



**Statement of**

**Caroline Ratcliffe, Ph.D.**

**Senior Fellow, Urban Institute**

**before the**

**Committee on Agriculture, Subcommittee on Nutrition**

**United States House of Representatives**

## **How Does Child Poverty Relate to Adult Success?**

**Tuesday, October 27, 2015**

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**Statement of Caroline Ratcliffe**  
**Committee on Agriculture, Subcommittee on Nutrition**

**How Does Child Poverty Relate to Adult Success?**  
**October 27, 2015**

Good morning, Madam Chair and members of the Subcommittee. Thank you for the opportunity to speak today.

My name is Caroline Ratcliffe, and I am an economist and senior fellow at the Urban Institute. The Urban Institute, a nonprofit research organization, brings decades of objective analysis to policy debates and is dedicated to using research to elevate the debate on social and economic policy. The Urban Institute does not take policy positions. The views I present today are my own.

Rather than focus on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), I will describe findings from my research on childhood poverty, with a particular focus on how it relates to adult success. This research puts a spotlight on the obstacles poor children face in reaching milestones important to any young person—such as completing high school, graduating from college, and maintaining consistent employment—and helps us understand what it would take to “break the cycle” of poverty.

My research is based on data from the University of Michigan’s Panel Study of Income Dynamics, which tracks families over 40 years. These data follow children from birth, throughout childhood, and into adulthood. I will focus my testimony on answering three questions.

1. When considering child poverty, just how many children are we talking about?
2. How does childhood poverty link with adult success?
3. Beyond childhood poverty, what matters for the future success of poor children?

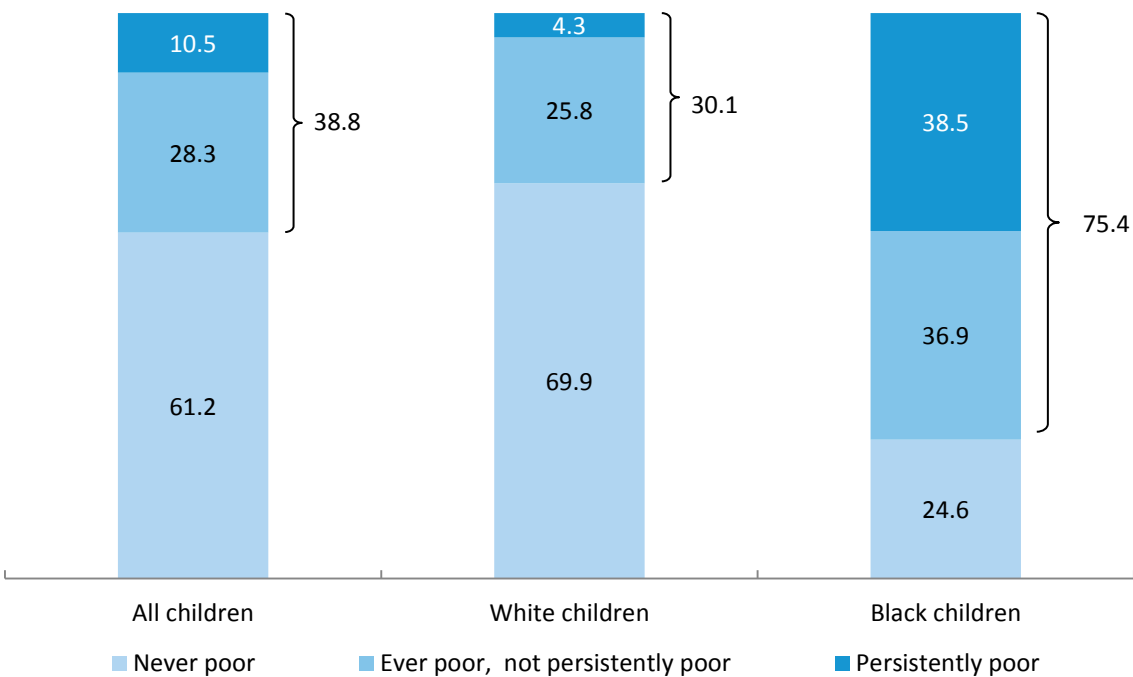
In answering these questions, we get at issues of economic mobility and how poverty and economic vulnerability cycles through to the next generation.

