Causes, Effects, and Solutions to Poverty in the United States

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Poverty is one of the challenging global phenomena that has affected all continents of the world for decades now. Poverty is the percentage of the entire population of a people of country that is living on monetary spending of less than 1.25$ per day spending. This is according to the UN data analysis done in the year 2000-2006. It can also be described as the total percentage of a people suffering from hunger in a county (Marris, 2018). There is a split level of poverty referred to as income poverty, which is described as when an individual family's income fails to attain the estimated federal threshold, and the estimated figure usually differs across different countries. In this discussion, we are to discuss the different causes of poverty across the United States of America and come up with possible ways to solve the rapidly rising level of poverty across the state. The central stimulant to our deep research on the entire factor is the research done by the US Census Bureau.

A closely related analysis is available in Poverty In The United States.

Recent Poverty Trends and Labor Market Causes

In the years 2007 to 2010, the level of poverty is said to have increased rapidly from 12.5% to 15.1% due to most of the families that are around being laborers. A basic principle states that an increase in labor leads to a decrease in the number of jobs available and hence cannot accommodate the high number of people out looking for work. Similarly, an increase in the number of laborers may lead to congestion in the work areas, hence leading to total wage rationing and, in turn, leading to low pay for the workers (Marris, 2018). It was also found that the rapid increase in poverty was due to the increasing number of unskilled personnel, primarily due to the low educational levels, and these automatically led to unemployment or a low wage bill. This, in turn, leads to increased poverty since the people are not able to adapt to the economic status of the country.

Racial and Educational Disparities

There was also a rapid increase in the poverty level among blacks from 25.3% to 27.4%, non-Hispanics from 9.4% to 9.9%, Hispanics from 25.3% to 26.6%, and the rate of poverty in Asians remained the same in a rate of 12.1%/1. This is mainly because most blacks and Hispanics are said to have a high wage disclination mainly because they have a low level of school attainments, hence low

levels of required skills and experiences. Similarly, most of the African families are also affected by their cultural perspective. There is a common thought of line mostly used I the US that states that an individual's poverty is due to his traits, these personality traits such as laziness to educational levels most commonly lead to a rapid increase in the level of poverty. Research has also shown that most Asian families have the required levels of education and hence reach the required labor skills required by most firms. A simple estimation was made, and it was shown that Asian families earn a higher income than any other ethnic group in the United States of America (Marris, 2018). In the year 2005, the Median income estimated of an Asian family was at 68,957$ while the median estimated income of a white family was at 59,124$.

Government Assistance and Dependency Debate

The level of poverty in 2010 was the highest level ever recorded since 1993. Also, 2010 had the largest number of people affected by poverty, some 46.2 million people of the total population. Some poverty-related policies have been imposed by the United States government. These policies included the cash welfare meant to cater to the unemployed people, food vouchers that are used by the poor people to acquire some food, Medicaid health insurance to cater to the health conditions of the people, the reduced lunch premium, and the unemployment insurance and the social securities. These policies are beneficial and supportive to the people, but they tend to make the people lazy. Having the mentality that the government will be responsible for these interns reduces levels of education among the people since most will get to their comfort zones to wait for gifts from the government. With time, the government may end up spending a lot of paying for its citizens' bills; hence, time may lead to inflation hence further deepening the levels of poverty in the country.

Poverty Across Age Groups

From the year 2009 to 2010, the level of poverty in children under the age of 18 years increased from 20.7% to 22.0%. It increased from 12.9 to 13.7 on middle-aged people between 18 and 64 years and finally there was a non-statistical difference of 9.0%/2 for the people above the age of 65 years. This is because most children under the age of 18 years live in low-income families, hence fully dependent on governmental support. Most of them didn't have the chance to finish their education so its either they dropped at the high school or completely did not have access to educational facilities with these circumstances the small boys are incrassated while the girls are exposed to early teen pregnancies since an idle mind is the devil's workshop. The middle age people had there rapid increase I the level of poverty since they had no required skills to feature into the job market, this is because of lack of the required education hence most are jobless and end up depending on the government supplies that cannot fully sustain them. The level of poverty for people above the age of 65 is constant because they are dependent on their children who are working, and also they earn some form of government support. Therefore, they do not struggle with life and hence are virtually stable in their lives (Lewis, 2017).

Education and Youth Development

Poverty may be an international threat but can easily be controlled by the government. In one case, it tries to implement the following policies: one is by promoting early childhood development. This is mainly done by ensuring adequate education for the students in the school; this education will enable them to acquire the required skills in the labor market; hence, as they attain the working age, they may be easily absorbed into the job market. The government may also support the disadvantaged youth; mostly, these disadvantaged youth are those who have inadequate skills and have no privilege to attend school. Hence, you have no knowledge to take to the mark; mostly, you find these youths engaging in criminal activities, violence, and abusing drugs, which may make their lives a total waste.

Safety Nets and Economic Opportunity

The government may also improve network and safety support (Lewis, 2017). This will be basically done by designing different programs to lift the poor families programs, such as cash welfare, subsidizing the housing of the people, giving out food vouchers, reducing the price of lunch, giving them social security, and also giving them some good health insurance.for the low waged workers the government through the local governments can raise the earnings with a really low impact on employment.changing the role performed by a race and ethnicity and unequal progress and persistent disparities may be good. Changing the roles and expectations of a specific gender where women would tend to take a lot of time in school, hence marry at a late age and have few children, reducing overpopulation and, in turn, reducing poverty.

After the entire research, we came out with the following conclusions and findings:

- Although the poverty policies introduced by the federal government of the United States of America have economic benefits for the people, they intend to do more harm to the economy rather than good. This is mainly because by making poor people enjoy these benefits, with time, the number of poor people will increase because people will prefer no work. Hence, the government may end up spending a lot of money on the people, and with time, it will have to raise taxes on individual goods to sustain the continuous funding of the people. This results in inflation and finally leads to a deepening of the state’s level of poverty.
- Low education standards, poor or poor skills, and poor experiences lead to most guys being unemployed, hence increasing the dependency ratio; with such many unemployed people, depending on a few employed people increases the levels of poverty since the few cannot be able to cater to the many dependents.
- Demographic characteristics such as age show that most children below 18 years are poor since (boys) are always incrassated while (girls) have teen births, leading them to drop out of school

at an early age. As a result, this hinders them from accessing their freedom to education, leading them to live in poverty to receive government assistance when they are now fully grown, and usually, these children have a short life expectancy because they have poor healthcare attendance.

- Most people prefer being employed rather than getting self-employment. This increases the level of poverty since it increases the number of people looking for jobs. With the few jobs available, some may be rendered unemployed due to lack of jobs, and those who get the posts end up earning low amounts of money, which cannot adequately sustain them.
- The government can greatly help either reduce or completely eradicate the level of poverty by taking concern for the youth and sensitizing them to the importance of education. It can also help the unprivileged youths by creating opportunities for them to earn income. Finally, the government can set up programs to help poor people who are not able to help themselves.

Reference

Marris, P. (2018). *Dilemmas of social reform: poverty and community action in the United States*. Routledge.

Lewis, O. (2017). The culture of poverty. In *Poor Jews* (pp. 9-25). Routledge.