

How De Win the War on Poverty? NASCSPP Panel

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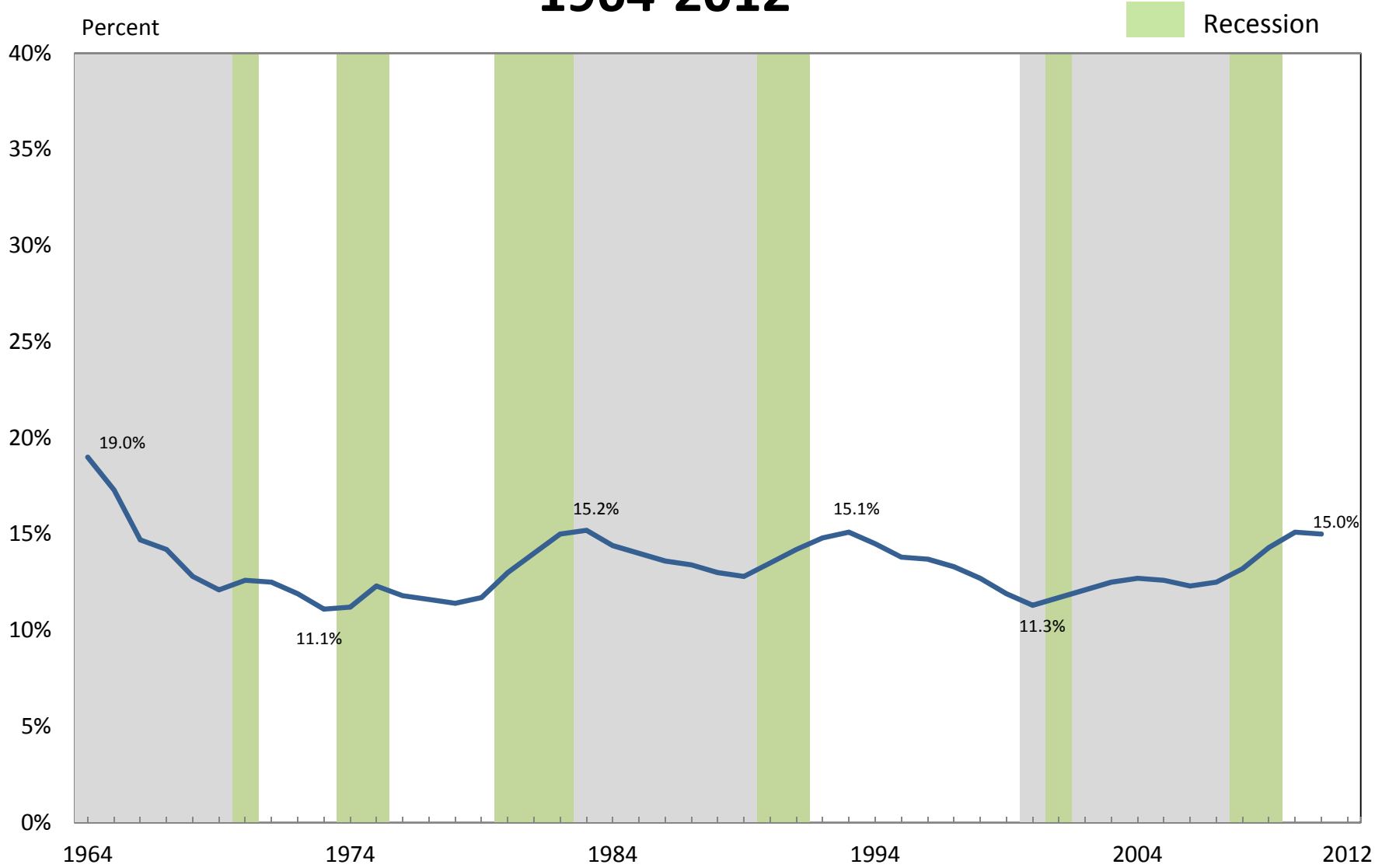
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Human Services Policy
U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning & Evaluation

2014 National Association for State Community Services Programs
Mid-Winter Training Conference
Arlington, VA - March 7, 2014

Outline of Today's Presentation

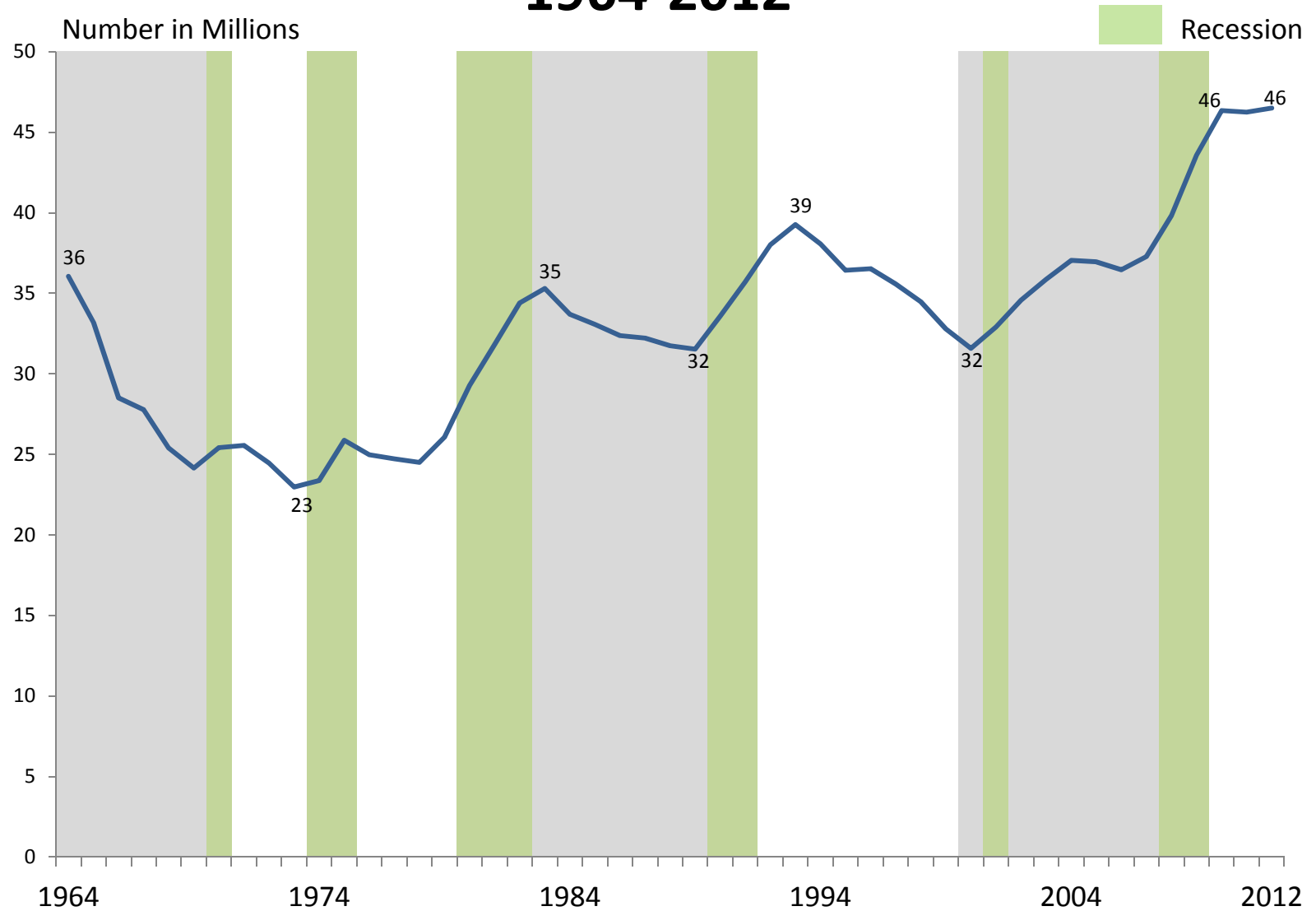
- Quick Overview of Poverty Trends
- Reasons Poverty Has Remained Persistent
- Composition of Who's Poor (by Age, Race/Ethnicity, Family Structure, Education).
- Strategies for Moving Forward to Reduce Poverty in Our Time

Percent of People in Official Poverty, U.S. Population: 1964-2012



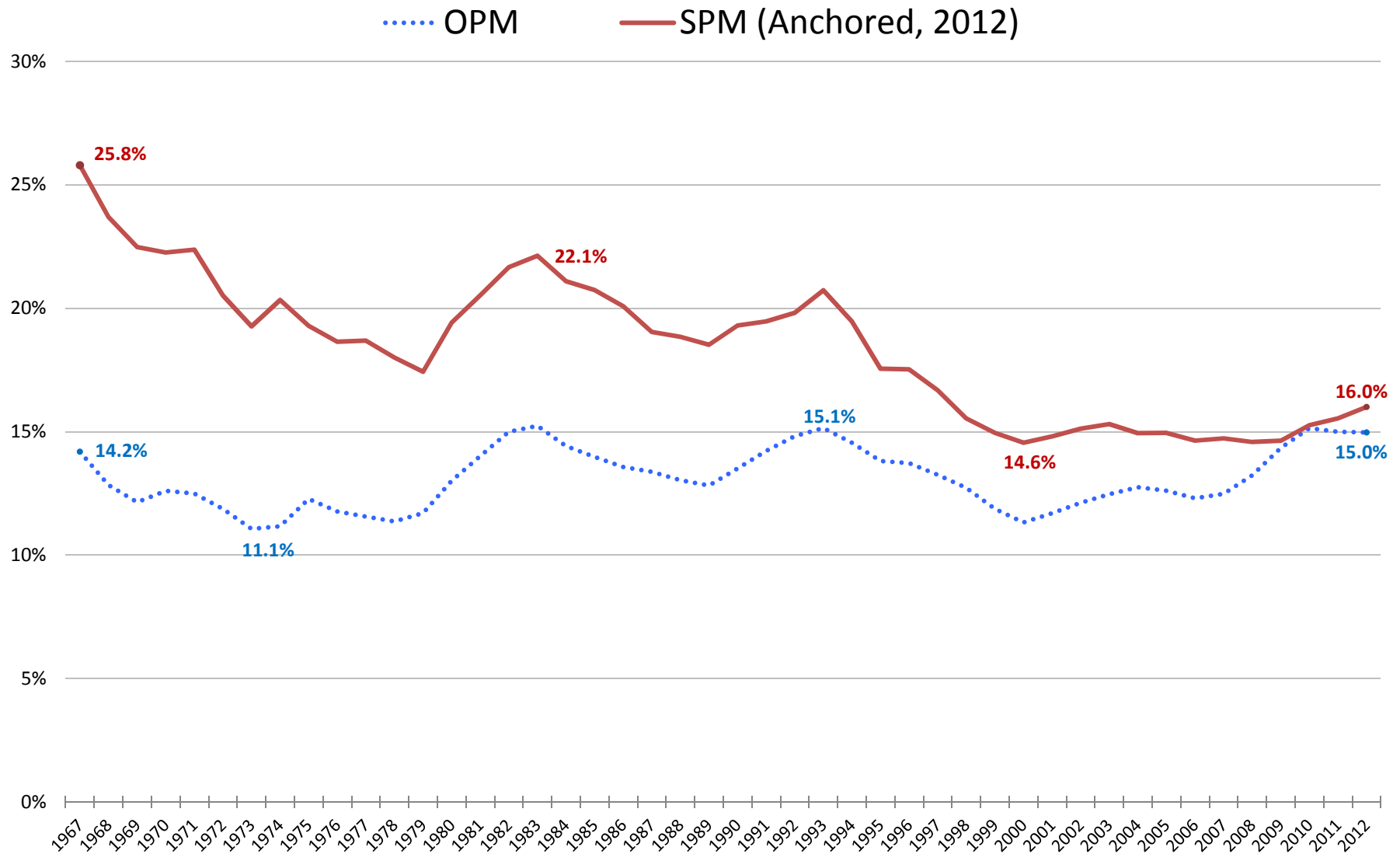
Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplements

Number of People in Official Poverty, U.S. Population: 1964-2012



Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplements

Percent in Poverty, Official and Supplemental Poverty Measures, U.S. Population: 1967-2012



Source: Wimer, Christopher, Liana Fox, Irwin Garfinkel, Neeraj Kaushal, and Jane Waldfogel (2013). "Trends in Poverty with an Anchored Supplemental Poverty Measure." Columbia Population Research Center Working Paper.

Decade into “War on Poverty” Countervailing Economic & Demographic Forces Reversed Progress

Sharp economic and labor force changes that start in mid-1970s lead to declining real wages for wide range of workers is most responsible for increasing poverty:

- Skill-biased technological changes
- Globalization of markets
- Deterioration of Wage-Setting Institutions (minimum wage, collective bargaining).

