

BROOKINGS

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Reducing Child Poverty and Improving Childhood Outcomes in Kansas

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Overview

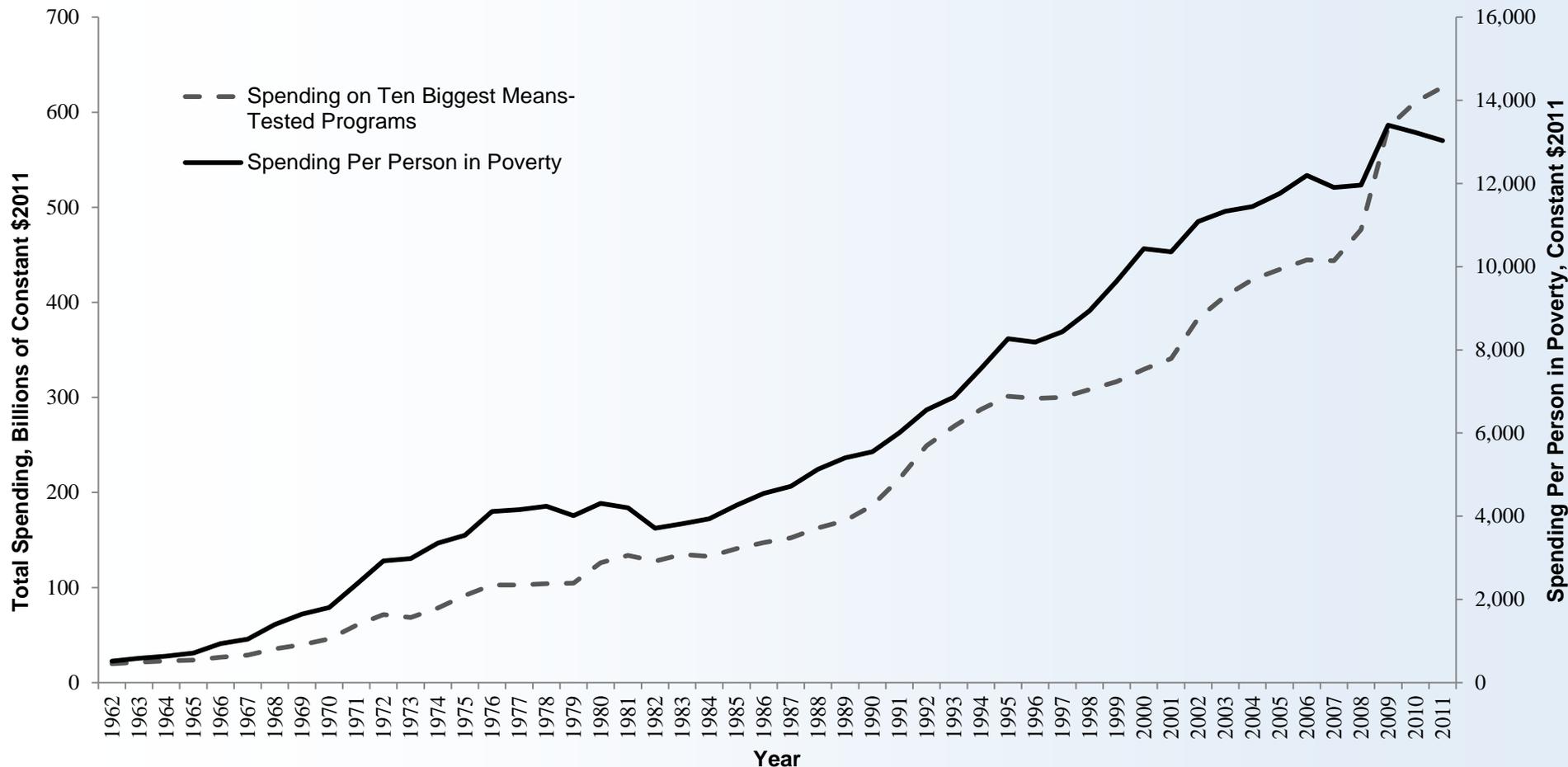
- Trends in Poverty and Inequality
- Government Spending on Means-Tested Programs
- Pathways Out of Poverty and Inequality
 - Education
 - Family Composition
 - Work
 - Community-Based Programs

Why Are Poverty and Inequality So Stubborn?

- Work Rates
- Wages
- Family Composition
- Education
- Other (Immigration, Technological Change, International Competition)

Government Spending on Means-Tested Programs

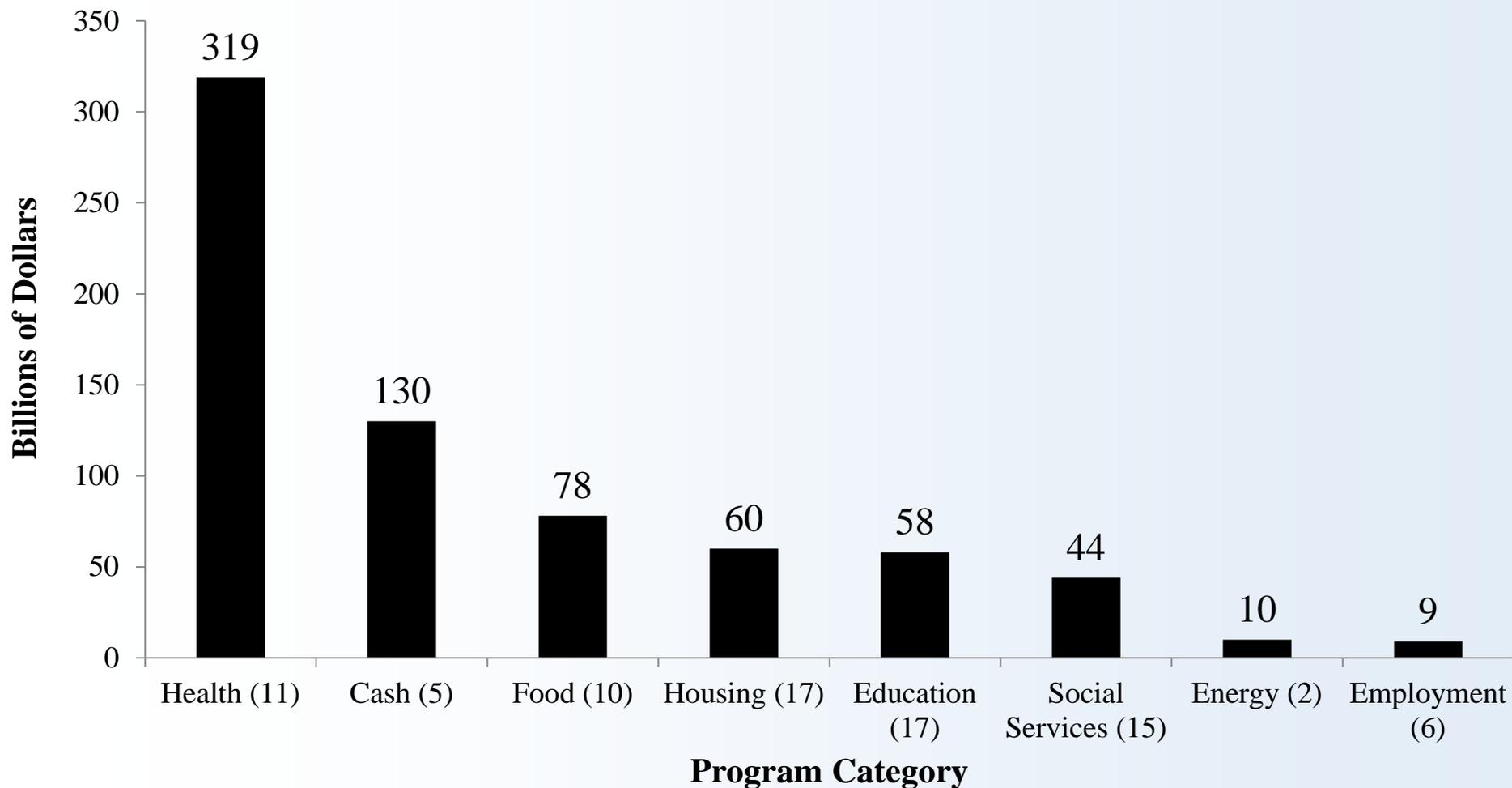
Federal Means-Tested Spending on Biggest Programs, 1962-2011 (Constant \$2011)



Notes: This series includes 10 spending sources: Medicaid, SNAP, EITC, CTC where credit exceeds tax liability, SSI, AFDC/TANF, Housing Assistance, Medicare Part D Low Income Subsidy, ESEA Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies, and Federal Pell Grants. Data on the last two are available starting only in 1980 and include approximately \$27 billion in ARRA spending in 2009.

