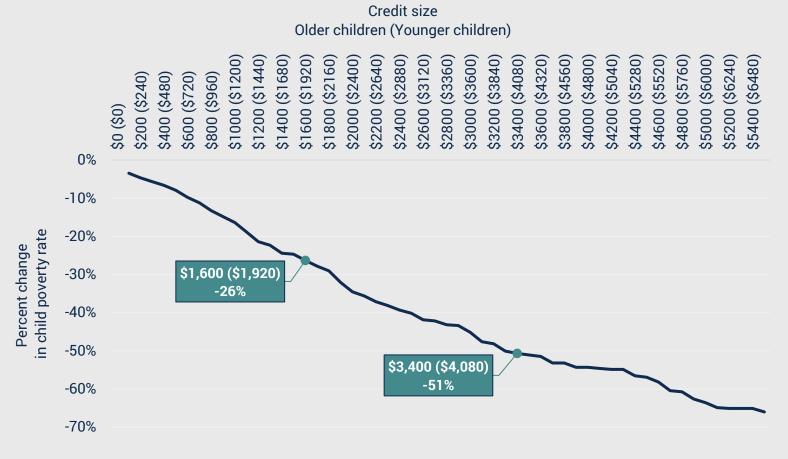




The available options present a broad, more universal, option and a narrower, more targeted, option. The former extends higher up the income scale and is available to more middle-class families, whereas the latter is directed toward families experiencing periods of low income. The accompanying individual 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**



ALABAMA

95,000 children lifted out of poverty

### OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$3,400 (kids 18 and under) \$4,080 (kids under 6)

\$3.4B

### **Who Benefits?**

- (\$\displays 2,126,000 residents
- **995,000** children
- $\Leftrightarrow$  95% of children

### OPTION 2: More targeted

### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

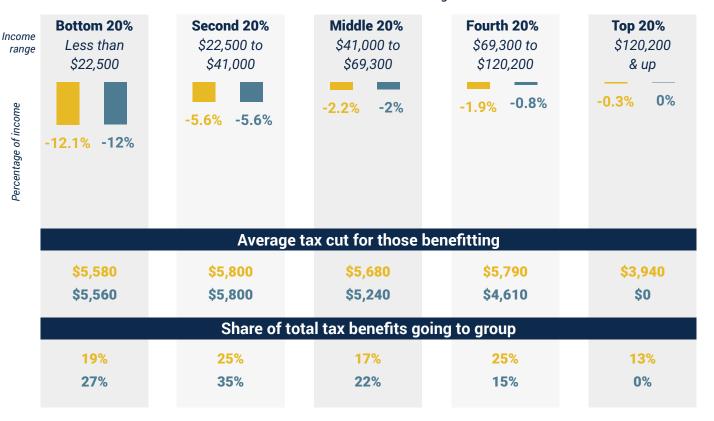
\$3,400 (kids 18 and under) \$4,080 (kids under 6)

\$2.4B

#### **Who Benefits?**

- (2) 1,458,000 residents
- → 729,000 children
- $\stackrel{ ext{ }}{\Leftrightarrow}$  69% of children

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



<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.

ALABAMA

47,000 children lifted out of poverty

### OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$1,600 (kids 18 and under) \$1,920 (kids under 6)

\$1.5B

### **Who Benefits?**

- **2,020,000** residents
- **953,000** children

### OPTION 2: More targeted

### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$1,600 (kids 18 and under) \$1,920 (kids under 6)

\$1.05B

#### **Who Benefits?**

- (2) 1,302,000 residents
- **♦ 651,000** children
- $\stackrel{ ext{(a)}}{\Leftrightarrow}$  62% of children

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



<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.

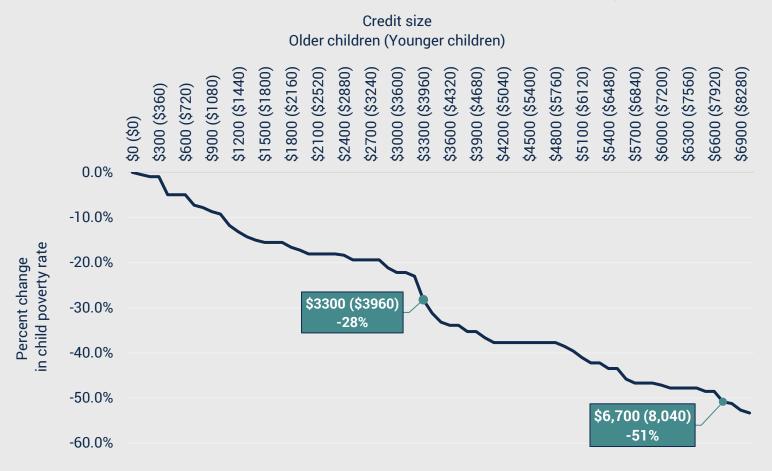




The available options present a broad, more universal, option and a narrower, more targeted, option. The former extends higher up the income scale and is available to more middle-class families, whereas the latter is directed toward families experiencing periods of low income. The accompanying individual 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**





### OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$6,700 (kids 18 and under) **\$8,040** (kids under 6)

### **Who Benefits?**

- **346,000** residents
- 171,000 children
- 97% of children

### OPTION 2: More targeted

### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

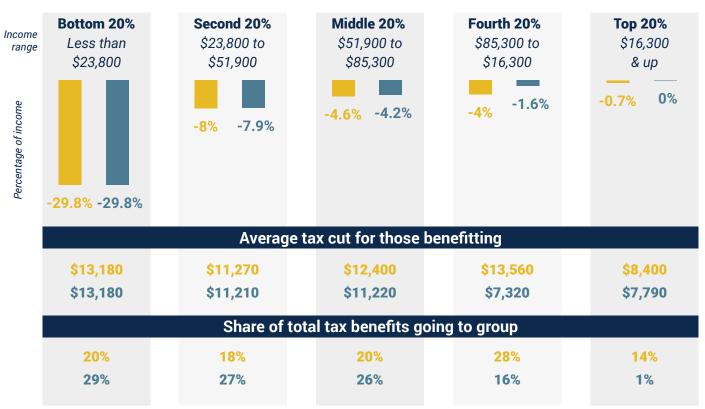
\$6,700 (kids 18 and under) \$767.6M **\$8,040** (kids under 6)

### **Who Benefits?**

- **259,000** residents
- 132,000 children
- 74% of children

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





<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.



### OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$3,300 (kids 18 and under) \$513.6M **\$3,960** (kids under 6)

### **Who Benefits?**

- **327,000** residents
- 164,000 children
- 92% of children

### OPTION 2: More targeted

### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

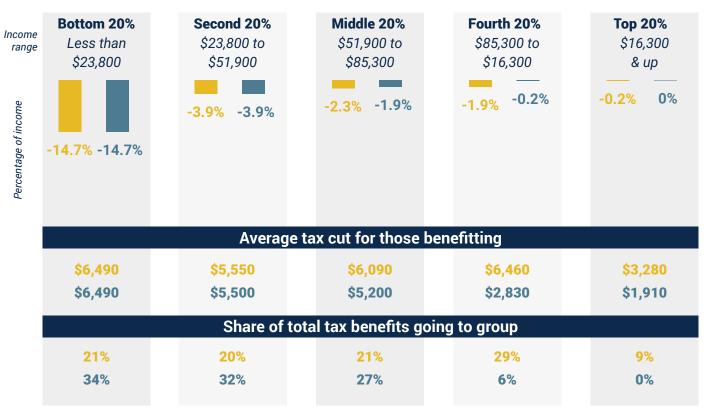
\$3,300 (kids 18 and under) \$320.7M **\$3,960** (kids under 6)

### **Who Benefits?**

- **210,000** residents
- 105,000 children
- 59% of children

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





<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.

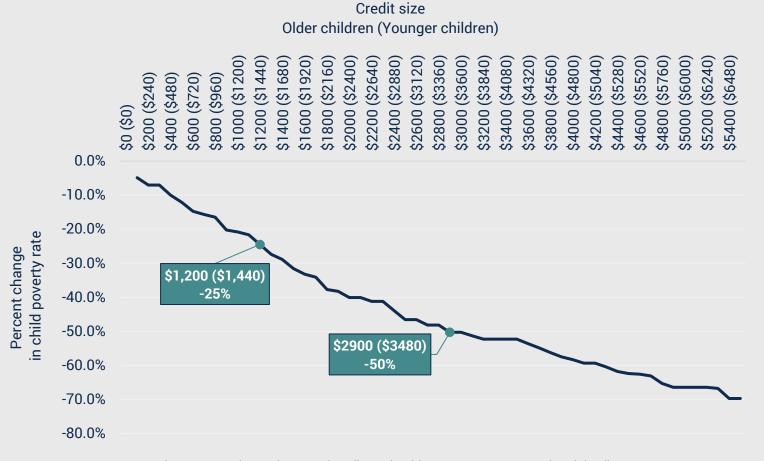




The available options present a broad, more universal, option and a narrower, more targeted, option. The former extends higher up the income scale and is available to more middle-class families, whereas the latter is directed toward families experiencing periods of low income. The accompanying individual 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**





### OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$2,900 (kids 18 and under) \$3,480 (kids under 6)

\$4.1B

### **Who Benefits?**

- (\$\sqrt{3},224,000\) residents
- (2) 1,443,000 children
- 🖘 92% of children

### OPTION 2: More targeted

### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$2,900 (kids 18 and under)

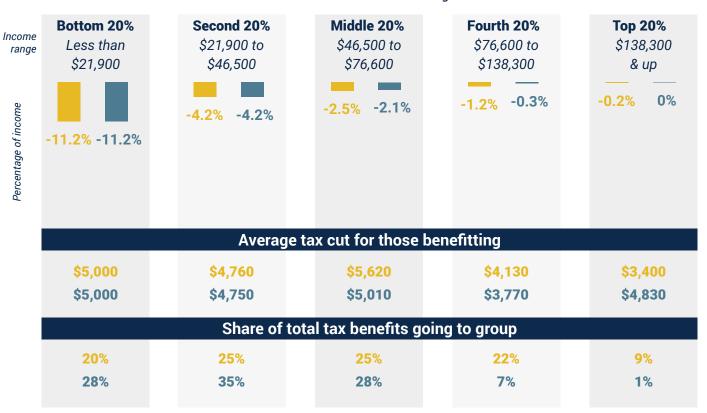
\$2.9B

**\$3,480** (kids under 6)

### **Who Benefits?**

- (2,199,000 residents
- (2) 1,035,000 children
- $\Rightarrow$  66% of children

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



<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.



### OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$1,200 (kids 18 and under) \$1,440 (kids under 6)

\$1.59B

in 2022

### **Who Benefits?**

- (\$\display\$ 2,932,000 residents
- (2) 1,332,000 children
- ♦ 85% of children

### OPTION 2: More targeted

### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$1,200 (kids 18 and under)

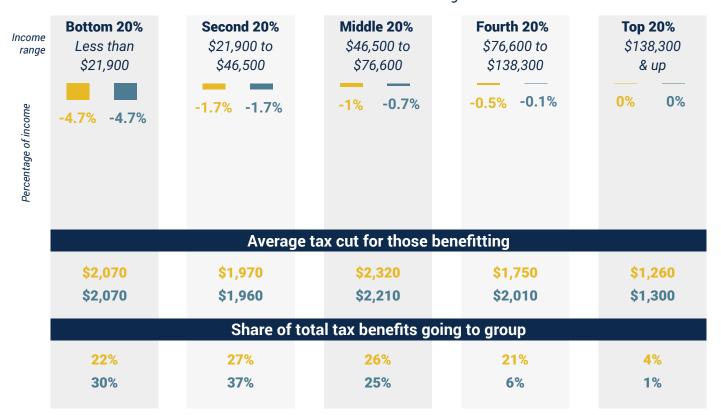
\$1.13B

**\$1,440** (kids under 6)

### **Who Benefits?**

- (2) 1,979,000 residents
- **938,000** children
- $\stackrel{ ext{\scriptsize \leftarrow}}{\Rightarrow}$  60% of children

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



<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.



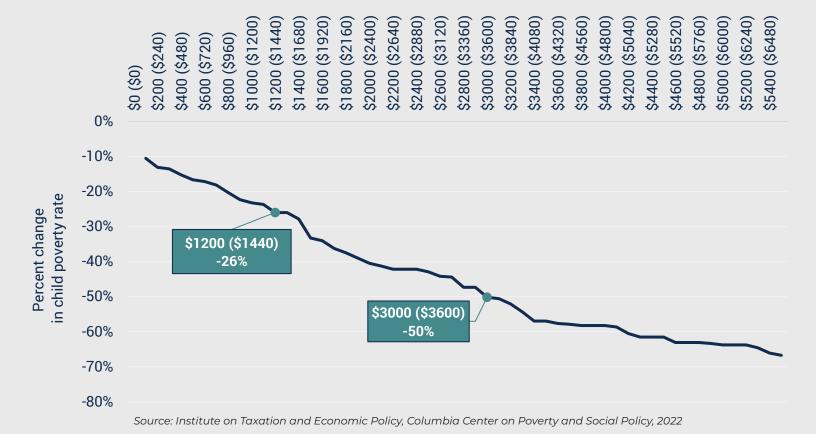


The available options present a broad, more universal, option and a narrower, more targeted, option. The former extends higher up the income scale and is available to more middle-class families, whereas the latter is directed toward families experiencing periods of low income. The accompanying individual 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**

Credit size
Older children (Younger children)



ARKANSAS

# 50,000 children lifted out of poverty

### OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$3,100 (kids 18 and under) \$3,720 (kids under 6)

\$2B

### **Who Benefits?**

- (\$\sqrt{1},374,000\text{ residents}
- **⇔** 656,000 children
- $\Leftrightarrow$  95% of children

### OPTION 2: More targeted

### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$3,100 (kids 18 and under) \$3,720 (kids under 6)

\$1.5B

#### **Who Benefits?**

- 974,000 residents
- **488,000** children
- $\Rightarrow$  71% of children

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



<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.

ARKANSAS

25,000 children lifted out of poverty

### OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$1,200 (kids 18 and under) \$746.4M \$1,440 (kids under 6)

### **Who Benefits?**

- (4) 1,277,000 residents
- **♦ 616,000** children
- ♦ 89% of children

### OPTION 2: More targeted

### **Credit Size**

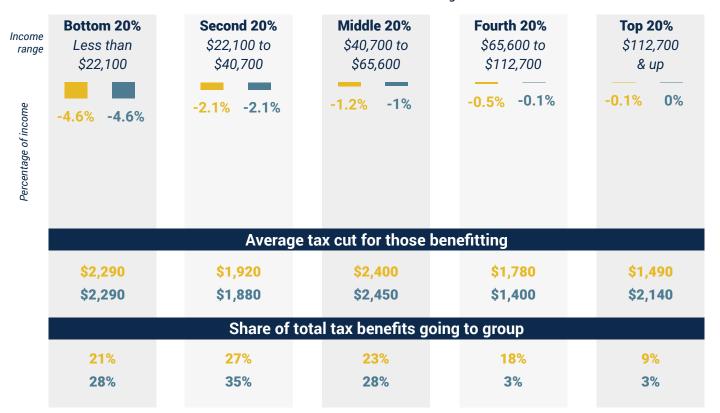
**Estimated Cost** 

\$1,200 (kids 18 and under) \$552.2M in 2022

#### **Who Benefits?**

- **883,000** residents
- **445,000** children
- $\stackrel{ extstyle o}{ o}$  65% of children

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



<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.

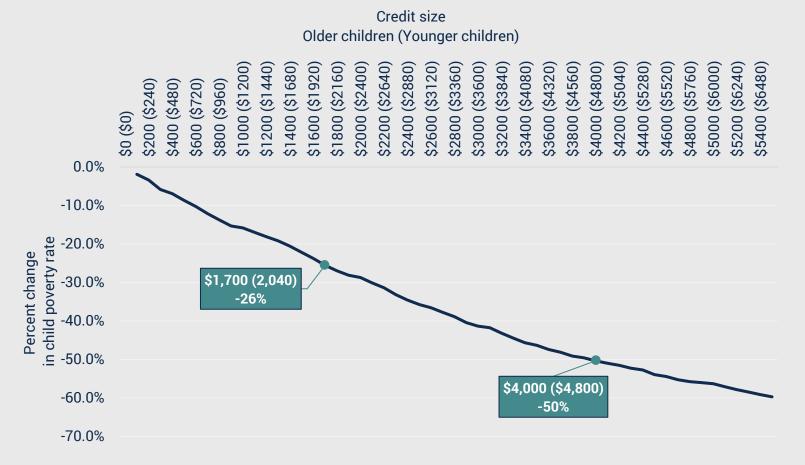




The available options present a broad, more universal, option and a narrower, more targeted, option. The former extends higher up the income scale and is available to more middle-class families, whereas the latter is directed toward families experiencing periods of low income. The accompanying individual 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**



**CALIFORNIA** 

895,000 children lifted out of poverty

### OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

**\$4,000** (kids 18 and under) **\$4,800** (kids under 6)

### **Who Benefits?**

- 15,917,000 residents
- 7,585,000 children
- 89% of children

### OPTION 2: More targeted

### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

**\$4,000** (kids 18 and under) **\$4,800** (kids under 6)

\$19.8B

#### **Who Benefits?**

- 10,674,000 residents
- 5,385,000 children
- 63% of children

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



<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.



### OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$1,700 (kids 18 and under) **\$2,040** (kids under 6)

\$11.42B

### **Who Benefits?**

- 14,096,000 residents
- 6,803,000 children
- 80% of children

### OPTION 2: More targeted

### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

**\$1,700** (kids 18 and under) **\$2,040** (kids under 6)

\$7.51B

### **Who Benefits?**

- 8,794,000 residents
- 4,501,000 children
- 53% of children

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



<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.





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**





### OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$3,600 (kids 18 and under) \$4,320 (kids under 6) \$3.5B

### **Who Benefits?**

- 2,297,000 residents
- (2) 1,032,000 children
- ♦ 87% of children

### OPTION 2: More targeted

### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$3,600 (kids 18 and under) \$4,320 (kids under 6)

\$2.1B

### **Who Benefits?**

- (2015) 1,258,000 residents
- **619,000** children
- $\Rightarrow$  52% of children

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



<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.



### OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

**\$1,800** (kids 18 and under) **\$2,160** (kids under 6)

\$1.6B

### **Who Benefits?**

- 2,049,000 residents
- 926,000 children
- 78% of children

### OPTION 2: More targeted

### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$1,800 (kids 18 and under) \$955.4M **\$2,160** (kids under 6)

### **Who Benefits?**

- 1,086,000 residents
- **545,000** children
- 46% of children

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



<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.

