



STARS to Quality Programs by City

Updated 7/8/2022

City	STAR Level	Program Type	Program Name	CCR&R Region
Anaconda	5	Group	Country Bumpkin Child Care	3
Anaconda	4	Center	Anaconda Deer Lodge County Head Start	3
Anaconda	2	Center	Big Sky Childcare and Learning Center	3
Belgrade	3	Center	AWARE Early Head Start - Belgrade	4
Belgrade	3	Center	HRDC Head Start – Belgrade	4
Belgrade	2	Group	The Kids Zoo	4
Belgrade	Pre-STAR	Center	Gramma’s House	4
Big Fork	3	Group	The Yellow Bridge Learning Center	1
Big Sandy	3	Family	Mary's Little Lambs Child Care	5
Big Timber	2	Group	Big Timber Daycare	7
Big Timber	2	Group	Little Learner’s Preschool	7
Billings	5	Family	Angelfish Academy	7
Billings	5	Group	Munchkin Land	7
Billings	4	Family	Buyske Full Care Preschool	7
Billings	4	Family	TLC Daycare	7
Billings	4	Center	Young Families Early Head Start	7
Billings	3	Center	Bright Little Stars Inc. #4	7
Billings	3	Center	Center for Generations, St. John’s Lutheran Ministries	7
Billings	2	Center	Aware Early Head Start	7
Billings	2	Center	Bright Little Stars Inc #2	7
Billings	2	Family	Classical Learning Adventures	7
Billings	2	Center	Cradles to Crayons	7
Billings	2	Center	Friendship House	7
Billings	2	Center	Kid Kountry Child Development Center	7
Billings	2	Group	Little Critters Preschool & Childcare	7
Billings	2	Family	Natural Discoveries	7
Billings	2	Family	Our Home Daycare	7
Billings	2	Group	Sarah’s Lil Monkeys	7
Billings	1	Center	Explorers Academy – Laurel	7
Billings	1	Center	Explorers Academy – Lockwood	7

City	STAR Level	Program Type	Program Name	CCR&R Region
Billings	1	Center	Explorers Academy – Terry Park	7
Billings	Pre-STAR	Group	Sleepy Hollow	7
Bozeman	5	Family	Mosaic Early Learning, LLC	4
Bozeman	4	Center	Bozeman Montessori	4
Bozeman	4	Center	HRDC Head Start - Bozeman	4
Bozeman	4	Group	Quail Hollow Dippers	4
Bozeman	3	Center	Quail Hollow Cooperative Day School	4
Bozeman	2	Center	Gallatin Valley YMCA Hawk’s Nest Early Learning Center	4
Bozeman	2	Center	Montana Kids Too	4
Bozeman	1	Center	Montana Kids	4
Bozeman	1	Center	The Gathering Place	4
Bozeman	Pre-STAR	Group	Little Blessings Family Daycare	4
Butte	4	Center	AWARE Inc. Early Head Start	3
Butte	4	Group	Kiddie Korner Early Learning Center	3
Butte	4	Group	University on Princeton	3
Butte	3	Group	Cradle to Crayons	3
Butte	2	Group	Bright Beginnings	3
Butte	2	Center	Hands on Learning Daycare	3
Butte	2	Center	Kidz Konnection Childcare Center and Preschool	3
Butte	2	Center	King’s Kids	3
Butte	2	Group	Lee Ann Butt’s Licensed Home Child Care	3
Butte	2	Group	Merry Bee’s LLC	3
Butte	2	Group	Mini Miracles	3
Butte	2	Group	Mini Sprouts	3
Butte	2	Group	Pampered Playcare	3
Butte	2	Group	Rowdy Rascals Daycare	3
Butte	2	Center	Small World Day Care	3
Butte	2	Group	Sweet Pea Child Care	3
Butte	2	Center	Young Explorers Childcare Center	3
Butte	1	Group	Little Stars Family Childcare, LLC	3
Butte	Pre-STAR	Center	Hands on Learning Daycare Part 2	3
Chinook	2	Center	Kids Korner Inc.	6
Circle	1	Group	Lolly’s Day Care	6
Columbia Falls	3	Family	Noah’s Ark Childcare	1
Corvallis	3	Center	Bitterroot Early Learning Center, Inc.	2

City	STAR Level	Program Type	Program Name	CCR&R Region
Deer Lodge	3	Group	Building Blocks Child Care	3
Deer Lodge	2	Group	Wild Flowers Early Learning Center	3
Denton	2	Group	Denton Child Development Center	5
Dillon	2	Group	Janet Fjeseth	3
East Helena	5	Group	Babies and Beyond	4
East Helena	5	Group	Jitterbug Childcare	4
East Helena	5	Center	RMDC-Eastgate Site	4
East Helena	4	Center	Just Like Home Daycare	4
East Helena	3	Center	Creative Beginnings 2	4
East Helena	2	Group	Country Care Daycare	4
Ennis	2	Center	Ennis Community Children's School	3
Fairfield	2	Group	Miss Nelly's Nest	5
Florence	Pre-STAR	Family	Meadow Vista	2
Forsyth	2	Center	Lil' Buds Daycare	7
Glasgow	1	Center	Scottie Day Care	6
Glendive	2	Center	Action Head Start - Glendive	6
Glendive	2	Family	Pumpkin Patch Daycare	6
Great Falls	4	Group	Adventure Awaits	5
Great Falls	4	Center	EduCare Preschool and Child Care	5
Great Falls	4	Center	Play "N" Learn Preschool & Daycare Inc	5
Great Falls	4	Center	Play N' Learn Academy	5
Great Falls	4	Center	TLC Center GFC	5
Great Falls	3	Group	Adventurous Learning Place	5
Great Falls	3	Center	Leap Ahead Learning Center	5
Great Falls	3	Center	Little Learners Academy	5
Great Falls	3	Center	St. Thomas Child and Family Center	5
Great Falls	3	Center	The Next Best Thing Childcare & Preschool	5
Great Falls	3	Group	The Rocking Horse Day Care	5
Great Falls	3	Center	TLC Center	5
Great Falls	3	Center	Wee Disciples	5
Great Falls	3	Center	Young Parents' Education Center	5
Great Falls	2	Center	A Child's World	5
Great Falls	2	Family	A Childs Haven	5
Great Falls	2	Center	Holy Spirit Extended Care	5
Great Falls	2	Center	Kidz Kreations	5

City	STAR Level	Program Type	Program Name	CCR&R Region
Great Falls	2	Family	Little Halos Childcare	5
Great Falls	2	Center	Opportunities Inc., Head Start (EHS)	5
Great Falls	2	Group	Peace Place	5
Great Falls	2	Center	The Schoolhouse Preschool & Daycare, LLC	5
Great Falls	2	Center	The Walk Preschool and Daycare	5
Great Falls	1	Center	B's Haven Childcare	5
Great Falls	1	Family	Mimi's Littles	5
Hamilton	2	Center	Ravalli Early Head Start	2
Harlem	3	Group	Little Raskels Daycare	6
Harlowton	1	Group	Lysee's Kids Daycare	7
Havre	3	Group	A Child's Place	6
Havre	3	Group	Debbie's Day Care	6
Havre	3	Center	NMCDC Hillview	6
Havre	3	Center	NMCDC Lincoln	6
Havre	3	Center	NMCDC Wilson	6
Havre	3	Center	Northern MT Child Development Center Early Head Start	6
Havre	2	Center	Busy Bee Child Care	6
Havre	2	Group	Kiddie Korner Daycare	6
Havre	2	Group	Little Monkeys Daycare	6
Havre	1	Center	Wee Care Daycare	6
Helena	5	Group	ABC Academy	4
Helena	5	Center	RMDC-Helena Housing Authority	4
Helena	5	Center	RMDC-Neighborhood Center	4
Helena	5	Center	RMDC-Ray Bjork Site	4
Helena	5	Center	RMDC-Valley Center	4
Helena	4	Center	Child Enrichment Center	4
Helena	4	Center	Creative Horizons Learning Center, Inc.	4
Helena	4	Center	Florence Crittenton Home and Services	4
Helena	4	Center	Just Like Home Two	4
Helena	4	Center	Rocky Mountain Preschool	4
Helena	4	Family	Roots of Wonder	4
Helena	3	Center	Aware Center for Early Childhood – Helena	4
Helena	3	Family	Mama Bear's Care, LLC	4
Helena	3	Center	Pete's Place Child Care Center	4
Helena	2	Center	3R's Early Education Center LLC	4

City	STAR Level	Program Type	Program Name	CCR&R Region
Helena	2	Center	Little Sprouts Childcare	4
Helena	2	Group	Spanglish Kids	4
Kalispell	5	Center	Discovery Development Center	1
Kalispell	3	Group	Creative Hands Child Care & Preschool	1
Kalispell	3	Group	Step by Step	1
Kalispell	3	Center	Trinity Lutheran Child Care Center	1
Kalispell	3	Center	Woodland Montessori School	1
Kalispell	2	Group	A Place to Grow Preschool	1
Kalispell	2	Group	Busy Bodies Daycare	1
Kalispell	2	Center	Firefly Children's Center	1
Kalispell	2	Center	Kid Kare Infant Center	1
Kalispell	2	Center	KRH Kid Kare	1
Kalispell	2	Group	The Birds Nest Nursery	1
Kalispell	2	Group	The Birds Nest Playschool	1
Kalispell	2	Group	The Birds Nest Preschool	1
Kalispell	Pre-STAR	Center	Little Dreamers Childcare	1
Lakeside	2	Group	Pinewoods Preschool & Child Care	1
Lambert	2	Group	Lambert Lion Cubs	6
Lewistown	4	Center	Small Wonder Child Care, Inc.	5
Lewistown	3	Family	Happy Hearts Infant Center	5
Lewistown	2	Center	Small Wonder Infant Toddler Center	5
Libby	3	Center	Kootenai Valley Head Start, Libby Center	1
Livingston	4	Center	HRDC Head Start – Livingston Center	4
Livingston	3	Center	PFL Learning Center	4
Lolo	5	Center	Lolo Preschool & Childcare	2
Lolo	4	Group	The Zetterberg Child Care	2
Lolo	3	Group	Angel Keepers Daycare	2
Malta	3	Center	Malta Head Start	6
Manhattan	2	Center	Manhattan Christian Early Learning Center	4
Missoula	4	Center	ASUM Children's Learning Center 1	2
Missoula	4	Group	Bambinis Playschool	2
Missoula	4	Center	Child Start, Inc.	2
Missoula	4	Center	Learning and Belonging LAB Preschool	2
Missoula	4	Center	Montessori Plus International	2
Missoula	4	Center	Origins Education LLC DBA Origins Infants & Toddlers	2

Region 1: 26 Region 2: 37 Region 3: 30 Region 4: 44
Region 5: 31 Region 6: 25 Region 7: 29

