

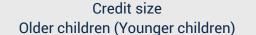
NORTH DAKOTA

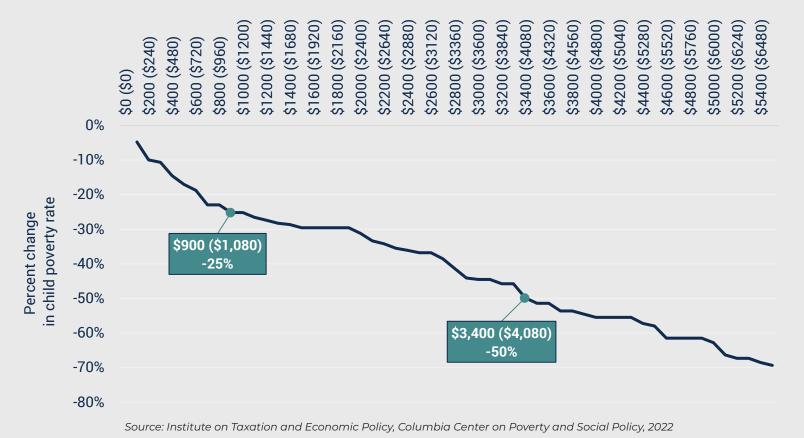
States have the policy tools available to them to drastically reduce child poverty. They can build on the track record of the expanded federal credit and create Child Tax Credits that include features key to the federal expansion's success. The options presented provide the potential impacts of state Child Tax Credits on poverty and the costs of these highly promising tax credits that would reduce state child poverty rates by 25 and 50 percent.

The available options present a broad, more universal, option and a narrower, more targeted, option. The former extends higher up the income scale and is available to more middle-class families, whereas the latter is directed toward families experiencing periods of low income. The accompanying individual state pages identify details of each credit option: the maximum benefit, overall cost, number of beneficiaries, number of children lifted out of poverty, the impacts of each policy across the income distribution and the anti-poverty effects associated with credits of varying amounts.

Please note that this analysis is intended to demonstrate scenarios for best practice CTC designs and their associated costs in each state to achieve significant poverty reduction. For states where Child Tax Credits already exist, the credit levels we show are not on top of existing credits, but in place of those credits to demonstrate the benefits and costs of the proposed policy design.

Potential Impacts of State Child Tax Credit Amounts on Poverty Rates







10,000 children lifted out of poverty

Credit Size Estimated Cost \$3,400 (kids 18 and under) \$507 M \$4,080 (kids under 6) Who Benefits? ⇒ 324,000 residents ⇒ 154,000 children ⇒ 89% of children

*Benefit phase-out extends higher up the income scale and is available to more

middle-class families; phase-out for joint filers after \$110,000 of income.

OPTION 2: More targeted

\$3,400 (kids 18 and under) \$294.8M in 2022

Who Benefits?

- **98,000** children
- $\stackrel{ ext{ }}{\Leftrightarrow}$ 57% of children

Average tax change as percentage of income, by income group, 2022

■ More universal ■ More targeted



^{*}Benefit phase-out more exclusively benefits families experiencing periods of low income; phase-out begins when a family (depending on size) is no longer EITC eligible.



5,000 children lifted out of poverty

OPTION 1: More universal

Credit Size

Estimated Cost

\$900 (kids 18 and under) \$1,080 (kids under 6)

\$117M

Who Benefits?

- **277,000** residents
- ♦ 134,000 children
- ♦ 77% of children

OPTION 2: More targeted

Credit Size

Estimated Cost

\$900 (kids 18 and under) \$1,080 (kids under 6)

\$61.2M

Who Benefits?

- **♦ 76,000** children
- \Rightarrow 44% of children

Average tax change as percentage of income, by income group, 2022

■ More universal ■ More targeted

Income range	Bottom 20% Less than \$29,700	\$29,700 to \$52,700	Middle 20% \$52,700 to \$84,900	Fourth 20% \$84,900 to \$160,800	Top 20% \$160,800 & up	
Percentage of income	-2% -2%	-0.3% -0.2%	-0.6% -0.3%	-0.5% -0.1%	0% 0%	
		Average tax cut for those benefitting				
	\$1,500	\$1,290	\$1,690	\$1,660	\$1,010	
	\$1,500	\$1,290	\$1,200	\$2,570	\$0	
	Share of total tax benefits going to group					
	21%	7 %	29%	39%	4%	
	39%	12%	29%	18%	0%	
Percentage	\$1,500	\$1,290 \$1,290 Share of tota	\$1,690 \$1,200 al tax benefits goir 29%	\$1,660 \$2,570 ng to group	\$0	

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