

# Does the EITC Buffer Against Neighborhood Transition? Evidence from Washington D.C.?

By LATANYA BROWN – ROBERTSON, MARCUS CASEY, BRADLEY HARDY, AND  
DANIEL MUHAMMAD

## Online Appendix

Appendix Table 1 presents descriptive statistics for DC tax filers in our sample. The columns of Table 1 report the values of the primary variables separately by filing status. There are vast differences in wages and income between average DC tax filer and those receiving the EITC. Overall, families in DC reported a federal adjusted gross income over \$77,000 and for married couples filing jointly the federal adjusted gross income exceeded \$160,000. By contrast, EITC recipients reported adjusted gross incomes just over \$16,000, with nearly all coming in the form of wages. Among those receiving an EITC credit, they received an average of over \$2,800 with around \$700 attributable to the DC specific credit.

Turning to a comparison of residents who resided in gentrifying neighborhoods at baseline and those that were not, we see that residents of neighborhoods that gentrified over our observation period, on average, earned less money and had more dependents relative to their counterparts in more stable neighborhoods. Unsurprisingly, residents of these gentrifying neighborhoods also received higher EITC refunds, on average, than people who lived in non-gentrifying neighborhoods over this period.

**Appendix Table 1: Summary Statistics**

Variables	All Filers	Married Filing Jointly	Head of Household	EITC > 0	Gentrifying Neighborhood	Non-Gentrifying Neighborhood
Federal AGI	77,897	165,255	35,994	16,781	54,426	94,020
Wages, Salaries, and Tips	54,576	100,893	32,050	16,081	45,819	60,376
DC EITC	123	86	496	734	162	96
Federal EITC	363	250	1447	2,156	478	286
Dependents	.89	.84	.95	2.7	1.22	.67

Notes: Mean individual and city-level characteristics from the DC Administrative Tax File. See text for more information.