

PANDEMIC AND RESPONSE

Using Census and Other Data to Track Poverty, Hardship and the Impact of Aid During a Tumultuous Time



September 8, 2022

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Indivar Dutta-Gupta

Indivar Dutta-Gupta is the President & Executive Director of CLASP. Prior to joining CLASP, Indi was the co-executive director of the Georgetown Center on Poverty & Inequality (GCPI), where he led work to develop and advance policy recommendations that alleviate poverty and inequality, advance racial and gender equity, and expand economic inclusion for all people in the United States.

Indi has been quoted or published in a range of outlets, including The Atlantic, The New York Times, POLITICO, the Washington Post, and Univision. He has advised presidential and Congressional candidates and campaigns on various social and economic policies.



Megan A. Curran

Megan A. Curran is Policy Director at the Center on Poverty and Social Policy at Columbia University with a focus on policy strategies for poverty reduction and how the tax system and social safety net can better support children and families. She has worked as a researcher, advocate, legislative aide, and direct services provider and holds a PhD in Social Policy from University College Dublin, Ireland.



Shailly Barnes

Shailly Barnes is the Policy Director for the Poor People's Campaign: A National Call for Moral Revival and the Kairos Center for Religions, Rights and Social Justice. She has a background in law, economics and human rights and has spent nearly 20 years working with and for poor and dispossessed communities.



Allison Bovell-Ammon

Allison Bovell-Ammon is the Director of Policy Strategy for Children's HealthWatch. In this role, Allison leads federal policy work of Children's HealthWatch as well as health care systems integration of housing and food advocacy locally and nationally. She works closely with colleagues to develop Children's HealthWatch policy priorities, lead advocacy and communications strategies and grow and develop federal legislative and national relationships for maximizing the impact of Children's HealthWatch to inform policies that improve child and family health.



Elise Gould

Elise Gould is a Senior Economist for the Economic Policy Institute. Her research areas include wages, poverty, inequality, economic mobility and health care. She is a co-author of The State of Working America, 12th Edition. Gould has been quoted by a variety of news sources and her opinions have appeared on the op-ed pages of USA Today and The Detroit News. She has testified before the U.S. House Committee on Ways and Means.



Deborah Weinstein

Deborah Weinstein has been Executive Director of the Coalition on Human Needs since 2003. At CHN and previously at the Children's Defense Fund and the Massachusetts Human Services Coalition, Debbie has helped advocates to combat poverty and hardship for about 40 years.





'I Didn't Have To Worry': How the Child Tax Credit Helped Families Catch Up On Rent And Improved Health

Allison Bovell-Ammon, Director of Policy Strategy, Children's HealthWatch
Shailly Gupta Barnes, Kairos Center for Religions, Rights, and Social Justice

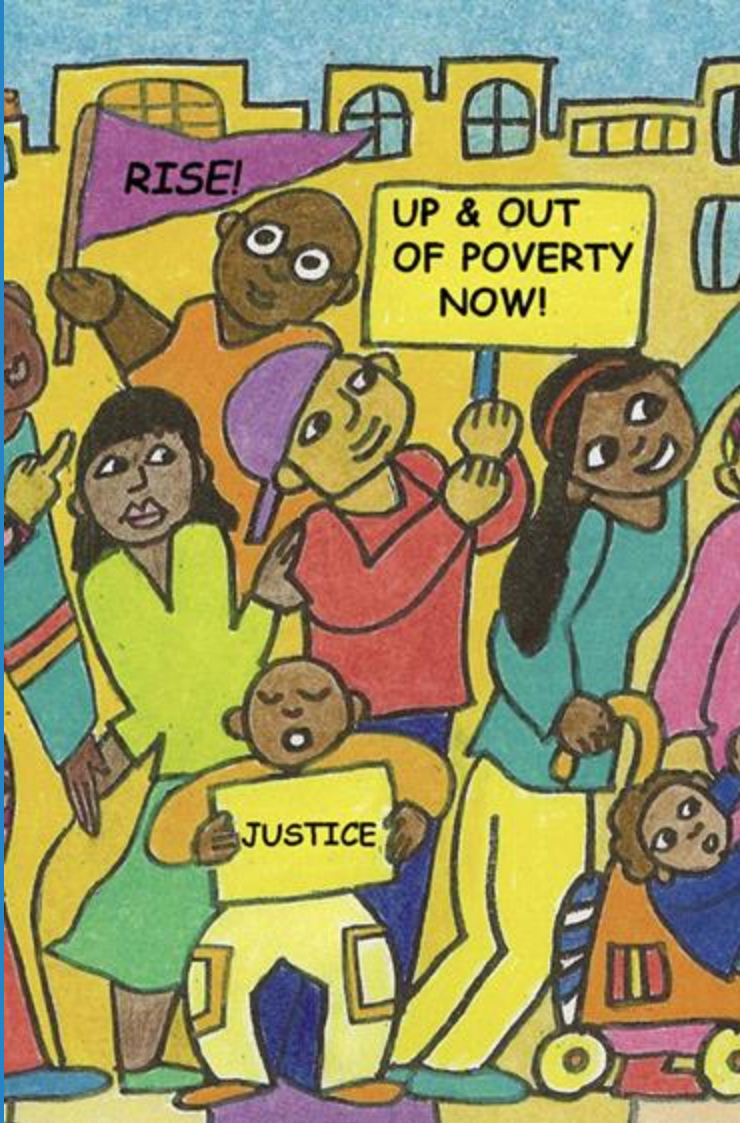
September 8, 2022

Roadmap

- New research on the Child Tax Credit
 - Implications for policy
- Data equity
- Revisiting our approach to measuring poverty



Study Overview



Mixed methods study highlighting:

- Experiences of families with young children during the COVID-19 pandemic
- Impact of the advance CTC monthly payments on health and material hardships
- Barriers to accessing advance CTC payments

Families recruited from 4 US cities:

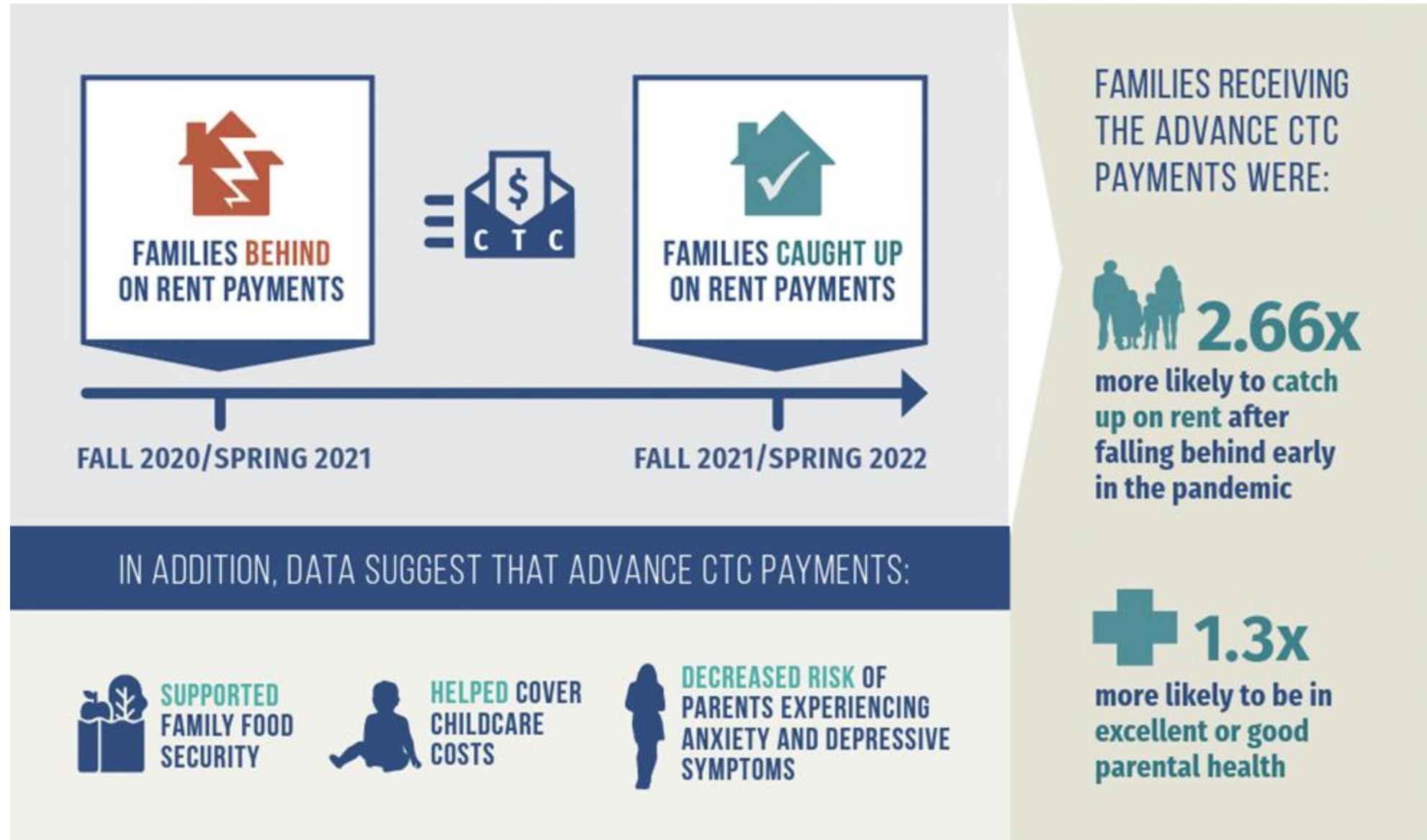
- Boston
- Philadelphia
- Minneapolis
- Little Rock

Data sources:

- Longitudinal surveys
- Focus groups
- In-depth interviews



The Advance CTC Helped Families Catch Up on Rent & Improved Parents' Health



Parents discussed relief around the CTC

“[Receiving the CTC] helped me in a lot of ways as far as like being able to provide for me kids....I didn’t have to worry about running out of certain things and running out of food, period.”

“...it was a little easier when we was receiving [the CTC] because I was looking forward to it each month, whether I was putting some aside or buying something for [my son] and putting money on a bill...so it made things a little more difficulty like when it did stop.”



UNEQUAL RECEIPT OF CTC



-42%

Families with immigrant parents were 42 percent **less likely** to receive advance CTC payments

DATA SHOWED **INEQUITIES** IN RECEIPT OF THE ADVANCE CTC PAYMENTS BY:

- Race
- Ethnicity
- Nativity
- Banking status
- Education level
- Household employment
- Marital status
- Tax filing status

Many families face **multiple barriers** to accessing critical tax and other resources necessary to support family health and well-being.



REVOLUTIONARY
HEALING



Immigrant experience of missed CTC

An immigrant mother reflected on how she might have benefited from the CTC if she did not face access barriers:

“[Having the CTC would have made me feel] calmer. They say one shouldn’t talk about debts and things like that but it’s a major reason that I would feel relieved...because, certainly well because you have to take out the money for the debt. You have to take out money for rent. You have to take out money for...well food , gas – which was sky-high and all of it. **So, certainly, [the CTC would have helped me feel] more relaxed, calmer... yes it helps.**”

Emerging Themes



- Challenges affording food, rent, and childcare increased during the pandemic, but the advance CTC payments helped offset financial strain
- Pandemic-related closures and economic hardships also took a toll on physical and mental health
- Parents experienced racial discrimination, impacting their sense of self, health, well-being, and ability to navigate systems
- Frustration with interlocking barriers to accessing the CTC
- Abrupt end of advance CTC payments increased family economic hardship and increased distrust among parents

Policy Recommendations

1. Pass a permanent and inclusive expanded advance CTC
2. Invest in effective, culturally appropriate outreach and enrollment efforts
3. Reduce structure barriers to CTC, including language access
4. Provide adequate resources to the IRS to improve customer service and operations
5. Ensure all eligible children, including those in mixed status families, are able to receive the CTC in a timely manner by eliminating backlogs and barriers to filing for an ITIN
6. Promote increased investment in refundable tax credits

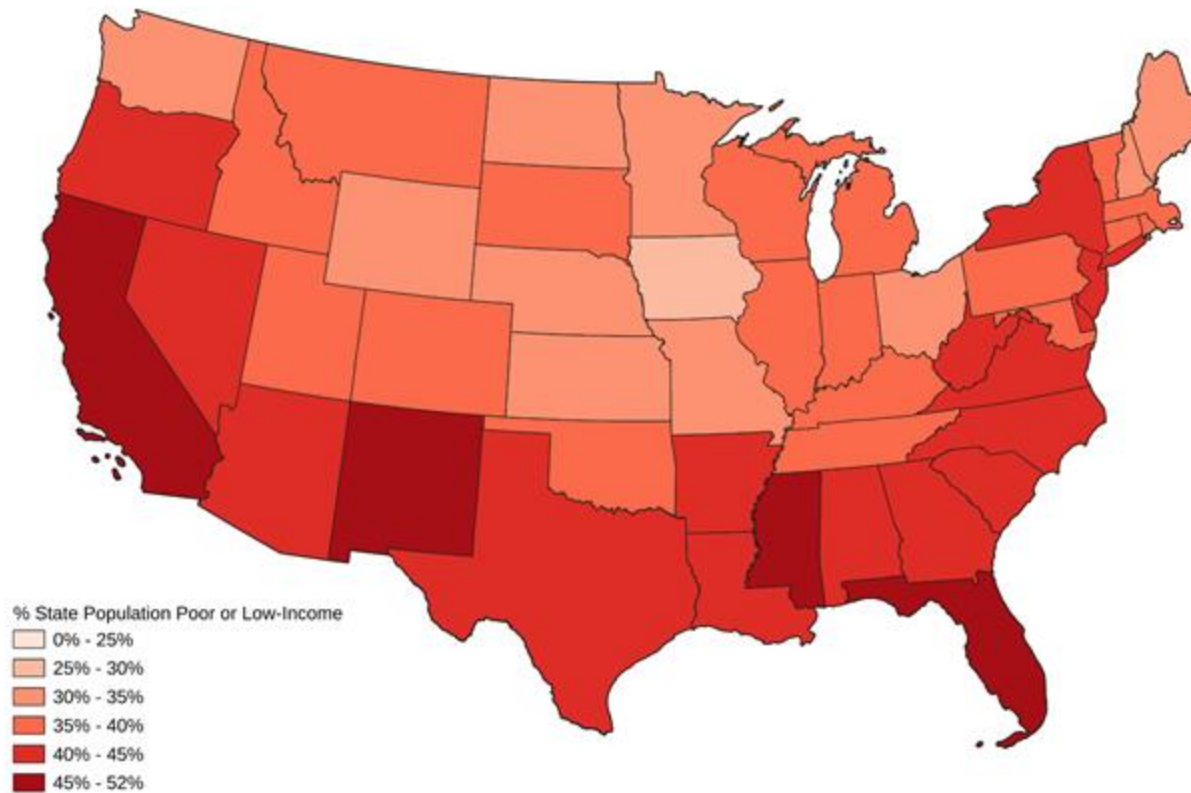
And other robust, systemic policy changes!

