2005



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This presentation includes findings from two separate sources: A nationwide survey of 1546 families, including 277 very low-income families, 728 moderately low-income families and 541 higher income families conducted by Princeton Survey Research Associates International between December 9 2004 and February 12 2005 and a national omnibus of 1000 adults conducted by Lake Snell Perry Mermin/Decision Research from September 30 through October 3 2005.



Methodology

On behalf of Marguerite Casey Foundation, the 2005 Survey of low-income families was conducted by **Princeton Survey Research Associates International** between December 9 2004, and February 12 2005. The survey uses a nationally representative sample of 1546 families, meaning every household surveyed has at least one child under the age of 18 years living at home. Of the 1546 families, 277 are very low-income (below 100% of the federal poverty guideline), 728 are moderately low-income (between 100% and 200% of the poverty line), and 541 are higher-income families (above 200% of the poverty line). To compare all families in America regardless of income the low-income sample was weighted down to reflect their actual proportion within the national population of families. The margin of error for this survey is +/- 3 %.

Lake Snell Perry Mermin/Decision Research on behalf of Marguerite Casey Foundation designed and administered this nationwide omnibus survey of 1042 adults at least 18 years of age. Interviews for this survey were conducted between September 30 – October 3 2005, using professionally trained interviews and a computer assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) system. Telephone calls were generated using (RDD) random-digit-dial and fully replicated and stratified by region. The data is weighted slightly by age, sex, geographic region and race to ensure an accurate representation of the total population. For all families comparisons a subset of the sample among respondent who report having at least one child under 18 years of age living at home is used. Overall, the margin of error for this survey is +-3.1%.



Overview

In the most comprehensive look at attitudes around poverty we found:

- Low-income American families are worried about money and tentative about their current economic state. More than eight out of ten (85%) of very low-income and nearly as many moderately low-income (71%) families say their financial shape is poor or only fair.
- Nine out of ten American families, for some time now, have believed poverty is a problem in this country and since Katrina; virtually all Americans, regardless of income, believe there is a gap between the rich and the poor. Nearly eight out of ten say it is a very big gap.
- Over a third of American families who consider themselves among the "haves" worry that they might be poor someday.
- Fifty-five percent of very low-income families can't pay their bills each month.
- At least eight out of ten American families in all income groups support subsidized day care, making public transportation more affordable, help with health insurance and increasing the minimum wage.

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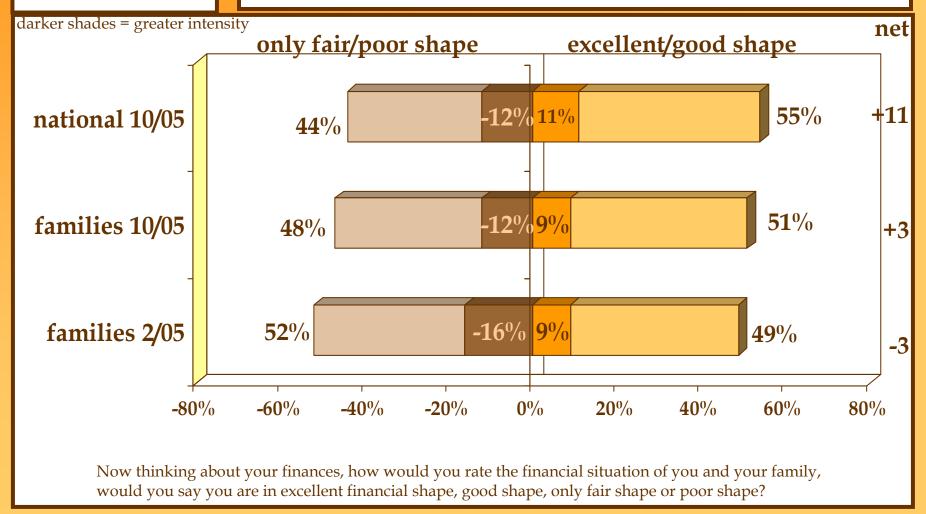
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Lower income and higher income families share many of the same concerns, but have distinctly different outlooks.

