



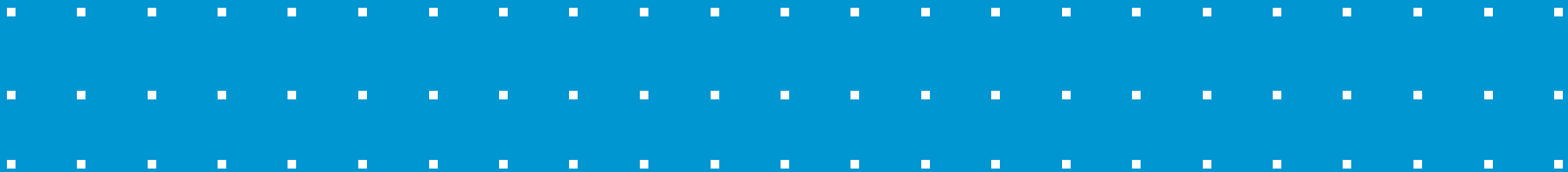
Great Lakes Prosperity: The Promise of Investing in People

Rolf Pendall, Ph.D.

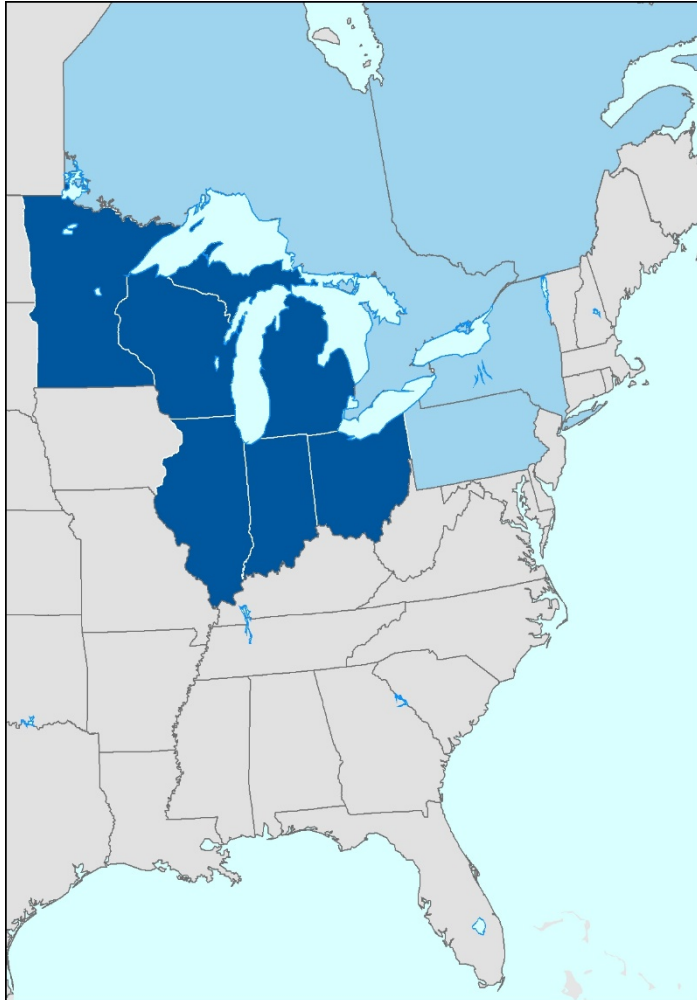
Codirector, Metropolitan Housing & Communities Center

Presentation at Great Lakes Legislative Caucus Meeting

Toronto, ON, Canada September 23, 2017



The region, and this presentation



The region

- Six states
- 52 million people
- Internally diverse
- But much in common—especially vs. rest of US

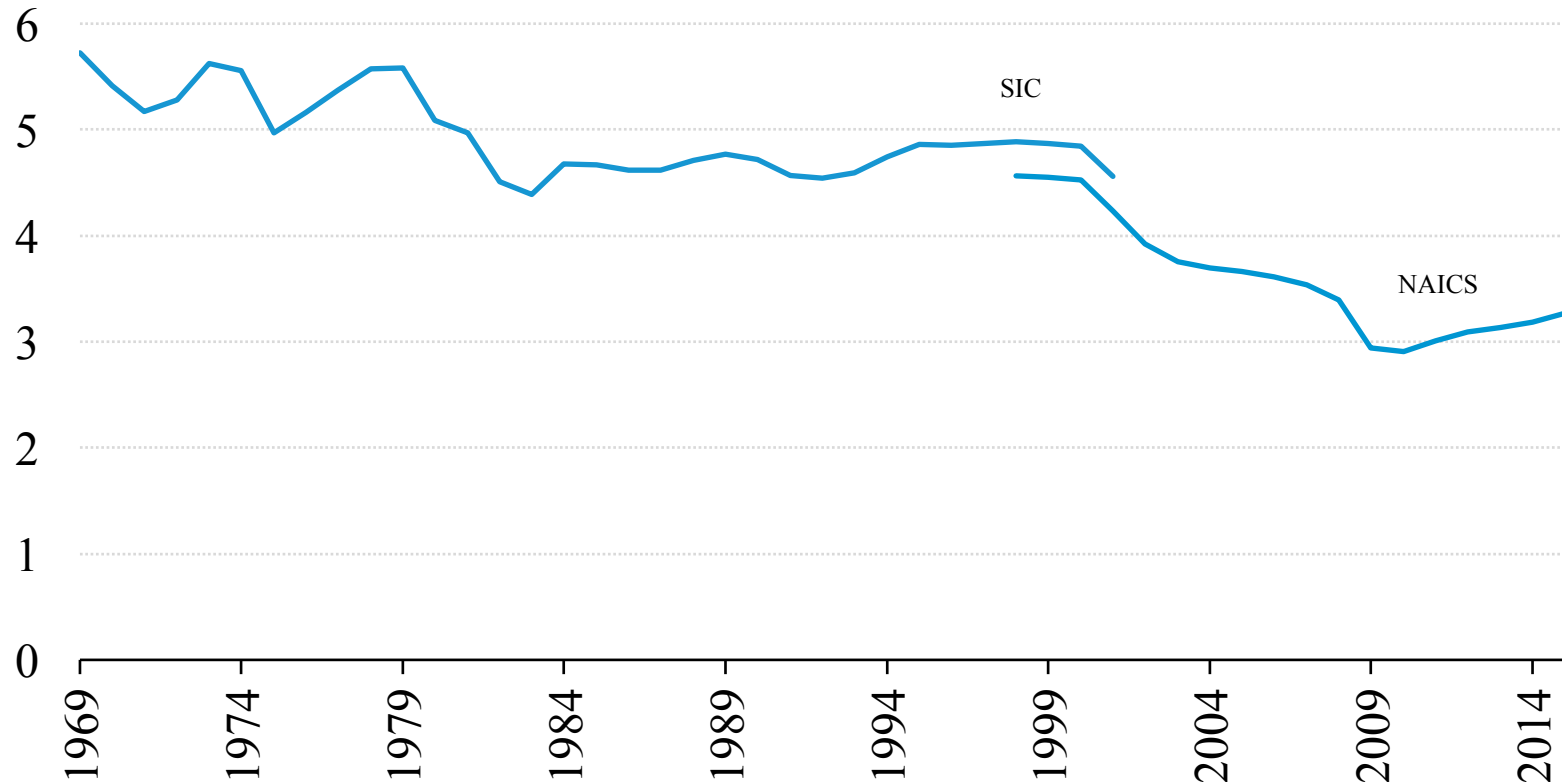
The presentation

- Challenges: Economy, demographic change, and disparities
- Solutions: Closing disparities by investing in kids and young people

