

## Hhs Poverty Guidelines For 2013

*This book provides a basic understanding of health care reform, Obamacare, and what it means to your business, you, your family and your employees and their families. It includes a description of the program and shows an estimate of what a household would pay for health insurance. The numbers have been updated for 2013 federal poverty level income. It is written to be a Self-Help guide! This handbook on health care reform is designed to be a self-help educational and teaching guide for businesses. It also contains a history and explanation of health insurance; and it incorporates a buying guide for small businesses with fewer than 50 employees. It focuses on how health care reform affects business owners that may offer or may be considering offering health insurance to their employees. The information provided here is educational and does not focus on whether or not one agrees with the program.*

*Double Standard introduces students to social policy in the United States and Europe. The third edition has been revised and updated throughout to reflect current social policies in light of the recent recession, the Affordable Care Act and how it compares to European health care, paid vacation on both sides of the Atlantic, and more.*

*This comprehensive explanation of the U.S. government's role in economics will be an eye-opener for anyone who wants to understand exactly what the government does—and doesn't do—in this most critical area. • Covers all basic subjects in government economics, addressing the practical side of public economics as well as theory • Includes rarely discussed topics such as modeling and forecasting the macroeconomy, the development of official measures of well-being, and professional ethics for economists in federal service • Comments on issues of particular interest to those in business including government intervention in small business lending, regulation of the banking industry, regulations governing securities transactions, outsourcing, and strategies for promoting U.S. competitiveness in world markets • Includes entries by leading experts such as Robert Lerman, president of the Society of Government Economists; Susan Offutt, chief economist of the Government Accountability Office; Paul Pauller, deputy director at the Federal Trade Commission; and Murray Weidenbaum, former chair of the President's Council of Economic Advisors*

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*A Roadmap to Reducing Child Poverty Funded!*

*Social Policy in Europe and the United States*

*Obamacare411 Booklet*

*Creating New Pathways for Dialogue*

*Policy and Politics for Nurses and Other Health Professionals*

*Public Economics in the United States: How the Federal Government Analyzes and Influences the Economy [3 volumes]*

**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.**

**This book provides a basic understanding of health care reform, Obamacare, and what it means to you and your family. It includes a description of the program and shows an estimate of what you would pay for health insurance. The numbers have been updated for 2013 federal poverty level income. It is written to be a Self-Help guide!**

**Starting in 2014, the Affordable Care Act will extend health coverage to millions of Americans. This will be done, in part, by offering tax credits to help low- and middle-income Americans afford private coverage. These new tax credits, which will offset a portion of the cost of health insurance premiums, will soon become a reality, allowing many previously uninsured individuals and families to purchase quality health coverage. This report takes a closer look at these premium tax credits, which will help Americans with incomes up to four times the federal poverty level (\$94,200 for a family of four in 2013) afford coverage. The unique structure of the tax credits means that people will be protected from having to spend more than a set percentage of their income on health insurance premiums. These premium tax credits will take effect in January 2014, following open enrollment that begins in October 2013.**

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**An Overview**

**Badges and Incidents**

**Help is at Hand**

**Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (Tanf)**

**Communities in Action**

**A Transdisciplinary History of the Right to Education in America**

**Understanding Public Administration**

Current and relevant to today's students, SOCIOLOGY IN OUR TIMES: THE ESSENTIALS, 10th Edition presents the latest available data and new insights on behaviors, issues, and trends in our nation and world from a sociological perspective. The new edition of this bestselling text emphasizes the theme of social change and the ways in which media—particularly social media—and other forms of technology inevitably bring about new ways of living, interacting with others, or doing certain activities or task. New sections on social change have been added throughout the book, and the theme also appears in the “ Sociology Works! ” and “ Media ” features. “ Sociology and Social Policy ” boxes return to this edition, examining issues such as gun control, prevention of military suicides, and whether employers should be allowed to “ spy ” on their employees. First-person accounts of individuals' lived experiences draw students into the chapter content by illuminating topics that reflect the text's primary themes of diversity, the application of sociology to everyday life, global comparisons, media, and social change. New timely topics include environmental activism, immigration, bullying and social media, and same-sex marriage. Important Notice: Media content referenced within the product description or the product text may not be available in the ebook version.

