



## Wealth Inequity: Understanding the impact of Poverty on Families' Health

Telling Each Story to Save Lives Nationally



# KEY FUNDING PARTNER

## FEDERAL ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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# HOUSEKEEPING

Before we get started

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- This webinar is being recorded and will be available on the National Center's webpage (URL: [www.ncfrp.org](http://www.ncfrp.org)).
- Participants are muted. Use the question and answer box to ask questions.
- Due to the large number of participants, the speakers may be unable to answer all questions. Unanswered questions will be answered and posted with the recording.
- Contact the National Center (email: [info@ncfrp.org](mailto:info@ncfrp.org)) for any tech problems.







# EVALUATION

<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/32BRMMX>

# Sara B. Kinsman, MD, PhD

Welcome/Introductions/Opening  
Remarks

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**Director, Division of Child Adolescent  
and Family Health**

Maternal and Child Health Bureau

Health Resources and Service Administration





## HRSA'S VISION FOR THE NATIONAL CENTER

# IMPROVING SYSTEMS OF CARE AND OUTCOMES FOR MOTHERS, INFANTS, CHILDREN, AND FAMILIES

Assist state and community programs in:

- Understanding how CDR and FIMR reviews can be used to address issues related to adverse maternal, infant, child, and adolescent outcomes
- Improving the quality and effectiveness of CDR/FIMR processes
- Increasing the availability and use of data to inform prevention efforts and for national dissemination

# PRESENTATION GOALS



Understand wealth inequity and how poverty impacts families' overall health and ability to safely care for their children



Discuss how the lack of accumulated wealth and resources among families, especially families of color, has been impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic.



Explore how the American Rescue Plan and American Families Plan can reduce child poverty and shift the odds for families.



# Guest SPEAKER

*Kay Johnson, MPH, Med*

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**Johnson Group Consulting**





# Wealth Inequity: Understanding the Impact on Families' Well-being and How Policy Can Help

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Kay Johnson, Johnson Group Consulting, Inc.

Presentation to the

National Center for Fatality Review and Prevention (NCFRP)

May 19, 2021

# Why Wealth Matters

- Indicator of economic opportunity, security & overall well-being
- Buffers against economic shocks (e.g., job loss, medical emergency)
- Buffers against shifts and uncertainty in economy
- Provides a *human capabilities* approach to personal development
- Can be shared with future generations

Adapted from: William Darity, Jr., Founding Director, Samuel DuBois Cook Center on Social Equity; Samuel DuBois Cook Professor of Public Policy, Economics, African and African American Studies, Duke University



# Wealth vs. Income

## Wealth

- ◀ Difference between what an individual owns and what an individual owes
- ◀ Stock of resources
- ◀ Reflects how long one can maintain existing (or decent) level of living

## Income

- ◀ Flow of resources
- ◀ Earnings
- ◀ How much did one bring in over a given amount of time

# What can wealth mean for families?

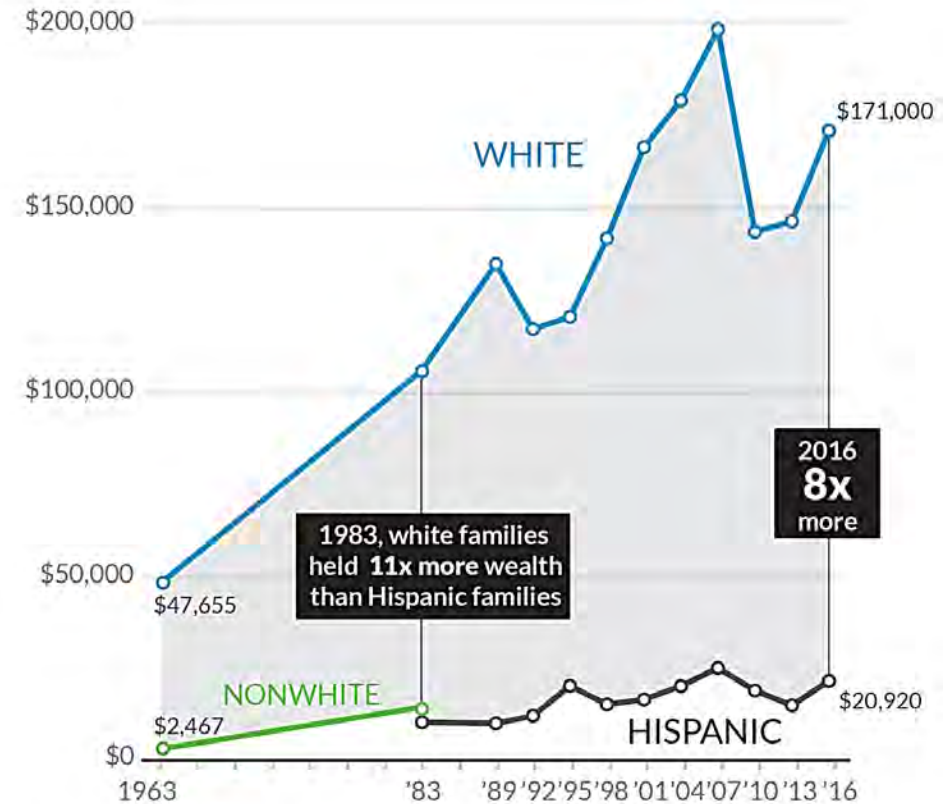
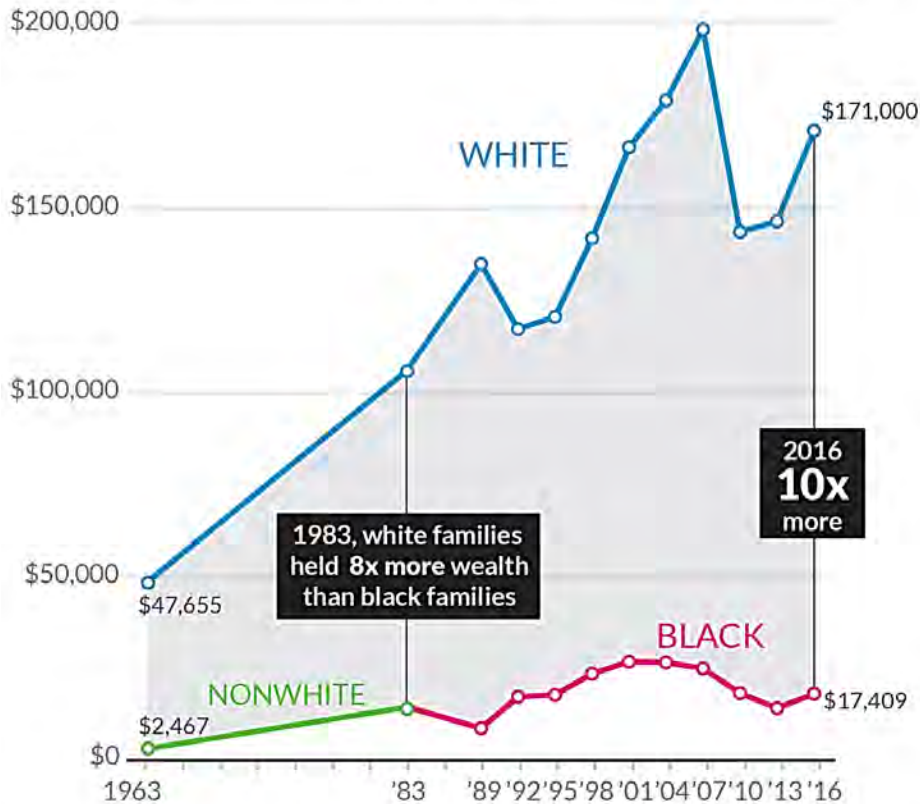
- Reduce parental stress
- Buy a house
- Cross the digital divide
- Invest in children's education
- Relocate for more opportunity
- Leave an inheritance





# Wealth Gaps Between Racial and Ethnic Groups

## Median Family Wealth by Race/Ethnicity, 1963–2016



Source: Urban Institute calculations from Survey of Financial Characteristics of Consumers 1962 (December 31), Survey of Changes in Family Finances 1963, and Survey of Consumer Finances 1983–2016.

