

Poverty in California

Who? What? Why?

What can be done?

What is being done?

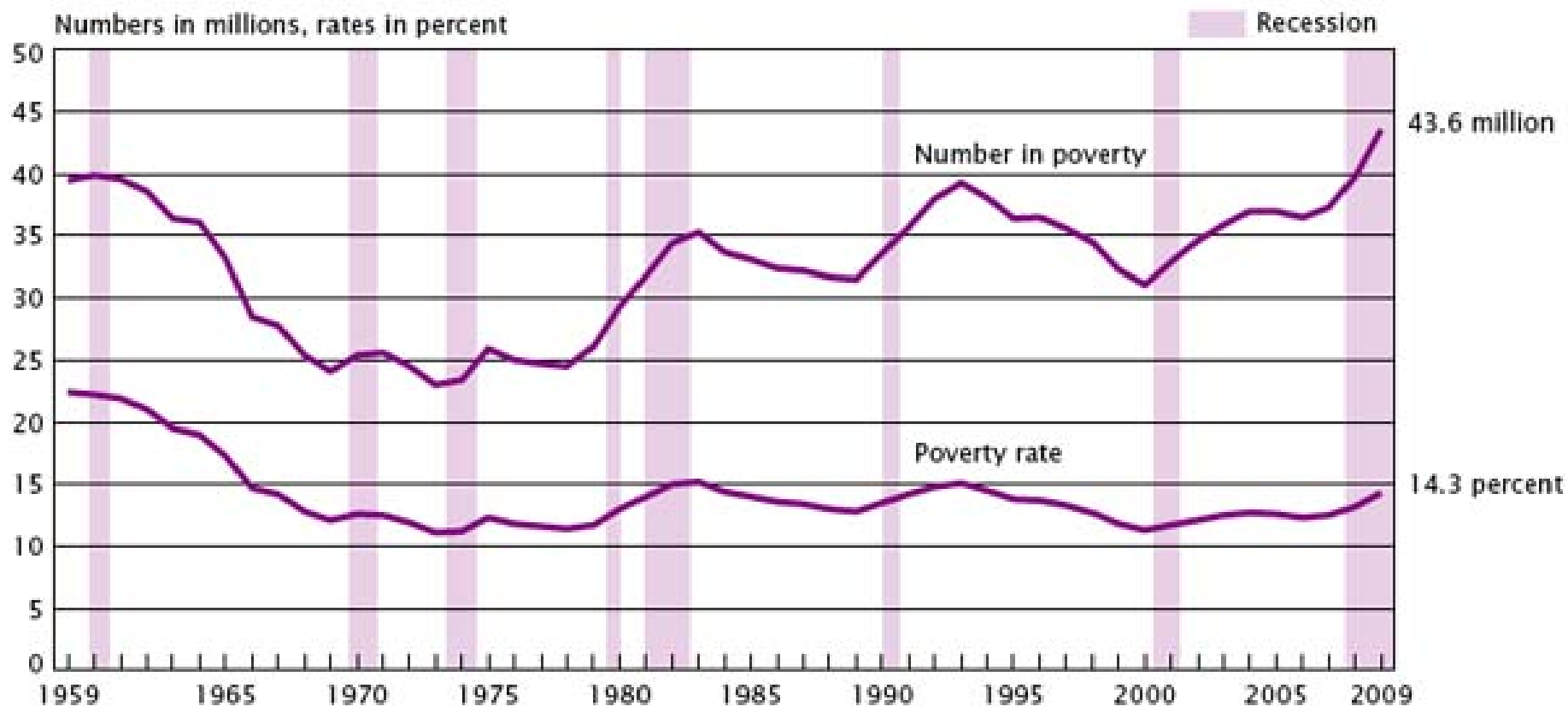
April 11, 2018

Consequences of child poverty

- Likely to attend poor quality school
- Increased exposure to environmental toxins
- Less likely to have safe outdoor space to play
- More likely to witness violence/have ACE's
- More likely to remain poor/reduced economic mobility