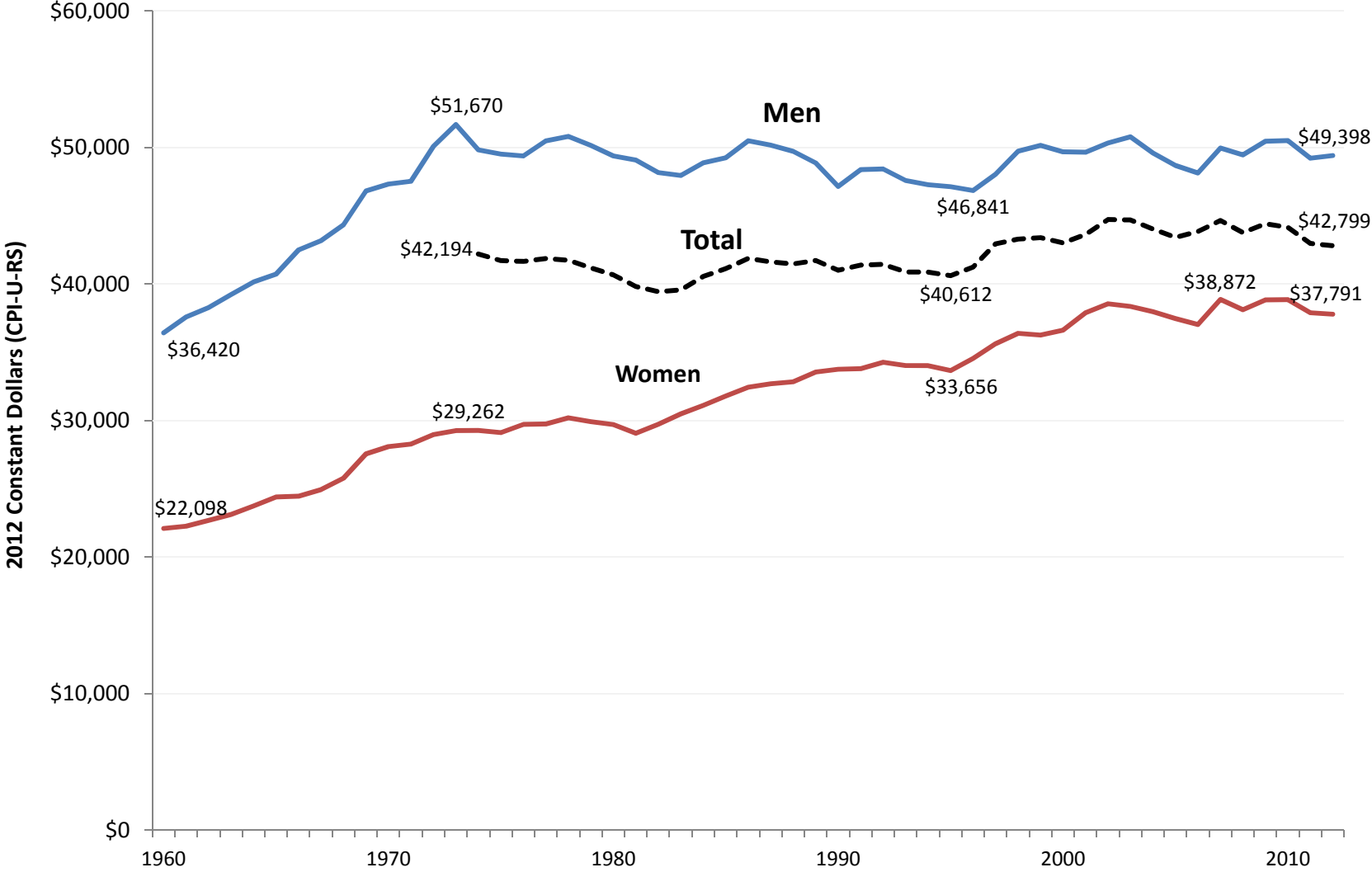
Demographic and social forces that are additional sources increasing poverty over this period:

- Continual increases in single-parent families with children
- Rising Incarceration Rates
- Increasing Immigration of Less-Skilled Workers

Poverty would be higher still if not for some demographic and social forces over this time:

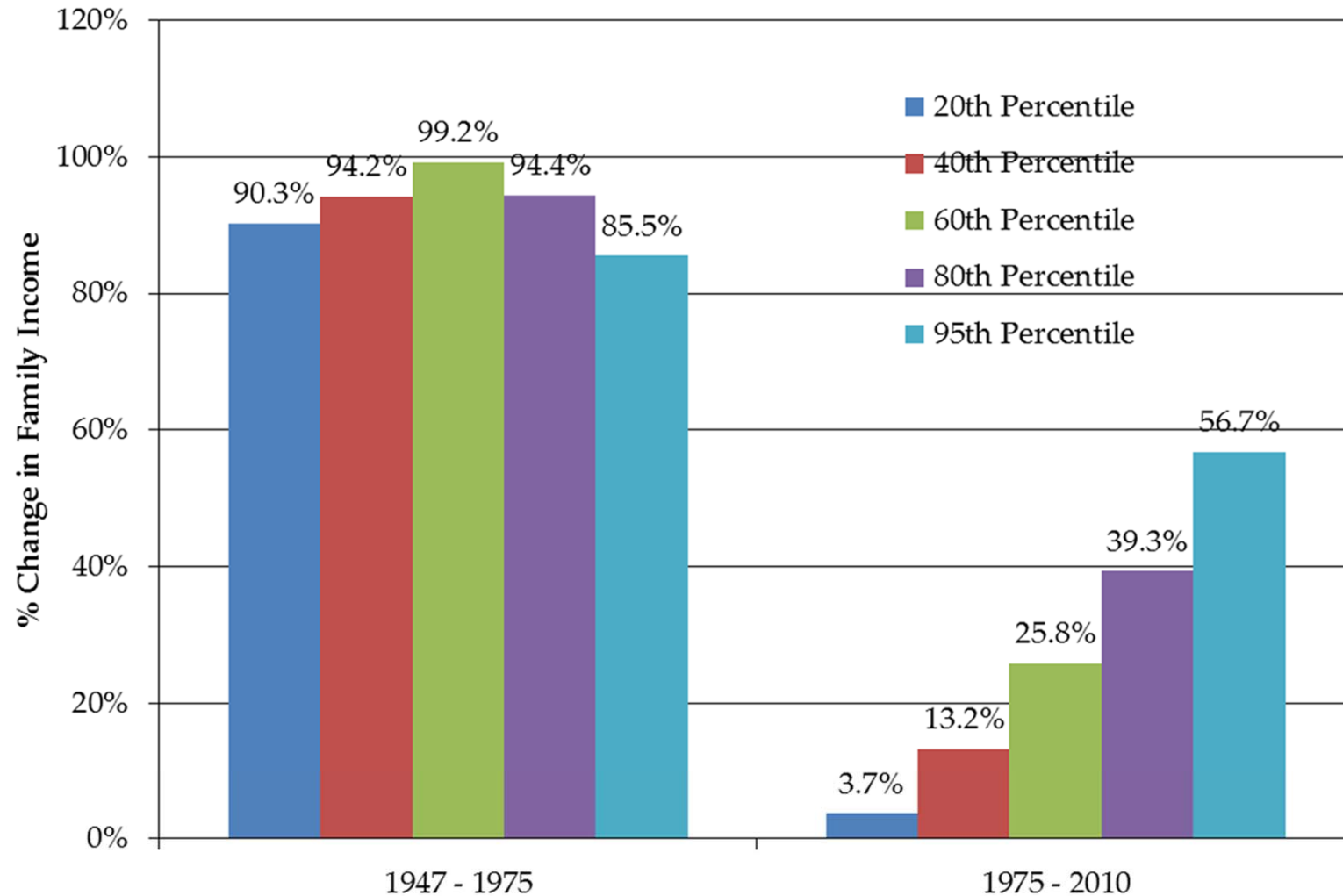
- Increased educational attainment
- Influx of women into the labor force
- Smaller number of children in families

Median Earnings, Full Time, Year Round Workers, 1960-2012 (inflation adjusted)



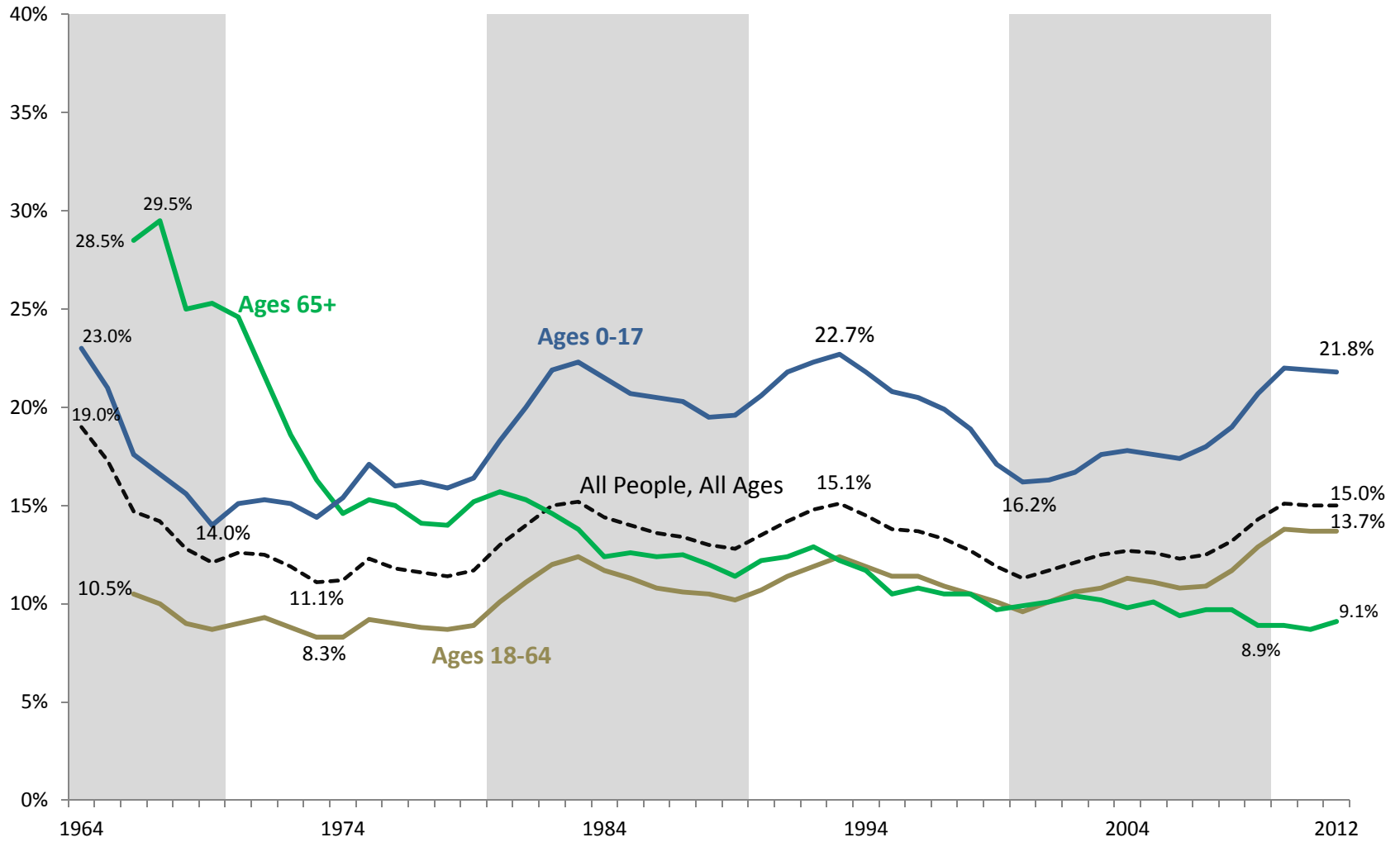
Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplements

Change in Family Income (inflation-adjusted) at Selected Points in the distribution



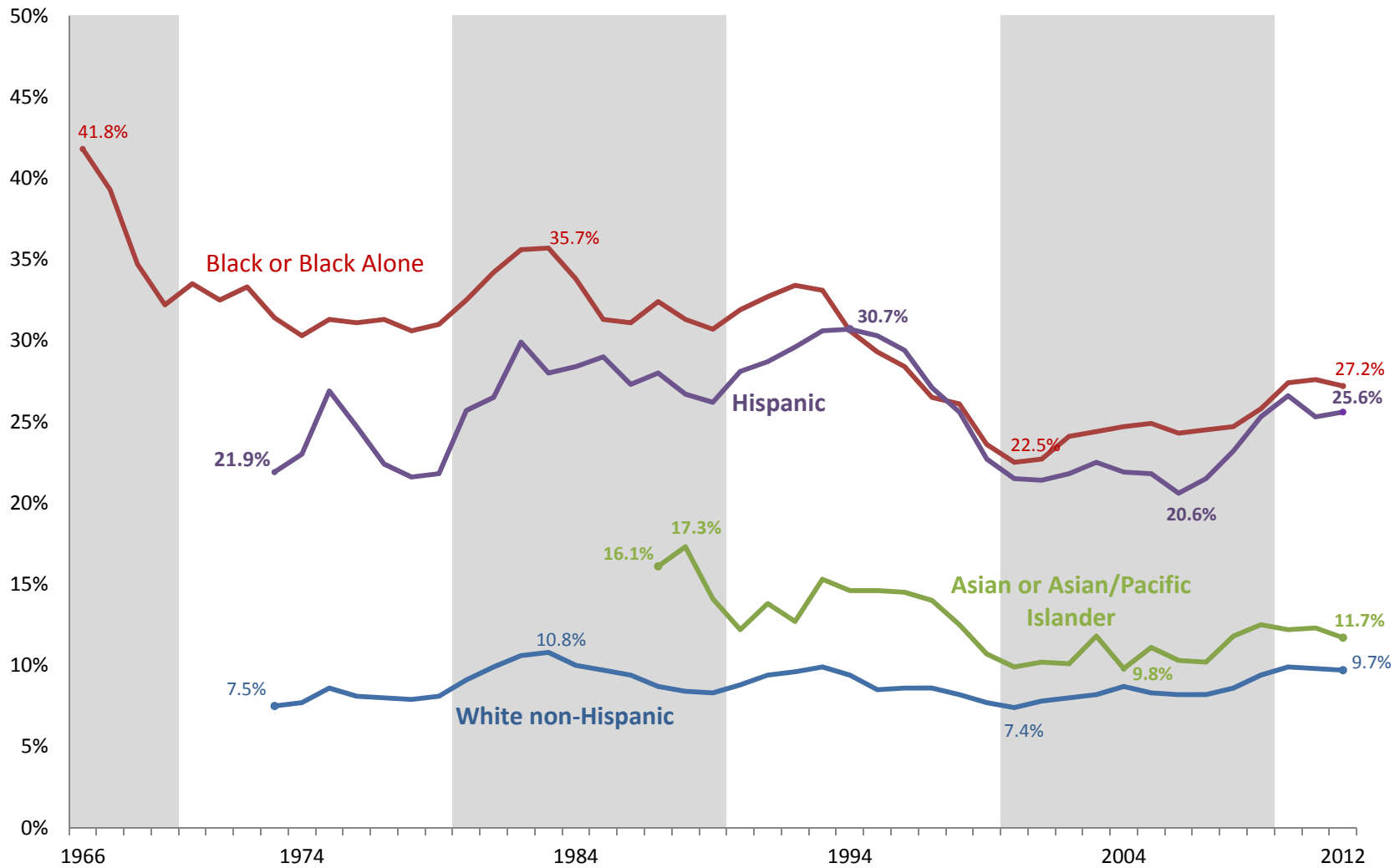
Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2011). Table F-1. Income Limits for Each Fifth and Top 5 Percent of Families, from Historical Income Tables. Retrieved from: <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/income/data/historical/index.html>