Total Programs: 222

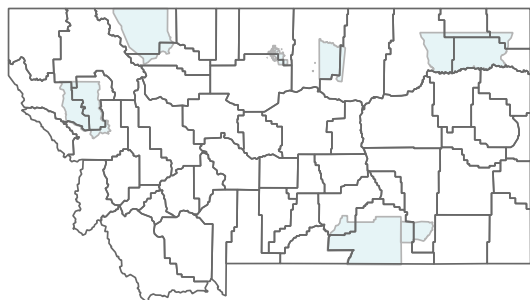
City	STAR Level	Program Type	Program Name	CCR&R Region
Missoula	4	Group	Origins Education LLC DBA Origins Preschool	2
Missoula	4	Group	Origins Education Preschool	2
Missoula	4	Group	Wild Wonders Early Learning	2
Missoula	3	Group	Beautiful Beginnings	2
Missoula	3	Center	Cuddle Bugs	2
Missoula	3	Group	Small Wonders Child Care of Missoula	2
Missoula	3	Group	The Growing Sprouts	2
Missoula	3	Center	The Growing Tree	2
Missoula	3	Center	YMCA Learning Center	2
Missoula	2	Center	Fort Courage Child Care	2
Missoula	2	Group	Joyful Wonder Early Care & Education	2
Missoula	2	Center	Missoula Community School	2
Missoula	2	Center	Missoula Early Head Start	2
Missoula	2	Family	Missoula Family Daycare	2
Missoula	2	Center	Missoula Parent Co-op/Kid Central	2
Missoula	2	Group	Nici Mouse Playhouse	2
Missoula	2	Group	Origins Junior Preschool	2
Missoula	2	Center	St. Joseph Early Education	2
Missoula	2	Group	The Magic Forest Childcare & Preschool	2
Missoula	2	Center	YMCA Development Center Preschool	2
Missoula	2	Center	YMCA Early Preschool Development Center	2
Missoula	Pre-STAR	Center	Blessed Beginnings Childcare and Christian Preschool	2
Missoula	Pre-STAR	Group	Little Monsters Childcare	2
Missoula	Pre-STAR	Center	Sunflower Montessori School	2
Pablo	4	Center	Salish Kootenai College Childcare Center	1
Philipsburg	Pre-STAR	Group	The Ranch at Rock Creek	3
Phillipsburg	2	Group	Flint Creek Childcare	3
Plentywood	2	Group	Lil' Sprouts Daycare	6
Plentywood	Pre-STAR	Group	Lil Busy Bees	6
Polson	3	Center	Fun and Fancy Free Learning Center	1
Polson	Pre-STAR	Group	Sprouts	1
Red Lodge	2	Group	Mountain Bluebells Preschool & Nursery Center	7
Ronan	4	Group	My Sister's Keeper Childcare	1
Roundup	Pre-STAR	Group	ABC 123 Little Learner	7

City	STAR Level	Program Type	Program Name	CCR&R Region
Roundup	Pre-STAR	Group	ABC, 123 Daycare	7
Scobey	2	Group	Tracy's Tots N Tykes	6
Shepherd	4	Center	Kountry Kare	7
Sheridan	2	Group	New Kids On the Block	3
Sidney	3	Group	Kiddie Korral	6
Sidney	2	Group	Annie's House	6
Sidney	2	Center	Jitterbugs Preschool & Daycare	6
Sidney	Pre-STAR	Group	Wolfes Daycare	6
Townsend	5	Center	RMDC-Townsend Site	4
Troy	3	Center	Kootenai Valley Head Start, Troy Center	1
Twin Bridges	2	Group	Twin Bridges Kid Country Daycare	3
West Yellowstone	2	Center	Little Rangers Learning Center	4
Whitefish	2	Center	Camas Day School	1
Whitefish	2	Center	Growing in God's Love	1
Whitefish	2	Group	Whitefish Community School	1
Whitehall	5	Group	Kristi's Kiddie Korner	4
Whitehall	5	Center	RMDC-Whitehall Site	4

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Montana County Profiles

Montana - Statewide



Light blue shading shows the seven American Indian reservations within Montana.

Population Estimates for: 2021

	Montana
Child Population (under 18):	235,070
American Indian/Alaska Native:	10.6%
Black:	0.8%
White:	82.2%
2+ Races or Other:	6.4%

Health & Wellness

Children Without Health Insurance

7.4%

2020

6.3% 2019

Children Enrolled in Healthy Montana Kids

129,922

2022

125,602 2021

Women Who Receive Early Prenatal Care

76.5%

2021

75.7% 2020

Early Childhood

Children Under Age 6

71,447

2021

73,091 2020

Licensed Child Care Capacity

22,931

2022

22,217 2021

Percent of Capacity at STAR Level 3+

12.9%

2022

11.5% 2021

Education

Free or Reduced-Price Lunch Participation

42.9%

2019/20

44.0% 2018/19

Four-Year Cohort Graduation Rate

86.1%

2020/21

85.7% 2019/20

3rd Grade Students Proficient in ELA

44.1%

2021/22

43.6% 2020/21

Family Economic Security

Children Living in Poverty

14.9%

2021

14.6% 2020

Child Food Insecurity

13.6%

2020

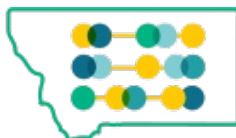
15.7% 2019

Children with All Parents Working

71.0%

2017-2021

70.2% 2016-2020

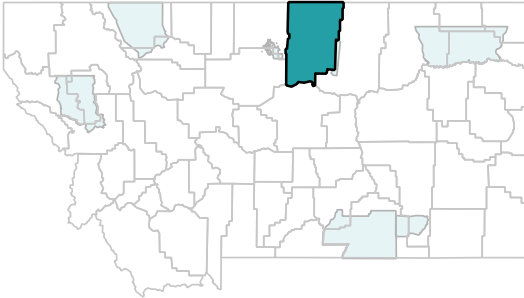


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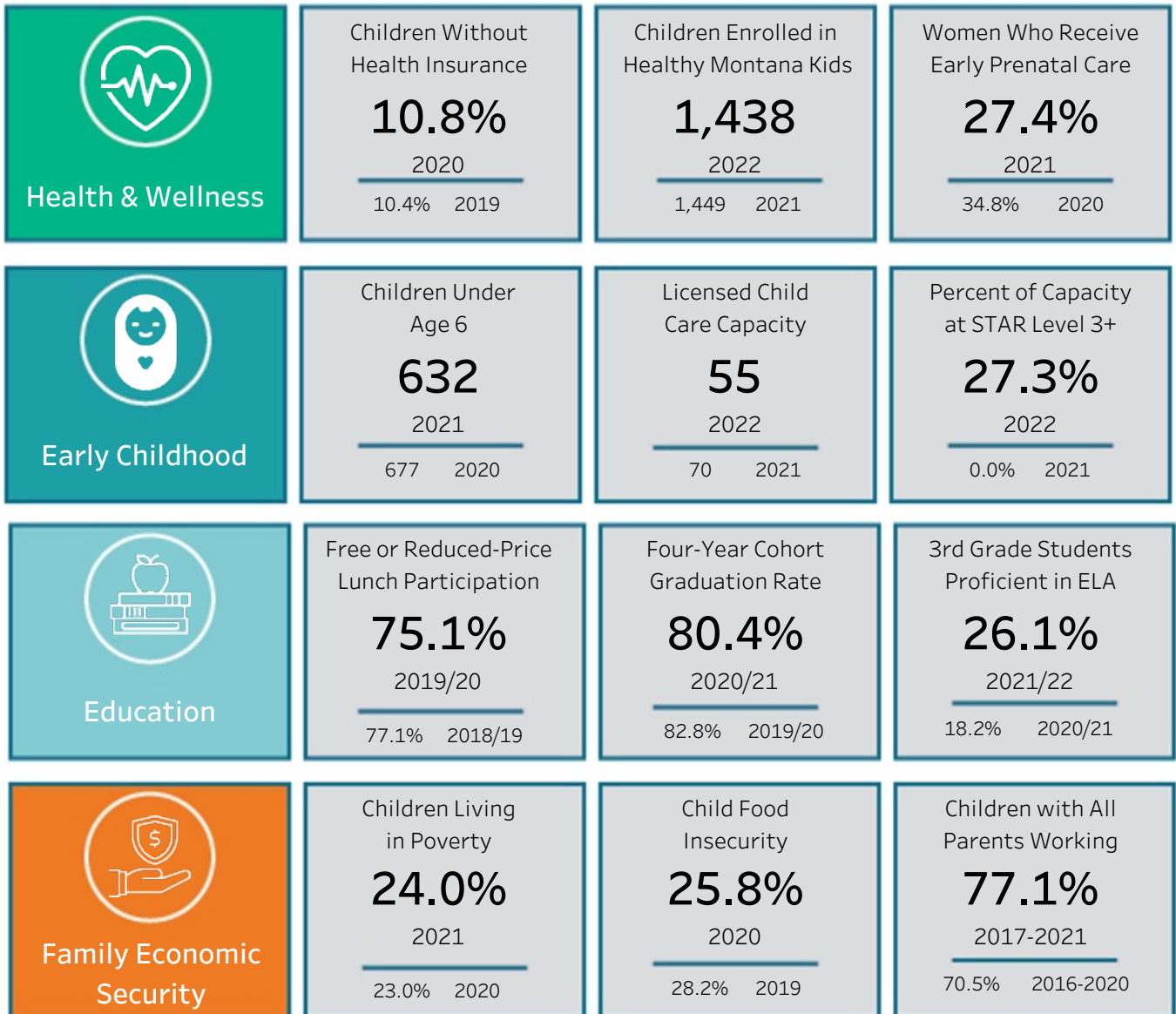
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Montana County Profiles

Blaine County

Population Estimates for: 2021

	Blaine	Montana
Child Population (under 18):	2,104	235,070
American Indian/Alaska Native:	63.3%	10.6%
Black:	0.6%	0.8%
White:	32.9%	82.2%
2+ Races or Other:	3.3%	6.4%

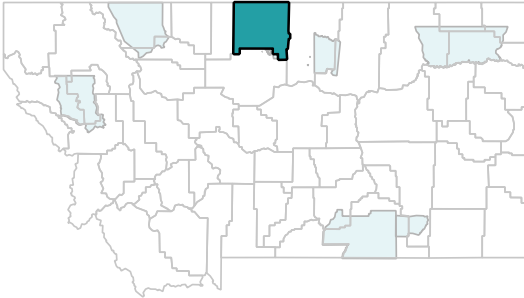


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Montana County Profiles

Hill County

Population Estimates for: 2021

	Hill	Montana
Child Population (under 18):	4,574	235,070
American Indian/Alaska Native:	35.9%	10.6%
Black:	0.7%	0.8%
White:	57.3%	82.2%
2+ Races or Other:	6.1%	6.4%