Figure 4.
Number in Poverty and Poverty Rate: 1959 to 2009

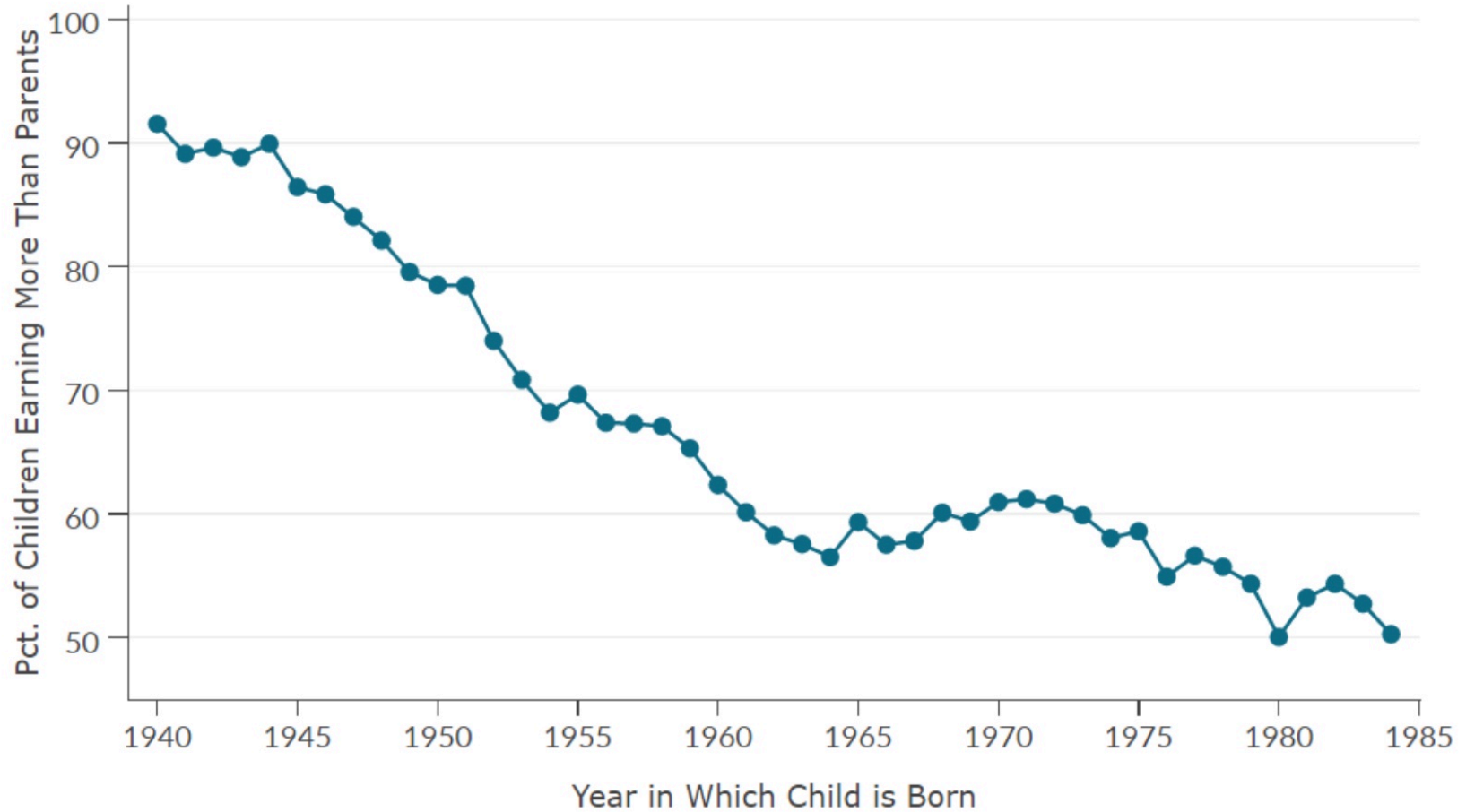


Note: The data points are placed at the midpoints of the respective years. For information on recessions, see Appendix A.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2010 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.



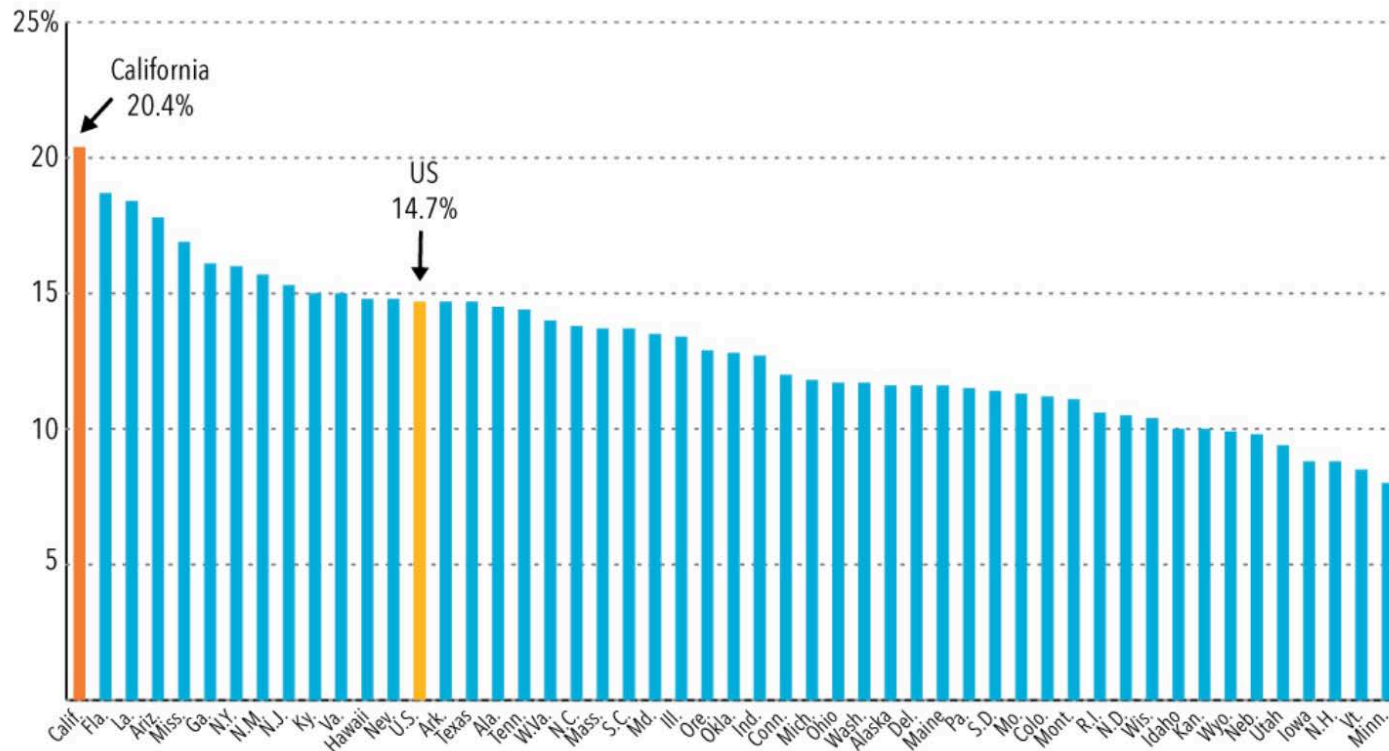
The Fading American Dream

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



California Has the Highest Poverty Rate of the 50 States Under the Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM)

