

## Poverty Threshold Guidelines

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[Social Policy for Effective Practice](#) DIANE Publishing

In 2013, 45.3 million people were counted as poor in the United States under the official poverty measure—a number statistically unchanged from the 46.5 million people estimated as poor in 2012. The poverty rate, or percent of the population considered poor under the official definition, was reported at 14.5% in 2013, a statistically significant drop from the estimated 15.0% in 2012. Poverty in the United States increased markedly over the 2007-2010 period, in tandem with the economic recession (officially marked as running from December 2007 to June 2009), and remained unchanged at a post-recession high for three years (15.1% in 2010, and 15.0% in both 2011 and 2012). The 2013 poverty rate of 14.5% remains above a 2006 pre-recession low of 12.3%, and well above an historic low rate of 11.3% attained in 2000 (a rate statistically tied with a previous low of 11.1% in 1973). The incidence of poverty varies widely across the population according to age, education, labor force attachment, family living arrangements, and area of residence, among other factors. Under the official poverty definition, an average family of four was considered poor in 2013 if its pre-tax cash income for the year was below \$23,834. The measure of poverty currently in use was developed some 50 years ago, and was adopted as the “official” U.S. statistical measure of poverty in 1969. Except for minor technical changes, and adjustments for price changes in the economy, the “poverty line” (i.e., the income thresholds by which families or individuals with incomes that fall below are deemed to be poor) is the same as that developed nearly a half century ago, reflecting a notion of economic need based on living standards that prevailed in the mid-1950s. Moreover, poverty as it is currently measured only counts families’ and individuals’ pre-tax money income against the poverty line in determining whether or not they are poor. In-kind benefits, such as benefits under the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, formerly named the Food Stamp program) and housing assistance, are not accounted for under the “official” poverty definition, nor are the effects of taxes or tax credits, such as the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) or Child Tax Credit (CTC). In this sense, the “official” measure fails to capture the effects of a variety of programs and policies specifically designed to address income poverty. A congressionally commissioned study conducted by a National Academy of Sciences (NAS) panel of experts recommended, some 20 years ago, that a new U.S. poverty measure be developed, offering a number of specific recommendations. The Census Bureau, in partnership with the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), has developed a Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) designed to implement many of the NAS panel recommendations. The SPM is to be considered a “research” measure, to supplement the “official” poverty measure. Guided by new research, the Census Bureau and BLS intend to improve the SPM over time. The “official” statistical poverty measure will continue to be used by programs that use it as the basis for allocating funds under formula and matching grant programs. The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) will continue to issue poverty income guidelines derived from “official” Census Bureau poverty thresholds. HHS poverty guidelines are used in determining individual and family income eligibility under a number of federal and state programs. Estimates from the SPM differ from the “official” poverty measure and are presented in a final section of this report.

A Manual for California Area Agencies on Aging National Academies Press  
COMMUNITY NUTRITION IN ACTION introduces the program planning, policies, resources, and nutrition issues specific to community nutrition and provides an understanding of creating and implementing nutrition programs from various

constituencies (elderly populations, children, impoverished populations, college students, etc.). Successful practitioners in community nutrition have proven to have a mind and skill set that opens them up to new ideas and ventures. Incorporating an entrepreneurial approach, this book helps readers learn how to take risks, try new technologies, and use fresh approaches to improving the public ’ s nutrition and health status. The book also delivers the core material important to those who will be active in solving community nutritional and health problems, including program delivery, nutrition education, nutrition assessment, and planning nutrition interventions. Important Notice: Media content referenced within the product description or the product text may not be available in the ebook version.

**A Poor Man's Guide to Diabetes Management** World Bank Publications

Helping to Get Policy Enacted

Social Security Bulletin DIANE Publishing

Presents social & economic characteristics of the population below the poverty level in 1992 based on the March 1993 Current Population Survey (CPS). The data in this report consist of cross-classifications of poverty status by such characteristics as age, race, Hispanic origin, family relationship, educational attainment, work experience, & type of income received.

[There's No Cost Like Home](#) Diabetes for the poor

Measuring PovertyA New ApproachNational Academies Press

[An Introduction to Poverty Measurement](#) National Academies Press

Equally at home as a companion to an introductory text or as a stand-alone resource, Virginia Government offers an excellent introduction to the political institutions, actors, and policy processes of the Old Dominion State. Paying special attention to the governing arrangements that make Virginia unique, from statewide city-county separation to a single-term governor to shifting electoral alignments, Peaslee and Swartz strike the perfect balance, combining necessary background and historical analysis with current events and policy issues to make the information relevant and engaging for today ’ s students. Grounded in the comparative method, the text provides useful comparisons with governing institutions, political processes, and public polices in other states and localities.