Challenge 1: Economic restructuring and recession

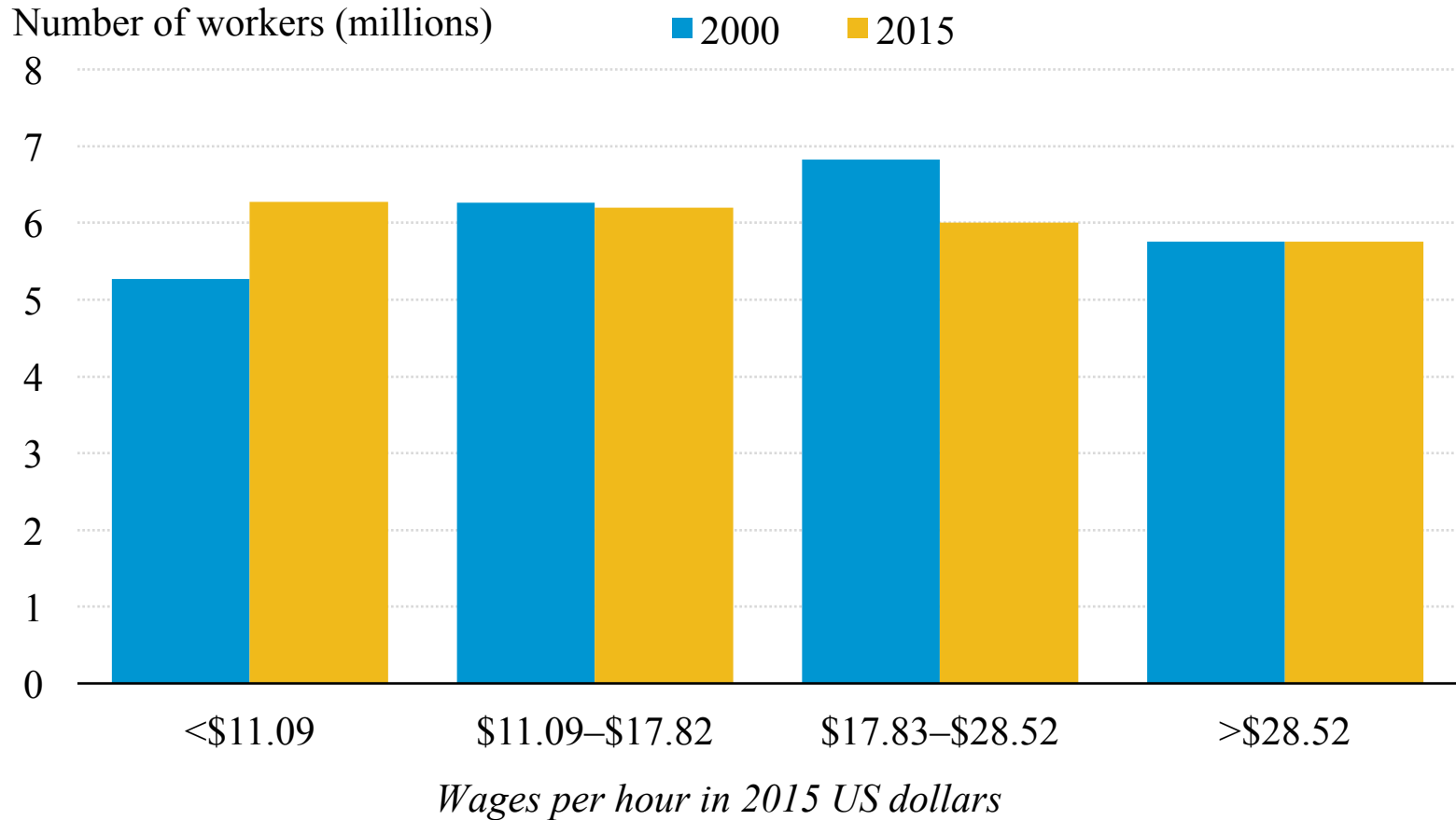
Crushing manufacturing losses 1999-2009 eclipsed those of the late 1970s (six core US states)

Manufacturing jobs (millions)



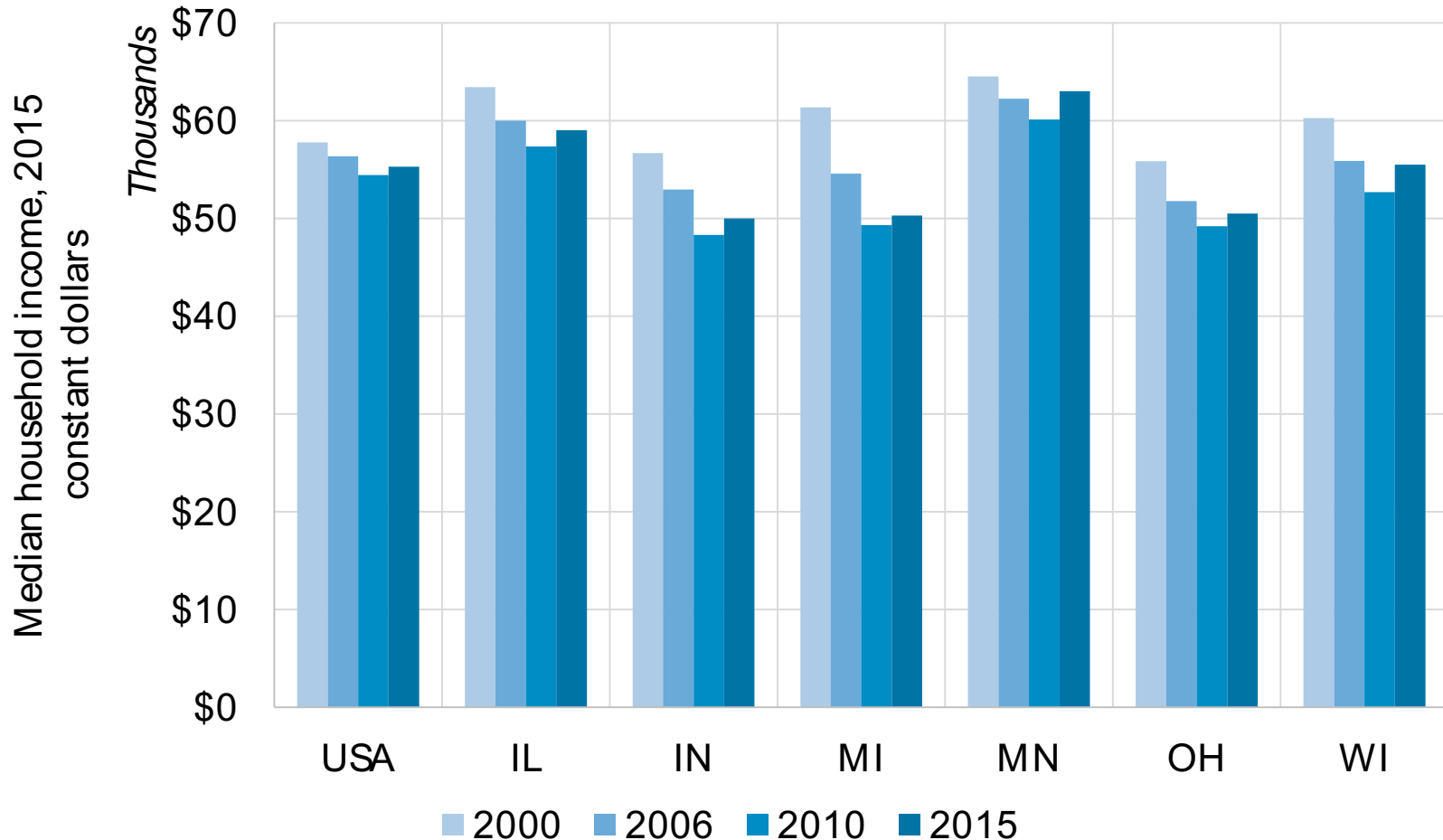
Source: US Department of Commerce Bureau of Economic Analysis Regional Economic Accounts, series CA25 and CA25N. Note: In the late 1990s, the United States reclassified all its economic activity from the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system to the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS), resulting in the shifting of some manufacturing activities to other sectors. These data show both full- and part-time jobs.