U.S. Poverty Rate by Age, 1964-2012



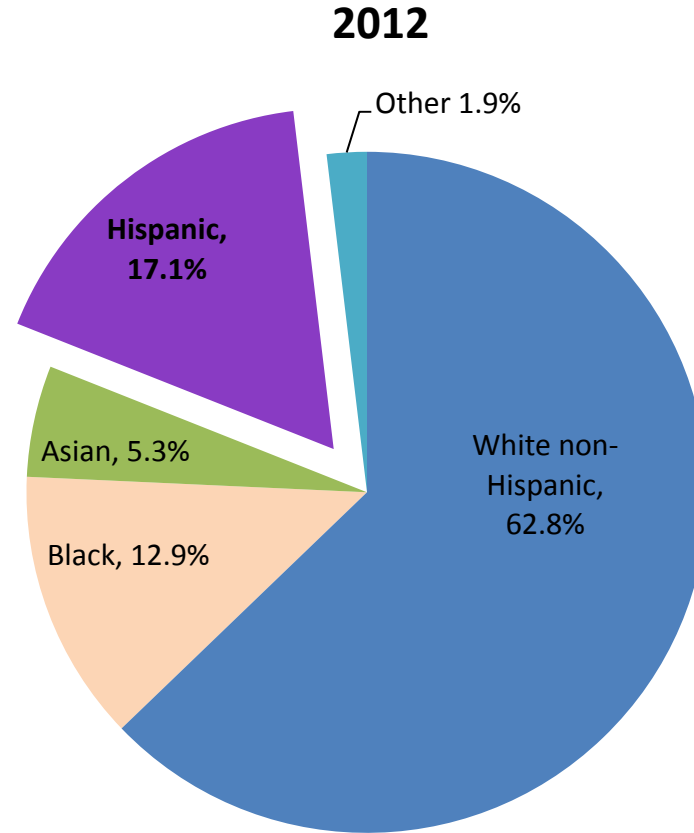
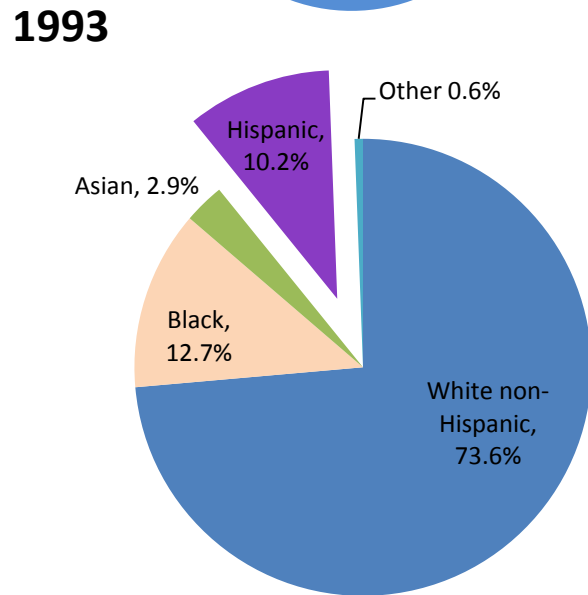
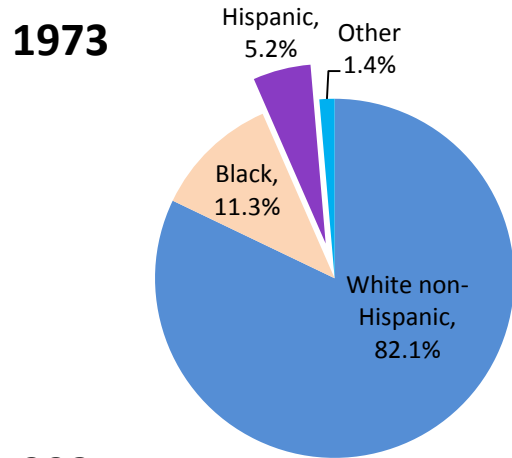
Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplements

Official Poverty by Race and Hispanic Origin, 1966-2012



Note: Respondents to the Current Population Survey have the option of selecting more than one race group. From 2002 to 2012, this figure depicts Black Alone, Asian Alone and White Alone, non-Hispanic and does not include persons who identified with more than one race.
 Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplements

Population Composition by Race and Hispanic Origin, 1973, 1993 and 2012

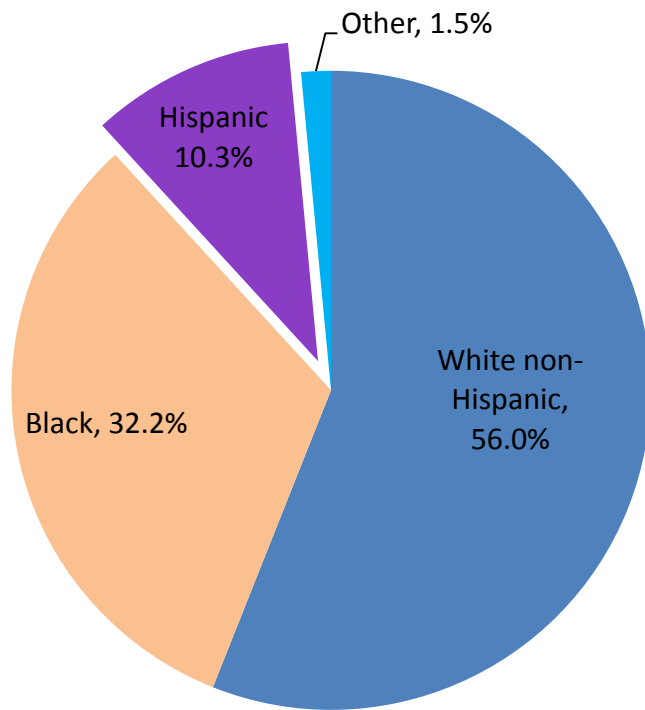


Note: Population estimates are for the poverty universe and include only the civilian non-institutionalized population. Estimates exclude unrelated children under age 15, college students living in dormitories, and others.

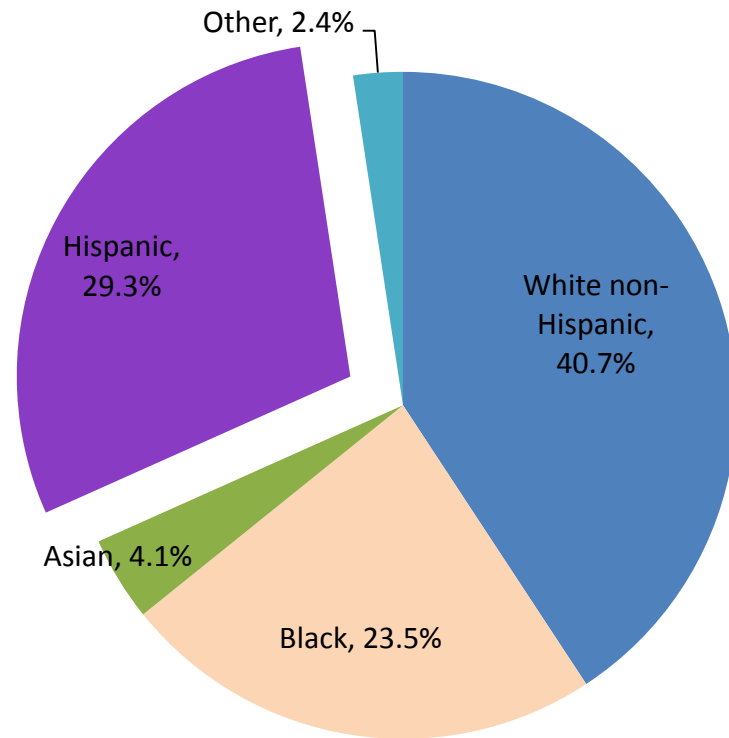
Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplements .

Composition of the Poverty Population by Race and Hispanic Origin, 2012

Poverty Population, 1973



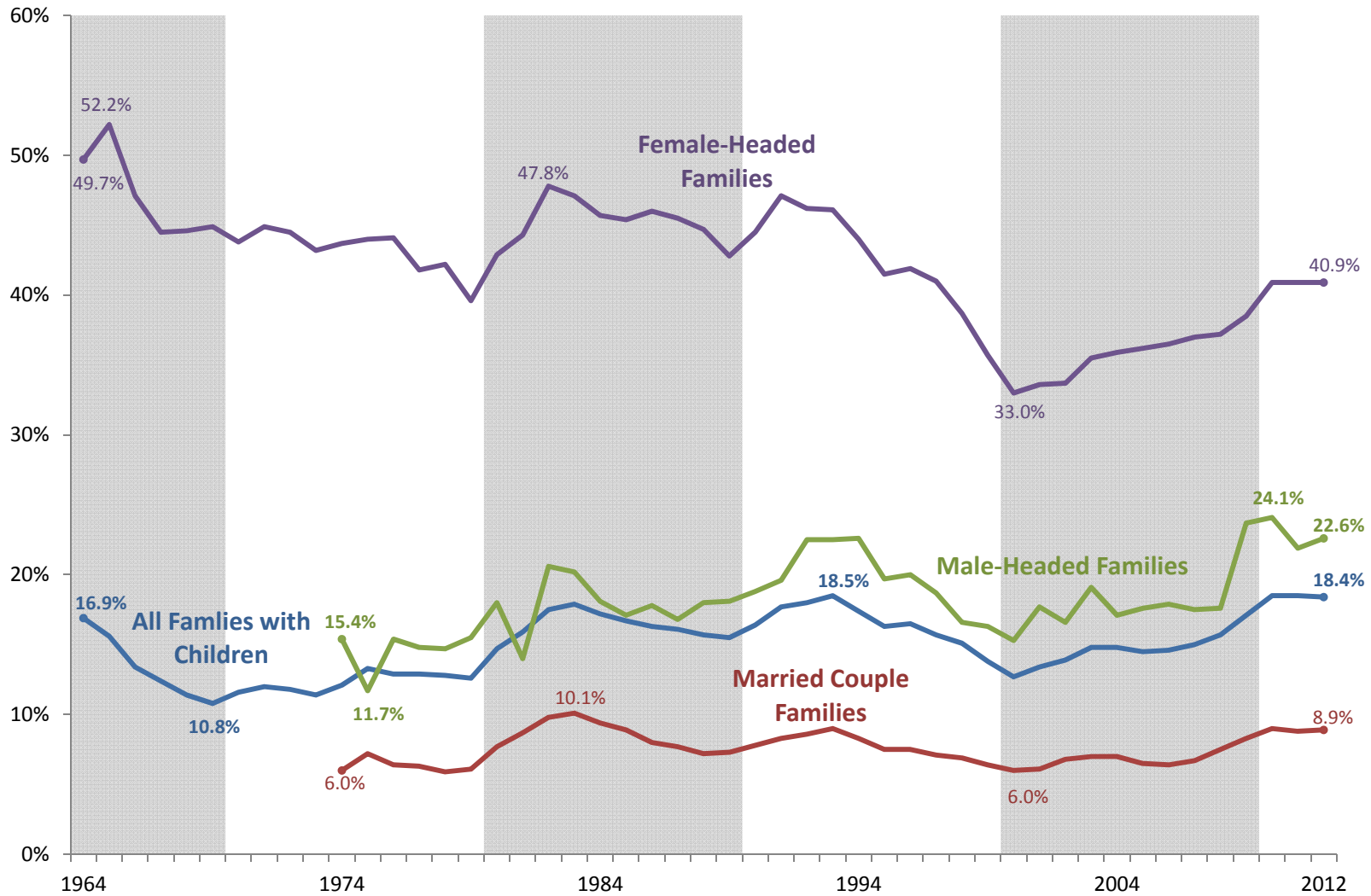
Poverty Population, 2012



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Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplements .

