



University of California
San Francisco

Mini Medical School 2022

How can we bolster the
safety net for those most
impacted by the pandemic?

Rita Hamad, MD, PhD



@DrRitaHamad



Overview

Who was most affected by the pandemic?

What safety net programs were put in place?

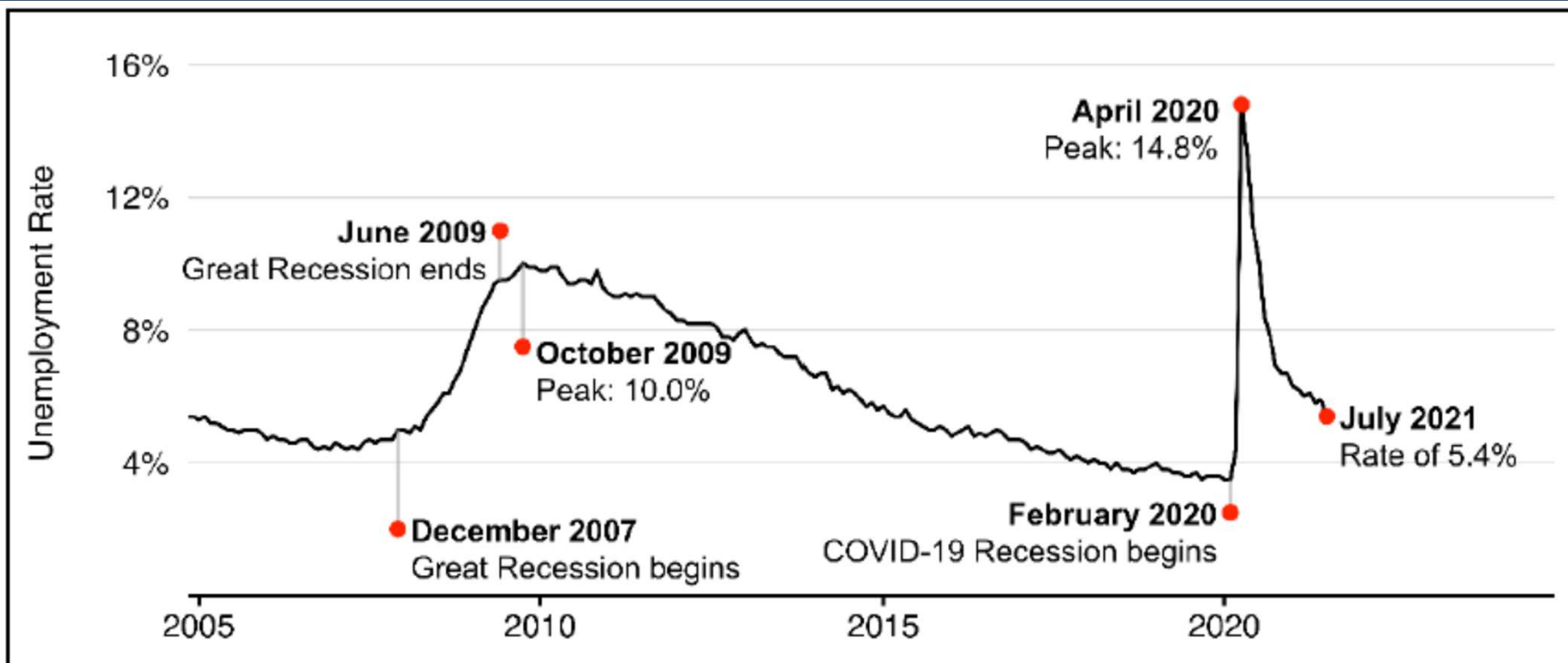
Were these programs effective?

What more could be done?

Conclusions and implications

The Pandemic Caused Widespread Economic Hardship

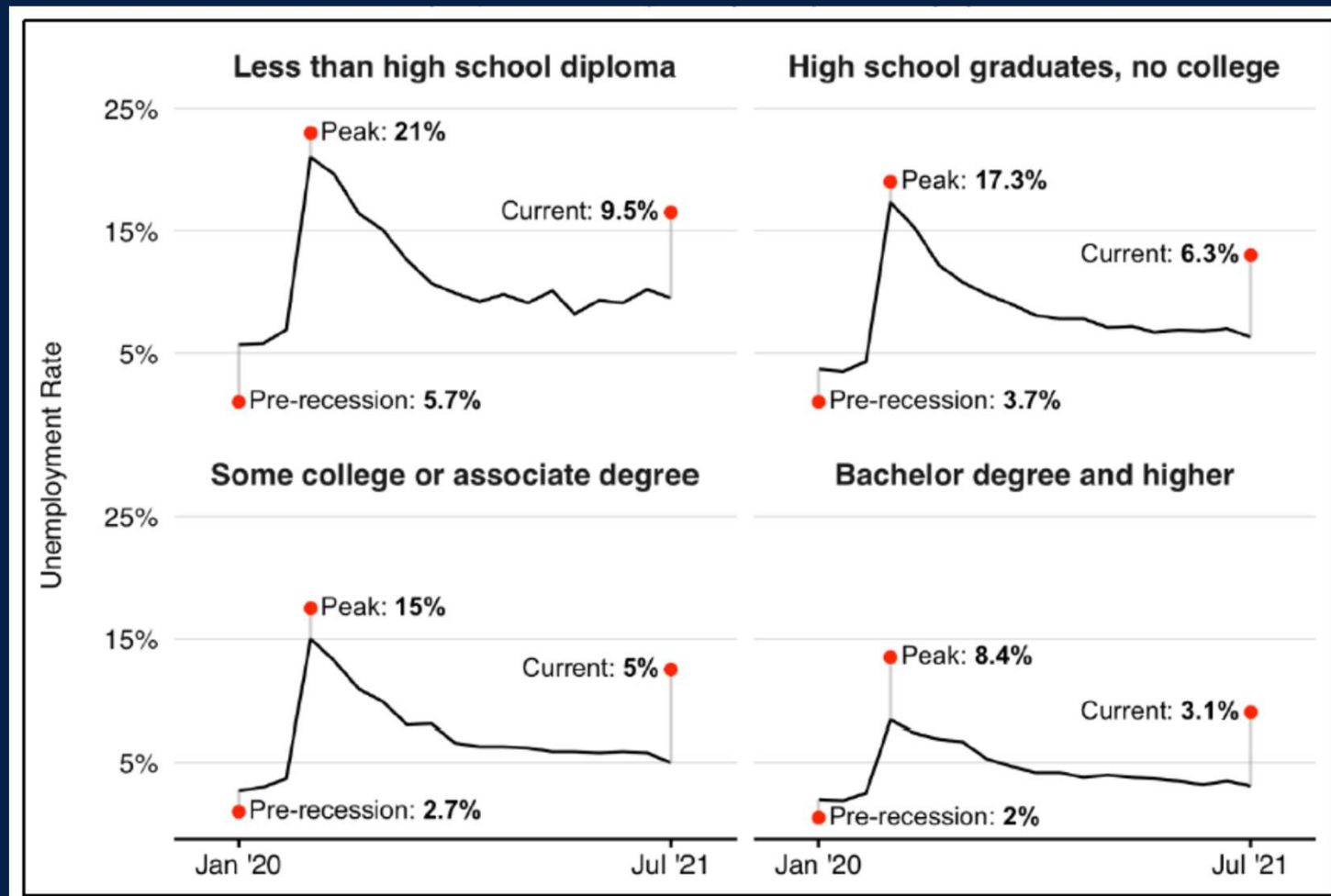
U.S. Unemployment Rate, Nov 2004 – Jul 2021



