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Strengthening the EITC for Childless Workers Would Promote Work and Reduce Poverty Improvement Targeted at Lone Group Taxed into Poverty

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Working childless adults² are the lone group that the federal tax code taxes into or deeper into poverty, largely because they are also the only group largely excluded from the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC). For low-income working families with children, the EITC encourages and rewards work and offsets federal payroll and income taxes. The EITC for childless adults, by contrast, is so small that it effectively does none of those things. Today, the federal tax code taxes about 7.5 million childless adults aged 21 through 66 into or deeper into poverty.

Consider, for example, a 21-year-old just starting out in the workforce and making poverty-level wages of about \$12,500 for manual labor. This worker has \$956 in payroll taxes deducted from his paycheck and pays \$214 in federal income taxes. Because the worker receives *zero* EITC (childless workers under age 25 are ineligible), he is taxed \$1,170 into poverty — that is, the taxes leave him \$1,170 below the poverty line. A 30-year-old woman making the same low wages in a retail store owes the same taxes, and she does qualify for an EITC (she is age 25 or older), but her credit is only \$184 — with the result that she, too, is taxed into poverty.

Fortunately, leading policymakers from both parties recognize this problem. President Obama and House Speaker Paul Ryan have put forth nearly identical proposals to lower the eligibility age for the childless workers' EITC to 21 and to raise the maximum credit to roughly \$1,000. These changes would make significant progress toward meeting the core principle that no American worker should be taxed into poverty, though they do not get all of the way to that goal. Senate Finance Committee member Sherrod Brown (D-OH) and House Ways and Means Committee member Richard Neal (D-MA) have introduced more robust proposals that would essentially ensure that the federal tax code doesn't tax childless wage-earners aged 21 through 64 into poverty.

¹ This analysis builds on an earlier CBPP analysis, which Bryann DaSilva, Krista Ruffini, and Nathaniel Frentz co-authored with several of the authors of this paper.

² "Childless adults" refers to workers, including non-custodial parents, not claiming dependents for purposes of the EITC.

Providing a more adequate EITC to low-income childless workers and lowering the eligibility age would have important benefits beyond raising these workers' incomes and helping offset their federal taxes. Some leading experts believe that an expanded EITC for these workers would also help address some of the challenges that less-educated young people (particularly young African American men) face including low and falling labor-force participation rates, low marriage rates, and high incarceration rates.

These proposals would reward the hard work of a broad swath of people in every state — young and older, male and female, and across all races — who do important low-paid jobs in hospitals, schools, office buildings, and construction sites. (See Table 3.) Of the 13 million workers who would benefit from the Obama and Ryan proposals, roughly 35 percent are at least 45 years old, and 1.5 million or more are non-custodial parents.³ About 6 million are women.⁴ Some 630,000 are veterans or military service members. Workers in a diverse range of occupations and demographic groups would benefit (see Table 2). Table 1 shows the state-by-state impact of the proposal.

An additional 3 million workers — 16.2 million overall — would benefit from the Brown-Neal proposal. Roughly 32 percent of the workers who would benefit are at least 45 years old, and 7.2 million are women. Similar to the proposals from Obama and Ryan, workers in a diverse range of occupations and demographic groups would benefit.

7.5 Million Childless Adults Taxed Into or Deeper Into Poverty

Since enactment of the Tax Reform Act of 1986, federal income tax parameters have generally been designed to ensure that federal income and payroll taxes don't tax people into or deeper into poverty. The glaring exception to this principle is childless workers. Roughly 7.5 million childless workers aged 21 through 66 are taxed into or deeper into poverty. (An additional 1.6 million childless workers aged 18 through 20 and 143,000 over 66 face a similar situation.)

The standard deduction and personal exemption levels are set at levels to ensure that families with children (as well as low-income seniors who receive most of their income from Social Security) don't start owing federal income tax until their earnings exceed the poverty line. In addition, working-poor families with children can qualify for an EITC and Child Tax Credit that offset their substantial payroll tax liabilities and supplement their earnings.

Single childless adults, in contrast, begin owing federal income taxes when their earnings reach just \$10,350,⁵ some \$2,000 *below* the poverty line for a single adult.

³ We estimate that the Ryan proposal would help about 400,000 fewer workers than the Obama plan, because, unlike the Obama plan, the Ryan proposal does not extend eligibility to workers age 65 and 66. Executive Office of the President and U.S. Treasury Department, "The President's Proposal to Expand the Earned Income Tax Credit," March 3, 2014, http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/docs/eitc_report.pdf.

⁴ For more on how this proposal would benefit women, see National Women's Law Center, "The President's Proposed EITC Expansion Would Benefit 6.1 Million Working Women at All Stages of Their Lives," April 2014, http://www.nwlc.org/sites/default/files/pdfs/eitc_expansion_fact_sheet_april_2014.pdf.

⁵ Their standard deduction for 2016 is \$6,300, and their one personal exemption equals \$4,050, which together exempt their first \$10,350 in income from federal income tax. The estimated poverty threshold for one person, however, is \$12,494 in 2016, so an individual at the poverty line must pay income tax on \$2,144 in wages. Thus, single taxpayers without children must pay income tax while earning below poverty-line wages.

