

Understanding & Overcoming Influences of Poverty on Children and Families

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Michael and Gabriel's Story



Presentation Overview

- Family and Child Poverty in the United States
- Individual and Structural Determinants of Poverty
- The Cycle of Poverty in Families
- Indicators of Child Well-Being
- The Consequences of Poverty on Child and Family Well-Being
- Fostering Resilience in Children and Families

2014 Federal Poverty Guidelines¹

Federally facilitated marketplaces will use the 2014 guidelines to determine eligibility for Medicaid and CHIP (this is effective February 10, 2014).

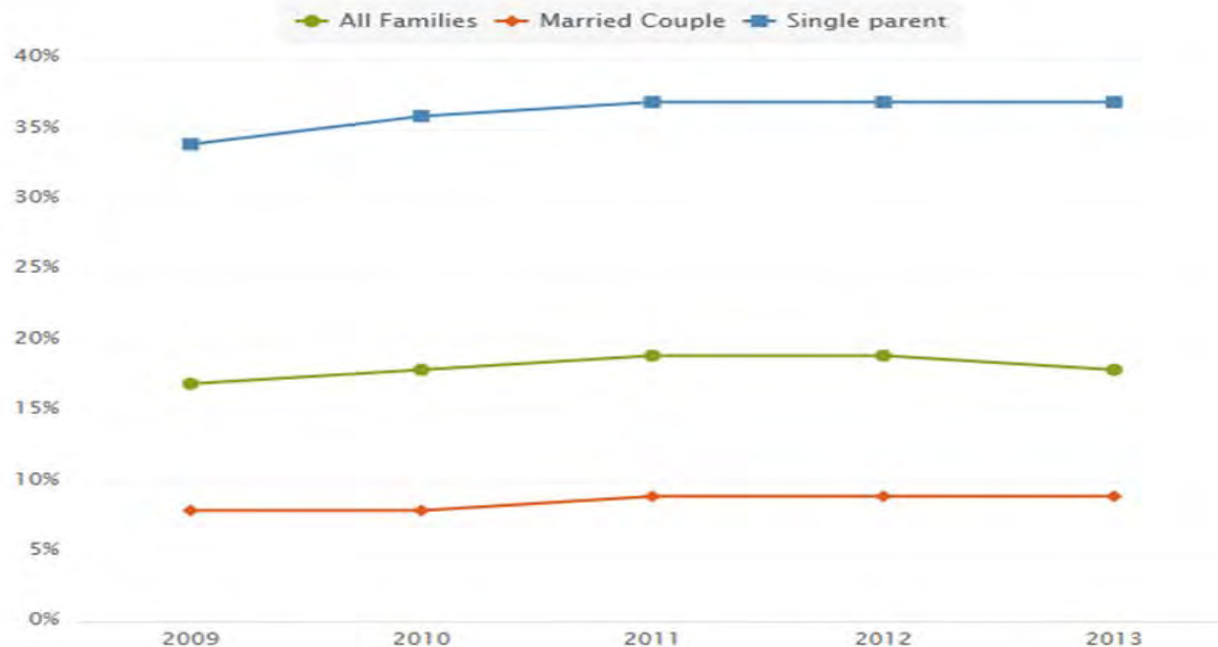
Household Size	100%	133%	150%	200%	250%	300%	400%
1	\$11,670	\$15,521	\$17,505	\$23,340	\$29,175	\$35,010	\$46,680
2	15,730	20,921	23,595	31,460	39,325	47,190	62,920
3	19,790	26,321	29,685	39,580	49,475	59,370	79,160
4	23,850	31,721	35,775	47,700	59,625	71,550	95,400
5	27,910	37,120	41,865	55,820	69,775	83,730	111,640
6	31,970	42,520	47,955	63,940	79,925	95,910	127,880
7	36,030	47,920	54,045	72,060	90,075	108,090	144,120
8	40,090	53,320	60,135	80,180	100,225	120,270	160,360

Extracted verbatim from familiesusa.org

Facts about Family Poverty in United States²

- Families living between 100 and 200 percent of the federal poverty level are at risk for missing rent and bill payments, not having access to adequate childcare, running out of food, and having poor quality health care.
- Single parent families have a greater risk for experiencing economic hardship than two parent families.
- Lower levels of parental education contributes to lower incomes and poverty

Families with Related Children That Are Below Poverty by Family Type³



FAMILIES WITH RELATED CHILDREN THAT ARE BELOW POVERTY BY FAMILY TYPE : ALL (PERCENT)

National KIDS COUNT

KIDS COUNT Data Center, datacenter.kidscount.org

A project of the Annie E. Casey Foundation

Facts about Child Poverty⁴

Children growing up in poverty are placed at risk for experiencing poor development outcomes.