Falk et al, Congressional Research Service 2022

Some Groups Experienced Greater Economic Hardship

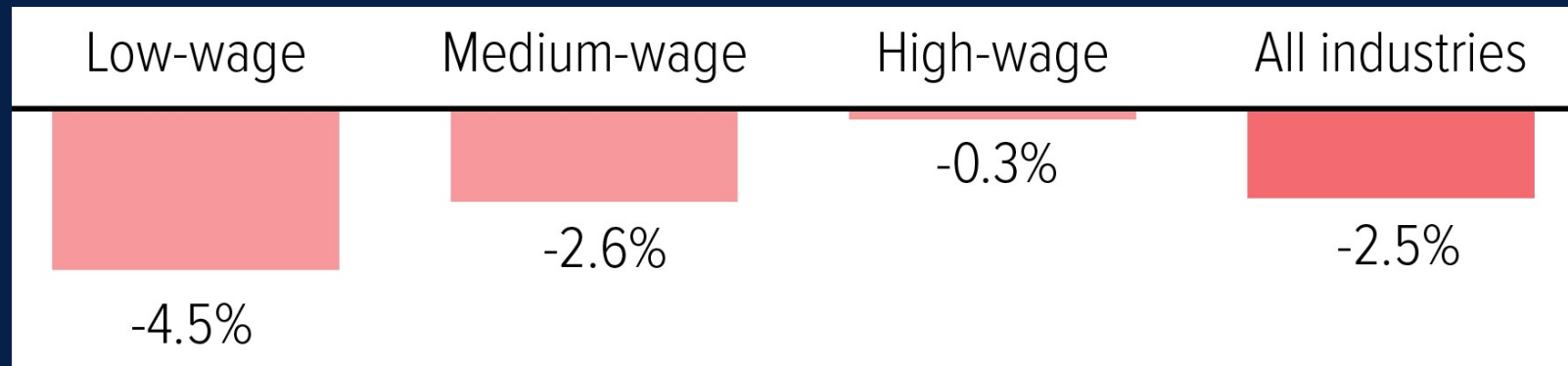
U.S. Unemployment Rate, By Education, 2020-2021



Falk et al, Congressional Research Service 2022

Some Groups Experienced Greater Economic Hardship

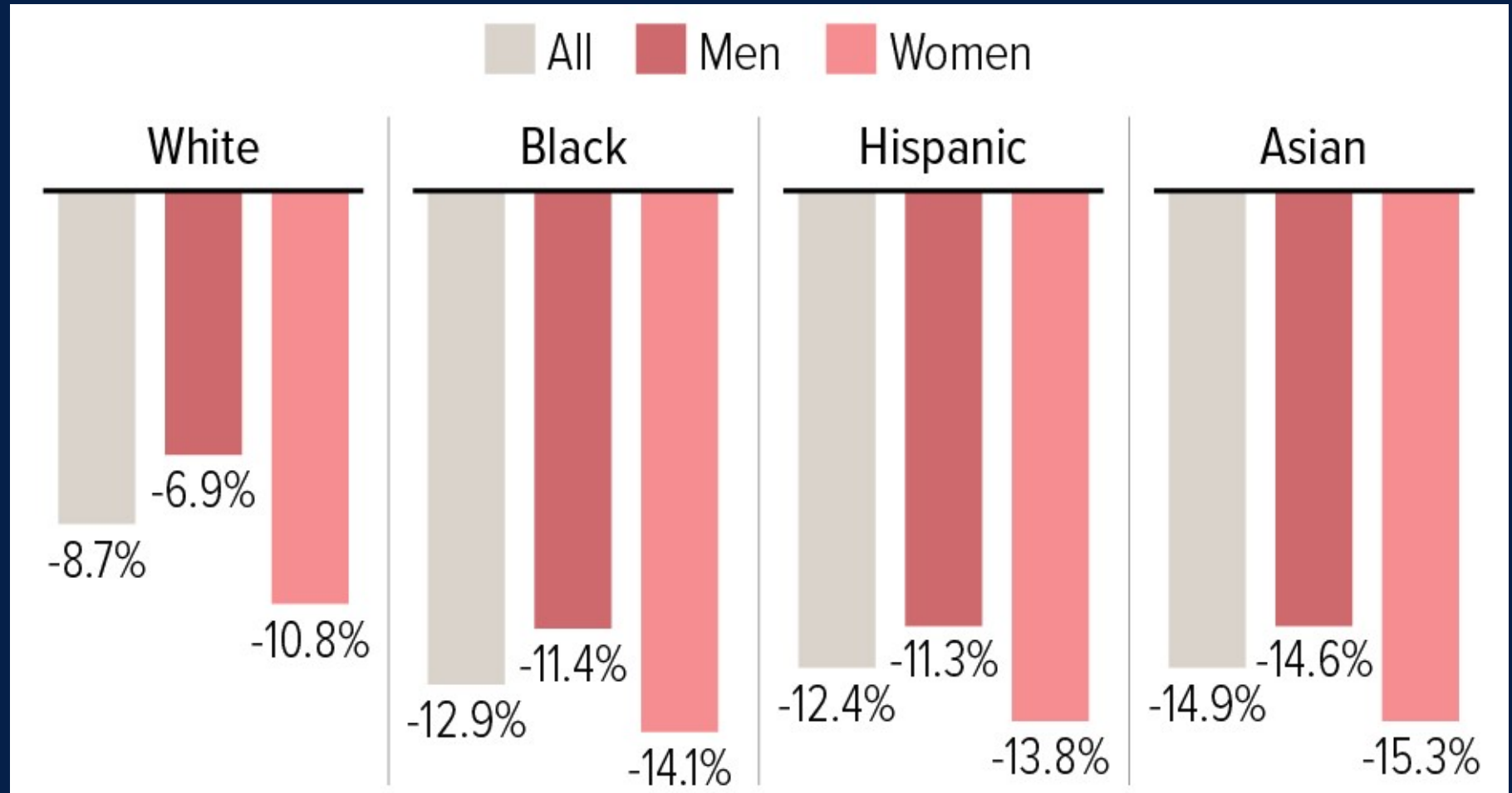
Percent Change in Number of Jobs, By Wage Level, Feb 2020-Oct 2021



Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, 2021

Some Groups Experienced Greater Economic Hardship

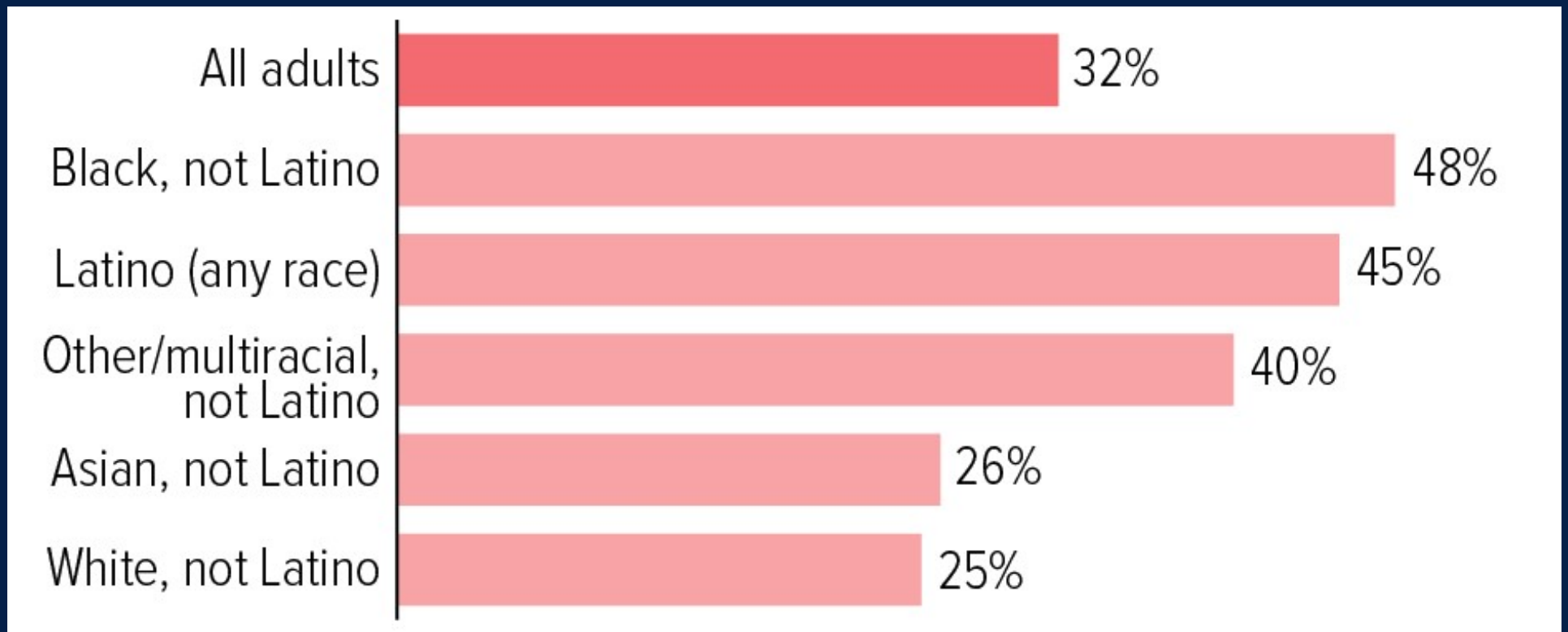
Percent Change in Number of Jobs, By Gender and Race/ethnicity, Feb-Jun 2020



Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, 2020

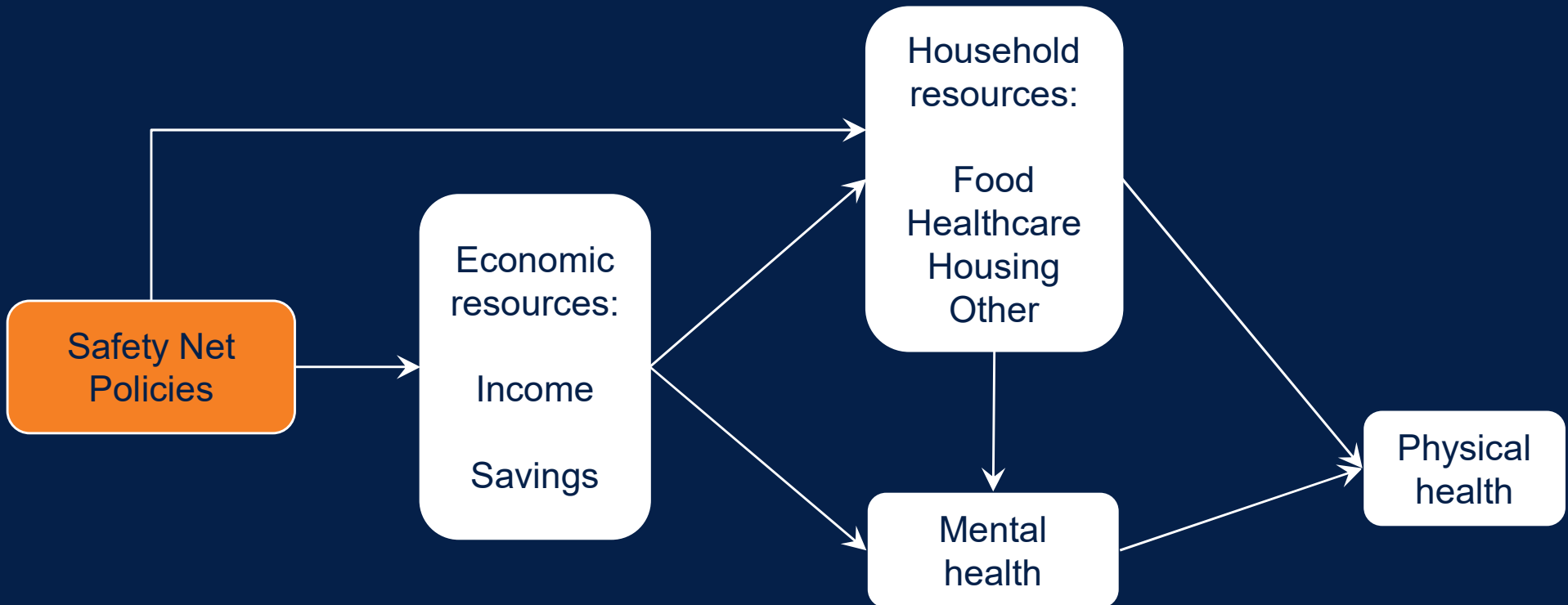
Some Groups Experienced Greater Economic Hardship

