

2023 Annual Report





CAFC Mission Statement

Children's Advocates for Change is an independent advocacy organization committed to the well-being of every Illinois child. We champion those policies and investments children need so that they are educated, healthy, and thriving.

Just some of our supporters across the state:









Message from the President



During the course of 2023, the U.S. inflation rate steadily declined. However, the decrease was not met with a commensurate decline in food prices. According to the federal government, food prices increased by 5.8%, which came on top of a 2022 increase of 9.9%.

So, it is not surprising that while the country's unemployment rate was below 4% many Illinois families still faced issues of food insecurity in 2023. A U.S. Census Bureau survey conducted last October documented that for Illinois households with

children responding to a question on food security nearly 18% indicated they often or sometimes did not have enough food to eat in the last 7 days. For Black Illinois households with children surveyed, that number jumped to almost 43%.

Illinois families need additional financial support to purchase food and meet other basic household needs. During 2023, Children's Advocates for Change advocated for the creation of a refundable state child tax credit. While the Illinois legislature did not enact the credit, our organization will continue to champion the cause in 2024.

It is just one of our many efforts to meet the needs of our children and lift up their voices and stories. Our thanks goes out to everyone who supported us during 2023. Join us in our advocacy this year as we continue our work to see that all children have the resources they need to thrive.

Sincerely,

osm Gree Curgan

Dr. Tasha Green Cruzat President and Board Member Children's Advocates for Change

Advocacy and Legislation

The start of the year brought with it the opening of a new Illinois General Assembly and Children's Advocates for Change's 2023 Legislative Agenda.

There were four major legislative initiatives CAFC undertook to promote equity and continue providing low- and moderate-income families needed economic supports. CAFC helped draft each piece of legislation referenced below and sought out sponsors for the bills.



<u>Equity</u>

Equity Budgeting (HB 3748 - Re-referred to Rules Committee)

HB 3748 requires the governor to include a specific section in any proposed state budget that covers how the budget promotes racial and ethnic equity within the state. The use of a race equity lens during budget deliberations points out the racial and ethnic disparities that continue to plague us, raises the questions of why those disparities exist, and prompts the question of how the state – through the provision of goods and services – is addressing those inequities.

Training on Producing Racial Impact Notes (HB 3941 - Re-referred to Rules Committee)

A key element to equity, is also utilizing the state's Racial Impact Note Act (25 ILCS 83). The Act allows a legislator to request a state agency to prepare a statement or note of a reliable estimate on how pending legislation could affect racial and ethnic minorities likely to be impacted by the bill.

HB 3941 requires the Governor's office to submit a report by year's end on recommendations regarding the production of racial impact notes that would examine methodology, formatting, and a course of training for personnel required to produce such notes. This measure should improve the quality and effectiveness of the produced notes.

Economic Opportunity

State Child Tax Credit (SB 1444 - Re-referred to Assignments; **HB 3950** - Re-referred to Rules Committee)



CAFC President Dr. Tasha Green Cruzat, pictured far left, in Springfield following a visit with State Senator Elgie Sims Jr. Joining her were United Voices for Children President Rev. Timothy Biel, Jr. Carlos Green, and CAFC Vice-President for Public Policy Mitch Lifson.

To help these working families, Illinois needs to adopt a state child tax credit. According to the National Conference of State Legislatures, 12 states have enacted state child tax credits. In nine of the 12 states, the credit is refundable. Such a credit helps Illinois families meet basic household needs and adds greater progressivity into the state's tax system.

Renter's Income Tax Credit (SB 1836 - Re-referred to Assignments; HB 2429 - Referred to Rules Committee) U.S. Census Data clearly shows that a far greater percentage of lower-income households pay more than 30% of their income on rent versus higher-income households. A far higher percentage of Illinois Blacks rent versus owning housing units (61% of Blacks rent versus 25% of non-Latinx whites)¹. Yet, the state's property tax credit benefits homeowners.

¹ 2019 5-year American Community Survey Data, U.S. Census Bureau

This legislation creates a state income tax credit for renters. The credit would be worth 5% of documented rental costs for a dwelling used by the taxpayer as a principal place of residence. To qualify, a taxpayer must have lived in Illinois for at least half the year, have federal adjusted gross income at or below 200% of the federal poverty level, and rental payments must exceed 30% of the taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income.



Mitch Lifson, pictured far left, at a Springfield news conference promoting a state child tax credit.



For Junter information context:
 For Junter information context:
 Dr. Tasha Green Cruzel – President, children's Advocates for Change 312-351-5600
 Mitch Lifson – Vice-President for Public Policy, Children's Advocates for Change
 phone: 847-732:2890 email: milfson@childrensadvocates.org
 www.childrensadvocates.org

CAFC produced fact sheets on our legislative measures, which CAFC Vice-President for Public Policy Mitch Lifson distributed to lawmakers, administration officials, and our advocacy partners. CAFC also advocated for increased appropriations for children's mental health and maternal and infant health.

Mitch was in Springfield frequently during the spring session working with a 40-member coalition that included the Economic Security Project, the Shriver Center, Illinois Coalition for Immigrant and Refugee Rights and others to advocate for a state child tax credit. He made more than 40 direct visits to legislators, legislative staff, and administration staff to outline the benefits of the credit to Illinois working families.

With mounting budget pressures in other areas and reduced revenue estimates, the effort to establish a state child tax credit, as well as that for an income tax credit for renters, fell short. However, the child tax credit proposal generated a fair amount of conversation within the legislative caucuses and hopefully set the stage for passage of the measure in the future.

Mitch, along with the president of one of our advocacy partners – United Voices for Children, also testified before the Senate Revenue Committee regarding an income tax credit for renters. CAFC also continued its work with members of the Quality Alliance – a coalition of numerous organizations across

the state of Illinois involved in promoting access to high-quality early childhood education

and care - in supporting the Governor's proposal for additional investments in early childhood education and care.

CAFC will use the fall to continue visiting with legislators and other policymakers to discuss the benefits of our proposed measures as well as increase membership in the coalition working for a state child tax credit.



Newsletters, Blog Posts, and Podcasts

During the legislative session, CAFC also produced a blog post examining the Governor's proposed Fiscal Year 2023 budget. Our Spring 2023 Newsletter also contained information on funding items impacting children and families that are contained in the budget approved by the Illinois General Assembly. (CAFC sends out quarterly newsletters to an email list of approximately 11,000 individuals.)

The organization has also placed on its website blog posts regarding:

- Child Poverty and Household Income
 Needed for Basic Needs
- The Case for a State Child Tax Credit
- States That Have Enacted Child Tax Credits

CAFC also produced and posted on its website three podcasts regarding child tax credits.

