

Poverty within our Communities

National Council of the U.S.,
Society of St. Vincent de Paul, Inc.

November 16, 2023

Toni Pitchford, Data Dissemination Specialist

Coverage area include: Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri

Victoria Brooks, Data Dissemination Specialist

Coverage area include: Metro Atlanta, Mississippi

U.S. Census Bureau, Data Dissemination and Training Branch

deborah.t.pitchford@census.gov

312-498-2240



Toni's Census career started in Chicago as an Information Specialist. Those duties quickly changed as she took on more responsibilities: Survey Supervisor, Special Census Supervisor, Special Project Manager, Senior Partnership Specialist, Area Manager, Partnership Coordinator (2000/2010 Decennial) and currently Data Dissemination Specialist for Arkansas, Missouri and Kansas.

Toni is an active member of her church and acknowledges one of her greatest accomplishments in life is being a great-grandmother to a dynamic "Diva in training".

My most appreciated ability is being able to share valuable data to the communities I serve.

Meet Your Instructor...

Toni Pitchford



Victoria Brooks began working for the U.S. Census Bureau in 2009 with the American Community Survey at the Atlanta Regional Office. She later disseminated data to data users and the general public as a Data Dissemination Assistant. During the Decennial Census, she built relationships with community leaders, state and local state government, and nonprofit organizations as a Partnership Specialist providing tailored strategies to encourage community awareness and engagement for the 2020 Census.

Victoria currently serves as a Data Dissemination Specialist providing data training, workshops, and webinars to an array of data users and naivest data users to include nonprofit organizations, businesses, researchers, and government agencies. Victoria is a proud Veteran of the U.S. Air Force.

Meet Your Instructor

Victoria Brooks

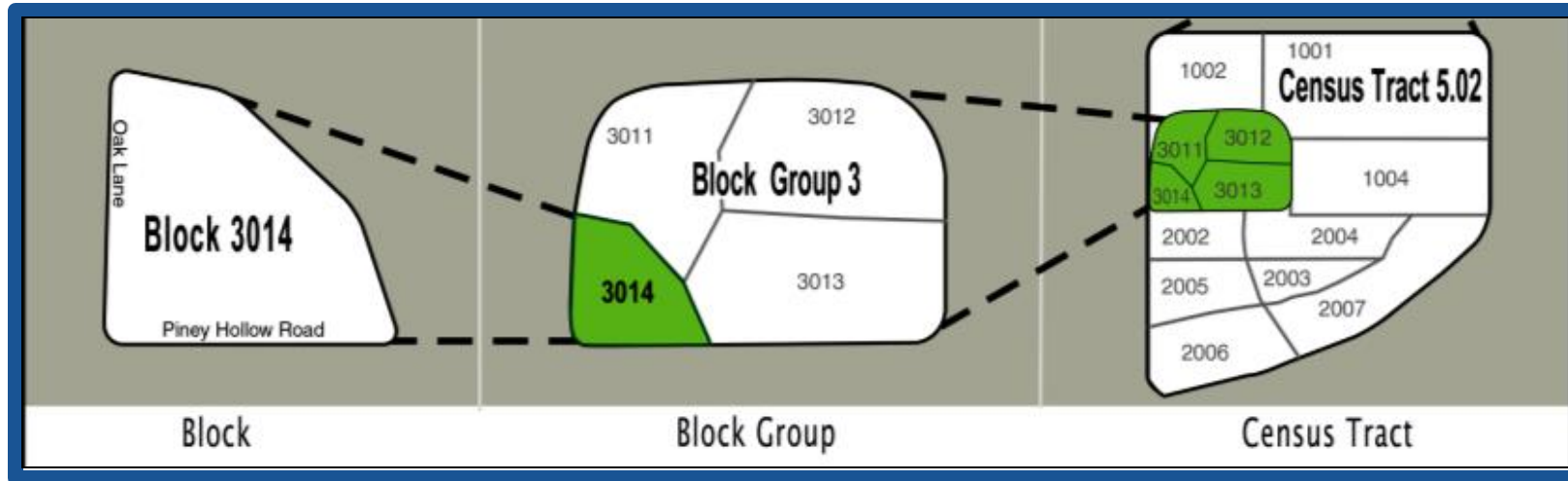


Objectives

- ✓ Understand value to data available
- ✓ Comfort in knowing data is current
- ✓ Comfort in knowing a DDS is only a text, phone call or email away..
- ✓ Identify resources



Understanding Geographic Relationships



Blocks are not defined by population and are the smallest geographic level at which data are ever released (Decennial Census, not the ACS)

- 600 to 3,000 population
- 240 to 1,200 housing units

- 1,200 to 8,000 population (optimum 4,000)
- 480 to 3,200 housing units

Profile

500 Woodlane St, Little Rock, AR 72201

Find facts

Populations and dollar figures are broken down by category: Demographics, Economics, Families, Housing and Social.

Visualize

Our library of charts gives you insight into data from the places you research. Look for them on profile pages. You can even [embed the charts](#) on your own site.

Get context

Pre-computed statistics are presented alongside each data point, so you can see how each place fits into a larger context.

feedback

Explore

Find a topic by table or column name...

Explore

Census data is massive, and sometimes it's hard to find the table you're looking for. Search by table and column keywords.

Visualize

We want to help *you* tell great stories. Maps and distribution charts help uncover what's interesting, so you can take it from there.

Download

From any comparison, save the data you're viewing in CSV, Excel or a variety of geographic data formats.