Trouble Paying Household Expenses, By Race/Ethnicity, September 2020

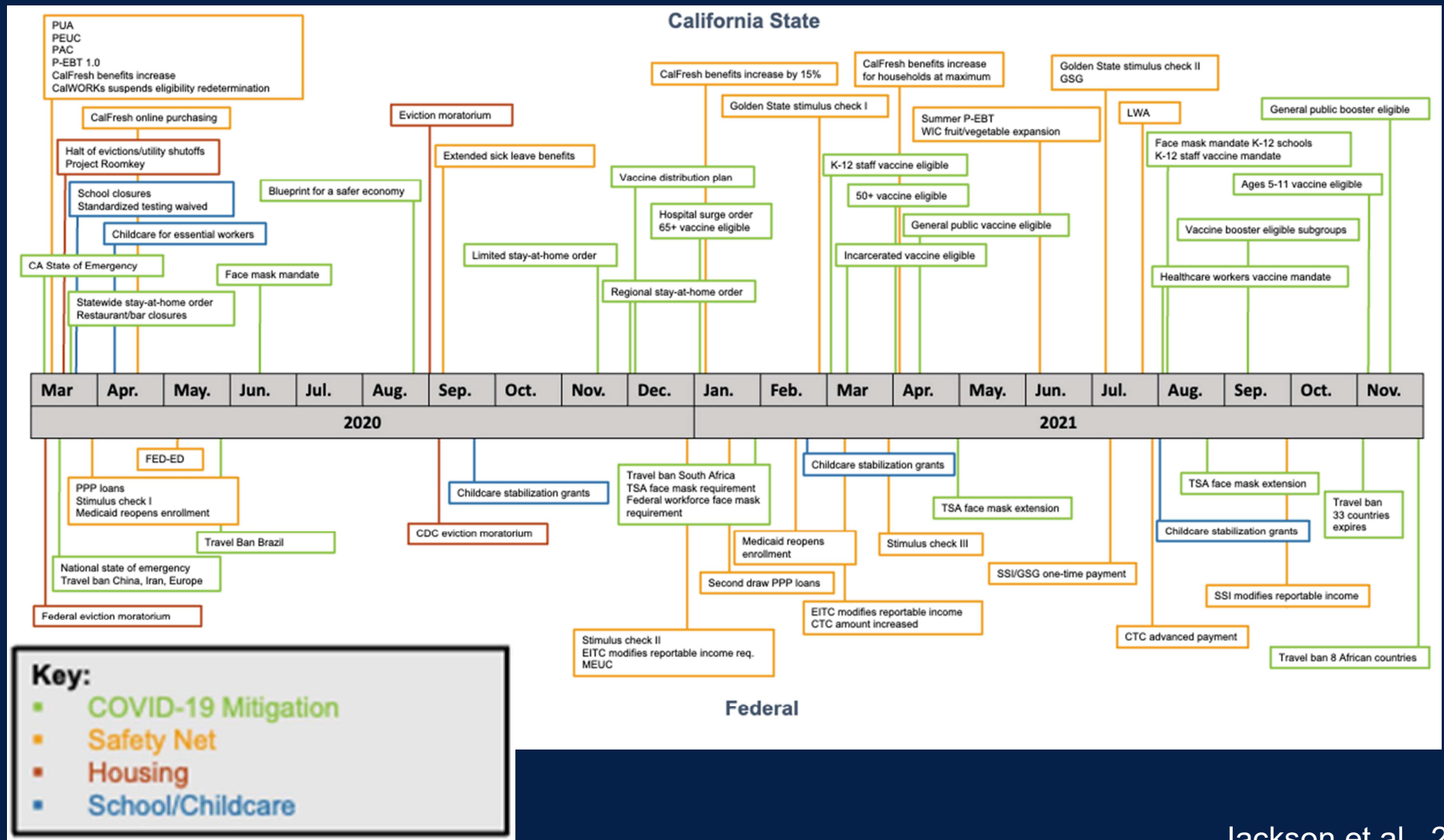


Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, 2020

How Do Economic Circumstances Matter For Health?



State and Federal Policies to Address Economic Hardship During the Pandemic



Jackson et al., 2022

State and Federal Policies to Address Economic Hardship During the Pandemic

Cash support

- Stimulus checks
- Expansion of the child tax credit (CTC)
- Unemployment benefits
- Paid sick leave



State and Federal Policies to Address Economic Hardship During the Pandemic

Food support

- Pandemic-EBT (school meals)
- More SNAP (food stamp) dollars
- WIC fruit/vegetable benefits
- Easier enrollment processes



State and Federal Policies to Address Economic Hardship During the Pandemic

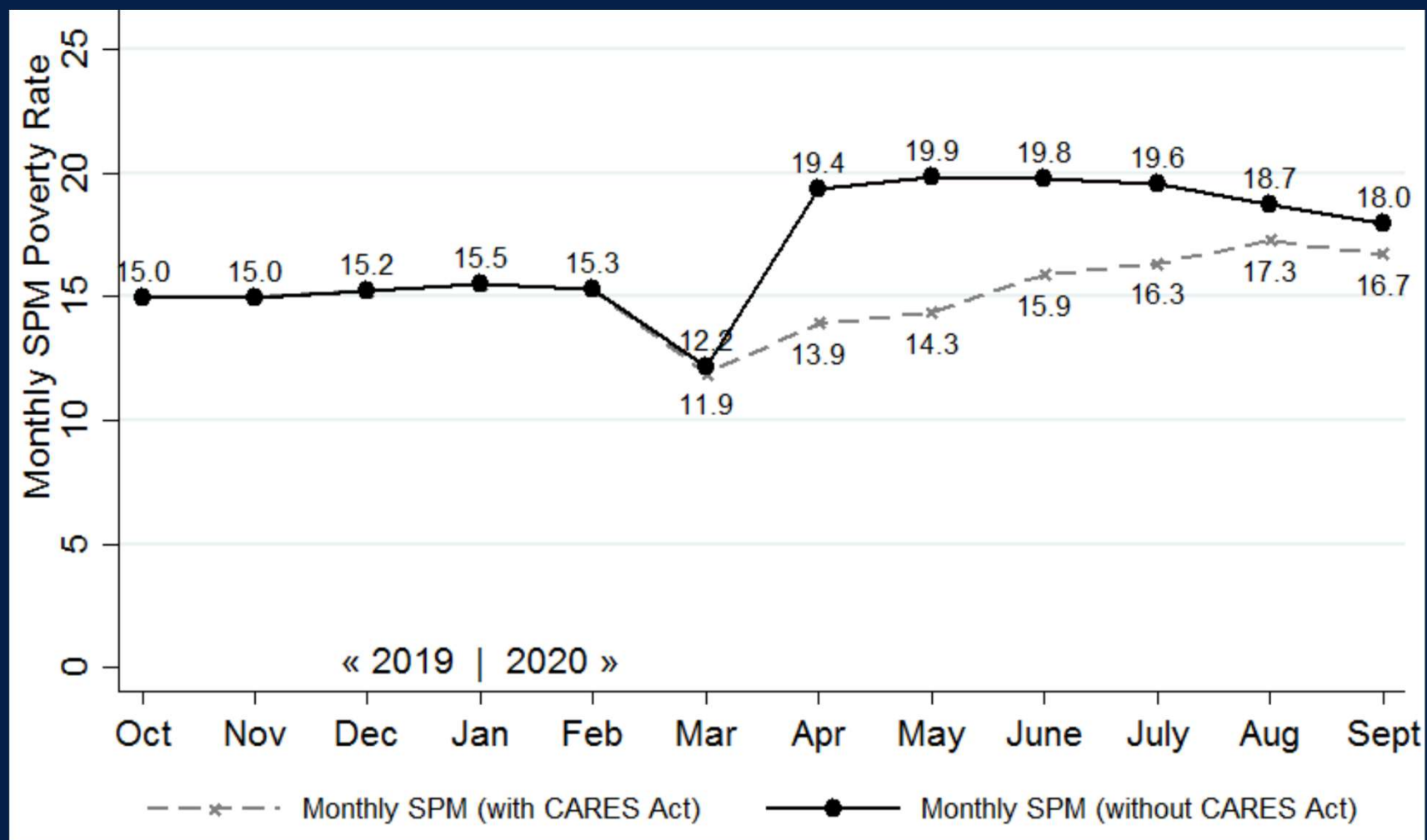
Other support

- Eviction moratoria
- More flexible Medicaid enrollment
- Grants to childcare providers



