What you see depends on where you stand.

Epidemiologist Theresa Chapple brought us an out-of-the-box perspective on Kids and COVID this week, starting with the consequences of comparing childhood COVID to the adult experience.

“When we’re looking at asthma, we really focus in on childhood asthma and what that means, and the impact childhood asthma has on missing school and quality of life for children,” Dr. Chapple said during First Focus on Children’s conversation about physical health and vaccinations. “It makes really good sense to have these conversations where we’re drilling in on children and not comparing them to adults but comparing them to what a healthy childhood is like.”

This unfortunate comparison set off a cascade of events, Dr. Chapple said, including low child vaccination rates, underestimates of COVID’s social, emotional and physical impact on children, misinterpretations of educational outcomes and a host of other challenges for children.

Questions we should be asking:

- **What happens when kids gets COVID?** What are the specific physical impacts? How does fear of the disease — and of infecting people they love — affect their well-being? COVID is now among the top 10 causes of

- **Are we measuring the right things?** “Deaths and hospitalizations are the tip of the iceberg,” Dr. Chapple said. “We need to drill down further – what happens before death? What happens before hospitalizations?”

- **What is our goal as a community? As the United States?** “From a public health perspective, I wonder why our goal isn’t to prevent transmission, to keep people from getting the disease,” Dr. Chapple said, citing arguments of personal choice about vaccination and other mitigations. “Do we want to focus on individual protections? Or should we be focusing on protecting the health of our communities? These are real conversations that need to happen.”

**Recommendations:**

- **Overhaul data collection:** Home tests, lack of household transmission numbers and the persistent view that COVID is not a big deal in kids have created a lack of documentation for core data that could help medical experts evaluate developmental delays and other residual effects years from now. “Policies that encourage appropriate data collection and testing among children is the number one thing we need,” Dr. Chapple said.

- **Make system-level mitigations:** Every car has airbags. Every school, child care center, bouncy house, indoor play space and other child-centered venue should have adequate ventilation.

- **Reduce class sizes:** Individual attention is among the many reasons that smaller classes benefit children, Dr. Chapple said. Inhibiting the transmission of COVID is just one more.

To watch the complete conversation, part of our Kids and COVID Conversation Series, please visit our website.

**CHILD POVERTY: Advocates urge passage of Child Poverty Reduction Act — and offer models for getting there**

Advocates from California, New York and Puerto Rico called for a national child poverty reduction target and held out their own successes as a model. In California, which set a child poverty reduction target in 2017, advocates used a statewide bus tour and other ventures to build political will for creating a data-driven child poverty reduction plan that has become a centerpiece of the governor’s program. Advocates in New York State, which recently passed a law to reduce child poverty by 50% over 11 years (with special attention to racial
equity), marshaled bipartisan co-sponsors across rural, urban and suburban districts, securing support from all but three members of the legislature. Puerto Rico advocates made child poverty a centerpiece of the 2020 gubernatorial campaign and held lawmakers to their commitments. In December, the commonwealth passed a target to reduce child poverty by 50% over 10 years.

Check out our conversation with advocates from GRACE & End Child Poverty CA, New York’s Schuyler Center and Puerto Rico’s Youth Development Institute for specifics on the tools (improved tax credits, greater access to subsidized housing and child care) and tactics (tiered targets, required reporting on progress) that made these efforts successful.

First Focus on Children’s Child Poverty Action Group hosted the event, which urged policy makers to co-sponsor — and ultimately pass — the Child Poverty Reduction Act (H.R. 1558/S. 643), which would codify a national child poverty reduction target and require reporting on progress toward that goal. More than 100 organizations last month urged Congressional leadership to swiftly pass the bill.