

# OREGON

OPTION 1: BRING EVERY QUALIFYING CHILD UP TO FULL \$2,000 CREDIT

## WHO BENEFITS? 544,000 OREGON RESIDENTS

28% of Oregon Children Under 17, (317,000)

8% of Oregon Adults, (227,000)

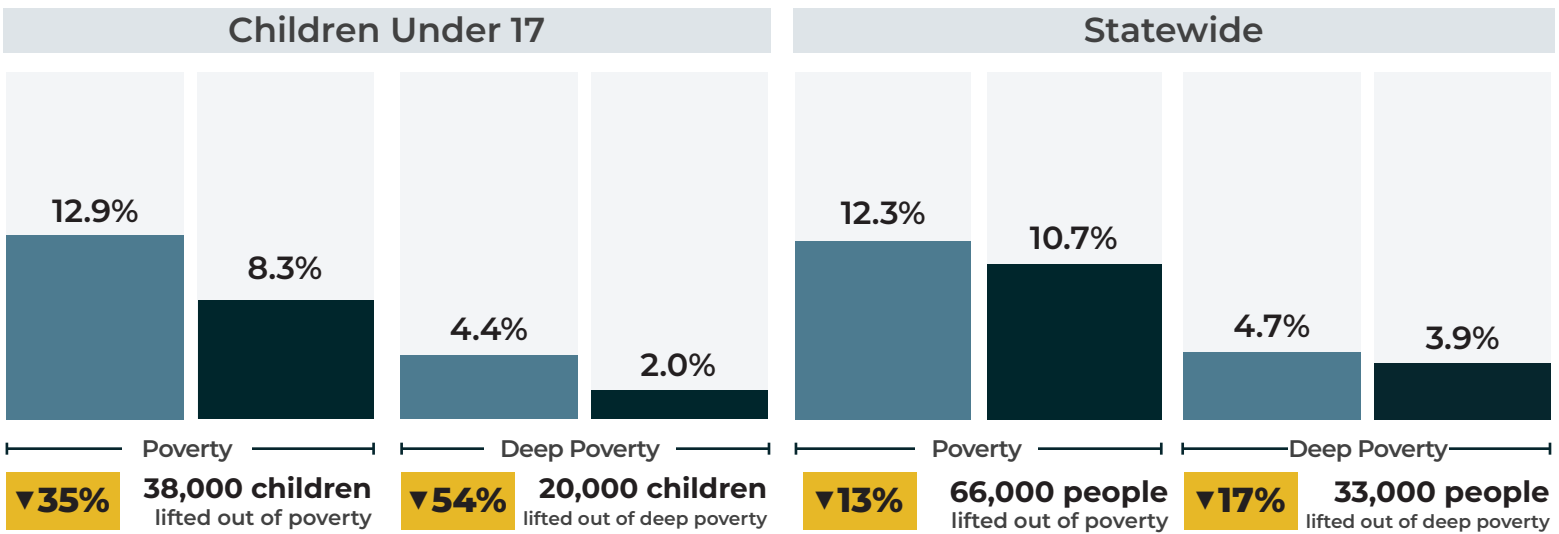
Child poverty reduced by **35%** ↓

Deep child poverty reduced by **54%** ↓

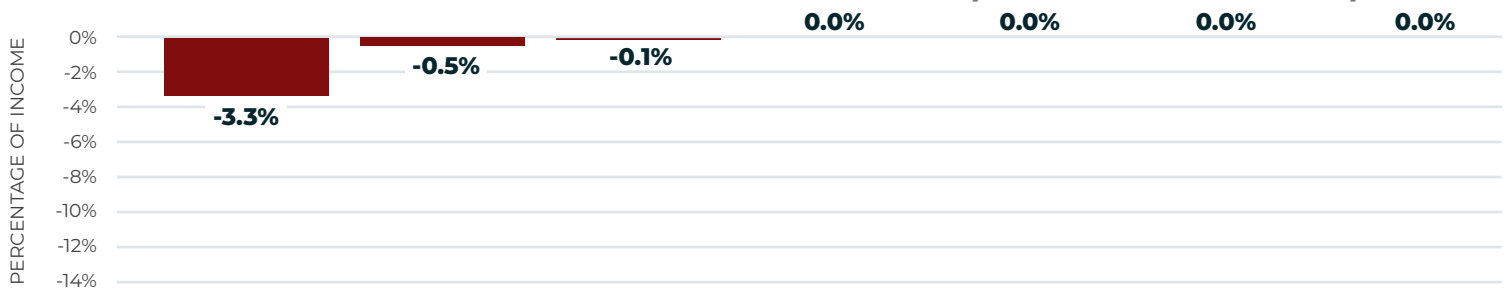
Estimated Total Cost in 2019  
**\$334,000,000**

### POVERTY REDUCTION, 2019

■ PRE-CREDIT ■ POST-CREDIT



### AVERAGE TAX CHANGE AS PERCENTAGE OF INCOME, BY INCOME GROUP, 2019



INCOME GROUP	LOWEST 20%	SECOND 20%	MIDDLE 20%	FOURTH 20%	NEXT 15%	NEXT 4%	TOP 1%
<b>AVERAGE TAX CUT FOR THOSE BENEFITTING</b>	<b>\$2,980</b>	<b>\$1,070</b>	<b>\$790</b>	<b>\$1,500</b>			