## 1. Childhood Poverty: Just How Many Children Are We Talking About?

Following children from birth through age 17 shows a much greater prevalence of poverty than the annual US poverty statistics suggest. While roughly one in five children currently lives in poverty (21.1 percent), nearly twice as many (38.8 percent) are poor for at least one year before they reach their 18th birthday (figure 1). Translating these percentages to numbers of children, roughly 29 million of today's children are expected to live below the poverty level for at least one year before age 18. Black children fare much worse; fully three-quarters (75.4 percent) are poor during childhood. The number for white children is substantial, yet considerably lower (30.1 percent). Poor children are also substantially more likely to be food insecure than their near-poor and nonpoor counterparts.

FIGURE 1

Percentage of Childhood Poor, by Race



Source: Urban Institute tabulations of Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID) data.

Notes: Tabulations are weighted and include children born between 1968 and 1989. Persistently poor children are poor at least half the years from birth through age 17. Ever-poor, nonpersistently children are poor at least one year, but fewer than half the years, from birth through age 17.

This research also examines a longer-term measure of poverty—persistent childhood poverty. A child is defined as persistently poor if he or she spends at least half of his or her childhood living in poverty. Among all children, 1 in 10 (10.5 percent) is persistently poor (figure 1). Again, translating this to the number of children, we expect that nearly 8 million of today's children will spend at least half their childhoods in poverty. Again, black children fare worse. Roughly 4 in 10 (38.5 percent) black children are persistently poor, while fewer than 1 in 20 white children (4.3 percent) are persistently poor.

Persistently poor children tend to cycle into and out of poverty. Over half (58 percent) of persistently poor children have three or more spells of poverty, and, thus, periods of economic instability.

Are there early markers that help identify children who are likely to be persistently poor? Yes. Children born to poor parents who have not completed high school are particularly vulnerable to persistent childhood poverty. Among children born to poor parents, children whose parents did not complete high school are 30 to 45 percentage points more likely to be persistently poor than children whose parents have some education beyond high school.

## **2. How Does Childhood Poverty Link with Adult Success?**

Children who have been poor for at least one year before they turn 18 are less likely to reach important adult milestones, such as graduating from high school, enrolling in and completing college, and maintaining consistent employment, than children who have never been poor. Persistently poor children fare even worse.

Although more than 9 in 10 never-poor children (92.7 percent) complete high school by age 20, only 3 in 4 ever-poor children (77.9 percent) do so (table 1). When looking at the subset of children who are persistently poor, the disparity is greater. Less than two-thirds of persistently

poor children (63.5 percent) complete high school by age 20. Put another way, over a third of persistently poor children do not complete high school by age 20.

Some of these youth are likely leaving high school to help support their families. Research by my Urban Institute colleagues finds that nearly a third of out-of-school youth (ages 16–18) without a high school degree are working, with roughly half working at least 40 weeks of the year for an average of 30 hours a week (during the weeks they work). On average, the earnings of these working youth account for about 20 percent of family income.

Lower levels of educational success among poor children persist beyond high school completion. While 37 percent of never-poor children complete a bachelor’s degree by age 25, only 3 percent of persistently poor children do so. It’s unclear whether poor children gain ground after age 25, but the pattern between ages 20 and 25 suggest that any gains are likely limited.

TABLE 1

Educational Achievement and Employment by Childhood Poverty Status (percent)

	Never poor	Ever poor	Among Ever Poor	
			Not persistently poor	Persistently poor
Educational attainment				
High school diploma by age 20	92.7	77.9***	83.3	63.5***
Postsecondary enrollment by age 25	69.7	41.4***	47.6	22.8***
Completed college by age 25	36.5	13.0***	16.2	3.2***
Consistently employed ages 25–30	70.3	57.3***	63.6	35.4***

Source: Urban Institute tabulations of Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID) data.

Notes: Tabulations include children born between 1968 and 1989. Statistical significance for the “never poor” and “ever poor” columns is based on the difference between individuals who are never poor and those who are ever poor in childhood. Significance for the “not persistently poor” and “persistently poor” columns is based on the difference between individuals who are ever poor but not persistently poor and those who are persistently poor in childhood.

