

Children's Cabinet

November 22, 2019

Agenda

- Welcome, Introductions, Approval of Minutes (5 min)
- Opportunity Atlas (40 min)
- Census 2020 (20 min)
- Public Comment (15 min)

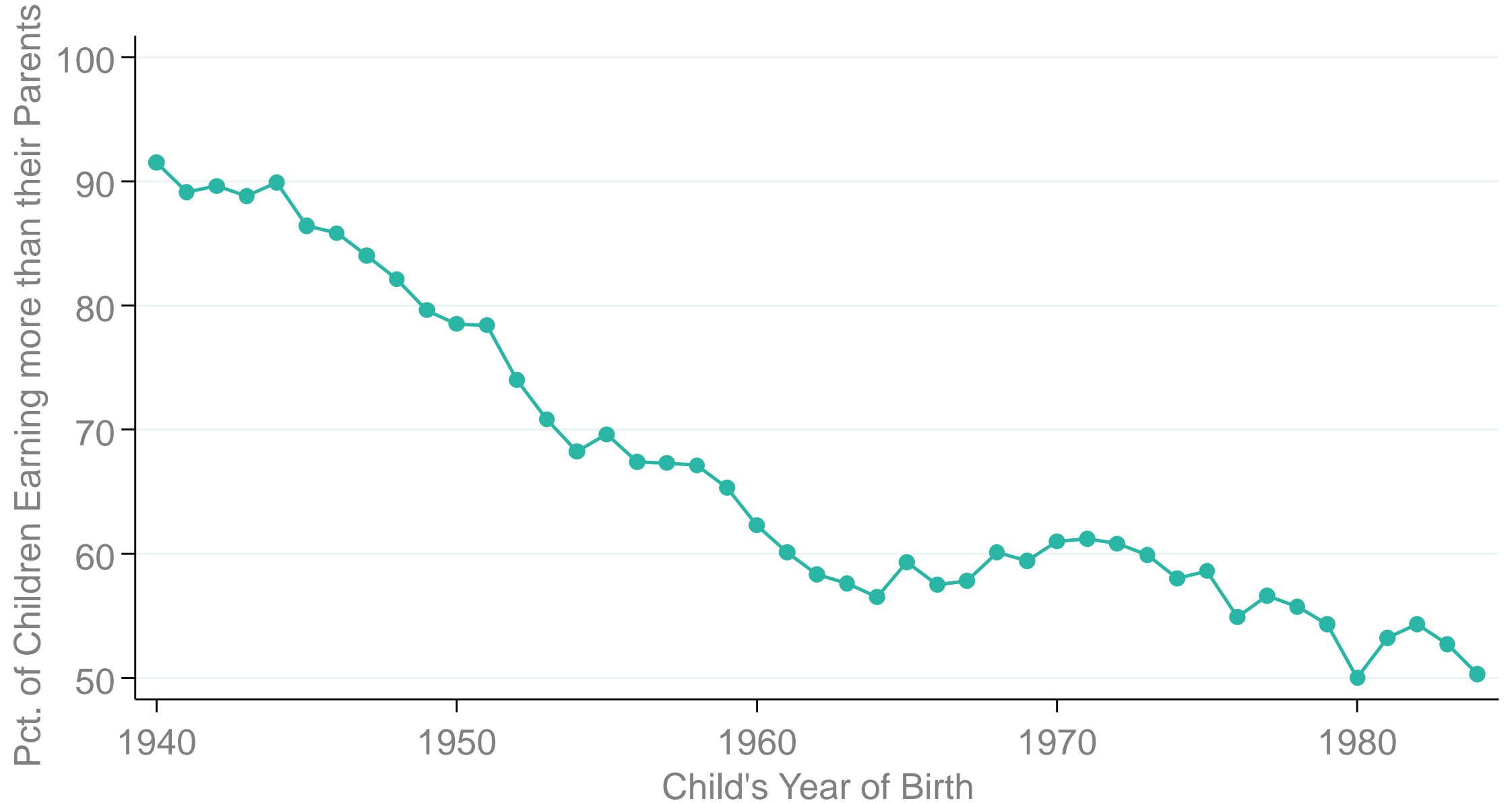


**Income Inequality and Social Mobility:
How Can Big Data Help?**

John N. Friedman
Brown University & Opportunity Insights

The Fading American Dream

Percent of Children Earning More than Their Parents, by Year of Birth



How Can We Restore the American Dream?



We use **big data** to study how to increase upward mobility



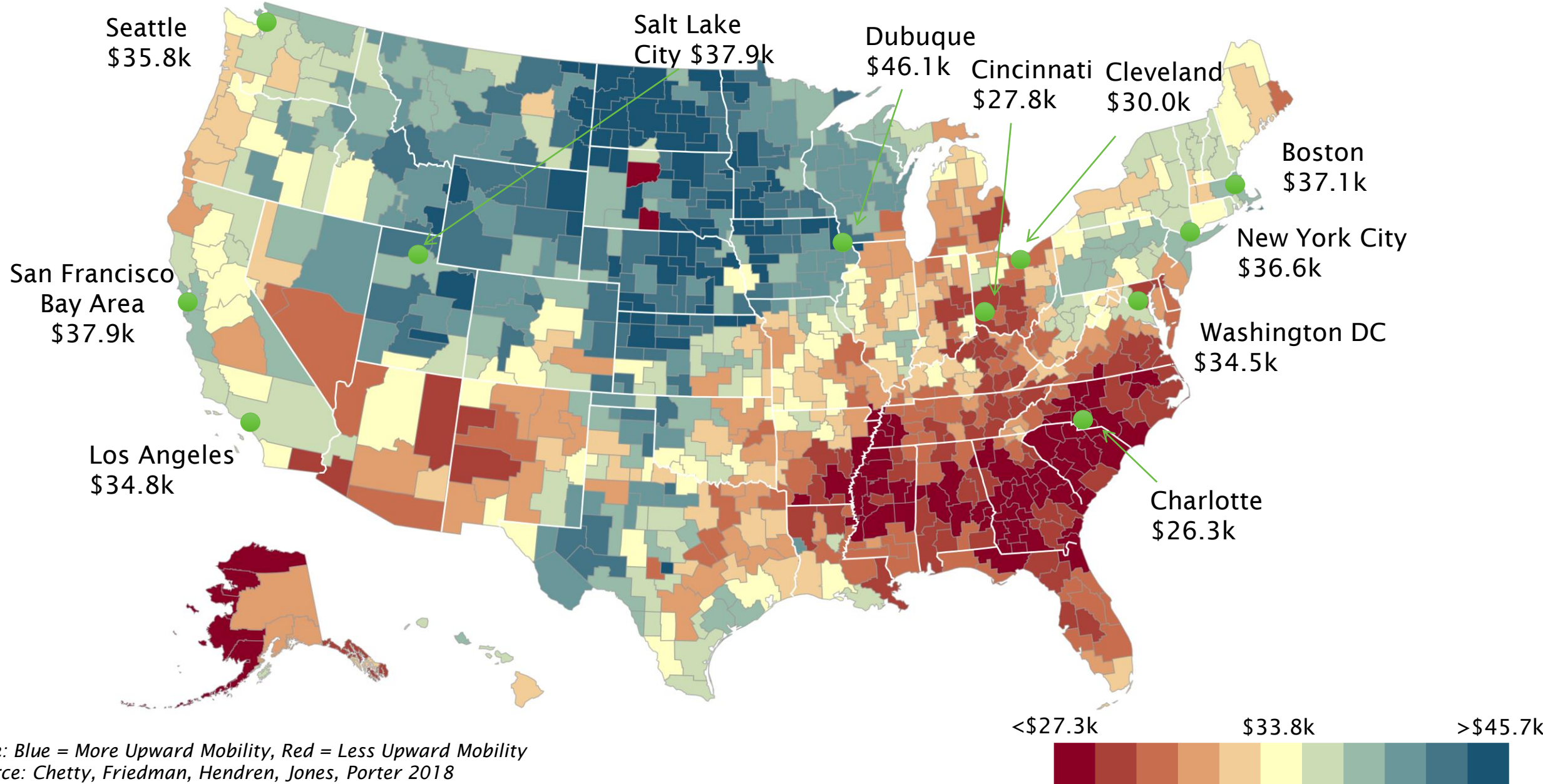
Analyze a broad range of interventions, from **childhood to adulthood**