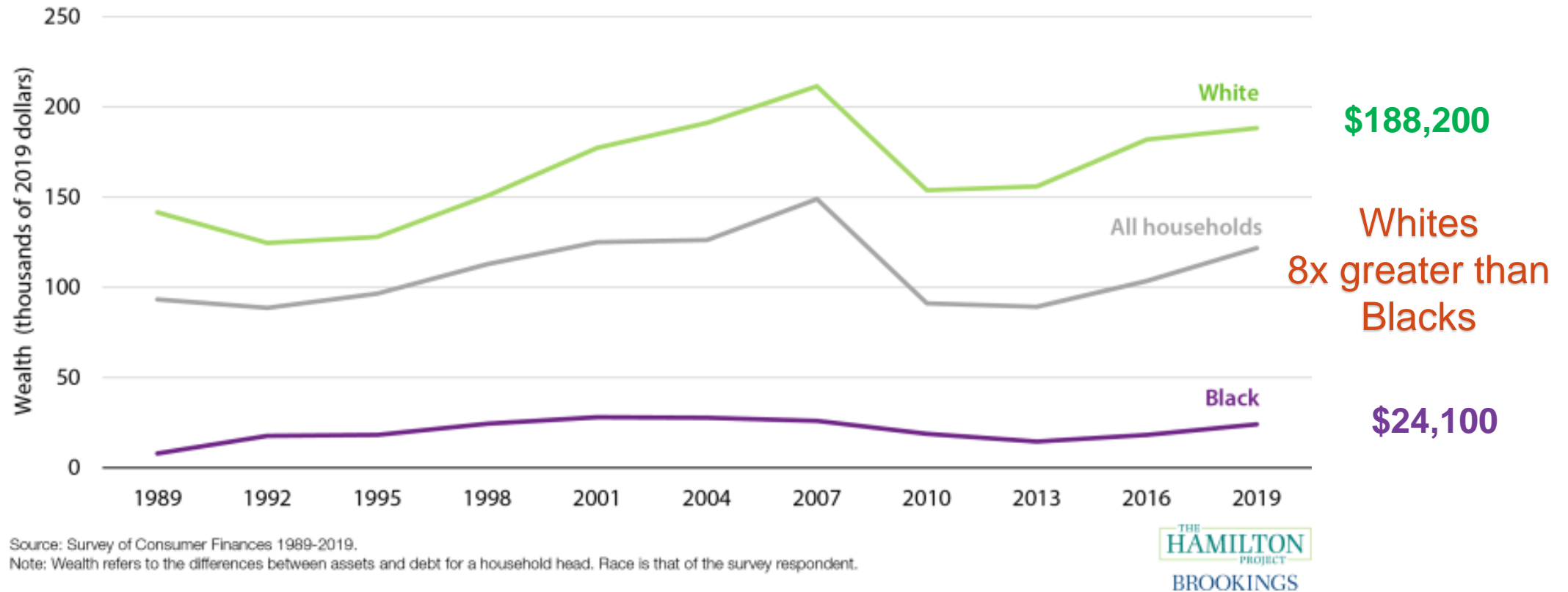
Notes: 2016 dollars. No comparable data are available between 1963 and 1983. Black/Hispanic distinction within nonwhite population available only in 1983 and later.

URBAN INSTITUTE

# Black : White Gap in Wealth is Large

FIGURE 1.

Median Wealth for Black and White Households, 1989-2019



Moss, McIntosh, Edelberg, Broady. The Black-White Wealth Gap Left Black Households More Vulnerable. Brookings. 2020.





# ***What We Get Wrong About Closing the Racial Wealth Gap***

## **Myths of Pathways to Closing the Gap**

- ▶ Education
- ▶ Savings
- ▶ Buying and banking Black
- ▶ Homeownership
- ▶ Entrepreneurship
- ▶ Financial literacy
- ▶ Emulate other successful ethnic groups
- ▶ Family structure
- ▶ Soft skills
- ▶ Personal responsibility



# Ways to Alleviate Racial Inequality in Wealth

- ▶ Federal Jobs Guarantee
- ▶ “Baby Bonds”
- ▶ Public Banking
- ▶ Improved educational opportunities (ending racialized tracking)

**But to close the racial wealth gap, more is needed...**



# Reducing poverty and racism, boosting opportunity

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# What does COVID-19 emergency mean for children & families?

Disrupted the lives of virtually all children and families, with greater challenges among those already economically fragile.



Those without wealth had:

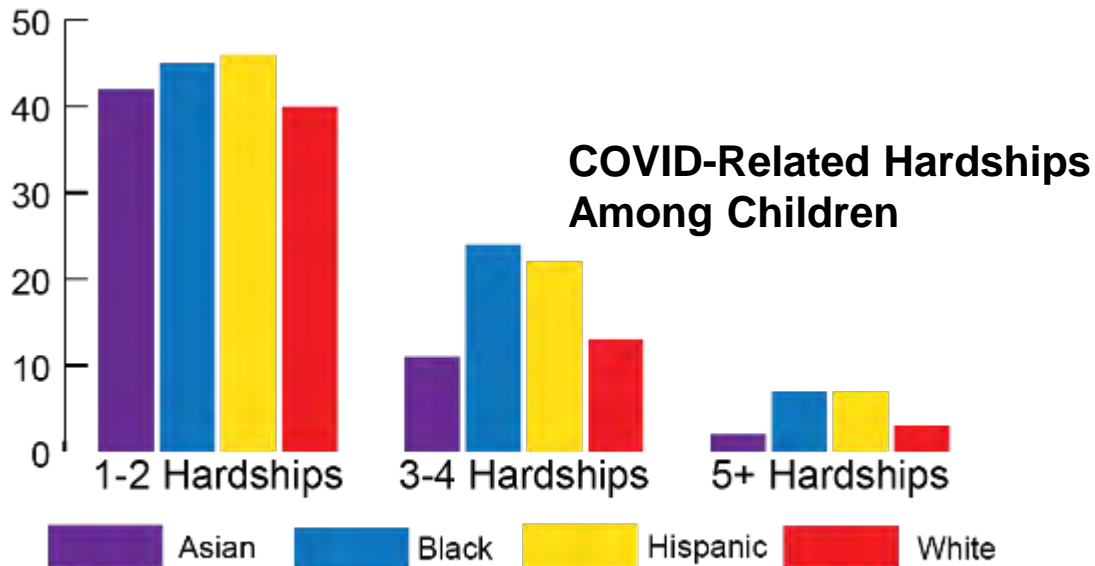
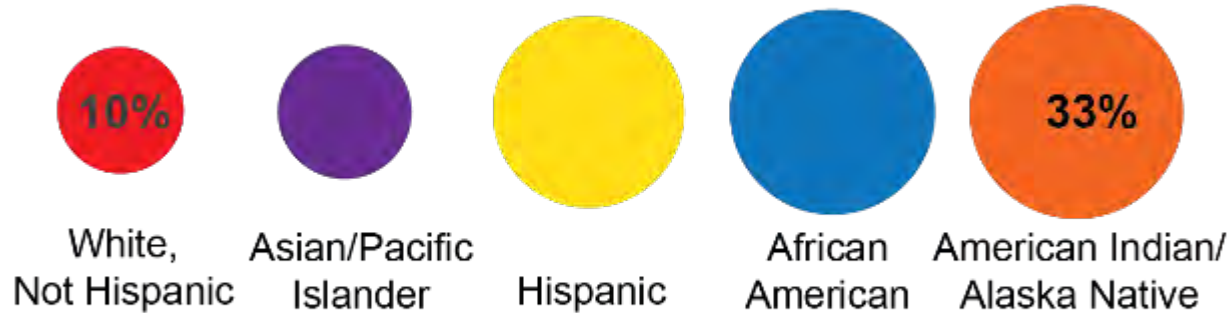
- Less in emergency savings
- Fewer places to borrow money
- Less home ownership, more risk of eviction
- Less likely to have equity in a home against which to borrow
- Greater chances of losing job
- More pressure to continue working away from home

Moss, McIntosh, Edelberg, Broady. The Black-White Wealth Gap Left Black Households More Vulnerable. Brookings. 2020.



# Status of Children – Risks related to SES & Racism

## Poor Children 0-17, By Race/Ethnicity

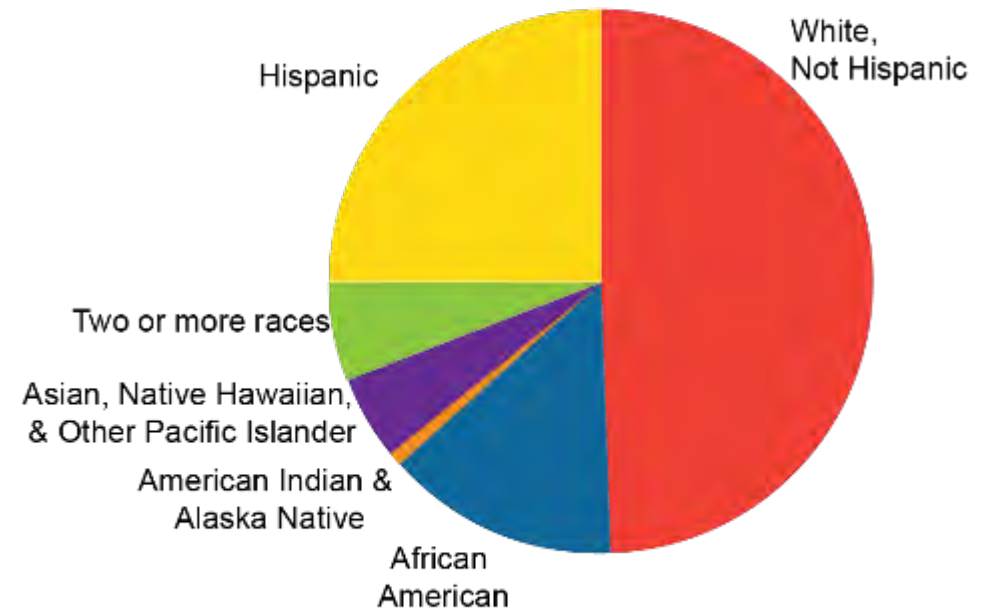


Percentage of Households with children who experience hardships during COVID-19 pandemic.  
Source: Child Trends analysis of US Census Bureau, Household Pulse Survey, (August 19-December 7, 2020).