Health Care and Nutrition

- Many children suffer from food insecurity
- Greater risk for experiencing poor health outcomes

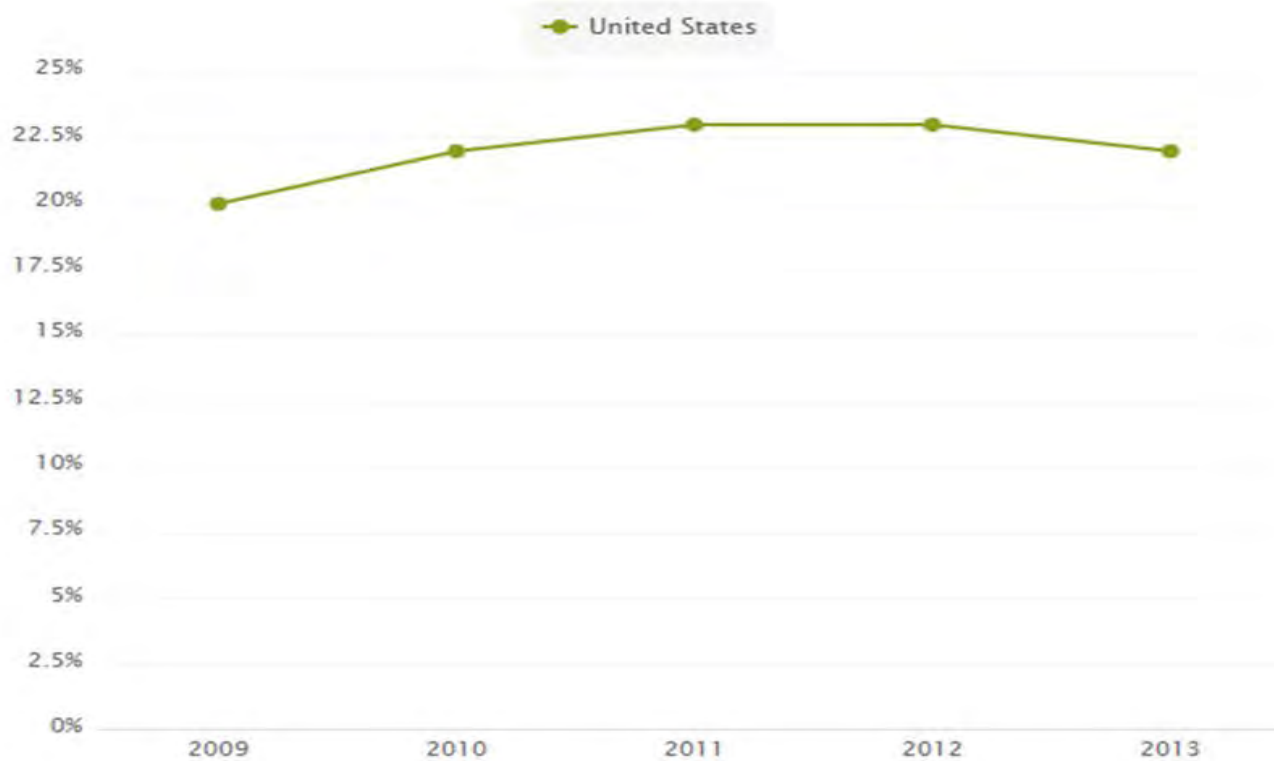
Education

- Children have poorer educational, cognitive and social emotional outcomes.
- Limited access to high quality education

Exploitation

- Greater risk for experiencing abuse and neglect
- Greater risk for being exposed to and victims of violence