Work has shifted from mid- to low-wage jobs (six core US states)



Source: 2000 US decennial census and 2015 one-year American Community Survey via ipums.org. Limited to respondents reporting at least 11 hours work per week and at least 14 weeks in the previous year and with computed wages over \$1 and under \$1,000 per hour.

Real incomes down as much as 18% (MI) since 2000

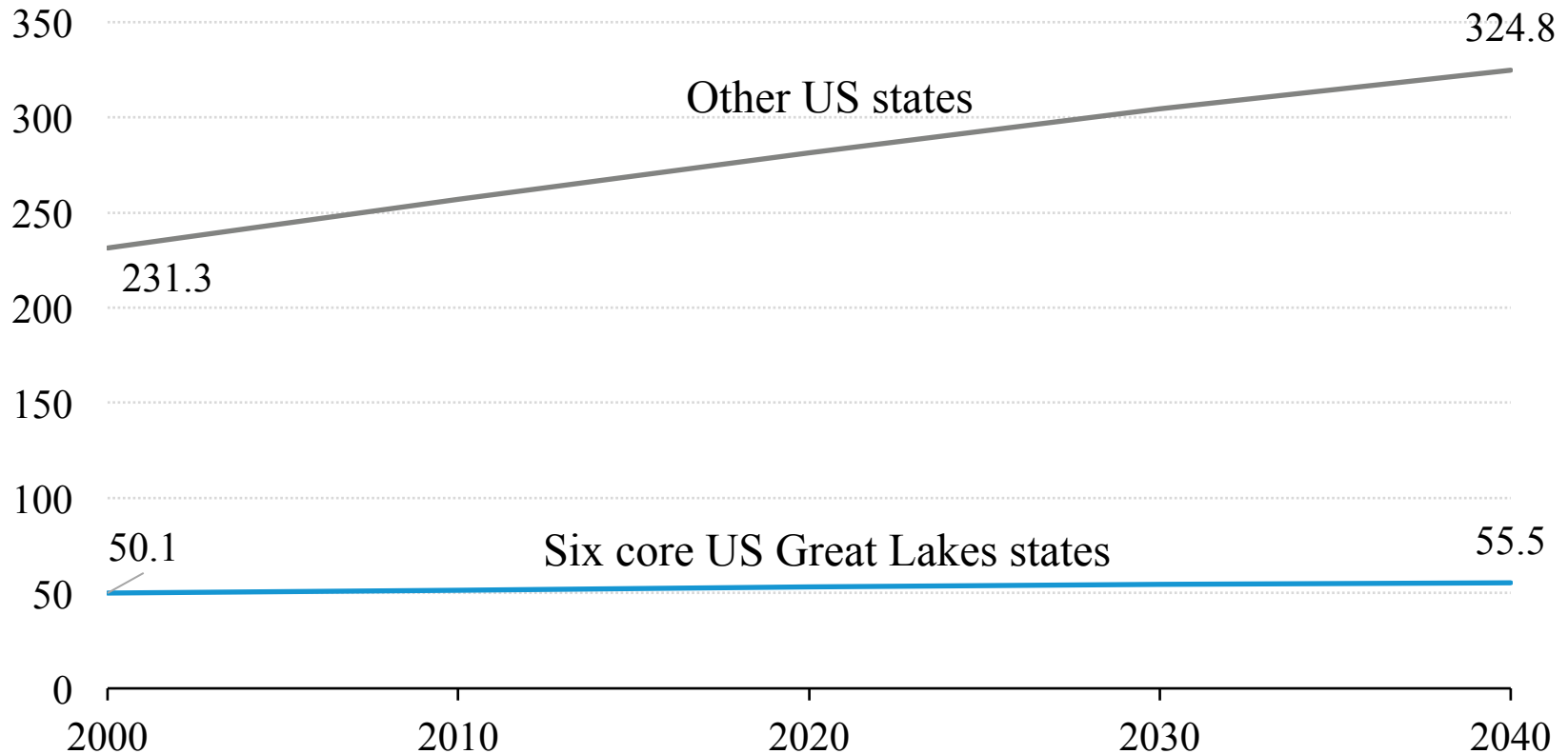


Source: 2000 U.S. decennial census 5 percent sample, 2006, 2010, and 2015 American Community Survey 1-year sample (1 percent of national population), extracted by Urban Institute from Steven Ruggles, Katie Genadek, Ronald Goeken, Josiah Grover, and Matthew Sobek. Integrated Public Use Microdata Series: Version 6.0 [Machine-readable database]. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota, 2015.

Challenge 2: Demographic momentum

The big picture: Very slow projected growth to 2040

Population (millions)

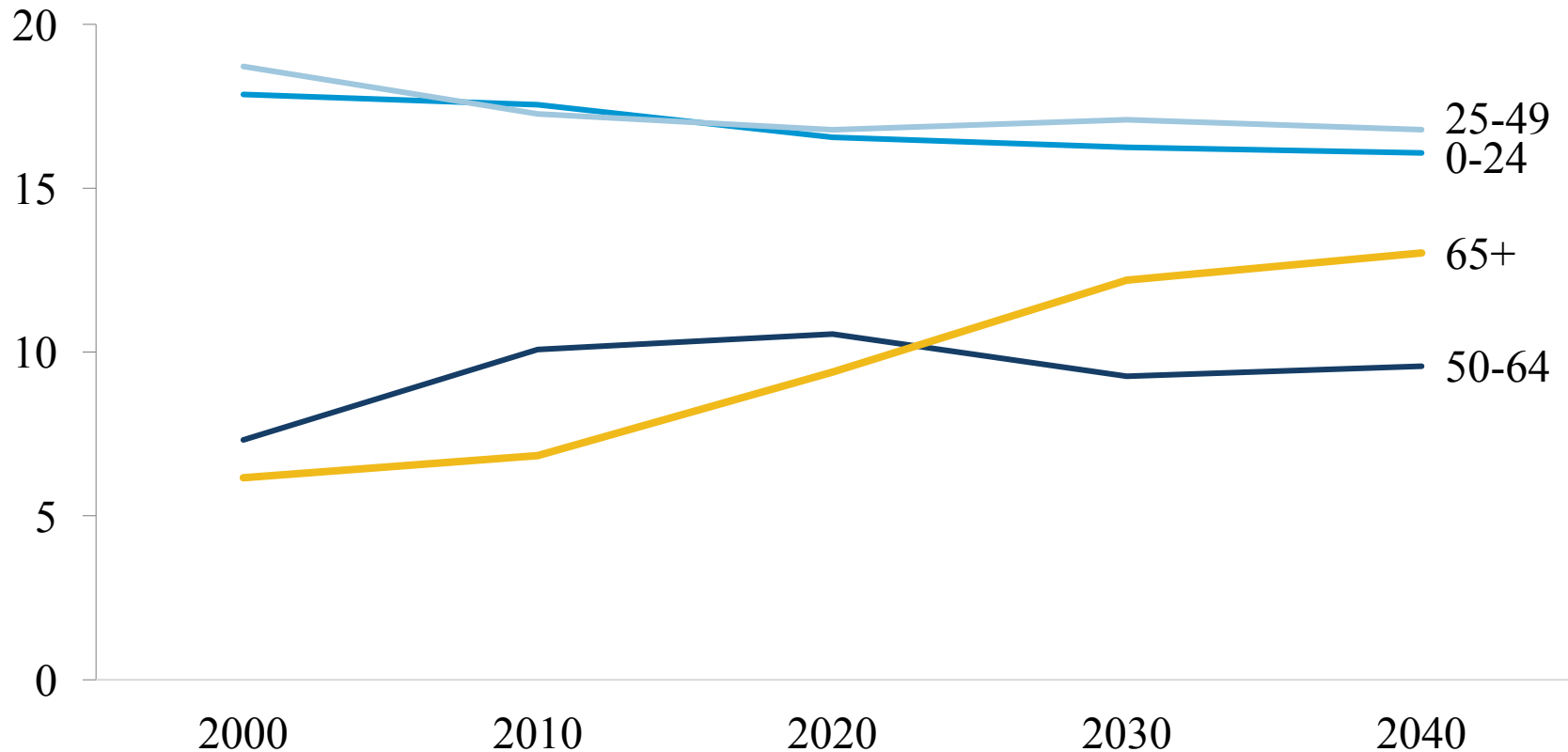


Source: Urban Institute projections using Rolf Pendall, Nan Marie Astone, Steven Martin, H. Elizabeth Peters, Austin Nichols, Kaitlin Franks Hildner, Allison Stolte, and Pam Blumenthal, "Mapping America's Futures," August 2015, <http://apps.urban.org/features/mapping-americas-futures/#map>, assuming average birth, death, and migration rates.