State Poverty Rate Under the SPM, 2014-2016



Source: US Census Bureau



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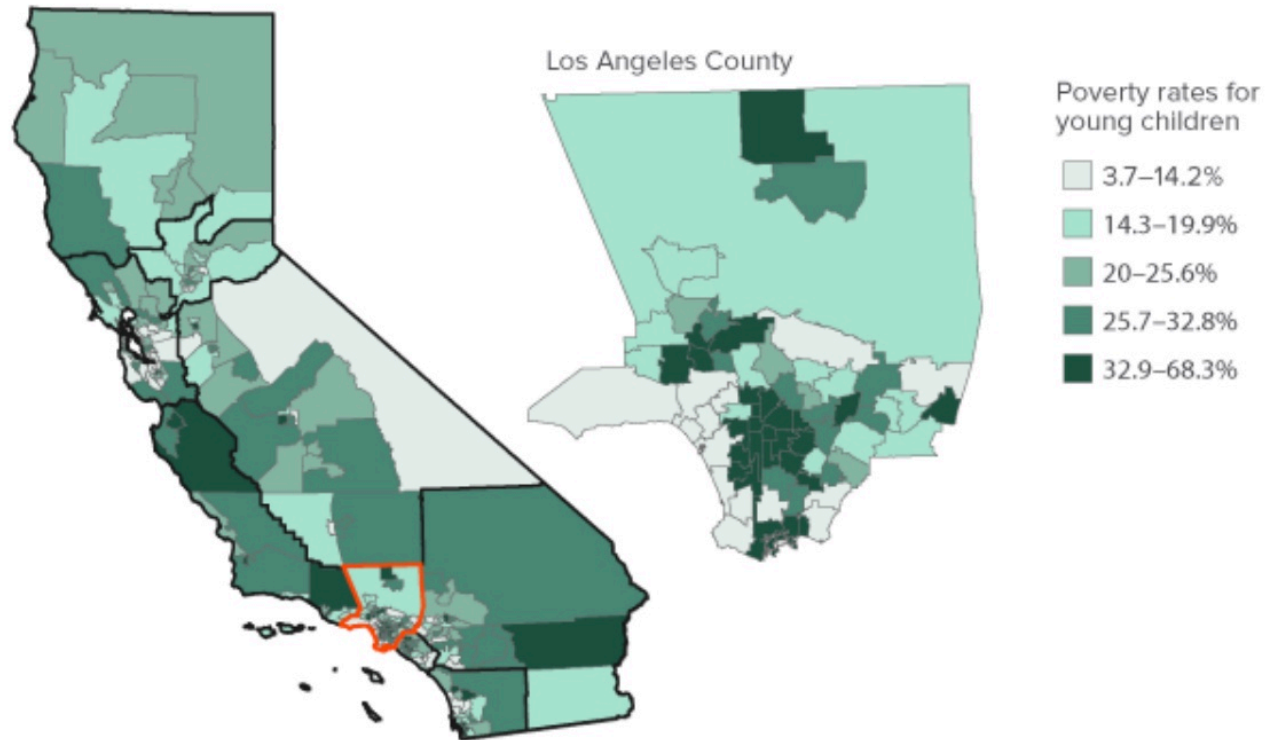
Poverty Varies Significantly Across California Counties

Percentage of People With Incomes Below the Federal Poverty Line, 2008-2012



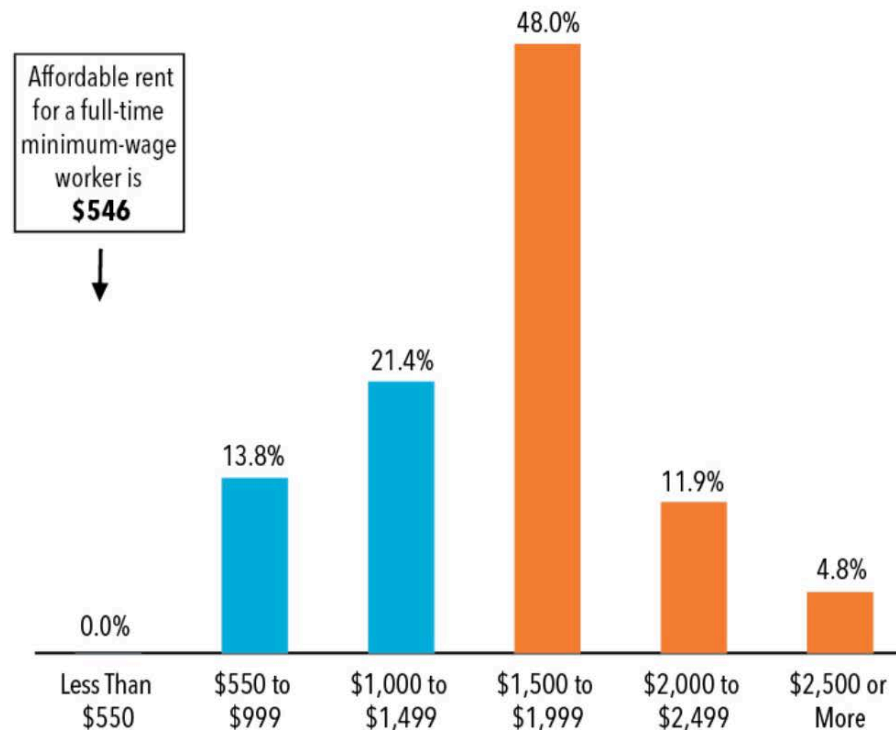
Note: Five years of data are used to produce more accurate estimates of poverty by county.
Source: US Census Bureau

Geographic variability of child poverty



Nearly Two-Thirds of Californians Face Two-Bedroom Apartment Rents of \$1,500 or More Per Month

Percentage of State Population by Fair Market Rent for a Two-Bedroom Apartment, 2017



Source: Budget Center analysis of data from Department of Finance and US Department of Housing and Urban Development