Implications for Data Equity: Rethinking Census Poverty Data

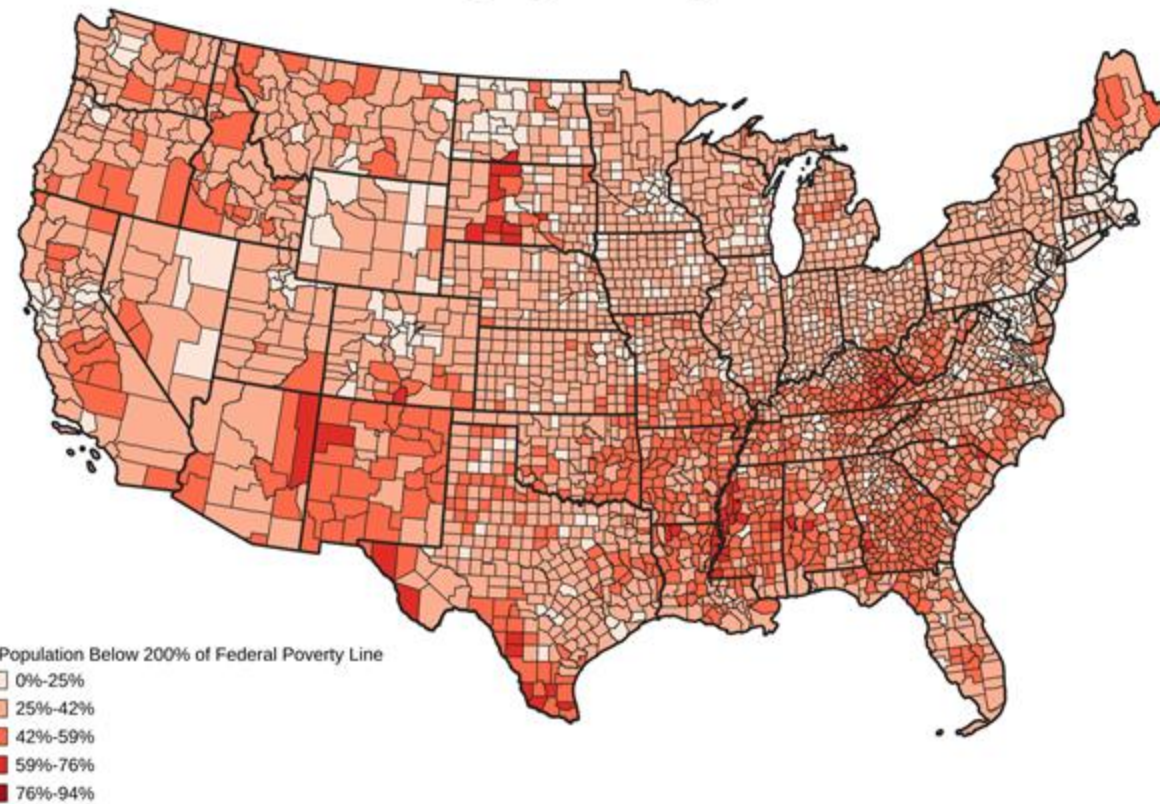
- Understanding experiences beyond Federal Poverty Line data points
- Intentional examination of equity
- Engagement of people with lived expertise
- Cultivating new narratives surrounding poverty and economic hardship: plight + fight + insight
- Amplifying systemic solutions



Poverty and Low-income Rates (2018)



Poverty by County - 2019



Thank you!

Contact us:

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Shailly Gupta Barnes: shailly@kairoscenter.org

This Child Tax Credit research project was supported by the Boston University Center for Antiracist Research, Schusterman Family Philanthropies, and the Annie E. Casey Foundation.



Using Census & Other Data to Track Poverty, Hardship, & the Impact of Aid During a Tumultuous Time

Coalition on Human Needs
September 2022

Megan A. Curran



Poverty Measures: US Census Bureau



Official Measure

(OP
M)

2016 Official Poverty Thresholds
(Two Adults and Two Children)



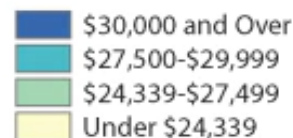
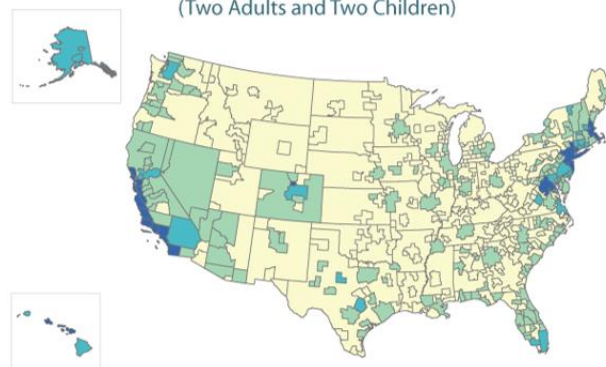
The official measure uses cash income, such as wages and salaries, Social Security benefits, interest, dividends, pension, or other retirement income.



Supplemental Measure

(SPM

2016 SPM Poverty Thresholds for Renters
(Two Adults and Two Children)



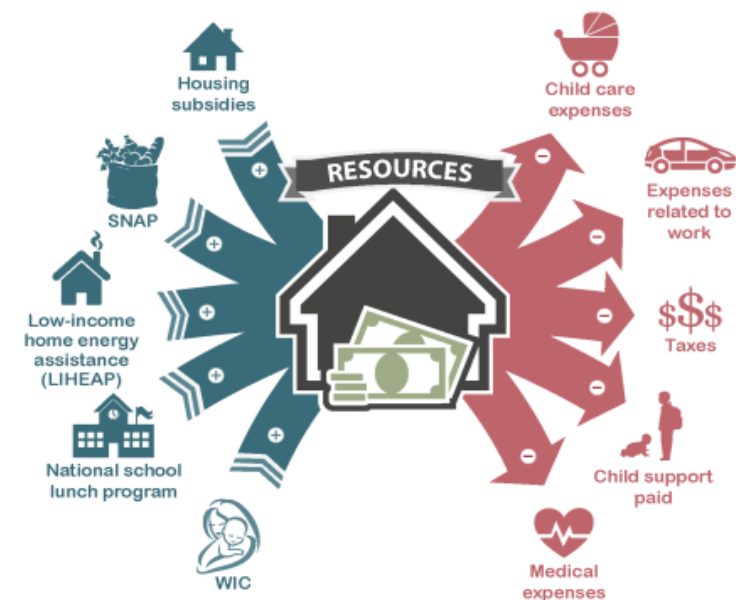
The SPM starts with cash income, then...

ADDING BENEFITS

The SPM adds benefits from the government that are not cash but help families meet their basic needs.

SUBTRACTING EXPENSES

The SPM subtracts necessary expenses like taxes, health care, commuting costs for all workers, and child care expenses while parents work.



SPM Child Poverty in 2020

2.2 million ***fewer*** children living in SPM poverty in 2020 than in 2019

Figure 1.
Supplemental Poverty Measure Rates for Total Population and by Age Group: 2019 and 2020
(In percent)

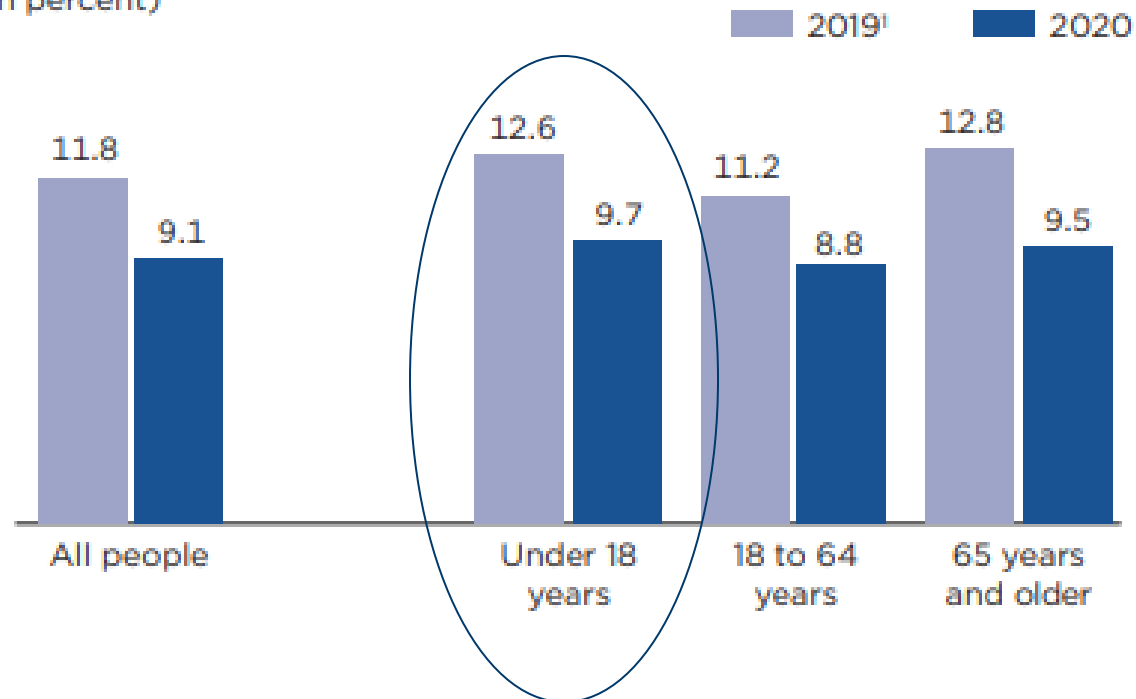
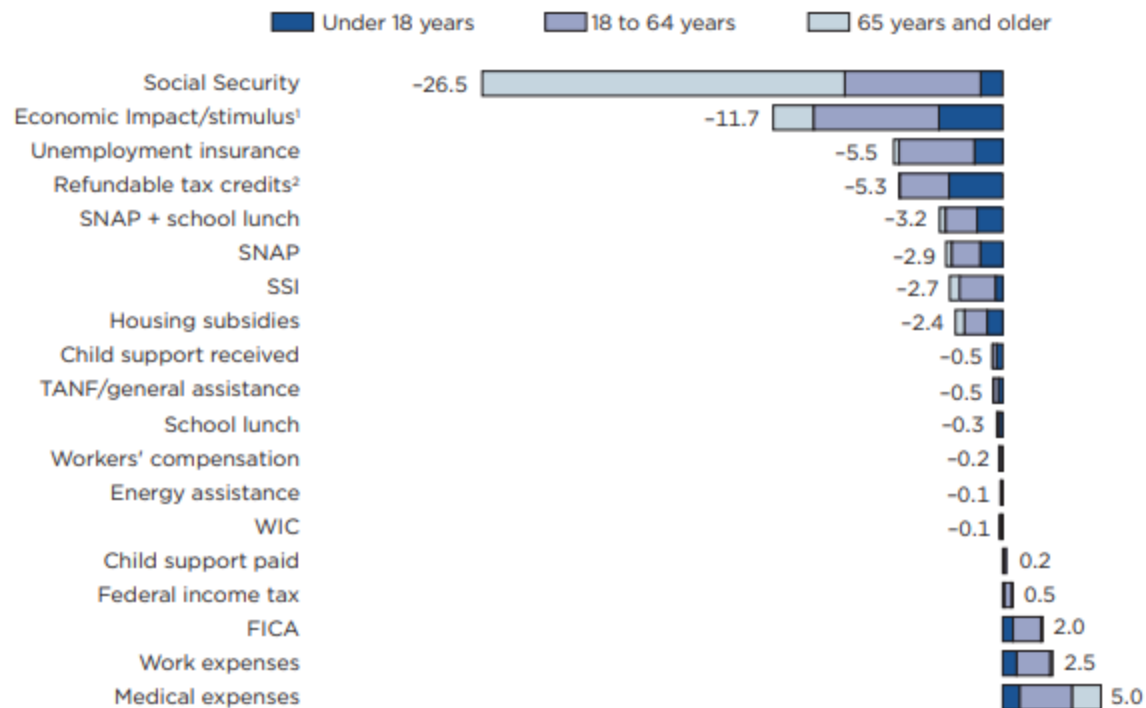


Image and data from [pg. 1 of Census Bureau 2020 SPM report](#)

Policies and Programs Counted in 2020 SPM

Change in Number of People in Poverty After Including Each Element: 2020
(In millions)



¹ Includes the first two rounds of stimulus payments. Additional details available in the report appendix.

² Refundable tax credits do not include stimulus payments.

Notes: SNAP: Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; SSI: Supplemental Security Income; TANF: Temporary Assistance for Needy Families; WIC: Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children; FICA: Federal Insurance Contributions Act. More information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC).