| | | |
|--------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Births | In from other states | In from other countries |
| Deaths | Out to other states | Out to other countries |

Population will shift toward older adults and away from the younger age groups

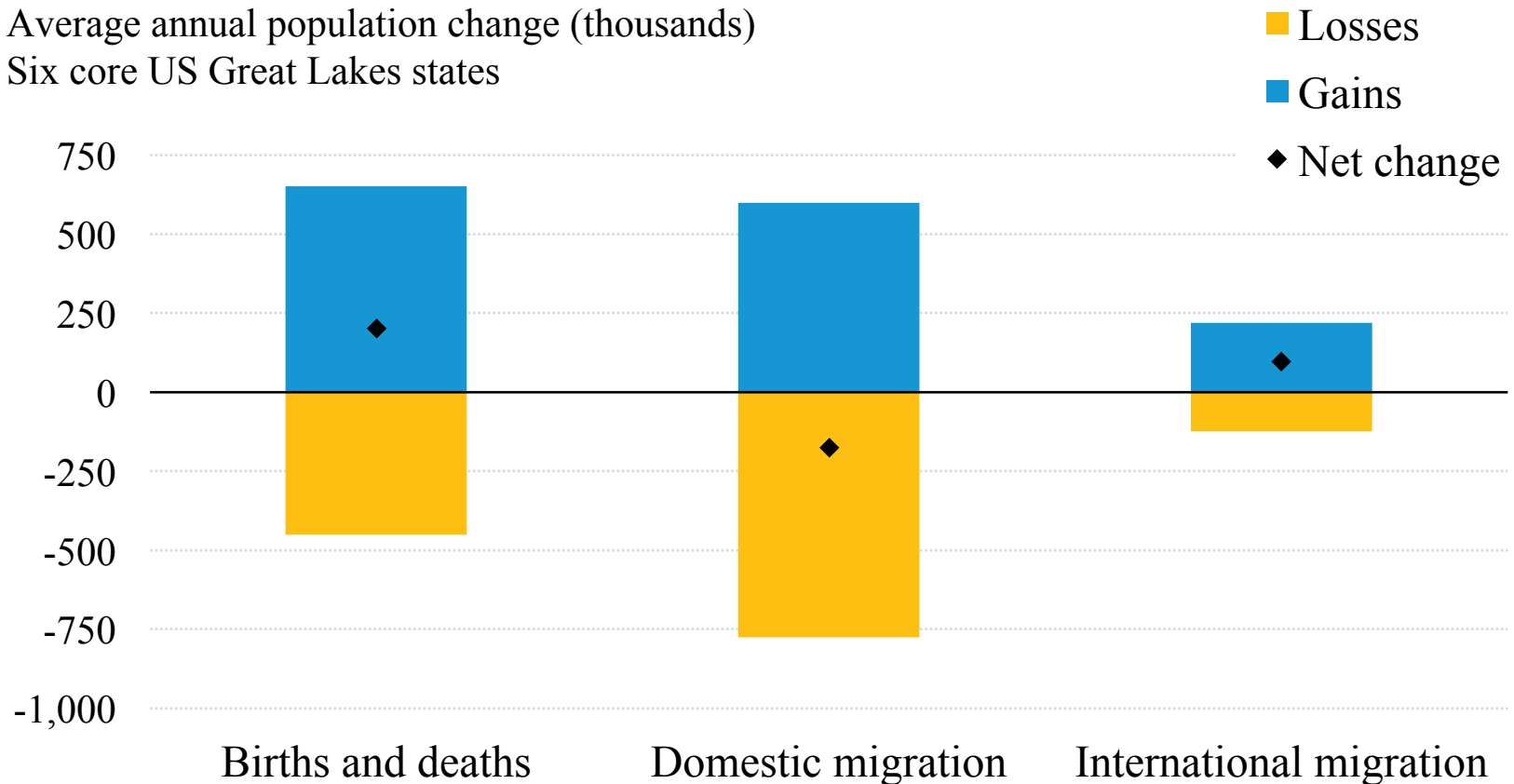
Population (millions), six core US Great Lakes states



Source: 2000-2010: Age-Specific Net Migration Estimates for US Counties, 1950-2010 (Winkler et al. 2013). 2020-2040: Urban Institute Projections, *Mapping America's Futures*, August 2015 vintage. Assumes average birth, death, and migration rates.

