



AMPLIFYING IMPACT

ANNUAL REPORT 2017–2018



Clark-Fox
Policy Institute

BROWN SCHOOL AT WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

SOCIAL JUSTICE HEALTH RAC CHILD WELL EDUCATIO HOUSING

About the Clark-Fox Policy Institute

The Clark-Fox Policy Institute, housed in the Brown School at Washington University in St. Louis, was launched in April 2017 with the mission to advance social and economic justice by working collaboratively to connect evidence-based policy solutions to public awareness, practitioner training and policy decision-making. Capitalizing on the scientific research of Brown School faculty, the institute amplifies the impact of scholarship through the rapid translation of empirical findings into evidence-informed policy for dissemination to policymakers, community organizations, advocates, as well as elected and public officials.

The institute prioritizes children, youth and the adults who care for them through a policy focus that promotes child well-being and healthy youth development and addresses systemic inequity to ensure that all children, and the people who care for them, have the opportunity to thrive.

SOCIAL EQUITY WELL-BEING IN





Dear Friends,

Policy is one of the most powerful tools in the pursuit of social change. The 2017 launch of the Maxine Clark and Bob Fox Policy Institute, directed by Associate Dean Gary Parker, is a reflection of our policy commitment. It provides a hub for translating and disseminating the evidence-based policy solutions coming from our expert faculty and 15 research centers to the public, practitioners and policy makers.

The institute is focusing on child well-being, healthy youth development and addressing systemic inequity to ensure that all children and the people who care for them have the opportunity to thrive. We have seen the Institute take great strides in achieving this mission, from influencing state health policy in partnership with the Center for Health and Economic Policy to educating legislators on Capitol Hill about the impact of human trafficking on children and families.

Additionally, the Institute has made policy education a top priority. I was moved by the testimony of our scholars during the induction ceremony of the Institute's first cohort of Graduate Policy Scholars. This dedicated and diverse group of students were immersed in skills-based trainings, experiences and networking above and beyond the already rigorous curriculum of their graduate studies. This support from the Institute will help them become the next generation of highly effective policy practitioners committed to social justice and racial equity.

I want to extend a special thank you to Maxine Clark and Bob Fox, former dean of the Brown School Eddie Lawlor, and the Institute's Advisory Committee for their work developing the mission and vision of the Institute. I also want to thank Sue Stepleton for her formative work at the genesis of the institute.

I am grateful for all of the support the Institute has received from our faculty, campus partners, community members and students in its first year of operation. I look forward to the continued achievements of the Institute, pushing forward significant positive social change through the development and implementation of evidence-based policy.

Sincerely,

Mary M. McKay

Mary McKernan McKay, PhD
Neirdorff Family and Centene Corporation Dean
Brown School at Washington University in St. Louis



Dear Friends,

It is an incredible privilege to serve as the inaugural director of the Clark-Fox Policy Institute, and I am so proud of all that we have accomplished in our first year. Much of our success is due directly to the incredibly talented researchers at the Brown School. We are building on the intellectual capital of our social work and public health scholars and acting as an engine of translation, converting their research into accessible, informative and effective products that serve as policy tools in the hands of informed citizens, lawmakers, scholars and civic leaders.

Additionally, we are exceptionally grateful to our community partners, organizations and policy makers who have so willingly collaborated with us to disseminate our evidence-based policy recommendations. It is only with their guidance and support that we are able to inform policy that results in sustainable, positive outcomes for children and families.

The Clark-Fox Policy Institute is also dedicated to providing exceptional training in policy practice that prepares students, scholars, citizens and policy makers for distinguished service and leadership. Our goal is to provide the supports, skills and knowledge needed for current and future policy practitioners to be highly effective agents of positive social change.

Using policy, we can and must deconstruct structural barriers that are negatively affecting the lives of children, youth and the adults who care for them. The Clark-Fox Policy Institute works tirelessly toward the development and implementation of evidence-informed policies that advance social and economic justice and racial equity.

I want to thank Maxine Clark and Bob Fox for their generosity, as well as their vision and commitment to Washington University and the Brown School. The Clark-Fox name is synonymous with social and economic justice, and the institute strives to live up to its name.

I need to thank Dean McKay, Jacque Martinez Pullen, Sarah Moreland-Russell, Linde Parcels and the countless students who worked tirelessly to lift the Institute off the ground. And a very special thank you goes to Atia Thurman, who has been an incredible thought partner and collaborator. I am deeply grateful for the opportunity to work by her side.

The Clark-Fox Policy Institute is just getting started. Over the course of our second year, we will be building capacity, extending our outreach and developing a strong system for the development and implementation of evidence-based policy.

Thank you for your ongoing support.

Sincerely,

Gary Parker
Associate Dean for External Affairs
Director, Clark-Fox Policy Institute
Brown School at Washington University in St. Louis



▲ Assistant Professor Sarah Moreland-Russell (right) serves as an advisor to students interested in policy practice.