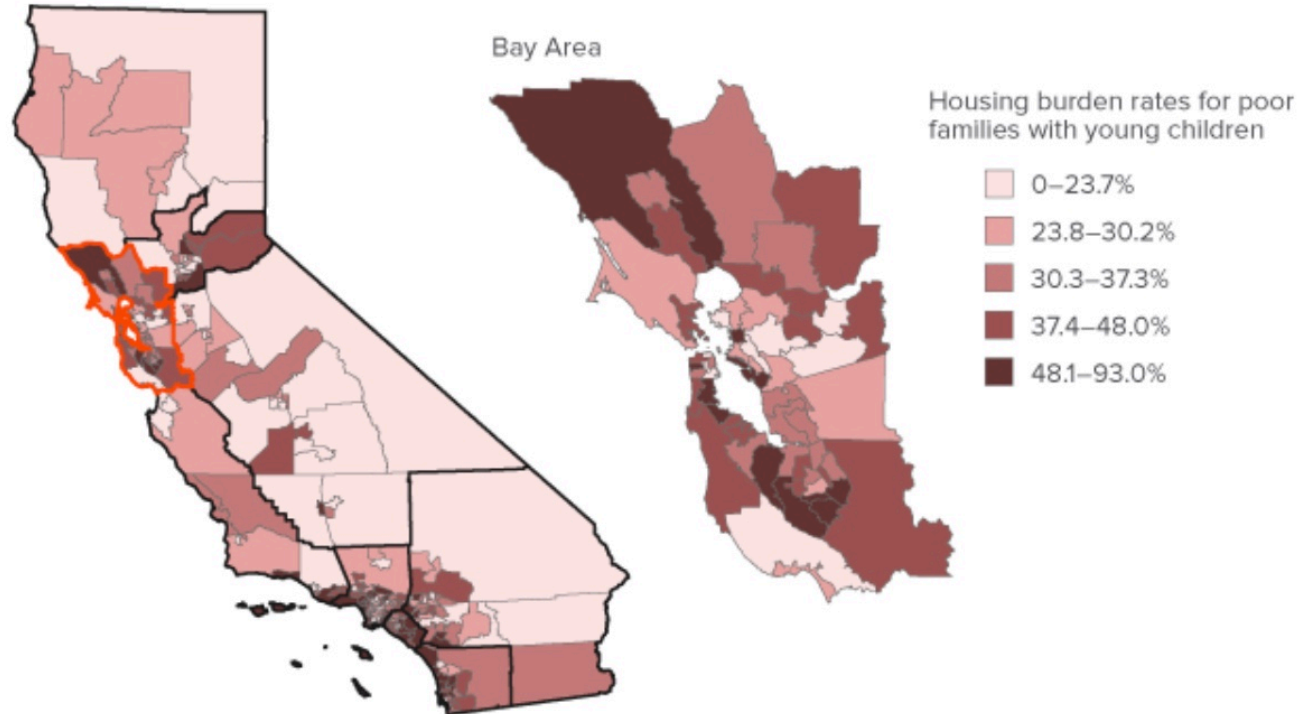


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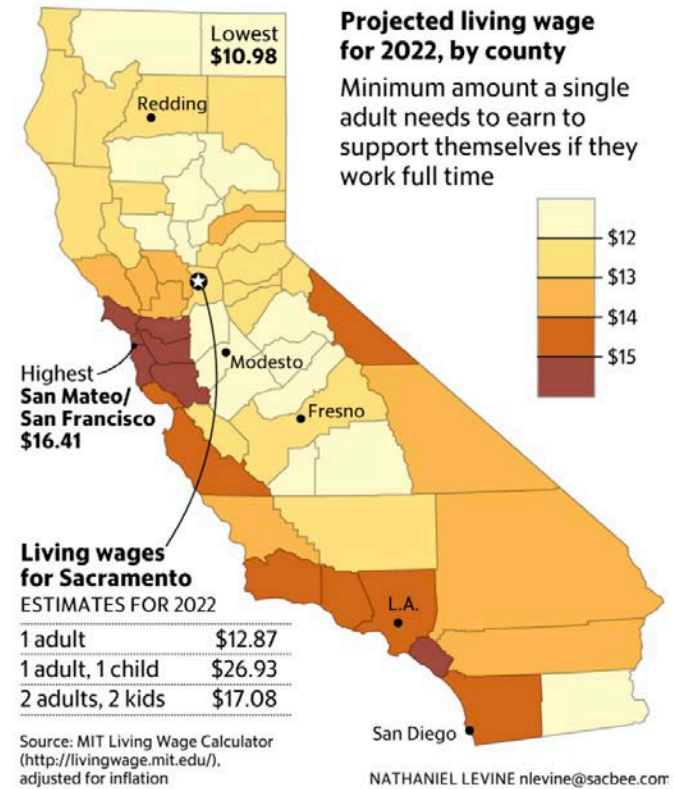
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Housing burden