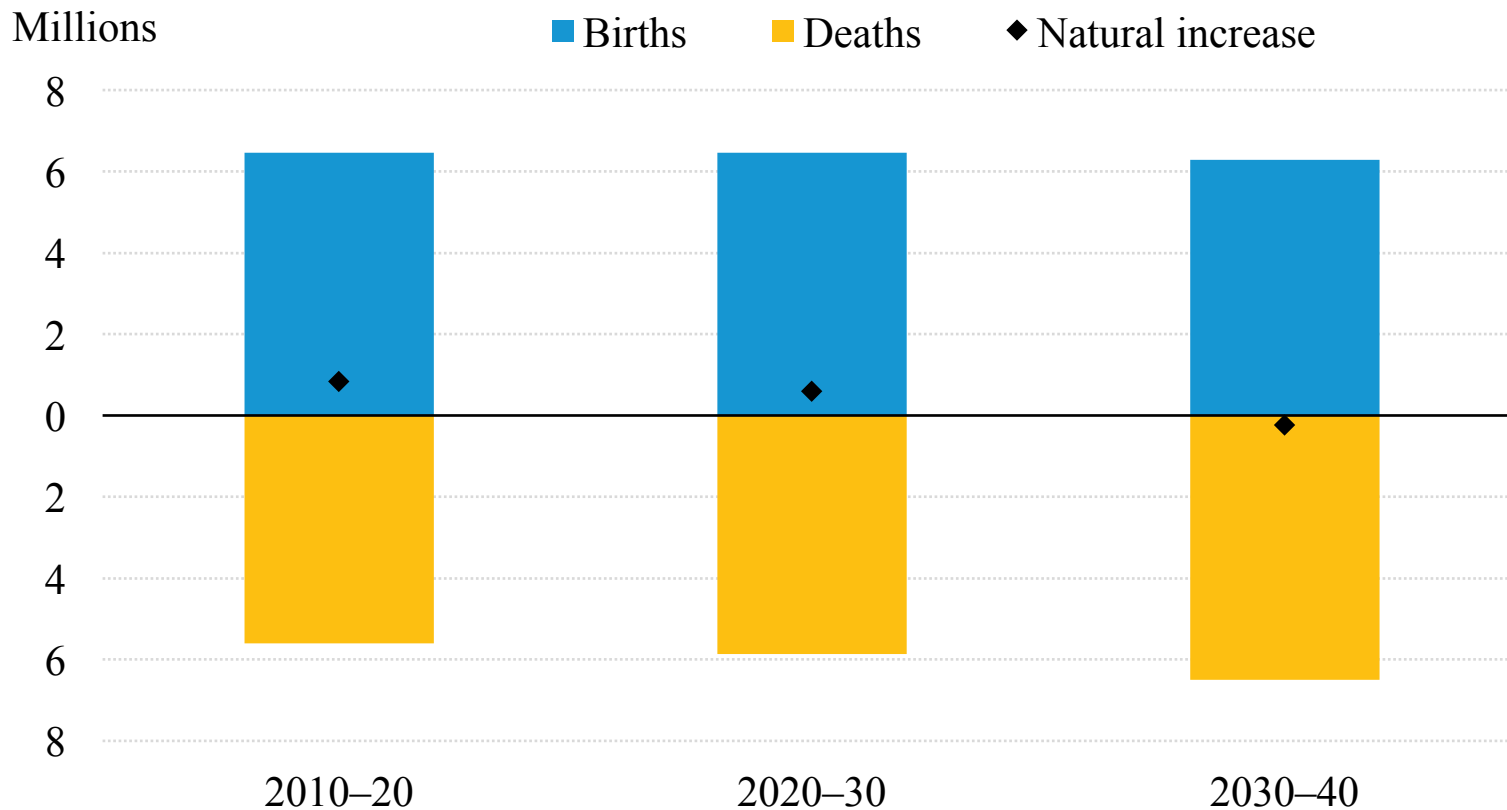
Under the surface: A dynamic picture

Average annual population change (thousands)
Six core US Great Lakes states



Sources: Natural increase (2007–14): US Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Vital Statistics, Natality public-use data 2007–14, on CDC WONDER Online Database, February 2016. See "About Natality, 2007–2014," Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC WONDER, accessed December 27, 2016, <https://wonder.cdc.gov/natality-current.html>. Domestic migration and international in-migration: American Community Survey annual 1 percent survey via IPUMS. International out-migration: Urban Institute estimates.

Future births will be steady, but deaths will increase as baby boomers pass away

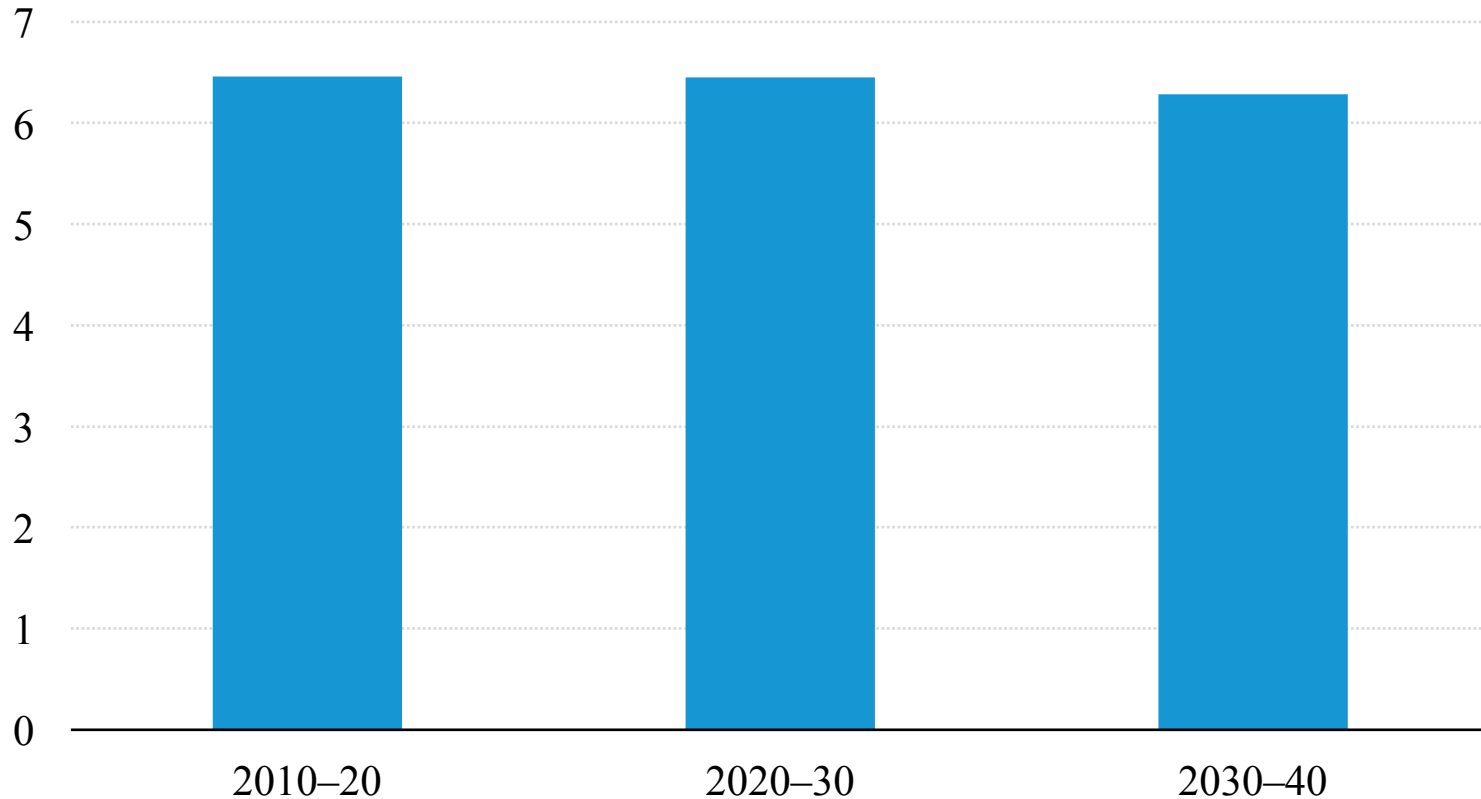


Source: Urban Institute projections using Rolf Pendall, Nan Marie Astone, Steven Martin, H. Elizabeth Peters, Austin Nichols, Kaitlin Franks Hildner, Allison Stolte, and Pam Blumenthal, “Mapping America’s Futures,” August 2015, <http://apps.urban.org/features/mapping-americas-futures/#map>, assuming average birth, death, and migration rates.

**Challenge and opportunity:
Bringing out the best in
everyone living here**

Urban Institute projection: Over 6 million babies born every decade (six core states)

Millions of children born



Source: Urban Institute projections using Rolf Pendall, Nan Marie Astone, Steven Martin, H. Elizabeth Peters, Austin Nichols, Kaitlin Franks Hildner, Allison Stolte, and Pam Blumenthal, “Mapping America’s Futures,” August 2015, <http://apps.urban.org/features/mapping-americas-futures/#map>, assuming average birth, death, and migration rates.

That's enough to fill Ohio Stadium every 2 months.