 In the first podcast, CAFC President Dr. Tasha Green Cruzat and CAFC Vice-President for Public Policy Mitch Lifson talk about changes in the federal child tax credit and efforts to establish an Illinois child tax credit.



- In the second podcast, Tasha and Mitch chat with Neva Butkus, a state policy analyst for the Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy, about activity on child tax credits in states across the country.
- In the third podcast, Tasha speaks with U.S. Representative Suzan DelBene on her efforts to increase the federal child tax credit permanently.

Median Family Income - Rest 12 Months (2021 inflation adjusted dollars) 5127,633 2021 Poverty Rate (All ages) 7.5% (%) in citagory may be high because of alw sample size, ** indicates 30% 7.5% 2021 Poverty Rate (Children) 10.3% 2017 Poverty Rate (Children) 8.3% 2022 Poverty Rate (All All Children) 10.3% 2017 Poverty Rate (Children) 8.3% 2021 Poverty Rate (All Children) 10.3% 2017 Poverty Rate (AllAN Children) 8.3% 2021 Poverty Rate (Allan Children) 32.8% 2017 Poverty Rate (Black Children) 30.6% 2021 Poverty Rate (Black Children) 13.3% 2017 Poverty Rate (Black Children) 20.3% 2021 Poverty Rate (Initro Children) 13.3% 2017 Poverty Rate (Mittorxical Children) 10.3% 2021 Poverty Rate (Initro Children) 0.0% 2017 Poverty Rate (Mittorxical Children) 20.3% 2021 Poverty Rate (Initro Children) 3.1% 2017 Poverty Rate (Initro Children) 20.3% 2021 Poverty Rate (Initro Children) 3.1% 2017 Poverty Rate 20.3% 2021 Poverty Rate (Initro Children) 3.1% 20.17 Poverty Rate 20.3% 2021 Poverty Rate 3.5% 10.17 Poverty Rate 20.3% <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th>								
Toti Population Under 1312,427Marker Amerikan Madian/Aska Matriker, kuriter Matter intervision Under Statistical Statis								┍┶┶╁╁┯╼╇
Avv American malian/Adarba hative, Net Preventative traveling/Other Pacific Islander! Avv American malian/Adarba hative, Net Preventative Is controlled is controlled is an angein of error is not appending the backase the corresponding estimate is controlled is controlled in the margin of error is not backase the corresponding estimate is controlled is controlled in the margin of error is not backase the corresponding estimate is controlled in the margin of error is not backase the corresponding estimate is controlled in the margin of error is not backase the corresponding estimate is controlled in the margin of error is not backase the corresponding estimate is controlled in the margin of error is not backase the corresponding estimate is controlled in the margin of error is not backase the corresponding estimate is controlled in the margin of error is not backase the corresponding estimate is controlled in the margin of error is not backase the corresponding estimate is controlled in the margin of error is not backase the corresponding estimate is controlled in the margin of error is not backase the corresponding estimate is controlled in the margin of error is not backase the corresponding estimate is controlled in the margin of error is not backase the corresponding estimate is controlled in the margin of error is not backase the corresponding estimate is controlled in the margin of error is not backase the corresponding estimate is controlled in the margin of error is not backase the corresponding estimate is not backase the correspondin	Total Population	714,48	4					
****** Amagin of error is not appropriate because the corresponding estimate 15 confinable to in nodependent population or houses estimate. Effectively, the corresponding estimates to in nodependent population or houses estimate. Effectively, the corresponding estimates to in nodependent population or houses estimate. Effectively, the corresponding estimates to in nodependent population or houses estimate. Effectively, the corresponding estimates to in nodependent population or houses in the corresponding estimates to independent population or houses in the corresponding estimate is confinable to independent population or houses in the corresponding estimate is confinable to independent population or houses in the corresponding estimate is confinable to independent population or houses in the corresponding estimate is confinable to independent population or houses in the corresponding estimate is confinable to independent population or houses in the corresponding estimate is confinable to independent population or houses in the corresponding estimate is confinable to independent population or houses in the corresponding estimate is confinable to independent population or houses in the corresponding estimate is confinable to independent population or houses in the corresponding estimate is confinable to independent population is confirmed in the independent population is confirmed in the independent population or houses in the independent population or houses in the independent population is confirmed in the independent population or houses in the independent population or house in theindepind population in the independent popul	Total Population Un	der 18 172,42	7					
****** Amagin of error is not appropriate because the corresponding estimate 15 confinable to in nodependent population or houses estimate. Effectively, the corresponding estimates to in nodependent population or houses estimate. Effectively, the corresponding estimates to in nodependent population or houses estimate. Effectively, the corresponding estimates to in nodependent population or houses estimate. Effectively, the