

First 100 Days Kickoff Campaigns Overview

February 6, 2021



- 1. Meet with all 100 Senate offices
- 2. Meet with 3/4 of House offices
- 3. Build a cadre of new RESULTS leaders with lived experiences of poverty





Pandemic response



Education



Nutrition



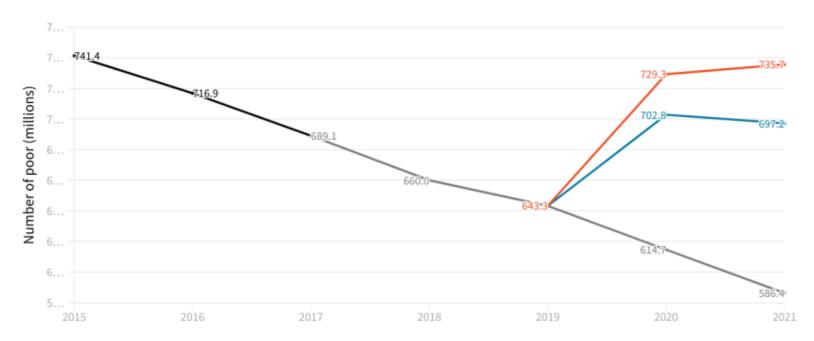
+ Tuberculosis



The pandemic could drive an additional 150 million people into extreme poverty.

results

● Historical ● Pre-COVID-19 forecast ● COVID-19-baseline forecast ● COVID-19-downside forecast



Sources: Lakner et al. (2020) (updated), PovcalNet, Global Economic Prospects

Note: Extreme poverty is measured as the number of people living on less than \$1.90 per day. 2017 is the latest year with official global poverty estimates. SAR regional estimates are not shown.





Not just more extreme poverty - more extreme inequality. Poor households are hit harder and recover slower than wealthier households.



By 2022 an additional:

- 9.3 million children with wasting
- 2.3 million children stunted
- 168,000 child deaths from undernutrition

Up to two thirds of AIDS, TB and malaria programs report service disruptions.

The Global Fund has exhausted its funding to support country responses.



"The second wave is here."

Dr. John N. Nkengasong
Director
Africa Centers for Disease Control and Prevention



0.2

Percent of U.S. Covid-19 emergency funding for global aspects of the pandemic.



Congress should provide at least \$20 billion in emergency Covid-19 funding for the global pandemic, including \$4 billion for the Global Fund and \$2 billion toward global hunger and malnutrition programs.





Pandemic response



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+ Tuberculosis







160 MILLION

more children are in school in GPE partner countries.

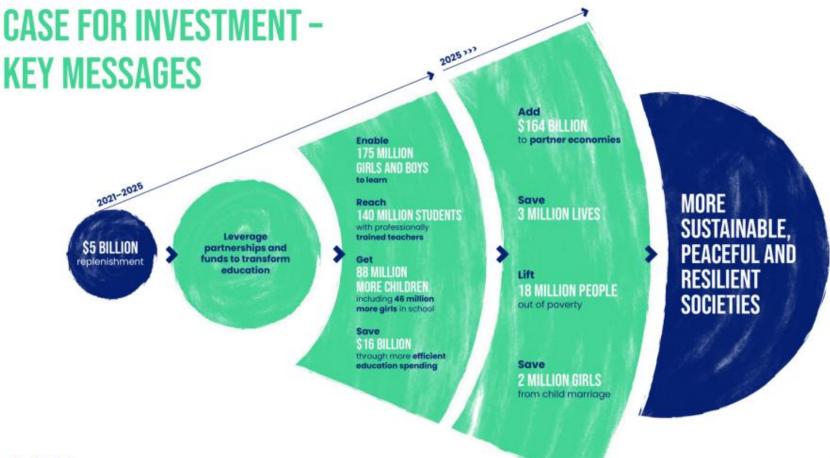
If these children all lived in one country, it would be the ninth largest in the world.