Consider a childless worker with poverty-line earnings of \$12,494 in 2016. The worker owes \$214 in income taxes and \$956 in the employee share of payroll taxes. (The employer pays another \$956 in payroll taxes, the burden of which falls on workers in the form of lower wages, most economists agree.) Her combined income and payroll tax liability is therefore \$1,170, counting only the employee share of the payroll tax. Yet she receives an EITC of just \$184, less than her income tax bill alone. (See Figure 1.) The combined effect of the income tax (including the EITC) and the employee share of payroll taxes pushes her \$986 below the poverty line.

CBPP analysis of data from the Census Bureau’s Current Population Survey finds that in 2014, federal income and payroll taxes pushed about 7.5 million childless workers aged 21 to 66 into, or deeper into, poverty.⁶

Inadequate EITC Is Primary Cause

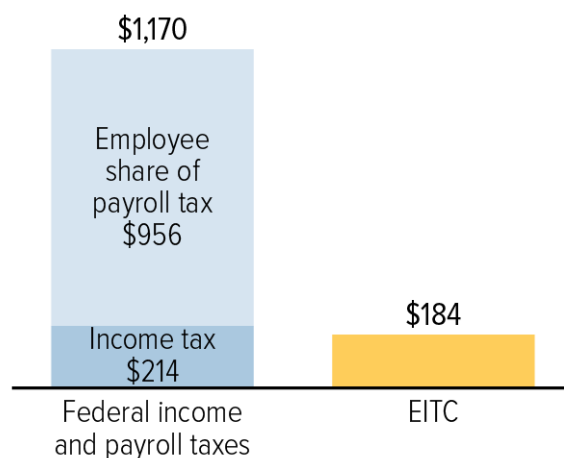
The main reason why so many childless adults are taxed into poverty is that many are ineligible for the EITC, while others receive a credit too small to offset their income tax liability, let alone their much larger payroll tax obligations.

The EITC entirely misses low-income childless workers under age 25; they, as well as workers over 64, are ineligible. For those who *are* eligible, the credit is very small. It phases in at a rate of 7.65 percent — a worker receives an EITC equal to 7.65 cents for each dollar of earnings until the worker’s earnings reach about \$6,610 in 2016, at which point the credit equals \$506. Single workers with earnings between \$6,610 and \$8,270 receive this \$506 maximum credit amount. The credit then begins phasing out as the worker’s earnings exceed \$8,270, which is just 66 percent of the poverty line for a single childless worker (and equals less than 60

FIGURE 1

EITC Does Little to Offset Federal Taxes for Low-Income Childless Workers

Single childless adult with poverty-line earnings of \$12,494, 2016



Note: Estimated poverty line of \$12,494 is produced using the 2015 Census poverty line, adjusted for inflation as estimated by the Congressional Budget Office. Economists generally concur that workers also pay the employer share of payroll taxes in the form of lower wages.

Source: CBPP estimate based on IRS data

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⁶ CBPP analysis of the March 2015 Current Population Survey, using Census Bureau-estimated taxes. The estimate includes all workers who: 1) do not have a qualifying child for the EITC; 2) are not a tax dependent themselves; and 3) owe federal income tax plus the employee share of the payroll tax that push them below the poverty line or are already poor (based on their cash income before income and payroll taxes) but are pushed further into poverty by those taxes. It includes workers who are (or whose spouses are) aged 21 through 66. The calculation starts with the combined cash income of a worker and his or her spouse, which includes pre-tax market income as well as government cash benefits (including, for example, Social Security retirement and disability benefits and Supplemental Security Income), and then considers the effect of subtracting (or not subtracting) federal income taxes and the employee share of payroll taxes. (Note that these estimates do not include housing assistance and SNAP, but adding a per capita share of housing assistance and SNAP benefits for workers or spouses who receive these benefits does not materially affect the estimate.)

percent of earnings from full-time year-round federal minimum-wage work). The credit disappears completely when earnings reach \$14,880.

The *average* credit for eligible workers was about \$280 in 2013, the latest year for which data are available. This is less than one-tenth the average \$3,100 EITC for tax filers with children in 2013.

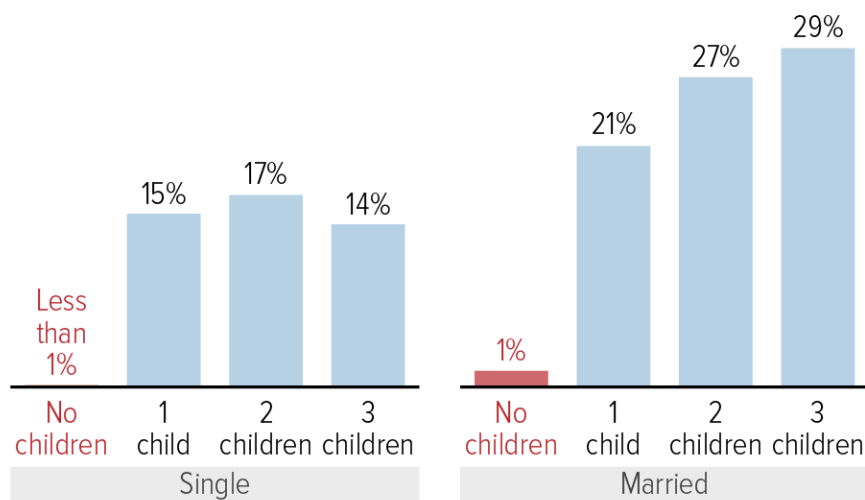
A childless adult working full time at the minimum wage (and earning \$14,500) will incur a federal income and payroll tax liability of \$1,497 in 2016 — a substantial tax burden for someone with income this low — after receiving an EITC of just \$27.