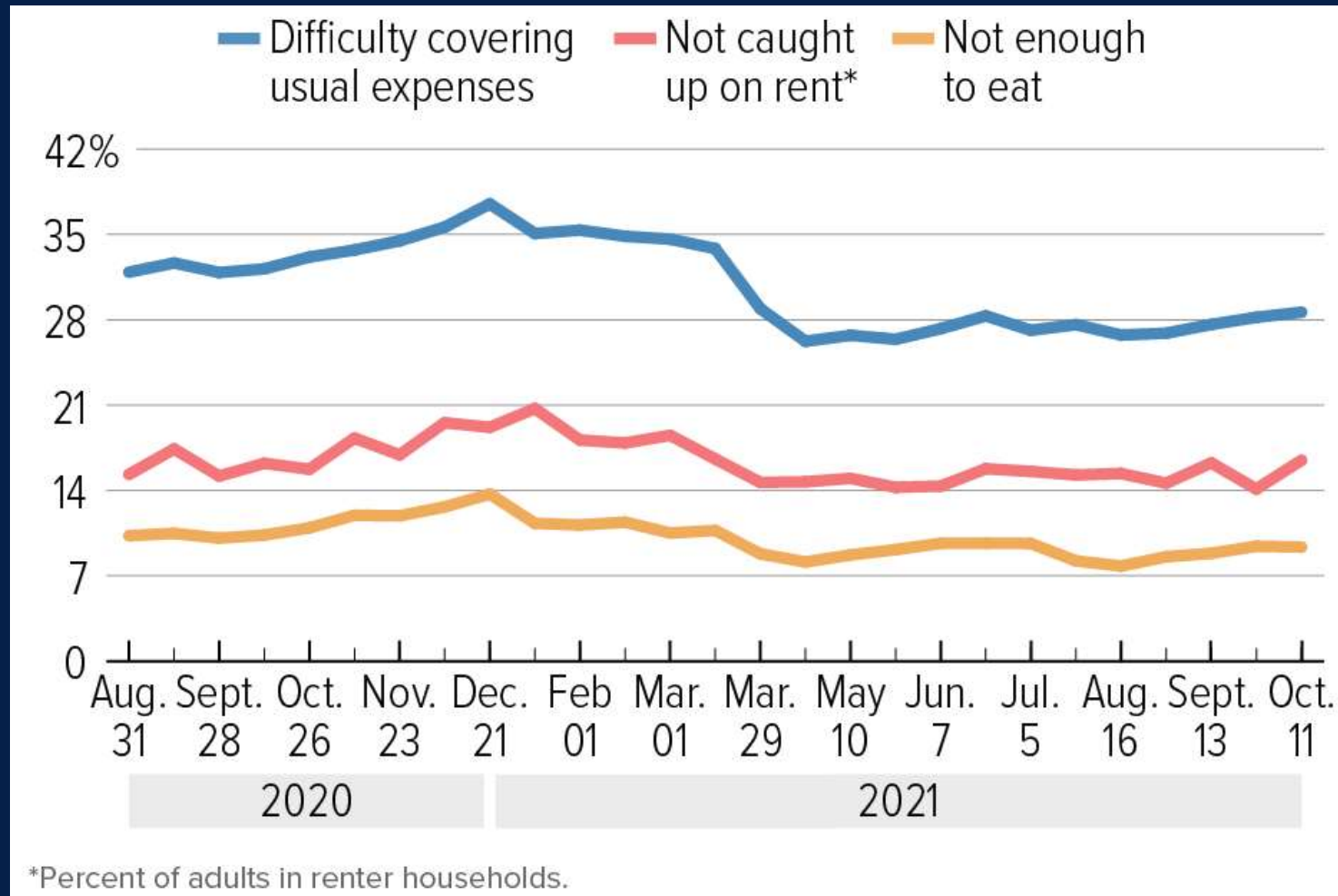
Have These Policies Worked?

Example 1: Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act → Poverty Relief



Parolin et al., 2020

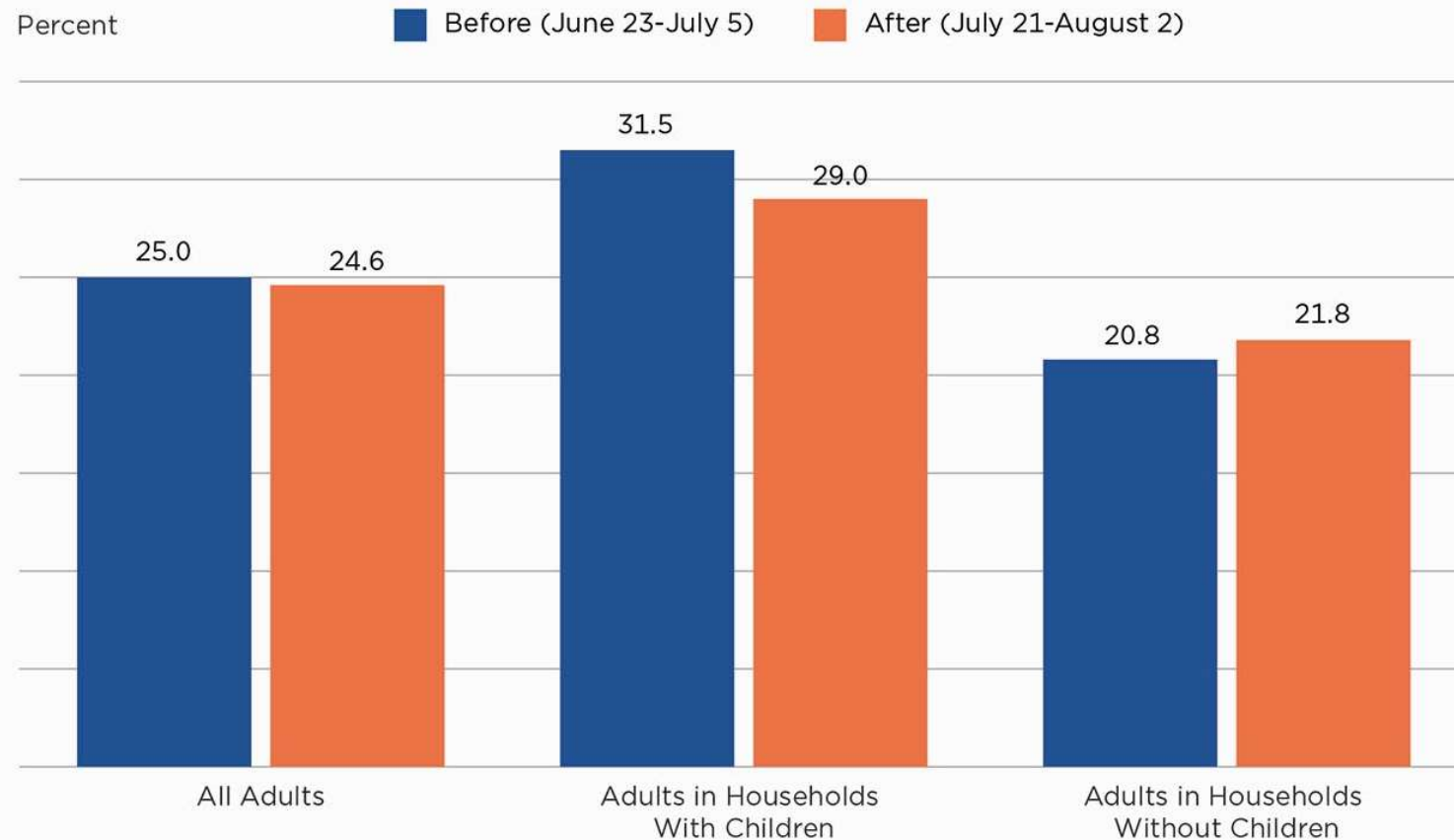
Example 2: American Rescue Plan Act → Reduced Economic and Food Insufficiency



Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, 2021

Example 3: The Child Tax Credit → Less Difficulty Paying Expenses

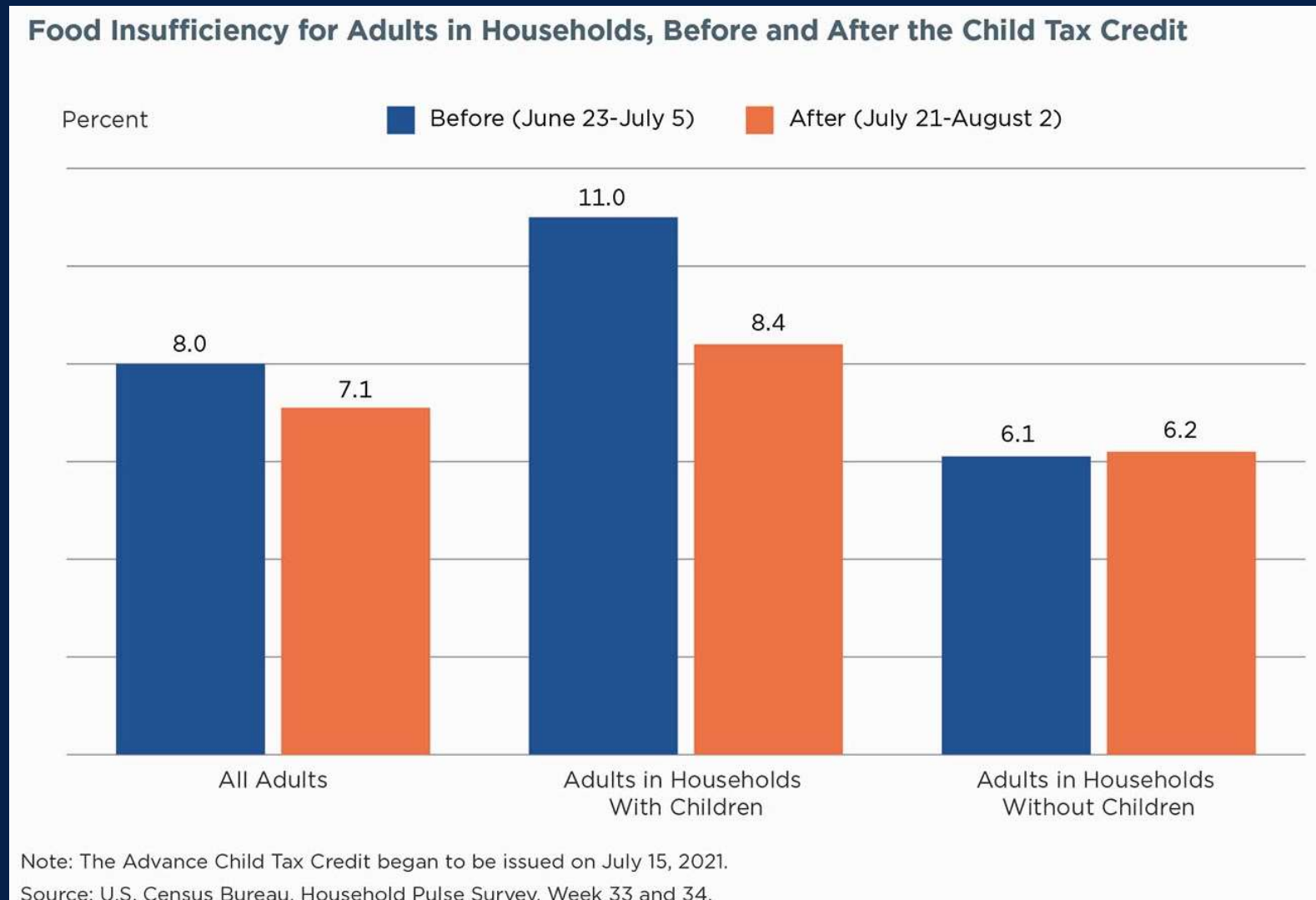
Difficulty Paying Expenses for Adults in Households, Before and After the Child Tax Credit



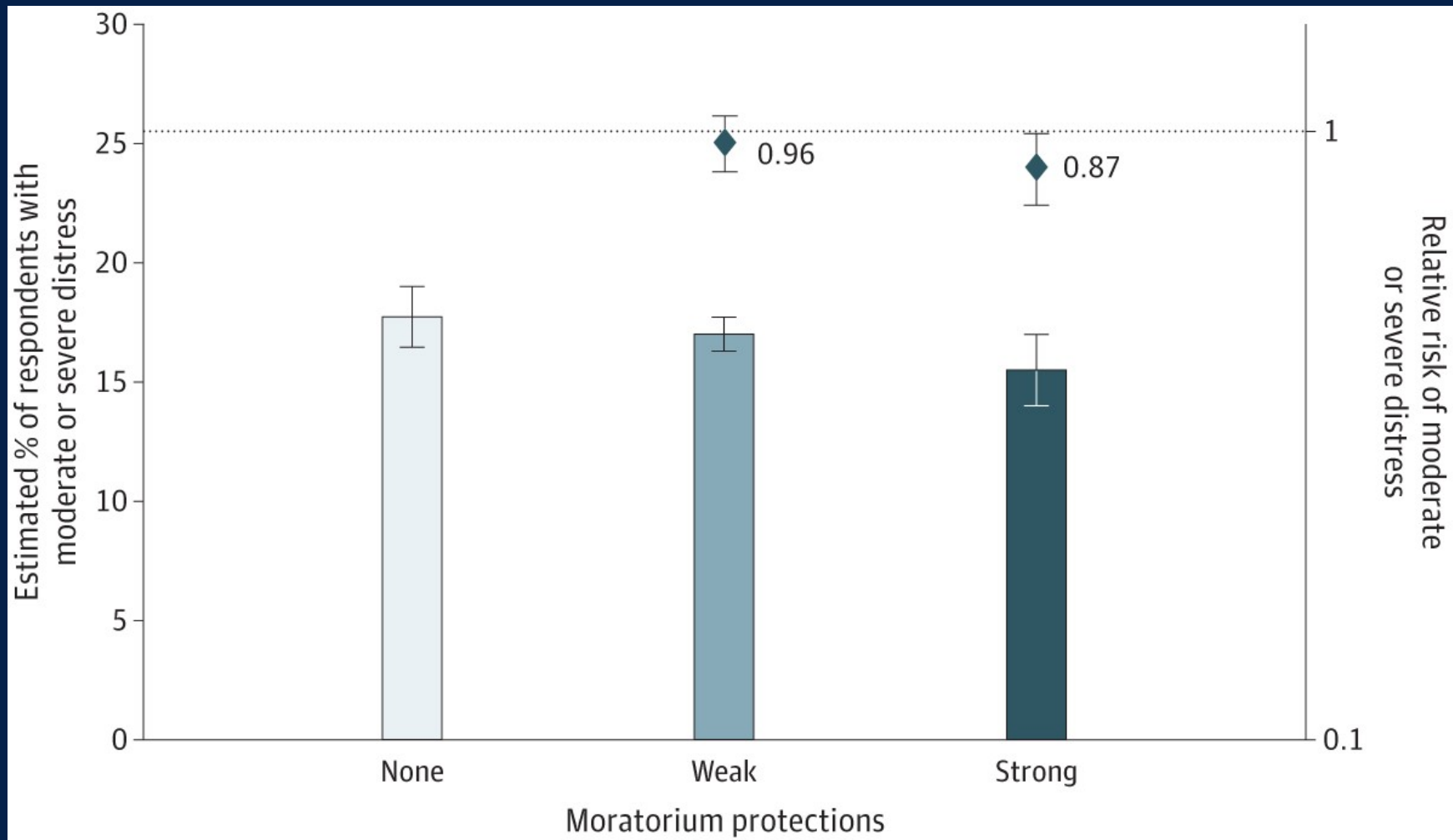
Note: The Advance Child Tax Credit began to be issued on July 15, 2021.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Household Pulse Survey, Week 33 and 34.

