



October 7, 2015

**Despite Progress, Too Many Washingtonians Remain in Poverty
*Investments in Human Needs Programs Needed,
but Cuts Threaten Gains***

New data released by the Census Bureau on September 17th show that poverty declined in Washington from 14.1 percent in 2013 to 13.2 percent in 2014. The child poverty rate also dropped to 17.5 percent, down from 18.8 percent in 2013.ⁱ Despite this welcome reduction, progress remains slow. Nationally, the poverty rate fell slightly from 15.8 percent in 2013 to 15.5 percent in 2014. However, even if poverty keeps declining at the current rate nationally – an extremely optimistic estimate – it would still take more than 25 years just to cut poverty in half across the U.S. It would take even longer – nearly 35 years – to bring child poverty down to that same level.ⁱⁱ

In order to speed up the pace, Washington and the nation need to maintain and expand investments in programs with proven success in helping people out of poverty. The new Census Bureau findings add to the mounting evidence that programs like low-income tax credits, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, formerly known as food stamps), and subsidized housing reduce poverty now and improve children's chances of gaining economic security in the future. But some effective programs do not reach enough of the more than 900,000 Washingtonians and the 48 million Americans struggling in poverty every day. Others, like SNAP, could do more good if their benefits were higher. Even the modest progress beginning to show in the Census data will stall unless Congress acts to end spending cuts known as sequestration scheduled to hit many of these programs this fall.

Deep and Disproportionate Poverty in Washington

For a family of four in 2014, the official poverty line was less than \$24,230. Despite this low threshold, more than 400,000 Washingtonians live on far less, below **half** of the poverty level. As is the case nationwide, poverty in Washington disproportionately affects people of color. Nearly 25 percent of African Americans and 23 percent of Latinos in Washington are poor. In contrast, poverty for non-Hispanic whites is 10.5 percent. More than 17 percent of Washington children are growing up in poverty, and the statistics are worse for children of color: 32.1 percent of African American children and 29.5 percent of Latino children in Washington are poor.ⁱⁱⁱ



We Can Speed Up the Pace in Washington

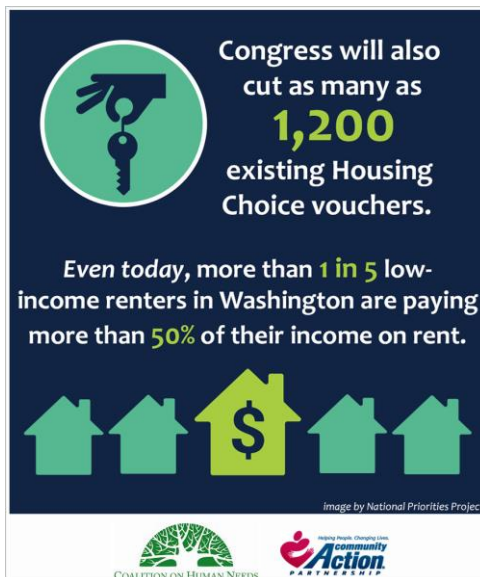
Proven human needs programs lift millions out of poverty. The Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and Child Tax Credit (CTC) lifted 164,000 Washingtonians, including 81,000 children, out of poverty each year, on average, during 2011 to 2013.^{iv} In 2014, housing subsidies lifted 2.8 million Americans out of poverty, and SNAP lifted 4.7 million people out of poverty across the U.S.^v

Numerous research studies also show that investments in quality, affordable child care and early childhood education also lead to long-term gains for children, families and our economy. For example, Head Start participants are more likely to attend college and be employed and less likely to be a teen parent or in poor health compared to siblings who didn't benefit from Head Start.^{vi} (We are lucky in Washington to also have the state-funded Early Childhood Education and Assistance Program. Continued support is needed to expand early learning opportunities to all of Washington's children.)