Census Reporter

Use your current location or double-click to place the marker

Search for an address

500 Woodlane Street, Little Rock, Arkansas 72201, United States is in:

Block Group 2, Pulaski, AR  

Census Tract 44, Pulaski, AR  


72201  

Little Rock School District, AR 

Pulaski County (Central)--Little Rock City PUMA, AR 

Little Rock, AR 

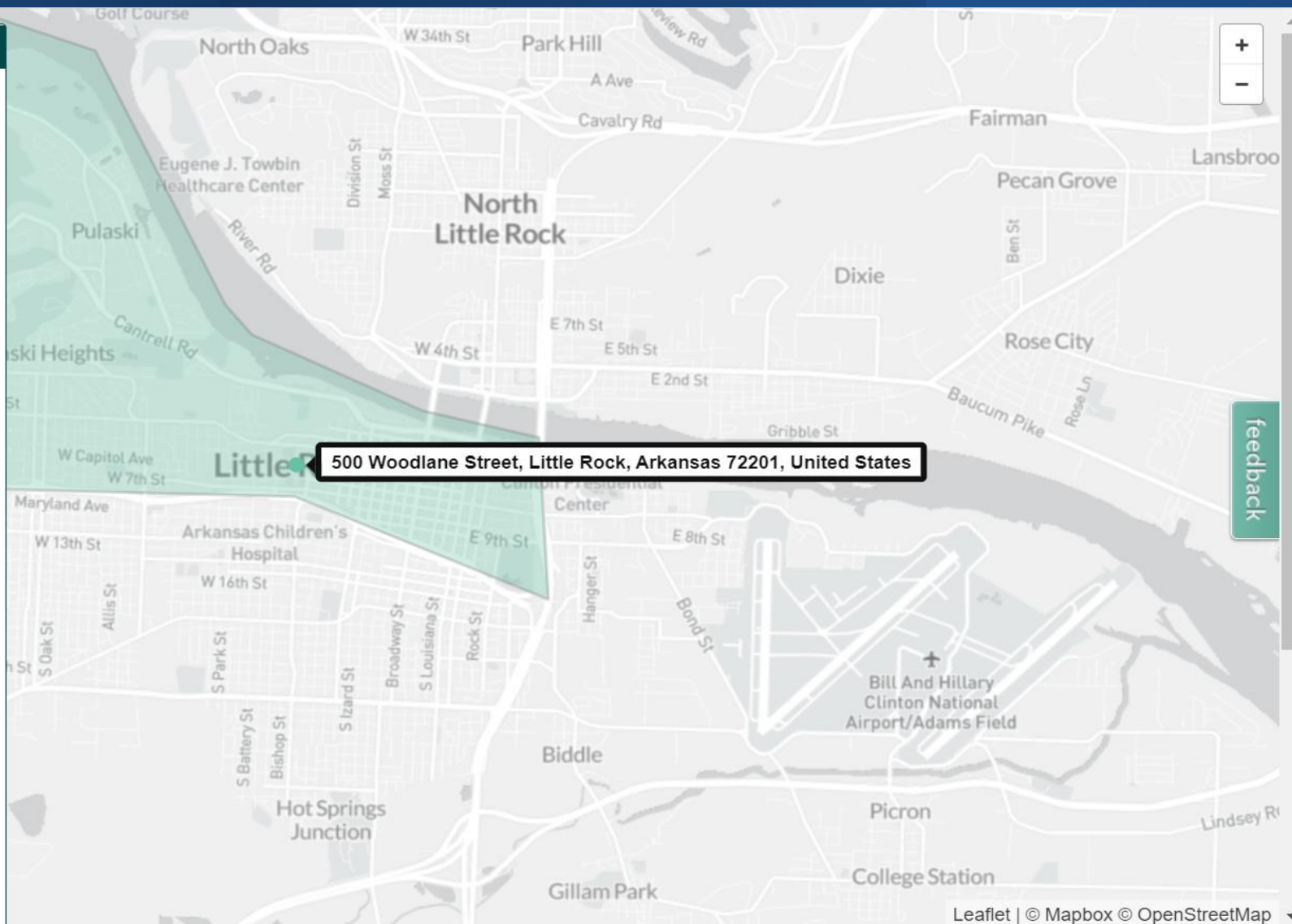
Big Rock township, Pulaski County, AR 

State House District 33, AR 

State Senate District 32, AR 

Congressional District 2, AR 

Pulaski County, AR 



Leaflet | © Mapbox © OpenStreetMap

POVERTY

In 2022, 78.4 million people in the United States were in poverty using a measure of resources that included only money income net of necessary nontax expenses.

This number declined by 29.5 million to 48.9 million people in poverty when social insurance programs were added to resources.

CHILDREN & POVERTY



POVERTY

In 2022, 78.4 million people in the United States were in poverty using a measure of resources that included only money income net of necessary nontax expenses.

This number declined by 29.5 million to 48.9 million people in poverty when social insurance programs were added to resources.

How Many Children Live in Poverty

Of the 24.1 million children ages 6 to 11 in 2018, 3.8 million (15.7%) were in poverty for the entirety of the previous year, and an additional 2.7 million (11.3%) were in poverty for some, but not all, months in the previous year.

Among children ages 12 to 17, 3.4 million (13.5%) were in poverty every month in the previous year, and 2.4 million (9.7%) were in poverty some of the months.

At the other end of the income spectrum, 4.6 million children ages 6 to 11 (18.9%) and 5.8 million children ages 12 to 17 (23.1%) were in families that were at least five times the poverty level for the entire year.

POVERTY

Table A-7.

Number and Real Median Earnings of Total Workers and Full-Time, Year-Round Workers by Sex and Female-to-Male Earnings Ratio: 1960 to 2021

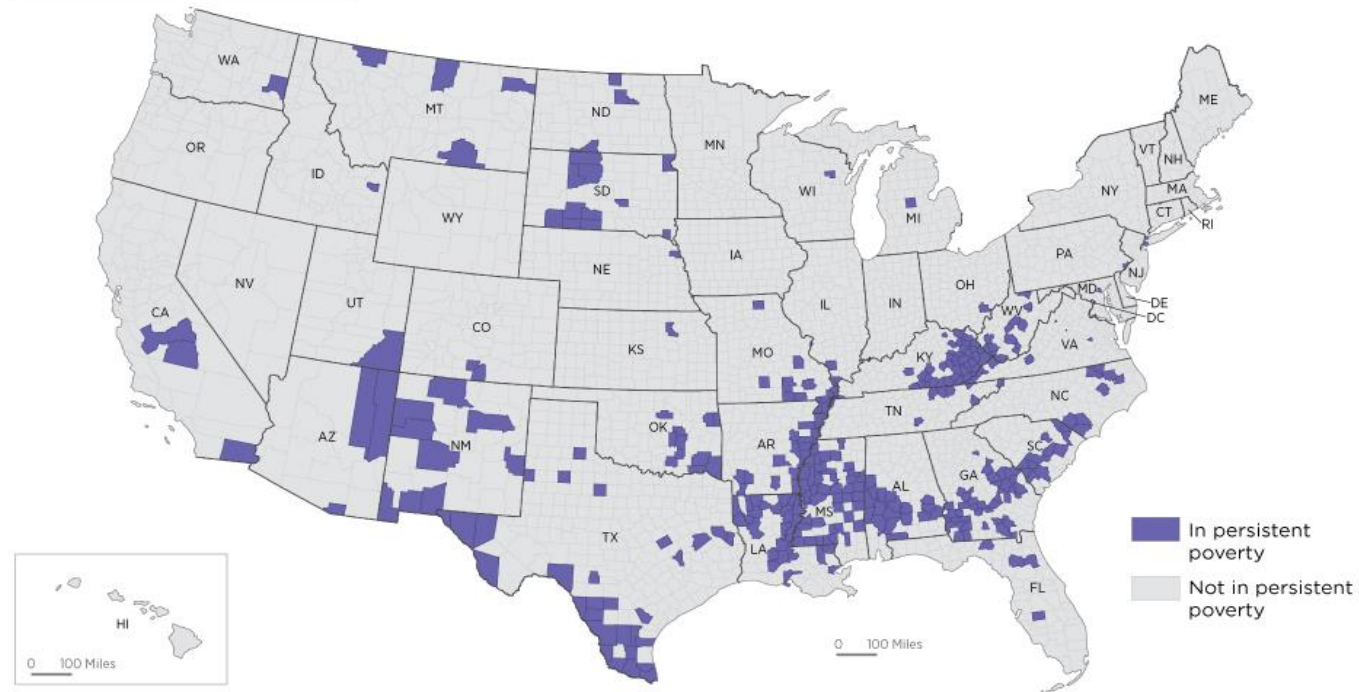
(Earnings in 2021 dollars, adjusted using the R-CPI-U-RS. People 15 years and older as of March of the following year beginning in 1980, and people 14 years old and older as of March of the following year for previous years. Before 1989 earnings are for civilian workers only. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar22.pdf>>)

