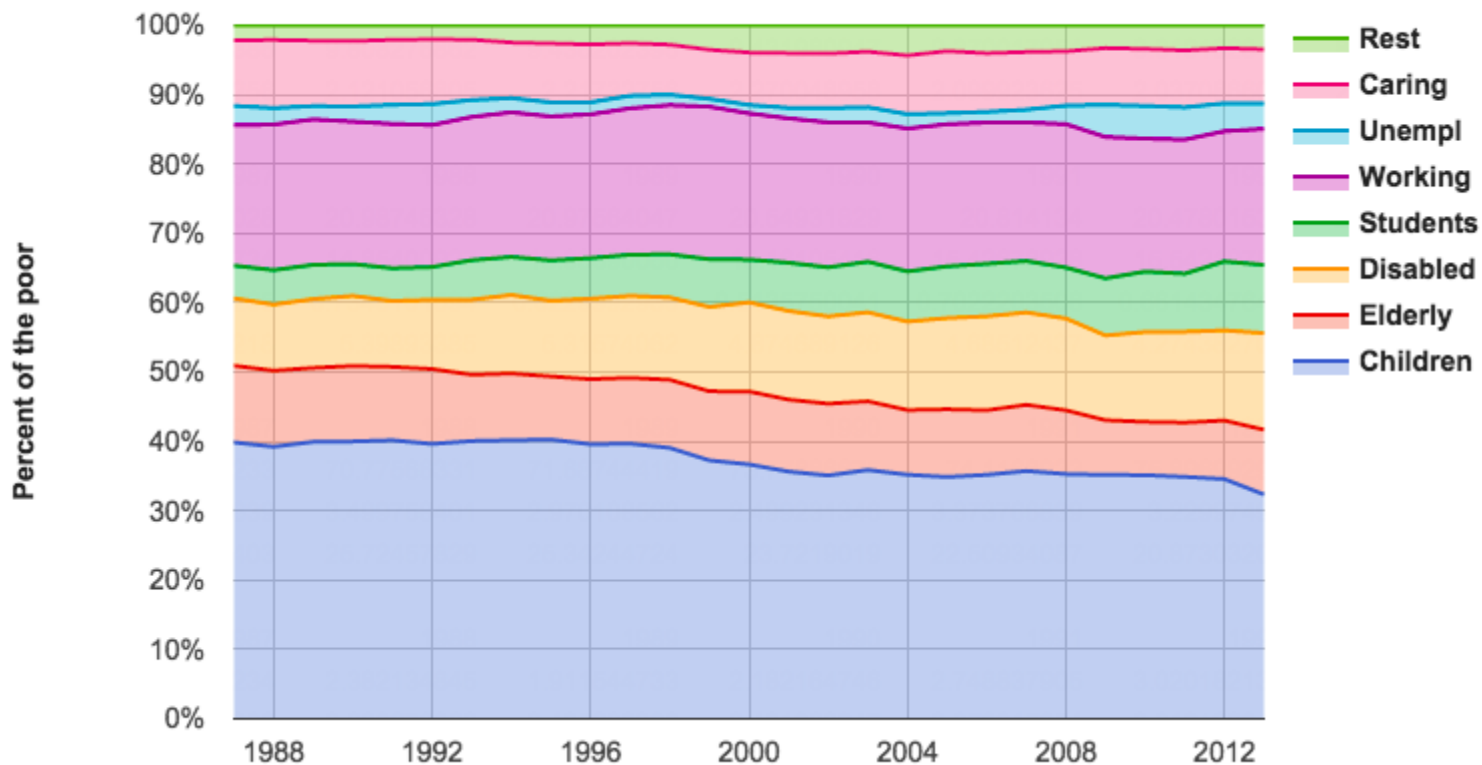


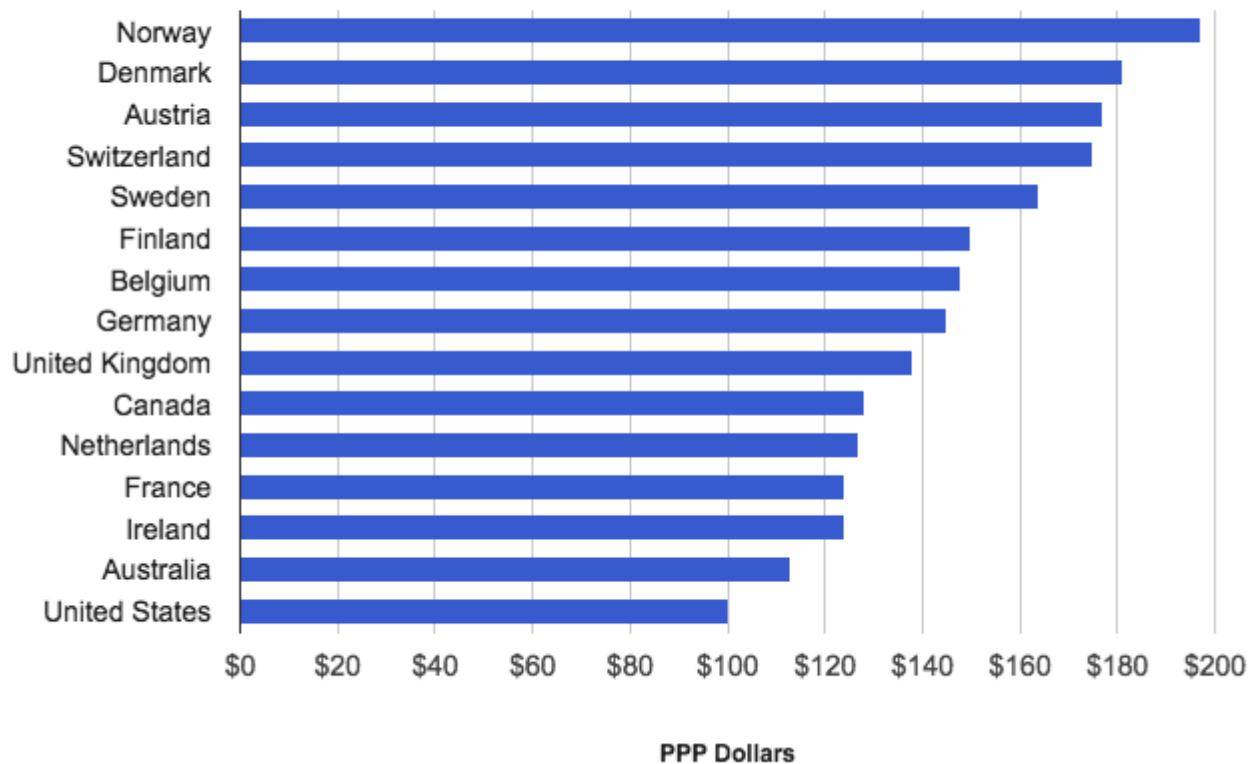
Who are the poor? (1987-2013)



Child Poverty Rates

- Official - 19.9% (14.7 million)
- Supplemental - 16.5% (12.2 million)
- Relative - 20.5% (15.1 million)
 - Ahead of only Israel and Spain among developed.

