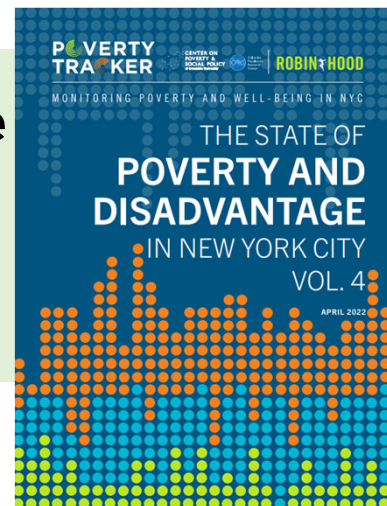




# The State of Poverty and Disadvantage in New York City

*Latest findings from the Poverty Tracker*

Sophie Collyer  
Center on Poverty and Social Policy Annual Conference  
May 26, 2022



LONGITUDINAL DESIGN

Launched in 2012 to capture a more complete picture of poverty and disadvantage in New York City and to track long-term trends and dynamics.

Surveying a representative sample of more than 3,000 New Yorkers every three months for up to four years.



INCOME POVERTY



MATERIAL HARDSHIPS



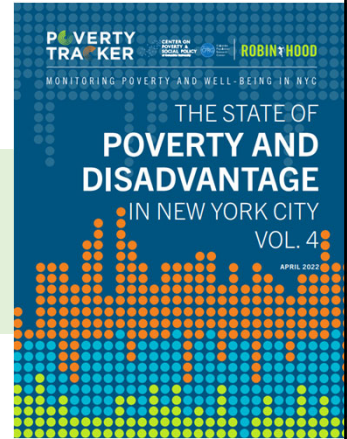
HEALTH PROBLEMS



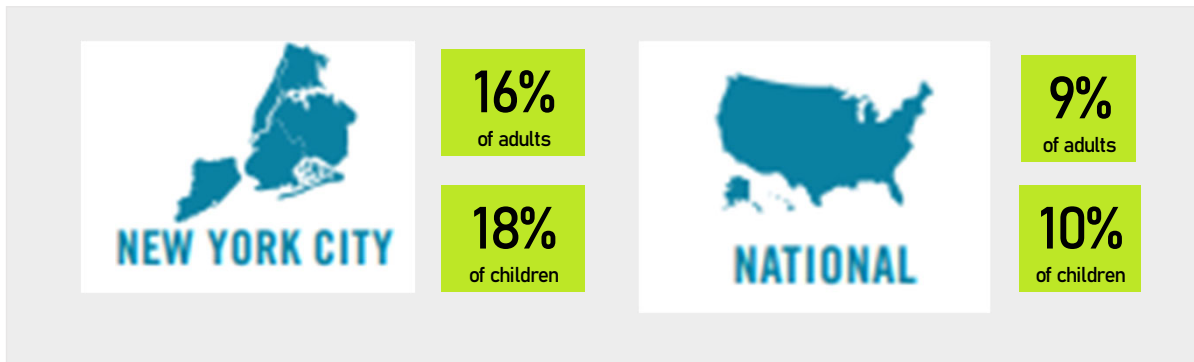
DISADVANTAGE  
(INCOME POVERTY OR MATERIAL HARDSHIPS OR HEALTH PROBLEMS)

Measure more than just poverty. Annual measure rates of income poverty, material hardship, health problems. Also regularly collect data on factors related to disadvantage, such as mental health, life satisfaction, assets and debts, employment, among others.

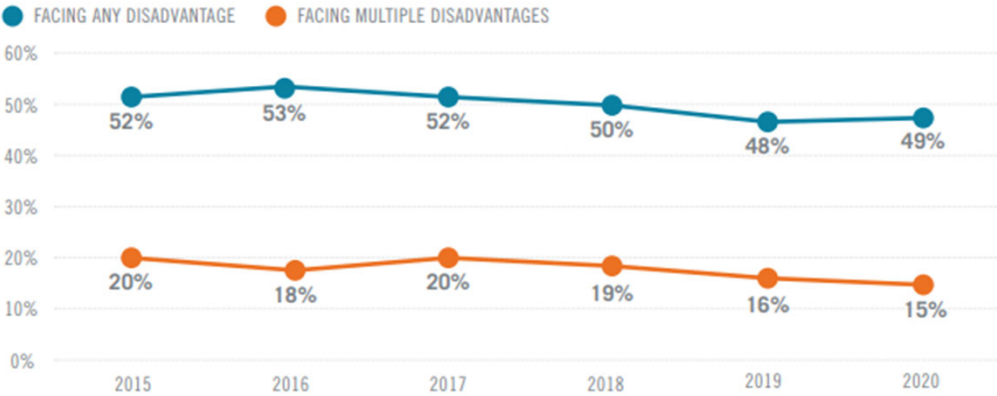
Poverty and disadvantage in New York City are widespread *and* citywide rates mask stark disparities.



In 2020, the city's poverty rate was well above the national average.



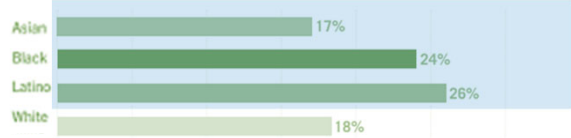
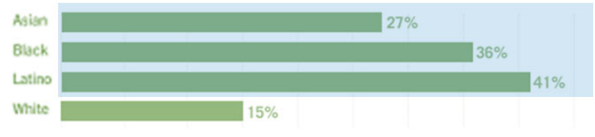
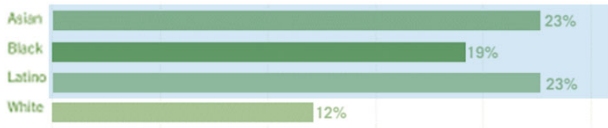
Roughly half of New Yorkers faced at least one form of disadvantage (poverty, material hardship, or health problems) in 2020.



CENTER ON POVERTY & SOCIAL POLICY  
at Columbia University

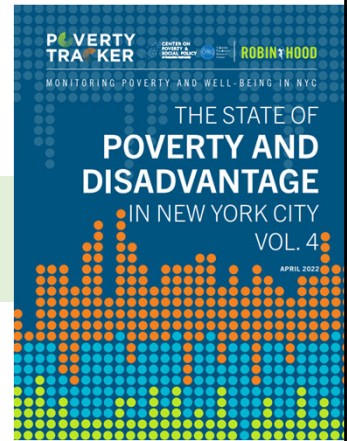
Economic disadvantage was disproportionately borne by Asian, Black, and Latino New Yorkers.

Addressing the underlying policy drivers of these disparities is key to an equitable recovery from the pandemic.



CENTER ON POVERTY & SOCIAL POLICY  
at Columbia University

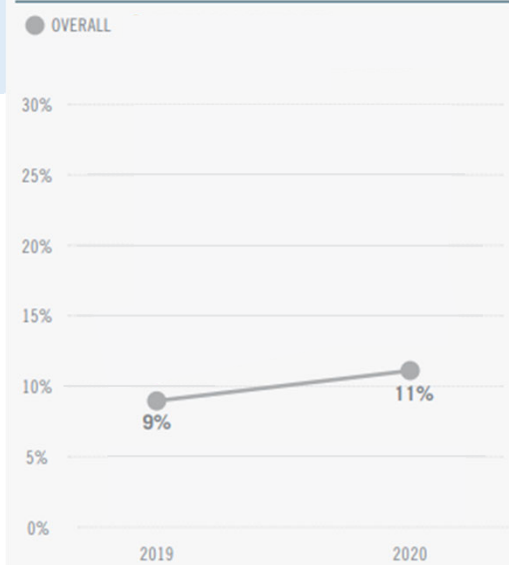
The economic shocks of the pandemic are tied to ongoing mental health struggles.



CENTER ON  
POVERTY &  
SOCIAL POLICY  
at Columbia University

2020 worsened New Yorkers' mental health.

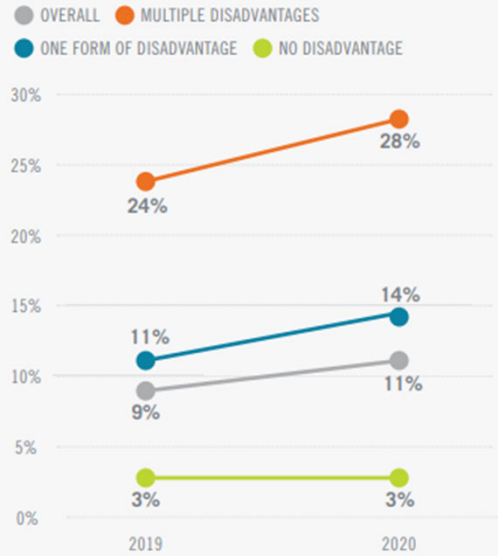
Serious Psychological Distress among New Yorkers, 2019 and 2020



Share of adults facing serious psychological distress rose from 9% to 11%.

But declines in mental health were most acute for New Yorkers facing economic disadvantage.

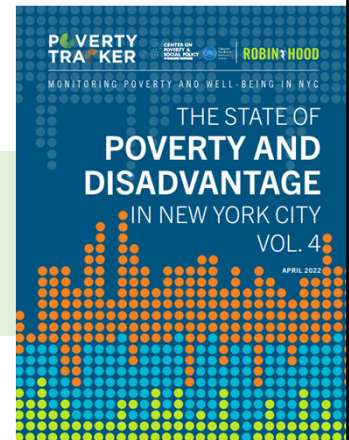
### Serious Psychological Distress among New Yorkers, 2019 and 2020



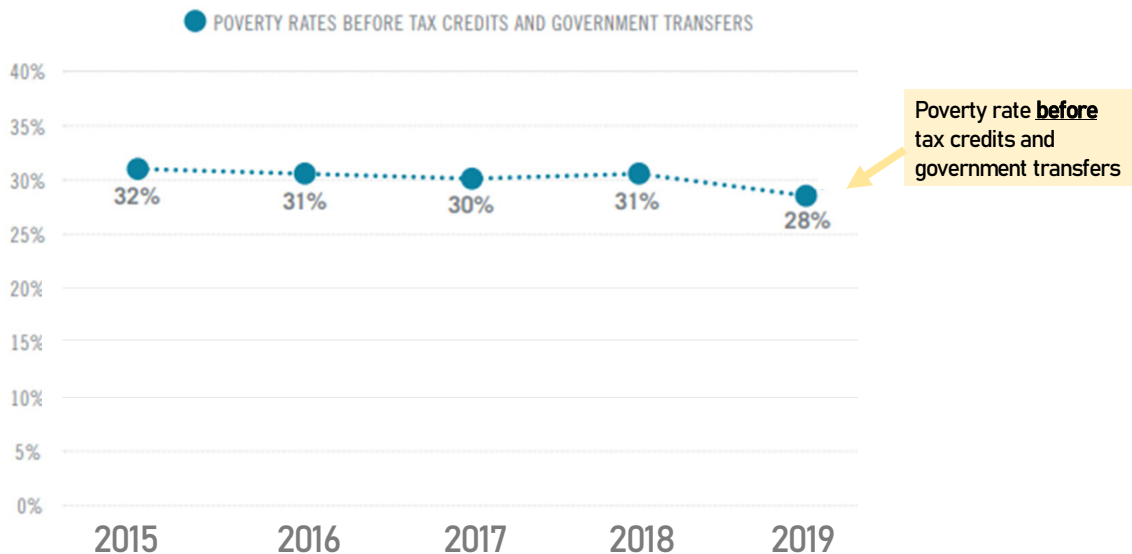
Among those facing multiple disadvantages, it rose from 24% to 28%

While remaining relatively stable for those not facing economic disadvantage.

