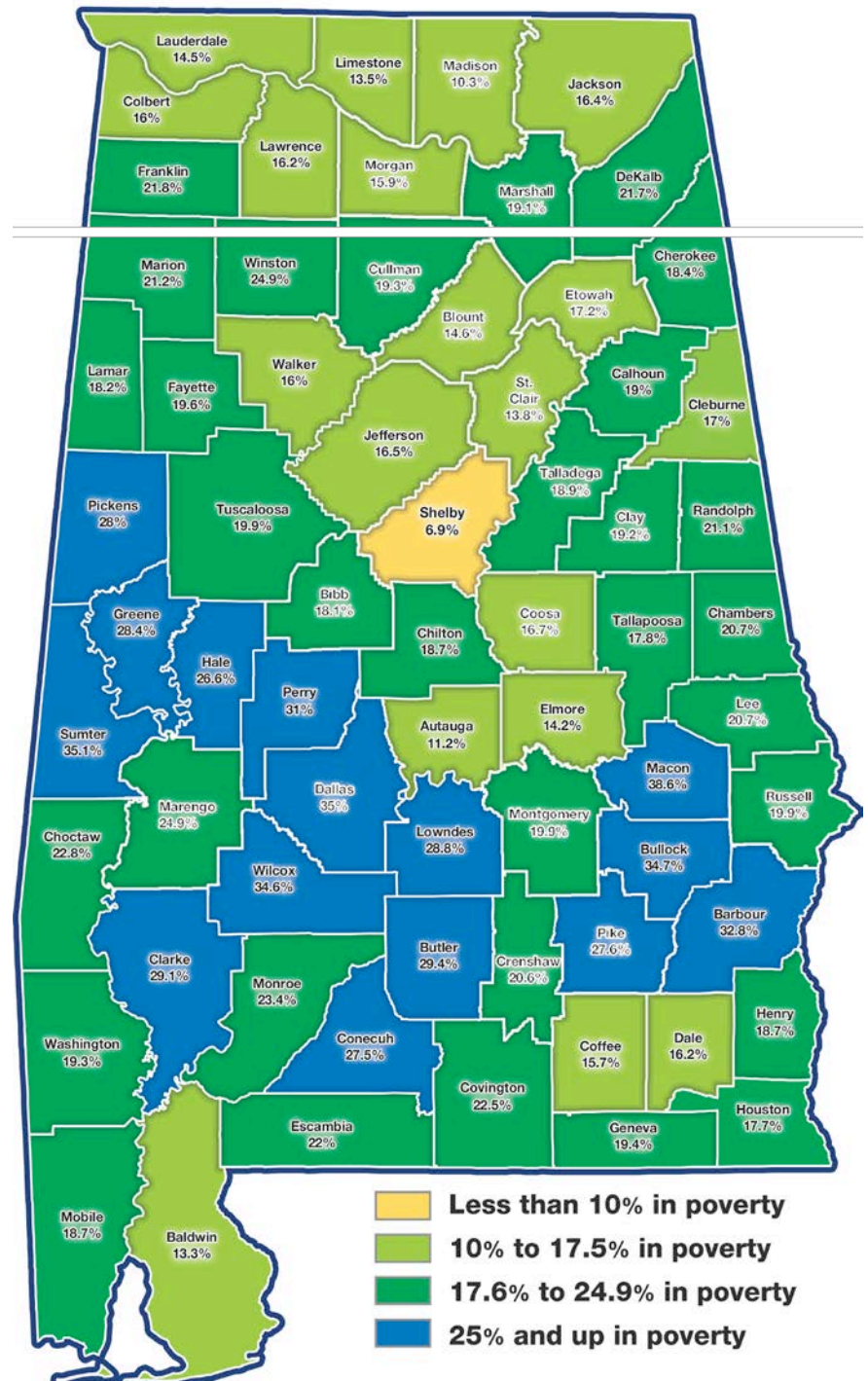
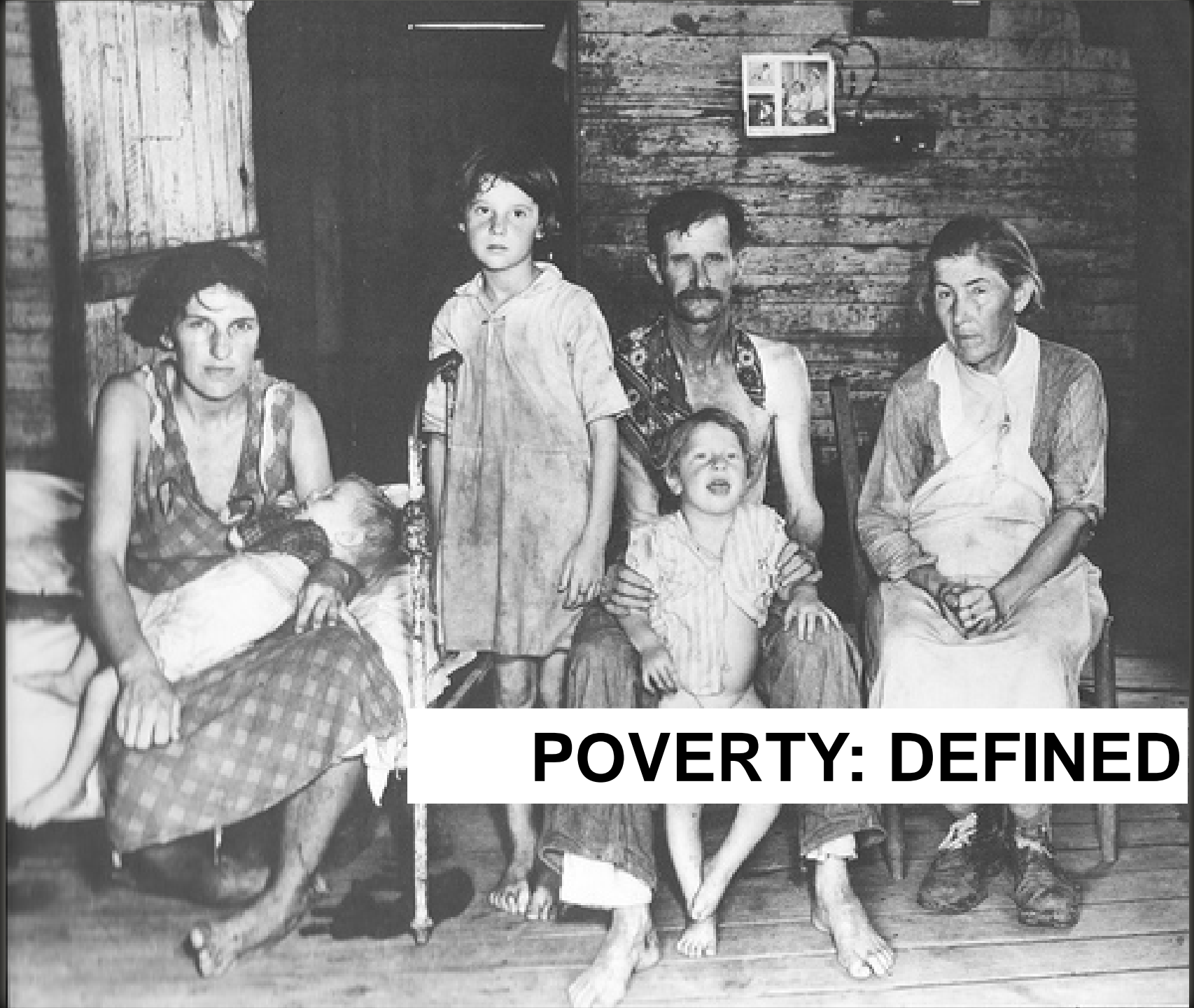