\* $p < 0.1$  \*\* $p < 0.05$  \*\*\* $p < 0.01$

As these poor children become adults with limited education, implications arise for their long-term economic well-being. Lower-educated groups have lower wages and higher unemployment rates.

In fact, when following people up through age 30, we find that people who were poor as a child are less likely to be consistently employed as a young adult (between ages 25 and 30). They are also more likely to spend multiple years in poverty as a young adult (between ages 25 and 30).

Overall, ever-poor and persistently poor children have substantially worse educational and employment outcomes than their never-poor counterparts. The data suggest that when these children enter adulthood and have children, poverty and economic vulnerability, as well as food insecurity, will cycle through to the next generation.

### **3. Beyond Child Poverty What Matters for the Future Success of Children?**

Among children who have experienced poverty, what are the key markers—beyond poverty—of their future success? There are three important dimensions.

***First, parents' educational attainment at the child's birth is importantly related to children's academic achievement,*** with lower educational attainment among children with less-educated parents. This relationship persists even after controlling for family and neighborhood characteristics, including duration of childhood poverty. Compared with ever-poor children whose parents did not complete high school, children whose parents have more than a high school education are 30 percent more likely to complete high school by age 20, more than twice as likely to enroll in postsecondary education by age 25, and nearly five times more likely to complete college by age 25.

The relationships differ somewhat for children whose parents have only a high school education. Ever-poor children whose parents have a high school education (versus not completing high school) are more likely to complete high school and enroll in college or another

postsecondary program (by 11 and 60 percent, respectively), but they are not statistically significantly more likely to complete a four-year college degree. That is, they are more likely to get some post-high school education but not get through a four-year college program by age 25.

Among poor children, parents' educational attainment is not related to whether the child is consistently employed as a young adult. But, there is more to the story. Although no direct relationship with young adult employment is found, it is well established that lower educational achievement brings lower average wages and dampened opportunities for upward mobility.

So, it's not just poverty. Parents' educational attainment matters above and beyond poverty. The limited education of today's parents can create a vicious cycle that hinders future generations.

***Second, residential instability is related to lower academic achievement for ever-poor children,*** in both high school and college completion. Ever-poor children who move for a negative reason (such as eviction or the family's need for lower rent) are worse off educationally than ever-poor children who never move. Children with two or more negative moves are 13 to 15 percent less likely to complete high school by age 20, 35 to 36 percent less likely to enroll in postsecondary education by age 25, and 60 to 68 percent less likely to complete college by age 25 than children who never move. Children with multiple negative moves also have worse educational outcomes than children who move for positive or neutral reasons.

Moves that happen for a negative reason can exacerbate already tenuous circumstances for children, particularly if the moves do not coincide with changes in the school year or promotional moves (e.g., from elementary to middle school).

***Third, place and neighborhood characteristics matter for ever-poor children,*** even in models that take account of the length of time children spend in poverty and other family

characteristics. Children who grow up in disadvantaged neighborhoods fare much worse. Among children who have been poor, children in more advantaged neighborhoods (where poverty and unemployment rates are near 5 percent) are 22 percent more likely to complete high school by age 20 and are roughly 15 times more likely to complete a four-year college degree by age 25 than children in the most disadvantaged neighborhoods (where poverty rates top 50 percent and unemployment rates are over 25 percent).

Part of the story may be schools. Research suggests greater college enrollment is associated with high school characteristics that more likely exist in better neighborhoods, such as higher teacher expectations, social norms toward attending college, and greater staff support for college enrollment.

### **Summary and Policy Suggestions**

To summarize, one in every five children currently lives in poverty, but nearly twice as many experience poverty at some point during their childhood. Among the strains of poverty, poor children are more likely to experience food insecurity. Ever-poor children are less successful than their never-poor counterparts in their educational achievement, which can erode employment prospects and wages throughout a lifetime.

Moreover, the educational achievement of one generation ripples through to the next. Even among the subset of ever-poor children, children of less-educated parents are less likely to achieve important educational milestones than their peers with more highly educated parents. Education and training programs, bundled with work supports such as child care subsidies, could improve financial well-being and stability for parents with limited education. Higher educational achievement has been clearly linked with higher employment rates and earnings, and receipt of child care assistance has been found to increase the economic well-being of low-wage unmarried mothers.