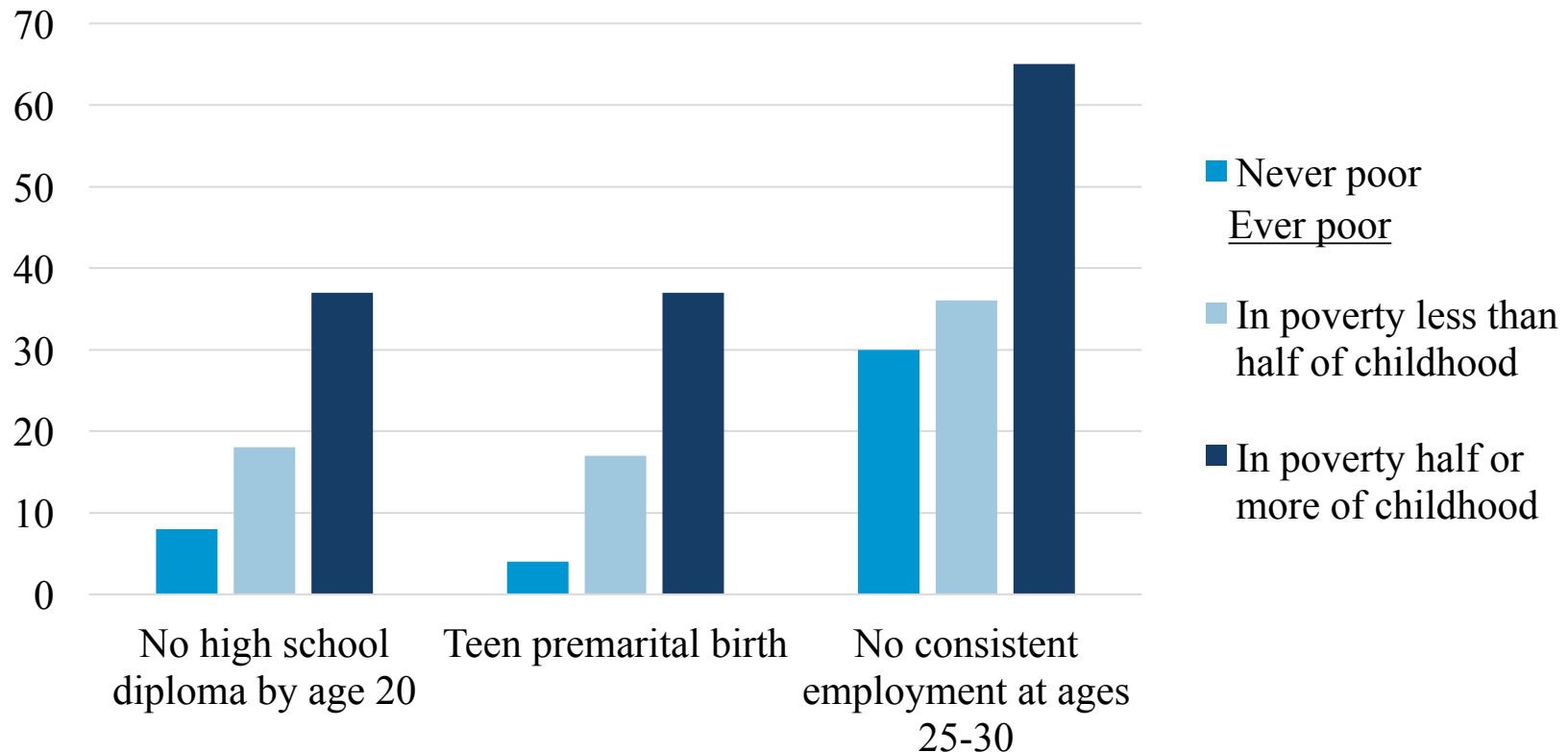
Too many of these kids are growing up in poverty.

| | Kids in poverty, 2016 | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| | Total | Percent of kids |
| Illinois | 511,679 | 18% |
| Indiana | 301,156 | 20% |
| Michigan | 445,803 | 21% |
| Minnesota | 160,626 | 13% |
| Ohio | 524,660 | 21% |
| Wisconsin | 198,480 | 16% |
| Six core US Great Lakes States | 2,142,404 | 18% |

Source: US Census American Community Survey, 2016. Figures are the number of children under 18.

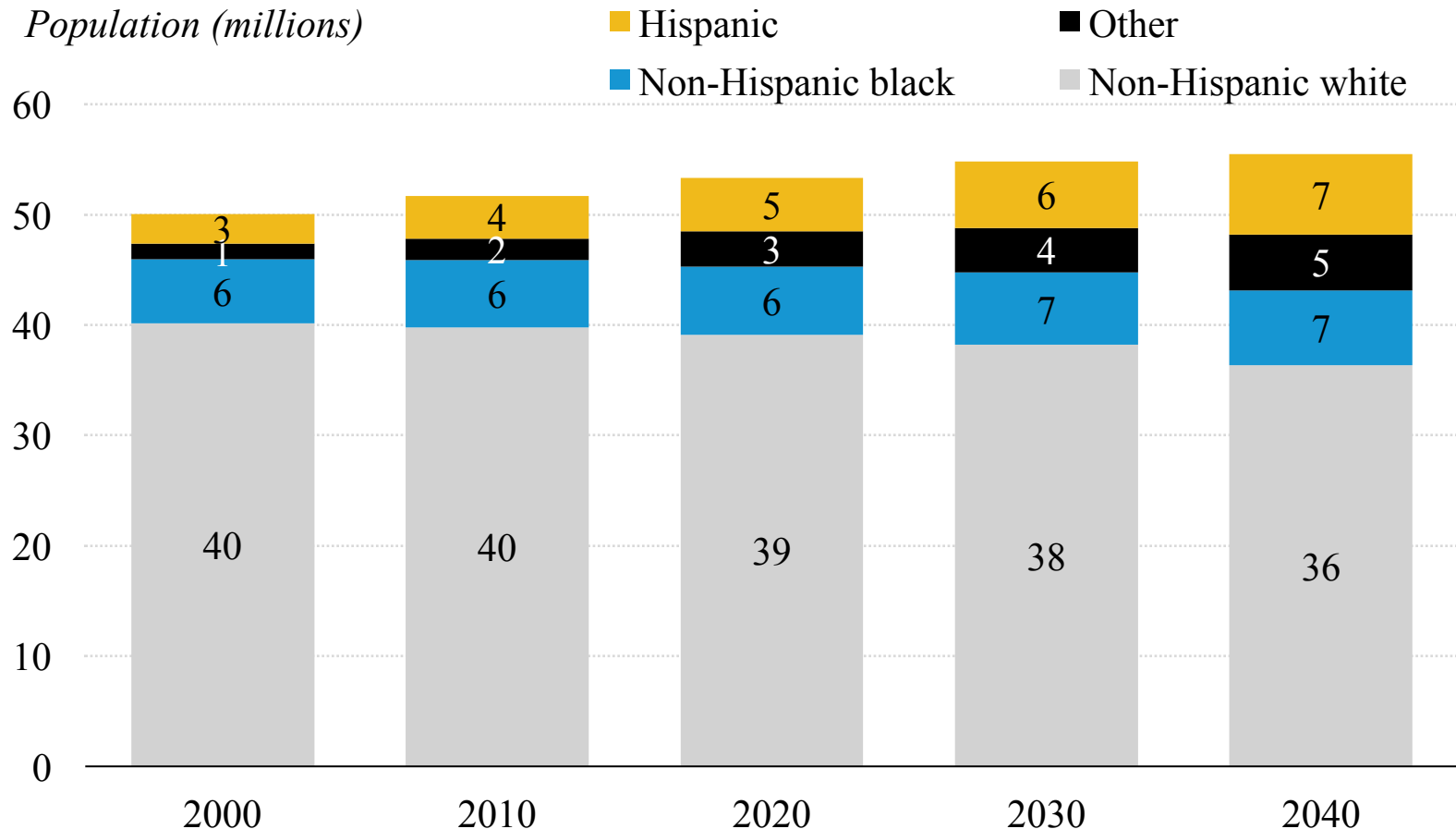
Kids who grow up in poverty often don't reach their full potential as adults.

Percent of children born 1968–1989



Source: Caroline Ratcliffe, “Child Poverty and Adult Success,” Urban Institute, 2015. Underlying data: Panel Study of Income Dynamics.

