Child Poverty Reduction Advisory Council (CPRAC)

Meeting 01 – October 13, 2022

Administrative Items

- Meetings are being recorded and live streamed

- Facilities

- Breaks

NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY | **Child Poverty Reduction Advisory Council**

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Welcome and Introduction

Child Poverty Reduction
Advisory Council
NEW YORK
STATE OF
OPPORTUNITY

Welcome and Introductions

- **Deputy Secretary to the Governor
for Human Services and Mental Hygiene Jihoon Kim** – Remarks
CPRAC Co-Chair

- **Commissioner Daniel W. Tietz (OTDA)** – Remarks
CPRAC Co-Chair

- **Statutory CPRAC members** – Intros

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Oath of Office

- When you were appointed, you should have received a copy of an Oath of Office and an instruction letter on how to complete and file your Oath with NYS

- **→ Please make sure you have completed your Oath of Office and filed it with the Department of State**

- If you have any questions, concerns, or issues, please follow up with us after the meeting so we can resolve them expeditiously

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By-Laws and Code of Conduct

- By now, all have seen both documents – standard language
  - o Feedback? Comments? Questions for us to take back to Counsel?

- Formal matters (timelines, reports, recommendations, etc) subject to vote
  - o Quorum (majority) to advance, and will strive for consensus

- **If no questions, first formal order of business:**

  the Council will vote on…

  1. Resolution to Allow Videoconferencing/Hybrid Meetings

  2. Resolution to Adopt the By-Laws and Code of Conduct

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Child Poverty Reduction Act
Overview of Statute

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CPRA - What is in the Statute?

- Declares poverty is a problem and a policy priority in NYS

- Creates the Child Poverty Reduction Advisory Council (CPRAC)

- Sets out broad structure of Council, including statutory appointments

- Charges CPRAC with:

  o studying child poverty in NYS,

  o developing recommendations for reducing child poverty by 50% over 10 years

  o Measuring and reporting on progress towards that goal

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CPRAC - Composition

- **16+ statutory members, including:**

- 2 Co-Chairs

- At least one (1) individual appointed by the Governor's Office representing each of the following:
  - Office of Children and Family Services (OCFS)
  - NYS Council on Children and Families
  - Department of Taxation and Finance
  - Regional Economic Development Council (REDC) representation
  - Statewide non-profit poverty advocacy organization
  - Non-profit organization with a focus on poverty
  - Two individuals directly impacted by poverty

- Two (2) individuals appointed by the Temporary President of the Senate

- Two (2) individuals appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly

- Two (2) individuals appointed by the Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance (OTDA)

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CPRAC - Composition

- Balanced and diverse Council

- Representative of the geographic regions and racial and ethnic demographics of the state

- Members have a variety of lived experience

- Broad and deep expertise in:
  - Government operations and policy
  - Poverty research and advocacy
  - Development and implementation of anti-poverty programs
  - Social services
  - Services for families and children

- Includes members who are currently impacted by poverty

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CPRAC - Organization

- Members must adopt a By-Laws and Code of Conduct
  - o Will pause to discuss and adopt shortly
- Members may serve as long as the Council is operational
- Member vacancies are filled in the manner of original appointment
- Members will not be compensated, but can be reimbursed for related expenses
  - o Will address this later in presentation
- A majority of members will constitute a quorum
  - o Will strive for consensus
- OTDA will support administrative and logistical functions
- State agencies, public authorities, and public benefit corps, etc will provide assistance and information as needed
- CPRAC may employ additional staff and consultants

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CPRAC - Transparency

- Pursuant to statute, CPRAC shall:
    - o Hold meetings in accordance with Article 7 of the Public Officers Law (Open Meetings Law)
    - o Conduct formal public hearings in four regions of NYS (more to come on this in 2023)

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CPRAC - Charge

- Pursuant to statute, CPRAC shall:
  - o Analyze the child poverty-reduction impact of proposals including but not limited to:
    - o Expanding and strengthening the NYS Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
    - o Expanding and strengthening the NYS Empire State Child Credit (ESCC)
    - o Expanding work training and employment programs
    - o Expanding access to subsidized housing (housing assistance)
    - o Expanding access to subsidized childcare
  - o Investigate the effects that each policy would have by itself on child poverty
  - o Investigate the effects that each policy would have if enacted with others
  - o Include cost of implementing as well as savings realized by reducing child poverty
  - o Review Agency programs that can be reformed, suspended, or otherwise changed to reduce child poverty