In large part due to its meager size for childless workers, the EITC does far less to lift childless families out of poverty than it does with respect to families with children. The EITC lifts about 15 percent of otherwise-poor families *with* children out of poverty, according to the Congressional Research Service. It lifts fewer than 1 percent of households *without* children out of poverty.⁷ (See Figure 2.)

FIGURE 2

Earned Income Tax Credit Lifts Few Childless Workers out of Poverty

Percentage of otherwise-poor families that the EITC lifts out of poverty by family type and number of children under 18, 2012



Source: Congressional Research Service

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⁷ Christine Scott and Margot L. Crandall-Hollick, “The Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC): An Overview,” Congressional Research Service, March 27, 2014. This analysis categorizes families by the number of children under 18 in the extended family, which may differ from the number of children that qualify for the EITC. It also uses a modified version of the official poverty measure, described in more detail in Table 3 of the CRS report.

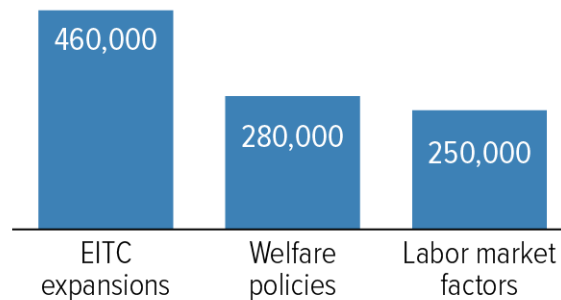
Childless Adults Benefit Little From EITC's Pro-Work Effects

The EITC is designed to encourage and reward work, and it does so very effectively, particularly for families with children. An extensive body of research shows that it induces many people who aren't working to take a job. It is thus a quintessential welfare-reform measure. In fact, one highly regarded study found that EITC expansions in the 1990s did more to increase employment among single mothers than the 1996 welfare law. (See Figure 3.)

FIGURE 3

EITC Biggest Factor Boosting Single Mothers' Employment, Study Finds

Increase in employed female heads of households in 1999 due to changes since 1993



EITC=Earned Income Tax Credit

Note: Categories from study were combined for simplicity. Categories "time limits," "other reforms," and "maximum benefits" were combined into "welfare policies." Categories "minimum wage" and "unemployment rate" were combined into "labor market factors."

Source: CBPP analysis of results from Jeffrey Grogger, "The Effects of Time Limits, the EITC, and Other Policy Changes on Welfare Use, Work, and Income among Female-Headed Families," 2003, and data from March 1999 Current Population Survey.

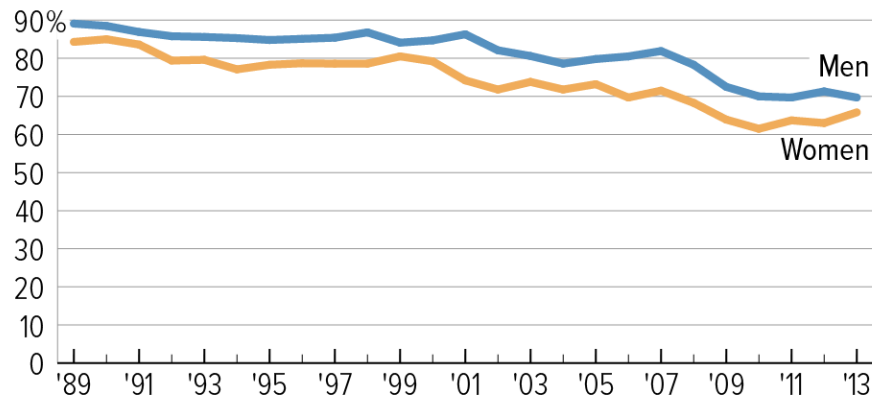
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Yet this proven, pro-work instrument largely leaves out an important group. Labor-force participation has fallen among less-educated young adults who aren't raising children, as Figure 4 shows, making them a prime candidate for a more adequate EITC.

FIGURE 4

Employment Rates Have Fallen Among Young, Low-Skilled Men and Women Without Children

Percent of men and women age 20-24 without children, with a high school education or less and not currently enrolled in post-secondary education, who have worked during the year



Source: CBPP analysis of Current Population Survey

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Bipartisan Proposals Would Increase EITC for Childless Workers

Policymakers from both parties increasingly recognize the problems of taxing childless adults into poverty and not extending to them the robust work incentives the EITC provides for parents raising children. President Obama, House Speaker Ryan, Senator Sherrod Brown, and Rep. Richard Neal have advanced proposals to address this. Their plans share several common elements:

- **Lowering the eligibility age.** Currently, workers under age 25 are ineligible for the childless workers' EITC. All of these proposals make workers aged 21-24 eligible if they otherwise qualify.⁸
- **Increasing the phase-in rate.** Under current rules, the EITC for childless workers phases in at a rate of 7.65 percent: a worker receives an EITC equal to 7.65 cents for each dollar of a worker's first \$6,610 in earnings (in 2016).