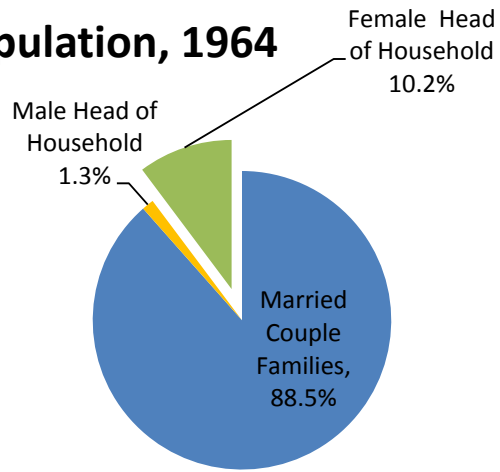
Percent in Official Poverty for Families with Children by Family Type, 1964-2012



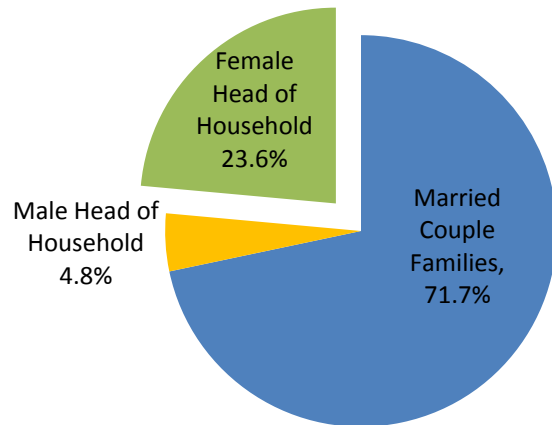
Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplements

Population Composition for Families with Children, 1964, 1994 and 2012

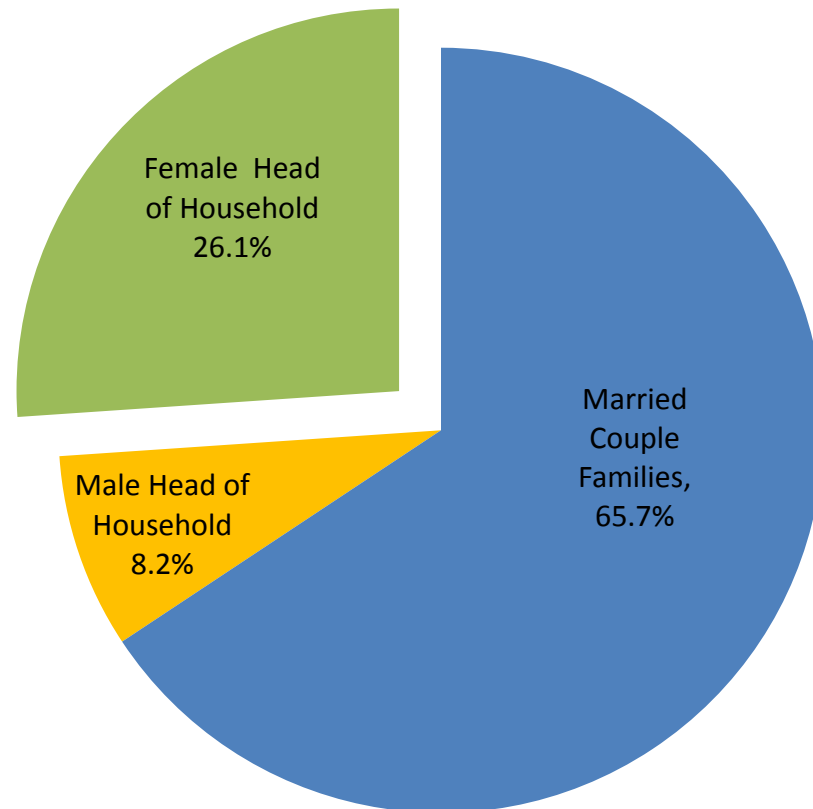
Population, 1964



Population, 1994



Population, 2012

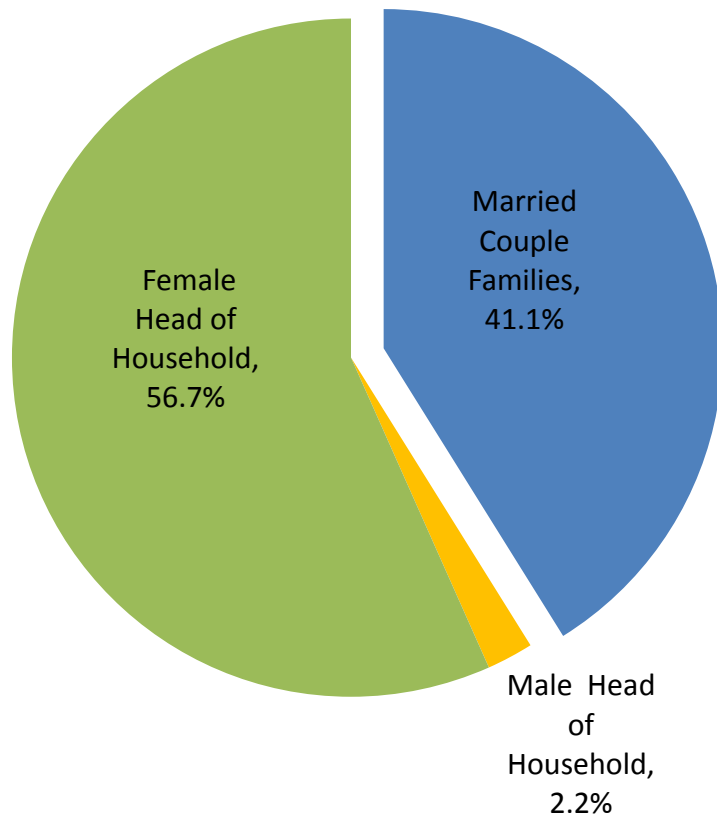


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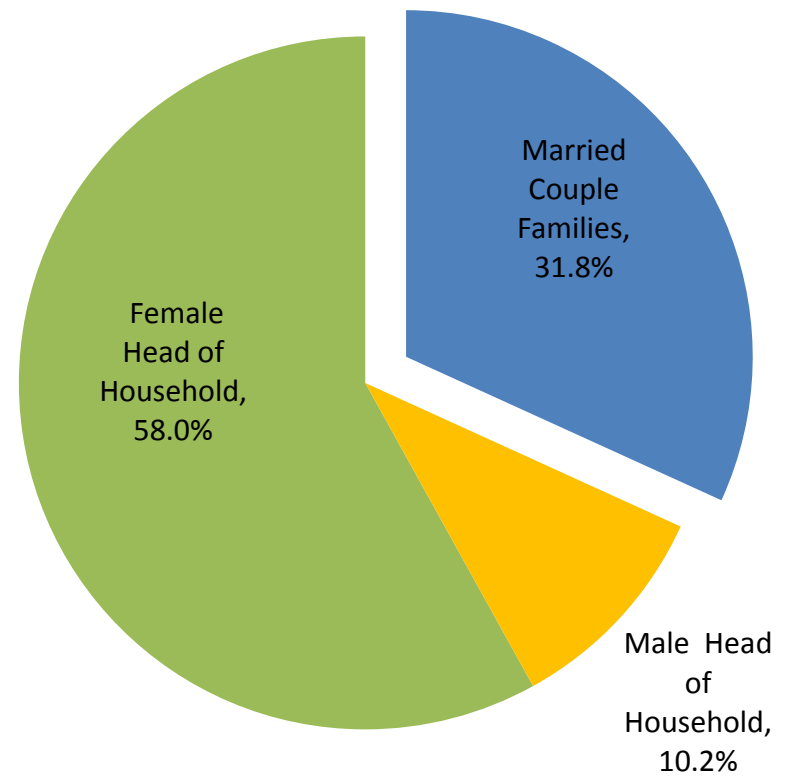
Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplements .

Poverty Population by Family Type for Families with Children, 1974 and 2012

Poverty, 1974



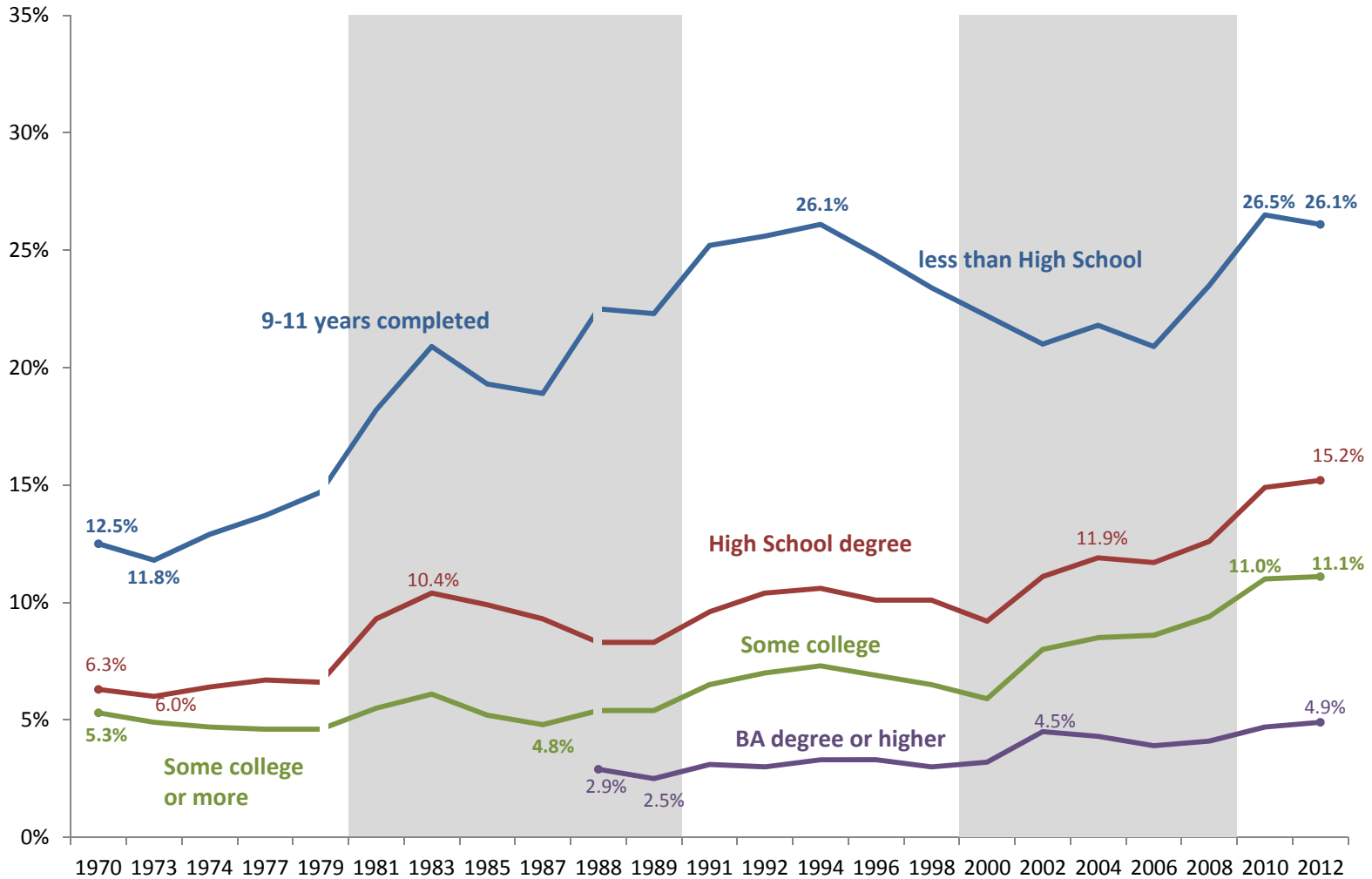
Poverty, 2012



Note: Population estimates are for the poverty universe and include only the civilian non-institutionalized population. Estimates exclude unrelated children under age 15, college students living in dormitories, and others.

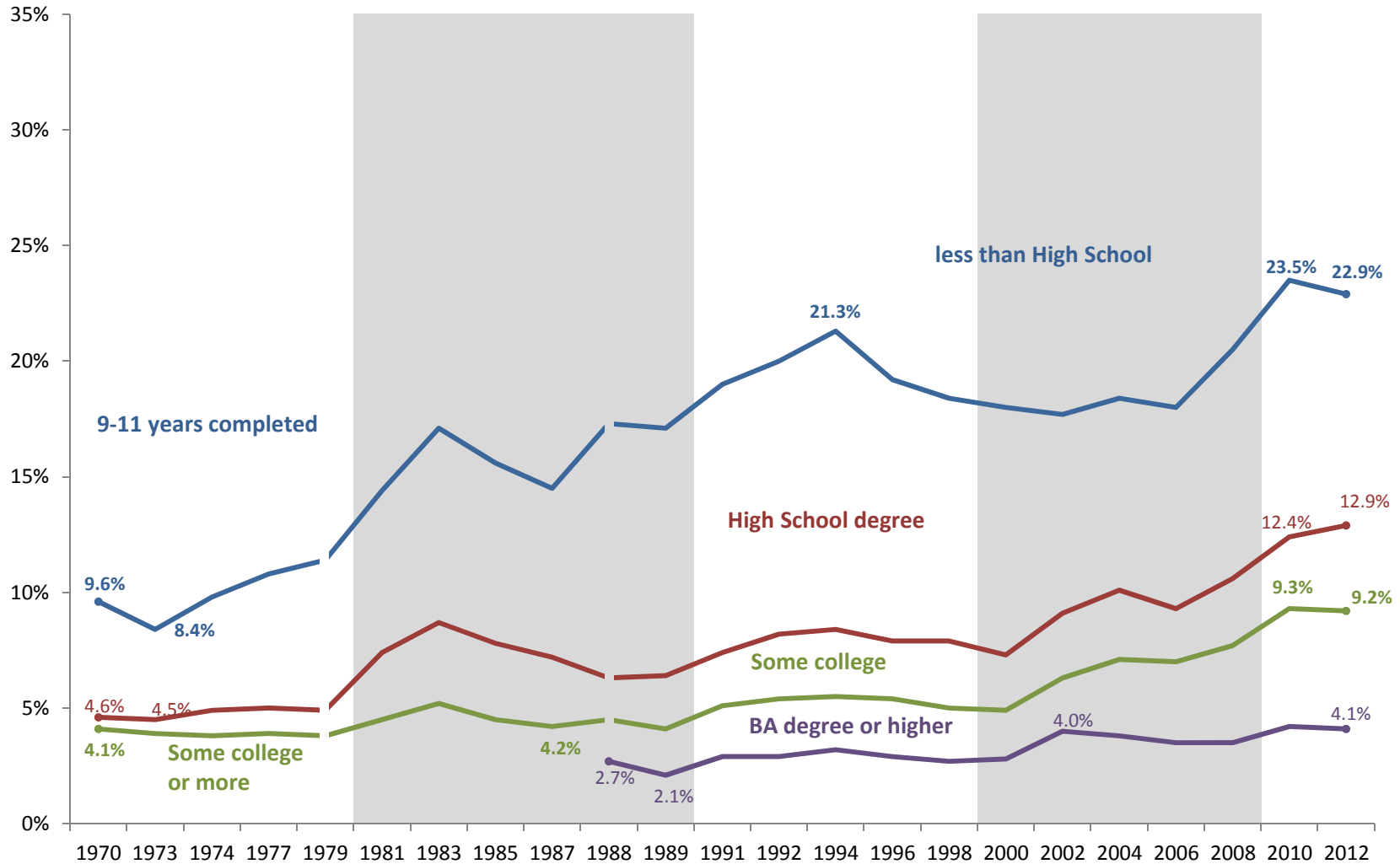
Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplements .

