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House Tax Bill's Child Tax Credit Increase Excludes Thousands of Children in Low-Income Working Families in Every State

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The House Republican tax bill would increase the maximum Child Tax Credit (CTC) from the current \$1,000 to \$1,600 per child, but only some families would benefit. Republicans have highlighted this proposal as their plan's signature benefit for working families, but it would completely exclude 10 million children whose parents work for low pay — about 1 in 7 of all U.S. children in working families, including thousands of children in every state. Another 12 million children in working families would receive less than the full \$600-per-child increase in the credit (in most cases, much less). Altogether, about 1 in 3 children in working families would either be excluded entirely or only partially benefit from the CTC increase.¹

The House Republicans' proposal would partially or entirely exclude more than 25 percent of children in working families in almost every state. In 12 states, at least 40 percent of these children would be excluded: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nevada, New Mexico, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas.

House Republicans' decision to partially or entirely exclude these 23 million children from their proposed CTC expansion is especially striking because they also chose to newly extend the CTC (in whole or in part) to families with higher incomes. Married couples with two children with incomes between \$150,000 and \$294,000 would become newly eligible for the credit.

The House bill would also cut or eliminate the CTC for roughly 1 million immigrant children in low-income families, most of them Dreamers, creating further economic hardship for this group of families. (See text box.)

Even as the House tax plan excludes millions of children from the CTC expansion, it provides large new tax cuts for the wealthiest families and profitable corporations while increasing deficits by \$1.5 trillion over the next decade. Congressional Republicans are likely to use rising deficits as an

¹ This report has been revised to reflect modest changes in our methodology for estimating the number of children partially left out of the proposed increase in the Child Tax Credit, a correction to how the refundable portion of the credit would be indexed in 2018, and a change in the proposal itself that occurred during committee consideration.

excuse to come back as soon as next year and seek large budget cuts in areas such as Medicaid, food assistance for struggling families, and education. These cuts will be borne heavily by the same families that receive no or only modest benefits from the tax bill, leaving them worse off when the tax cuts and subsequent budget cuts are considered together.

The CTC Proposal in the House Tax Bill

The CTC now provides a maximum tax credit of \$1,000 per eligible child under age 17. The credit is “partially refundable,” meaning that it is partly, but not entirely, available to many low-income families. Specifically, the refundable portion of the CTC is limited to 15 percent of a family’s earnings over \$3,000. Thus, a single mother with two children and earnings of \$10,000 is eligible for a CTC of \$1,050, or \$525 per child, rather than for the \$2,000 (\$1,000 per child) that a middle-income family with two children receives. Because of the credit’s slow phase-in for working families with low incomes, families with two children do not receive the full credit of \$1,000 per child until their earnings reach \$16,333. The poorest children consequently qualify for only a very small CTC or none at all.

The House tax plan proposes to increase the maximum CTC to \$1,600 per child. But it would not increase the refundability of the existing credit, which would still be limited to 15 percent of earnings over \$3,000. Moreover, as explained below, the House bill limits low-income families’ access to its CTC increase, capping the amount of the credit that is refundable at \$1,100 next year, indexed for inflation going forward. The maximum refundable amount would not reach \$1,600 until around 2036.

While doing nothing to strengthen the CTC for the lowest-income working families, the plan calls for increasing the income levels at which the CTC begins to phase out for higher-income families, thereby making more families with six-figure incomes eligible for the credit.

Millions of Low-Income Working Families Would Be Left Out

To see how the House bill’s CTC expansion would fully or partially exclude children in low-income working families, consider two examples.

- A single mother with two children working full time as a home health aide at the federal minimum wage earns \$14,500. Based on her earnings, her total refundable credit is capped at \$1,725, less than the current-law \$1,000-per-child credit. Thus, she would receive no benefit from the higher maximum credit under the House proposal.
- A married couple with two children earns \$24,000. Based on their earnings, this couple could qualify for a total refundable credit of \$3,150, so it would seem they could receive almost the full benefit of the House bill’s \$600-per-child CTC increase. But because the bill would cap refundability at \$1,100 per child, indexed for inflation, the family would benefit by only \$100 per child (\$200 total) next year. This is because their income tax liability before the CTC is not large enough to qualify them for a bigger credit.