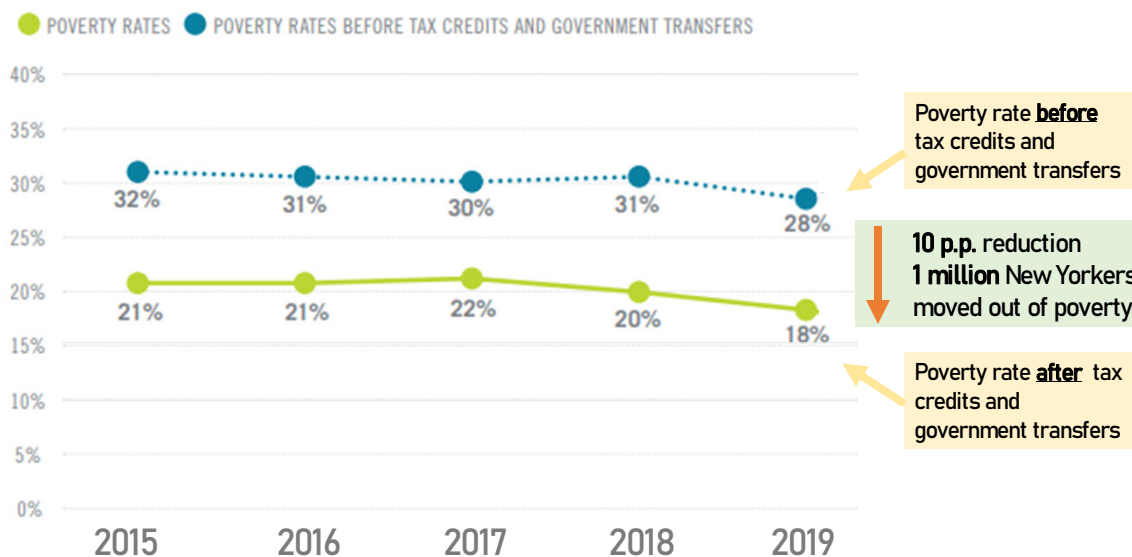
Policy reforms can have a substantial effect on the economic hardships and disadvantages that New Yorkers face today.



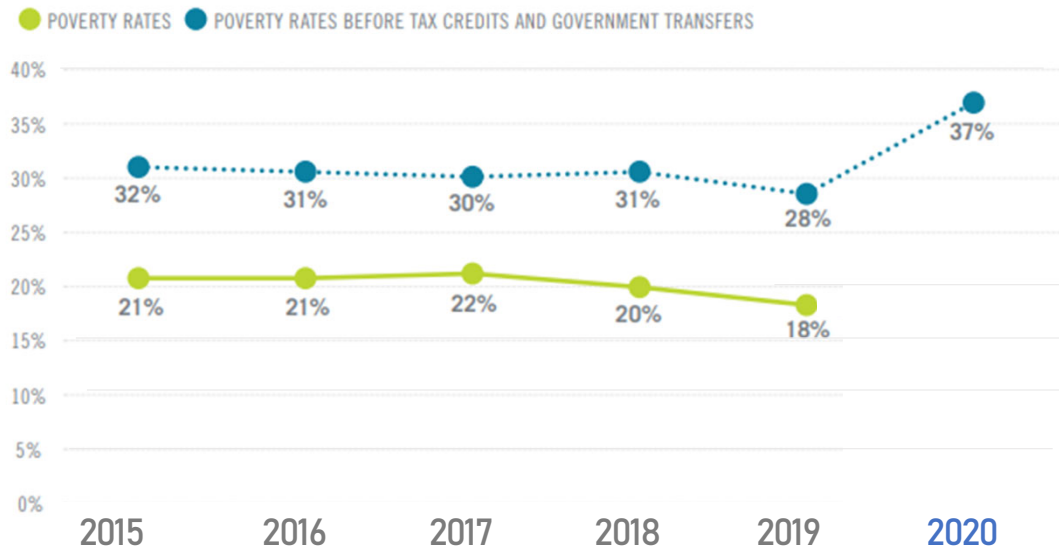
In a typical year, roughly 30% of New Yorkers live in poverty *before* accounting for the role of government policies like the EITC, SNAP, UI, and housing subsidies.



And in a typical year these policies reduce the poverty rate by roughly 10 percentage points, moving close to 1 million New Yorkers above the poverty line.



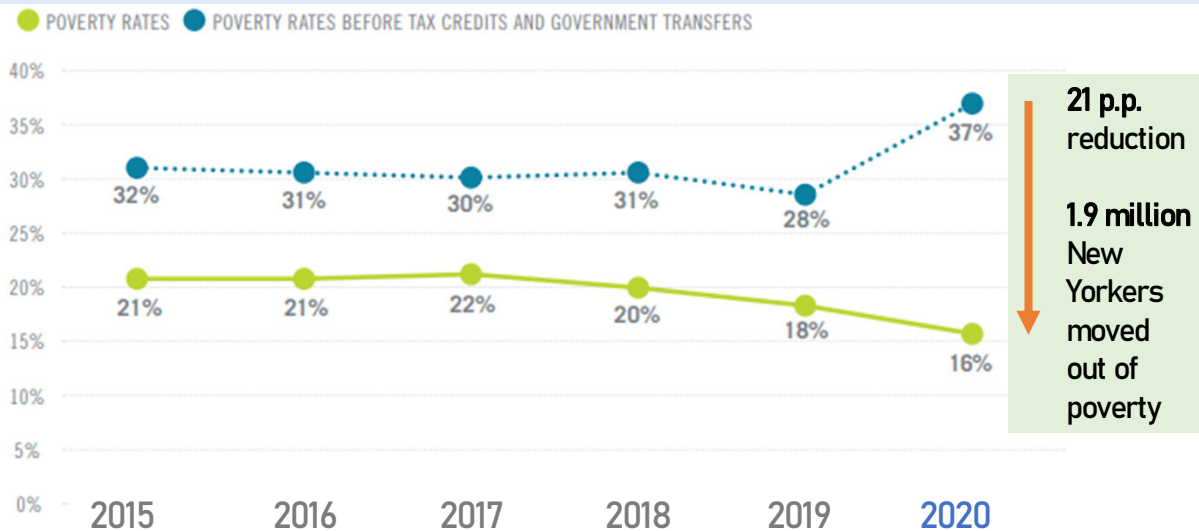
In 2020, as millions of New Yorkers lost work or income, we saw a sharp increase in the poverty rate before accounting for government policies



2020 also saw temporary reforms made all levels of government to strengthen the safety net and stabilize incomes in uncertain times.

- Temporary expansion to Unemployment Insurance benefits
- Economic Impact Payments or “stimulus checks”
- Expanded SNAP benefits
- Pandemic EBT
- Eviction moratoria

Due to these policy expansions, the poverty rate in New York City actually fell between 2019 and 2020 and 1.9 million New Yorkers were kept above the poverty line by government policies.



Altogether ...

- highlight the high rates of disadvantage in New York City
- economic disadvantage and mental health, and
- the effects of policy reforms
  
- Single metric vs. multi-dimensional measures
- Multitude of social forces affecting well-being and economic security
- The potential of policy reforms in addressing these multiple and varying challenges



Thank you!

Macire Aribot, Abraham Arriaga, Alexander Auyeung, Chantal Bannerman,  
Lily Bushman-Copp, Tingyi Cao, Chloé Cargill, Daniel Castillo, Eunho Cha, Sophie Collyer,  
Isaiah Colmenero, Lolita Colon, Genesis De Los Santos, David Faes, Ava Farrell, Katherine Friedman,  
Jill Gandhi, Qin Gao, Irwin Garfinkel, Janira Gayle, Elizabeth Gonzalez, Mikayla Greeley, Sonia Huq,  
Yajun Jia, Xuan Jia, Barbara Lantz, Young Seo Lee, Kevin G. Li, Danli Lin, Xiaofang Liu,  
Matthew Maury, Ronald Mincy, Angie Moran, Kathryn Neckerman, Juan Rincon, Schuyler Ross,  
Daniel Salgado, Ao Shen, Julien Teitler, Serdil Tinda, Luis Gasca Trivino, Jane Waldfoegel,  
Kahlen Washington, Nicholas Wilkinson, Christopher Wimer, Ho Yan Wong, Xinyu Xia, Christopher Yera

This report would not be possible without the support and partnership of Robin Hood. We are especially grateful to all members of the Robin Hood team who provided feedback and support in the production of this report. We also would like to thank all of the Poverty Tracker interviewers at Columbia University, past and present — we would not be able to say much without their excellent work.



# Spotlight on Asian New Yorkers: Experiences of Poverty, Disadvantage, and Discrimination

*Xiaofang Liu, Survey Coordinator, Poverty Tracker Studies*

## Background - about Asian Americans



- Fastest growing racial and ethnic group in NYC and the U.S.
- Among the most understudied racial and ethnic groups
- Underrepresented in many data sources, including those that collect information on poverty and economic disadvantage
- “Model minority” myth
- Incredibly diverse

*It's important to have accurate and timely data  
on poverty and disadvantage among Asian New Yorkers.*

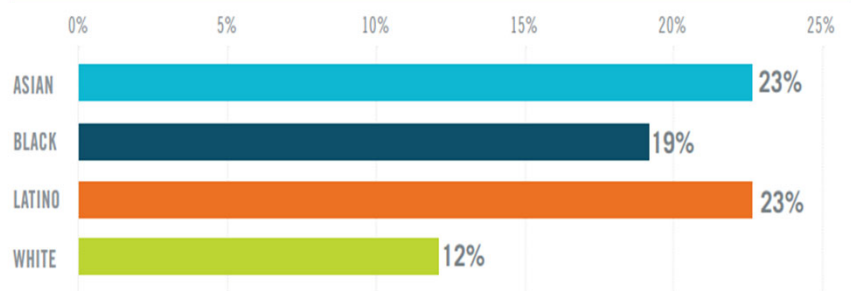
## Poverty Tracker's Oversample of Asian New Yorkers

- In 2020, PT began to survey in Mandarin and recruited an over-sample of Asian New Yorkers
- Increased the representativeness of Asian New Yorkers
- The only source of longitudinal information on poverty (SPM) and other forms of disadvantages among Asian New Yorkers
- Language limitation: Asian New Yorkers being interviewed in English, Mandarin, or Spanish

## Poverty

- 1-in-4 lived in poverty
- 8% higher than city level
- Similar to Black and Latino New Yorkers
- Double % of white New Yorkers

Poverty rates among adult New Yorkers by race and ethnicity, 2020

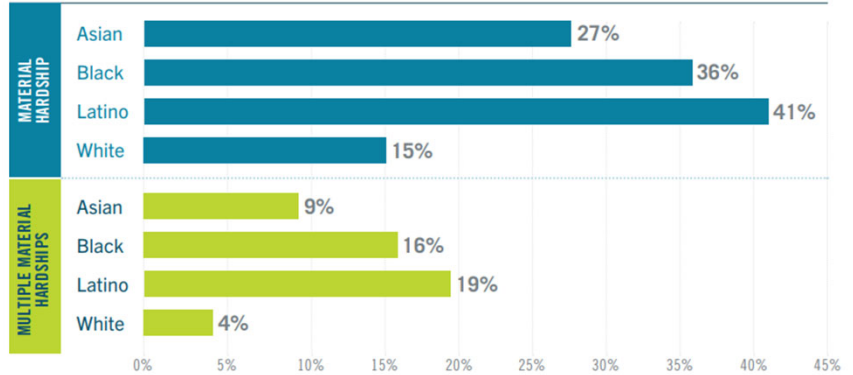


Source: Annual Poverty Tracker survey data; second, third, and fourth cohorts. Results based on three-year average.

## Material Hardship

- More than ¼ faced material hardship
- In-line with city level
- Double % of White New Yorkers
- Lower than what might be expected >> additional research is needed

Rates of material hardship among adult New Yorkers by race and ethnicity, 2020

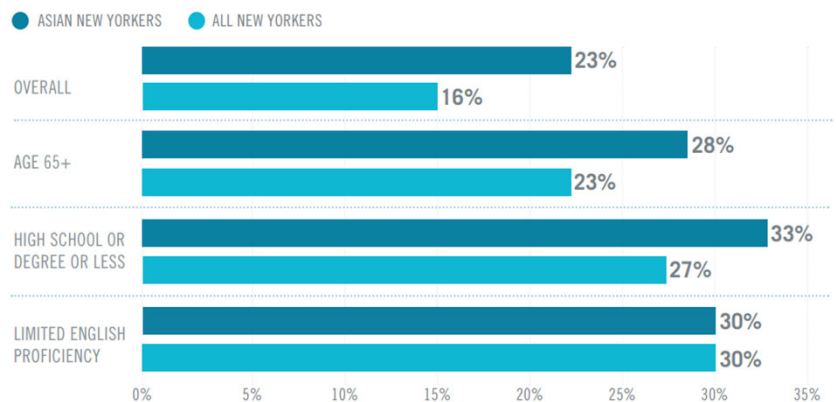


Source: Annual Poverty Tracker survey data; second, third, and fourth cohorts. Results based on three-year average.