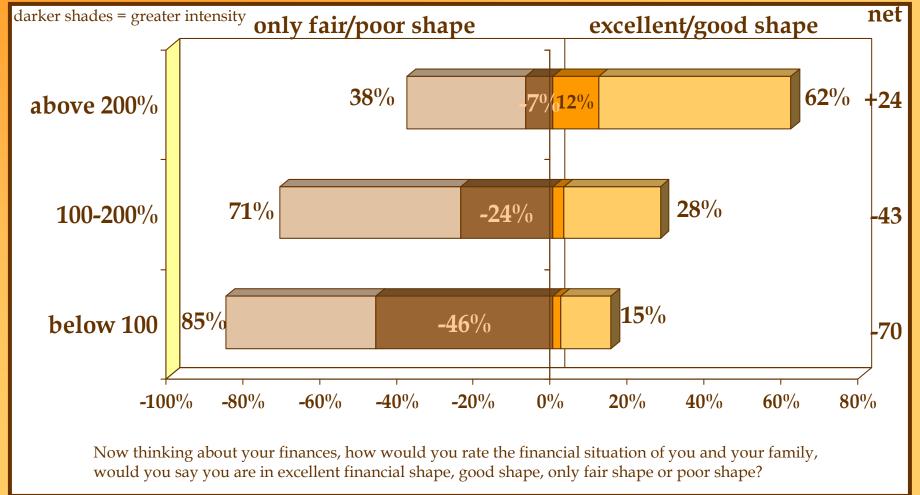


Overall, families are divided about their financial shape. The public as a whole is slightly more optimistic.



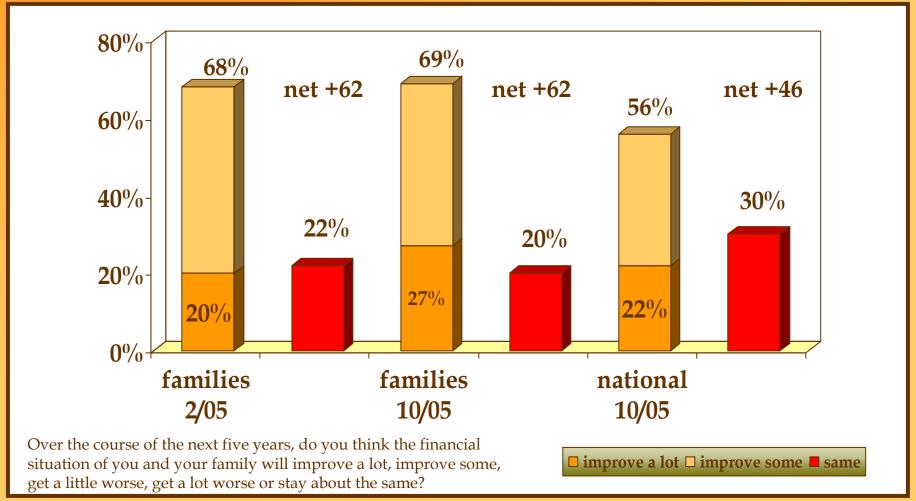


As income decreases, American families are significantly less satisfied with their financial situation.