Evidence-Based Policy

The Clark-Fox Policy Institute is committed to promoting evidence-based policy locally and globally. In order to be effective and sustainable, policy must be grounded in empirical research. The Clark-Fox Policy Institute serves as an engine of translation, moving research findings into evidence-based policies.



▲ From left to right: Gary Parker, Bob Fox, Maxine Clark, and Mary McKay.

In its first year, the Institute has released six policy briefs and ten policy alerts capitalizing on the groundbreaking research of Brown School social work and public health scholars. These briefs were shared with policy makers and legislators to provide critical information needed to make informed decisions regarding policies and laws affecting children and families.

EITC Brief

The Institute's first publication, "Credit Where It's Due," is based on research and data collected at the Brown School's Center for Social Development. The policy brief detailed the far-reaching impact a state-level Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) would have on Missouri's working families. The EITC is a refundable federal tax credit that supports working families nationwide. The brief provided policy-makers with research demonstrating the positive economic effects the federal EITC has had on low-income families, including lifting 3.3 million children out of poverty across the country. The Institute continues to collaborate with legislators and policy makers to provide the empirical data needed to make informed policy decisions.

POLICY BRIEF

EITC – A Means to Counteract Inequity

Individual risk of impoverishment is heavily influenced by race, gender, age, marital status, and education level, according to Mark Rank, PhD, the Herbert S. Hadley Professor of Social Welfare at the Brown School.

Dr. Rank and Thomas Hirschi, professor in the Department of Development Sociology at Cornell University, developed a poverty risk calculator designed to estimate Americans' future risk of living in poverty based on these demographic indicators.

Poverty Risk Calculator

The calculator demonstrates how race and the extent to which education, marital status, age, and race matter.

Other federal and state safety net programs such as unemployment benefits, TANF, SNAP, and a strong minimum wage are needed to assist populations not supported by the EITC. Furthermore, family EITC eligibility does not preclude the need for additional intervention. In fact, a two-parent, two-child family with one worker earning the federal minimum wage can only rise above the poverty line with the addition of SNAP benefits (CBPP, 2016).

The EITC, while beneficial to a large portion of the working poor, is not a one-size-fits-all solution and must function in tandem with other effective interventions targeting specific problems associated with poverty or population subgroups affected by it.

Credit Where It's Due

Establishing an Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) for Missouri's Working Families in Need

Produced by the Clark-Fox Policy Institute and the Center for Social Development, Brown School, Washington University in St. Louis

The federal Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) has become one of the United States' most effective programs for combating poverty experienced by low-income working families (Berube & Holmes, 2015). The EITC has garnered broad bipartisan support, in large part because it encourages and rewards work (Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (CBPP), 2016).

In 2015, low-income working families received an average EITC of \$2,346, allowing them to purchase essential goods and services which are otherwise out of reach (CBPP, 2016). These include home and vehicle repairs, additional education or training to increase earning power, and other necessities such as child and health care (CBPP, 2016).

A total of 26 states have instituted their own EITC in addition to the federal version. Currently, the Missouri legislature is considering a state-level EITC, which would have positive and far-reaching impacts on working families, especially those with children.

EITC could help improve long-term health and economic outcomes for more than \$100,000 Missouri families.

House Bill 109, sponsored by Rep. Mike Kelley (R-127), would authorize an earned income tax credit to Missouri.

Senate Bill 197, sponsored by Caleb Rowden (R-21), and Senate Bill 343, sponsored by Jason Hollman (D-7), creates a tax credit in the amount of twenty percent of the amount of a taxpayer's federal earned income tax credit.

Clark-Fox Policy Institute
Gary Parker, Director
www.clarkfoxinstitute.org

Clark-Fox Policy Institute
Center for Social Development
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI
WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

POLICY BRIEF

Credit Where It's Due

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Poverty Reduction

According to the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (2016), the EITC lifted approximately 5.5 million people out of poverty in 2015, 3.3 million of whom were children. Without the EITC, the number of children living in poverty that year would have been more than 25% higher (CBPP, 2016).

In 2015, the EITC lifted 3.3 million children out of poverty.

Educational Effects

Research indicates a strong link between tax credit increases in family income during young childhood and improved educational outcomes (Mar, Huang, Sherman, & Dubois, 2015). Young children whose families' poverty is offset by the EITC are more likely to attend college, engage in productive work, and earn higher lifetime income, recent research shows (Mar et al., 2015).

Health Outcomes

Health outcomes for children and adults are positively impacted by EITC receipt; children in particular are less likely to develop the disabilities and illnesses commonly associated with child poverty (Mar et al., 2015).

Community Impacts

The EITC has proven to be an economic boost to communities, EITC recipients tend to spend their refunds locally, which infuses money into the community, improves the viability of businesses and revitalizes communities overall (Berube & Holmes, 2015).

