

Chapter 1 : Welfare Reform and Beyond : Ron Haskins :

The Brookings Institution's Welfare Reform & Beyond Initiative was created to inform the critical policy debates surrounding the upcoming congressional reauthorization of the Temporary.

Contact Poverty in America: Beyond Welfare Reform June Throughout its history, the United States has struggled with the paradox of poverty amidst affluence. Why do so many people struggle economically in a nation blessed, by almost any international or historical standard, with abundant opportunities? Are the poor themselves to blame? Or are they victims of unequal educational opportunities, racism and sexism, or an economic system that favors the rich over the poor? As a rich society, how can we help poor families without fostering economic dependency, unwed childbearing, or other unintended consequences that may perpetuate rather than end poverty? How do we redress persistent racial or ethnic inequality without affecting the opportunities of others? The paradoxes of American poverty are not new. More attention is being paid now than at any time since the War on Poverty of the s. PRWORA set strict time limits on cash assistance, imposed work requirements, and encouraged marriage and two-parent families as a context for having and raising children. The reforms did not set out to reduce poverty. Welfare reform has been a big success, at least as measured by the reduction in welfare caseloads. The number of families receiving welfare declined by more than 50 percent between and , and the percentage of families receiving cash assistance is lower than it has been since In , only 2. Such success, which was helped by a booming economy, silenced many early critics of welfare reform. Happily, welfare caseload declines have occurred alongside reductions in poverty, even among female-headed families with children. Most of the early predictions that poverty and hardship would increase among the most vulnerable segments of the population have not occurred, at least not yet. Indeed, welfare reform comes with an obligation to refocus our attention on those left behind, those remaining at the economic margins of American society. Why are they still poor? Why does it matter? What can we do about it? Are they better or worse off than in the past? And it examines whether persistent stereotypes and negative images of poor people match the current reality. Or does poverty, especially during childhood, transmit socioeconomic disadvantages that carry over from one generation to the next? Lichter is professor of sociology and the Robert F. Crowley is a doctoral candidate in the sociology department at Ohio State University.

Chapter 2 : Poverty in America: Beyond Welfare Reform – Population Reference Bureau

The Brookings Institution's Welfare Reform & Beyond Initiative was created to inform the critical policy debates surrounding the upcoming congressional reauthorization of the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program and a number of related programs that were created or dramatically altered by the landmark welfare reform legislation.

Additional Information In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: Foreword The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act PRWORA of led both to dramatic policy changes toward low-income families and to an enormous outpouring of research that attempts to assess the impact of those policy changes. The legislation also gave increased attention to issues of family formation, strengthened child support enforcement, and placed much stricter limitations on receipt of means-tested benefits by non-citizens. How have welfare offices changed in response to the new legislation? What has happened to welfare caseloads and why? How have the new policies affected the employment of mothers and the well-being of children? Are some families worse off? Are mothers who have gone to work earning enough to support their families, or are these families still poor? Do they still have access to other means of support such as food stamps, Medicaid, and subsidized child care? As Congress begins its debate on reauthorizing the legislation, legislators and their staffs find themselves inundated by hundreds of reports, articles, monographs, and other research products that have been issued over the past six years. The first two briefs have been extensively revised to reflect both new developments and the research reviewed in the other briefs and appear in this volume as chapters 2 and 3. The third policy brief in the series, by Isabel Sawhill and Adam Thomas, was omitted from this volume for a different reason: The other policy briefs appear here unchanged, although in a different order from that in which they were originally published. Haskins earlier took major responsibility for the editing of the individual briefs. First we would like to thank Bethany Hase for successfully managing the overall production of this volume and the policy brief series, and to Robert Wooley for his assistance in coordinating the editing process. Ron Nessen and Elana Mintz provided excellent editorial advice and helped to steer the individual policy briefs through the Brookings review process. Maria Voles Ferguson and Elana Mintz edited the individual policy briefs that formed the basis for most of the chapters in this volume. Maria Sese-Paul provided the graphic design and layout of the individual briefs as well as for the chapters and the cover of this volume. Lawrence Converse of the Brookings Press provided production guidance. Bob Litan reviewed most of the briefs, and both he and Linda Gianessi provided advice and guidance to the project. You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

Chapter 3 : Welfare Reform and Beyond (E-bog, PDF)

Welfare Reform and Beyond Book Description: The Brookings Institution's Welfare Reform & Beyond Initiative was created to inform the critical policy debates surrounding the upcoming congressional reauthorization of the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program and a number of related programs that were created or dramatically.