Half of US births are financed by Medicaid and CHIP

## Children 0-17, By Race/Ethnicity

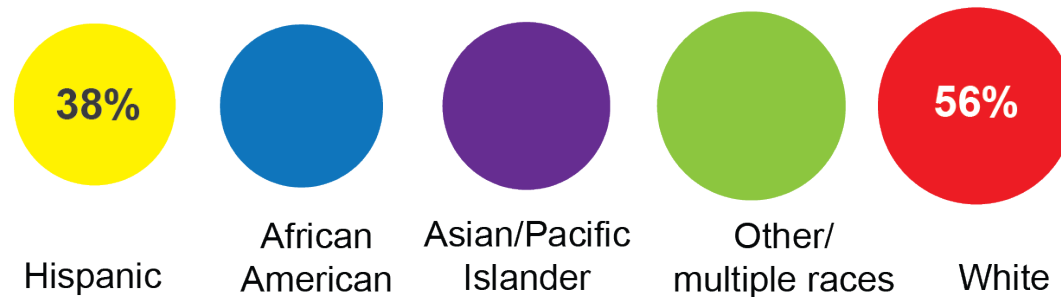


Percentage of Children Under 18, By Race and Ethnicity, US, 2019.  
Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table S0901.



# Inequitable Access to Medical Home

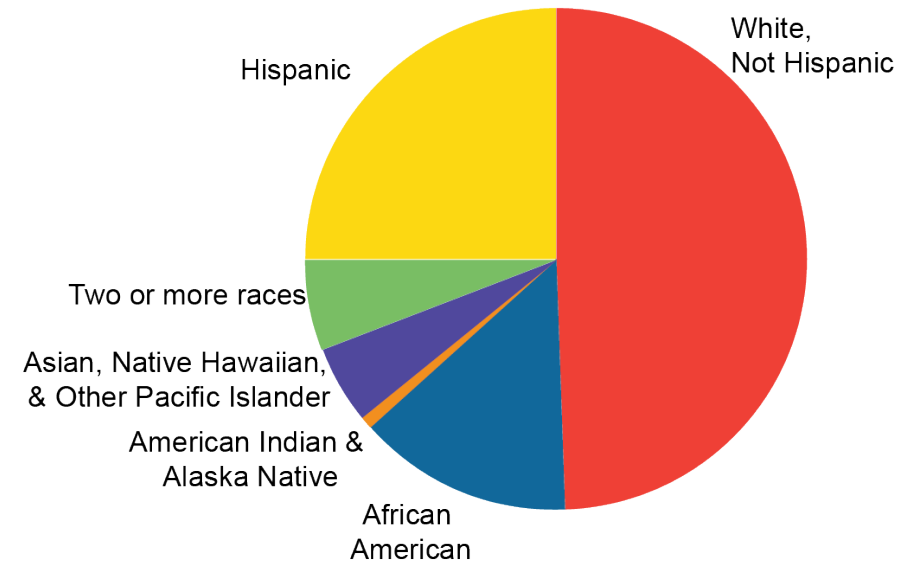
## Percent of Children 0-17 with Medical Home, By Race/Ethnicity, US 2018-19



Percent of young children birth to 5 years who receive coordinated, comprehensive care in a medical home.

**50%**

## Children 0-17, By Race/Ethnicity



**Only about half of children under 18 have care that meets criteria for a medical home**

Child and Adolescent Health Measurement Initiative. 2018-2019 National Survey of Children's Health (NSCH) data query. Data Resource Center for Child and Adolescent Health supported by the Maternal and Child Health Bureau (MCHB-HRSA-HHS). Retrieved 3/27/21 from [www.childhealthdata.org](http://www.childhealthdata.org)

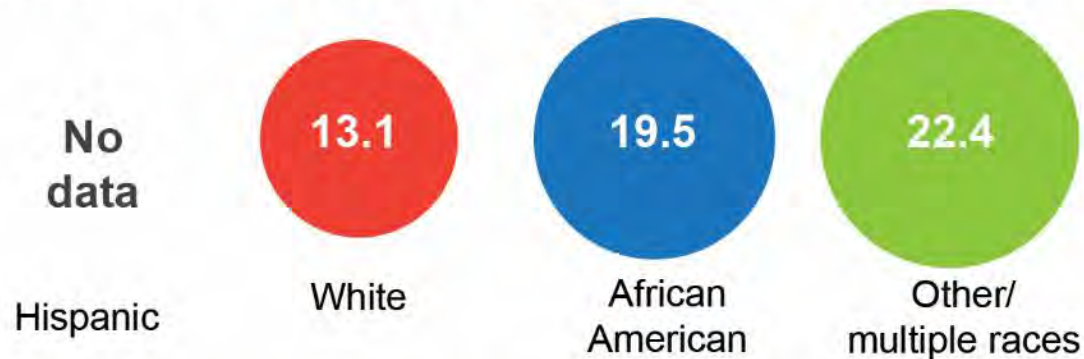
Percentage of Children Under 18, By Race and Ethnicity, US, 2019. Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table S0901.





# Inequity in Injuries and Related Deaths

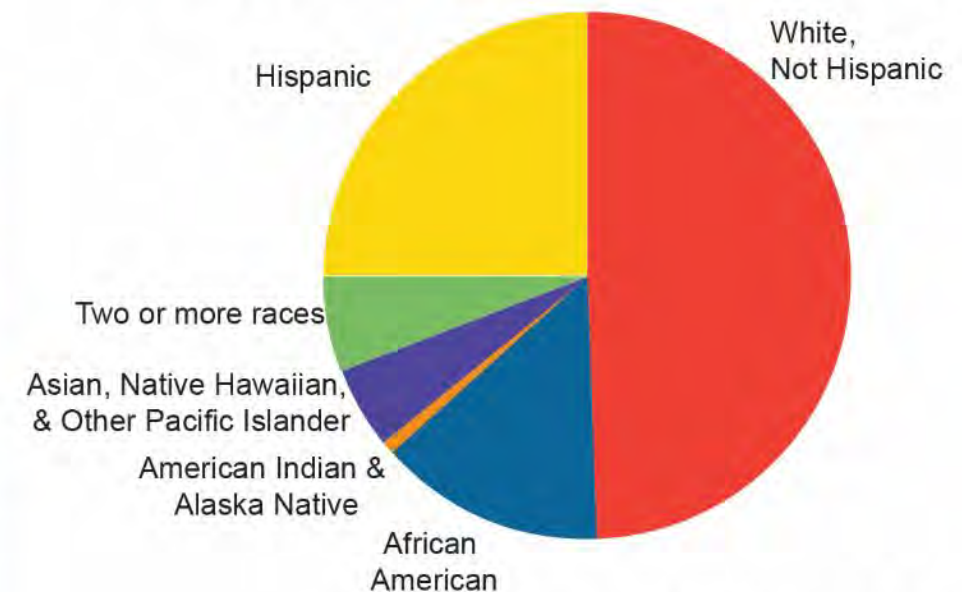
**Injury related Nonfatal Emergency Visit Rates per 100,000 Children 0-19, By Race/Ethnicity, US, 2019**



● Unintentional injuries are the leading cause of death among children ages 1-19.

● AI/AN and Blacks children in age groups <1 year, 1-9, and 10-19 have higher injury death rates than Whites.

**Children 0-17, By Race/Ethnicity**



Percentage of Children Under 18, By Race and Ethnicity, US, 2019.  
Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table S0901.

**Leading Causes of Injury Deaths, Highlighting Unintentional Injury, 0-24 By Age Group, US, 2018**



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Injury Prevention and Control. Data from CDC WISQARS and Census.



# We keep measuring disparities, it's time to do more than count

- Race is not a risk factor. Racism and discrimination are.
- White children with parents who have higher educational attainment or more likely to have head injuries. They also have higher rates of suicide attempts and deaths.
- American Indian/Alaska Native (Indigenous) and Black children have higher death rates from all causes and many specific causes (e.g. drowning, firearms, motor vehicle, fire/burn).

