

The Governor's Task Force on Reducing Childhood Poverty

Task Force Overview:

Michelle Schroeder, DCF Director of Policy and Legislative Affairs

State of the Family Report shows state-level trends across 18 child and family wellbeing indicators

- *Key Indicators: Child Poverty, Out-of-Wedlock Births, Parental Employment, Single Parent Households, Maternal Education, SNAP (Food Stamps), TANF (Cash Assistance), Medicaid*

STATE OF THE FAMILY REPORT

DR. JARED ANDERSON, KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY

- In 2010, 18.1% of Kansas children were living in poverty. This represents a 53.4% increase in the percent of children living in poverty compared to 1970.
- In 2010, 47.4% of Kansas children were enrolled in free and reduced school lunch programs.

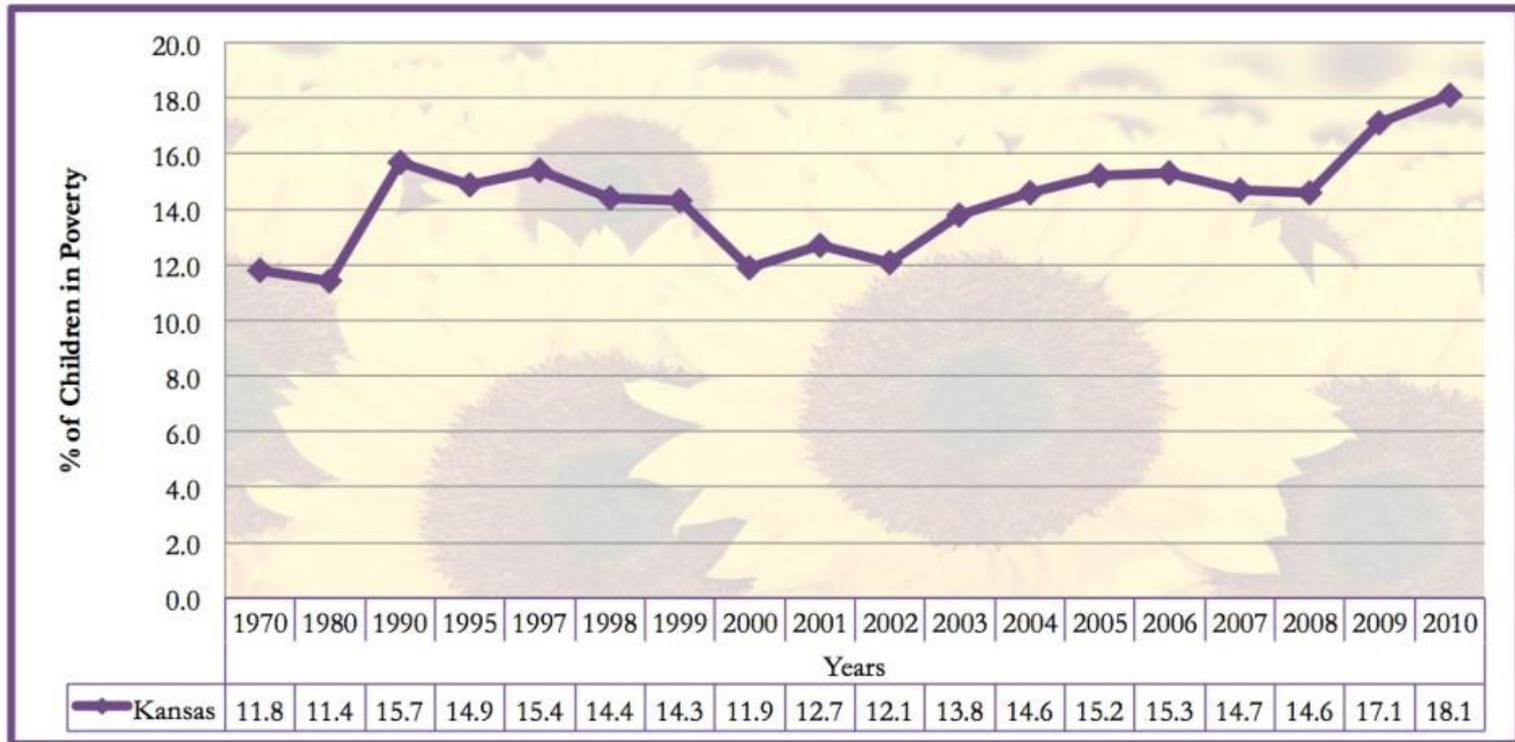
STATE OF THE FAMILY REPORT

DR. JARED ANDERSON, KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY

- In 2010, 37.7% of all births in Kansas were to unmarried parents, compared to 12.2% of all births in 1980. This represents a 209% increase in the percent of Kansas babies born to unmarried parents.
- Since 2000, there has been a 150% increase in the percent of the population enrolled in the Food Stamp (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program or SNAP) and since 2001 a 37% increase in the percent of the population enrolled in Medicaid.

CHILD POVERTY

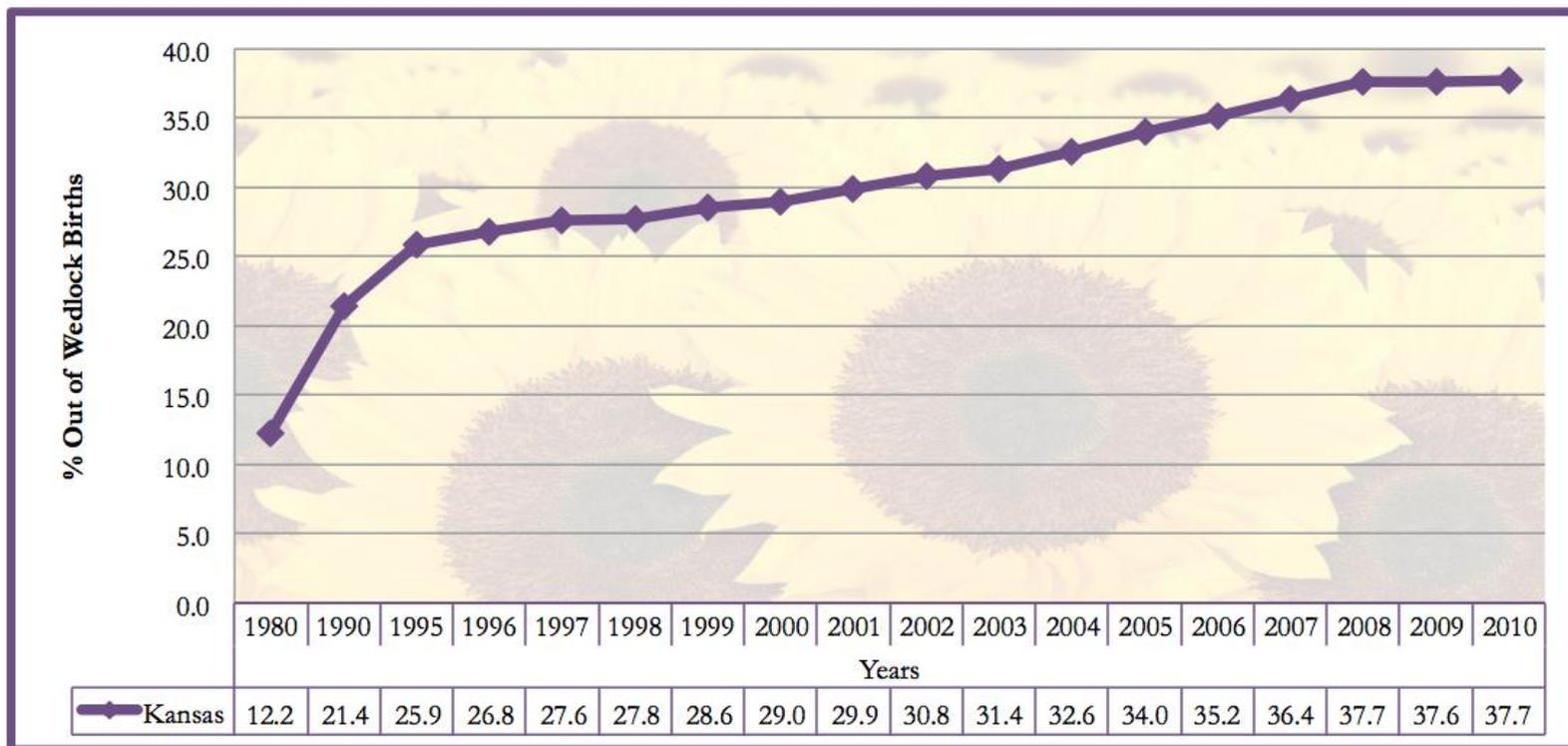
STATE OF THE FAMILY REPORT



In 2010, roughly 131,000 or 18.1% of Kansas children lived in poverty. This represents a 1% increase of 2009 and a 53% increase compared to 1970 11.8% of Kansas children lived in poverty.