Year	Total workers						Full-time, year-round workers						
	Male			Female			Male			Female			Female-to-male earnings ratio
	Number of workers (thousands)	Median earnings (dollars)		Number of workers (thousands)	Median earnings (dollars)		Number of workers (thousands)	Median earnings (dollars)		Number of workers (thousands)	Median earnings (dollars)		
		Estimate	Margin of error ¹ (±)		Estimate	Margin of error ¹ (±)		Estimate	Margin of error ¹ (±)		Estimate	Margin of error ¹ (±)	
2021	88,941	50,983	222	79,100	39,201	753	66,366	61,180	294	50,991	51,226	295	0.837
2020 ²	88,645	51,446	973	79,504	37,527	319	60,295	64,217	296	46,002	53,387	290	0.831
2019	89,023	51,684	871	80,779	37,967	281	67,123	60,890	917	52,035	50,126	389	0.823
2018	88,115	50,432	439	79,440	35,232	745	67,205	59,657	512	50,795	48,658	525	0.816
2017 ³	88,020	49,811	745	78,291	35,244	211	66,500	57,679	247	49,227	47,105	964	0.817
2017	88,101	49,083	1,356	78,196	34,937	189	66,379	57,635	249	49,293	46,396	229	0.805
2016	86,886	47,668	266	77,742	34,867	228	64,953	58,303	238	48,328	46,916	277	0.805
2015	86,435	47,591	263	76,974	34,589	201	63,887	58,566	256	47,211	46,592	275	0.796
2014	84,494	46,553	245	75,572	32,527	543	62,455	57,717	249	46,226	45,388	822	0.786
2013 ⁴	83,855	46,865	581	74,821	31,908	540	61,240	58,266	1,088	44,629	45,192	1,334	0.776
2013 ⁵	83,555	46,486	837	74,545	32,311	698	60,769	58,287	471	45,068	45,616	696	0.783
2012	83,003	44,825	805	74,188	31,780	266	59,009	58,399	908	44,042	44,677	702	0.765
2011	81,366	45,080	330	73,094	32,053	262	57,993	58,192	941	43,683	44,811	306	0.770

Counties in Persistent Poverty: 1989 to 2015–2019



Figure 1.
Counties in Persistent Poverty: 1989 to 2015–2019



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 Censuses and 2005–2009 and 2015–2019 American Community Survey, 5-year estimates.

341 U.S. Counties Experiencing Persistent Poverty

May 22, 2023

About 10.9% of the nation's 3,142 counties experienced high poverty rates for an extended period, according to a new U.S. Census Bureau [report on persistent poverty](#).

In this report, an area is considered in persistent poverty if it had a poverty rate of 20.0% or higher during the three decades period from 1989 to 2015-2019.

Persistent and chronic poverty are different; the former focuses on *places* with a long history of high poverty while chronic poverty is used to identify *people* consistently in poverty.

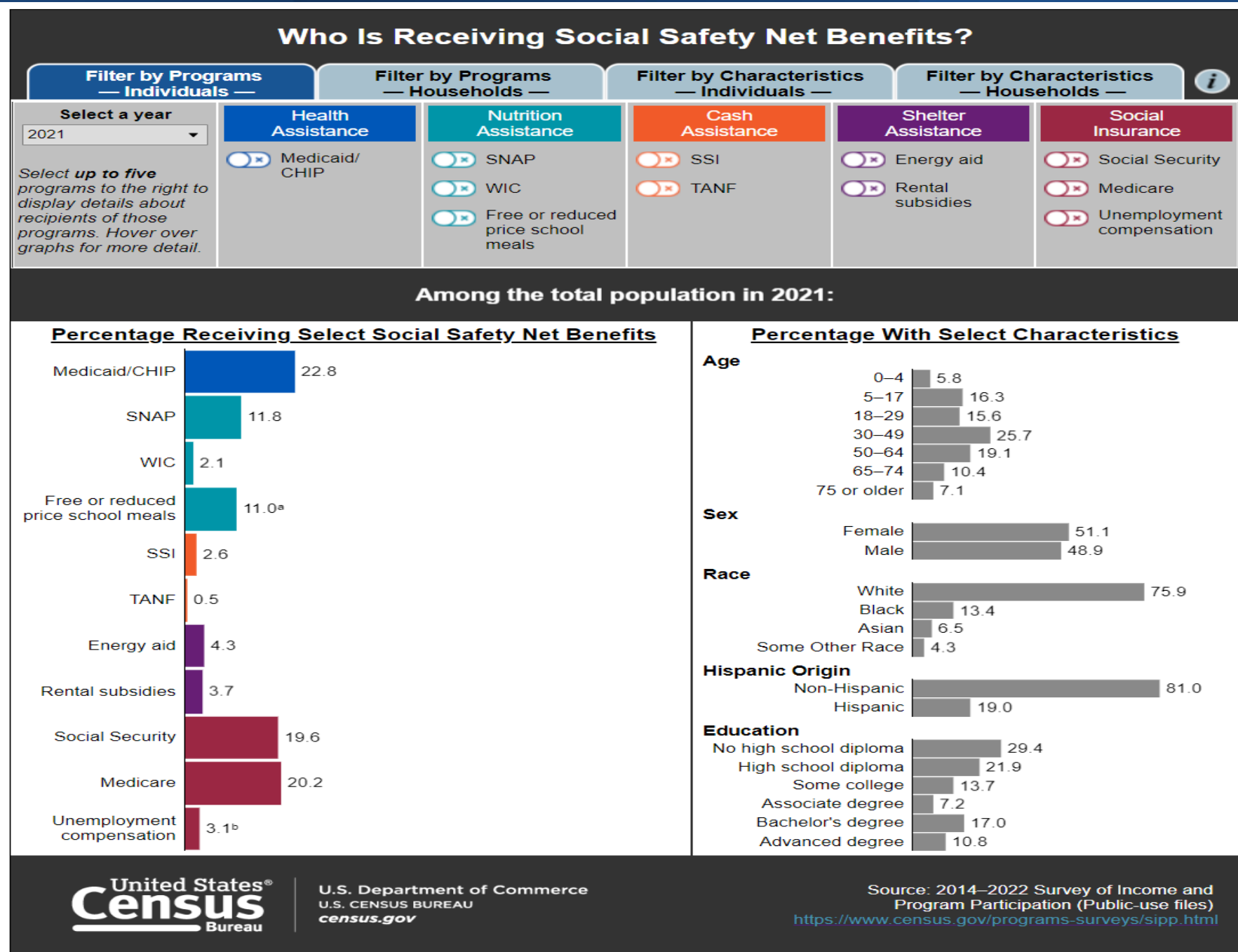
Research suggests people living in high poverty areas experience significant barriers to well-being whether or not they're poor themselves.