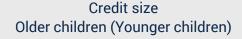




The available options present a broad, more universal, option and a narrower, more targeted, option. The former extends higher up the income scale and is available to more middle-class families, whereas the latter is directed toward families experiencing periods of low income. The accompanying individual 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**





CONNECTICUT

61,000 children lifted out of poverty

### OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$5,100 (kids 18 and under) \$6,120 (kids under 6)

\$3B

#### **Who Benefits?**

- (\$\displays 1,354,000 residents
- **630,000** children
- ⇔ 88% of children

### OPTION 2: More targeted

### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$5,100 (kids 18 and under) \$6,120 (kids under 6)

\$1.9B

**Who Benefits?** 

- **802,000** residents
- **♦ 404,000** children
- $\Rightarrow$  56% of children

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





<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.



CONNECTICUT

30,000 children lifted out of poverty

### OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$1,900 (kids 18 and under) **\$2,280** (kids under 6)

### **Who Benefits?**

- 1,116,000 residents
- **534,000** children
- 74% of children

### OPTION 2: More targeted

### **Credit Size**

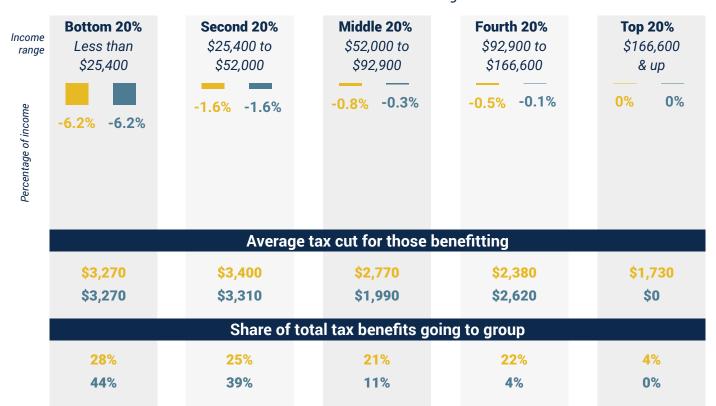
**Estimated Cost** 

\$1,900 (kids 18 and under) \$597.4M **\$2,280** (kids under 6)

### **Who Benefits?**

- **598,000** residents
- 320,000 children
- 45% of children

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



<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.

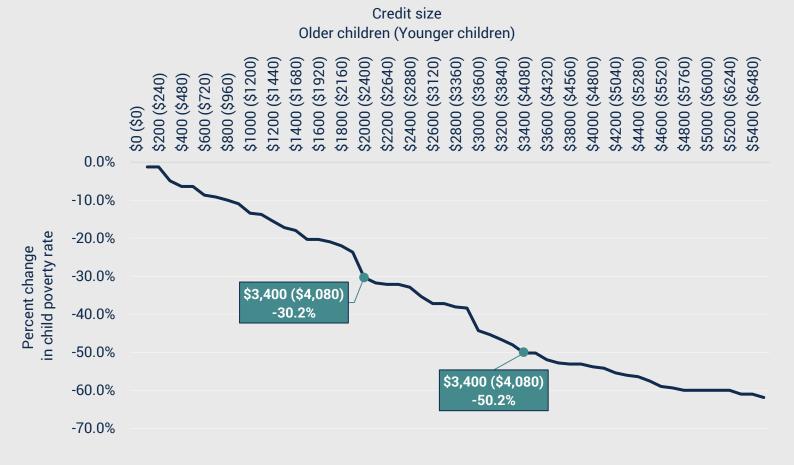




The available options present a broad, more universal, option and a narrower, more targeted, option. The former extends higher up the income scale and is available to more middle-class families, whereas the latter is directed toward families experiencing periods of low income. The accompanying individual 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**



### **DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**



13,000 children lifted out of poverty

### OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

**\$3,400** (kids 18 and under) **\$4,080** (kids under 6)

\$350M

### **Who Benefits?**

- **233,000** residents
- 100,000 children
- 85% of children

### OPTION 2: More targeted

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$3,400 (kids 18 and under) \$298.8M **\$4,080** (kids under 6)

#### **Who Benefits?**

- 194,000 residents
- **84,000** children
- 72% of children

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





<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.



### **DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**



6,000 children lifted out of poverty

### OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$2,000 (kids 18 and under) \$199.6M **\$2,400** (kids under 6)

### **Who Benefits?**

- **222,000** residents
- **95,000** children
- 81% of children

### OPTION 2: More targeted

**Credit Size** 

**Estimated Cost** 

\$2,000 (kids 18 and under) \$171.5M **\$2,400** (kids under 6)

**Who Benefits?** 

- 189,000 residents
- **82,000** children
- 70% of children

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





<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.

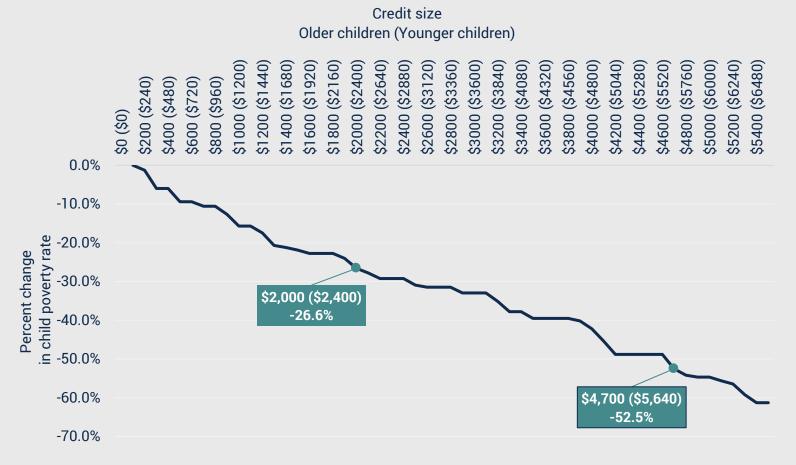




The available options present a broad, more universal, option and a narrower, more targeted, option. The former extends higher up the income scale and is available to more middle-class families, whereas the latter is directed toward families experiencing periods of low income. The accompanying individual 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**





### OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$4,700 (kids 18 and under) \$764.6M **\$5,640** (kids under 6)

### **Who Benefits?**

- **382,000** residents
- 171,000 children
- 92% of children

### OPTION 2: More targeted

#### Credit Size

**Estimated Cost** 

\$4,700 (kids 18 and under) \$485.1M **\$5,640** (kids under 6)

#### **Who Benefits?**

- **220,000** residents
- 107,000 children
- 58% of children

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



<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.



### OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$2,000 (kids 18 and under) \$2,400 (kids under 6)

\$290.9M

111 20

### **Who Benefits?**

- (2) 153,000 children
- ♦ 83% of children

### OPTION 2: More targeted

### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$2,000 (kids 18 and under) \$2,400 (kids under 6)

\$190M

#### **Who Benefits?**

- 197,000 residents
- $\stackrel{ ext{(4)}}{ ext{(5)}}$  **52%** of children

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



<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.





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**



FLORIDA

412,000 children lifted out of poverty

### OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$3,800 (kids 18 and under) \$4,560 (kids under 6)

\$14.3B

in 2022

### **Who Benefits?**

- 3,816,000 children
- (\$\sqrt{92}\% of children

### OPTION 2: More targeted

### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$3,800 (kids 18 and under)

\$10.4B

**\$4,560** (kids under 6)

### **Who Benefits?**

- **5,716,000** residents
- (2) 2,886,000 children

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



<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.

FLORIDA

206,000 children lifted out of poverty

### OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$1,500 (kids 18 and under) \$1,800 (kids under 6)

\$5.28B

in 2022

### **Who Benefits?**

- (\$\sqrt{7},184,000\text{ residents}
- 3,489,000 children
- ♦ 84% of children

### OPTION 2: More targeted

### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$1,500 (kids 18 and under) \$1,800 (kids under 6)

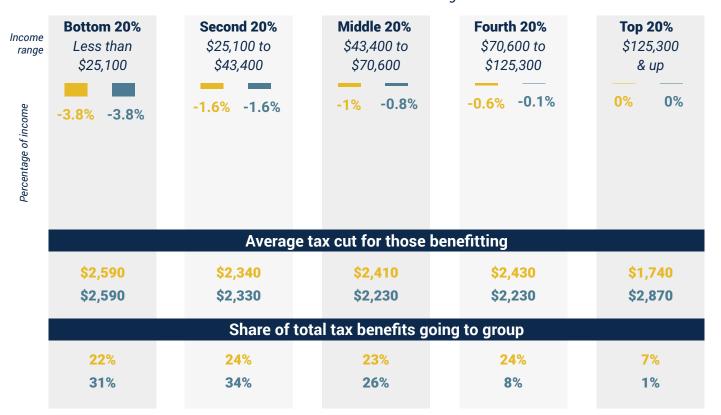
\$3.75B

s under 0)

### **Who Benefits?**

- 4,930,000 residents
- (2) 2,530,000 children
- $\stackrel{ ext{ riangle}}{\Rightarrow}$  61% of children

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



<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.

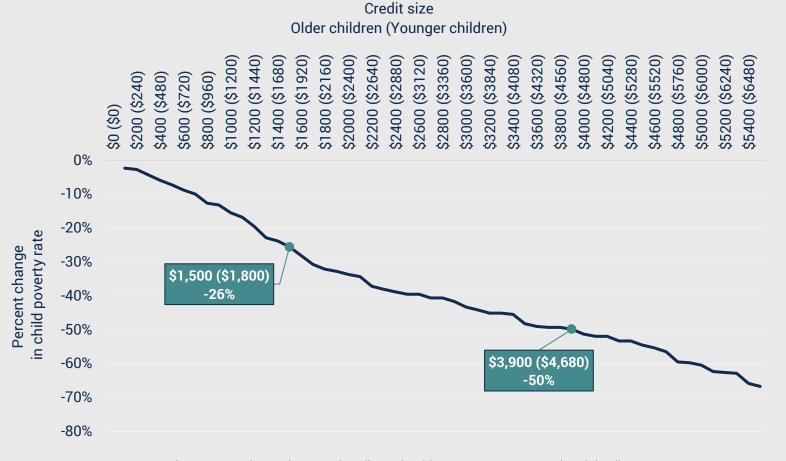




The available options present a broad, more universal, option and a narrower, more targeted, option. The former extends higher up the income scale and is available to more middle-class families, whereas the latter is directed toward families experiencing periods of low income. The accompanying individual 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**





### OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$3,900 (kids 18 and under) \$4,680 (kids under 6)

\$8.4B

### **Who Benefits?**

- 4,534,000 residents
- **2,168,000** children
- (\$\sqrt{2}\) 92% of children

### OPTION 2: More targeted

### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$3,900 (kids 18 and under)

\$6.4B

**\$4,680** (kids under 6)

#### **Who Benefits?**

- (2) **3,372,000** residents
- (2) 1,704,000 children
- $\stackrel{ ext{\scriptsize $+$}}{ ext{\scriptsize $-$}} 72\%$  of children

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



<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.



### OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$1,500 (kids 18 and under) \$1,800 (kids under 6)

\$3.02B

er o)

### **Who Benefits?**

- (\$\display\$ 4,096,000 residents
- (2) 1,990,000 children
- ♦ 84% of children

### OPTION 2: More targeted

### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$1,500 (kids 18 and under) \$1,800 (kids under 6)

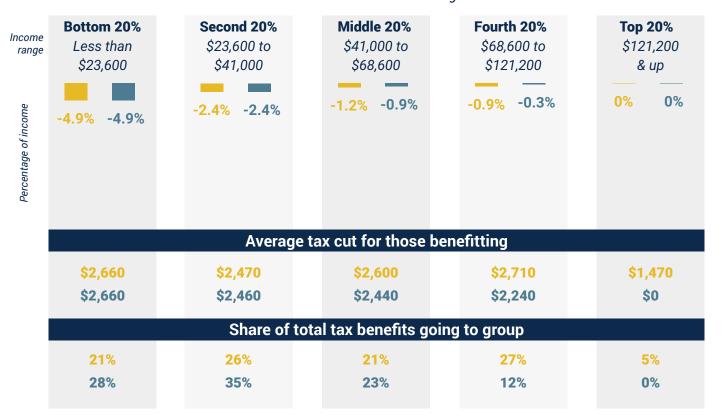
\$2.21B

111 2

### **Who Benefits?**

- **2,959,000** residents
- (2) 1,506,000 children
- $\stackrel{ ext{ riangle}}{\Rightarrow}$  64% of children

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



<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.

## Child Tax Credit Options for Reducing Child Poverty

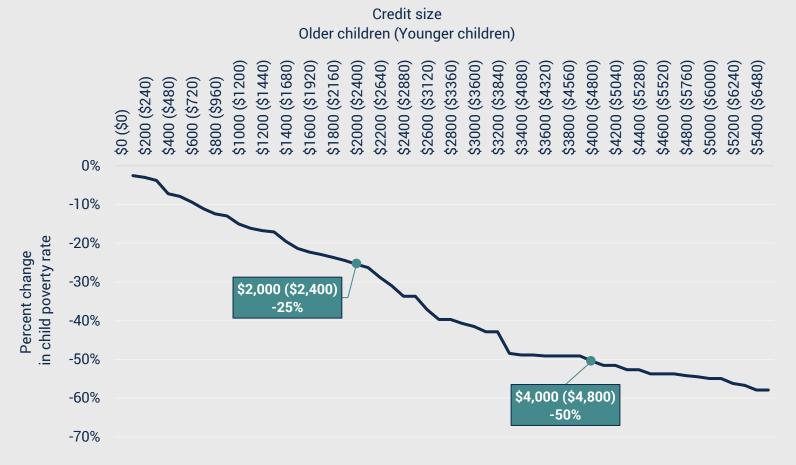


States have the policy tools available to them to drastically reduce child poverty. They can build on the track record of the expanded federal credit and create Child Tax Credits that include features key to the federal expansion's success. The options presented provide the potential impacts of state 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**





### OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$4,000 (kids 18 and under) \$952.9M in 2022

### **Who Benefits?**

- **246,000** children
- ⇔ 91% of children

### OPTION 2: More targeted

### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

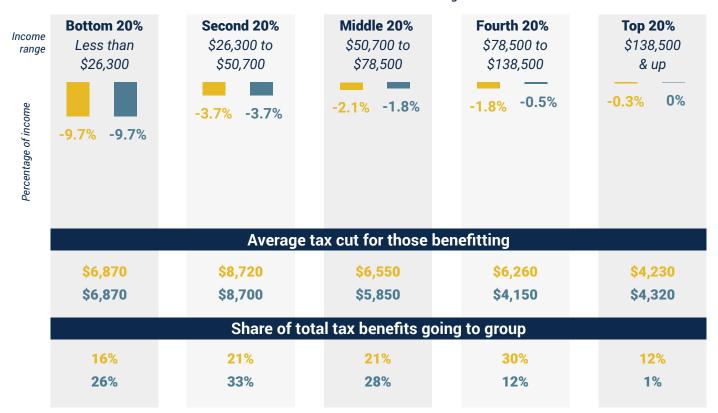
\$4,000 (kids 18 and under) \$4,800 (kids under 6)

\$599.2M

#### **Who Benefits?**

- **♦ 162,000** children
- $\Leftrightarrow$  60% of children

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



<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.

**HAWAII** 

11,000 children lifted out of poverty

### OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

**\$1,800** (kids 18 and under) **\$2,160** (kids under 6)

#### **Who Benefits?**

- **489,000** residents
- 223,000 children
- 83% of children

### OPTION 2: More targeted

### **Credit Size**

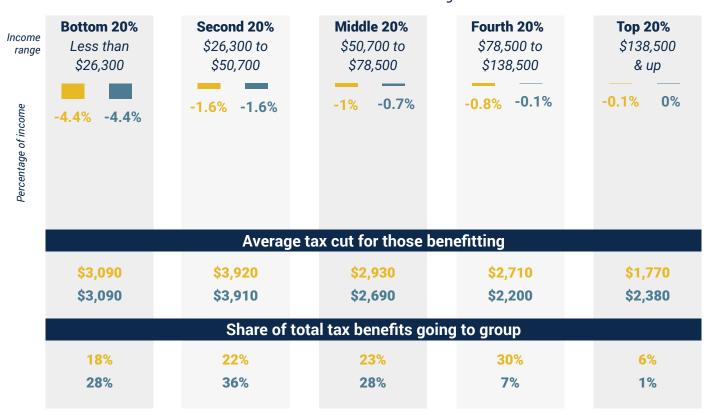
**Estimated Cost** 

\$1,800 (kids 18 and under) \$245.4M **\$2,160** (kids under 6)

**Who Benefits?** 

- **284,000** residents
- 137,000 children
- 51% of children

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



<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.



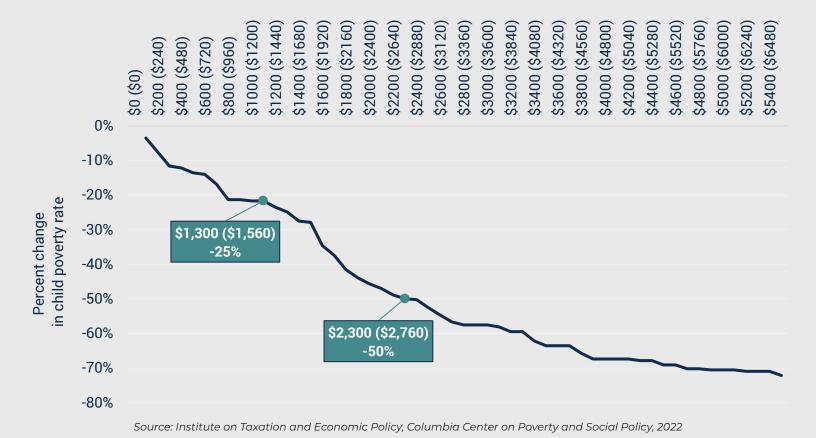


The available options present a broad, more universal, option and a narrower, more targeted, option. The former extends higher up the income scale and is available to more middle-class families, whereas the latter is directed toward families experiencing periods of low income. The accompanying individual 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**







## OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$2,300 (kids 18 and under) \$870.9M **\$2,760** (kids under 6)

#### **Who Benefits?**

- **833,000** residents
- 390,000 children
- 89% of children

## OPTION 2: More targeted

## **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$2,300 (kids 18 and under) \$493.6M **\$2,760** (kids under 6)

**Who Benefits?** 

- 476,000 residents
- 235,000 children
- 53% of children

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



<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.



## OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$1,300 (kids 18 and under) \$465.4M \$1,560 (kids under 6)

#### **Who Benefits?**

- **792,000** residents
- 371,000 children
- 84% of children

## OPTION 2: More targeted

## **Credit Size**

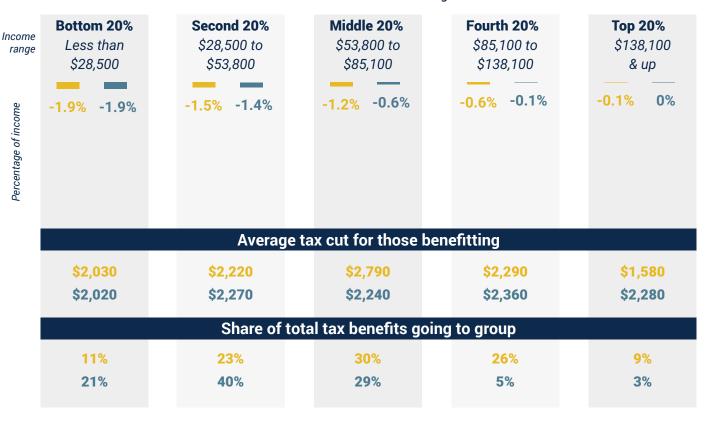
**Estimated Cost** 

\$1,300 (kids 18 and under) \$253.6M **\$1,560** (kids under 6)

#### **Who Benefits?**

- 436,000 residents
- 217,000 children
- 49% of children

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



<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.

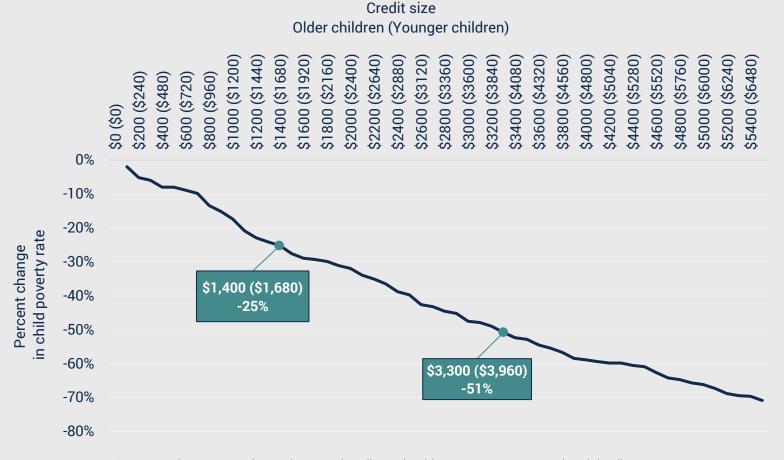




The available options present a broad, more universal, option and a narrower, more targeted, option. The former extends higher up the income scale and is available to more middle-class families, whereas the latter is directed toward families experiencing periods of low income. The accompanying individual 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**





### OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$3,300 (kids 18 and under) \$3,960 (kids under 6)

\$7.5B

#### **Who Benefits?**

- (\$\displays 4,967,000 residents
- **2,373,000** children
- ♦ 89% of children

## OPTION 2: More targeted

## **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

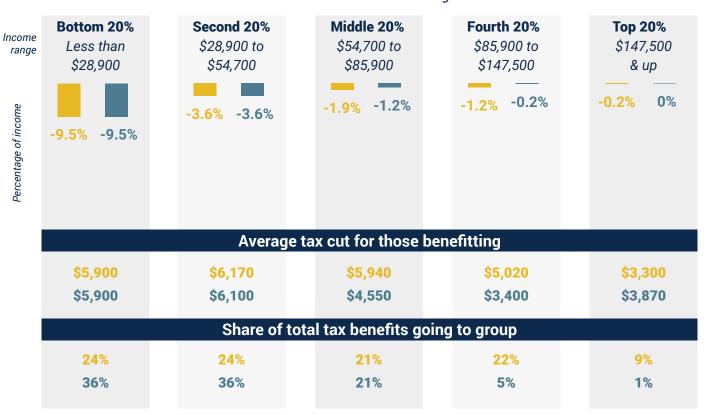
\$3,300 (kids 18 and under) \$3,960 (kids under 6)

\$4.9B

Who Benefits?

- 3,110,000 residents
- (2) 1,597,000 children
- $\stackrel{ ext{ o}}{\Rightarrow}$  60% of children

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



<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.



## OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$1,400 (kids 18 and under) \$1,680 (kids under 6)

\$2.92B

in 2022

#### **Who Benefits?**

- (\$\display\$ 4,380,000 residents
- **2,126,000** children

## OPTION 2: More targeted

## **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$1,400 (kids 18 and under)

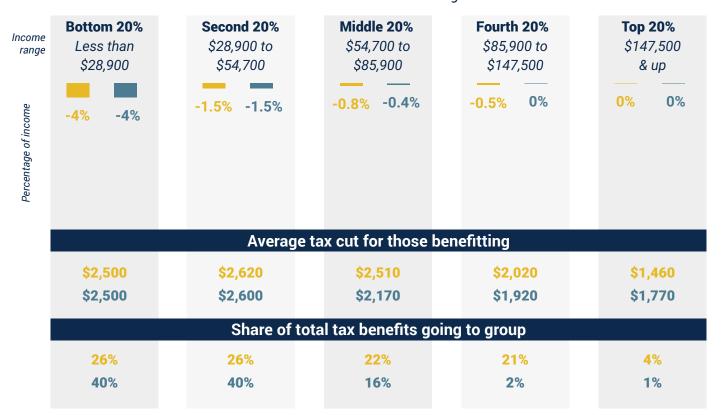
\$1.88B

\$1,680 (kids under 6)

#### **Who Benefits?**

- **2,590,000** residents
- (2) 1,353,000 children

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



<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.

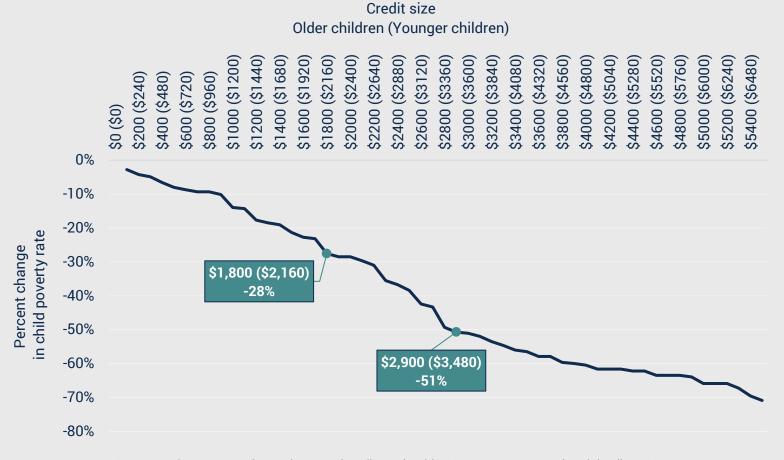




The available options present a broad, more universal, option and a narrower, more targeted, option. The former extends higher up the income scale and is available to more middle-class families, whereas the latter is directed toward families experiencing periods of low income. The accompanying individual 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**





## OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$2,900 (kids 18 and under) \$3,480 (kids under 6)

\$3.7B

in 2022

#### **Who Benefits?**

- (\$\display\$ 2,798,000 residents
- (2) 1,321,000 children
- ⇔ 91% of children

## OPTION 2: More targeted

## **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$2,900 (kids 18 and under)

\$2.4B

**\$3,480** (kids under 6)

#### **Who Benefits?**

- (2) 1,744,000 residents
- **880,000** children
- $\Leftrightarrow$  61% of children

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



<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.



## OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

**\$1,800** (kids 18 and under) **\$2,160** (kids under 6)

#### **Who Benefits?**

- 2,655,000 residents
- 1,262,000 children
- 87% of children

## OPTION 2: More targeted

## **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

**\$1,800** (kids 18 and under) **\$2,160** (kids under 6)

\$1.4B

#### **Who Benefits?**

- 1,593,000 residents
- 812,000 children
- 56% of children

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



<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.

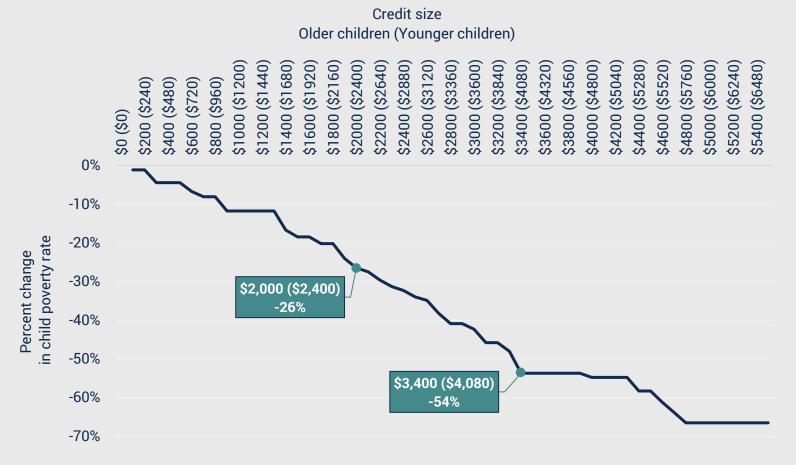




The available options present a broad, more universal, option and a narrower, more targeted, option. The former extends higher up the income scale and is available to more middle-class families, whereas the latter is directed toward families experiencing periods of low income. The accompanying individual 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**





## OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$3,400 (kids 18 and under) \$4,080 (kids under 6)

\$2.2B

#### **Who Benefits?**

- (4) 1,369,000 residents
- ♦ 663,000 children
- ⇔ 95% of children

## OPTION 2: More targeted

## **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$3,400 (kids 18 and under) \$4,080 (kids under 6)

\$1.3B in 2022

#### **Who Benefits?**

- 417,000 children
- 59% of children

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



<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.



## OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

**\$2,000** (kids 18 and under) **\$2,400** (kids under 6)

#### **Who Benefits?**

- 1,287,000 residents
- 631,000 children
- 90% of children

## OPTION 2: More targeted

## **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$2,000 (kids 18 and under) \$705.4M **\$2,400** (kids under 6)

#### **Who Benefits?**

- **682,000** residents
- 375,000 children
- 53% of children

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



<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.

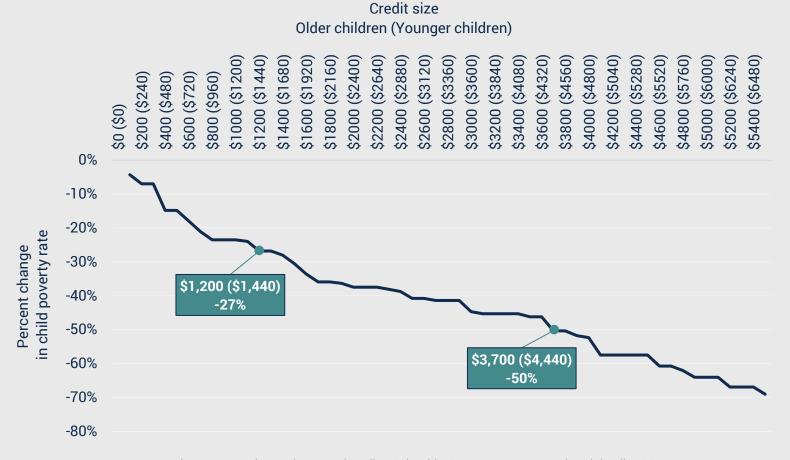




The available options present a broad, more universal, option and a narrower, more targeted, option. The former extends higher up the income scale and is available to more middle-class families, whereas the latter is directed toward families experiencing periods of low income. The accompanying individual 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**



KANSAS

30,000 children lifted out of poverty

## OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$3,700 (kids 18 and under) \$4,440 (kids under 6)

\$2.2B

in 2022

#### **Who Benefits?**

- (\$\square\$) 1,272,000 residents
- **611,000** children
- ♦ 93% of children

## OPTION 2: More targeted

## **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$3,700 (kids 18 and under)

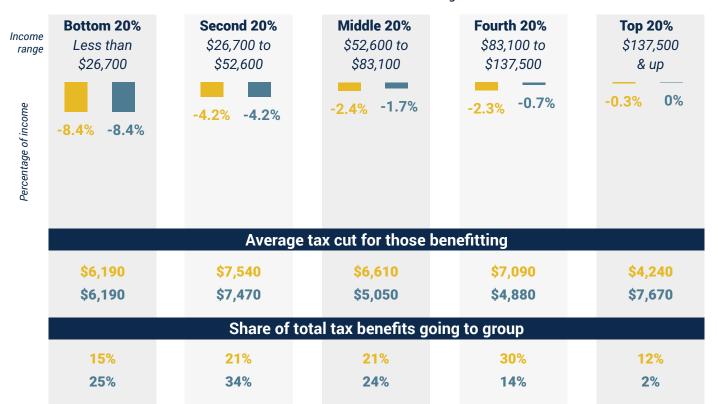
\$1.3B

**\$4,440** (kids under 6)

#### **Who Benefits?**

- **802,000** residents
- **⇔** 408,000 children
- $\stackrel{ ext{\scriptsize $+$}}{\Leftrightarrow}$  62% of children

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



<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.



# © OPTION 1: More universal Credit Size Estimated Cost

\$1,200 (kids 18 and under) \$639.8M in 2022

#### Who Benefits?

- (\$\displays 1,118,000 residents
- **544,000** children
- ♦ 82% of children

## OPTION 2: More targeted

\$1,200 (kids 18 and under) \$371.6M in 2022

#### **Who Benefits?**

- **306,000** children
- $\Rightarrow$  **46%** of children

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



<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.

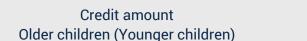




The available options present a broad, more universal, option and a narrower, more targeted, option. The former extends higher up the income scale and is available to more middle-class families, whereas the latter is directed toward families experiencing periods of low income. The accompanying individual 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**







## OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$3,800 (kids 18 and under) \$4,560 (kids under 6)

\$3.5B

#### **Who Benefits?**

- **2,050,000** residents
- **916,000** children
- ⇔ 95% of children

## OPTION 2: More targeted

## **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$3,800 (kids 18 and under) \$4,560 (kids under 6)

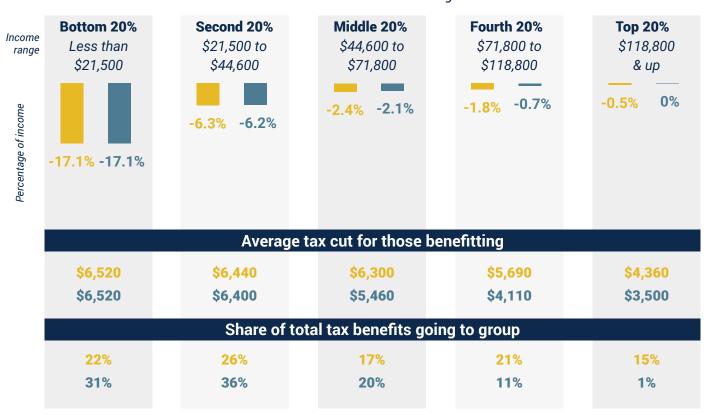
\$2.5B

#### **Who Benefits?**

- (2) 1,414,000 residents
- **684,000** children
- **71%** of children

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





<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.



## OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

**\$1,200** (kids 18 and under) \$1,440 (kids under 6)

#### **Who Benefits?**

- 1,861,000 residents
- 841,000 children
- 87% of children

## OPTION 2: More targeted

## **Credit Size**

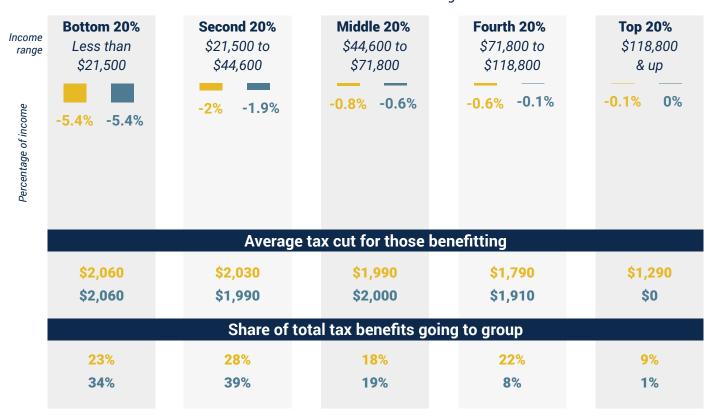
**Estimated Cost** 

\$1,200 (kids 18 and under) \$712.4M **\$1,440** (kids under 6)

#### Who Benefits?

- 1,181,000 residents
- **582,000** children
- 60% of children

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



<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.



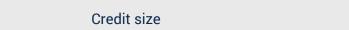


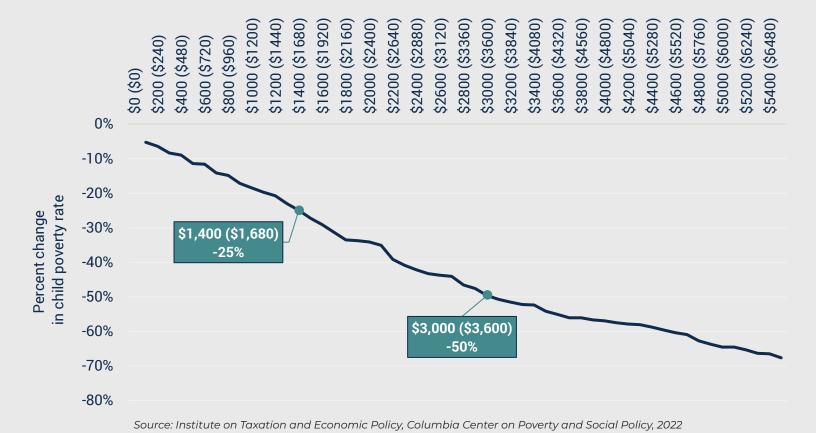
The available options present a broad, more universal, option and a narrower, more targeted, option. The former extends higher up the income scale and is available to more middle-class families, whereas the latter is directed toward families experiencing periods of low income. The accompanying individual 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**

Older children (Younger children)





LOUISIANA 👢

107,000 children lifted out of poverty

## OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$3,000 (kids 18 and under) \$3,600 (kids under 6)

\$3B

#### **Who Benefits?**

- 2,030,000 residents
- (2) 1,017,000 children
- ⇔ 94% of children

## OPTION 2: More targeted

## **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$3,000 (kids 18 and under) \$3,600 (kids under 6)

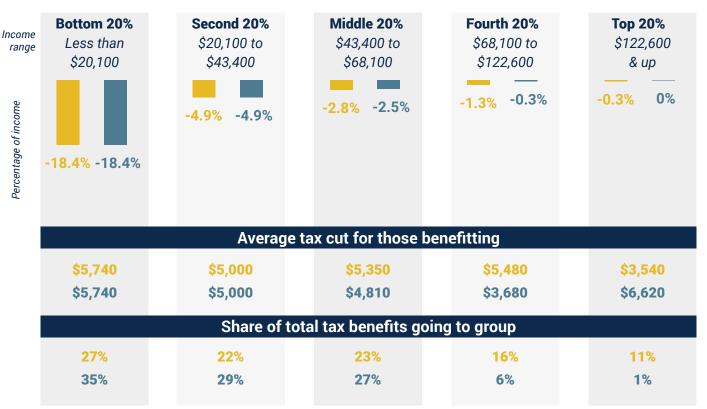
\$2.3B

#### **Who Benefits?**

- (a) 1,476,000 residents
- **♦ 782,000** children
- **73%** of children

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





<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.



## OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$1,400 (kids 18 and under) \$1,680 (kids under 6)

\$1.34B

in 2022

#### **Who Benefits?**

- (4) 1,886,000 residents
- **954,000** children
- ♦ 88% of children

## OPTION 2: More targeted

## **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

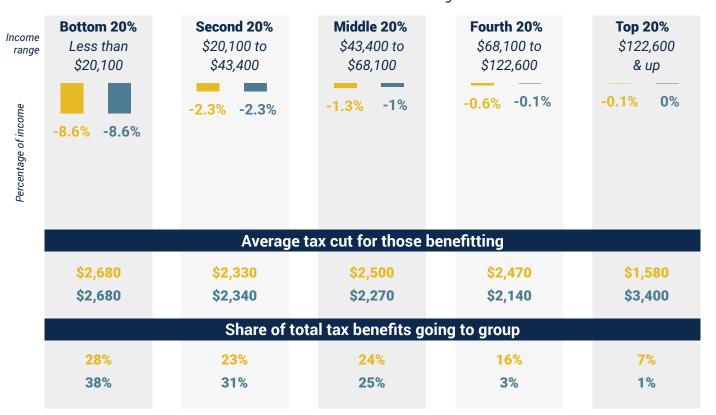
\$1,400 (kids 18 and under) \$1,680 (kids under 6)

\$1B

#### **Who Benefits?**

- (2) 1,333,000 residents
- **704,000** children
- $\stackrel{ ext{ o}}{\Rightarrow}$  65% of children

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



<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.

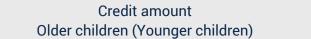




The available options present a broad, more universal, option and a narrower, more targeted, option. The former extends higher up the income scale and is available to more middle-class families, whereas the latter is directed toward families experiencing periods of low income. The accompanying individual 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**







## OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$3,500 (kids 18 and under) \$720.6M **\$4,200** (kids under 6)

in 2022

#### **Who Benefits?**

- **494,000** residents
- 214,000 children
- 91% of children

## OPTION 2: More targeted

## **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$3,500 (kids 18 and under) \$469.7M **\$4,200** (kids under 6)

#### **Who Benefits?**

- **312,000** residents
- 143,000 children
- 61% of children

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



<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.



## OPTION 1: More universal

**Credit Size** 

**Estimated Cost** 

\$600 (kids 18 and under) \$720 (kids under 6)

\$107.8M

#### **Who Benefits?**

- **⇔** 177,000 children

## OPTION 2: More targeted

Credit Size

**Estimated Cost** 

\$600 (kids 18 and under) \$720 (kids under 6)

\$69.7M

#### **Who Benefits?**

- **245,000** residents
- **♦ 112,000** children
- $\Rightarrow$  48% of children

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

■ More universal ■ More targeted

Middle 20% **Bottom 20%** Second 20% Fourth 20% **Top 20%** Income \$50,300 to Less than \$25,800 to \$80,700 to \$134,700 range \$25.800 \$50,300 \$80,700 \$134,700 & up -0.3% -0.1% -0.1% 0% 0% 0% **-0.5% -0.4% -1.5% -1.5%** Percentage of income Average tax cut for those benefitting \$980 \$910 \$770 \$810 \$850 \$1,000 \$930 \$930 \$1,520 Share of total tax benefits going to group 22% 28% 24% 20% 5% 44% 33% 15% 5% 3%

<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.

## Child Tax Credit Options for Reducing Child Poverty

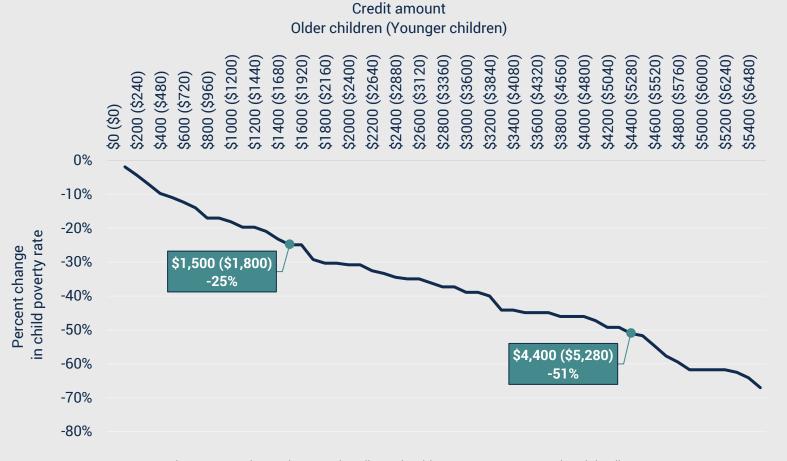


States have the policy tools available to them to drastically reduce child poverty. They can build on the track record of the expanded federal credit and create Child Tax Credits that include features key to the federal expansion's success. The options presented provide the potential impacts of state 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**





## OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$4,400 (kids 18 and under) \$5,280 (kids under 6)

\$4.6B

#### **Who Benefits?**

- (2) 2,371,000 residents
- (2) 1,124,000 children
- ♦ 88% of children

## OPTION 2: More targeted

## **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$4,400 (kids 18 and under) \$5,280 (kids under 6)

\$2.8B

#### **Who Benefits?**

- (2) 1,412,000 residents
- **715,000** children
- 56% of children

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



<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.



## OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

**\$1,500** (kids 18 and under) **\$1,800** (kids under 6)

#### **Who Benefits?**

- 1,941,000 residents
- 937,000 children
- 73% of children

## OPTION 2: More targeted

## **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$1,500 (kids 18 and under) \$823.1M **\$1,800** (kids under 6)

#### **Who Benefits?**

- 1,063,000 residents
- 550,000 children
- 43% of children

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



<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.



## **MASSACHUSETTS**

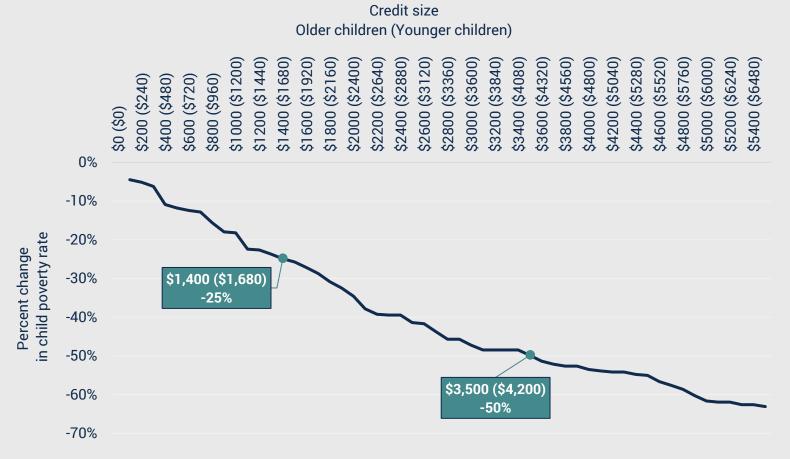


States have the policy tools available to them to drastically reduce child poverty. They can build on the track record of the expanded federal credit and create Child Tax Credits that include features key to the federal expansion's success. The options presented provide the potential impacts of state 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**





## OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$3,500 (kids 18 and under) \$4,200 (kids under 6)

\$3.3E in 2022

#### **Who Benefits?**

- (2) 2,275,000 residents
- (2) 1,039,000 children

## OPTION 2: More targeted

## **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$3,500 (kids 18 and under) \$4,200 (kids under 6)

**\$2B** in 2022

#### **Who Benefits?**

- (2014) 1,285,000 residents
- **627,000** children
- $\Rightarrow$  48% of children

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



<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.



## OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

**\$1,400** (kids 18 and under) \$1,680 (kids under 6)

#### **Who Benefits?**

- 1,862,000 residents
- 857,000 children
- 65% of children

## OPTION 2: More targeted

## **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$1,400 (kids 18 and under) \$717.5M **\$1,680** (kids under 6)

#### **Who Benefits?**

- 1,065,000 residents
- 519,000 children
- 39% of children

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



<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.

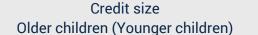


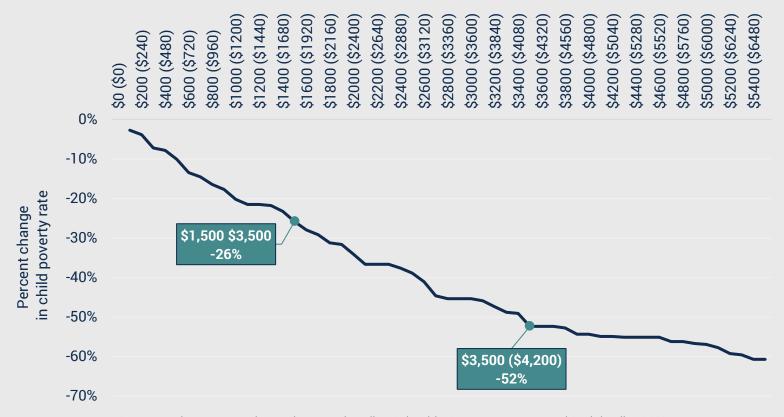


The available options present a broad, more universal, option and a narrower, more targeted, option. The former extends higher up the income scale and is available to more middle-class families, whereas the latter is directed toward families experiencing periods of low income. The accompanying individual 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**





MICHIGAN

120,000 children lifted out of poverty

## OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$3,500 (kids 18 and under) \$4,200 (kids under 6)

\$6.1B

#### **Who Benefits?**

- (\$\square\$) 3,739,000 residents
- (2) 1,818,000 children
- ♦ 93% of children

## OPTION 2: More targeted

## **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$3,500 (kids 18 and under) \$4,200 (kids under 6)

\$4.1B

#### **Who Benefits?**

- **2,369,000** residents
- (2) 1,241,000 children
- (\$\square\$) 63% of children

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



<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.



## OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

**\$1,500** (kids 18 and under) **\$1,800** (kids under 6)

#### **Who Benefits?**

- 3,323,000 residents
- 1,643,000 children
- 84% of children

## OPTION 2: More targeted

## **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$1,500 (kids 18 and under)

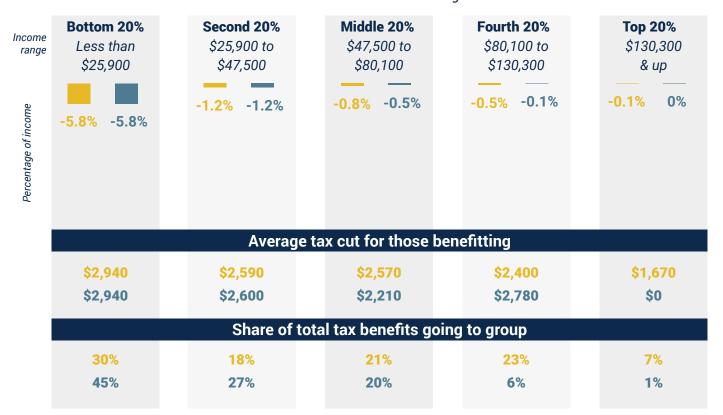
\$1.6B

**\$1,800** (kids under 6)

#### **Who Benefits?**

- 2,006,000 residents
- 1,062,000 children
- 54% of children

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



<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.

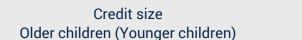




The available options present a broad, more universal, option and a narrower, more targeted, option. The former extends higher up the income scale and is available to more middle-class families, whereas the latter is directed toward families experiencing periods of low income. The accompanying individual 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**





MINNESOTA TO THE STATE OF THE S

45,000 children lifted out of poverty

## OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$2,500 (kids 18 and under) \$3,000 (kids under 6)

\$2.4B

#### **Who Benefits?**

- (\$\displays 2,140,000 residents
- (2) 1,036,000 children
- ♦ 84% of children

## OPTION 2: More targeted

## **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$2,500 (kids 18 and under) \$3,000 (kids under 6)

\$1.3B

#### **Who Benefits?**

- (2) 1,074,000 residents
- $\Rightarrow$  **47%** of children

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



<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.

MINNESOTA

22,000 children lifted out of poverty

## OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

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

\$753.5M in 2022

#### **Who Benefits?**

- (4) 1,697,000 residents
- **848,000** children
- ♦ 69% of children

## OPTION 2: More targeted

Credit Size

**Estimated Cost** 

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

\$422.4M

#### **Who Benefits?**

- ♦ 866,000 residents
- **⇔ 463,000** children
- $\Rightarrow$  38% of children

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

Income range	Bottom 20% Less than \$33,700	\$33,700 to \$59,600	Middle 20% \$59,600 to \$97,600	<b>Fourth 20%</b> \$97,600 to \$157,300	<b>Top 20%</b> \$157,300 & up
Percentage of income	-1.8% -1.8%	-0.6% -0.5%	-0.5% -0.2%	-0.3% 0%	0% 0%
	Average tax cut for those benefitting				
	\$2,180	\$1,350	\$1,610	\$1,480	\$1,550
	\$2,180	\$1,340	\$1,530	\$1,420	\$4,050
	Share of total tax benefits going to group				
	24%	19%	26%	24%	6%
	43%	33%	16%	3%	5%

<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.





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**



Source: Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy, Columbia Center on Poverty and Social Policy, 2022



# OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$3,000 (kids 18 and under) \$3,600 (kids under 6)

\$1.9B

#### **Who Benefits?**

- (\$\(\disp\) 1,301,000 residents
- **⇔ 632,000** children

# OPTION 2: More targeted

# **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$3,000 (kids 18 and under) \$3,600 (kids under 6)

\$1.5B

# **Who Benefits?**

- 971,000 residents
- **498,000** children
- $\stackrel{ ext{ riangle}}{ ext{ riangle}} 75\%$  of children

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





<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.



**MISSISSIPPI** 

29,000 children lifted out of poverty

# OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$1,400 (kids 18 and under) \$865.7M \$1,680 (kids under 6)

# **Who Benefits?**

- 1,242,000 residents
- 610,000 children
- 92% of children

# OPTION 2: More targeted

**Credit Size** 

**Estimated Cost** 

\$1,400 (kids 18 and under) \$658.9M **\$1,680** (kids under 6)

# **Who Benefits?**

- **877,000** residents
- 456,000 children
- 69% of children

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



<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.

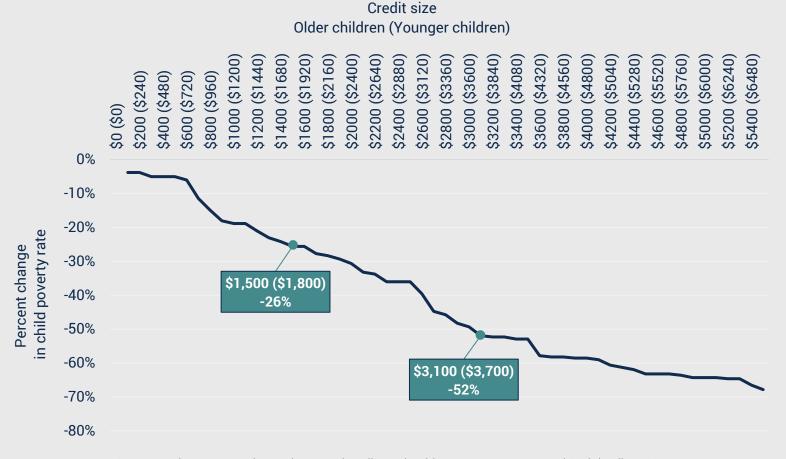




The available options present a broad, more universal, option and a narrower, more targeted, option. The former extends higher up the income scale and is available to more middle-class families, whereas the latter is directed toward families experiencing periods of low income. The accompanying individual 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**



Source: Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy, Columbia Center on Poverty and Social Policy, 2022

MISSOURI

81,000 children lifted out of poverty

# OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$3,100 (kids 18 and under) \$3,720 (kids under 6)

\$3.6B

# **Who Benefits?**

- (2) 2,585,000 residents
- (2) 1,199,000 children
- ⇔ 92% of children

# OPTION 2: More targeted

# **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

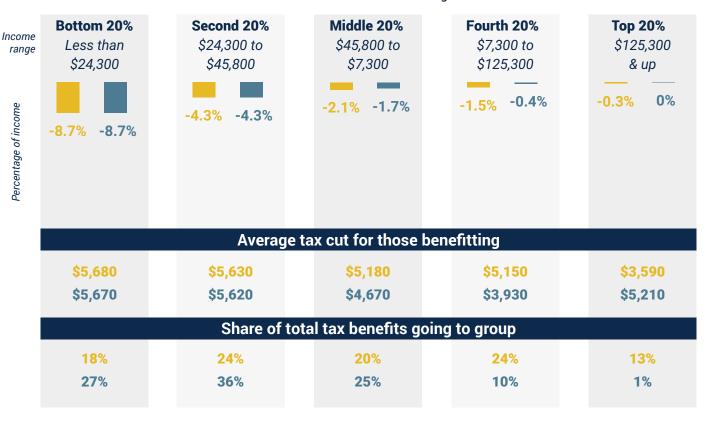
\$3,100 (kids 18 and under) \$3,720 (kids under 6)

\$2.4B

#### **Who Benefits?**

- (2) 1,688,000 residents
- **821,000** children
- $\Rightarrow$  63% of children

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



<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.