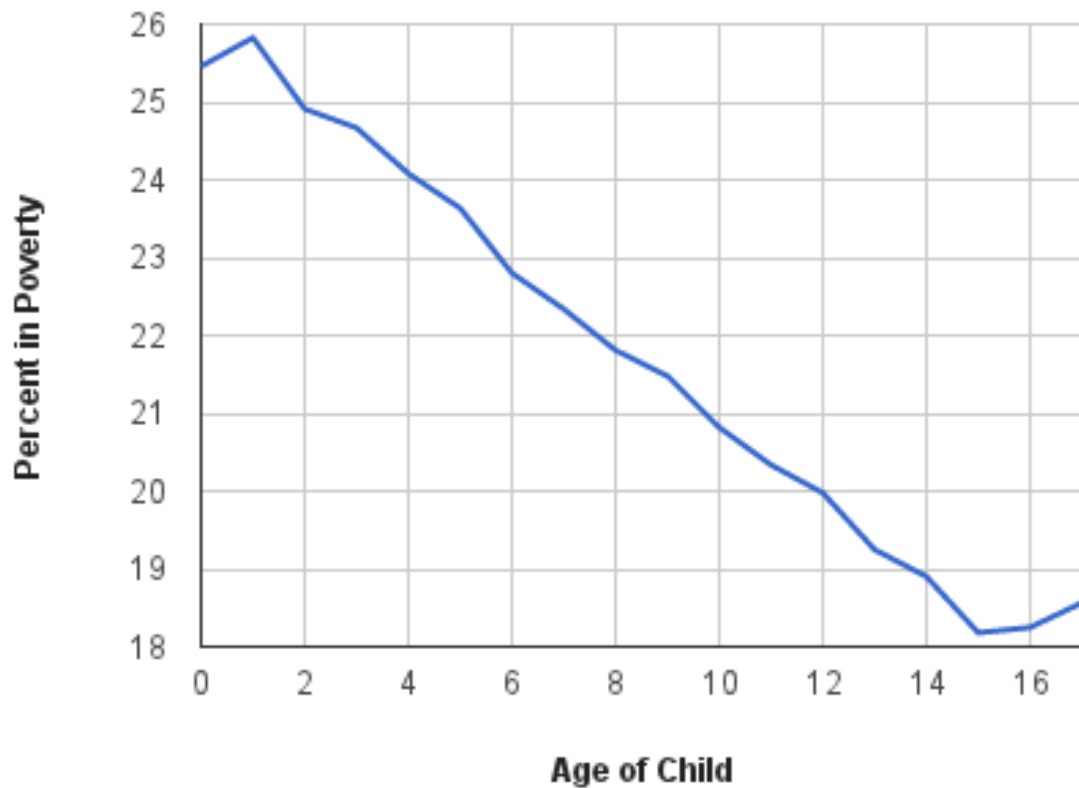
For every \$100 the poorest American children have, how much do the poorest children in other countries have? (2005)



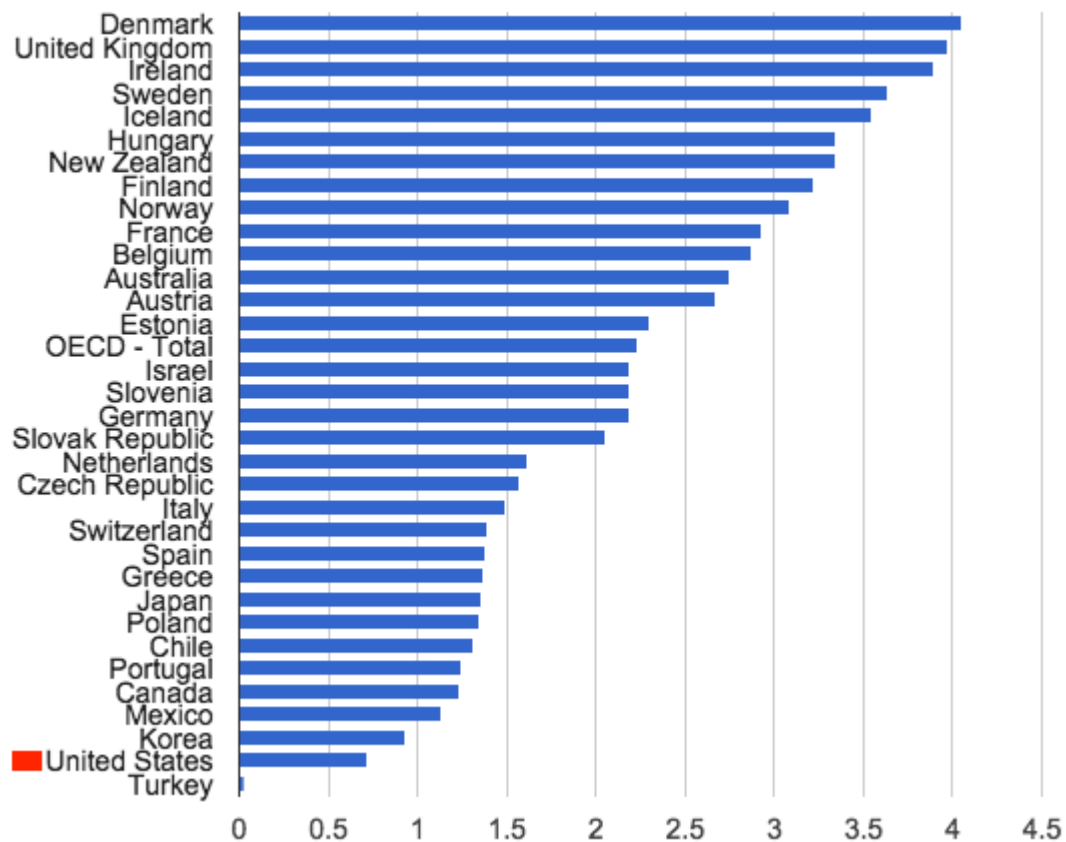
Why Is Child Poverty So High?