Sources: Most spending sources from OMB, Fiscal Year 2013 Budget, Tables 8.5, 11.3, 12.3. Title I and ESEA spending from Department of Education Budget History Table. Medicare data from CMS, 2011 Medicare Trustees Report, Table IV.B11, number for 2011 is estimated. All figures adjusted to constant dollars using OMB total deflator from historical table 10.1. Data on number of people in poverty through 2010 from Census Bureau, 2011 number estimated by Richard Bavier.

Federal Spending on Eight Categories of Means-Tested Programs, 2009



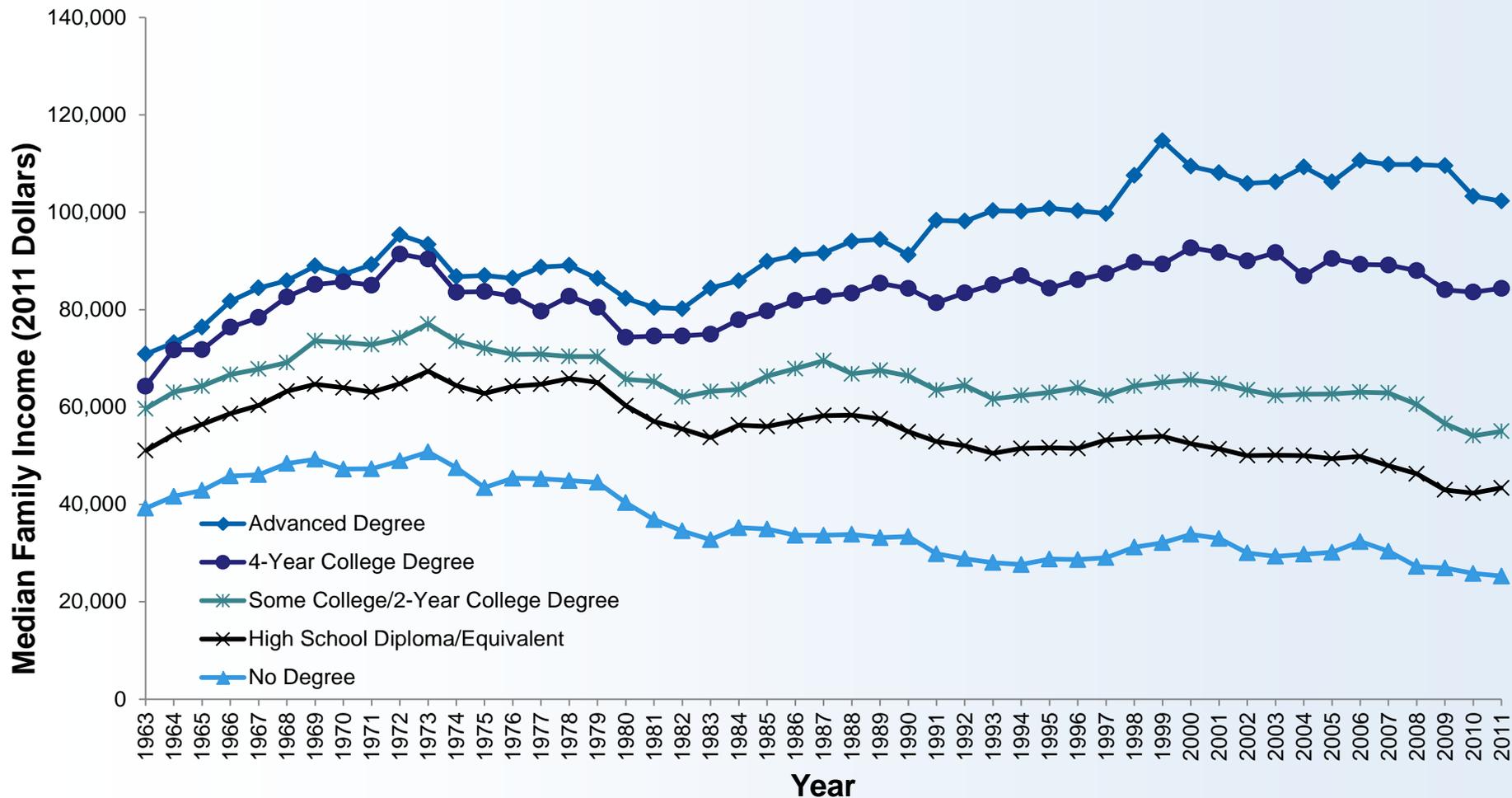
Source: Congressional Research Service, 2011.

Note: Numbers in parentheses following or below program categories are the number of programs in each category.

Pathways Out of Poverty: Three Factors

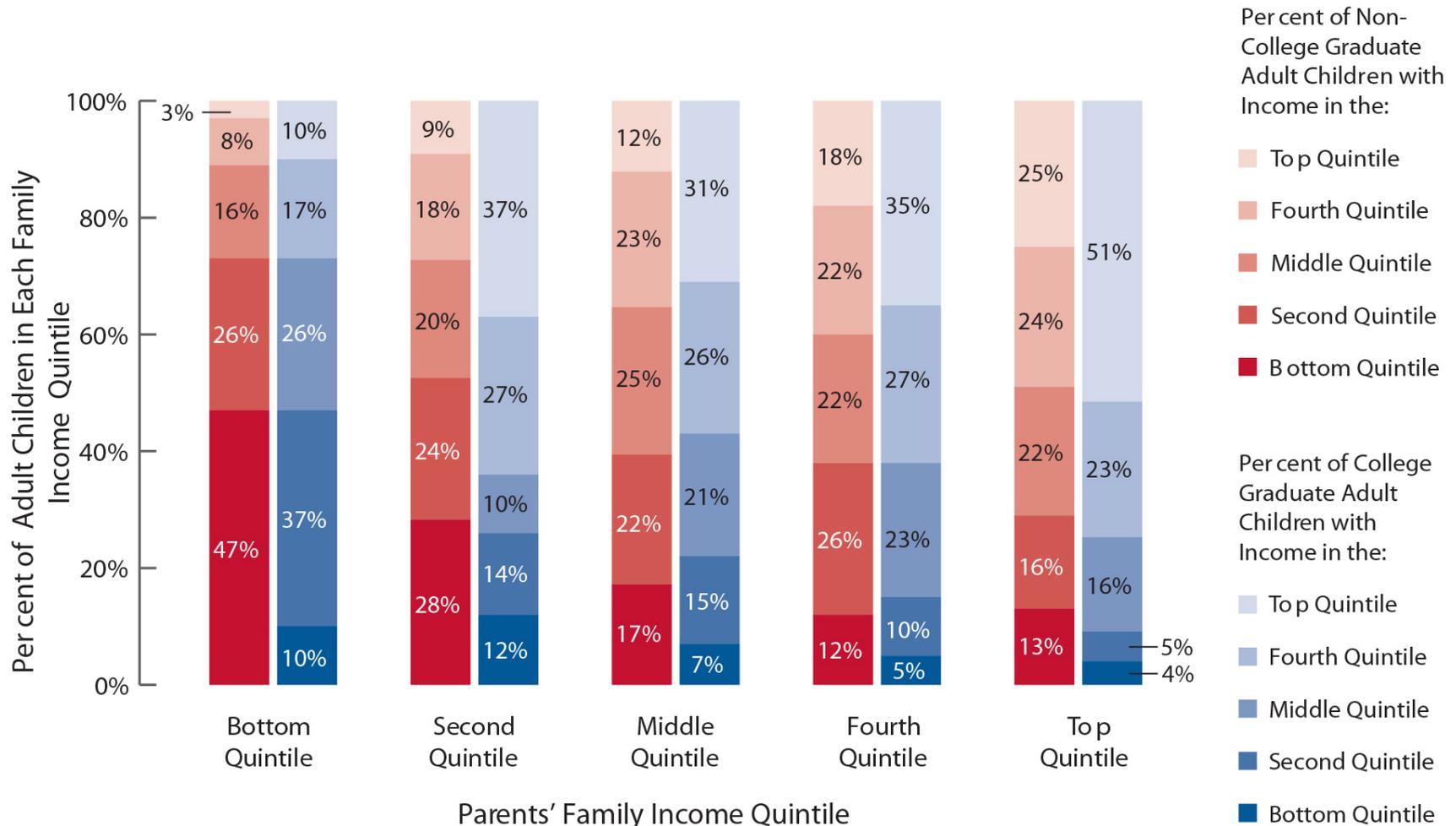
Pathways: Education

Median Family Income of Adults Age 30-39 by Education Level, 1963-2011



Source: Income Figures from Brookings Tabulations of data from the Annual Social and Economic Supplement to the Current Population Survey, 1964-2012. Adjusted to constant dollars using annual averages of the CPIAUCNS from FRED (<https://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2>).