A Statistical Profile Measuring PovertyA New Approach

Each year's poverty figures are anxiously awaited by policymakers, analysts, and the media. Yet questions are increasing about the 30-year-old measure as social and economic conditions change. In Measuring Poverty a distinguished panel provides policymakers with an up-to-date evaluation of Concepts and procedures for deriving the poverty threshold, including adjustments for different family circumstances. Definitions of family resources. Procedures for annual updates of poverty measures. The volume explores specific issues underlying the poverty measure, analyzes the likely effects of any changes on poverty rates, and discusses the impact on eligibility for public benefits. In supporting its recommendations the panel provides insightful recognition of the political and social dimensions of this key economic indicator. Measuring Poverty will be important to government officials, policy analysts, statisticians, economists, researchers, and others involved in virtually all poverty and social welfare issues.

Hearing Before the Joint Economic Committee, Congress of the United States, One Hundred First Congress, Second Session, June 14, 1990 Routledge

Owing to high levels of poverty, Amer. Samoa, the N. Mariana Islands, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S.

Virgin Islands rely heavily on need-based fed. programs to provide basic services. Two federal agencies publish measures used by some federal programs to determine poverty status and allocate need-based assistance: the Census Bureau (Census), and the Dept. of Health and Human Services (HHS). The approaches used to determine these poverty measures affect, respectively, poverty population statistics and income eligibility of individuals and families for certain need-based federal assistance. This report examined how the Census poverty thresholds and HHS poverty guidelines are determined for the insular areas. This is a print on demand report.

Poverty in the United States 2013 SAGE Publications

Empower your students to become part of the solution. The new Sixth Edition of Anna Leon-Guerrero ’ s Social Problems: Community, Policy, and Social Action goes beyond the typical presentation of contemporary social problems and their consequences by emphasizing the

importance and effectiveness of community involvement to achieve real solutions. With a clear and upbeat tone, this thought-provoking text challenges readers to see the social and structural forces that determine our social problems; to consider various policies and programs that attempt to address these problems; and to recognize and learn how they can be part of the solution to social problems in their own community. New to This Edition Many of the social policy discussions (including immigration, LGBTQ rights, the Affordable Care Act, and Internet neutrality) have been updated to reflect the most recent government actions and debates. More recent data, and new data sources, have been incorporated throughout, both in the main narrative and in the "Exploring Social Problems" features. New “Voices in the Community” subjects on gender, work and the economy, and war and terrorism appear in several chapters. New “In Focus” topics include Black Lives Matters, assault weapons, and college drug problems. The chapter on gender has been substantially updated with new or expanded coverage of binary/cisgender/transgender identification, gender nonconformity discrimination, sexual misconduct on college campuses, and the rights of trans and intersex individuals. Other new or expanded coverage elsewhere includes economic anxiety, robotization in the workplace, white nationalists, feminist theories about race, “fake” news, net neutrality, community policing, gentrification and segregation in U.S. cities, and the immigration and environmental policies of the Trump administration.

Virginia Government CreateSpace

Poverty measures convey the number or percentage of people falling below given income amounts, which are intended to represent a level of economic privation and are computed using some factually based measurement of basic needs. The poverty measures discussed in this report—the official U.S. poverty measure and the research Supplemental Poverty Measure—focus on financial resources. A family's income is compared against a dollar amount representing some measure of need, called a threshold, which typically varies by family size and composition. Those with family income less than the threshold are considered to be "in poverty," or poor; those with incomes greater than or equal to the threshold are not considered to be in poverty. All members of the same family have the same poverty status. The poverty measures discussed here are financial measures; they do not directly capture the physical, mental, or social effects of being poor. They were developed to accurately measure economic privation rather than to describe the full complement of resources a person or family needs to be self-sufficient. Poverty data are obtained from surveys, and are therefore estimates that have margins of error. Poverty estimates derived from different data sources—even those using the same definition of poverty—will almost always differ. The official poverty thresholds were developed in the early 1960s, and were based on empirical measures of dietary need, on the amount that a family in economic distress might need to spend on food to attempt to meet its dietary needs, and on the spending patterns of families across the income distribution. This information was used to determine what percentage of an average family's budget was spent on food, and in turn, to compute the amounts representing total family income. There has been broad agreement among poverty scholars that the official poverty measure has serious limitations, and decades of research were undertaken to address them. In 2009, an interagency technical working group, convened under the auspices of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), put forth the Supplemental Poverty Measure to consolidate the research and emphasize not only sound concepts and methodology in the measure's development, but also practicality in the measure's maintenance, computation, and usage. The Supplemental Poverty Measure was not intended to replace the official measure, and it was expected that refinement of the Supplemental Poverty Measure's methodology and data sources would continue. Neither the official poverty measure nor the Supplemental Poverty Measure was established in statute. The Bureau of the Budget and its successor agency, OMB, directed federal agencies to use the official measure for statistical purposes. The directive explicitly stated that the measure was not developed for administrative purposes, and allowed for other measures of poverty to be developed, as long as the data for

those measures were distinguished from the official series. For administrative uses, such as determining whether an individual or family is eligible for assistance from a program, a different set of dollar amounts called poverty guidelines is used. Poverty guidelines are different from the official poverty thresholds, are published by the Department of Health and Human Services, and are not used to count the poverty population. However, any program that relies on counts of the poverty population, such as for formula grants, uses the official poverty thresholds and not the guidelines.