Example 3: The Child Tax Credit → Less Food Inefficiency



Example 4: State Eviction Moratoria → Improved Mental Health



Leifheit et al, 2021

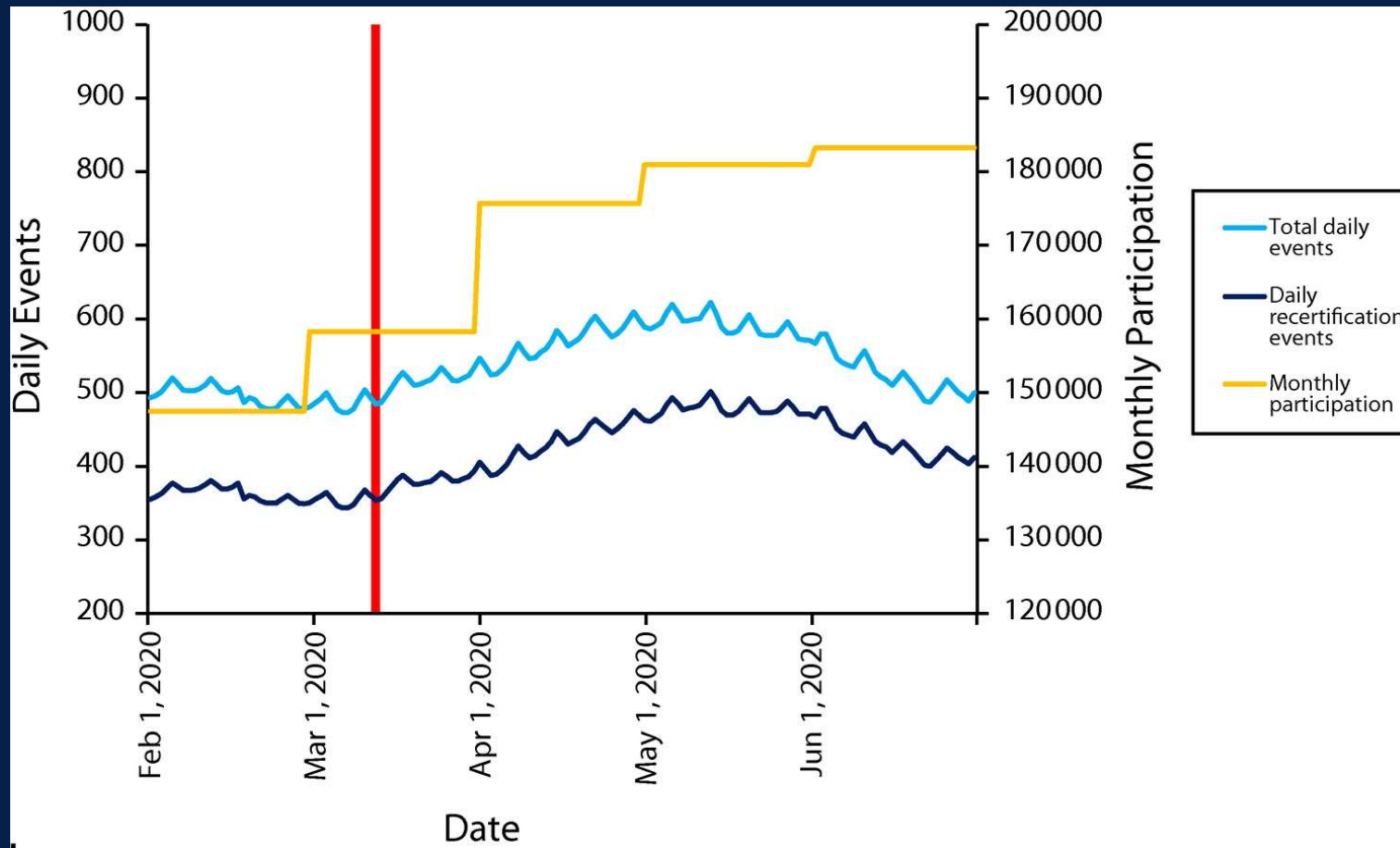
Example 5: Paid Sick Leave → Less Food Insecurity



Raifman et al, 2021

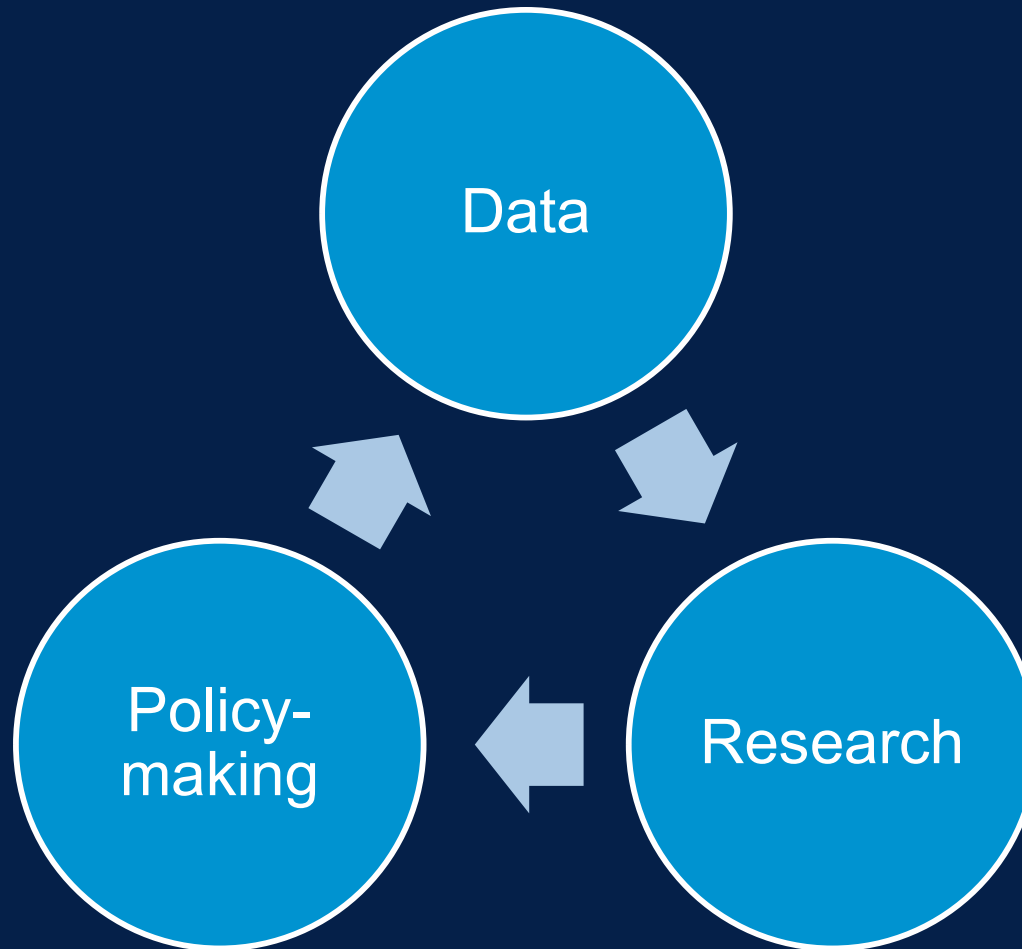
Example 6: Allowing Remote Enrollment → Higher WIC Participation