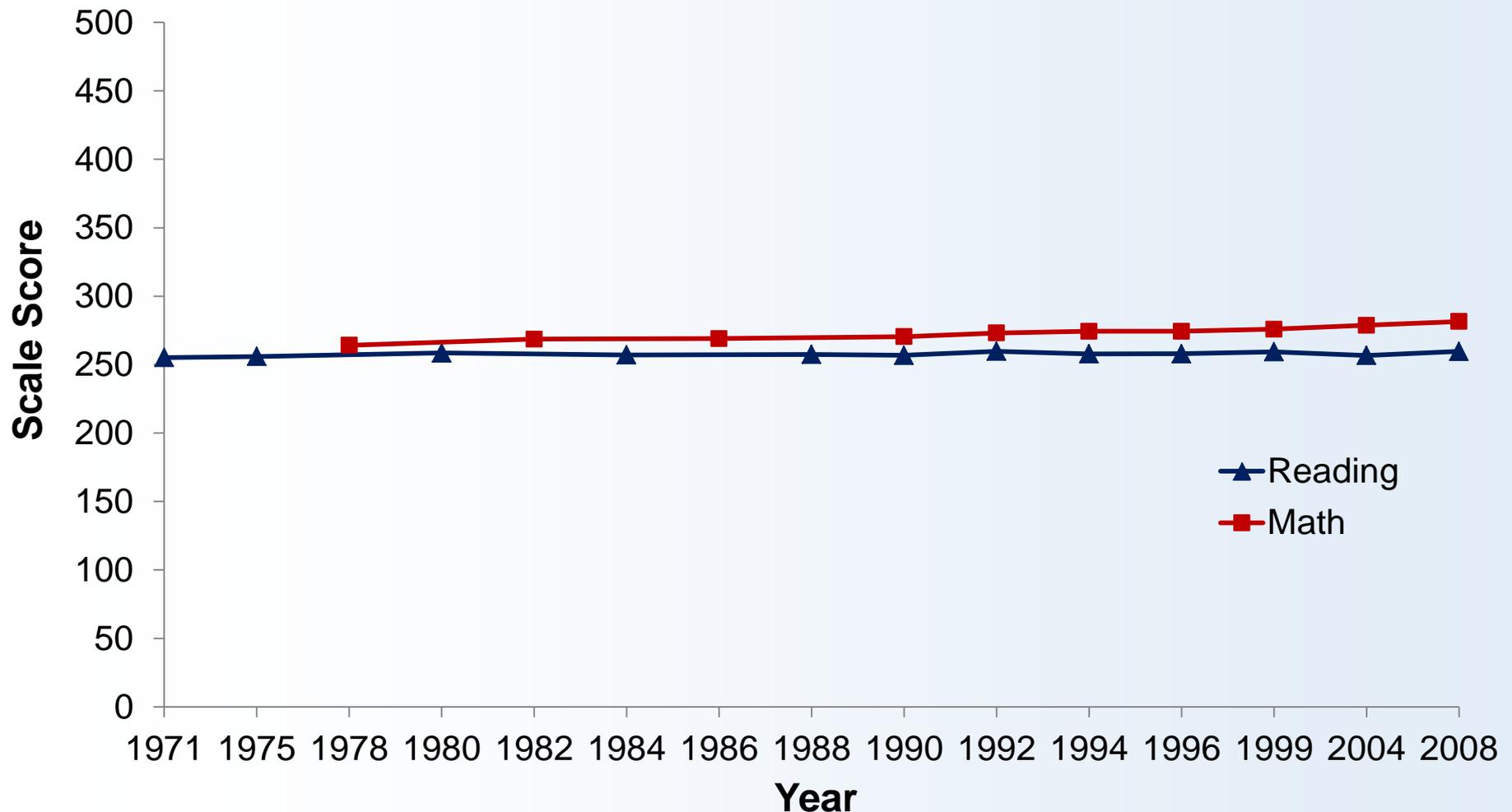
Chances of Getting Ahead for Adult Children With and Without a College Degree from Families of Varying Income



Note: Income adjusted for family size.

Source: Pew Economic Mobility Project, *Pursuing the American Dream: Economic Mobility Across Generations*, July 2012, Figure 15.

Trends in Performance on the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) for 13 Year Olds, 1971 or 1978 to 2008



Note: NAEP Scores are on a 0-500 scale. Scale scores for 2004 and 2008 use the revised assessment.
 Source: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), 1978, 1982, 1986, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1999, 2004, and 2008 Long-Term Trend Mathematics Assessments.

Students in the U.S. in International Comparisons, 2009

Out of 64 countries, the US:

- Tied for 24th (with 12 others) in Mathematics
- Tied for 19th (with 13 others) in Science
- Tied for 10th (with 16 others) in Reading

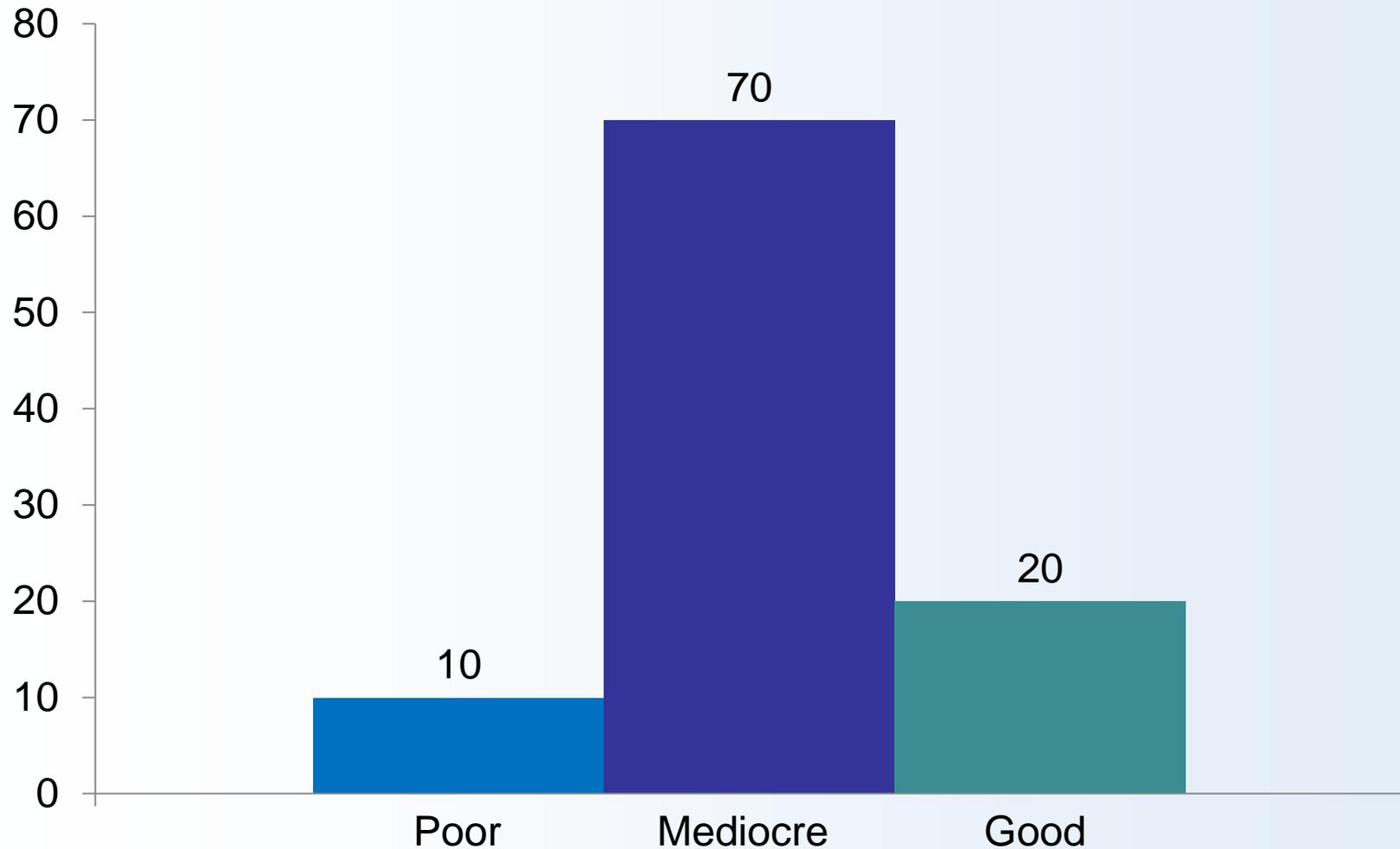
Various countries that scored higher than the US:

Slovak Republic, Estonia, China, Japan, Slovenia, New Zealand, Finland, and Iceland

Education Investments

- Preschool
 - Average quality
 - Head Start
- K - 12
 - Teacher quality (Race to the Top)
 - i3 (Foundation Registry)
 - Literacy
 - Restore industrial arts; Career Academies
- Post-Secondary
 - Employment and training
 - Community College
 - Four-Year college

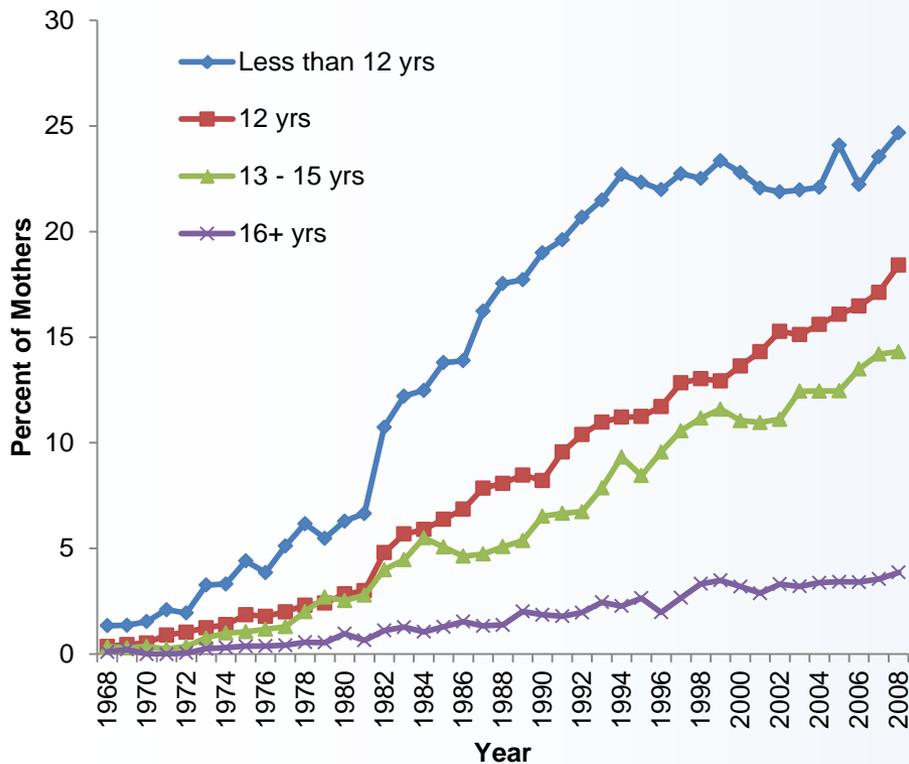
Average Quality of Child Care Facilities in the U.S.



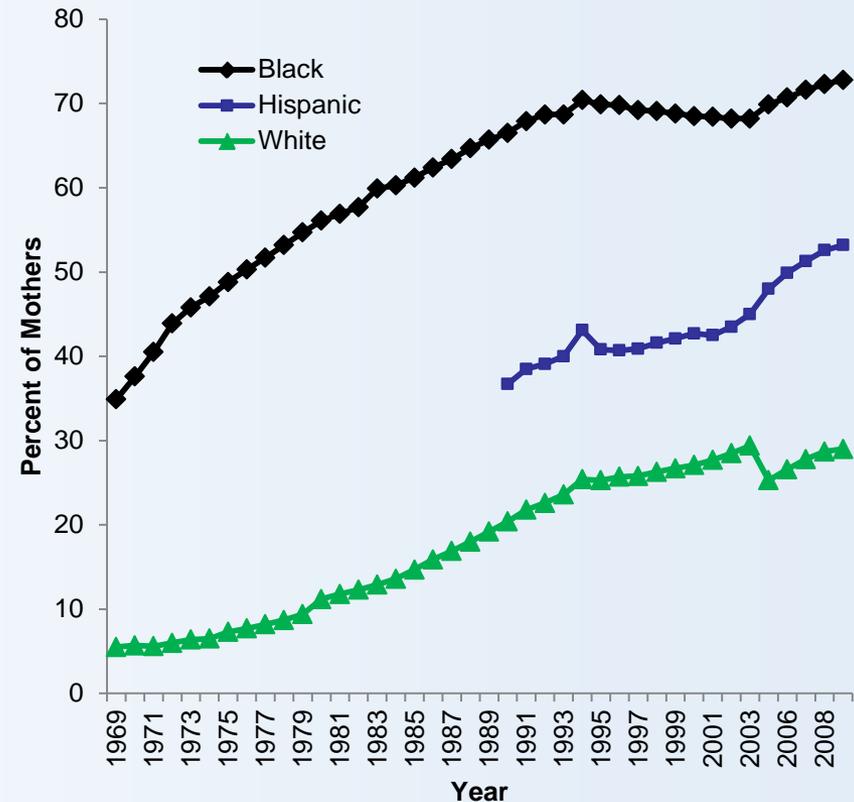
Pathways: Family Composition

Differences in Non-marital Births by Mother's Education and Ethnicity, 1968-2008 and 1969-2009