Sources: Black et al. *Parental report of significant health injuries among children aged 3-17 years: United States, 2016*. NCHS No. 302. 2018.  
CDC. National Center for Injury Prevention and Control. *National Action Plan for Child Injury Prevention*. 2012.  
[https://www.cdc.gov/safekid/pdf/National\\_Action\\_Plan\\_for\\_Child\\_Injury\\_Prevention-a.pdf](https://www.cdc.gov/safekid/pdf/National_Action_Plan_for_Child_Injury_Prevention-a.pdf)  
Home and Recreational Safety. <https://www.cdc.gov/homeandrecreationsafety/water-safety/waterinjuries-factsheet.html>  
Children's Safety Network. *Understanding Disparities in Child and Adolescent Injury: A Review of the Research*. 2017



# Impact of SES / family income on injury rates

- Infants living in poverty are more likely to die in the first year of life
- Children in the lowest SES groups experience more than 2 times the unintentional injury/ homicide rate
- County and neighborhood poverty is associated with higher risk of unintentional injury mortality, including fatalities related to motor vehicle, drowning, homicide, firearms, fire/burn, and poisoning.

Sources: Children's Safety Network. *Understanding Disparities in Child and Adolescent Injury: A Review of the Research*. 2017.

Singh GK, Kogan MD. Widening socioeconomic disparities in US childhood mortality, 1969-2000. *American Journal of Public Health*, 2007;97(9), 1658-1665.

Shenassa E D, Stubbendick A, Brown MJ. Social disparities in housing and related pediatric injury: A multilevel study. *American Journal of Public Health*, 2004; 94(3), 33-639.

Karb RA, Subramanian SV, Fleegler EW. County poverty concentration and disparities in unintentional injury deaths: A fourteen-year analysis of 1.6 million U.S. fatalities. *PLOS One*, 2016;11(5), e0153516. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0153516



# Place matters

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# Place, neighborhoods matter

- Neighborhoods influence health, well-being, and opportunity across the life course.
  - All US children should live in neighborhoods with access to good schools, healthy foods, safe play spaces, libraries, clean air, safe housing and living-wage jobs for their parents.
  - Too many children live in neighborhoods that lack these conditions.
  - Black children are 7.6 times and Hispanic children 5.3 times more likely to live in very low-opportunity neighborhoods than Whites.

Acevedo-Garcia D, Noelke C, McArdle N, et al. The Geography of Childhood Opportunity: Why Neighborhoods Matters; First findings from the Child Opportunity Index 2.0 [diversitydatakids.org](https://diversitydatakids.org) Brandeis University. 2020.

Bruner C. ACE, Place, Race, and Poverty: Building Hope for Children. *Acad Pediatr*. 2017 Sep-Oct;17(7S):S123-S129. doi: 10.1016/j.acap.2017.05.009.



# CDC Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) gives perspective on Place, Race, Poverty, and Children (Texas)

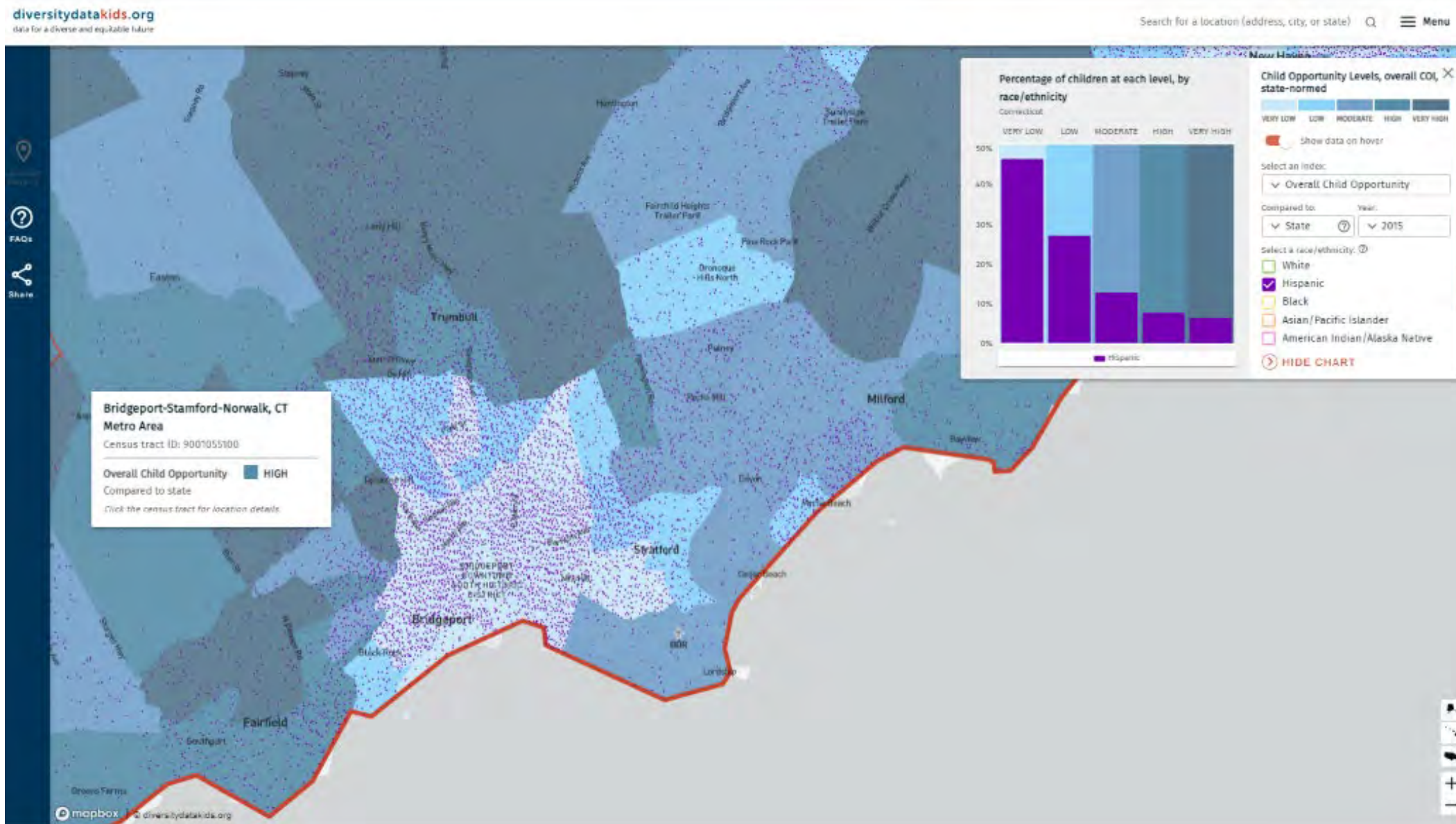
	Top 10% SVI Tracts	Mid 20% SVI Tracts	Bottom 10% SVI Tracts
Median Personal Income	\$ 13,890	\$ 26,232	\$ 60,883
<b>Poverty</b>	<b>36.4%</b>	<b>15.0%</b>	<b>4.1%</b>
Unemployed	9.4%	5.5%	3.2%
Uninsured	<b>29.4%</b>	<b>7.7%</b>	<b>5.5%</b>
No High School Diploma (> age 25)	39.4%	16.5%	3.1%
<b>Child under 18</b>	<b>30.9%</b>	<b>24.1%</b>	<b>23.1%</b>
Disability (>age 5)	16.1%	13.3%	7.3%
Single Parent	17.8%	11.4%	4.0%
<b>BIPOC</b>	<b>90.9%</b>	<b>52.8%</b>	<b>29.5%</b>
Limited English (>age 5)	19.4%	5.5%	11.0%
Overcrowded Homes	11.7%	4.4%	0.8%
Households No Auto	14.2%	5.0%	1.6%

Source: Analysis of data from Census. Charles Bruner. InCK Marks. May, 2021.