OUT-OF-WEDLOCK BIRTHS

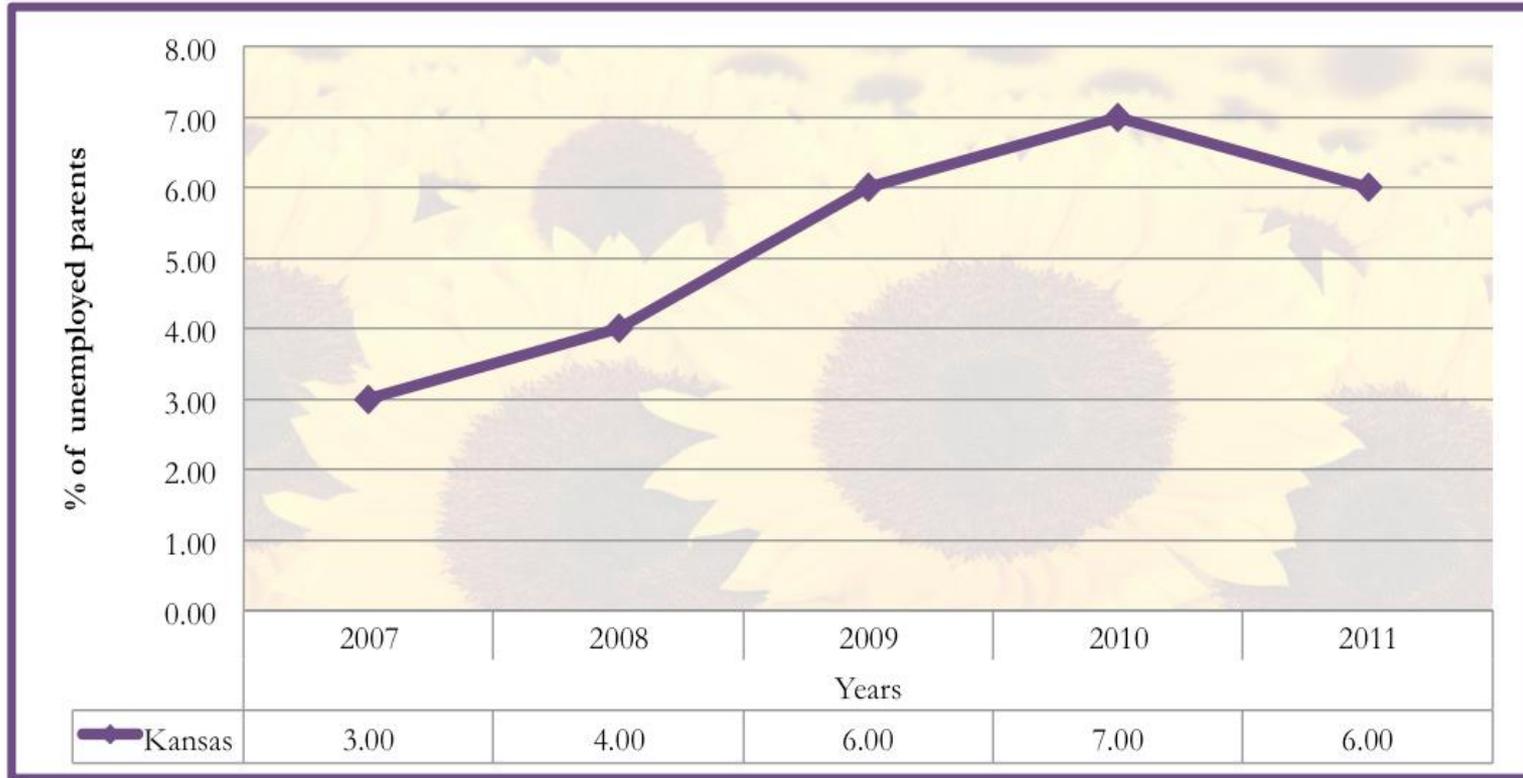
STATE OF THE FAMILY REPORT



In 2010, 37.7% of all births in Kansas were to unmarried parents, compared to 12.2% in 1980. This represents a 209% increase in the percent of Kansas babies born to unmarried parents.

PARENTAL UNEMPLOYMENT

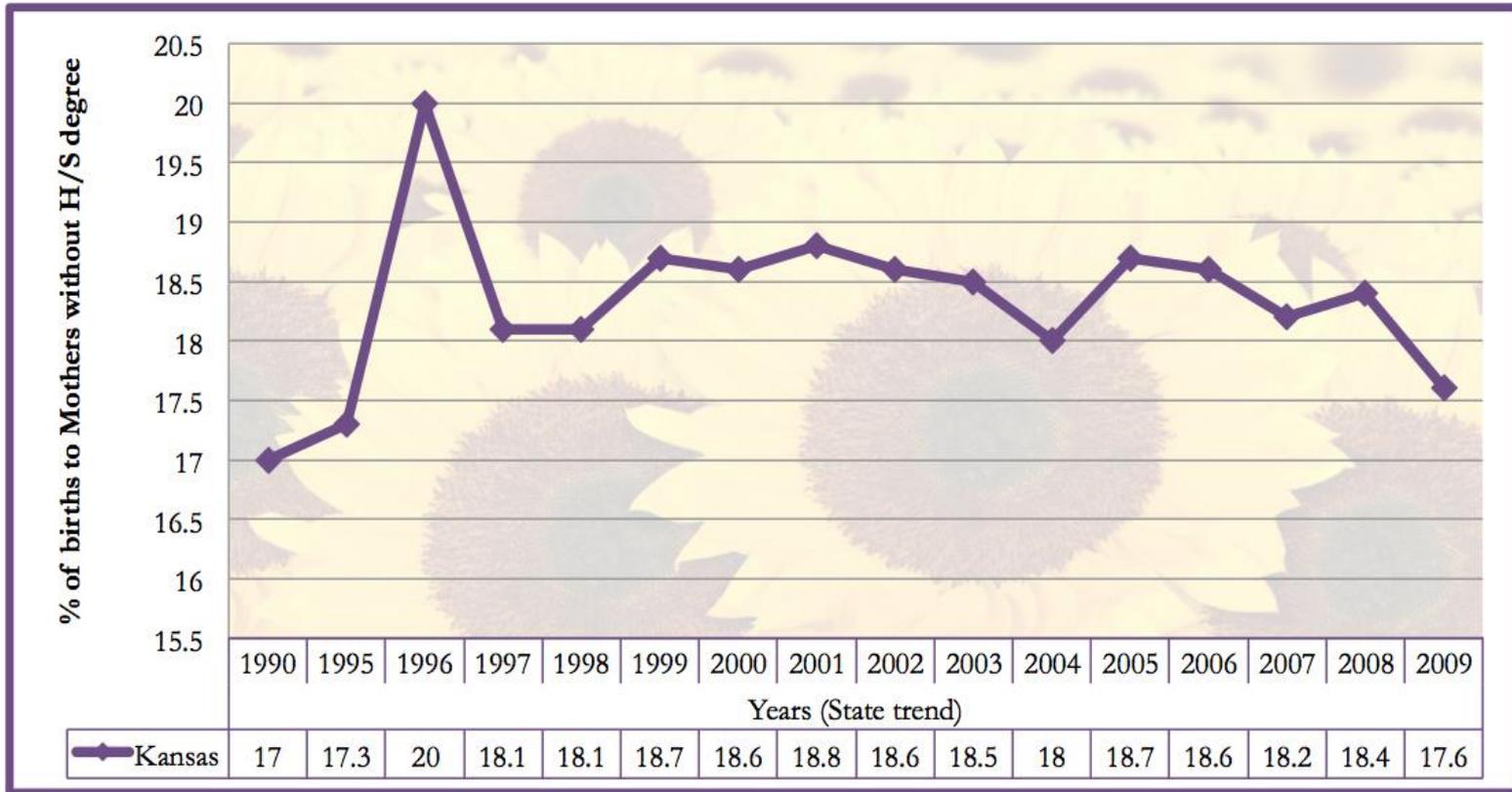
STATE OF THE FAMILY REPORT



In 2010, the bottom 5 Kansas counties with the highest parental unemployment were Rush (11.1%), Atchison (11.6%), Woodson (14.2%), Ness (14.8%) and Barber (15.5%).

MATERNAL EDUCATION

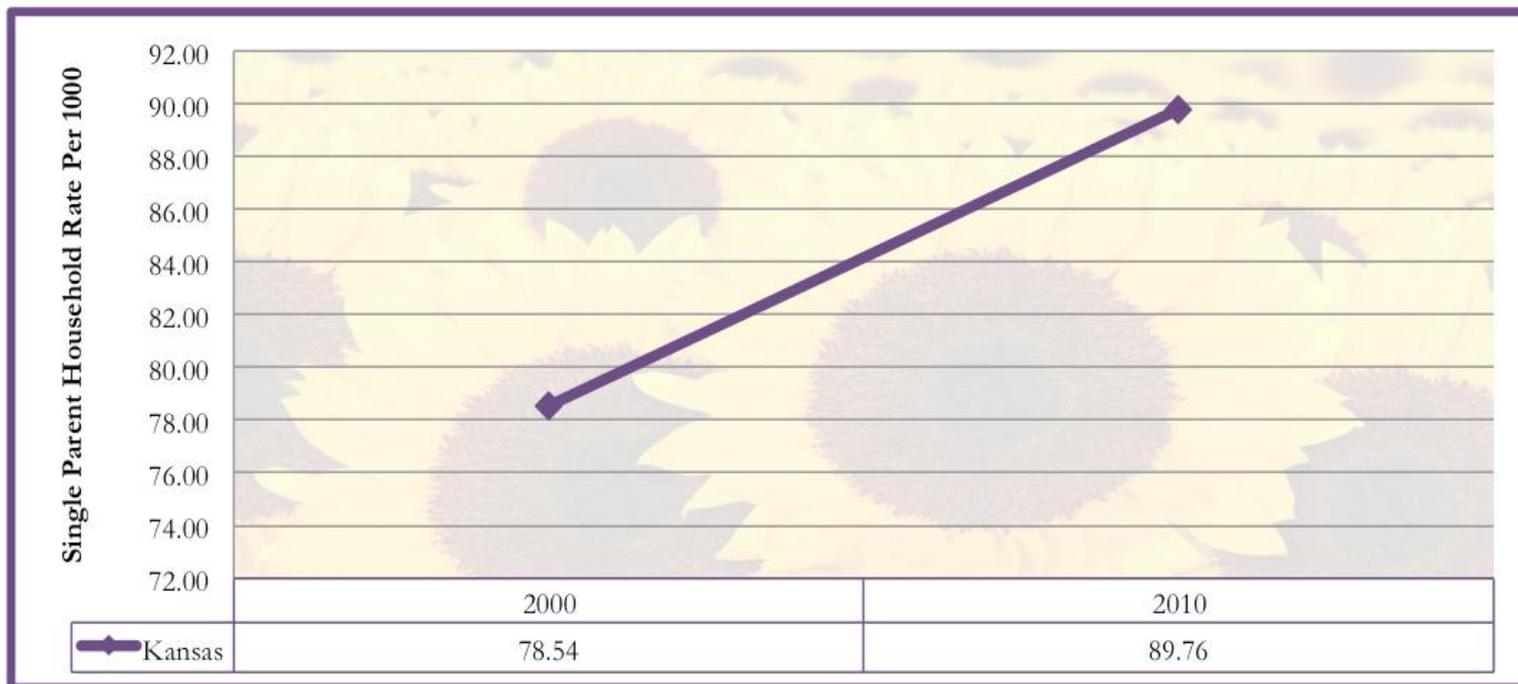
STATE OF THE FAMILY REPORT



In 2009, the bottom 5 counties for mothers without a high school degree were Finney (39.3%), Comanche (40.0%), Morton (44.2%), Ford (45.0%) and Seward (50.3%).