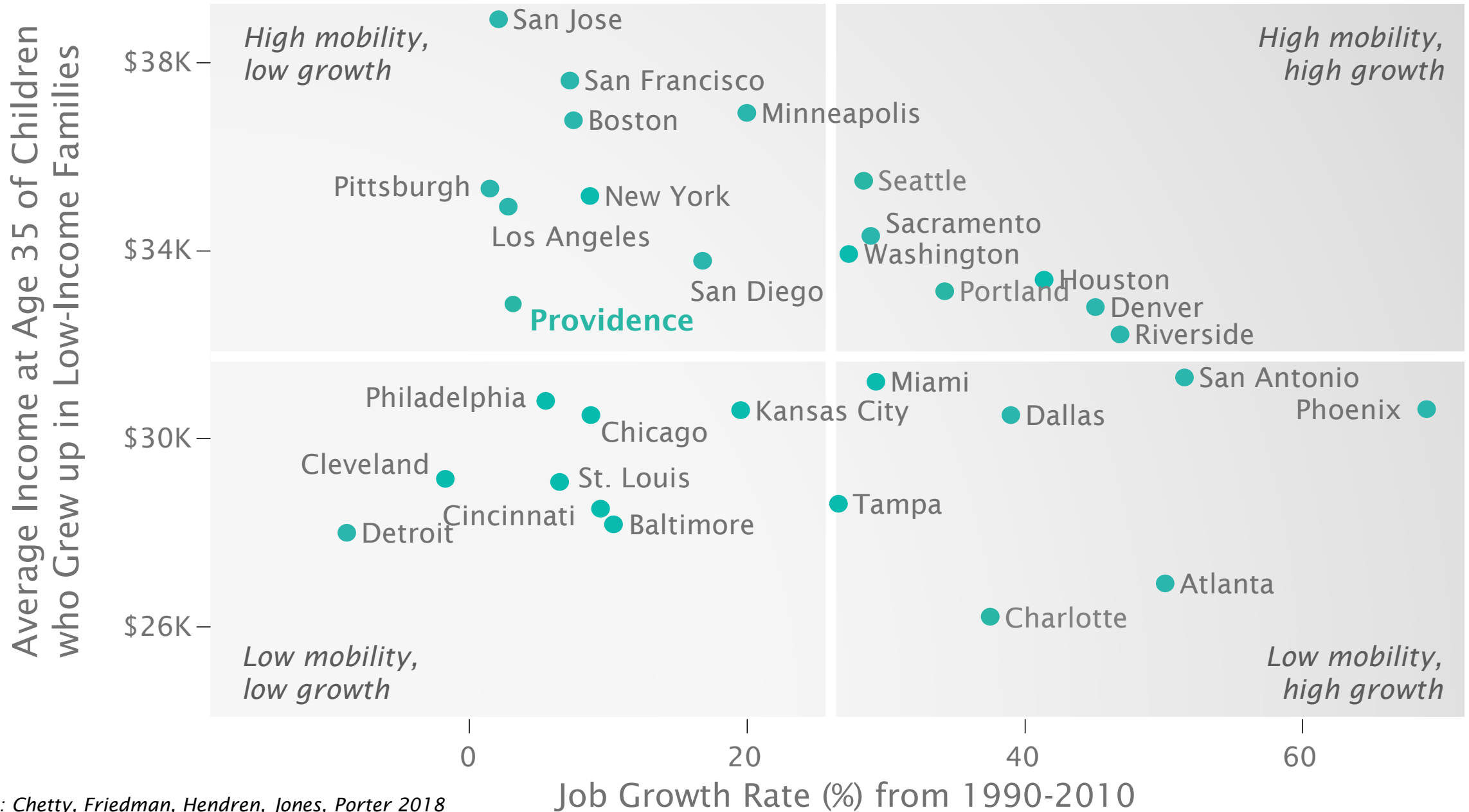
Key question: how can the data help us understand **what works**, and **where it works**, to increase mobility?

The Geography of Upward Mobility in the United States

Average Income at Age 35 for Children whose Parents Earned \$27,000 (25th percentile)



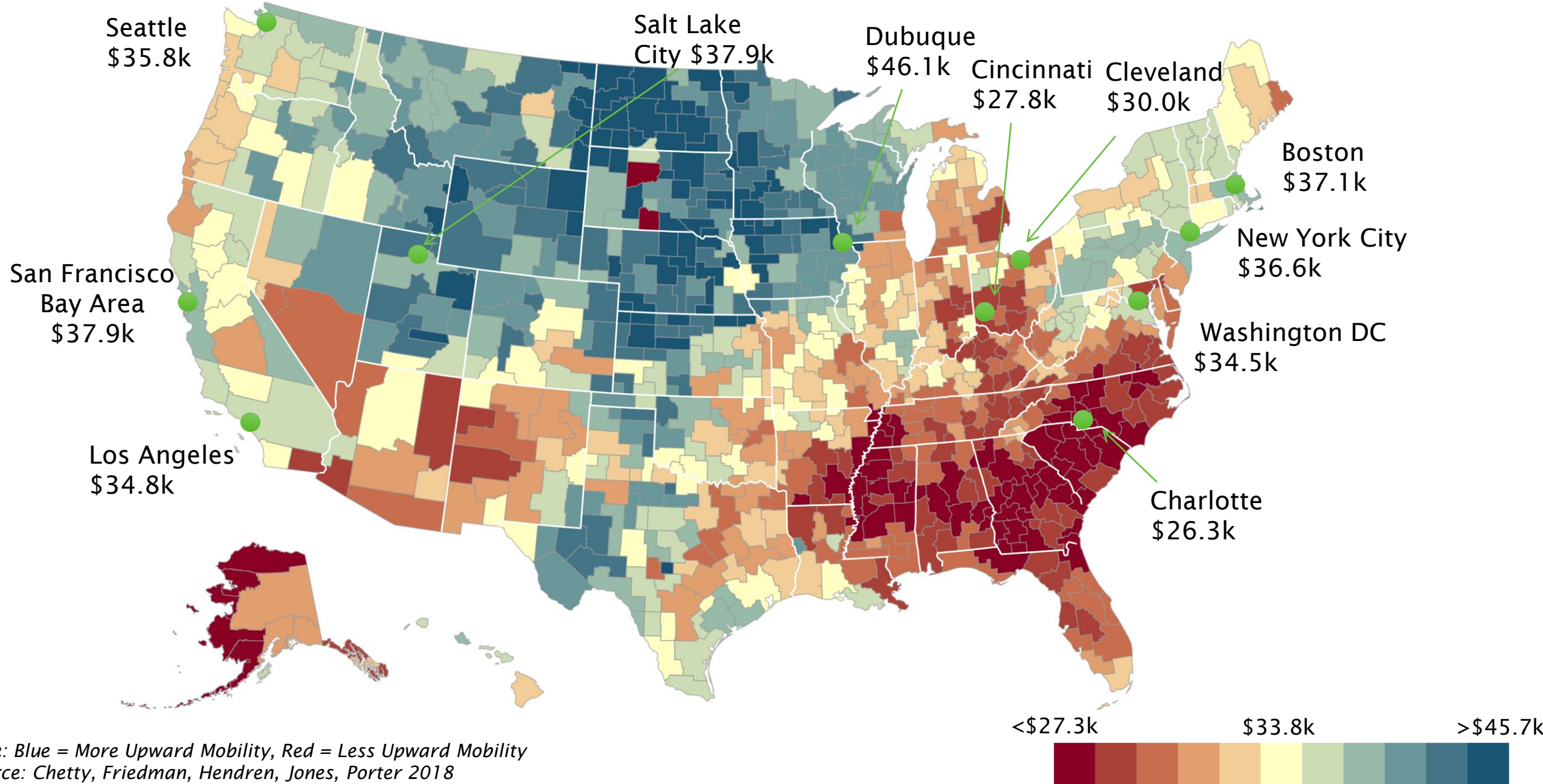
Upward Mobility vs. Job Growth in the 30 Largest Metro Areas



