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Congress Should Adopt American Families Plan's Permanent Expansions of Child Tax Credit and EITC, Make Additional Provisions Permanent

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Key tax credit provisions in President Biden's American Families Plan would provide significant help to all but the highest-income families with children and to low-paid working adults without children. The plan would extend through 2025 the American Rescue Plan Act's Child Tax Credit expansion and make permanent the Act's provision making the full credit available to children whose parents have low or no earnings. It would also make permanent the Act's expansion of the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) for adults not raising children. Congress should adopt these proposed changes, which would result in reductions of child poverty and provide income support for millions of people. And it should go two steps further: it should make all of the Rescue Plan's Child Tax Credit expansion permanent, as House Ways and Means Chairman Richard Neal recently proposed, and make certain immigrant children who have an Individual Taxpayer Identification Number (ITIN) rather than a Social Security number eligible for the credit.

In 2018 the Child Tax Credit and EITC together lifted more children above the poverty line, 5.5 million, than any other economic support program.¹ This level of poverty reduction was achieved through multiple expansions of the EITC and Child Tax Credit since their respective enactments in 1975 and 1997. The American Rescue Plan Act, by making a significant set of changes to the Child Tax Credit, will lift another 4.1 million children above the poverty line, cutting the number of children in poverty by more than 40 percent, we estimate. *Permanently* enacting these historic provisions — along with the Rescue Plan's EITC expansion, which will stop the federal tax code from taxing millions of workers without children into or deeper into poverty — would be a landmark achievement, and should be an urgent priority for policymakers in the upcoming recovery bill.

Congress should make the complete set of Rescue Plan Act expansions permanent, including its provisions that:

Make the full Child Tax Credit available to all children except those with the highest incomes. The Rescue Plan Act makes the full Child Tax Credit available (sometimes called making

¹ These credits lifted 5.5 million children above the poverty line in 2018 and 5.1 million children in 2017.

it “fully refundable”) to children whose parents previously would have been eligible for a partial credit or no credit at all because their earnings were too low or they didn’t have earnings in a year. Like all of the Child Tax Credit changes in the Rescue Plan, this change is currently only in place for 2021. The Rescue Plan also increases for one year the credit’s maximum amount to \$3,000 per child and \$3,600 for children under age 6 and expands the credit to cover 17-year-olds. (The Rescue Plan Act’s increase in the maximum credit amount begins to phase out for single filers making \$75,000, heads of households making \$112,500, and married couples making \$150,000.) The American Families Plan would make permanent the Rescue Plan’s provision making the full Child Tax Credit available and would extend through 2025 the Act’s maximum credit increase and the inclusion of 17-year-olds. Congress should make all of these changes permanent.

Prior to the Rescue Plan some 27 million children — including roughly half of all Black and Latino children and a similar share of rural children — received less than the then-maximum credit of \$2,000 per child because their parents earned too little, even as middle- and higher-income families received the full amount. The Act’s changes will lift roughly 4.1 million children above the poverty line — cutting the number of children in poverty by more than 40 percent. They also will lift about 1.1 million children above half the poverty line (referred to as “deep poverty”). Black and Latino children in particular, whom the prior credit disproportionately left out or left behind, will benefit.

Make an overdue EITC increase for low-paid working adults not raising children in the home. The EITC is a powerful wage subsidy, but before the Rescue Plan it suffered from a glaring flaw: it largely excluded workers not raising children, providing only a tiny credit to a very small number of these workers. The Families Plan would fix this flaw permanently by extending the Rescue Plan’s one-year provisions raising both the maximum EITC for workers without children from roughly \$540 to roughly \$1,500, and the income cap for these adults to qualify from about \$16,000 to at least \$21,000. It would also permanently expand the age range of eligible workers without children to include younger adults aged 19-24 (excluding students under 24 who are attending school at least part time), as well as people aged 65 and over. This expansion would provide income support to over 17 million working adults without children who do important work for low pay. That includes some 5.8 million people aged 19 to 65 whom the federal tax code would otherwise tax into, or deeper into, poverty — the lone group for whom that happens — in large part because their EITC would be too low without an extension of the Rescue Plan’s expanded provisions.²

In addition to making these permanent changes, Congress should permanently make children with ITINs eligible for the Child Tax Credit. (For tax purposes, non-citizen children who do not have Social Security numbers may use ITINs.) A 2017 tax law change revoked their eligibility; restoring it would help their families meet basic needs and decrease hardship while better positioning these children, and in turn the future economy, for later success.