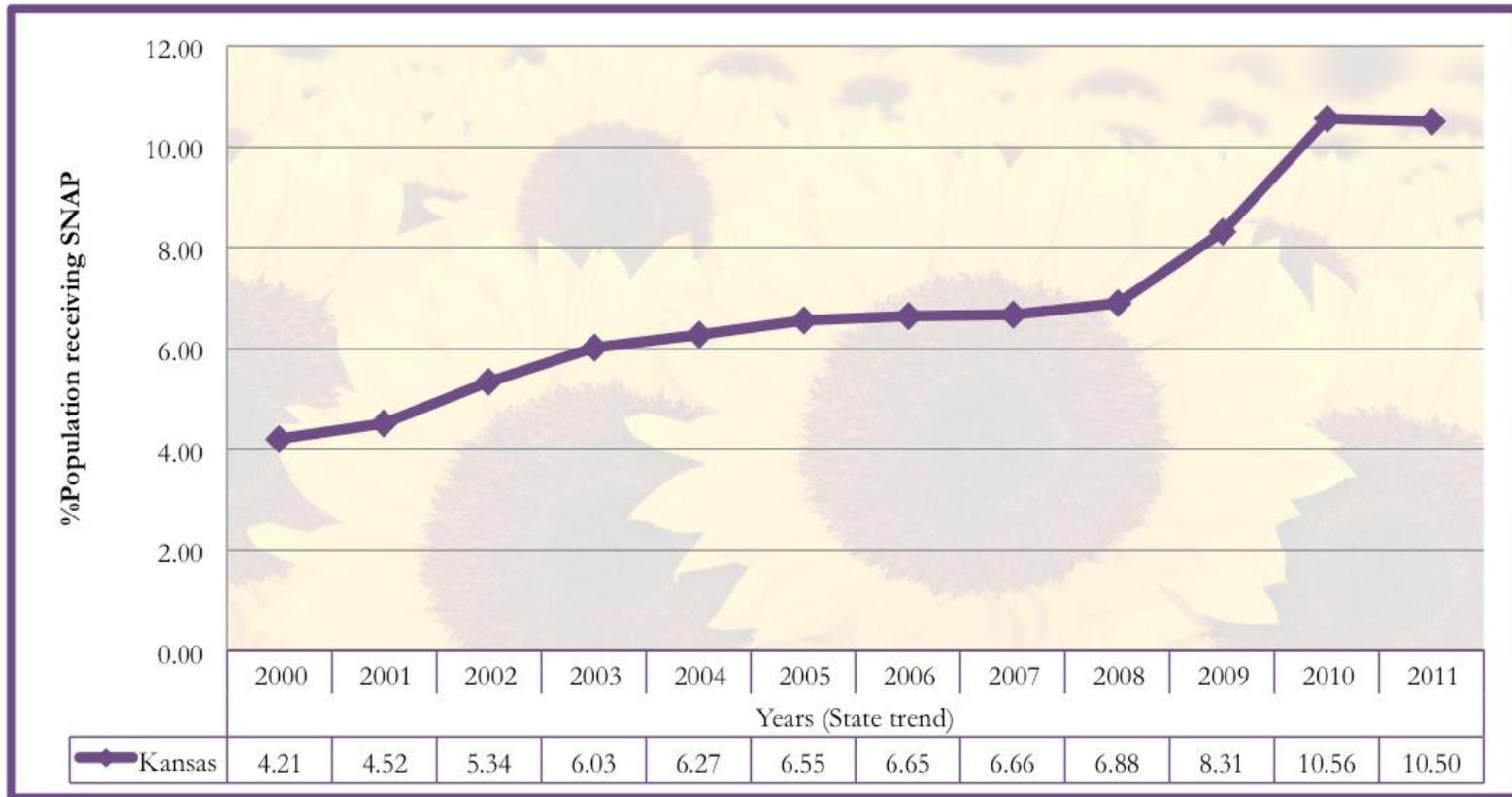
SINGLE PARENT HOUSEHOLDS

STATE OF THE FAMILY REPORT



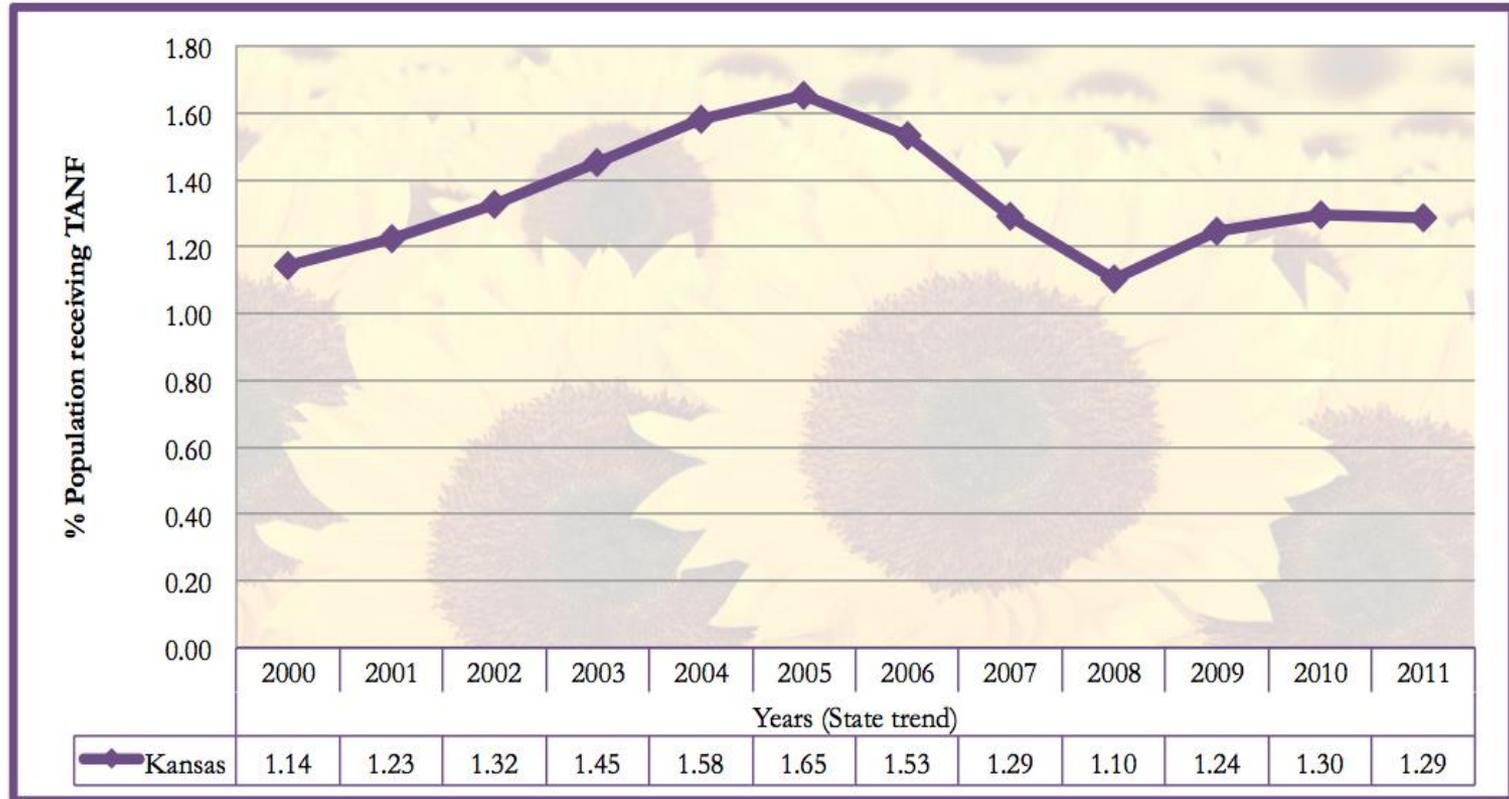
SNAP (FOOD STAMPS)

STATE OF THE FAMILY REPORT



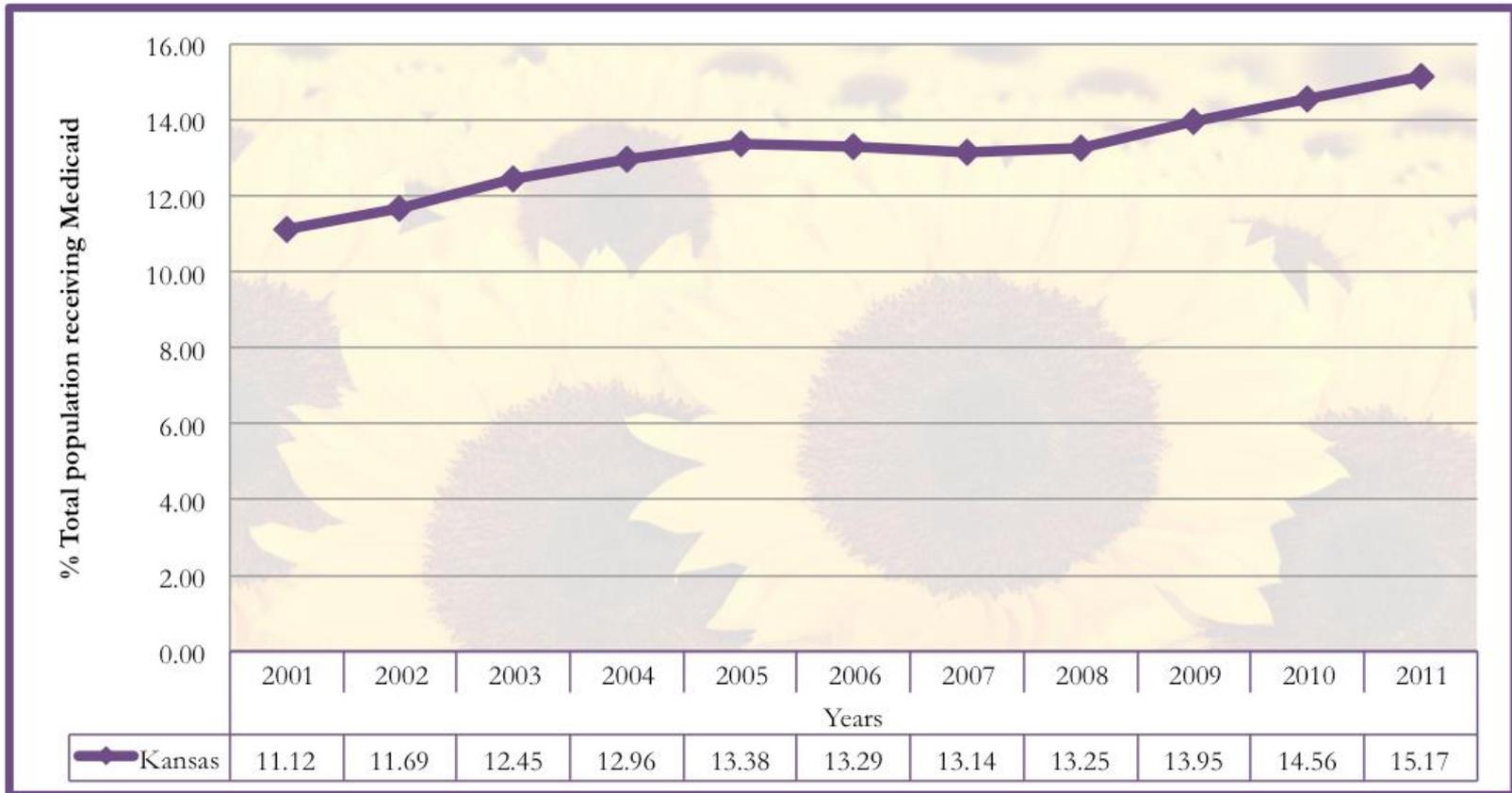
TANF (CASH ASSISTANCE)