Beyond childhood poverty and parental education, residential instability stands out as important to children's future success. Household moves that happen for negative reasons are particularly related to worse outcomes. Federal policy allows some vulnerable children (homeless and foster care children, for example) to remain in the same school when moving across school boundary lines. However, most low-income children are left out. More flexible policies on this front would provide greater stability for children and help them succeed in school.

Also, place matters. Children who grow up in more disadvantaged neighborhoods fare much worse. Place-conscious strategies that both address current neighborhood conditions and help poor families move out of disadvantaged neighborhoods to better neighborhoods with better schools would help children succeed.

Finally, savings and assets can provide a vital cushion for low-income families. One positive savings advancement is in SNAP, which has taken steps over the years to liberalize rules related to the level of assets families can have and still participate in the program. This liberalization eases disincentives for families to save in years when they have higher incomes.

Beyond SNAP asset limits, other steps could be taken to actively encourage low-income families to save, and such savings could be used to provide stability when economic difficulties hit families. This encouragement would entail redirecting some of the \$384 billion in federal asset-building subsidies, which primarily benefit higher-income families, to lower-income families. Promising policies to promote asset-building among low-income families include promoting emergency savings with incentives linked to savings at tax time and offering matched savings such as universal children's savings accounts. Research shows that low-income families can save and build assets over time. By more efficiently and equitably promoting saving and asset building, more people will have the tools to protect their families in tough times and invest in themselves and their children.

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Ruth Riley played on the 2001 University of Notre Dame women's basketball national championship team, won the WNBA Championship with the Detroit Shock, and was part of the 2004 gold medal winning Olympic team. Before her time on the basketball court, Ruth was raised in a single-parent household that relied on the food stamps, and free- and reduced-priced lunches. Because of this experience, in 2012, Ruth became an ambassador for Share Our Strength, a nonprofit that is committed to ending childhood hunger, as part of their No Kid Hungry campaign. Ruth continues to advocate for child nutrition programs across the country.

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Senior Fellow  
Center on Labor, Human Services, and Population  
The Urban Institute

### **Education**

1996            Ph.D., Economics, Cornell University  
1995            M.A., Economics, Cornell University  
1988            B.A., Mathematics and Economics, Wheaton College

### **Career Brief**

Caroline Ratcliffe is a senior fellow and economist at the Urban Institute. She is an expert in the asset building and poverty fields, and has published and spoken extensively on the role of emergency savings, consumer use of alternative financial sector products, poverty, and welfare programs and policies. Among her research for government agencies and foundations, Dr. Ratcliffe has evaluated programs aimed at moving low-income families into the financial mainstream and how welfare programs and policies impact families' economic well-being.

Dr. Ratcliffe's research has been published in over a dozen academic journals and she wrote a chapter for the Oxford Handbook of the Economics of Poverty entitled "*Is Poverty Incompatible with Asset Accumulation?*" Dr. Ratcliffe has provided testimony to the Senate Small Business and Entrepreneurship Committee on closing the racial wealth gap. Her work has also been cited in hundreds of news articles including the *New York Times*, *Washington Post*, *Wall Street Journal*, and *the Economist*, and she has appeared on C-SPAN, NPR, and Marketplace.

### **Professional Background**

2011-present    Senior Fellow, Urban Institute  
2003-2010      Adjunct Professor of Public Policy, Georgetown University  
2002-2010      Senior Research Associate, Urban Institute  
2007            Visiting Associate Professor of Public Policy, Georgetown University  
1996-2001      Research Associate, Urban Institute  
1992-1995      Teaching Assistant, Graduate Microeconomic Theory, Cornell University  
1989-1990      Assistant Tax Analyst, Congressional Budget Office  
1988-1989      Research Assistant, Brookings Institution

### **Selected Publications**

#### Testimony

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Committee on Agriculture  
U.S. House of Representatives  
Required Witness Disclosure Form

House Rules\* require nongovernmental witnesses to disclose the amount and source of Federal grants received since January 1, 2013.