The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA) was designed to increase health insurance quality and affordability, lower the uninsured rate by expanding insurance coverage, and reduce the costs of healthcare overall. Along with sweeping change came sweeping criticisms and issues. This book explores the pros and cons of the Affordable Care Act, and explains who benefits from the ACA. Readers will learn how the economy is affected by the ACA, and the impact of the ACA rollout.

The State Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) is a means-tested program that provides health coverage to targeted low-income children and pregnant women in families that have annual income above Medicaid eligibility levels but have no health insurance. CHIP is jointly financed by the federal government and states, and the states are responsible for administering CHIP. In FY2013, CHIP enrollment totaled 8.4 million individuals and CHIP expenditures totaled \$13.2 billion. Congress has begun discussing alternative policy options to address the future of the CHIP program because federal funding for CHIP is set to end after FY2015, even though the program is still authorized. With the current fiscal year being the final year federal CHIP funding is provided in statute, Congress's action or inaction on the CHIP program may affect health insurance options and resulting coverage for targeted low-income children that are eligible for the current CHIP program. Under the current CHIP program, the federal government sets basic requirements for CHIP, but states have the flexibility to design their own version of CHIP within the federal government's basic framework. As a result, there is significant variation across CHIP programs. Currently, state upper-income eligibility limits for children range from a low of 175% of the federal poverty level (FPL) to a high of 405% of FPL. States may also extend CHIP coverage to pregnant women when certain conditions are met. States may design their CHIP programs in three ways: a CHIP Medicaid expansion, a separate CHIP program, or a combination approach where the state operates a CHIP Medicaid expansion and one or more separate CHIP programs concurrently. CHIP benefit coverage and cost-sharing rules depend on program design. CHIP Medicaid expansions must follow the federal Medicaid rules for benefits and cost sharing, which entitles CHIP enrollees to Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnostic, and Treatment (EPSDT) coverage (effectively eliminating any state-defined limits on the amount, duration, and scope of any benefit listed in Medicaid statute) and exempts the majority of children from any cost sharing. For separate CHIP programs, the benefits are permitted to look more like private health insurance, and states may impose cost sharing, such as premiums or enrollment fees, with a maximum allowable amount that is tied to annual family income. The federal government reimburses states for a portion of every dollar they spend on CHIP (including both CHIP Medicaid expansions and separate CHIP programs) up to state-specific annual limits called allotments. The federal share of FY2013 total expenditures was \$9.2 billion and the state share was \$4.0 billion.

Each new print copy includes Navigate 2 Advantage Access that unlocks a comprehensive and interactive eBook, student practice activities and assessments, a full suite of instructor resources, and learning analytics reporting tools. Policy and Politics for Nurses and Other Health Professionals, Second Edition focuses on the idea that all health care providers require a fundamental understanding of the health care system including but not limited to knowledge required to practice their discipline. The text discusses how health care professionals must also prepare themselves to engage in the economic, political and policy dimensions of health care. The Second Edition offers a nursing focus with an interdisciplinary approach intertwined to create an understanding of health care practice and policy. The text is enriched through the contributions from nurses and other health professionals including activists, politicians, and economists who comprehend the forces of healthcare in America how their impact on the everyday provider. The new edition features key updates on the current health care environment including the Affordable Care Act. Instructor Resources include: Test Bank Web Link Resources PowerPoint(TM) Slides

Advocacy and Action

Community/Public Health Nursing - E-Book

The Belmont Report

Legal Services Corporation

Background and Funding

The American Welfare State

An Introduction for Support Staff

This book describes the access to justice crisis facing low- and middle-income Americans and the current reforms to address it.