MISSOURI

40,000 children lifted out of poverty

# OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$1,500 (kids 18 and under) \$1,800 (kids under 6)

\$1.65B

# **Who Benefits?**

- (2) 2,359,000 residents
- (2) 1,103,000 children
- ♦ 85% of children

# OPTION 2: More targeted

# **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$1,500 (kids 18 and under) \$1,800 (kids under 6)

\$1.08B

# **Who Benefits?**

- (2) 1,505,000 residents
- $\Rightarrow$  56% of children

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

■ More universal ■ More targeted

Middle 20% **Bottom 20%** Second 20% Fourth 20% **Top 20%** Income \$45,800 to \$125,300 Less than \$24,300 to \$7,300 to range \$24.300 \$45,800 \$7,300 \$125,300 & up 0% **-0.7% -0.1%** -0.7% **-2.1% -2.1%** Percentage of income **-4.2% -4.2%** Average tax cut for those benefitting \$2,750 \$2,720 \$2,500 \$2,460 \$1,810 \$2,740 \$2,710 \$2,300 \$2,140 \$3,370 Share of total tax benefits going to group 22% 19% 26% 25% 8% 29% 39% 24% 6% 1%

<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.

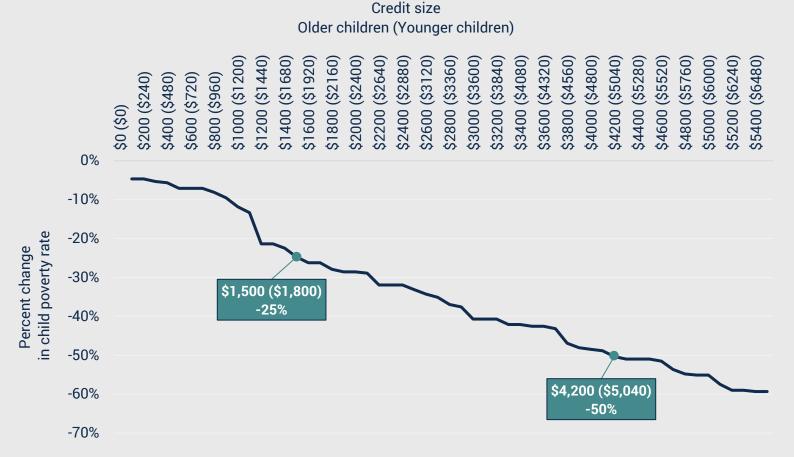




The available options present a broad, more universal, option and a narrower, more targeted, option. The former extends higher up the income scale and is available to more middle-class families, whereas the latter is directed toward families experiencing periods of low income. The accompanying individual 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**



Source: Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy, Columbia Center on Poverty and Social Policy, 2022





# OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

**\$4,200** (kids 18 and under) **\$5,040** (kids under 6)

\$832.3M

# **Who Benefits?**

- 436,000 residents
- 203,000 children
- 94% of children

# OPTION 2: More targeted

# **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$4,200 (kids 18 and under) \$521.5M **\$5,040** (kids under 6)

# **Who Benefits?**

- **278,000** residents
- 142,000 children
- 66% of children

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



<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.



# OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$1,500 (kids 18 and under) **\$1,800** (kids under 6)

\$267.8M

# **Who Benefits?**

- **385,000** residents
- 184,000 children
- 85% of children

# OPTION 2: More targeted

# **Credit Size**

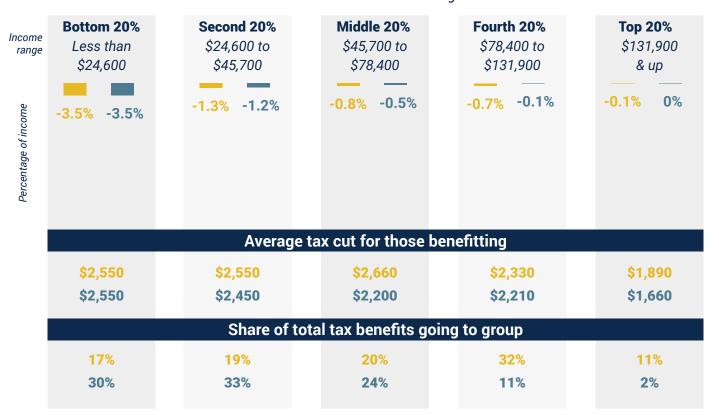
**Estimated Cost** 

\$1,500 (kids 18 and under) \$151.1M **\$1,800** (kids under 6)

# **Who Benefits?**

- **211,000** residents
- 107,000 children
- 50% of children

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



<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.



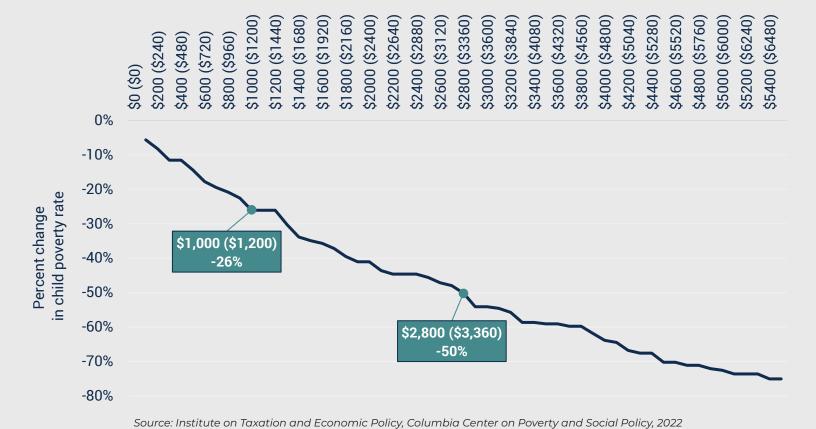


The available options present a broad, more universal, option and a narrower, more targeted, option. The former extends higher up the income scale and is available to more middle-class families, whereas the latter is directed toward families experiencing periods of low income. The accompanying individual 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**

Credit size
Older children (Younger children)





# OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

**\$2,800** (kids 18 and under) **\$3,360** (kids under 6)

#### **Who Benefits?**

- **848,000** residents
- 389,000 children
- 92% of children

# OPTION 2: More targeted

# **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$2,800 (kids 18 and under) \$566.8M **\$3,360** (kids under 6)

# **Who Benefits?**

- **409,000** residents
- 219,000 children
- 52% of children

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



<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.



# OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

**\$1,000** (kids 18 and under) **\$1,2**00 (kids under 6)

#### **Who Benefits?**

- **718,000** residents
- 336,000 children
- 80% of children

# OPTION 2: More targeted

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$1,000 (kids 18 and under) \$185.9M **\$1,200** (kids under 6)

# **Who Benefits?**

- **343,000** residents
- 184,000 children
- 44% of children

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

Income range	Less than \$33,100	\$33,100 to \$53,800	Middle 20% \$53,800 to \$86,400	<b>Fourth 20%</b> \$86,400 to \$141,100	<b>Top 20%</b> \$141,100 & up			
Percentage of income	-1.6% -1.6%	-1.2% -1.2%	-0.6% -0.3%	-0.3% 0%	0% 0%			
	Average tax cut for those benefitting							
	\$1,600	\$1,860	\$1,700	\$1,410	\$770			
	\$1,600	\$1,860	\$1,860	\$1,090	\$0			
	Share of total tax benefits going to group							
	17%	30%	23%	<b>22</b> %	8%			
	28%	50%	19%	2%	0%			

<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.

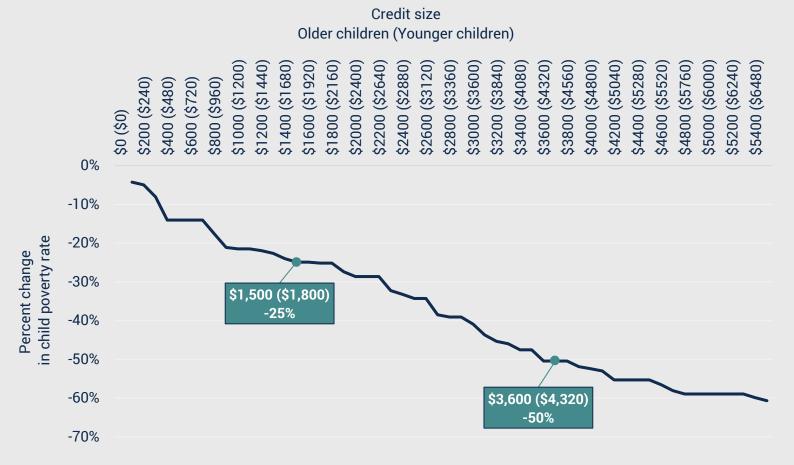




The available options present a broad, more universal, option and a narrower, more targeted, option. The former extends higher up the income scale and is available to more middle-class families, whereas the latter is directed toward families experiencing periods of low income. The accompanying individual 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**



Source: Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy, Columbia Center on Poverty and Social Policy, 2022



# OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$3,600 (kids 18 and under) \$4,320 (kids under 6)

\$2.3B

#### **Who Benefits?**

- (\$\sqrt{2}\) 1,307,000 residents
- **633,000** children

# OPTION 2: More targeted

# **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

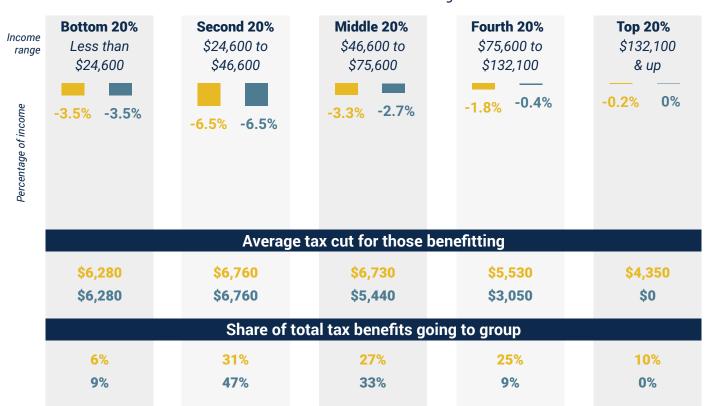
\$3,600 (kids 18 and under) \$4,320 (kids under 6)

\$1.5B

**Who Benefits?** 

- **902,000** residents
- **471,000** children
- $\stackrel{ ext{\scriptsize \leftarrow}}{\Rightarrow}$  69% of children

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



<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.



# OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$1,500 (kids 18 and under) \$909.4M **\$1,800** (kids under 6)

# **Who Benefits?**

- 1,231,000 residents
- 601,000 children
- 88% of children

# OPTION 2: More targeted

# **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$1,500 (kids 18 and under) \$561.7M **\$1,800** (kids under 6)

#### **Who Benefits?**

- **716,000** residents
- 384,000 children
- 56% of children

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



<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.



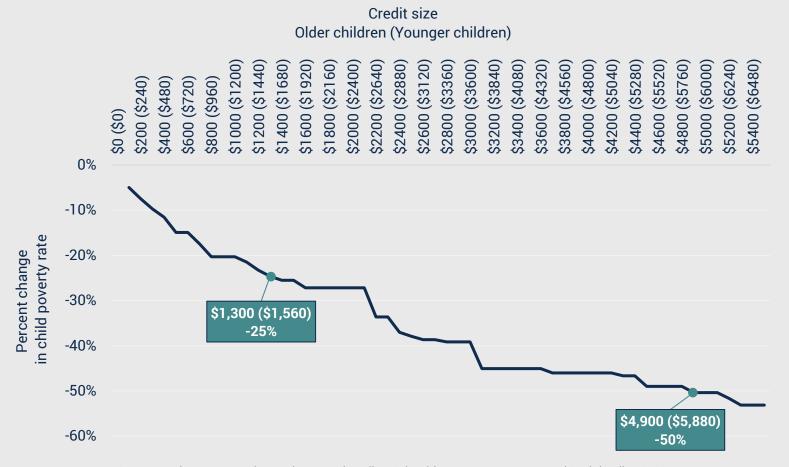
# NEW HAMPSHIRE

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**



Source: Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy, Columbia Center on Poverty and Social Policy, 2022



# **NEW HAMPSHIRE**



11,000 children lifted out of poverty

# OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

**\$4,900** (kids 18 and under) **\$5,880** (kids under 6)

\$883.7M

#### **Who Benefits?**

- **454,000** residents
- 201,000 children
- 87% of children

# OPTION 2: More targeted

**Credit Size** 

**Estimated Cost** 

\$4,900 (kids 18 and under) \$477.3M **\$5,880** (kids under 6)

# **Who Benefits?**

- **244,000** residents
- 116,000 children
- 50% of children

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



<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.



# **NEW HAMPSHIRE**



5,000 children lifted out of poverty

# OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$1,300 (kids 18 and under) \$1,560 (kids under 6)

\$185.2M

# **Who Benefits?**

- **150,000** children

# OPTION 2: More targeted

**Credit Size** 

**Estimated Cost** 

\$1,300 (kids 18 and under) \$1,560 (kids under 6)

\$91.3M

nder 6)

**Who Benefits?** 

- (2) 176,000 residents
- **♦ 84,000** children
- (2) **37%** of children

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

Income range	Bottom 20% Less than \$36,200	\$36,200 to \$63,400	<b>Middle 20%</b> \$63,400 to \$100,800	<b>Fourth 20%</b> \$100,800 to \$170,800	<b>Top 20%</b> \$170,800 & up			
Percentage of income	-1% -1%	-0.6% -0.5%	-0.5% -0.2%	-0.3% 0%	0% 0%			
	Average tax cut for those benefitting							
	\$1,540	\$2,360	\$2,120	\$1,640	\$1,400			
	\$1,540	\$2,250	\$1,420	\$1,240	\$200			
	Share of total tax benefits going to group							
	14%	21%	34%	<b>26</b> %	4%			
	29%	37%	28%	5%	0%			

<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.

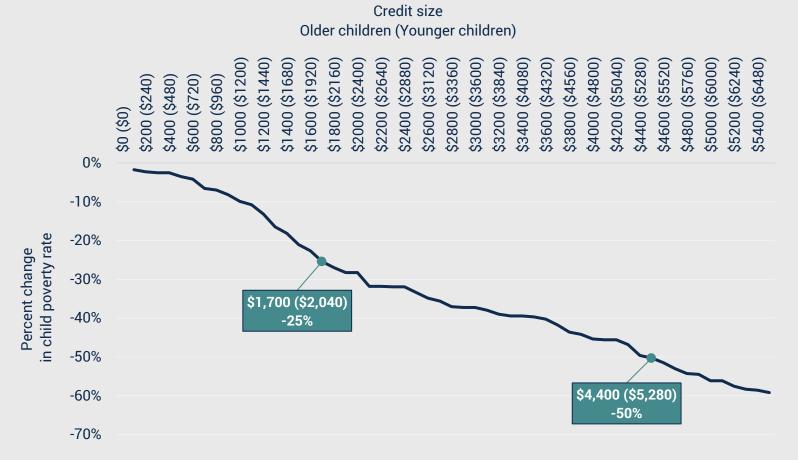




The available options present a broad, more universal, option and a narrower, more targeted, option. The former extends higher up the income scale and is available to more middle-class families, whereas the latter is directed toward families experiencing periods of low income. The accompanying individual 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**



Source: Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy, Columbia Center on Poverty and Social Policy, 2022



# OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$4,400 (kids 18 and under) \$5,280 (kids under 6)

\$6.4B

#### **Who Benefits?**

- (\$\square\$) 3,456,000 residents
- (2) 1,606,000 children
- ♦ 86% of children

# OPTION 2: More targeted

# **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

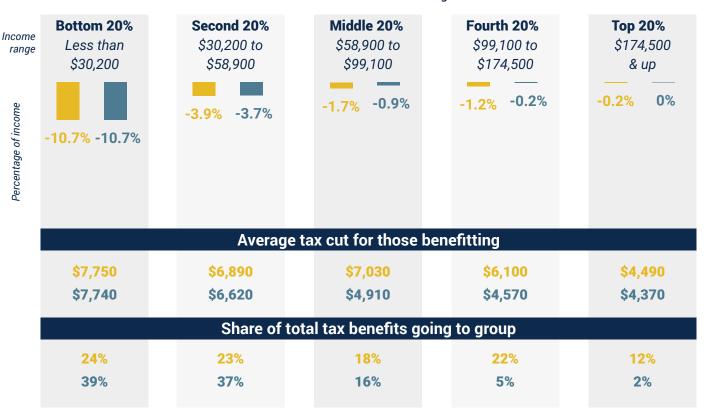
\$4,400 (kids 18 and under) \$5,280 (kids under 6)

\$3.9B

# Who Benefits?

- **2,021,000** residents
- 998,000 children
- **53%** of children

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



<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.



**NEW JERSEY** 

70,000 children lifted out of poverty

# OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

**\$1,700** (kids 18 and under) **\$2,040** (kids under 6)

\$2.14B

# **Who Benefits?**

- 2,795,000 residents
- 1,320,000 children
- 71% of children

# OPTION 2: More targeted

# **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

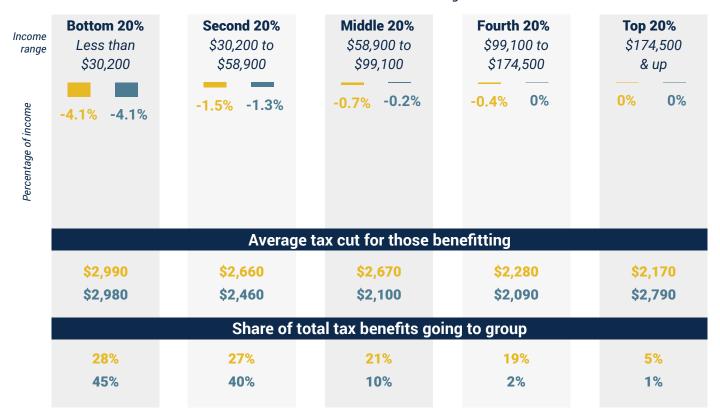
\$1,700 (kids 18 and under) **\$2,040** (kids under 6)

\$1.29B

# **Who Benefits?**

- 1,613,000 residents
- 794,000 children
- 43% of children

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



<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.