In , the first form of American federal welfare as we know it was born—the New Deal. That, Roosevelt argued, was something the federal government could change. It was a seismic effort from the federal government that, from its inception, ignited debate. Funded by federal tax dollars, welfare use by families ballooned far beyond the Depression era. In , families received support. By , that number soared to 1., Aid, however, was not always distributed fairly. Families of color were largely left out of, or actively block from, government policy. President Bill Clinton signing the welfare reform bill, Four years later, The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act was passed that gave states control of welfare, ending six decades of federal government control of the programs. In dismantling that model, he created something new: Instead of welfare being funded in a more open-ended manner, now welfare was funded by federal block grants to states, along with a requirement that states had to match some of the federal dollars. This legislation also created caps for how long and how much aid a person could receive, and well as instituting harsher punishments for recipients who did not comply with the requirements. In the late s, the economy was booming and to many analysts, it looked as though the Clinton-era welfare reforms were a success. But when the Financial Crisis of hit, an additional 1. Critics argued that because the number of funds that states received in block grants had not been adjusted for inflation since the s, states had significantly less money on hand to be able to meet welfare needs in a new era. In , approximately Children actually received the largest amount, with an average of In April , Trump signed the Reducing Poverty in America by Promoting Opportunity and Economic Mobility , executive order which ordered government secretaries to review their existing welfare programs and propose new regulations. It is believed that these new regulations would focus on cuts, including stronger work requirements. We strive for accuracy and fairness. Twice a week we compile our most fascinating features and deliver them straight to you.

Chapter 4 : Welfare Reform and Beyond

In Lost Ground: Welfare Reform, Poverty and Beyond, a respected array of social scientists buck the conservative trend established by Murray and his cohorts, exposing welfare reform as a sham and positing new strategies to end poverty.

History[edit] s to s[edit] AFDC caseloads increased dramatically from the s to the s as restrictions on the availability of cash support to poor families especially single-parent, female-headed households were reduced. Court rulings during the Civil Rights Movement struck down many of these regulations, creating new categories of people eligible for relief. Community organizations, such as the National Welfare Rights Organization , also distributed informational packets informing citizens of their ability to receive government assistance. Please help improve it or discuss these issues on the talk page. This section possibly contains original research. Please improve it by verifying the claims made and adding inline citations. Statements consisting only of original research should be removed. October This section does not cite any sources. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Please help improve it by rewriting it in an encyclopedic style. October Learn how and when to remove this template message The legislation was designed to increase labor market participation among public assistance recipients. This represented a major departure from the protectionist legacy institutionalized in U. Concern about dependency[edit] The idea that the welfare-receiving poor had become too dependent upon public assistance also encouraged the act. The idea was that those who were on welfare for many years lost any initiative to find jobs. Those on welfare realized that taking up a job would mean not only losing benefits but also incur child care, transportation and clothing costs. Their new jobs probably would not pay well or include health insurance, whereas on welfare they would have been covered by Medicaid. Therefore, there are many reasons welfare recipients would be discouraged from working. While acknowledging the need for a social safety net, Democrats often invoked the culture of poverty argument. In lobbying the federal government to grant states wider latitude for implementing welfare, Thompson wanted a system where "pregnant teen-aged girls from Milwaukee , no matter what their background is or where they live, can pursue careers and chase their dreams. Research was used by both sides to make their points, with each side often using the same piece of research to support the opposite view. However, by , the Clinton Administration appeared to be more concerned with universal health care , and no details or a plan had emerged on welfare reform. Newt Gingrich accused the President of stalling on welfare and proclaimed that Congress could pass a welfare reform bill in as little as 90 days. Gingrich promised that the Republican Party would continue to apply political pressure to the President to approve welfare legislation. It started the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families program, which placed time limits on welfare assistance and replaced the longstanding Aid to Families with Dependent Children program. Other changes to the welfare system included stricter conditions for food stamps eligibility, reductions in immigrant welfare assistance, and recipient work requirements. Previously, Clinton had quietly spoken with Senate Majority Whip Trent Lott for months about the bill, but a compromise on a more acceptable bill for the President could not be reached. It gives structure, meaning and dignity to most of our lives". In his book Lessons Learned the Hard Way, Gingrich outlined a multi-step plan to improve economic opportunities for the poor. The plan called for encouraging volunteerism and spiritual renewal, placing more importance on families, creating tax incentives and reducing regulations for businesses in poor neighborhoods, and increasing property ownership for low-income families. Gingrich cited his volunteer work with Habitat for Humanity as an example of where he observed that it was more rewarding for people to be actively involved in improving their livesâ€”by building their own homesâ€”than by receiving welfare payments from the government. The Congressional findings in PRWORA highlighted dependency, out-of-wedlock birth, and intergenerational poverty as the main contributors to a faulty system. Ending welfare as an entitlement program ; Requiring recipients to begin working after two years of receiving benefits; Placing a lifetime limit of five years on benefits paid by federal funds; Aiming to encourage two-parent families and discouraging out-of-wedlock births; Enhancing enforcement of child support; and Requiring state professional and occupational licenses to be withheld from illegal immigrants. Although the