STATE OF THE FAMILY REPORT



MEDICAID

STATE OF THE FAMILY REPORT



COMPOSITE INDEX

STATE OF THE FAMILY REPORT

- Statewide ranking of counties on each of the 18 child and family wellbeing indicators
- Help local communities develop programs, policies and initiatives in their area
- Assist counties in targeting priority areas

COMPOSITE INDEX

STATE OF THE FAMILY REPORT

RANK	COUNTY	Z-Score	RANK	COUNTY	Z-Score	RANK	COUNTY	Z-Score
1	Greeley	-0.89	36	Graham	-0.24	71	Barber	0.23
2	Johnson	-0.87	36	Miami	-0.24	72	Stanton	0.24
2	Trego	-0.87	38	Scott	-0.22	73	Harper	0.25
4	Sheridan	-0.83	38	Pawnee	-0.22	74	Morton	0.28
4	Washington	-0.83	40	Clay	-0.20	75	Lyon	0.30
6	Wallace	-0.80	41	Harvey	-0.19	76	Greenwood	0.31
7	Nemaha	-0.78	42	Jackson	-0.17	77	Kearny	0.32
8	Wabaunsee	-0.74	42	Rice	-0.17	78	Crawford	0.33
9	Lane	-0.69	42	Dickinson	-0.17	79	Reno	0.35
10	Pottawatomie	-0.66	42	Smith	-0.17	80	Wichita	0.36
11	Ellis	-0.61	46	Kingman	-0.16	81	Barton	0.40
11	Ellsworth	-0.61	47	Phillips	-0.15	81	Sherman	0.40
13	Gove	-0.60	48	Osage	-0.14	83	Elk	0.48
14	McPherson	-0.59	48	Osborne	-0.14	84	Brown	0.50
14	Riley	-0.59	50	Doniphan	-0.13	84	Cherokee	0.50
16	Jewell	-0.58	51	Lincoln	-0.08	86	Chautauqua	0.51
16	Marion	-0.58	52	Clark	-0.07	87	Cowley	0.53
18	Douglas	-0.51	53	Comanche	-0.06	87	Kiowa	0.53
19	Ness	-0.46	54	Rawlins	-0.01	89	Allen	0.54
20	Jefferson	-0.45	55	Rooks	0.00	90	Russell	0.55
20	Logan	-0.45	56	Sumner	0.01	91	Atchison	0.56
22	Mitchell	-0.43	57	Rush	0.02	92	Sedgwick	0.57
23	Gray	-0.42	57	Chase	0.02	93	Saline	0.58
24	Hodgeman	-0.41	59	Coffey	0.07	94	Wilson	0.61
25	Leavenworth	-0.40	60	Stevens	0.09	95	Hamilton	0.67
26	Butler	-0.39	61	Edwards	0.10	96	Finney	0.68
27	Morris	-0.36	62	Stafford	0.12	96	Montgomery	0.68
28	Meade	-0.33	63	Cloud	0.13	98	Shawnee	0.69
29	Thomas	-0.31	64	Anderson	0.14	99	Neosho	0.74
29	Cheyenne	-0.31	65	Franklin	0.15	100	Ford	0.84
31	Marshall	-0.30	66	Decatur	0.16	101	Bourbon	0.88
32	Norton	-0.29	67	Grant	0.17	102	Seward	0.91
32	Ottawa	-0.29	68	Haskell	0.19	102	Labette	0.91
34	Republic	-0.28	68	Linn	0.19	104	Woodson	1.04
35	Pratt	-0.27	70	Geary	0.22	105	Wyandotte	1.65

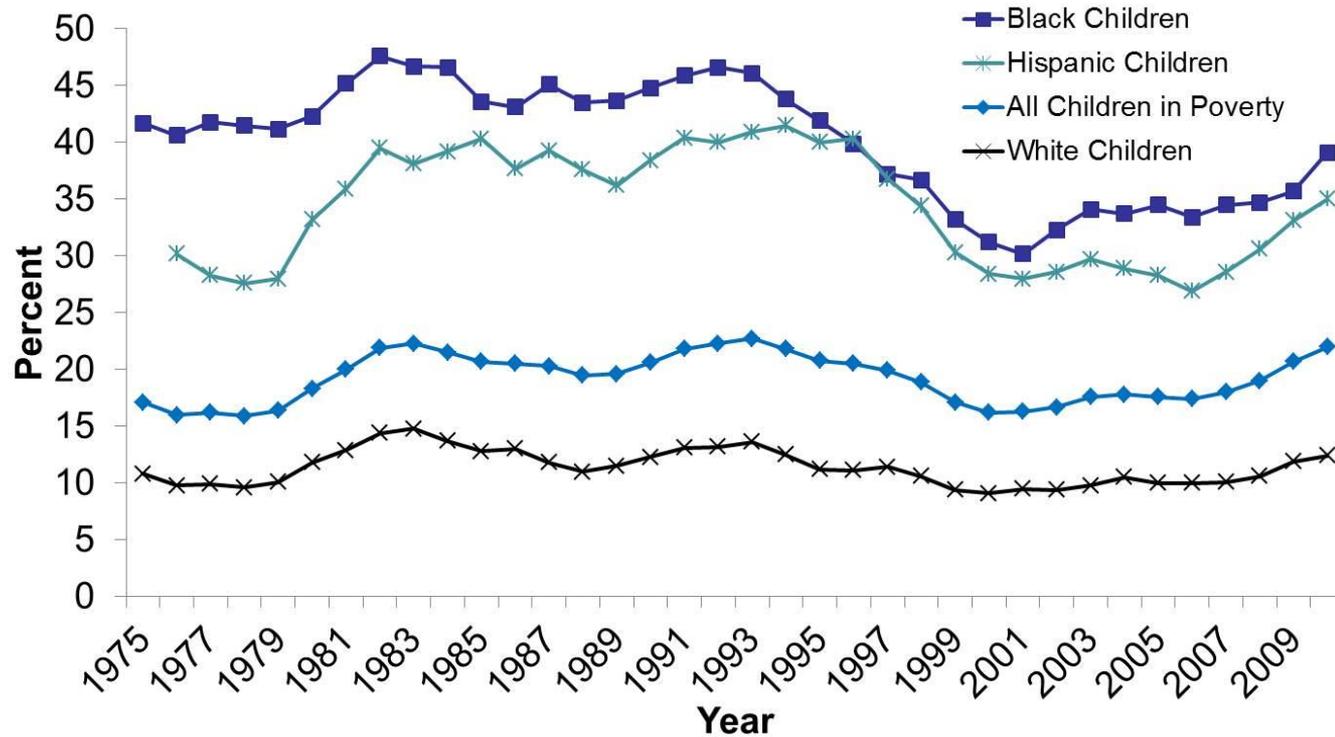


TRENDS IN POVERTY

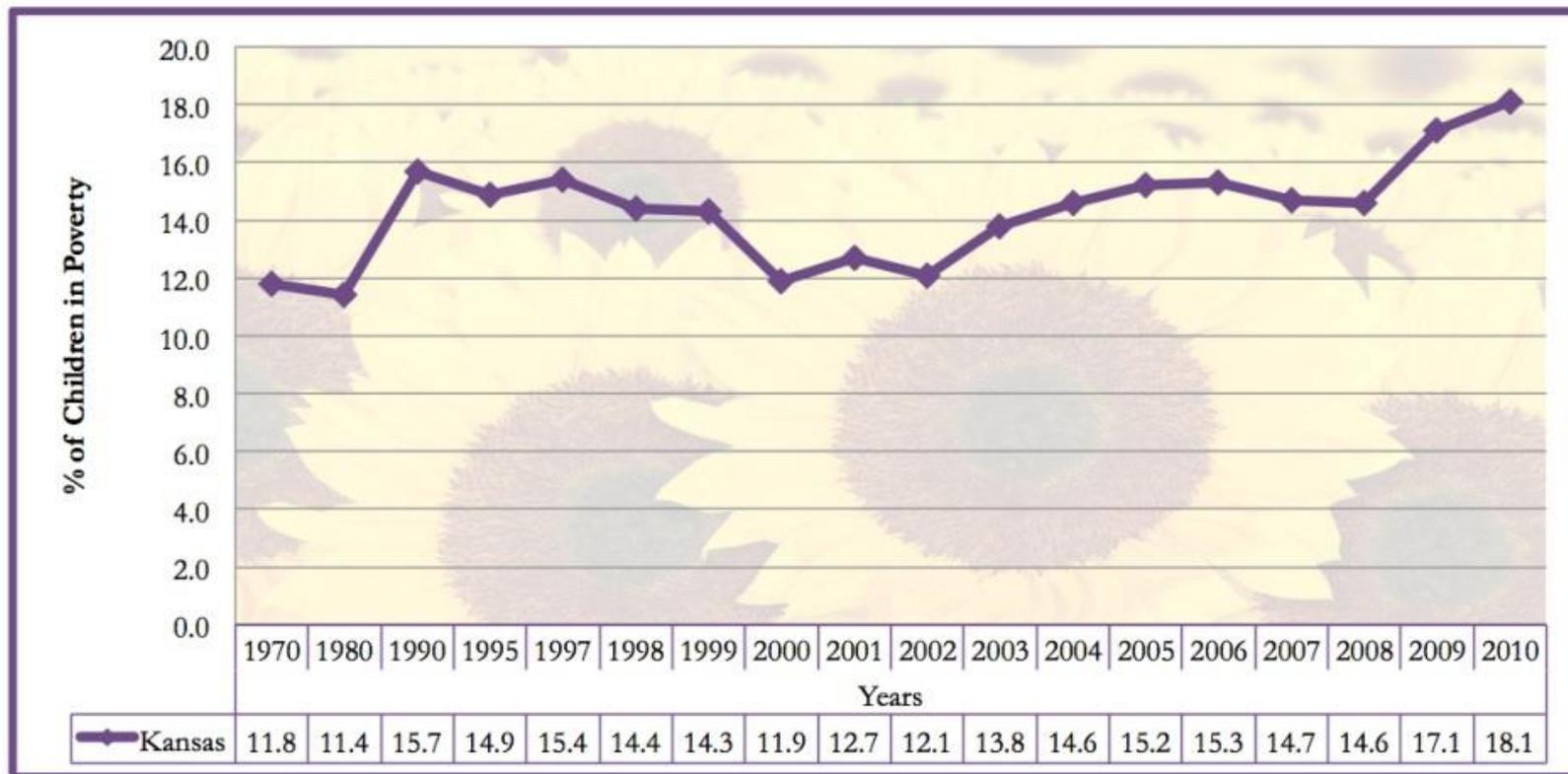
REDUCING CHILD POVERTY AND
IMPROVING CHILD OUTCOMES
RON HASKINS, THE BROOKINGS INSTITUTION