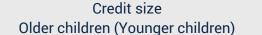


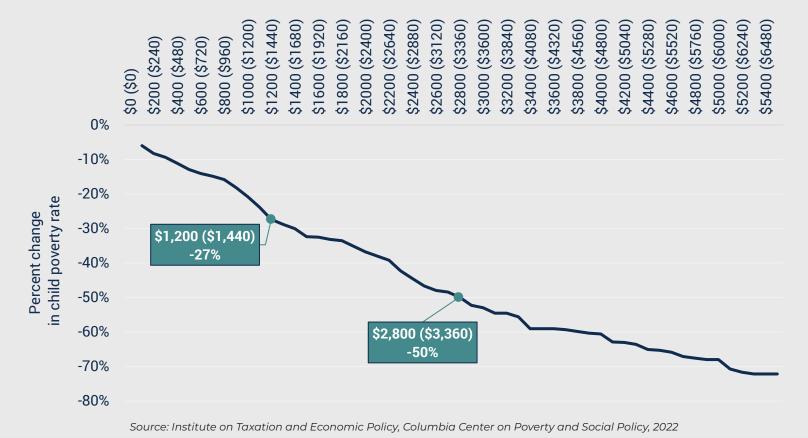


The available options present a broad, more universal, option and a narrower, more targeted, option. The former extends higher up the income scale and is available to more middle-class families, whereas the latter is directed toward families experiencing periods of low income. The accompanying individual 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**







# © OPTION 1: More universal Credit Size Estimated Cost

\$2,900 (kids 18 and under) \$3,480 (kids under 6)

\$1.3B

#### **Who Benefits?**

- **928,000** residents
- **439,000** children
- ⇔ 94% of children

# OPTION 2: More targeted

\$2,900 (kids 18 and under) \$915.3M in 2022

#### **Who Benefits?**

- **326,000** children
- **70%** of children

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



<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.



**NEW MEXICO** 

16,000 children lifted out of poverty

# OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$1,200 (kids 18 and under) \$1,440 (kids under 6)

\$502.9M

# **Who Benefits?**

- **879,000** residents
- 418,000 children
- 89% of children

# OPTION 2: More targeted

# **Credit Size**

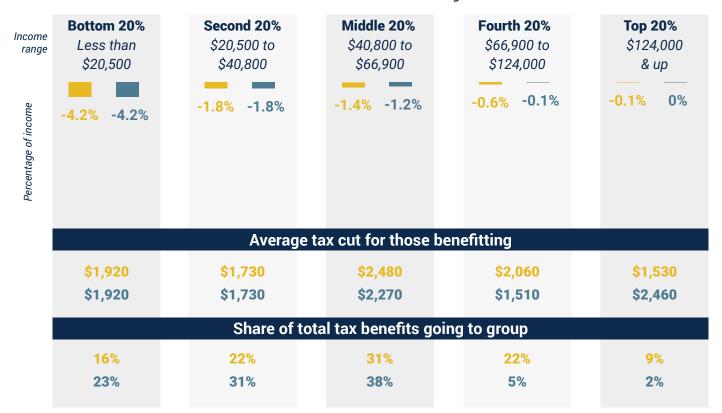
**Estimated Cost** 

\$1,200 (kids 18 and under) \$347.2M **\$1,440** (kids under 6)

#### **Who Benefits?**

- **595,000** residents
- 294,000 children
- 63% of children

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



<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.

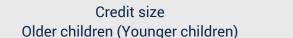




The available options present a broad, more universal, option and a narrower, more targeted, option. The former extends higher up the income scale and is available to more middle-class families, whereas the latter is directed toward families experiencing periods of low income. The accompanying individual 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**





Source: Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy, Columbia Center on Poverty and Social Policy, 2022

NEW YORK

318,000 children lifted out of poverty

# OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$4,000 (kids 18 and under) \$4,800 (kids under 6)

\$13.5B

in 2022

# **Who Benefits?**

- (\$\(\frac{1}{2}\)\) 7,323,000 residents
- 3,505,000 children
- ⇔ 90% of children

# OPTION 2: More targeted

# **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

**\$4,000** (kids 18 and under) **\$4,800** (kids under 6)

\$9.5B

#### **Who Benefits?**

- (2) 4,974,000 residents
- **2,508,000** children
- $\stackrel{ ext{ riangle}}{\Rightarrow}$  65% of children

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



<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.



# OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

**\$1,700** (kids 18 and under) **\$2,040** (kids under 6)

\$5.24B

# **Who Benefits?**

- 6,450,000 residents
- 3,127,000 children
- 81% of children

# OPTION 2: More targeted

# **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$1,700 (kids 18 and under) **\$2,040** (kids under 6)

\$3.71B

# **Who Benefits?**

- 4,278,000 residents
- 2,181,000 children
- 56% of children

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



<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.

# Child Tax Credit Options for Reducing Child Poverty

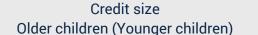
# NORTH CAROLINA

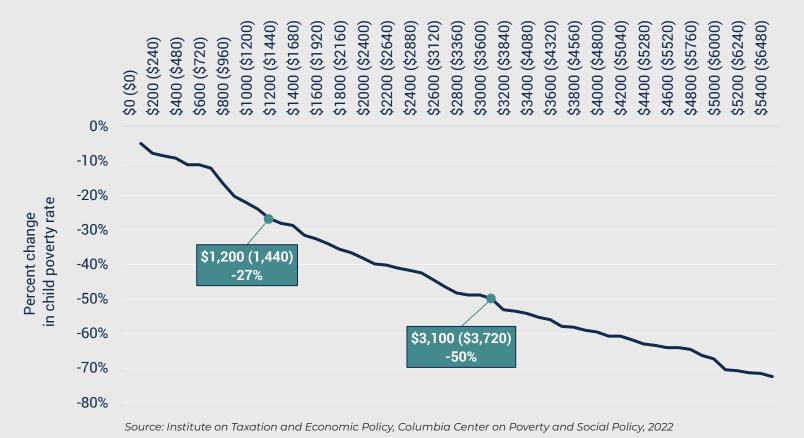
States have the policy tools available to them to drastically reduce child poverty. They can build on the track record of the expanded federal credit and create Child Tax Credits that include features key to the federal expansion's success. The options presented provide the potential impacts of state 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**





# NORTH CAROLINA



166,000 children lifted out of poverty

# OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$3,100 (kids 18 and under) \$3,720 (kids under 6)

\$6.1B

#### **Who Benefits?**

- 4,186,000 residents
- (2) 1,985,000 children
- ⇔ 91% of children

# OPTION 2: More targeted

# **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$3,100 (kids 18 and under) \$3,720 (kids under 6)

\$4.2B

**Who Benefits?** 

- **2,784,000** residents
- (2) 1,408,000 children
- $\stackrel{ ext{l}}{\Leftrightarrow}$  64% of children

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



<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.

# NORTH CAROLINA



83,000 children lifted out of poverty

# OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$1,200 (kids 18 and under) \$1,440 (kids under 6)

33%

32%

\$2.18B

in 2022

# Who Benefits?

(\$\square\$) 3,760,000 residents

(2) 1,812,000 children

 $\Leftrightarrow$  83% 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

# **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$1,200 (kids 18 and under)

\$1.48B

\$1,440 (kids under 6)

# **Who Benefits?**

(2) **2,424,000** residents

(2) 1,246,000 children

 $\stackrel{(\Rightarrow)}{\Rightarrow} 57\%$  of children

\*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.

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

■ More universal ■ More targeted

Middle 20% **Bottom 20%** Second 20% Fourth 20% **Top 20%** Income \$44,600 to Less than \$24,000 to \$75,300 to \$126,000 range \$24.000 \$44,600 \$75,300 \$126,000 & up 0% 0% **-0.5% -0.1%** -0.7% **-1.4% -1.3%** Percentage of income **-3.6% -3.6%** Average tax cut for those benefitting \$2,060 \$1,910 \$2,130 \$1,850 \$1,240 \$2,040 \$1,890 \$2,110 \$1,400 \$1,520 Share of total tax benefits going to group 23% 22% 27% 22% 6%

29%

5%

1%



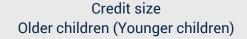
# NORTH DAKOTA

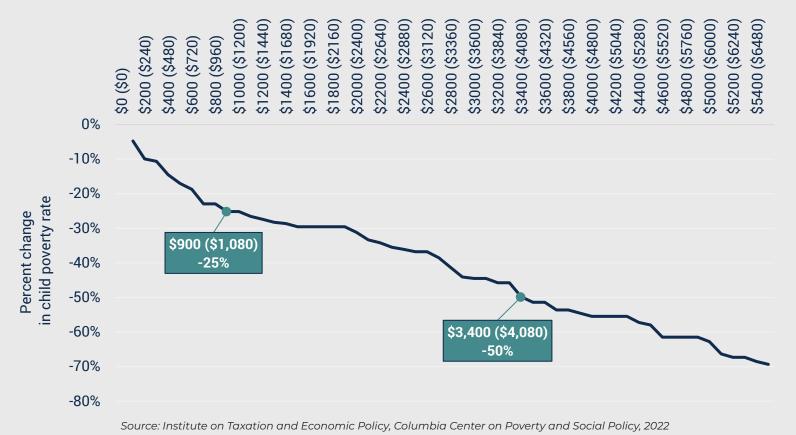
States have the policy tools available to them to drastically reduce child poverty. They can build on the track record of the expanded federal credit and create Child Tax Credits that include features key to the federal expansion's success. The options presented provide the potential impacts of state 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**







# 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.

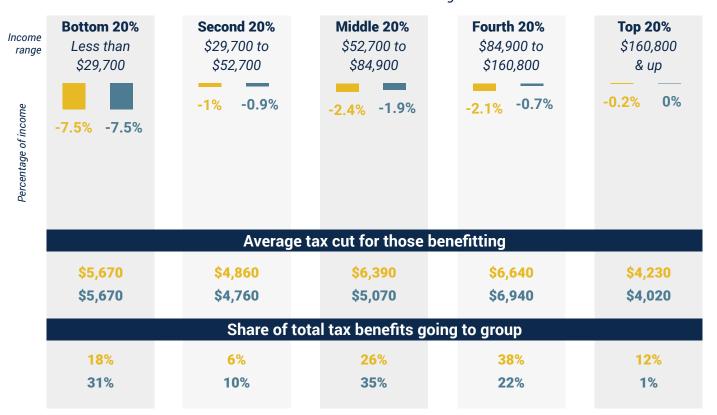
# OPTION 2: More targeted

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

#### **Who Benefits?**

- **98,000** children
- **57%** of children

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



<sup>\*</sup>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.



# OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

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

\$117M in 2022

#### **Who Benefits?**

- (\$\displays 277,000 residents
- (2) 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



<sup>\*</sup>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.

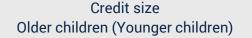
<sup>\*</sup>Benefit phase-out more exclusively benefits families experiencing periods of low income; phase-out begins when a family (depending on size) is no longer EITC eligible.

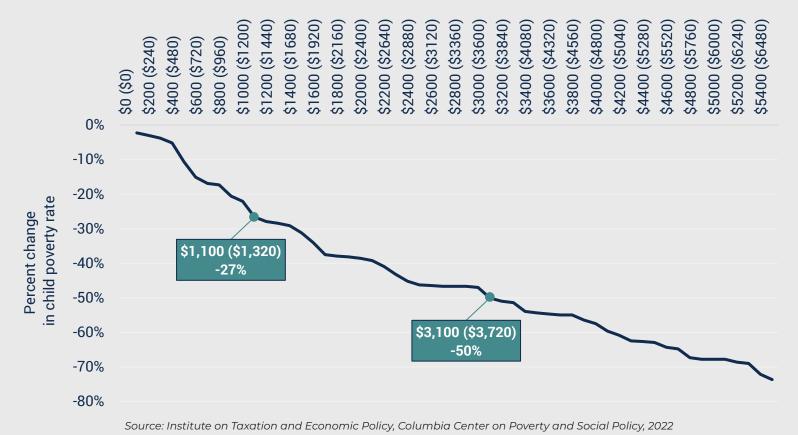


The available options present a broad, more universal, option and a narrower, more targeted, option. The former extends higher up the income scale and is available to more middle-class families, whereas the latter is directed toward families experiencing periods of low income. The accompanying individual 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**







# OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$3,100 (kids 18 and under) \$3,720 (kids under 6)

\$6.5B

#### **Who Benefits?**

- 4,596,000 residents
- **2,182,000** children
- ⇔ 91% of children

# OPTION 2: More targeted

# **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$3,100 (kids 18 and under) \$3,720 (kids under 6)

\$4.3B

#### **Who Benefits?**

- (2) **2,984,000** residents
- (2) 1,491,000 children
- $\stackrel{ extstyle o}{\Rightarrow}$  62% of children

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



<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.



# OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$1,100 (kids 18 and under) \$1,320 (kids under 6)

\$2.09B

in 2022

# **Who Benefits?**

- 4,008,000 residents
- (2) 1,927,000 children
- ♦ 80% of children

# OPTION 2: More targeted

# **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$1,100 (kids 18 and under)

\$1.21B

**\$1,320** (kids under 6)

# Who Benefits?

- (2) **2,446,000** residents
- (2) 1,232,000 children

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

■ More universal ■ More targeted

Middle 20% **Bottom 20%** Second 20% Fourth 20% **Top 20%** Income \$48,800 to \$76,900 to Less than \$26,400 to \$124,400 range \$26,400 \$48.800 \$76,900 \$124,400 & up -0.4% -0.1% 0% 0% **-0.7% -0.3%** -0.8% Percentage of income **-3.5% -3.1%** Average tax cut for those benefitting \$1,760 \$1,880 \$1,890 \$1,780 \$1,310 \$1,700 \$1,640 \$1,410 \$1,740 \$1,890 Share of total tax benefits going to group 27% 21% 24% 22% 7% 42% 30% 20% 6% 1%

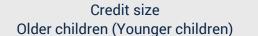
<sup>\*</sup>Benefit phase-out extends higher up the income scale and is available to more middle-class families; phase-out for joint filers after \$110,000 of income.

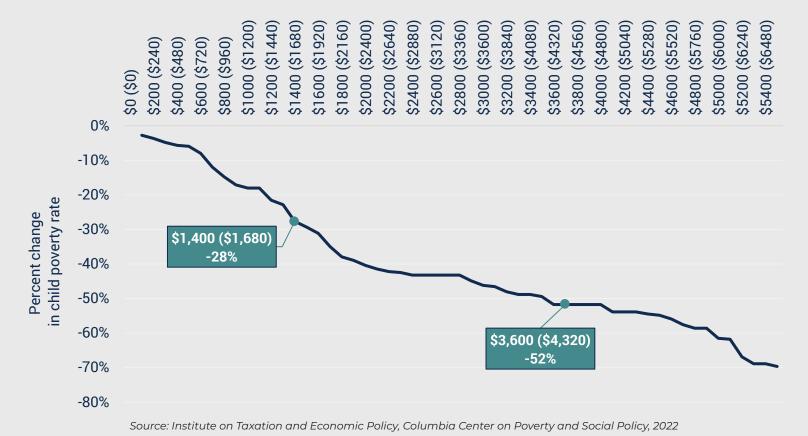
<sup>\*</sup>Benefit phase-out more exclusively benefits families experiencing periods of low income; phase-out begins when a family (depending on size) is no longer EITC eligible.

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**







## OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$3,600 (kids 18 and under) \$4,320 (kids under 6)

\$3B

#### **Who Benefits?**

- (4) 1,797,000 residents
- **851,000** children
- $\Leftrightarrow$  94% of children

## OPTION 2: More targeted

## **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$3,600 (kids 18 and under) \$4,320 (kids under 6)

\$2.1B

#### **Who Benefits?**

- (2) 1,243,000 residents
- **623,000** children
- $\stackrel{ riangle}{\Rightarrow}$  69% of children

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



<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.



#### OPTION 1: More universal **Credit Size Estimated Cost**

**\$1,400** (kids 18 and under) \$1,680 (kids under 6)

#### **Who Benefits?**

- 1,662,000 residents
- 795,000 children
- 88% of children

## OPTION 2: More targeted

**Credit Size** 

**Estimated Cost** 

\$1,400 (kids 18 and under) \$596.5M

**\$1,680** (kids under 6)

#### **Who Benefits?**

- **956,000** residents
- 490,000 children
- 54% of children

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



<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.

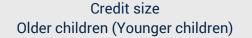


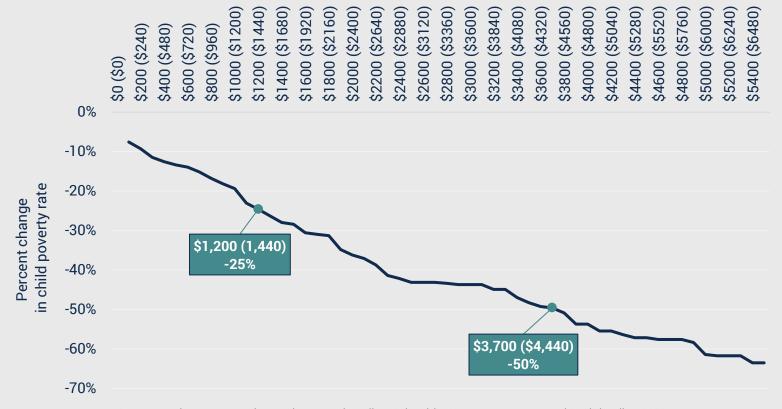


The available options present a broad, more universal, option and a narrower, more targeted, option. The former extends higher up the income scale and is available to more middle-class families, whereas the latter is directed toward families experiencing periods of low income. The accompanying individual 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**







## OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

**\$3,700** (kids 18 and under) **\$4,440** (kids under 6)

**Who Benefits?** 

1,590,000 residents

**727,000** 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

## **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

**\$3,700** (kids 18 and under)

\$1.6B

**\$4,440** (kids under 6)

#### **Who Benefits?**

1,008,000 residents

498,000 children

61% of children

\*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.

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



**OREGON** 

27,000 children lifted out of poverty

## OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$1,200 (kids 18 and under) \$765.8M \$1,440 (kids under 6)

#### **Who Benefits?**

- 1,363,000 residents
- 639,000 children
- 79% of children

## OPTION 2: More targeted

#### Credit Size

**Estimated Cost** 

\$1,200 (kids 18 and under) \$427.7M \$1,440 (kids under 6)

#### **Who Benefits?**

- **766,000** residents
- 376,000 children
- 46% of children

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

Income range	Bottom 20% Less than \$27,200	\$27,200 to \$51,100	<b>Middle 20%</b> \$51,100 to \$86,900	<b>Fourth 20%</b> \$86,900 to \$147,100	<b>Top 20%</b> \$147,100 & up			
Percentage of income	-2.3% -2.3%	-0.8% -0.7%	-0.8% -0.3%	-0.5% -0.1%	0% 0%			
	Average tax cut for those benefitting							
	\$2,210	\$1,820	\$2,220	\$1,910	\$1,460			
	\$2,210	\$1,650	\$2,030	\$1,840	\$2,640			
	Share of total tax benefits going to group							
	19%	18%	29%	29%	5%			
	34%	29%	22%	12%	2%			

<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.