We estimate that 10 million children in low-income working families (about 1 in 7 of all U.S. children in working families) would be entirely excluded from the CTC increase, with situations

similar to the first example above.² Another 12 million children would benefit by less than the full \$600 increase in the credit; the majority of these children are in families that would benefit by less than \$200 per child in 2018.³ In total, 23 million children — or about 1 in 3 children in working families — would be partially or fully excluded from the CTC increase. This includes:

- 6.0 million children in working-poor families, 1.2 million of whom live in deep poverty (i.e., below *half* the poverty line);
- 8.4 million children under age 6; and
- 8.5 million Latino children, 7.8 million white children, 4.5 million African American children, and 600,000 Asian children.

(See Table 1. For detailed methodology and state-by-state estimates of children who would be excluded, see the Appendix.)

TABLE 1

Children in Working Families Fully or Partially Left Out of CTC Increase in House Tax Bill Due to Low Income

	Fully excluded (millions)	Partially excluded (millions)	Fully or partially excluded (millions)
Latino	3.7	4.8	8.5
White (non-Latino)	3.3	4.4	7.8
African American (non-Latino)	2.3	2.2	4.5
Asian (non-Latino)	0.2	0.4	0.6
Other	0.7	0.6	1.3
Total	10.3	12.5	22.7
Including			
Under age 6	3.9	4.6	8.4
In poverty	3.8	2.2	6.0
In deep poverty (below half the poverty line)	1.1	0.2	1.2

Note: Children in working families fully excluded are those that would not benefit at all from the CTC proposal; children in working families partially excluded are those that would not receive the full \$600 increase per child.

Source: CBPP estimates from March 2017 Current Population Survey and Tax Policy Center table T17-0228. For more details, see the Technical Appendix.

² CBPP estimates based on March 2017 Current Population Survey data and Tax Policy Center table T17-0228. For additional details, see the Appendix.

³ The amount by which many of these families could benefit would increase gradually over time, because the maximum refundable credit would be indexed for inflation. However, the amount of the credit that would be refundable would not reach \$1,600 until around 2036.

The average income of working families with children that would be partially or entirely left out of the CTC increase is \$22,000. Among these working families, two-thirds include at least one parent who works full time for most of the year.⁴ The parents in these families work in a range of occupations, many of which pay low or modest wages (see Table 2).

TABLE 2

Top Occupations of Working Parents Fully or Partially Left Out of CTC Proposal in House Tax Bill Due to Low Income

	Number of working parents
Sales	1,279,000
Office and administrative support	1,247,000
Food preparation and serving	1,130,000
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	1,058,000
Construction and extraction	1,002,000
Transportation and material moving	980,000
Manufacturing	885,000
Personal care and service	866,000
Health care support	630,000

Note: "Manufacturing" refers to "Production" occupations. Children in working families fully excluded are those that would not benefit at all from the CTC proposal; children in working families partially excluded are those that would not receive the full \$600 increase per child.

Source: CBPP estimates from March 2017 Current Population Survey and Tax Policy Center table T17-0228. For more details, see the Technical Appendix.

Large Share of Children in Every State Would Be Excluded

In almost every state, at least 1 in 10 children in working families would be completely excluded from the House bill's CTC increase (see Appendix Table 1). And in almost every state, at least 1 in 4 children in working families would either be excluded or receive less than the full increase.

But in many states, generally higher-poverty, lower-wage states, a much larger share of children would be left out. In 12 states, at least 40 percent of children in working families would receive less than the House bill's touted \$600-per-child CTC increase: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nevada, New Mexico, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas.

Children Left Out Are Those Who Would Benefit the Most

The children who would be fully or partially excluded from the proposed CTC changes are those whose families experience the greatest financial hardship, and those for whom additional help would likely make the most difference in helping make ends meet and creating a more stable environment for children. They are also those for whom, extensive research indicates, a CTC boost could make the most difference over the long run.