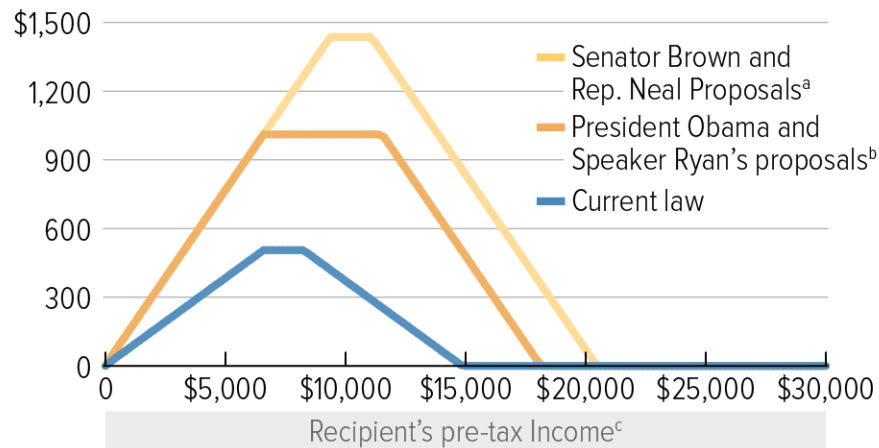
The Obama, Ryan, Brown, and Neal proposals raise the credit's phase-in rate (as well as its phase-out rate at somewhat higher incomes) to 15.3 percent, equal to the combined employer and employee payroll tax rate.

⁸ Congress set the eligibility age at 25 when establishing the EITC for childless workers in 1993 to avoid providing access to the EITC to college and graduate students from middle-income families who may currently have low incomes but depend primarily on their parents for support. In 1993, the IRS had no way to identify tax filers who were students. Today, it does. Accordingly, the Obama, Ryan, Brown, and Neal proposals lower the age at which childless workers can qualify for the EITC to 21, while making most full-time students ineligible.

FIGURE 5

Proposals Would Substantially Expand Childless Workers' EITC

Earned Income Tax Credit amount, 2016



^aWorking Families Tax Relief Act of 2015 (S. 1012), Earned Income Tax Credit Improvement and Simplification Act of 2015 (H.R. 902) assuming same inflation adjustment as S. 1012

^bPresident's FY2016 budget; Speaker Ryan's "Expanding Opportunity in America" discussion draft

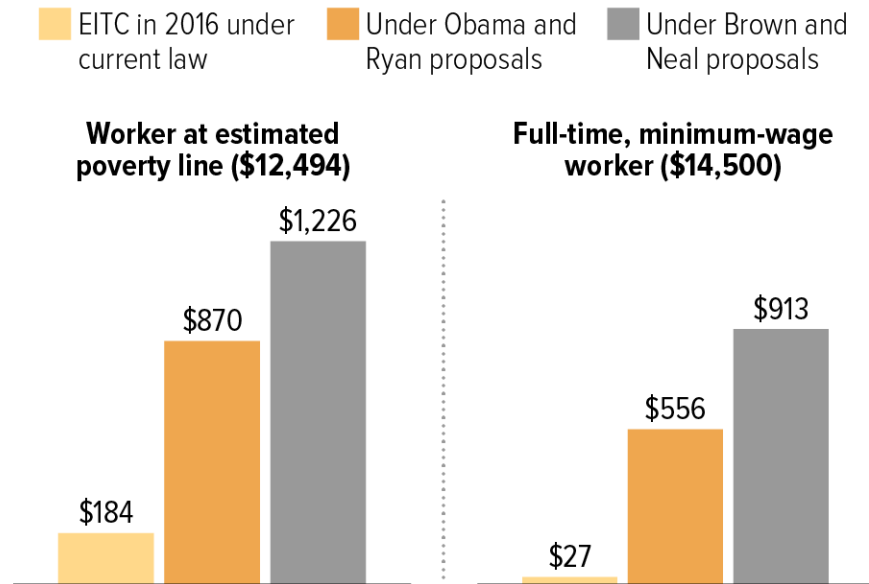
^cAssumes all income is from earnings (as opposed to investments, for example)

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- Boosting the maximum tax credit.** The maximum EITC for childless adults today is roughly \$500. The Obama and Ryan proposals raise that to about \$1,000 by increasing the credit's phase-in rate. The Brown and Neal proposals raise the maximum EITC to roughly \$1,400 by increasing both the phase-in rate and the income level at which the phase-in ends, from \$6,610 today to \$9,390 in 2016.
- Modestly increasing the income levels at which the EITC phases down and then out:** The current EITC for single childless adults phases out entirely at income of \$14,880. Thus, a single childless adult working full time at the federal minimum wage receives hardly any EITC. All of the proposals would raise the income levels at which the EITC begins to phase out and the levels at which it disappears completely (see Figure 5).

FIGURE 6

Proposals Would Boost Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) for Childless Workers



Note: Assumes Neal proposal uses same inflation adjustment as Brown proposal. Estimated poverty line of \$12,494 is produced using 2015 Census poverty line, adjusted for inflation as estimated by the Congressional Budget Office. Calculation assumes 2,000 hours per year at federal minimum wage for full-time workers.

Source: CBPP analysis of Internal Revenue Code, President's 2016 budget, Speaker Ryan's "Expanding Opportunity in America" discussion draft, Working Families Tax Relief Act of 2015 (S. 1012), and Earned Income Tax Credit Improvement and Simplification Act 2015 (H.R.902).

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Figure 6 focuses on two examples: a worker with poverty-level wages and one who works full time at the minimum wage. Current law largely excludes both workers from the EITC; the various proposals would deliver a tangible EITC to both.