Source: Chetty, Friedman, Hendren, Jones, Porter 2018

The Geography of Upward Mobility in the United States

Average Income at Age 35 for Children whose Parents Earned \$27,000 (25th percentile)



Note: Blue = More Upward Mobility, Red = Less Upward Mobility
Source: Chetty, Friedman, Hendren, Jones, Porter 2018



The Opportunity Atlas

Which neighborhoods in America offer children the best chance to rise out of poverty?

The Opportunity Atlas answers this question using anonymous data following 20 million Americans from childhood to their mid-30s.

Now you can trace the roots of today's affluence and poverty back to the neighborhoods where people **grew up.**

See where and for whom opportunity has been missing, and develop local solutions to help more children rise out of poverty.

BEGIN EXPLORING

Three Approaches to Increasing Upward Mobility

Reducing
Segregation



Help Low-Income
Families Move to
High-Opportunity Areas

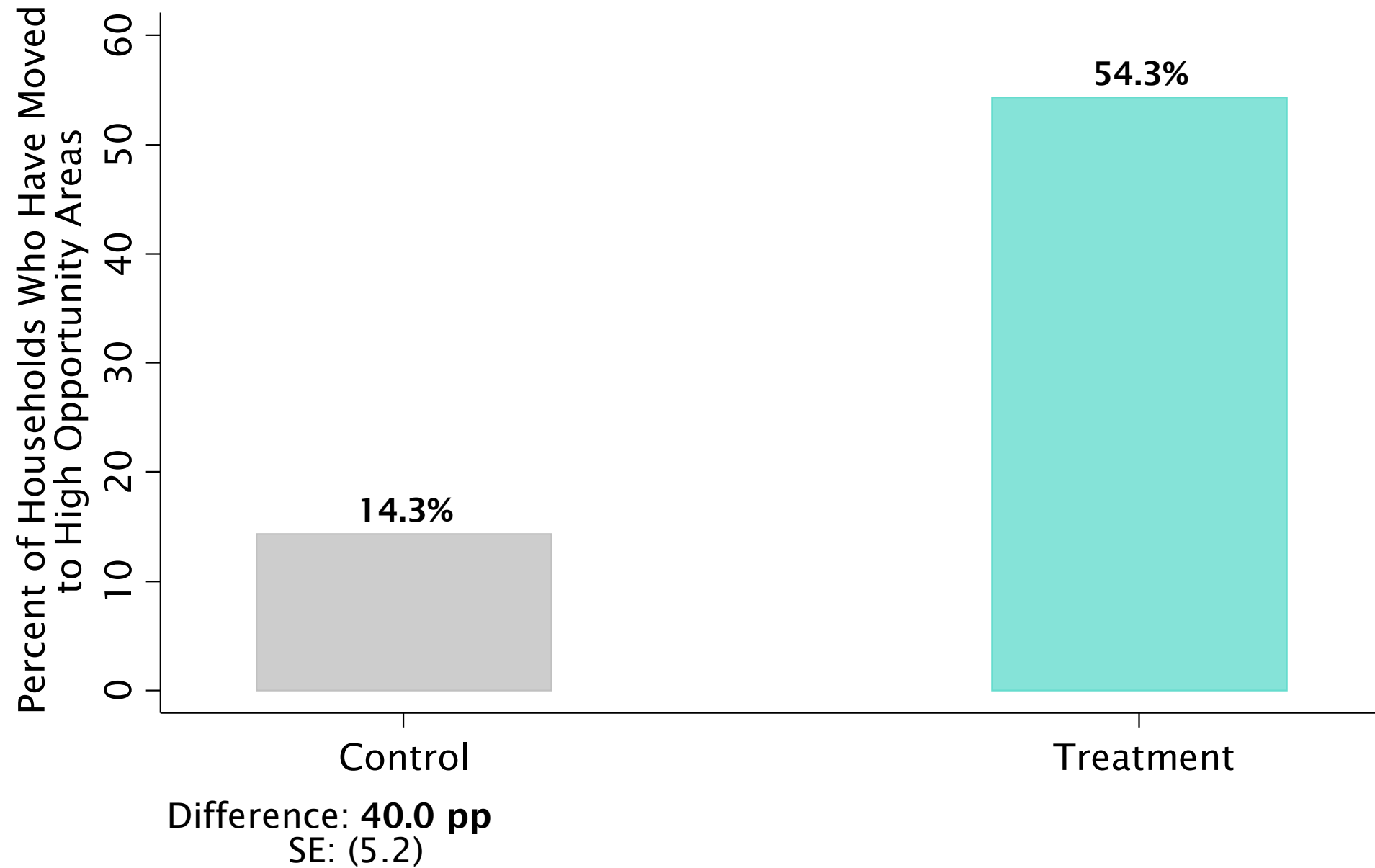
Creating Moves to Opportunity in Seattle

Randomized trial to help families with housing vouchers move to high-opportunity neighborhoods