corresponding estimates to in nodependent population or houses in the corresponding estimates to independent population or houses in the corresponding estimate is confinable to independent population or houses in the corresponding estimate is confinable to independent population or houses in the corresponding estimate is confinable to independent population or houses in the corresponding estimate is confinable to independent population or houses in the corresponding estimate is confinable to independent population or houses in the corresponding estimate is confinable to independent population or houses in the corresponding estimate is confinable to independent population or houses in the corresponding estimate is confinable to independent population or houses in the corresponding estimate is confinable to independent population or houses in the corresponding estimate is confinable to independent population is confirmed in the independent population is confirmed in the independent population or houses in the independent population or houses in the independent population is confirmed in the independent population or houses in the independent population or house in theindepind population in the independent popul								rd
to in specificating population or housing estimute. Effectively, the corresponding estimute. Image: Corresponding estimute. Adva under 18 1,210 225 Mais under 18 1,210 225 Michain under 18 1,210 127 Michain under 18 1,210 120 Michain under 18 2,204 1,110 Weinsprechent, St. Mat are under 18 2,423 Of all Households, S. un SNAP 1,205 0 fall Households, S. un SNAP 4,50 Median Household Income \$7,127 2,717 2,717 Michain Partiel (Lon Underen) 1,355 2,717 2,717 Michain Partiel (Lon Underen) 1,356 2,717 2,717 Michain Partiel (Lon Underen)								
het no sampling error and the margin of error may be treated as zero. $\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $								자거니
ANN words 13 1,211 225 Aisan under 13 1,2,56 2715 Bick under 13 1,2,56 2715 Mither 13 1,2,56 2715 Mither 13 1,2,56 2715 Mither 13 1,2,56 2715 Mither 13 1,2,11 259 Mither 13 1,2,11 250 Mither 13 1,2,11 250 Mither 13 1,2,11 6.84 Coll 13 MAP recipients, % that are under 18 5.43 Of all onder 18 Households, % on SNAP 1.0.% Of all Households, % under 18 on SNAP 4.6% Median Fanity tope high because of a low same size; ** indicates QM 2017 Powerty Nate (Ala Colliders) 1.5% Coll 21 Powerty Nate (Ala Colliders) 1.0.% 2017 Powerty Nate (Chich Colliders) 3.4% 2017 Powerty Nate (Ala Colliders) 3.4% 2017 Powerty Nate (Chich Colliders) 3.4% 2017 Powerty Nate (Chich Colliders) 3.4% 2017 Powerty Nate (Chich Colliders) 3.4% 2017 Powerty Nate (Chich Colliders) 3.4% 2017 Powerty Nate (Chich Colliders) 3.4% <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th>ponumg</th> <th>esumate</th> <th></th> <th>H-71</th>					ponumg	esumate		H-71
AlAM under 13 1,211 1205 Asian under 13 1,245 547 Mutitarial under 13 54,322 ************************************							1 AM	
Asian under 18 1,0,06 257 Black under 18 1,0,06 257 Black under 18 1,0,06 257 Mutificatial under 18 1,0,06 257 Mutificatial under 18 1,0,06 257 Other under 18 1,0,06 27 Other under 18 1,000 27 Other 19 1,000	AIAN updar 19				_		- <u>C</u> <u>C</u> <u>L</u>	747-L
Black under 18 1,2,156 2715 Mutitarial under 18 5,4223 ************************************								
Latine under 18 5,923 merutik Mutdit rate al under 18 1,9,11 1,124 Mutdit rate al under 18 1,9,11 1,124 Mutdit rate al under 18 1,9,11 1,124 Mutdit rate al under 18 1,0,11 1,12 Unemployment Rate 5.5% Labor force Participation 6.8.48 Of all under 18 Households, % on SNAP 13.0% Of all Households, % under 18 on SNAP 4.5% Median Family Income Past 12 Months (2021 inflation adjusted dollars) $\frac{59,127}{5.5}$ 2021 Powerly Nate [All Optimers 1 10,08% $\frac{99,127}{2.5}$ 2021 Powerly Nate [All Optimers 1 2005 $\frac{99,127}{5.5}$ 2021 Powerly Nate [All Optimers 2 2005 $\frac{99,127}{5.5}$ 2021 Powerly Nate [All Optimers 2 2005 $\frac{99,127}{5.5}$ 2021 Powerly Nate [All Optimers 2 2005 $\frac{90,127}{5.5}$ 2021 Powerly Nate [All Optimers								
Luman table 1 as $39,213$ thus the state of the Multicacial andre 1 as $39,313$ thus the state of the Multicacial andre 1 as $39,313$ thus the state of the state hops to thops the hops to the state hops to tho								
NHOP lunder 13 90 150 Other under 13 16,363 11,053 Winte, non-Latinx under 18 82,044 11,071 Umemployment Rate 5.5% Labor Force Participation 68.4% O'all MAP recipients, What are under 18 54.3% O'all Households, % under 18 on SNAP 4.6% Median Households, % on SNAP 13.0% O'all Households, % under 18 on SNAP 4.6% Median Household Income 597,127 517,633 264 Vall Devery Rate (Aluk Children) 10.3% 2017 Poverty Rate (Aluk Children) 4.3% O'201 Poverty Rate (Aluk Children) 10.3% 2017 Poverty Rate (Aluk Children) 4.3% 2021 Poverty Rate (Aluk Children) 10.3% 2017 Poverty Rate (Aluk Children) 3.3% 2021 Poverty Rate (Aluk Children) 13.3% 2017 Poverty Rate (Aluk Children) 20.3% 2021 Poverty Rate (Black Children) 13.3% 2017 Poverty Rate (Aluk Children) 20.3% 2021 Poverty Rate (Black Children) 13.3% 2017 Poverty Rate (Black Children) 20.3% 2021 Poverty Rate (Black Children) 2.3% 2017 Poverty Rate (Black Children							(>-	
monor human is in the second								