Health & Wellness

Children Without Health Insurance

9.3%

2020

7.9% 2019

Children Enrolled in Healthy Montana Kids

3,292

2022

3,231 2021

Women Who Receive Early Prenatal Care

40.0%

2021

47.4% 2020

Early Childhood

Children Under Age 6

1,625

2021

1,711 2020

Licensed Child Care Capacity

440

2022

391 2021

Percent of Capacity at STAR Level 3+

41.6%

2022

6.1% 2021

Education

Free or Reduced-Price Lunch Participation

69.8%

2019/20

68.7% 2018/19

Four-Year Cohort Graduation Rate

69.2%

2020/21

75.6% 2019/20

3rd Grade Students Proficient in ELA

30.0%

2021/22

33.3% 2020/21

Family Economic Security

Children Living in Poverty

21.6%

2021

21.4% 2020

Child Food Insecurity

17.0%

2020

18.8% 2019

Children with All Parents Working

74.8%

2017-2021

71.1% 2016-2020

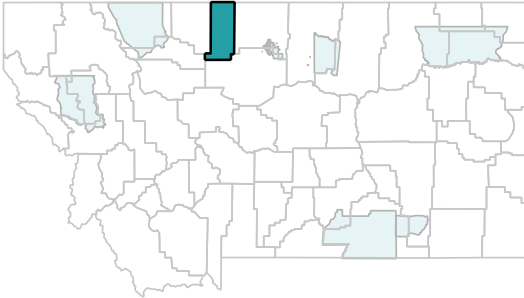


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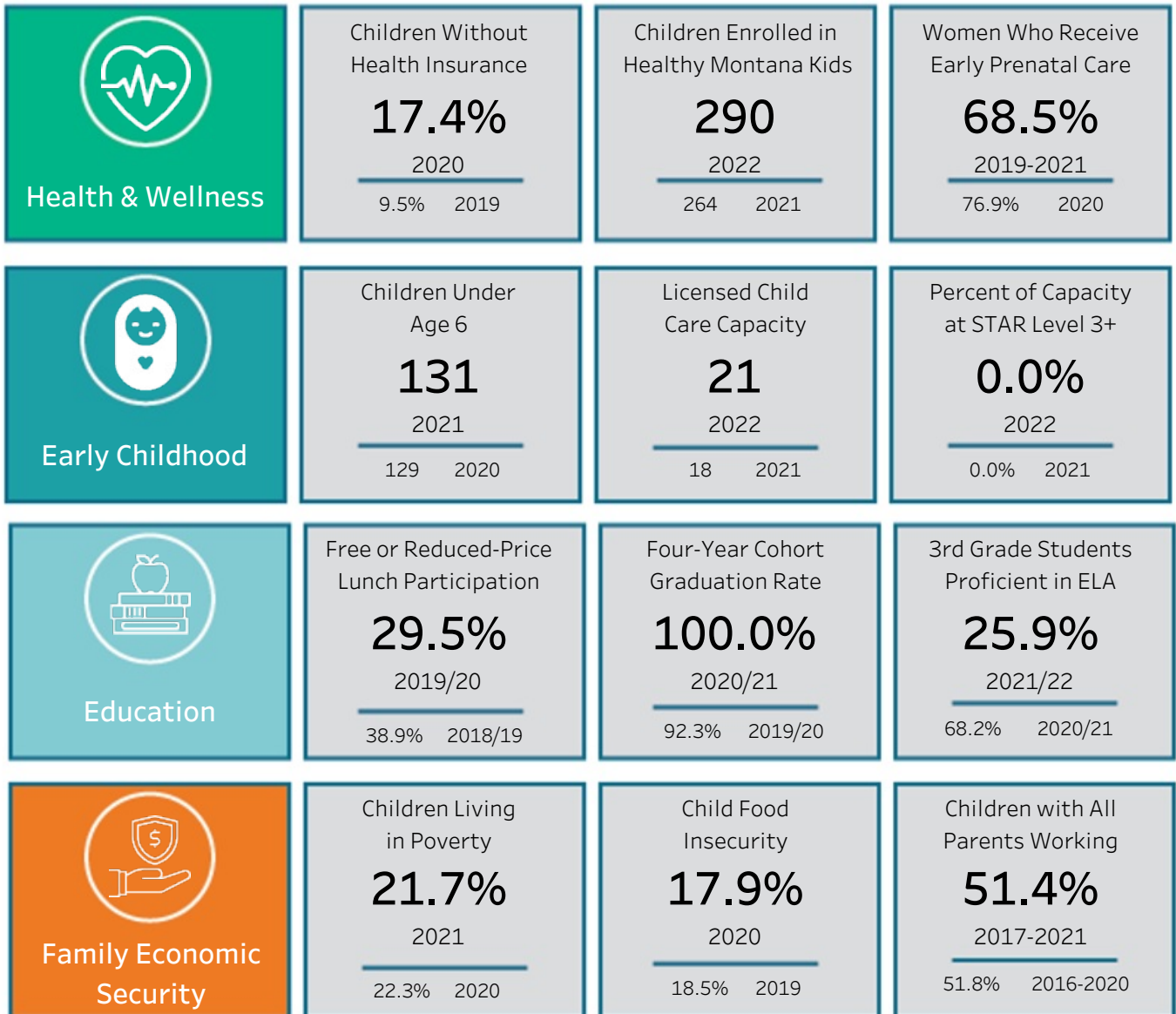
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Montana County Profiles

Liberty County

Population Estimates for: 2021

	Liberty	Montana
Child Population (under 18):	416	235,070
American Indian/Alaska Native:	1.5%	10.6%
Black:	0.2%	0.8%
White:	92.3%	82.2%
2+ Races or Other:	5.9%	6.4%



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WHAT IS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE?

Domestic violence is the willful intimidation, physical assault, battery, sexual assault, and/or other abusive behavior as part of a systematic pattern of power and control perpetrated by one intimate partner against another. It includes physical violence, sexual violence, threats, and emotional abuse. The frequency and severity of domestic violence can vary dramatically.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN MONTANA

- 37.2% of Montana women and 34.6% of Montana men experience intimate partner physical violence, intimate partner sexual violence and/or intimate partner stalking in their lifetimes.¹
- On a single day in September 2019 in Montana, 70% of domestic violence programs served 400 adult and child survivors. An additional 21 requests for services went unmet due to lack of resources.²
- According to a Department of Justice-funded study, domestic violence, dating violence and sexual assault have increased substantially in the Bakken region, due to the recent oil boom:
 - From 2005 – 2014, the rate of incidents reported to NIBRS increased from less than 50 per 10,000 residents to over 70 per 10,000;
 - More survivors were from out-of-state, and more survivors had limited English proficiency;
 - Survivors experienced more severe violence;
 - Survivors were more isolated and had fewer financial resources, and more survivors experienced homelessness;
 - More survivor experiencing multiple victimizations, and more perpetrators committed multiple acts of violence;
 - Overburdened shelters and other providers are unable to keep up with the need for services.³
- As of December 31, 2019, Montana had submitted one domestic violence misdemeanor and no active protective order records to the NICS index.⁴
- Between 2006 and 2015, there were 1,620 active protection orders in the National Crime Information Center for Montana, 650 of which had a disqualifying Brady Indicator.⁵
- In 2017, Montana had the 8th highest femicide rate in the United States.⁶
- Between 2000 and 2016, 75% of intimate partner homicides were committed with a firearm.⁷

DID YOU KNOW?

- 1 in 3 women and 1 in 4 men have experienced some form of physical violence by an intimate partner.⁸
- On a typical day, local domestic violence hotlines receive approximately 19,159 calls, approximately 13 calls every minute.⁹
- In 2018, domestic violence accounted for 20% of all violent crime.¹⁰
- Abusers' access to firearms increases the risk of intimate partner femicide at least five-fold. When firearms have been used in the most severe abuse incident, the risk increases 41-fold.¹¹
- 65% of all murder-suicides involve an intimate partner; 96% of the victims of these crimes are female.¹²

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE-RELATED FIREARMS LAWS IN MONTANA

- If a firearm is used in a domestic violence or dating violence incident, Montana allows, but does not require, courts to prohibit a misdemeanant from possessing or using the firearm used in the assault.¹³

If you need help:

Call The National Domestic Violence Hotline 1-800-799-SAFE (7233)
Or, online go to [TheHotline.org](https://www.thehotline.org)

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE-RELATED FIREARMS LAWS IN MONTANA (Cont.)

- If a firearm is used in a domestic or dating violence incident, the local sheriff may revoke or deny renewal of a misdemeanor's concealed carry permit.¹⁴
- If a firearm is used in a domestic violence or dating violence incident, courts may, but are not required to, prohibit respondents to ex parte and final protective orders, including dating partners, from possessing the firearm used in the assault.¹⁵ Courts issuing protective orders may also order whatever relief they deem necessary to protect survivors, including prohibiting respondents from possessing firearms and requiring them to relinquish any firearms in their possession.¹⁶
- When responding to a domestic violence incident in which a firearm was used, law enforcement must confiscate the firearm used in the abuse.¹⁷
- Montana can strengthen its laws to protect victims and survivors by:
 - Prohibiting all domestic violence, dating violence and stalking misdemeanants from possessing any firearms, not just those used in the abuse;
 - Prohibiting all respondents to ex parte and final protective orders from possessing any firearms, not just those used in the abuse;
 - Requiring persons prohibited due to domestic violence to relinquish any firearms in their possession;
 - Requiring background checks for all gun sales and transfers; and
 - If requested by the survivor, requiring law enforcement to recover all firearms and ammunition when responding to domestic violence calls.

For more information about domestic violence and firearms in Montana, go to <https://disarmdv.org/state/montana/>.

¹ National Center for Injury Prevention and Control (2019). *The national intimate partner and sexual violence survey: 2010-2012 State Report*. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/NISVS-StateReportBook.pdf>.

² National Network to End Domestic Violence (2020). *14th annual domestic violence counts report*. Retrieved from https://nnedv.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/Library_Census-2019_Report_web.pdf.

³ Jayasundara, D. S., Heitkamp, T., Mayzer, R., Legerski, E., & Evanson, T. A. (2016). *Exploratory research on the impact of the growing oil industry in North Dakota and Montana on domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking: A final summary overview*. Retrieved from <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/250378.pdf>.

⁴ Instant Criminal Background Check System Section (2020). *Active records in the NICS Index as of December 31, 2019*. FBI Criminal Justice Information Services. Retrieved from <https://www.fbi.gov/file-repository/active-records-in-the-nics-indices-by-state.pdf/view>.

⁵ United States Government Accountability Office (2016). *Gun control: Analyzing available data could help improve background checks involving domestic violence records*. Retrieved from <https://www.gao.gov/assets/680/678204.pdf>.

⁶ Violence Policy Center (2019). *When men murder women: An analysis of 2017 homicide data*. Retrieved from <https://vpc.org/studies/wmmw2019.pdf>.

⁷ The Montana Department of Justice Office of Consumer Protection and Victim Services (2017). *Montana domestic violence fatality review commissions*. Retrieved from <https://dojmt.gov/victims/domestic-violence-fatality-review-commission/>.

⁸ Black, M.C., Basile, K.C., Breiding, M.J., Smith, S.G., Walters, M.L., Merrick, M.T., Chen, J., & Stevens, M. (2011). *The national intimate partner and sexual violence survey: 2010 summary report*. Retrieved from http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/nisvs_report2010-a.pdf.

⁹ National Network to End Domestic Violence (2020). *14th annual domestic violence counts report*. Retrieved from https://nnedv.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/Library_Census-2019_Report_web.pdf.

¹⁰ Truman, J. & Morgan, R. (2014). *Nonfatal domestic violence, 2003-2012*. Retrieved from <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/ndv0312.pdf>.

¹¹ Campbell, J.C., Webster, D., Koziol-McLain, J., Block, C., Campbell, D., Curry, M. A., Gary, F., Glass, N., McFarlane, J., Sachs, C., Sharps, P., Ulrich, Y., Wilt, S., Manganello, J., Xu, X., Schollenberger, J., Frye, V., & Lauphon, K. (2003). Risk factors for femicide in abusive relationships: Results from a multisite case control study. *American Journal of Public Health, 93*(7), 1089-1097.

¹² Violence Policy Center. (2018). *American roulette: murder-suicide in the United States*. Retrieved from: www.vpc.org/studies/amroul2018.pdf

¹³ Mont. Code Ann. § 45-5-206(7).

¹⁴ Mont. Code Ann. § 45-5-206(7), Mont. Code Ann. § 45-58-323.

¹⁵ Mont. Code Ann. § 40-15-204(3), Mont. Code Ann. § 40-15-201(2)(f).

¹⁶ Mont. Code Ann. § 40-15-201(2)(j), Mont. Code Ann. § 40-15-204(3).

¹⁷ Mont. Code Ann. § 46-6-603(1).

If you need help:

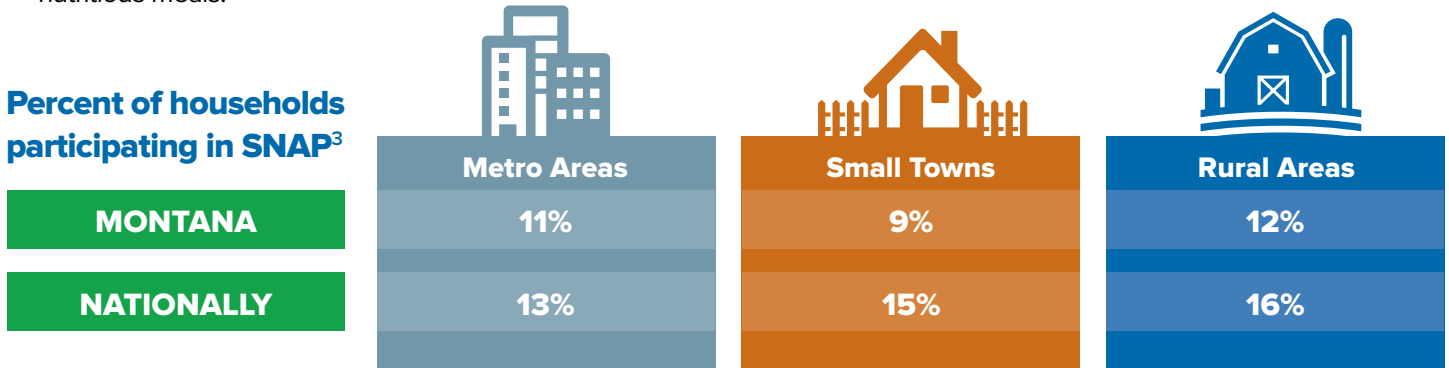
Call The National Domestic Violence Hotline 1-800-799-SAFE (7233)

Or, online go to TheHotline.org

In Montana

- SNAP reaches 53,987 households with 115,180 individuals in an average month (FY 2016).¹
- SNAP helps 1 in 8 rural households, 1 in 11 small town households, and 1 in 9 households in metro areas afford healthy, nutritious meals.²

Percent of households participating in SNAP³

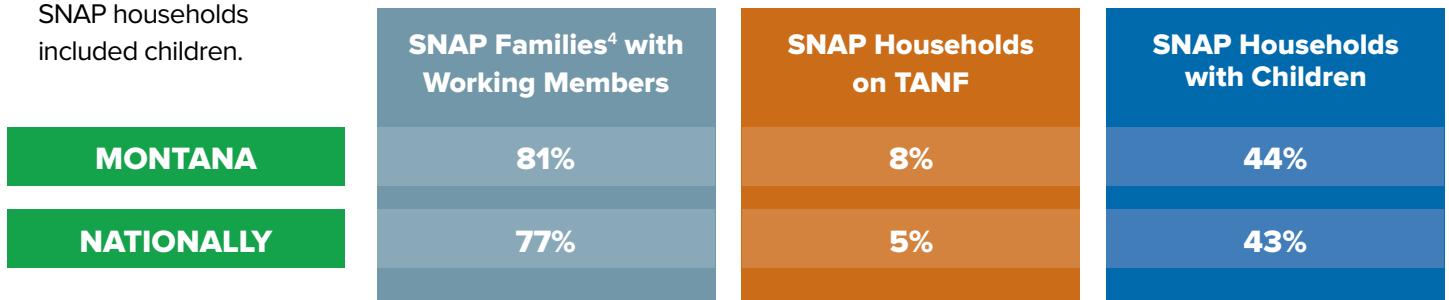


¹USDA, Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2016.