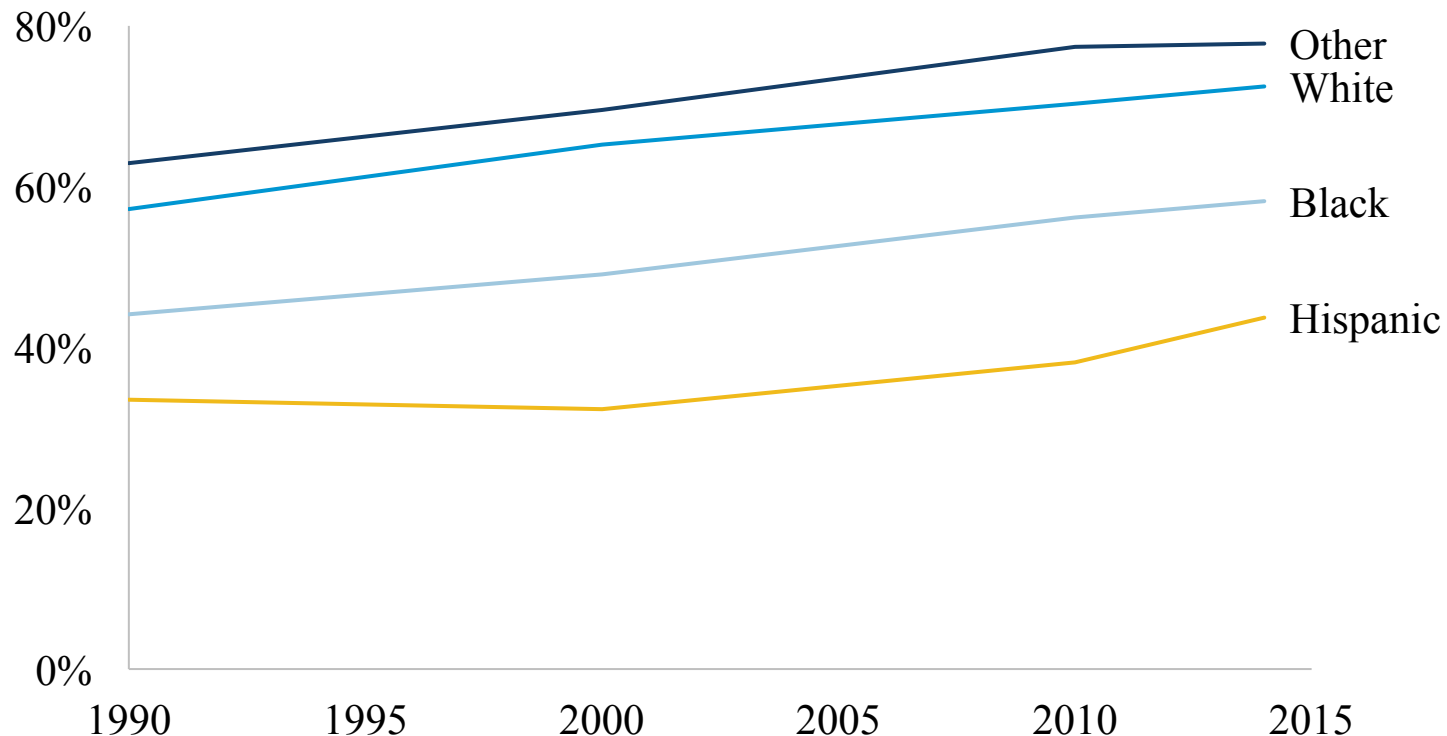
Future growth depends increasingly on diversity (six core US states)



Source: 2000-2010: Age-Specific Net Migration Estimates for US Counties, 1950-2010 (Winkler et al. 2013). 2020-2040: Urban Institute Projections, *Mapping America's Futures*, August 2015 vintage. Assumes average birth, death, and migration rates. Other population includes non-Hispanic Asians, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders, Native Americans, and people of multiple races.

Black and Hispanic young people are less likely than whites and Asians to have attended college

Percent of 25- to 34-year olds with at least some college, six core US Great Lakes states



Source: 1990 U.S. decennial census 5 percent State Sample, 2000 U.S. decennial census 5 percent sample, 2008-2012 American Community Survey 5-year sample (5 percent of national population), and 2014 one-year American Community Survey sample (1 percent of national population), extracted by Urban Institute from Steven Ruggles, Katie Genadek, Ronald Goeken, Josiah Grover, and Matthew Sobek. Integrated Public Use Microdata Series: Version 6.0 [Machine-readable database]. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota, 2015. Sampling error for 2014 is larger than that for previous years; interpret with caution.

Strategies to improve prosperity

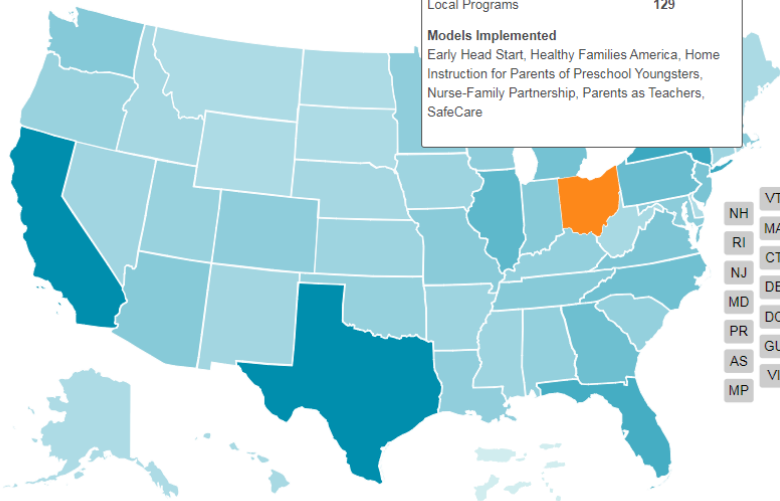
Make sure all kids get a good start;
promote successful transitions to
adulthood

For new parents, expand & coordinate home visiting

National Home Visiting Resource Center (Urban Institute & James Bell Associates),
<https://www.nhvrc.org/>

Use the map to learn about *evidence-based* home visiting beneficiaries. Hover over a state or territory to see a brief information in a table. You can also double click on a state

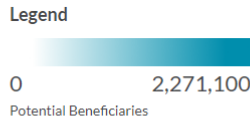
| Ohio | |
|---|---------|
| Potential Beneficiaries | 649,100 |
| Home Visits Provided | 45,979 |
| Children Served | 16,104 |
| Families Served | 15,548 |
| Local Programs | 129 |
| Models Implemented | |
| Early Head Start, Healthy Families America, Home Instruction for Parents of Preschool Youngsters, Nurse-Family Partnership, Parents as Teachers, SafeCare | |



- VT
- NH
- MA
- RI
- CT
- NJ
- DE
- MD
- DC
- PR
- GU
- AS
- VI
- MP

Note: NA = not available

Data sources: The map and state profiles compile data on evidence-based early childhood home visiting in states and territories. Service numbers and participant demographics come from evidence-based model data for 2015 as detailed in each profile. Information on potential beneficiaries is derived from the 2010-2014 American Community Survey and includes pregnant women and families with children not yet in kindergarten.



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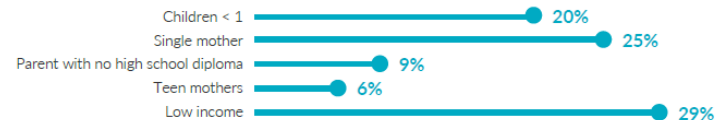
STATE PROFILE - OHIO

Potential Beneficiaries in 2015

In Ohio, there were 649,100 pregnant women and families with children under 6 years old not yet in kindergarten who could benefit from home visiting.

649,100 families could benefit from home visiting

Many home visiting services are geared toward particular subpopulations. The NHVRC estimated the percentage of families who could benefit in Ohio who met the following criteria:



For families with 3– to 5–year-olds, expand high-quality pre-K

10 Characteristics of Preschool-Age Children

A State and Local Data Tool to Inform Policy and Action

1 Choose a category

All children

Enrollment ?

Enrolled

Not enrolled

Family income ?

Low-income

Not low-income

Parental nativity ?