⁴ These parents work 35 or more hours per week, in accordance with the Bureau of Labor Statistics definition of full time, and at least 27 weeks of the year.

- **Research indicates that income from the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)⁵ and the CTC yields benefits for many children at virtually every stage of life.⁶** Starting from infancy — when larger refundable tax credits have been linked with more prenatal care, less maternal stress, and signs of better infant health — children who benefit from tax-credit expansions have been found to do better than similar children who don't benefit. They have higher odds of finishing high school and therefore going on to college, and the added income from the credits has been linked to significant increases in college attendance by making college more affordable for families with high-school seniors. Researchers note that the education and skill gains associated with the EITC and CTC are likely to keep paying off through higher earnings and employment in adulthood.
- **Research also shows that income gains from sources that include tax credits matter the most for the poorest children.** “[T]here is very strong evidence that increases in income have a bigger impact on outcomes for those at the lower end of the income distribution,” a systematic review of the research literature on the effects of income during childhood, conducted by researchers at the London School of Economics and Political Science, concluded. All 13 of the relevant studies the researchers examined supported this finding.⁷ One study found, for example, that the EITC's effect in increasing children's math and reading test scores was almost three times larger for the lowest quartile of its sample than for other low- and moderate-income families.⁸ These findings are consistent with the view of many experts that the adverse effects of poverty on children are most pronounced for children who live below half of the poverty line.⁹

Many Families With Six-Figure Incomes Would Be Made Newly Eligible for the Credit or Receive the Largest CTC Increases

While the lowest-income working families would get nothing from the CTC proposal in the House tax bill, those who earn substantial salaries would qualify for the maximum CTC boost (see Figure 1). Of particular note, the proposal would increase the income level at which the CTC begins to phase out, making more filers with six-figure incomes eligible for the credit. For example:

⁵ The EITC is older and more studied than the CTC, but the CTC, like the EITC, is available only to working families and phases in as earnings rise.

⁶ For an extended discussion of the research, see Chuck Marr *et al.*, “EITC and Child Tax Credit Promote Work, Reduce Poverty, and Support Children's Development, Research Finds,” Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, updated October 1, 2015, <https://www.cbpp.org/research/federal-tax/eitc-and-child-tax-credit-promote-work-reduce-poverty-and-support-childrens>.

⁷ Kerris Cooper and Kitty Stewart, “Does money affect children's outcomes?,” Joseph Rowntree Foundation, October 22, 2013, <https://www.jrf.org.uk/report/does-money-affect-children%E2%80%99s-outcomes>.

⁸ Gordon B. Dahl and Lance Lochner, “The Impact of Family Income on Child Achievement: Evidence from the Earned Income Tax Credit,” *American Economic Review* 102, No. 5, May 2012, 1927-56. The lowest quartile consisted of families earning less than \$18,031 (in 2000 dollars). The middle two quartiles consisted of families earning between \$18,031 and \$41,790, while the fourth quartile included families earning more than \$41,790.

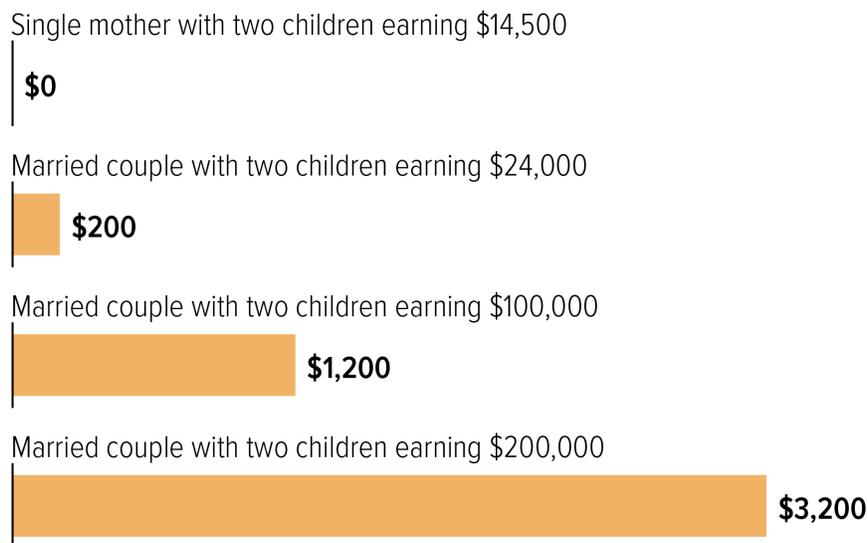
⁹ Jeanne Brooks-Gunn and Greg J. Duncan, “The Effects of Poverty on Children,” *The Future of Children*, Vol. 7, No. 2, Summer/Fall 1997.

