Rhode Island	18,855	2,926	4.6	0.7	12,621	1,679	3.1	0.4	*-6,234	3,366	*-1.6	0.8
South Carolina	19,001	4,055	1.3	0.3	29,052	2,751	1.6	0.2	*10,051	4,890	*0.4	0.3
South Dakota	4,078	1,273	1.4	0.4	9,427	1,214	2.9	0.4	*5,349	1,757	*1.5	0.6
Tennessee	51,206	8,265	2.3	0.4	84,866	4,815	3.4	0.2	*33,660	9,544	*1.1	0.4
Texas	161,059	10,853	2.2	0.1	160,952	6,307	1.8	0.1	-107	12,524	*-0.4	0.2
Utah	11,962	4,114	1.7	0.6	21,449	2,174	2.4	0.2	*9,487	4,642	*0.7	0.6
Vermont	11,014	1,944	4.6	0.8	11,931	1,494	4.6	0.6	917	2,447	0.0	1.0
Virginia	36,369	6,118	1.4	0.2	59,501	3,354	2.0	0.1	*23,132	6,960	*0.6	0.3
Washington	79,844	7,386	3.5	0.3	106,169	4,731	4.0	0.2	*26,325	8,752	*0.5	0.4
West Virginia	18,763	4,068	2.6	0.6	16,105	1,916	2.2	0.3	-2,658	4,485	-0.4	0.7
Wisconsin	27,415	6,410	1.3	0.3	49,280	2,838	2.2	0.1	*21,865	6,992	*0.8	0.3
Wyoming	3,646	1,143	1.9	0.6	3,851	975	1.7	0.4	205	1,500	-0.2	0.7

* Statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

¹ Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. When added to and subtracted from the estimate, the margin of error forms the 90 percent confidence interval. Margins of error displayed as 0.0 are not actually zero, but round to zero.

Note: Details may not sum to totals because of rounding. Puerto Rico was not added to the ACS until 2005. Thus, no comparison between 2000 and 2012 may be made for Puerto Rico.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2012 American Community Surveys.



PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECEIPT IN METROPOLITAN AREAS

More than 80 percent of the U.S. population lives in the 366 metropolitan areas and about 40 percent of the total population reside in the largest 25 metropolitan areas.³ Using 2011 and 2012 ACS data, this report analyzes public assistance receipt for the

largest 25 metropolitan areas. Table 3 shows the number and percentage of households receiving public assistance for the 25 largest metropolitan areas. In 2012, the rate of public assistance receipt in these areas ranged from a low of 1.6 to a high of 4.7 percent.

Between 2011 and 2012, there was no statistically significant change in the number and percentage of households receiving public assistance for 18 of the 25 largest metropolitan areas. In five metro areas—Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL Metro Area; Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD Metro Area;

Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA Metro Area; San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA Metro Area; and Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL Metro Area—both the number and percentage of households receiving public assistance increased from the 2011 ACS to the 2012 ACS. In the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metro Area, the number of households receiving public assistance declined but the change in the percentage was not statistically significant.

³ Metropolitan statistical areas contain at least one urbanized area of 50,000 or more population and consist of one or more whole counties or county equivalents. Metro areas are delineated by the Office of Management and Budget as of December 2009. The list in Table 3 contains the 25 most populous metro areas based on statistics from the 2012 American Community Survey.

Table 3.

Number and Percentage of Households Receiving Public Assistance in the Past 12 Months for Top 25 Metropolitan Statistical Areas: 2011 and 2012

(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/ACS_Accuracy_of_Data_2012.pdf)