Filled with practical suggestions and reflective opportunities, Home, School, and Community Collaboration, Third Edition uses the culturally responsive family support model as a framework to prepare teachers to work with diverse families. This text includes contributions from 22 experts in the field, offering a wide range of perspectives on issues of family involvement that today's teachers are likely to encounter. Authors Kathy B. Grant and Julie A. Ray offer the latest research on family demographics, including those with children who have special needs. Numerous real-life vignettes and case studies have been incorporated throughout the text to show readers the practical application of culturally responsive family engagement.

Surviving Poverty carefully examines the experiences of people living below the poverty level, looking in particular at the tension between social isolation and social ties among the poor. Joan Maya Mazelis draws on in-depth interviews with poor people in Philadelphia to explore how they survive and the benefits they gain by being connected to one another. Half of the study participants are members of the Kensington Welfare Rights Union, a distinctive organization that brings poor people together in the struggle to survive. The mutually supportive relationships the members create, which last for years, even decades, contrast dramatically with the experiences of participants without such affiliation. In interviews, participants discuss their struggles and hardships, and their responses highlight the importance of cultivating relationships among people living in poverty. Surviving Poverty documents the ways in which social ties become beneficial and sustainable, allowing members to share their skills and resources and providing those living in similar situations a space to unite and speak collectively to the growing and deepening poverty in the United States. The study concludes that productive, sustainable ties between poor people have an enduring and valuable impact. Grounding her study in current debates about the importance of alleviating poverty, Mazelis proposes new modes of improving the lives of the poor. Surviving Poverty is invested in both structural and social change and demonstrates the power support services can have to foster relationships and build sustainable social ties for those living in poverty.

Public administration – the practice of producing and executing government policy by bureaucrats, politicians, managers and other officials – affects almost everything we encounter in our day-to-day lives. Public administrators are – at least partially – responsible for the amount of hours we work, the quality of the air we breathe, the ease with which we can visit the doctor and the state of the roads we walk and drive down. Despite the widespread relevance of public administration however, the relative amount of government influence on society differs across the world. This major new introduction examines public administration structures, processes and achievements, and the behavior and motivations of the administrators themselves. Internationally relevant and analyzing states at a range of different developmental stages, it examines the key themes and issues that dominate the field. Chapters are framed around a series of questions that determine the typical and the unusual features of governments. For example, focus is given to what makes for a stable government, the different definitions of management, possible solutions to corruption, the relationship between central and local governments as well as the formal strategies for policy development. The book draws extensively on core theory in the field, and makes critical links between public administration and economics, law, sociology and the wider subject of political science. As accessible for students as it is useful for practitioners looking for a comprehensive reference guide, this is an essential text for those who wish to understand the complexities of government and public administration from the inside out.

Home, School, and Community Collaboration

New Health Insurance Tax Credits for Americans

Engaging Families in School Readiness

Creating Sustainable Ties Among the Poor

Successful Grantwriting for Your Nonprofit

The Affordable Care Act

Money, Discipline and the Surplus Population

Examines the law governing American education and proposes social constructivist pedagogy as a model for reform efforts.

In When Did We All Become Middle Class?, Martin Nunlee discusses how a lack of class identity gives people a false sense of their relationship to power, which has made the US population accept the myth that they live in a meritocracy. T class within the framework of psychological tendencies, everyday interactions, institutions and pervasive cultural ideas to show how Americans have shifted from general concerns of social and economic equality to fragmented interests g conversational style, this book is a useful tool for undergraduate courses covering social class, such as inequality, stratification, poverty, and social problems.

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 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 vol 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 politi 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.

Reflecting the idea that social justice is a primary mission of the social work profession, this text provides a thorough grounding in policy analysis—with extensive coverage of policy practice and a unique emphasis on the broad issues and the pursuit of social justice. The book introduces several philosophical perspectives on what constitutes social justice, and identifies values and assumptions reflected in contemporary policy debates. FOUNDATIONS OF SOCIAL POLICY, Fifth BROOKS/COLE EMPOWERMENT SERIES, integrates the core competencies and practice behaviors outlined in the 2008 Educational Policy and Accreditation Standards (EPAS) set by the Council on Social Work Education (CSWE). Numerous up ranging from women in combat and elder abuse to the DOMA decision and movements against public employee unions, showcase the profound impact of current events on policy issues and social justice in the United States and internatio Media content referenced within the product description or the product text may not be available in the ebook version.