Expanded Child Tax Credit Would Cause Historic Reduction in Child Poverty

Raising the incomes of children growing up in poverty through policies such as the Child Tax Credit can make an important difference in children’s lives now and in the long term, according to a

² This estimate excludes full-time students aged 19-23, who under current law can be claimed by their parents as qualifying children for the larger EITC for families with children.

congressionally chartered report issued in 2019 by a National Academy of Sciences (NAS) panel on child poverty. “The weight of the causal evidence does indeed indicate that income poverty itself causes negative child outcomes, especially when poverty occurs in early childhood or persists throughout a large portion of childhood,” the panel concluded. The better outcomes that are linked with stronger income assistance include healthier birthweights, lower maternal stress (measured by reduced stress hormone levels in the bloodstream), better childhood nutrition, higher school enrollment, higher reading and math test scores, higher high school graduation rates, less use of drugs and alcohol, and higher rates of college entry. The NAS panel devised two packages of policy proposals aimed at cutting child poverty in half, one of which included as a centerpiece a \$2,700-per-child “child allowance” that is very similar to the American Rescue Plan Act’s expanded Child Tax Credit.³ (The NAS plan included several other substantial components, including an EITC expansion, in addition to the Act’s expanded Child Tax Credit.)

The Child Tax Credit expansion in President Biden’s American Families Plan would deliver significant additional income to low-income children and their families. It would make the full credit available to about 27 million children in families that didn’t qualify for the full credit prior to the Rescue Plan because their parents lacked earnings or had earnings that were too low.⁴ (See Appendix Table 1 for estimates by state.) That includes roughly half of all Black children and half of all Latino children, whose families (along with other families of color) are overrepresented in low-paid work and face worse employment prospects due to historical and ongoing discrimination in education, housing, employment, and criminal justice that has systematically limited opportunity.⁵ Similarly, about half of children who live in rural areas would benefit from making the full credit available, which is not surprising because the median yearly wage for year-round workers is lower (by roughly 19 percent) in rural than in metro areas.⁶ Of the 27 million children who would get the full credit permanently, an estimated 9.9 million are Latino, 8.8 million are white, 5.7 million are Black, and 813,000 are Asian.⁷ (See Appendix Table 2 for state-specific estimates by race/ethnicity.)

³ National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, *A Roadmap to Reducing Child Poverty*, National Academies Press, 2019, <https://www.nap.edu/read/25246>.

⁴ Robert Greenstein *et al.*, “Improving the Child Tax Credit for Very Low-Income Families,” US Partnership on Mobility from Poverty, April 2018, <https://www.mobilitypartnership.org/improving-child-tax-credit-very-low-income-families>.

⁵ Jacob Goldin and Katherine Micheltore, “Who Benefits From the Child Tax Credit?” National Bureau of Economic Research, October 2020, <https://www.nber.org/papers/w27940>; Danilo Trisi and Matt Saenz, “Economic Security Programs Reduce Overall Poverty, Racial and Ethnic Inequities,” Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, January 28, 2021, <https://www.cbpp.org/research/poverty-and-inequality/economic-security-programs-reduce-overall-poverty-racial-and-ethnic>. Even in the relatively strong pre-pandemic economy, 1 in 3 Black (33 percent) and Latino (34 percent) workers earned below-poverty wages, as did nearly 1 in 5 white workers (19 percent). Economic Policy Institute, *State of Working America Data Library*, “Poverty-level wages,” 2019, <https://www.epi.org/data/#?subject=povwage>.

⁶ Rural communities are diverse; about one-quarter of rural residents identify as Black, Latino, Asian, American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian, or other Pacific Islander, or identify with more than one race. Chuck Marr *et al.*, “Expanding Child Tax Credit and Earned Income Tax Credit Would Benefit More Than 10 Million Rural Residents, Strongly Help Rural Areas,” Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, August 6, 2020, <https://www.cbpp.org/research/federal-tax/expanding-child-tax-credit-and-earned-income-tax-credit-would-benefit-more>.

⁷ Racial and ethnic categories in this report do not overlap unless otherwise noted; figures for each racial group such as Black or Asian do not include individuals who identify as multiracial or of Latino ethnicity. Latino includes all people of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin regardless of race. Data are not available for people living in the territories.

In addition to making the full credit available to low- and no-income families, the Families Plan’s Child Tax Credit proposal also would increase the amount of the credit to \$3,000 per child and \$3,600 per child under 6 and make 17-year-olds eligible for the credit. The Administration proposes to make these two changes — the increase in the maximum credit and eligibility for 17-year-olds — through 2025. The full Families Plan’s Child Tax Credit would lift an estimated 4.1 million children above the poverty line, of whom 1.6 million are Latino, 1.2 million are white, 930,000 are Black, and 132,000 are Asian. Black and Latino children would disproportionately benefit due to many of the same barriers mentioned previously that affect their families’ economic security.⁸ Of the roughly 9.9 million children it would lift above *or closer to* the poverty line, 3.8 million are Latino, 2.9 million are white, 2.1 million are Black, and 426,000 are Asian.⁹ These changes would reduce the number of children in poverty by more than 40 percent nationally. (See Appendix Table 3 for state-specific estimates of reductions in child poverty rates by race/ethnicity.)