Metropolitan statistical area ¹	Public assistance receipt in 2011				Public assistance receipt in 2012				Change in public assistance receipt (2012 less 2011)			
	Number	Margin of error ² (±)	Percent	Margin of error ² (±)	Number	Margin of error ² (±)	Percent	Margin of error ² (±)	Number	Margin of error ² (±)	Percent	Margin of error ² (±)
United States	3,309,517	29,887	2.9	0.1	3,341,535	29,968	2.9	0.1	32,018	42,323	0.0	0.0
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA Metro Area	35,456	3,886	1.9	0.2	33,631	3,378	1.7	0.2	-1,825	5,149	-0.1	0.3
Baltimore-Towson, MD Metro Area	37,339	3,815	3.7	0.4	34,072	3,017	3.0	0.3	-3,267	4,864	-0.4	0.5
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH Metro Area	47,742	3,395	2.7	0.2	48,310	3,085	2.7	0.2	568	4,587	0.0	0.3
Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, IL-IN-WI Metro Area	88,979	4,389	2.6	0.1	92,970	4,399	2.7	0.1	3,991	6,214	0.1	0.2
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX Metro Area	39,238	3,976	1.7	0.2	39,453	2,377	1.7	0.1	215	4,632	0.0	0.2
Denver-Aurora-Broomfield, CO Metro Area	20,835	2,358	2.1	0.2	21,129	2,217	2.1	0.2	274	3,237	0.0	0.3
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI Metro Area	64,674	3,311	4.0	0.2	61,591	3,281	3.7	0.2	-3,083	4,661	-0.2	0.3
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX Metro Area	33,123	3,483	1.6	0.2	32,680	3,009	1.6	0.1	-443	4,602	0.0	0.2
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA Metro Area	171,962	6,788	4.1	0.2	165,027	5,276	3.9	0.1	-6,935	8,598	-0.2	0.2
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL Metro Area	33,797	2,967	1.7	0.1	38,511	3,182	1.9	0.2	*4,714	4,351	*0.2	0.2
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI Metro Area	46,410	3,281	3.6	0.3	50,712	3,169	3.9	0.2	4,302	4,561	0.3	0.4
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA Metro Area	215,624	6,104	3.2	0.1	222,879	7,057	3.2	0.1	7,255	9,330	0.1	0.1
Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL Metro Area	14,913	2,192	1.9	0.3	16,316	2,093	2.1	0.3	1,403	3,031	0.1	0.4
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD Metro Area	90,551	4,393	4.1	0.2	99,650	4,690	4.5	0.2	*9,099	6,426	*0.4	0.3
Phoenix-Mesa-Glendale, AZ Metro Area	36,101	3,427	2.4	0.2	34,193	2,920	2.2	0.2	-1,908	4,502	-0.2	0.3
Pittsburgh, PA Metro Area	33,703	2,519	3.4	0.3	31,140	2,141	3.1	0.2	-2,563	3,306	-0.3	0.3
Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA Metro Area	29,685	3,069	3.4	0.4	37,350	2,785	4.3	0.3	*7,665	4,145	*0.9	0.5
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA Metro Area	62,814	4,769	4.9	0.4	60,300	3,876	4.7	0.3	-2,514	6,145	-0.2	0.5
San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX Metro Area	17,049	2,103	2.2	0.3	14,668	1,894	1.9	0.2	-2,381	2,830	-0.3	0.4
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA Metro Area	28,547	2,489	2.7	0.2	34,184	2,945	3.2	0.3	*5,637	3,856	*0.5	0.4
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA Metro Area	51,605	3,828	3.2	0.2	49,275	3,484	3.0	0.2	-2,330	5,177	-0.2	0.3
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA Metro Area	51,202	4,384	3.8	0.3	46,752	3,278	3.4	0.2	-4,450	5,474	-0.4	0.4
St. Louis, MO-IL Metro Area	22,674	2,343	2.1	0.2	23,885	2,302	2.2	0.2	1,211	3,285	0.1	0.3
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL Metro Area	27,571	2,605	2.5	0.2	36,459	2,418	3.2	0.2	*8,888	554	*0.7	0.3
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metro Area	38,416	3,092	1.9	0.2	36,145	2,886	1.7	0.1	*-2,271	890	-0.1	0.2

* Statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

¹ Metropolitan statistical areas are delineated by the Office of Management and Budget as of December 2009. Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. When added to and subtracted from the estimate, the margin of error forms the 90 percent confidence interval. Margins of error displayed as 0.0 are not actually zero, but round to zero.

Note: Details may not sum to totals because of rounding.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 and 2012 American Community Surveys.

SOURCE AND ACCURACY

Data presented in this report are based on the ACS sample interviewed from January 1, 2012, through December 31, 2012 (2012 ACS), the ACS sample interviewed from January 1, 2011, through December 31, 2011 (2011 ACS), and the sample interviewed in 2000 from the Census 2000 Supplementary Survey (C2SS). The estimates based on these samples describe the actual average values of person, household, and housing unit characteristics over this period of collection. Sampling error is the uncertainty between an estimate based on a sample and the corresponding value that would be obtained if the estimate were based on the entire population (as from a census). Measures of sampling error are provided in the form of margins of error for all estimates included in this report. All comparisons presented in this report have taken sampling error into account and are significant at the 90 percent confidence level unless otherwise noted. In addition to

sampling error, nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the operations used to collect and process survey data such as editing, reviewing, or keying data from questionnaires. Due to rounding, some details may not sum to totals. For information on sampling and estimation methods, confidentiality protection, and sampling and nonsampling errors, please see the "2012 ACS Accuracy of the Data" document located at <www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/ACS_Accuracy_of_Data_2012.pdf> and the "2000 Accuracy of the Data" document located at <www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/accuracy00_C2SS.pdf>.