Image and data from [pg. 12 of Census Bureau 2020 SPM report](#)

Examples of Policies Reflected in 2020 SPM Poverty:

- ✓ 1st two rounds of stimulus checks
- ✓ Expanded unemployment benefits
(available in 2020)
- ✓ Pandemic-EBT (aggregated under SNAP or school lunch)
- ✓ SNAP, WIC, LIHEAP increases

Examples of Policies **NOT** Reflected in 2020 SPM Poverty:

- X 3rd round of stimulus checks (2021)
- X SNAP 15% benefit increase (2021)
- X Expanded unemployment benefits

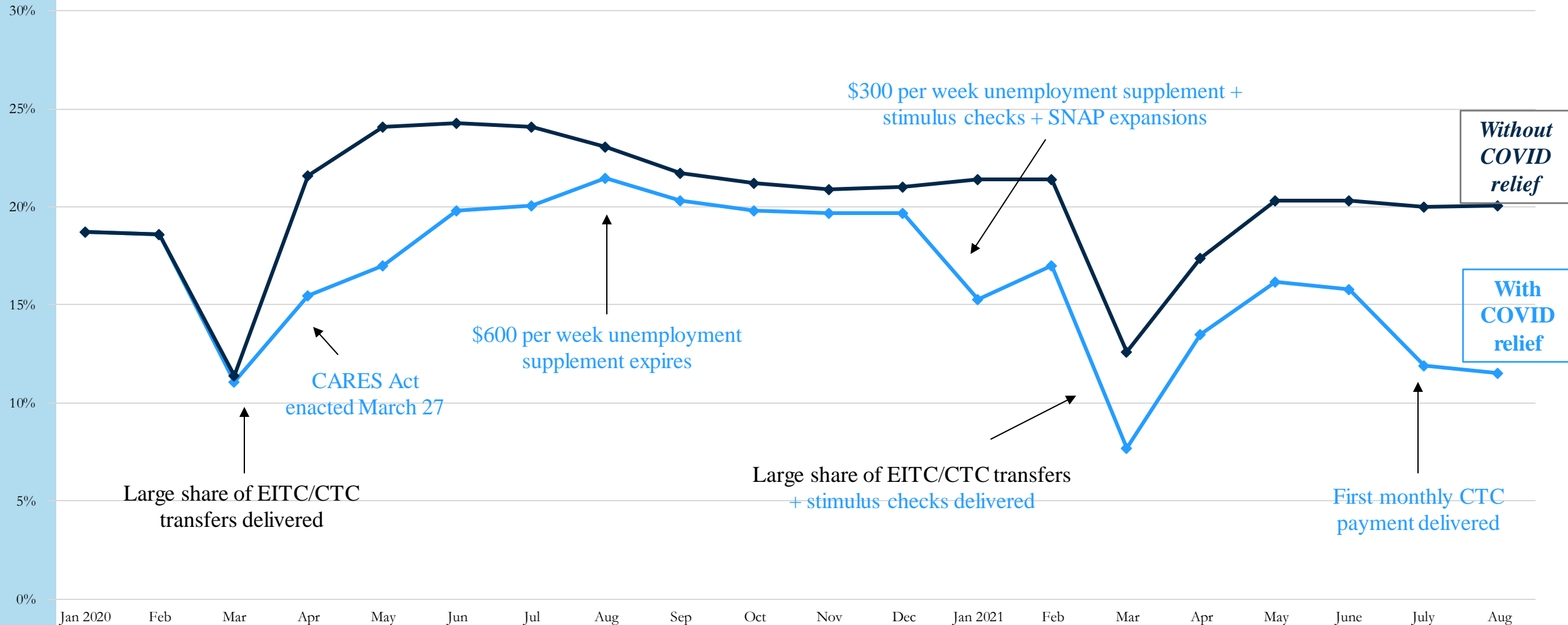


Tracking Monthly Poverty

- Tracks incoming resources available to households in any given month; follows SPM approach of counting taxes, credits, and near-/non-cash benefits
- Monthly SPM poverty threshold = 1/12 the annual SPM threshold (e.g. approx. \$2,333 per month for a family of 4)
- Access our monthly poverty tracker (*updated regularly*) at: www.povertycenter.columbia.edu/forecasting-monthly-poverty-data
- Find breakouts by **age** (*children; working age adults; seniors*) and **race and ethnicity** (*Asian, Black, Latino, White*)

Monthly Child Poverty During COVID-19 (2020-mid-2021)

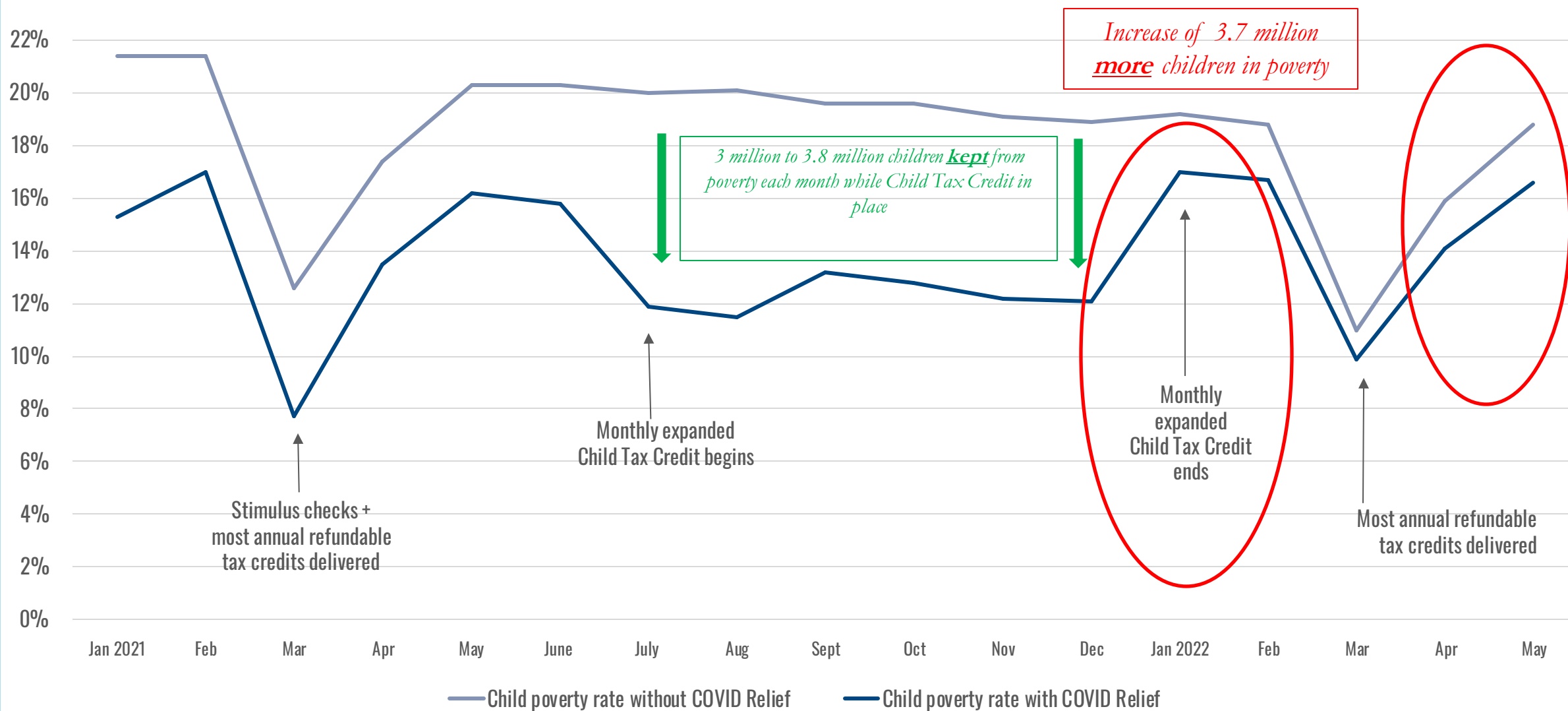
Monthly Child Poverty Rates, US: January 2020 to August 2021



Based on: [Parolin, Curran, Matsudaira, Waldfogel, and Wimer \(2020\)](#)

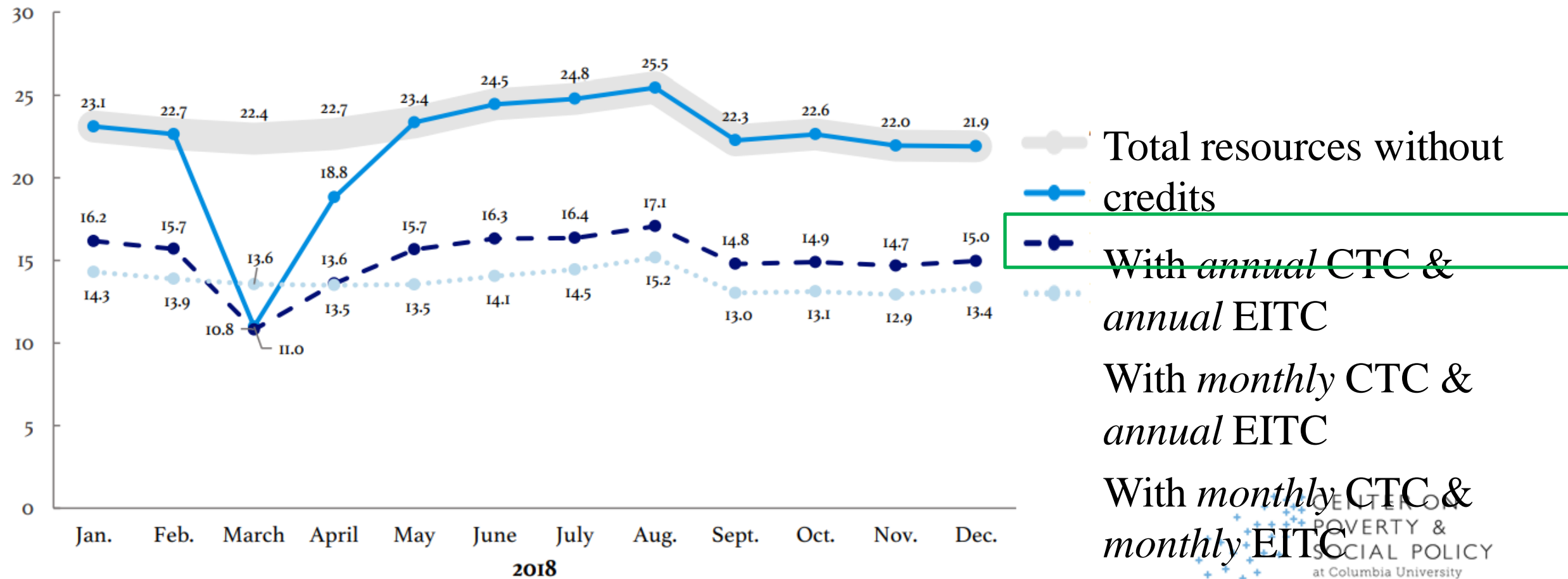
Access all results at: <https://www.povertycenter.columbia.edu/forecasting-monthly-poverty-data>

Child Poverty On The Rise Without Child Tax Credit



Monthly Payments Can Keep Poverty Low Year-Round

Figure 1: Monthly distribution of tax credits are more effective at consistently reducing child poverty rates than lump sum distributions



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%*

Families Spent CTC on Basic Needs – First & Foremost: **Food**

Families below \$150,000 (national)

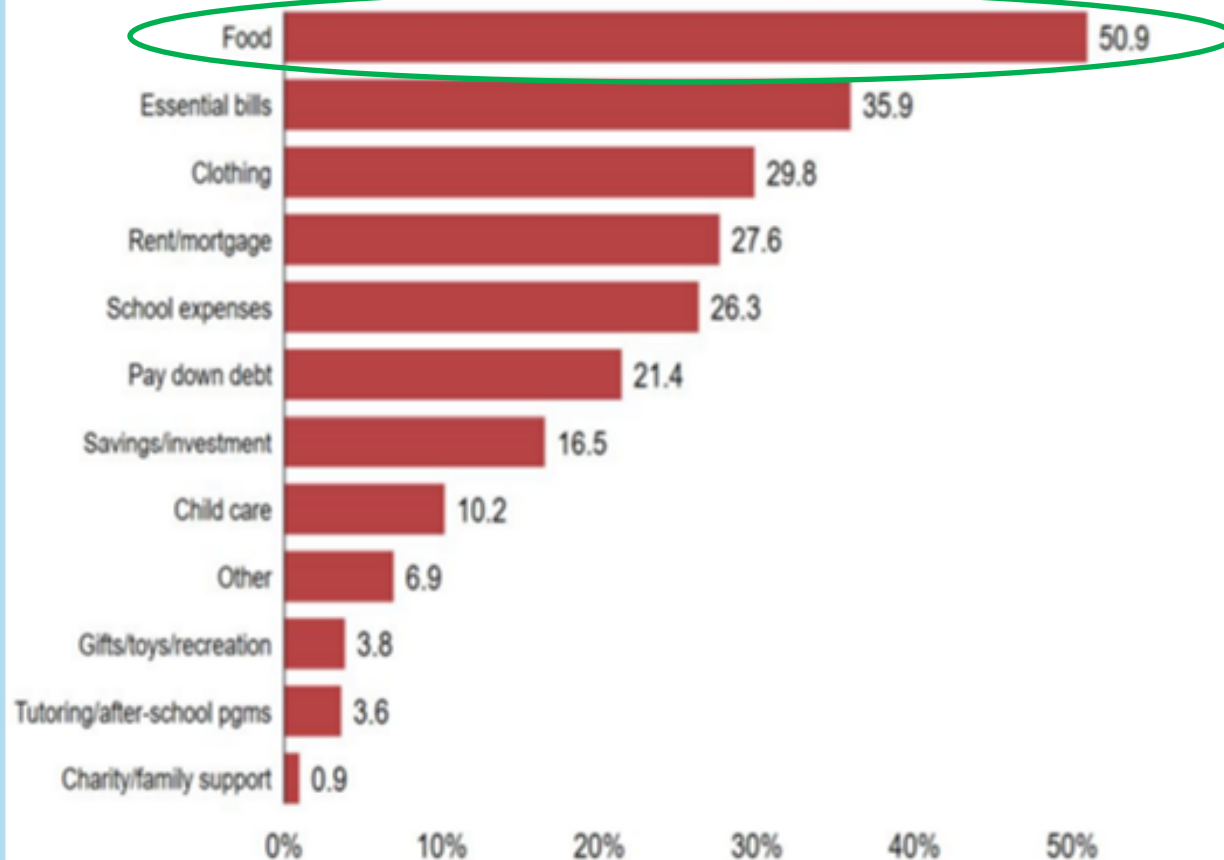


Image from [Roll et al \(2021\)](#), Washington University in St. Louis & Appalachian State University

Families below \$35,000 (national)