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CHILD WELL-BEING SERIES PART 1 OF 3

Bouncing Between Homes

Hypermobility and its impact on children's education and communities at large

Based on Metzger, M. W., Fowler, P. J., & Swanstrom, T. (2016). Hypermobility and educational outcomes: The case of St. Louis. Urban Education. Advance online publication. doi:10.1177/0042085916682571

Low income families living in distressed areas are more likely to live in unstable housing. Their living situations are often characterized by overcrowding, disrepair, and decreased affordability and safety (Metzger, Fowler, & Swanstrom, 2016; Shobba, Bruin, & Yust, 2013; Desmond, 2016). Such factors move frequently, not necessarily to better their situation, but because circumstances offer no other choice. Financial stress forces families to make housing tradeoffs, sacrificing quality, security, and stability in exchange for affordability (Crowley, 2013; Metzger et al., 2016). This results in frequent housing situations for many low income Americans (Schaff, 2009; Shobba et al., 2013).

This excessive residential mobility or housing "churn" experienced by families in precarious socioeconomic circumstances is called hypermobility, and it has far-reaching effects on children, their parents, schools, and communities. This brief will highlight the problems that children and educational outcomes face when related to health and educational outcomes for individual children, the schools they attend, and communities at large.

Background

Disruptive attachments of place which are particularly valuable for low-income children and their families. Connections formed in underserved communities help residents access the resources needed to navigate daily life. Research shows that low-income families rely on community-based social networks to a greater extent than middle class families in order to fill the gaps left by inadequate access to essential resources and to build the social capital needed to mitigate crises and ultimately improve their quality of life.

Educational attainment and performance

For children, these attachments of place are often centered in the school community. Trusting relationships with

teachers and a strong network of peers contribute greatly to child well-being. When families move involuntarily and children must change schools midway through the academic year, these connections are disrupted, resulting in poor developmental and educational outcomes (Crowley, 2016). Because attachment takes time to form, mobile children are also less likely to stay in one school long enough to reap the benefits of established relationships. Frequent moves and school changes put children at greater risk of social isolation and can cause socioeconomic problems that extend into adulthood and inhibit productive learning.

Research has consistently shown a correlation between the frequent residential displacement and school changes that characterize hypermobility and poor educational outcomes (Crowley, 2016; Zolotor & Melrose, 2014). These include:

- RESIDENTIAL DISPLACEMENT AND SCHOOL CHANGES
- GRADE RETENTION
- A LESSER DEGREE OF ENGAGEMENT AND CONNECTEDNESS IN SCHOOL
- A REDUCTION IN ACQUIRED KNOWLEDGE OVER TIME
- LOWER RATES OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION

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CHILD WELL-BEING SERIES PART 2 OF 3

Food for Thought

Food insecurity undermines learning

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) plays a critical role in lifting children and families out of poverty, ameliorating the harmful effects of food insecurity. SNAP is the most effective government-run program to address hunger in the United States. It has been shown to improve child health, mental health, development, and growth, and to promote better academic outcomes and long-term economic self-sufficiency. Despite its well-documented success, SNAP is once again on the chopping block. On October 5, 2017, shortly after the 40th anniversary of the implementation of SNAP, the House passed a budget resolution that would cut \$50 billion from anti-poverty programs including SNAP. Furthermore, a significant shift to state authority over the program—in the form of block grants—has the potential to further reduce access to proper food and nutrition by poverty impacted children and families. These budget cuts place nearly half of the children in the United States already living in low-income households at risk of malnutrition and food insecurity.

Food Insecurity and Education

Children who are hungry do not perform as well in school as children who are well-nourished. Being hungry makes it difficult to concentrate, to absorb information and to engage with teachers and other students. In the United States, one in five children experiences food insecurity. This is one of the highest rates of hunger among all developed countries. Food insecurity has detrimental effects on all domains of children's health, development, and well-being. The effects of food insecurity on academic outcomes are particularly acute. Children who do not have access to

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▲ Capitalizing on the empirical research of Brown School faculty, evidence-based policy briefs are developed and disseminated to policy makers and legislators.

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Amplifying impact by connecting evidence to policy

PART 1 OF 3: POLICY REPORT PREPARED FOR THE PARLIAMENT OF UGANDA

Child and Adolescent Mental Health Care in Uganda

This report was developed by ICHAD (International Center for Child Health and Development), SMART Africa Center (Strengthening Mental Health and Research Training in Sub-Saharan Africa), the Clark-Fox Policy Institute at the Brown School at Washington University in St. Louis and ChildFund Uganda.

In Uganda, children make up about half (56%) of the total population, and they often present with multiple physical, mental health, and educational challenges. Large numbers of Ugandan children live in communities with high rates of chronic poverty (38%), domestic violence (30%), physical violence toward children (30%), depression (32 to 39%), malaria (70 to 80%), and HIV or AIDS (5%). All these factors require thoughtful policy interventions that will allow Ugandan children the opportunity to thrive and lead healthy and productive lives.