# Impact of Racism & Segregation

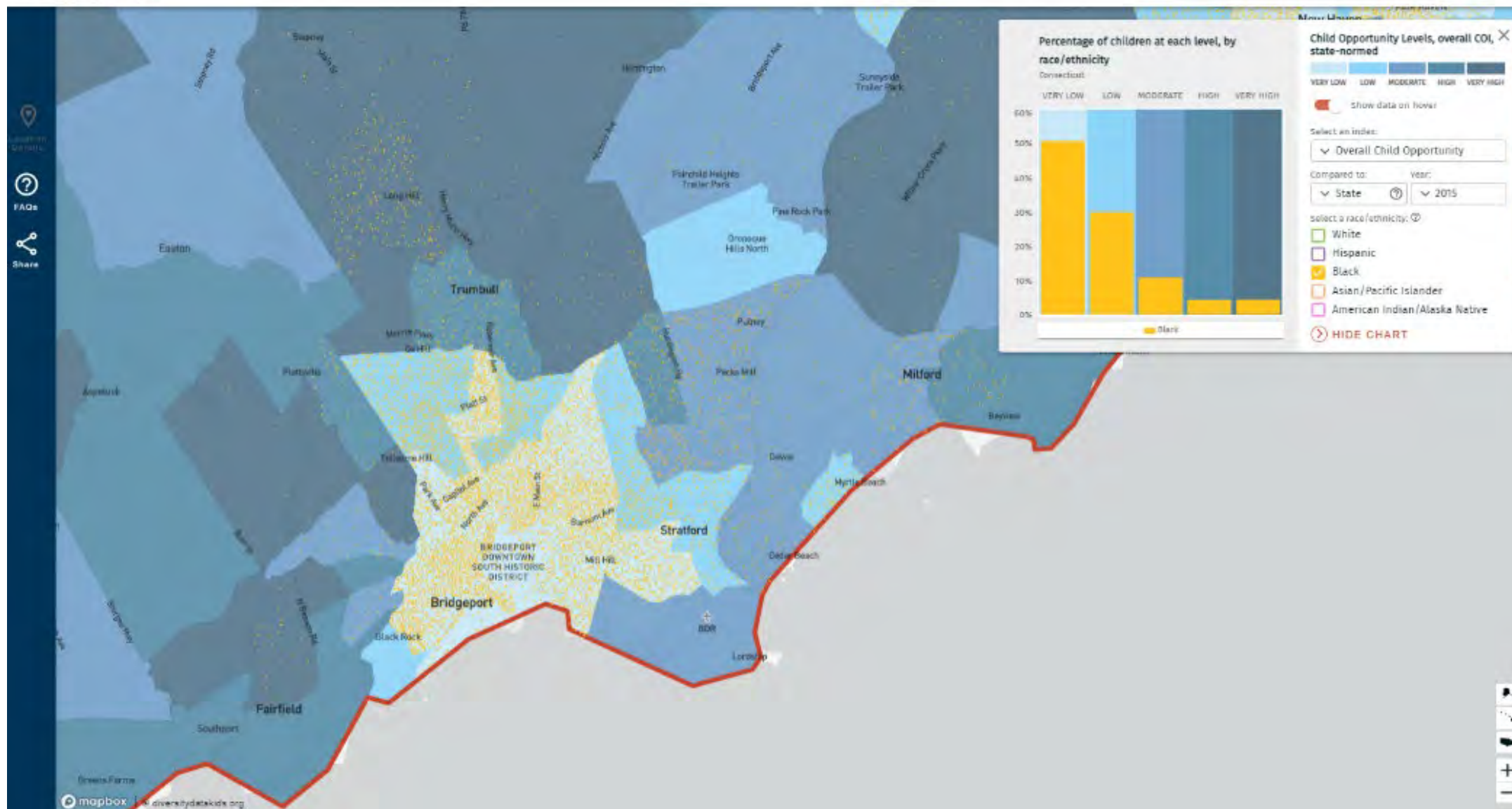
Bridgeport, Connecticut  
Source: diversitydatakids.org  
Child opportunity index maps.



# Impact of Racism & Segregation

Bridgeport, Connecticut  
Source: diversitydatakids.org  
Child opportunity index maps.

diversitydatakids.org  
data for a diverse and equitable future





## Bridgeport asked what if?



...All babies and their moms experienced a healthy and supported pregnancy and birth...

...All children are healthy and on-target developmentally at three...

...All families, caregivers and neighborhoods are safe, supported, thriving and resilient...

...They co-designed with community and focused on health equity, universal access, and whole family supports

# Using Policy to Change Family and Community Context

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# Public Policy and Childhood Injury

- Public investments heavily oriented toward surveillance. Often measuring disparities.
- Public policies focus on safe environments and products (swimming pool fences and safe cribs), and safe behaviors (sober driving and bike helmets).
- We've changed norms, but better need compliance and enforcement of existing policies to protect children (e.g., car seats, rental housing safeguards, or gun safety).

## A time to think differently

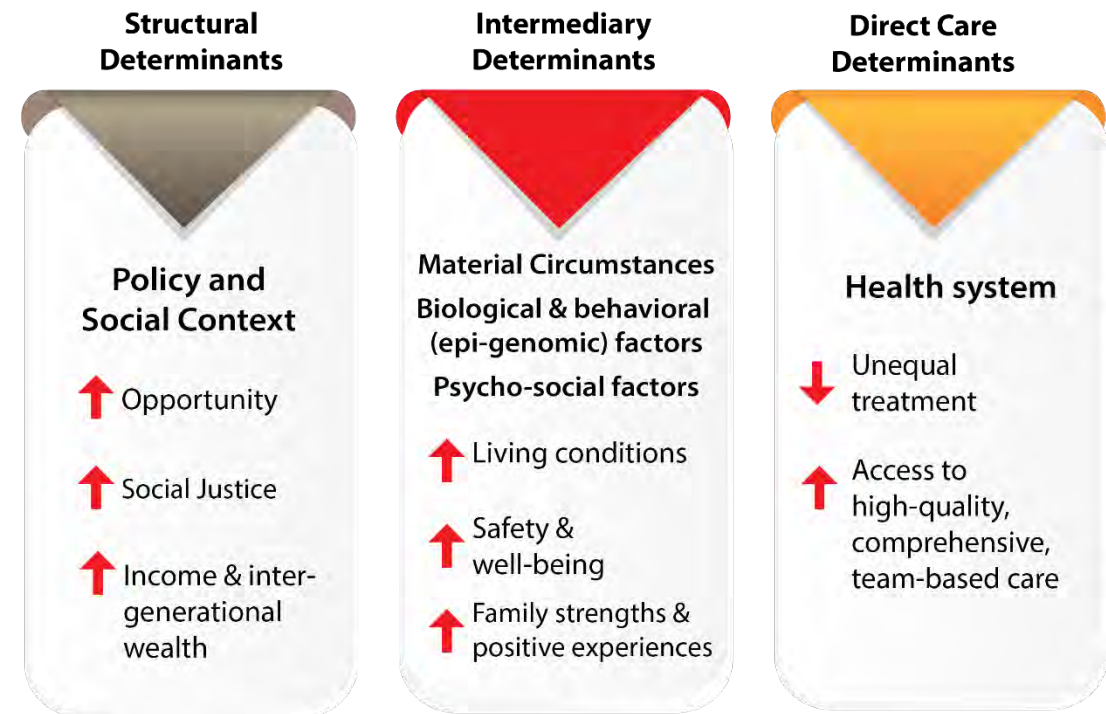
- Change the context of children's lives by reducing child poverty, creating opportunities to live in adequate housing in safe communities.
- Take action on what we learn from fatality reviews about systemic causes of injury-related child deaths.



# Changing Policy and Support to Ensure Equity and Shift Social Determinants of Health

- Public investments needed to:
  - Reduce poverty, boost opportunity & wealth
  - Provide for basic needs (e.g., food, housing)
  - Assure health across the lifecourse
  - Promote health and positive experiences at home, at school, at work, in communities
  - Support and strengthen families
  - Ensure children are launched on a trajectory for lifelong success

## Social Determinants of Health (WHO Frame)



Sege R & Johnson K. Policy Opportunities to Spread HOPE. 11/19/20  
<https://positiveexperience.org/policy-opportunities-to-spread-hope/>



# What's in the AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN

- ✓ INCREASING DIRECT PAYMENTS TO \$1,400 FOR WORKING CLASS AMERICANS
- ✓ CUT CHILDHOOD POVERTY IN HALF
- ✓ HOUSING ASSISTANCE FOR 12 MILLION AMERICANS STRUGGLING TO PAY THEIR RENT
- ✓ UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS BOOSTED
- ✓ SAFELY REOPEN SCHOOLS
- ✓ FUNDING FOR VACCINE DISTRIBUTION
- ✓ FUNDING FOR VACCINE PRODUCTION
- ✓ RELIEF FOR RESTAURANTS
- ✓ RELIEF FOR SMALL BUSINESSES

Bernie



1 IN 6 CHILDREN  
in the United States live in **poverty**\*

\*Source: Children's Defense Fund



**IF PASSED, THE AMERICAN  
RESCUE PLAN WOULD CUT  
CHILDHOOD POVERTY IN HALF\***

\*Source: Columbia University

AMERICAN  
RESCUE PLAN



## Who does the American Rescue Plan help? American families

\$1,400 checks  
\$424 billion

State and  
local aid  
(prevent  
layoffs and  
service cuts)

\$350 billion

Unemployment  
insurance

\$246 billion

Veterans  
\$17 billion

Restaurant  
and bars  
\$25 billion

Renters and  
homeowners  
\$40 billion

Other  
\$45 billion

FEMA  
disaster relief  
\$47 billion

Farmers, small  
businesses,  
and other vital  
industries  
\$109 billion

Vaccinations  
and health care  
\$176 billion

Reopen schools  
and higher  
education  
\$178 billion

Tax credits, aid, and  
child care for families  
\$219 billion

Source: Congressional Budget Office, "Estimated Budget Effects of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021" (2021).