white, non-Latins under 18 82,044 11,11 June 18 regul. Unders Mynuck The regule. The regule. The regule. Unders Mynuck Labor Force Participation 68.4% Of all SNAP recipients, % that are under 18 54.3% Of all Households, % under 18 on SNAP 4.6% Michain Households, % under 18 Households, % under 18 on SNAP 13.0% Of all Households, % under 18 on SNAP 4.6% Michain Households, % under 18 households, % under 18 on SNAP 13.0% Of all Households, % under 18 on SNAP 4.6% Michain Household Income Synta 2017 Powerty Rate (Alaberon) 517,733 76% 2021 Powerty Rate (Alaberon) 10.8% 2017 Powerty Rate (Alaberon) 4.3% 2017 Powerty Rate (Chidren) 3.3% 2021 Powerty Rate (Ridroc Chidren) 13.3% 2017 Powerty Rate (Ridroc Chidren) 20.3% 2017 Powerty Rate (Ridroc Chidren) 20.3% 2021 Powerty Rate (Ridroc Chidren) 13.3% 2017 Powerty Rate (Ridroc Chidren) 20.3% 2021 Powerty Rate (Ridroc Chidren) 3.1% 2017 Powerty Rate (Ridroc Chidren) 2.3% 2021 Powerty Rate (Ridroc Chidren) 3.1% <td< th=""><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th></td<>								
Numplayment Rate 5.5% Labor Force Participation 68.4% Of all SNAP recipients, % that are under 18 54.3% Of all Households, % on SNAP 13.0% Of all Households, % under 18 on SNAP 4.6% Median Household Income 59.7127 57.75% 7.6% 7.6% (%) in category may be high because of a low sample size; ** indicates GW 7.6% 7.6% 2021 Poverty Rate (All Ages) 10.3% 2017 Poverty Rate (All All Children) 13.5% 2021 Poverty Rate (All Children) 10.3% 2017 Poverty Rate (All Children) 4.3% 2021 Poverty Rate (Black Children) 12.5% 2017 Poverty Rate (Rath Children) 3.3% 2021 Poverty Rate (Black Children) 2.5% 2017 Poverty Rate (Rath Children) 3.3% 2021 Poverty Rate (Indicate) 3.3% 2017 Poverty Rate (Rath Children) 2.3% 2021 Poverty Rate (Indicate) 3.1% (white, non-tatinx Children) 2.3% 2021 Poverty Rate (Indicate) 3.1% (white, non-tatinx Children) 3.1% 2021 Poverty Rate (Indicate) 3.1% (white, non-tatinx Children) 2.8% 2021 Poverty Rate (Indicate) 3.1% (white, non-tatinx Children) 3.1% 2021 Poverty Rate (Indicate) 3.1% (white, non-tatinx Children) 3.8% 2021 Poverty Rate (Indi					Un	der 18" figure.		
Unemployment Ref5.5%Labor Force Participation6.4.%Of all Model Percipients, Khat are unell 1054.3%Of all Households, Kunder 18 on SNAP4.6%Of all under 18 Households, Kon SNAP13.0%Of all Households, Kunder 18 on SNAP4.6%Median Households, Kon SNAP13.0%Of all Households, Kunder 18 on SNAP4.6%Median Household Household597,127517,633Zoll Powerty Rate (Aluk Onlideen)10.8%2017 Powerty Rate (Aluk Onlideen)4.5%2021 Powerty Rate (Aluk Onlideen)10.8%2017 Powerty Rate (Aluk Onlideen)4.5%2021 Powerty Rate (Aluk Onlideen)13.8%2017 Powerty Rate (Aluk Onlideen)4.5%2021 Powerty Rate (Aluk Onlideen)13.8%2017 Powerty Rate (Aluk Onlideen)4.5%2021 Powerty Rate (Black Children)13.8%2017 Powerty Rate (Black Children)20.3%2021 Powerty Rate (Black Children)13.8%2017 Powerty Rate (Black Children)20.3%2021 Powerty Rate (Black Children)23.5%2017 Powerty Rate (Black Children)23.5%2021 Powerty Rate (Black Children)3.5%2017 Powerty Rate (Black Children)23.5%2021 Powerty Rate (white, non-Latin	x under 18	82,044	±1,1/1			, Im	age Source: Wikipedia
Old J SMAP recipients, % that are under 18 54.34 Of all under 18 Households, % on SNAP 13.06 Of all Households, % under 18 on SNAP 4.64 Median Household Income \$97,127 \$75,763 7.658 Wold an Household Income \$10,07 2017 Poverty Rate [All ages] 7.658 (b) coverty Rate [All ages] 2017 Poverty Rate [All ages] 2017 Poverty Rate [All Ages] 3.158 2021 Poverty Rate [Black Children] 3.48 2017 Poverty Rate [All Children] 4.84 2021 Poverty Rate [Black Children] 3.48 2017 Poverty Rate [Black Children] 3.08 2021 Poverty Rate [Black Children] 2.84 2017 Poverty Rate [Black Children] 3.35 2021 Poverty Rate [Black Children] 3.154 2017 Poverty Rate [Black Children] 2.037 2021 Poverty Rate [Black Children] 3.154 2017 Poverty Rate [Black Children] 2.057 2021 Poverty Rate [Black Children] 3.154 2017 Poverty Rate [Black Children] 2.057 2021 Poverty Rate [Black Children] 3.154 3.15 2.017 Poverty Rate [Black Children] 2.057 2021 Poverty Rate [Black Children] 3.154 3.15 3.16 3.16 1.0001 Ensissuef 3.05 </th <th>Unemployment Rate</th> <th>e 5.5%</th> <th></th> <th>Labor F</th> <th>orce Pa</th> <th>rticipation</th> <th></th> <th></th>	Unemployment Rate	e 5.5%		Labor F	orce Pa	rticipation		
Of all under 18 Households, % on SNAP 13.0% Of all Households, % under 18 on SNAP 4.5% Median Household Income $397,127$ The dian Family Income - Part 1 Months (2021 inflation adjusted dollar) $597,127$ (s) in citagory may be high because of low sample size, ⁵⁻¹ indicates $200'$ (2021 Powerty Rate (Alan Children) 10.8% 2021 Powerty Rate (Alan Children) 10.8% 2021 Powerty Rate (Alan Children) 13.3% 2021 Powerty Rate (Alan Children) 13.3% 2021 Powerty Rate (Rate Children) 20.7% 2021 Powerty Rate (Rate Children) 22.1% 2021 Powerty Rate (Rate Children) 22.1% 2021 Powerty Rate (Rate Children) 22.1% 2021 Powerty Rate (Children) 22.1% 2021 Powerty Rate (Children) 23.5% 2021 Powerty Rate (Solidon) 25.5% 2021 Powerty Rate (Solidon) 25.5% 2021 Powerty Rate (Solidon) 25.5% 2021 Powert Rate (Solidon) 25.5% 2021 Powert Rate (Solidon) 25.5% 2021 Powert Rate (Solido			-19 54.2%					
$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$								