Differences: Education

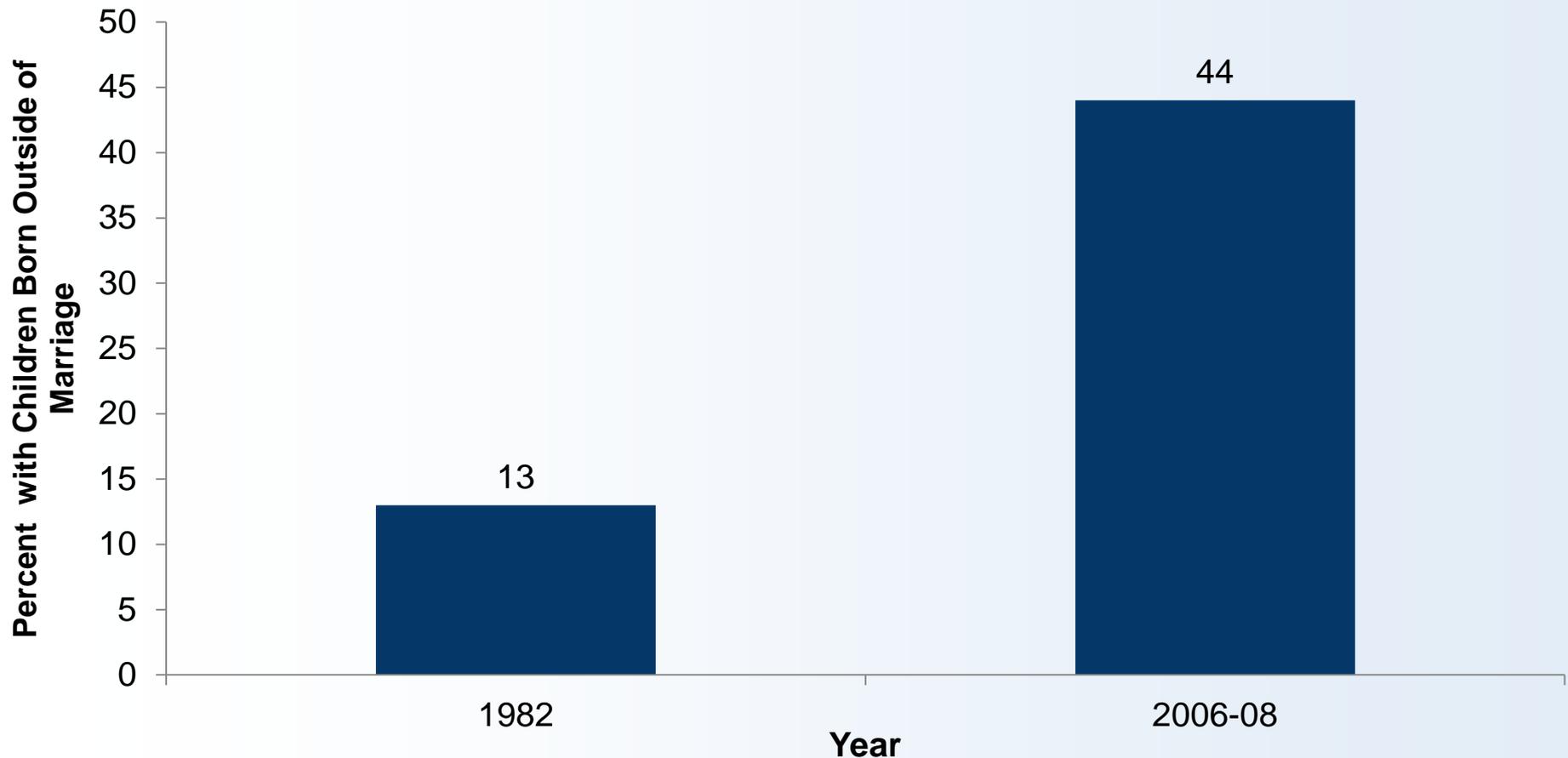


Differences: Ethnicity



Source: (Education) Authors' tabulations from the March Current Population Survey; (Ethnicity) Source: National Center for Health Statistics, Table 1-17 Number and Percent of Births to Unmarried Women, by Race and Hispanic Origin: United States, 1940-2000; Rest of Data from National Vital Statistics Reports, Births for each Year, see http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/new_births.htm.
 Note: 2004 data unavailable

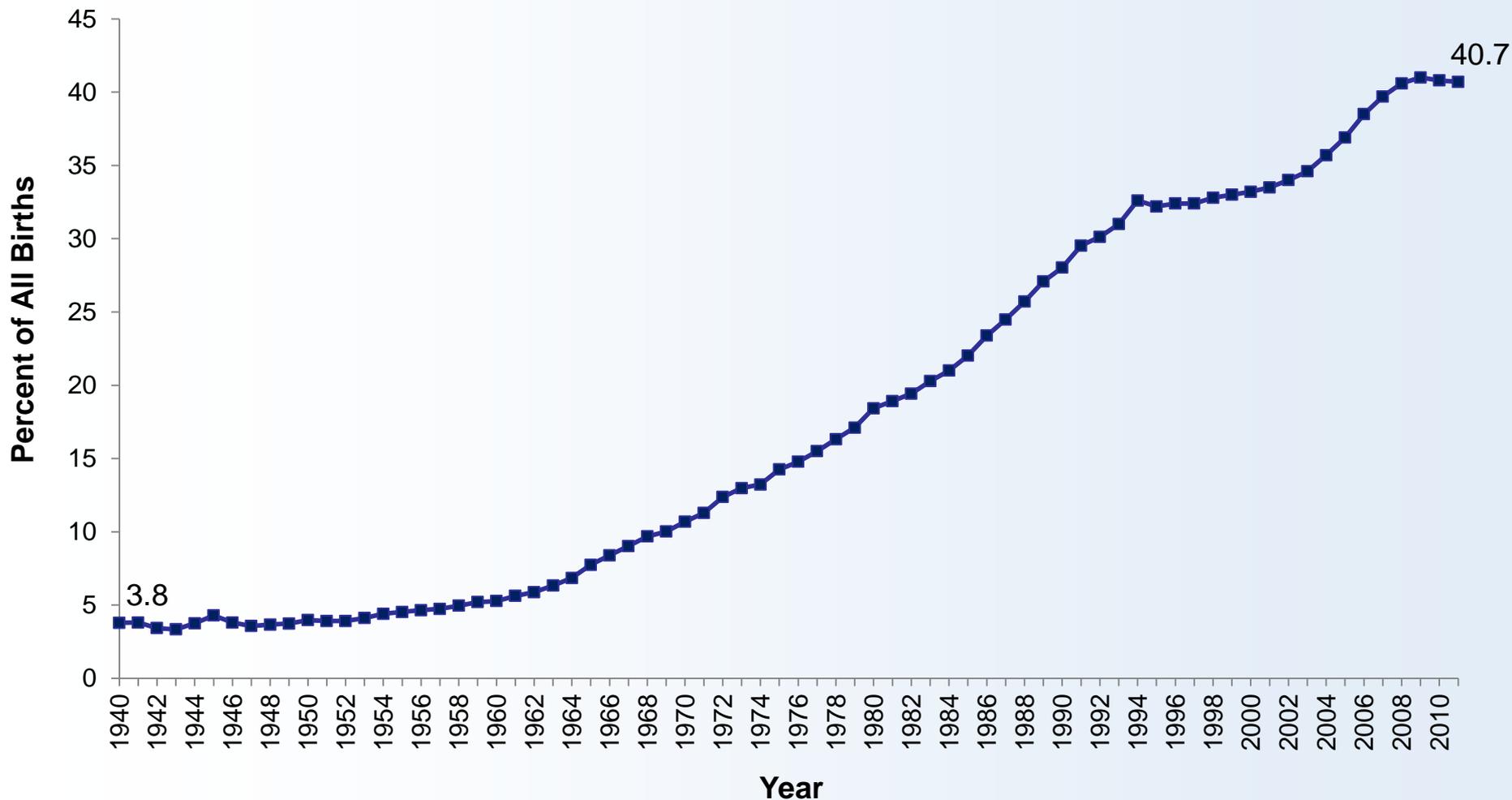
Percentage of Moderately Educated Mothers Having a Non-Marital Birth



Note: "Moderately Educated" is defined as those with a high school degree but not a (four-year) college degree.