## BIDEN'S ECONOMIC RESCUE PLAN



- \$400/WEEK UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS INCREASE
- \$1,400 STIMULUS CHECKS
- \$15 FEDERAL MINIMUM WAGE
- \$3K/YEAR CHILD TAX CREDIT INCREASE
- EXTEND EVICTION, FORECLOSURE MORATORIUM

AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN, THURSDAY



# Shift in social policy direction

- Biggest shift in child and family policy in many years – 60 years (LBJ) or 85 years (FDR)?
- Shift toward policy designed to help a wider array of families.
- Families whose lives have been disrupted by the COVID-19 emergency will see immediate relief through income, health, child care, nutrition, education, and mental health support.
- American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) has many one-year improvements that put U.S. on a pathway to end child poverty within a generation — if (**and that's a big if**) these policy changes can be made permanent.





# American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA)

## Investments in Women, Children & Families

	\$ BILLIONS
Section 2001. Elementary and secondary school emergency relief fund	\$ 128.56
Section 2203-4. CCDBG and Child Care Stabilization	\$ 39.00
Section 2205. Head Start	\$ 1.00
Section 2207. CAPTA	\$ .25
Section 2301. Improvement to WIC benefits	\$ .49
Section 3021. Funding for <b>public health workforce</b>	\$ 7.66
Section 3031. Funding for <b>community health centers and community care</b>	\$ 7.60
Section 3036. Funding for <b>family planning</b>	\$ .05
Section 3037. Funding for children under the care of DHHS	\$ .42
Section 3051-57. Funding for mental health and substance abuse services	\$ 3.72
Section 3102. <b>State option to cover women under Medicaid 1-year postpartum</b>	--
Section 9101. Emergency assistance for families through <b>home visiting (MIECHV)</b>	\$ .15
Section 9611. Child Tax Credit Improvements for 2021	\$ 105.17

Source ARPA. Table on investments in women, children, & families adapted from Charles Bruner. InCK Marks. 2021.



# Key Provisions of American Rescue Plan & ARPA

- Child tax credit (CTC)
- Earned income tax credit (EITC)
- Child & dependent care tax credit
- Family leave tax credits
- \$1,400 relief checks
- Unemployment benefits
- *Minimum wage (not adopted)*

## Economic relief to families with children

- Medicaid protections & expansion
- Postpartum coverage option
- ACA premium costs
- Expand health workforce
- Safety net providers
- Vaccine campaign
- Pediatric and other mental health

## Protect health and health coverage

- Cash assistance (TANF)
- Child care assistance
- Utilities assistance (LIHEAP)
- Food assistance (WIC & SNAP)
- Home visiting supports
- Housing assistance

## Assistance with basic needs

- Child care stabilization
- Head Start/Early Head Start
- K-12 schools (ESSER)
- “Hardest hit” education funds
- Equity challenge and MOE
- IDEA programs 0-21
- Higher education emergency relief

## Open education settings safely

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/blog/2021/03/10/the-american-rescue-plan-passed-now-what/>  
<https://www.congress.gov/bill/117th-congress/house-bill/1319>





# ARPA TO DO LIST

- ✓ Find out how ARPA policy changes may impact your state and community.
- ✓ Understand how ARPA changes effect programs or services for women, children, and families.
- ✓ Inform decision making about implementation.
- ✓ Train staff (e.g., navigators, care coordinators).
- ✓ Educate the people you serve about opportunities.
- ✓ Connect people to other resources.
- ✓ Use community partners to help inform and engage people.

# ARPA: Income Supports for Families

- Child Tax Credit (CTC)
  - Raise to \$3,600 for children under 6 and \$3,000 for children 6-17.
- Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
- Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit
- Unemployment
- Tax credits for family leave

## Tax/Income Support Policy TO DO LIST

- ✓ Understand differences and changes in CTC, EITC, and child care tax credit.
- ✓ Inform families about tax credit opportunities.
- ✓ Inform about family leave.
- ✓ Connect families to legal aid partners, VITA, or other resources.

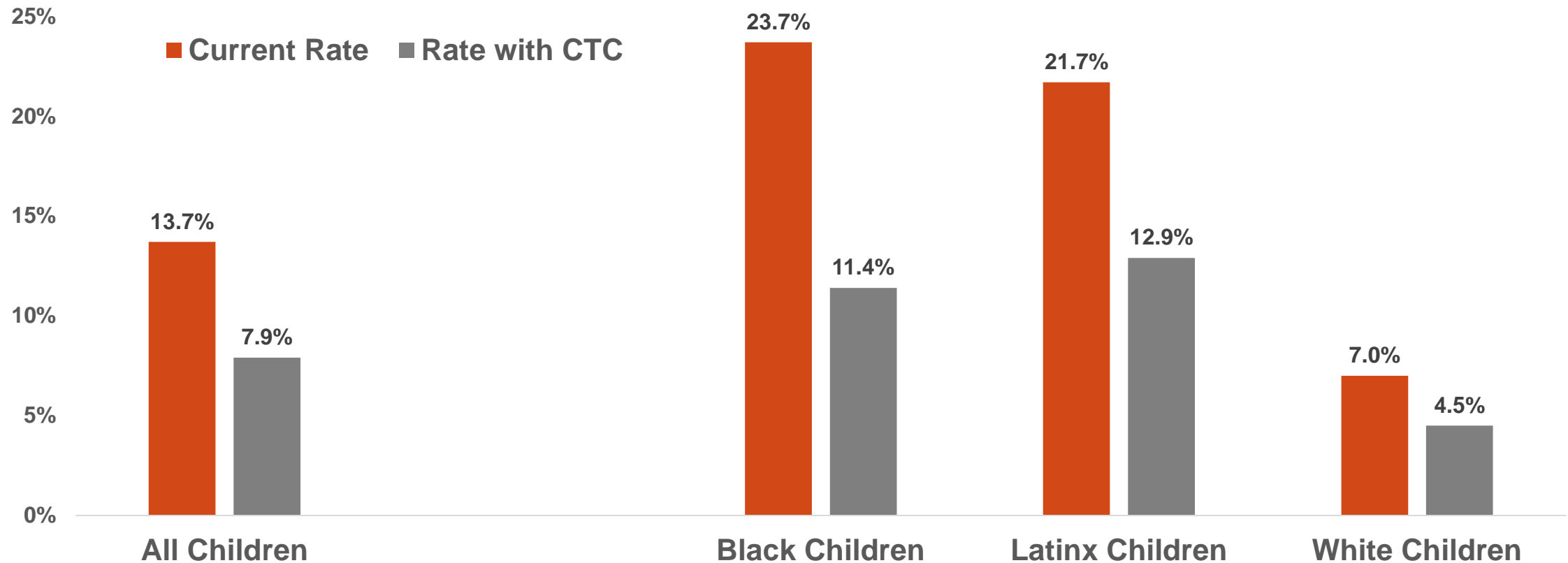
<https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/blog/2021/03/10/the-american-rescue-plan-passed-now-what/>  
<https://www.congress.gov/bill/117th-congress/house-bill/1319>  
<https://www.irs.gov/forms-pubs/new-exclusion-of-up-to-10200-of-unemployment-compensation>



# 90% of all children can benefit from Child Tax Credit expansion

## Among these, 27 million can be lifted out of poverty

Estimated Impact of Child Tax Credit Changes (ARPA) on  
Child Poverty Rates, By Race/Ethnicity



Source: Poverty and Social Policy Center at Columbia University, comparing the supplemental poverty measure before and after CTC change.  
<https://www.povertycenter.columbia.edu/publications>



# ARPA: Concrete Needs Support for Families

- ✓ COVID relief checks & enhanced unemployment
- ✓ Emergency **assistance**
  - Income (TANF)
  - Food (\$3 billion boost for SNAP & WIC, Pandemic-EBT, and access to groceries to replace school food)
  - Child care (CCDBG subsidies)
  - Housing & utilities (rental assistance, LIHEAP, homeowner counseling)

## Support for Concrete Needs TO DO LIST

- ✓ Inform families about emergency assistance.
- ✓ Confirm COVID relief check was received.
- ✓ Connect families to WIC, SNAP, TANF, housing, etc.
- ✓ Use CBOs and other resource partners.

<https://www.congress.gov/bill/117th-congress/house-bill/1319>  
Center on Budget and Policy Priorities <https://www.cbpp.org/sites/default/files/3-10-21pov.pdf>



# Biden Administration Priorities

## Health Coverage

- Biden-Harris Administration is using Executive Orders, agency action, and legislative proposals to **improve health coverage**
  - **Special enrollment period (SEP)** to **August 15, 2021**
    - SEP hotline 1-800-318-2596
  - ARPA lowers premiums for most enrolled in ACA marketplace coverage
  - Reverse damage to ACA & Medicaid

### ACA Health Coverage TO DO LIST

- ✓ Check out **healthcare.gov** and your state's insurance marketplace website.
- ✓ Assess need for coverage.
- ✓ Inform families about Special Enrollment Period (SEP).
- ✓ Assist families with online enrollment process.