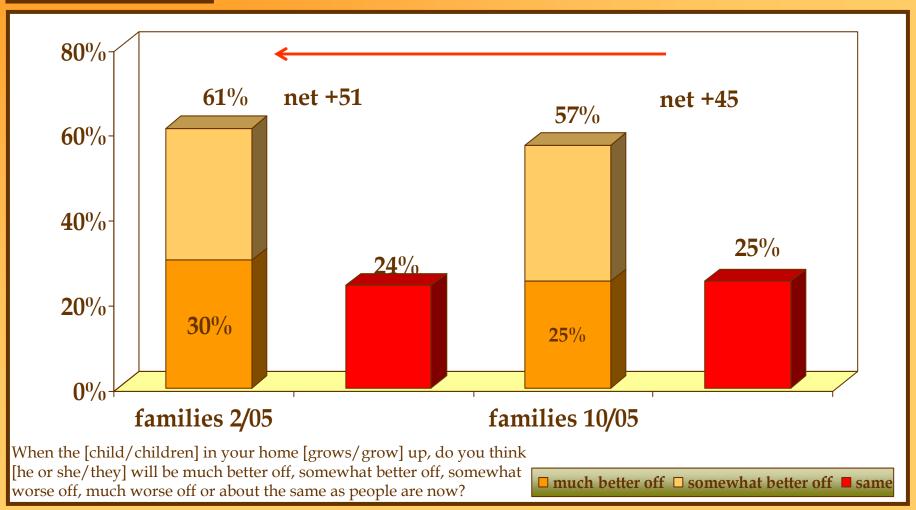


Families are more optimistic than the public overall, though few people see a lot of improvement over the next five years.





Families are slightly less optimistic about their children's future.



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Gap Between Rich and Poor

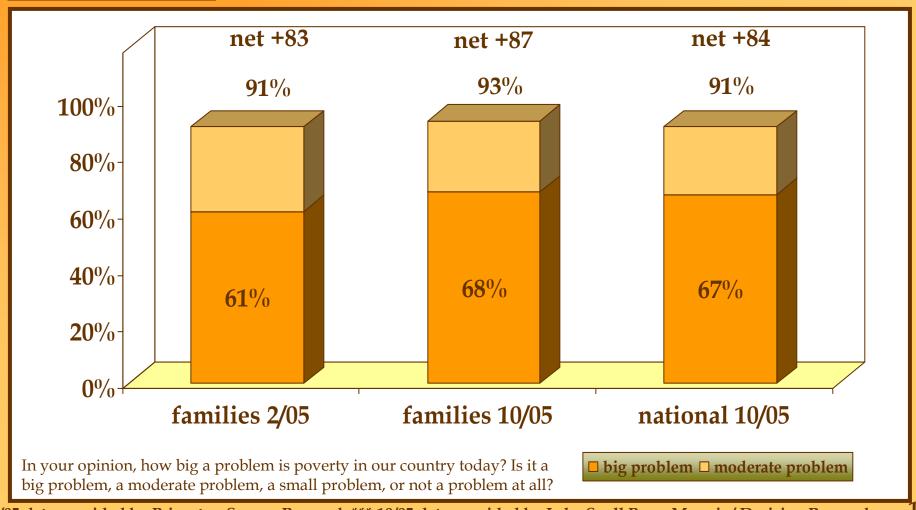
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For some time, Americans have agreed that there is a growing gap between rich and poor, and that poverty is a big problem.

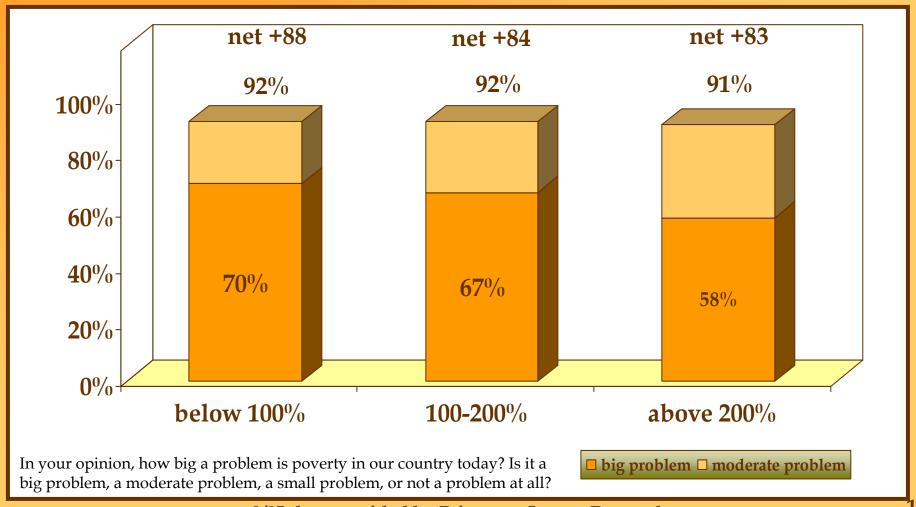


Whether living in it or just observing it, virtually all Americans have agreed for some time that poverty is a problem for the country.