- Married couples with two children and incomes between \$150,000 and \$294,000 would become *newly* eligible for a CTC. (Currently, the CTC phases out at \$150,000 for married filers with two children.)
- Married couples with two children and incomes between \$115,000 and \$230,000 would become newly eligible for the maximum CTC. A married couple with two children earning \$200,000 would receive a \$3,200 CTC increase; its CTC would rise from zero today to \$3,200 under the plan.

FIGURE 1

Low-Income Working Families Get Little or Nothing From House Tax Bill’s Child Tax Credit Increase

CTC increase under House bill, 2018



Source: CBPP analysis

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Rubio-Lee Proposal Would Help But Still Fall Short

Republican Senator Marco Rubio rightly criticized the House bill for doing too little to help low-income working families.¹⁰ A proposal from Senator Rubio and Senator Mike Lee, also endorsed by a number of other Republican senators, would modestly increase the amount of the CTC that would be refundable, in addition to providing a substantial increase in the maximum credit.¹¹ The proposal thus would provide some increase in the CTC to the poorest working families. Even so, those

¹⁰ Marco Rubio, “We’re Not Supporting Legislation That Doesn’t Cut Taxes for Working Families with Children,” Sunshine State News, November 1, 2017, <http://sunshinestateneews.com/story/were-not-supporting-legislation-doesnt-cut-taxes-working-families-children>.

¹¹ Nancy Cook, “Ivanka Trump Pitches Conservatives on Child Tax Credit,” *Politico*, September 6, 2017, <http://www.politico.com/story/2017/09/06/ivanka-trump-child-tax-credit-conservatives-242400>.

families still would receive only a fraction of the proposed increase in the maximum per-child credit and much smaller increases than those families higher up the income scale.

The Rubio-Lee proposal would change the refundable amount of the CTC to 15.3 percent of a family's *total* earnings — that is, it would start phasing in with the first dollar of earnings — instead of the credit equaling 15 percent of earnings *over \$3,000*, as at present. The impact of these changes would be positive but modest. For example, if the Rubio-Lee refundability proposal were added to the House Republican bill, a single parent with two children working full time at the federal minimum wage, earning \$14,500 annually, would receive a CTC increase of \$494, rather than zero as under the House bill. But this would be only a quarter of the \$2,000 CTC increase that two-child families at higher income levels would receive under the Rubio-Lee CTC design.

CTC reforms could be designed to strengthen the credit for lower-income families. The current CTC could be made fully refundable so families with very low or no earnings could receive the full CTC. A more modest improvement would begin phasing in the credit with the first dollar of earnings, as the Rubio-Lee proposal would do, *and* raise the phase-in rate significantly above 15 percent, at least for families with a young child, so that working-poor families would receive a more adequate CTC. The amount of the maximum CTC could also be increased further, especially for young children. Children under 6 tend to be poorer than other children, and the research literature is particularly clear that young children would benefit significantly from the additional income that such CTC improvements could provide. These and other CTC improvements are included in bills introduced by Rep. Rosa DeLauro, Senators Sherrod Brown and Michael Bennet, and other lawmakers.¹²

CTC Changes Can't Overcome House Bill's Larger Problems

Improvements like these would substantially improve the CTC proposal in the House tax bill. But they would not alter the two overriding shortcomings in the overall plan: its heavy tilt toward the highest-income households and profitable corporations, and its impact in substantially increasing budget deficits and debt. Rising deficits in turn would lead to increased pressure to make deep budget cuts in areas such as health care, food assistance for struggling families, and education — cuts that would fall heavily on low- and middle-income families and render them net losers, even if the plan's CTC provisions are strengthened.