Name: Caroline Ratcliffe

Organization you represent (if any): Urban Institute

1. Please list any federal grants or contracts (including subgrants and subcontracts) you have received since January 1, 2013, as well as the source and the amount of each grant or contract. House Rules do **NOT** require disclosure of federal payments to individuals, such as Social Security or Medicare benefits, farm program payments, or assistance to agricultural producers:

Source: See attached Amount: \_\_\_\_\_

Source: \_\_\_\_\_ Amount: \_\_\_\_\_

2. If you are appearing on behalf of an organization, please list any federal grants or contracts (including subgrants and subcontracts) the organization has received since January 1, 2013, as well as the source and the amount of each grant or contract:

Source: See attached Amount: \_\_\_\_\_

Source: \_\_\_\_\_ Amount: \_\_\_\_\_

3. Please list any payment or contract originating with a foreign government (including subcontracts) you have received since January 1, 2013, as well as the country of origin and amount of each payment or contract.

Country of Origin: None Amount: \_\_\_\_\_

Country of Origin: \_\_\_\_\_ Amount: \_\_\_\_\_

4. Please list any payment or contract originating with a foreign government (including subcontracts) the organization has received since January 1, 2013, as well as the country of origin and amount of each payment or contract.

Country of Origin: None Amount: \_\_\_\_\_

Country of Origin: \_\_\_\_\_ Amount: \_\_\_\_\_



Please check here if this form is NOT applicable to you: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: Caroline Ketchum

\* Rule XI, clause 2(g)(5) of the U.S. House of Representatives provides:

*(A) Each committee shall, to the greatest extent practicable, require witnesses who appear before it to submit in advance written statements of proposed testimony and to limit their initial presentations to the committee to brief summaries thereof.*

*(B) In the case of a witness appearing in a nongovernmental capacity, a written statement of proposed testimony shall include a curriculum vitae and a disclosure of any Federal grants or contracts, or contracts or payments originating with a foreign government, received during the current calendar year or either of the two previous calendar years by the witness or by an entity represented by the witness and related to the subject matter of the hearing.*

*(C) The disclosure referred to in subdivision (B) shall include--(i) the amount and source of each Federal grant (or subgrant thereof) or contract (or subcontract thereof) related to the subject matter of the hearing; and (ii) the amount and country of origin of any payment or contract related to the subject matter of the hearing originating with a foreign government.*

*(D) Such statements, with appropriate redactions to protect the privacy or security of the witness, shall be made publicly available in electronic form not later than one day after the witness appears.*

