

Economically Disadvantaged: From a family with an annual income below a level based on low income thresholds. The table below defines economic disadvantage for the year 2014. In prior years, the income standards for economic disadvantage were lower. Additional examples of economic disadvantage include:

- 1) Come from a family that received public assistance (e.g., free/reduced lunch, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, food stamps, Medicaid, public housing).
- 2) You were qualified to receive federal need-based aid for higher education reserved for those with exceptional financial need (e.g. Pell Grants, Health Professions Student Loans or Loans for Disadvantaged Students, scholarships from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) under the Scholarship for Individuals with Exceptional Financial Need.

For the year 2014 the federal government has set these levels to define economic disadvantage for families with various numbers of members; see table. In prior years, the income standards for economic disadvantage were lower.

2014 Poverty Guidelines for the 48 Contiguous States and the District of Columbia	
Size of parents' family*	Income level
For families with more than 8 persons, add \$8,120 for each additional person.	
1	\$23,340
2	31,460
3	39,580
4	47,700
5	55,820
6	63,940
7	72,060
8	80,180
*Includes only dependents listed on Federal income tax forms.	