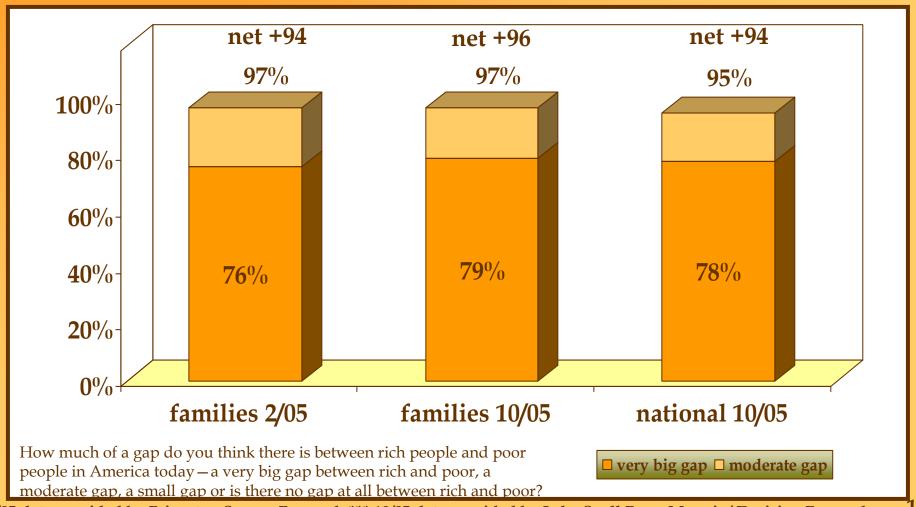


Overwhelming majorities of all income levels feel that poverty is a problem, the very poor express the greatest intensity.



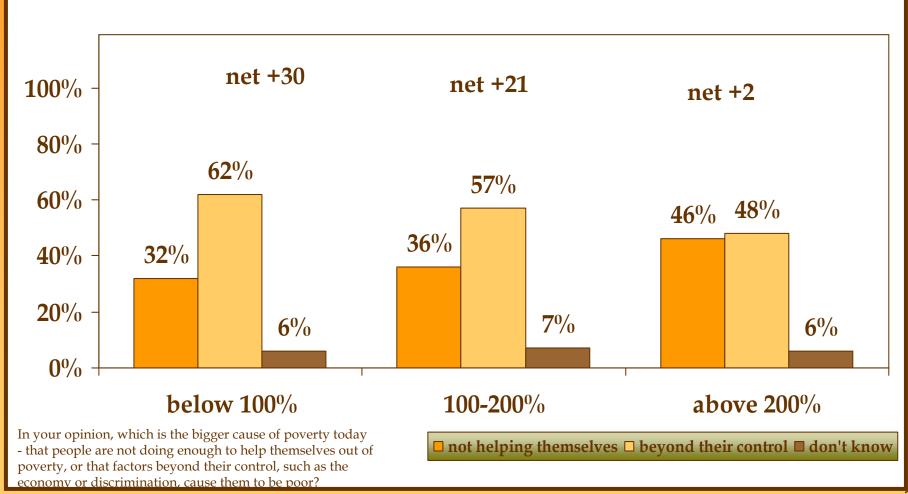


Americans, for some time, have universally agreed that there is a gap between rich and poor; over three quarter believe it is a very big gap.





Lower income respondents believe poverty is the result of factors beyond their control, while those higher incomes are split between systemic causes and people not doing enough for themselves.