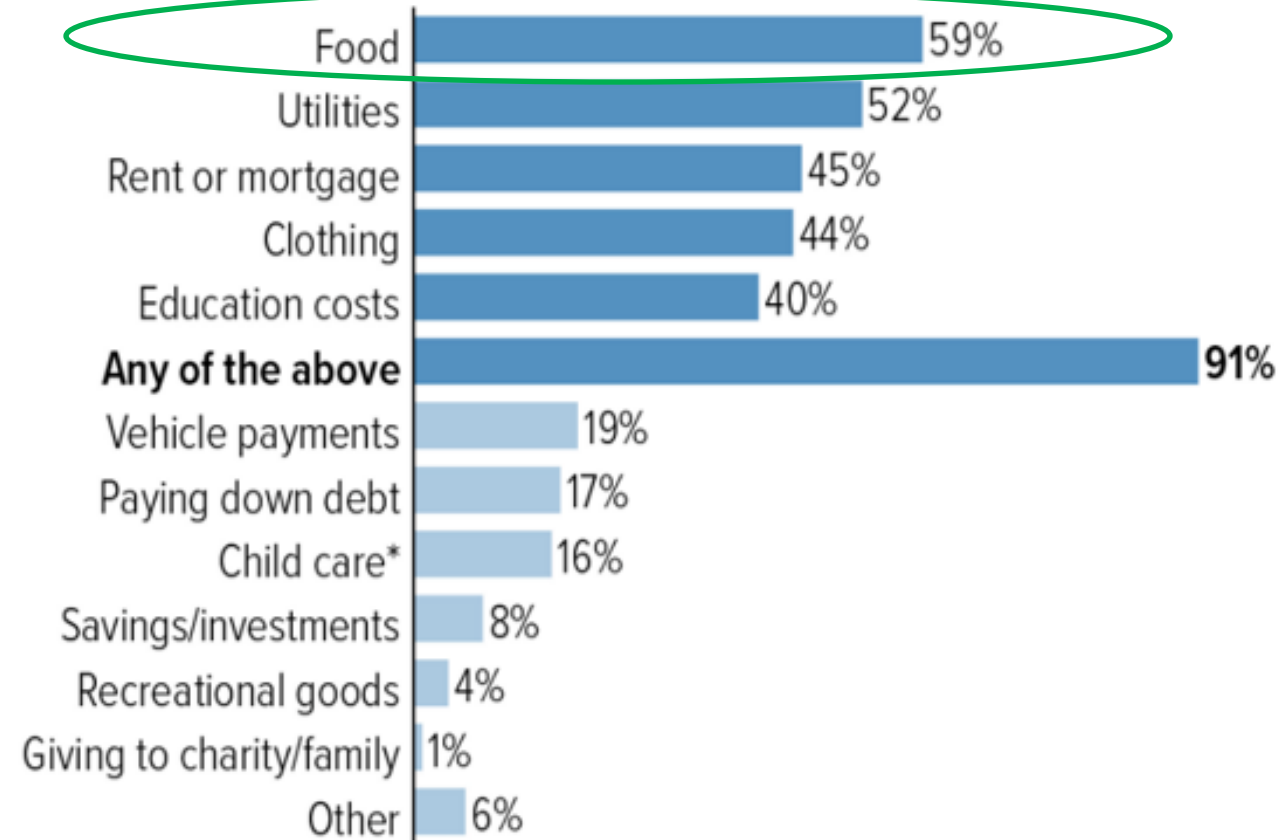
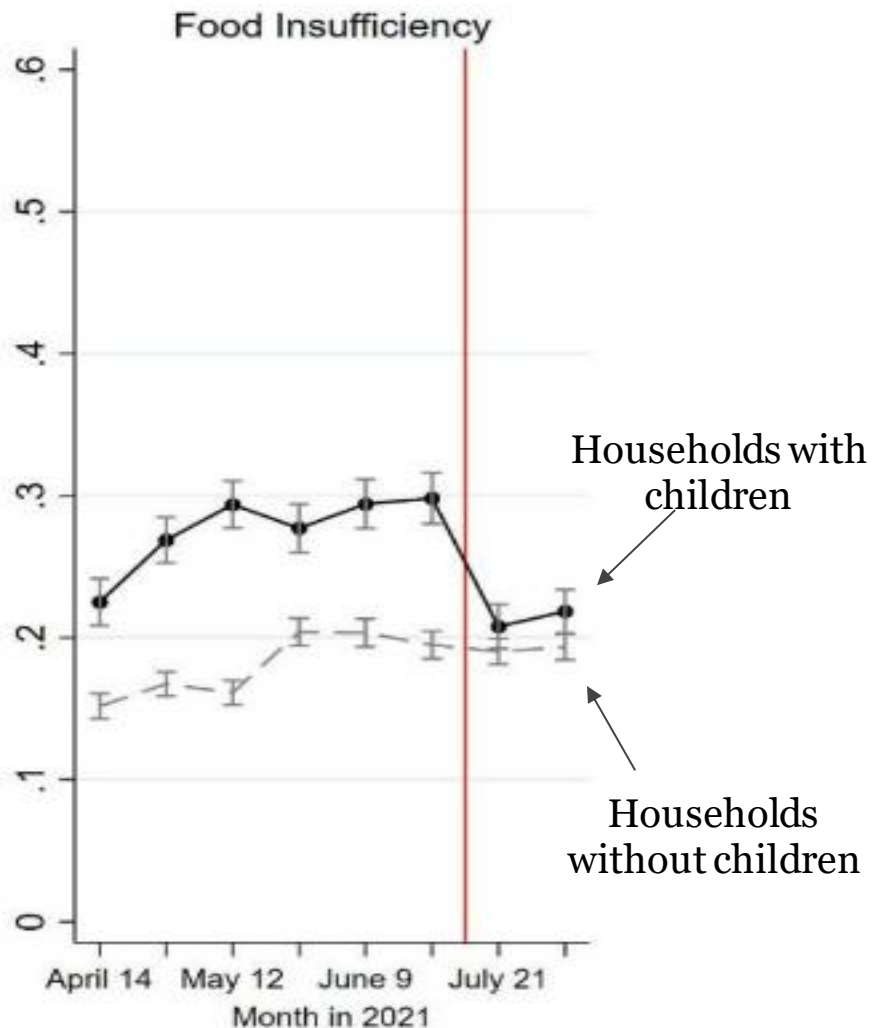


Image from [Zippel \(2021\)](#), Center on Budget & Policy Priorities

Child Tax Credit Effects on Food Insufficiency



The initial Child Tax Credit payments reduced food insufficiency by 25%.

Food insufficiency here is defined as sometimes or often not having enough food to eat in the house in the previous seven days.

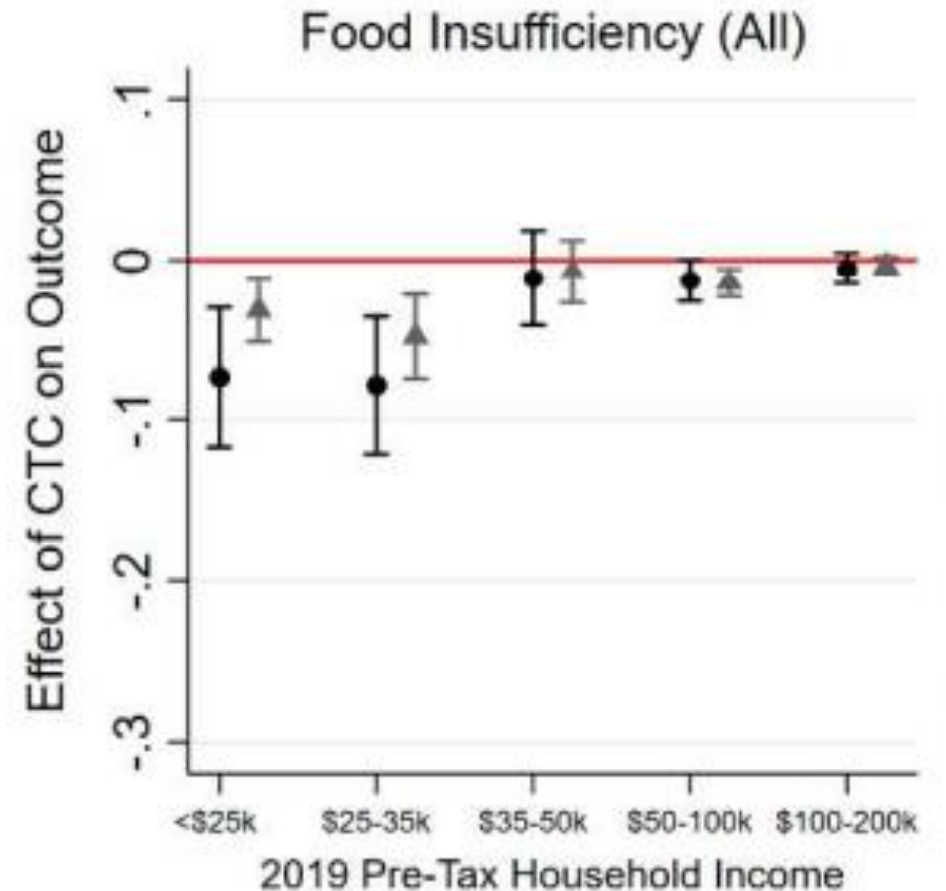
([Center on Poverty and Social Policy](#))

Child Tax Credit Effects on Food Insufficiency



These substantial reductions in food insufficiency were concentrated among households with less than \$35,000 in annual income.

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



Questions?

Keep in touch!



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Coalition on Human Needs webinar

Using Census and Other Data to Track Poverty, Hardship and the Impact of Aid During a Tumultuous Time

September 8, 2022

Elise Gould

Senior Economist

Economic Policy Institute

Economic context

Policy context

Key factors to keep in mind

Economic context

- Unemployment rate
- Employment
- Inflation
- Wages

Unemployment rate fell sharply between 2020 and 2021

Unemployment rate, 2018–2022

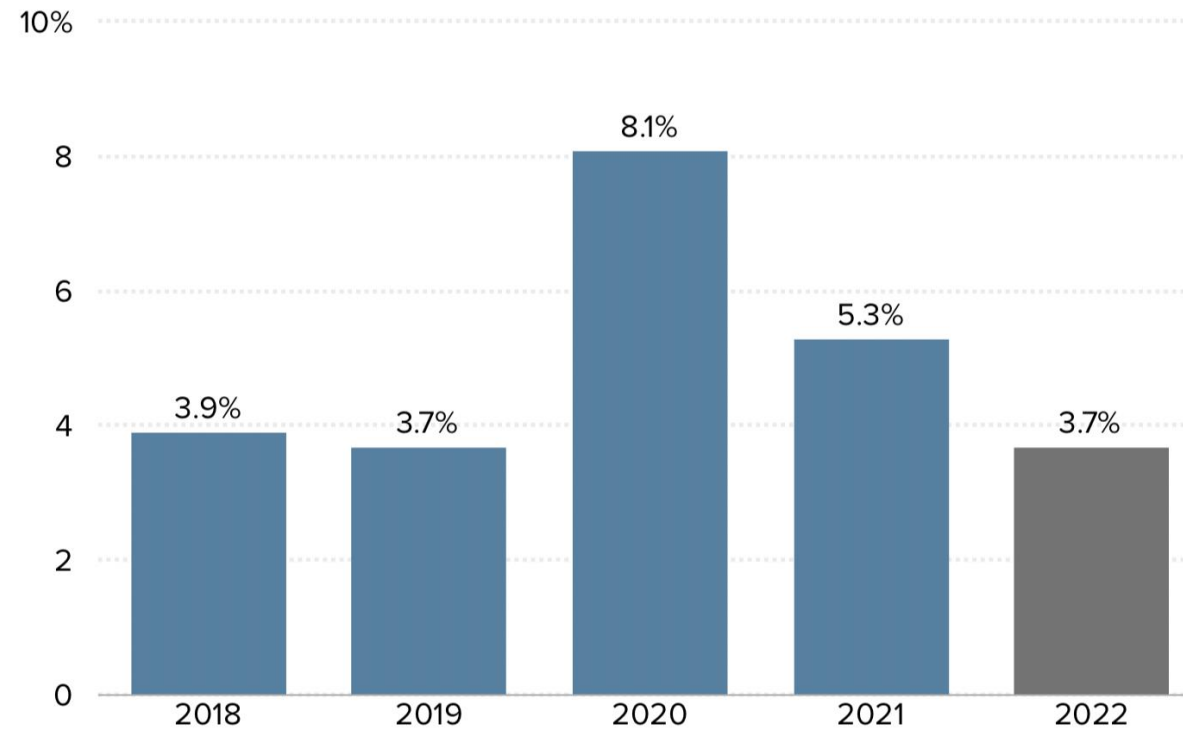


Chart Data

Note: Data for 2022 includes the first eight months (January 2022–August 2022).

Source: EPI analysis of Bureau of Labor Statistics Current Population Survey public data series LN04000000.

Economic Policy Institute

Employment bounced back in 2021 after the pandemic recession

Total nonfarm employment, in millions, 2018–2022

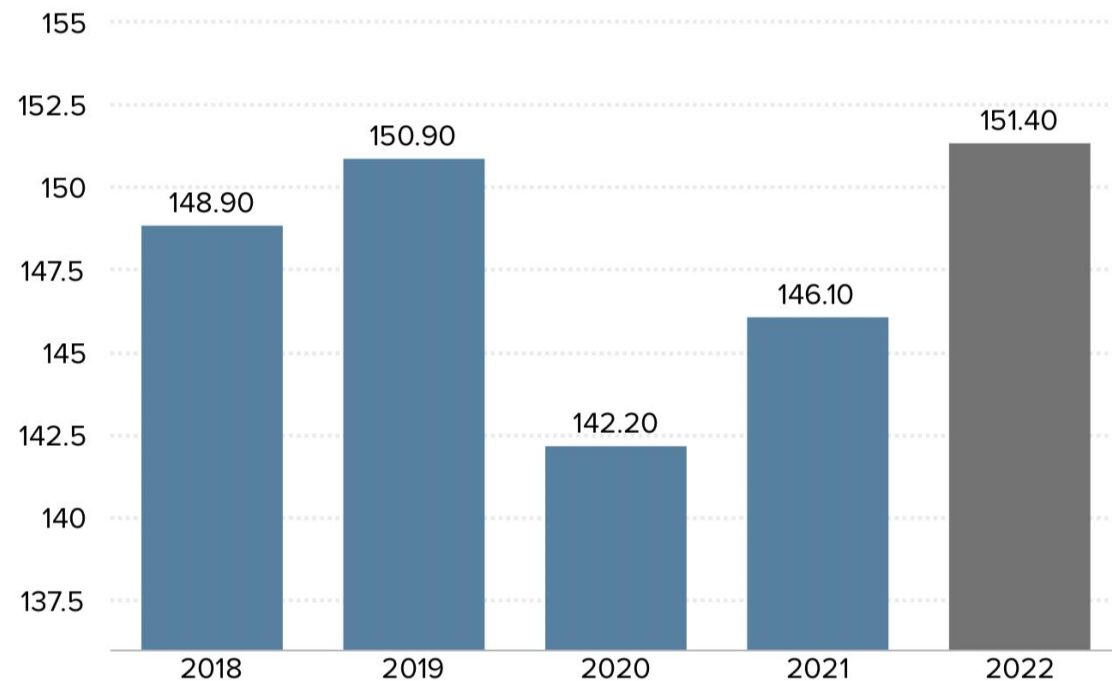


Chart Data

Note: Data for 2022 includes the first eight months (January 2022–August 2022).

Source: EPI analysis of Bureau of Labor Statistics Current Employment Statistics public data series CEU0000000001.

