

Sources/References to Date

1. NY STATE SENATE BILL S2755-C/ ASSEMBLY BILL A01160-C, *Child Poverty Reduction Act*. 2021-2022 Regular Session (NYS 2021). <https://www.nysenate.gov/legislation/bills/2021/S2755>
2. Survey data from: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates Public Use Microdata Sample; SPR data from: <https://www.census.gov/library/working-papers/2020/demo/SEHSD-WP2020-09.html>
 - 3 million New Yorkers living in poverty (100% SPM based on ACS data), incl ~745,000 New Yorkers <18 years old as of 2019
3. National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. 2019. *A Roadmap to Reducing Child Poverty*. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press. <https://doi.org/10.17226/25246>
 - Overall data on impact of poverty on children
 - Overall data on impact of policies on poverty of children
 - Example graph of demographic poverty data
 - Example chart of demographic impact data
4. The Annie E. Casey Foundation. (2022). *2022 KIDS COUNT® Data Book: State Trends in Child Wellbeing*. The Annie E. Casey Foundation. Retrieved October 2022, from <https://assets.aecf.org/m/resourcedoc/aecf-2022kidscountdatabook-2022.pdf>
 - New York is ranked 43rd among all states for economic wellbeing of children, among the worst-performing cohort of all states
5. Maag, Elaine, William J. Congdon, and Eunice Yau. 2021. *The Earned Income Tax Credit: Program Outcomes, Payment Timing, and Next Steps for Research*, OPRE Report #2021-34. Washington, DC: Office of Planning, Research, and Evaluation, Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. <https://www.urban.org/sites/default/files/publication/103722/the-earned-income-tax-credit-program-outcomes-payment-timing-and-next-steps-for-research.pdf>
 - The EITC provides substantial benefits, particularly to families with children, reduces poverty and improving long-term financial stability, better children's health, education, and additional schooling.
 - The benefits of the EITC extend to many people who are both working and participating in traditional safety net programs, such as TANF.
6. Parolin, Z., Collyer, S., Curran, M. A., & Wimer, C. (2021). Monthly Poverty Rates among Children after the Expansion of the Child Tax Credit. *Center on Poverty & Social Policy Brief*, 5(4), p1–14. <https://doi.org/https://www.povertycenter.columbia.edu/s/Monthly-Poverty-with-CTC-July-CPSP-2021.pdf>
 - The Federal CTC was found to reduce child poverty in the United States by 25 percent after the first monthly payment to families
 - The Federal CTC was projected to reduce child poverty by approximately 40 percent if it were to reach all eligible children