Mental Health: Prevention and Early Intervention

When screened in Ugandan primary care clinics, 12 to 29% of children present mental health symptoms. More specifically, in a study of depression amongst adolescents in secondary schools in Uganda, Nakagiri (2016) found that 21% of youth presented depression symptoms. The prevalence of anxiety disorders has been found to be as high as 26.6%, with rates higher in females (28.7%) than in males (22.1%). Adolescent suicidality in Uganda has also been high.

Mental health challenges are associated with increased risk for poverty due to factors such as increased health expenses, compromised productivity, mental health stigma, and loss of employment/unemployment.

RECOMMENDATION #1
Include language in the current Mental Health Bill that prioritizes children and adolescents. The Mental Health Bill provides an opportunity to address the needs of children in Uganda. Specific language that identifies child and adolescent mental health as one of the key priority areas would highlight the critical need of all Ugandan children to have access to quality mental health care.

RECOMMENDATION #2
Improve mental health and strengthening capacity for mental health care needs families, schools, government is best detection and care through the passage of

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PART 3 OF 3: POLICY REPORT PREPARED FOR THE PARLIAMENT OF UGANDA

Child and Adolescent Mental Health Care in Uganda

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Workforce Training

Uganda, like many other developing countries, has a shortage of mental health professionals. In order to meet the needs of the population, more mental health professionals are needed. Additionally, the mental health workforce needs to be trained in delivering training, support, and care services. Although primary care providers can provide the bulk of care, mental health professionals, nurses, health, and social workers are also needed to provide care to children and adolescents who are in need of mental health care. Additionally, the mental health workforce needs to be trained in delivering training, support, and care services. Although primary care providers can provide the bulk of care, mental health professionals, nurses, health, and social workers are also needed to provide care to children and adolescents who are in need of mental health care.

Asset-Based Economic Development Aimed at Addressing Poverty

According to the World Bank, Uganda reduced monetary poverty from 31.1% in 2005 to 15.7% in 2011. However, the proportion of the Ugandan children and adolescents living below the national poverty has reached 38% for children under five and 50% for children ages six to 17. Of those children, 18% live in extreme poverty and face serious challenges to healthy development and transition to adulthood. Poverty during childhood also increases the risk for intergenerational poverty.

Research has pointed to the bidirectional relationship between poverty and mental health, with poverty increasing the probability of mental health challenges through heightened stress, social exclusion, decreased social capital, malnutrition, and increased chronic risks, violence, and trauma. In turn, mental health challenges are associated with increased risk for poverty due to

RECOMMENDATION #1
Asset based interventions can play a critical role in reducing risks associated with mental health challenges. Economic empowerment interventions, including family and child savings accounts, need to be offered to poverty impacted adolescents and families in Uganda. Research has demonstrated that poor families in low-resource communities can contribute to teaching and promoting saving behavior among children and adolescents, which in turn, may reduce poverty and its associated risks.

RECOMMENDATION #2
Providing financial literacy training to children and adolescents can promote saving behavior. Integrating financial management trainings into school curricula can contribute to teaching and promoting saving behavior among children and adolescents, which in turn, may reduce poverty and its associated risks.

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▲ A three-part policy brief on child and adolescent mental health was developed at the request of the Parliament of Uganda.

Child Well-Being Briefs

The Institute is developing a three-part series of policy briefs focused on child well-being commissioned by the Deaconess Foundation. The first in the series, “Bouncing Between Homes.” is based on research conducted by Brown School Assistant Professor Molly W. Metzger, Brown School Associate Professor Patrick J. Fowler, and University of Missouri St. Louis Professor Todd Swanstrom. The brief examines how poverty-impacted families, and particularly communities of color, are more likely to face the constant, disruptive patterns of hypermobility, i.e., frequently changing residences. This repeated moving from home to home presents serious health and educational risks for the children experiencing it.

Part two of the child well-being series examines how the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) plays a critical role in reducing the harmful effects of food insecurity and lifting children and families out of poverty. A study by Mary McKay, dean of the Brown School at Washington University in St. Louis, found that SNAP participation played a significant role in promoting better academic outcomes for children experiencing nutritional deprivation, particularly in lowering the risk of repeating a grade.

Part three of our series is currently under development.

Children's Mental Health in Uganda: 3-Part Policy Brief

At the request of the Parliament of Uganda, the Clark-Fox Policy Institute, International Center for Child Health and Development (ICHAD) and the Strengthening Mental Health and Research Training (SMART) Africa Center, in partnership with ChildFund Uganda, issued a three-part policy brief detailing evidence-based policies that address child and adolescent mental health in Sub-Saharan Africa. Three key policy areas were identified: (1) prevention and early intervention; (2) workforce training; and (3) asset-based economic development aimed at addressing poverty. Fred Ssewamala, founding director of ICHAD, co-director of the



SMART Africa Center, and William E. Gordon Distinguished Professor, delivered the briefs to Speaker of Parliament Rebecca Alitwala Kadaga and Parliament Health Committee Chairperson Dr. Michael Bukenya, which were used to help shape pending federal legislation.