Economic Policy Institute

Inflation rose 3.5 percentage points between 2020 and 2021

Year-over-year inflation changes, 2018–2022

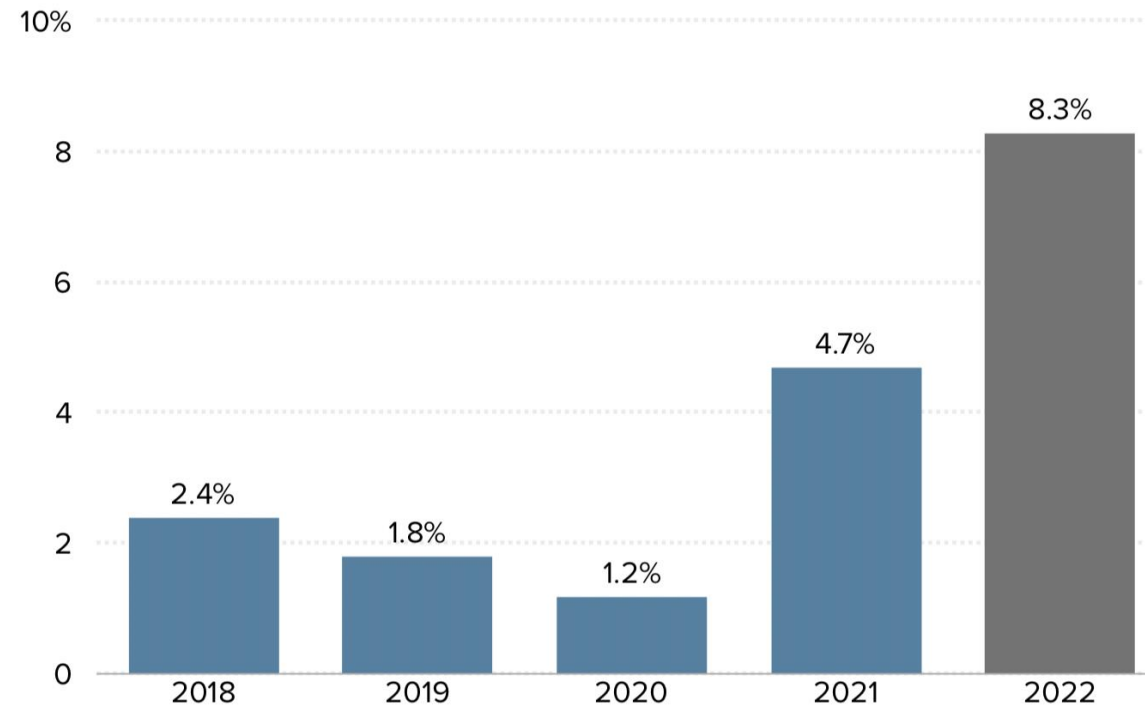


Chart Data

Note: Inflation in 2020 is the difference between the first seven months of 2021 compared to the first seven months of 2022.

Source: EPI analysis of Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index public data seriesCUUR0000SA0.

Economic Policy Institute

Hourly wages rose sharply in 2020 then fell in 2021

Real hourly wage growth, median and average, 2018–2022

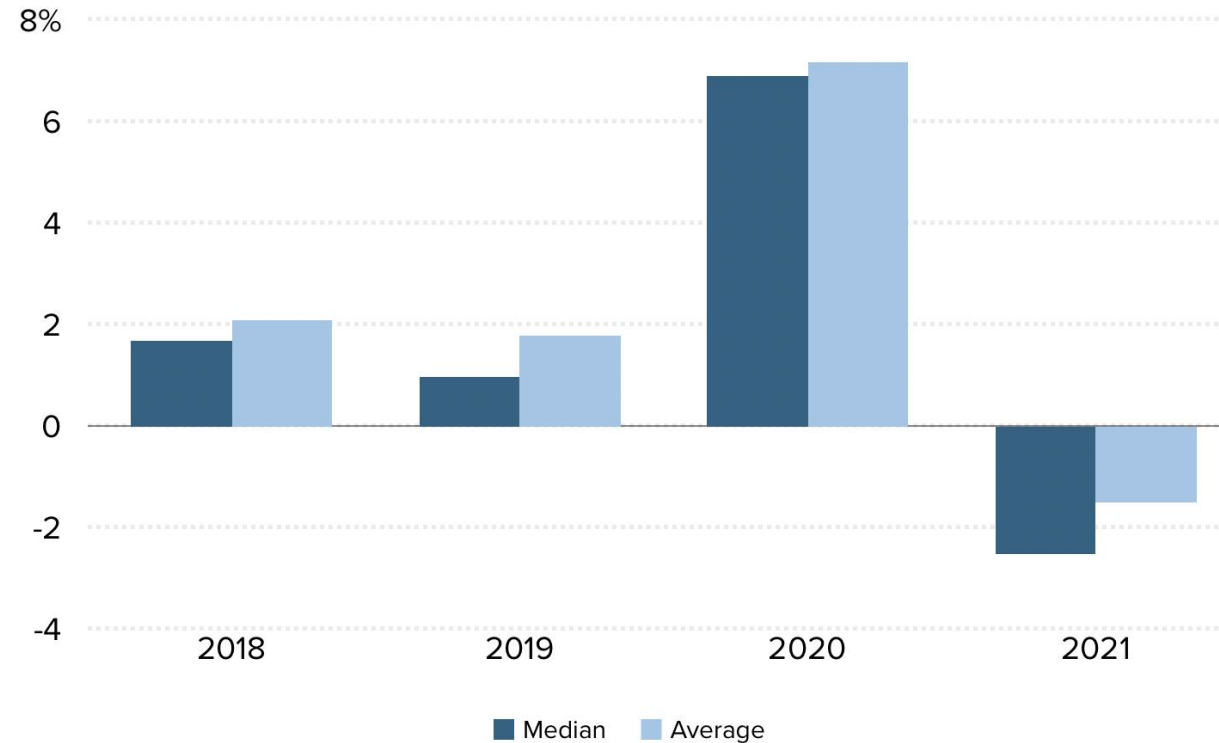


Chart Data

Source: Economic Policy Institute (EPI) analysis of Current Population Survey basic monthly microdata, EPI Current Population Survey Extracts, Version 1.0.32 (2022), <https://microdata.epi.org>.

Economic Policy Institute

Lower wage workers returning to the labor market in 2021 pull down overall wage growth

Median and mean changes in wages, normal and inverse probability (composition-adjusted) weights, 2019–2020 and 2020–2021

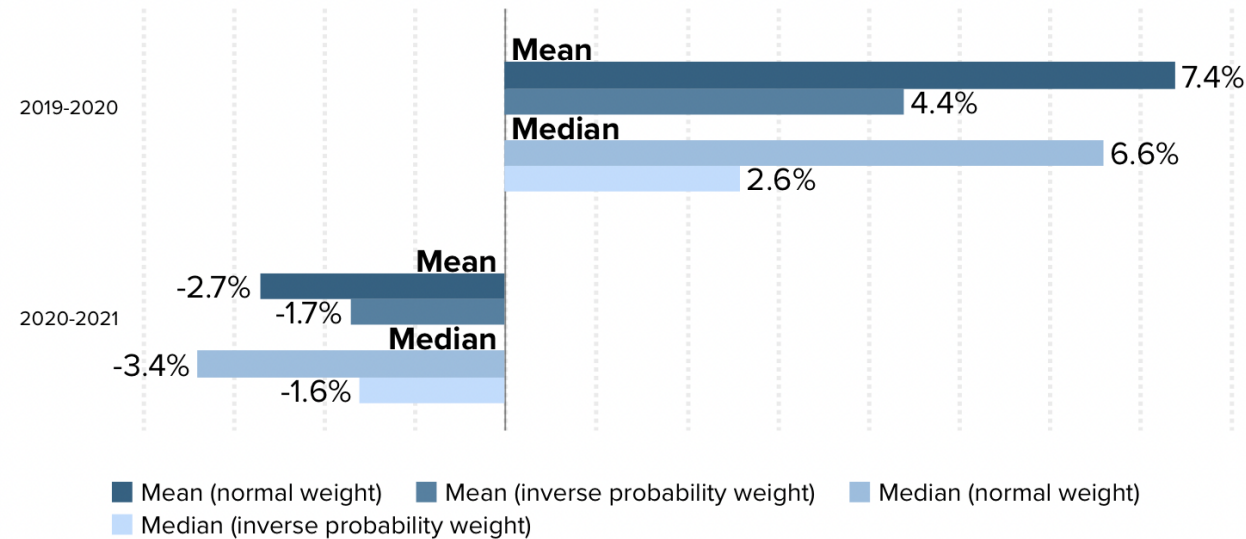


Chart Data

Notes: We employ a logit model to create an inverse probability weight, controlling for education, race/ethnicity, gender, age (through the quartic/fourth power), geographic region, citizenship, marital status, parental status, major industry and occupation, full-time status, and union status. Wages are adjusted for inflation to February 2022 dollars using the CPI-U-RS. ...

Source: Authors' analysis of Current Population Survey basic monthly microdata, EPI Current Population Survey Extracts, Version 1.0.27 (2022), <https://microdata.epi.org>.

Economic Policy Institute

Low wage workers experienced wage growth faster than inflation in 2021

Real annual composition-adjusted wage growth by percentile, 2020–2021

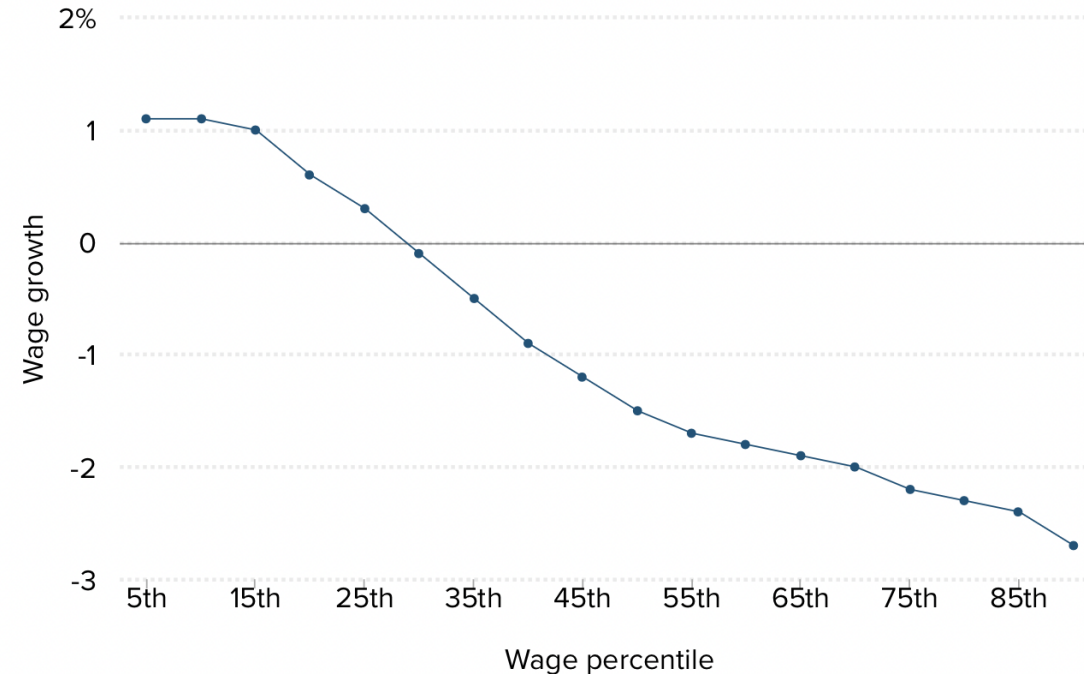


Chart Data

Notes: Data refers to changes between January–December 2020 and January–December 2021. Wages are adjusted for inflation to February 2022 dollars using the CPI-U-RS. Wage changes are available only up to the 90th percentile because of topcoding issues (see Gould, deCourcy, and Mokhiber 2022).

Source: Authors' analysis of Current Population Survey Outgoing Rotation Group microdata, EPI Current Population Survey Extracts, Version 1.0.27 (2022), <https://microdata.epi.org>.

Economic Policy Institute

Policy context

- Fiscal stimulus bolstered the recovery
- Relief measures helped families make ends meet

Federal fiscal relief at the scale of the problem led to a faster recovery from the pandemic recession

Private-sector employment change since business cycle peak, December 2007 and February 2020

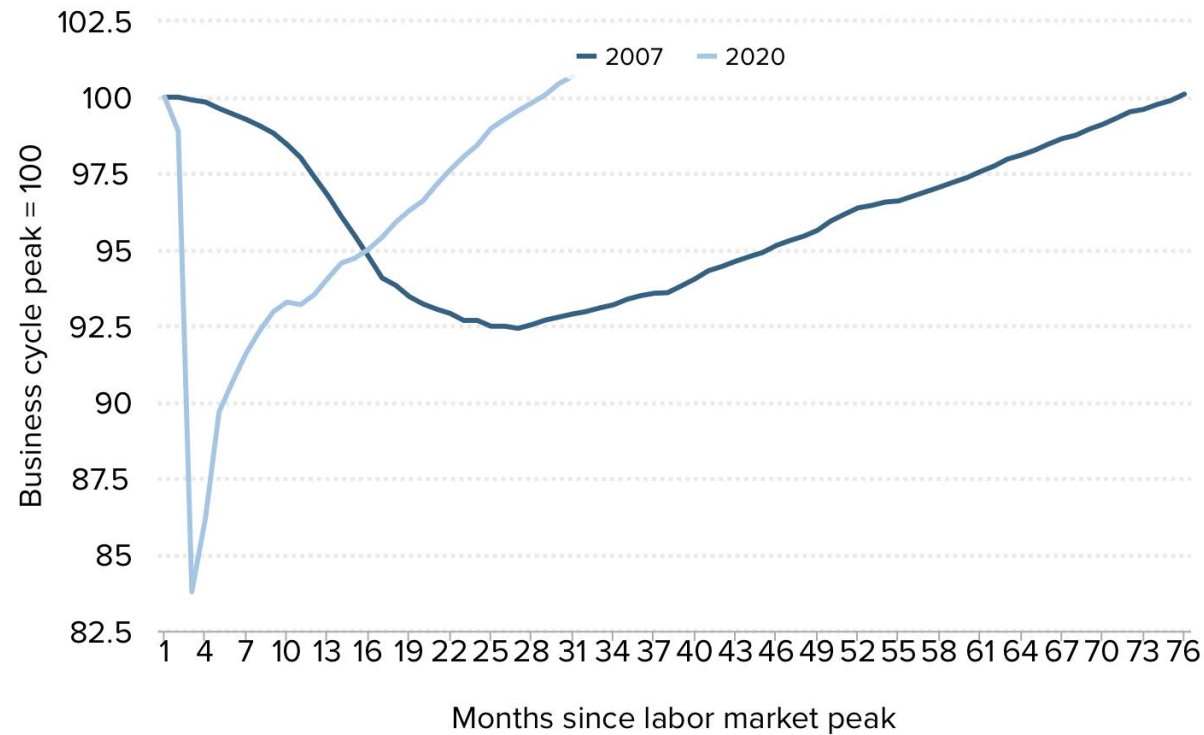


Chart Data

Source: EPI analysis of Bureau of Labor Statistics' Current Employment Statistics public data series.