[Child Support Assurance](#) Taylor & Francis

Confronting Poverty is a text that introduces students to the dynamics of poverty and economic hardship in the U.S. It address four fundamental question: 1) What is the nature, prevalence, and characteristics of poverty; 2) Why does poverty exist; 3) What are the effects and consequences of poverty upon individuals and the wider society; and 4) How can poverty be reduced and alleviated? In clear and engaging writing, Confronting Poverty provides students with the most up-to-date research and thinking regarding American poverty and inequality. It includes the many insights of the author ' s 30 years of writing and teaching on the subject. It is designed to be used as either a primary or secondary text in a wide range of courses across academic disciplines. In addition, Confronting Poverty makes use of an innovative companion website developed by the author. The focal point of the website is an interactive tool, called the Poverty Risk Calculator, that has been constructed with hundreds of thousands of case records extracted from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID) data set. The website also includes a discussion guide on various aspects of poverty along with many other interactive links and activities (short documentary films, video interviews and lectures, interactive data sources, research briefs, magazine and newspaper articles). Each chapter includes an on-line activity from the companion website for students to engage in, resulting in a dynamic learning experience.

Confronting Poverty SAGE Publications, Incorporated

The strengths and abilities children develop from infancy through adolescence are crucial for their physical, emotional, and cognitive growth, which in turn help them to achieve success in school and to become responsible, economically self-sufficient, and healthy adults. Capable, responsible, and healthy adults are clearly the foundation of a well-functioning and prosperous society, yet America's future is not as secure as it could be because millions of American children live in families with incomes below the poverty line. A wealth of evidence suggests that a lack of adequate economic resources for families with children compromises these children's ability to grow and achieve adult success, hurting them and the broader society. A Roadmap to Reducing Child Poverty reviews the research on linkages between child poverty and child well-being, and analyzes the poverty-reducing effects of major assistance programs directed at children and families. This report also provides policy and program recommendations for reducing the number of children living in poverty in the United States by half within 10 years.

[Guidelines for Constructing Consumption Aggregates for Welfare Analysis](#) Cengage Learning  
In September 2001, staff from the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund met with the objective of strengthening collaboration between the two organizations in projects of civil service reform. This strengthened collaboration will have key benefits in ensuring consistency between the conflicting goals of the two organizations, establishing realistic objectives within the reform process, and maintaining a core set of wage and employment data. The principal conclusion arrived at was that World Bank and IMF staff should be engaging in collaboration earlier in the reform process. To guide the collaboration, six foundations were identified. These include: develop a medium-term fiscal framework; foster national ownership by making reforms politically feasible; focus and streamline conditionality; agree on sequencing and timing of reforms; and strengthen data collection. These principals will be tested for effectiveness in several focus countries.

[Poverty in the U. S.](#) BiblioGov

This book describes and quantifies the major socioeconomic changes that have occurred in four new member states of the EU (Slovenia, Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria) since the early 1990s. The period covered was a particularly turbulent one, not only because of the transition process which was well underway but because of the stabilization packages and other economic, monetary and social policy measures, which have had a strong impact at individual and household levels. While previous comparable studies have been carried out, they cover the period only to the mid 1990s, thus this book contains unique and very valuable statistical and micro data. Within the broad framework of socioeconomic change, a number of topics are explored in greater detail. These include changes in activity, occupational status and educational attainment, household income sources and income inequality, and risk of income poverty. The analysis is based on household budget surveys and complemented with other statistical sources, enabling a coherent analysis of the impact of large changes in social policy at household level. The country chapters are all based on common methodological guidelines enabling comparisons to be drawn. This will be an invaluable book for researchers in comparative social policy, poverty and social stratification and economic sociology, and for specialists on Central and Eastern Europe.