POVERTY TRENDS

Percent of Black, Hispanic, White, and All Children in Poverty, 1975-2010



STATE CHILD POVERTY TREND



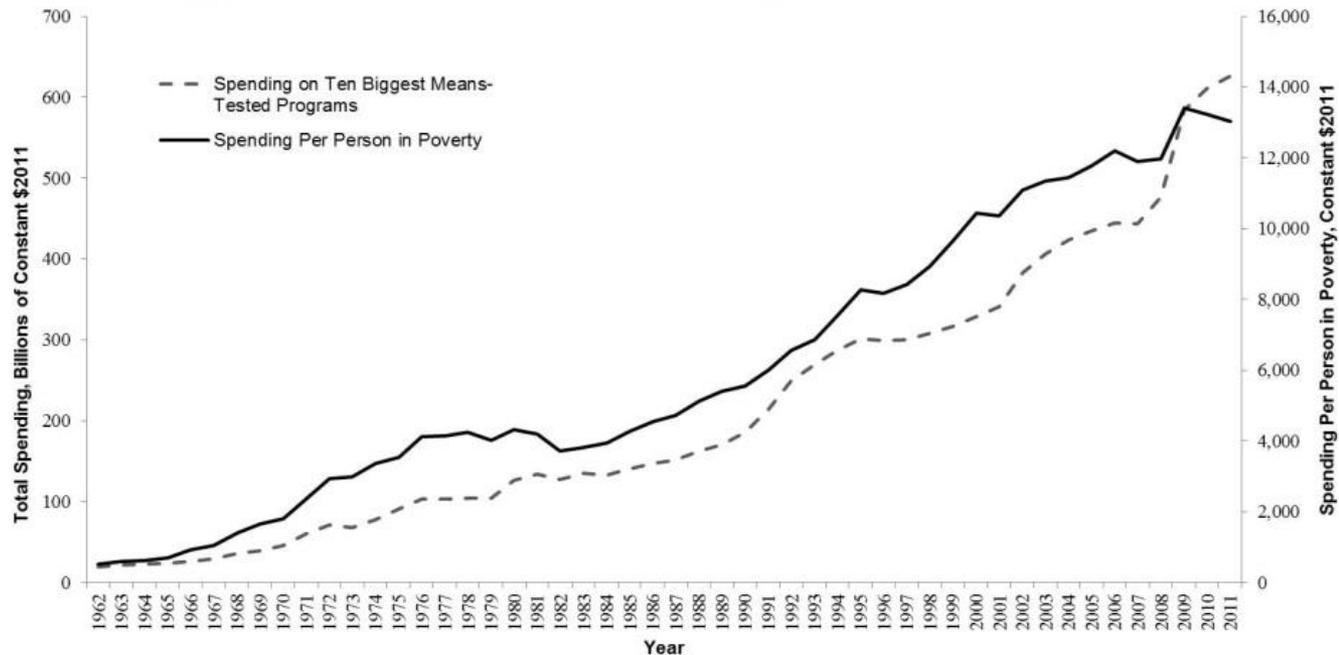
Source: State of the Family Report, Kansas State University

ESCALATING FEDERAL SPENDING ON MEANS-TESTED PROGRAMS

REDUCING CHILD POVERTY AND
IMPROVING CHILD OUTCOMES
RON HASKINS, THE BROOKINGS INSTITUTION

FEDERAL MEANS-TESTED SPENDING

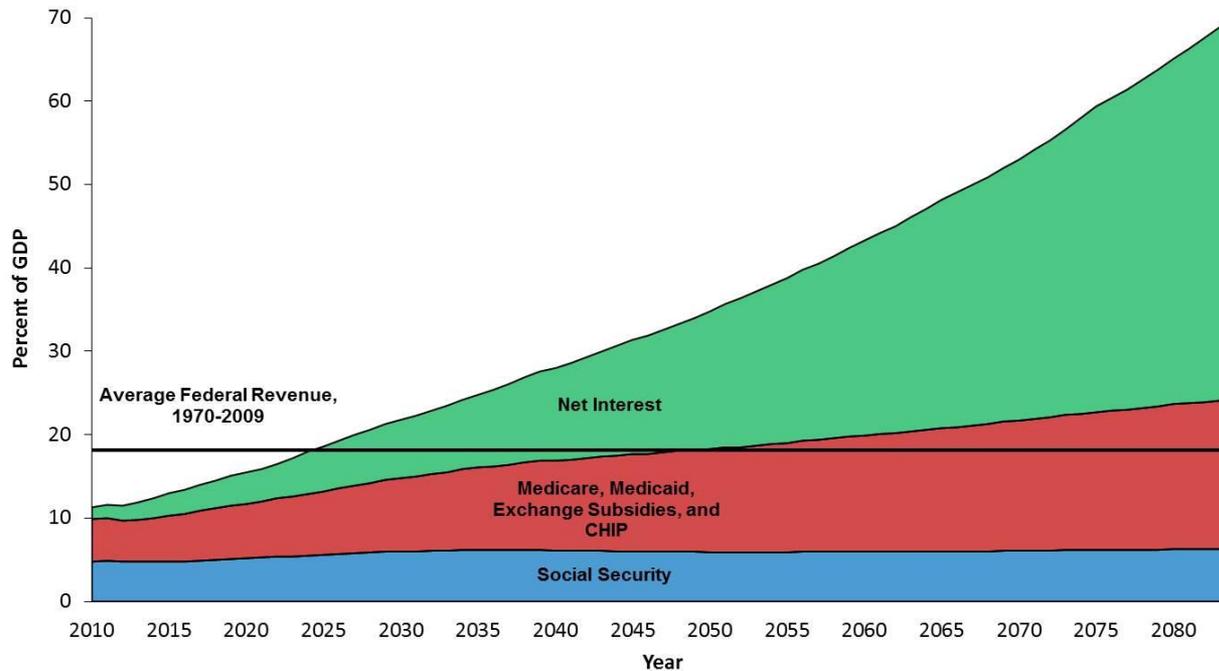
Federal Means-Tested Spending on Biggest Programs, 1962-2011 (Constant \$2011)



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.