Pulse on Policy

Pulse on Policy is the Institute's rapid response to pressing policy issues. The alerts are sent to thousands of policy makers, legislators, researchers, service providers and community leaders. The aim of the Pulse on Policy alerts is to connect empirical research to topical policy discussions. Brown School faculty and staff that have offered their expertise to these publications include Associate Professor Sheretta Butler-Barnes, PhD; Associate Professor of Practice Lorien Carter, MSW; Professor Timothy McBride, PhD; Dean Mary M. McKay, PhD; Associate Dean Gary Parker, MSW; and Associate Professor Jason Purnell, PhD.

Bunts, W., Polokonis, K., True, S., Thurman, A., Ward, E., Parker, G. (2018). *Justice for Juveniles: Raising The Age For Inclusion In Juvenile Courts*. St. Louis, MO: The Clark-Fox Policy Institute, Brown School at Washington University in St. Louis.

Caplan, E., Parker, G., Thurman, A. (2017). *Healthcare for Children Still at Risk: Funding CHIP Is Only Half the Battle*. St. Louis, MO: The Clark-Fox Policy Institute, Brown School at Washington University in St. Louis.

Caplan, E., Parker, G., Thurman, A. (2018). *Harvest Box: Return to Sender*. St. Louis, MO: The Clark-Fox Policy Institute, Brown School at Washington University in St. Louis.

Ferris, D., & Parker, G. (2018). *Access Is Critical But By Itself Not Sufficient*. St. Louis, MO: The Clark-Fox Policy Institute, Brown School at Washington University in St. Louis.

Jang, J., & Thurman, A. (2017). *Expiration of CHIP: Putting the Healthcare of Millions of Children at Risk*. St. Louis, MO: The Clark-Fox Policy Institute, Brown School at Washington University in St. Louis.

Mellem, M., Parker, G., Thurman, A. (2018). *Moving Toward a Healthier Missouri: Reinstating Therapy Services in Missouri Medicaid*. St. Louis, MO: The Clark-Fox Policy Institute, Brown School at Washington University in St. Louis.

Oliphant, J., Markovitz, L., Parcels L., Thurman, A. (2017). *Budget Cuts to Baby Wipes: Will Teen Pregnancy Be Back On The Rise?* St. Louis, MO: The Clark-Fox Policy Institute, Brown School at Washington University in St. Louis.

True, S., Markovitz, L., Parker, G. (2017). *CHIP-ing Away at Health Care Coverage for Children*. St. Louis, MO: The Clark-Fox Policy Institute, Brown School at Washington University in St. Louis.

True, S., Caplan, E., Sprague, K., Raclin, L., Parker, G. (2017). *Trumping Healthcare: Presidential Executive Orders and the ACA*. St. Louis, MO: The Clark-Fox Policy Institute, Brown School at Washington University in St. Louis.

Yang, S., Parker, G., Thurman, A. (2018). *Missouri Law Undermines Equity in Housing and Education*. St. Louis, MO: The Clark-Fox Policy Institute, Brown School at Washington University in St. Louis.



▲ From left to right: Jorge Riopedre, president, Casa de Salud; Jamie Rodriguez, director, Public Benefits Program, Legal Services of Eastern Missouri; Will Ross, MD, MPH, associate dean for Diversity and professor of medicine, School of Medicine, Washington University; and Paul Taylor, JD, chief executive officer, Ozark Community Hospital Health System.



Dissemination

In order to maximize the impact of evidence-based policy, the Clark-Fox Policy Institute convenes policy makers, researchers, community members and service providers to raise awareness of proposed policy changes and their impact on children and families. These events increase knowledge of pressing policy issues and allow for the distribution of evidence-based recommendations to stakeholders and policy makers seeking innovative policy solutions.



▲ The Clark-Fox Policy Institute partnered with the Center for Health Economics and Policy to organize *Transforming Healthcare in Missouri: Ideas for Innovation and Investment* on Friday, October 13, 2017. Over a hundred stakeholders participated, including healthcare providers, payers, consumers, researchers, economists, advocates and policy makers.

Transforming Healthcare in Missouri: Ideas for Innovation and Investment

In October 2017, the Clark-Fox Policy Institute collaborated with the Center for Health Economics & Policy at the Institute for Public Health (CHEP) to produce *Transforming Healthcare in Missouri: Ideas for Innovation and Investment* to generate ideas for improving healthcare in Missouri. One of the key recommendations offered to officials was to reinstitute coverage for therapy services for Missouri Medicaid beneficiaries to improve the health of Missourians and to help combat the opioid epidemic.