7. Joint Economic Committee, U. S. Senate. (2021, August 13). Report: *New Data Show Expanded Child Tax Credit Will Inject Nearly \$19.3 Billion Into Local Economies Each Month*. Washington, DC: United States Senate. https://www.jec.senate.gov/public/_cache/files/e57cf6b6-9cd8-4fb8-9ae6-bf705734e9b1/ctc-economic-impact-update-8-13-2021.pdf
 - Every \$1 of federal spending invested in the expanded Federal CTC generated \$1.25 of economic activity as “people use their funds to buy goods and services that in turn generate income for other people and businesses”
 - In New York State specifically, the expansion of the Federal CTC generated more than \$1B of economic activity
8. Huq, S. (2022, July). 3.7 million more children in poverty in Jan 2022 without monthly child tax credit. Columbia University Center on Poverty and Social Policy. Retrieved October 2022, from <https://www.povertycenter.columbia.edu/news-internal/monthly-poverty-january-2022>
 - The national monthly child poverty rate increased from 12.1 percent in December 2021 to 17 percent in January 2022, the highest rate since the end of 2020
 - The 41-percent increase in poverty represents 3.7 million more children in poverty due to the expiration of the monthly Child Tax Credit payments
9. McLaughlin, M., & Rank, M. R. (2018). Estimating the economic cost of childhood poverty in the United States. *Social Work Research*, 42(2), 73–83. <https://doi.org/10.1093/swr/svy007>
 - Poverty has exorbitant economic impacts in terms of lower economic activity, higher healthcare costs, and costs associated with crime, homelessness, and child maltreatment
 - A recent study found that child poverty reduced the size of the economy by an estimated \$1 trillion dollars, or 5.4% of gross domestic product, in 2015
 - Strategic investments to reduce poverty (i.e. upstream or preventive programs or policies) produce significant savings in other expenditures to ameliorate the negative outcomes of poverty (i.e. to address the costs/symptoms of poverty, like healthcare costs, etc)
 - Several national studies have concluded that investments to reduce poverty are offset by savings in other areas, with a recent study concluding that for every \$1 invested to reduce poverty reduces these costs of poverty by \$7
10. Dalaker, Joseph. *The Supplemental Poverty Measure: Its Core Concepts, Development, and Use* (CRS Report No. R45031). Congressional Research Service: <https://sgp.fas.org/crs/misc/R45031.pdf>
 - Definition and application of Supplemental Poverty Measure
11. Zandi, M. (2021, January 15). *The Biden Fiscal Rescue Package: Light on the Horizon*. Moody's Analytics. Retrieved June 2022, from <https://www.moodyanalytics.com/-/media/article/2021/economic-assessment-of-biden-fiscal-rescue-package.pdf?ftag=MSF0951a18>
 - Chart of Federal Fiscal Multipliers showing economic activity impact of public benefit programs and policies, including SNAP, EITC, Child Tax Credits, and more
12. Deparle, J., & Mcgarvey, M. (2022, September 11). *Expanded safety net drives sharp drop in child poverty*. The New York Times. Retrieved September 2022, from <https://www.nytimes.com/2022/09/11/us/politics/child-poverty-analysis-safety-net.html>
 - Recent reporting on various strains of the anti-poverty policy discourse and poverty reduction trends nationwide

13. Barr, A., Eggleston, J., & Smith, A. A. (2022). Investing in infants: The lasting effects of cash transfers to new families. *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 1–52. <https://doi.org/10.1093/qje/qjac023>
- Cash transfers to families during infancy can have large and long-lasting effects on that child’s outcomes, increasing young adult earnings by at least 1 to 2 percent, improving math and reading test scores, and resulting in a higher likelihood of high school graduation
 - Observed effects on shorter-run parental outcomes suggest that additional liquidity during the critical window following the birth of a first child leads to persistent increases in family income that likely contribute to the downstream effects on children’s outcomes
 - The longer-term effects on child earnings alone are large enough that the transfer pays for itself through subsequent increases in federal income tax revenue.
14. Lower-Basch, E. (2017, April). *Improving access, cutting red tape: State Lessons from work support strategies*. Center for Law and Social Policy (CLASP). Retrieved September 2022, from <https://www.clasp.org/events/webinar-improving-access-cutting-red-tape-state-lessons-work-support-strategies/>
- Nationally, as many as a quarter of families eligible for both Medicaid and SNAP miss out on one or both
 - When capped programs such as child care or housing are considered, the participation rates are even lower
15. Joshi, P., Walters, A. N., Noelke, C., & Acevedo-Garcia, D. (2022). Families’ job characteristics and economic self-sufficiency: Differences by income, race-ethnicity, and nativity. *RSF: The Russell Sage Foundation Journal of the Social Sciences*, 8(5), 67–95. <https://doi.org/10.7758/rsf.2022.8.5.04>
- More than one-third of working families do not earn enough from full-time, year-round work to cover a basic needs family budget, one-quarter do not have access to health insurance, and half do not have access to an employer-pension through their employers.
 - More than three-quarters of low-income families do not earn enough to cover a basic needs family budget, two-fifths do not have health insurance, and two-thirds do not have access to pension benefits. More than one-quarter of low-income families working full time cannot cover even half of a family budget.
 - Most low-income families working full time earn more than the official poverty line, but more than one in ten do not earn over the poverty threshold.
 - Without policies to decrease wage inequality and increase parents’ access to jobs with higher wages and benefits, child opportunity gaps by income, race-ethnicity, and nativity will likely persist.
16. Thomson, D., Ryberg, R., Harper, K., Fuller, J., Paschall, K., Franklin, J., & Guzman, L. (2022, September 11). *Lessons from a historic decline in child poverty*. Child Trends. Retrieved September 12, 2022, from <https://www.childtrends.org/publications/lessons-from-a-historic-decline-in-child-poverty>
- The social safety net was responsible for much of the national decline in child poverty from 1993 to 2019, cutting poverty by 9 percent in 1993 and by 44 percent in 2019 compared to what it would have been without the safety net—tripling the number of children protected from poverty over this time
 - The two programs that experienced the greatest growth between 1993 and 2019 in the percentage of children protected from poverty were the EITC and housing subsidies
 - In 2019, the EITC, Social Security, and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) contributed the most to protecting children from poverty