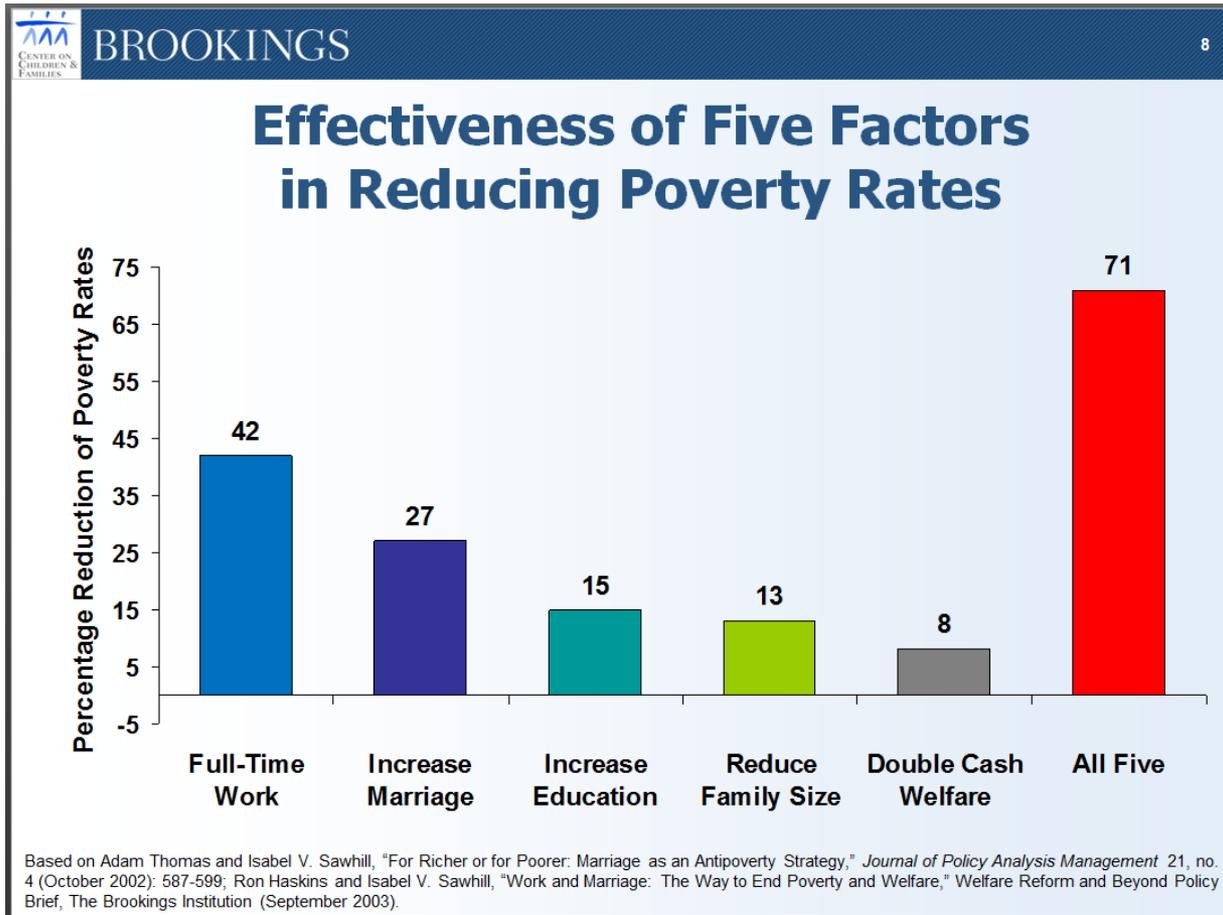
UNSUSTAINABLE SPENDING

The Unsustainable Fiscal Path, 2010-2080



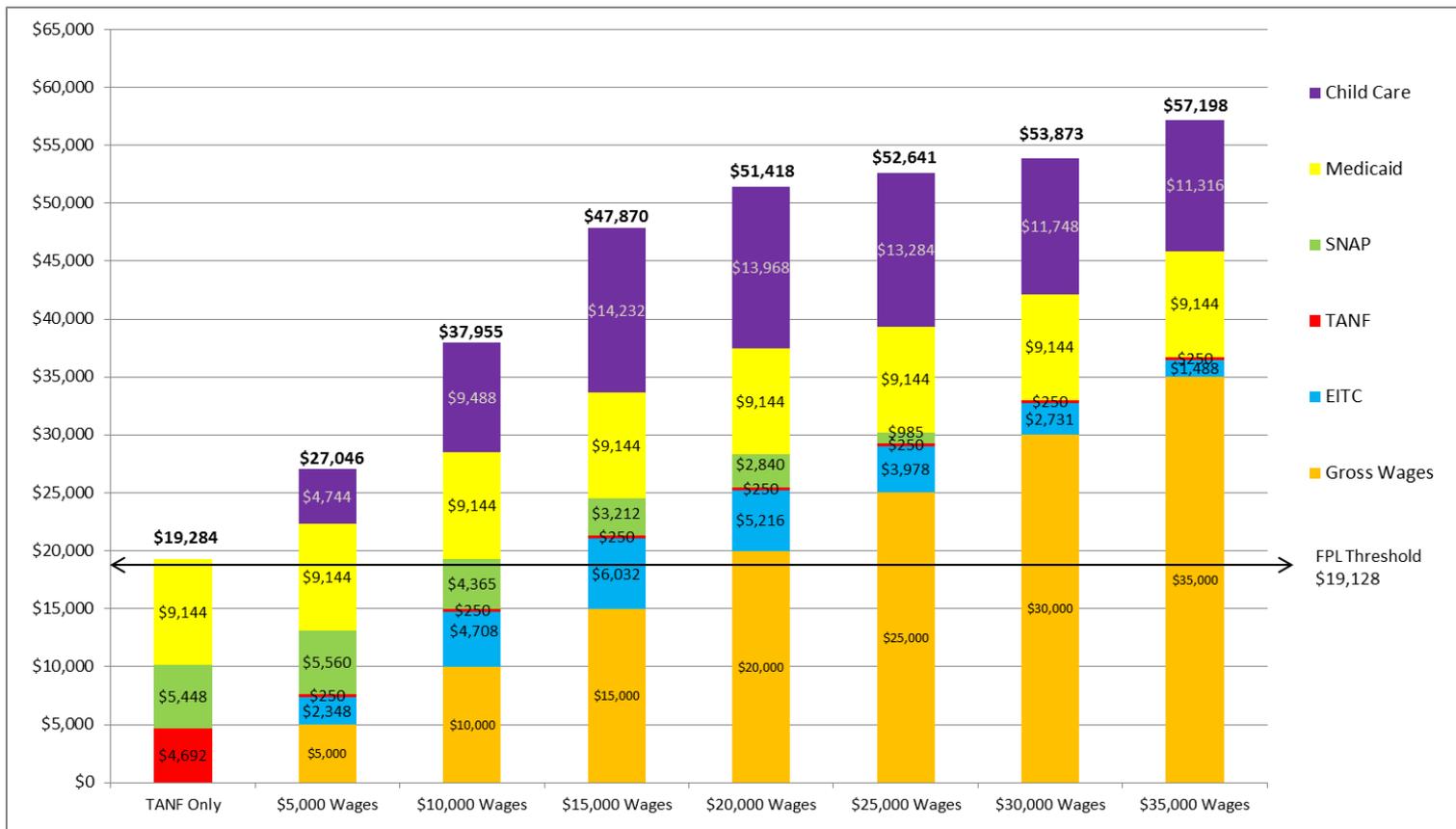
Source: Congressional Budget Office, "Supplemental Data for the Congressional Budget Office's Long-Term Budget Outlook (June 2010)," available at <http://www.cbo.gov/ftpdocs/115xx/doc11579/LTBO-2010data.xls>.
Note: Based on the Alternative Fiscal Scenario.

FIVE FACTORS



KANSAS WAGE AND BENEFIT SCENERIO

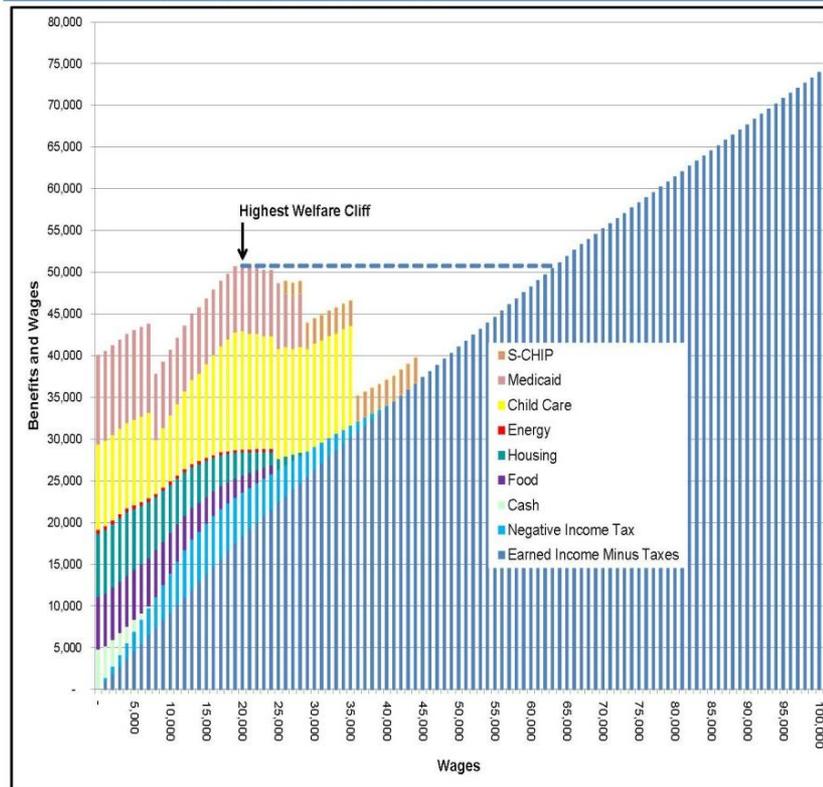
2012 Annual Wage and Benefit Scenarios for a Single Parent with Two Children
 (Calculated Assuming Full-Time Employment of 40 hours per week with Transitional Benefits)



KANSAS WELFARE CLIFF

Household Income and Benefits Chart

- When benefits are cumulated, welfare cliffs occur in several spots.
- A single mom with two children is better off earning a gross income of \$20,000 with \$50,783 in net income and benefits than to earn a gross income of \$63,000 and net income of \$50,473



- Single Mom is **BETTER** off earning a gross income of \$20,000 with \$50,783 in net income and benefits than to earn a gross income of \$63,000 with a net income of \$50,473

WELFARE CLIFF: INCENTIVIZES DEPENDENCE

- The current welfare cliff incentivizes families to stay dependent on government benefits.
- Sample household would be financially worse off taking a better job at \$30,000 or \$40,000 because benefits would fall off.
- Recipients get trapped in their current income of \$29,000 and trapped in dependency.
- Welfare cliff provides a distinct disincentive to work full-time and to get married.

PATHWAYS OUT OF POVERTY:

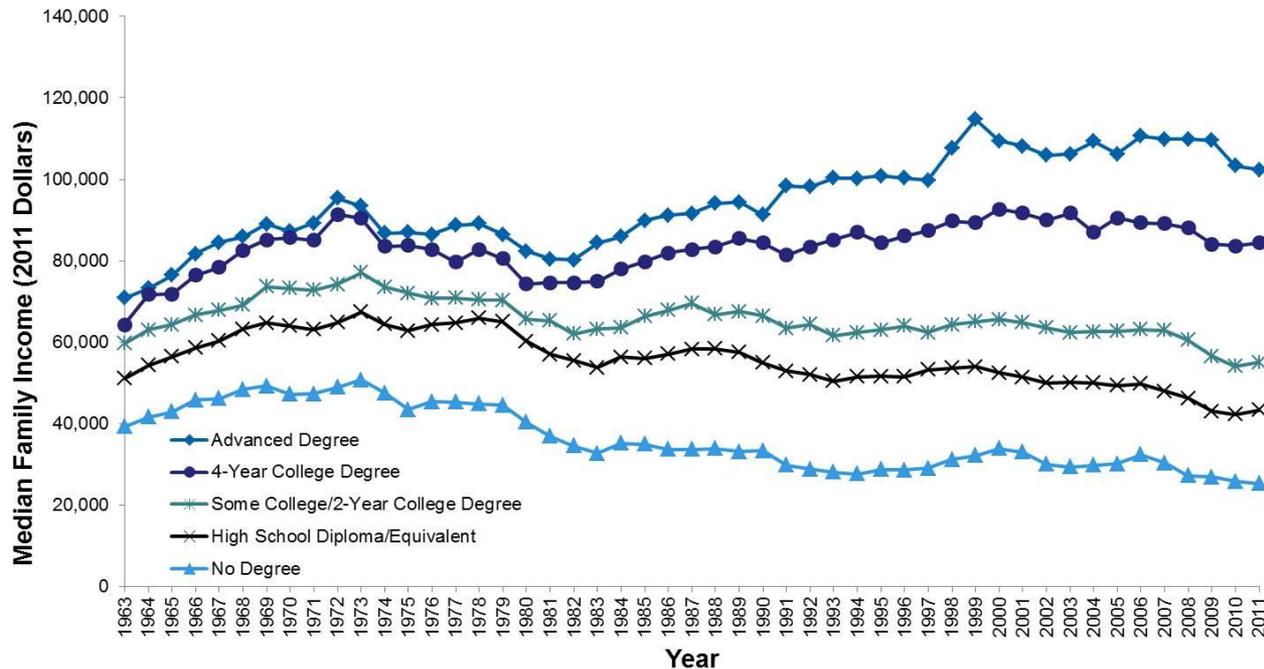
EDUCATION

WORK

FAMILY COMPOSITION

MEDIAN INCOME BY EDUCATION LEVEL

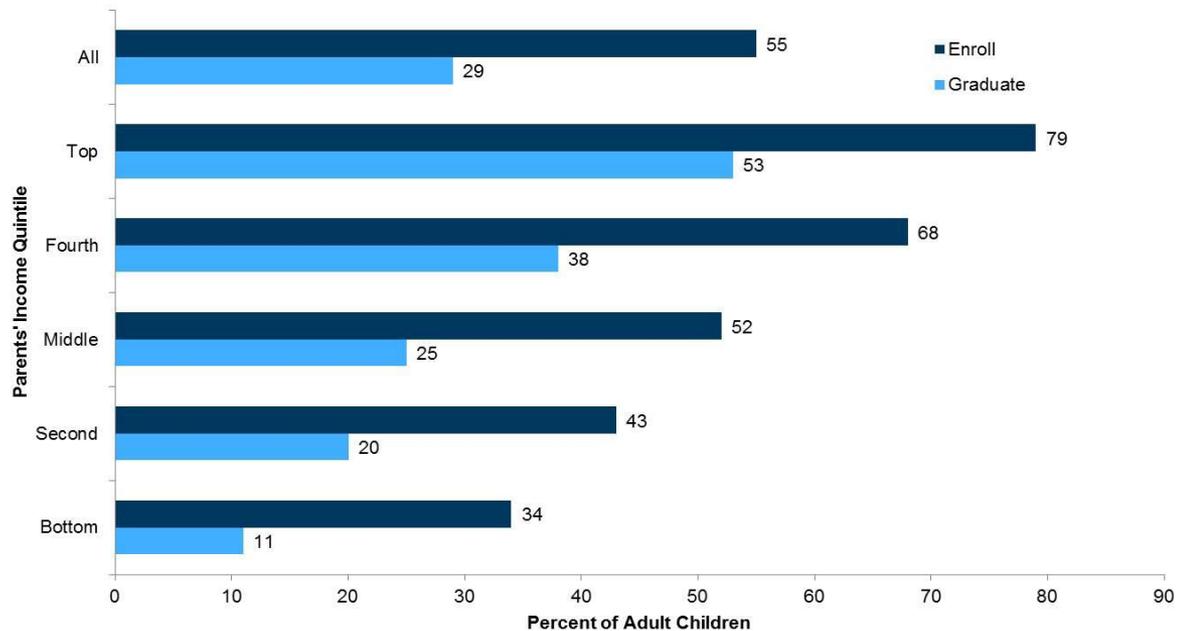
Median Family Income of Adults Age 30-39 by Education Level, 1963-2011



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>).