Housing search assistance, landlord recruitment, short-term financial assistance

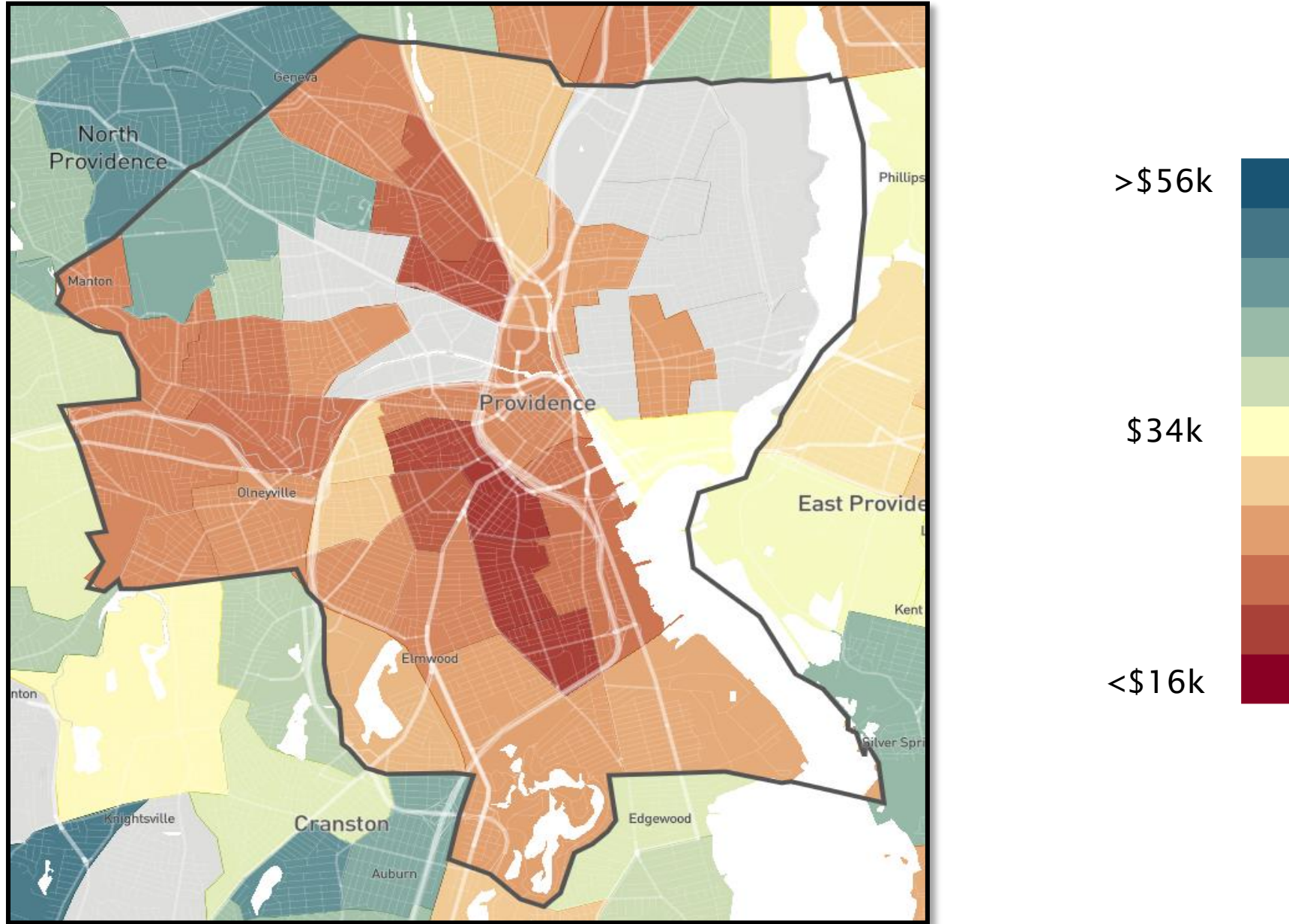


Effect of CMT0 on Fraction of Families who Moved to High-Opportunity Areas



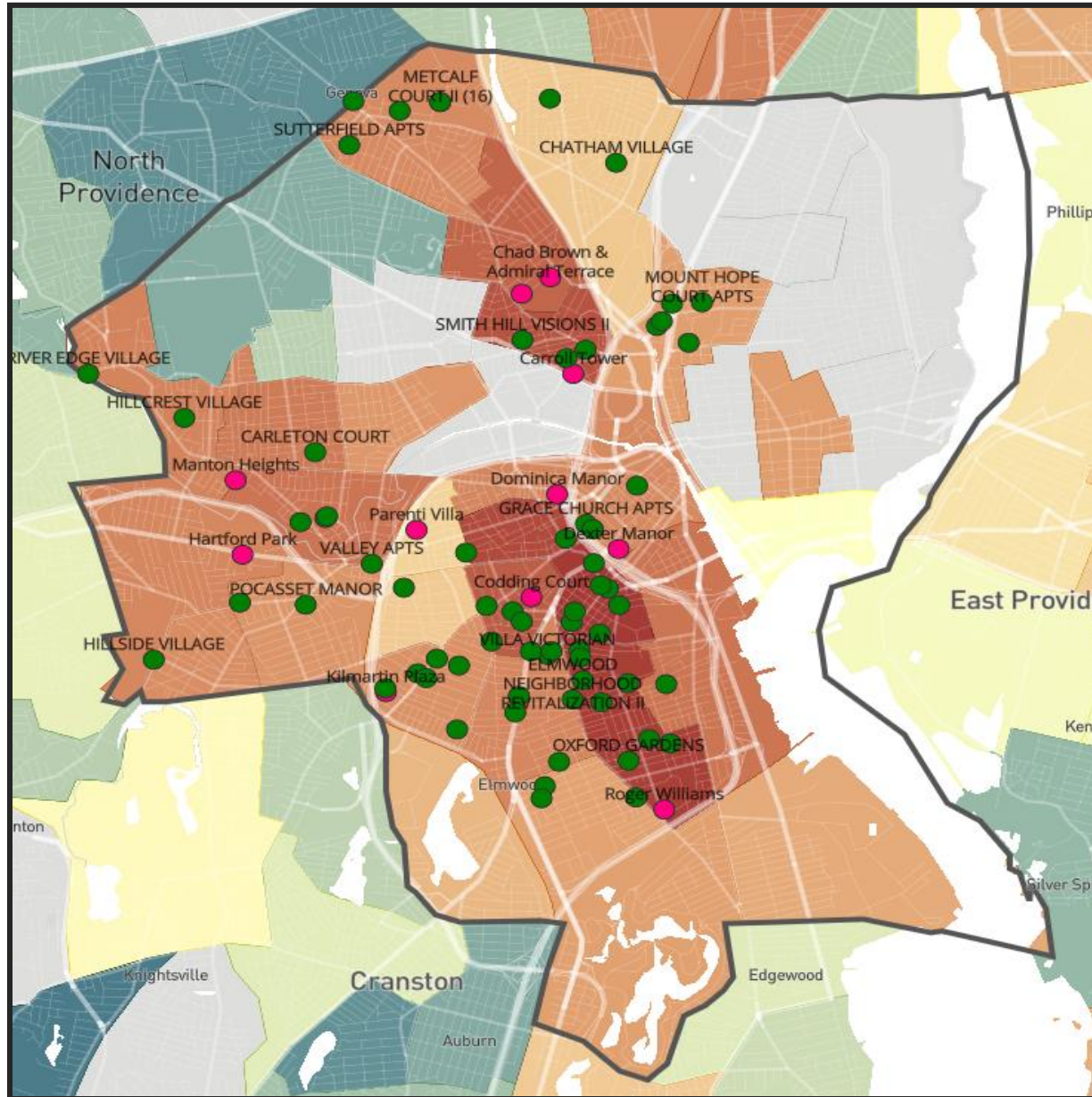
Are there higher-opportunity areas with affordable rents?

Map shows tracts where 2016 median rent is below \$1,100



Affordable housing developments are mainly in low-opportunity areas

Map only shows tracts where 2016 median rent is below \$1,100



>\$56k

\$34k

<\$16k

● PHA Family Developments

● LIHTC Properties

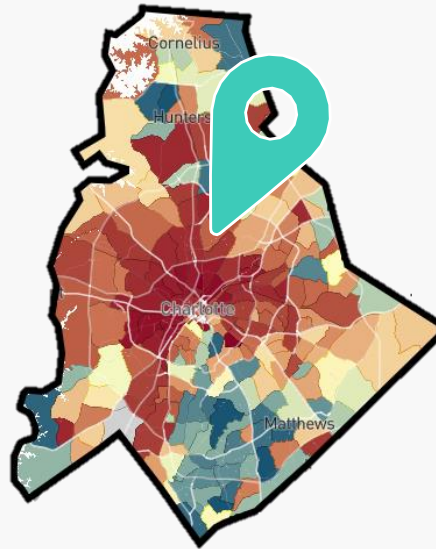
Three Approaches to Increasing Upward Mobility

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Help Low-Income
Families Move to
High-Opportunity Areas

