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## SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS

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*In order to provide Symposium attendees with additional resources, the organizers of the 2010 California Symposium on Poverty offer the following collection of materials and links to websites that offer valuable and timely research, articles and ideas around addressing poverty.*

*This supplemental materials brochure is also available at the CWDA website, under the Meetings tab.  
[www.cwda.org/meetings/conferences](http://www.cwda.org/meetings/conferences)*



OCTOBER 27 & 28, 2010  
Hilton Sacramento Arden West  
2200 Harvard Street, Sacramento, CA



2010 California Symposium on Poverty  
Opportunities In Action

## Alternative Poverty Measure

### Spotlight on Poverty and Opportunity – [www.spotlightonpoverty.org](http://www.spotlightonpoverty.org)

Founded in October 2007, *Spotlight* is a non-partisan forum on poverty in the country, known for presenting “big tent” ideas and solutions for reducing poverty and increasing economic opportunity through its comprehensive website, policy events, and original research and surveys.

*Spotlight* offers a variety of research and articles on how poverty is measured, including why measurements used now don’t capture the full picture of poverty and what implications a new poverty measure would bring to eligibility formulas.

[http://www.spotlightonpoverty.org/poverty\\_measurement.aspx](http://www.spotlightonpoverty.org/poverty_measurement.aspx)

### What Gets Measured Gets Done – How a Supplemental Federal Poverty Measure Will Drive Smarter Policy *American Progress*, March 2010

This *American Progress* article provides a brief history of the federal poverty measure and how an alternative measurement of poverty would enhance the traditional measure to achieve more focused policy to improve the lives of families. Melissa Boteach, Half in Ten Manager at the Center for American Progress Action Fund, and Jitinder Kohli, Senior Fellow at the Center for American Progress, co-wrote this article.

[http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2010/02/poverty\\_measure.html](http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2010/02/poverty_measure.html)

### Beyond the Poverty Line

#### *Stanford Social Innovation Review*, Fall 2010

The authors of this article argue that while it’s time to improve measures of poverty, development of any new or supplemental measurement must avoid the trap of “reducing the complexity of poverty to a single figure, a line.” The authors also point to the need for a common place for data that is now scattered across government agencies and nonprofit organizations.

[http://www.ssireview.org/images/ads/2010FA\\_Features\\_OBrian\\_Pedulla.pdf](http://www.ssireview.org/images/ads/2010FA_Features_OBrian_Pedulla.pdf)

### Observations from the Interagency Technical Working Group on Developing a Supplemental Poverty Measure *U.S. Census*, March 2010

Since the official U.S. poverty measure was first published in 1964, there has been continuing debate about alternative approaches to the measurement of poverty. The Office of Management and Budget’s Chief Statistician formed an Interagency Technical Working Group on Developing a Supplemental Poverty Measure including representatives from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Census Bureau, the Council of Economic Advisers, the Department of Commerce, and the Department of Health and Human Services.

This eight-page paper provides observations about how to make a series of initial choices in the development of the Supplemental Poverty Measure.

[http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/povmeas/SPM\\_TWGObservations.pdf](http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/povmeas/SPM_TWGObservations.pdf)

## Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)

### Policy Basics – State Earned Income Tax Credits

#### *Center on Budget and Policy Priorities*, August 2009

This fact sheet provides an overview of state earned income tax credits, which 24 states (counting the District of Columbia) have created to reduce the burden that state taxes can place on low- and moderate-income working families. These credits complement the federal EITC, which helps offset these families’ federal taxes.

<http://www.cbpp.org/files/policybasics-seitc.pdf>

### Left on the Table – Unclaimed Earned Income Tax Credits Cost California’s Economy and Low-Income Residents \$1 Billion Annually

#### *New American Foundation*, March 2010

EITC is one of the federal government’s largest resources for working low-income Americans. Hundreds of thousands of Californians, however, fail to claim EITC refunds, which range from a few hundred to several thousand dollars. This report examines the economic impact of the EITC program in California, each of its 58 counties, and select major cities.

[http://www.newamerica.net/sites/newamerica.net/files/policydocs/Left\\_on\\_the\\_table\\_NewAmerica.pdf](http://www.newamerica.net/sites/newamerica.net/files/policydocs/Left_on_the_table_NewAmerica.pdf)

### Community Foundations and the EITC

#### *EITC Funders Network* – [www.eitcfunders.org](http://www.eitcfunders.org)

Across the country, community foundations are critical funding and program partners for EITC outreach, free tax preparation, and asset-building fields. In 2009, the EITC Funders Network interviewed staff of 15 community foundations in order to learn more about the strategies community foundations use in their EITC and free tax preparation work. These two briefs summarize the organization’s findings, share promising practices, and provide advice from community foundation staff on the most effective first steps in supporting an EITC effort in the community.

<http://www.eitcfunders.org/CommunityFoundation.html>

## Children and Poverty

### Kidsdata.org

Kidsdata.org, a program of the Lucile Packard Foundation for Children’s Health, promotes the health and well-being of children by making data free and easily accessible to policymakers, service providers, grant seekers, media, parents, and others who influence kids’ lives. Kidsdata.org offers data on child and well-being for all counties, cities, and school districts in California – including several measures of family economics – allowing users to easily identify disparities and monitor trends.

<http://www.Kidsdata.org>

### A Challenge to Our Nation – Improving the Economic Well-Being of Latino Kids

#### *American Progress*, October 2010

The latest U.S. Census findings reveal that of all racial and ethnic groups, Latinos experienced the largest one-year increase in poverty in 2009. Poverty in the Latino community has been a significant issue for many decades; but data show that in 2009, poverty was at its highest level for Latino children since 1997. This brief provides background on Latino child poverty, including important demographic information that underscores how Latino poverty is similar to and different from poverty experienced by other groups. It also discusses state-by-state differences in the data, and policy solutions to reduce poverty and close racial and ethnic disparities.

<http://www.americanprogressaction.org/issues/2010/10/pdf/childpovertybrief.pdf>

## Other

### 20 Facts About U.S. Inequality that Everyone Should Know

#### *Stanford Center for the Study of Poverty and Inequality*

<http://www.stanford.edu/group/scspi/index.html>

Created in 2006, the Stanford Center for the Study of Poverty and Inequality has five objectives: to monitor trends in poverty and inequality, to support scientific analysis of poverty and inequality, to develop science-based policy on poverty and inequality, to disseminate data and research on poverty and inequality, and to train the next generation of scholars, policy analysts, and politicians.

The “20 Facts About U.S. Inequality that Everyone Should Know” webpage offers easy-to-understand charts and facts about poverty and inequality. Topics include: productivity and real income, residential segregation and intergenerational income mobility.

<http://www.stanford.edu/group/scspi/cgi-bin/facts.php>