2013

Foundations of Library Services

Empowerment Series: Social Work and Social Welfare

Individual & Family Guide

When Did We All Become Middle Class?

Sociology in Our Times: The Essentials

Mental Disorders and Disabilities Among Low-Income Children

Presents an in-depth look at American women and families around transformational moments in history, with new data and commentary on the current status of women in America.

Covering the nurse's role in promoting community health, Community/Public Health Nursing, 6th Edition provides a unique [upstream] preventive focus and a strong social justice approach in a concise, easy-to-read text. It shows how you, as a nurse, can take an active role in social action and health policy [especially in caring for diverse and vulnerable population groups. Written by community health nursing experts Mary A. Nies and Melanie McEwen, this book offers clinical examples and photo novellas showing how concepts apply to the real world, and describes the issues and responsibilities of today's community and public health nursing. UNIQUE! [Upstream] preventive focus addresses factors that are the precursors to poor health in the community, addressing potential health problems before they occur. UNIQUE! Emphasis on community aspects in all steps of the nursing process highlights the community perspective in all health situations. UNIQUE! A [social justice] approach promotes health for all people, including vulnerable populations. UNIQUE! Photo novellas use photographs to tell stories

showing real-life clinical scenarios and applications of important community health nursing roles. Research Highlights boxes show the application of research studies to the practice of community nursing. Clinical examples offer snippets of real-life client situations. Case Study: Application of the Nursing Process feature presents practical and manageable examples for the theory, concepts, and application of the nursing process. Ethical Insights boxes highlight ethical issues and concerns that the community/public health nurse may encounter. Objectives, key terms, and chapter outlines at the beginning of every chapter introduce important concepts and terminology. NEW and UNIQUE! Veterans' Health boxes present situations and considerations related to the care of veterans. UPDATED Economics of Health Care chapter addresses the latest changes related to health care reform. UPDATED Healthy People 2020 boxes include the most current national health care objectives. UPDATED Communicable Disease chapter covers current public health surveillance and outbreaks of emerging health threats, including emerging infections (e.g., H1N1, SARS, West Nile virus).

In the United States, some populations suffer from far greater disparities in health than others. Those disparities are caused not only by fundamental differences in health status across segments of the population, but also because of inequities in factors that impact health status, so-called determinants of health. Only part of an individual's health status depends on his or her behavior and choice; community-wide problems like poverty, unemployment, poor education, inadequate housing, poor public transportation, interpersonal violence, and decaying neighborhoods also contribute to health inequities, as well as the historic and ongoing interplay of structures, policies, and norms that shape lives. When these factors are not optimal in a community, it does not mean they are intractable: such inequities can be mitigated by social policies that can shape health in powerful ways. Communities in Action: Pathways to Health Equity seeks to delineate the causes of and the solutions to health inequities in the United States. This report focuses on what communities can do to promote health equity, what actions are needed by the many and varied stakeholders that are part of communities or support them, as well as the root causes and structural barriers that need to be overcome.

The Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) block grant helps states fund, among other benefits and services, cash assistance for needy families with children. While there are some federal rules that determine who may qualify for TANF-funded cash assistance (e.g., the family must have a dependent child), states determine the financial eligibility criteria and cash assistance benefit amounts. There is a large amount of variation among the states in the income thresholds that determine whether a family is eligible for cash assistance and in the benefit amounts paid. Most states only admit very poor families onto the benefit rolls. In July 2013, the majority of states (29 states and the District of Columbia (DC)) required that a single mother caring for two children earn less than \$814 per month to gain entry to the benefit rolls—an earnings level representing about half of 2013 poverty-level income. States often permit families with a working member who obtains a job while on the rolls to remain eligible for TANF at higher earnings levels, though in many states such eligibility is retained for a limited period of time. States also usually require that a family has assets below a specified amount in order to qualify for benefits. In July 2013, 27 states and DC required applicant families to have \$2,000 or less in assets to gain entry to the benefit rolls. In most states, the value of at least one of the family's cars is not counted toward the state's asset limit. In July 2013, the state with the lowest maximum benefit paid to a family consisting of a single parent and two children was Mississippi, with a benefit of \$170 per month (10% of poverty-level income). Among the contiguous 48 states and DC, the highest maximum benefit was paid in New York: \$789 per month for a single parent of two children in New York City (49% of poverty-level income). The benefit for such a family in the median jurisdiction (DC, whose maximum benefit ranked 26th among the 50 states and DC), was \$428, a benefit amount that represented 26% of monthly poverty-level income in 2013. TANF maximum benefits vary greatly by state; there is also a very apparent regional pattern to benefit amounts. States in the South tend to have the lowest benefit payments; states in the Northeast have the highest benefits. Though the 1996 welfare reform law that created TANF revamped many of the rules for cash assistance for needy families, states determined income eligibility rules and maximum benefit amounts even before enactment of the law. There were large variations among the states in benefit amounts before the 1996 welfare law. The regional pattern to benefit amounts—with relatively low benefits in the South—also existed under pre-TANF law.

The Future of the Children's Health Insurance Program

Surviving Poverty

Pathways to Health Equity

Business Guide

Debtfare States and the Poverty Industry

Promoting the Health of Populations

Foundations and Best Practices in Early Childhood Education: History, Theories, and Approaches to Learning (3rd Edition)

**WINNER of the BISA IPEG Book Prize 2015** <http://www.bisa-ipeg.org/ipeg-book-prize-2015-winner-announced/> Under the rubric of 'financial inclusion', lending to the poor—in both the global North and global South—has become a highly lucrative and rapidly expanding industry since the 1990s. A key inquiry of this book is what is 'the financial' in which the poor are asked to join. Instead of embracing the mainstream position that financial inclusion is a natural, inevitable and mutually beneficial arrangement, Debtfare States and the Poverty Industry suggests that the structural violence inherent to neoliberalism and credit-led accumulation have created and normalized a reality in which the working poor can no longer afford to live without expensive credit. The book further transcends economic treatments of credit and debt by revealing how the poverty industry is extricably linked to the social power of money, the paradoxes in credit-led accumulation, and 'debtfarism'. The latter refers to rhetorical and regulatory forms of governance that mediate and facilitate the expansion of the poverty industry and the reliance of the poor on credit to augment/replace their wages. Through a historically grounded analysis, the author examines various dimensions of the poverty industry ranging from the credit card, payday loan, and student loan industries in the United States to micro-lending and low-income housing finance industries in Mexico. Providing a much-needed theorization of the politics of debt, Debtfare States and the Poverty Industry has wider implications of the increasing dependence of the poor on consumer credit across the globe, this book will be of very strong interest to students and scholars of Global Political Economy, Finance, Development Studies, Geography, Law, History, and Sociology. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2lU6PHjyOzU>

Foundations and Best Practices in Early Childhood Education: History, Theories, and Approaches to Learning (3rd Edition)

Children living in poverty are more likely to have mental health problems, and their conditions are more likely to be severe. Of the approximately 1.3 million children who were recipients of Supplemental Security Income (SSI) disability benefits in 2013, about 50% were disabled primarily due to a mental disorder. An increase in the number of children who are recipients of SSI benefits due to mental disorders has been observed through several decades of the program beginning in 1985 and continuing through 2010. Nevertheless, less than 1% of children in the United States are recipients of SSI disability benefits for a mental disorder. At the request of the Social Security Administration, Mental Disorders and Disability Among Low-Income Children compares national trends in the number of children with mental disorders with the trends in the number of children receiving benefits from the SSI program, and describes the possible factors that may contribute to any differences between the two groups. This report provides an overview of the current status of the diagnosis and treatment of mental disorders, and the levels of impairment in the U.S. population under age 18. The report focuses on 6 mental disorders, chosen due to their prevalence and the severity of disability attributed to those disorders within the SSI disability program: attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder, oppositional defiant disorder/conduct disorder, autism spectrum disorder, intellectual disability, learning disabilities, and mood disorders. While this report is not a comprehensive discussion of these disorders, Mental Disorders and Disability Among Low-Income Children provides the best currently available information regarding demographics, diagnosis, treatment, and expectations for the disorder time course—both the natural course and under treatment.