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CPRAC - Considerations

- Pursuant to statute, CPRAC shall:
  - o In analyzing poverty, policy proposals, and their impacts, consider:
    - o Disproportionate impact of poverty by race, ethnicity, gender, etc. and how policy proposals would address disparities
    - o Ways to improve access to public benefits, regardless of immigration status
    - o Policies that help families obtain and maintain financial stability
    - o Other factors that may impact a family, parent, or child's ability to stay above poverty level

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CPRAC - Collaboration

- Pursuant to statute, CPRAC shall:
  - o In analyzing poverty, policy proposals, and their impacts:
    - o Collaborate with experts in the field of poverty research
    - o Utilize available data from relevant studies
    - o Solicit input from stakeholders

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CPRAC - Deliverables

- Pursuant to statute, CPRAC shall:
  - o Develop and publish a timeline, with yearly benchmarks, and policy recommendations for reducing child poverty in the state by 50 percent over 10 years
  - o Deliver to the Governor, the Speaker of the Assembly, and the Temporary President of the Senate reports containing the analyses outlined, the timeline developed, and the recommended policies and procedures
  - o Release bi-annual reports on progress reducing child poverty in NYS
  - o Deliver to the Chairs of the Senate Finance Committee and the Assembly Ways and Means Committee a report analyzing proposals contained within the Executive Budget submission that will reduce child poverty

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CPRAC
Goals and Logistics

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Goals

- Short term (coming months) – *will discuss these more later in this presentation*:
    - Hold second meeting in 2022
    - Advance initial set of policy ideas in the coming months
    - Contracting researchers to model/simulate statutory policies as starting point
    - Discuss broadening Council by inviting additional members

- Longer term (2023 and beyond)
    - Begin receiving research findings (modeling/simulation data) later this year
    - Develop regular meeting cadence for 2023 (quarterly? Less? More?)
    - If consensus is to invite additional members, discuss and formally initiate process for doing so
    - Develop more detailed work structure (committees?)
    - Discuss modeling/simulation data on policies and timelines
    - Prioritize, rank, recommend, report

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Logistics - Structure

- Discuss expanding the Council beyond the statutory members to bring in more experts, stakeholders, government practitioners, academics, and more statewide

- Welcome and will consider recommendations for additional members

- Given broad mandate and broad expertise, recommend a committee structure – will discuss structure further later

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Logistics - Travel and Reimbursement

- If traveling for CPRAC meetings, can seek reimbursement

- One-pager on travel reimbursement process provided (keep your receipts!)

- Will strive to schedule meetings at times that work for most

- Will plan to provide flexibility (both in-person and remote options) so members can attend however best for them

- Will also have to facilitate sub-meetings (such as committee meetings)

- Staff will coordinate, can answer logistical questions offline

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*** Intermission ***
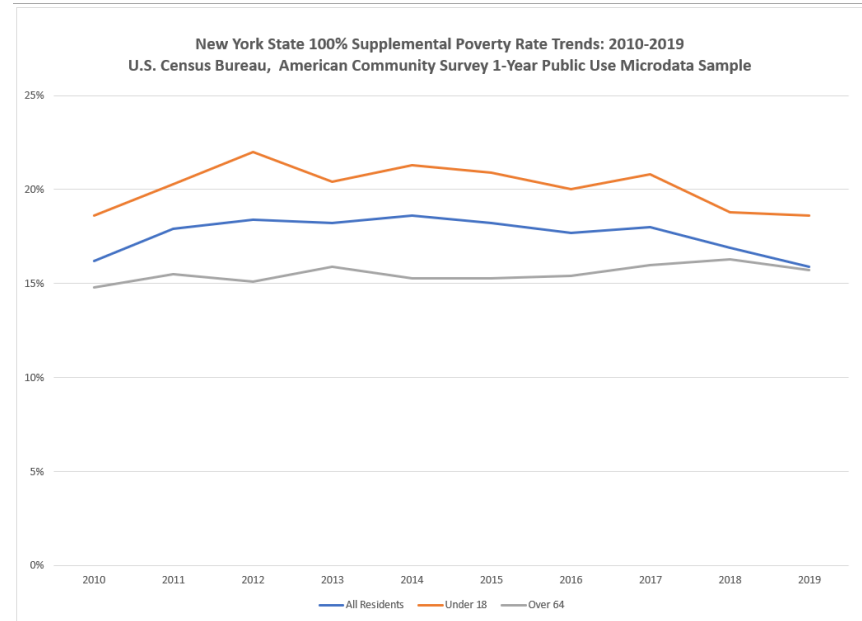
Poverty in New York
Data Orientation