WHAT IS THE AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY?

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely demographic, social, economic, and

housing data for the nation, states, congressional districts, counties, places, and other localities every year. It has an annual sample size of about 3 million addresses across the United States and Puerto Rico and includes both housing units and group quarters (e.g., nursing facilities and prisons). The ACS is conducted in every county throughout the nation and every municipio in Puerto Rico, where it is called the Puerto Rico Community Survey. Beginning in 2006, 1-year ACS data were released for geographic areas with populations of 65,000 and higher.

The demonstration stage of the ACS, initially called the Census 2000 Supplementary Survey (C2SS) was conducted in 2000 in 1,239 counties with a sample size of 866,000 housing units. The C2SS was designed to provide accurate estimates for the housing units and population for the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

For information on the ACS sample design and other topics, visit <www.census.gov/acs/www>.

Appendix Table 1.
Percentage of Households Receiving Public Assistance in the Past 12 Months by State: 2000 to 2012
 (For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/ACS_Accuracy_of_Data_2012.pdf)

Area	Margin of error ^a												
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Estimate	Margin of error ^b												
United States ..	2.6	2.4	2.0	2.4	1.1	2.5	0.9	2.4	0.1	2.6	0.1	2.4	0.1
Alabama	1.6	1.3	0.3	1.2	0.2	1.7	0.3	1.6	0.3	1.4	0.1	1.6	0.1
Alaska	7.2	5.9	1.2	5.7	1.2	7.7	0.8	6.9	0.7	6.6	0.1	6.1	0.1
Arizona	2.7	3.2	2.3	2.4	2.6	0.4	2.5	0.3	2.3	0.2	1.9	0.2	1.8
Arkansas	1.8	0.4	1.6	0.5	2.0	0.4	2.1	0.3	1.8	0.2	1.6	0.2	1.6
California	4.3	0.2	3.7	0.2	3.6	0.2	3.5	0.2	3.4	0.1	3.2	0.1	3.2
Colorado	1.6	0.4	1.6	0.4	1.8	0.5	1.9	0.4	1.8	0.5	2.1	0.2	1.7
Connecticut	3.1	0.6	2.1	0.4	2.4	0.4	2.6	0.4	2.1	0.2	1.7	0.1	1.7
Delaware	2.4	0.6	2.3	0.4	2.7	0.5	2.2	0.5	2.3	0.4	2.2	0.2	2.1
District of Columbia	4.3	0.8	3.7	0.6	4.4	0.9	6.4	0.8	4.8	0.8	4.6	0.6	5.3
Florida	1.5	0.1	1.5	0.1	1.4	0.2	1.6	0.1	1.3	0.1	1.1	0.1	1.4
Georgia	1.6	0.3	1.7	0.2	1.7	0.2	1.8	0.3	1.6	0.3	1.4	0.1	1.1
Hawaii	5.9	0.6	4.9	0.7	4.9	0.8	4.6	0.6	3.5	0.5	2.9	0.4	3.7
Idaho	1.9	0.4	2.1	0.5	2.1	0.5	2.4	0.6	3.0	0.6	2.6	0.3	2.7
Illinois	2.3	0.2	2.1	0.2	2.1	0.3	1.9	0.2	1.7	0.1	1.8	0.1	2.3
Indiana	2.1	0.2	2.1	0.3	2.9	0.5	2.6	0.4	2.3	0.2	2.5	0.1	2.4
Iowa	2.6	0.3	2.5	0.3	2.9	0.4	3.0	0.6	2.3	0.4	2.8	0.2	2.7
Kansas	1.8	0.5	2.0	0.3	2.5	0.5	2.3	0.5	2.5	0.2	2.4	0.1	2.4
Kentucky	2.8	0.4	2.1	0.4	2.2	0.4	2.0	0.3	2.3	0.2	2.0	0.2	2.4
Louisiana	1.8	0.3	2.0	0.3	1.5	0.4	1.8	0.3	2.0	0.2	2.6	0.1	2.1
Maine	3.5	0.6	2.9	0.6	3.4	0.6	4.1	0.6	4.9	0.9	4.3	0.4	4.8
Maryland	1.7	0.3	2.1	0.3	1.6	0.3	2.1	0.3	1.9	0.2	2.0	0.1	1.6
Massachusetts	2.2	0.3	2.3	0.3	2.5	0.3	2.9	0.4	2.4	0.2	2.5	0.2	2.8
Michigan	2.7	0.3	2.7	0.2	3.1	0.3	3.0	0.3	3.4	0.2	3.9	0.1	3.9
Minnesota	2.5	0.3	3.4	0.4	3.3	0.3	3.1	0.3	3.1	0.2	3.2	0.2	3.7
Mississippi	1.7	0.2	1.7	0.3	2.1	0.3	2.0	0.3	2.6	0.2	2.5	0.2	2.4
Missouri	2.0	0.3	2.7	0.4	2.6	0.7	3.1	0.4	2.3	0.2	2.3	0.1	2.4
Montana	2.8	0.4	2.7	0.4	2.6	0.5	2.7	0.4	2.3	0.3	2.4	0.2	2.6
Nebraska	2.7	0.5	2.6	0.5	2.7	0.5	3.3	0.7	2.8	0.3	2.5	0.2	2.5
Nevada	1.9	0.5	1.4	0.3	2.0	0.6	2.0	0.4	1.9	0.3	1.7	0.2	2.2
New Hampshire	1.8	0.4	2.1	0.4	1.9	0.4	2.0	0.4	2.7	0.5	2.6	0.3	2.3
New Jersey	2.2	0.3	1.8	0.3	2.2	0.3	2.2	0.3	2.1	0.2	1.9	0.1	2.1
New Mexico	4.2	0.7	2.9	0.7	3.2	0.7	3.3	0.6	3.2	0.2	3.1	0.1	3.4
New York	4.2	0.3	3.7	0.2	3.4	0.2	3.6	0.2	3.4	0.1	3.0	0.1	3.4
North Carolina	1.7	0.3	1.5	0.1	1.8	0.3	1.8	0.2	1.7	0.1	1.6	0.1	1.8
North Dakota	2.2	0.5	2.2	0.5	1.8	0.4	2.1	0.4	2.2	0.4	1.9	0.3	2.1
Ohio	2.9	0.3	2.6	0.2	2.4	0.2	2.7	0.2	2.6	0.1	2.6	0.1	2.6
Oklahoma	3.1	0.7	3.8	0.4	4.2	0.7	4.0	0.5	3.3	0.5	3.7	0.2	3.6
Oregon	3.2	0.4	2.8	0.7	2.8	0.3	2.9	0.2	2.8	0.2	2.7	0.2	3.4
Pennsylvania	2.8	0.2	2.3	0.2	2.6	0.3	2.7	0.2	2.6	0.1	3.0	0.1	3.7
Rhode Island	4.6	0.7	3.5	0.7	3.4	0.7	3.4	0.7	3.4	0.6	3.0	0.3	3.1