Place-Based
Investments



Increase Upward
Mobility in Low-
Opportunity Areas

Characteristics of High-Mobility Neighborhoods

Lower Poverty Rates



More stable family structure



Greater social capital

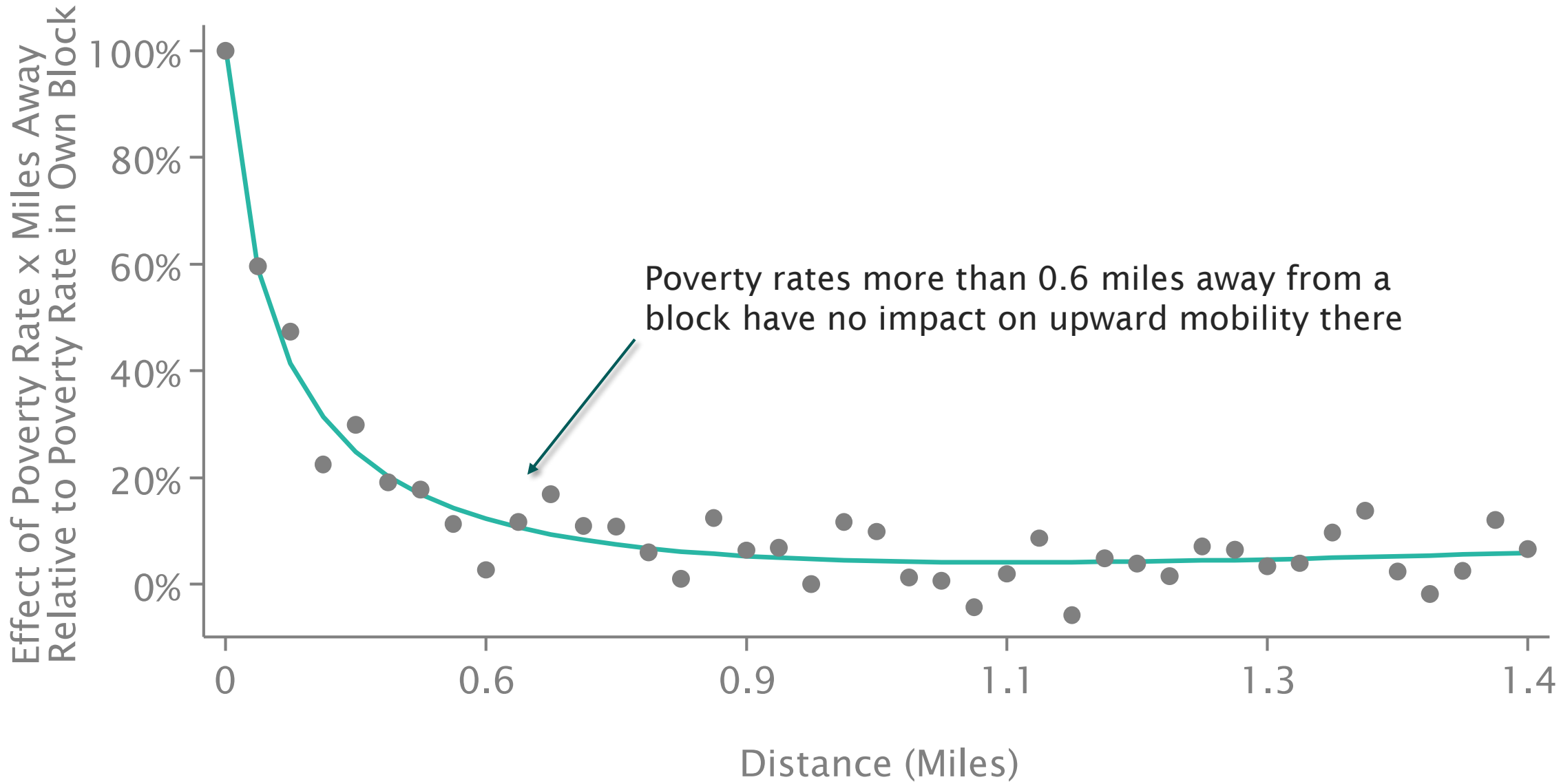


Better school quality



How Big Is a “Neighborhood”?

Spatial Decay in Association Between Poverty Rates and Upward Mobility



A Life-Course Approach to Place-Based Investment



CARE RING
THE HEART OF COMMUNITY HEALTH

ParentChild+
Equal Possibilities From The Start

MECK Pre-K
WICKLENBURG COUNTY
NORTH CAROLINA

Read CHARLOTTE

HEART MATH TUTORING
Connecting Students & Volunteers for Results that Count

HARMONY PROJECT
EST. 2001 • LOS ANGELES, CA

Communities In Schools

the Y
FOR YOUTH DEVELOPMENT*
FOR HEALTHY LIVING
FOR SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

BAM
YOUTH GUIDANCE

CREDIBLE MESSENGER JUSTICE CENTER

MBK

College Advising Corps

PEER FORWARD.

NC PROMISE

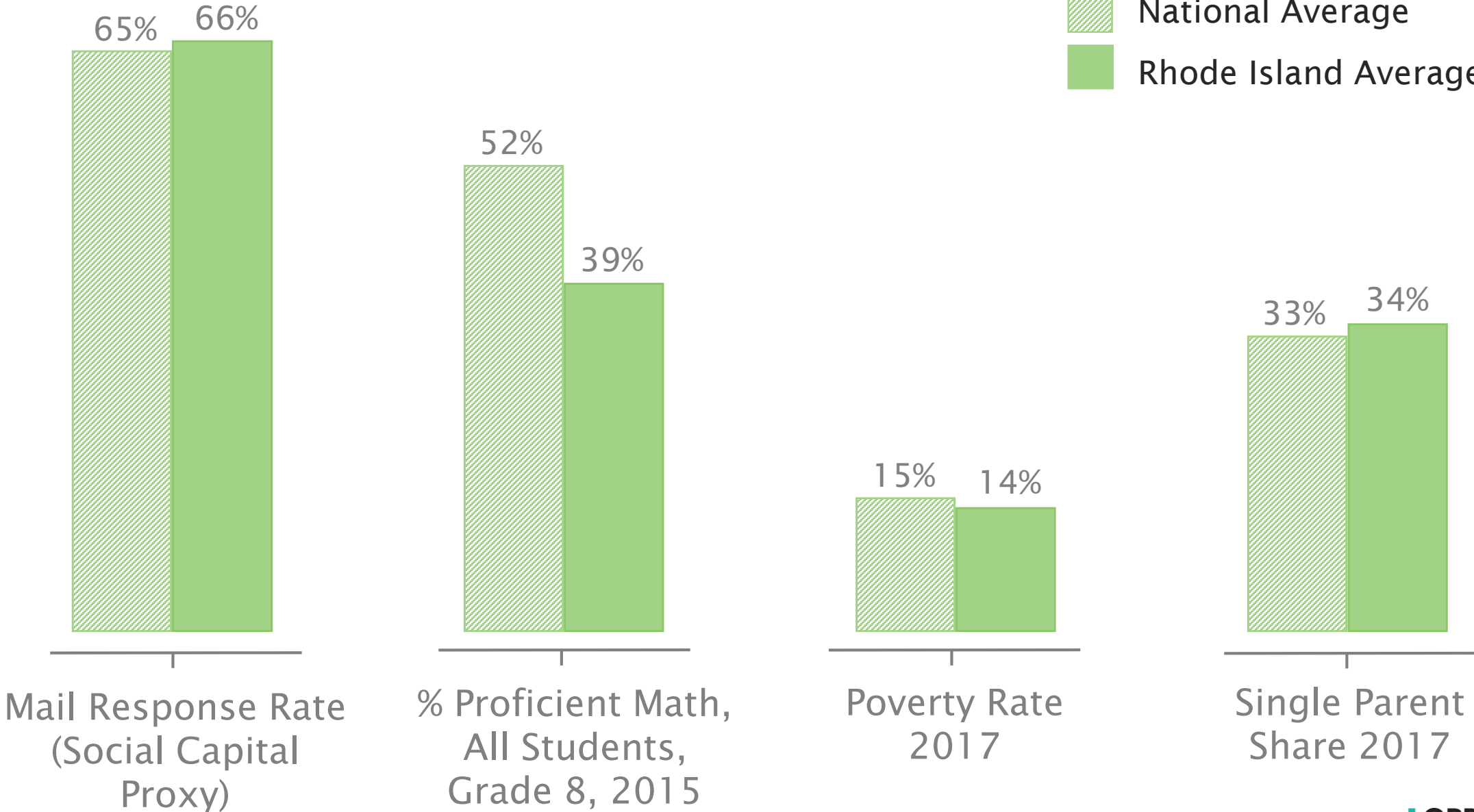
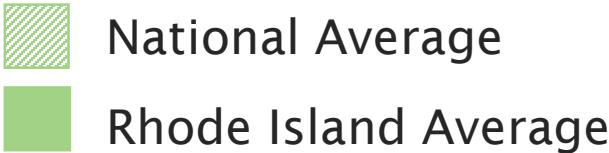
MYEP
MAYOR'S YOUTH EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