In 2005, Missouri drastically cut Medicaid expenditures, including access to physical and occupational therapy. Prior to the cuts, patients

were routinely referred for physical or occupational therapy post-joint replacement surgery in order to keep the joint mobile. After 2005, Medicaid patients could no longer receive such therapy. As detailed at the October event by Paul Taylor, CEO of Ozark Community Hospital Health System, when patients do not receive physical therapy after joint replacement surgery, the joint inevitably becomes immobile, which leaves the patient in pain. Without the availability of physical therapy, the primary mechanism for treating this chronic pain has become narcotic medication, which frequently leads to narcotic dependence and is contributing to Missouri's opioid crisis. Accordingly, Taylor suggested that reinstituting Medicaid reimbursement for physical and occupational therapy is a practical, effective way to mitigate narcotic dependence amongst patients with chronic pain.



▲ From left to right: Charles Lewis, president of the Congressional Research Institute for Social Work and Policy; Congresswoman Ann Wagner; Rumi Kato Price, HTCN founder and professor of psychiatry at Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis; Congressman Lacy Clay; and Gary Parker, director of the Clark-Fox Policy Institute.



▲ Pete Earley, author of *Crazy: A Father's Search Through America's Mental Health Madness*, describes the structural barriers preventing access to critically needed mental health care.

Following the October event, discussions continued between Brown School Professor Timothy McBride, director of CHEP, and Missouri Medicaid leadership regarding reinstituting coverage of therapy services for Medicaid patients. Then in January former Governor Greitens announced the 2019 budget, which included: "The Missouri Department of Social Services' Medicaid Program is seeking federal approval to add alternative pain management options for individuals with a pain diagnosis. The alternative pain management options include physical therapy, occupational therapy, chiropractic services, massage and acupuncture. It is estimated that offering alternative treatments will result in cost savings while improving health outcomes."

Human Trafficking and the Impact on Children and Families: A Congressional Briefing

The Clark-Fox Policy Institute and the Human Trafficking Collaborative Network (HTCN) led a delegation of Missouri researchers, advocates, representatives from law enforcement, service providers and survivors to Capitol Hill to bring attention to the dehumanizing industry of human trafficking. After welcoming remarks from Congresswoman Ann Wagner (R-Mo.) and Congressman Lacy Clay (D-Mo.) the panel highlighted research and practice that can inform policy and laws aimed at assisting survivors and their families. Panelists included Brian Froelke, MD, assistant professor of emergency medicine at the School of Medicine; Andrea Nichols, an HTCN co-founder, lecturer at the Brown School and professor at St. Louis Community College-Forest Park; and Kathleen Thimsen, an HTCN co-founder and assistant professor at the Goldfarb School of Nursing.

The briefing was a powerful platform for elevating a growing body of evidence, as well as connecting additional stakeholders and change agents, to address human trafficking. Collectively, these efforts have helped inform policies to reduce human trafficking and protect the vulnerable populations it impacts.



▲ The Clark-Fox Policy Institute and the Human Trafficking Collaborative Network arrive at Capitol Hill to deliver a congressional briefing on needed policies and legislation that protect human trafficking survivors and their children.

Misguided and Misdiagnosed: Mental Health and the Criminal Justice System

On any given day in the United States, between 300,000 and 400,000 people with mental illnesses are incarcerated in jails and prisons. All too often people with untreated mental health disorders find themselves involved in the criminal justice system and subject to misguided policies and services that further compound the challenges they face.

Pete Earley, journalist, Pulitzer Prize finalist and author of *Crazy: A Father's Search Through America's Mental Health Madness*, is all too familiar with these challenges. As the keynote speaker for this event, Earley discussed his son's battle

with bipolar disorder and how the criminal justice system deals with the mentally ill through incarceration, not treatment. Following Earley, a panel, moderated by Sean Joe, associate dean for faculty and research and the Benjamin E. Youngdahl Professor of Social Development, explored policy changes for improved access to and treatment of mental health illnesses, particularly in the context of the criminal justice system. Featured panelists included: Susan W. McGraugh, professor at Saint Louis University School of Law; David M. Montani, psychiatrist at Clayton Behavioral; and Karl Wilson, former CEO of Crider Health Center. The event was co-sponsored by Provident, Inc., and Saint Louis University School of Law.