Strengthening EITC Would Have Strong Anti-Poverty Effects

The Obama and Ryan proposals would reduce the number of childless workers taxed into or deeper into poverty by about 5.8 million.⁹ Under the Brown-Neal proposal, essentially *no* eligible childless wage-earners aged 21 through 64 would be taxed into or deeper into poverty by federal income and payroll taxes.¹⁰

⁹ The Ryan proposal would reduce the size of this group about one percent less than the Obama proposal would, because, unlike the Obama proposal, it does not make 65 and 66-year old childless workers eligible for the EITC.

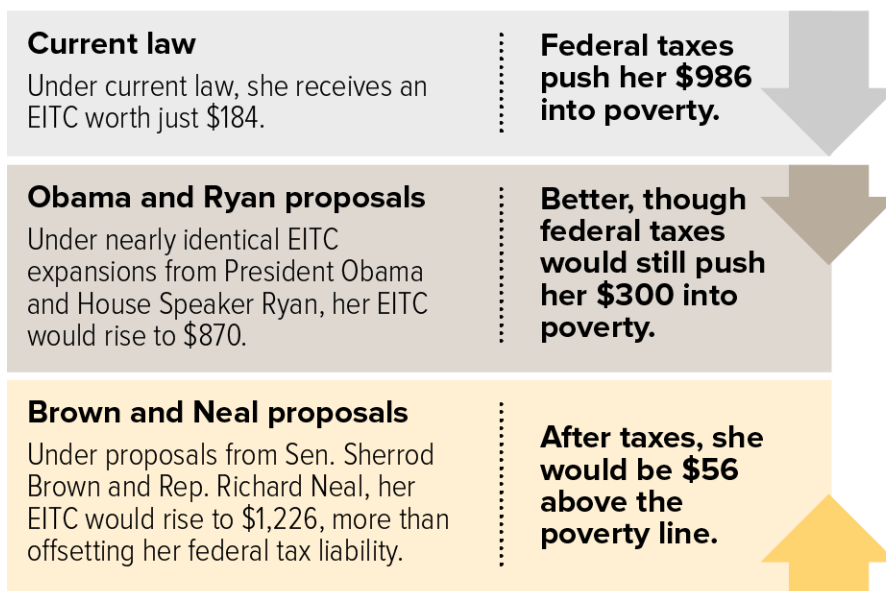
¹⁰ The Brown-Neal proposal would not prevent a small number of childless workers aged 21-64 from being taxed into or deeper into poverty. The large majority of these people consists of: 1) full-time students, who generally would not be eligible under the Brown-Neal, Obama, and Ryan proposals; and 2) a small number of childless workers who are self-employed, who could still be affected this way because of the burden of the employer share (as well as the employee

We estimate that the Obama and Ryan proposals would prevent about 600,000 childless workers from being taxed into poverty and 5.2 million more workers from being taxed deeper into poverty. The Brown-Neal proposal would prevent about 800,000 childless workers from being taxed into poverty and 6.0 million more from being taxed deeper into poverty.¹¹

FIGURE 7

Childless Adults Taxed Into Poverty; Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) Proposals Would Help Address Problem

A single childless adult with poverty-level wages in 2016 (\$12,494) owes \$1,170 in income taxes and payroll taxes (employee share).



Source: CBPP analysis of Internal Revenue Code, President's 2016 budget, Speaker Ryan's "Expanding Opportunity in America" discussion draft, Working Families Tax Relief Act of 2015 (S. 1012), and Earned Income Tax Credit Improvement and Simplification Act 2015 (H.R.902). Assumes Neal proposal uses same inflation adjustment as Brown proposal.

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share) of payroll taxes. Overall, of the childless workers aged 21-64 who are currently taxed into, or deeper into, poverty, some 92 percent would no longer be under the Brown-Neal proposal.

¹¹ Under an alternative set of estimates that use a different poverty measure, the anti-poverty effects of these proposals are even larger. The estimates in the text use the official poverty measure and poverty line — except for counting income from the EITC — to measure the effects of the various EITC proposals in lifting workers out of poverty or closer to the poverty line. An alternative set of estimates uses the Census Bureau's Supplemental Poverty Measure, which counts as income the cash value of benefit programs such as SNAP (food stamps) and rental vouchers, as well as income from the refundable tax credits. Under this measure, the Obama and Ryan proposals would lift about 9½ million people out of poverty or closer to the poverty line, while the Brown-Neal proposal would benefit nearly 11 million people in this way.

These figures do not take state and local income taxes into account, which can tax some workers back into poverty. States and localities can address such issues, with state EITCs being a prime way of doing so. Some 26 states and the District of Columbia now have state EITCs.¹²

A Stronger EITC Would Likely Have Other Beneficial Effects As Well

Providing a more adequate EITC to low-income childless workers and lowering the eligibility age, as these proposals would do, could have important benefits beyond raising these workers' after-tax incomes and alleviating their poverty. A number of leading experts believe that an expanded EITC for these workers also would help address some of the challenges that less-educated young people (particularly young African American men) face, including low and falling labor-force participation rates, low marriage rates, and high incarceration rates.