²For the purpose of this analysis, “**Metro Areas**” are metropolitan statistical areas as delineated by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), each of which contains at least one Census Bureau-delineated urbanized area of 50,000 or more people; “**Small Towns**” are micropolitan statistical areas as delineated by OMB, each containing at least one Census Bureau-delineated urban cluster of between 10,000 and 50,000 people; and “**Rural Areas**” are non-metropolitan and non-micropolitan areas.

³ American Community Survey 2016 five-year estimates (2012-2016).

- More than 80% of SNAP families had at least one working member in the past 12 months.
- A very small number of SNAP households (8% or 4,000) participate in TANF, making SNAP a critical safety net for families with children.
- More than two in five SNAP households included children.



Source for working families data: American Community Survey 2016 five-year estimates (2012-2016).

Source for TANF and children data: USDA, Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2016

⁴ Based on the Census Bureau definition, **family** consists of a householder and one or more other people living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage or adoption.

FRAC analysis in collaboration with Punam Ohri-Vachaspati, PhD, RD, Professor, Arizona State University

2022 Poverty Guidelines: 48 Contiguous States (all states except Alaska and Hawaii)

Per Year

Household/ Family Size	25%	50%	75%	100%	125%	133%	135%	138%	150%	175%	180%	185%	200%	225%
1	\$3,398	\$6,795	\$10,193	\$13,590	\$16,988	\$18,075	\$18,347	\$18,754	\$20,385	\$23,783	\$24,462	\$25,142	\$27,180	\$30,578
2	\$4,578	\$9,155	\$13,733	\$18,310	\$22,888	\$24,352	\$24,719	\$25,268	\$27,465	\$32,043	\$32,958	\$33,874	\$36,620	\$41,198
3	\$5,758	\$11,515	\$17,273	\$23,030	\$28,788	\$30,630	\$31,091	\$31,781	\$34,545	\$40,303	\$41,454	\$42,606	\$46,060	\$51,818
4	\$6,938	\$13,875	\$20,813	\$27,750	\$34,688	\$36,908	\$37,463	\$38,295	\$41,625	\$48,563	\$49,950	\$51,338	\$55,500	\$62,438
5	\$8,118	\$16,235	\$24,353	\$32,470	\$40,588	\$43,185	\$43,835	\$44,809	\$48,705	\$56,823	\$58,446	\$60,070	\$64,940	\$73,058
6	\$9,298	\$18,595	\$27,893	\$37,190	\$46,488	\$49,463	\$50,207	\$51,322	\$55,785	\$65,083	\$66,942	\$68,802	\$74,380	\$83,678
7	\$10,478	\$20,955	\$31,433	\$41,910	\$52,388	\$55,740	\$56,579	\$57,836	\$62,865	\$73,343	\$75,438	\$77,534	\$83,820	\$94,298
8	\$11,658	\$23,315	\$34,973	\$46,630	\$58,288	\$62,018	\$62,951	\$64,349	\$69,945	\$81,603	\$83,934	\$86,266	\$93,260	\$104,918
9	\$12,838	\$25,675	\$38,513	\$51,350	\$64,188	\$68,296	\$69,323	\$70,863	\$77,025	\$89,863	\$92,430	\$94,998	\$102,700	\$115,538
10	\$14,018	\$28,035	\$42,053	\$56,070	\$70,088	\$74,573	\$75,695	\$77,377	\$84,105	\$98,123	\$100,926	\$103,730	\$112,140	\$126,158
11	\$15,198	\$30,395	\$45,593	\$60,790	\$75,988	\$80,851	\$82,067	\$83,890	\$91,185	\$106,383	\$109,422	\$112,462	\$121,580	\$136,778
12	\$16,378	\$32,755	\$49,133	\$65,510	\$81,888	\$87,128	\$88,439	\$90,404	\$98,265	\$114,643	\$117,918	\$121,194	\$131,020	\$147,398
13	\$17,558	\$35,115	\$52,673	\$70,230	\$87,788	\$93,406	\$94,811	\$96,917	\$105,345	\$122,903	\$126,414	\$129,926	\$140,460	\$158,018
14	\$18,738	\$37,475	\$56,213	\$74,950	\$93,688	\$99,684	\$101,183	\$103,431	\$112,425	\$131,163	\$134,910	\$138,658	\$149,900	\$168,638
	250%	275%	300%	325%	350%	375%	400%							
1	\$33,975	\$37,373	\$40,770	\$44,168	\$47,565	\$50,963	\$54,360							
2	\$45,775	\$50,353	\$54,930	\$59,508	\$64,085	\$68,663	\$73,240							
3	\$57,575	\$63,333	\$69,090	\$74,848	\$80,605	\$86,363	\$92,120							
4	\$69,375	\$76,313	\$83,250	\$90,188	\$97,125	\$104,063	\$111,000							
5	\$81,175	\$89,293	\$97,410	\$105,528	\$113,645	\$121,763	\$129,880							
6	\$92,975	\$102,273	\$111,570	\$120,868	\$130,165	\$139,463	\$148,760							
7	\$104,775	\$115,253	\$125,730	\$136,208	\$146,685	\$157,163	\$167,640							
8	\$116,575	\$128,233	\$139,890	\$151,548	\$163,205	\$174,863	\$186,520							
9	\$128,375	\$141,213	\$154,050	\$166,888	\$179,725	\$192,563	\$205,400							
10	\$140,175	\$154,193	\$168,210	\$182,228	\$196,245	\$210,263	\$224,280							
11	\$151,975	\$167,173	\$182,370	\$197,568	\$212,765	\$227,963	\$243,160							
12	\$163,775	\$180,153	\$196,530	\$212,908	\$229,285	\$245,663	\$262,040							
13	\$175,575	\$193,133	\$210,690	\$228,248	\$245,805	\$263,363	\$280,920							
14	\$187,375	\$206,113	\$224,850	\$243,588	\$262,325	\$281,063	\$299,800							

2022 Poverty Guidelines: 48 Contiguous States (all states except Alaska and Hawaii)

Per Month

Household/ Family Size	25%	50%	75%	100%	125%	133%	135%	138%	150%	175%	180%	185%	200%	225%
1	\$283	\$566	\$849	\$1,133	\$1,416	\$1,506	\$1,529	\$1,563	\$1,699	\$1,982	\$2,039	\$2,095	\$2,265	\$2,548
2	\$381	\$763	\$1,144	\$1,526	\$1,907	\$2,029	\$2,060	\$2,106	\$2,289	\$2,670	\$2,747	\$2,823	\$3,052	\$3,433
3	\$480	\$960	\$1,439	\$1,919	\$2,399	\$2,552	\$2,591	\$2,648	\$2,879	\$3,359	\$3,455	\$3,550	\$3,838	\$4,318
4	\$578	\$1,156	\$1,734	\$2,313	\$2,891	\$3,076	\$3,122	\$3,191	\$3,469	\$4,047	\$4,163	\$4,278	\$4,625	\$5,203
5	\$676	\$1,353	\$2,029	\$2,706	\$3,382	\$3,599	\$3,653	\$3,734	\$4,059	\$4,735	\$4,871	\$5,006	\$5,412	\$6,088
6	\$775	\$1,550	\$2,324	\$3,099	\$3,874	\$4,122	\$4,184	\$4,277	\$4,649	\$5,424	\$5,579	\$5,733	\$6,198	\$6,973
7	\$873	\$1,746	\$2,619	\$3,493	\$4,366	\$4,645	\$4,715	\$4,820	\$5,239	\$6,112	\$6,287	\$6,461	\$6,985	\$7,858
8	\$971	\$1,943	\$2,914	\$3,886	\$4,857	\$5,168	\$5,246	\$5,362	\$5,829	\$6,800	\$6,995	\$7,189	\$7,772	\$8,743
9	\$1,070	\$2,140	\$3,209	\$4,279	\$5,349	\$5,691	\$5,777	\$5,905	\$6,419	\$7,489	\$7,703	\$7,916	\$8,558	\$9,628
10	\$1,168	\$2,336	\$3,504	\$4,673	\$5,841	\$6,214	\$6,308	\$6,448	\$7,009	\$8,177	\$8,411	\$8,644	\$9,345	\$10,513
11	\$1,266	\$2,533	\$3,799	\$5,066	\$6,332	\$6,738	\$6,839	\$6,991	\$7,599	\$8,865	\$9,119	\$9,372	\$10,132	\$11,398
12	\$1,365	\$2,730	\$4,094	\$5,459	\$6,824	\$7,261	\$7,370	\$7,534	\$8,189	\$9,554	\$9,827	\$10,099	\$10,918	\$12,283
13	\$1,463	\$2,926	\$4,389	\$5,853	\$7,316	\$7,784	\$7,901	\$8,076	\$8,779	\$10,242	\$10,535	\$10,827	\$11,705	\$13,168
14	\$1,561	\$3,123	\$4,684	\$6,246	\$7,807	\$8,307	\$8,432	\$8,619	\$9,369	\$10,930	\$11,243	\$11,555	\$12,492	\$14,053
	250%	275%	300%	325%	350%	375%	400%							
1	\$2,831	\$3,114	\$3,398	\$3,681	\$3,964	\$4,247	\$4,530							
2	\$3,815	\$4,196	\$4,578	\$4,959	\$5,340	\$5,722	\$6,103							
3	\$4,798	\$5,278	\$5,758	\$6,237	\$6,717	\$7,197	\$7,677							
4	\$5,781	\$6,359	\$6,938	\$7,516	\$8,094	\$8,672	\$9,250							
5	\$6,765	\$7,441	\$8,118	\$8,794	\$9,470	\$10,147	\$10,823							
6	\$7,748	\$8,523	\$9,298	\$10,072	\$10,847	\$11,622	\$12,397							
7	\$8,731	\$9,604	\$10,478	\$11,351	\$12,224	\$13,097	\$13,970							
8	\$9,715	\$10,686	\$11,658	\$12,629	\$13,600	\$14,572	\$15,543							
9	\$10,698	\$11,768	\$12,838	\$13,907	\$14,977	\$16,047	\$17,117							
10	\$11,681	\$12,849	\$14,018	\$15,186	\$16,354	\$17,522	\$18,690							
11	\$12,665	\$13,931	\$15,198	\$16,464	\$17,730	\$18,997	\$20,263							
12	\$13,648	\$15,013	\$16,378	\$17,742	\$19,107	\$20,472	\$21,837							
13	\$14,631	\$16,094	\$17,558	\$19,021	\$20,484	\$21,947	\$23,410							
14	\$15,615	\$17,176	\$18,738	\$20,299	\$21,860	\$23,422	\$24,983							