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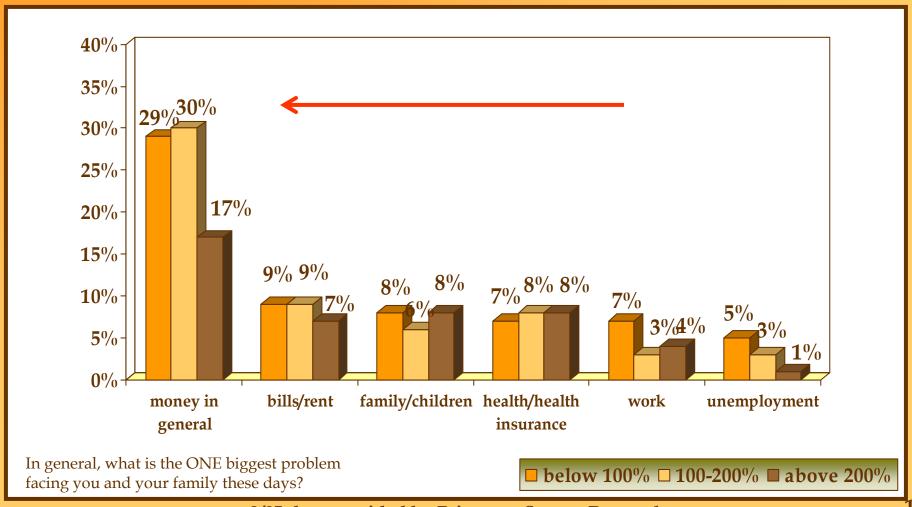
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Money is a concern for all.

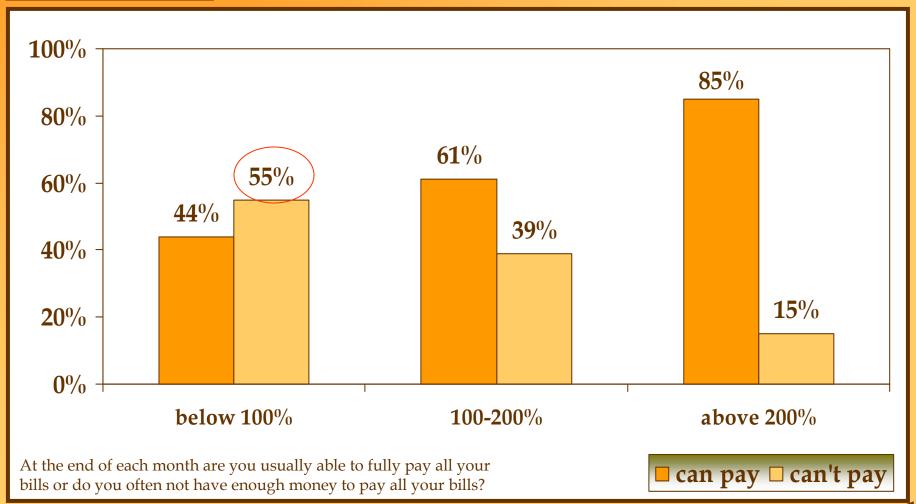


Across income levels money is the biggest problem facing families.