EDUCATION: POOR LESS LIKELY TO ENROLL AND GRADUATE

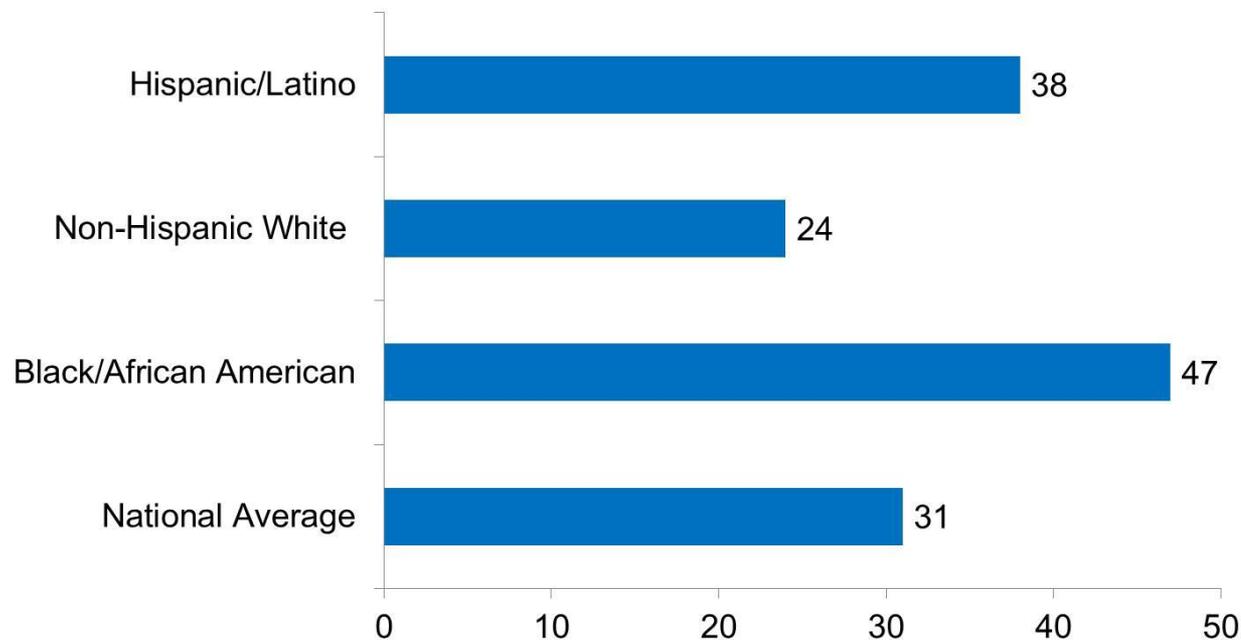
Poor Kids Less Likely to Enroll in College; Even Less Likely to Graduate



Source: Brookings tabulations using data from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics.

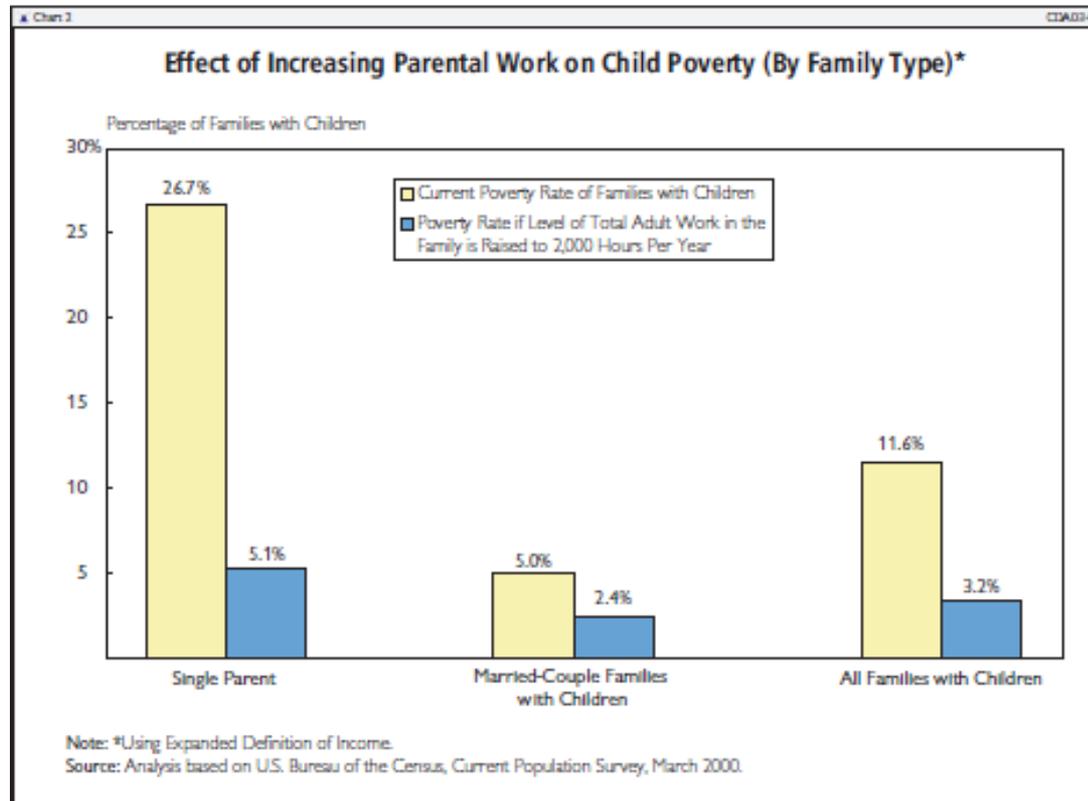
WORK: FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND WORK BY RACE

Percent of Children Living in Families Where No Parent Has Year-Round, Full-Time Employment by Race and Hispanic Origin, 2009



Source: Annie E. Casey Foundation, *2011 Kids Count Data Book* (p. 56).

EFFECT OF INCREASING PARENTAL WORK ON CHILD POVERTY



WORK RATE REDUCTION

- Between 1980 and 2009, work rates for men declined from 74.2 percent to 67.6 percent, a fall of around 9 percent.
- The trend for young black men (ages 20-24) is even worse. Starting from the very low base of 60.9 percent, their ratio declined to the startling level of 46.9 percent, a decline of nearly 23 percent.

Source: Combating Poverty: Understanding New Challenges for Families

By: Ron Haskins

WORK RATE REDUCTION

- 75% of families that lack an individual with full-time, year-round worker are in poverty.
- Most effective anti-poverty strategy is to increase work rates.

Source: Combating Poverty: Understanding New Challenges for Families

By: Ron Haskins

INCREASE WORK = DECREASE POVERTY

- 1996 bipartisan welfare reform required individuals to meet work requirements to qualify for TANF (cash assistance).
- Imposed a maximum 5-year lifetime limit for TANF benefits.
- Unprecedented numbers entered the workforce
- Poverty among single mothers and their children fell 30%

Source: Combating Poverty: Understanding New Challenges for Families

By: Ron Haskins

INCREASE WORK = DECREASE POVERTY

- 2008 Kansas welfare to work reform received an F grade from the Heartland Institute for poor implementation of the 1996 reforms.
- Ranked 49th overall due to its inability to move individuals from welfare to work.
- 2011 TANF policy reforms implemented which lead to a 37% reduction in TANF caseload.
- Directed job search and stringent work requirements with meaningful sanctions has helped many Kansans move into full-time work.

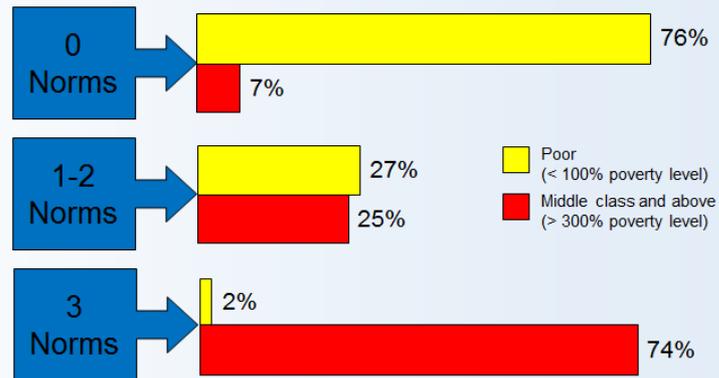
HASKIN'S THREE THINGS



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



Source: Authors' calculations based on the U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Social and Economic Supplement to the Current Population Survey.

POVERTY PROBABILITY

Marriage: Kansas No. 1 Weapon Against Childhood Poverty,
The Heritage Foundation

In Kansas, Marriage Drops the Probability of Child Poverty by 84 Percent

The rapid rise in out-of-wedlock childbearing is a major cause of high levels of child poverty in Kansas.

Some 35.1 percent of single mothers with children were poor compared to 5.5 percent of married couples with children.

Single-parent families with children are more than six times more likely to be poor than families in which the parents are married.

The higher poverty rate among single-mother families is due both to the lower education levels of the mothers and the lower income due to the absence of the father.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2007–2009 data.

PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN THAT ARE POOR

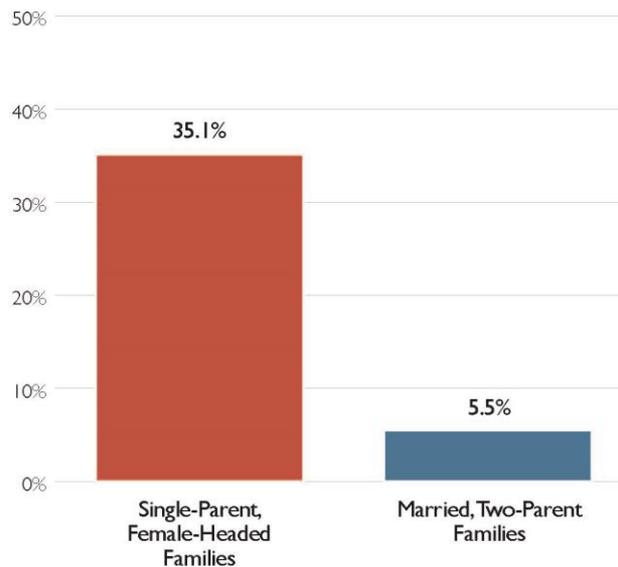


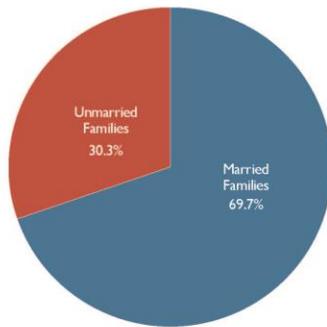
Chart 3 • Marriage and Poverty in Kansas heritage.org

MARRIAGE AND POVERTY

Marriage: Kansas No. 1 Weapon Against Childhood Poverty,
The Heritage Foundation

In Kansas, Nearly One-Third of All Families with Children Are Not Married

Overall, married couples head about two-thirds of families with children in Kansas. Nearly one-third are single-parent families.