The longer poverty exists in an area, the more likely the community lacks adequate infrastructure and support services.

Source: Census.gov/Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP)

FYI

Social Safety Net Benefits should be put in the search page to pull this slide.



ACS Narrative Profile



Narrative Profiles

Narrative Profiles are short, analytic reports derived from the ACS 5-year estimates. Each Narrative Profile covers 18 different topic areas and provides text and bar charts to display highlights of selected social, economic, housing and demographic estimates for a selected geographic area.

2021 2020 2019 2018 2017 2016 2015 2014

2017 - 2021 ACS 5-Year Narrative Profile

✓ *Use Geography Selector*

- or -

Use Address Lookup

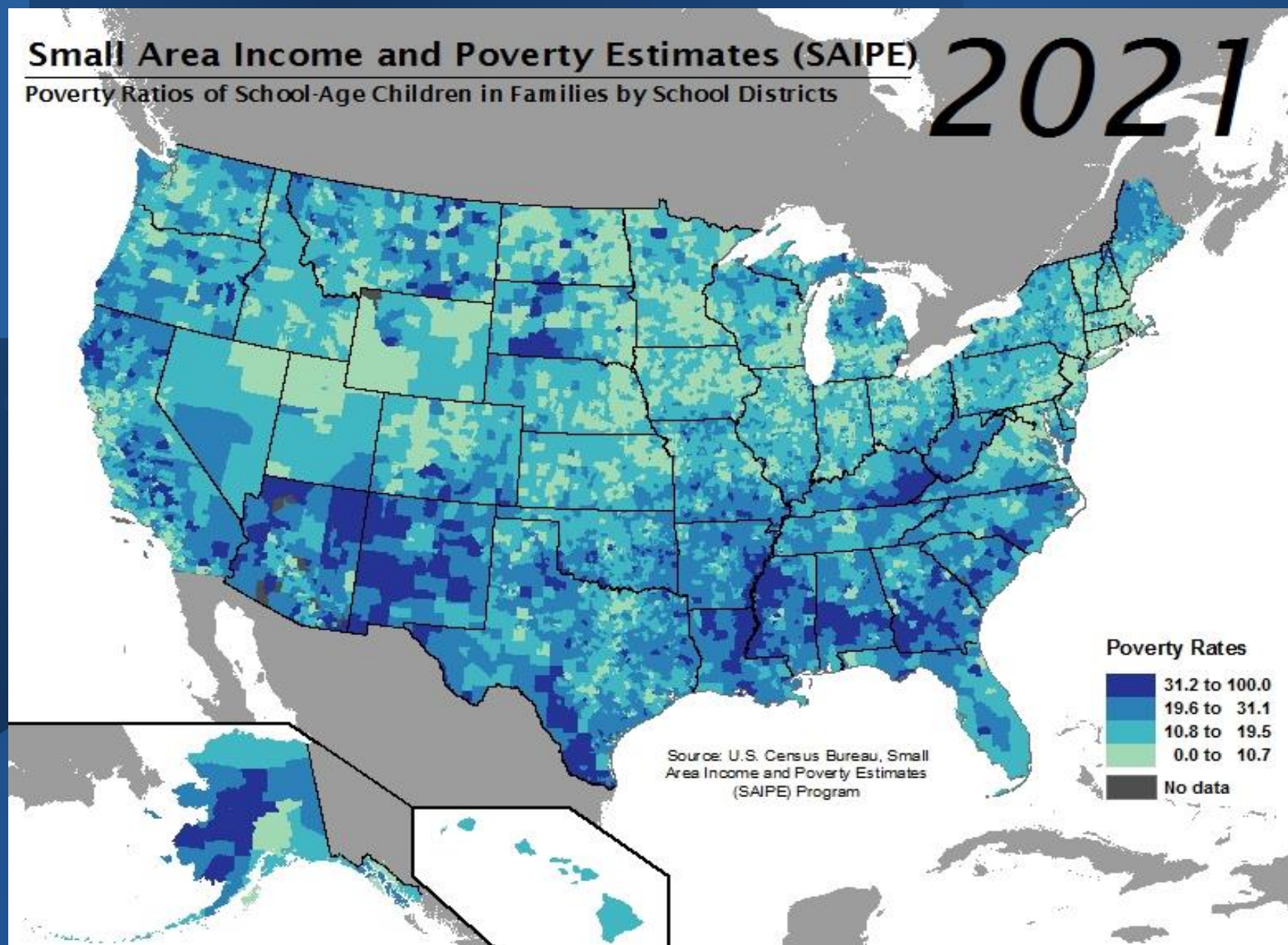
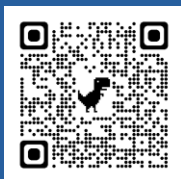
Select a Geography Type

- ☒ Nation
- ☐ State
- ☐ County
- ☐ County Subdivision
- ☐ Place
- ☐ Census Tract
- ☐ ZIP Code Tabulation Area
- ☐ Metropolitan/Micropolitan Statistical Area
- ☐ American Indian Area/Alaska Native Area/Hawaiian Home Land