ONE SUMMER CHICAGO

NCWorks NEXTGEN
POWERED BY CHARLOTTE WORKS

yearup

How Rhode Island Compares Nationally



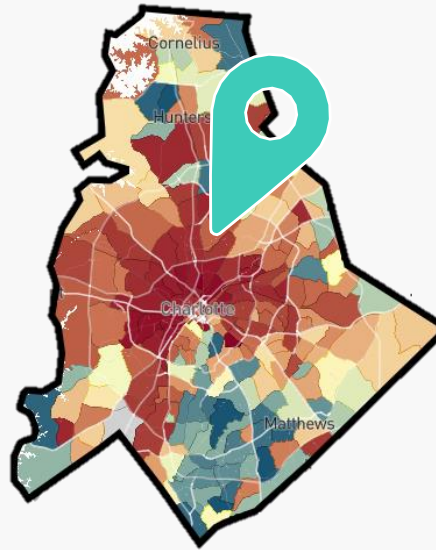
Three Approaches to Increasing Upward Mobility

Reducing Segregation



Help Low-Income Families Move to High-Opportunity Areas

Place-Based Investments



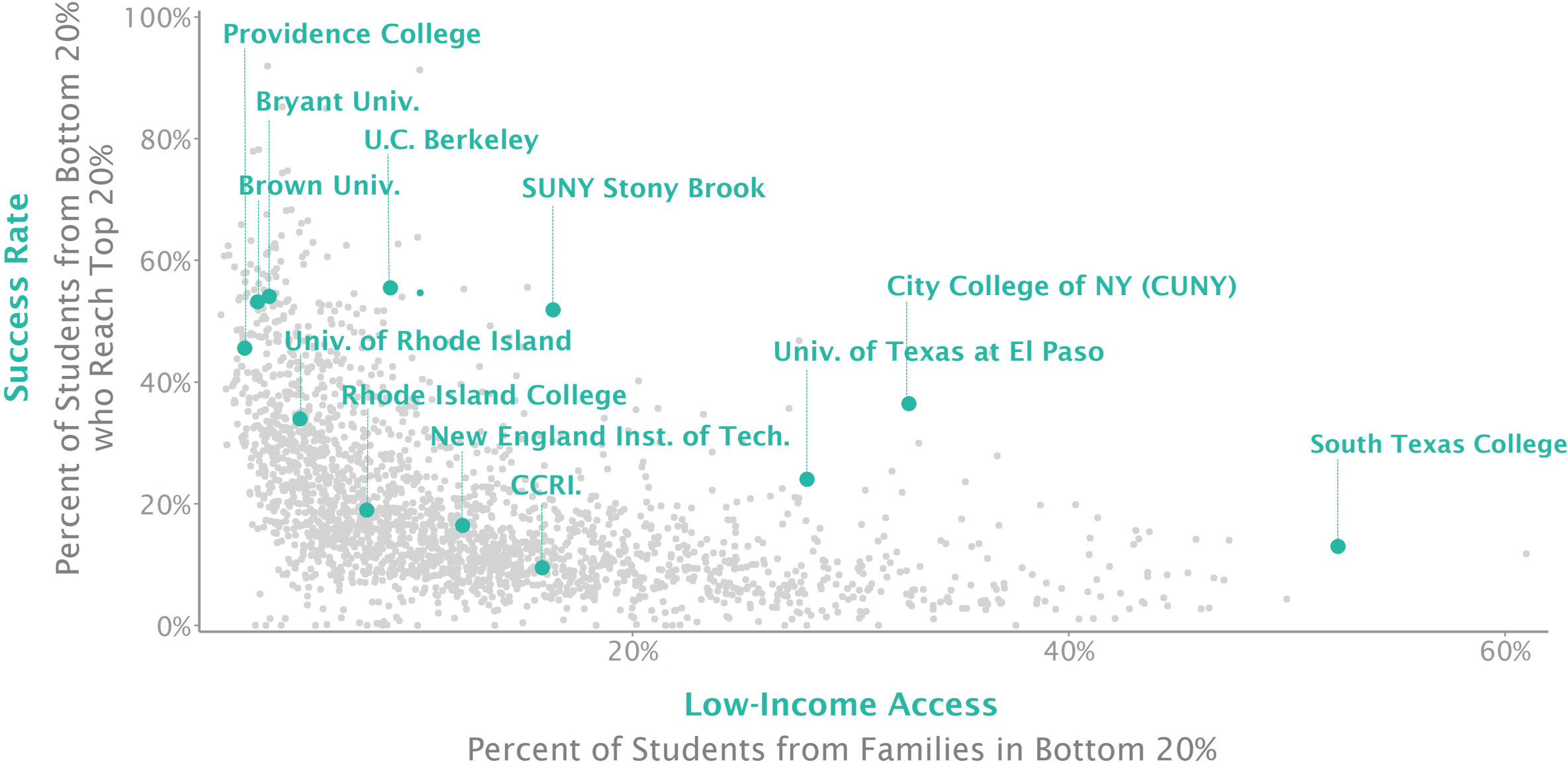
Increase Upward Mobility in Low-Opportunity Areas

Improving Higher Education



Amplify Impacts of Colleges on Mobility

Upward Mobility vs. Low-Income Access by College



Source: Chetty, Friedman, Saez, Turner, Yagan 2017

The logo consists of a grid of teal squares of varying heights, resembling a bar chart or a staircase.