Median Family Income - Past 12 Months (2021 inflation adjusted dollars) 5127,633 7.65 2021 Poverty Rate (All ages) 10.84 2017 Poverty Rate (Children) 1.9.84 2022 Poverty Rate (Children) 10.84 2017 Poverty Rate (Children) 3.84 2021 Poverty Rate (Children) 10.84 2017 Poverty Rate (Children) 3.84 2021 Poverty Rate (All Children) 10.85 2017 Poverty Rate (All Children) 3.83 2021 Poverty Rate (All Children) 13.85 2017 Poverty Rate (Back Children) 3.08 2021 Poverty Rate (Back Children) 10.35 2017 Poverty Rate (Back Children) 20.38 2021 Poverty Rate (Back Children) 10.35 2017 Poverty Rate (Back Children) 20.38 2021 Poverty Rate (MICHO Children) 0.35 2017 Poverty Rate (MICHO Children) 0.37 2021 Poverty Rate (MICHO Children) 3.16 (white, non-Latinx Children) 4.28 Nublik/Charter School Students who are Low Income (white, non-Latinx Children) 4.28 St 0.4 spec.oble senzel of inscrept 51,597 3.8 1.8 Kindran Unissuref 3.0% 54.3% St observed States Inscrept 51,597 4.8 Solideren Unissuref 3.0%	Of all under 18 House	seholds, % on SNA	P 13.0%	Of all H	louseh	olds, % under 18	on SNAP	4.6%
Median Family Income - Past 12 Months (2021 inflation adjusted dollars) 5127,633 7.65 2021 Poverty Rate (All ages) 10.84 2017 Poverty Rate (Children) 1.9.84 2022 Poverty Rate (Children) 10.84 2017 Poverty Rate (Children) 3.84 2021 Poverty Rate (Children) 10.84 2017 Poverty Rate (Children) 3.84 2021 Poverty Rate (All Children) 10.85 2017 Poverty Rate (All Children) 3.83 2021 Poverty Rate (All Children) 13.85 2017 Poverty Rate (Back Children) 3.08 2021 Poverty Rate (Back Children) 10.35 2017 Poverty Rate (Back Children) 20.38 2021 Poverty Rate (Back Children) 10.35 2017 Poverty Rate (Back Children) 20.38 2021 Poverty Rate (MICHO Children) 0.35 2017 Poverty Rate (MICHO Children) 0.37 2021 Poverty Rate (MICHO Children) 3.16 (white, non-Latinx Children) 4.28 Nublik/Charter School Students who are Low Income (white, non-Latinx Children) 4.28 St 0.4 spec.oble senzel of inscrept 51,597 3.8 1.8 Kindran Unissuref 3.0% 54.3% St observed States Inscrept 51,597 4.8 Solideren Unissuref 3.0%								
2021 Poverty Rate [All acc] 7.5% (%) in category may be high because of a low somple size; ** indicates 10% 2017 Poverty Rate [(All Children) 10.3% 2021 Poverty Rate (All Children) 10.3% 2017 Poverty Rate (All Children) 13.3% 2021 Poverty Rate (All Children) 13.4% 2017 Poverty Rate (Rath Children) 4.4% 2021 Poverty Rate (Back Children) 3.4% 2017 Poverty Rate (Rath Children) 3.5% 2021 Poverty Rate (Rath Children) 3.4% 2017 Poverty Rate (Rath Children) 2.0% 2021 Poverty Rate (Rath Children) 3.5% 2017 Poverty Rate (Rath Children) 2.0% 2021 Poverty Rate (Rath Children) 0.0% 2017 Poverty Rate (Rath Children) 2.0% 2021 Poverty Rate (Rath Children) 3.1% 2017 Poverty Rate (Rath Children) 2.0% 2021 Poverty Rate (Other Children) 3.1% 2017 Poverty Rate (Rath Children) 2.0% 3021 Foverty Rate (Rath Children) 3.1% (white, non-tating Children Children) 2.0% 3021 Foverty Rate (white, non-tating Children Children) 4.2% 5% 4% Rohling/Charter School Students who are Low Loncome 4.3% 5 Children on Pub	Median Household Income							
(\$iii category may be high securate of a low sample size, ** indicates 30% 2021 Powerty Rate (Children) 10.8% 2021 Powerty Rate (Children) 13.8% 2021 Powerty Rate (AlAN Children) 3.3% 2021 Powerty Rate (Alan Children) 3.2% 2021 Powerty Rate (Laina Children) 3.2% 2021 Powerty Rate (Back Children) 3.0% 2021 Powerty Rate (Back Children) 13.3% 2021 Powerty Rate (Back Children) 13.3% 2021 Powerty Rate (Back Children) 13.3% 2021 Powerty Rate (Back Children) 20.3% 2021 Powerty Rate (Back Children) 13.3% 2021 Powerty Rate (Back Children) 20.3% 2021 Powerty Rate (MCHO Children) 22.1% 2021 Powerty Rate (MCHO Children) 23.1% 51 G - symmetry Rate (white, non-Latinx Children) 51,597 51 G - symmetry Rate (Back Children) 55 54 Si G - symmetry Children Unissured 3.0% 55,0000 - 54,999 53,000 Si 54,999 50,000 - 54,999 53,000 Si 5			hs (2021 inflatio	on adjuste	ed dolla		33	
2021 Powerty Rate (Children) 10.3% 2017 Powerty Rate (AlMA Children) 11.3% 2021 Powerty Rate (AlMA Children) 3.4% 2017 Powerty Rate (AlMA Children) 4.4% 2021 Powerty Rate (AlMA Children) 3.4% 2017 Powerty Rate (AlMA Children) 4.4% 2021 Powerty Rate (Basic Children) 3.4% 2017 Powerty Rate (Alama Children) 4.4% 2021 Powerty Rate (Basic Children) 17.5% 2017 Powerty Rate (Alama Children) 20.3% 2021 Powerty Rate (Basic Children) 12.3% 2017 Powerty Rate (Mathera) 20.3% 2021 Powerty Rate (IMCOP Children) 2.2.5% 2017 Powerty Rate (Mathera) 2.0.7% 2021 Powerty Rate 2017 Powerty Rate (Mathera) 2.0.7% 2017 Powerty Rate (Mathera) 2.0.7% 2021 Powerty Rate 2017 Powerty Rate 2017 Powerty Rate 2017 Powerty Rate 2017 Powerty Rate (white, non-Latinx Children) 3.1% 2017 Powerty Rate 2017 Powerty Rate 2017 Powerty Rate (white, non-Latinx Children) 3.1% 2017 Powerty Rate 2018 2017 Powerty Rate 2017 Powerty Rate (white, non-Latinx Children) 3.1% 2017 Powerty Rate 2017 Powerty Rate 2018 2018 (white, non-Latinx Children) 3.1% 51.557 51.557 51.557 51.557 51.557 <th></th> <th></th> <th>w samale size: "-"</th> <th>" indicates</th> <th>n/n)</th> <th>7.070</th> <th></th> <th></th>			w samale size: "-"	" indicates	n/n)	7.070		
2021 Powerty Rate (ALMA Children) 10.8% 2021 Powerty Rate (Alasin Children) 3.4% 2021 Powerty Rate (Basic Children) 3.2% 2021 Powerty Rate (Basic Children) 3.2% 2021 Powerty Rate (Basic Children) 3.2% 2021 Powerty Rate (Basic Children) 3.3% 2021 Powerty Rate (Basic Children) 13.3% 2021 Powerty Rate (Basic Children) 13.3% 2021 Powerty Rate (MCHC Children) 0.0% 2021 Powerty Rate (MCHC Children) 0.1% (white, non-Latinx Children) 3.1% K Public/Charter School Students who are Low Income Kohldren Unissurel 3.0% S 10 Ayer-otkie semaled in school 51,597 K atte Bacheler's Degree ar higher, aged 25 and over 4.3 K Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 births) 5 K Rent Burdened 51,597 43% 53,5000 -54,999 50.1% Signoo -4,999 80 high 53,5000 -54,999 50.1% Signoo -4,999 80 high 3.1% 56,5%						overty Rate (Chi	ildren)	11.5%
