Building on the American Rescue Plan Act: What's Next for Reducing Child Poverty

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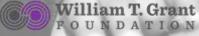


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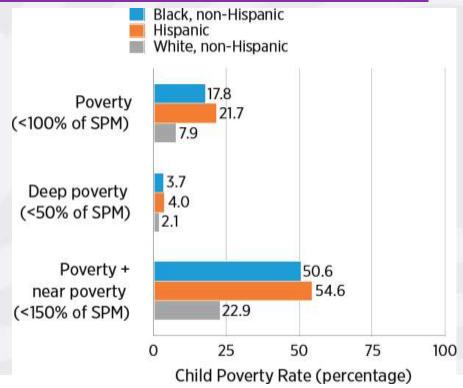
Supporting Research to Improve the Lives of Young People

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Reducing Child Poverty

- O Child poverty in America is all too common
- Poverty is closely bound up with racial and ethnic inequality
- Poverty is harmful, for individual children and for society



SPM = Supplemental Poverty Measure

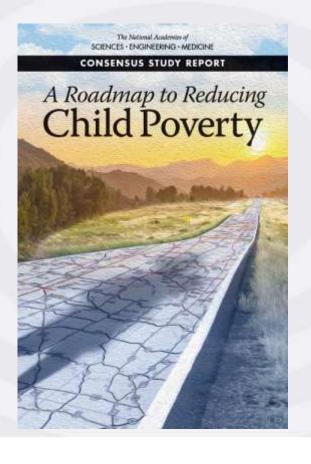


Source: A Roadmap to Reducing Child Poverty

Reducing Child Poverty

- Research can play a key role in pointing the way to reducing child poverty
- As funders, we should demand that research not only measure the extent of poverty and identify its sources, but examine specific responses to poverty
 - > What programs and policies will reduce child poverty in our nation?
 - > How can those programs and policies be implemented?





From Research Evidence to Policy Action





Reducing Child Poverty: What's Next?

- Make permanent the new policies of the American Rescue Plan Act
 - Expansion of the child tax credit, the child and dependent care tax credit, and the earned income tax credit will all expire after 2021 unless they are extended
 - ➤ Likewise, expanded health care subsidies expire after 2022
- ② Ensure effective implementation of the American Rescue Plan Act
 - National level
 - > Local level



Contextual Factors

Context can greatly influence the impact and success of antipoverty programs and policies. Stability & predictability of income

Equitable & ready access to programs

Equitable treatment across racial & ethnic groups

Equitable treatment by the criminal justice system

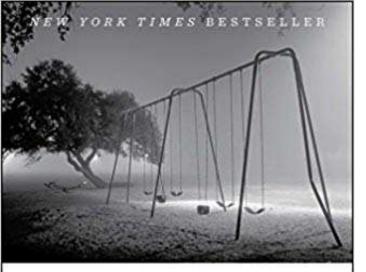
Positive neighborhood conditions

Health & well-being









"A truly masterful volume that should shock
Americans into confronting what has happened to their society."

—FRANCIS FUKUYAMA. Pinguisis Times

OUR KIDS

The American Dream in Crisis

ROBERT D. PUTNAM
author of Bowling Alone







RESTORING THE AMERICAN DREAM

What Would It Take to Dramatically Increase Mobility from Poverty?

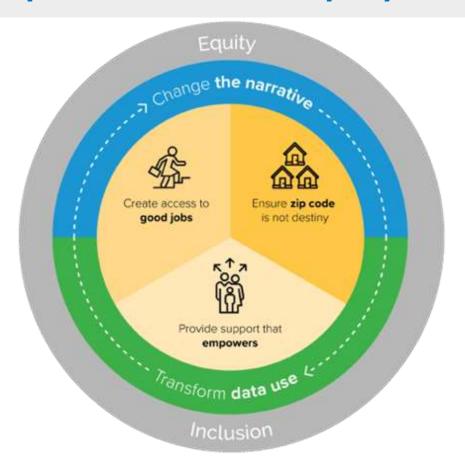


David T. Ellwood and Nisha G. Patel

U.S. Partnership on Mobility from Poverty



CFON adapted to include equity and inclusion



Focus on Systems and Levers



Income & Wealth

Health

Housing & Neighborhood

Education

Safety & Justice Power & Leadership

Levers (Examples)

Wages/Income

Wealth Building

Early Childhood Education

Childcare

Employment/Training

Power Sharing

Maternal/Child Health

Affordable Housing

Access to Quality Healthcare

Criminal Justice

Civil Legal Aid

Movement Building

Focus on Systems and Levers





The Challenge

How can a network of community foundations and partners, individually and collectively,

dismantle structural and systemic racism and achieve equity in social and economic mobility?