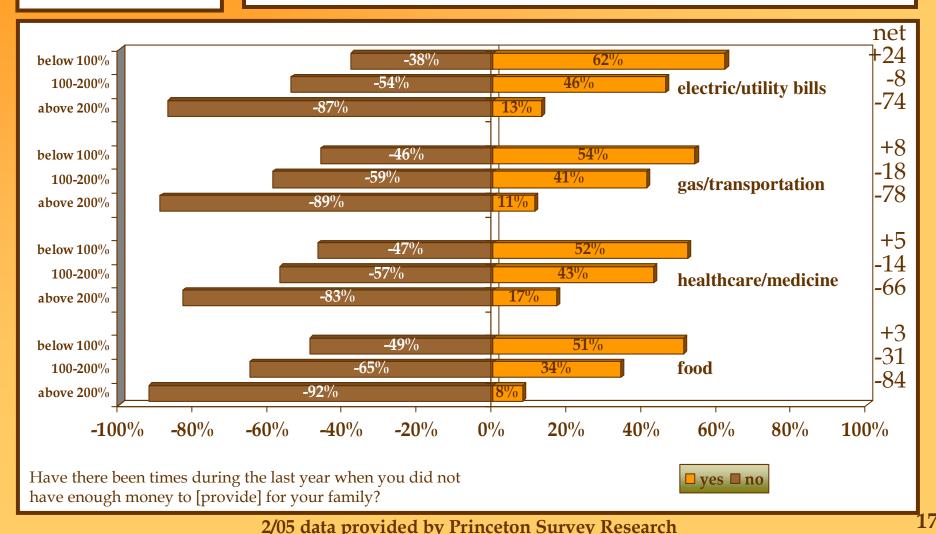


A majority of the very poor cannot fully pay their bills each month.



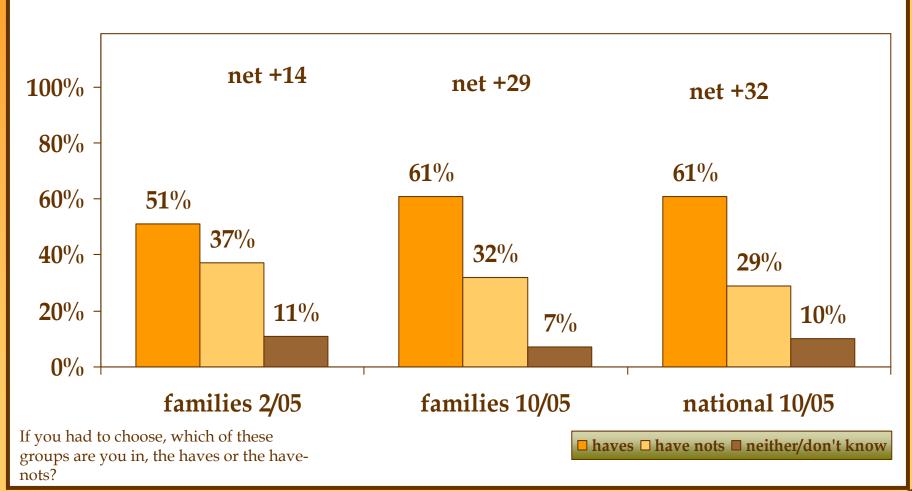


A majority of very low-income families experienced not being able to pay utility bills, pay for gas or other transportation, pay for healthcare or medicine and food.



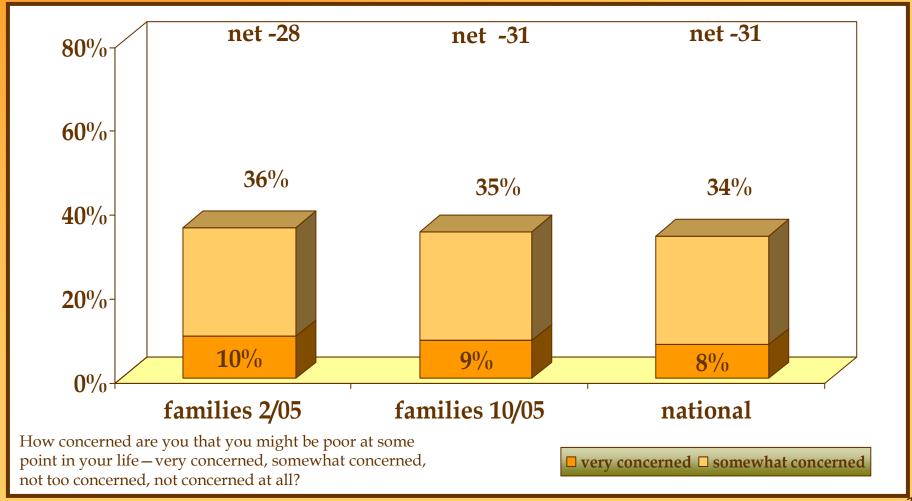


Since February, there has been a significant increase in the number of Americans who consider themselves among the "haves." Possibly, this is a result of the public being inundated with images of people left with nothing after Katrina.