¹⁴Nine out of 10 children in the world's most impoverished countries can't read a basic story by age 10.

The inverse is true in wealthy countries, where 9 out of 10 can.



At least 1.5 billion students were out of school at the peak of the pandemic.









The U.S. should pledge \$1 billion over 5 years (2021-2025) at the **Global Partnership for Education** replenishment conference in July.





Pandemic response



Education



Nutrition



Tuberculosis



Supply all pregnant women with prenatal vitamins



Support breastfeeding mothers



Continue large-scale Vitamin A Supplementation

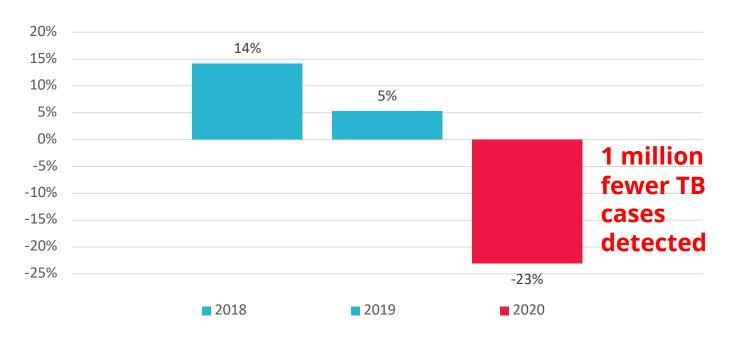


Expand coverage of specialized foods for treatment





TB Notifications: % change in 24 high TB burden countries





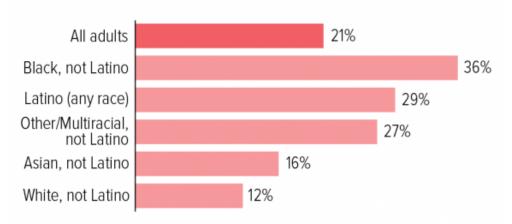
The U.S. should accelerate investment in high impact health and nutrition programs, including:

- \$1 billion for USAID TB programs
- Funding and new legislation to strengthen nutrition programs

Hardship in the U.S. Continues

1 in 5 Renters Not Caught Up on Rent During Pandemic, With Renters of Color Facing Greatest Hardship

Share of adult renters saying their household is not caught up on rent



Note: Other/Multiracial, not Latino = people identifying as American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, or more than one race. Chart excludes renters who did not respond to the question.

Source: CBPP analysis of Census Bureau Household Pulse Survey tables for January 6-18, 2021





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Rental Eviction Crisis

	January	February	March	April	May	June
Delinquent Rent, Utilities & Late Fees, Bil\$	52.6	36.3	31.9	34.9	38.5	41.2
Number of Delinquent Renters	9,421,998	7,305,242	6,044,071	6,344,071	6,569,071	6,694,071
Amount Delinquent per Renter, \$	5,586	4,964	5,282	5,499	5,854	6,148
Rent, Utilities & Late Fees, \$ per month Rent Utilities Late Fees	1,420 1,130 290 50	1,410 1,120 290 50	1,401 1,110 291 50	1,397 1,105 292 50	1,399 1,105 294 50	1,400 1,105 295 50
Average Months Delinquent	3.8	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.2



Based on Moodys Analytics' February 2021 baseline economic outlook

Assumes no additional fiscal relief

Assumes 60% of \$25 billion renter assistance fund is distributed in February and 40% in March, with 10% of the funds for administrative expenses. Includes all delinquent renters, not just renters impacted directly by the pandemic