2022 Poverty Guidelines: Alaska

Per Year

Household/ Family Size	25%	50%	75%	100%	125%	133%	135%	138%	150%	175%	180%	185%	200%	225%
1	\$4,248	\$8,495	\$12,743	\$16,990	\$21,238	\$22,597	\$22,937	\$23,446	\$25,485	\$29,733	\$30,582	\$31,432	\$33,980	\$38,228
2	\$5,723	\$11,445	\$17,168	\$22,890	\$28,613	\$30,444	\$30,902	\$31,588	\$34,335	\$40,058	\$41,202	\$42,347	\$45,780	\$51,503
3	\$7,198	\$14,395	\$21,593	\$28,790	\$35,988	\$38,291	\$38,867	\$39,730	\$43,185	\$50,383	\$51,822	\$53,262	\$57,580	\$64,778
4	\$8,673	\$17,345	\$26,018	\$34,690	\$43,363	\$46,138	\$46,832	\$47,872	\$52,035	\$60,708	\$62,442	\$64,177	\$69,380	\$78,053
5	\$10,148	\$20,295	\$30,443	\$40,590	\$50,738	\$53,985	\$54,797	\$56,014	\$60,885	\$71,033	\$73,062	\$75,092	\$81,180	\$91,328
6	\$11,623	\$23,245	\$34,868	\$46,490	\$58,113	\$61,832	\$62,762	\$64,156	\$69,735	\$81,358	\$83,682	\$86,007	\$92,980	\$104,603
7	\$13,098	\$26,195	\$39,293	\$52,390	\$65,488	\$69,679	\$70,727	\$72,298	\$78,585	\$91,683	\$94,302	\$96,922	\$104,780	\$117,878
8	\$14,573	\$29,145	\$43,718	\$58,290	\$72,863	\$77,526	\$78,692	\$80,440	\$87,435	\$102,008	\$104,922	\$107,837	\$116,580	\$131,153
9	\$16,048	\$32,095	\$48,143	\$64,190	\$80,238	\$85,373	\$86,657	\$88,582	\$96,285	\$112,333	\$115,542	\$118,752	\$128,380	\$144,428
10	\$17,523	\$35,045	\$52,568	\$70,090	\$87,613	\$93,220	\$94,622	\$96,724	\$105,135	\$122,658	\$126,162	\$129,667	\$140,180	\$157,703
11	\$18,998	\$37,995	\$56,993	\$75,990	\$94,988	\$101,067	\$102,587	\$104,866	\$113,985	\$132,983	\$136,782	\$140,582	\$151,980	\$170,978
12	\$20,473	\$40,945	\$61,418	\$81,890	\$102,363	\$108,914	\$110,552	\$113,008	\$122,835	\$143,308	\$147,402	\$151,497	\$163,780	\$184,253
13	\$21,948	\$43,895	\$65,843	\$87,790	\$109,738	\$116,761	\$118,517	\$121,150	\$131,685	\$153,633	\$158,022	\$162,412	\$175,580	\$197,528
14	\$23,423	\$46,845	\$70,268	\$93,690	\$117,113	\$124,608	\$126,482	\$129,292	\$140,535	\$163,958	\$168,642	\$173,327	\$187,380	\$210,803
	250%	275%	300%	325%	350%	375%	400%							
1	\$42,475	\$46,723	\$50,970	\$55,218	\$59,465	\$63,713	\$67,960							
2	\$57,225	\$62,948	\$68,670	\$74,393	\$80,115	\$85,838	\$91,560							
3	\$71,975	\$79,173	\$86,370	\$93,568	\$100,765	\$107,963	\$115,160							
4	\$86,725	\$95,398	\$104,070	\$112,743	\$121,415	\$130,088	\$138,760							
5	\$101,475	\$111,623	\$121,770	\$131,918	\$142,065	\$152,213	\$162,360							
6	\$116,225	\$127,848	\$139,470	\$151,093	\$162,715	\$174,338	\$185,960							
7	\$130,975	\$144,073	\$157,170	\$170,268	\$183,365	\$196,463	\$209,560							
8	\$145,725	\$160,298	\$174,870	\$189,443	\$204,015	\$218,588	\$233,160							
9	\$160,475	\$176,523	\$192,570	\$208,618	\$224,665	\$240,713	\$256,760							
10	\$175,225	\$192,748	\$210,270	\$227,793	\$245,315	\$262,838	\$280,360							
11	\$189,975	\$208,973	\$227,970	\$246,968	\$265,965	\$284,963	\$303,960							
12	\$204,725	\$225,198	\$245,670	\$266,143	\$286,615	\$307,088	\$327,560							
13	\$219,475	\$241,423	\$263,370	\$285,318	\$307,265	\$329,213	\$351,160							
14	<u>\$234,225</u>	<u>\$257,648</u>	<u>\$281,070</u>	<u>\$304,493</u>	<u>\$327,915</u>	<u>\$351,338</u>	<u>\$374,760</u>							

2022 Poverty Guidelines: Alaska

Per Month

Household/ Family Size	25%	50%	75%	100%	125%	133%	135%	138%	150%	175%	180%	185%	200%	225%
1	\$354	\$708	\$1,062	\$1,416	\$1,770	\$1,883	\$1,911	\$1,954	\$2,124	\$2,478	\$2,549	\$2,619	\$2,832	\$3,186
2	\$477	\$954	\$1,431	\$1,908	\$2,384	\$2,537	\$2,575	\$2,632	\$2,861	\$3,338	\$3,434	\$3,529	\$3,815	\$4,292
3	\$600	\$1,200	\$1,799	\$2,399	\$2,999	\$3,191	\$3,239	\$3,311	\$3,599	\$4,199	\$4,319	\$4,438	\$4,798	\$5,398
4	\$723	\$1,445	\$2,168	\$2,891	\$3,614	\$3,845	\$3,903	\$3,989	\$4,336	\$5,059	\$5,204	\$5,348	\$5,782	\$6,504
5	\$846	\$1,691	\$2,537	\$3,383	\$4,228	\$4,499	\$4,566	\$4,668	\$5,074	\$5,919	\$6,089	\$6,258	\$6,765	\$7,611
6	\$969	\$1,937	\$2,906	\$3,874	\$4,843	\$5,153	\$5,230	\$5,346	\$5,811	\$6,780	\$6,974	\$7,167	\$7,748	\$8,717
7	\$1,091	\$2,183	\$3,274	\$4,366	\$5,457	\$5,807	\$5,894	\$6,025	\$6,549	\$7,640	\$7,859	\$8,077	\$8,732	\$9,823
8	\$1,214	\$2,429	\$3,643	\$4,858	\$6,072	\$6,460	\$6,558	\$6,703	\$7,286	\$8,501	\$8,744	\$8,986	\$9,715	\$10,929
9	\$1,337	\$2,675	\$4,012	\$5,349	\$6,686	\$7,114	\$7,221	\$7,382	\$8,024	\$9,361	\$9,629	\$9,896	\$10,698	\$12,036
10	\$1,460	\$2,920	\$4,381	\$5,841	\$7,301	\$7,768	\$7,885	\$8,060	\$8,761	\$10,221	\$10,514	\$10,806	\$11,682	\$13,142
11	\$1,583	\$3,166	\$4,749	\$6,333	\$7,916	\$8,422	\$8,549	\$8,739	\$9,499	\$11,082	\$11,399	\$11,715	\$12,665	\$14,248
12	\$1,706	\$3,412	\$5,118	\$6,824	\$8,530	\$9,076	\$9,213	\$9,417	\$10,236	\$11,942	\$12,284	\$12,625	\$13,648	\$15,354
13	\$1,829	\$3,658	\$5,487	\$7,316	\$9,145	\$9,730	\$9,876	\$10,096	\$10,974	\$12,803	\$13,169	\$13,534	\$14,632	\$16,461
14	\$1,952	\$3,904	\$5,856	\$7,808	\$9,759	\$10,384	\$10,540	\$10,774	\$11,711	\$13,663	\$14,054	\$14,444	\$15,615	\$17,567
	250%	275%	300%	325%	350%	375%	400%							
1	\$3,540	\$3,894	\$4,248	\$4,601	\$4,955	\$5,309	\$5,663							
2	\$4,769	\$5,246	\$5,723	\$6,199	\$6,676	\$7,153	\$7,630							
3	\$5,998	\$6,598	\$7,198	\$7,797	\$8,397	\$8,997	\$9,597							
4	\$7,227	\$7,950	\$8,673	\$9,395	\$10,118	\$10,841	\$11,563							
5	\$8,456	\$9,302	\$10,148	\$10,993	\$11,839	\$12,684	\$13,530							
6	\$9,685	\$10,654	\$11,623	\$12,591	\$13,560	\$14,528	\$15,497							
7	\$10,915	\$12,006	\$13,098	\$14,189	\$15,280	\$16,372	\$17,463							
8	\$12,144	\$13,358	\$14,573	\$15,787	\$17,001	\$18,216	\$19,430							
9	\$13,373	\$14,710	\$16,048	\$17,385	\$18,722	\$20,059	\$21,397							
10	\$14,602	\$16,062	\$17,523	\$18,983	\$20,443	\$21,903	\$23,363							
11	\$15,831	\$17,414	\$18,998	\$20,581	\$22,164	\$23,747	\$25,330							
12	\$17,060	\$18,766	\$20,473	\$22,179	\$23,885	\$25,591	\$27,297							
13	\$18,290	\$20,119	\$21,948	\$23,776	\$25,605	\$27,434	\$29,263							
14	\$19,519	\$21,471	\$23,423	\$25,374	\$27,326	\$29,278	\$31,230							

2022 Poverty Guidelines: Hawaii

Per Year

Household /Family Size	25%	50%	75%	100%	125%	133%	135%	138%	150%	175%	185%	200%	225%	250%
1	\$3,908	\$7,815	\$11,723	\$15,630	\$19,538	\$20,788	\$21,101	\$21,569	\$23,445	\$27,353	\$28,916	\$31,260	\$35,168	\$39,075
2	\$5,265	\$10,530	\$15,795	\$21,060	\$26,325	\$28,010	\$28,431	\$29,063	\$31,590	\$36,855	\$38,961	\$42,120	\$47,385	\$52,650
3	\$6,623	\$13,245	\$19,868	\$26,490	\$33,113	\$35,232	\$35,762	\$36,556	\$39,735	\$46,358	\$49,007	\$52,980	\$59,603	\$66,225
4	\$7,980	\$15,960	\$23,940	\$31,920	\$39,900	\$42,454	\$43,092	\$44,050	\$47,880	\$55,860	\$59,052	\$63,840	\$71,820	\$79,800
5	\$9,338	\$18,675	\$28,013	\$37,350	\$46,688	\$49,676	\$50,423	\$51,543	\$56,025	\$65,363	\$69,098	\$74,700	\$84,038	\$93,375
6	\$10,695	\$21,390	\$32,085	\$42,780	\$53,475	\$56,897	\$57,753	\$59,036	\$64,170	\$74,865	\$79,143	\$85,560	\$96,255	\$106,950
7	\$12,053	\$24,105	\$36,158	\$48,210	\$60,263	\$64,119	\$65,084	\$66,530	\$72,315	\$84,368	\$89,189	\$96,420	\$108,473	\$120,525
8	\$13,410	\$26,820	\$40,230	\$53,640	\$67,050	\$71,341	\$72,414	\$74,023	\$80,460	\$93,870	\$99,234	\$107,280	\$120,690	\$134,100
9	\$14,768	\$29,535	\$44,303	\$59,070	\$73,838	\$78,563	\$79,745	\$81,517	\$88,605	\$103,373	\$109,280	\$118,140	\$132,908	\$147,675
10	\$16,125	\$32,250	\$48,375	\$64,500	\$80,625	\$85,785	\$87,075	\$89,010	\$96,750	\$112,875	\$119,325	\$129,000	\$145,125	\$161,250
11	\$17,483	\$34,965	\$52,448	\$69,930	\$87,413	\$93,007	\$94,406	\$96,503	\$104,895	\$122,378	\$129,371	\$139,860	\$157,343	\$174,825
12	\$18,840	\$37,680	\$56,520	\$75,360	\$94,200	\$100,229	\$101,736	\$103,997	\$113,040	\$131,880	\$139,416	\$150,720	\$169,560	\$188,400
13	\$20,198	\$40,395	\$60,593	\$80,790	\$100,988	\$107,451	\$109,067	\$111,490	\$121,185	\$141,383	\$149,462	\$161,580	\$181,778	\$201,975
14	\$21,555	\$43,110	\$64,665	\$86,220	\$107,775	\$114,673	\$116,397	\$118,984	\$129,330	\$150,885	\$159,507	\$172,440	\$193,995	\$215,550