Repairing Alabama after the Tornadoes

More than
824,000
Alabamians
live in
poverty.
We can do
better.





POVERTY: DEFINED

webster's dictionary

poverty

1 a: the state of one who lacks a usual or socially acceptable amount of money or material possessions b: renunciation as a member of a religious order of the right as an individual to own property

2: scarcity, dearth

3 a: debility due to malnutrition b: lack of fertility

Poverty Thresholds for 2009 by Size of Family & Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of family unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years				
		None	One	Two	Three	Four
One person (unrelated individual)....	10,956					
Under 65 years.....	11,161	11,161				
65 years and over.....	10,289	10,289				
Two people.....	13,991					
Householder under 65 years.....	14,439	14,366	14,787			
Householder 65 years and over.....	12,982	12,968	14,731			
Three people.....	17,098	16,781	17,268	17,285		
Four people.....	21,954	22,128	22,490	21,756	21,832	
Five people.....	25,991	26,686	27,074	26,245	25,603	25,211
Six people.....	29,405	30,693	30,815	30,180	29,571	28,666
Seven people.....	33,372	35,316	35,537	34,777	34,247	33,260
Eight people.....	37,252	39,498	39,847	39,130	38,501	37,610
Nine people or more.....	44,366	47,514	47,744	47,109	46,576	45,701

Note: The poverty thresholds are updated each year using the change in the average annual Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U). Since the average annual CPI-U for 2009 was lower than the average annual CPI-U for 2008, poverty thresholds for 2009 are slightly lower than the corresponding thresholds for 2008.