Monthly WIC Participation, Southern California, Feb-Jun 2020



Whaley et al, 2021

UCSF Researchers Contribute to Evidence-Informed Policymaking



The U.S. COVID-19 County Policy Database

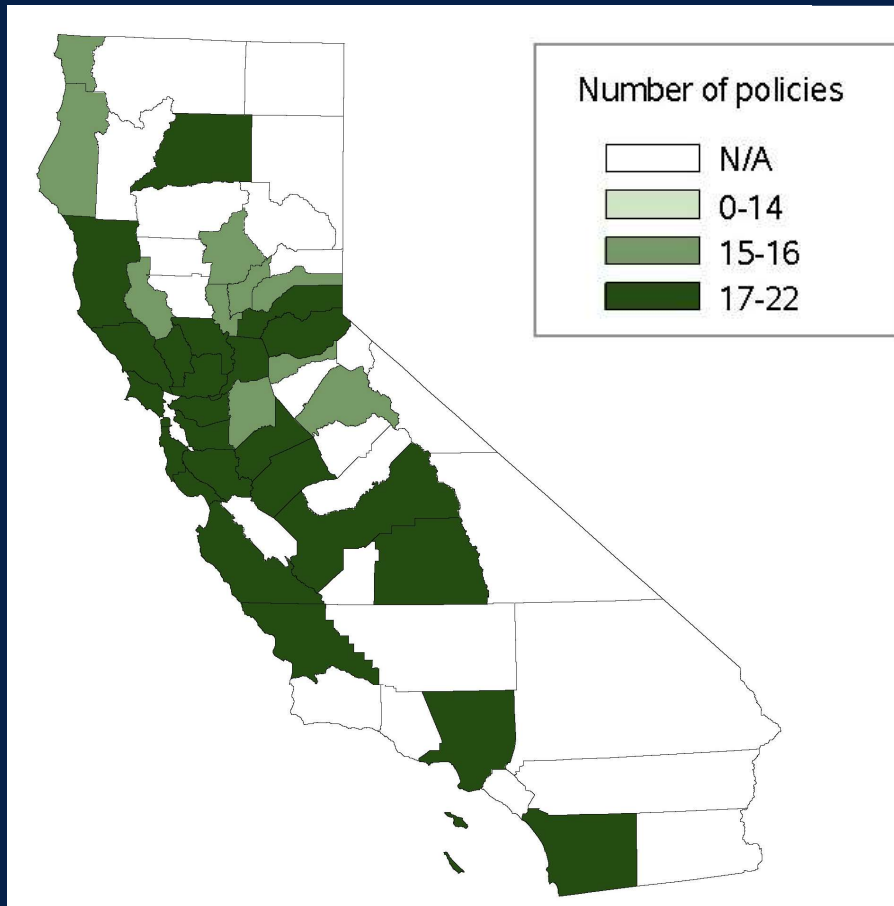
Data are being collected from over 300 counties in all 50 states for the entire period 2020-2021. Policies include:

Containment & Closure	Economic Support	Public Health Measures
School closures Day care closures Workplace closures Cancel public events Restrictions on private gatherings Close public transport Stay at home requirements Restaurant closures Bar closures Restrictions on religious gatherings	Housing support Utility support Income support Paid sick leave Nutrition support	Public information campaigns Testing policy Contact tracing Facial coverings Vaccination policy

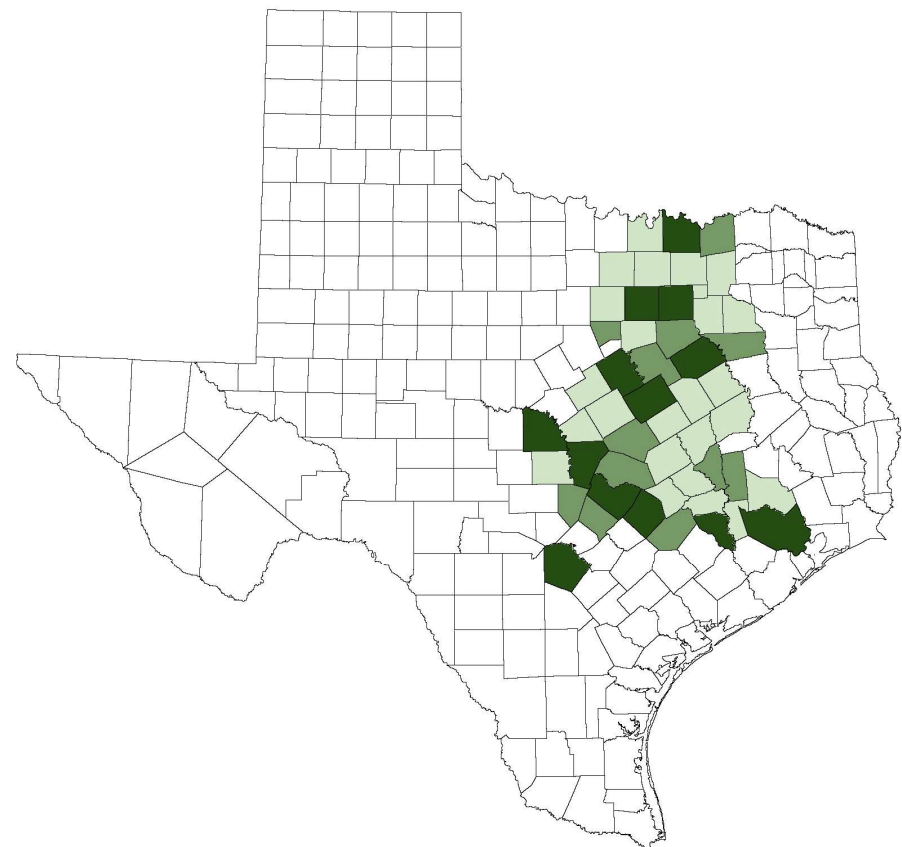
Hamad et al, forthcoming

The U.S. COVID-19 County Policy Database

California



Texas



Hamad et al, forthcoming

How can we bolster the safety net for those most impacted by the pandemic?

Make Temporary Programs Permanent

Paid Sick Leave

Child Tax Credit

Unemployment benefits

Meals for children when schools are closed

Hamad et al, 2022

Make Existing Programs Easier to Access

Waive in-person interviews or allow remote attendance

Simplify application processes

Allow automatic enrollment across safety net programs

Remove barriers based on immigration status

Hamad et al, 2022; Herd and Moynihan, 2018

Conclusions and Implications

Widespread—and unevenly distributed—hardship.

Innovative policies provided a buffer but many expired.

Additional research can inform future policymaking.

We have evidence now to bolster the safety net.

Questions?

 @DrRitaHamad

<https://sphere.ucsf.edu>

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