OPPORTUNITY INSIGHTS



Web: www.opportunityinsights.org



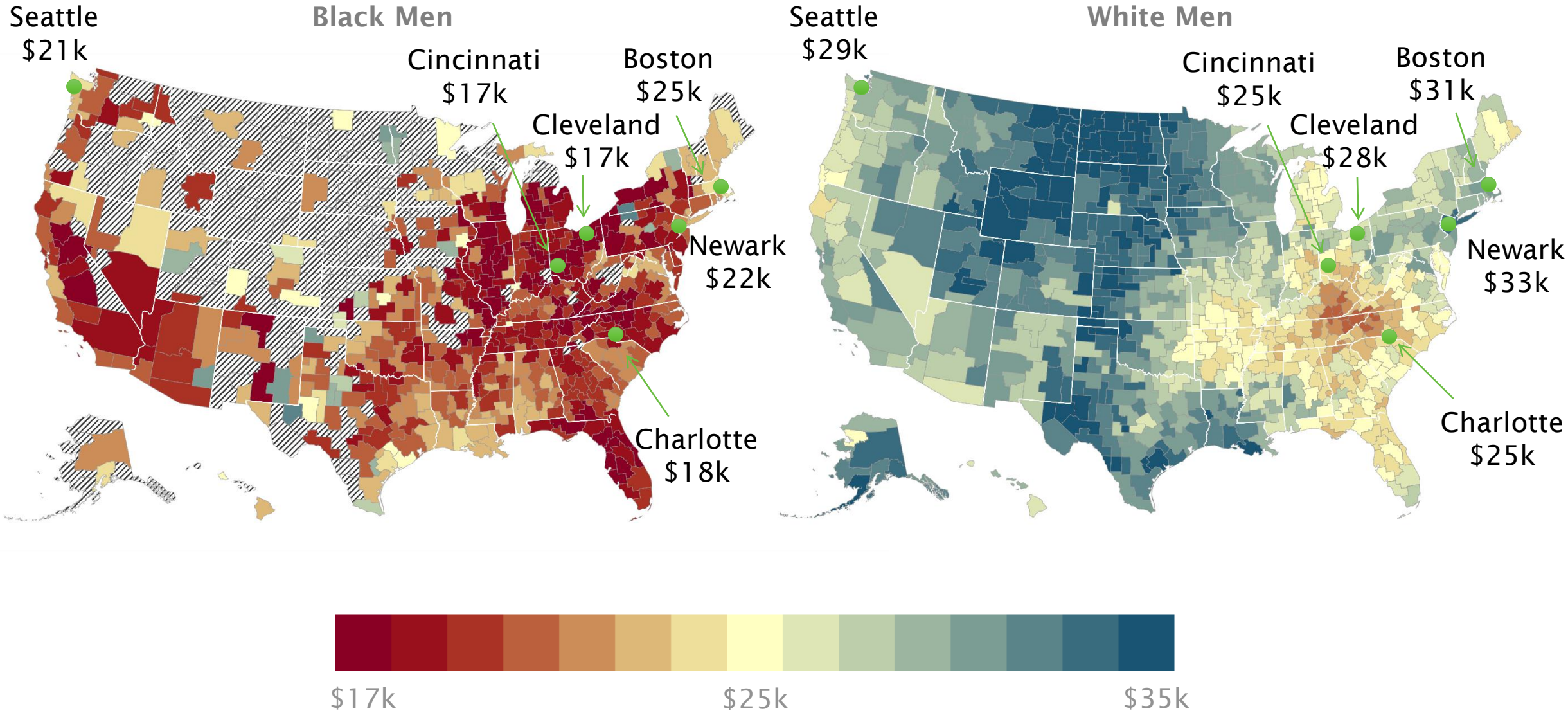
Twitter: [@Opplnsights](https://twitter.com/Opplnsights)



Contact: John N. Friedman (jnf@brown.edu)

Two Americas: The Geography of Upward Mobility For Black vs. White Men

Average Income at Age 35 For Men Whose Parents Earned \$27,000 (25th percentile)

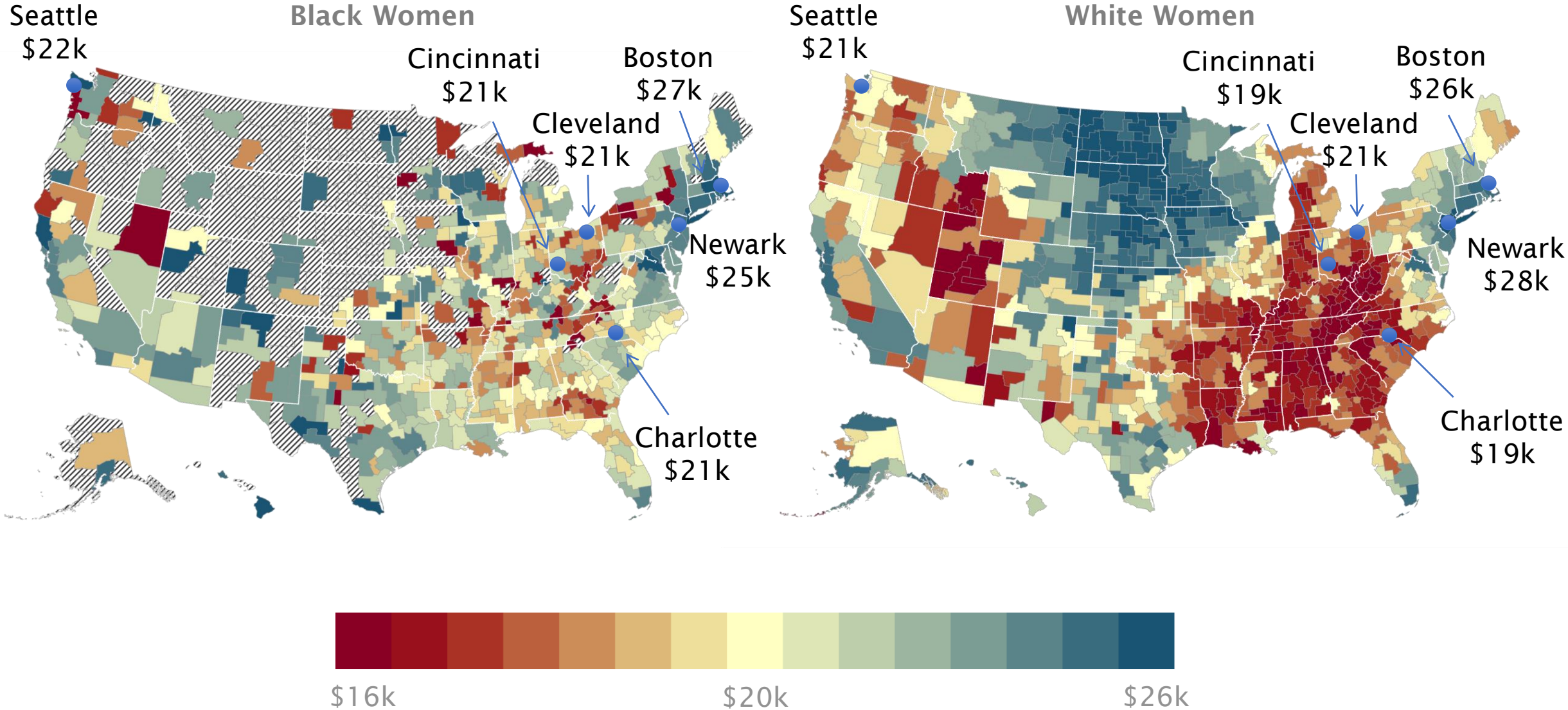


Note: Blue = More Upward Mobility, Red = Less Upward Mobility

Source: Chetty, Hendren, Jones, Porter 2018

Two Americas: The Geography of Upward Mobility For Black vs. White Women

Average Income at Age 35 For Women Whose Parents Earned \$27,000 (25th percentile)



\$16k

\$20k

\$26k

Note: Blue = More Upward Mobility, Red = Less Upward Mobility

Source: Chetty, Hendren, Jones, Porter 2018



**I Count.
You Count.
We All Count.**
RI Census 2020



United States[®]
**Census
2020**

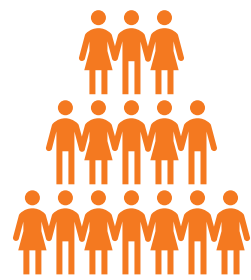
Census 101

What is it and why does it matter?



WHAT IS THE CENSUS?

CENSUS 101



A decennial count of the U.S. population.

The U.S. Constitution requires a complete count of every single person living in the country, once every 10 years. The next census will be conducted in 2020, between March and July.



The largest peacetime operation of the U.S. government.

The U.S. Census Bureau will open 250 field offices and hire about half a million temporary workers to conduct the 2020 census.



Subject to confidentiality protections under Title 13.

Federal law prohibits the Census Bureau from sharing personal data with anyone, for any reason. It cannot be used by immigration enforcement or law enforcement, nor to determine eligibility for government benefits.

WHY DOES IT MATTER?

CENSUS 101



Distribution of federal funds.