## Vulnerable Subgroups

- Aged 65 or older
- with a high school degree or less
- with limited English proficiency

Poverty rates among subgroups of Asian New Yorkers, compared to citywide averages, 2020

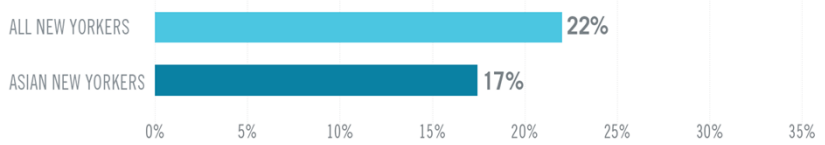


Source: Annual Poverty Tracker survey data; second, third, and fourth cohort.

## Health & Well-being

- Less health problems
- Higher serious psychological distress
- Lowest life rating

Prevalence of health problems among Asian New Yorkers compared to citywide average, 2020



Source: Annual Poverty Tracker survey data; second, third, and fourth cohort.

Prevalence of serious psychological distress and average life rating overall and among Asian New Yorkers, 2020

	PREVALENCE OF SERIOUS PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS	AVERAGE LIFE SATISFACTION RATING
All New Yorkers	11%	6.58
Asian New Yorkers	14%	6.07

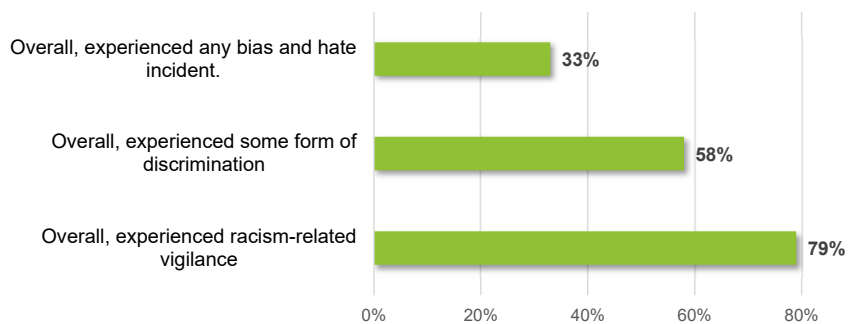
Source: Annual Poverty Tracker survey data; second, third, and fourth cohort.

## Discrimination

- 1-in-3 encountered bias and hate incident
- Over half experienced discrimination
- Majority endured racism-related vigilance



Bias and hate incident, Discrimination, and racism-related vigilance of Chinese New Yorkers, 2020



Source: Poverty Tracker 2020 survey data. (N=423)



## Implications

- Greater attention to the experiences of Asian New Yorkers facing economic disadvantage
- “Double pandemic” is likely to have serious negative impacts
- Policies and culturally/linguistically supportive programs serving these vulnerable populations are essential
- Asian Americans need to be sufficiently represented in all data sources used to make policy-related decisions

## Thank you

Questions about this research? Contact:

Xiaofang Liu, Study Coordinator, Poverty Tracker Study  
xl2761@columbia.edu

Qin Gao, Professor of Social Policy and Social Work  
qin.gao@columbia.edu

### *Acknowledgments*

- We thank Robin Hood for funding the Poverty Tracker, which provided data for this study.
- We are grateful to the feedback and support from members of the Poverty Tracker research team, particularly Tingyi Cao, Sophie Collyer, Irwin Garfinkel, Suchen Huang, Sonia Huq, Xuan Jia, Yajun Jia, Dani Lin, Lin Mao, Matthew Maury, Kathryn Neckerman, Schuyler Ross, Ao Shen, Julien Teitler, Jane Waldfogel, Christopher Wimer, and Xinyu Xia.

Links to relevant reports:

- [The State of Poverty and Disadvantage in New York City](#)
- [Double Pandemic: Discrimination Experiences of New Yorkers of Chinese Descent During COVID-19](#)

Web: [povertycenter.columbia.edu](http://povertycenter.columbia.edu)  
Email: [cpsp@columbia.edu](mailto:cpsp@columbia.edu)  
Twitter: [@cpsppoverty](https://twitter.com/cpsppoverty)

*Join our emailing list for policy analysis updates and information about upcoming policy seminars.*

## ***When Money and Mental Health Problems Pile Up:*** The reciprocal relationship between income and psychological distress

**Oscar Jiménez-Solomon, MPH**

Pre-Doctoral Poverty Research Fellow, Center on Poverty and Social Policy, Columbia University

Research Scientist, New York State Psychiatric Institute, Columbia University Medical Center



## Our Methods

**Data:** New York City Longitudinal Study on Wellbeing (Poverty Tracker)

- 2015-2019 cohort: 5-wave with yearly measure for key outcomes
- 18-64 year old New Yorkers (N=3,103)

**Measures:**

1. **Individual earnings in past 12 months (percentiles)**
2. **Psychological distress over the last 30 days:** Kessler-6 for distress (e.g., felt nervous, hopeless, depressed)

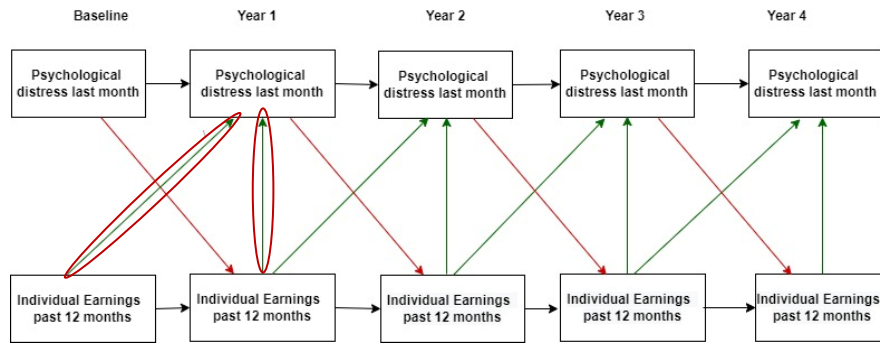
**Control variables:** gender, age, race/ethnicity, education level, immigrant status, partnership status, number of children

**Analytical approach:** cross-lagged panel model with fixed effects

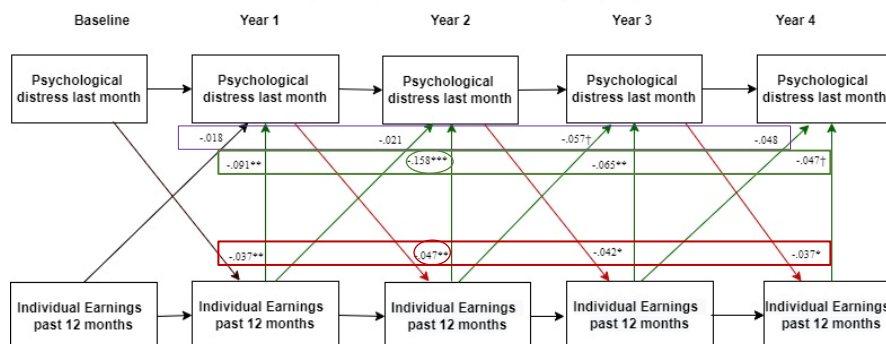
- all relationships in the same model
- controlling for unobserved differences between individuals



## Effect of individual earnings → psychological distress in last month



## Reciprocal effects of individual earnings and psychological distress among working age adults (n=3,103)



Fit statistics: RMSEA = .026; CFI = .999; TLI = .980; SMR = .013  
Control variables: SEM model adjusted for gender, age, race/ethnicity, educational level,  
immigration status, number of children, and partnership status at baseline

†  $p < .1$  \*  $p \leq .05$ ; \*\*  $p \leq .001$ ; \*\*\*  $p \leq .000$



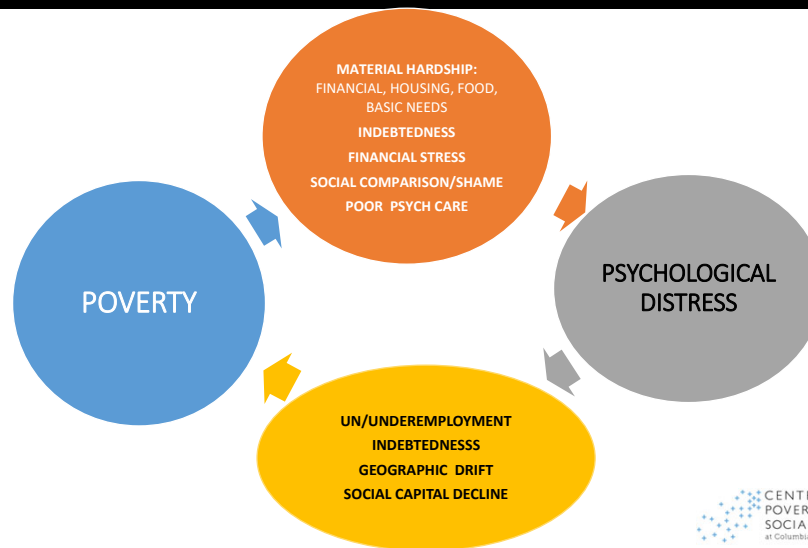
# Conclusions

**Money & mental health problems pile up!**

**Individual earnings ↔ psychological distress:**

- Individual earnings → psychological distress
- Psychological distress → individual earnings

# The Reciprocal Relationship Theory



# Conclusions

## Money & mental health problems pile up!

### Individual earnings ↔ psychological distress:

- Individual earnings → psychological distress
  - Psychological distress → individual earnings
- 
- Recent earnings (last 12 months): stronger impact on psychological distress than income further back in time (13-24 months prior)
  - Family income (last 12 months): stronger impact than income 13-24 months prior
  - Need to integrate economic policies (e.g., cash, unemployment supports) and mental health services
  - Future research:
    - Replicate with other Poverty Tracker cohorts
    - Other measures of poverty (e.g., material hardship)
    - Different/shorter time lags
    - Longer observation periods to examine cumulative effects



THANK YOU FOR JOINING US



# The Effect of the Expanded Child Tax Credit on Child and Family Well-being: Evidence from New York City




Jill Gandhi  
Postdoctoral Research Scientist

With Sophie Collyer, Irwin Garfinkel, Schuyler Ross, Jane Waldfogel, & Christopher Wimer



## Policy Context: The Expanded Child Tax Credit under the American Rescue Plan

### Three key changes:

-  **Expanded** eligibility to include those with moderate, low, or no earnings previously left out
-  **Increased** annual benefit levels to a maximum of \$3,000 per child aged 6 to 17 and \$3,600 per child under age 6
-  **Delivered** payments on a monthly, rather than annual, basis between July and December 2021—reaching more than *61 million children* in over 36 million households



## The potential effects of the expanded CTC

- The monthly CTC payments moved millions of children out of poverty in the months that payments were made (Parolin et al., 2021).
- The monthly payments also had the potential to improve the well-being of families and children in other domains:
  - material hardship
  - the need to use emergency food assistance
  - parents' mental health
  - ability to make child-related investments
  - parents' employment

## Data and Methods



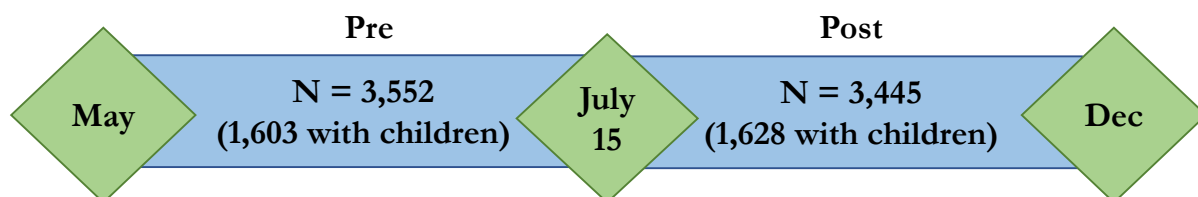
### Poverty Tracker

- Longitudinal study with surveys every three months

### Early Childhood Poverty Tracker (ECPT)

- A parallel longitudinal study of families with young children (3-7 years old during expanded CTC payments)