**PLEASE ATTACH DISCLOSURE FORM TO EACH COPY OF TESTIMONY.**

**THE URBAN INSTITUTE**

**PROJECT DISCLOSURE LIST FOR CONGRESSIONAL TESTIMONY**

UI No.	Title	UI Source	Prime Source	P/I	Start	End	Contract Total
07112	MOBIS FEDERAL SUPPLY SCHEDULE	VARIOUS	US DHUD	M.TURNER	07/01/1998	09/30/2017	13,164,372
08118	TRANSITION JAIL TO COMMUNITY	US DOJ	US DOJ	A.SOLOMON	05/01/2007	10/31/2015	3,696,653
08146	E-POSTCARD CREATION	IBM CORPORATION	IRS	T.POLLAK	06/11/2007	02/28/2016	1,348,726
08322	MOBIS FEDERAL SUPPLY SCHEDULE	VARIOUS	VARIOUS	J.ROMAN	07/01/1998	09/30/2017	23,320,591
08326	NATL STDY DISABILITY TRENDS	J HOPKINS	US DHHS	B.SPILLMAN	09/30/2008	04/30/2016	481,371
08350	PROGRAM SUPPORT CENTER IDIQ	US DHHS	US DHHS	D.KASSABIAN	08/29/2009	03/31/2016	21,218,419
08522	VALUE OF HEALTH INFORMATION	MPR	US DHHS	K.DEVERES	03/15/2010	10/31/2015	482,473
08553	NORVAL MORRIS PROJECT	US DOJ	US DOJ	S.ROSSMAN	09/01/2010	12/31/2015	894,528
08555	MOBIS FEDERAL SUPPLY SCHEDULE	VARIOUS	GSA	P.JOHNSON	08/31/2010	12/16/2016	1,485,582
08573	DNA COLD HITS	US DOJ	US DOJ	K.WALSH	01/01/2011	06/30/2016	351,054
08575	MEDICAID/CHLD HLTH INS PROG	US DHHS	US DHHS	W.VROMAN	09/27/2010	08/11/2018	27,908,276
08577	HOUSING DISCRIMINATION STUDIES	US DHUD	US DHUD	M.TURNER	10/01/2010	07/11/2017	23,204,683
08585	ELDER ABUSE, MISTREATMENT	US DOJ	US DOJ	J.ZWEIG	10/01/2010	06/30/2016	449,874
08586	OCOA PROVIDER CRIMINAL JUSTICE	US DOJ	US DOJ	N.LA VIGNE	10/01/2010	03/31/2016	2,851,261
08592	SYSTEM AND OUTCOME EVALUATION	ABT	US DHHS	P.LOPREST	09/30/2010	09/29/2016	4,148,635
08594	DC PROMISE NGHBRHD INITIATIVE	VARIOUS	VARIOUS	S.POPKIN	10/01/2010	12/31/2016	754,723
08629	NATL PAROLE RESOURCE CTR	CENTER EFFECTIVE PUBLIC POLICY	US DOJ	J.JANNETTA	10/01/2010	09/30/2016	140,138
08646	CSG REENTRY RESOURCE CENTER	CNCL ST GV	US DOJ	N.LA VIGNE	02/01/2011	10/31/2015	1,115,584
08647	HOME HEALTH CASE-MIX SYSTEM	MEDPAC	MEDPAC	A.GARRETT	04/27/2011	06/30/2016	557,800
08660	PROGRAM REPRESENTASI PROJECT	CHEMONICS	US AID	R.NAYYAR-STONE	05/25/2011	04/01/2016	870,000
08673	FIREFIGHTER SAFETY	CFAI-RISK	DEPT OF HOMELAND SE	R.SANTOS	06/25/2011	06/29/2016	461,142
08678	EVALUATION ABE TO CREDENTIALS	JOBS FOR F	JOBS FOR F	R.LERMAN	08/08/2011	09/30/2016	1,495,329
08684	EVALUATION OF MAPCP DEMO	RTI	US DHHS	S.ZUCKERMAN	08/09/2011	04/30/2017	1,785,254
08689	MEDICAID AS REENTRY STRATEGY	US DOJ	US DOJ	J.JANNETTA	09/01/2011	04/22/2016	647,474
08692	BENEFICIARIES W/CHRONIC CONDT	US DHHS	US DHHS	B.SPILLMAN	09/22/2011	12/29/2016	2,320,289
08703	ACA MEDICAID EXPANSION CARE	RTI	US DHHS	G.KENNEY	09/30/2011	03/31/2016	221,570
08706	EVAL STATE DEMO INTEGRATE CARE	RTI	US DHHS	T.WAIDMANN	09/29/2011	09/28/2016	3,140,486
08727	FIN EDU PRGM EVAL SUPPT SVCS	CONSUMER FINANCIAL PROTECTION	CONSUMER FINANCIAL	M.SIMMS	12/30/2011	08/08/2016	1,806,135
08774	MOBIS FEDERAL SUPPLY SCHEDULE	US DOL	US DOL	M.PERGAMIT	06/27/2012	06/19/2018	5,965,064
08785	MANAGED CARE ENROLLMENT	MEDICAID & CHIP PAYMENT	MEDICAID & CHIP PAYM	E.HOWELL	08/02/2012	05/15/2016	1,088,849
08795	TRANSITION FROM JAIL TO COMM	US DOJ	US DOJ	J.JANNETTA	08/31/2012	10/31/2015	449,978
08800	PROGRAM SUPPORT CENTER IDIQ	US DHHS	US DHHS	S.DORN	09/04/2012	09/25/2017	14,278,387
08807	NATIONAL PRETRIAL REPORTING	US DOJ	US DOJ	K.KIM	10/01/2012	12/31/2015	349,969
08810	EVAL OF JUVENILE SCA	US DOJ	US DOJ	J.BUCK WILLISON	11/01/2012	04/30/2016	1,997,100