For example, John Karl Scholz, an economist and former Treasury official who is one of the nation's foremost authorities on the EITC, has strongly recommended a more ample EITC for childless workers as a way to raise their employment rate, explaining: "increasing the return to work for childless workers will lower unemployment rates and achieve the dual social benefits of reducing incarceration rates and increasing marriage rates."¹³

Likewise, Ron Haskins, co-director of the Brookings Institution's Center on Children and Families and a key architect of the 1996 welfare law (as the senior Republican staff member of the House Ways and Means Committee, which was responsible for the legislation), argues that an expanded EITC for childless workers would:

provide the very thing that most analysts agree is most needed — namely, work incentive ... [and] the young man's prospects in the marriage market would receive a nice boost. Studies show clearly that married young males are healthier, happier, less likely to commit crimes and less likely to abuse drugs than single males. Thus, to the extent that additional income increases marriage rates, the new EITC would produce fringe benefits beyond mere economic outcomes.¹⁴

Employment Rates

By raising low-income workers' after-tax incomes, the EITC increases the rewards of low-wage work. Although little empirical literature exists on the impact of the childless workers' EITC on employment rates, careful econometric studies show that the expansions in the EITC for families with children during the 1990s raised employment rates markedly among low-skilled single mothers. And as noted above, a highly regarded study by University of Chicago economist Jeffrey Grogger found that the EITC expansions during this period did more to increase employment among single

¹² For more on state EITCs, see Erica Williams, "States Can Adopt or Expand Earned Income Tax Credit to Build a Stronger Future Economy," January 19, 2016, <http://www.cbpp.org/research/states-can-adopt-or-expand-earned-income-tax-credits-to-build-a-stronger-future-economy>.

¹³ John Karl Scholz, "Employment-Based Tax Credits for Low-Skilled Workers," The Hamilton Project, December 2007, http://www.hamiltonproject.org/papers/employment-based_tax_credits_for_low-skilled_workers/.

¹⁴ Ron Haskins, "Young Men Need Incentives," National Public Radio, August 18, 2006, <http://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=5671350>.

mothers than the 1996 welfare law.¹⁵ Many researchers believe these results are robust enough to conclude that substantially expanding the childless workers' credit would be likely to increase labor-force participation among low-skilled childless workers.¹⁶

Young men's and women's employment rates (the percentage who are working or actively looking for work) have been declining for over two decades, particularly for men and women with no education beyond high school. Between 1989 and 2014, the employment rate of childless men aged 20 to 24 with a high school education or less fell from 89 percent to 71 percent. The employment rate for women in this group also fell sharply, from 84 percent to 67 percent (see Figure 4).

Real incomes, as well, have fallen for less educated men and women. Between 1991 and 2014, median earnings for full-time year-round workers over age 24 who have less than a high-school diploma fell by 9 percent, from \$27,500 to \$25,000 (in 2014 dollars).¹⁷

Marriage Rates

Raising the rewards of work for childless workers may also increase their marriage rates, several analysts have observed.¹⁸ Marriage rates have fallen almost 30 percentage points for men aged 30 to 50 in the bottom 35 percent of the annual earnings distribution since the 1970s.¹⁹ In 1987, William Julius Wilson noted the correlation between falling real wages and declining marriage rates in low-income communities,²⁰ arguing that low employment rates and falling wages reduced the "marriageability" of young men, resulting in an increase in the number of female-headed households. More recently, a 2009 study found that three-quarters of low-income, unwed survey respondents cited financial concerns as an obstacle to marriage.²¹

Marriage can benefit both children and their parents in several ways. Two-parent households have lower poverty rates than single-parent households, in part because they can pool their incomes

¹⁵ Jeffrey Grogger, "The Effects of Time Limits, the EITC, and Other Policy Changes on Welfare Use, Work, and Income among Female-Head Families," *Review of Economics and Statistics*, May 2003; Jeffrey Grogger, "Welfare Transitions in the 1990s: the Economy, Welfare Policy, and the EITC," NBER Working Paper No. 9472, January 2003, <http://www.nber.org/papers/w9472.pdf>.

¹⁶ See, for example, Gordon Berlin, "Transforming the EITC to Reduce Poverty and Inequality," *Pathways*, Winter 2009, http://www.stanford.edu/group/scspi/_media/pdf/pathways/winter_2009/Berlin.pdf; Scholz, "Employment-Based Tax Credits for Low-Skilled Workers"; and Peter Edelman *et al.*, "Expanding the EITC to Help More Low-Wage Workers," Georgetown Center on Poverty, Inequality, and Public Policy, 2009, http://www.urban.org/uploadedpdf/1001341_eitc.pdf.

¹⁷ CBPP calculation based on Current Population Survey.

¹⁸ Scholz; Haskins.

¹⁹ Michael Greenstone and Adam Looney, "The Marriage Gap: The Impact of Economic and Technological Change on Marriage Rates," Brookings Institution, February 3, 2012, <http://www.brookings.edu/blogs/jobs/posts/2012/02/03-jobs-greenstone-looney>.

²⁰ William Julius Wilson, *The Truly Disadvantaged: The Inner City, the Underclass, and Public Policy* (University of Chicago Press, 1987), Chapter 3.

²¹ Kathryn Edin and Timothy Nelson, "Why Do Poor Men Have Children? Fertility Intentions Among Low-Income Unmarried US Fathers," *The ANNALS of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, July 2009, Vol. 624, No. 1, pp. 99-117.

and resources. Marriage can also promote stability, improving health and lowering stress among parents and children. A number of studies find that children living with two parents (excluding high-conflict marriages) tend to fare better than other children on educational, social, and health outcomes, even after controlling for parental characteristics such as age, income, and education.²² By rewarding employment among childless individuals (particularly young workers), a more ample childless EITC can lead more of them to work or to work more, thereby boosting not only their current wages but also their employment experience and hence their long-term earning potential. Greater earnings and higher employment can, in turn, improve the marriage prospects of young, low-income men.

