2020 Federal Poverty Guidelines

The U.S. Federal Poverty Guidelines determine financial eligibility for certain federal programs. The poverty guidelines are designated by the year in which they are issued (i.e. guidelines issued in January 2020 are designated the 2020 poverty guidelines).

### 2020 Federal Poverty Guidelines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family/Household Size</th>
<th>100%</th>
<th>200%</th>
<th>400%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 person</td>
<td>$12,760</td>
<td>$25,520</td>
<td>$51,040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 people</td>
<td>$17,240</td>
<td>$34,480</td>
<td>$68,960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 people</td>
<td>$21,720</td>
<td>$43,440</td>
<td>$86,880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 people</td>
<td>$26,200</td>
<td>$52,400</td>
<td>$104,800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### GEORGIA TOTAL POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY

In Georgia, Black, Hispanic, and Native American individuals are **twice as likely** to live in poverty than White individuals.

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**Federal Poverty Guidelines** are published every January by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

www.georgiavoices.org
Federal and State Program Eligibility Based on Federal Poverty Guidelines

Certain federal programs use the federal poverty guidelines to determine eligibility. The following chart details specific programs and the maximum yearly income a family of 4 can earn to remain eligible.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Maximum Yearly Income (Family of 4)</th>
<th>Maximum % of Guidelines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Childcare and Parent Services - Low Income Priority Group</td>
<td>$26,200</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program</td>
<td>$34,060</td>
<td>130%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pregnancy Medicaid</td>
<td>$57,640</td>
<td>220%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women, Infants, Children</td>
<td>$48,470</td>
<td>185%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicaid (Children up to 1 year)</td>
<td>$55,020</td>
<td>210%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicaid (Children ages 1-5)</td>
<td>$40,348</td>
<td>154%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicaid (Children ages 6-18)</td>
<td>$36,156</td>
<td>138%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PeachCare (Children 0-18)</td>
<td>$64,714</td>
<td>247%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marketplace (Health Insurance) Premium Tax Credit</td>
<td>$104,800</td>
<td>400%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Federal and State Program Definitions

**Childcare and Parent Services (CAPS):** The Childcare and Parent Services (CAPS) program offers low-income families subsidies to pay for quality child care, afterschool and summer programs for children up to age 12 and for children up to age 17 with special needs. [See Voices’ CAPS factsheet for more details](https://tinyurl.com/FederalPovertyLevelinGA).

**Marketplace (Health Insurance) Premium Tax Credit:** Individuals and families with incomes at 100 – 400% FPL who purchase health insurance through the Health Insurance Marketplace, can receive federal premium tax credits to reduce their monthly insurance premium payments.

**Medicaid:** Medicaid in the U.S. is a joint federal and state program that helps with medical costs for some people with limited income and resources. Medicaid also offers benefits not normally covered by Medicare, like nursing home care and personal care services. [See Voices’ How Medicaid and PeachCare Money Work factsheet for more details](https://tinyurl.com/FederalPovertyLevelinGA).

**PeachCare for Kids™:** PeachCare for Kids™ is a comprehensive health care program for uninsured children (under age 19) living in Georgia, whose parents earn too much to qualify for Medicaid, but not enough to pay for private coverage. [See Voices’ How Medicaid and PeachCare Money Work factsheet for more details](https://tinyurl.com/FederalPovertyLevelinGA).

**Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP):** SNAP offers nutrition assistance to millions of eligible, low-income individuals and families through electronic benefit cards.

**Women, Infants, Children (WIC):** Women, Infants, and Children provides supplemental foods, health care referrals, and nutrition education for low-income pregnant, breastfeeding, and non-breastfeeding postpartum women, and to infants and children up to age five who are found to be at nutritional risk.
Sources for 2020 Federal Poverty Guidelines

17. Ibid