2021 Powerty Rate (Black Children) 32.8% 2021 Powerty Rate (Black Children) 32.8% 2021 Powerty Rate (Black Children) 13.3% 2021 Powerty Rate (Black Children) 13.3% 2021 Powerty Rate (MCP Children) 13.3% 2021 Powerty Rate (MCP Children) 0.0% 2021 Powerty Rate (MCP Children) 0.0% 2021 Powerty Rate (MCP Children) 0.0% 2021 Powerty Rate (Cher Children) 21.1% 2021 Powerty Rate (Cher Children) 21.1% 2021 Powerty Rate (Cher Children) 3.1% * Public/Charter School Students who are Low Income % Ublic/Charter School Students who are Low Income % Public/Charter School Students who are Low Income % Ublic/Charter School Students who are Low Income % Public/Charter School Students who are Low Income % Ublic/Charter School Students who are Low Income % Ublic/Charter School Students who are Low Income % Ublic/Charter School Students who are School % 10 Agenches areal and the charter of the char			10.8%					
2021 Powerty Rate (Latina Children) 27.5% 2021 Powerty Rate (Muticadi Children) 20.3% 2021 Powerty Rate (Muticadi Children) 0.0% 2021 Powerty Rate 0.0% (while, non-Latinx Children) 3.1% * Public/Charter School Students who are Homeless 4.5 * Vulic/Charter School Students who are Homeless 4.5 * Vulic/Charter School Students who are Homeless 4.5 * With a Bachelor's Degree or higher, aged 25 and over 4.5 Median Monthly Housing Costs (Dollars) \$1,597 * Rent Burdened 10.3% * Rent Burdened 10.3% * Stowo Stay 99 80.1%								
2021 Powerry Rate [Multimodal Children] 13.3% 2021 Powerry Rate [MICHO Children] 0.0% 2021 Powerry Rate 0.0% 2021 Powerry Rate 0.0% 2021 Powerry Rate 0.0% 8 Public/Charter School Students who are Low Income (white, non-Latinx Children) 4.2% 8 10 Ayerachiks enalled in school 4.3 Children Unissured 3.0% 5 10 Ayerachiks enalled in school 51,597 56.3% K ent Burdened within Ecolo Income Range 13.3% 53.5000 540,999 64.0% Signoo 34,999 50.0% 50.000 540,999 50.0% 56.5% Less than 520.00 \$50.000 540,999 33.6% 56.5% -Less than 520.000 543.999 - 535.000 to 548.999 -Less than 520.000 to 548.999								
2021 Powery Rate [Mt-OPI Children] 0.0% 2021 Powery Rate (Other Children) 22.1% 2021 Powery Rate (Other Children) 22.1% 2021 Powery Rate (Netro Children) 22.1% 2021 Powery Rate (Netro Children) 21.1% 2021 Powery Rate (Netro Children) 20.1% 2021 Powery Rate (Netro Children) 2.1% 2017 Powery Rate (Netro Children) 2.1% 2017 Rowery Rate (Netro Children) 2.1% X Public/Charter School Students who are Iomeless 4.5 % Virb a Bachelor's Degree or higher, aged 25 and over 45.5 Median Manthly Housing Costs (Dollars) \$1,57 % Rent Burdened 13.1% Less than 520,000 88.0% \$10,000 - \$1,999 31.1% Less than 520,000 88.0% \$50,000 - \$1,999 31.6% \$50,000 - \$1,999 31.6% Stood Stroger 9 32.6% \$50,000 - \$1,999 32.6% \$50,000 - \$1,999 32.6% \$50,000 - \$1,999 32.6% \$50,000 - \$1,999 32.6% \$50,000 - \$1,999 32.6% \$50,000 - \$1,999 32.6%								
2021 Powerry Rate (Other Children) 20.7% 2021 Powerry Rate (Other Children) 20.7% 2021 Powerry Rate (White, non-Latinx Children) 4.2% N Public/Charter School Students who are Low Income (white, non-Latinx Children) 4.2% N Public/Charter School Students who are Low Income (white, non-Latinx Children) 4.2% N Public/Charter School Students who are Low Income (white, non-Latinx Children) 4.2% St Oskyer-okke senated in school 51,597 5% S. Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 births) 5 Kent Burdened 51,597 43% S. Kinfant Mortality Rate (per 1000 births) 5 Kent Burdened storps = school Students week) Lake County Total Pool of County Rent Burdened Households by Income Level 10.0% Storps = school Students week) Less than 520,000 58.0% 50,000-54,999 50.1% Storps = school Students week) Storps = 33.6% 50,000 - 54,999 51,600 50,000 Storps = school Students week) Storps = 33.6% 50,000 - 54,999 50,000 50,000 - 53,999 53,000 - 53,999 Children School Storps = school Storps = school Storps = 53,000 to 540,999 50,0000 - 5540,999 50,0000 - 5540,								
2021 Powery Rate (white/, non-Latinx Children) 3.1% 2021 Powery Rate (white, non-Latinx Children) 4.2% % Public/(Darter School Students who are Low Income Byblic/(Darter School Students who are Low Income % With a Bachelor's Degree or higher, aged 25 and over % with a Bachelor's Degree or higher, aged 25 and over % with a Bachelor's Degree or higher, aged 25 and over % Rent Burdened Within Bachelor's Degree or higher, aged 25 and over % Rent Burdened within Each Income Range (Pay a Low numbers may be reflective of a cambantian of county sampling size, housing costs. (Dellars) \$1,597 43% 48.5 % Children Unissured 3.0% 50.3% Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 births) 5 % Rent Burdened within Each Income Range (Pay a Low numbers) Less than 520,000 55,0000-574,999 88.0% 55,0000-574,999 88.0% 55,0000-574,999 88.0% 55,0000-574,999 88.0% 50,000-574,999 9.0% 50,000-574,999 9.0% 50,000-574								
(white, non-Latinx Children) 3.1% (white, non-Latinx Children) 4.2% % Public/Charter School Students who are Low Income % Public/Charter School Students who are Low Income % Public/Charter School Students who are Ionmetess 48.5 % Children On Public Health Coverage 2.8.3% % Public/Charter School Students who are Ionmetess 43.5 % Children Ionissured 3.0% % Tub are School Students who are Ionmetess 6.1% 5.1% 5.1% % with a Bacheler's Degree or higher, aged 25 and over 6.1% 5.4% 5.4% Median Monthly Housing Costs (Dollars) \$1,597 4.3% 5.6% 1.4% 5.6% % Bent Burdened \$1,597 4.3% 1.4% 1.4% 5.6% % Bent Burdened \$1,597 4.3% 1.4% 1.4% 5.6% % Bent Burdened 1.5% 5.0000-34,999 8.0% 5.0000-34,999 5.0% 5.0000-34,999 5.0% % Children S Alverett (S Charge S and some keyle) Less than 520.000 \$5.0000 + 7.000 pm to 549.99 5.0% 5.0000 + 5.000 pm to 549.99 % Store the S and some keyles Some some to 5.000 pm to 549.99 5.0000 pm to 549.99 5.0000 pm to 549.99 5.0000 pm to 549.99 5.0000 pm to 549.99								