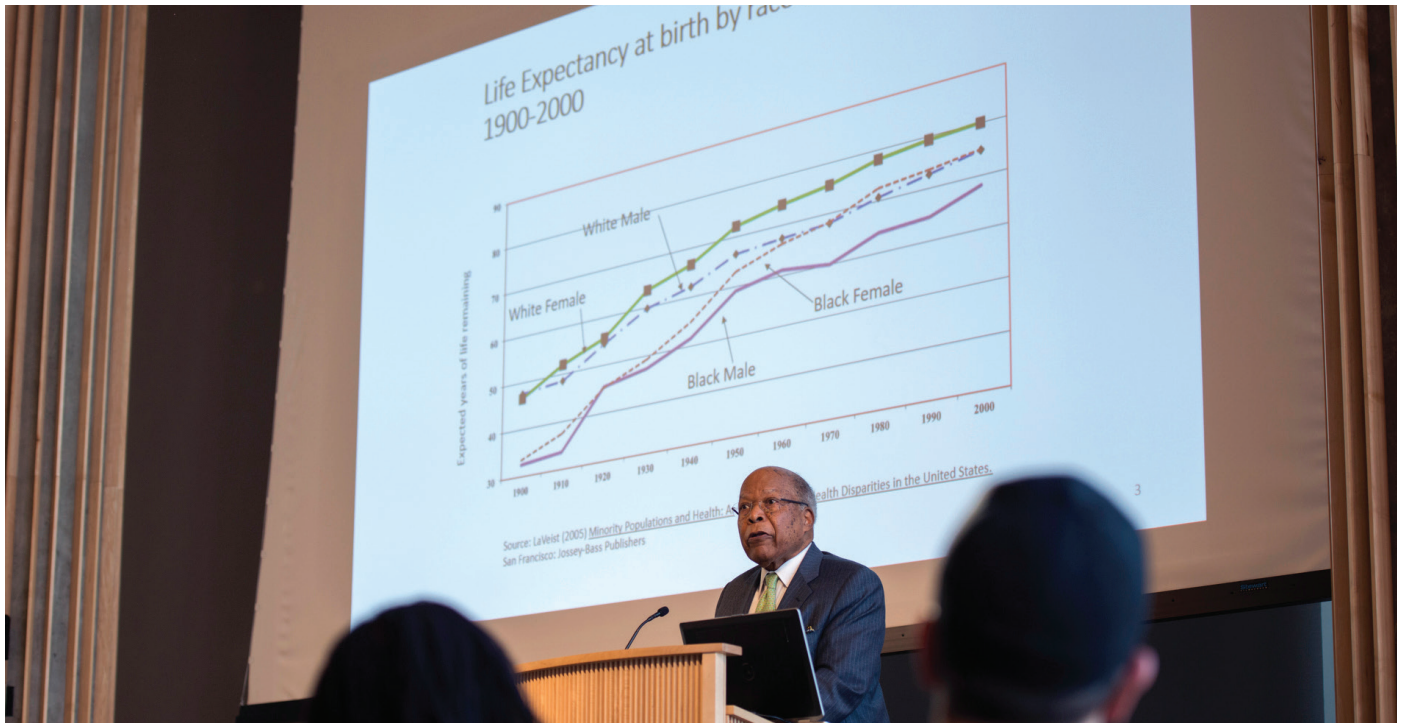


▲ Julianne Stoval and Janet Valeasquez, Wyman youth leaders, address regional leaders during the Leadership Luncheon, April 6, 2017.



Commitment to Equity

The Clark-Fox Policy Institute is dedicated to elevating policy solutions that promote racial equity. In order to promote discourse on policy as a structural solution to racism and oppression, the Institute has hosted a number of leading policy makers to share their experiences in advancing social change.



▲ Dr. Louis W. Sullivan, former U.S. secretary of Health and Human Services, speaks to the need to reduce racial disparities in healthcare.

The Clark-Fox Policy Institute and the Incarnate Word Foundation co-hosted two events focused on racial equity and collaborative change. The first was an evening with Julian Castro, former U.S. secretary of Housing and Urban Development in the Obama administration. Castro discussed his vision for urban development using an equity lens in order to prevent poverty-impacted neighborhoods from continually being underserved.

The second event featured Nicole Hudson, former deputy mayor for Racial Equity and Priority Initiatives for the City of St. Louis. She spoke to the opportunities and challenges facing municipal governments striving to address racial inequities through local laws and regulations. Hudson has considerable expertise in this area through her work with the City of St. Louis, as well as the Ferguson Commission and Forward Through Ferguson. Hudson shared insights from her experiences and discussed why St. Louis is uniquely positioned to be a national leader in advancing racial equity. Hudson now serves as assistant vice-chancellor for the Academy of Diversity and Inclusion at Washington University in St. Louis.

Additionally, the Clark-Fox Policy Institute hosted a conversation about health and racial equity with Louis Wade Sullivan, MD, former U.S. secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services. Dr. Sullivan is the founding dean of Morehouse School of Medicine and has devoted his career to advancing public health and medicine, reducing inequities in the medical field and bridging ideological divides. Following his career in public service, Dr. Sullivan established The Sullivan Alliance, which recognizes the importance and value of achieving racial and ethnic diversity in the health professions. Dr. Sullivan's talk explored how government, researchers, communities and other stakeholders can work together to close systemic health gaps and support individuals and communities. During his time in St. Louis, he served as a facilitator for the Institute's Leadership Luncheon and participated in radical listening activities with youth and child well-being advocates.