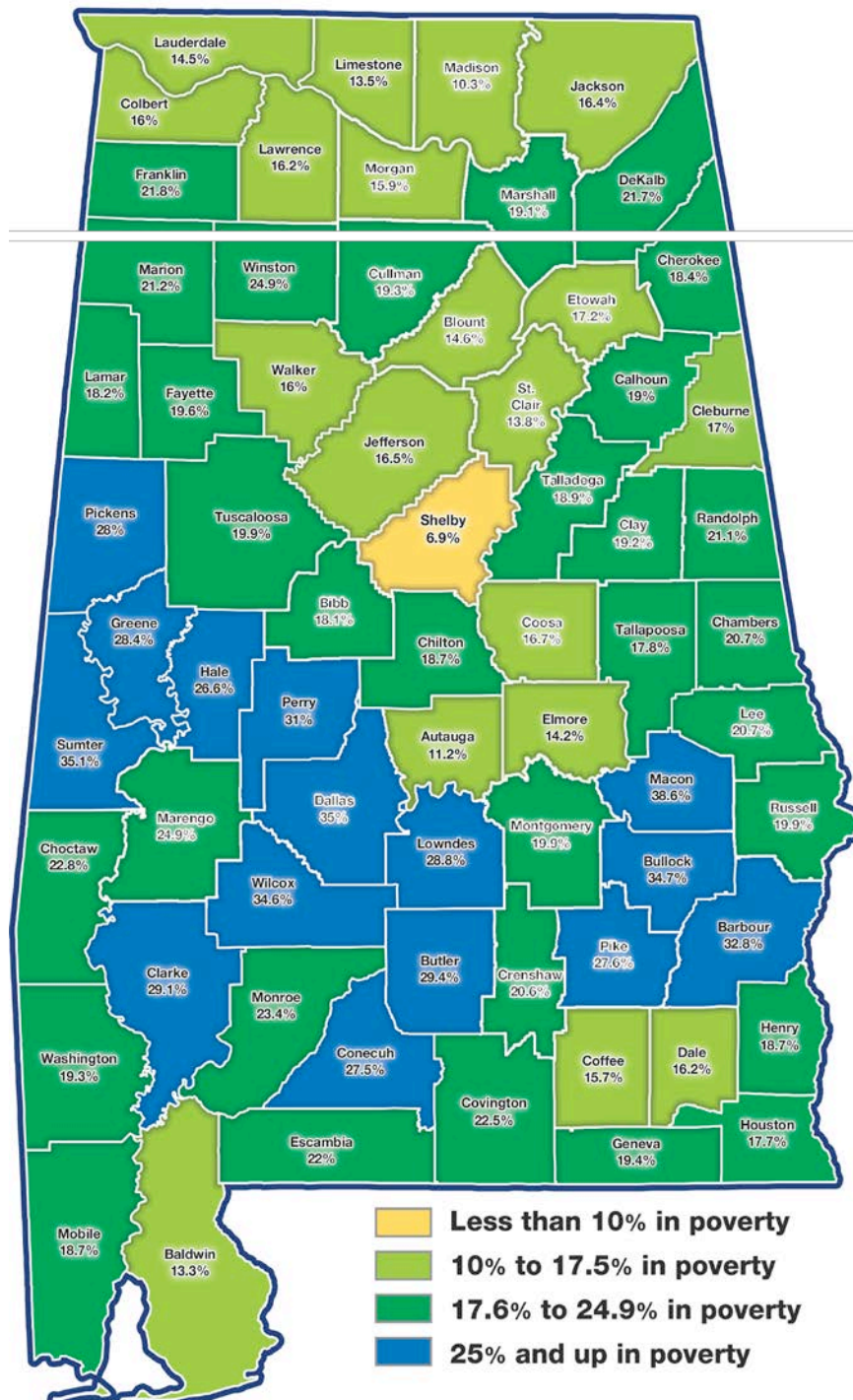
Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Basic Economic Security Tables, 2011