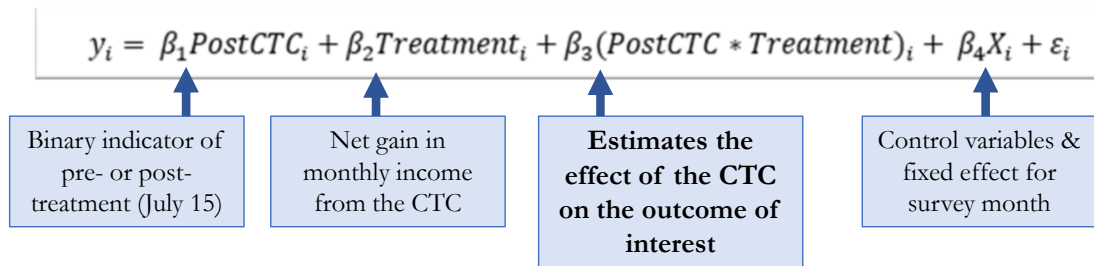
**Both provide critical information on poverty, material hardships, psychological distress, and other factors related to well-being.**



## Data and Methods: Estimating effects

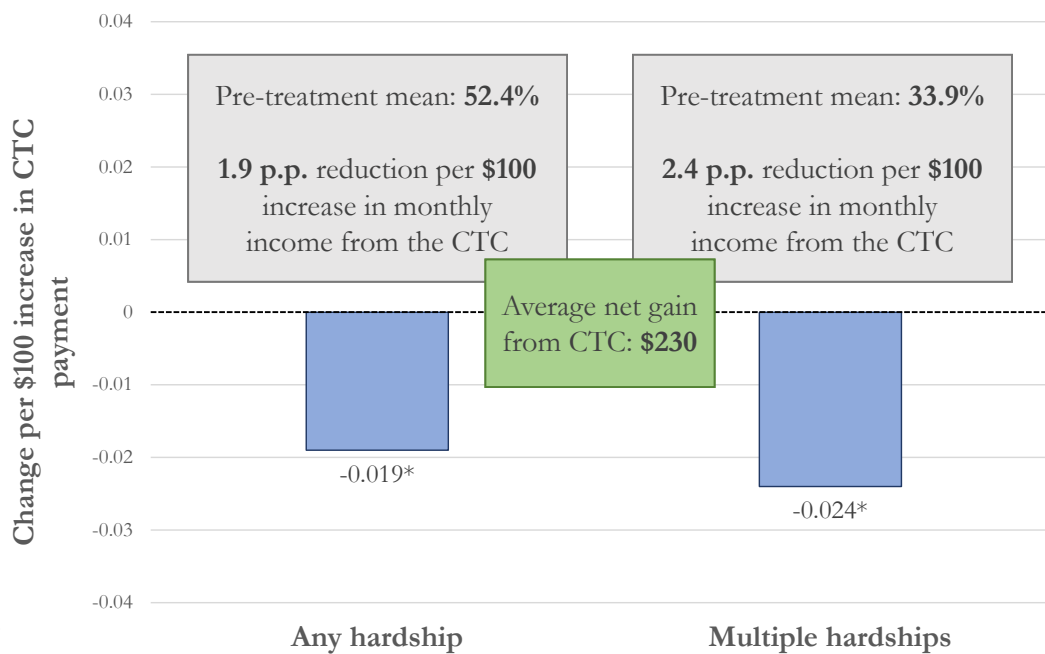
With each \$100 increase in monthly income from the CTC, how did outcomes change for families with children?

- Employed a **difference-in-differences** framework (Parolin et al., 2021).

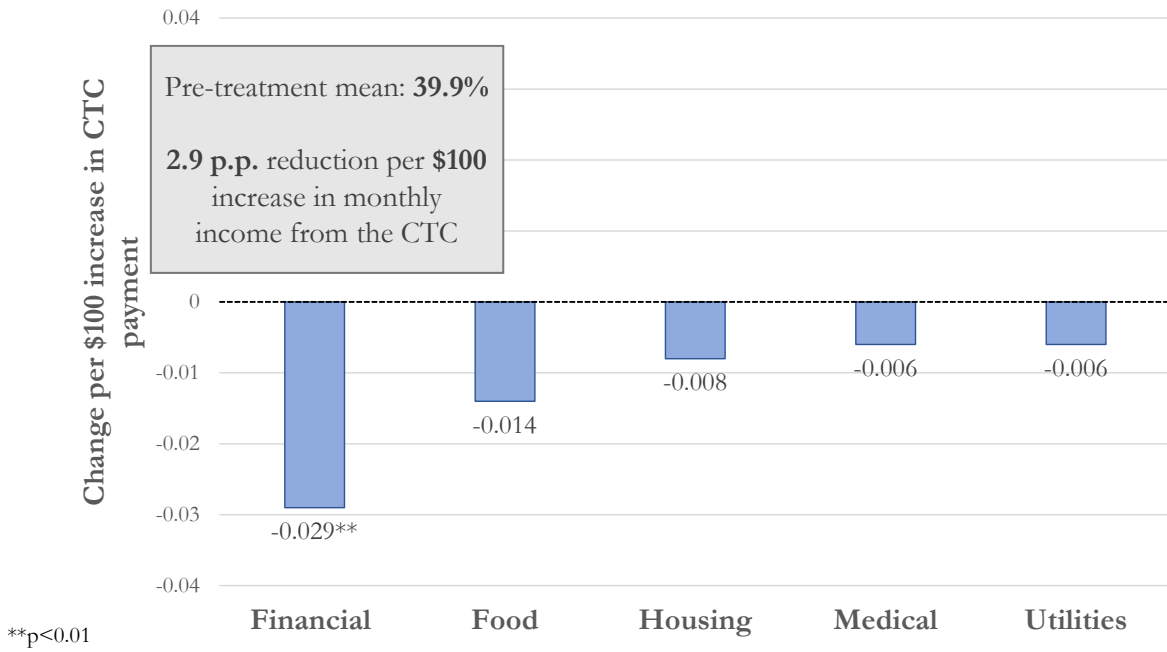


- Presenting **intent-to-treat** results of our outcomes, using **continuous treatment** for the **full sample of New Yorkers**.

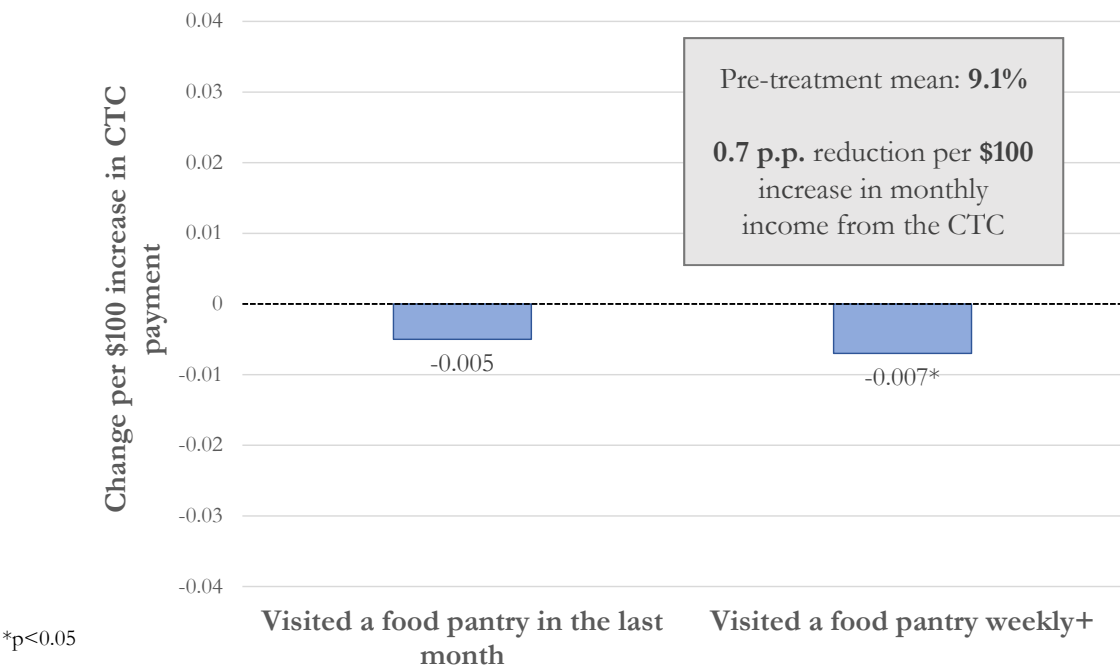
## Results: Material hardships (across 5 total)



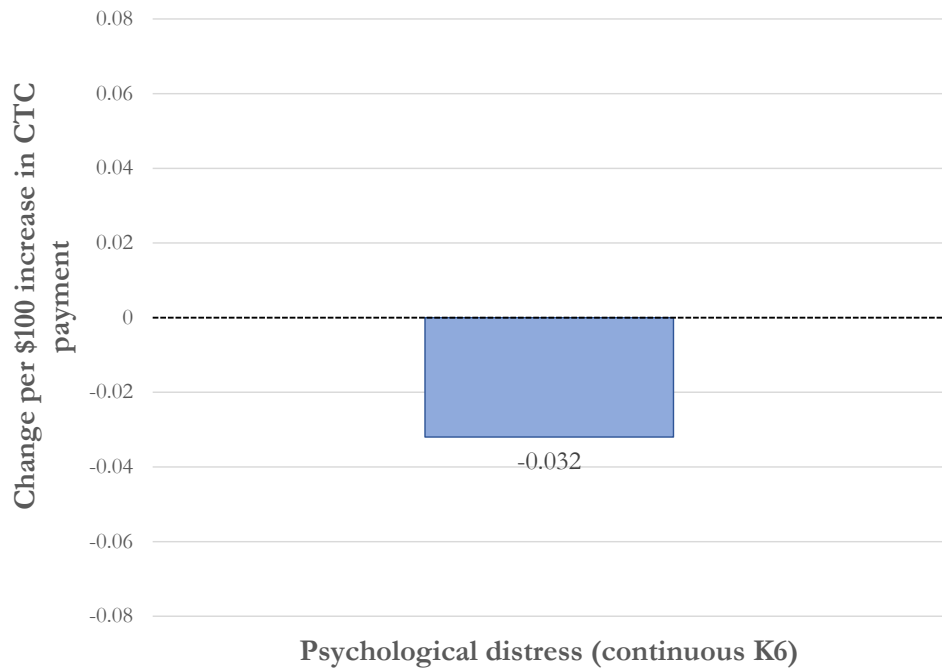
### Results: Material hardship



### Results: Use of food pantries

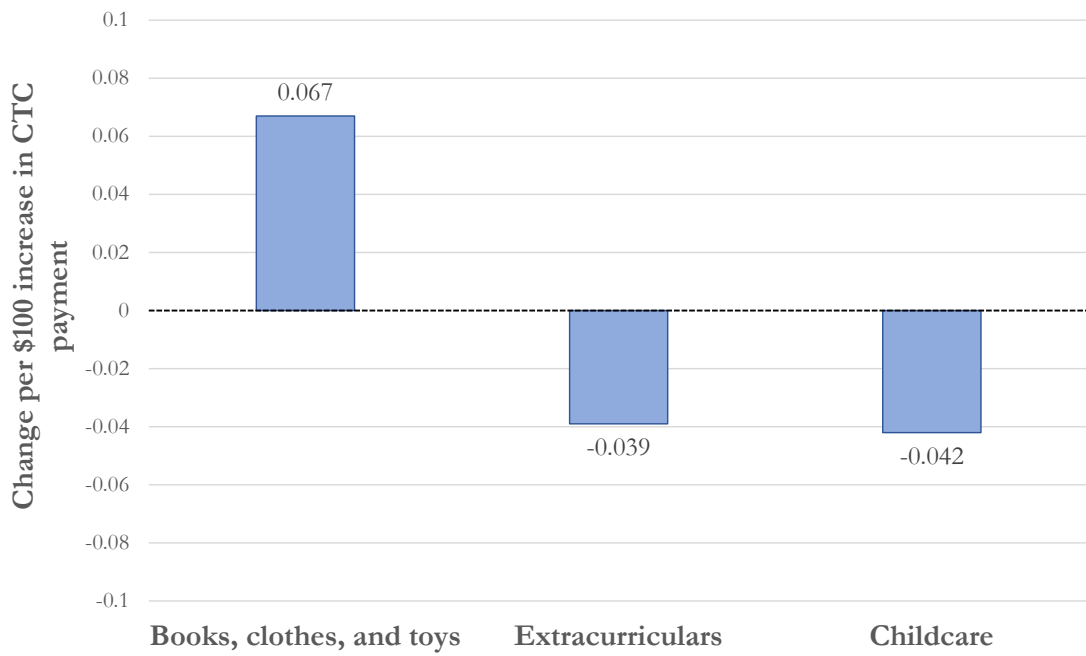


### Results: Mental health



Continuous K6  
range: 0-24

### Results: Child-related spending



## Results: Labor force participation



## Summary

Material hardship	
Financial hardship	↓
Food hardship	↓
Housing hardship	↓
Medical hardship	↓
Utilities hardship	↓
Any hardship	↓
Multiple hardships	↓
Use of food pantries	
Used a food pantry in last 30 days	↓
Used a food pantry weekly+	↓

Mental health	
Psychological distress	↓
Child-related expenditures	
Childcare	↓
Extracurriculars	↓
Books, clothes, and toys	↑
Employment	
Current employment status	⊘
Hours worked last week	↑



Thank you!