U.S. Poverty Rate by Educational Attainment: 1970-2012



Note: Estimates from 1970–1978 are based on persons aged 14 and older. Estimates from 1979–1987 are based on persons aged 15 and older. Estimates from 1988–2012 are based on persons aged 25 and older.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplements .

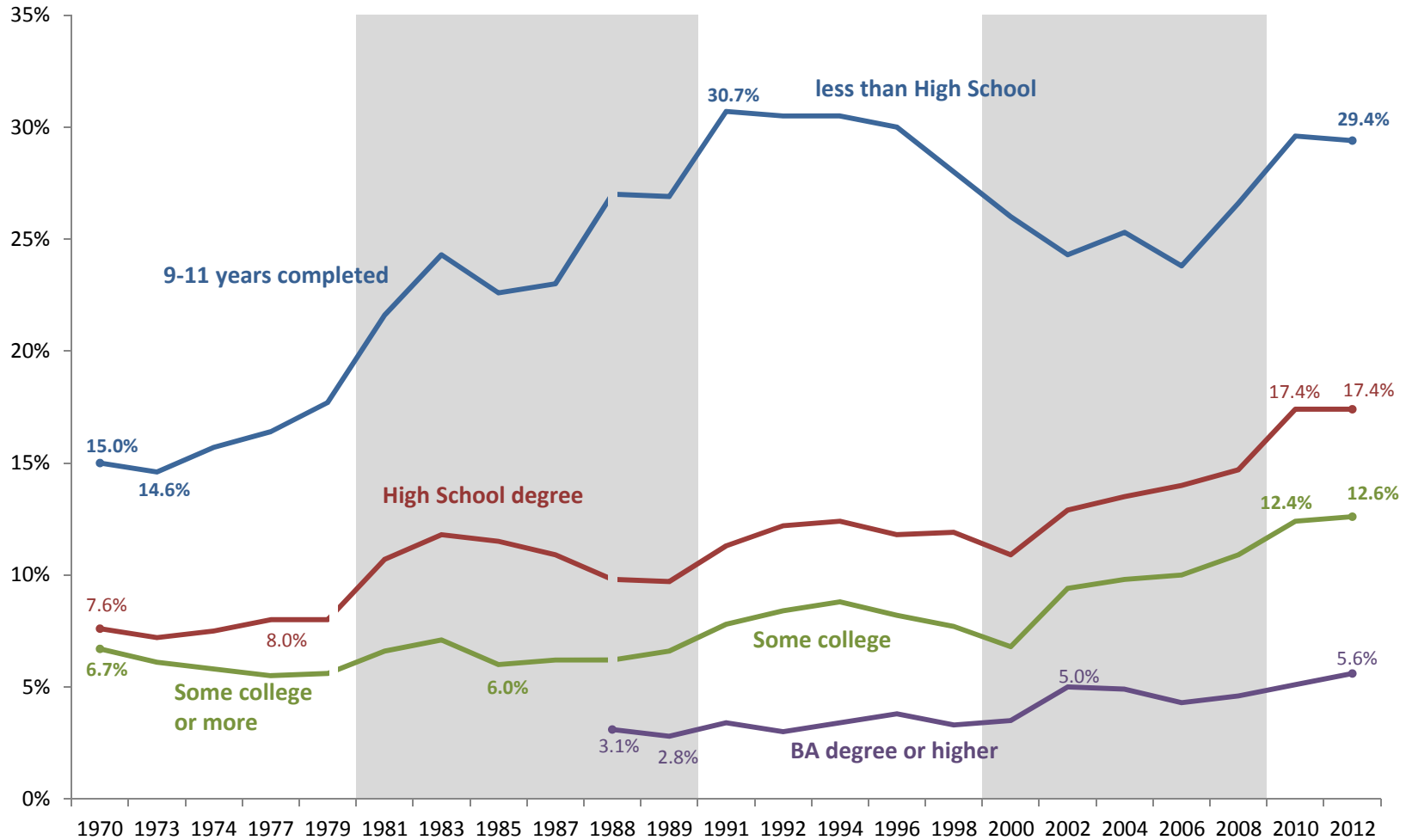
U.S. Poverty Rate by Educational Attainment: Men, 1970-2012



Note: Estimates for 1970–1978 are based on persons aged 14 and older. Estimates for 1979–1987 are based on persons aged 15 and older. Estimates for 1988–2012 are based on persons aged 25 and older.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplements .

U.S. Poverty Rate by Educational Attainment: Women, 1970-2012



Note: Estimates for 1970–1978 are based on persons aged 14 and older. Estimates for 1979–1987 are based on persons aged 15 and older.

Estimates for 1988–2012 are based on persons aged 25 and older.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplements .

Percentage of Generation in Poverty, by Educational Attainment

	All	College degree	Two year degree/ some college	High school graduate
Early Baby Boomers, Ages 25-33	8	3	6	7
Late Baby Boomers, Ages 22-31	12	4	8	12
Gen Xers, Ages 15-30	13	3	10	15
Millennials, Ages 18- 32	16	6	15	22

The Generations Defined

Early Baby Boom Generation Born: 1946 to 1954

Age in 1979

Late Baby Boom Generation Born: 1955 to 1964

Age in 1986

Generation X Born: 1965 to 1980

Age in 1995

The Millennial Generation Born: After 1980

Age in 2013

Notes: "All" includes those who are not high school graduates.

Poverty is based on family income in the calendar year preceding the survey.

Pew Research Center, February, 2014, "The Rising Cost of Not Going to College" <http://www.pewsocialtrends.org/2014/02/11/the-rising-cost-of-not-going-to-college/>

Areas to Focus in the Future to Address Contemporary Poverty Forces

Strategies:

- Invest in Early Learning
- Better Prepare Youth for Post-Secondary Education and Help Them Attach Securely to the Labor Market
- Raise minimum wage
- Expand EITC for childless low-wage workers
- Experiment with and Evaluate Subsidized Jobs Program for Long-Term Unemployed

The Early Learning Initiative: A Birth to Five Plan

- **Home visiting:**
 - Reauthorize and expand federal investments in the Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting (MIECHV) Program
 - President calls for a \$15 Billion investment over 10 years; Providing annual funding four times the FY2014 amount (\$400 Million annual appropriations)
- **Early Head Start – Child Care Partnerships (EHS-CCP):**
 - Expand access to high-quality early learning opportunities for low-income infants and toddler through Early Head Start – Child Care Partnerships
 - \$500 Million to launch this new program in 2014 Omnibus Appropriations Bill; President's 2015 Budget requests \$1.45 Billion
- **Preschool for All:**
 - Federal-state partnerships to provide high-quality preschool to all; prioritizing low- and moderate-income four-year-olds (200% FPL)
 - \$250 Million in Omnibus Appropriations Bill for Preschool Development Grants to the States; President's 2015 Budget requests \$1.3 Billion for Preschool-for-All

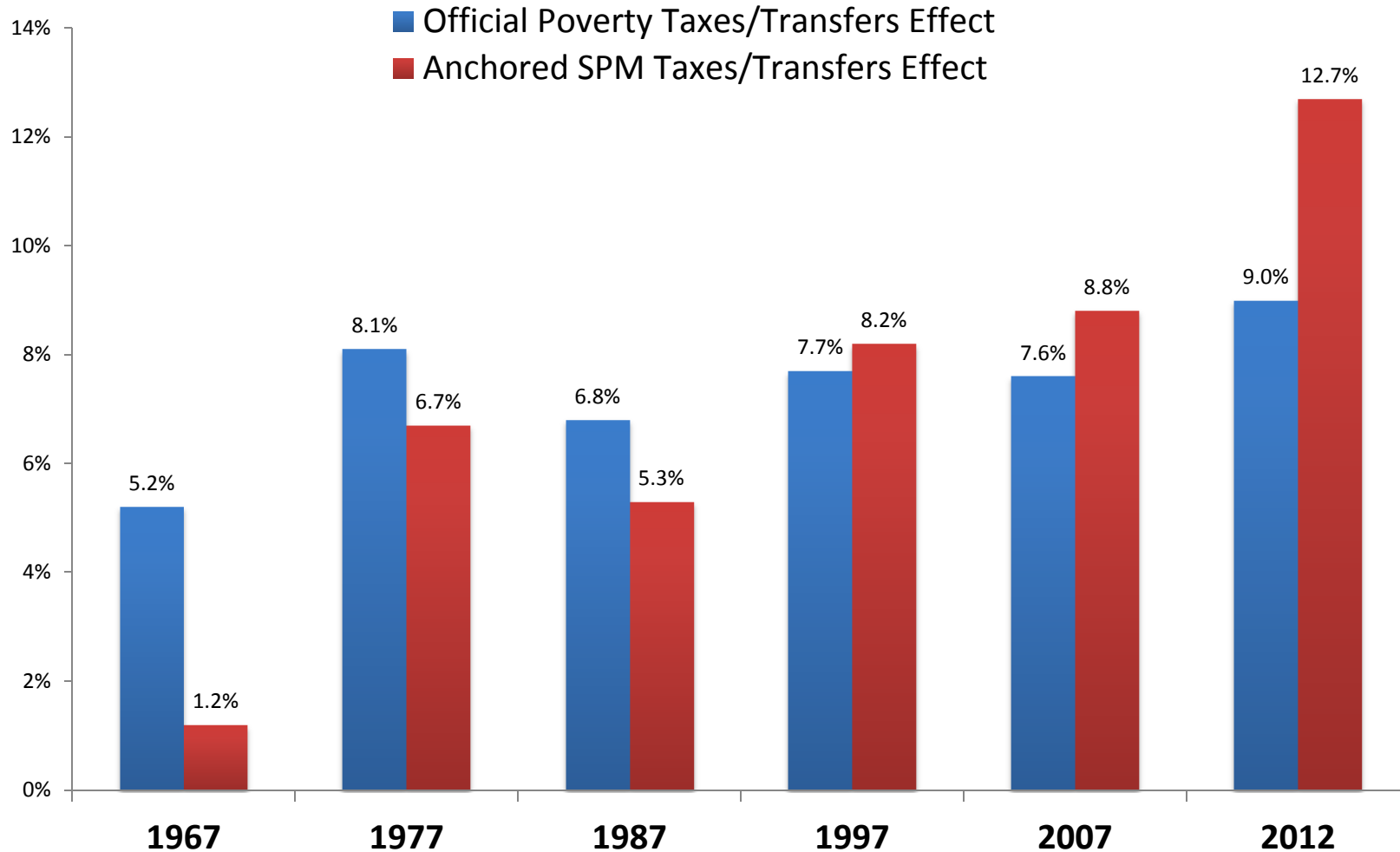
Appendix

War on Poverty Breadth of Strategies

1964 Economic Report of President

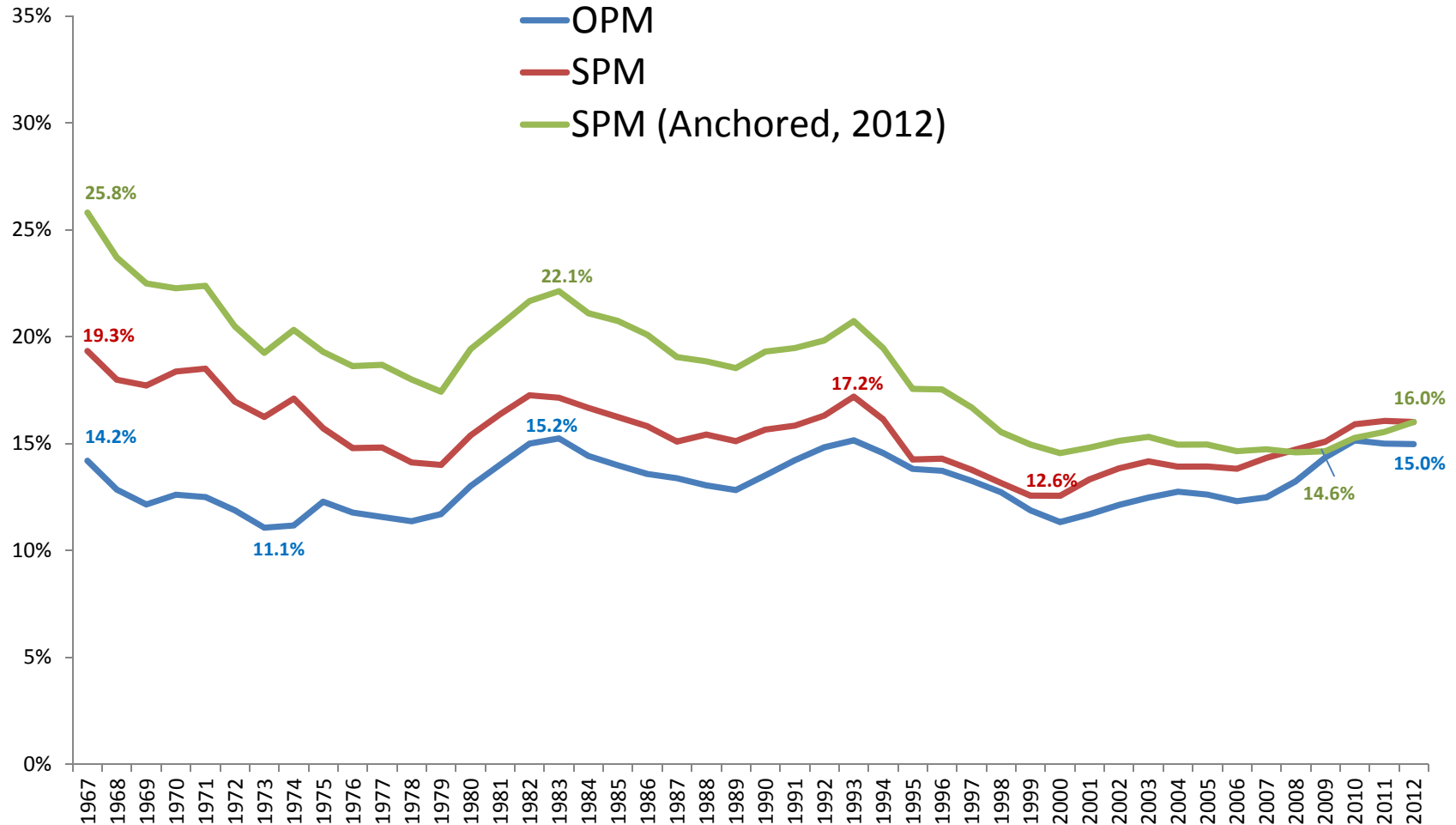
- Maintain high employment
- Accelerate economic growth
- Fight discrimination
- Improve regional economies
- Rehabilitate urban & rural communities
- Improve labor markets
- Expand educational opportunities
- Enlarge job opportunities for youth
- Improve the nation's health
- Promote adult education & training
- Assist the aged & disabled