	275%	300%	325%	350%	375%	400%
1	\$42,983	\$46,890	\$50,798	\$54,705	\$58,613	\$62,520
2	\$57,915	\$63,180	\$68,445	\$73,710	\$78,975	\$84,240
3	\$72,848	\$79,470	\$86,093	\$92,715	\$99,338	\$105,960
4	\$87,780	\$95,760	\$103,740	\$111,720	\$119,700	\$127,680
5	\$102,713	\$112,050	\$121,388	\$130,725	\$140,063	\$149,400
6	\$117,645	\$128,340	\$139,035	\$149,730	\$160,425	\$171,120
7	\$132,578	\$144,630	\$156,683	\$168,735	\$180,788	\$192,840
8	\$147,510	\$160,920	\$174,330	\$187,740	\$201,150	\$214,560
9	\$162,443	\$177,210	\$191,978	\$206,745	\$221,513	\$236,280
10	\$177,375	\$193,500	\$209,625	\$225,750	\$241,875	\$258,000
11	\$192,308	\$209,790	\$227,273	\$244,755	\$262,238	\$279,720
12	\$207,240	\$226,080	\$244,920	\$263,760	\$282,600	\$301,440
13	\$222,173	\$242,370	\$262,568	\$282,765	\$302,963	\$323,160
14	\$237,105	\$258,660	\$280,215	\$301,770	\$323,325	\$344,880

FIGHTING POVERTY with JOBS: Projecting the Impacts of a National Subsidized Employment Program

*A joint policy report from the Center on Poverty and Social Policy at Columbia University
and the Georgetown Center on Poverty and Inequality*

Key Findings

Under the national subsidized jobs program that we model:

- Over 3.5 million people would move out of poverty.
- The poverty rate among eligible workers would drop from 60.3 percent to 53.2 percent.
- Among those enrolled in the program, poverty would be cut nearly in half— falling from 60.8 percent to 34.3 percent.
- If take-up among those eligible is higher than the 20 percent assumed in our model, the program’s anti-poverty impacts could be even greater, both for program participants and for the nation as a whole.

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Jobs are at the heart of our nation’s debates around poverty and economic security. In the United States, one’s access to basic assistance and benefits increasingly depends on work, and yet we do not ensure employment for all who are willing and able to work.¹ Many workers also face one or more significant barriers to employment. As a result, even during periods of economic expansion, millions of people in the U.S. who want full-time jobs cannot find them.² For example, as of April 2019, nearly 12 million people in the United States were unemployed or underemployed.³ Despite evidence that subsidized employment helps many workers and their families by safeguarding against periods of poverty and unemployment, particularly long-term unemployment that further compromises ones’ ability to find work, there is no permanent federal subsidized employment program in the U.S.⁴ In recent months, several policy makers have come up with ambitious jobs programs including Representative Ro Khanna, and Senators Cory Booker, Kirsten Gillibrand, and Bernie Sanders. Our analysis is modeled on a national, comprehensive subsidized employment program put forth by California Rep. Ro Khanna in the Job Opportunities for All Act (see description below).⁵ Using Rep. Khanna’s proposal as a model, this brief aims to quantify the potential of a national subsidized jobs proposal to reduce poverty and enhance economic security.¹ The analysis also estimates the costs associated with significant portions of the proposal.

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¹ This brief estimates the impacts of the proposal’s primary funding stream: federal matching grants to states. For more information about the proposal’s overall funding structure, see Box 1.

Evidence from over 40 years of subsidized employment programs in the U.S. indicates that subsidized employment is a proven but underutilized anti-poverty strategy.⁶ Numerous studies (including rigorous evaluations) show that subsidized jobs programs can increase short-term and, in some cases, long-term employment and earnings, as well as lead to other positive non-labor market outcomes.⁷ While more experimentation is still needed to best meet the needs of workers with the most serious barriers, enough is known currently for the U.S. to design and operate a large-scale subsidized jobs program in a variety of economic conditions.

The Job Opportunities for All Act

Under the Job Opportunities for All Act,⁸ eligible workers must be at least 18 years old and a) have been out of work for more than 90 days, or b) have had earnings below the federal poverty level for the previous six months. Worker placements would last 3- to 18-months, and could be with for-profit, nonprofit, and public employers. Placements could be extended up to an additional 12 months in special cases, such as for employer-sponsored training and education programs or for people with particularly acute employment barriers. In addition to on-the-job training and work experience, participating workers would have access to critical wraparound services, including but not limited to screening, matching, and job preparation services; transportation assistance; child care; and counseling. Participating employers would receive subsidies covering up to 120 percent of wage costs (150 percent for unionized jobs) to offset wages, training, and overhead costs for the length of placement. The bill also includes important safeguards against so-called “bad actors,” including provisions that bar existing worker displacement and caps on placements.

Program Structure and Funding

Subsidized employment under the Job Opportunities for All Act would consist of two separate-but-complementary grant structures with parallel funding streams. The first would be a formula grant with generous federal matching funds for states that apply and satisfy grant requirements. State matches would be based on a more generous version of Medicaid’s Federal Medical Assistance Program (FMAP), with the federal government covering 75-100 percent of state spending on subsidized employment programs. This brief estimates the impacts of the state matching funding stream.

Even with such a generous match, some states may still choose to not participate or may neglect areas of need within their state. Acknowledging this possibility, the proposal also offers competitive funds to local entities (including municipalities and nonprofits with demonstrated linkages to local government), prioritizing programs in areas of need neglected by participating and, especially, non-participating states.

Methodology

To simulate the effects and costs of Rep. Khanna’s proposal, we use national survey data from the 2016 Current Population Survey’s (CPS) Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC), the large Census Bureau household survey used to calculate annual poverty statistics.

We first identify the likely eligible population in the data, defined as adults ages 18 to 64 who have either been unemployed for at least 90 days or are in families with incomes less than 100 percent of the official federal poverty line.ⁱⁱ Next, we make an assumption that 20 percent of eligible adults would take up the program if offered.ⁱⁱⁱ

Once eligibility and take-up are estimated, we make further assumptions about the number of weeks simulated participants will work in subsidized jobs offered through the program. Because the proposal stipulates that program participants' wages must be at least equal to the prevailing minimum wage in their state, we assume that workers' distribution of weeks worked in the program will match the distribution of existing minimum-wage workers in the current labor market.^{iv}

In Appendix B, we show alternative results under different assumptions with respect to program take-up levels and lengths of program participation. These results include take-up rates greater than 20 percent and upper bound estimates of participants working all available weeks. Additional detail on our data and methods can be found in the Appendix A.

Estimated Impact on Poverty

A national subsidized employment program would have sizeable targeted poverty effects. Under the Rep. Khanna proposal, the poverty rate among eligible workers would drop from 60.3 percent to 53.2 percent. Reductions are even larger when we restrict the population not just to those eligible but to those for whom we simulate enrollment (in this case, we assume that 1 in 5 eligible adults enrolls in the program). Among participating workers, poverty is cut nearly in half, from 60.8 percent to 34.3 percent. This is quite a large effect, and suggests that if take-up were substantially higher than our conservative estimate of 20 percent, subsidized employment could make an even greater dent in overall total population poverty rates. Table 1 shows other topline results of our simulation. Importantly, the program also would reduce the total U.S. population poverty rate from 14.3 percent to 13.2 percent—a larger impact than the poverty reduction from any federal program aside from Social Security and refundable working family tax credits (Figure 1).^v This translates to 3.5 million individuals moving out of poverty due to subsidized employment.

ⁱⁱ The ASEC does not provide monthly poverty rates during a given year so we took as eligible anyone in poverty (under the Supplemental Poverty Measurement, or SPM) in 2015. See Appendix A for a discussion of this assumption.

ⁱⁱⁱ Ultimately this percentage is unknown, and will depend on many factors if the proposal became law, including the type and quality of jobs made available, opportunities in the local labor markets faced by eligible adults, work-family considerations, and many other factors. For the purposes of this estimate, we assume a fairly conservative participation rate of 20 percent among eligible adults. In the appendix we explore how results would differ under an even more conservative estimate of 10 percent, a less conservative estimate of 30 percent, and a substantially larger estimate of 50 percent take-up.

^{iv} There is no perfect assumption to guide the choice of a reasonable number of weeks worked. An obvious upper bound would be that participants work all available weeks for which they are eligible in a calendar year. We believe, however, that such a scenario is implausible, and instead assume that, realistically, some workers may exit their subsidized job for private labor market opportunities, others may not be able to remain in their job, possibly due to illness or other responsibilities, for all available weeks, and others may work fewer weeks for other reasons.

^v (Under the scenario in which 20 percent of eligible workers in the U.S. takes up the program, and participants work similarly to existing minimum wage workers.)

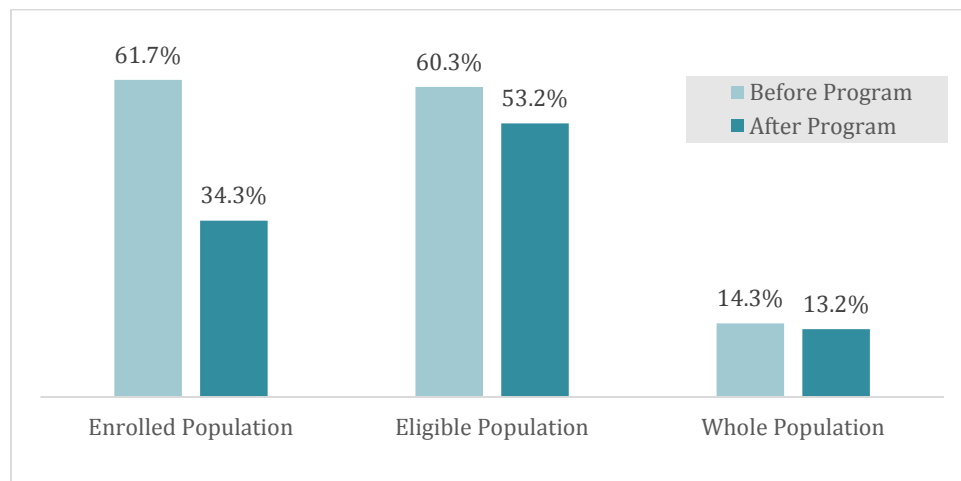
Table 1. Poverty Impacts of the Job Opportunities for All Act

Program Participation	Enrolled Population		Eligible Population		Whole Population		Cost Net Taxes and Transfers (Billion \$)
	SPM Poverty Rate Before Program	SPM Poverty Rate After Program	SPM Poverty Rate Before Program	SPM Poverty Rate After Program	SPM Poverty Rate Before Program	SPM Poverty Rate After Program	
10% Enrollment	61.2%	35.7%	60.3%	56.8%	14.3%	13.8%	\$24.1
20% Enrollment	61.7%	34.3%		53.2%		13.2%	\$48.6
30% Enrollment	61.1%	32.7%		49.7%		12.7%	\$72.1
50% Enrollment	60.5%	30.5%		42.7%		11.8%	\$117.3

Direct public costs of the modeled formula grant to states would amount to roughly \$48.6 billion per year. As shown in the appendix, this is roughly equivalent to the cost when we assume that enrollees work approximately 75 percent of available weeks (see Appendix B). Annual program costs will vary with enrollment rates, and like the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and other countercyclical programs, enrollment trends would be responsive to need and would thus be higher or lower as the business cycle varies. Costs could be mitigated if enrollees draw less in other benefits like SNAP or choose to forego them entirely. Longer-term costs are also likely to vary as some enrollees may go on to transition into the unsubsidized labor market, generating downstream tax revenues that reduce long-term costs. Overall, there are indirect savings that could result from a national subsidized employment program such that the net cost of the program would be lower than estimated.