Living wage

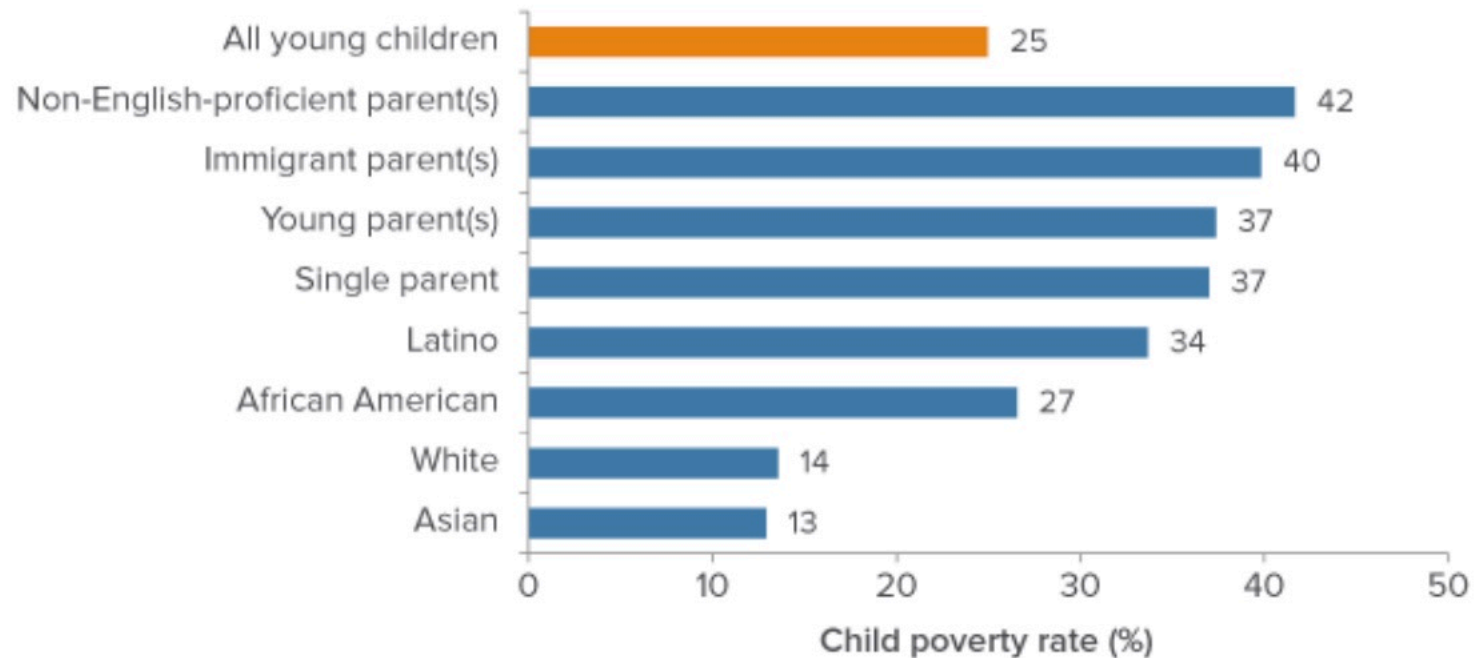
Demographic	Living wage (est. 2022)
1 adult	\$12.87
1 adult, 1 child	\$26.93
2 adults, 2 kids	\$17.08



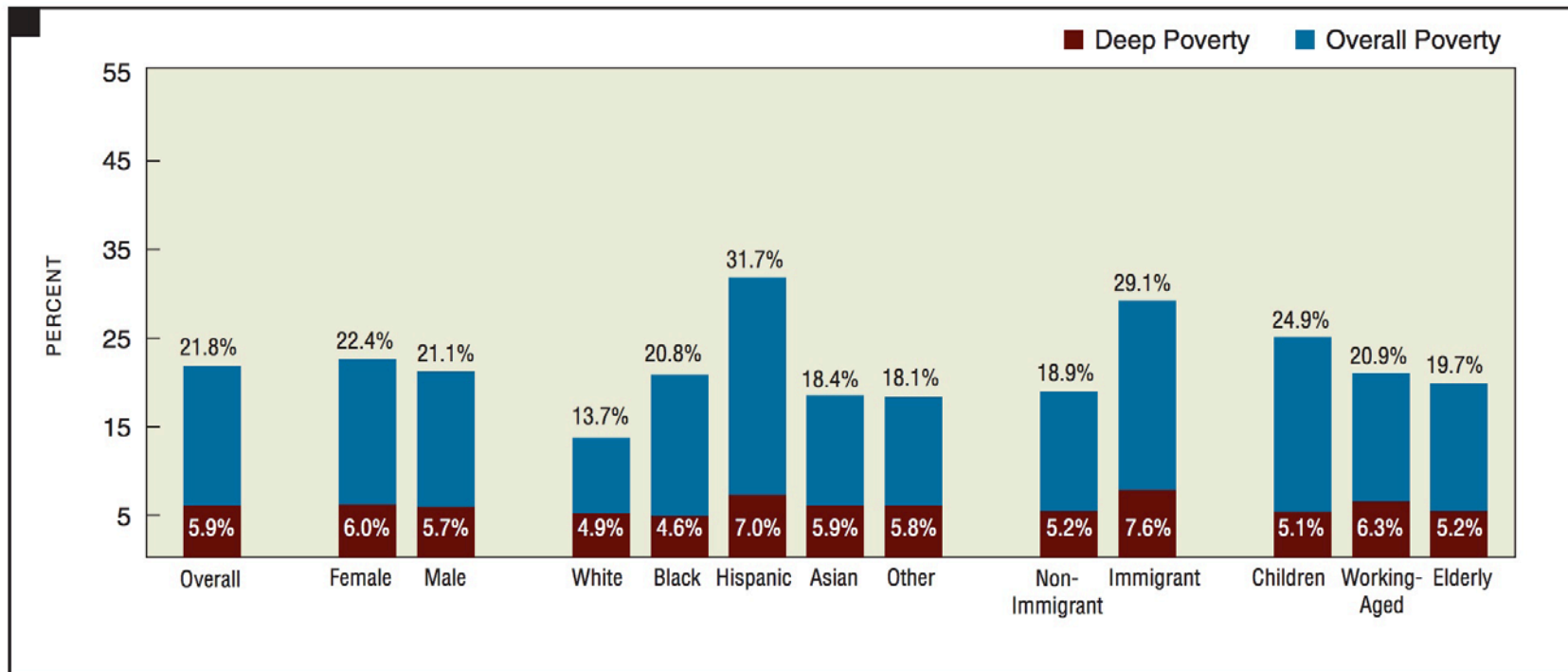
Living Wage

County	1 adult, 2 children
Lassen	\$30.38
Tulare	\$30.09
Riverside	\$32.22
San Mateo	\$44.19
San Luis Obispo	\$32.96
San Diego	\$35.80