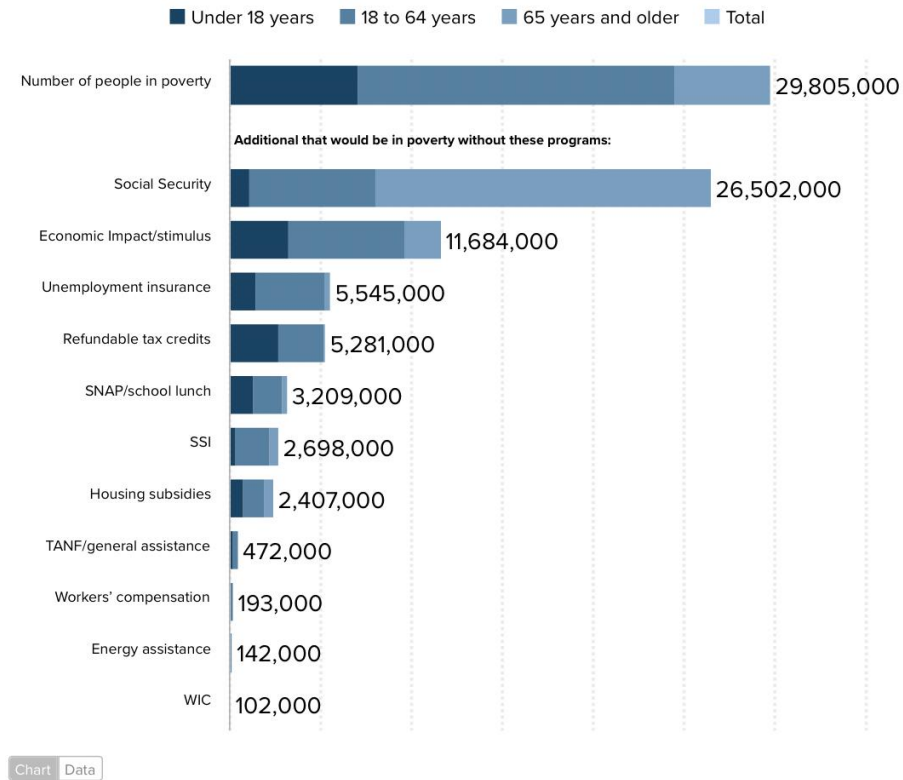
Economic Policy Institute

Relief measures

- Enhanced and extended unemployment insurance
- Economic impact payments
- Child tax credits

Without government programs, millions more would be in poverty

Number of people in poverty, as measured by the Supplemental Poverty Measure, and additional number that would be in poverty without specified government program, by age group, 2020



Notes: SSI refers to Supplemental Security Income, SNAP refers to Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, TANF refers to Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, WIC refers to the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children, and LIHEAP refers to the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program.

Source: EPI analysis of Liana Fox and Kalee Burns, *The Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2020*, U.S. Census Bureau report #P60-275, September 2021

Key factors to keep in mind

- Decennial census reweighting
- Difficulty in data collection during the pandemic
- Composition effects

EPI's Census release day materials

- Ben Zipperer and Asha Banerjee: Vital role public programs play in lifting people out of poverty
- Valerie Wilson: Recent trends in income and poverty by race and ethnicity
- Kyle Moore: Intersection of race and health insurance

If you're curious about what EPI is seeing when the data is released, please follow along as we tweet out our findings

- @eliselgould
- @valeriewilson
- @benzipperer
- @ashabanerjee
- @KKM_Econ
- @EconomicPolicy

For this presentation, please visit: <http://go.epi.org/chn2022>

Getting the Clearest Picture of Hardship and Help

How to find and use survey data
from 2021-2022

Deborah Weinstein
September 8, 2022



What's available:

- September 7: USDA Food Security data for 2021
- September 13: Current Population Survey: Income, Poverty, Health Insurance for 2021
- September 15: American Community Survey 1-year estimates for areas with populations over 65,000
- Columbia U Monthly Poverty Estimates from Jan. 2020 through July 2022
- Census Household Pulse Data – food, housing, other hardships, tracked from April 2020 – August 2022 so far (state data available)

Finding the CPS Data on 9/13: Links at Census.gov on that day

Census Bureau Press Conf Online 10 a.m.

WebEx access:

<<https://uscensusevents.webex.com/uscensusevents/onstage/g.php?MTID=e6811ddd8a5e52504bb685b6e33ee9517>>

Password: Census#1 (if requested)

Audio access: 1-888-469-3146 passcode: 8083561

UPDATED PHONE NUMBER, 09.06.22

You can access live captioning of this event by clicking on this link: <http://livewrite-ncc.appspot.com/attend?event=cb001>

News conference page:

The Census Bureau will post the reports, data tables and news release online shortly after the news conference begins. They will be available at <www.census.gov/newsroom/press-kits/2022/income-poverty.html>

Or at **Browse by Topic**; pick **Income and Poverty**; also **Health**.

Breaking news: 2021 Food Security

10.2% of people were food insecure in 2021, not statistically different from 2020. Still, 33.8 million people lived in households unable always to afford adequate food in 2021.

Household Food Security in the United States in 2021 **(www.ers.usda.gov)**

- **Children:** 12.5% of households with children were food insecure in 2021, down from 14.8% in 2020.
- **Households with children headed by single women:** 24.3% food insecure.
- **White** non-Hispanic households: 7 percent food insecure.
- **Black**, non-Hispanic households: 19.8 percent food insecure.
- **Hispanic** (may be of any race): 16.2 percent food insecure.
- **Below 185% of Federal Poverty Line:** 26.5% food insecure.
- **Below 100% of Federal Poverty Line:** 32.1% food insecure.

<https://ers.usda.gov/data-products/state-fact-sheets/>

Select a State or the U.S. summary:



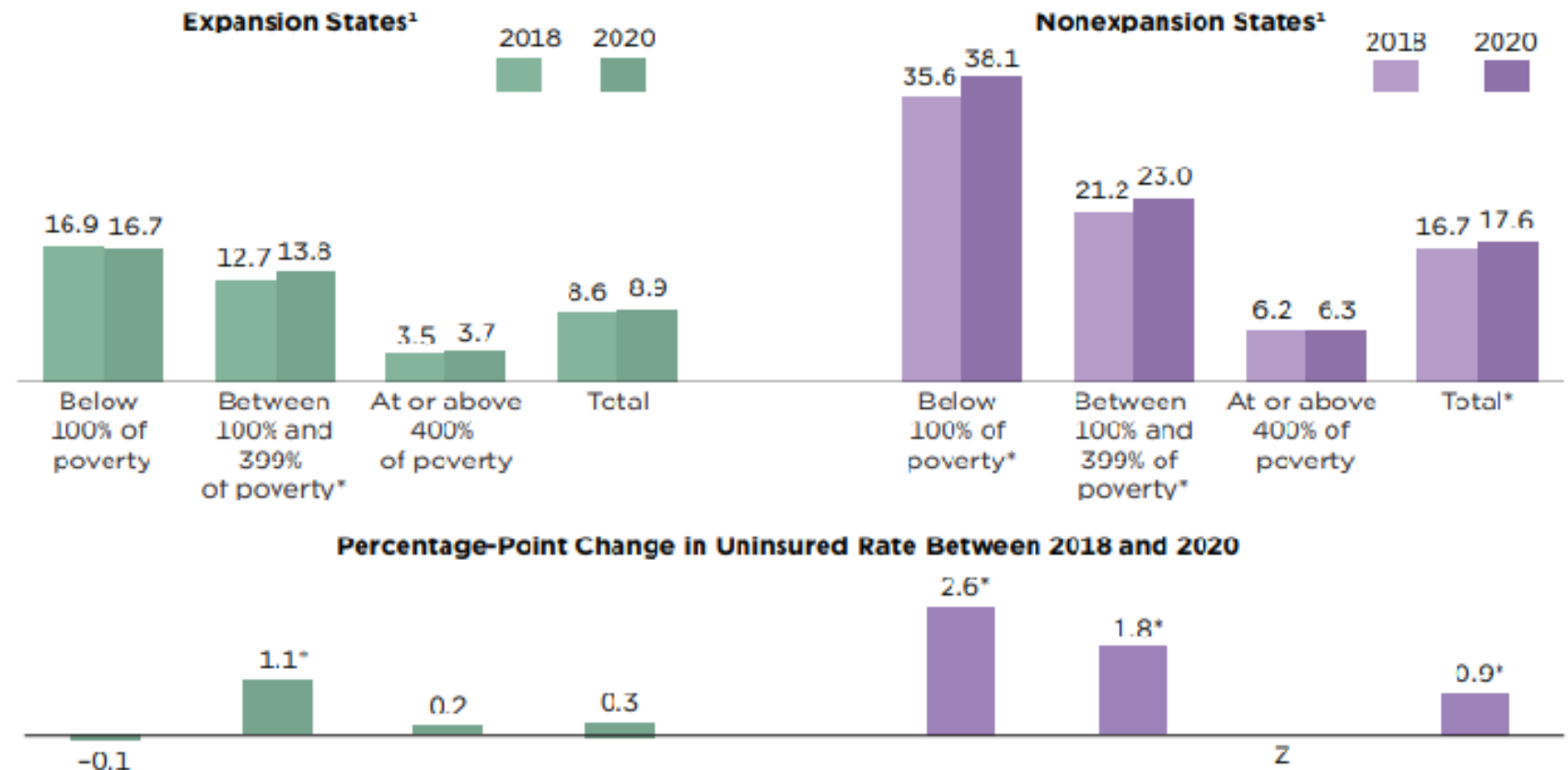
Health Insurance

<https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2021/demo/p60-274.pdf>

CPS Health Insurance report, Sept. 13

Last year's report showed much higher uninsured rates in states that did not expand Medicaid.

Figure 5.
Uninsured Rate by Poverty Status and Medicaid Expansion of State for Adults Aged 19 to 64: 2018 and 2020
(Population as of March of the following year, adults aged 19 to 64)



Find Income Data in Income Report:
go to [census.gov](https://www.census.gov) – then “browse by topic”, then “Income and Poverty”

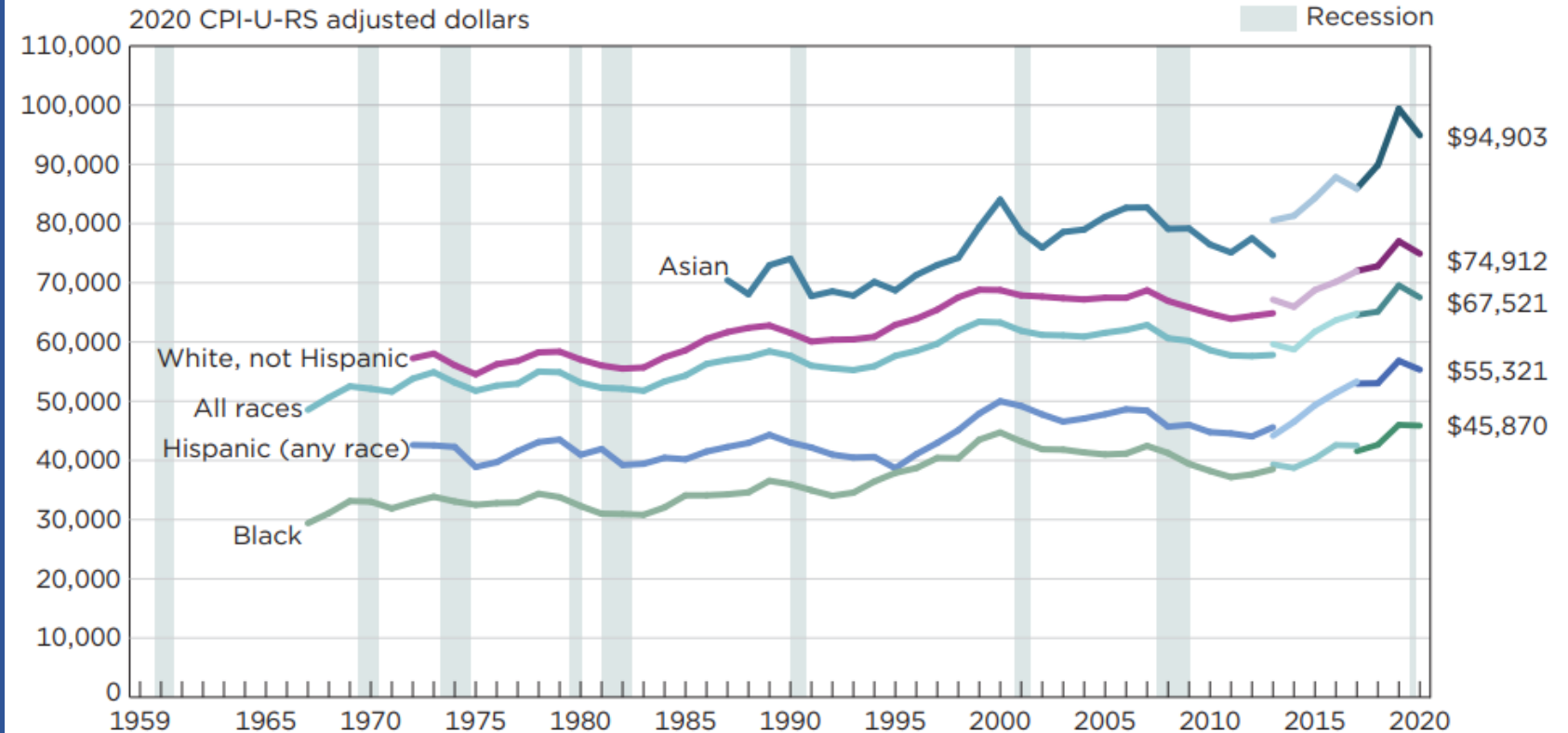
Report will
include data
about income
inequality –

From 2019 to
2020, lowest
quintile lost
5.8% of
income;
highest quintile
gained 0.5%.

Figure 2.