17. Bovell-Ammon, A., Ettinger de Cuba, S., Gupta-Barnes, S., Banks, J., Bates, E., Coleman, S., & Le-Scherban, F. (2022, August). *'I didn't have to worry': How the Child Tax Credit Helped Families Catch Up On Rent and Improved Health*. Children's HealthWatch. Retrieved September 2022, from <https://childrenshealthwatch.org/wp-content/uploads/CTC-Report-Aug-2022-Final.pdf>
 - Quantitative and qualitative analyses show the Federal CTC significantly improved families' ability to catch up on rent during the pandemic, improved parent physical health, helped families afford child care, and reduced experiences of food insecurity and stress
18. Raising NY Coalition. (2022, September). *Reducing Child Poverty in New York State*. Raising New York. Retrieved September 2022, from https://raisingnewyork.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2022/09/Reducing-Child-Poverty-in-New-York-State_RNY.pdf
 - While New York State once led the nation in its generous family tax credits, that is no longer the case
 - Vermont, Massachusetts, and New Mexico offer relief to a broader range of families, phasing out their credits at higher income levels than New York
 - Low- income families in Colorado, California, and Vermont receive tax credits over three times as high as New York families
 - New York remains the only state to have an income level phase-in, as well as the only state to exclude young children from child tax credits, who are more likely to live in poverty and more likely to suffer far-reaching negative consequences as a result of experiencing poverty the younger they are
19. Isaacs, J. B. (2012, March). *Starting School at a Disadvantage: The School Readiness of Poor Children*. Center on Children and Families at Brookings Institution. Retrieved September 2022, from https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/0319_school_disadvantage_isaacs.pdf
 - Children with higher levels of school readiness at age five are generally more successful in grade school, are less likely to drop out of high school, and earn more as adults, but fewer than half (48%) of poor children are ready for school at age five, compared to 75% of children from families with moderate and high income.
 - Entering school ready to learn can improve one's chances of reaching middle class status by age 40 by about 8 percentage points
20. Paris, M. (2022, August). US Rents Hit New Record as Parts of NYC Soar Past \$4,000 for August. Bloomberg.com. Retrieved October 2022, from <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2022-08-29/most-expensive-us-cities-for-renters-in-august>
 - New York's average rental costs in New York City are the highest in the nation
21. Staff. (2022, September). Zumper National Rent Index. The Zumper Report. Retrieved October 2022, from <https://www.zumper.com/blog/rental-price-data/>
 - New York City also experienced very large year-over-year rent increases between 2021 and 2022, with median rent for one-bedrooms in NYC at an all-time high and median rent for two-bedrooms increasing more than any other city in the index
22. World Population Review. (2022). Cost of Living Index by State 2022. Retrieved September 2022, from <https://worldpopulationreview.com/state-rankings/cost-of-living-index-by-state>
 - New York's housing costs are 2.3 times the national average