Data Orientation - SPM

- Poverty can be measured in many ways

- The Supplemental Poverty Measure/Rate (SPM/SPR) is often chosen because of the way it counts expenses, income and resources

- SPM is based on annual data gathered by the Census Bureau via the American Community Survey (ACS), which measures changing social/economic characteristics of U.S. population

  o Accounts for existing income transfer programs/policies (taxes, benefits, housing assistance, nondiscretionary expenses, such as child support payments, etc)

  o Geographically adjusted based on housing costs (by city or by state)

  o Dollar amounts based on recent consumer expenditure data

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Data Orientation - Poverty in NYS

- Poverty trending down in the U.S. and in NYS since ~2011/2012, but reduction is slowing/plateauing in NYS

- As of 2019:
  - **3 million+ New Yorkers** (~16% of all New Yorkers) are living in poverty*
  - **745,000 New Yorkers under age 18** (~19% of all New Yorkers <18) are living in poverty

At or below the 100% Supplemental Poverty Rate, using the ACS-based SPM

New York State 100% Supplemental Poverty Rate Trends: 2010-2019
U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Public Use Microdata Sample

Data Orientation - Demographic Snapshot

- Based on available public data and internal analyses, rough snapshot of demographic breakdown of child poverty in New York (<100 percent ACS, <18 years old):
  - o >18 percent of children in NY are living in poverty or nearly 1 in 5
  - o Percent in poverty increases to 25 percent for black New Yorkers, 23 percent for Hispanic New Yorkers
  - o Almost 3x as many white children in poverty outside of NYC as in NYC
  - o ~60 percent of children in poverty live with at least one employed parent
  - o ~60 percent of children in poverty live with only one parent

- Researchers will develop updated demographic poverty data for NYS

- Also researching demographic rates of participation in key public benefit programs, like SNAP and TANF, to identify any gaps in access

- Will continue to monitor impact of policies across demo groups, including effects recent Enacted Budget and forward-looking proposals

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Reducing Poverty
Relevant Research

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National Academy of Sciences

- In 2015, the National Academy of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine (NAS) appointed a Committee on Building an Agenda to Reduce the Number of Children in Poverty by Half in 10 Years – same charge as CPRAC

- Studied costs of child poverty in the U.S. and effectiveness of current anti-poverty policies/programs as well as proposed modifications to existing programs

- Utilized data to provide recommendations on policy options that could reduce child poverty by 50 percent within ten years if funded by federal investment

- In 2019, published "Roadmap to Reducing Child Poverty," summarizing findings/recommendations and strong evidence base

- NAS' "Roadmap" is most recent comprehensive analysis of poverty reduction policies prior to the pandemic in poverty research

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NAS' "Roadmap to Reducing Child Poverty"

- Evaluated ten policy areas that could potentially reduce poverty to determine which policies and/or what combinations of policies could achieve 50 percent reduction goal, including:

  o Federal minimum wage increases

  o Modifications to the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)

  o Child allowance and modifications to childcare subsidies

  o Public benefits reforms for programs like SNAP and SSI

  o Housing Choice Voucher changes

- The Committee also created, evaluated, and presented four policy "packages" each containing a different policy combination drawn from the ten policy areas to determine cumulative impact of several policies on poverty if funded together

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"Roadmap" - Methodology

- Used adjusted version of the Census Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM)

- Commissioned research from the Urban Institute's Transfer Income Model, version 3 (TRIM3), a comprehensive microsimulation model of tax and benefit programs in U.S.