1. Children need income. Markets don't deliver.
2. Peak fertility is during lowest earning years.

**Child Poverty Rate By Age of Child
(2008-2012)**



Public Family Benefits as a Percent of GDP (2011)



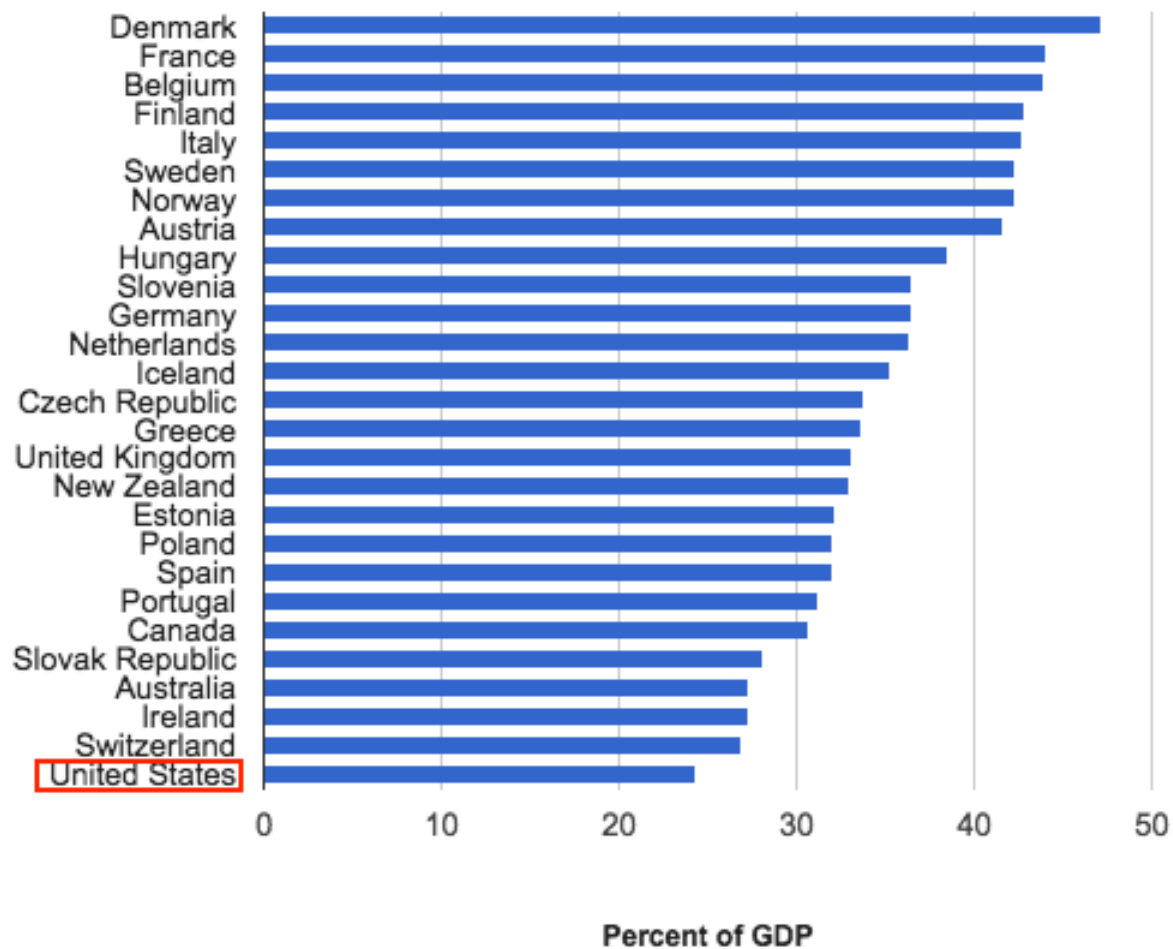
US Child Benefits

- Child Tax Credit
- Dependent Exemption
- Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit
- Head of Household Filing Status
- Earned Income Tax Credit