# Research Roundup: What do we know about the expanded Child Tax Credit?

Megan A. Curran  
Policy Director, Center on Poverty and Social Policy

## What do we know about the expanded Child Tax Credit?

RESEARCH ROUNDUP OF THE EXPANDED CHILD TAX CREDIT: THE FIRST 6 MONTHS

POVERTY & SOCIAL POLICY REPORT Vol. 3 No. 5 December 22, 2021

### Research Roundup of the Expanded Child Tax Credit: The First 6 Months

#### Policy Context

The American Rescue Plan (ARP) temporarily reauthorized the Child Tax Credit, increasing a national child allowance—a core public safety net—while providing a national child allowance of \$300 per child and \$400 per child for families with low and moderate income levels. The ARP also made the Child Tax Credit more accessible to families with low and moderate income levels by allowing the credit to be used for more than one child, increasing the credit to \$3,600 per year for young children, and allowing the credit to be used for more than one child. The ARP also made the credit more accessible to families with low and moderate income levels by allowing the credit to be used for more than one child, increasing the credit to \$3,600 per year for young children, and allowing the credit to be used for more than one child.

#### Approach to the Child Tax Credit Research Roundup

The evidence accumulated here is compiled from a large set of data sources, including the US Census Household Pulse Survey, the US Census Bureau's Survey of Consumer Expenditures, the US Census Bureau's Survey of Income and Program Participation, and other data sources. The research is organized into several sections, including: Key Findings, Policy Context, and Assessing the Initial Impacts of the Expanded Child Tax Credit.

#### Key Findings

- The expanded Child Tax Credit has been used by more than 40 million children in more than 10 million households.
- Monthly payments are reducing child poverty.
- Monthly payments are reducing food insecurity.
- Monthly payments are reducing financial stress and other hardships.
- There is no evidence that indicates the monthly payments are reducing employment.
- The expanded Child Tax Credit matters for racial equity.

#### Assessing the Initial Impacts of the Expanded Child Tax Credit

This research roundup compiles what we know so far about families' awareness of the new program, who has received it, how families are using it, and how it is impacting their lives. It pulls from a large set of publicly available sources, from the US Census Household Pulse to surveys, focus groups, and other data held about families with children as conducted by polling firms, research organizations, service providers, banking and finance companies, and more. The evidence is reviewed and organized across eight central themes: access; income; poverty; spending; food; financial stress; employment; and equity.

#### Executive Summary

As of December 2021, the expanded Child Tax Credit has delivered six monthly payments, reaching over 40 million children in more than 10 million households nationwide. A continuous stream of new research has tracked the impact of these payments. A challenge for policymakers and fellow researchers alike has been how best to understand the key findings emerging from this regularly evolving evidence base.

This research roundup compiles what we know so far about families' awareness of the new program, who has received it, how families are using it, and how it is impacting their lives. It pulls from a large set of publicly available sources, from the US Census Household Pulse to surveys, focus groups, and other data held about families with children as conducted by polling firms, research organizations, service providers, banking and finance companies, and more. The evidence is reviewed and organized across eight central themes: access; income; poverty; spending; food; financial stress; employment; and equity.

New research is released regularly and this paper will be updated in future months. Findings reflect information available through mid-December 2021 and reflect the immediately evident impacts of the expanded Child Tax Credit; it is likely that longer term impacts of this policy change on children and their families, particularly if the expansion is continued as proposed through the current Build Back Better legislation, will also be seen over time.

#### Key Findings

- The expanded Child Tax Credit has reached the overwhelming majority of children, but outreach to newly eligible families with low incomes should still continue
- Monthly payments are buffering family incomes amidst the continuing COVID-19 crisis
- Monthly payments are reducing child poverty
- Families are spending the Child Tax Credit on food and other basic needs
- Monthly payments are reducing food insufficiency
- Monthly payments may be reducing financial stress and other hardships
- There is no evidence that indicates the monthly payments are reducing employment
- The expanded Child Tax Credit matters for racial equity

CENTER ON POVERTY & SOCIAL POLICY

## Impact of the Expanded Child Tax Credit

<p><b>ACCESS</b></p> <p>Reached over 61 million children, but outreach needed to newly-eligible children in low income families</p>	<p><b>INCOME</b></p> <p>Buffered family incomes amidst continuing pandemic &amp; uncertain economy</p>	<p><b>POVERTY</b></p> <p>Significantly reduced child poverty (by approx. 30%) during the six months it was in place</p>	<p><b>SPENDING</b></p> <p>Families spent it on basic household needs – most common item: food</p>
<p><b>HUNGER</b></p> <p>Reduced food insecurity, particularly among families with lower incomes</p>	<p><b>STRESS</b></p> <p>Reduced financial stress and material hardship.</p>	<p><b>EMPLOYMENT</b></p> <p>No evidence of reductions in parental work</p>	<p><b>EQUITY</b></p> <p>Children of color stand to benefit the most</p>

## Findings



By September 2021, checking account balances of families with low incomes were 70% higher (approx \$1,000) than pre-pandemic

[\(JPMorgan Chase\)](#)



The most common way families spent the Child Tax Credit was on food. This was true for families with incomes up to \$150,000 & for families with incomes less than \$35,000

[\(Social Policy Institute & Center on Budget & Policy Priorities\)](#)



The initial Child Tax Credit payments reduced food hardship by 25%

[\(Center on Poverty and Social Policy\)](#)

## Child Tax Credit Effects on Child Poverty

The fifth Child Tax Credit payment kept  
**3.8 million children**  
from poverty in November.



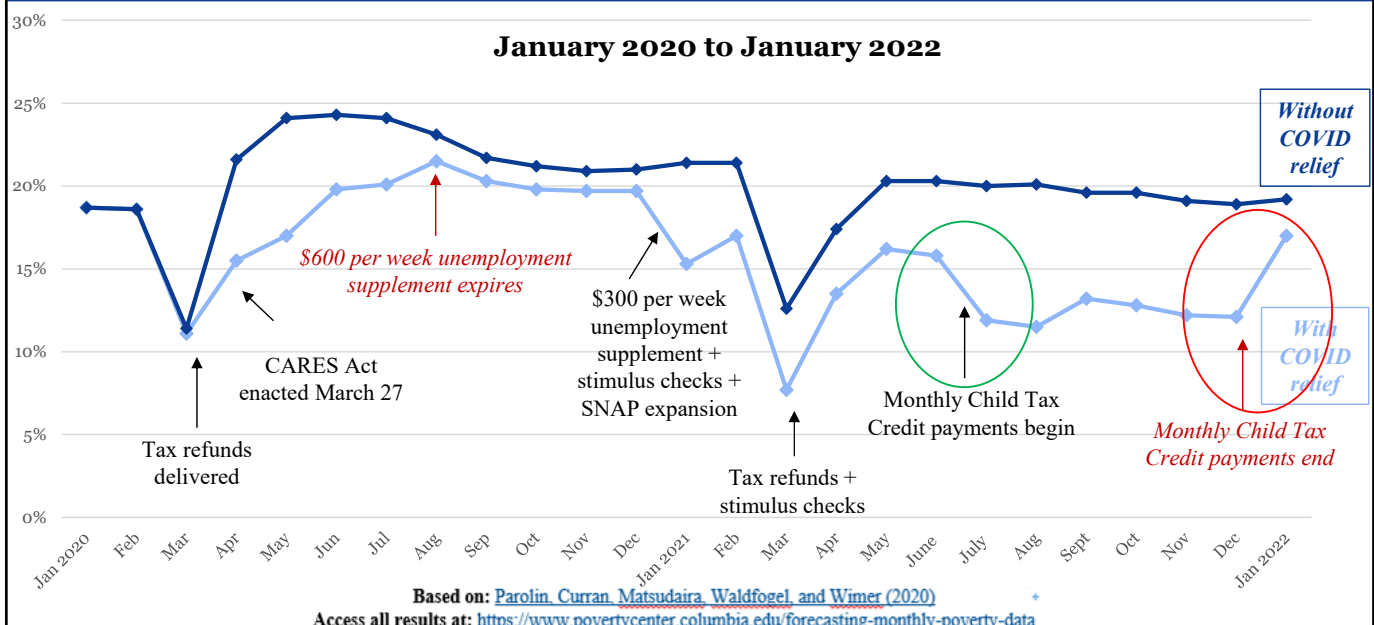
The CTC's anti-poverty effects have grown by **800,000 children** since the first payment, which kept 3 million children from poverty in July.

Due to the Child Tax Credit, monthly child poverty rates have dropped.

**15.9%**  
JUNE 2021  
(pre-CTC)  
**12.2%**  
NOV. 2021

*\*3.7 million children kept out of poverty in December 2021 with a December child poverty rate of 12.1%*

## Monthly Child Poverty During COVID-19

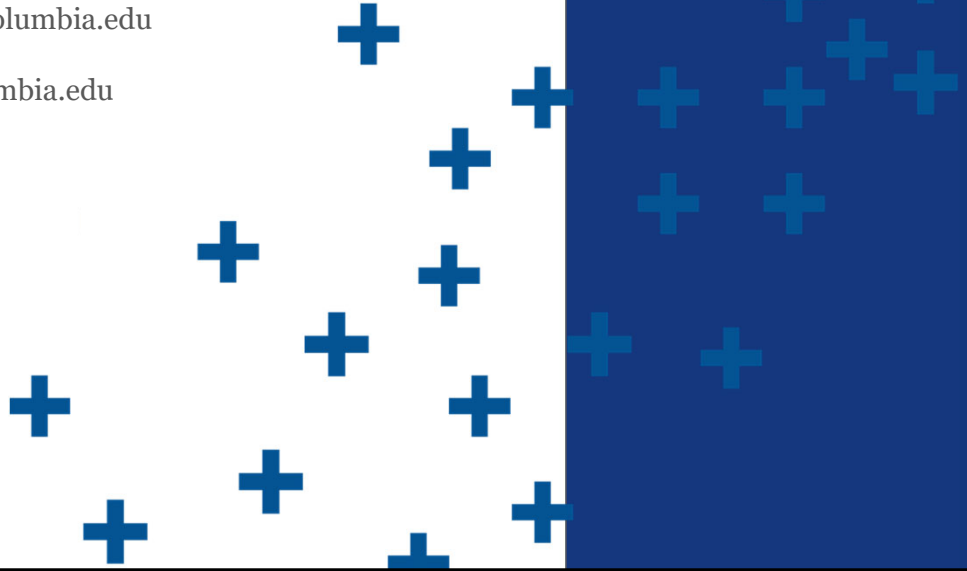


# Thank you

Email: [megan.curran@columbia.edu](mailto:megan.curran@columbia.edu)

Web: [povertycenter.columbia.edu](http://povertycenter.columbia.edu)

Twitter: [@cpsppoverty](https://twitter.com/cpsppoverty)