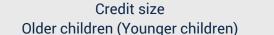


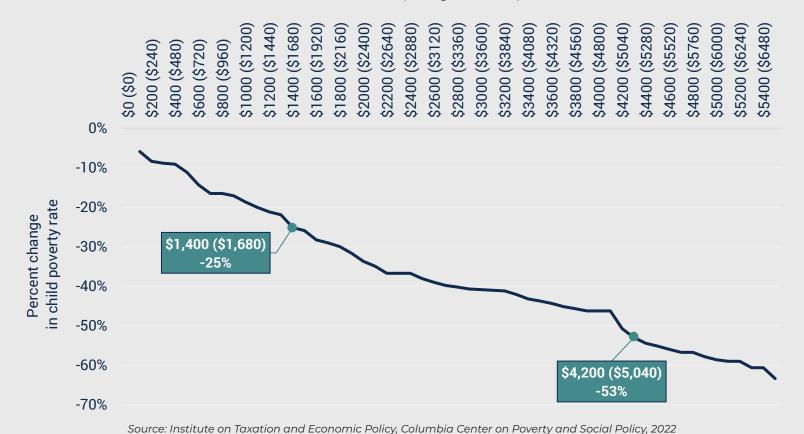


The available options present a broad, more universal, option and a narrower, more targeted, option. The former extends higher up the income scale and is available to more middle-class families, whereas the latter is directed toward families experiencing periods of low income. The accompanying individual 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**







## OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$4,200 (kids 18 and under) \$5,040 (kids under 6)

\$9B

#### **Who Benefits?**

- (\$\displays 4,862,000 residents
- (2) 2,259,000 children
- (\$\sqrt{92}\% of children

## OPTION 2: More targeted

## **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$4,200 (kids 18 and under) \$5,040 (kids under 6)

\$5.7B

Who Benefits?

- (2) **3,005,000** residents
- (2) 1,476,000 children
- $\stackrel{ ext{ }}{\Leftrightarrow}$  60% of children

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



<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.



## OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

**\$1,400** (kids 18 and under) \$1,680 (kids under 6)

\$2.64B

#### **Who Benefits?**

- 4,137,000 residents
- 1,941,000 children
- 79% of children

## OPTION 2: More targeted

## **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

**\$1,400** (kids 18 and under)

\$1.66B

\$1,680 (kids under 6)

#### **Who Benefits?**

- 2,409,000 residents
- 1,214,000 children
- 49% of children

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

■ More universal ■ More targeted

Middle 20% **Bottom 20%** Second 20% Fourth 20% **Top 20%** Income \$50,900 to Less than \$25,600 to \$81,500 to \$136,200 range \$25.600 \$50,900 \$81.500 \$136,200 & up 0% 0% **-0.7% -0.4% -0.5% -0.1%** -1% Percentage of income **-3.5% -3.5%** Average tax cut for those benefitting \$2,120 \$2,520 \$2,260 \$2,170 \$1,500 \$2,100 \$2,480 \$2,070 \$2,760 \$1,280 Share of total tax benefits going to group 24% 20% 23% 25% 7% 38% 31% 21% 8% 1%

<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.

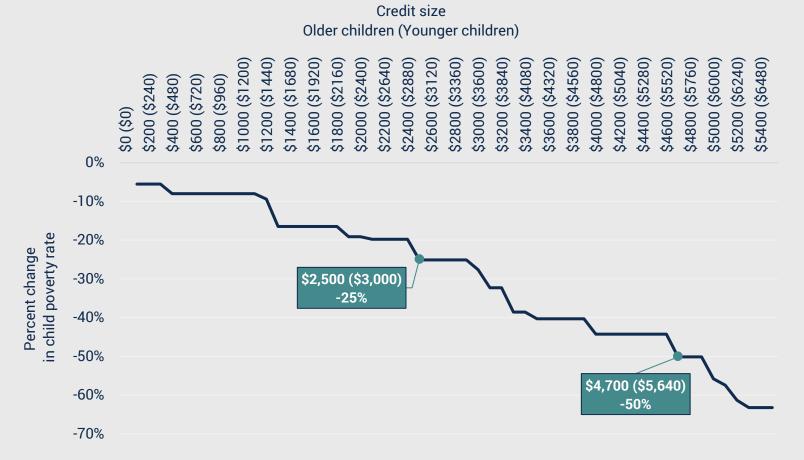




The available options present a broad, more universal, option and a narrower, more targeted, option. The former extends higher up the income scale and is available to more middle-class families, whereas the latter is directed toward families experiencing periods of low income. The accompanying individual 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**





**RHODE ISLAND** 

10,000 children lifted out of poverty

## OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

**\$4,700** (kids 18 and under) **\$5,640** (kids under 6)

\$831.3M

#### **Who Benefits?**

- **425,000** residents
- 184,000 children
- 94% of children

## OPTION 2: More targeted

## **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

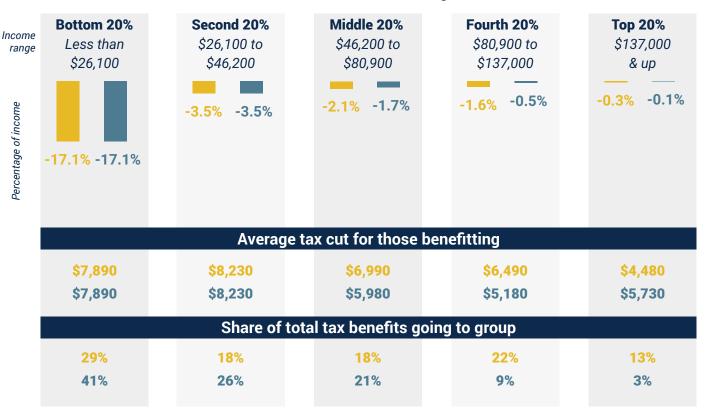
\$4,700 (kids 18 and under) \$587.2M \$5,640 (kids under 6)

#### **Who Benefits?**

- **283,000** residents
- 132,000 children
- 67% of children

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





<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.



**RHODE ISLAND** 

5,000 children lifted out of poverty

## OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

**\$2,500** (kids 18 and under) **\$3,000** (kids under 6)

\$415M

#### **Who Benefits?**

- **388,000** residents
- 171,000 children
- 87% of children

## OPTION 2: More targeted

## **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$2,500 (kids 18 and under) \$295.1M **\$3,000** (kids under 6)

#### **Who Benefits?**

- **261,000** residents
- 121,000 children
- 62% of children

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



<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.



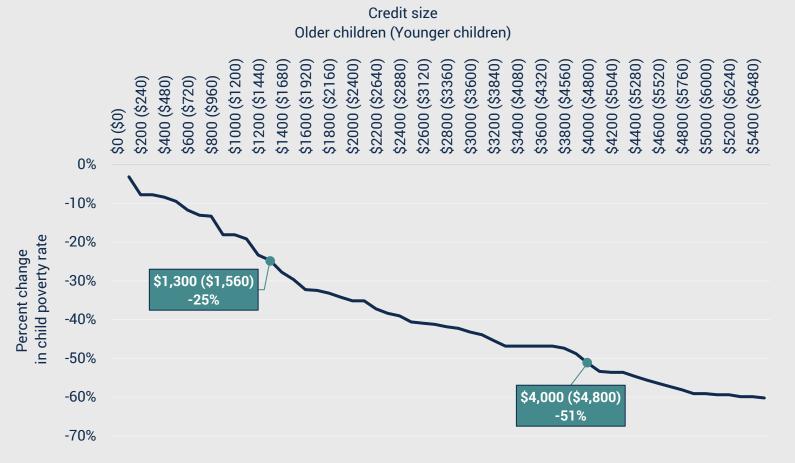
## SOUTH CAROLINA

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**



## **SOUTH CAROLINA**



82,000 children lifted out of poverty

## OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

**\$4,000** (kids 18 and under) **\$4,800** (kids under 6)

#### **Who Benefits?**

- 2,121,000 residents
- 955,000 children
- 94% of children

## OPTION 2: More targeted

## **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

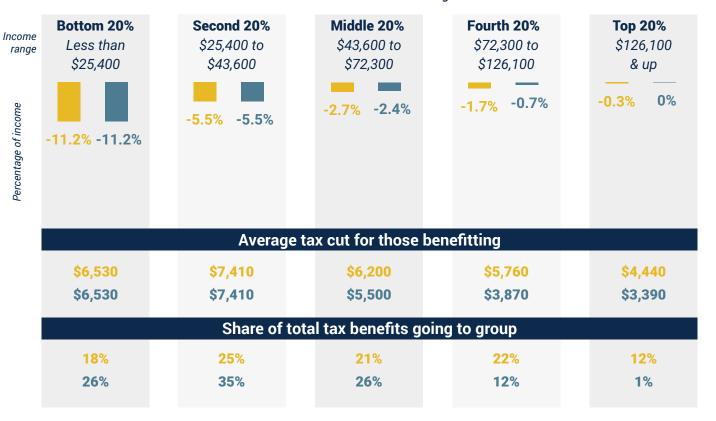
**\$4,000** (kids 18 and under)

**\$4,800** (kids under 6)

#### **Who Benefits?**

- 1,519,000 residents
- 718,000 children
- 71% of children

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



<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.



# **SOUTH CAROLINA**

41,000 children lifted out of poverty

## OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

**\$1,300** (kids 18 and under) \$1,560 (kids under 6)

\$1.14B

#### **Who Benefits?**

- 1,935,000 residents
- 879,000 children
- 86% of children

## OPTION 2: More targeted

## **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$1,300 (kids 18 and under) \$802.9M **\$1,560** (kids under 6)

#### **Who Benefits?**

- 1,260,000 residents
- 602,000 children
- 59% of children

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



<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.

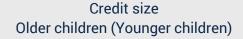




The available options present a broad, more universal, option and a narrower, more targeted, option. The former extends higher up the income scale and is available to more middle-class families, whereas the latter is directed toward families experiencing periods of low income. The accompanying individual 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**







#### OPTION 1: More universal **Credit Size Estimated Cost**

\$2,900 (kids 18 and under) **\$3,480** (kids under 6)

\$514.4M

#### **Who Benefits?**

- **408,000** residents
- 184,000 children
- 91% of children

## OPTION 2: More targeted

**Credit Size** 

**Estimated Cost** 

\$2,900 (kids 18 and under) \$304.5M

**\$3,480** (kids under 6)

**Who Benefits?** 

- **227,000** residents
- 111,000 children
- 55% of children

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



<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.



## OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$1,000 (kids 18 and under) \$' \$1,200 (kids under 6)

\$159.5M

#### **Who Benefits?**

- **♦ 166,000** children
- ♦ 82% of children

## OPTION 2: More targeted

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$1,000 (kids 18 and under) \$1,200 (kids under 6)

\$93.6M

#### **Who Benefits?**

- 194,000 residents
- **94,000** children
- $\stackrel{ ext{ }}{\Leftrightarrow}$  46% of children

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

Income range	Less than \$30,400	\$30,400 to \$52,800	<b>Middle 20%</b> \$52,800 to \$88,300	\$88,300 to \$145,100	<b>Top 20%</b> \$145,100 & up		
Percentage of income	-2% -2%	-0.8% -0.8%	-0.7% -0.3%	-0.5% -0.1%	0% 0%		
	Average tax cut for those benefitting						
	\$1,760	\$1,600	\$1,580	\$1,710	\$1,190		
	\$1,760	\$1,570	\$1,580	\$2,590	\$1,450		
	Share of total tax benefits going to group						
	19%	19%	<b>26</b> %	28%	8%		
	32%	<b>32</b> %	21%	7%	7%		

<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.





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**





## OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$3,100 (kids 18 and under) \$3,720 (kids under 6)

\$4B

#### **Who Benefits?**

- (2) 2,785,000 residents
- (288,000 children
- (\$\sqrt{91}\% 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

## **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$3,100 (kids 18 and under) \$3,720 (kids under 6)

\$2.7B

#### **Who Benefits?**

- (2) 1,896,000 residents
- 919,000 children
- $\stackrel{ extstyle o}{\Rightarrow}$  65% of children

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



<sup>\*</sup>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.



## OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$1,300 (kids 18 and under) \$1,560 (kids under 6)

\$1.57B

in 2022

#### **Who Benefits?**

- (\$\display\$ 2,571,000 residents
- (201,000 children
- ♦ 85% of children

## OPTION 2: More targeted

## **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

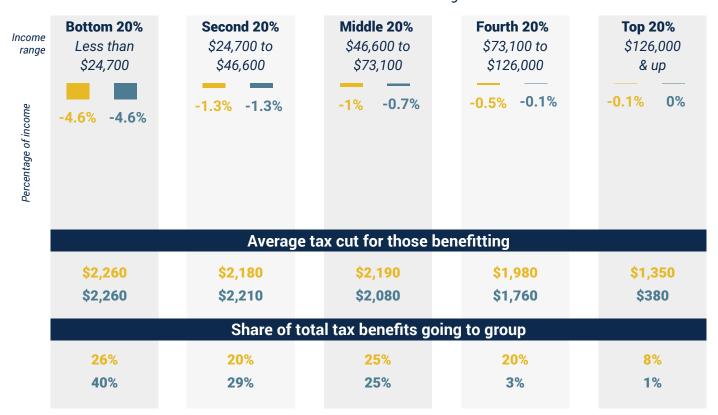
\$1,300 (kids 18 and under) \$1,560 (kids under 6)

\$1.03B

#### **Who Benefits?**

- (2) 1,627,000 residents
- **804,000** children
- $\stackrel{ ext{ riangle}}{\Rightarrow} 57\%$  of children

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



<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.

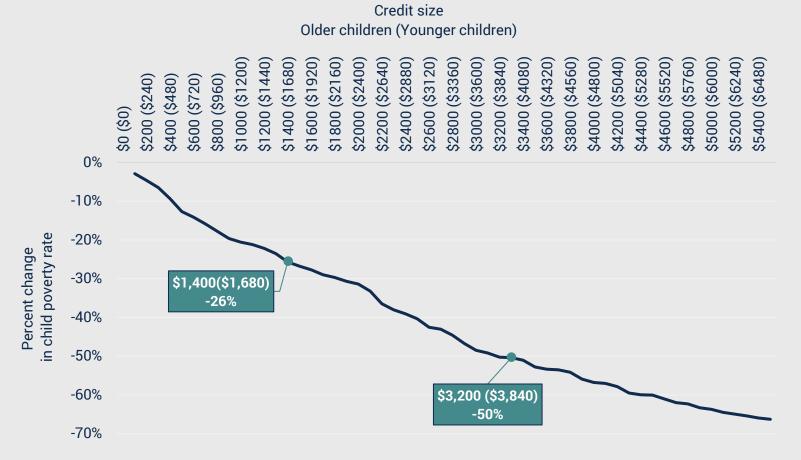




The available options present a broad, more universal, option and a narrower, more targeted, option. The former extends higher up the income scale and is available to more middle-class families, whereas the latter is directed toward families experiencing periods of low income. The accompanying individual 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**





## OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

**\$3,200** (kids 18 and under) **\$3,840** (kids under 6)

#### **Who Benefits?**

- 13,348,000 residents
- 6,371,000 children
- 90% of children

## OPTION 2: More targeted

## **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

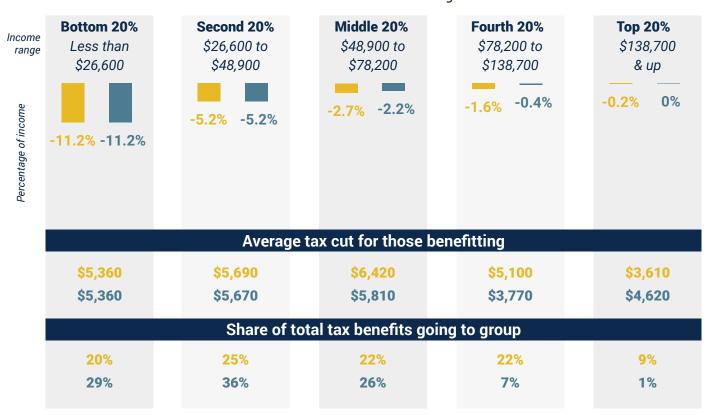
\$3,200 (kids 18 and under) **\$3,840** (kids under 6)

\$14.1B

#### **Who Benefits?**

- 9,070,000 residents
- 4,561,000 children
- 64% of children

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



<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.



## OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$1,400 (kids 18 and under) \$1,680 (kids under 6)

\$8.18B

#### **Who Benefits?**

- (2) 12,153,000 residents
- **♦ 5,852,000** children
- ♦ 82% of children

## OPTION 2: More targeted

## **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$1,400 (kids 18 and under) \$1,680 (kids under 6)

\$5.72B

#### **Who Benefits?**

- **8,049,000** residents
- 4,058,000 children
- $\stackrel{ ext{ riangle}}{\Rightarrow} 57\%$  of children

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



<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.

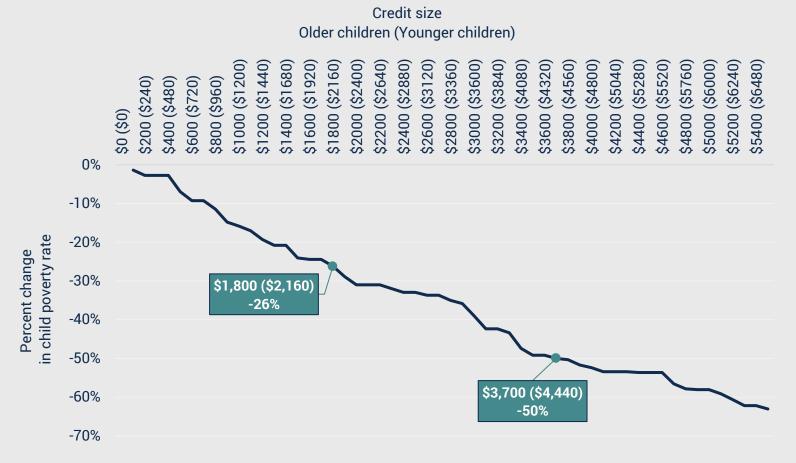




The available options present a broad, more universal, option and a narrower, more targeted, option. The former extends higher up the income scale and is available to more middle-class families, whereas the latter is directed toward families experiencing periods of low income. The accompanying individual 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**





## OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$3,700 (kids 18 and under) \$4,440 (kids under 6)

\$3.1B

#### **Who Benefits?**

- (4) 1,813,000 residents
- **869,000** children
- $\Leftrightarrow$  94% of children

## OPTION 2: More targeted

## **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$3,700 (kids 18 and under) \$4,440 (kids under 6)

\$1.7B

Who Benefits?