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08811	EVAL JJRRI DEMO PROGRAM	US DOJ	US DOJ	J.ROMAN	10/01/2012	12/31/2016	699,623
08817	DC METRO CRIME TRENDS	US DOJ	US DOJ	M.CAHILL	01/01/2013	12/31/2015	689,507
08826	HPOG IMPLEMENTATION, SYSTEMS	ABT	US DHHS	P.LOPREST	10/10/2012	10/30/2016	1,679,952
08833	MEDICAID EXPANSION EVALUATION	RTI	US DHHS	S.LONG	10/01/2012	06/30/2017	564,231
08846	RENT REFORM DEMONSTRATION	MDRC	US DHUD	M.ABRAVANEL	10/01/2012	09/29/2019	231,230
08868	RENTAL ASSISTANCE DEMO EVAL	ECONOMETRICA INC	US DHUD	S.POPKIN	01/15/2013	12/29/2016	237,903
08874	MOBIL SUSTAIN:THOMPSON V HUD	APPLIED REAL ESTATE ANALYSIS	US DHUD	M.ABRAVANEL	09/30/2012	06/30/2016	198,067
08895	SIM EVALUATION	RTI	US DHHS	T.COUGHLIN	06/03/2013	06/02/2018	2,211,029
08902	EVAL OF FY11 SCA ADULT OFFENDR	RTI	US DOJ	S.ROSSMAN	06/19/2013	06/30/2016	900,788
08927	CENSUS OF CRIM LABORATORIES	US DOJ	US DOJ	K.WALSH	10/01/2013	12/31/2015	397,421
08928	RECIDIVISM OF YOUNG OFFENDERS	US DOJ	US DOJ	K.KIM	10/01/2013	03/31/2016	149,977
08929	JUVENILE SEX OFFENDERS	US DOJ	US DOJ	N.LA VIGNE	01/01/2014	12/31/2016	999,984
08930	SEXUAL ASSAULT KITS,NON-FORENI	US DOJ	US DOJ	K.KIM	01/01/2014	12/31/2015	499,956
08931	FORCED MARRIAGE, INTIMATE PART	US DOJ	US DOJ	K.KIM	01/01/2014	06/30/2016	649,776
08932	PREVALENCE OF WRONGFUL CONVICT	US DOJ	US DOJ	N.LA VIGNE	01/01/2014	10/31/2016	367,894
08933	FED JUSTICE STATISTIC ANALYTIC	US DOJ	US DOJ	K.KIM	10/01/2013	09/30/2017	999,892
08947	TECH ASST & CAPACITY BLDG	ABT	US DHUD	C.ARANDA	11/12/2013	05/17/2016	83,296
08952	HUD-SMART CITIES/COMMUNITIES	ENTERPRISE COMM PARTNERS	US DHUD	B.THEODOS	12/01/2013	06/06/2016	579,433
08953	BRIDGING THE GAP	NATL CTR VICTIMS OF CRIME	US DOJ	J.ZWEIG	10/01/2013	12/31/2015	237,715
08957	RETIREMENT RESEARCH CONSORTIUM	BOSTON COLLEGE	SOC SEC AD	R.JOHNSON	09/30/2013	09/30/2016	687,409
08968	COGNITIVE BEHAVIOR INTERVENTIO	US DOJ	US DOJ	K.KIM	01/01/2015	12/31/2017	569,702
08976	EVAL MEDIC ACCESS HALFWAY HOUS	US DOJ	US DOJ	K.MALLIK KANE	01/01/2015	12/31/2017	499,989
08977	PHYSICIAN FEES/HOSPITALIZATION	U ILLINOIS	US DHHS	S.ZUCKERMAN	08/15/2013	06/30/2016	413,122
08979	INVEST INNOVATION (I3) EVAL	CASA DE MARYLAND, INC.	US DOEd	M.SCOTT	01/01/2014	12/31/2016	205,000
08994	EARLY INTERVENTION SYSTEMS	JOHN F FINN INST PUBLIC SAFETY	US DOJ	K.KIM	01/01/2014	06/30/2016	100,000
08997	AGILE AND HARMONIZED ASSISTANC	RES FDN STATE UNIV OF NY	US AID	C.CADWELL	01/01/2014	12/31/2018	467,538
09013	C COLSON TASK FORCE	US DOJ	US DOJ	J.SAMUELS	06/01/2014	07/31/2016	1,750,000
09014	YOUNG PARENT DEMO IMPACT ANAL	CAPITAL RESEARCH CORP	US DOL	L.EYSTER	06/01/2014	12/31/2015	396,829
09019	NEW NSLP NUTRITION STANDARDS	US DHHS	US DHHS	T.VERICKER	08/01/2014	07/31/2016	80,946
09023	SCORECARD/ETPL STUDY	IMPAQ INTERNATIONAL	US DOL	L.EYSTER	06/27/2014	06/26/2016	18,873
09035	RETIREMENT IDIQ	US DOL	US DOL	R.JOHNSON	09/30/2014	09/29/2019	1,224,599
09036	FAMILY PLANNING ACA IMPACT	ALTARUM INSTITUTE	US DHHS	S.BENATAR	08/01/2014	06/30/2016	243,872
09037	MOBIS FEDERAL SUPPLY SCHEDULE	EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPP COMM	EQUAL EMPLOYMENT O	H.HATRY	09/26/2014	09/28/2016	203,602
09038	ECON,STAT, OTHER TRAINING	US DOC	US DOC	J.SCHWABISH	09/24/2014	03/15/2016	61,705
09040	BLDG COMM & CAPACITY INTERNET	NSF	NSF	L.GIANNARELLI	09/01/2014	08/31/2016	319,116
09044	SNAP PARTICIPATION FINANCIAL	ORLIN RESEARCH, INC.	US DOA	C.RATCLIFFE	09/15/2014	01/31/2016	230,839
09052	EVALUATION OF LISC AMERICORPS	LOCAL INIT	CNCS	N.DIETZ	08/01/2014	01/31/2016	186,916
09064	DOL EVAL YOUTH CAREER CONNECTN	ABT	US DOL	R.LERMAN	09/16/2014	06/15/2017	7,840