 N Public/Charter School Students who are Low Income % Public/Charter School Students who are Homeless % 106 Spear-okfs enrolled in school % with a Bachelor's Degree or higher, aged 25 and over Median Monthly Housing Costs (Dollars) \$1,597 % Rent Burdened within Each Income Range (Pg) or Low numbers may be reflective of exambination of county tampling size, housing costs (Dollars) \$1,597 % Rent Burdened within Each Income Range (Pg) or Low numbers may be reflective of exambination of county tampling size, housing costs (2000 34,999 \$10,000 -34,999 \$20,000 -34,999 \$20,000 -34,999 \$20,000 -34,999 \$20,000 -574,999 \$20,000 -574,999								
 A Public/Cloarter School Students who are Homeless A Students homeless <l< th=""><th>(white/ non-Lati</th><th>nx Children)</th><th>3.1%</th><th></th><th>(whi</th><th>te, non-Latinx Ci</th><th>niiarenj</th><th>4.2%</th></l<>	(white/ non-Lati	nx Children)	3.1%		(whi	te, non-Latinx Ci	niiarenj	4.2%
 A Public/Cloarter School Students who are Homeless A Students homeless <l< th=""><th>N. D. L. C. M</th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th></l<>	N. D. L. C. M							
* \$ 10.6 spear-olds extratile di school * si th a Bachelor's Degree on higher, aged 25 and over Median Monthly Housing Casts (Dollars) \$1,597 K fent Burdened within Each Income Range Phylor Law Jamber myls regitter do e anabhasian of camity ampling size, housing cast, and facume kevk.) Less than \$20,000 - 34,999 \$10,000 - 54,999 \$10,000 - 54,99								verage 28.3%
% with a Bachelor's Degree or higher, aged 25 and over 46.3% Median Monthly Housing Costs (Dollars) \$1,597 # Rent Burdened within Each Income Range (Tigh er Lammanding size, housing that, and participation of county analysing size, housing that, and participation of county analysing size, housing that, and participation of the size (Station 1, 2000) 80.06 \$30,000-31,999 89.16 \$30,000-31,999 89.16 \$30,000-31,999 89.16 \$30,000-31,999 81.16 \$30,000-31,999 80.96 \$30,000-31,999 93.16 \$30,000-31,999 93.06 \$30,000-31,999 93.000 \$30,999 93.06 \$30,000-31,999 93.000 \$30,999 \$30,000 \$30,999<			ure nomeless					(hirthe) E
Median Manthly Housing Costs (Dollars) \$1,597 \$1 Rent Burdened within Each Income Range Phylor Law numbers may be reflective a combination of county sampling size, housing costs, e1 combination of county size, housing costs, e1 c			aaed 25 and ov				if note (per 200	o birtiby 5
Median Monthly Housing Casts (Dollars) \$1,597 Burdened Households by Income Level % Rent Burdened within Each Income Range Ingle rick works and the set of the s						Lake County	Total Pool of C	ounty Rent
K fent Burdened 23% % Rent Burdened within Each Income Range (Tilph v Law makes may be reflective of a cambination of county sampling size, housing casts, and income swell.) 6.0% Less than 250,000 -34,999 88.0% \$51,000-34,999 89.1% \$50,000-34,999 89.1% \$50,000-34,999 80.1% \$50,000-34,999 33.6% \$50,000-34,999 33.6% \$50,000-374,999 33.6% \$55,000-374,999 33.6% \$55,000-574,999 35.6% \$55,000-574,999 535,000 to 554,999 \$50,000 to 75,000 to 554,999 \$50,000 to 554,999 \$50,000 to 75,000 to 554,999 \$50,000 to 554,999				7				
% Kent Biurdenick within Each Income Kange combinetion of county ampling is, housing cast, and income kerk.) combinetion of county Science Less than 520,000 Science Science	% Rent Burdened		43%			bulueneu no	usenoius by in	come Lever
piliph or Law numbers may be reglective of a combination of county sampling size, housing curit, cold income which outsing of a cumby sampling size, housing curit, cold income which of a cumby S20,000-34,999 88.0% List than 520,000 50,000-34,999 80.1% S35,000-544,999 80.1% S50,000-574,999 33.6% S75,000 or more 7.9% Residential Vacancy Rate 5.90,000 ar 524,999 520,000 ar 534,999	% Rent Burdened within Fach Income Range				6.0%			
Less than 520,000 -34,999 431,000 to 540,999 435,000 to 540,999 450,000 to 540,999 450,000 to 540,999 450,000 to 540,999 450,00	(High or Low numbers may be reflective of a combination of county				14.0%			
520,000-34,999 89.1% 535,000-54,999 64.0% 535,000-574,999 53.6% 550,000-574,999 33.6% 575,000 or more 7.9% Residential Vacancy Rate 5.9% • Less than 520,000 = 574,999 530.000 to 549.999 530,000 = 574,999 530.000 to 549.999		sts, and income levels.						
Children's Advacates Sispono-Srippengo Sispono-Sr								
Children's Lifvecates \$55,000-\$774,999 33.6% 50.8% // Change \$75,000 or more 7.9% Less than 520,000 • \$50,000 • \$50,000 to \$58,999 Residential Vacancy Rate \$59 \$50,000 • \$570,0000 • \$570,0000 • \$570,000 • \$570,000 • \$570,0000 • \$570,000 • \$57	Č.				18.3%			
/w Change \$75,000 or more 7.9% = Less than \$20,000 + \$20,000 to \$34,999 + \$35,000 to \$49,999 Residential Vacancy Rate 5.9% = \$35,000 to \$34,999 + \$35,000 to \$49,999 = \$35,000 to \$49,999 + \$35,000 to \$49,999								
Residential Vacancy Rate 5.9% \$50,000 to \$72,000 to \$75,000 to \$75				33.6%	30.6%			
Residential Vacancy Rate 5.9%	for Change	\$75,000 or more		7.9%	Less than \$20,000 • \$20,000 to \$34,999 = \$35,000 to \$49,999			
www.childrensadvocates.org		Residential Vacan	cy Rate	5.9%				
	www.childrensadvo	cates.org			• 250	, www. co p / 4, aag = p	, Jou or more	