law placed a time limit for benefits supported by federal funds of no more than two consecutive years and no more than a collective total of five years over a lifetime, some states have enacted briefer limits. All states, however, allowed exceptions to avoid punishing children because their parents have gone over their respective time limits. Certain states more actively encourage education; others use the money to help fund private enterprises helping job seekers. The legislation also greatly limited funds available for unmarried parents under 18 and restricted any funding to all immigrants. According to the Conference Report. The reformed child support program attacks this problem by pursuing five major goals: The law envisions a child support system in which all States have similar child support laws, all States share information through the Federal child support office, mass processing of information is routine, and interstate cases are handled expeditiously. Those provisions were upheld in *Weinstein v. Walker*, *Dept of Revenue v Nesbitt*, *Risenhoover v. Washington*, *Borracchini v. Jones*, and *Dewald v.* In light of the restrictions to federal funding under the law, states were allowed to grant aid out of their own funds to address the welfare needs of immigrants. Oftentimes, these policies have had discriminatory effects towards minorities. Race has a strong negative correlation for TANF assistance granted to immigrants. In addition, the immigrant population has a positive correlation with the inclusion of Medicaid coverage considering the positive correlation between higher poverty and inclusion. Research shows that a larger percentage of African-American recipients leads to stricter rules governing initial eligibility, less flexibility in welfare work requirements, and lower cash benefits to welfare recipients. There is also a negative relationship between cash benefit levels and percentage of welfare recipients. These states, however, face challenges in allocating funds due to a larger minority population and cut individual benefit levels per recipient. Moreover, these states assess the costs for inclusion based on racial compositions in the state. For example, California has seen a States with lower immigrant populations have negative and significant marginal effects on the native-foreign inequality in Medicaid coverage. Immigration brings states with exclusive Medicaid policies and a small immigrant population increases in the participation gap between native and foreign populations. In states with inclusive Medicaid policies and small immigrant population, immigration does not affect the participation gap. In states with a large immigrant population, immigration decreases social inequality regardless of the Medicaid policy. Addressing concerns[edit] Increases in descriptive representation for Latinos offsets the negative effects of Latino population size on social welfare policy. A minority voice in representative bodies acts a mechanism for interest representation and mitigates the effects of racial resentment. Regardless of incorporation, welfare effort and TANF benefits decline as the Latino population grows from a nominal size to 10 percent of the population. After that point, incorporation influences policy in a distinct manner. While incorporation is a function of population, it is not perfectly responsive considering the populations that would perceive benefits i. The remaining states exhibited negative relationships between Latino population and welfare generosity with legislative incorporation not overcoming this phenomenon. The bill reauthorized federal funds for TANF and healthcare services. The House, however, failed to authorize the bill. Although it applied to all 50 states by default, states were also given the option to opt out of the ban. Logically, but not in the heated and vitriolic politics created by the attack on welfare, a concern with the relationship of welfare to dependency should have directed attention to the deteriorating conditions of the low-wage labor market. After all, if there were jobs that paid living wages, and if health care and child care were available, a great many women on AFDC would leap at the chance of a better income and a little social respect. Edelman, and Wendell E. Primus, resigned to protest the law. It increased poverty, lowered income for single mothers, put people from welfare into homeless shelters, and left states free to eliminate welfare entirely. It moved mothers and children from welfare to work, but many of them are not making enough to survive. PRWORA assumed that out-of-wedlock births were "illegitimate" and that only a male could confer respectability on a child, said Ehrenreich. PRWORA dismissed the value of the unpaid work of raising a family, and insisted that mothers get paid work, "no matter how dangerous, abusive, or poorly paid". It affects them because the single mothers enrolled in TANF tend to have lower rates of literacy, and therefore finding employment that within the time frame of the "workfare" component becomes more difficult, or leads to underemployment. The scholars who make this point also relate the underemployment to lower income rates among single-mothers enrolled in TANF, defeating the purpose of the transition to work

provisions.

Chapter 5 : Welfare reform and beyond : the future of the safety net (Book,) [blog.quintoapp.com]

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Chapter 6 : Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Act - Wikipedia

WELFARE REFORM AND BEYOND MAKING WORKWORK A Policy Statement by the Research and Policy Committee of the Committee for Economic Development.

Chapter 7 : How Bill Clinton's Welfare Reform Changed America - HISTORY

The Role of Education and Training in Welfare Reform. Welfare Reform and Beyond. there is a clear role for skills-enhancing activities in welfare reform; the.

Chapter 8 : blog.quintoapp.com | Welfare Reform and Beyond | | Ron Haskins | Boeken

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Chapter 9 : Project MUSE - Welfare Reform and Beyond

Welfare reform has been a big success, at least as measured by the reduction in welfare caseloads. The number of families receiving welfare declined by more than 50 percent between and , and the percentage of families receiving cash assistance is lower than it has been since