Overall, the House tax bill is heavily skewed toward high-income households and profitable corporations. When fully in effect, 38 percent of its benefits would go to the 0.3 percent of filers

¹² Rep. Rosa DeLauro introduced legislation (H.R. 821) that would eliminate the CTC's \$3,000 earnings threshold, allowing the credit to phase in from the first dollar of earnings, and increase the phase-in rate to 45 percent for all families. The DeLauro proposal would also increase the maximum credit to \$3,600 for children under age 6. Senators Sherrod Brown and Michael Bennet have introduced legislation that would increase the maximum CTC to \$3,000 per child under 19 (\$3,600 for children under age 6) and make the credit fully refundable for all families (S. 2018). Another proposal would create a supplement of \$1,000 per child under age 5 that phases in at a rate of 50 percent from the first dollar of earnings. See Elaine Maag and Julie B. Isaacs, "Analysis of a Young Child Tax Credit," Tax Policy Center, September 12, 2017, <http://www.taxpolicycenter.org/publications/analysis-young-child-tax-credit>.

with annual incomes over \$1 million, Joint Tax Committee estimates show.¹³ Even a substantially improved CTC would only modestly mitigate this extreme tilt.

Tax Bill's Child Tax Credit Change Would Hurt About 1 Million Children

In addition to largely excluding millions of children from its CTC increase, the House tax bill would harm roughly 1 million low-income children in working families by denying them the Child Tax Credit (CTC) because they lack a Social Security Number (SSN).

People who work in the United States must pay taxes on their income, regardless of their immigration status. Immigrant workers lacking an SSN file their income tax return using an ITIN. ITIN filers are generally subject to the same tax rules as other filers and are eligible for the same tax benefits, such as the CTC (including the “refundable” part that goes to those who earn too little to owe federal income tax). The House bill, however, would allow filers to claim the CTC (both the refundable and non-refundable portions) only for children who have an SSN rather than an ITIN.

Proponents describe this CTC change as an “anti-abuse” measure. It isn't: it's a major eligibility cut for working families who are doing nothing wrong by claiming the credit. Roughly 1 million children, most of them in low-income working families, would lose eligibility for the CTC, Pew Hispanic Center estimates suggest. These children are overwhelmingly Dreamers — undocumented children who were brought to the United States by their immigrant parents. Their parents use the credit to help feed their families, keep a roof over their heads, and offset income taxes; and it goes only to working families, including many in which the parents work in tough jobs that often lack basic protections that most other workers take for granted. Many of these individuals pick crops, clean houses and offices, or care for other Americans' children or grandparents.

The children who would lose the tax credit will continue to be part of our communities and the economy as adults. All Americans thus have a stake in ensuring that these children get the resources they need to become productive workers. Taking the CTC's income away from poor children would not only increase poverty and hardship immediately, but would also make it less likely that these children will finish high school and go on to college, recent research indicates.^a The CTC changes thus could increase poverty both today and in the future.

The IRS is already acting to prevent error and fraud concerning ITINs and the CTC, and Congress took action as well. But the CTC provision in the House bill isn't designed to strengthen tax compliance. It's an attempt to deny the credit to 1 million children in immigrant families.

^a Arloc Sherman and Tazra Mitchell, “Economic Security Programs Help Low-Income Children Succeed Over Long Term, Many Studies Find,” Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, July 17, 2017, <https://www.cbpp.org/research/poverty-and-inequality/economic-security-programs-help-low-income-children-succeed-over>.