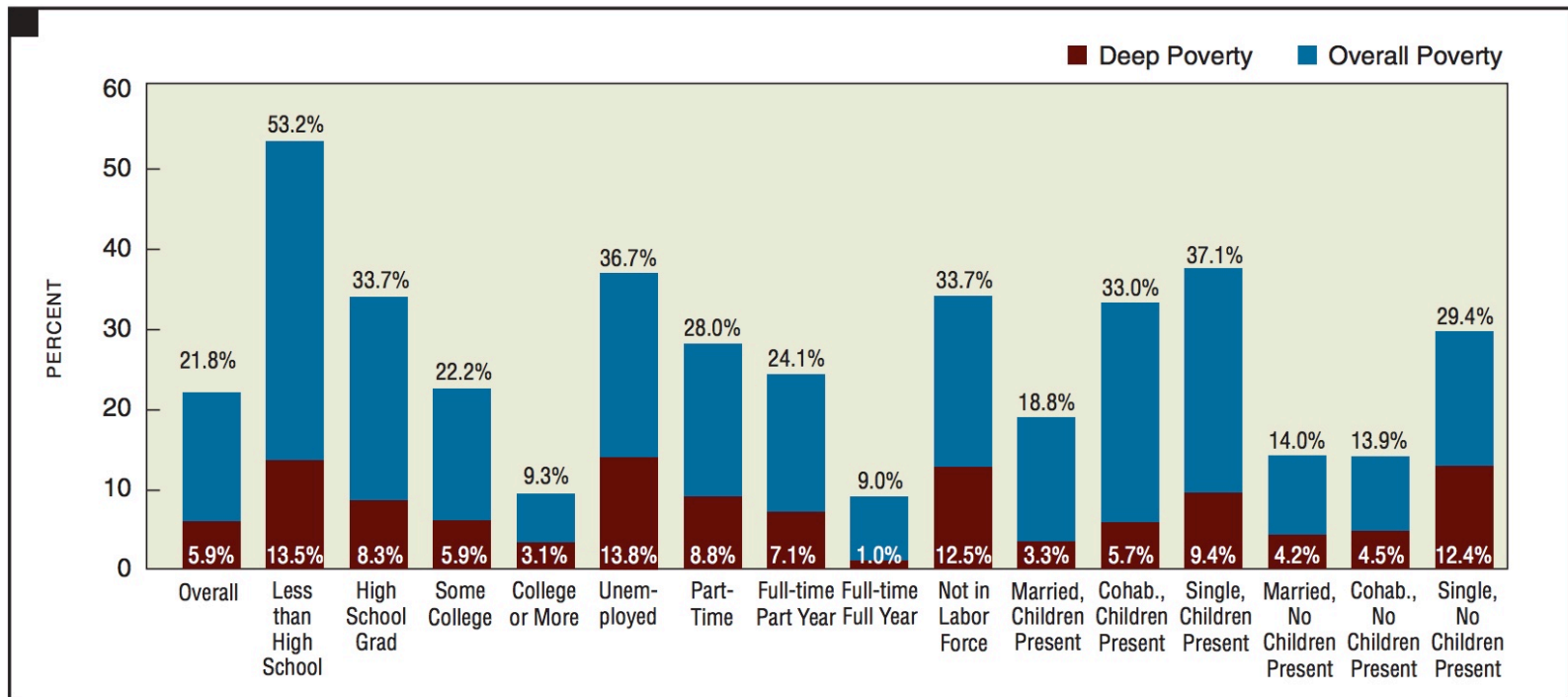
Variability of child poverty across demographics



Deep poverty: gender, race, immigration



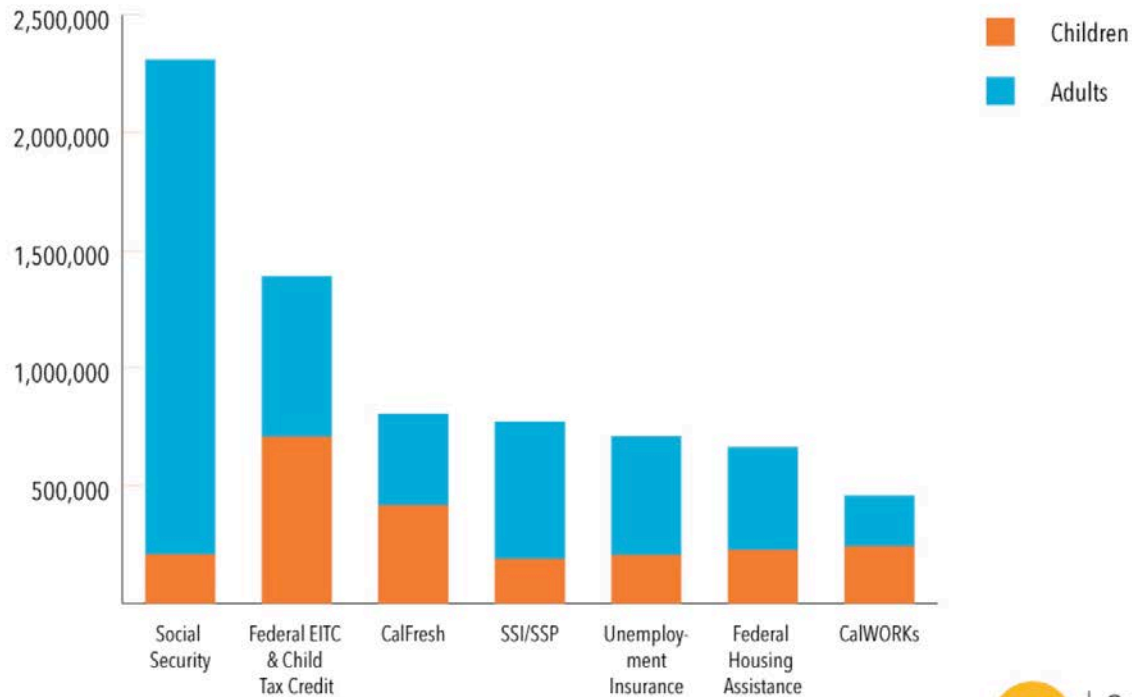
Deep poverty: education, employment, family



Notes: Educational attainment represents the highest education attained by any individual in the poverty unit. Labor force participation is calculated at the individual level only for the working-age population (ages 18–64).