Effect of Taxes and Transfers on Poverty Rates Under Official Poverty and the Anchored SPM



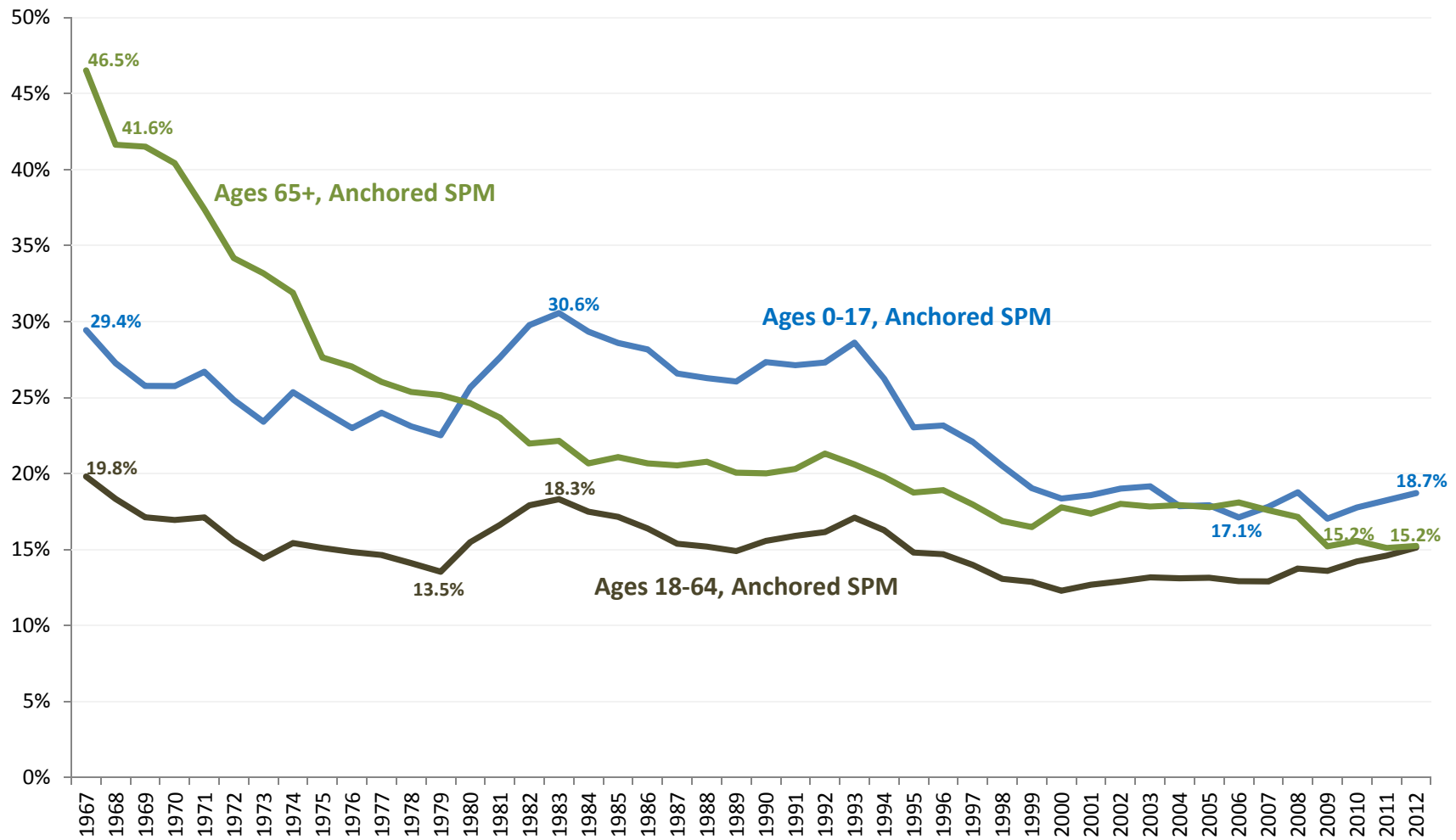
Source: Wimer, Christopher, Liana Fox, Irwin Garfinkel, Neeraj Kaushal, and Jane Waldfogel (2013). "Trends in Poverty with an Anchored Supplemental Poverty Measure." Columbia Population Research Center Working Paper.

Trends in Poverty under the Official Poverty Measure, the Supplemental Poverty Measure, and the Anchored Supplemental Poverty Measure, 1967-2012



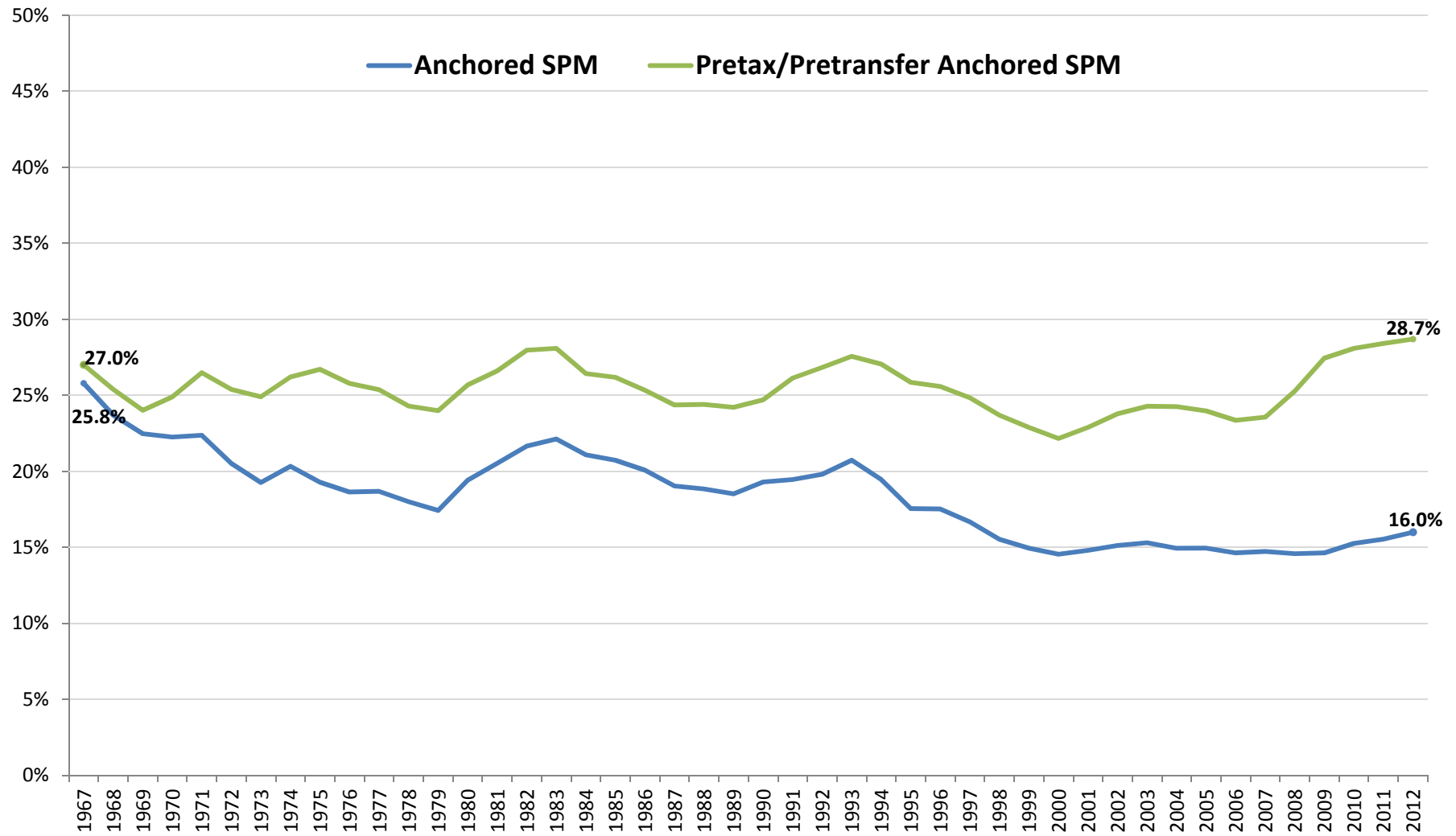
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Anchored Supplemental Poverty Measure by Age Group: 1967-2012



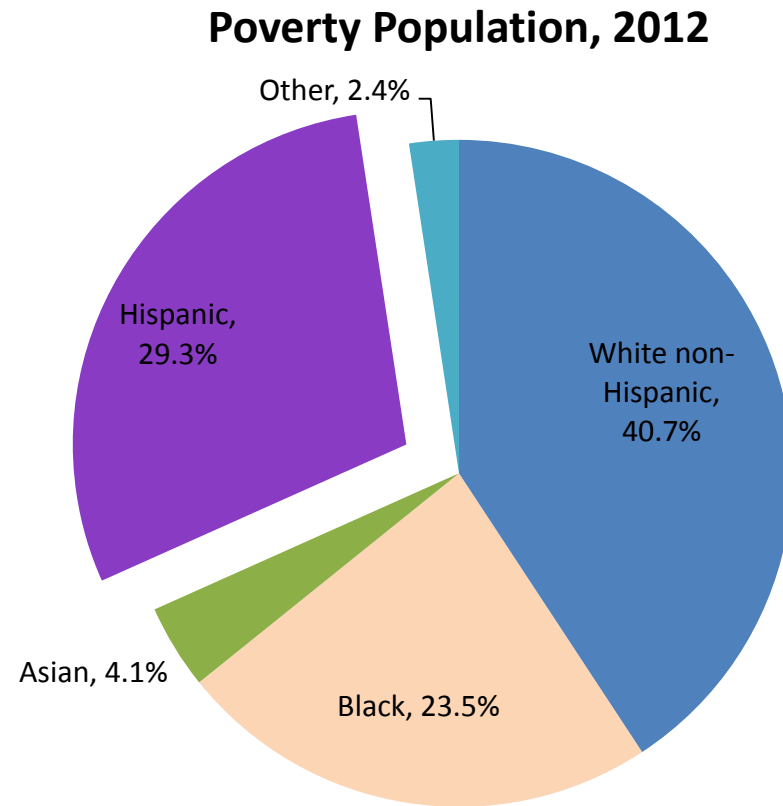
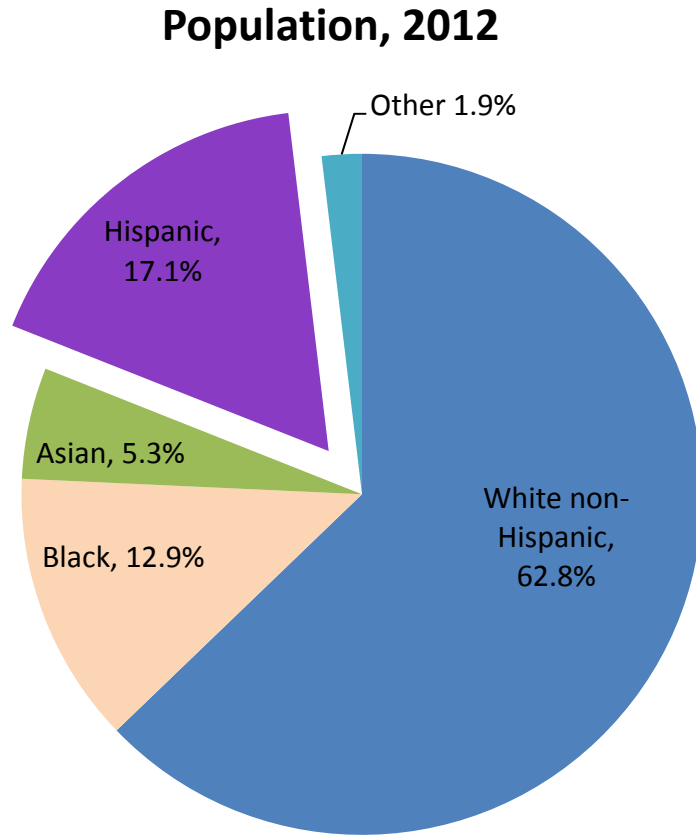
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Effects of Taxes and Transfers on Supplemental Poverty Rates, 1967-2012



Source: Wimer, Christopher, Liana Fox, Irwin Garfinkel, Neeraj Kaushal, and Jane Waldfogel(2013). "Trends in Poverty with an Anchored Supplemental Poverty Measure." Columbia Population Research Center Working Paper.

