

IMPACT OF CHILDHOOD POVERTY ON ADULT SUCCESS²²



PERSISTENTLY POOR

(living in poverty for at least half of one's childhood)

13% less likely to complete high school

43% less likely to complete college

37% less likely to be consistently employed as young adults

than those who are poor but not consistently poor as a child



RESIDENTIAL INSTABILITY

(ever-poor children who move three or more times for negative reasons)

15% less likely to complete high school

36% less likely to enroll in college by age 25

68% less likely to complete a four-year college degree by age 25

than ever-poor children who never move



PARENTAL EDUCATION AT CHILD'S BIRTH

(ever-poor children whose parents have more than a high school diploma)*

30% more likely to complete high school

2X more likely to enroll in college by age 25

5X more likely to complete college by age 25

than ever-poor children whose parents did not complete high school



PERSISTENTLY POOR CHILDREN LIVING IN A FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLD

(half their childhood or longer)

12% less likely to complete high school

than their persistently poor counterparts who never lived in a female-headed family

*ever-poor refers to children who experience poverty at some point during childhood