Incarceration Rates

The decline in employment among young men is even greater than the employment figures cited above suggest, since those figures do not include people who are incarcerated. Young men have disproportionately high incarceration rates, and taking incarceration into account significantly reduces the employment rate for young adults, particularly men of color. One study found that roughly 40 percent of black male high school dropouts under age 35 were employed in 2000, but that the share drops to 25 percent when one includes incarcerated black men.²³ Some 17 percent of men between aged 20 and 24 were arrested in 2010, according to a recent Justice Department report. (Although not everyone who is arrested is imprisoned, incarceration rates are still high: one in 36 adults were under some form of correctional control in 2014.)²⁴ Upon release, these individuals typically face inhospitable labor markets.²⁵

Some evidence suggests that by boosting the incomes of low-wage workers who participate in the above-ground economy, an expanded EITC may help reduce crime rates. Although the relationship between wage rates and crime is difficult to disentangle (due to the many factors that affect crime rates), researchers have found that lower wages for less-educated people are associated with higher crime rates.²⁶ Based on this relationship, several leading analysts such as Harry Holzer of the Urban Institute and Georgetown University and John Karl Scholz have argued that, by increasing the

²² For a synthesis of the literature, see Susan L. Brown, “Marriage and Child Well-Being: Research and Policy Perspectives,” *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, October 1, 2010 pp. 1059-1077, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3091824/>; Mary Parke, “Are Married Parents Really Better for Children? What Research Says About the Effects of Family Structure on Child Well-Being,” Center for Law and Social Policy, May 2003.

²³ Bruce Western and Becky Pettit, *Incarceration & Social Inequality*, Journal of the American Academy of Arts & Sciences, Summer 2010, <https://www.amacad.org/content/publications/pubContent.aspx?d=808>.

²⁴ Howard N. Snyder, “Arrest in the United States, 1990-2010,” Bureau of Justice Statistics, Department of Justice, October 2012, <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/aus9010.pdf>; Pew Charitable Trusts, “Share of U.S. Adults Under Correctional Control Down 13 Percent Since 2007,” January 25, 2016, <http://www.pewtrusts.org/en/research-and-analysis/analysis/2016/01/25/share-of-us-adults-under-correctional-control-down-13-percent-since-2007>.

²⁵ Harry J. Holzer, “Collateral Costs: The Effects of Incarceration on the Employment and Earnings of Young Workers,” IZA Discussion Paper No. 3118, 2007, <http://ftp.iza.org/dp3118.pdf>.

²⁶ For a discussion of recent research and estimation issues, see David Mustard, “How Do Labor Markets Affect Crime? New Evidence on an Old Puzzle,” IZA Discussion Paper 4856, March 2010, <http://ftp.iza.org/dp4856.pdf>.

employment levels and income of low-skilled individuals, an expanded childless workers' EITC would likely reduce crime rates among young, disadvantaged men.²⁷

Expanding EITC for Childless Workers Would Also Help Children

Expanding the EITC for childless adults would help not only the adults who receive the credits, but also children and their communities for at least three reasons:

1. **Many childless workers are non-custodial parents with financial and parenting obligations to their children.** The President's proposal would benefit about 1.5 million noncustodial parents, the Treasury Department estimates.^a By helping them succeed in the labor market, a larger EITC can also help them meet these other responsibilities, including serving as a role model to their children.
2. **Many childless workers are future parents.** The Obama, Ryan, Brown, and Neal proposals extend the EITC to younger workers (those aged 21-24), many of them future parents. The better a foothold that young workers gain in the labor market, the more likely they will succeed over time and provide for their children when they start families.
3. **Childless workers are part of the community.** Children's success also depends on their extended families and communities. A stronger EITC for childless adults can support a child's siblings, uncles, aunts, or grandparents who may be considered "childless" for tax purposes even if they live in the same home as their younger relatives. In addition, as noted, a stronger EITC for young childless workers could strengthen their labor-force participation and marriage prospects and reduce crime, which improve the communities in which children are growing up.

^a Executive Office of the President and U.S. Treasury Department, "The President's Proposal to Expand the Earned Income Tax Credit," March 3, 2014, http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/docs/eitc_report.pdf.

²⁷ Harry J. Holzer, "Collateral Costs: The Effects of Incarceration on the Employment and Earnings of Young Workers," IZA Discussion Paper No. 3118, 2007, <http://ftp.iza.org/dp3118.pdf>; John Karl Scholz, "Employment-Based Tax Credits for Low-Skilled Workers," The Hamilton Project, December 2007, http://www.hamiltonproject.org/papers/employment-based_tax_credits_for_low-skilled_workers/.