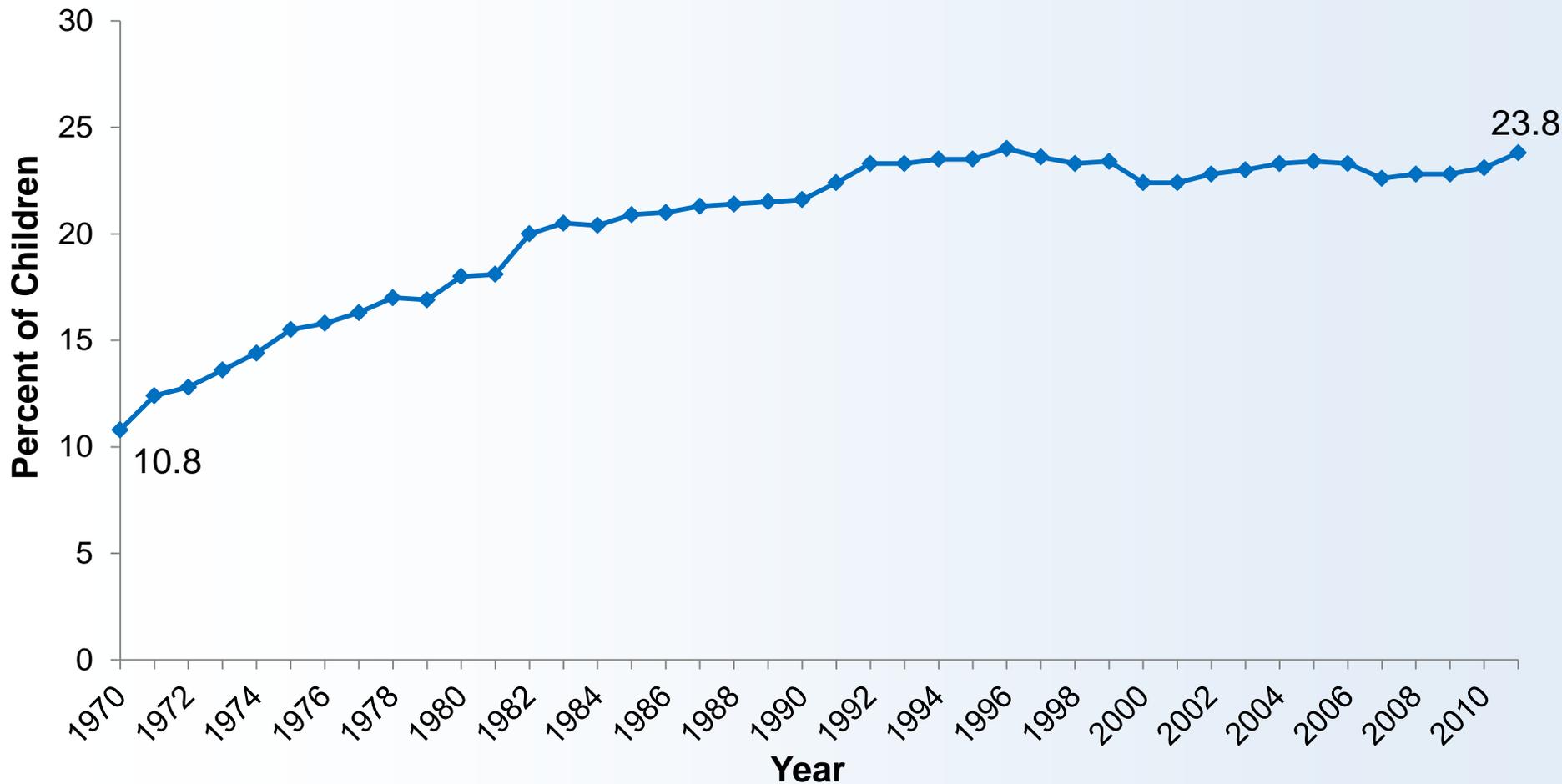
Source: W. Bradford Wilcox, *When Marriage Disappears: The New Middle America* (Charlottesville, VA: UVA National Marriage Program and the Institute for American Values, December 2010).

Percent of Births to Unmarried Women, 1940-2011

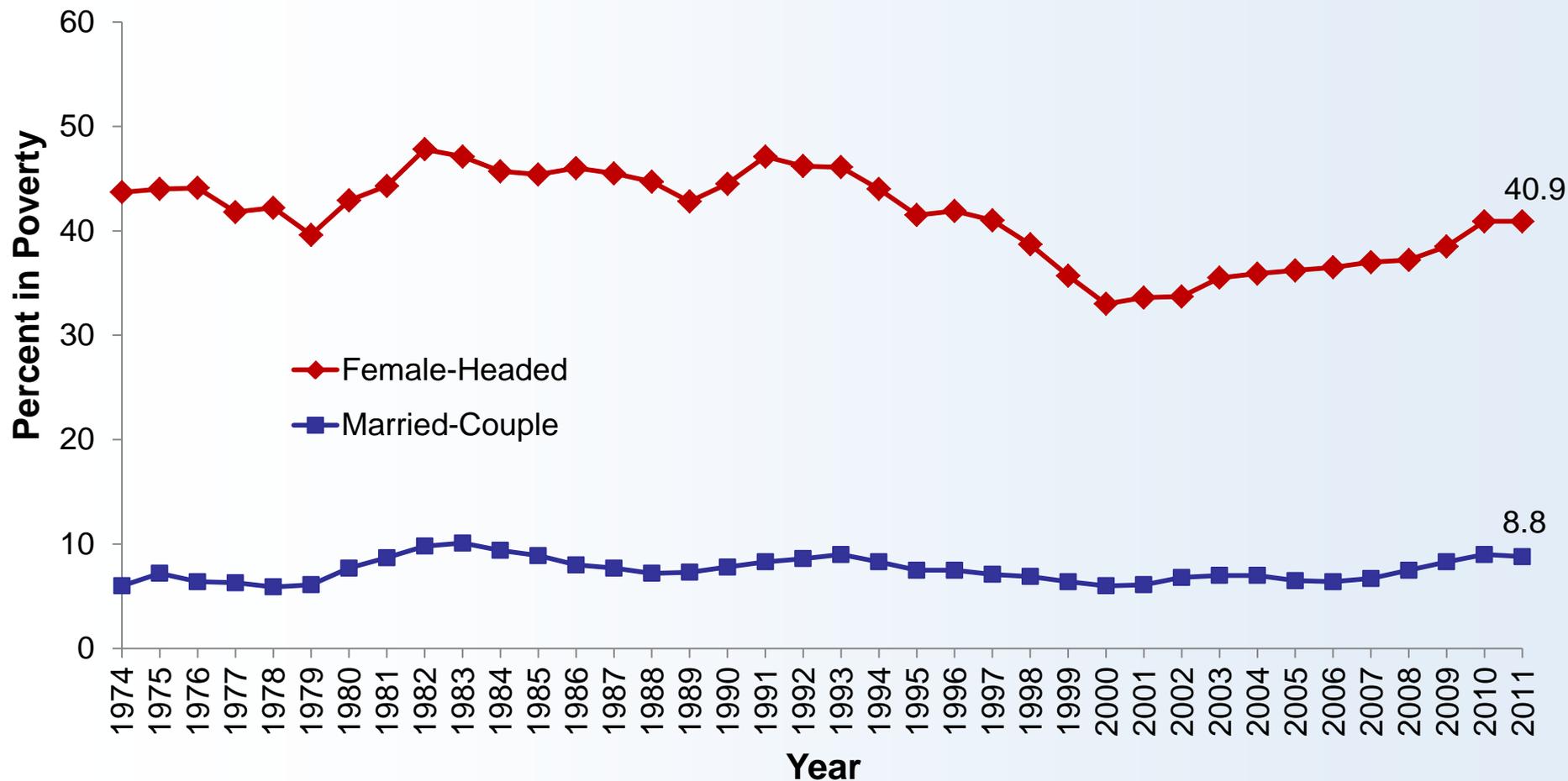


Note: Date for 2011 is preliminary.
 Source: CDC, National Vital Health Statistics.

Percent of Children Living with Mothers Only, 1970-2011



Poverty Rates for Children in Female-Headed and Married-Couple Families, 1975-2011



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2011*, Historical Tables, Table 4.