Rhode Island receives about \$3.8 billion in federal funding* each year based on the results of the census. These funds support dozens of social services and programs in our communities, such as:

- Medicaid
- Medicare Part B
- Section 8 Housing
- SNAP (Food Stamps)
- Head Start
- Public Transportation
- Foster Care
- School Lunch Program
- Health Centers
- WIC
- Federal Direct Student Loans
- Children's Health Insurance
- Energy Assistance
- Special Education

...and many more.

*Source: "[Counting for Dollars 2020: The Role of the Decennial Census in the Geographic Distribution of Federal Funds.](#)" *GW Institute of Public Policy*, The George Washington University, 3 Sept. 2019.

WHAT ELSE IS AT STAKE?

CENSUS 101



Representation in Congress.

Population data collected during the census helps determine how many delegates each state sends to the U.S. House of Representatives.



Fair representation and civil rights.

A complete and accurate count also helps with ensuring fair and equitable representation at the state and local levels and provides important demographic data that community leaders use in enforcing civil rights, such as fair housing.



Planning for Rhode Island's future.

Businesses, government and nonprofits rely on census data to inform decisions about locations and services, make strategic investments, and plan for Rhode Island's future.

WHO IS MOST AFFECTED?

CENSUS 101



Geographic areas with self-response rates lower than 73% are officially designated as “hard-to-count” by the U.S. Census Bureau.

In Rhode Island, more than 255,000 people (24% of the state’s total population) live in hard-to-count areas, which include the municipalities of Central Falls, Providence, Pawtucket, Woonsocket, and Newport.

In addition, some **demographic populations** are considered “hard-to-count” and vulnerable to a census undercount, including:

- Racial and ethnic minorities
- Low-income households
- Immigrants and refugees
- Children under age 5
- Seniors and older adults
- People with disabilities
- People experiencing homelessness
- People in non-traditional housing

HOW ARE CHILDREN AFFECTED?

CENSUS 101



Unlike other hard-to-count groups, young children are often not included on the census questionnaire even in households that complete the census. As a result, **children under age 5 are more likely than any other group to be undercounted in the decennial census.**

In the 2010 census, the net undercount of young children nationwide was 4.6% or more than twice as high as for any other age group. The Census Bureau estimates that 2.2 million children were not counted nationally.



In Rhode Island, one-third of all children age 5 or younger (or about 18,000 young children) live in hard-to-count census tracts.

WHY ARE KIDS UNDERCOUNTED?

CENSUS 101



Researchers cite many reasons, including:

- Many people do not understand that babies and young children need to be counted.
- Young children are more likely to live in low-income families and are more diverse as a group than older children and adults.
- Young children are more likely to live in hard-to-count neighborhoods or households that are highly mobile or homeless.
- Young children are more likely to live in complex, multi-family households, including grandparent-led and foster families.

Source: "[Census 2020: Spotlight on the Undercount of Young Children.](#)" *Rhode Island KIDS COUNT Fact Sheets*, Rhode Island KIDS COUNT, April 2019.

Census 2020

What's different and what are the challenges?



WHAT ARE THE QUESTIONS?

CENSUS 2020

How many people are living or staying in the household.

To get a complete count of the population as of April 1, 2020.

Whether the home is owned or rented.

To gather statistics about homeownership and administer housing programs and informing planning decisions.

About the sex, age, race and ethnicity of each person.

To collect demographic data that helps the government determine funding for public programs and enforce anti-discrimination laws.

About the relationship of each person in the household.

To collect information about families and households that helps determine funding for programs that support families and children.

WHAT'S DIFFERENT IN 2020?

CENSUS 2020



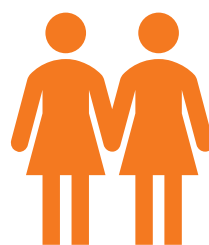
Online self-response.

The 2020 census is the first to offer an online self-response option. Both the online and phone options offer the ability to access the census questionnaire in English and 12 additional languages, including American Sign Language.



Write-in option for race and ethnicity.

The 2020 census features changes to questions about race and ethnicity. For the first time, respondents will be able to write in their race or ethnicity if the options provided do not adequately or accurately describe their identity.



Same-sex household relationships.

The 2020 questionnaire is also the first to allow respondents to indicate a same-sex relationship between household members.

WHEN IS THE CENSUS?

CENSUS 2020

Households begin to receive notices in the mail with instructions on how to complete the census questionnaire.

MARCH 2020



Census takers begin door-to-door visits to households that have not yet responded.

MAY 2020



Census takers visit college dorms, senior centers, and other group quarters to count individuals who live among large groups of people.

APRIL 2020



The deadline to respond to the census. The Census Bureau concludes its 2020 enumeration activities.

JULY 31, 2020



WHAT COULD GO WRONG?

CENSUS 2020



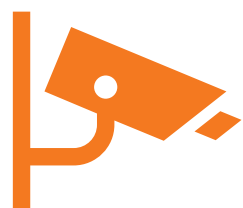
Confusion about the 2018 end-to-end test in Providence.

Some residents of Providence County believe they have already completed the census and will need to be reminded to fill out the questionnaire in 2020.



Fears about the collection and use of citizenship data.

The 2020 census will not include a citizenship question. However, national debate around the issue has caused widespread fear and misinformation that may discourage census participation, especially among immigrants and non-English-speakers.



Concerns about internet access and cybersecurity.

With the debut of the first digital census. Additionally, about 17% of Rhode Island households have limited or no internet access.

WHAT CAN I DO?

GETTING OUT THE COUNT



Serve as an ambassador for children and families.

As leaders and trusted voices in your organizations, you are better equipped than anyone to explain why the census matters.



Spread awareness and combat misinformation.

Incorporate messages about the census into your interactions with clients, community members, and neighbors.



Provide resources and assistance.

Train frontline staff to talk about the census and provide computers and internet access for those who may not have access at home.



Engage in the conversation.

Follow @RICensus2020 on Facebook, Twitter and Instagram to track the latest updates and stay tuned in to local outreach efforts.

WHAT SUPPORT IS AVAILABLE?

CENSUS CHAMPIONS



Get access to census resources and materials.

The RI Census 2020 campaign is developing a series of toolkits, fact sheets, and promotional materials that communities can use to spread the word about the census.



Get trained as a Census Champion.

Attend one of our Census Champion training sessions to learn how to talk to friends and community members about the census. Stay tuned for more information soon about upcoming sessions.



Get grant money through the Census 2020 Fund.

Outreach grant funding is available for on-the-ground, targeted outreach to hard-to-count communities. For more information, contact Galen Auer at gauer@commoncause.org.

WHAT IS A CENSUS CHAMPION?

CENSUS CHAMPIONS



Someone who is trusted in their community.

As leaders and trusted messengers in our communities, we are better equipped than anyone to explain why the census matters and to provide relevant guidance and information.



Someone who is knowledgeable about the census.

Providing correct and consistent information about the census is vital to ensuring an accurate count, mitigating privacy concerns, and preventing fraud.



Someone who interacts with hard-to-count groups.

The ideal census champion is someone whose daily work involves interacting with groups and individuals who are vulnerable to being undercounted in the 2020 census.

OUTREACH GRANTS

Online application:
rifoundation.org/censusgrants

GETTING OUT THE COUNT

Outreach grant funding is available for on-the-ground, targeted outreach to hard-to-count communities. Rhode Island-based nonprofit 501(c)(3) organizations, municipal governments, public agencies like libraries or schools, houses of worship, and community-based groups are eligible.

Grant awards will range between \$1,000 and \$25,000 and can support activities to raise awareness about the census, such as:

- Public engagement campaigns
- Neighborhood awareness
- Trainings
- Special events
- Resident organizing
- Designating space and technology as a census site
- Integrating census-related activities into your programs.

QUESTIONS?



Public Comment