Real Median Household Income by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1967 to 2020

(Households as of March of the following year)

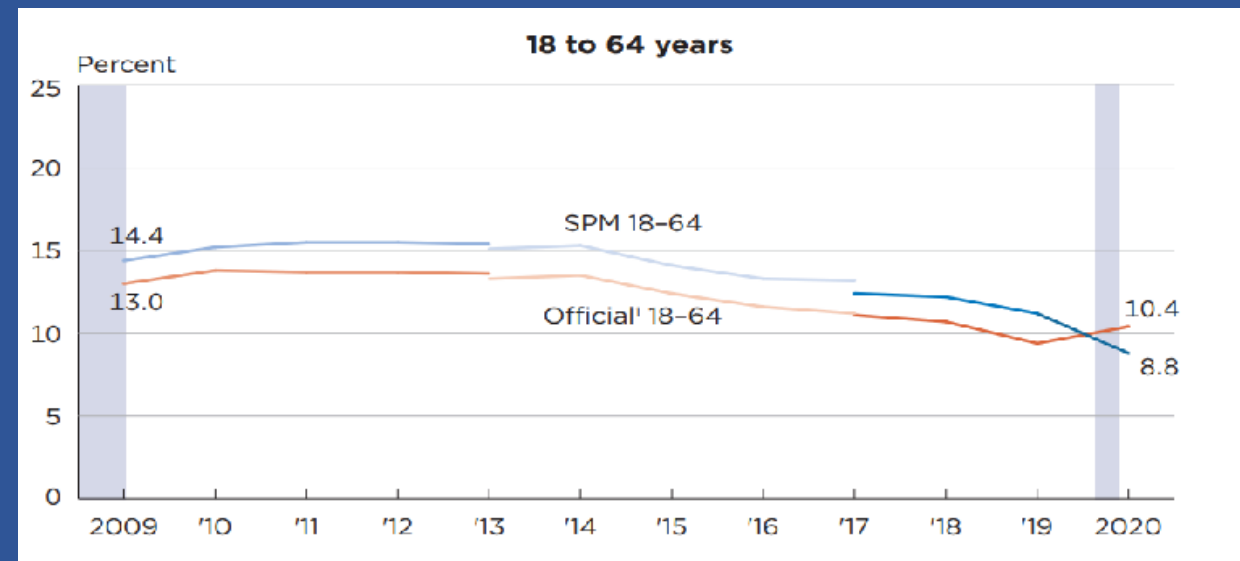
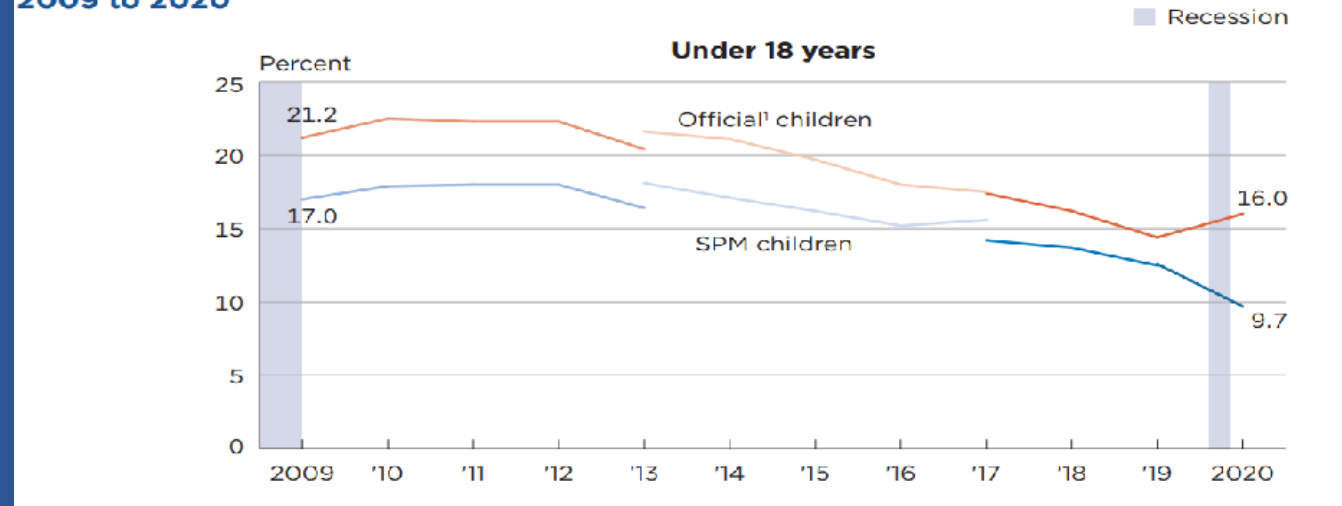


Supplemental Poverty Measure will be included in 2021 Poverty report

Note that from 2019 to 2020, the Supplemental Poverty Measure declined, while the official measure rose.

The SPM takes into account income from benefits and certain expenses when calculating poverty; the official measure does not.

Figure 5.
Poverty Rates Using the Official and Supplemental Poverty Measures by Age Group:
2009 to 2020



Supplemental Poverty Measure has state data – will average 2019, 2020, 2021

Appendix Table 5.

Number and Percentage of People in Poverty by State: 3-Year Average of 2018–2020

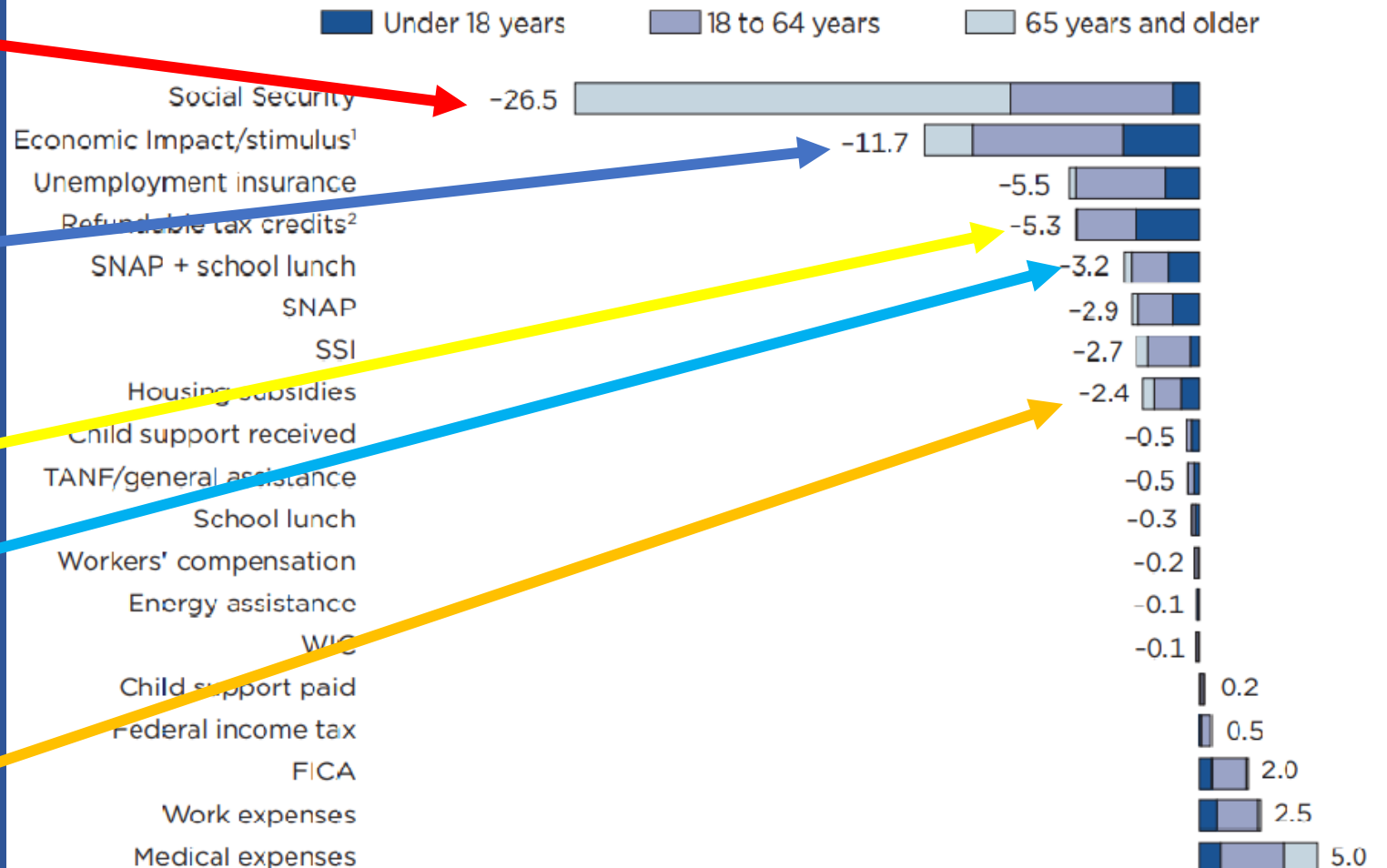
(Numbers in thousands. Margin of error in thousands or percentage points as appropriate. People as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at, see <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>>)

State	Official ¹				SPM				Difference	
	Number		Percent		Number		Percent		Number	Percent
	Estimate	Margin of error ² (±)	Estimate	Margin of error ² (±)	Estimate	Margin of error ² (±)	Estimate	Margin of error ² (±)		
United States	36,525	536	11.2	0.2	36,508	500	11.2	0.2	-16	2
Alabama	712	95	14.6	2.0	588	88	12.0	1.8	*-125	*-2.6
Alaska	87	8	12.2	1.1	86	8	12.0	1.1	-1	-0.1
Arizona	822	105	11.2	1.5	767	97	10.4	1.3	*-54	*-0.7
Arkansas	432	40	14.7	1.4	336	35	11.4	1.2	*-96	*-3.3
California	4,328	190	11.0	0.5	6,041	223	15.4	0.6	*1,713	*4.4
Colorado	535	88	9.3	1.6	644	83	11.2	1.5	*109	*1.9
Connecticut	343	47	9.9	1.4	370	50	10.7	1.4	28	0.8
Delaware	80	10	8.1	1.0	95	11	9.8	1.1	*16	*1.6
District of Columbia	104	8	14.7	1.1	116	10	16.5	1.4	*13	*1.8
Florida	2,740	185	12.8	0.9	2,992	161	14.0	0.8	*252	*1.2

The SPM answers questions about how effective certain programs are in reducing poverty.

Figure 8.

Change in Number of People in Poverty After Including Each Element: 2020
(In millions)



Without SS income, 26.5m more people would have been poor

Without stimulus payments, 11.7m more people would have been poor

Without refundable tax credits, 5.3m more people would have been poor

Without SNAP and school lunch, 3.2m more people would have been poor

Without housing subsidies, 2.4m more people would have been poor

Preliminary estimate of weighted average Official Poverty Measure thresholds for 2021:

Check on 9/13 to make sure there are no changes in the poverty thresholds.

Size of Family Unit	Estimated Threshold
1 person (unrelated individual)	\$13,790
Under 65 years	\$14,097
65 years and over	\$12,996
2 people	\$17,519
Householder under 65	\$18,231
Householder 65 years and over	\$16,395
3 people	\$21,558
4 people	\$27,741
5 people	\$32,893
6 people	\$37,167

Quick look at CPS poverty data

- Go to www.census.gov
- Then to **Browse by topic**
- Select **Income and Poverty**
- Then **Poverty**
- Click on **Poverty in the U.S. 2020 Official Poverty Report (on Sept. 13 will be 2021)**
- Scroll down to find **Table B-1**
 - **Last year, compared Official Poverty Measure for 2019 and 2020:
Poverty rose from 10.5% in 2019 to 11.4% in 2020**

A few examples of detailed CPS tables:

<https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/income-poverty/cps-pov.html>

For all, select weighted person count, choose relationship to the poverty line you want and demographic groups you want

- **POV01:** Shows people below 50% FPL, below 100%, below 200%, etc. White, Black, Asian, Hispanic (may be of any race); age breakdowns
- **POV06:** Families by number of working family members and family structure
- **POV15:** Families With Related Children Under 18 by Householder's Work Experience and Family Structure
- **POV22:** Work experience by age, sex, household relationship, poverty status
- **POV29:** Years of school by poverty status – age, sex, nativity, citizenship
- **POV46:** Poverty by state (use with caution – sample size may be too small to be reliable)

American Community Survey: Sept. 15

- A much bigger survey: the 1-year data for 2021 goes down to geographies with populations 65,000 or more
- Provides detailed information for states, counties, congressional districts, “places” (cities), metro areas
- Answers questions about income, earnings, employment, use of public benefits, health insurance, education, immigrant status, cost of housing, disabilities, etc., with breakdowns by age, gender, race/ethnicity
- Last year’s ACS could not achieve acceptable sampling because of the pandemic – they did not release 1-year results; only 5 year averaging

On September 15:

1-Year Data Release, 2021:

- Data Profiles
- Detailed Tables
- Summary File
- Comparison Profiles
- Selected Population Profiles
- Subject Tables

How to get at ACS
data: **data.census.gov**

Step-by-step to get handy comparisons over past 5 years

- Shows whether differences over time are statistically significant
 - But does **not** show breakdowns by race
- Select “Advanced Search”
 - Use filters:
 - **Geography** – select state, and pick a state
 - **Survey** – select American Community Survey, 1 year estimates
 - Select “Comparison Profile”
 - **Choose CP03** (Comparative Economic Characteristics)
 - Click on the **double arrow** to spread out the table
 - Click on “**Excel**” to download it, so you can save the table

Getting Race/Ethnic breakdowns for host of topics

- Data.census.gov
- Advanced search
- Filters:
 - **Geography** – pick state
 - **Survey**
 - American Community Survey, 1 year estimates
 - Selected Population Profiles
 - **Topics**
 - Race and Ethnicity
 - Select 00 – all available races
- Click on double arrows, top right
- Click on Excel to save the table
- Lots of race categories – choose the ones you want – scroll to the right to find White alone, not Hispanic

	Label	Black or African American alone		Black or African American alone or in combination with one or more other races		American Indian and Alaska Native alone or in combination with one or more other races (300, A01-299) and (100 or (400-999))
		Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate
234	Self-employed workers in own not incorporated business	3.5%	±0.4	3.6%	±0.4	7.9%
235	Unpaid family workers	0.1%	±0.1	0.1%	±0.1	1.1%
236	INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (IN 2019 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)					
237	Households	1,097,744	±13,885	1,158,719	±13,396	61,794
238	Median household income (dollars)	44,039	±1,124	44,665	±1,000	52,476
239	With earnings	80.0%	±0.6	80.5%	±0.6	75.7%
240	Mean earnings (dollars)	59,978	±1,411	60,647	±1,335	75,814
241	With Social Security income	28.4%	±0.6	27.9%	±0.6	30.6%
	Mean Social Security income					

How many households with income under \$50,000 are paying half or more of their income on rent?