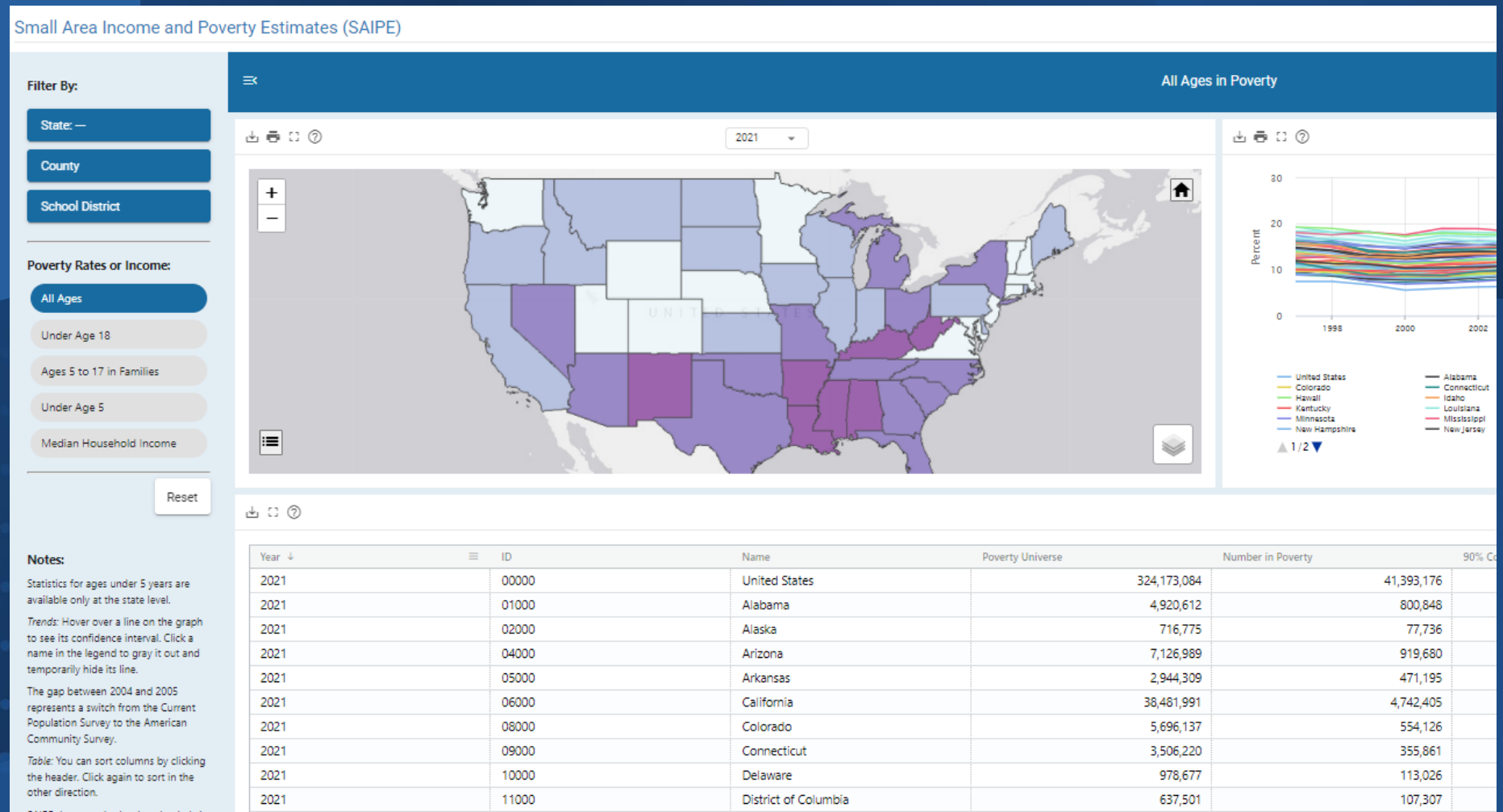
Selected Geography: **United States**

GET NARRATIVE PROFILE

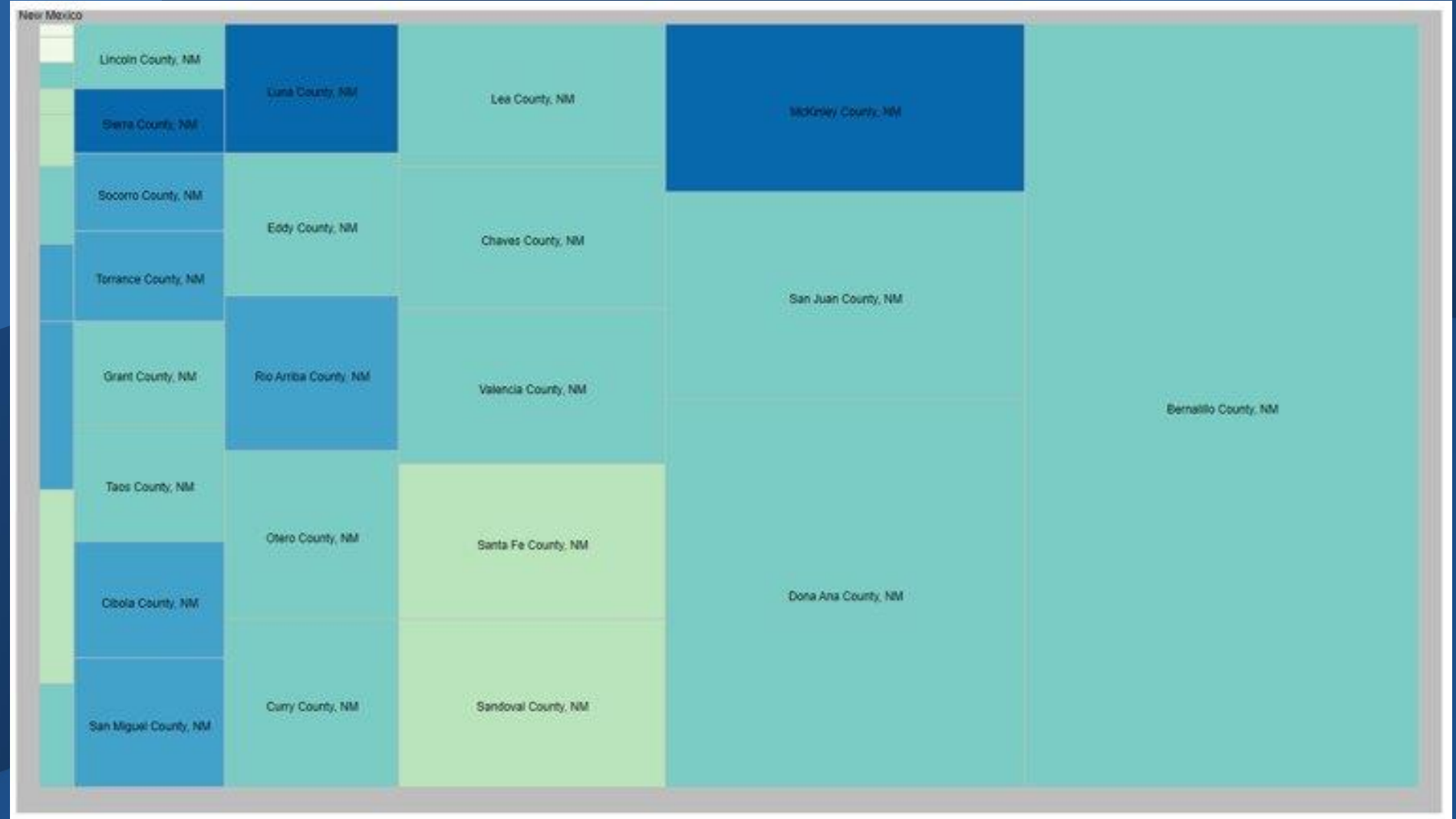
SAIPE - Childhood Poverty Rate 2007 - 2021