Better Way: Universal Child Benefit

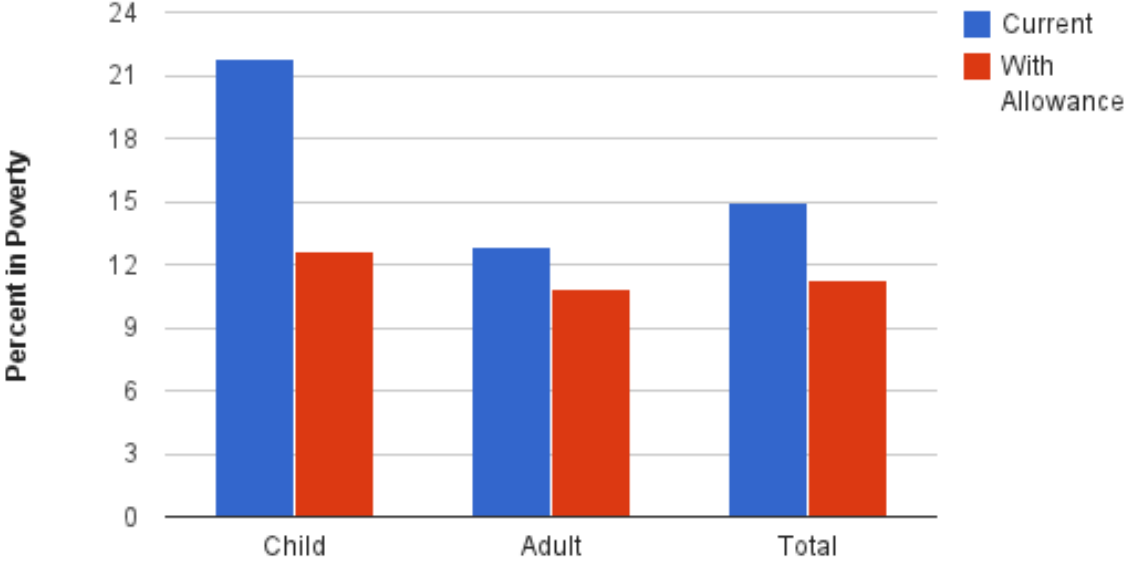
- \$300 per month per child paid by SSA.
 - Gross cost: \$265 billion (1.6% of GDP)
- Eliminate Child Tax Credit, Dependent Exemption, Head of Household Filing Status, Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit.
 - Savings: \$100 billion.
- Reform Earned Income Tax Credit.

Overall Tax Level (2012)



Official Poverty Metric

Poverty Rates With Child Allowance (2012)



Official Poverty Metric

Poverty Reduced By Allowance (2012)