Congressional leaders and the Trump Administration have made clear their plans to seek large budget cuts after the tax bill is completed. Congressional leaders have pointed to *existing* budget deficits — even before any new tax cuts are enacted — to justify proposed steep cuts in basic assistance programs on which struggling families rely to obtain health care and help make ends meet, as well as cuts in a broad set of programs important to children's future prospects, such as education and job training. If such cuts were made to offset the cost of the tax cuts, most families with children would likely end up worse, rather than better, off.¹⁴

¹³ These estimates include the effect of repeal of the estate tax, effective in 2024. CBPP analysis using JCT, “Distributional Effects Of H.R.1, The ‘Tax Cuts And Jobs Act,’ As Ordered Reported By The Committee On Ways And Means On November 9, 2017,” JCX-55-17, November 3, 2017, <https://www.jct.gov/publications.html?func=startdown&id=5036>; Tax Policy Center Table TPC Table T17-0061.

¹⁴ Sharon Parrott, “Commentary: Republican Tax and Budget Agenda Would Leave Most Low- and Middle- Income Children Worse Off,” Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, October 4, 2017, <https://www.cbpp.org/federal-tax/commentary-republican-tax-and-budget-agenda-would-leave-most-low-and-middle-income>.

APPENDIX TABLE 1

Children Under 17 in Working Families Fully or Partially Left Out of House Child Tax Credit Proposal Due to Low Income, by State

	Fully Left Out		Receive Only Partial Benefit		Fully or Partially Left Out	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
US Total	10.3 million	16	12.5 million	20	22.7 million	36
Alabama	181,000	19	194,000	21	375,000	40
Alaska	22,000	13	20,000	12	43,000	26
Arizona	264,000	19	310,000	22	574,000	41
Arkansas	119,000	20	145,000	24	264,000	44
California	1,336,000	17	1,719,000	22	3,055,000	39
Colorado	134,000	12	203,000	18	337,000	30
Connecticut	67,000	10	88,000	13	156,000	23
Delaware	29,000	16	28,000	16	57,000	32
Dist. of Columbia	14,000	16	16,000	17	30,000	33
Florida	586,000	17	818,000	23	1,404,000	40
Georgia	422,000	20	453,000	21	874,000	41
Hawaii	31,000	11	49,000	18	81,000	29
Idaho	56,000	15	93,000	24	149,000	39
Illinois	388,000	15	483,000	18	870,000	33
Indiana	230,000	17	281,000	20	511,000	37
Iowa	86,000	13	109,000	17	195,000	30
Kansas	90,000	14	126,000	19	216,000	33
Kentucky	150,000	18	169,000	20	319,000	38
Louisiana	194,000	21	186,000	20	380,000	41
Maine	29,000	13	39,000	17	69,000	31
Maryland	129,000	11	172,000	14	302,000	25
Massachusetts	121,000	10	148,000	12	269,000	22
Michigan	325,000	17	344,000	18	669,000	35
Minnesota	134,000	12	169,000	15	303,000	26
Mississippi	133,000	22	141,000	24	275,000	46
Missouri	198,000	16	220,000	18	418,000	34
Montana	31,000	16	36,000	18	67,000	34
Nebraska	61,000	14	77,000	18	138,000	32
Nevada	98,000	17	139,000	24	238,000	41
New Hampshire	20,000	8	31,000	13	51,000	21
New Jersey	209,000	12	252,000	14	461,000	26
New Mexico	91,000	21	105,000	25	196,000	46
New York	569,000	16	664,000	18	1,233,000	34
North Carolina	355,000	18	437,000	22	792,000	40
North Dakota	17,000	11	18,000	12	36,000	23

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Children Under 17 in Working Families Fully or Partially Left Out of House Child Tax Credit Proposal Due to Low Income, by State

	Fully Left Out		Receive Only Partial Benefit		Fully or Partially Left Out	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Ohio	389,000	17	409,000	18	798,000	35
Oklahoma	142,000	17	184,000	22	326,000	39
Oregon	125,000	17	143,000	19	268,000	36
Pennsylvania	313,000	14	385,000	17	699,000	30
Rhode Island	24,000	13	32,000	17	55,000	30
South Carolina	176,000	19	197,000	21	373,000	41
South Dakota	24,000	13	34,000	18	59,000	31
Tennessee	248,000	19	269,000	21	518,000	41
Texas	1,184,000	19	1,383,000	22	2,567,000	41
Utah	99,000	12	153,000	18	252,000	30
Vermont	12,000	12	16,000	15	28,000	27
Virginia	194,000	12	257,000	16	451,000	27
Washington	179,000	13	251,000	18	430,000	30
West Virginia	57,000	18	59,000	19	116,000	37
Wisconsin	158,000	14	197,000	17	355,000	31
Wyoming	13,000	11	19,000	15	32,000	26

Note: Children in working families fully excluded are those that would not benefit at all from the CTC proposal; children in working families partially excluded are those that would not receive the full \$600 increase per child.