# Effects of the Expanded Child Tax Credit on Employment Outcomes: An Update

Center on Poverty and Social Policy Annual Conference 2022

---

Benjamin Glasner, Postdoctoral Research Scientist

May 26, 2022

Written with Elizabeth Ananat, Christal Hamilton, and Zach Parolin

# Research Question: How did expanded CTC payments affect parents' labor supply?

## Employment ↓

- Unconditional transfer
- Removal of phase in
- Cut in relative wage and an increase in non-labor income
- Simulations report reductions in parental employment

## No Effect or Employment ↑

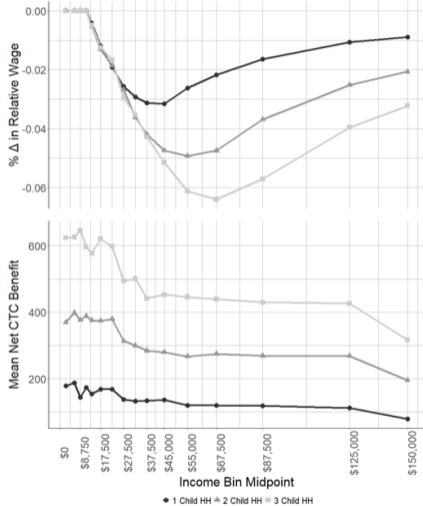
- Simulations based on 1980s – 2000s
- Lower willingness to leave work
- Volatile nature of low-wage work
- Canadian child allowances - null
- Parents increased work (5%) and decreased work (5%)

Note: CTC expansion was temporary and this is a short-run analysis

- Data:
  - Current Population Survey (Jan 2021 to Feb 2022) - Employment and Labor Force Participation
  - Household Pulse Survey (Jan 2021 to Feb 2022) – Employment
- Treatments:
  - Dichotomous: Children vs. no children
  - Continuous: Predicted net change in CTC benefit (tests income effect)
  - Continuous: % Change in return to work (tests substitution effect)
- Design:
  - We use a two-way fixed effect difference-in-differences approach
  - Condition on age, sex, and education status of the household head
  - Include robustness checks using alternative treatment timing, event studies, and group-dosage response designs



# Treatments



- Two Children, \$8,750:
  - Children vs. no children - 1
  - % Change in return to work ~0%
  - Net change in monthly CTC benefit ~\$380
- Two Children, \$67,500:
  - Children vs. no children - 1
  - % Change in return to work ~-5%
  - Net change in monthly CTC benefit ~\$275
- Two Children, \$125,000:
  - Children vs. no children - 1
  - % Change in return to work ~-3%
  - Net change in monthly CTC benefit ~\$270

**Table 1:** Difference-in-Differences Estimates of the Effect of the Expanded CTC on Employment and LFP

	<b>Binary Treatment</b>		<b>Continuous Treatment</b>		<b>Continuous Treatment</b>	
	1 = Household with Child(ren)		\$100s of Net Monthly Benefit		1% Change in Relative Wage	
	1:Employed	2:Active in Labor Force	3:Employed	4:Active in Labor Force	5:Employed	6:Active in Labor Force
CPS (N=822,933)						
Treatment	0.043*** (0.003)	0.037*** (0.003)	0.000 (0.006)	0.000 (0.005)	-1.032*** (0.053)	-0.834*** (0.056)
Treatment X Post	-0.002 (0.004)	-0.000 (0.003)	0.001 (0.001)	0.001 (0.001)	0.04 (0.064)	-0.022 (0.057)
Pulse (N=818,009)	1:Employed (Intent-to-Treat)	2:Employed (Treatment-on-Treated)	3:Employed (Intent-to-Treat)	4:Employed (Treatment-on-Treated)	5:Employed (Intent-to-Treat)	6:Employed (Treatment-on-Treated)
Treatment	0.006 (0.004)	0.005 (0.005)	-0.009 (0.005)	-0.009 (0.005)	-0.958*** (0.089)	-0.987*** (0.072)
Treatment X Post	0.004 (0.006)	0.007 (0.011)	0.002 (0.001)	0.003 (0.002)	-0.073 (0.091)	-0.006 (0.009)

**Table 1:** Difference-in-Differences Estimates of the Effect of the Expanded CTC on Employment and LFP

	<b>Binary Treatment</b>		<b>Continuous Treatment</b>		<b>Continuous Treatment</b>	
	1 = Household with Child(ren)		\$100s of Net Monthly Benefit		1% Change in Relative Wage	
	1:Employed	2:Active in Labor Force	3:Employed	4:Active in Labor Force	5:Employed	6:Active in Labor Force
CPS (N=822,933)						
Treatment	0.043*** (0.003)	0.037*** (0.003)	0.000 (0.006)	0.000 (0.005)	-1.032*** (0.053)	-0.834*** (0.056)
Treatment X Post	-0.002 (0.004)	-0.000 (0.003)	0.001 (0.001)	0.001 (0.001)	0.04 (0.064)	-0.022 (0.057)
Pulse (N=818,009)						
	1:Employed (Intent-to-Treat)	2:Employed (Treatment-on-Treated)	3:Employed (Intent-to-Treat)	4:Employed (Treatment-on-Treated)	5:Employed (Intent-to-Treat)	6:Employed (Treatment-on-Treated)
Treatment	0.006 (0.004)	0.005 (0.005)	-0.009 (0.005)	-0.009 (0.005)	-0.958*** (0.089)	-0.987*** (0.072)
Treatment X Post	0.004 (0.006)	0.007 (0.011)	0.002 (0.001)	0.003 (0.002)	-0.073 (0.091)	-0.006 (0.009)

**Table 1:** Difference-in-Differences Estimates of the Effect of the Expanded CTC on Employment and LFP

	Binary Treatment		Continuous Treatment		Continuous Treatment	
	1 = Household with Child(ren)		\$100s of Net Monthly Benefit		1% Change in Relative Wage	
	1:Employed	2:Active in Labor Force	3:Employed	4:Active in Labor Force	5:Employed	6:Active in Labor Force
CPS (N=822,933)						
Treatment	0.043*** (0.003)	0.037*** (0.003)	0.000 (0.006)	0.000 (0.005)	-1.032*** (0.053)	-0.834*** (0.056)
Treatment X Post	-0.002 (0.004)	-0.000 (0.003)	0.001 (0.001)	0.001 (0.001)	0.04 (0.064)	-0.022 (0.057)
Pulse (N=818,009)	1:Employed (Intent-to-Treat)	2:Employed (Treatment-on-Treated)	3:Employed (Intent-to-Treat)	4:Employed (Treatment-on-Treated)	5:Employed (Intent-to-Treat)	6:Employed (Treatment-on-Treated)
Treatment	0.006 (0.004)	0.005 (0.005)	-0.009 (0.005)	-0.009 (0.005)	-0.958*** (0.089)	-0.987*** (0.072)
Treatment X Post	0.004 (0.006)	0.007 (0.011)	0.002 (0.001)	0.003 (0.002)	-0.073 (0.091)	-0.006 (0.009)

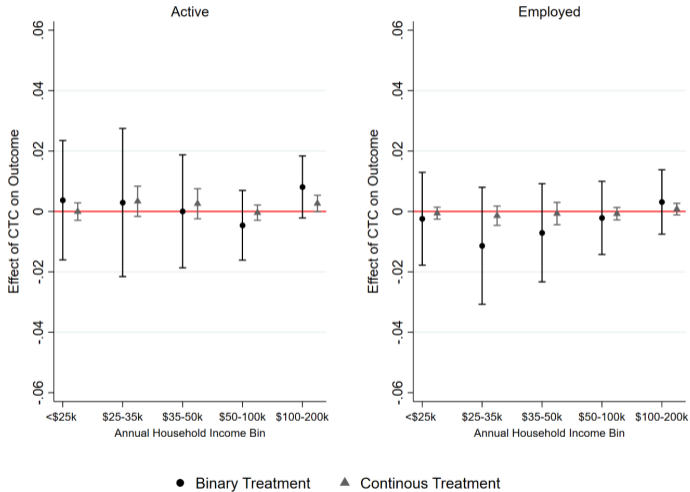
**Table 1:** Difference-in-Differences Estimates of the Effect of the Expanded CTC on Employment and LFP

	Binary Treatment		Continuous Treatment		Continuous Treatment	
	1 = Household with Child(ren)		\$100s of Net Monthly Benefit		1% Change in Relative Wage	
	1:Employed	2:Active in Labor Force	3:Employed	4:Active in Labor Force	5:Employed	6:Active in Labor Force
CPS (N=822,933)						
Treatment	0.043*** (0.003)	0.037*** (0.003)	0.000 (0.006)	0.000 (0.005)	-1.032*** (0.053)	-0.834*** (0.056)
Treatment X Post	-0.002 (0.004)	-0.000 (0.003)	0.001 (0.001)	0.001 (0.001)	0.04 (0.064)	-0.022 (0.057)
Pulse (N=818,009)	1:Employed (Intent-to-Treat)	2:Employed (Treatment-on-Treated)	3:Employed (Intent-to-Treat)	4:Employed (Treatment-on-Treated)	5:Employed (Intent-to-Treat)	6:Employed (Treatment-on-Treated)
Treatment	0.006 (0.004)	0.005 (0.005)	-0.009 (0.005)	-0.009 (0.005)	-0.958*** (0.089)	-0.987*** (0.072)
Treatment X Post	0.004 (0.006)	0.007 (0.011)	0.002 (0.001)	0.003 (0.002)	-0.073 (0.091)	-0.006 (0.009)

**Table 1:** Difference-in-Differences Estimates of the Effect of the Expanded CTC on Employment and LFP

	<b>Binary Treatment</b>		<b>Continuous Treatment</b>		<b>Continuous Treatment</b>	
	1 = Household with Child(ren)		\$100s of Net Monthly Benefit		1% Change in Relative Wage	
CPS (N=822,933)	1:Employed	2:Active in Labor Force	3:Employed	4:Active in Labor Force	5:Employed	6:Active in Labor Force
Treatment	0.043*** (0.003)	0.037*** (0.003)	0.000 (0.006)	0.000 (0.005)	-1.032*** (0.053)	-0.834*** (0.056)
Treatment X Post	-0.002 (0.004)	-0.000 (0.003)	0.001 (0.001)	0.001 (0.001)	0.04 (0.064)	-0.022 (0.057)
Pulse (N=818,009)	1:Employed (Intent-to-Treat)	2:Employed (Treatment-on-Treated)	3:Employed (Intent-to-Treat)	4:Employed (Treatment-on-Treated)	5:Employed (Intent-to-Treat)	6:Employed (Treatment-on-Treated)
Treatment	0.006 (0.004)	0.005 (0.005)	-0.009 (0.005)	-0.009 (0.005)	-0.958*** (0.089)	-0.987*** (0.072)
Treatment X Post	0.004 (0.006)	0.007 (0.011)	0.002 (0.001)	0.003 (0.002)	-0.073 (0.091)	-0.006 (0.009)

# Heterogeneity by Income Bin

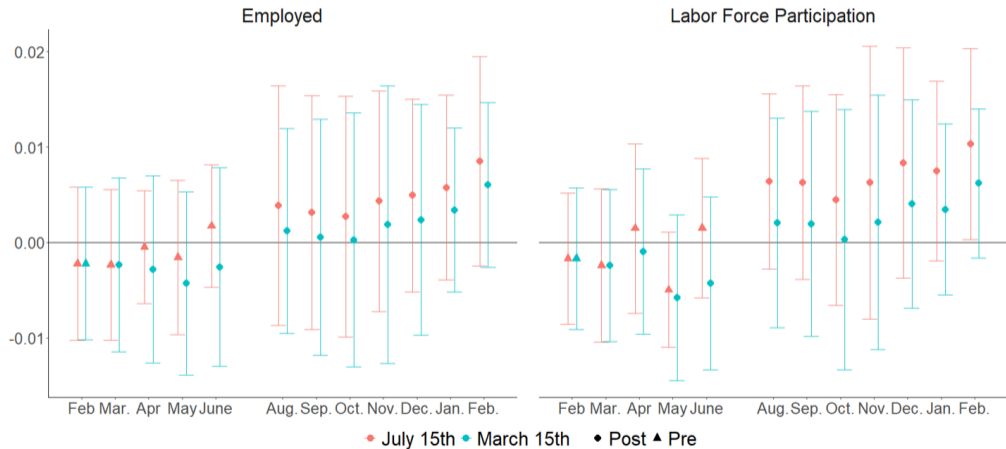


- Our employment analyses do not support the claim that the CTC expansion resulted in reduced employment or labor force participation
- Our findings are robust:
  - Across three measures of the CTC expansion
  - Across both the CPS and Pulse
  - Using both an Intent-to-Treat and Treatment-on-Treated design
  - We find no indication of a violation in parallel trends or lagged effects on employment/labor force participation
  - When testing for Group-dosage response variation