Cost and Funding Information on Lifeline Telephone Service : Report to the Honorable Paul Simon, U.S. Senate CQ Press

GAO provided information on child support guidelines, focusing on the: (1) income of young noncustodial fathers and their ability to pay the minimum assured benefit; and (2) number of

noncustodial fathers required to pay the minimum assured benefit under typical state child support guidelines. GAO found that: (1) young noncustodial fathers tended to be single, separated from their children, and earned an average income of \$15,000; (2) under a hypothetical minimum assured benefit payment standard, 65 percent of young noncustodial fathers would be able to meet the standard using less than two-fifths of their gross income, 26 percent would need between two-fifths and four-fifths gross income to meet the standard, and 9 percent would be unable to meet the standard; (3) under typical state child support payment standards, 34 percent of fathers would be able to meet the minimum child support standards, 57 percent would partially be able to meet the standards, and 9 percent would be exempt from payments; (4) under the poverty-protection guideline, 6 percent of benefit payments would be reduced to avoid putting noncustodial fathers under the poverty line; (5) poverty protection guidelines would exempt 29 percent of noncustodial fathers from making payments, require 34 percent to make payments which met or exceeded the minimum, and 37 percent to pay partial benefits; and (6) to reduce the government's payment of minimum assured benefits, some noncustodial fathers would have to exceed the payment minimum.

Poverty in the United States Createspace Independent Publishing Platform

The Head Start program provides child development services primarily to low-income families and their children. Federal law allows up to 10% of enrolled families to have incomes above 130% of the poverty line -- referred to as "over-income." Families with incomes below 130% of the poverty line are referred to as "under-income". Nearly 1 million children a year participate in Head Start. The author received hotline tips alleging fraud and abuse by grantees. In response, he investigated the validity of the allegations, conducted undercover tests to determine if other centers were committing fraud, and documented instances where potentially eligible children were put on Head Start wait lists. Charts and tables.

[Effect of Applying State Guidelines to Determine Fathers' Payments](#)

Abstract: Approximately 21% of American children live in families earning below the federal poverty threshold. Poverty is linked with higher risk of food insecurity. Affordability, access, and lack of knowledge on food sources that are high in nutrients can contribute to suboptimal diet quality, among other factors. However, adequate nutrition is essential for optimal brain development. Long-term consequences of failing to optimize brain development early in life involve productivity, cognition, behavior, mental health, education, and job potential. The purpose of this directed project was to develop nutrition guidelines and recipes to promote optimal brain development among low-income children from the time of gestation to three years of age. Ideally, it is expected that access to the guidelines and recipes would provide the targeted population with an adequate idea of how to affordably obtain food sources that are high in nutrients that aid in the optimization of brain development and appropriately incorporate them into the diets of pregnant women, infants, and children. The evaluation process to assess the project included a survey of the Expert Review Panel (composed of 7 registered dietitians). The guidelines and recipes were revised based on the results of the evaluation, mainly making the guidelines and recipes more digestible, applicable and relatable to the targeted population. Due to the limitations of the project and its evaluation process, it cannot be concluded how efficient the guidelines and recipes would be in promoting desired behavior changes in the targeted population. Therefore, more studies are needed both on the efficiency of the guidelines and recipes and on other intervention methods that are appropriate and most beneficial to the targeted population.

Social Problems

In order to win the War on Poverty that was officially begun over 40 years ago, the United States must first accurately identify the families that live in real poverty. For the last 40 years, however, the United States has utilized a poverty measure that was defined using the cost of food as the primary determinant. Today, housing costs far exceed any other expense for most families. Therefore, a housing-based measure would more accurately identify the number of families that lack a socially acceptable amount of money, and hence are living in true poverty. This research combines the well-established official federal poverty thresholds with a new construct called housing-induced poverty to answer the following questions: - How many families are living in true poverty in America, as defined using the housing-induced poverty measure? - How many of these families are living in housing-induced poverty but are not currently recognized as living in poverty under the existing guidelines? - What household characteristics increase the likelihood that a family will be living in housing-induced poverty? - What would be the policy ramifications of broadening the definition of poverty to the more accurate housing-induced poverty measure? Using data from the 2003 American Housing Survey, an estimated 28.3 million families (more than one quarter of all households) are living in true poverty based on the housing-induced poverty measure. Of these families, 17.2 million are currently not considered to be living in real poverty under the existing poverty thresholds. Not surprisingly, the likelihood that a family is living in housing-induced poverty varies across race and ethnicity, geography, financial arrangement (owners vs. renters), the type of rental assistance received, the number of children and elderly in the household, and the income earned by the family. Moving to the more accurate housing-induced poverty measure would have huge policy implications, since at least 31 government programs at the federal level alone rely on the official poverty guidelines to help determine program eligibility. Nonetheless, properly identifying who is most in need of help is an absolutely essential step in addressing the needs of Americas least fortunate.

Changes in Farm Poverty in Wisconsin

Abstract: Due to the usage of the outdated Federal Poverty Level (FPL) guidelines, many older adults are battling with economic insecurity and are not deemed eligible to apply for means-based assistance. The Elder Index has been identified as a tool to help determine poverty level taking into consideration the cost of living of the older adult ' s particular geographic area. Community, Policy, and Social Action