Investments in Family Composition

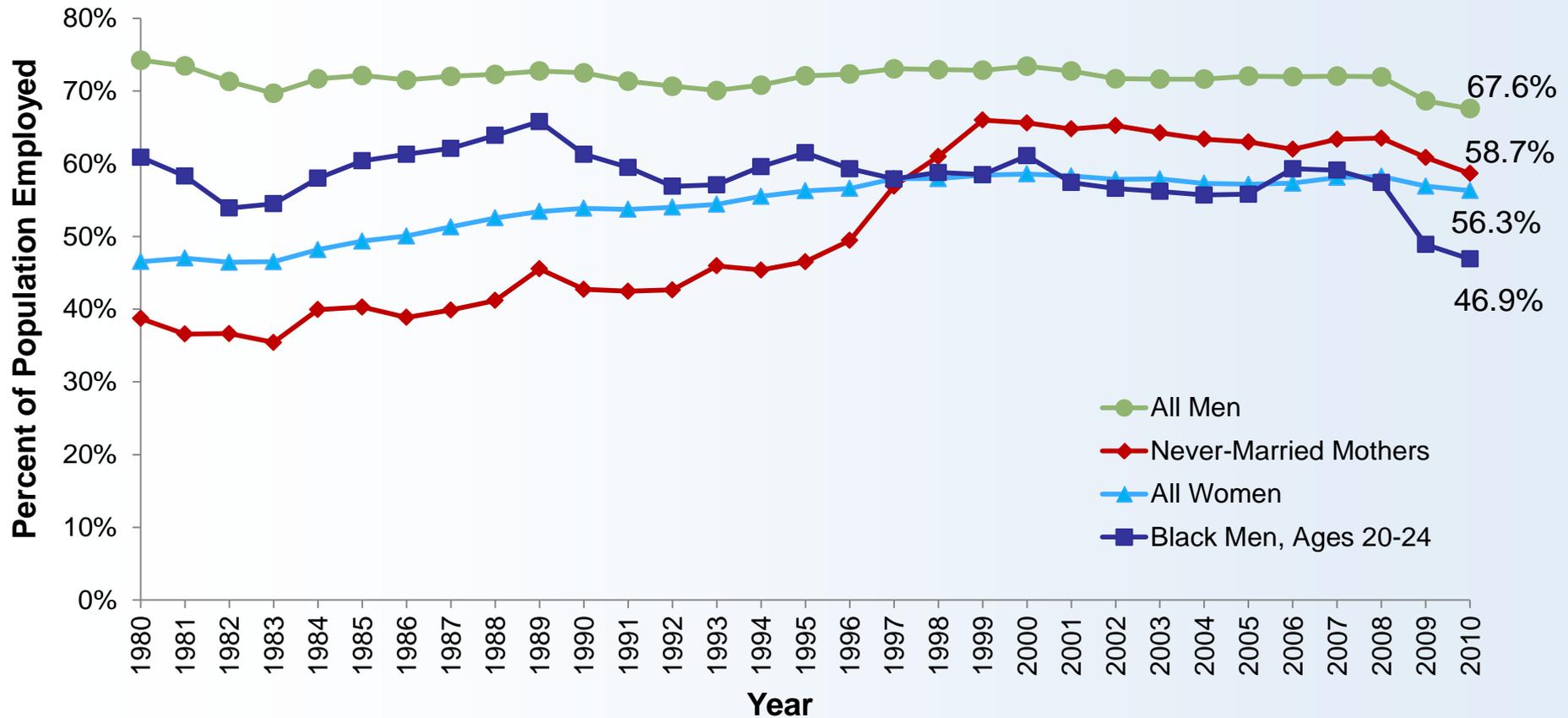
- Reducing teen pregnancy
- Reducing unplanned births for young adults
- Encouraging marriage
- Male employment

Pathways: Work

Work Investments

- Work requirements in SNAP (Food Stamps) and housing programs
- Career Academies
- Sectoral employment
- Apprenticeships
- Role of community colleges (Workforce Investment Fund)

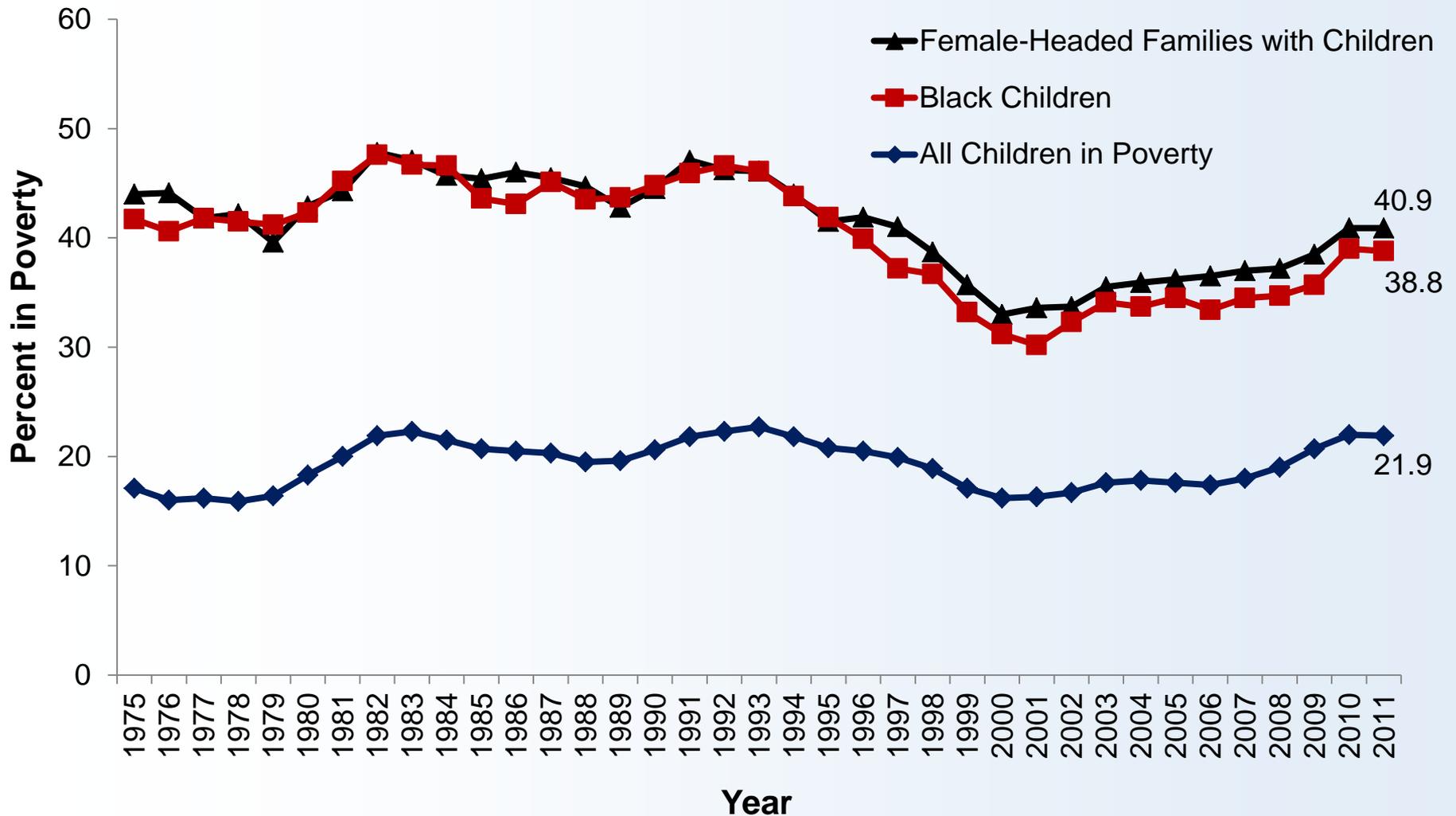
Employment-Population Ratio for All Women, Never-Married Mothers, and Young Black Men, 1980-2010



Source: Brookings tabulations of data from the Annual Social and Economic Supplement to the Current Population Survey, 1980-2010. "Black Men, Ages 20-24" Bureau of Labor Statistics, Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey, <http://data.bls.gov>

Notes: Only includes noninstitutionalized civilians ages 16 and up who are heads of household or the spouses of heads. Never-married mothers are female heads of household at least 16 years of age who are never married and have at least one never-married child under age 18 in the family. Never-married mothers who are not heads of households, for example those in subfamilies, are excluded from this analysis. Single mothers include all women who are never-married, separated, divorced, or widowed and have at least one never-married child under age 18 in the family.

Poverty Rates for All Children, Black Children, and Female-Headed Households with Children, 1975-2011



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2011*.