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2021/01/28/fact-sheet-president-biden-to-sign-executive-orders-strengthening-americans-access-to-quality-affordable-health-care/>  
<https://www.hhs.gov/about/news/2021/03/23/2021-special-enrollment-period-access-extended-to-august-15-on-healthcare-gov-for-marketplace-coverage.html>





# ARPA: Medicaid

- State option to extend postpartum Medicaid & CHIP coverage
- 5% increase in FMAP for new ACA Medicaid expansions
- Mandatory coverage of COVID-19 vaccines and treatment under Medicaid & CHIP (no cost sharing)
- Home and Community Based Services (HCBS) FMAP increase

## Postpartum Care TO DO LIST

- ✓ Support postpartum Medicaid expansion in your state.
- ✓ Learn more about the postpartum coverage loss among those you serve.
- ✓ Help birthing people get timely postpartum care.

<https://www.congress.gov/bill/117th-congress/house-bill/1319>

Rosenbaum et al. Medicaid And The American Rescue Plan: How It All Fits Together. Health Affairs Blog. 3/23/2021.

[https://www.healthaffairs.org/doi/10.1377/hblog20210322.860778/full/?utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_source=hasu&utm\\_campaign=blog&utm\\_content=rosenbaum&vgo\\_ee=bv0Z3y9RDNKVL7ii0K88F6ulDN5UdZRRwxQcziN5ens%3D](https://www.healthaffairs.org/doi/10.1377/hblog20210322.860778/full/?utm_medium=email&utm_source=hasu&utm_campaign=blog&utm_content=rosenbaum&vgo_ee=bv0Z3y9RDNKVL7ii0K88F6ulDN5UdZRRwxQcziN5ens%3D) ; Musumeci M. Medicaid Provisions in the American Rescue Plan Act. Kaiser Family Foundation. 3/18/21. <https://www.kff.org/medicaid/issue-brief/medicaid-provisions-in-the-american-rescue-plan-act/>



# No more missing babies in Medicaid

- Federal law guarantees automatic and continuous enrollment for babies born with a Medicaid financed birth.
- They should not have a break in coverage from the date of birth through the first year of life.
- Too many babies fall through the cracks in enrollment processes.

## Infants in Medicaid TO DO LIST

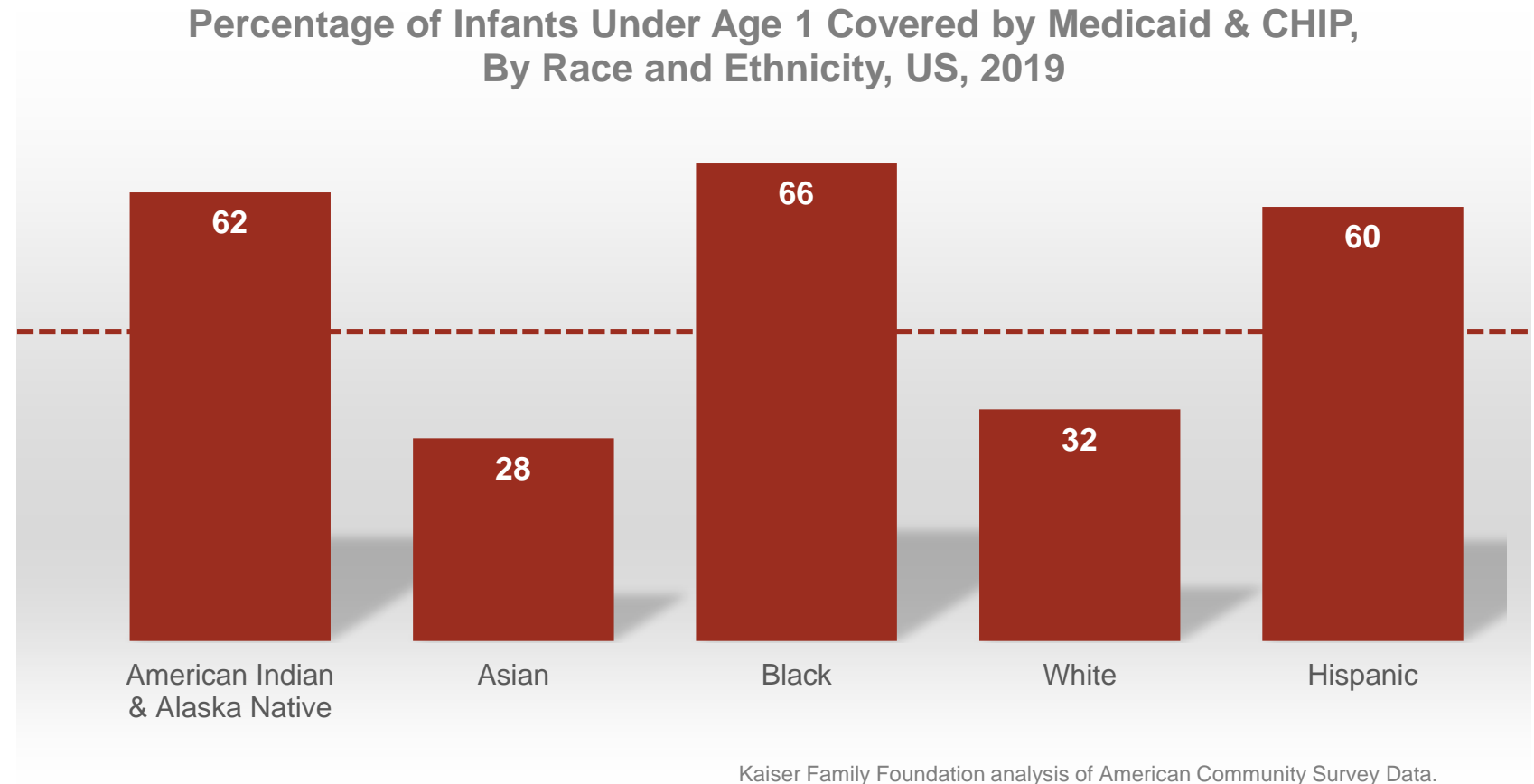
- ✓ Review “missing babies” report.
- ✓ Check state website.
- ✓ Inform families about automatic and continuous eligibility for infants.
- ✓ Help family confirm infant is enrolled.

Johnson K. Missing Babies: Best Practices for Ensuring Continuous Enrollment in Medicaid and Access to EPSDT. Johnson Group Consulting, Inc. January 2021.  
Link to Center for Children and Families Say Ahhh! blog: <https://ccf.georgetown.edu/2021/03/10/too-many-babies-miss-out-on-medicaid-infant-coverage/>  
Link to full report: [https://ccf.georgetown.edu/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/missing\\_babies\\_EPSDT\\_Medicaid\\_finalJan2021\\_Johnson.pdf](https://ccf.georgetown.edu/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/missing_babies_EPSDT_Medicaid_finalJan2021_Johnson.pdf)



# Improving Medicaid/CHIP essential to equity

- More than 6 in 10 Black, Native, and Hispanic infants (*46% of all races*).
- Over half of all Black, Native, and Hispanic children ages 0-18.



Sources: Artiga et al. *Medicaid Initiatives to Improve Maternal and Infant Health and Address Racial Disparities*. Kaiser Family Foundation, 2020; Brooks & Gardner. *Snapshot of Children with Medicaid by Race and Ethnicity*, 2018. Georgetown University Center for Children and Families, 2020.



# ARPA: Public Health / Community Workforce

- ✓ \$7.66 billion to expand and sustain the **public health workforce**
- ✓ \$7.6 billion for **Community Health Centers/FQHCs**
- ✓ \$8.75 billion for **public health agencies**
- ✓ \$47.8 billion for COVID-19 testing, contact tracing, and mitigation

## Public Health Capacity TO DO LIST

- ✓ Learn about your state's allocation and plans.
- ✓ Encourage hiring of family specialists and community health workers.
- ✓ Encourage workforce development that supports families with young children.

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/blog/2021/03/10/the-american-rescue-plan-passed-now-what/>  
<https://www.congress.gov/bill/117th-congress/house-bill/1319>



# ARPA: Pediatric Mental Health Access

- ✓ \$80 million for **Pediatric Mental Health Care Access** – up from \$9 million
- Networks of **pediatric mental health teams** to promote behavioral health integration using telehealth

## Pediatric Mental Health TO DO LIST

- ✓ Learn about your state's allocation and plans.
- ✓ Encourage focus on early relational health promotion and IECMH.
- ✓ Support development of teams to focus on parent-child, “dyadic” services for youngest children.

<https://mchb.hrsa.gov/training/projects.asp?program=34>

<https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/42/254c-19>

<https://www.congress.gov/bill/117th-congress/house-bill/1319>. Section 2713





# ARPA: Support for Home Visiting

- ✓ **Expand MIECHV** by \$150 million through 9/30/2022
- Allowable uses of the funding include:
  - Serving families with virtual home visits
  - Hazard pay, staff costs, or training associated with virtual home visits
  - Devices and connectivity for home visitors and families to facilitate remote visits
  - Emergency supplies, including diapering supplies, infant formula, food, soap and hand sanitizer, and gift cards to purchase fresh groceries.

