



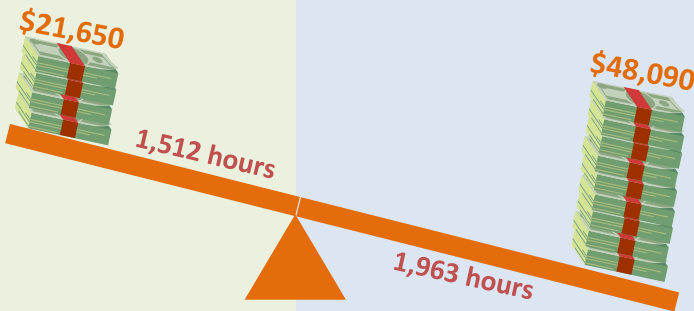
The Lifelong Effects of Early Childhood Poverty

Research shows that poverty in early childhood can have detrimental effects on a range of achievement, behavior, and health outcomes in adulthood. The time between a child’s prenatal year and 5th birthday is particularly critical, and incremental increases in parental income during this time period can have profound and positive long-term outcomes. The graphics below highlight some of this research.¹

Born Below the Poverty Line

Born Well Above the Poverty Line

Those born well above the poverty line² work **30% more hours** per year and earn **124% more** per year than those born below the poverty line³...

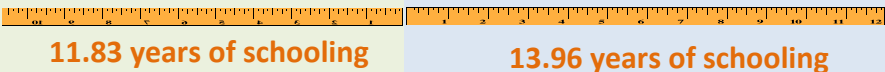


Utilize social assistance less...

\$1,087 per year
in food stamps

\$85 per year
in food stamps

Complete an average of **2 more years of school**...



And are **less likely** to be overweight as adults...



Community development activities that empower low-income parents while their children are still very young can be important interventions. A **\$3,000** increase in parental income between a child’s prenatal year and fifth birthday could result in an estimated **19%** increase in adult income and an additional **135 hours** of work per year.⁴

Footnotes:

1 Greg Duncan, Ariel Kalil, and Ziol-Guest Kathleen, "Early-Childhood Poverty and Adult Attainment, Behavior, and Health," *Child Development*, 81 (2010): 306-325. Values are weighted descriptive statistics. Correlation does not necessarily equal causation.

2 Born well above the poverty line implies a household income of more than twice the poverty line.

3 All dollar values were adjusted to 2014 levels to account for inflation.

4 Duncan, Kalil and Ziol-Guest (2010).