One third of Americans who label themselves "haves" are concerned that they might find themselves poor someday.



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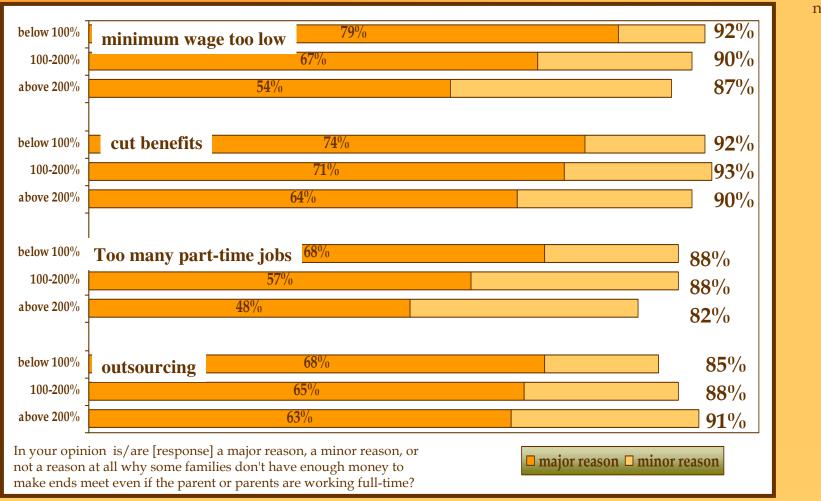
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Americans have been ready to move on policies to deal with poverty for some time.



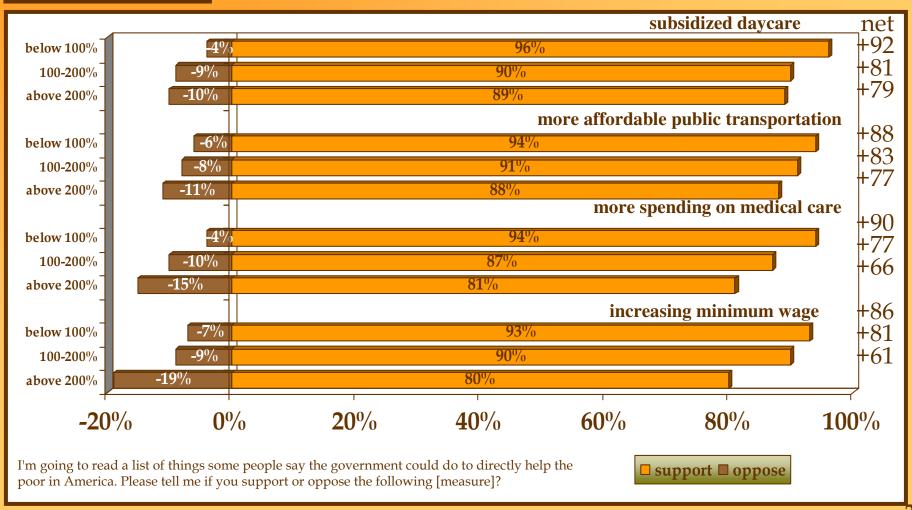
Top reasons for poverty include the minimum wage being too low, benefit cuts, too many part-time jobs and too many jobs going to other countries.



not reason/dk 8% 10% 13% 8% $7^{\circ}/_{\circ}$ 10% **12% 12**% 18% **15% 12**% 9%



Overwhelming majorities of all income groups support poverty reduction measures such as subsidized daycare, affordable transportation, medical care and an increased minimum wage.



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Conclusion