Congressional Cuts will Thwart Progress in Washington

As effective as these programs are, their effectiveness is limited because of underfunding, and proposed Congressional cuts threaten these programs further. First imposed in 2013, sequestration's impact through the end of 2014 resulted in 1,504 fewer rental housing vouchers in Washington.^{vii} The 2013 sequester cuts also denied Head Start services to 596 Washington children.^{viii} Thousands of rental vouchers were restored when Congress partly halted sequester cuts in FYs 2014 and 2015, and the numbers of children served by Head Start returned to previous levels in most areas.



Unfortunately, spending bills Congress has advanced so far this year assume that sequestration cuts will return in FY 2016. These House and Senate bills undercut the gains of the nation's successful anti-poverty programs. Their proposed appropriations would mean that 8,800 fewer children in Washington would have access to full day, full year Head Start when compared to President Obama's budget. The House spending bill not only fails to restore the 67,000 rental vouchers still lost due to sequestration in 2013, it would cut even more, failing to renew 28,000 existing vouchers nationwide.^{ix} As a result, 670 fewer Washington families would have the use of housing vouchers in 2016. The Senate spending bill is even harsher, failing to renew 50,000 existing vouchers nationwide, leaving 1,200 Washington families without this

assistance.^x

More than 130 federal human needs programs have seen their funding cut since 2010, adjusted for inflation; about one-third were cut by 15 percent or more.^{xi} Further cuts to these programs threaten to halt the progress made in 2014 in reducing poverty. The Congressional Budget Office also estimated that maintaining sequestration could lead to losses equal to as many as 1.4 million jobs over the next two years.^{xii} Compounding these losses, as many as 56,800 fewer workers in Washington would have access to job training and employment services if Congress has its way, compared to the President's budget. Washington would lose as much as \$15.4 million in federal funding for K-12 education in low-income schools (Title I).^{xiii} We need more investments – not less – in programs that are proven to reduce poverty so more Americans who need help can get it.

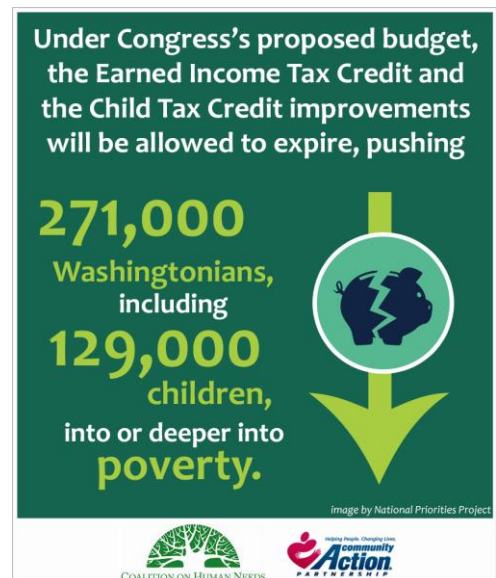
There is talk that Congress might avoid the sequester cuts by cutting safety net programs that don't rely on annual appropriations, like SNAP and Medicaid. This is the wrong approach. The U.S. Department of Agriculture found that 13.7 percent of Washington households were "food insecure" over the years 2012-2014 – that is, they could not always afford enough food.^{xiv} SNAP reduces such hardships, but cuts in SNAP that occurred at the end of October 2013 cut the average benefit from \$1.70 per meal to \$1.40. According to health researchers Children's HealthWatch, that cutback made SNAP households with children under age three 23 percent more likely to be food insecure, placing the children at risk for bad health and education outcomes.^{xv} If Congress seeks to offset the cost of stopping sequestration, it should close tax loopholes or end a few corporate tax breaks.

Ending the extra tax breaks for hedge fund managers, for example (a proposal with bipartisan support), would save nearly \$1.4 billion a year, nearly enough to fund the \$1.5 billion to cover a full year, full day program for all children in Head Start.^{xvi}

In addition, if Congress fails to renew improvements made in 2009 to the EITC and CTC before they expire in 2017, 16 million people – including 8 million children – will be pushed into or deeper into poverty across the U.S.^{xvii}

Congress Needs to Stop the Cuts

Our state and our country are continuing to recover from the Great Recession. And we have made progress, as the Census Bureau's poverty data show. But this progress is too slow. By 2020, more than half of children in the U.S. are expected to be part of a minority racial or ethnic group.^{xviii} If the shamefully high poverty numbers for African American and Latino children stay so high, the future economic growth of Washington and our country will be endangered as a larger proportion of our children grow up with less education and less connection to good-paying jobs. Increasing investments in programs like Head Start and safe, secure housing will give these children a better start and will benefit Washington and our country as a whole as they become adults.