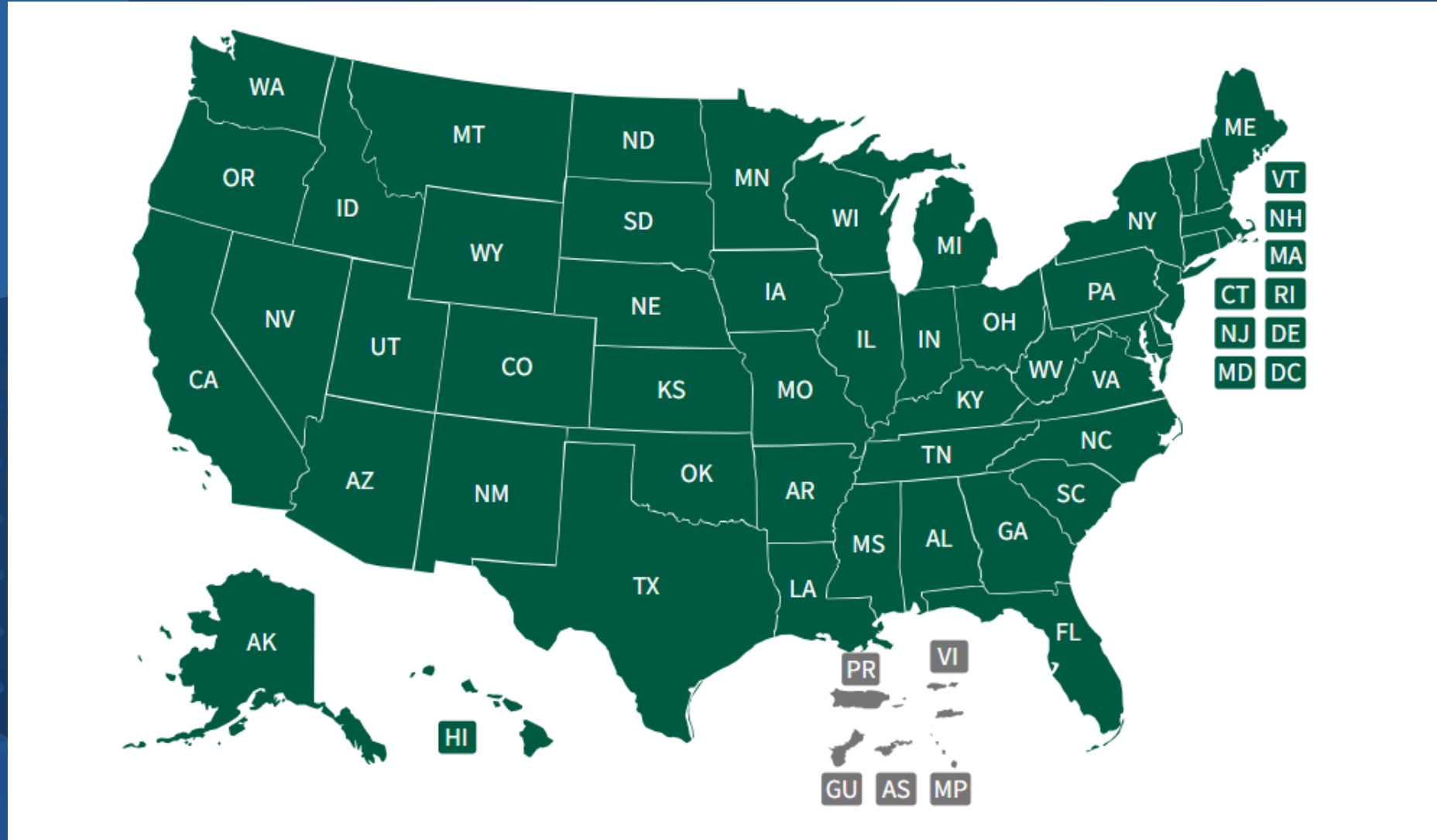
Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE)



SNAP Participation Rate



SNAP Participation, Food Insecurity, and SNAP's Economic Impact Factsheet



Measuring America's People, Places, and Economy

We Believe in the Power of Quality Data to Impact Public Life

Learn More >

data.census.gov



HOUSING vs HOMELESSNESS



[Press Room](#) [Program Offices](#) [Resources](#) [Find Shelter](#) [State Info](#) [Contact Us](#) [Información en Español](#)



U.S. Department of
Housing and Urban Development

[About Us](#)

[What We Do](#)



[Español](#)

Helping you meet your housing needs.

HUD provides housing support and uplifts communities. Let us guide your next steps to the right place.



Key Findings of HUD's 2021 Annual Homeless Assessment Report Part 1:

- On a single night in 2021, more than 326,000 people were experiencing sheltered homelessness in the United States. Six in ten were individuals—that is, people in households with only adults or in households with only children. Four in ten were people in families with children.
- The number of people staying in sheltered locations decreased by eight percent between 2020 and 2021. While this continues a decline that began in 2015, the drop between 2020 and 2021 was steeper than those in recent years.
- The number of sheltered people in families with children declined considerably between 2020 and 2021, while the number of sheltered individuals remained relatively flat.
- Between 2020 and 2021, the reported inventory available for people experiencing homelessness remained relatively flat, but occupancy rates declined.
- The share of emergency shelter beds for people experiencing sheltered homelessness located in non-congregate settings increased by 134 percent.
- Between 2020 and 2021, the number of veterans experiencing sheltered homelessness decreased by 10 percent. This represents the largest one-year decline since 2015-2016.
- On a single night in 2021, 15,763 people under the age of 25 experienced sheltered homelessness on their own as “unaccompanied youth.” This represents a decline of nine percent between 2020 and 2021. While decreases in sheltered homelessness among unaccompanied youth were experienced across nearly all demographic characteristics, a few groups did experience increases.
- The number of sheltered individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness increased by 20 percent between 2020 and 2021.