Our Challenge
Individual Actions and Lack of Common Conventions Work Against Impact





Economic Success

Being Valued in Community

Power & Autonomy

Strong & Healthy Families

FINANCIAL WELL-BEING

Income

Financial security

HOUSING

Affordable housing

Housing instability and homelessness

FAMILY

Family structure and stability

HEALTH

Overall health

Access to and utilization of health services

Neonatal health

Supportive Communities

LOCAL GOVERNANCE

Political participation

Descriptive representation among local officials

SAFETY

Exposure to trauma

Exposure to crime

Overly punitive policing

NEIGHBORHOODS

Economic inclusion Racial diversity

Belongingness

Social capital

Transportation access

Environmental quality

Opportunities to Learn & Earn

EDUCATION

Access to preschool

Effective public education

Student poverty concentration

College readiness

WORK

Employment

Access to jobs paying a living wage

As reported in The State of America's Children 2021®:

- In 2019, there were over 73 million children in the United States, and estimates projected that 2020 would be the year that children of color made up the majority of children in America.
- Nearly 1 in 7 children—10.5 million—were poor in 2019. Nearly 71 percent of poor children were children of color.
- More than 1 in 7 children were food insecure. Black and Hispanic children were twice as likely
 as white children to live in households where not everyone had enough to eat.
- More than **1.5 million children enrolled in public schools** experienced homelessness during the 2017-2018 school year.
- More than 77 percent of Hispanic and more than 79 percent of Black fourth and eighth grade public school students were not proficient in reading or math in 2019 compared with less than 60 percent of white students

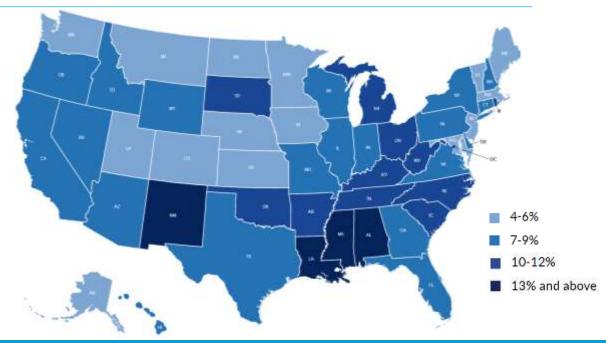




Nationally, 9% of young children under age 9 live in deep poverty: Rates vary across states

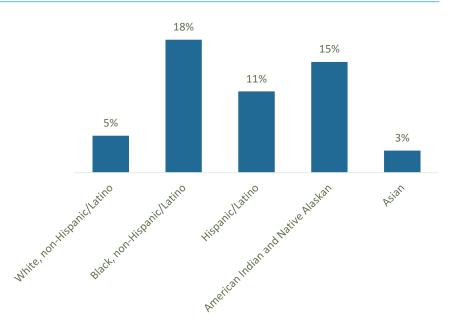
- Four states and DC have 13% or more of children 0-9 in deep poverty
- 11 states have rates of 10-12%

Source: NCCP Analysis of ACS 1-Year Estimates - Public Use Microdata Sample 2018



Racial/Ethnic Disparities in Deep Poverty Rates

- Nationally, the deep poverty rates are much higher for Black,
 Hispanic/Latino, and American
 Indian and Native Alaskan children under 9
- Large racial and ethnic disparities exist in almost all states



Young children in DP more likely to experience several developmental risks than children in other groups

- Low birth weight
- A physical condition/ health problem that limits activities
- An intellectual disability or developmental delay
- Parent lacks a high school diploma
- Parent unemployed
- Parent cannot count on people in their neighborhood for help



Recommendations

- Scale programs that show promise for improving birth outcomes (e.g., Centering Pregnancy)
- Ensure that states take up ARPA's Medicaid coverage for 12-months postpartum and establish as a permanent policy
- Invest in major expansion of programs with demonstrated capacity to promote relational health and early development
 - •Home visiting programs, Early Head Start, Child First



Recommendations, cont.

Enhance funding for early care and education programs to enable them to operate as two-generation programs (e.g., with effective adult education and job training services for families); prioritize outreach to families in deep poverty

Funding for family coaching, help with emergencies, alignment of services

Address racial/ethnic disparities in young children's experience of deep poverty on multiple fronts

 Increased outreach, development of more diverse workforce, further development of culturally tailored supports

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Reducing Child Poverty: What's Next?

- Oconfronting intergenerational poverty
 - > ARPA attacks child poverty directly through redistribution
 - ➤ To build a robust future with less poverty, we need to ensure that children in poor families can achieve the middle class dream when they grow up
- What sort of investments are required to break the intergenerational transmission of poverty?
 - > A new National Academies committee will take on this challenge
 - > We will be watching for:
 - Specific solutions
 - Rapid policy action



Questions & Discussion

Upcoming GLR Learning Tuesdays Webinars:

LEARNING LOSS RECOVERY CHALLENGE

\$20 B for Afterschool & Summer: Realizing the Opportunity for Communities Tuesday, April 20, 3 p.m. ET/12 p.m. PT

LEARNING LOSS RECOVERY CHALLENGE

The Fall K-3 Classroom: What the Data Imply About Composition, Challenges & Opportunities A Special Session in Partnership With EdWeek Tuesday, April 27, 3 p.m. ET/12 p.m. PT

LEARNING LOSS RECOVERY CHALLENGE

Technology to Accelerate Learning: Tech-Enabled Solutions to Address Learning Loss A Special Session in Partnership With Overdeck Family Foundation Tuesday, April 27, 3 p.m. ET/12 p.m. PT

Please Join Us!