Source: CBPP estimates based on 2013-2015 American Community Survey data, March 2017 Current Population Survey data, and Tax Policy Center table T17-0228. For more details, see the Technical Appendix.

Technical Appendix

This analysis examines families (that is, tax filing units), children, and parents left behind by the Child Tax Credit (CTC) proposal introduced by House Republicans in November 2017.¹⁵ We assess the CTC proposal (namely, increasing the credit's non-refundable portion to \$1,600 per child, while limiting the refundable portion to \$1,000 per child adjusted annually for inflation and set at \$1,100 in 2018) alone, without regard to the bill's other tax changes.¹⁶

The analysis is based on data from the Tax Policy Center (TPC) and the Census Bureau. CBPP used TPC data for the nationwide number of working families and children fully left out of the CTC expansion because their earnings are too low to benefit at all from the proposal.¹⁷ We used the Census Bureau's March 2017 Current Population Survey (CPS) public-use file to estimate the nationwide number of working families and children partially left out of the expansion because their incomes are too low to receive the full \$600-per-child benefit.¹⁸ Family incomes (and corresponding tax liabilities) are adjusted for inflation to approximate 2018 levels.

Characteristics of children left out are estimated using the CPS-based share of children left out in each demographic group, applied to the national totals. Those fully left out and those partially left out are calculated separately.

Numbers and characteristics of working parents left out are estimated using CPS-based average numbers of parents per 100 left-out families, applied to the national family totals.¹⁹ (Again, those fully left out and partially left out are calculated separately.)

For state-by-state figures, CBPP used public-use files from the larger American Community Survey (ACS) for 2013 through 2015. We averaged three years of ACS data to further increase the reliability of the state estimates. We used the ACS data to assign each state its estimated share of

¹⁵ H.R. 1, the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017, <https://www.congress.gov/bill/115th-congress/house-bill/1>, Section 1101.

¹⁶ The CTC proposal also increases the income levels at which the credit begins phasing out with inflation, allowing higher-income families to newly claim the credit or claim a larger credit.

¹⁷ TPC estimates the number of working families (and children in those families) with earnings too low to qualify for any CTC and with earnings too low to qualify for the full CTC, excluding families with no earnings. These two groups combined approximate the number of working families with earnings too low to benefit from the CTC expansion in the House bill, and who are thus fully left out by the proposal. See <http://www.taxpolicycenter.org/model-estimates/distribution-amount-child-tax-credit-october-2017/t17-0228-distribution-tax-units>.

¹⁸ The surveys do not ask families directly about taxes. Our tax calculations in the CPS rely on large part on Census Bureau estimates of surveyed individuals' adjusted gross income, taxable income, federal income tax owed, and dependency relationships included on the CPS file.

¹⁹ Averages (including average numbers of working parents by occupation) are applied to national totals of families fully left out (5.1 million, from TPC) and partially left out (6.8 million, from CBPP analysis of CPS data).

TPC's total 10.3 million children fully left out²⁰ and the number of children partially left out, based on the CPS-derived totals.²¹

In the state table, totals for children in working families include children under age 17 (the age eligible for the CTC) in tax filing units in which the filer or spouse worked one or more weeks. Elsewhere in this analysis, “working” generally refers to tax units with earnings.

²⁰ We use the ACS to estimate each state's share of children fully left out, and multiply this share by the TPC total. The ACS estimate of the number of children fully left out (10.2 million nationally) is quite close to the TPC-based estimate (10.3 million).

²¹ The ACS-based estimate of children partially left out (12.4 million) is quite similar to the CPS estimate (12.5 million).