# Appendix

# Event Study on the Effect of the CTC Expansion using both the March 15th and July 15th Treatment Definitions



# Group-dosage response

**Table 7:** Difference-in-differences Estimates of the Effect of the CTC Expansion on Employment Outcomes Using the Callaway and Sant'Anna (2020) Methodology and Defining Treatment Group by the Additional Monthly CTC Payment Received (CPS, January 2021 through December 2021)

Treatment-Group: Monthly Additional CTC Payments	Treated Units	Effect Estimate	
		1: Employed	2: Active in Labor Force
All Treated Households	208,572	0.004 (0.004)	0.006 (0.004)
\$100	6,701	-0.009 (0.013)	-0.006 (0.012)
\$125	17,000	-0.011 (0.009)	-0.009 (0.009)
\$150	10,787	0.007 (0.014)	0.009 (0.013)
\$175	39,616	0.0003 (0.007)	0.004 (0.007)
\$200	5,355	0.006 (0.019)	0.011 (0.019)
\$225	7,123	0.022 (0.019)	0.035 (0.017)
\$250	17,930	-0.010 (0.009)	0.0001 (0.009)
\$325	11,419	-0.008 (0.013)	-0.003 (0.011)
\$350	24,882	-0.005 (0.009)	-0.001 (0.008)
\$375	11,787	-0.003 (0.011)	0.001 (0.01)
\$525	17,082	0.007 (0.010)	0.012 (0.010)
\$675	6,182	0.024 (0.016)	0.025 (0.015)

# Group-dosage response

**Table 8:** Difference-in-Differences Estimates of the Effect of the CTC Expansion on Employment Outcomes Using the Callaway and Sant'Anna (2020) Methodology and Defining Treatment Group by The Number and Age of Children (CPS, January 2021 through December 2021)

Treatment-Group: Children ages: $0 \leq x < 6$	Treatment-Group: Children ages: $6 \leq x < 18$	Treated Units	Effect Estimate	
			1: Employed	2: Active in Labor Force
All Treated Households		208,572	0.004 (0.004)	0.006 (0.004)
0	1	46,206	0.002 (0.005)	0.003 (0.005)
0	2	37,703	0.001 (0.006)	0.002 (0.005)
0	3	13,158	-0.0003 (0.006)	0.003 (0.006)
0	4	3,523	-0.0001 (0.007)	0.0001 (0.007)
1	0	31,145	-0.003 (0.006)	0.001 (0.005)
1	1	21,477	0.006 (0.008)	0.006 (0.007)
1	2	11,045	-0.001 (0.006)	0.0001 (0.006)
1	3	3,990	-0.0001 (0.006)	0.002 (0.007)
2	0	15,782	-0.003 (0.007)	-0.0007 (0.006)
2	1	6,402	-0.001 (0.007)	0.0004 (0.007)
2	2	2,649	0.001 (0.007)	0.002 (0.007)

# Group-dosage response

**Table 9:** Difference-in-Differences Estimates of the Effect of the CTC Expansion on Employment Outcomes Using the Callaway and Sant'Anna (2020) Methodology and Defining Treatment Group by the Change in the Relative Wage (CPS, January 2021 through December 2021)

Treatment-Group: Change in the Relative Wage	Treated Units	Effect Estimate	
		1: Employed	2: Active in Labor Force
All Treated Households	208,572	0.004 (0.004)	0.006 (0.004)
-1% $\Delta$ in Relative Wage	18,263	-0.0001 (0.007)	0.003 (0.006)
-2% $\Delta$ in Relative Wage	27,455	0.001 (0.006)	0.004 (0.006)
-3% $\Delta$ in Relative Wage	41,780	-0.001 (0.005)	0.002 (0.005)
-4% $\Delta$ in Relative Wage	16,830	0.003 (0.007)	0.006 (0.006)
-5% $\Delta$ in Relative Wage	22,265	-0.002 (0.006)	0.002 (0.006)
-6% $\Delta$ in Relative Wage	16,686	0.003 (0.007)	0.004 (0.007)
-7% $\Delta$ in Relative Wage	8,735	0.0003 (0.006)	0.003 (0.007)
-8% $\Delta$ in Relative Wage	3,869	0.002 (0.007)	0.004 (0.007)
$\leq$ -9% $\Delta$ in Relative Wage	2,174	-0.0001 (0.007)	0.002 (0.007)

# Poverty Around the Time of a Birth and the Role of Social Policies

with Jane Waldfogel, Chris Wimer, and Laurel Sariscsany

Christal Hamilton

Postdoctoral Research Scientist

May 26, 2022

## Introduction



- The arrival of a newborn can have significant financial implications for mothers and families.
- First-time mothers may be less likely to be employed in positions with the flexibility needed for child rearing.
- Mothers from minority backgrounds are more likely to be low-income and to be employed in positions without maternity leave.

### Research Objective

To estimate poverty status in the six months before and after the arrival of a newborn for all mothers and by birth parity and race, and assess the extent to which current social supports mitigate economic losses surrounding a birth.

# Data and Methods



## Data

- 2014 and 2018 panels of the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP)
  - Detailed monthly information on income, program participation, demographic characteristics, household composition, and fertility

## Sample

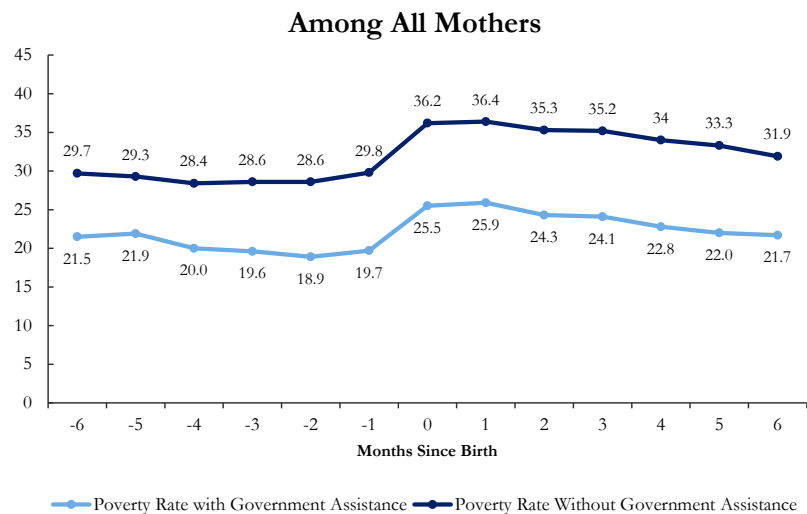
- Women with a birth during SIPP panel years
  - 966 mothers

## Outcome Measure

- Poverty Status (Supplemental Poverty Measure)

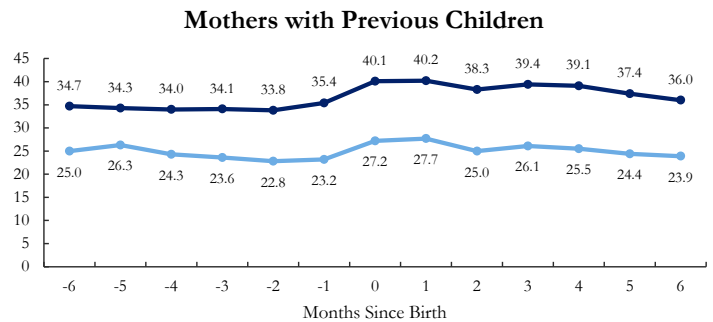
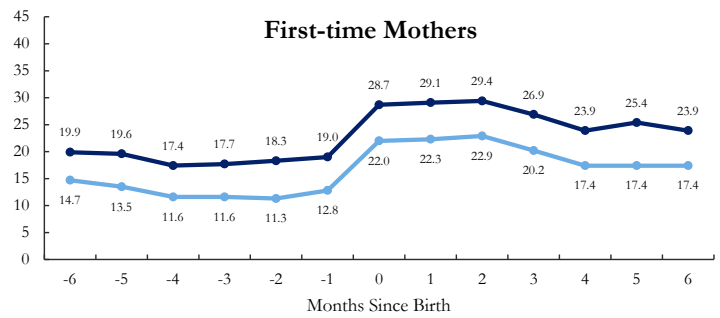
# Findings

- Poverty rates among mothers significantly increase after birth and rates with government support is consistently lower.
- Increase in poverty rate is lower after childbirth with government support.



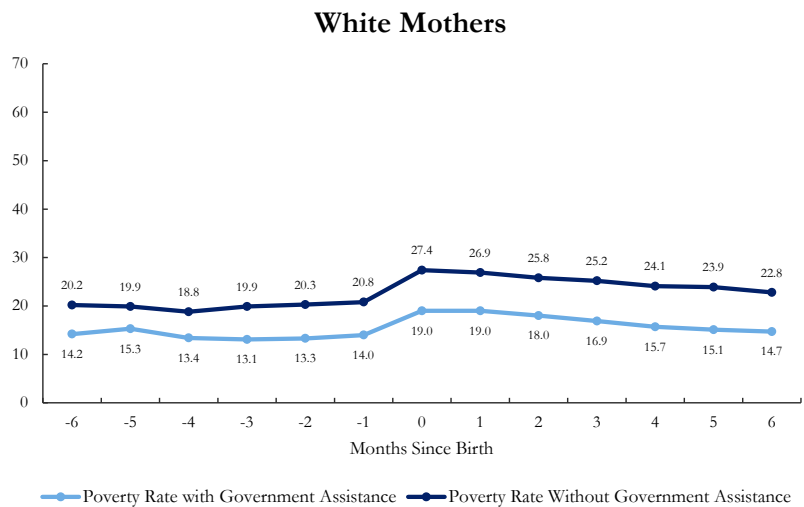
# Findings

- First time mothers have consistently lower poverty rates than mothers with previous children, but sharper increase in poverty after birth
- Sharp increase in poverty immediately after childbirth even with government support



# Findings

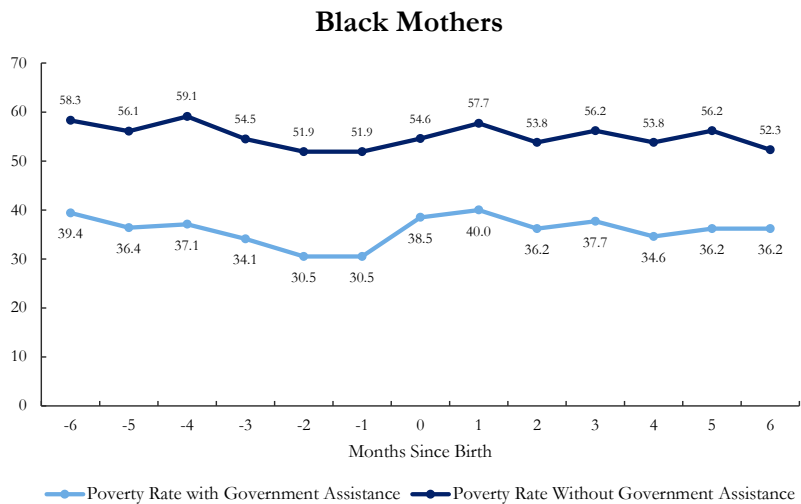
- Similar trend in poverty rates as with all mothers
- Increase in poverty rate is lower after childbirth with government support.