▲ The first cohort of Graduate Policy Scholars was inducted into Clark-Fox Policy Institute. This highly trained and skilled group of policy practitioners are ready to advance social justice and racial equity.



Education and Training

The Clark-Fox Policy Institute offers several courses and trainings to students, faculty and community members throughout the year. The goal is to provide the skills and knowledge needed to be effective policy practitioners committed to health, economic and social justice, and racial equity. Training topics include effective policy analysis, legislative advocacy and community organizing.

Leadership Luncheon

On the eve of the one-year anniversary of its launch, the Clark-Fox Policy Institute convened a group of stakeholders invested in the well-being of children and the adults who care for them. Regional leaders from a range of sectors engaged in radical listening with youth and with each other. Radical listening is characterized by listening openly and patiently, seeking to understand and not to respond, and ensuring that participants feel heard, valued, understood and validated. It is a process that is inclusive of all voices and helps unearth truths that need to be heard. Our esteemed guest facilitators included Dr. Louis W. Sullivan, former U.S. secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services; Dr. Jordan J. Cohen, president emeritus of Association of American Medical Colleges; and William J. Kaufmann, former executive vice president of the National Urban Coalition.

Campaign Crash Course

The institute partnered with Forward Through Ferguson and Focus St. Louis to produce Campaign Crash Course. This intensive two-day course offered participants opportunities to gain practical skills needed to engage in all aspects of campaigning. Led by Jeff Smith, PhD, professor, author and former Missouri state senator, the course drew on readings, case studies and Dr. Smith's campaign experience. The course served as a practical blueprint for anyone seeking elected office, managing a campaign or otherwise hoping to influence a community.



▲ Gary Parker, director, inducts Sam Yang, MPH, into the Clark-Fox Policy Institute as a Graduate Policy Scholar.

Graduate Policy Scholars

This year, the Clark-Fox Policy Institute launched the Graduate Policy Scholars program. Brown School students who are accepted into the program are offered a rigorous and immersive experience that allows them to develop the skills and competencies needed to be a skilled policy practitioner. The first cohort of students were granted access to intimate meetings with policy makers such as Jolie Justus, Kansas City councilwoman; Charita Castro, program coordinator for Child, Forced Labor and Human Trafficking of the Department of Labor; Jason Green, former associate counsel to President Barack Obama; Nicole Hudson, former deputy mayor for Racial Equity and Priority Initiatives for the City of St. Louis; Jeff Smith, former Missouri state senator and head of Community Engagement & Policy at Concordance Academy; and Peter Jacob, Brown School alum who is running for Congress.



By the Numbers

Graduate
Policy
Scholars

29



Events

24



Trainings

18



Pulse on
Policy

10



Policy
Briefs

6



Clark-Fox Policy Institute Team

Gary Parker, Director and Associate Dean for External Affairs

Mary M. McKay, Neidorff Family and Centene Corporation
Dean of the Brown School

Atia Thurman, Manager of Brown School Initiatives

Sarah Moreland-Russell, Senior Scholar, Assistant Professor
of Practice, and American Public Health Association
Government Fellow

Jacque Martinez Pullen, Chief of Staff, Assistant Dean of the
Brown School

Lara Markovitz, Pre-Doctoral Fellow

Elisabeth Ward, Practicum Student

Sarah True, Practicum Student

Linde Parcels, Student Staff

Emily Caplan, Masters Research Fellow

Kaitlyn Sprague, Masters Research Fellow

Jonathan Rieck, Practicum Student

Shawna Fitz, Practicum Student

Jessica Oliphant, Intern

Kate Polokonis, Student Staff

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Network; formerly the Managing Director of the Ferguson
Commission

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Professor, Brown School

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and Executive Vice Chancellor of Washington University in
St. Louis

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Center; formerly a Missouri State Senator

Jeff Smith, Vice President of Community Engagement and
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Senator

Sue Stepleton, Retired Chair, Policy Specialization at the
Brown School

Mike Wolff, Dean/Professor Emeritus, Saint Louis University
School of Law; formerly a Missouri Supreme Court Judge
and Chief Justice

Clint Zweifel, COO of Wealth Management, Northern Trust;
formerly the Missouri State Treasurer

Special thanks to: **Maren Mellem** and **Jessica Oliphant**

Design by: **Sam Shenova**

Established by the Brown School at Washington University in St. Louis, the Maxine Clark and Bob Fox Policy Institute is a nonpartisan center for public policy analysis and engagement.

OUR VISION

The Clark-Fox Policy Institute envisions a more just and equitable world in which policy solutions are effective, impactful and innovative.

OUR MISSION

The Clark-Fox Policy Institute advances social and economic justice by working collaboratively to connect evidence-based policy solutions to public awareness, practitioner training and policy decision-making.

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