Figure 1. The Job Opportunities for All Act would reduce poverty among program participants

Change in 2016 SPM poverty rates with a 20% take-up rate among the eligible population



Source: Authors' calculations using the 2017 CPS ASEC

Who Would Benefit from National Subsidized Employment?

As of April 2019, nearly 12 million adults were unemployed or underemployed. This includes 5.8 million officially unemployed workers⁹ (2.1 million of whom are long-term unemployed workers¹⁰), and 1.4 million workers not included in the official unemployment rate who are marginally attached to the labor force.¹¹ For many of these workers, they experience serious or multiple barriers to work such as caregiving responsibilities; poor health; discrimination due to factors such as race/ethnicity, disability, age, gender identity, and sexual orientation; mismatched skills and training; prior criminal justice system involvement; limited social and economic resources; or lack of suitable work opportunities.¹²

Within our simulated eligible population, more than one-third of people have children (37 percent) and nearly half of eligible women are parents (45 percent). Nearly 1 in 6 have a disability (16 percent) and nearly 2 in 3 are people of color (64 percent). More than 20 percent have less than a high school degree, which is roughly double the national rate.

Even among people who do work, many lack sufficient, quality employment. As of April 2019, 4.7 million people were working part-time but preferred full-time work,¹³ and, as of 2016, 7.6 million workers had annual incomes below the poverty threshold, despite spending over half the previous year in the labor force.¹⁴

Estimated Impact on Unemployment

Another outcome of interest when evaluating the impacts of jobs programs is the unemployment rate. In Table 2, we examine how the subsidized employment program outlined in the Job Opportunities for All Act would impact annual unemployment statistics—specifically, the share of people who were unemployed (i.e., were looking for work or on layoff) for 1 week, 1 month, 3 months, and 6 months of the year.^{vi} We see that the program would have the largest impact on the share of individuals who were unemployed for 3 months of the year—falling from 5.4 percent to 4.6 percent with a program take-up rate of 20 percent, and to 3.5 percent with a program take-up rate of 50 percent. The program would also reduce the long-term unemployment rate (over 6 months unemployed) by 34 percent (from 2.9 percent to 1.9 percent) with 50 percent program take-up. A supplemental analysis shows that long-term unemployment would be eliminated with full program take-up. The program would not have as large of an impact on the share of workers who were unemployed for one week or one month of the year (as being unemployed for more than 90 days is a prerequisite for program enrollment except for those who have earnings below the federal poverty level). For a more detailed explanation on the calculations, see Appendix A.

Table 2. Unemployment Impacts of the Job Opportunities for All Act

	No Jobs Program	10% Jobs Program Take-Up	20% Jobs Program Take-Up	30% Jobs Program Take-Up	50% Jobs Program Take-Up
Unemployed for 1 week	10.0%	9.9%	9.8%	9.7%	9.5%
Unemployed for more than 1 mo.	8.1%	7.9%	7.8%	7.7%	7.6%
Unemployed for more than 3 mos.	5.4%	5.0%	4.6%	4.2%	3.5%
Unemployed for more than 6 mos.	2.9%	2.7%	2.5%	2.3%	1.9%

^{vi} We look at annual statistics (as opposed to monthly unemployment statistics) because our model is based on annual measures of unemployment, specifically the number of people unemployed within a calendar year.

Conclusion

The volume and breadth of subsidized employment programs over the past four decades in the U.S. suggests there is substantial unmet need and sustained (often bipartisan) interest in services that connect disadvantaged workers with job and training opportunities.¹⁵ A national subsidized jobs proposal presents an opportunity to reach millions of U.S. workers left behind in today's economy, especially as the United States' national antipoverty strategy increasingly centers on work. Our main simulation of the national subsidized jobs proposal put forth in the Job Opportunities for All Act projects the poverty rate being halved for participants. Results also show a marked aggregate reduction in the national poverty rate. The cost of \$48.6 billion in our simulated model, while not insignificant, is lower than existing antipoverty programs like SNAP¹⁶ and, when viewed at the scale of the federal budget, which is projected to exceed \$4 trillion in fiscal year 2018,¹⁷ is a relatively modest-cost investment. Furthermore, as the program is adjustable in terms of scale, take-up rate, and other factors, if we were to adopt a more ambitious version of the proposal with more robust participation than what we modeled here, poverty could be cut even more dramatically both for program participants and for the nation as a whole.

Acknowledgements

This brief is made possible with the support of The JPB Foundation and the Annie E. Casey Foundation. We also thank Sonia Huq for her help with preparing this report.

Appendix A. Methods

This appendix describes the steps we took to estimate the poverty impact and cost of the Job Opportunities for All Act. For the purpose of this model, we limit the universe of possible effects to those we might see during the first year the program is implemented through the formula grant (with state matching funds) component of the proposal.^{vii}

We use the 2017 Current Population Survey's (CPS) Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC) to model the Job Opportunities for All Act. This nationally-representative dataset reports poverty rates and annual employment rates for the 2016 calendar year. To estimate the proposal's impact, we (1) created a universe of eligible program participants, (2) enrolled a subset of eligible participants in the program and determined how many weeks they would participate under various assumptions, (3) adjusted participants' wage income by adding new income assumed to result from the participant's simulated job and adjusted unemployment income, (4) projected taxes paid and tax credits received by each participant using National Bureau of Economic Research's Taxsim program, (5) determined the poverty impacts, and (6) determined the costs associated with the federal-state component of the proposal. These steps are described in detail below.

I. Identifying eligible program participants

In order to create the universe, we defined two primary subgroups which made up the pool of potential program participants.

Unemployed for 90 Days or More: We identified people who were unemployed for 90 days or more using data on the number of weeks a worker was unemployed in calendar year 2016. Anyone unemployed for more than 13 weeks was classified as unemployed for 90 days or more.

People in Poverty: The policy makes eligible people who were in poverty for six months. The CPS does not provide monthly poverty rates during a given year so we took as eligible anyone in poverty in 2015. This assumes that:

- Anyone who was identified as in poverty in 2016 based on their total annual income would also have been considered poor in at least six months of calendar year 2016 when considering their monthly income against a monthly poverty threshold (equivalent to the annual threshold divided by 12).
- Anyone who was identified as not in poverty in 2016 based on their total annual income would also not have been considered poor in more than five months of calendar year 2016 when considering their monthly income against a monthly poverty threshold.

II. Enrolling eligible participants in the program and determining how many weeks they would participate

If passed, the Job Opportunities for All Act would establish the most ambitious jobs program in generations for those in poverty and those struggling to find work. Due to the unique nature of the proposal, we cannot reference established programs to gauge what program enrollment might look like and how long participants will remain enrolled. We have produced a series of estimates encompassing a range of enrollment rates and different lengths of program participation (that is, how

^{vii} As mentioned in Box 1., the proposal also includes a complementary, parallel competitive grants funding structure through which a more expansive pilot program would also be instituted in five local areas. However, for the purposes of this analysis we have not incorporated this element of the proposal into our model as these localities and pilot programs have not yet been designated.

many weeks enrollees would participate in the program). Specifically, we offer estimates for four different enrollment levels: (1) 10 percent, (2) 20 percent, (3) 30 percent, and (4) 50 percent enrollment among eligible participants. For each enrollment level, we estimate the poverty impacts of the program if enrollees participated in the program for the lengths of time described below:

- (1) **The number of weeks that enrollees participate in the program mimics the distribution of weeks worked by minimum wage workers we identified in the CPS.** Minimum wage workers were defined as those whose calculated wages were within \$2 of their state's prevailing state minimum wage. We then examined the distribution of weeks worked by these minimum wage workers and defined the distribution of weeks worked by program enrollees to exhibit that same distribution.^{viii}
- (2) **Enrollees participate for all weeks they could possibly work in the program.**
 - a. For the long-term unemployed workers, we set their total maximum weeks in the program to be equivalent to 52 weeks net the weeks that they reported working in the CPS and the 13-week waiting period for an unemployed worker. For example, a long-term unemployed worker who worked for 15 weeks in 2016 would be assigned the maximum of 24 weeks available for program participation ($52-15-13=24$).^{ix}
 - b. Workers who qualify for the program based on their poverty status were divided into three possible groups. For those who did not work at all in 2016, they were assigned 52 work weeks. For those who did work and who had a higher weekly salary than that which they could earn from the program,^x we assumed that they would stay with their employer for those weeks they were employed; their total program weeks would be the difference between 52 weeks and number of weeks they were employed by their higher paying employer. If an eligible worker's weekly salary was less than they could earn working full-time in the program, we assume they would substitute to work the maximum 52 weeks they could work in the program.
- (3) **Enrollees participate for 25 percent of the maximum number of weeks (see (2) above) they could participate in the program.**
- (4) **Enrollees participate for 50 percent of the maximum number of weeks they could participate in the program.**
- (5) **Enrollees participate for 75 percent of the maximum number of weeks they could participate in the program.**

^{viii} Minimum wage workers in our sample worked an average 46 weeks per year. The minimum number of weeks worked by a minimum wage worker was 1 week and the maximum and median number of weeks worked was 52 weeks.

^{ix} While some people might in theory drop out of the program, we assume here that the program concludes in one of two ways: either someone gets a job in the workforce beyond the program, or someone's job placement expires at 18 months, the maximum placement length. For the latter, this would happen in a following year and is thus beyond the model. For the former, we assume this happens with random probability which is explained later.

^x This group was still in poverty because they usually worked very few weeks of the year.

III. Salary distribution and adjustments to unemployment income

The program wage floor is set to the prevailing minimum wage for a similar job wherever the jobs are located. In theory, a participant's program wage could be higher if an employer chose to pay participating workers more, but, for this simulation, we assume that each participant will be paid their state's minimum wage. To find a participant's annual earnings from the program, we calculated weekly earnings for 35 hours of work at their state-level minimum wages and then multiplied their weekly salary by the number of weeks that they participated in the program.

As we moved some people into jobs, we adjusted the unemployment insurance (UI) income of those who received unemployment benefits. We assumed that long-term unemployed people would continue to get benefits while waiting to become eligible for the program but would not receive benefits after enrollment or after subsequent exit from the program. To adjust the unemployment benefits of long-term unemployed people, we took the number of weeks during which someone was unemployed or imputed the number of weeks if someone had strictly positive UI income but had no recorded weeks unemployed.^{xi}

We then divided their total UI income by the number of weeks they were unemployed to determine their weekly unemployment benefit at the time that they were unemployed. We then took the weekly unemployment benefit and multiplied this by 13 weeks (the length of their waiting period for subsidized jobs program eligibility) to compute a new unemployment benefit. For people who qualified for the program based on poverty status, we took away all unemployment benefits because they would not have to go through the delay period of unemployment to enroll in the program.

IV. Calculating tax liabilities for program participants

Income and payroll taxes were recalculated for participants' projected income using the National Bureau of Economic Research's TAXSIM program.

V. Calculating poverty impacts and cost

To estimate the poverty impacts of the program, we added the new income that program participants would receive net taxes and prorated unemployment benefits to their family's total resources, as measured under the Supplemental Poverty Measure.^{xii} The poverty rate was then calculated by determining the number of people who would fall below the Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) poverty threshold after adjusting family resources to reflect changes in income from program participation.

The federal-state program cost was computed as 120 percent of total income that participants would receive from the program net taxes and savings from unemployment benefits, since, for the most part, employers receive subsidies for 120 percent of wages for program participants.

^{xi} In a few cases someone would have a positive value for unemployment benefits while having a zero value for weeks unemployed (CPS 2016 has 1,010 occurrences of individuals with zero weeks unemployed but positive benefits). For these individuals, we imputed weeks unemployed by subtracting the number of weeks they reported having worked from 52, or total weeks in the year.

