

# Food Insufficiency Following Discontinuation of Monthly Child Tax Credit Payments Among Lower-income U.S. Households

## Date:

Nov 2022

[Visit Article](#)

**IMPORTANCE:** The 2021 expanded Child Tax Credit provided advance monthly payments to many US families with children from July through December 2021 and was associated with a reduction in food insufficiency. Less is known about the effect of the discontinuation of monthly payments. **OBJECTIVE:** To assess whether the discontinuation of monthly Child Tax Credit payments was associated with subsequent changes in food insufficiency among lower-income US households with children. **DESIGN, SETTING, AND PARTICIPANTS:** This population-based cross-sectional study used data from the Household Pulse Survey, a recurring online survey of US households conducted by the US Census Bureau, from January 2021 to March 2022. This study estimated difference-in-differences regression models for households making less than \$50 000, less than \$35 000, and less than \$25 000 annually, adjusting for demographic characteristics and state of residence. The estimation sample of households making less than \$50 000/y included 114 705 responses, representing a weighted population size of 27 342 296 households. **EXPOSURES:** Receipt of monthly Child Tax Credit payments, as measured by living in a household with children during the period of monthly payments from July through December 2021. **MAIN OUTCOMES AND MEASURES:** Household food insufficiency, as measured by a respondent indicating that there was sometimes or often not enough food to eat in the household in the previous 7 days. **RESULTS:** Among 114 705 households making less than \$50 000/y, respondents were predominantly female (57%); White (71%); not of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin (79%); had high school or equivalent education (38%); and were unmarried (70%). Following the discontinuation of monthly Child Tax Credit payments, food insufficiency in US households with children increased by 3.5 percentage points (95% CI, 1.4-5.7 percentage points) among households making less than \$50 000/y, 4.9 percentage points (95% CI, 2.6-7.3 percentage points) among households making less than \$35 000/y, and 6.2 percentage points (95% CI, 3.3-9.3 percentage points) among households making less than \$25 000/y. These estimates represent a relative increase in food insufficiency of approximately 16.7% among households making less than \$50 000/y, 20.8% among households making less than \$35 000/y, and 23.2% among households making less than \$25 000/y. **CONCLUSIONS AND RELEVANCE:** In this population-based cross-sectional study, discontinuation of monthly Child Tax Credit payments in December 2021 was associated with a statistically significant increase in household food insufficiency among lower-income households, with the greatest increase occurring in the lowest-income households.

## Journal:

[JAMA Health Forum](#)

Authors:

Bouchelle Z, Vasan A, Candon M, Kenyon CC

## Topics

[Equitable Access to Services](#)

[Social & Environmental Determinants of Health](#)

## Related Content

[Building on the American Rescue Plan to Reduce Child Poverty in 200 Words](#)  
[Letter to President Biden & Vice President Harris: Permanent Improvements to Child Tax Credit](#)  
[Child Tax Credits Could Help Fight Hunger in the United States](#)