The Legal Services Corporation (LSC) is a private, nonprofit, federally funded corporation that helps provide legal assistance to low-income people in civil (i.e., noncriminal) matters. The primary responsibility of the LSC is to manage and oversee the congressionally appropriated federal funds that it distributes in the form of grants to local legal services providers, which in turn give legal assistance to low-income clients in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, the U.S. territories of Guam and the Virgin Islands, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and Micronesia (which includes the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, and Palau). The authorization of appropriations for the LSC expired at the end of FY1980. Since then the LSC has operated under annual appropriations laws. Moreover, since FY1996 all of the LSC appropriations laws have included language that restricts the activities of LSC grantees. Pursuant to P.L. 113-164 (the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2015), the LSC was funded for FY2015 at the FY2014 rate of \$365.0 million through December 11, 2014, or enactment of applicable appropriations legislation. Pursuant to P.L. 113-235 (the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015), the LSC is funded for FY2015 at \$375.0 million. For FY2016, the Obama Administration requested \$452.0 million for the LSC. The Administration's FY2016 budget request included \$416.4 million for basic field programs and required independent audits, \$19.5 million for management and grants oversight, \$5.0 million for client self-help and information technology, \$5.1 million for the Office of the Inspector General, \$1.0 million for loan repayment assistance, and \$5.0 million for a pro bono innovation fund. Under the LSC's competitive process, legal services providers in every jurisdiction bid to become the LSC grantee for a designated service area in a state. During 2013, the LSC funded 134 local programs/grantees in 799 offices employing 4,193 attorneys. Local programs establish their own priorities and financial eligibility criteria subject to the LSC limits that stipulate that clients served may not have household income that exceeds 125% of the federal poverty guidelines, with limited exceptions for some household incomes of up to 200% of those guidelines. In 2013, 71% of LSC clients were females and 29% were males. The majority of LSC clients (83%) were between the ages of 18 and 59, 15% were age 60 or older, and 2% were under the age of 18. In 2013, 46% of LSC clients were non-Hispanic white, 28% were non-Hispanic black, almost 9% were of other races, and 17% were Hispanic. In 2013, LSC grantees closed 758,689 cases involving issues primarily related to families (divorce, child support, etc.), housing, income maintenance, consumer finance, and health.

Va Can Better Ensure Unemployment Decisions Are Well Supported

Obamacare411 Handbook

A New Approach

Poverty in the United States

Double Standard

State Children's Health Insurance Program

Culturally Responsive Family Engagement

*Through a practical introduction to the policies of the American welfare state—a wide-ranging subject much discussed but seldom described—this concise volume details the four main areas of social welfare policy: housing assistance, nutrition assistance, income assistance, and medical assistance. In plain, approachable language, author Brian Glenn explains, for example, how Section 8 housing vouchers function, what WIC is, the Medicare program, and what Temporary Aid to Needy Families does. It is written in a manner that allows a complete novice to understand these programs in a brisk and comprehensive fashion that is both short enough to assign over a couple of nights in a course and yet detailed enough for the programs to be understood at a quite nuanced level. Due to federalism, many of these programs differ, sometimes dramatically, from locality to locality, and thus in order to understand how these policies function, Glenn looks at the support a poor household would receive in five cities: Boston, Houston, Kansas City, Los Angeles, and New Orleans. This covers not only a geographic spread, but also the range of programs from those on the higher end of the spectrum to those at the lowest levels of support, giving the reader a feel for the range of funding levels and also the variety of different ways programs can be implemented. In short, this book is meant to be a handy little teaching and research tool that a professor can assign over a night or two to fill a huge gap in the literature on a subject that many want to teach but lack the knowledge and resources to do.*