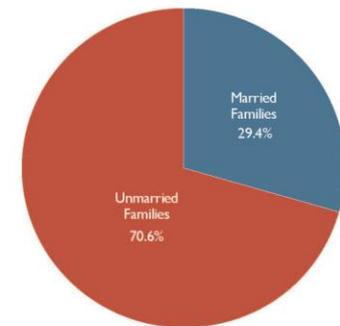


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2007–2009 data.

Chart 4 • Marriage and Poverty in Kansas  heritage.org

In Kansas, 71 Percent of Poor Families with Children Are Not Married

Among poor families with children in Kansas, 71 percent are not married. By contrast, three in ten poor families with children are headed by married couples.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2007–2009 data.

Chart 5 • Marriage and Poverty in Kansas  heritage.org

OUT-OF-WEDLOCK BY RACE

Marriage: Kansas No. 1 Weapon Against Childhood Poverty,
The Heritage Foundation

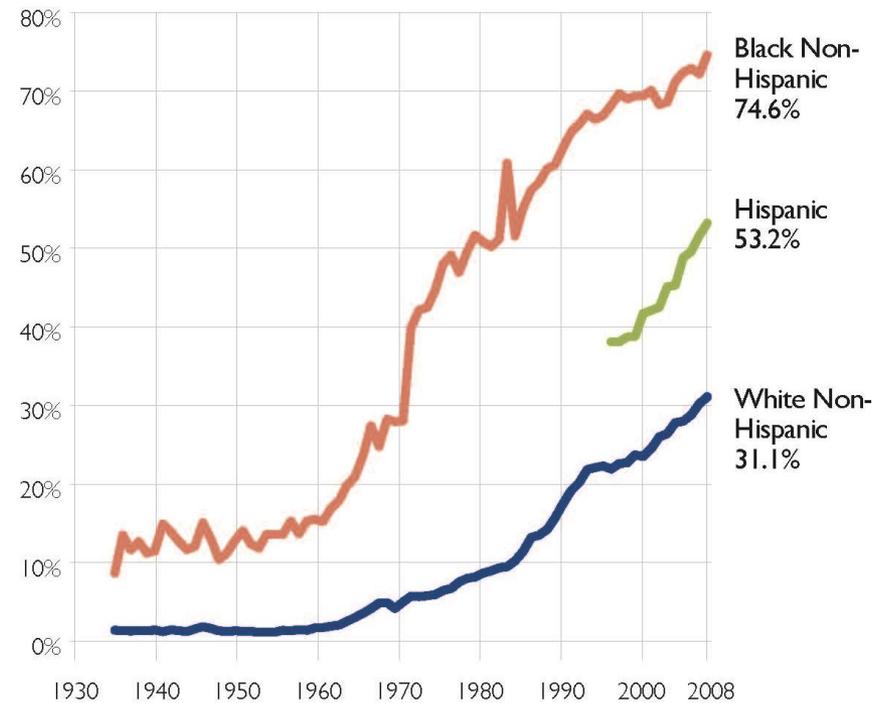
Historically, out-of-wedlock childbearing has been somewhat more frequent among blacks than among whites. However, prior to the onset of the federal government's War on Poverty in 1963, the rates for both whites and blacks were comparatively low.

In 1964, not even one in 10 (3 percent) white children were born outside marriage. By 2008, the number had risen to more than three in ten (31.1 percent).

In 1964, about one in five black children (20.9 percent) were born outside marriage. By 2008, the number had risen to about three in every four (74.6 percent).

Sources: U.S. Government, U.S. Census Bureau, and National Center for Health Statistics.

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN BORN OUT OF WEDLOCK



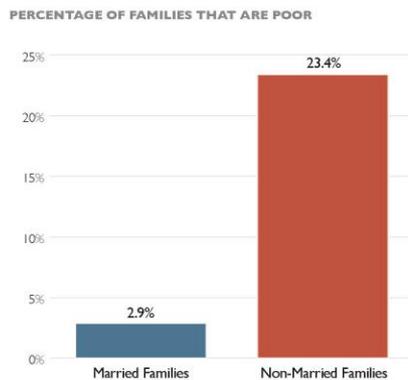
MARRIAGE AND POVERTY

Marriage: Kansas No. 1 Weapon Against Childhood Poverty,
The Heritage Foundation

Non-Married White Families Are Eight Times More Likely to Be Poor in Kansas

Marriage leads to lower poverty rates for whites, blacks, and Hispanics.

For example, in 2007, the poverty rate for married white families in Kansas was 2.9 percent. But the poverty rate for non-married white families was more than eight times higher at 23.4 percent.

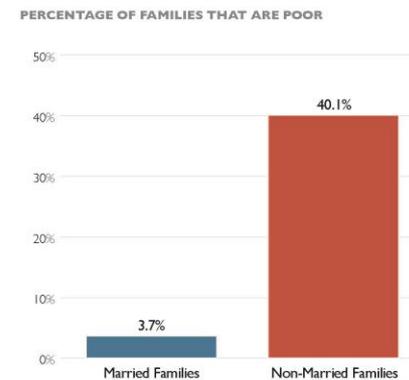


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2007–2009 data.

Chart 12 • Marriage and Poverty in Kansas heritage.org

Non-Married Black Families Are Nearly Eleven Times More Likely to Be Poor in Kansas

In 2007, the poverty rate for married black couples in Kansas was 3.7 percent, while the poverty rate for non-married black families was nearly eleven times higher at 40.1 percent.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2007–2009 data.

Chart 13 • Marriage and Poverty in Kansas heritage.org

REDUCE CHILD POVERTY

Marriage: Kansas No. 1 Weapon Against Childhood Poverty,
The Heritage Foundation

Three Steps to Reduce Child Poverty through Marriage

1) Provide information on the benefits of marriage in reducing child poverty and improving child well-being.

Marriage is a highly effective institution which greatly decreases parental and child poverty while improving long-term outcomes for children. Conversely, the absence of marriage greatly increases welfare costs and imposes added burdens on taxpayers.

Unfortunately, almost no information on these topics is available in low-income communities. This information deficit should be corrected in the following manner:

- Explain the benefits of marriage in middle and high schools with a high proportion of at-risk youth;
- Create public education campaigns in low-income communities on the benefits of marriage; and,
- Require federally funded birth control clinics to provide information on the benefits of marriage and the skills needed to develop stable families to interested low-income clients.

2) Reduce anti-marriage penalties in means-tested welfare programs.

3) Promote life-goal-planning, marriage-strengthening, and divorce-reduction programs to increase healthy marriages and reduce divorce and separation.

MENTOR PROGRAMS HIGHLIGHTED

JOB FOR AMERICA'S GRADUATES (JAG)

PARTNERS IN CHANGE

CIRCLES OF HOPE

CONNECTIONS TO SUCCESS

TASK FORCE RECOMMENDATIONS: DISCUSSION

- Pathways out of Poverty: Three Factors
 - Education
 - Work
 - Family Composition

TASK FORCE RECOMMENDATIONS: DISCUSSION

- Pathways out of Poverty: Three Factors
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PATHWAY ONE: EDUCATION

Jobs for America's Graduates

- Highly successful program for at-risk kids in middle school and high school which increases graduation rates significantly and also focuses on getting youth into full-time employment after graduation.
- This program has a 79% positive outcome rate for the youth that participate....after graduation 79% are employed, in the military, in postsecondary training or some combination thereof.

Partners in Change (Neosho County Community College Model)

- Low-cost mentoring (only \$750 per person) program which can be duplicated across the state at community and technical schools.
- Successful program that placed 56% of participants in employment and 32% into continuing education.
- Closed 39% of the participants TANF cases.

(Items recommended by presenters to begin discussion)

PATHWAY ONE: EDUCATION CONT.

Technical Education

- Data shows few low-income individuals are successful in completing a four-year degree. Technical education should be an available option to help them achieve success and obtain the skills needs to pursue a career.
- Career and Technical Education programs help Kansas meet the workforce needs of growing businesses.
- Governor Brownback authored and signed a bill during the 2012 session that offers free tuition to Kansas high school students who take technical education courses. This should increase the number of students graduating from high school with industry-demanded professional certifications. It bill also created an incentive program that will encourage school districts to increase the number of students exiting high school with an industry-recognized credential in key occupations by providing a \$1,000 per student award to the sending high school for each student earning this certification.

(Items recommended by presenters to begin discussion)

PATHWAY TWO: WORK

Consolidation of Work Programs

- Work programs through Dept of Commerce, DCF and Dept of Labor should be streamlined to establish one all-inclusive program.
- This will eliminate duplication and will allow strong employment-focused policies to be standard throughout all work programs.

Increase Family Share (co-pay) for Childcare Subsidy

- Childcare is one of the most significant contributors to the welfare cliff.
- Welfare dependency traps families in poverty.
- Disincentives families from increasing their own earning potential, as evidenced in the welfare cliff --- a single mom making \$20,000 a year is actually BETTER off than a single mom making \$63,000.

Statewide SNAP work requirement

- As with welfare reform in the 1990's, able-bodied food stamp recipients should be required to work, prepare for work, or at least look for a job as a condition of receiving aid.
- Work requirement in the TANF program led to dramatic drops in welfare caseloads, surges in employment, and a large-scale drop in child poverty among groups that were most dependent on cash assistance.

(Items recommended by presenters to begin discussion)

PATHWAY THREE: FAMILY COMPOSITION

Pre-Marital Education

- Upon completion of an 8-hour course of pre-marital education, the cost of the marriage license will be eliminated. Studies show that pre-marital education can lead to more successful marriages.

Online Clearinghouse and Public Relations Campaign for Healthy Marriage

- Public awareness is an important component to reintroducing the importance of marriage in Kansas. A public relations campaign and a publicized clearinghouse of providers and information can lead to more Kansans understanding the importance of marriage.

Healthy Relationship Education in Middle and High Schools

- Healthy relationship education for youth can lead to better life choices and delay or reduce out-of-wedlock birth significantly.
- Improves relationship skills with peers, parents and teachers.

(Items recommended by presenters to begin discussion)

QUESTIONS?

The Governor's Task Force on Reducing Childhood Poverty

Task Force Overview:

Michelle Schroeder, DCF Director of Policy and Legislative Affairs