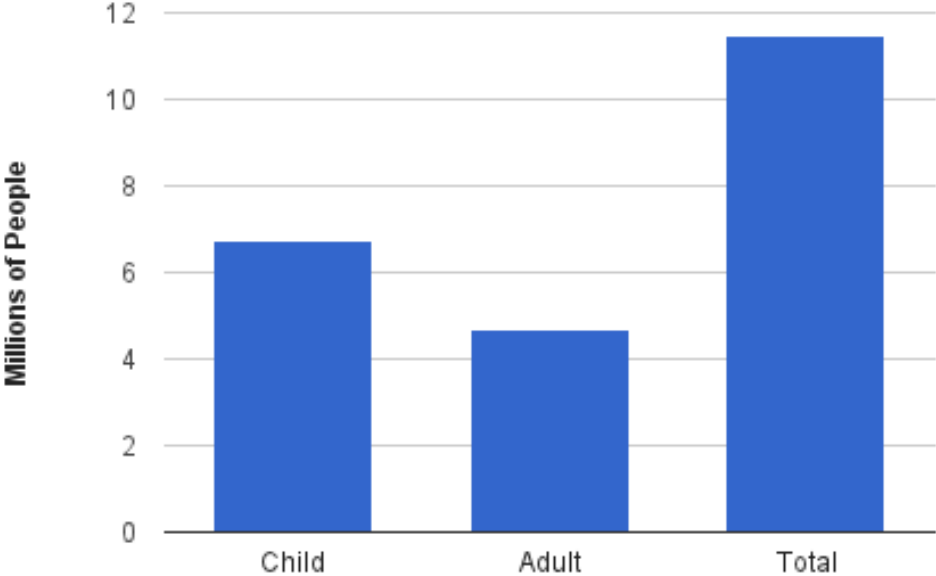
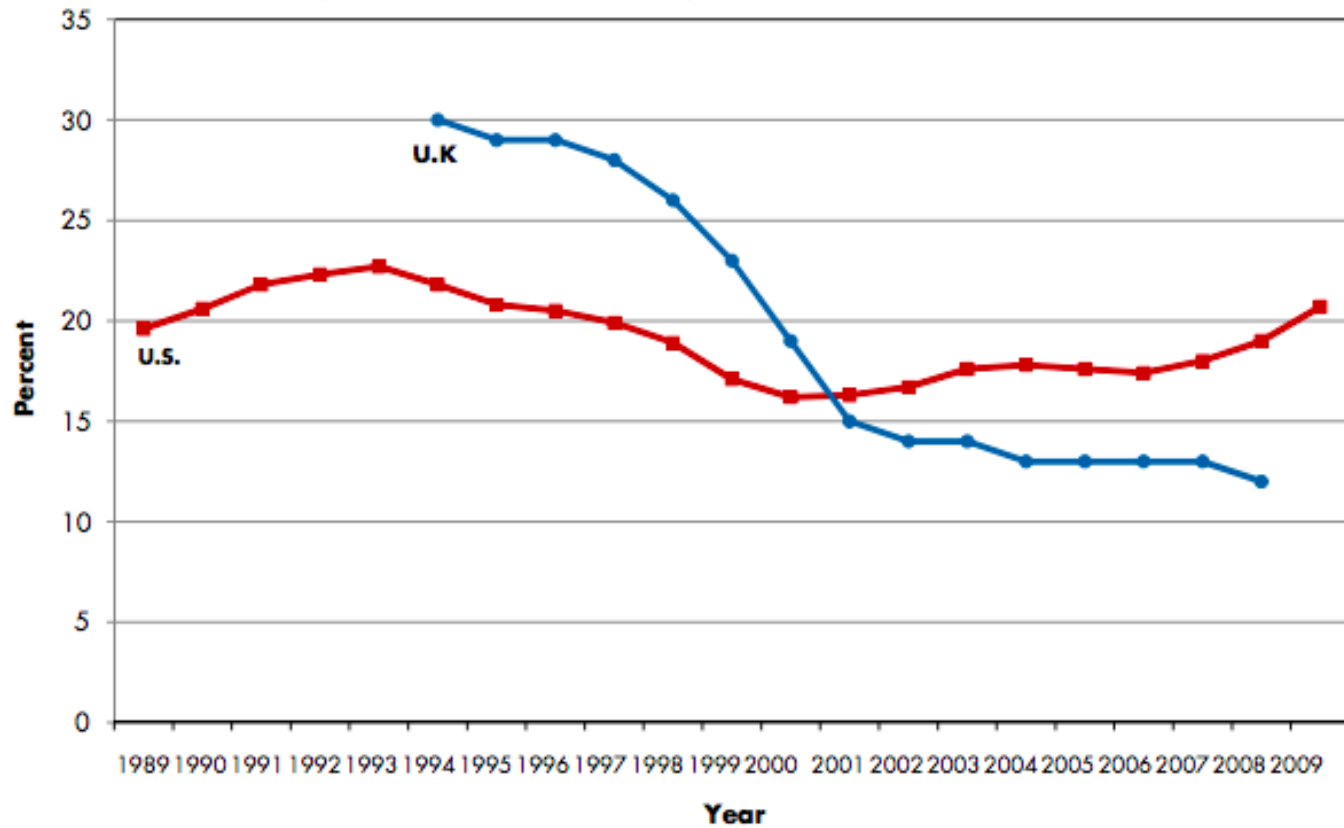


Figure 1: Absolute Poverty in the U.S. & U.K. 1989-2009



Possible Even If Unlikely

We could cut child poverty dramatically by doing what other countries do. We choose not to.