Children in Poverty (100 percent poverty)³



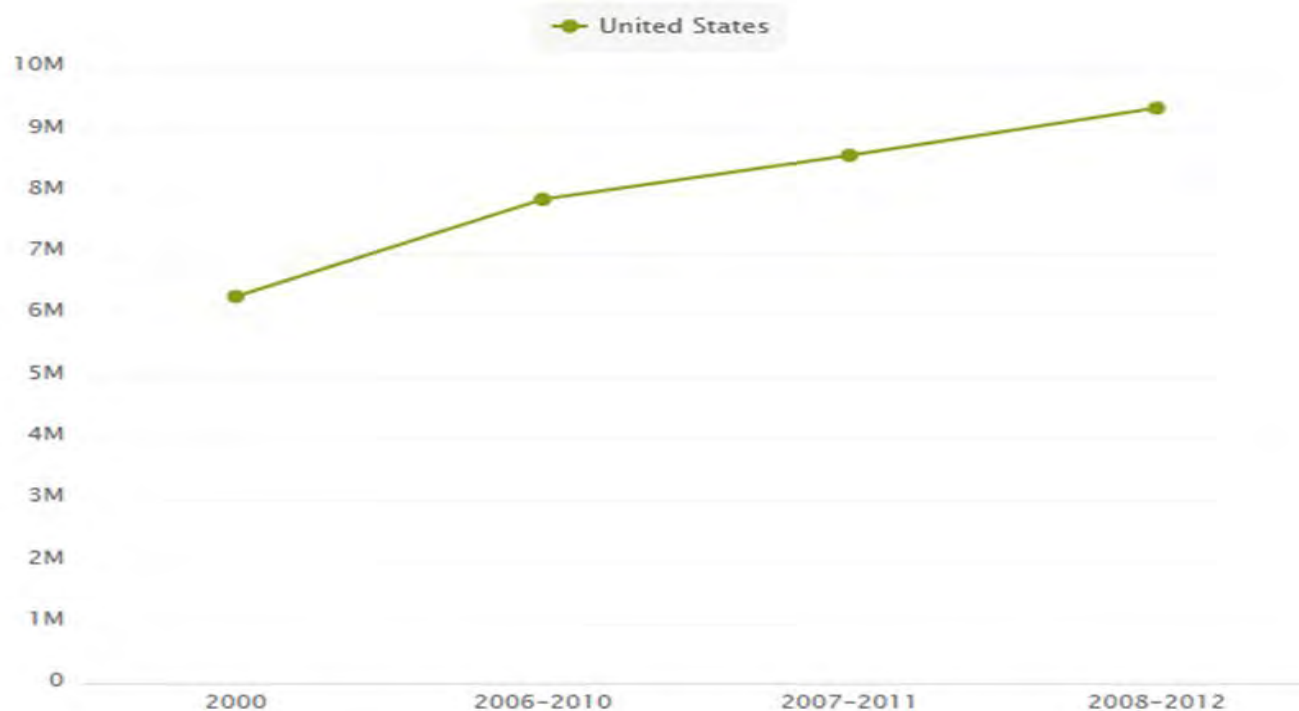
CHILDREN IN POVERTY (100 PERCENT POVERTY) (PERCENT)