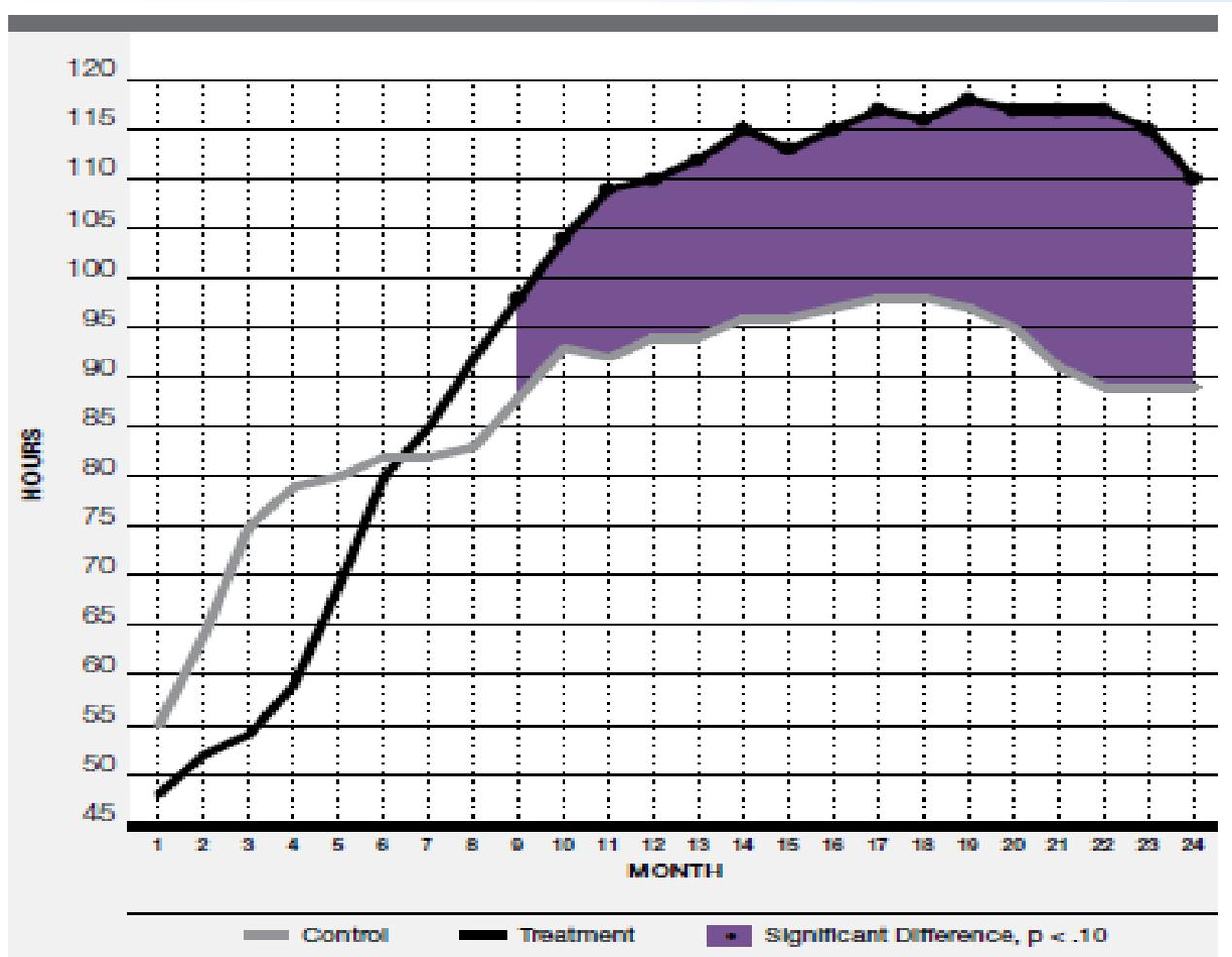
Sectoral Employment

- 3 sites (Milwaukee, Boston, New York City)
- Mature programs with experienced staff
- Train low-income workers for jobs available in local market; training duration of 2-22 weeks
- Occupations:
 - Construction
 - Health care
 - Clerical
 - Information technology

Sectoral Employment (Cont'd)

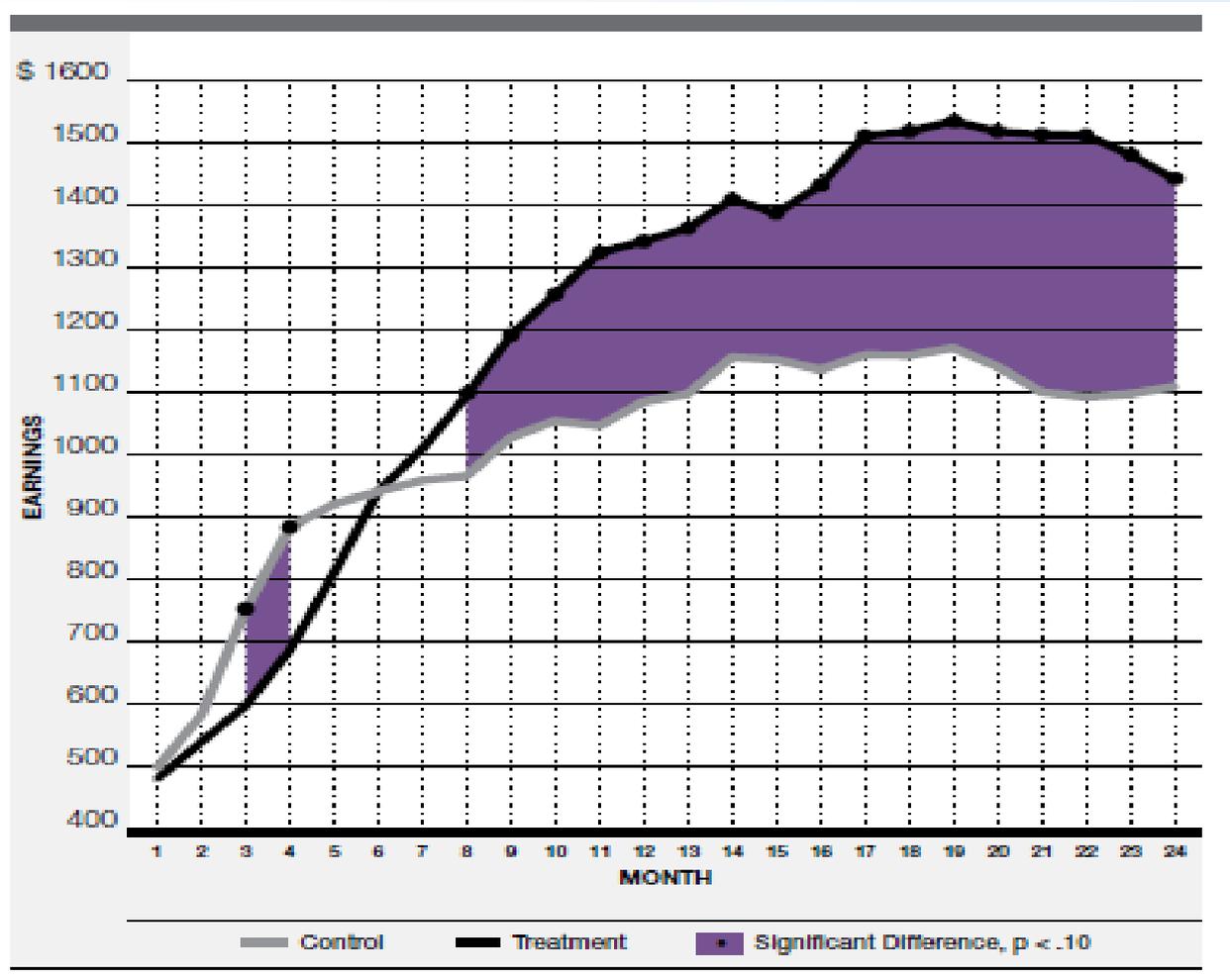
- Some training requires internships
- Close coordination between trainers and employees a must
- Training organization must be skilled in matching training program graduates with employers
- Impacts on hours worked and earnings over 2 years (see charts)

Sectoral Employment Impact: Hours Worked by Month, Total Sample



Source: Sheila Maguire and others, "Tuning In To Local Labor Markets: Findings from the Sectoral Employment Impact Study," Public/Private Ventures, 2010, Figure 2.

Sectoral Employment Impact: Total Earnings by Month, Total Sample



Source: Sheila Maguire and others, "Tuning In To Local Labor Markets: Findings from the Sectoral Employment Impact Study," Public/Private Ventures, 2010, Figure 1.

What Accounts for Success?

Income Class, by Adherence to Social Norms, 2007

- The Three Norms
- Complete high school
 - Work full time
 - Wait until age 21 and marry before children

