

POVERTY GUIDELINES

People who live in poverty generally lack access to health care and typically live in poorer economic, social and physical environments, leading to poorer overall health and shorter life expectancies than those who do not live in poverty. As such, poverty can be viewed as both a cause and/or a result of poor physical and mental health.ⁱ

2016 Poverty Guidelines for the 48 Contiguous States and the District of Columbia ⁱⁱ				
Household Size	100% of Poverty	133% of Poverty	150% of Poverty	200% of Poverty
1	\$11,880	\$15,800	\$17,820	\$23,760
2	\$16,020	\$21,307	\$24,030	\$32,040
3	\$20,160	\$26,813	\$30,240	\$40,320
4	\$24,300	\$32,319	\$36,450	\$48,600
5	\$28,440	\$37,825	\$42,660	\$56,880
6	\$32,580	\$43,331	\$48,870	\$65,160
7	\$36,730	\$48,851	\$55,095	\$73,460
8	\$40,890	\$54,384	\$61,335	\$81,780

For families/households with more than 8 persons, add \$4,160 for each additional person

ⁱ Institute for Poverty and Research, <http://www.irp.wisc.edu/faqs/faq1.htm>, (University of Wisconsin-Madison, 2014).

ⁱⁱ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2016.