*This handbook is intended to provide the reader with a basic understanding of the Medicaid program. There is a specific emphasis on the interplay between Medicaid principles and behavioral health services. The goal is for the reader to navigate his or her state Medicaid program so that he or she can contribute meaningfully to policy conversations related to provision of behavioral health services to individuals who are eligible for Medicaid. Throughout this document, the term behavioral health encompasses both mental and substance use disorders. When a mental or substance use disorder is addressed singularly, the reference will be only to that disorder. Because each state's Medicaid program is different from all others and because Medicaid laws and policies are ever changing, this handbook cannot contemplate every permutation of program construction.*

*Trained library support staff is critical in assisting the user in locating and interpreting the resources available in libraries. To do so requires the knowledge and practice of library missions and roles in different types of libraries and the delivery of that information to an increasingly diverse clientele. The plethora of resources available today requires that support staff understand and implement the basic principles of information services as well as the responsibility and relationships among library departments and functional areas. Foundations of Library Services is both a text for professors who teach in library support staff programs and an introductory reference manual for support staff who work in libraries. This book will guide the LSS to be able to: Understand the mission and role of the library in its community Be familiar with the ethics and values of the profession, including those of the Library Bill of Rights, the ALA Code of Ethics, freedom of information, confidentiality of library records and privacy issues Know the responsibility and relationships among library departments Practice the basic principles of circulation, including interlibrary loan; current cataloging and classification systems; and acquisitions and collection development policies. Understand how libraries are governed and funded within their organizations or government structures Realize the value of cooperation to enhance services Practice quality customer service Communicate and promote the library's values and services Recognize and respond to diversity in user needs*

*Funded! leads readers from knowing nothing about writing grants to having a complete grant proposal. Based on personal experience and the experiences of dozens of professional nonprofit grantwriters, students learn about writing grants by completing exercises at the end of each chapter, moving from finding funding opportunities to submitting the completed proposal. The book covers every essential grantwriting topic: finding funding, writing needs statements, finding or developing evidence-based programs, developing logic models, writing evaluation plans, describing implantation plans, budgeting, sustainability planning, and submission to the funder. Overall, it is an invaluable resource that provides flexibility for instructors, students, and professionals to learn about grantwriting in a variety of settings and formats.*

Hearing Before the Subcommittee on Health of the Committee on Energy and Commerce, House of Representatives, One Hundred Thirteenth Congress, Second Session, December 3, 2014

A Practical Guide

The Shriver Report

Medicaid Handbook: Interface with Behavioral Health Services

Ethical Principles and Guidelines for the Protection of Human Subjects of Research : Appendix

Beyond Elite Law

Poverty in the United States2013CreateSpace

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.

Reflecting the latest practices, accreditation requirements, and developments from the field, the eighth edition of bestselling SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIAL WELFARE gives readers a broad understanding about the social work profession and the role it plays in the social welfare system. Part of the Brooks/Cole Empowerment Series, the text is completely up to date and thoroughly integrates the core competencies and recommended practice behaviors outlined in the current Educational Policy and Accreditation Standards (EPAS) set by the Council on Social Work Education (CSWE). With its signature systems/ecological approach to understanding social welfare, the book focuses on specific social welfare areas in which social workers play major roles in policy and practice. It adopts the philosophy that there are many reasons why social problems occur, and that students need to understand the history, values, and economic, political, and cultural factors that surround these issues and the attempts to solve or address them. Instead of presenting a specific political perspective, the authors encourage readers to think critically about issues in a new way. Each chapter opens with a vignette about a social worker in a specific setting and closes with information about the career opportunities for social workers in the area discussed. Important Notice: Media content referenced within the product description or the product text may not be available in the ebook version.