Public Supports Lift Many Californians Out of Poverty Each Year

Average Annual Number of People Lifted Above the Poverty Line Between 2009 and 2012

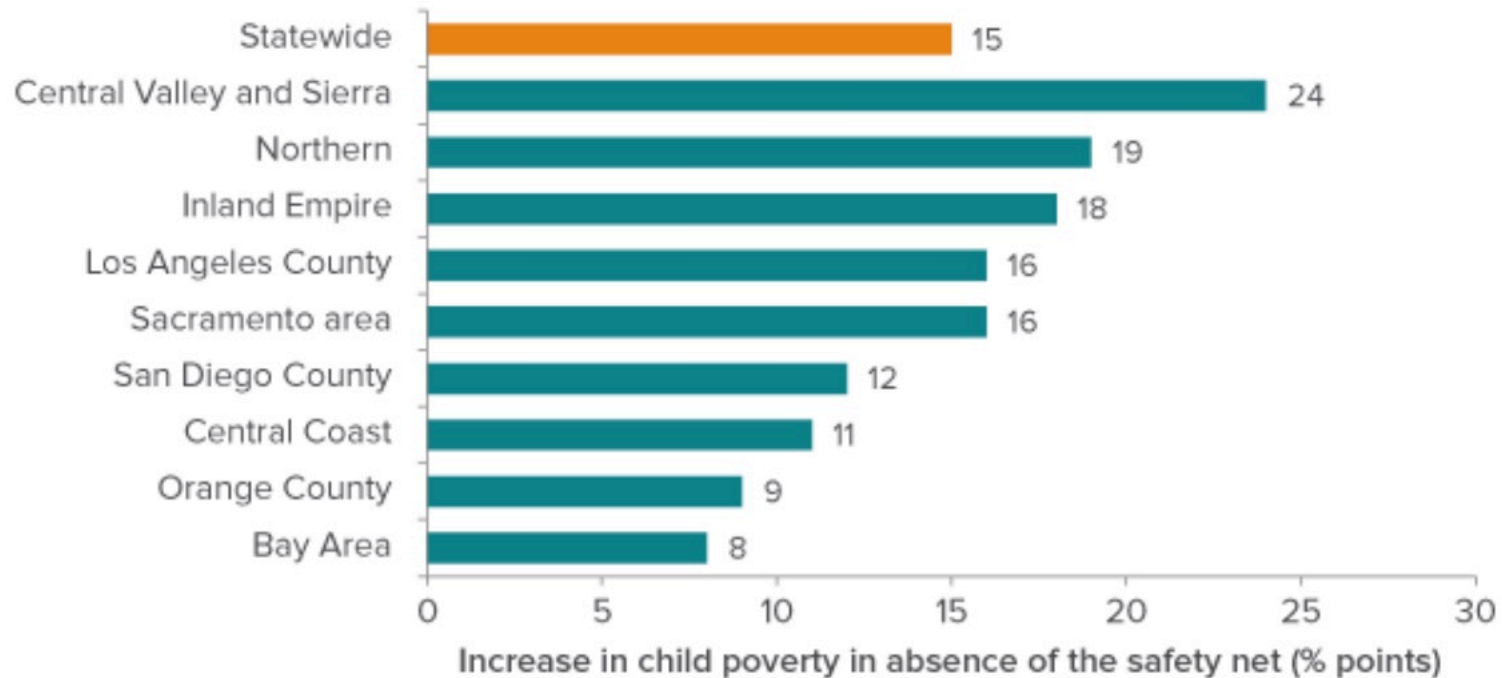


Note: This analysis is based on the US Census Bureau's Supplemental Poverty Measure after correcting for underreported public supports using administrative data.
Source: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities



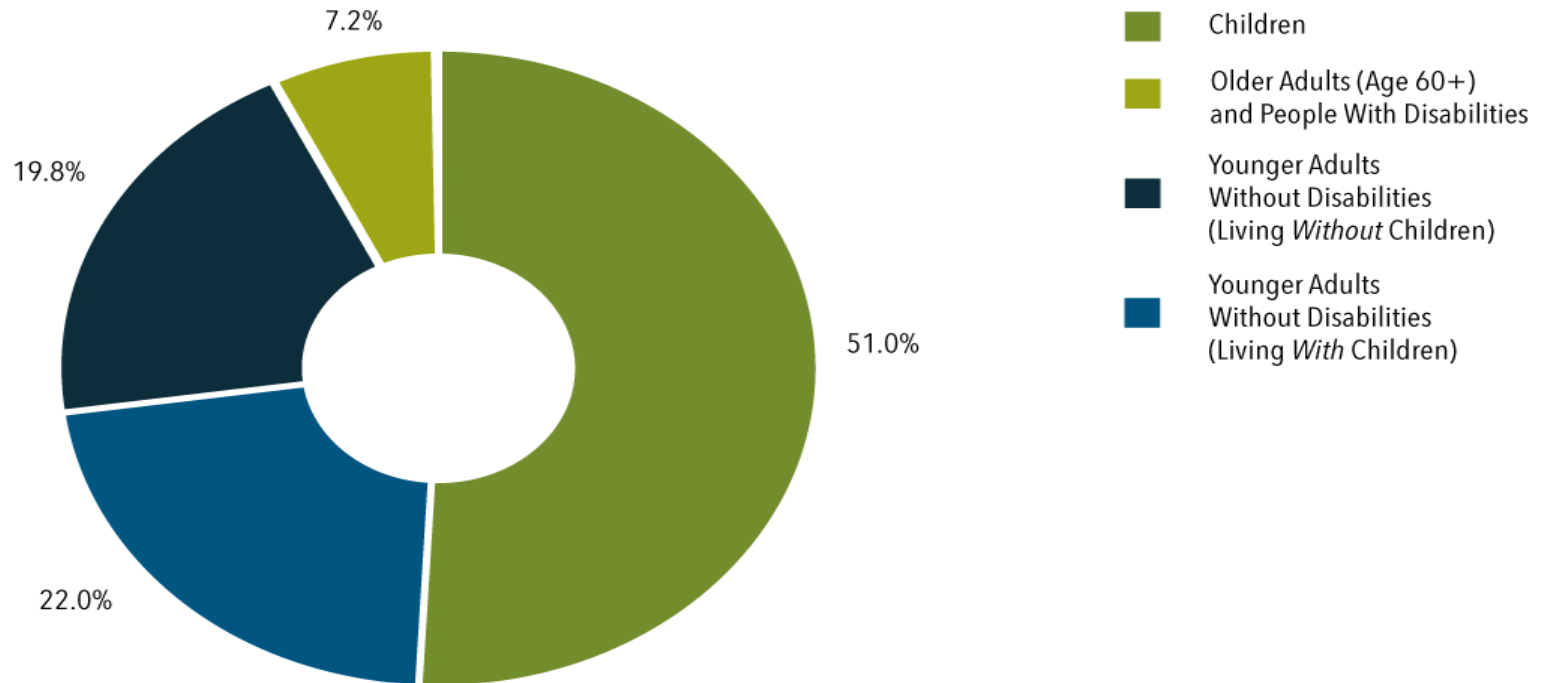
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Safety net impacts