Sources: Census Pulse Survey, BLS CES, Census HVS, Equifax, Moody's Analytics

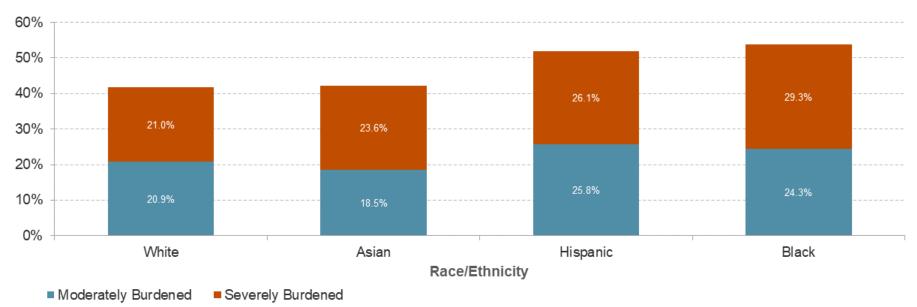


Renters facing lots of bills

MOODY'S ANALYTICS February 2021 8

Figure 1: In 2019, Over Half of Black and Hispanic Renter Households Were Cost Burdened

Share of Renter Households With Cost Burdens



Notes: Cost-burdened households pay more than 30% of income for housing. Households with zero or negative income are assumed to have burdens, while households paying no cash rent are assumed to be without burdens. White, Black, and Asian households are non-Hispanic. Hispanic households may be of any race. Source: JCHS tabulations of US Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates



2021 housing policy priorities



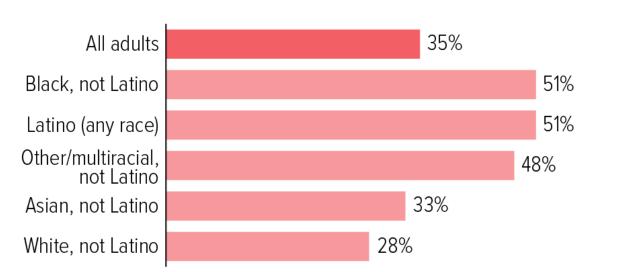
COVID relief: pass a strong bill with at least **\$30 billion** in rental and utility assistance

Recovery package: address underlying housing crisis with bold long-term solutions

- Dramatically scale up assistance for low-income renters
 - so all those eligible get federal housing assistance
- May work on increasing supply of affordable housing (= infrastructure)

More Than 1 in 3 Adults Had Trouble Paying for Usual Household Expenses in Last 7 Days

Share of adults reporting that it was somewhat or very difficult for their household to pay for usual expenses



Note: Other/multiracial, not Latino = people identifying as American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, or more than one race. Percentages exclude individuals who did not respond to the question.

Source: CBPP analysis of Census Bureau Household Pulse Survey tables for January 6-18, 2021



Need to prioritize antipoverty policies

2021 tax policy priorities



COVID relief: Expand the EITC and Child Tax Credit (CTC)

- Expanding (and restructuring) the CTC could cut child poverty by <u>almost half</u>
 - FYI bipartisan CTC expansion proposals
- Expand EITC for younger workers/others who don't claim dependents

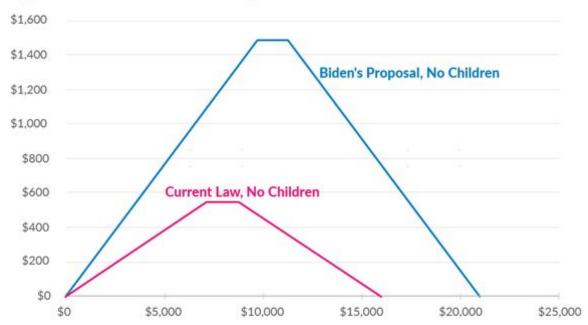
COVID relief makes temporary changes, then work to lock in permanent tax policies in a recovery package later this year

Visual: Expanding EITC



Biden Would Expand the EITC for Workers without Children

Approximate EITC credit amounts for a single filer with no children



Source: Author calculations based on President-elect Biden's "American Rescue Plan" Proposal