Appendix Table 1

State-by-State Impact of Proposed EITC Expansions, 2017

	Workers helped under Obama, Ryan ^a plans	Workers helped under Brown, Neal plans
United States	13,000,000	16,200,000
Alabama	194,000	235,000
Alaska	38,000	48,000
Arizona	230,000	306,000
Arkansas	118,000	135,000
California	1,495,000	1,877,000
Colorado	202,000	270,000
Connecticut	140,000	199,000
Delaware	35,000	42,000
District of Columbia	24,000	29,000
Florida	994,000	1,246,000
Georgia	468,000	621,000
Hawaii	58,000	71,000
Idaho	64,000	76,000
Illinois	525,000	662,000
Indiana	275,000	324,000
Iowa	120,000	156,000
Kansas	115,000	130,000
Kentucky	181,000	225,000
Louisiana	185,000	223,000
Maine	62,000	72,000
Maryland	206,000	244,000
Massachusetts	266,000	299,000
Michigan	459,000	541,000
Minnesota	220,000	318,000
Mississippi	125,000	143,000
Missouri	252,000	291,000
Montana	51,000	71,000
Nebraska	76,000	95,000
Nevada	107,000	133,000
New Hampshire	58,000	74,000
New Jersey	343,000	425,000
New Mexico	90,000	104,000
New York	871,000	1,102,000
North Carolina	369,000	450,000
North Dakota	29,000	36,000
Ohio	502,000	608,000
Oklahoma	145,000	172,000

Appendix Table 1

State-by-State Impact of Proposed EITC Expansions, 2017

	Workers helped under Obama, Ryan ^a plans	Workers helped under Brown, Neal plans
Oregon	159,000	195,000
Pennsylvania	554,000	659,000
Rhode Island	46,000	58,000
South Carolina	196,000	237,000
South Dakota	37,000	47,000
Tennessee	287,000	366,000
Texas	994,000	1,328,000
Utah	99,000	133,000
Vermont	32,000	39,000
Virginia	304,000	353,000
Washington	254,000	321,000
West Virginia	81,000	94,000
Wisconsin	246,000	297,000
Wyoming	24,000	29,000

State figures rounded to the nearest 1,000; national figures rounded to the nearest 100,000.

National and state estimates of workers affected by the Obama and Ryan proposals in 2017 are from U.S. Department of Treasury, Office of Tax Analysis, "Estimated Benefit from Administration Proposal to Expand the Earned Income Tax Credit for Workers Without Qualifying Children for Returns, Earners, and Filers by Marital Status" www.treasury.gov/resource-center/tax-policy/Documents/OTAR-State-Childless-EITC-Expansion-Proposal-2017.pdf. For estimates for the Brown/Neal proposal, we use the March 2015 CPS to estimate the ratio of workers benefiting from Brown/Neal to those benefiting from Obama/Ryan nationally and in each state, and apply those ratios to the Treasury estimates for the Obama/Ryan proposal.

^aNumbers helped by the Ryan plan may be slightly smaller than listed for some groups because the Ryan proposal does not extend eligibility to workers age 65 and 66, as the Obama plan does.

Appendix Table 2

Demographic Impact of Proposed EITC Expansions, 2017

	Workers helped under Obama, Ryan ^a plans	Workers helped under Brown, Neal plans
Veterans and military members	630,000	716,000
Workers with disabilities ^b	908,000	971,000
Millennials (ages 18–34)	7,072,000	8,974,000
Black (non-Latino)	2,119,000	2,611,000
Latinos	2,914,000	3,851,000
White (non-Latino)	6,926,000	8,393,000
Asian Americans	670,000	812,000
American Indians and Alaskan Natives	357,000	440,000
Women	6,017,000	7,249,000
Men	6,987,000	8,932,000
Rural	1,900,000	2,239,000
Under 25	3,686,000	4,433,000
25-34	3,386,000	4,540,000
35-44	1,444,000	1,969,000
45-54	1,925,000	2,478,000
55+	2,563,000	2,761,000

Figures rounded to the nearest 1,000. Estimates from CBPP analysis of the Census Bureau's March 2015 Current Population Survey and Office of Tax Analysis estimates of the Obama proposal. These figures do not count working spouses who are not part of the relevant demographic group, or spouses who are part of the relevant demographic group but who do not work. For example, an alternative measure of people with disabilities who are helped under the Obama proposal would count workers with disabilities *and* non-workers with disabilities married to workers. Under this measure, about 1.4 million people with a disability would be helped by the Obama proposal, and about 1.5 million would be helped by the Brown and Neal plans.

^aNumbers helped by the Ryan plan may be slightly smaller than listed for some groups because the Ryan proposal does not extend eligibility to workers age 65 and 66, as the Obama plan does.

^bDisabled workers include workers with a self-reported disability and those who receive Social Security or Supplemental Security Income due to a disability.

Appendix Table 3

Occupational Impact of EITC Expansions in 2017

	Workers helped by Obama, Ryan ^a plans	Workers helped by Brown, Neal plans
Management, business, financial	631,000	740,000
Professional, related occupations	1,329,000	1,698,000
Service occupations	3,814,000	4,679,000
Sales and related occupations	1,682,000	2,059,000
Office and administrative support	1,354,000	1,778,000
Farming, fishing, forestry	165,000	222,000
Construction and extraction	723,000	996,000
Installation, maintenance, repair	307,000	413,000
Production occupations	664,000	934,000
Transportation, material moving	1,106,000	1,347,000

Figures rounded to the nearest 1,000. Estimates from CBPP analysis of the Census Bureau's March 2015 Current Population Survey and Office of Tax Analysis estimates.

^a Numbers helped by the Ryan plan may be smaller than listed for some groups because the Ryan proposal does not extend eligibility to workers age 65 and 66, as the Obama plan does.