- Calculated a baseline and estimated projected policy impacts as well as program costs nationally, by state, and by subgroups (e.g., race/ethnicity categories, immigration status, child age, family composition, etc.) for each of the ten policy options and four packages

- Included employment effects to assess whether changes in household employment or hours worked would hinder or reinforce societal poverty reduction efforts

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Policy Examples - Earned Income Tax Credit

- One modification to the EITC (see Option #2 below) proposed increasing EITC payments by 40 percent

- This change was found to reduce child poverty in NY (at or below 100 percent SPM) by 18.4 percent

Package or Policy	Description	Percent change from 2015 Baseline
		100% SPM
EITC Policy Option #1	Increase payments along the phase-in and flat portions of the EITC schedule	-9.9%
EITC Policy Option #2	Increase payments by 40 percent across the entire schedule, keeping the current range of the phase-out region	-18.4%

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Policy Examples - SNAP

- SNAP modifications, such as increasing benefits by 20 percent or 30 percent for families with children, and increasing Summer EBT, (see both Option #1 and #2 below) were found to reduce child poverty by more than 10 percent

Package or Policy	Description	Percent change from 2015 Baseline
		100% SPM
SNAP Policy Option #1	Increase SNAP benefits by 20 percent for families with children, make adjustments for the number of children age 12 and above in the home ($360 more per teenager per year), and increase the Summer Electronic Benefit Transfer for Children (SEBT) ($180 more per child per summer in pre-kindergarten through 12th grade).	-10.1%
SNAP Policy Option #2	Increase SNAP benefits by 30 percent, make adjustments for the number of children age 12 and above in the home ($360 more per teenager per year), and increase the Summer Electronic Benefit Transfer for Children (SEBT) ($180 more per child per summer in pre-kindergarten through 12th grade).	-13.0%

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Policy Examples - Childcare

- One childcare proposal (see Option #1 below) involved converting an existing federal tax credit to a fully refundable credit, focusing on lowest-income households and families with children under 5

- This proposal was found to reduce child poverty in NY (at or below 100 percent SPM) by 14.5 percent

Package or Policy	Description	Percent change from 2015 Baseline
		100% SPM
Child Care Policy Option #1	Convert the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit (CDCTC) to a fully-refundable tax credit and concentrate its benefits on families wit the lowest incomes and with children under the age of 5	-14.5%
Child Care Policy Option #2	Guarantee assistance from Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) for all eligible families with incomes below 150 percent of poverty	-10.1%

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Policy Examples - Child Allowance

- Proposals to replace federal child tax credits with a monthly "child allowance" also significantly reduced child poverty in NY by at least 24 percent

- Providing families with a $250 per child monthly benefit (see Option #2 below) reduced child poverty in NY by 40.8 percent

- Of all proposals seriously considered by NAS, this proposal had the greatest impact reducing child poverty in NY and is the only proposal that on its own came closest to achieving the 50 percent poverty reduction goal in NY

Package or Policy	Description	Percent change from 2015 Baseline
		100% SPM
Child Allowance Policy Option #1	Pay a monthly benefit of $166 per child (up to $2,000 per year) to the families of all citizen children under age 17 (same phaseout schedule as Child Tax Credit)	-24.0%
Child Allowance Policy Option #2	Pay a monthly benefit of $250 per child (up to $3,000 per year) to the families of all citizen children under age 18 (phased out between 300 and 400 percent of poverty)	-40.8%

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Policy Examples - Housing

- Modifications to the Housing Choice Voucher program, such as increasing # of vouchers for families and improving utilization, were also found to significantly reduce child poverty in NY by over ~15 percent

- One housing voucher proposal (see Option #2 below) to reach 70 percent of eligible families with housing vouchers reduced child poverty by more than 25 percent

- This proposal had the second greatest impact reducing child poverty in NY and on its own achieved more than half of the 50 percent poverty reduction goal in NY

Package or Policy	Description	Percent change from 2015 Baseline
		100% SPM
Housing Voucher Policy Option #1	Increase the number of vouchers directed to families with children so that 50 percent of eligible families not currently receiving subsidized housing would use them.	-16.2%
Housing Voucher Policy Option #2	Increase the number of vouchers directed to families with children so that 70 percent of eligible families not currently receiving subsidized housing would use them.	-25.6%