National KIDS COUNT

KIDS COUNT Data Center, datacenter.kidscount.org

A project of the Annie E. Casey Foundation

Children Living in Areas of Concentrated Poverty³



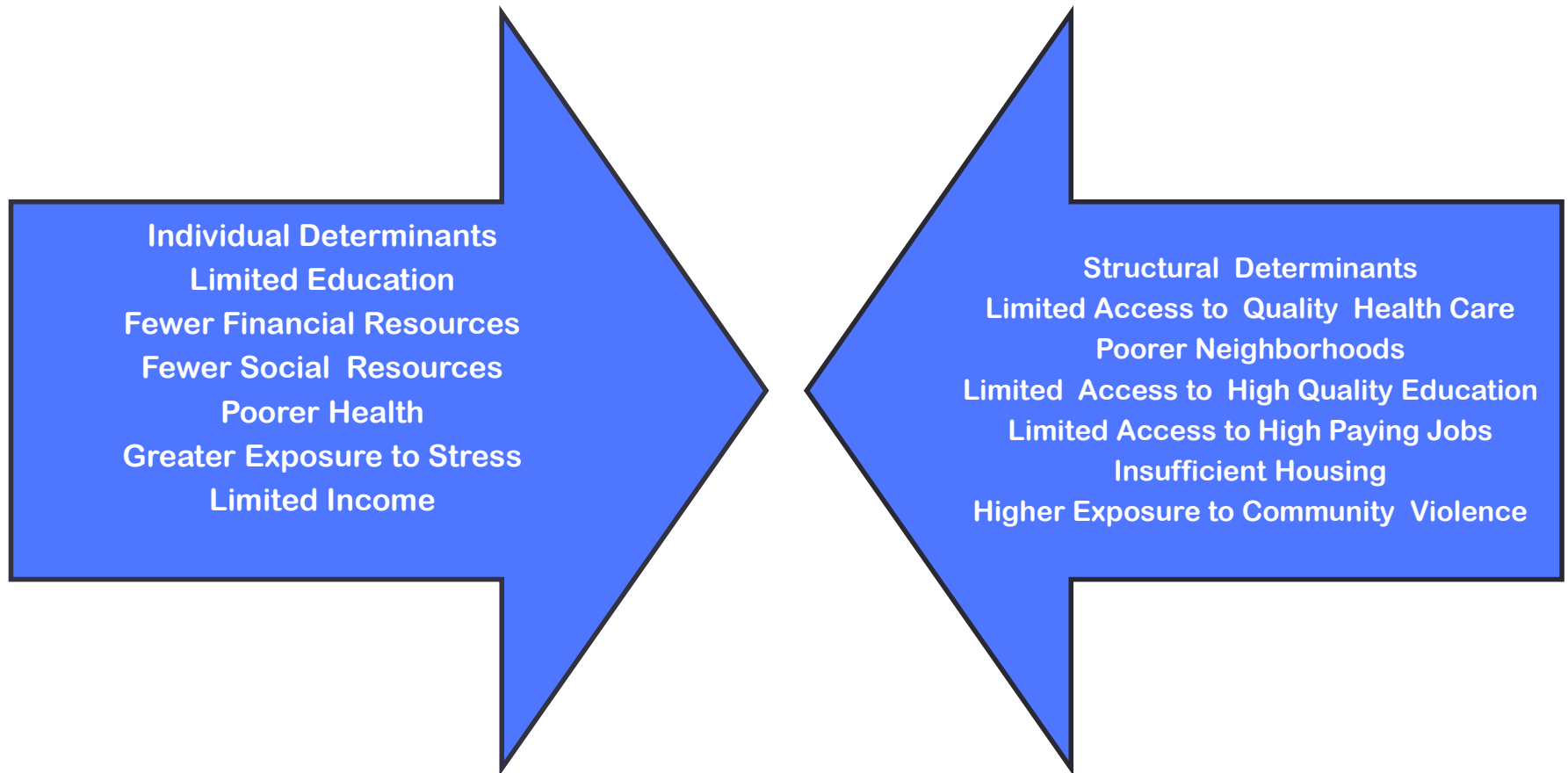
CHILDREN LIVING IN AREAS OF CONCENTRATED POVERTY (NUMBER)

