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Reducing Intergenerational Poverty (2023)

DETAILS

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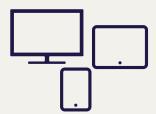
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TABLE S-1 Program and Policy Ideas Linked by Direct Evidence to Reductions in Intergenerational Poverty

	(* indicates that the supporting evidence was particularly strong)
Education	
Early childhood	None identified in recent research
• K–12 education	Increase K-12 school spending in the poorest districts* Increase teacher workforce diversity* Reduce exclusionary school discipline* Increase access to Ethnic Studies courses
Post-secondary education	Expand effective financial aid programs for low-income students* Increase campus supports (such as tutoring and case management)*
Career training	Expand high-quality career and technical education programs in high school* Expand sectoral training programs for adults and youth*
Child and Maternal Health	
• Family planning	Increase funding for Title X family planning programs* Ensure that Medicaid beneficiaries have access to family planning services*
Health insurance	Expand access to Medicaid with continuous 12-month eligibility and 12-month post-partum coverage* Expand access to Indian Health Services for all eligible mothers and children
Pollution reduction	Support the EPA to work with local partners to adopt and expand efficient methods of monitoring outdoor and—especially in schools—indoor air quality
• Nutrition	Remove the five-year waiting period of SNAP eligibility for legal permanent resident parents* Eliminate the proration of SNAP benefits for citizen children with undocumented parents
Family Income, Employment	, and Wealth
Work-based income support	Expand the Earned Income Tax Credit by increasing payments along some or all portions of the schedule and possibly by providing a credit to families with no earnings*

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None identified by research to date
Expand coverage of the Housing Choice Voucher program and couple it with customized counseling and case management services to facilitate moves to low-poverty neighborhoods.
Criminal Justice System
Juvenile confinement should only be used for youth who pose a serious and immediate threat to public safety*
Improve school quality and reduce lead exposure in ways identified in the education and health categories* Scale-up evidence-based therapeutic interventions such as the Becoming a Man program
Scale up programs that abate vacant lots and abandoned homes* Increase grants to community-based organizations*
Expand funding for policing in high-crime neighborhoods* Expand use of effective strategies like community policing*
Improve gun safety in ways that pass constitutional review* Promote child access prevention laws and restrictions on right-to- carry laws, limit access to guns by domestic abusers* Promote sentencing add-ons for violence involving firearms*
1
None identified by research to date
A number of the programs and policies listed above have been shown to be effective for Black children and families (See Table C-3-1)*

Notes: "*" indicates that the program or policy's impact on intergenerational poverty is supported by random-assignment evaluation evidence that has been replicated across several sites or by compelling quasi-experimental evidence based on national or multi-state data or a scaled-up program. Table entries without an "*" represent programs or policies for which the evidence has not been replicated or the policy has not been scaled up.