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Policy Examples - Employment Programs

- The employment program studied by the Committee, called WorkAdvance, was not found to have any significant effect reducing child poverty in NY on its own

- One work policy proposal (see Option #1 below) achieved a less than 1 percent child poverty reduction in NY

- The other (see Option #2 below) actually increased child poverty in NY by ~0.4 percent

Package or Policy	Description	Percent change from 2015 Baseline
		100% SPM
WorkAdvance Policy Option #1	All male heads of families with children and income below 200 percent of the poverty line would be eligible for WorkAdvance programing. Training slots would be created for 10 percent of eligible men.	0.4%
WorkAdvance Policy Option #2	All male heads of families with children and income below 200 percent of the poverty line would be eligible for WorkAdvance programing. Training slots would be created for 30 percent of eligible men.	-0.9%

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Policy Package Examples

- "Roadmap" proposed 4 different policy packages and analyzed their combined effects on child poverty

- **For example, the "Work-Based" policy package included:**
  1. Fully refundable childcare tax credit, concentrating benefits on poorest families and youngest kids
  2. Increasing EITC payments
  3. Increasing federal minimum wage
  4. Implementing/expand work program

- **Meanwhile, the "Means-Tested Supports" Package replaced two work-based policies with others:**
  1. Fully refundable childcare tax credit, concentrating benefits on poorest families and youngest kids
  2. Increasing EITC payments
  3. Increasing SNAP benefits by 30 percent
  4. Increasing # of housing vouchers to reach 70 percent of eligible families

- Research found:

  o **that the "Work-Based" package reduced child poverty in NY by 19.3 percent**

  o **the "Means-Tested Supports" package achieved 53.3 percent reduction**

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Package Example - Work-Based

Package or Policy	Description	Percent change from 2015 Baseline
		100% SPM
Package 1: Work-Based Package	**Includes: Minimum Wage Policy #1; EITC Option #2; Child Care Policy #1; WorkAdvance Policy #2**	**-19.3%**
EITC Policy Option #2	Increase payments by 40 percent across the entire schedule, keeping the current range of the phase-out region	-18.4%
Child Care Policy Option #1	Convert the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit (CDCTC) to a fully-refundable tax credit and concentrate its benefits on families with the lowest incomes and with children under the age of 5	-14.5%
Minimum Wage Policy Option #1	Raise the current $7.25 per hour federal minimum wage to $10.25 (moving from the current level over the course of three years, 2018-2021, and indexing it to inflation after that).	-0.4%
WorkAdvance Policy Option #2	All male heads of families with children and income below 200 percent of the poverty line would be eligible for WorkAdvance programing. Training slots would be created for 30 percent of eligible men.	-0.9%

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Package Example - Means-Tested Supports

Package or Policy	Description	Percent change from 2015 Baseline
		100% SPM
Package 3: Means-Tested Supports and Work package	**Includes: Housing Voucher Policy #2; EITC Option #1; SNAP Policy #2; Child Care Policy #1**	**-53.3%**
EITC Policy Option #1	Increase payments by 40 along the phase-in and flat portions of the EITC schedule	-9.9%
Child Care Policy Option #1	Convert the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit (CDCTC) to a fully-refundable tax credit and concentrate its benefits on families with the lowest incomes and with children under the age of 5	-14.5%
SNAP Policy Option #2	Increase SNAP benefits by 30 percent, make adjustments for the number of children age 12 and above in the home ($360 more per teenager per year), and increase the Summer Electronic Benefit Transfer for Children (SEBT) ($180 more per child per summer in pre-kindergarten through 12th grade).	-13.0%
Housing Voucher Policy Option #2	Increase the number of vouchers directed to families with children so that 70 percent of eligible families not currently receiving subsidized housing would use them.	-25.6%

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"Roadmap" - Projected Costs

- Estimated the national costs of each policy option individually and each package of policy options

- Did not include administrative costs/savings (i.e. from expanded/reduced program participation)