National KIDS COUNT

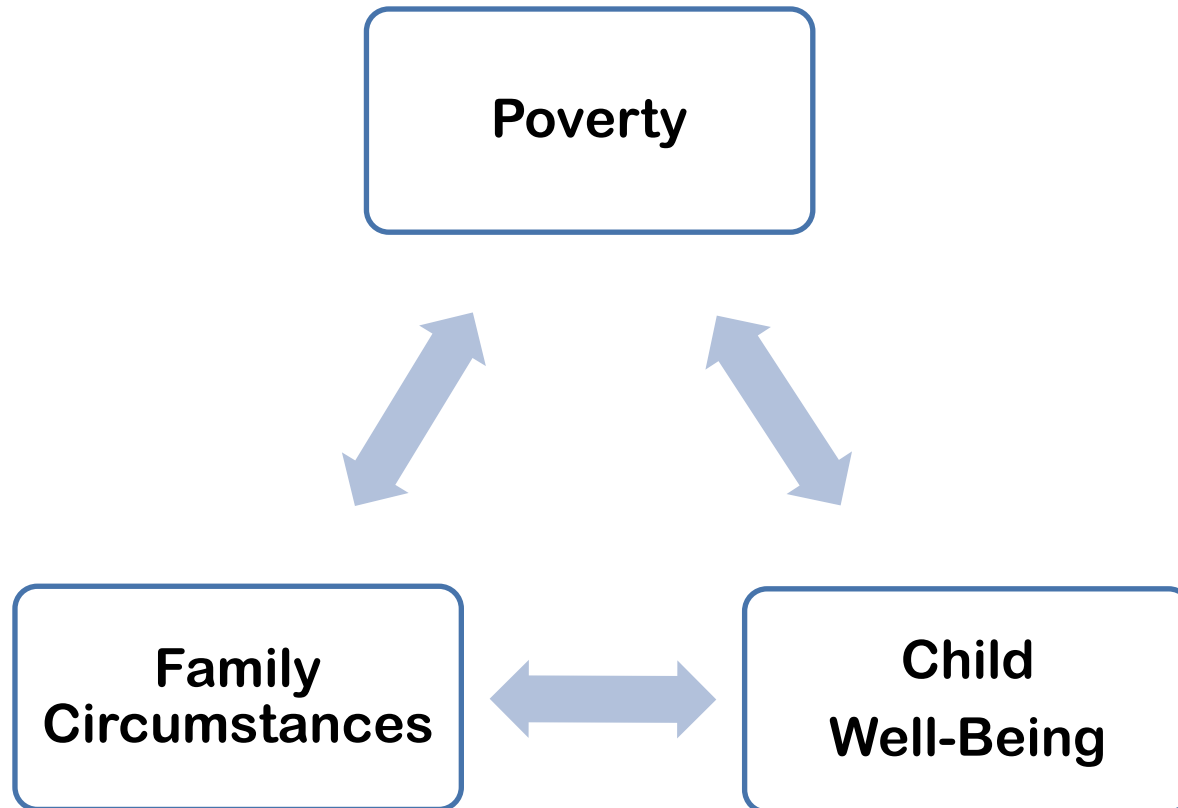
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Individual and Structural Determinants of Poverty^{5,7}



The Cycle of Poverty in Families²



Indicators of Child Well-Being⁵

Six dimensions affecting child well-being are:

- Material well-being
- Housing and environment
- Education
- Health
- Risk behaviors
- Quality of school life

Consequences of Poverty on Child and Family Well-Being⁴

Poverty can be viewed as a toxic stressor.

- Exposure to ongoing stress - that can result from exposure to violence, limited access to economic resources, and instability within families and communities—all of which can effect child well-being.
- Families living in poverty tend to live in overcrowded neighborhoods, environments exposed to chemical toxins, communities with limited cultural, social and financial capital, and have a greater exposure to violence.

Consequences of Poverty on Child and Family Well-Being⁶

- An accumulation of these factors can lead to poorer health outcomes for children and families.



Working with Families and Children to Support Resilience⁶

“Resilience” involves the ability to do well in the face of adversity and trauma.

Resilience is not innate and can be fostered in children and families.

Helping to Foster Resilience⁶

Individual Level

- It should be fostered at the individual level – working with children to develop problem solving skills, social competence, and confidence.

Family Level

- It should be fostered at the family level - working with families to develop warm and engaging relationships and social supports

Community Level

- It should be fostered at the community level - helping children and families develop supportive relationships with members of the larger community.

Supporting Family and Child Well-Being



References

1. Federal Poverty Guidelines for 2014. Retrieved from <http://familiesusa.org/product/federal-poverty-guidelines>
2. Crane, D. R. R., & Heaton, T. B. (Eds.). (2007). Handbook of families and poverty. Sage Publications.
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5. Murphy, D., Stratford, B., goose, R., Bringewatt, E., Cooper, P., Carney, R., & Rojas, A. (July 2014). Are the children well? A model of recommendations for promoting the mental wellness of that Nation's young people. (Policy Brief). Child Trends: Washington, DC.
6. Fitzpatrick, K. M. (Ed.). (2013). Poverty and Health: A Crisis Among America's Most Vulnerable [2 volumes]: A Crisis among America's Most Vulnerable. ABC-CLIO.
7. Pollard, E. L., & Lee, P. D. (2003). Child well-being: a systematic review of the literature. Social Indicators Research, 61(1), 59-78