Almost 60% of CalFresh Participants Are Children, Older Adults, or People With Disabilities

Average Monthly Number of CalFresh Participants in Federal Fiscal Year 2016 = 4,261,000

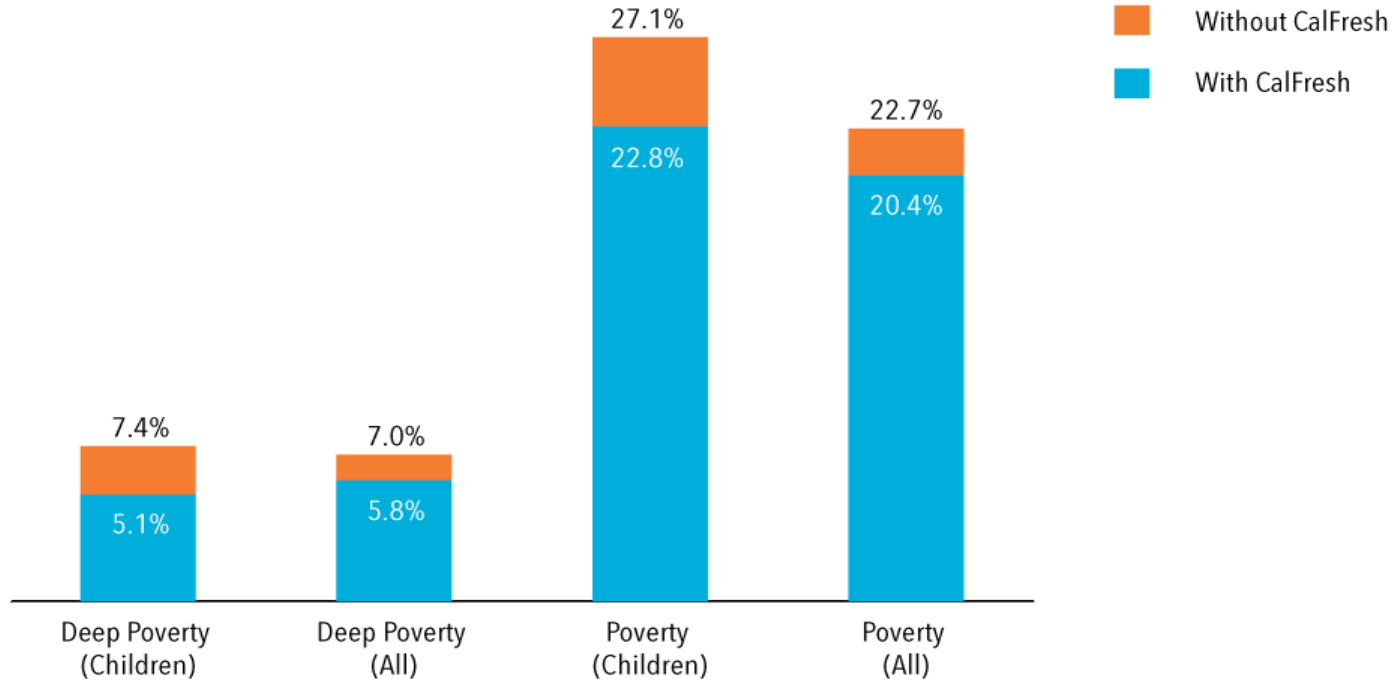


Note: CalFresh is California's version of the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program.
Source: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities and US Department of Agriculture



CalFresh Food Assistance Reduces Poverty and Deep Poverty Among Children and All Californians

Poverty and Deep-Poverty Rates for Children and All Californians, 2013-2015



Note: CalFresh is California's version of the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program. "Deep poverty" is defined as having net resources below 50% of the California Poverty Measure poverty threshold and "poverty," below 100% of the threshold.

Source: Budget Center analysis of data from the Public Policy Institute of California and the Stanford Center on Poverty and Inequality



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Child poverty and access to resources

	% with CalFresh	% with CalWORKs	% with EITC
Statewide	69%	35%	51%
Northern	77%	45%	63%
Sacramento area	74%	47%	56%
Bay Area	61%	27%	50%
Central Valley and Sierra	85%	50%	46%
Central Coast	65%	26%	45%
Inland Empire	77%	42%	53%
Los Angeles County	69%	37%	51%
Orange County	64%	21%	55%
San Diego County	55%	23%	57%

In summary

- Poverty is persistently high and structurally embedded
- Poverty has very bad consequences for kids
- Poverty is unevenly distributed geographically & demographically (zip code is, often, destiny)
- Safety net programs reduce poverty, but are underfunded and underutilized