- Data.census.gov
- Advance Search
- Geographies – select state, Massachusetts
- In Search box at top, enter **B25074**
- Click on **table number**; click on “Excel” to save it
- Add numbers for “less than \$10,000,” “\$10,000 to \$19,999,” “\$20,000 to \$34,999,” and “\$35,000 - \$49,999” – here, adds up to **512,074**
- Add numbers for 50% or more for “less than \$10,000,” “\$10,000 - \$19,999,” “\$20,000 - \$34,999,” and “\$35,000 - \$49,999” - here, adds up to **215,804**
- Divide **215,804** by **512,074** = **42.1%** of household with incomes less than \$50,000 in MA are spending half or more of their income on rent.

	Massachusetts	
Label	Estimate	Margin of Error
Total:	992,088	±6,034
Less than \$10,000:	99,133	±2,622
Less than 20.0 percent	1,343	±315
20.0 to 24.9 percent	884	±234
25.0 to 29.9 percent	4,114	±554
30.0 to 34.9 percent	5,301	±614
35.0 to 39.9 percent	3,461	±531
40.0 to 49.9 percent	3,482	±567
50.0 percent or more	55,212	±1,622
Not computed	25,336	±1,553
\$10,000 to \$19,999:	145,520	±3,007
Less than 20.0 percent	6,510	±578
20.0 to 24.9 percent	6,940	±678
25.0 to 29.9 percent	20,027	±1,150
30.0 to 34.9 percent	17,184	±983
35.0 to 39.9 percent	6,866	±710
40.0 to 49.9 percent	10,454	±909
50.0 percent or more	72,128	±2,012
Not computed	5,411	±598
\$20,000 to \$34,999:	148,055	±2,988
Less than 20.0 percent	12,039	±962
20.0 to 24.9 percent	7,688	±845
25.0 to 29.9 percent	11,592	±805
30.0 to 34.9 percent	12,987	±978
35.0 to 39.9 percent	12,173	±971
40.0 to 49.9 percent	23,035	±1,385
50.0 percent or more	63,403	±2,058
Not computed	5,138	±657
\$35,000 to \$49,999:	119,366	±3,045
Less than 20.0 percent	11,123	±962
20.0 to 24.9 percent	10,945	±1,033
25.0 to 29.9 percent	15,093	±1,017
30.0 to 34.9 percent	17,267	±1,209
35.0 to 39.9 percent	15,028	±1,061
40.0 to 49.9 percent	20,750	±1,357
50.0 percent or more	25,061	±1,355

Is the change you see real, or just chance?

- The Census Bureau has a helpful Statistical Testing Tool, here:
- <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/guidance/statistical-testing-tool.html>

How to Use the “Statistical Testing for Two Estimates” Tab

1. Download data from data.census.gov or [census.gov](https://www.census.gov) into an Excel or CSV (comma separated format) spreadsheet.

2. Insert geography or statistical variable keyword into “Label” column.
3. Insert the first number or percentage estimate into “First Estimate” column.
4. Insert the corresponding margin of error (MOE) into “First Margin of Error (MOE)” column.
5. Put the second estimate and MOE into the “Second Estimate” and “Second Margin of Error (MOE)” columns, respectively.
6. If the first estimate or second estimate use a standard error (SE) instead of a MOE, scroll to the bottom of the spreadsheet and change the number "1.645" to "1" in the "Parameters" column for the relevant estimate.
7. (Optional) To change the confidence level, scroll to the bottom of the spreadsheet and change "90" in the "Parameters" column to the desired confidence level (e.g., 95).

Statistical Testing for Two Estimates



Purpose

This spreadsheet determines whether there is statistical evidence to conclude that two estimates are different from each another.

Results

Yes	Estimates are statistically different.
No	Estimates are NOT statistically different (or are statistically tied).
N/A	Statistical testing is not applicable for one or both of the estimates.

[Overview](#)[Instructions](#)[Statistical Testing for Multiple Estimates](#)[Worked Example](#)

	<u>Label</u>	<u>First Estimate</u>	<u>First Margin of Error (MOE)</u>	<u>Second Estimate</u>	<u>Second Margin of Error (MOE)</u>	<u>Statistically Different?</u>
1	Poverty in 2019 compared to poverty in 2020					
2		10.5	0.2	11.4	0.3	Yes
3						
4						
5						

Problems with ACS data:

- Uses official poverty definition – doesn't take into account value of benefits
- You won't be able to compare to 2020, but you can compare to earlier years
- It's from 2021 – a lot has changed since then

Advantages of ACS data:

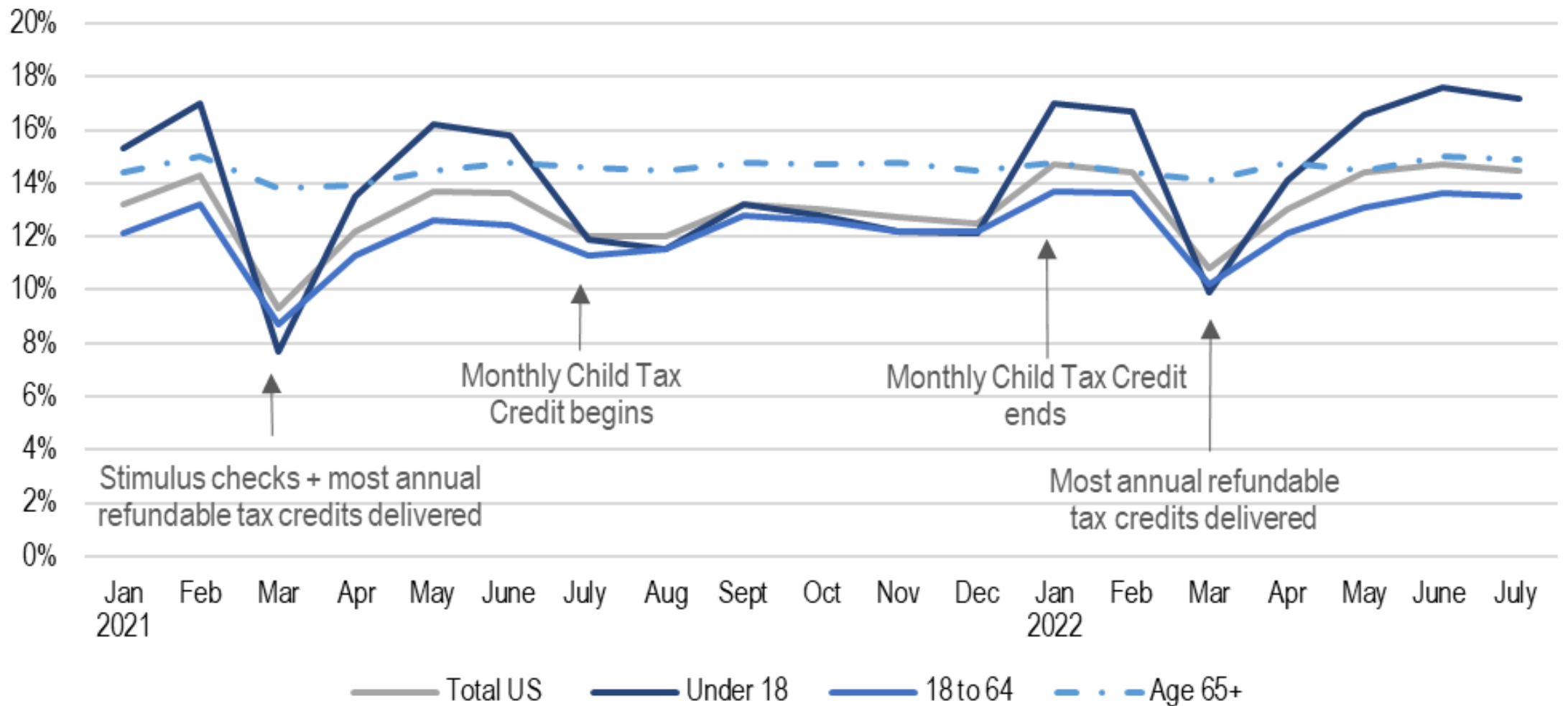
- Allows you to show child poverty by race/ethnicity, as well as many other topics by state and smaller jurisdictions, such as congressional districts

That was then. Telling a more current story.

- Columbia U's Center on Poverty and Social Policy, monthly poverty tracking: <https://www.povertycenter.columbia.edu/forecasting-monthly-poverty-data> (from Jan. 2020 and ongoing)
- Census Bureau's Household Pulse surveys – Started April 2020, ongoing through August 2022 (as of now):
<https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/household-pulse-survey.html>
covers hardship, not poverty: having enough to eat, afford rent or other bills, employment, health, education, child care, Child Tax Credit
– **has state and metro area data as well as national**

Columbia Center on Poverty and Social Policy

Monthly Poverty Estimates



How to use Household Pulse

Example: **food scarcity** (survey conducted 7/27 – 8/8)

Go to <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/household-pulse-survey.html>

Then take a look at data tools: <https://www.census.gov/data-tools/demo/hhp/#/> (shows, for example, food scarcity (% of adults in households sometimes/often not having enough to eat in the previous week) by state)

Then go to data tables: <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/household-pulse-survey/data.html>

We'll choose most recent: Week 48, July 27 – August 8, Food table 1

To calculate percentages in Household Pulse, you have to add up all the responses, and leave out “Did not report”. For Hispanic or Latino, below, the “CHN total” is 34,295,232; then we add “sometimes” and “often” who did not have enough to eat in the last 7 days. Here, 6,306,329. We divide “sometimes + often” by the CHN total, to get 18.4% of Hispanic/Latino adults reporting their households sometimes/often did not have enough to eat in the last 7 days. Note that the same tables are available for all states and many metro areas – see tabs at bottom.

1	Food Table 1. Food Sufficiency for Households, in the Last 7 Days, by Select Characteristics: United States									
2	Source: U.S. Census Bureau Household Pulse Survey, Week 48.									
3	Note: These data are experimental. Users should take caution using estimates based on subpopulations of the data – sample sizes may be small and the standard errors may be large.**									
4	Total Population 18 Years and Older									
5	Select characteristics	Total	Food sufficiency in the last 7 days							Did not report
6			Enough of the kinds of food wanted	Enough food, but not always the kinds wanted	Sometimes not enough to eat	Often not enough to eat	CHN Total	Sometimes or Often Not Enough to Eat	% Sometimes or Often Not Enough To Eat	
8	Total	252,481,011	126,196,308	62,433,870	17,860,781	5,668,325	213,161,284	24,529,106	11.5%	39,319,727
36	Hispanic origin and Race									
37	Hispanic or Latino (may be of any race)	43,538,464	15,530,669	12,458,234	4,274,936	2,031,393	34,295,232	5,306,329	18.4%	9,243,232
38	White alone, not Hispanic	156,752,034	88,460,235	36,114,123	8,149,648	3,065,516	135,789,522	11,215,164	8.3%	20,962,513
39	Black alone, not Hispanic	28,191,567	10,522,325	7,565,993	3,754,983	1,054,702	22,898,003	4,809,685	21.0%	5,293,563
40	Asian alone, not Hispanic	12,850,514	7,337,653	2,880,460	417,611	71,672	10,707,396	489,283	4.6%	2,143,118
41	Two or more races Other races, not Hispanic	11,148,432	4,347,426	3,415,060	1,263,604	445,041	9,471,131	1,708,645	18.0%	1,677,302
42	Education									
43	Less than high school	19,053,503	4,307,330	5,305,781	3,344,537	1,525,144				4,570,711
44	High school or GED	77,257,171	30,941,171	21,571,341	7,441,095	2,326,413				14,977,151
45	Some college/associate's degree	78,249,104	37,145,429	22,151,126	5,409,194	1,991,088				11,552,267
46	Bachelor's degree or higher	77,921,233	53,304,378	13,405,622	1,565,955	825,680				3,219,598
47	Marital status									
61	Presence of children under 18 years old									
62	Children in household	96,851,924	41,480,376	25,806,336	9,094,017	3,050,220	79,430,949	12,144,237	15.3%	17,420,976
63	No children	155,629,087	84,717,932	36,627,534	8,766,764	3,618,105	133,730,335	12,384,869	9.3%	21,898,751

Important Household Pulse Findings

- 15.3% of people living with children reported they sometimes/often didn't have enough to eat in last 7 days, compared to 9.3% of people without children in their households.
- CHN is doing percentages for people with/without children and for the racial/ethnic categories, for all states and metro areas.
- We are looking at the difference between the periods covering 8/4 – 8/30/21 and 6/29 – 8/8/22 (weeks 35 and 36 compared to weeks 47 and 48). During the earlier period, families were receiving the Child Tax Credit and inflation was not as high. In the later period, no more Child Tax Credit and higher inflation.
- During the most recent period, close to **16% of people with children** reported going without food, compared to **10.3% in the previous year**. Hunger also increased for people without children (from **6.9% to 9.3%**), but it was worse for people with children.

Using the data during this critical time

Points to make:

- Benefits/assistance have made a real difference in people's lives
 - Child Tax Credit, Unemployment Insurance, rental aid, food aid...
- The combination of higher costs to meet basic needs and the loss of the Child Tax Credit and other benefits has caused real hardship for families with children.
- The Inflation Reduction Act helped, by preventing health insurance costs from rising, and it and other legislation will create jobs with decent pay.
- But families will continue to struggle without restoring the CTC, and investing in more child care and home care, affordable housing, heating and cooling aid, health coverage, nutrition assistance, all levels of education, and protection from environmental threats. The poorest, disproportionately people of color, people with disabilities, and immigrants, are facing unacceptable hardships without these investments.
- **It would be outrageous to enact more tax breaks for corporations without restoring the Child Tax Credit that has done so much to relieve hardship and keep families with children out of poverty.**

CHILDREN AND FAMILIES NEED THE EXPANDED
CHILD TAX CREDIT, BUT CONGRESS LET IT EXPIRE.



CONGRESS NEEDS TO RESTORE IT THIS YEAR!

#ChildTaxCredit



#ChildTaxCredit

What you'll get from us

- This recording and follow-up email with live links to resources
- On September 13: CHN's **First Look** at the data and other helpful info via email
- After the September 15 ACS report release, we will send more key facts and analysis
- Updates and opportunities to take action to support an investment agenda
- Social media resources

Thank you!

Look out for an email with a captioned recording, slides, and other resources from our presenters.



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