All native-born parents

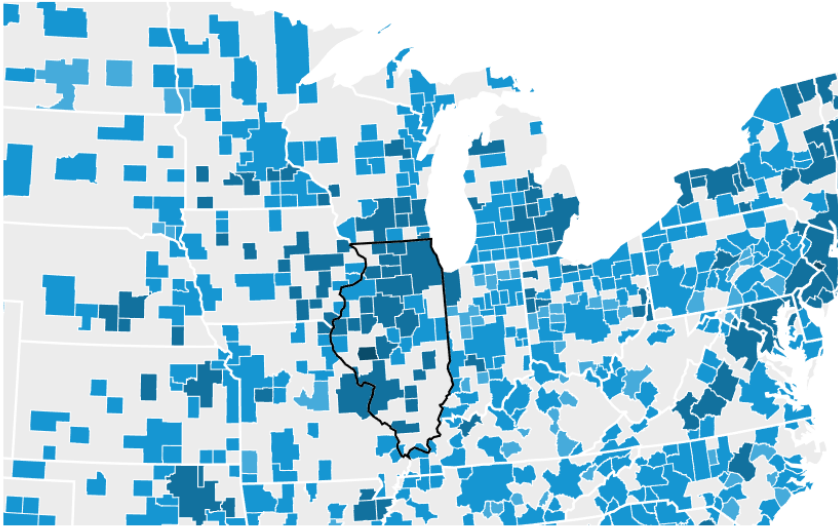
At least one immigrant parent

2 Filter by state

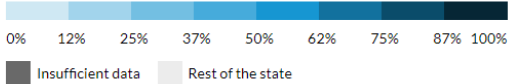
Illinois

3 Filter by area

Choose



+ - RESET



For families of elementary-age children, close achievement gaps through early reading proficiency



Photo: Seamus McCauley, "Serious Pirate Reading Harry Potter," February 25, 2017, CC BY 2.0

For all low-income parents, assure access to health insurance, nutrition assistance, EITC, child care assistance, affordable housing, and paid family leave

RESEARCH REPORT

Observations of Leaders Driving Changes in State Government

Leadership Tools and Lessons from Two Work Support Strategies States

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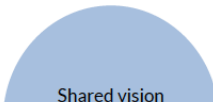


Heather Hahn, Maeve E. Gearing, Michael Katz, Ria Amin
January 21, 2015


Overview Full Report Exhibits References

Exhibits

FIGURE 1
Three Keys for Leading Positive Change




MEET THE EXPERTS



Heather Hahn
Senior Fellow

CENTER ON LABOR, HUMAN SERVICES, AND POPULATION



Findings from the Work Support Strategies Evaluation

Streamlining Access, Strengthening Families

Heather Hahn
June 2016


Millions of working parents qualify for food, medical, and child care assistance that can help them support their families. When parents receive the full package of supports they qualify for, it can stabilize their work lives and promote the health and well-being of their children. However, accessing these supports can be difficult or confusing. Through the Work Support Strategies (WSS) initiative, six states addressed this challenge.

WSS was a multiyear, multistate, foundation-funded initiative to help low-income families get and keep the full package of work supports for which they are eligible. It was grounded in research that suggested that working families who get and keep core work support programs (Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program [CHIP] and nutrition and child care assistance) are then better able to stabilize their lives, advance their careers, and raise their children (Mills, Compton, and Golden

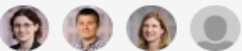
<https://www.urban.org/work-support-strategies>

Promote successful transitions from high school

RESEARCH REPORT :: EDUCATION AND TRAINING




New Evidence on Integrated Career Pathways




Theresa Anderson, Daniel Kuehn, Lauren Eyster, Burt S. Barnow, Robert I. Lerman
June 27, 2017

RESEARCH REPORTS


RESEARCH REPORT :: ADOLESCENTS AND YOUTH




Expanding Economic Opportunity for Young Men and Boys of Color through Employment and Training



Shayne Spaulding, Robert I. Lerman, Hanni Holzer, Lauren Eyster

FROM THE URBAN WIRE 



Appreciating apprenticeships: Trump plan can boost labor quality

- Expand career and college pathways programs
- Expand and improve opportunities for work-based and out-of-school time learning

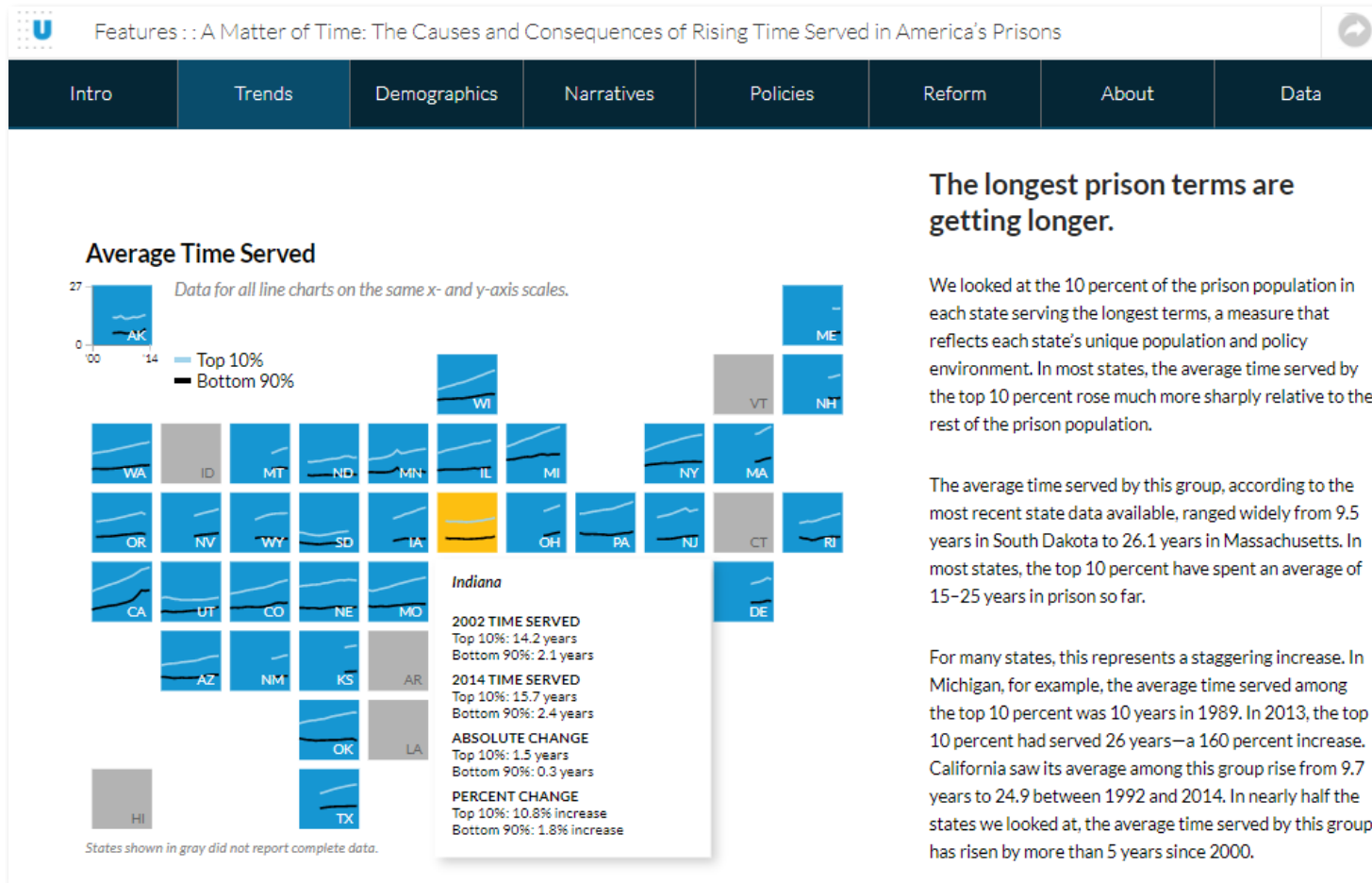
<http://urbn.is/2feIy9c>

For firms and workers, strengthen labor-market information and use it to build capacity



Workforce 2011 Job Fair @ Blaisdell Center, by jdnx, CC-BY-2.0

For all of us, reduce the school-to-prison pipeline by developing non-criminal justice options for youth



<http://urbn.is/2tNpJBR>

Investments in kids & their families will help them—and the Great Lakes—realize their great potential



Millennium Park, Chicago. Photo credit: Fotoluminate LLC/Shutterstock

Thanks

Joyce Foundation

Urban Institute: Erika Poethig, Mark Treskon, Heather Hahn,
Amanda Gold

The staff of the GLLC

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Questions?

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