^{xii} Families are equivalent to Supplemental Poverty Measure units which the Census Bureau defines as including all individuals living at the same address who are related, unrelated children cared for by and living with the family, including foster children, and cohabiting adults and their children.

VI. Calculating unemployment impacts

To calculate the unemployment impacts for the Job Opportunities for All Act, we first determined the number of weeks that a worker looked for work or was laid off in the calendar year – this included both workers who worked and workers who did not work but looked for employment during that calendar year.^{xiii} We then calculated the share of workers who were unemployed (defined as looking for work and/or laid off) for 1 week, 1 month, 3 months, and 6 months of the calendar year. Next, we reduced the number of weeks that workers were unemployed during the year (as calculated) by the number of weeks that we estimated they would participate in the subsidized jobs program for each of the different program take-up rates that we modeled. Finally, using these adjusted lengths of unemployment, we recalculated the share of workers who were unemployed for different lengths of time during the year for each of the program take-up scenarios that we modeled to determine what the unemployment rate would have been had the program been available to workers in that year.

VII. Additional considerations

Although not included in our simulation, the competitive grants component of the proposal (see Box 1.) would help maximize opportunities for subsidized employment and also incur fairly substantial costs. The size of this available funding would be determined partially by the difference between the number of Americans counted as unemployed or underemployed under the U-6 unemployment measure^{xiv} and the number of workers served by the state-federal program.

To complete the formula, the difference—or unemployed population not currently served by a state subsidized employment program—would be multiplied by the average cost per participant in the federal-state program (\$9,000-\$9,300). Based on this formula and our range of participation estimates for the federal-state funding stream, up to \$90 billion would have been dedicated to the competitive grants fund in 2016. Depending on the volume and merit of competitive grant applications, the amount actually spent out of this fund could be much lower than the amount available.

^{xiii} We determined the length of unemployment using the *wksunem1* and *nwlookwk* variables included in the IPUMS CPS microdata. The first is defined as the number of weeks that a person who worked during the prior calendar year looked for work or was on layoff during that year; the second is representative of the number of weeks a person who did not work during the calendar year spent looking for work.

^{xiv} The U-6 measure adds the number of unemployed workers, workers who are part-time for economic reasons, and marginally attached workers together.

Appendix B. Additional Results

Table B1. Demographic Composition of the Program-Eligible Population

	Proportion of Eligible Population
Race/Ethnicity	
White, Non-Hispanic	46%
Black, Non-Hispanic	19%
Other, Non-Hispanic	9%
Hispanic	26%
<i>Total</i>	100%
Sex	
Male	45%
Female	55%
<i>Total</i>	100%
Age	
18 to 30	43%
31 to 50	37%
50 to 64	20%
<i>Total</i>	100%
Educational Attainment (Highest Level)	
Less than High School	21%
High School Graduate	33%
Some College/Associates Degree	30%
College Graduate	16%
<i>Total</i>	100%
Work Limiting Disability*	
No Work Limiting Disability	84%
Has Work Limiting Disability	16%
<i>Total</i>	100%
Parental Status	
Does Not Have Children	63%
Has Children	37%
<i>Total</i>	100%

*Defined as workers who report a work-limiting disability, quit their job because of a sickness or disability, received disability income, or reported a difficulty related hearing, vision, mobility, self-care, cognitive functioning, or a physical difficulty.

Source: Authors' calculations using the 2017 CPS ASEC

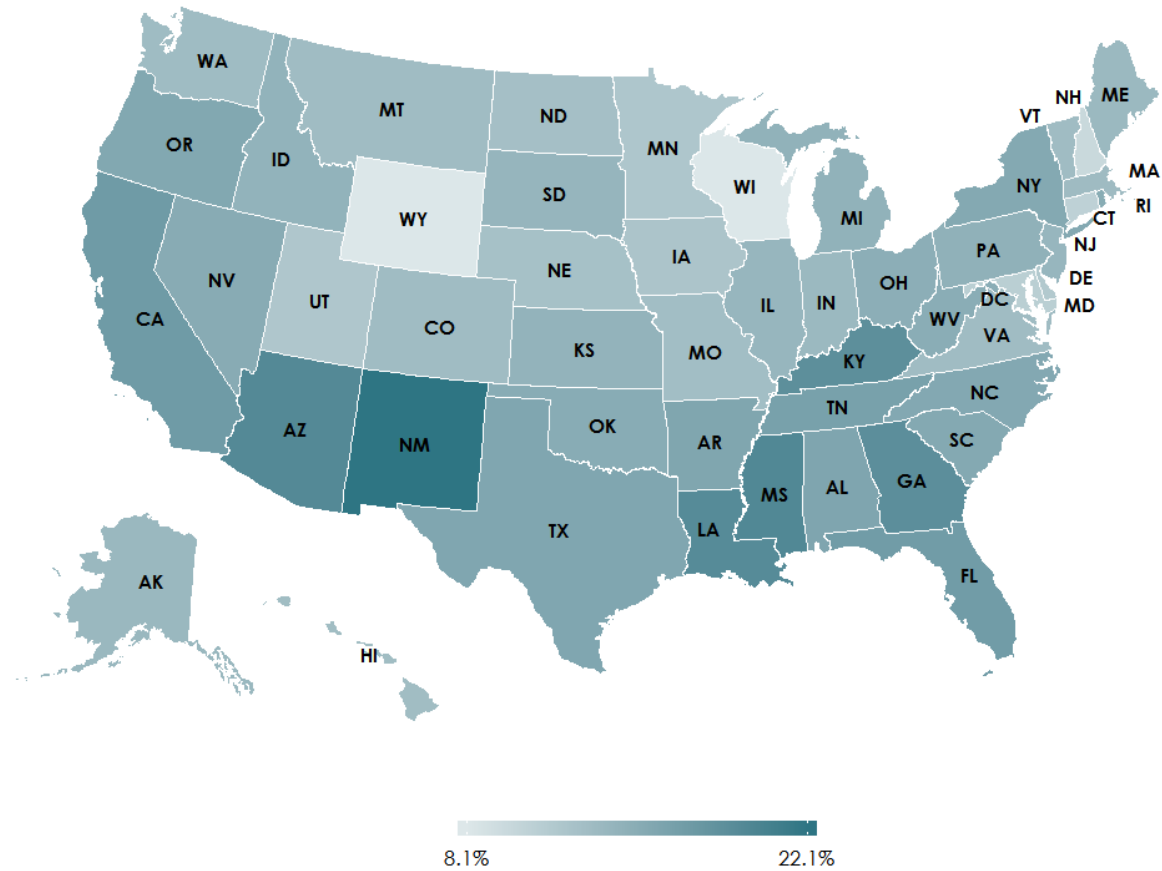
Table B2. Number of Eligible Participants by State

State	Number of Eligible Participants	Total State Population Size	Population Size: Ages 18-64
Alabama	480,000	4,830,000	3,020,000
Alaska	60,000	710,000	440,000
Arizona	790,000	6,720,000	4,080,000
Arkansas	280,000	2,950,000	1,770,000
California	4,270,000	39,080,000	24,850,000
Colorado	450,000	5,390,000	3,420,000
Connecticut	240,000	3,570,000	2,250,000
Delaware	70,000	960,000	600,000
District of Columbia	80,000	680,000	470,000
Florida	2,060,000	20,080,000	12,110,000
Georgia	1,190,000	10,100,000	6,350,000
Hawaii	110,000	1,390,000	840,000
Idaho	140,000	1,660,000	980,000
Illinois	1,090,000	12,700,000	7,860,000
Indiana	530,000	6,510,000	3,910,000
Iowa	230,000	3,100,000	1,890,000
Kansas	240,000	2,840,000	1,690,000
Kentucky	490,000	4,380,000	2,630,000
Louisiana	550,000	4,600,000	2,870,000
Maine	110,000	1,340,000	810,000
Maryland	410,000	5,900,000	3,740,000
Massachusetts	580,000	6,790,000	4,380,000
Michigan	870,000	9,860,000	6,050,000
Minnesota	390,000	5,450,000	3,260,000
Mississippi	350,000	2,950,000	1,790,000
Missouri	470,000	5,960,000	3,630,000
Montana	80,000	1,020,000	610,000
Nebraska	140,000	1,860,000	1,110,000
Nevada	270,000	2,860,000	1,780,000
New Hampshire	80,000	1,290,000	820,000
New Jersey	780,000	8,940,000	5,630,000
New Mexico	260,000	2,010,000	1,180,000
New York	1,900,000	19,690,000	12,300,000
North Carolina	960,000	9,880,000	6,180,000
North Dakota	60,000	760,000	470,000
Ohio	1,050,000	11,440,000	7,090,000
Oklahoma	360,000	3,900,000	2,380,000
Oregon	390,000	3,990,000	2,500,000
Pennsylvania	1,110,000	12,570,000	7,680,000
Rhode Island	100,000	1,040,000	660,000
South Carolina	450,000	4,790,000	2,910,000
South Dakota	70,000	850,000	500,000
Tennessee	670,000	6,610,000	4,080,000
Texas	2,660,000	27,430,000	16,860,000
Utah	210,000	3,000,000	1,760,000
Vermont	50,000	610,000	380,000
Virginia	680,000	8,220,000	5,160,000
Washington	580,000	7,190,000	4,390,000
West Virginia	160,000	1,800,000	1,070,000
Wisconsin	470,000	5,730,000	3,540,000
Wyoming	40,000	570,000	340,000
Total	30,070,000	318,580,000	197,080,000

Source: Authors' calculations using the 2017 CPS ASEC

Figure B1. Under the Proposed National Subsidized Employment Program, There are Eligible People Living in Every State

Share of population ages 18-64 eligible for program participation by state in 2016



Source: Authors' calculations using the 2017 CPS ASEC

Table B3. Poverty Impacts under Different Take-up Rates

Take-Up Rate	Length of Participation	Total Cost (Billion \$)	Enrolled Population		Eligible Population		Whole Population	
			SPM Poverty Rate Before Program	SPM Poverty Rate After Program	SPM Poverty Rate Before Program	SPM Poverty Rate After Program	SPM Poverty Rate Before Program	SPM Poverty Rate After Program
10% Enrollment	Enrollees Take Up All Available Weeks	\$30.5		27.9%		55.8%		13.6%
	Enrollees Take Up 25% of Available Weeks	\$7.6	61.2%	59.0%	60.3%	60.0%	14.3%	14.2%
	Enrollees Take Up 50% of Available Weeks	\$15.3		49.9%		58.7%		14.0%
	Enrollees Take Up 75% of Available Weeks	\$22.9		40.2%		57.4%		13.8%
20% Enrollment	Enrollees Take Up All Available Weeks	\$61.7		27.1%		51.2%		13.0%
	Enrollees Take Up 25% of Available Weeks	\$15.4	61.7%	59.5%	60.3%	59.7%	14.3%	14.2%
	Enrollees Take Up 50% of Available Weeks	\$30.9		50.7%		57.4%		13.8%
	Enrollees Take Up 75% of Available Weeks	\$46.3		40.2%		54.6%		13.4%
30% Enrollment	Enrollees Take Up All Available Weeks	\$92.0		24.9%		46.6%		12.3%
	Enrollees Take Up 25% of Available Weeks	\$23.0	61.1%	58.4%	60.3%	59.4%	14.3%	14.1%
	Enrollees Take Up 50% of Available Weeks	\$46.0		48.8%		55.7%		13.6%
	Enrollees Take Up 75% of Available Weeks	\$69.0		38.4%		51.7%		13.0%
50% Enrollment	Enrollees Take Up All Available Weeks	\$151.0		22.1%		37.4%		11.0%
	Enrollees Take Up 25% of Available Weeks	\$37.7	60.5%	57.5%	60.3%	58.5%	14.3%	14.0%
	Enrollees Take Up 50% of Available Weeks	\$75.5		46.9%		52.2%		13.0%
	Enrollees Take Up 75% of Available Weeks	\$113.2		34.9%		45.2%		12.0%

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A joint policy report from the Center on Poverty and Social Policy at Columbia University and the Georgetown Center on Poverty and Inequality

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