SHARE OF TAXPAYERS WITH TAX CUT	58%	22%	5%	1%			
INCOME RANGE	<\$24,000	\$24,000 - 42,000	\$42,000 - 69,000	\$69,000 - 116,000	\$116,000 - 244,000	\$244,000 - 553,000	>\$553,000
AVERAGE INCOME	\$14,000	\$32,000	\$54,000	\$89,000	\$163,000	\$339,000	\$1,335,000

Sources: Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy, Columbia Center on Poverty and Social Policy

# OREGON

OPTION 2: BRING QUALIFYING CHILDREN 6 AND UNDER UP TO \$3,600 AND OLDER CHILDREN TO \$3,000

## WHO BENEFITS? 1,348,000 OREGON RESIDENTS

**65%** of Oregon Children Under 17, (740,000)

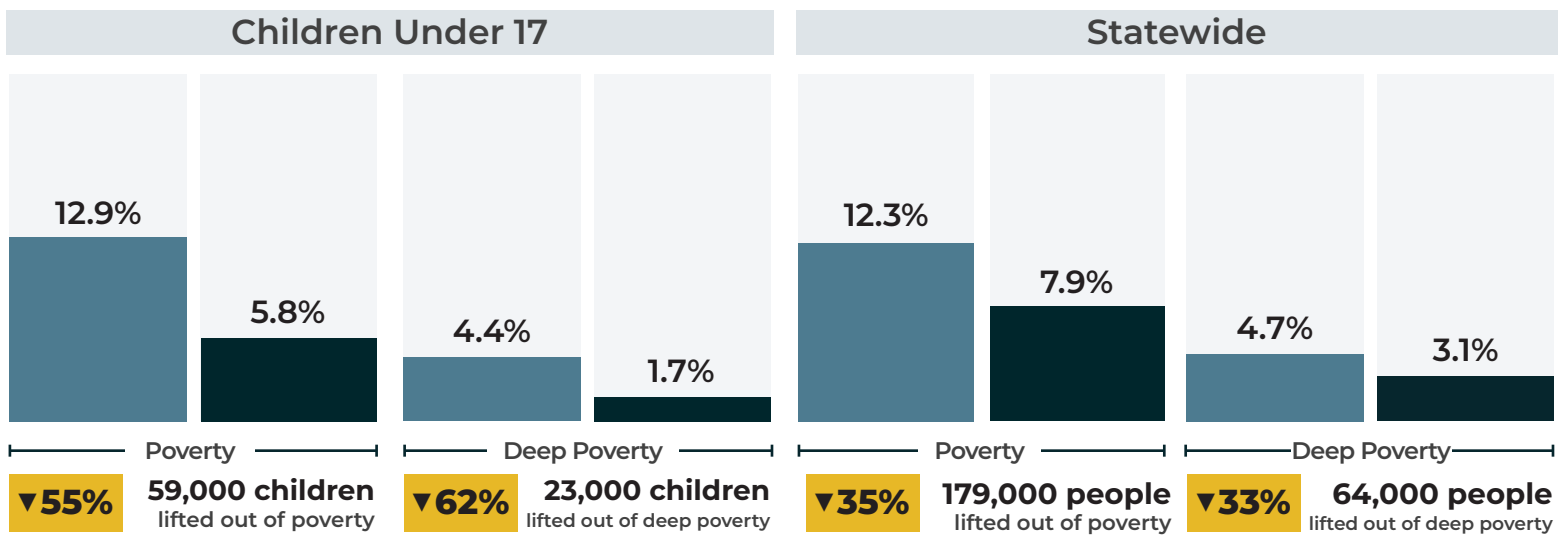
**20%** of Oregon Adults, (608,000)