Members of Congress have a choice to make. They can continue to cut, forcing more Washingtonians into poverty and pushing our country backwards. Or they can stop the sequestration cuts so Washington and the whole nation can expand – not cut – programs that prevent and eliminate poverty. And they can do so without cutting safety net programs like SNAP, low income tax credits like the EITC and CTC, and Medicaid.

This report was prepared by [Washington State Community Action Partnership](#) and the [Coalition on Human Needs](#).

Graphics provided by [National Priorities Project](#).

ⁱ U.S. Census Bureau’s American Community Survey data released Sept 17, 2015.

<http://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-releases/2015/cb15-158.html>

ⁱⁱ Timelines were calculated using the U.S. Census Bureau’s American Community Survey data released Sept. 17, 2015. The one-year percentage point reduction from 2013 to 2014 for the overall poverty rate and for the child poverty rate were assumed to remain constant going forward until both reached half the value of the current overall poverty rate, thus erasing the disproportionately high child poverty rate.

ⁱⁱⁱ U.S. Census Bureau’s American Community Survey data released Sept. 17, 2015.

<http://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-releases/2015/cb15-158.html>

^{iv} <http://www.cbpp.org/research/state-fact-sheets-the-earned-income-and-child-tax-credits>

^v U.S. Census Bureau’s Supplemental Poverty Measure released Sept. 16, 2015.

<http://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2015/demo/p60-254.pdf>

^{vi} <http://www.chn.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/Head-Start-Outcomes.pdf>

^{vii} <http://www.cbpp.org/research/housing/national-and-state-housing-data-fact-sheets?fa=view&id=3586#table3>

^{viii} <http://www.nhsa.org/fact-sheets#sheets>

^{ix} https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/budget/fy2016/assets/fact_sheets/72415/house-budget-students-veterans-workers-health-economy-state-by-state.pdf

^x https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/budget/fy2016/assets/fact_sheets/72415/senate-budget-students-veterans-workers-health-economy-state-by-state.pdf

^{xi} <http://www.chn.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/Shrinking-Funding-Since-2010-Approps-FY10-FY15-1.30.15.pdf>

^{xii} <https://www.cbo.gov/publication/50725>

^{xiii} https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/budget/fy2016/assets/fact_sheets/72415/senate-budget-students-veterans-workers-health-economy-state-by-state.pdf

^{xiv} <http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/err-economic-research-report/err194.aspx>

^{xv} Children’s HealthWatch, Diluting the Dose, <http://www.childrenshealthwatch.org/wp-content/uploads/FINAL-Diluting-the-Dose-for-web.pdf>

^{xvi} <http://democrats.waysandmeans.house.gov/sites/democrats.waysandmeans.house.gov/files/documents/HR%202889%20Score.pdf> and <http://eclkc.ohs.acf.hhs.gov/hslc/hs/news/blog/president-budget.html>

^{xvii} <http://www.cbpp.org/research/federal-tax/letting-key-provisions-of-working-family-tax-credits-expire-would-push-16>

^{xviii} <https://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-releases/2015/cb15-tps16.html>

How Congress will make Washington poorer:

more than **1** out of **8**
Washingtonians is
living in poverty



For children, it's

1 out of **6**

In 2014, tax credits lifted millions of
Americans out of poverty.

In Washington, that's:



164,000 people



incl. 81,000 children

Under Congress's proposed budget,
the Earned Income Tax Credit and
the Child Tax Credit improvements
will be allowed to expire, pushing

271,000
Washingtonians,
including
129,000
children,
into or deeper into
poverty.



Congress will also
cut as many as
1,200
existing Housing
Choice vouchers.

Even today, more than **1 in 5** low-
income renters in Washington are paying
more than **50%** of their income on rent.