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09065	POVERTY MEASURE EVAL AND ANAL	NORC	US DOC	L.WHEATON	09/29/2014	11/30/2015	196,069
09073	EVALUATION OF ROUND 4 TAACCCT	ABT	US DOL	L.EYSTER	10/01/2014	09/29/2019	421,560
09089	SOCIAL INOVATION FUND EVAL	JOBS FOR F	CNCS	E.PETERS	02/11/2015	02/10/2018	960,000
09104	HOUSING FINANCE STUDIES	US DHUD	US DHUD	L.GOODMAN	03/31/2015	11/21/2016	214,963
09111	IPA-USDA RURAL DEVELOPMENT	US DOA	US DOA	C.SCALLY	04/16/2015	04/15/2016	163,748
09117	DATA ANALYSIS OF 2014 SIPP	NAS	U.S. CENSUS BUREAU	K.SMITH	05/01/2015	10/31/2015	79,566
09121	NISC III	LOCKHEED MARTIN CORP	US DOT	H.HATRY	05/13/2015	11/14/2015	70,146
09129	SAMHSA CROSS-SITE EVALUATIONS	ICF	US DHHS	J.ZWEIG	05/19/2015	04/13/2016	121,847
09138	RESTORATIVE JUSTICE IN RI SCHO	CENTRAL FALLS SCHOOL DISTRICT	CENTRAL FALLS SCHO	A.LIBERMAN	01/01/2015	12/31/2017	761,394
09139	FEDERAL RESOURCE PROGRAM GUIDE	FDIC	FDIC	L.GOODMAN	07/02/2015	03/15/2016	349,812
09152	PROGRAM SUPPORT CENTER IDIQ	US DHHS	US DHHS	S.MCKERNAN	03/16/2015	08/17/2020	466,650
09153	PROGRAM SUPPORT CENTER IDIQ	US DHHS	US DHHS	N.ASTONE	03/16/2015	08/17/2020	1,367,070
09159	EVALUATION OF PRCD	CITY OF PHILADELPHIA	US DOJ	J.BUCK WILLISON	03/01/2015	02/29/2016	140,076
09161	IMPACT REFUGEES ON HOST COMMUN	US DOState	US DOState	A.MALIK	09/01/2015	08/31/2016	199,564
09167	BUILDING COMM TRUST & JUSTICE	RFCUNY	US DOJ	N.LA VIGNE	10/01/2014	09/30/2017	300,450
09170	TANZANIA PUBLIC SYSTEMS STNGTH	ABT	US AID	C.CADWELL	08/20/2015	10/31/2015	34,657

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