Child poverty reduced by **55%** ↓

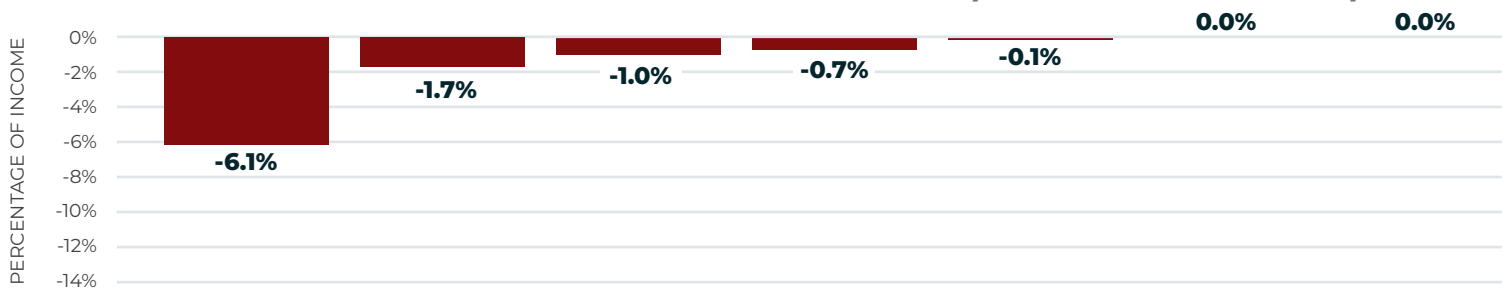
Deep child poverty reduced by **62%** ↓

Estimated Total Cost in 2019  
**\$1,182,000,000**

### POVERTY REDUCTION, 2019 ■ PRE-CREDIT ■ POST-CREDIT



### AVERAGE TAX CHANGE AS PERCENTAGE OF INCOME, BY INCOME GROUP, 2019



INCOME GROUP	LOWEST 20%	SECOND 20%	MIDDLE 20%	FOURTH 20%	NEXT 15%	NEXT 4%	TOP 1%
<b>AVERAGE TAX CUT FOR THOSE BENEFITTING</b>	<b>\$5,510</b>	<b>\$2,510</b>	<b>\$2,300</b>	<b>\$2,220</b>	<b>\$2,090</b>	<b>\$2,020</b>	
SHARE OF TAXPAYERS WITH TAX CUT	30%	19%	19%	22%	4%	1%	
INCOME RANGE	<\$24,000	\$24,000 - 42,000	\$42,000 - 69,000	\$69,000 - 116,000	\$116,000 - 244,000	\$244,000 - 553,000	>\$553,000
AVERAGE INCOME	\$14,000	\$32,000	\$54,000	\$89,000	\$163,000	\$339,000	\$1,335,000

Sources: Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy, Columbia Center on Poverty and Social Policy