Alabama, by Area, Family Type and Receipt of Employment-based Benefits

Area	1 Worker		1 Worker, 1 Infant		1 Worker, 1 Preschooler, 1 Schoolchild		2 Workers, 1 Preschooler, 1 Schoolchild	
	Workers with Employment- based Benefits	Workers without Employment- based Benefits	Workers with Employment- based Benefits	Workers without Employment- based Benefits	Workers with Employment- based Benefits	Workers without Employment- based Benefits	Workers with Employment- based Benefits	Workers without Employment- based Benefits
Alabama (Statewide Avg.)	\$26,268	\$32,448	\$37,464	\$42,012	\$46,128	\$50,460	\$57,816	\$66,048
Butler County	\$23,424	\$29,520	\$33,432	\$37,536	\$41,856	\$46,752	\$54,360	\$62,352
Jefferson County, Not Birmingham	\$29,748	\$36,732	\$42,540	\$46,716	\$51,372	\$55,644	\$62,328	\$70,488
Marengo County	\$25,056	\$30,624	\$33,360	\$37,548	\$42,612	\$47,340	\$55,896	\$64,104

Note: "Benefits" include unemployment insurance and employment-based health insurance and retirement plans.



Alabama's Katrina Moment



Poverty, Tornado-Impacted Counties and Unmet Needs

Poverty Data Courtesy US Census Bureau; Other Data Courtesy FEMA

Rank	County	Poverty: All Persons ¹	Poverty: Children ²	Poverty: Seniors ²	Poverty: Female Headed Households ²	Regs	Total FVL ⁵	Unmet Needs
1	Jefferson	16.5%	22.9%	11.1%	36.2%	10834	\$44,928,037	\$36,420,243
2	Tuscaloosa	19.9%	22.6%	10.5%	47.9%	9840	\$32,367,966	\$18,368,978
3	DeKalb	21.7%	32.0%	15.5%	41.5%	2141	\$16,049,384	\$12,132,820
4	Madison	10.3%	14.7%	6.3%	36.4%	10075	\$11,649,879	\$9,366,703
5	Marion	21.2%	30.9%	14.8%	70.5%	734	\$10,697,086	\$8,101,508
6	Franklin	21.8%	29.7%	12.6%	50.7%	742	\$8,820,705	\$6,607,839
7	Cullman	19.3%	25.7%	13.5%	39.4%	4167	\$8,463,890	\$5,974,567
8	Lawrence	16.2%	22.9%	10.9%	44.1%	1510	\$8,377,464	\$5,844,492
9	Calhoun	19.0%	26.7%	10.6%	52.6%	1238	\$7,764,227	\$5,280,981
10	Limestone	13.5%	19.1%	11.3%	32.4%	1963	\$6,255,396	\$4,657,885
	Alabama	17.5%	24.6%	11.8%	45.1%	62334	\$203,290,756	\$141,360,480

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (2009)

² U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates (2007-2009)

³ HA=housing assistance

⁴ ON=other needs

⁵ FVL=FEMA verified level

FEMA data current as of 7/4/11

Low-Income Communities are More Vulnerable to Natural Disasters

Vulnerability = a person's or group's capacity to anticipate, cope with, resist, and recover from the impact of a natural hazard
Fothergill & Peek, 2004

Why?

Low-Income Communities are less resilient after natural disasters

Community resilience = the ability of communities to withstand and mitigate the stress of a disaster

Rand, 2011

Expanded Definition of Resilience

Community resilience entails the ongoing and developing capacity of the community to account for its vulnerabilities and develop capabilities that aid that community in:

- (1) preventing, withstanding, and mitigating the stress of a health incident;
- (2) recovering in a way that restores the community to a state of self-sufficiency and at least the same level of health and social functioning after a health incident; and
- (3) using knowledge from a past response to strengthen the community's ability to withstand the next health incident.

Examples from Post-Katrina Louisiana

15 needs identified by the Louisiana Recovery Authority:

1. Build better levees and other hurricane protection
2. Develop new housing
3. Restore coastal areas
4. Improve schools
5. Attract new businesses to the area
6. Make reconstruction jobs/training available for residents
7. Provide better community social services
8. Make highway and street improvements
9. Reduce crime
10. Devise a workable evacuation plan
11. Protect the environment
12. Buy out flood-prone properties
13. Provide a better public transportation system
14. Support the arts and culture
15. Create more parks and open spaces

Source: *Louisiana Speaks*



Charity Meets Immediate Needs



Relationships Will Repair Alabama



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