See notes at end of table.

Appendix Table 1.

Percentage of Households Receiving Public Assistance in the Past 12 Months by State: 2000 to 2012—Con.(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/ACS_Accuracy_of_Data_2012.pdf)

Area	Estimate	2000 to 2012												
		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
	Margin of error ¹ (±)													
South Carolina.....	1.3	0.3	1.1	0.2	1.2	0.2	1.8	0.5	1.4	0.3	1.5	0.2	1.6	0.1
South Dakota.....	1.4	0.4	1.7	0.2	1.3	0.2	1.4	0.4	1.1	0.2	2.4	0.4	2.2	0.2
Tennessee.....	2.3	0.4	2.3	0.3	2.1	0.5	2.6	0.3	2.3	0.4	2.8	0.2	2.9	0.4
Texas.....	2.2	0.1	1.8	0.1	1.7	0.2	2.1	0.2	1.8	0.2	1.9	0.1	1.9	0.1
Utah.....	1.7	0.6	2.7	0.6	2.1	0.5	2.0	0.4	2.5	0.5	2.2	0.2	2.4	0.2
Vermont.....	4.6	0.8	3.2	0.5	3.4	0.6	4.2	0.5	3.1	0.5	4.2	0.4	4.3	0.6
Virginia.....	1.4	0.2	1.1	0.2	1.5	0.3	1.8	0.2	1.9	0.3	1.9	0.1	1.7	0.1
Washington.....	3.5	0.3	3.4	0.4	3.1	0.5	2.9	0.3	3.3	0.4	3.8	0.2	3.2	0.2
West Virginia.....	2.6	0.6	2.7	0.5	2.4	0.5	3.1	0.5	2.0	0.4	2.1	0.2	2.3	0.2
Wisconsin.....	1.3	0.3	1.6	0.3	1.2	0.2	1.6	0.3	1.4	0.2	1.7	0.1	1.9	0.1
Wyoming.....	1.9	0.6	1.5	0.4	1.4	0.3	1.4	0.4	1.3	0.4	1.7	0.5	1.8	0.4

¹ Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. When added to and subtracted from the estimate, the margin of error forms the 90 percent confidence interval. Margins of error displayed as 0.0 are not actually zero, but round to zero.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 to 2012 American Community Surveys.