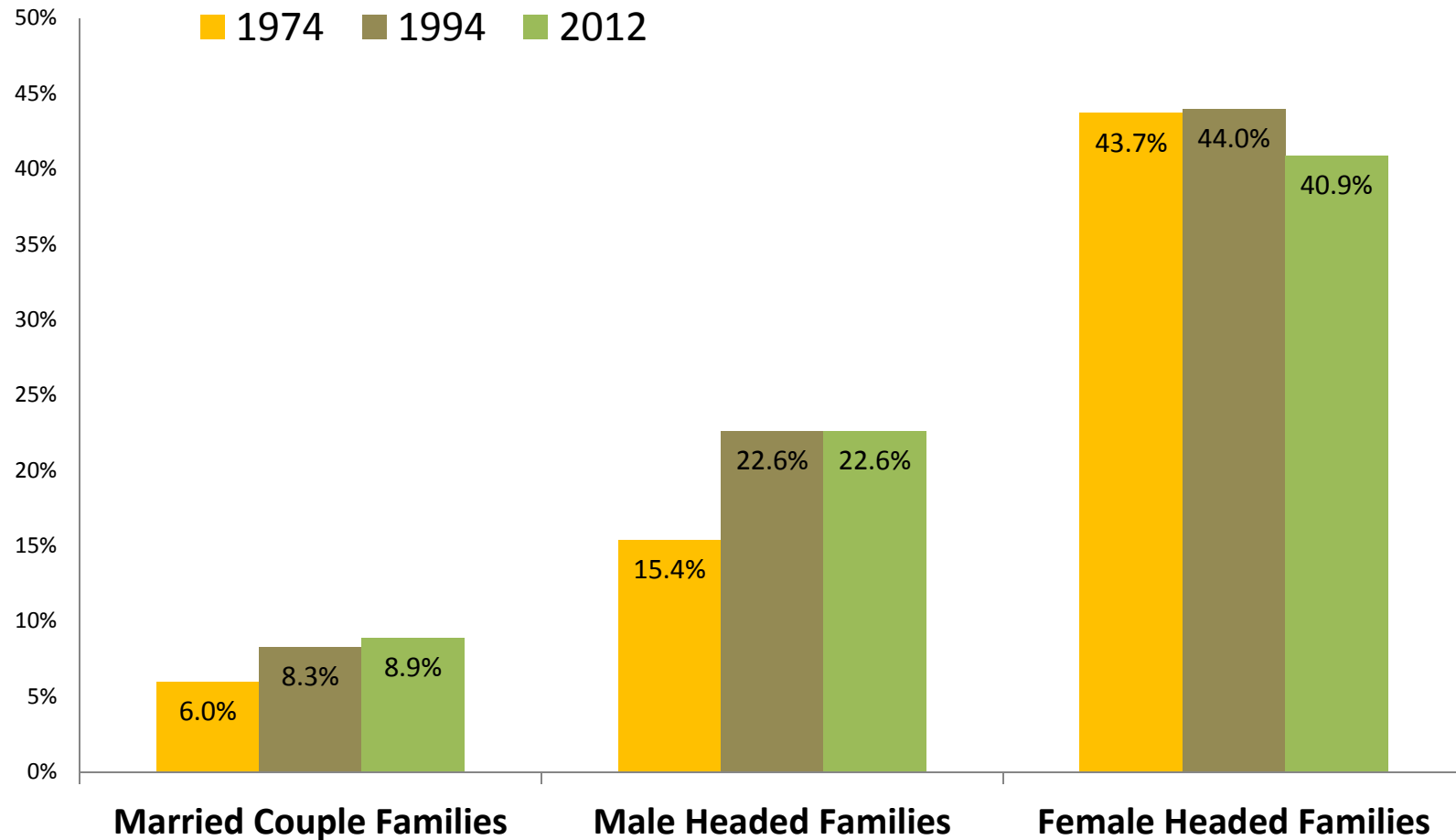
Composition of the Population and the Poverty Population by Race and Hispanic Origin, 2012



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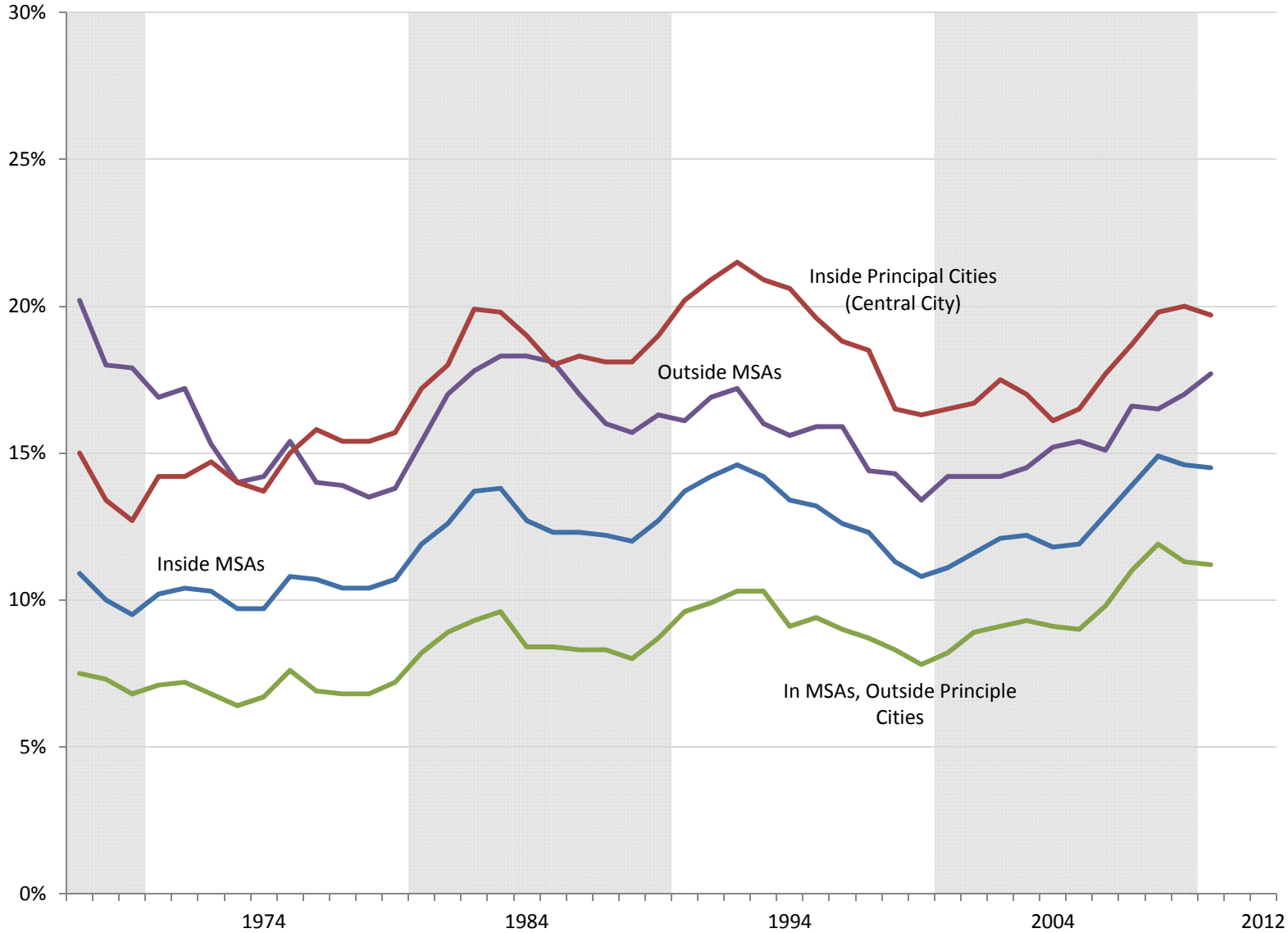
Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplements .

Official Poverty for Families with Children by Family Type, 1974, 1994 and 2012



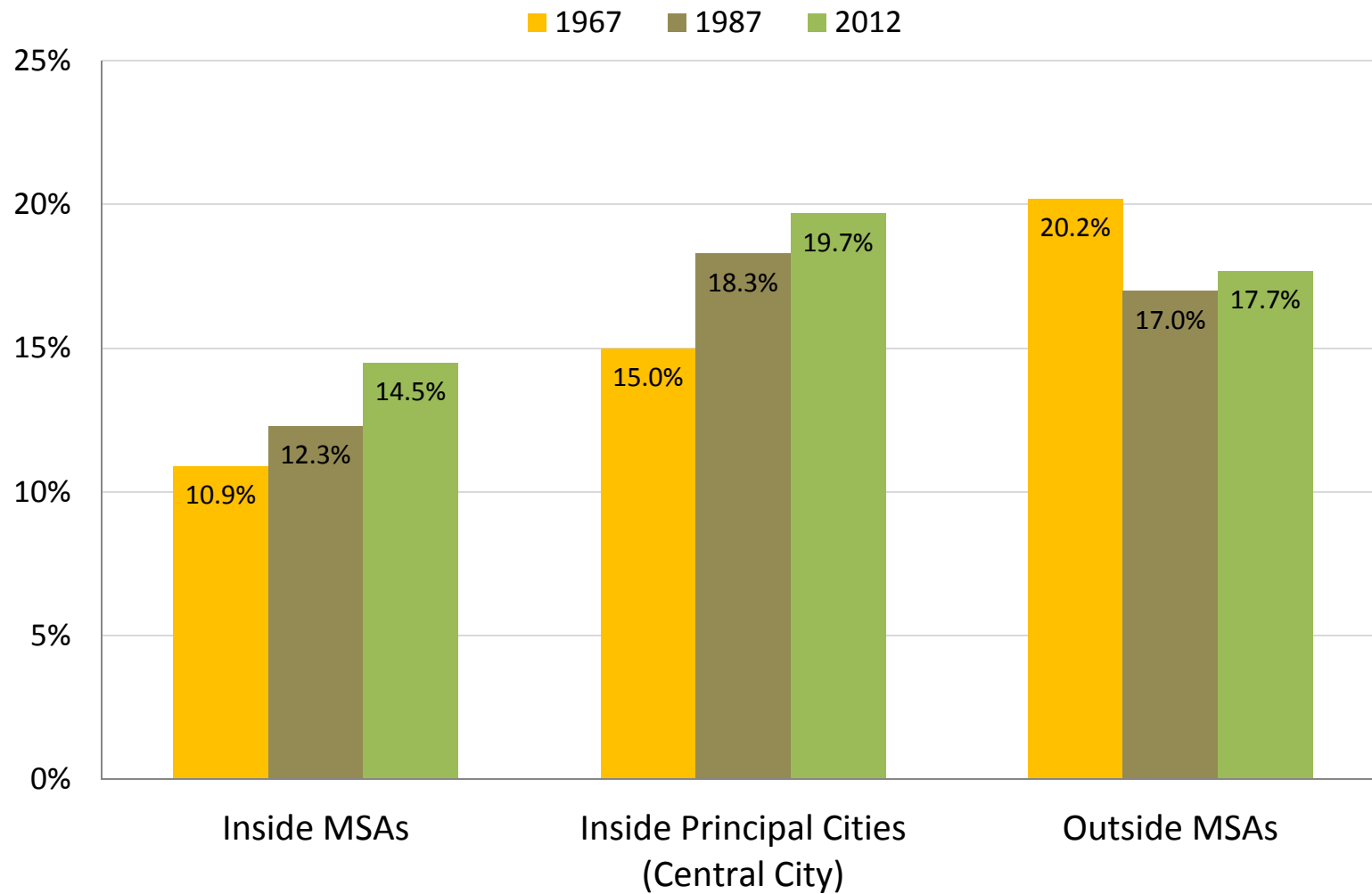
Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplements

U.S. Poverty Rate by Residence, 1964-2012



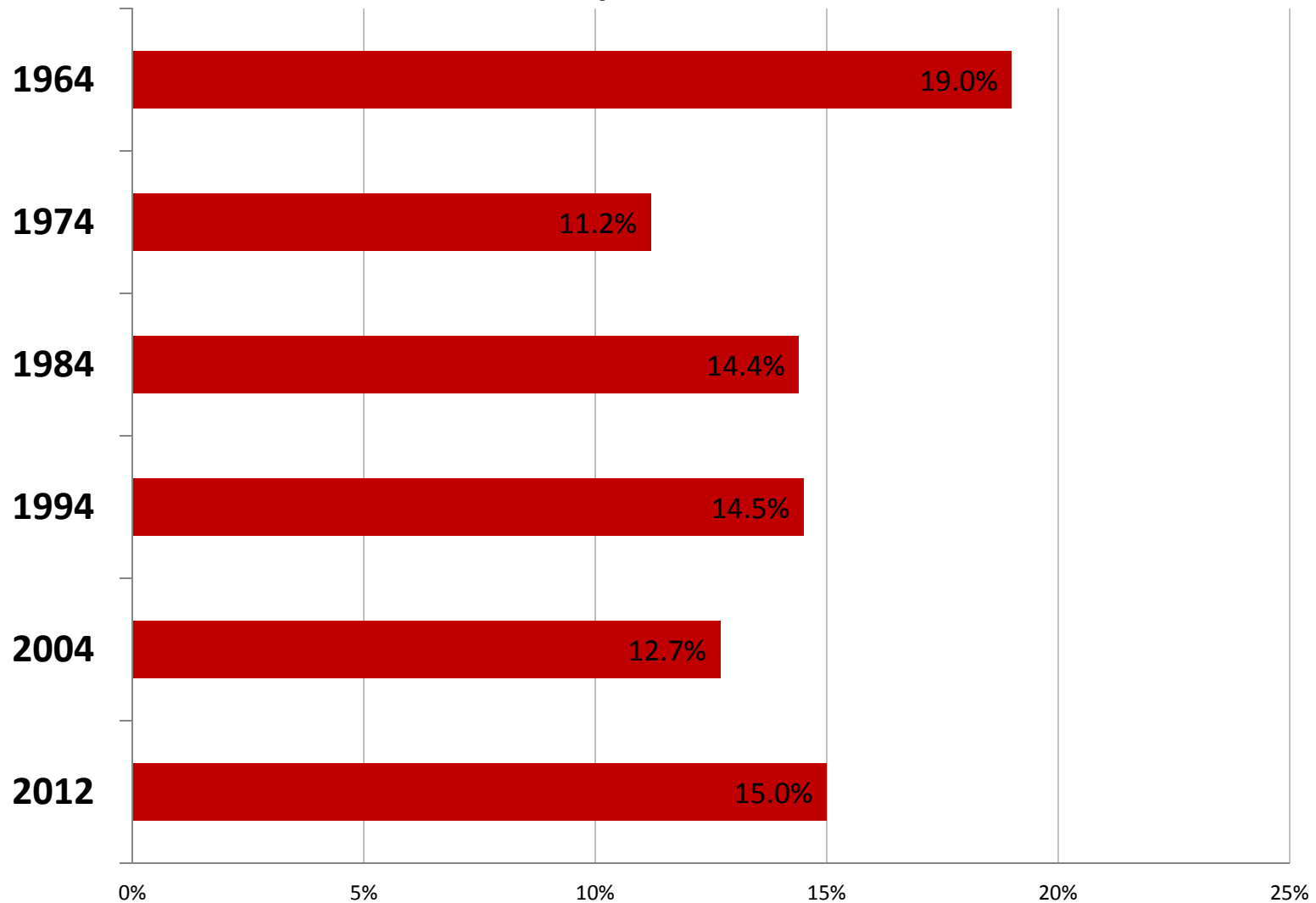
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U.S. Poverty Rate by Residence, 1964-2012



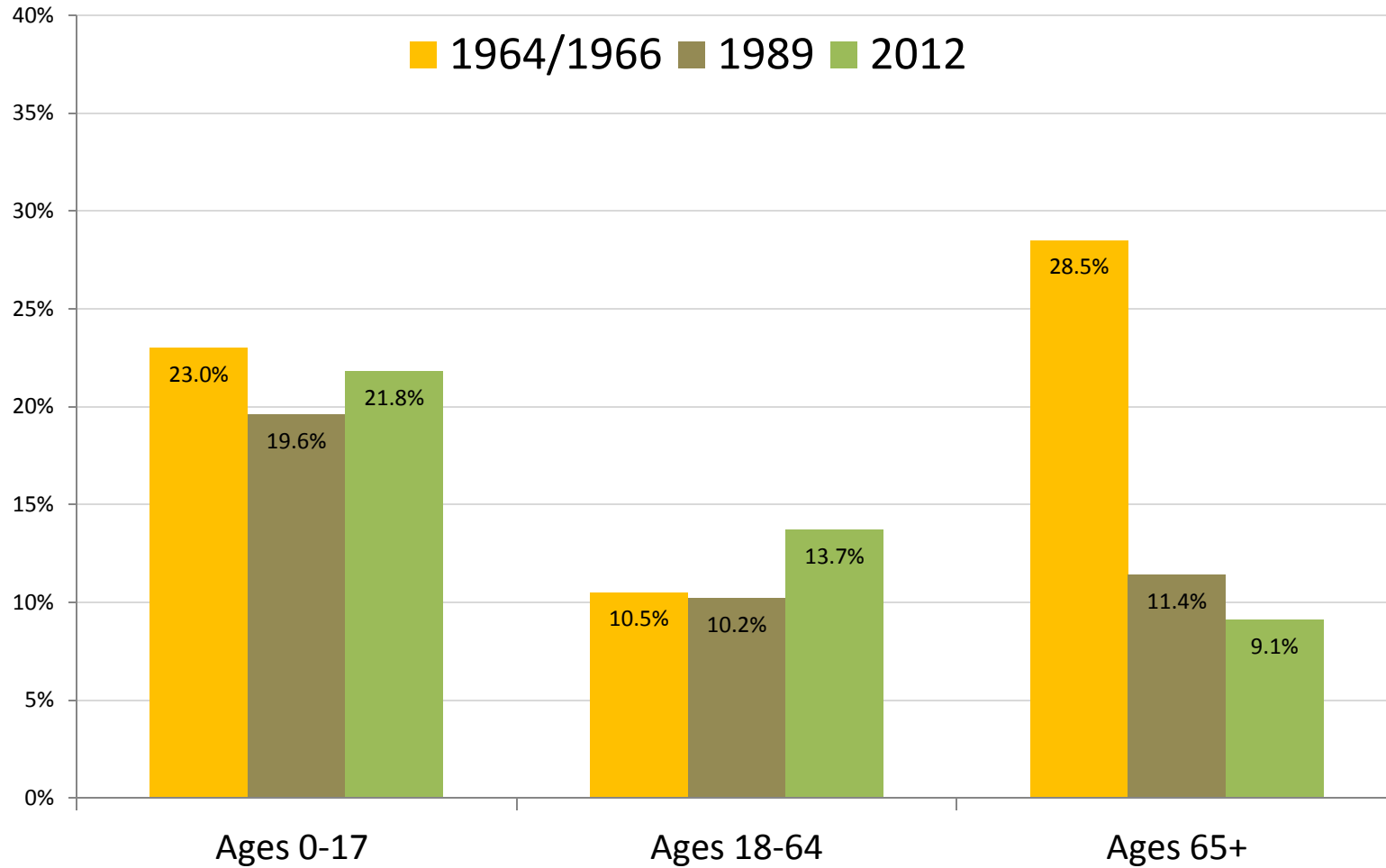
Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplements

Percent of People in Official Poverty, U.S. Population by Decade, 1964-2012



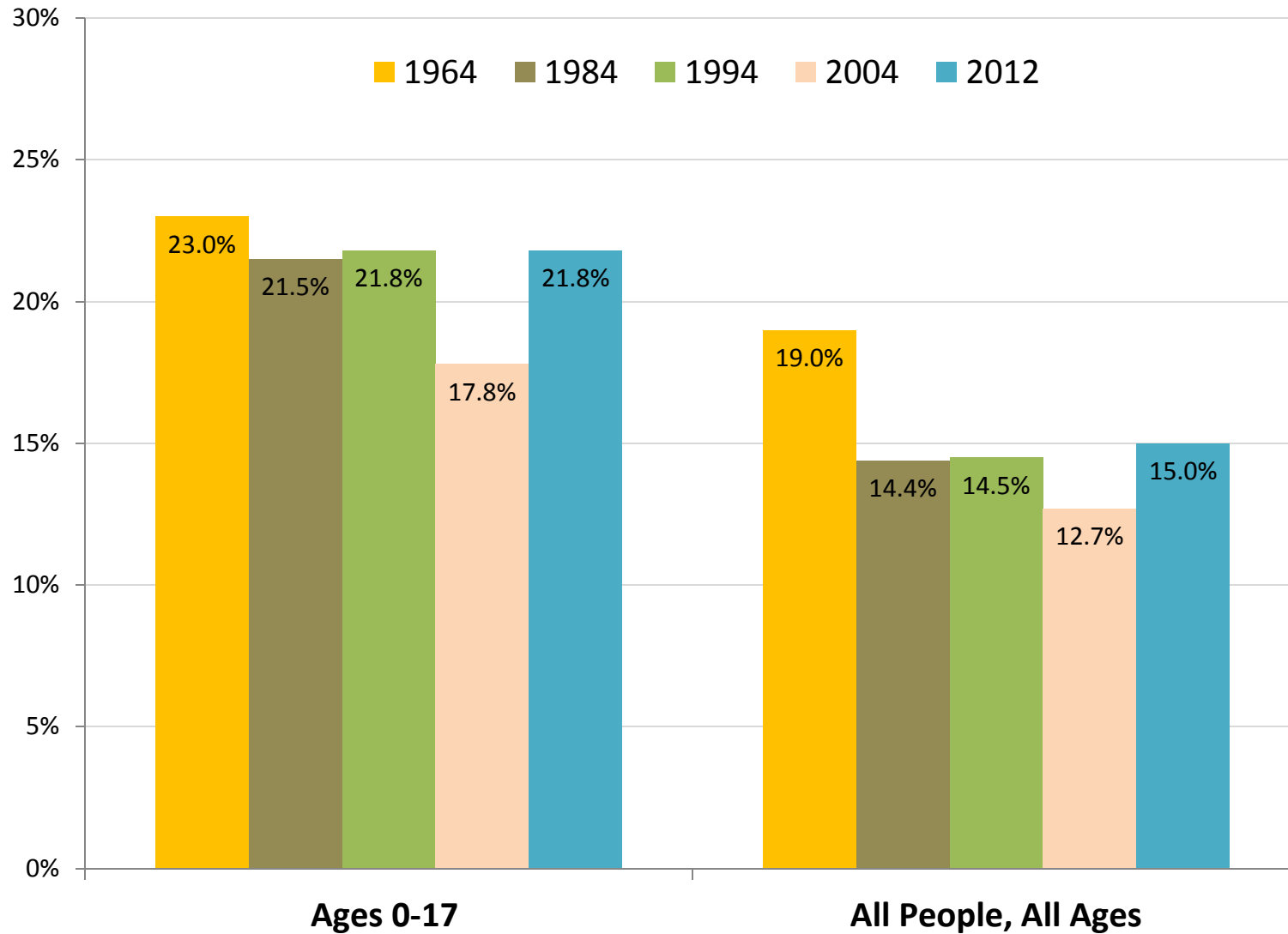
Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplements

U.S. Poverty Rate by Age, 1964-2012



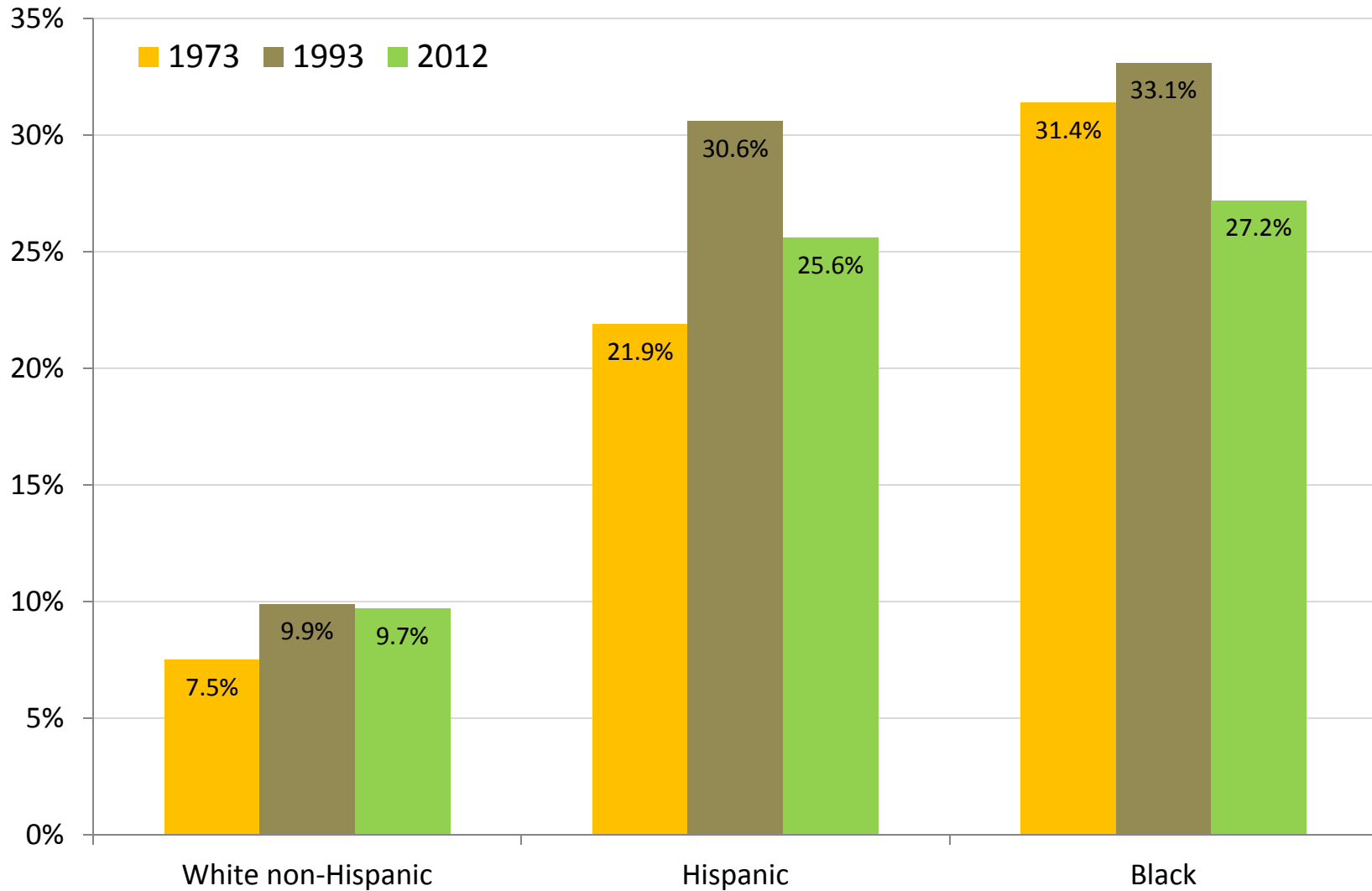
Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplements

U.S. Child Poverty Rate by Decade, 1964-2012



Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplements

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