Unsheltered Homelessness

In the sample of 138 communities that conducted full unsheltered counts in both 2020 and 2021, nearly half of people experiencing homelessness (46%) were individuals staying in sheltered locations, 37 percent were people in families with children staying in sheltered locations, 15 percent were unsheltered individuals, and three percent were unsheltered people in families with children. Across all 138 communities, the unsheltered population remained largely unchanged, decreasing by 78 people or less than one percent. The number of people counted in unsheltered locations increased in rural and other largely urban CoCs and decreased in major cities and suburbs. The change in the number of unsheltered individuals mirrored that of all unsheltered people. However, in each geographic category the number of unsheltered people in families increased.

###

Sheltered Homelessness Among People of Color

More than 4 of every 10 people experiencing sheltered homelessness were Black/African American (45% or 147,521), and 44 percent (or 144,707 people) were White.

The remaining 10 percent were people identifying multiple races (5%), Native American or Indigenous Peoples (2%), Asian (1%), or Pacific Islander (1%).

Between 2020 and 2021, the number of Black/African American people staying in shelters decreased by 12 percent. People who were of more than one race decreased by 10 percent.

While the number was relatively small, the number of people who were Pacific Islander increased by 10 percent (or 421 people).

Sheltered Veteran Homelessness

Between 2020 and 2021, the number of veterans experiencing sheltered homelessness decreased by 10 percent.

This represents the largest one-year decline since 2015 to 2016.

In 2021, 19,750 veterans were experiencing sheltered homelessness, representing eight percent of all sheltered adults experiencing homelessness in the United States.

Veterans experiencing sheltered homelessness accounted for 11 out of every 10,000 veterans in the country.

RESOURCES

Due to the size of the tables, I have listed several table numbers for review:

B17003: Educational Attainment

B17006: Children under 18 / living arrangements

B17007: Age 15 and over by sex and age

B14006: School enrollment Children 3 and over

B17010: Family type with children under 18 ..
B17010 A - I is by selected race

B22003 Receipt of food stamps / SNAP

Using data from the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), the tool provides information on 11 social safety net programs in five different assistance areas:

- **Health assistance:** Medicaid, including the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP).

- **Nutrition assistance:** Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), formerly known as Food Stamps);

Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC); and free or reduced-price school meals.

- **Cash assistance:** Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF).

- **Shelter assistance:** Rental subsidies (including Section 8 Housing vouchers and public housing) and energy assistance (including the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program).

- **Social insurance:** Social Security, Medicare and unemployment compensation.

Stay in Touch

U.S. Census Bureau Data Dissemination and Training Branch

Toni Pitchford
Deborah.t.pitchford@census.gov
312-498-2240

Victoria Brooks
Victoria.Brooks@census.gov
202-834-6435

Census.askdata@census.gov
1844-ASKDATA

Subscribe: [Census.gov/academy](https://census.gov/academy)



THANK YOU!



Incarceration / Recidivism



National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)

The BJS National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) is the nation's primary source of information on criminal victimization.

Each year, data are obtained from a nationally representative sample of about 240,000 persons in about 150,000 households. Persons are interviewed on the frequency, characteristics, and consequences of criminal victimization in the United States.

The NCVS collects information on nonfatal personal crimes (i.e., rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated..

JUSTICE SYSTEM: FYI

The U.S. prison population was 1,230,100 on December 31, 2022, a 2% increase from 2021 (1,205,100).

At year end 2022, persons sentenced to more than 1 year under the legal authority of state and federal correctional authorities accounted for 96% (1,185,500) of the total U.S. prison population.

At year end 2022, 32% of persons sentenced to state or federal prison were black, while 31% were white, 23% Hispanic, 10% multiracial or some other race, 2% American Indian or Alaska Native, and 1% Asian, Native Hawaiian, or Other Pacific Islander.

The number of persons sentenced to more than 1 year under the jurisdiction of correctional authorities increased in 35 states and the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) from year end 2021 to year end 2022.

Selected Monthly Cost

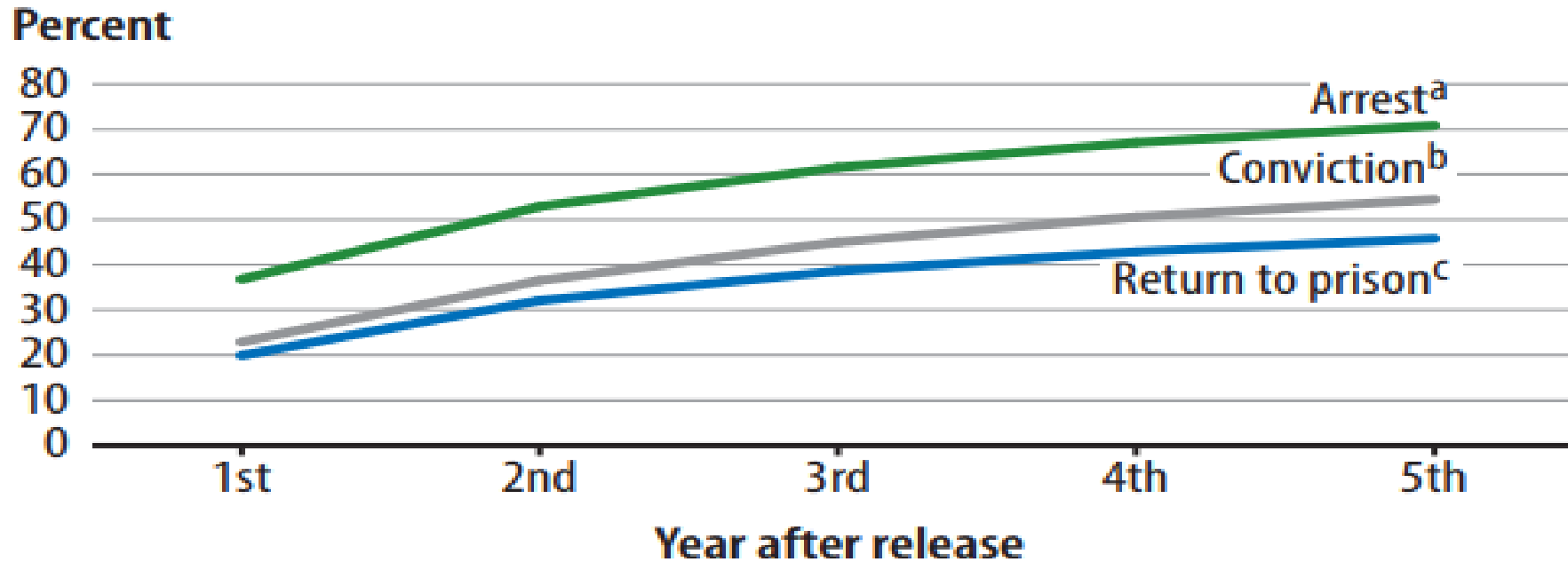
- Mortgage payments
- Deeds of trust, first mortgage, second mortgage, home equity loans
- Real estate taxes
- Fire, hazard, and flood insurance



Subject Definitions

FIGURE 1

Cumulative percent of state prisoners released in 2012 who had a new arrest, conviction, or return to prison after release, by year following release



Recidivism of Prisoners Released in 34 States in 2012: A 5-Year Follow-Up Period (2012–2017) (ojp.gov)

Recidivism of State Prisoners

Data Collection Status

Active

Frequency

1983, 1994, 2005, 2008, 2012

Latest Data Available

2012

Collection Period

2012-2017

Description

BJS uses criminal history records to study the number and types of crimes committed by state prisoners both prior to and following their release.

