General Questionnaire

1. 13.4%
2. 10.4%
3. DP, 5.8(US), 6%(VA)

NP, 26%(VA), 19.3(US)

1. poor health, lack of education, inadequate living standards, lack of income, disempowerment, poor quality of work and threat of violence
2. household income by race and Hispanic origin, age of household head, nativity, region, residence, income inequality, and earnings and work experience; poverty estimates by race and Hispanic origin, age, sex, nativity, region, residence, work experience, disability status, educational attainment, and family type; and depth of poverty, ratio of income to poverty, income deficit, shared households, and estimates using alternative and experimental poverty measures.
3. Women with disabilities are more likely to live in poverty than both men with disabilities and individuals without disabilities. In 2020 the poverty rate in the United States was highest among people under the age of 18, with a rate of 15.7 percent for male Americans and a rate of 16.4 percent for female Americans. The lowest poverty rate for both genders was found in individuals between the ages of 65 and 74 years old. Also, In the United States, economic inequality is both racialized and gendered, with Black and Latina women consistently at the bottom of the economic hierarchy. Relative to men and White women, Black and Latina women often have less-desirable jobs, lower earnings, and higher poverty rates.
4. The homelessness rate nationally is .02 %, in Virginia it is .07%.

Background questions about your area:

1. Median - $124,831, Average - $163,253
2. 5.3%
3. About 15% of households in Fairfax County make under $40,000
4. White people - 4.7% poverty rate, black - 10.5%, asian - 6.0%, hispanic - 9.9%, Native American - 7.8%. Ages 5-17 is the group with the highest poverty rate, followed by 18-24, then 65+. Male rate is 5.5%, female rate is 6.7%. Poverty rate of those disabled is 10.9%, and the poverty rate of disabled black people is 43.5%, which is almost 30% higher than any other race.
5. The deep poverty rate is 2.9%
6. The data shows that there is a widespread amount of inequality towards specific groups of people in my area.
7. Black and hispanic people have poverty rates much higher than the average. Women have a higher poverty rate than men, exemplifying the gender wage gap. Young adults and elderly populations suffer from poverty more than any other group, which has a lasting effect on their children who also suffer from poverty at a high rate. Those disabled have a higher poverty rate than the average, and black disabled people are affected at a very disproportionate rate.
8. 1,034 homeless people (.09%)
9. Low wage jobs such as fast food, retail, custodians or janitors (but they do offer benefits), transportation workers (metro, bus, Uber, etc), and more.
10. Falls Church, Alexandria, and Annandale are the areas with the most poverty (10% and above)
11. Most homeless people in Fairfax County live at or around homeless shelters in Fairfax City and Falls Church.
12. Fairfax County offers free or reduced lunch to students of qualified families based on household income.
13. Opioids are the number one cause of unnatural death in Fairfax County. It is most common in the Falls Church area, which is a common area for the homeless. Fentanyl has been extremely deadly and has been found combined with cocaine, methamphetamine, heroin, ketamine and synthetic cannabinoids.
14. Crime levels are very low and the most common drugs are alcohol and marijuana. One connection that could be made is minor offenses made by those in poverty, like theft, could be connected to the use of a drug like alcohol.
15. The relationship is good between the lower class and middle/upper class. Those of higher wealth are generally supportive, and many programs exist (created/funded by middle/upper class) to help take some financial stress off of those in the lower class.

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How has your area changed in the past 20 years?

1. Technology businesses, cybersecurity, healthcare services, aerospace, government services, George Mason University, construction, adding new schools, expanding the Metro system
2. Smaller businesses have closed
3. School, transportation, roads, housing (particularly apartment buildings and townhomes)
4. Schools in Fairfax County are consistently being expanded and updated
5. High quality job opportunities are increasing annually as well as lower income jobs (construction workers, fast food, etc), therefore decreasing the poverty rate in Fairfax County.

TANF

1. Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
2. To provide states and territories with flexibility in operating programs designed to help low-income families with children achieve economic self-sufficiency.
3. 60 months(5 years)
4. $540 a month

SNAP

1. Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program
2. provides benefits to eligible low-income individuals and families via an Electronic Benefits Transfer card
3. If you are age 18 to 50 and able to work, you may be subject to a work requirement in order to receive SNAP. This requirement would limit the number of months for which you could receive SNAP to three months in a 36 month period. After you receive SNAP
4. for three months, you may be able to receive three additional months if you complete certain work related requirements
5. $424 monthly

Unemployment benefits

1. Virginia Employment Commission
2. To promote economic growth and stability by delivering and coordinating workforce services to include: policy development; job placement services; temporary income support; workforce information; and transition and training services.
3. 12 to 26 weeks
4. $560 monthly

Knowing what you do about the nature of poverty and the possible causes, what are the top three areas where we need to focus in order to manage poverty in your area?

1. Educate Children
2. Stop housing discrimination
3. Lighter credit rules

We chose these because they are necessary in order for total equality. They are the foundation and pillars for inequality.

Education is often referred to as the great equalizer: It can open the door to jobs, resources, and skills that a family needs to not just survive, but thrive. Access to high-quality primary education and supporting child well-being is a globally-recognized solution to the cycle of poverty.

Housing discrimination underpins the staggering wealth gap between blacks and whites. Wealth is a crucially important measure of economic health—it allows families to transfer income earned in the past to meet spending demands in the future, such as by building up savings to finance a child's college education.

Low-income Americans get a double squeeze from poor credit and high fees. Lower-income Americans with poor credit scores get a further squeeze when they have to pay higher fees.