Photo credit: Adobe Stock.



Photo credit: Getty Images/iStockphoto

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/blog/2021/03/10/the-american-rescue-plan-passed-now-what/>  
<https://www.congress.gov/bill/117th-congress/house-bill/1319>  
<https://earlsuccess.org/content/uploads/2021/03/ARPhomevisiting20210312.pdf> and <https://nationalhomevisitingcoalition.org/>  
[https://pn3policy.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/PN3PolicyImpactCenter\\_B0050321\\_2021AmericanRescuePlanAct.pdf](https://pn3policy.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/PN3PolicyImpactCenter_B0050321_2021AmericanRescuePlanAct.pdf)



# More opportunity ahead

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Photo credit: Adobe Stock licensed by Johnson Group.

# Principles to undergird policy and investments in response to the COVID-19 emergency

- Target aid to **those most in need** due to the COVID-19 pandemic and consequent economic crisis.
- Invest in **children** and their families who were the poorest age group before the pandemic.
- Advance policies and investments aimed at dismantling systemic inequities by race, ethnicity, gender, and income.
- Strengthen state approaches to sustain long-term, transformative, investments in communities with high concentrations of BIPOC and/or low-income people.

Adapted from: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. (Staff) *Priorities for Spending the American Rescue Plan's State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds*. May 7, 2021 Plan <https://www.cbpp.org/sites/default/files/Priorities%20for%20spending%20FRF.pdf>



# Macro Advocacy Challenges

- Can we use these investments to extend support for families in the COVID-19 public health emergency?
- How do we advance investments across all areas of early childhood systems?
- Can the child tax credit and other provisions of the American Rescue Plan Act be made permanent? (And what will be enacted from the American Families Plan?)





# American Families Plan

- Make Child Tax Credit and other tax credits permanent
- Provide assistance and support
  - Child care
  - Paid family & medical leave
  - Nutrition and food security
  - Unemployment
  - Affordable Care Act credits and premiums
- Boost education access from universal preschool through college

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2021/04/28/fact-sheet-the-american-families-plan/>  
<https://www.whitehouse.gov/american-families-plan/>  
<https://firstfocus.org/news/press-release/8-ways-the-american-families-plan-offers-historic-progress-for-children>  
<https://cssp.org/2021/02/one-path-to-a-child-allowance-reforming-the-child-tax-credit/>  
Also see: American Family Act of 2021 <https://www.congress.gov/bill/117th-congress/house-bill/928/text?q=%7B%22search%22%3A%5B%22HR+1%22%5D%7D&r=24&s=1>



## American Families Plan

"Potentially the most important piece of legislation for families and children ever."

— Bruce Lesley, President



- 1 Expands Child-Related Tax Credits
- 2 Provides Universal Pre-School
- 3 Invests in Child Care
- 4 Increases Support for Educators & Child Care Providers
- 5 Creates a National Paid Family and Medical Leave Program
- 6 Reduces Child Hunger and Improves Child Nutrition
- 7 Extends Affordable Care Act Family Care Tax Credits
- 8 Expands access to college



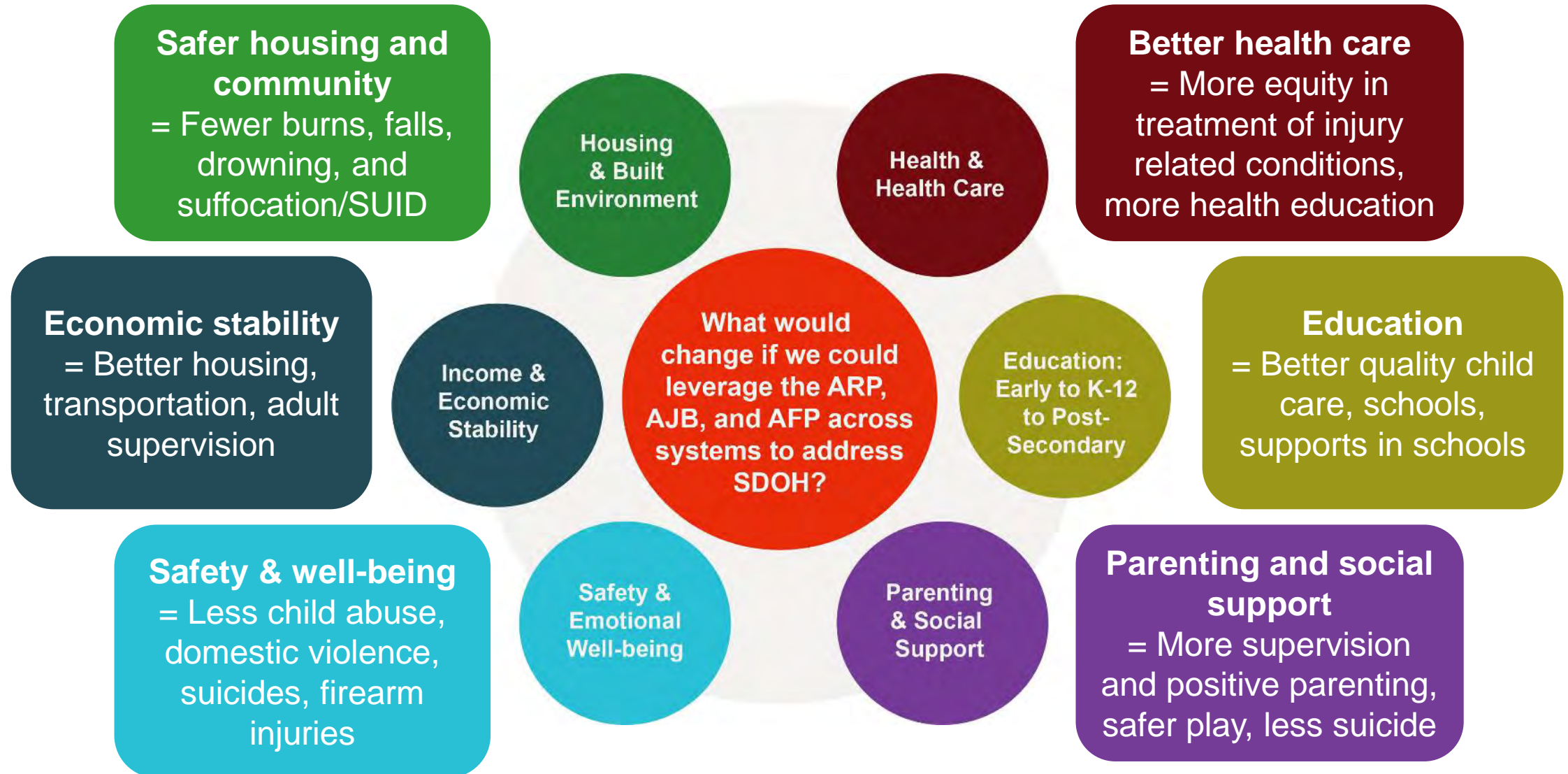


# Putting the pieces together- American Rescue Plan, American Jobs Act, and American Families Plan

What might such changes mean in terms of injury prevention?



# Injury Prevention Opportunities related to Family Policy



# MCH leaders impact on the future

- Act with urgency – since many ARPA opportunities are only for one year or less.
- Help guide decisions in your state
- Implement policy from your role
- Assist birthing people, families, and youth in understanding and benefiting from changes in policy
- Educate decision makers about the importance of SDOH and responding to concrete needs.



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# QUESTIONS

WHAT ADDITIONAL INFORMATION WOULD BE HELPFUL?



## USE THE QUESTION AND ANSWER BOX

The box is located at the bottom of the screen



## UNANSWERED QUESTIONS

All unanswered questions will be answered and posted on the National Center's website (URL: [www.ncfrp.org](http://www.ncfrp.org)).





# EVALUATION

<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/32BRMMX>

# National Center News

## UPCOMING WEBINARS



### **How to Write a Successful Research Application for De-identified Data from the NFR-CRS**

Wednesday, June 2, 2021,  
2 p.m. – 3 p.m. ET  
<https://bit.ly/33GELuf>



### **Integrating Fetal and Infant Mortality Review (FIMR) and Perinatal Periods of Risk (PPOR) for better Maternal Child Health Outcomes**

Tuesday, June 8, 2021, 2 p.m. – 3 p.m. ET

<https://bit.ly/3uZAiPo>



## CONTACT INFORMATION



2395 Jolly Rd., Suite 120  
Okemos, MI 48864



Phone: 800-656-2434



[info@ncfrp.com](mailto:info@ncfrp.com)



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A dark silhouette of a person with long, flowing hair, centered in the background of the slide.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME!

[www.ncfrp.com](http://www.ncfrp.com)