The first study tracked a sample of state prisoners released in **11 states in 1983**, and the second study followed a sample of state prisoners released in **15 states in 1994**. Both studies had a 3-year follow-up period.

The latest study tracked a sample of prisoners released in **34 states in 2012** for 5 years after release. These studies documented the arrest, conviction, and incarceration experiences of the former inmates within and outside of the state that released them.



Recidivism of Prisoners Released in 34 States in 2012: A 5-Year Follow-Up Period (2012–2017)

Date Published: July 2021

Series: [Recidivism of Prisoners Released](#)

Publication Type: Publication

Recidivism is a complex issue, and there are several factors that contribute to it. According to the National Institute of Justice, some of the most common causes of recidivism include:

- **Lack of employment and economic opportunity:** People who have difficulty finding work or making a living wage are more likely to reoffend.
- **Social interactions during incarceration:** Negative interactions with other inmates or staff can lead to a lack of trust in authority and a sense of isolation.
- **Lack of reintegration into society:** People who are released from prison without adequate support or resources are more likely to struggle with finding housing, employment, and other basic needs.
- **Underlying problems causing crime not being treated during incarceration:** Mental health issues, addiction, and other problems that may have contributed to criminal behavior may not be addressed during incarceration.

Other factors that may contribute to recidivism include family problems, such as conflict or lack of support, and psychological problems like anxiety or depression¹²³⁴.

It's important to note that recidivism is a complex issue, and there is no one-size-fits-all solution. However, addressing these underlying issues can help reduce the likelihood of reoffending.

		Estimate						Standard error						Arrested				Convicted				Returned to prison			
Most serious commitment offense		Arrested/a		Convicted/b		Returned to prison/c		Arrested		Convicted		Returned to prison		Lower bound		Upper bound		Lower bound		Upper bound		Lower bound		Upper bound	
Female *		63.1	%	46.5	%	34	%	0.27	%	0.3	%	0.32	%	62.6	%	63.6	%	45.9	%	47.1	%	33.4	%	34.6	%
	Violent	55.2		38.4		27.2		0.64		0.66		0.67		53.9		56.5		37.1		39.7		25.9		28.5	
	Property	67.9		51.2		37.9		0.44		0.5		0.54		67		68.8		50.2		52.2		36.8		39	
	Drug	62.7		46.1		33.5		0.5		0.55		0.58		61.7		63.7		45		47.2		32.4		34.6	
	Public order	61.2		45.2		33.8		0.73		0.78		0.92		59.8		62.6		43.7		46.7		32		35.6	
Male		71.7	%†	55.4	%†	47.2	%†	0.23	%	0.27	%	0.31	%	71.2	%	72.2	%	54.9	%	55.9	%	46.6	%	47.8	%
	Violent	66	†	48.6	†	42.6	†	0.4		0.46		0.52		65.2		66.8		47.7		49.5		41.6		43.6	
	Property	80	†	64.3	†	55.6	†	0.42		0.52		0.61		79.2		80.8		63.3		65.3		54.4		56.8	
	Drug	71	†	54.2	†	44.9	†	0.49		0.58		0.66		70		72		53.1		55.3		43.6		46.2	
	Public order	69.5	†	55	†	45	†	0.57		0.63		0.75		68.4		70.6		53.8		56.2		43.5		46.5	
Note: The most serious offense was identified as the one with the longest sentence length for persons serving time for more than one offense.																									

- At year end 2020, an estimated 5,500,600 persons were under the supervision of adult correctional systems in the United States, 11% fewer than at the same time the previous year (adjusted for persons on dual correctional statuses).
- The decline in the correctional population during 2020 was due to decreases in both the community supervision population (down 276,700, or 6.6%) and the incarcerated population (down 294,400, or 18.9%).
- About 7 in 10 persons under correctional supervision were supervised in the community (3,890,400) at year end 2020, while about 3 in 10 (1,691,600) were incarcerated in a state or federal prison or local jail.
- From 2010 to 2020, the correctional population decreased 22.4% (down 1,588,400 persons).
- From 2010 to 2020, the decrease in the probation population accounted for 63.1% of the total decline in the correctional population.

Juveniles Incarcerated in U.S. Adult Jails and Prisons, 2002–2021

Date Published

June 2023

Publication Series

Just the Stats

Description

This web report presents data on juveniles (persons age 17 or younger) who are held in adult correctional facilities.

It shows changes in the number of juveniles held in adult prisons and jails between 2002 and 2021. It also provides data on juveniles by sex and by whether they were held in federal prisons, state prisons, or local jails.

- The number of juveniles incarcerated in all U.S. adult prisons or jails declined from a peak of 10,420 in 2008 to a low of 2,250 in 2021 (**figure 1**).
- In 2021, local jails had custody of 1,960 juveniles while state and federal adult prisons held 290.
- The percent of the total jail population who were juveniles declined from 0.9% in 2002 to 0.3% in 2021 (**figure 2**).
- The percent of the total prison population who were juveniles declined from 0.2% in 2002 to 0.02% in 2021.
- In 2021, 87% of juveniles in adult correctional facilities were held in local jails and 13% were held in prisons, compared to 66% in local jails and 34% in prisons in 2002, the earliest year for which comparable data are available for both populations (

Reference sites:



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

BJA



NIJ

OJJDP

OVC

SMART

[Corrections | Bureau of Justice Statistics \(ojp.gov\)](https://bjs.ojp.gov/topics/recidivism-and-reentry)

[Recidivism and Reentry | Bureau of Justice Statistics \(ojp.gov\)](https://bjs.ojp.gov/library/publications/prisons-report-series-preliminary-data-release)

<https://bjs.ojp.gov/topics/recidivism-and-reentry>

<https://bjs.ojp.gov/library/publications/prisons-report-series-preliminary-data-release>

<https://bjs.ojp.gov/library/publications/juveniles-incarcerated-us-adult-jails-and-prisons-2002-2021>