Head Start and Early Head Start (EHS) are federally funded child development programs serving low-income families for children birth to five years of age, including prenatal families. Since its beginning in 1965, more than 20 million children and families nationally have benefited from Head Start's comprehensive services (ECKLCL, 2014). EHS specifically serves pregnant women and children from birth to three years of age, living below the federal poverty line (NHSA, 2013). Early Head Start is a family focused program that provides comprehensive and community-based services to address developmental goals of young children. EHS is based on the assertion that all children have explicit needs, and that children from low-socioeconomic families, in particular, can benefit from a comprehensive developmental program (NHSA, 2013). In addition, EHS offers support to parents in their child-rearing roles, school, work, and participation in training programs, while linking families to community services (NHSA, 2013). During 2013, in California alone, EHS programs served 150,100 children and 6,391 pregnant women and their families (CHSA, 2014). Services to EHS families include family engagement where the family is the central force in helping prepare children for school and life (ECKLCL, 2014). Children benefit when families and educators collaborate and work together to support young children's development (Pelletier & Brent, 2002; Mendez, 2010). Family engagement happens when family members, as leaders, make decisions in their role as the primary educators of children (NCPFCE, 2014). Yet, research indicates that parents and educators often do not collaborate about children's education and this lack of partnership can be negative for children's school readiness (McAllister, Wilson, Green & Baldwin, 2005). The purpose of this project was to study EHS programs that have utilized narrative observations, referred to as Journey of Discoveries as a proposed prototype model, to examine collaboration between parents and teachers. In addition, the study project examined whether Journey of Discoveries supports collaboration between parents and teachers, and if so, does it lead to enhanced family engagement. The project examined school readiness, family engagement, parent voice, learning stories, and the theoretical framework of funds of knowledge and third space, as discussed in the literature. The study utilized a qualitative case study approach based on transcripts from approximately seven hours of interviews from three EHS sites. These interviews included EHS staff and EHS parents. Transcripts were coded by themes and analyzed using a computer software program. Conclusions were based on the major and consistent themes identified across the EHS programs. Findings centered on four central themes: (a) connection, (b) partnership, (c) building of relationship, and (d) the value of shared understanding. Findings for these four themes significantly demonstrated how collaboration occurred between EHS staff and parents through use of the Journey of Discoveries. In addition, the following themes that demonstrate increased family engagement were identified as the following: (a) engaged teachers and parents celebrate children's learning; (b) engagement leads to emotional responses to learning; (c) engagement occurs through sharing of learning as stories; (d) engagement is enhanced through the process of reflection; (f) engagement transpires through viewing children's learning holistically; (g) engagement occurs through the honoring of diverse voices; (h) and parent's role as leaders, engaged in children's learning and development. Findings from this study revealed that Journey of Discoveries created a pathway for EHS teachers and parents engaged in capturing children's learning and development through the sharing of written and/or audio recorded narrative observations. As a result, each of these seven identified themes emerged as demonstration of collaboration leading to family engagement through use of Journey of Discoveries narrative observations.

How the Federal Government Analyzes and Influences the Economy

Veterans' Disability Benefits

Eligibility and Benefit Amounts

Federal Register

The Long-term Budget Outlook

Measuring Poverty

Brooks/Cole Empowerment Series: Foundations of Social Policy (with CourseMate Printed Access Card): Social Justice in Human Perspective

VA generally provides Individual Unemployment benefits to disabled veterans of any age who are unable to maintain employment with earnings above the federal poverty guidelines due to service-connected disabilities. Because the population of veterans who receive these supplemental benefits has been growing, GAO was asked to review VA's management of these benefits. This report (1) examines age-related trends in the population of Individual Unemployment beneficiaries and benefit payments; (2) assesses the procedures used for benefit decision-making; and (3) describes suggested options for revising the benefit. GAO analyzed fiscal year

2009 through 2013 data provided by VA-the most recent years available; reviewed applicable federal laws, regulations, and program policies; visited six regional offices selected for their differing accuracy rates, workload, and geography; reviewed a non-generalizable sample of claims; and spoke with rating specialists, experts, and VSO representatives.

A Woman's Nation Pushes Back from the Brink