TAX FOUNDATION

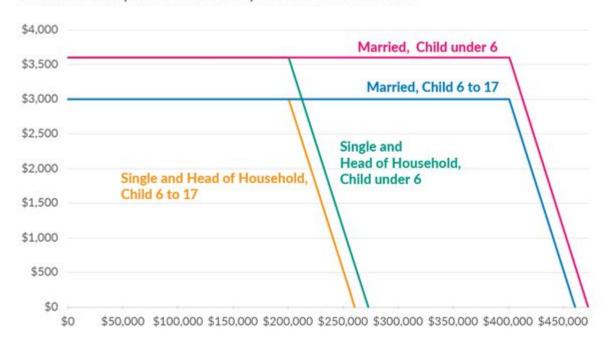
@TaxFoundation

Visual: Expanding CTC



Proposed Expansion of the Child Tax Credit

Child Tax Credit Expansion Under the Proposed American Rescue Plan



Source: Author calculations based on President-elect Biden's "American Rescue Plan" Proposal

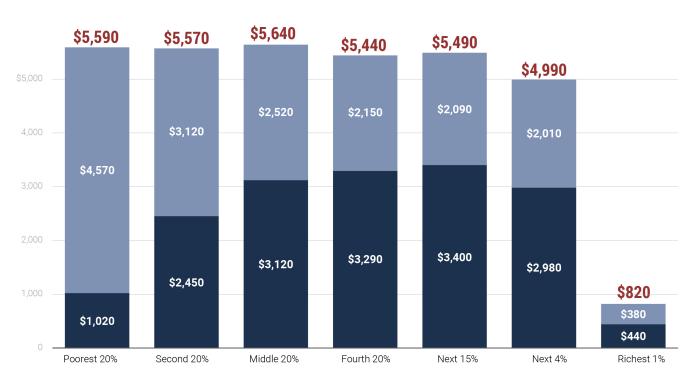
TAX FOUNDATION



How the American Rescue Plan Builds upon the Existing Child Tax Credit: Average Benefit by Income Group







Impacts of American Rescue Plan provisions making the Child Tax Credit fully refundable (no dollar cap or earnings limit) and increasing to \$3,000/\$3,600 in 2020 in the United States. (Limited to Taxpayers with Children Under Age 17)

Source: Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy microsimulation model, January 2021

Impact of expanding CTC



Child Poverty Under the American Family Act (AFA), by Race

	Child Poverty	Child Poverty	
	Rate, Current	Rate, AFA	Percent
	Law	(\$3,600/\$3,000)	Change
All children, under 18	13.6%	7.5%	-44.9%
Asian American & Pacific Islander	12.1%	7.6%	-37.0%
Black, non-Hispanic	23.7%	11.3%	-52.4%
Hispanic	21.7%	11.8%	-45.4%
Multiracial & all other groups	11.9%	7.3%	-38.7%
Native American	16.7%	6.4%	-61.5%
White, non-Hispanic	7.0%	4.3%	-38.5%

Source: Center on Poverty & Social Policy (December 22, 2020)

COVID Relief in Congress



This past week

- Yesterday the Senate and House passed identical budgets that assign spending limits to different committees
- o Paves the way for relief package via a fast track process ("reconciliation")

Next 1-3 weeks

- House and Senate committees write bills
- This is a chance to ensure our priorities are included in these bills

Late Feb/early March

- Combine bills together and bring for floor votes
- o Goal: Pass final bill by March 14 when current UI benefits run out

Looking Ahead: Recovery Bill



- President Biden to unveil priorities in Feb. 23 speech to Joint Session of Congress (similar to State of the Union)
- Need to be bold! Opportunity to secure large-scale policies that:
 - Dramatically reduce child poverty, and
 - Address the disproportionate impact of racist housing policies for Black renters and other communities of color

Looking Ahead



- Congress will decide funding levels for foreign assistance programs through the fiscal year 2022 appropriations process.
- Every member of Congress has an opportunity to weigh in on how funding is allocated for global health, nutrition, and education – your voice matters!







- 2. Meet with 3/4 of House offices
- 3. Build a cadre of new RESULTS leaders with lived experiences of poverty



Tools to support your advocacy:

https://results.org/lobbying/

Please report your advocacy actions!

https://results.org/volunteers/reporting-youradvocacy-actions/



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