- 1,121,000 residents
- **♦ 563,000** children
- $\Rightarrow$  61% of children

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



<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.



## OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

**\$1,800** (kids 18 and under) **\$2,160** (kids under 6)

#### **Who Benefits?**

- 1,673,000 residents
- 808,000 children
- 87% of children

## OPTION 2: More targeted

## **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

**\$1,800** (kids 18 and under) **\$2,160** (kids under 6)

\$674M

#### **Who Benefits?**

- **867,000** residents
- 433,000 children
- 47% of children

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



<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.

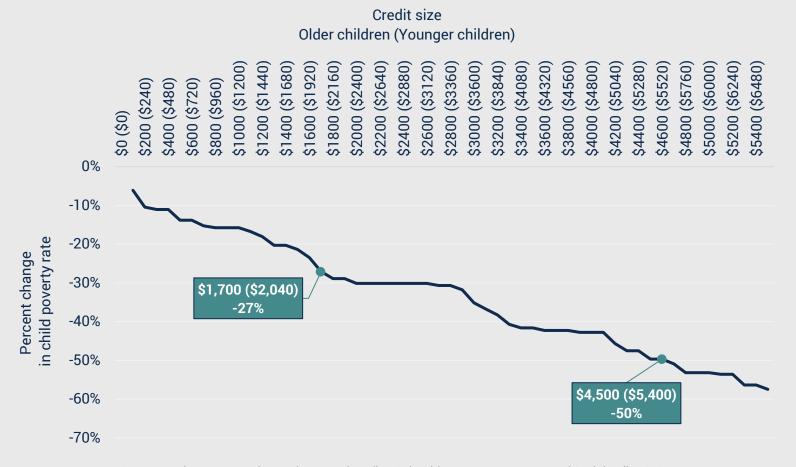




The available options present a broad, more universal, option and a narrower, more targeted, option. The former extends higher up the income scale and is available to more middle-class families, whereas the latter is directed toward families experiencing periods of low income. The accompanying individual 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**



**VERMONT** 

6,000 children lifted out of poverty

## OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$4,500 (kids 18 and under) \$414.8M **\$5,400** (kids under 6)

#### **Who Benefits?**

- **237,000** residents
- **96,000** children
- 91% of children

## OPTION 2: More targeted

## **Credit Size**

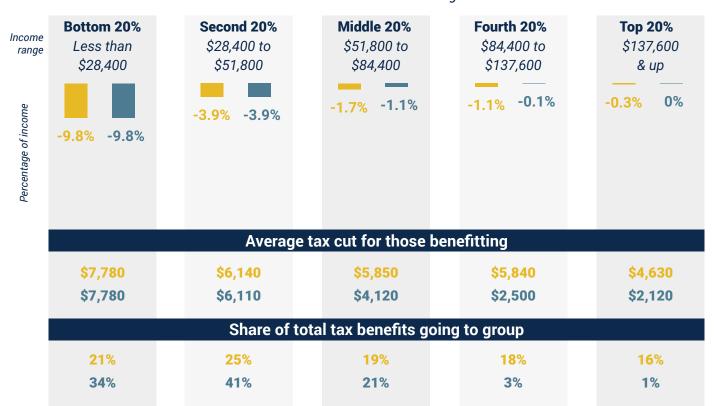
**Estimated Cost** 

\$4,500 (kids 18 and under) \$256.8M **\$5,400** (kids under 6)

**Who Benefits?** 

- **153,000** residents
- 65,000 children
- 62% of children

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



<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.



## OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$1,700 (kids 18 and under) \$140.4M \$2,040 (kids under 6)

#### **Who Benefits?**

- **204,000** residents
- **♦ 84,000** children

## OPTION 2: More targeted

## **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$1,700 (kids 18 and under) \$2,040 (kids under 6)

\$89.1M

Who Benefits?

- (2) **117,000** residents
- **♦ 51,000** children
- $\stackrel{ ext{ }}{\Leftrightarrow}$  48% of children

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



<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.



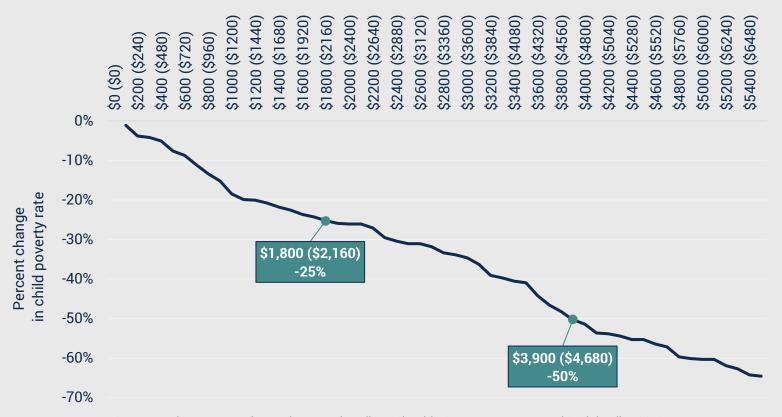


The available options present a broad, more universal, option and a narrower, more targeted, option. The former extends higher up the income scale and is available to more middle-class families, whereas the latter is directed toward families experiencing periods of low income. The accompanying individual 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**







## OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$3,900 (kids 18 and under) \$4,680 (kids under 6)

\$5.7B

#### **Who Benefits?**

- (\$\square\$) 3,316,000 residents
- (2) 1,564,000 children
- ♦ 89% of children

## OPTION 2: More targeted

## **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$3,900 (kids 18 and under)

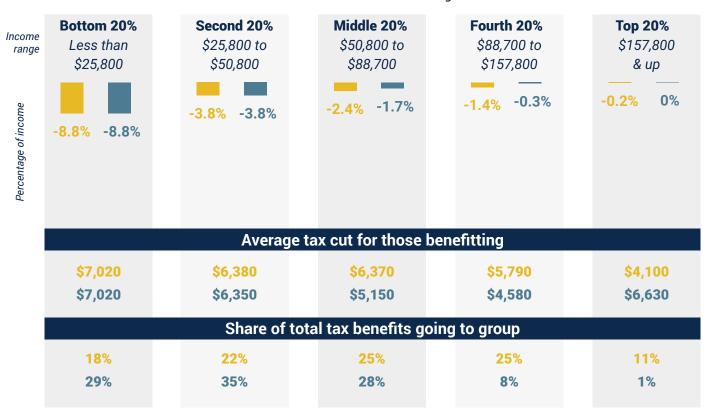
\$3.6B

**\$4,680** (kids under 6)

#### **Who Benefits?**

- (2) 1,974,000 residents
- 992,000 children
- $\stackrel{ ext{ o}}{\Rightarrow}$  56% of children

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



<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.



## OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$1,800 (kids 18 and under) \$2,160 (kids under 6)

\$2.4B

#### **Who Benefits?**

- (2) 2,883,000 residents
- (2) 1,379,000 children

## OPTION 2: More targeted

## **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$1,800 (kids 18 and under) \$2,160 (kids under 6)

\$1.47B

ius under 0)

#### Who Benefits?

- (2) 1,656,000 residents
- **840,000** children
- $\Rightarrow$  48% of children

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



<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.

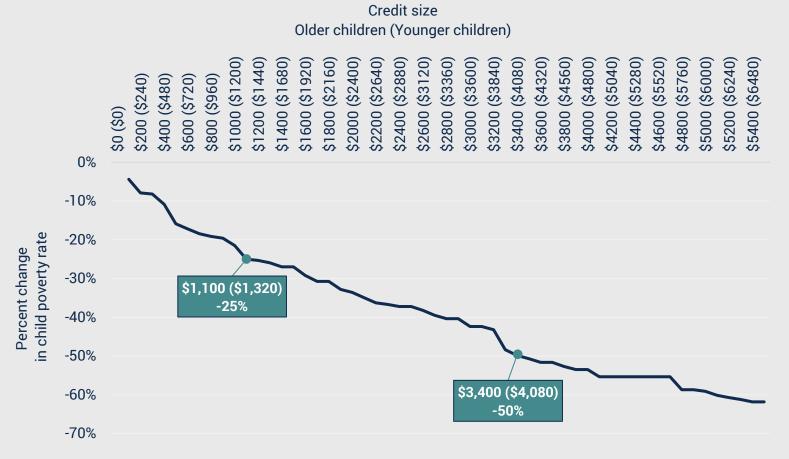




The available options present a broad, more universal, option and a narrower, more targeted, option. The former extends higher up the income scale and is available to more middle-class families, whereas the latter is directed toward families experiencing periods of low income. The accompanying individual 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**





## OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$3,400 (kids 18 and under) \$4,080 (kids under 6)

\$4B

#### Who Benefits?

- (\$\displays 2,832,000 residents
- (2) 1,273,000 children
- ♦ 83% of children

## OPTION 2: More targeted

## **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$3,400 (kids 18 and under) \$4,080 (kids under 6)

\$2.2B

#### **Who Benefits?**

- (2) 1,501,000 residents
- → 728,000 children
- $\Rightarrow$  48% of children

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



<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.



## OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

**\$1,100** (kids 18 and under) **\$1,320** (kids under 6)

#### **Who Benefits?**

- 2,313,000 residents
- 1,047,000 children
- 69% of children

## OPTION 2: More targeted

## **Credit Size**

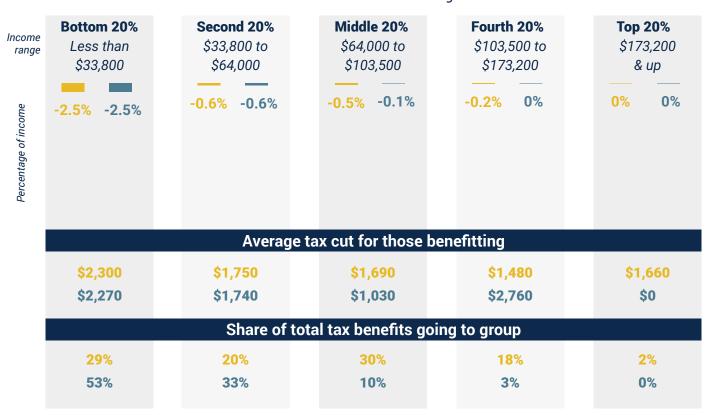
**Estimated Cost** 

\$1,100 (kids 18 and under) \$610.5M **\$1,320** (kids under 6)

#### **Who Benefits?**

- 1,160,000 residents
- 576,000 children
- 38% of children

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



<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.



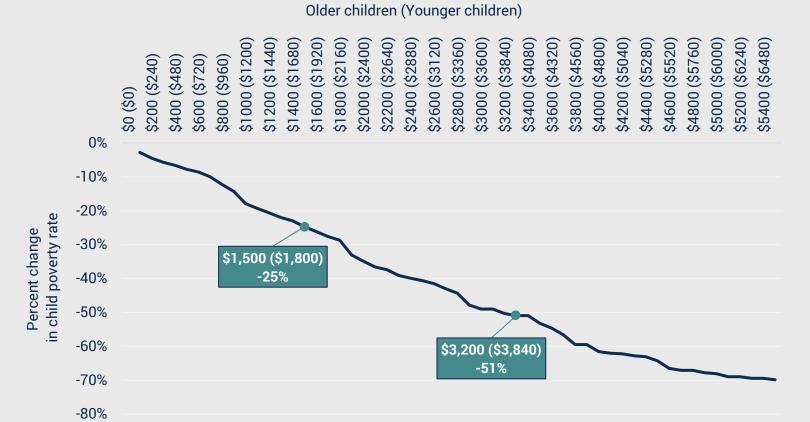


The available options present a broad, more universal, option and a narrower, more targeted, option. The former extends higher up the income scale and is available to more middle-class families, whereas the latter is directed toward families experiencing periods of low income. The accompanying individual 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**

Credit size





## OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

**\$3,200** (kids 18 and under) **\$3,840** (kids under 6)

#### **Who Benefits?**

- **688,000** residents
- 316,000 children
- 94% of children

## OPTION 2: More targeted

**Credit Size** 

**Estimated Cost** 

\$3,200 (kids 18 and under) \$671.9M **\$3,840** (kids under 6)

#### **Who Benefits?**

- **460,000** residents
- 224,000 children
- 67% of children

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



<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.



## OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$1,500 (kids 18 and under) \$444.6M **\$1,800** (kids under 6)

#### **Who Benefits?**

- **643,000** residents
- 300,000 children
- 89% of children

## OPTION 2: More targeted

## **Credit Size**

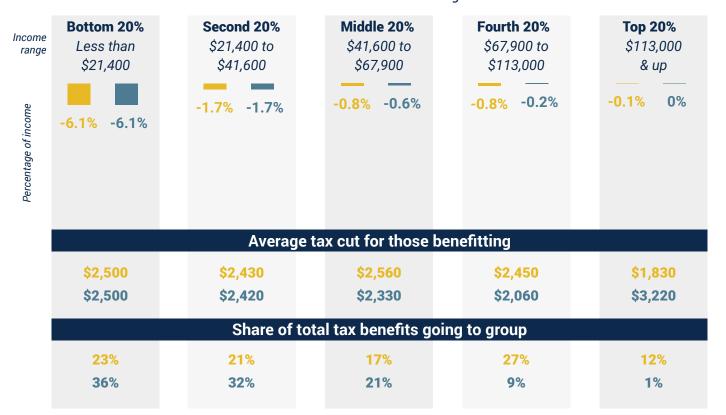
**Estimated Cost** 

\$1,500 (kids 18 and under) \$287.9M **\$1,800** (kids under 6)

#### **Who Benefits?**

- **395,000** residents
- 193,000 children
- 58% of children

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



<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.





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**



WISCONSIN

50,000 children lifted out of poverty

## OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$3,900 (kids 18 and under) \$4,680 (kids under 6)

\$4B

in 2022

#### **Who Benefits?**

- (\$\displays 2,388,000 residents
- (2) 1,093,000 children
- ♦ 93% of children

## OPTION 2: More targeted

## **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$3,900 (kids 18 and under)

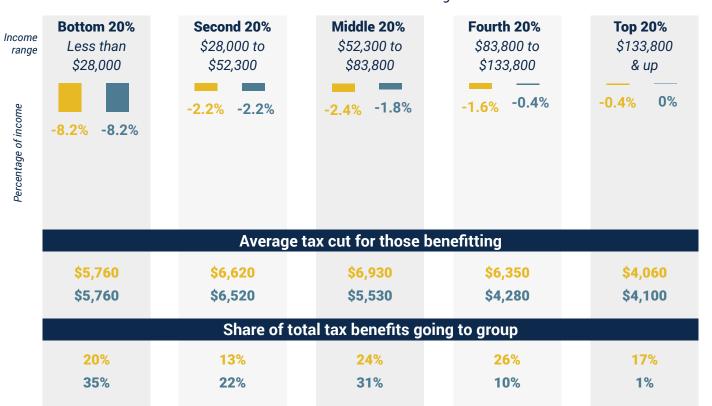
\$2.4B

**\$4,680** (kids under 6)

#### **Who Benefits?**

- (2) 1,350,000 residents
- **⇔ 685,000** children
- $\Rightarrow$  58% of children

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



<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.



**WISCONSIN** 

25,000 children lifted out of poverty

## OPTION 1: More universal

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$1,200 (kids 18 and under) \$1,440 (kids under 6)

#### **Who Benefits?**

- 1,949,000 residents
- 918,000 children
- 78% of children

## OPTION 2: More targeted

#### **Credit Size**

**Estimated Cost** 

\$1,200 (kids 18 and under) \$604.8M \$1,440 (kids under 6)

**Who Benefits?** 

- **993,000** residents
- **525,000** children
- 45% of children

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

Income range	Bottom 20% Less than \$28,000	\$28,000 to \$52,300	<b>Middle 20%</b> \$52,300 to \$83,800	<b>Fourth 20%</b> \$83,800 to \$133,800	<b>Top 20%</b> \$133,800 & up			
Percentage of income	-2.5% -2.5%	-0.7% -0.7%	-0.7% -0.4%	-0.5% 0%	0% 0%			
	Average tax cut for those benefitting							
	\$1,770	\$2,040	\$2,130	\$1,900	\$1,230			
	\$1,770	\$1,980	\$1,930	\$2,230	\$0			
	Share of total tax benefits going to group							
	23%	15%	27%	28%	6%			
	42%	25%	27%	5%	0%			

<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.

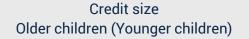




The available options present a broad, more universal, option and a narrower, more targeted, option. The former extends higher up the income scale and is available to more middle-class families, whereas the latter is directed toward families experiencing periods of low income. The accompanying individual 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**









## OPTION 2: More targeted

Credit Size Estimated Cost \$3,600 (kids 18 and under) \$202.6M in 2022

#### **Who Benefits?**

- **⇔ 60,000** children
- 50% of children

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



<sup>\*</sup>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.



# © OPTION 1: More universal Credit Size Estimated Cost

\$1,800 (kids 18 and under) \$169.1 M in 2022

#### **Who Benefits?**

- **210,000** residents
- **98,000** children
- ♦ 82% of children

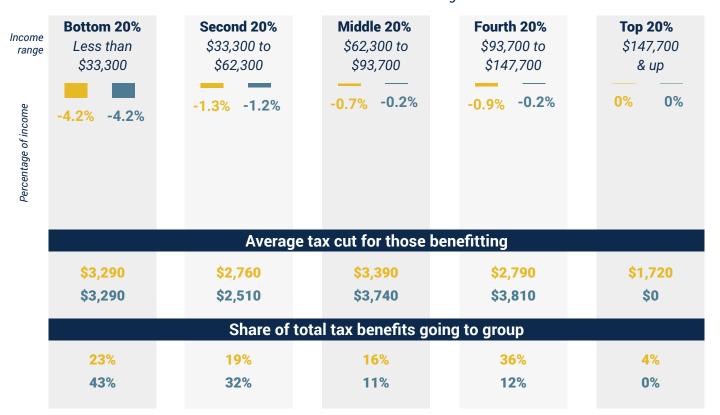
## OPTION 2: More targeted

Credit Size Estimated Cost \$1,800 (kids 18 and under) \$92.4M in 2022

#### **Who Benefits?**

- (2) **103,000** residents
- **♦ 55,000** children
- $\Rightarrow$  **45%** of children

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



<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>\*</sup>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.