- Did not include cost estimates at the state level

- Did not conduct formal cost/benefit analysis

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"Roadmap" - Employment Effects

- Committee considered employment effects, specifically changes in the labor market (i.e. decreases or increases in employment or hours worked)

- Other behavioral effects (e.g., marriage, fertility, living arrangements, etc.) had small or insignificant effects on programs according to the research, so the Committee only focused on the employment effects

- Used external estimates of how a policy change would affect employment

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"Roadmap" - Conclusions and Recap

- No single policy achieved the goal of 50 percent child poverty reduction, but some had big impacts
  - o Monthly child allowance reduced child poverty by more than 40 percent
  - o Reaching 70 percent of eligible families with housing vouchers reduced child poverty by more than 25 percent
  - o Changes to SNAP and the EITC were also shown to reduce child poverty by at more than 10 percent
  - o Work policies did not reduce child poverty

- Two of the four policy "packages" studied did achieve/exceed the 50 percent reduction goal
  - o These packages were estimated to cost $90 to $110 billion per year nationally (based on 2015 data)

- Employment effects:

  - o Individual policies saw some positive effects (EITC) and some negative effects (Child Allowance)
  - o All policy packages had positive employment effects, increasing work and earnings

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"Roadmap" - Menu of Policies

- Another example how the "Roadmap" presents their options/findings

- Menu/matrix comparison of policy packages by:
  - policy options included;
  - impact on poverty;
  - change in low-income workers;
  - annual cost nationally

TABLE S-1 Components of the Four Packages and Their Estimated Costs and Impact on Poverty Reduction and Employment Change

		1. Work-oriented Package	2. Work-based and Universal Supports Package	3. Means-tested Supports and Work Package	4. Universal Supports and Work Package
Work-oriented Programs and Policies	Expand EITC	X	X	X	X
	Expand CDCTC	X	X	X	X
	Increase the Minimum Wage	X			X
	Roll Out WorkAdvance	X			
Income Support-oriented Programs and Policies	Expand Housing Voucher Program			X	
	Expand SNAP Benefits			X	
	Begin a Child Allowance		X		X
	Begin Child Support Assurance				X
	Eliminate 1996 Immigration Eligibility Restrictions				X
	Percentage Reduction in the Number of Poor Children	−18.8%	−35.6%	−50.7%	−52.3%
	Percentage Reduction in the Number of Children in Deep Poverty	−19.3%	−41.3%	−51.7%	−55.1%
	Change in Number of Low-income Workers	+1,003,000	+568,000	+404,000	+611,000
	Annual Cost, in Billions	$8.7	$44.5	$90.7	$108.8

NOTE: CDCTC = Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit, EITC = Earned Income Tax Credit, SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program.

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Additional Evidence Base - Federal CTC

- While the NAS "Roadmap" was a four-year research study, we also have practical real-world examples to draw from – and the program implementation data tells a similar story

- The expanded Federal Child Tax Credit implemented in 2021 was found to reduce child poverty in the United States by 25 percent after the first monthly payment to families
  - o If able to reach all eligible children, was projected to reduce child poverty by 40 percent
  - o Ended after 2021, with no replacement – and poverty increased more than 40 percent

- Data shows the expanded Federal CTC was a proven investment with positive returns
  - o Every $1 of federal spending invested in the 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"
  - o In NYS, economic activity generated by the expanded CTC totaled over $1 billion

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Looking Ahead
Roadmap for NYS

CPRAC - Roadmap to Reduce Poverty in NYS

- Our goal is to use these examples as blueprints to create our own "Roadmap" for NYS

- OTDA bringing on the data experts who created the national Roadmap (Urban Institute) to conduct comprehensive evaluation of New York's needs and the State's progress reducing child poverty

- Urban Institute (UI) will help develop updated measures that are NY-specific
  - Baseline starting point ("before"): using adjusted 2019 data
  - Current ("where are we now"): accounting for progress made in latest NYS budget
  - Future ("looking ahead"): projecting impact of policy ideas

- Input from Agency experts in this Council will help UI hone data/eval carefully, such as:
  - Input from Tax/Finance on EITC modeling
  - Input from OCFS on childcare modeling
  - Input from OTDA on SNAP and public benefit reform modeling