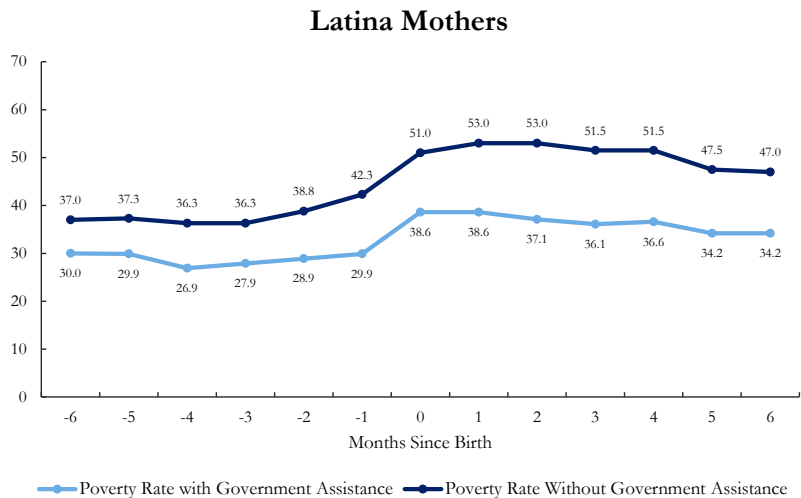
# Findings

- Black mothers had the highest poverty rate of all racial groups.
- Government support important both before and after birth
- Substantial increase in poverty immediately after childbirth even with government support



# Findings

- Higher poverty rate than White mothers, but lower than Black mothers
- Similar trend in poverty rates as with all mothers.
- Government support particularly important after childbirth



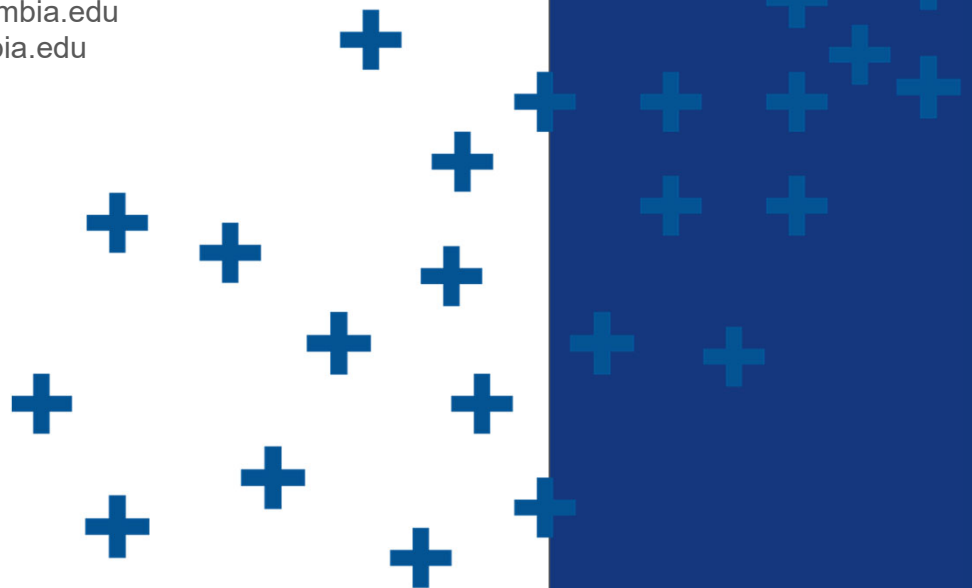
# Discussion and Conclusion



- Government support helps reduce poverty among mothers with newborns, but additional help still needed.
- Additional Supports:
  - ❖ Family Leave Policy
  - ❖ Child Tax Credit
  - ❖ Birth Grants
- Future research to explore the impact these policies can have on the poverty rate of women around the time of birth.

# Thank You

Web: [povertycenter.columbia.edu](http://povertycenter.columbia.edu)  
Email: [cgh2139@columbia.edu](mailto:cgh2139@columbia.edu)



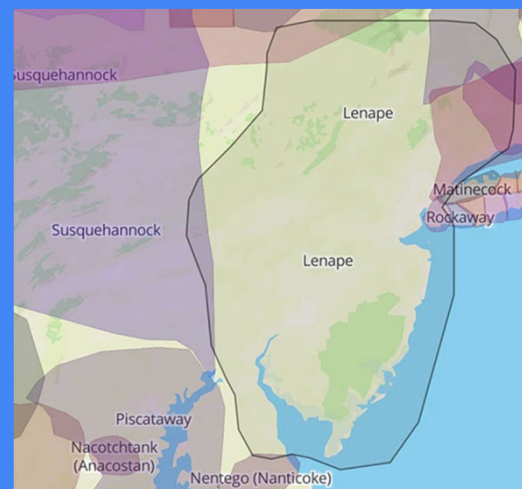
# American Indian & Alaska Native Homelands

Amber Lewis, MSW  
Racial Justice Research Assistant, Center on Poverty & Social Policy



# Lenapehoking

Land Acknowledgement



*The Lenape Center, 2022*

# Poverty & Infrastructural Inequities

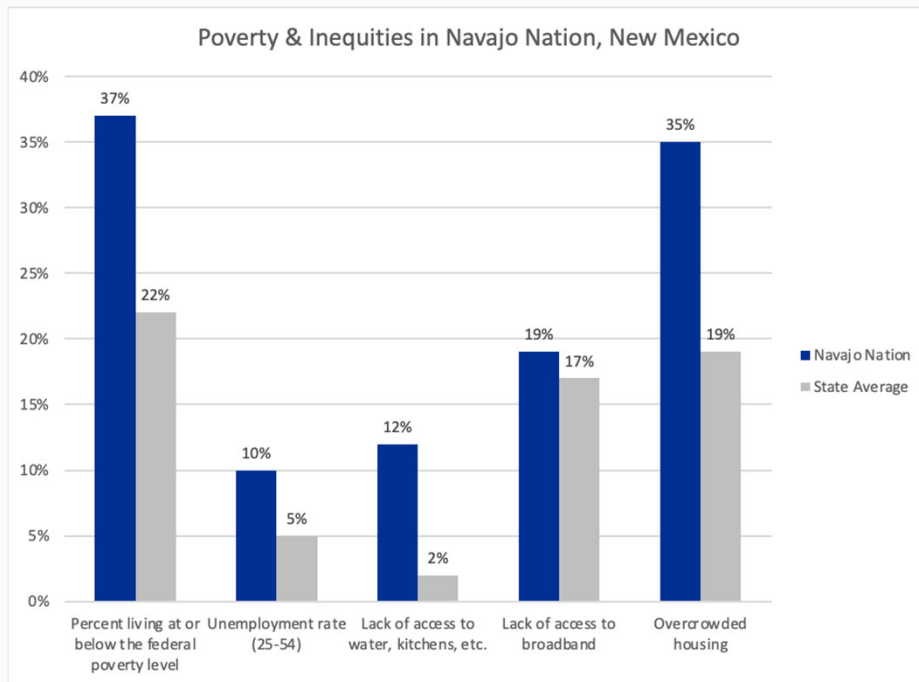
- Poverty
  - 28% of all AIAN live at or below the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). (2019 ACS 5 yr)
  - 31% of AIAN residing on and 24% of AIAN residing off Homeland Territory (HT) live at or below the FPL. (2019 ACS 5 yr)
- Infrastructural inequities.
  - 6% of AIAN residing on and 1% of AIAN residing off HT lack access to basic infrastructure, including piped water, plumbing, and kitchens. (2019 ACS 5 yr)
  - 10% of AIAN residing on HT living at or below the FPL lack access to piped water, plumbing, or kitchens. (2019 ACS 5 yr)
  - 4% of AIAN residing on HT living above the FPL lack access to piped water, plumbing, or kitchens. (2019 ACS 5 yr)

*AIAN are systematically undercounted and underrepresented in key reports, including national poverty measures.*

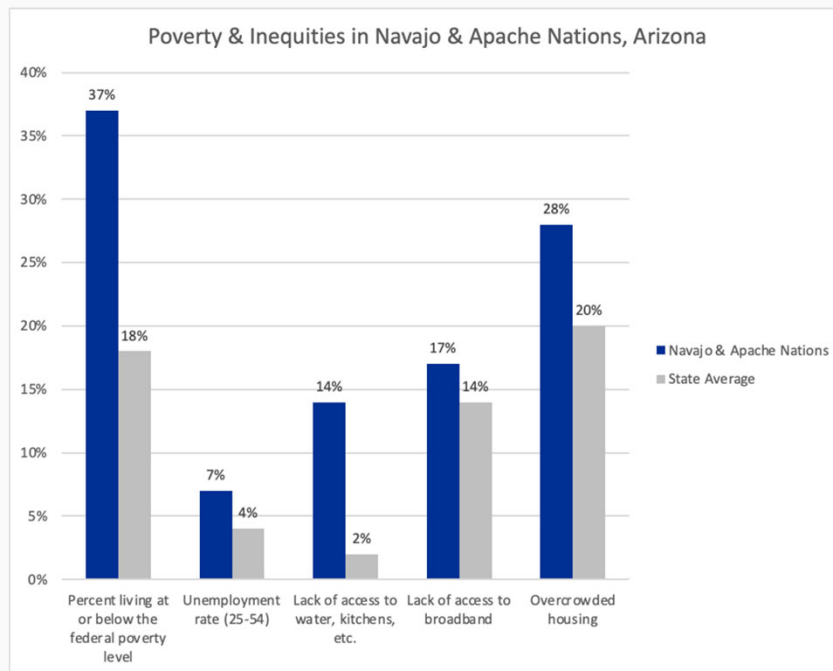
# Case Study in Context: Homeland Territory

- Identified top 3 Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMA) with highest concentration (majority) of AIAN. These PUMA comprised of 100% HT.
  - Navajo Nation, NM – 89% AIAN
  - Navajo and Apache Nations, AZ – 73% AIAN
  - Subsistence Alaska, AK – 72% AIAN

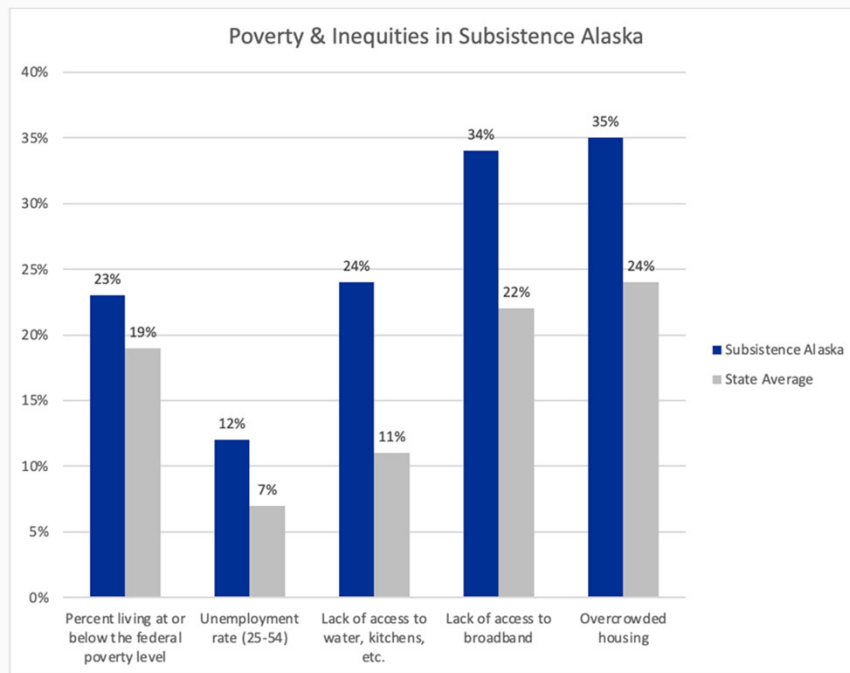
*Research question: What is the significance of place in relation to poverty for AIAN?*



American Community Survey, 2019 5 yr



American Community Survey, 2019 5 yr



American Community Survey, 2019 5 yr

## Policy Implications

- **Indigenous Rights**

- Right to water and to regulate water resources. (Congressional Research Service 2022; Crepelle 2019; United Nations Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) 2007; City of Albuquerque v. Browner 1993)
- Right to self determination. (Crepelle 2021, 2019; UNDRIP 2007)
- Right to free, prior, and informed consent prior to approval of any project affecting AIAN lands, territories, and resources. (UNDRIP 2007)

- **Addressing Poverty**

- Permanent expansion of Child Tax Credit. (Arizona Center for Economic Progress 2021)
- Comprehensive data collection. (Stamatopoulou 2021)
- Increased employment opportunities.

Thank you!

[amber.lewis@columbia.edu](mailto:amber.lewis@columbia.edu)