Data Analysis

With the assistance of our spring Helen R. Weigle Fellow Fran Delacey, CAFC produced a set of county fact sheets (102 counties plus a composite state fact sheet, all of which are posted on our website) that look at child poverty levels, health metrics, and family housing costs. CAFC staff pulled and analyzed the data from from the U.S. Census Bureau and state agency reports.

While the state's unemployment level has improved in the last year, many famlies still face financial stress in meeting basic household needs. In addition, there are wide disparities in child poverty when the data is viewed by race and ethnicity. The fact sheets will help us in our regional advocacy for the state economic supports outlined above.



Dr. Green Cruzat also was interviewed on Chicago's CAN-TV by Andrea Zopp about CAFC and its activities.

Work on Early Childhood Mental Health Consultations

From June through September, CAFC partnered with the Erikson Institute on a research project, funded by the

Webinars

In April, CAFC President Dr. Tasha Green Cruzat participarted in a panel discussion hosted by broadbandilllinois.org and others examining how telehealth can help meet the behavioral health needs for K-12 students. The Patnership for a Connected Illinois is currenly planning a pilot of systems to see what model might work besk for students as well as parents.



Illinois Governor's Office of Early Childhood Development, to conduct an Equity Analysis of Infant/ Early Childhood Mental Health Consultations. The project was designed to highlight the importance of Infant/Early Childhood Mental Health Consultations and understand access to consultations across the state. In addition to CAFC (which received credit in the final report) and the Erikson staff, IECAM (the



Illinois Early Childhood Asset Map outfit based at the University of Illinois in Champaign-Urbana) participated in the project.

As part of this project, CAFC Vice-President for Public Policy Mitch Lifson provided input on the state's early childhood systems as it pertains to I/ECMHC as well as guidance on surveys and focus groups and insight on data findings related to the project. This involved weekly meetings to discuss data sources, providing input on early childhood programs run by the state, settingup meetings with state officials involved in these programs, reviewing IECAM produced maps, and reviewing Erikson draft presentations.

Crain's Forum Essary on Children's Mental Health

Dr. Green Cruzat provided a guest essay to a Crain's Chicago Business Forum on children's mental health that was published online. In it, she noted the need for Illinois to provide additional resources within schools and community settings to help young people address the mental health challenges they face. The National Survey of Children's Health estimates that in 2021, nearly 1 in 4 Illinois children aged 3-17 had a mental, emotional, developmental, or behavioral problem.

CRAIN'S CHICAGO BUSINESS



children aged 3-17 had a mental, emotional, developmental or behavioral problem Furthermore, data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention shows that in 2021, 30% of female students nationally reported seriously considering attempting suicide in the past 12 months



The National Survey of Children's Health

We must prioritize children's mental health and collectively work to set them up for success by providing the necessary resources and support to thrive and have a healthy future. The good news is that Illinois has not been idle in the face of this crisis. In April of this year, the federal government approved a state proposal to bring additional federal matching funds to cover based health services for Medicaid-enrolled students. This past August, the state announced it was accepting grant applications from schools and agencies for a portion of a \$10 million federal grant

Youth Public Policy Leadership Program

CAFC continued its Youth Public Policy Leadership Program during the spring with the training of 37 student at Christ the King Jesuit College Preparatory School on Chicago's west side and 14 students at Walter Payton College Preparatory High School (a Chicago public high school). With the program, these young people have the chance to make public policy proposals directly to elected officials following a set of training sessions by CAFC staff.

Among those elected officials, staff representing elected officials, and other policymakers joining us this



State Representative Camille Lilly listens to a student presentation.

spring were: State Representative Margaret Croke, State Representative Camille Y. Lilly, Chicago Alderman Jason C. Ervin, Congressman Danny Davis' Office Chief of Staff Tumia Romero, Erica Bland-Durosinmi (who at the time she joined us was serving as an intergovernmental affairs advisor to then Chicago Mayorelect Brandon Johnson), John Mirkovic and Ed Michalowski from Cook County Clerk Karen Yarbrough's Office, and Lurie Children's Hospital Vice-President of Government Relations Jill Fraggos (who also serves as a CAFC Board Member). CAFC was honored to have these individuals join us as well as have the opportunity to work with the students on communications and advocacy skills.

Following their training, two Walter Payton students recorded comments broadcast at a meeting of the state's Youth Budget Commission.

CAFC plans to continue the program this fall and, contingent on funding, work with students in underserved communities outside of Chicago.



John Mirkovic and students discuss tactics for presenting public policy proposals to elected officials.



Chicago Alderman Jason C. Ervin critiques student presentations.



State Representative Margaret Croke, pictured to the right, listens to student presentations at Walter Payton College Preparatory High School.

Local Exchanges

We know the data we collect and analyze for our advocacy work doesn't tell the whole story. That is why we are establishing a set of community councils we call "local exchanges".

Through these councils, which we envision to be 10-12 community residents and stakeholders, we look to gather the real-life situations children and their families face – whether it is with regards to housing, community safety, availability of fresh fruits and vegetables or other matters – and work with the community members to develop practical policy proposals to address these situations. We also want to use the forum to tell participants about the latest developments in Springfield and Washington D.C. that could have an impact on their communities. In short, we want the venues to be just as the name implies, an exchange of ideas and information.



CAFC Vice-President for Public Policy Mitch Lifson at a September meeting of the Austin CAFC Local Exchange.

Our first local exchange, in Chicago's Austin neighborhood met in September. CAFC is organizing a second local exchange in Chicago's Humboldt Park neighborhood. That will be followed by a local exchange in North Chicago.



Local Exchange Sites

Partnership with United Voices for Children

We are pleased to be working again this year with United Voices for Children in joint advocacy efforts on behalf of children. (United Voices for Children is a coalition of groups and individuals within the Northern Illinois Conference of The United Methodist Church dedicated to speaking and acting on behalf of children, youth and their families who lack the voice of an advocate.) CAFC Vice-President for Public Policy Mitch Lifson meets regularly with the UVC Board to update them on policy issues impacting children. As noted earlier, Mitch and UVC President Reverand Timothy Biel testified earlier this year before the Illinois Senate Revenue Committee on legislation to establish an income tax credit for renters, and Mitch led a discussion at UVC's Bridging the Gap Fundraiser earlier this year on what representatives of churches and child-serving organizations were seeing in their communities.



CAFC Vice-President for Public Policy Mitch Lifson leading a conversation at United Voices for Children's "Raising Our Voices" event earlier this year.

New Board of Directors Chair



CAFC celebrates the new appointment of Mark Payne to the Chair of CAFC's Board of Directors. Along with chairing the Board, Mark is the Executive Director of Public Allies – Chicago. Mark has 20 years of experience in government and community relations, economic development, and youth development. His professional background includes serving as the Principal of SOW SOLUTIONS LLC., Executive Director of CeaseFire Illinois, Deputy Director for the Chicago Police

Department's Superintendent's Office, and General Manager for government and community relations at the Chicago Transit Authority. Mark has also been a fellow with the Annie E. Casey Foundation.

Thank You to Our Contributors!

CAFC gratefully acknowledges those foundations and entities that made a major financial commitment to our work in 2023 including:

- The Chicago Community Trust
- The Anne E. Casey Foundation
- The Deaconess Foundation
- The Helen and Maurice Weigle Fund
- The Alice W. Krause and Babs W. Maltenfort Fund
- The Chicago Temple Fund
- The Francis Beidler Foundation

Children's Advocates for Change c/o Impact House 200 W. Madison Street, Suite 300 Chicago, IL 60606