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CPRAC - Roadmap to Reduce Poverty in NYS

- At second meeting, will discuss policy framework UI will model for NYS
    - o Many ideas are spelled out broadly in CPRA statute (i.e. "expand EITC")
    - o CPRAC will discuss how to make these more specific (i.e. increase in increments of 10 percent up to 100 percent of Federal credit, adjust phase-in, modify eligibility, etc)
    - o Will also discuss how we go further, with additional ideas both broad and specific, and measure progress

- Will begin to receive data from UI on a rolling basis starting Dec 2022 as they build out evaluation
    - o i.e. Baseline data will be developed first, then most recent budget, and so on…

- Using UI data, will together develop menu of options for reducing poverty at different levels

- Together, will determine additional policy ideas to advance for further research and consideration

- Together, will prioritize, rank, make recommendations for how to reach statute goal

- Together, will also develop associated timeline and reports

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Next Steps
Timeline and Initial Ideas

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CPRAC - Next Steps

- Rest of 2022:
  - o Governor's Office preparing for State of the State
  - o Second CPRAC meeting in early December?
  - o Generate CPRAC consensus around initial/preliminary poverty-reduction ideas?

- Going into 2023:
  - o Set regular meeting cadence
  - o Grow the Council by bringing in additional members
  - o Establish structure for conducting focused topical work (committees?)
  - o Begin receiving and discussing data from UI
  - o Begin discussing specific proposed policy ideas

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CPRAC - Initial Ideas

- Over coming months, CPRAC will aim to advance package of initial ideas
  - This would build on momentum/progress from most recent Enacted Budget

- Goals:
  - Move quickly on concrete steps, as we build out CPRAC and develop reports long-term
  - Coalesce around specific steps that NYS can take now
  - Demonstrate consensus support for fast action on initial poverty-reduction ideas
  - To make down payment on poverty reduction goal

- At the same time, CPRAC will explore larger interventions and new ideas

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Initial Ideas - Starting Point: Evidence Base

- As we gather and develop updated NYS-specific data with Urban Institute, we know from the NAS "Roadmap" that the evidence is broadly clear:
  - Earned Income Tax Credits reduce poverty
  - Child Credits reduce poverty
  - Food assistance reduces poverty
  - Helping non-citizens in New York make ends meet reduces poverty
  - Housing assistance reduces poverty

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Initial Ideas - Starting Point: Potential Package

- First CPRAC goal is generate consensus around the specific steps that NYS can take now
  - o EITC: increase by 10% from 30 to 40% of Federal credit?
  - o ESCC: increase value of credit for HH <$50K and expand to children under 4?
  - o Food assistance: create a State-funded food benefit for those ineligible for SNAP?
  - o Housing assistance: increase shelter allowance?

- As part of their research, UI will model the impact of these ideas and more

- At second meeting, will vote whether to advance these ideas and more – seeking consensus

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Second Meeting - December XX, 2022

- Vote – on whether to advance potential package of initial ideas, which options to advance now

- Plan – third meeting, agree on overall cadence of ongoing full CPRAC meetings

- Discuss – ideal organizational plan (committee structure) and potential additional members

    - For example, initial thoughts on committees include:
        - Tax policy
        - Public assistance
        - Housing
        - Employment
        - Early childhood

- Review – specific policy framework based on CPRA statute, which UI will model

- Engage – new ideas for group's consideration, feedback on UI modeling framework

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Upcoming Milestones
Key NYS Dates

January 2023 – State of the State

- Governor's Office preparing for 2023 State of the State

- Governor's priorities include:
  - o Addressing poverty,
  - o Uplifting families, and
  - o Strengthening economic security

- Natural overlap between Governor's agenda and CPRAC goals
  - o For example, in 2023 Budget, Governor Hochul advanced historic childcare investment
  - o 2023 Budget also enacted reforms to public assistance, including eligibility

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Closing

Closing

- **Deputy Secretary to the Governor
for Human Services and Mental Hygiene Jihoon Kim** – Remarks
CPRAC Co-Chair

- **Commissioner Daniel W. Tietz (OTDA)** – Remarks
CPRAC Co-Chair

Questions? Comments? Feedback?

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Thank you!