Restore Credit Eligibility for Children With ITINs

In the upcoming recovery bill Congress should also restore Child Tax Credit eligibility to children with ITINs. A provision in the 2017 tax law denied the credit to such children— even though there is generally broad support to grant legal status or take other steps to encourage them to finish their education and equip them for future success in our communities and economy. The country has a stake in ensuring that these children get the resources they need to realize their potential. And a permanent Child Tax Credit would help up to 675,000 of them and their families meet basic needs and decrease hardship.¹⁰

What the Credits Can Mean for Families

All of the Rescue Plan’s Child Tax Credit expanded provisions are central to its historic projected impact on child poverty and should be included in upcoming recovery legislation. The Families Plan would make permanent the crucial provision that makes the full credit available to children whose families lack earnings or have low earnings. But the Rescue Plan’s increase in the maximum credit and inclusion of 17-year-olds are also significant — accounting for roughly half of the Act’s anti-poverty effects, we estimate. In other words, making the Rescue Plan’s complete Child Tax Credit expansion permanent would essentially double the impact of just making the credit fully available on a permanent basis.

⁸ The credit would lift above the poverty line an estimated 9.4 percent of Black children, 8.5 percent of Latino children, and 3.3 percent of white children.

⁹ Figures for children identified as American Indian or Alaska Native (AIAN) are particularly sensitive to how the racial category is defined. Among the roughly 1.6 million children identified as AIAN alone or in combination, regardless of Latino ethnicity, 124,000 would be lifted above the poverty line and 280,000 would be lifted above *or closer to* the poverty line by the Act’s Child Tax Credit expansion. (If we apply the non-overlapping categories this report uses for other groups, only 555,000 children are considered AIAN alone, not Latino; 50,000 of them would be lifted above the poverty line and 112,000 of them would be lifted above *or closer to* the poverty line by the Child Tax Credit expansion.)

CBPP analysis of the U.S. Census Bureau’s March 2019 Current Population Survey (for national total) allocated by race or ethnicity based on CBPP analysis of American Community Survey (ACS) data for 2016-2018, using 2021 tax parameters and incomes adjusted for inflation to 2021 dollars. These calculations use the Supplemental Poverty Measure, which counts more forms of income than the “official” poverty measure (among other differences).

¹⁰ Jeffery Passel and D’Vera Cohn, “U.S. Unauthorized Immigrant Total Dips to Lowest Level in a Decade,” Pew Research Center, November 27, 2018, <https://www.pewresearch.org/hispanic/2018/11/27/most-unauthorized-immigrants-live-with-family-members/>. Pew estimated that 675,000 non-citizen children lacked legal documentation in 2016 and therefore can only qualify for an ITIN and not a Social Security number.

Upcoming recovery legislation should incorporate the Families Plan *and* make the complete Rescue Plan expansion permanent to ensure that families continue to receive expanded Child Tax Credits for more than this year. To see what these actions can mean to individual families, consider these examples:

- A single mother of a toddler and a second-grader, who earns \$10,000 a year providing in-home care to older people (with work hours that fluctuate significantly from month to month), received a Child Tax Credit of \$1,125 prior to the Rescue Plan. The proposed Families Plan would expand her credit through 2025 — continuing the Rescue Plan’s 2021 expansion — and she would receive \$3,600 for her toddler and \$3,000 for her second-grader, for a total of \$6,600 (a gain of \$5,475 relative to 2020). Under the proposed Families Plan, however, her credit amount would fall back to just \$2,000 in 2026 (assuming the same annual income), underscoring the urgency for permanence.
- A single mother with a 4-year-old daughter and 8-year-old son, who is out of work for the year due to a health condition, would have received no Child Tax Credit at all prior to the Rescue Plan, adding to the family’s financial insecurity. Under the Rescue Plan, this year she will receive the full Child Tax Credit of \$3,600 for her daughter and \$3,000 for her son to help with the children’s expenses. The American Families Plan would ensure that this family would permanently receive the full Child Tax Credit. The credit’s maximums would remain at the higher amounts (\$3,000 for children age 6-17, \$3,600 for children under age 6) if Congress makes all of the Rescue Plan’s provisions permanent, but they would fall back to \$2,000 in 2026 under the Families Plan.
- A married couple in which one spouse earns \$20,000 as a short-order cook and the other cares for their 3-year-old son and 7-year-old daughter received a credit of \$2,625 prior to the Rescue Plan — well below the \$4,000 credit that a higher-income family with two children would have received. Under the Rescue Plan, they will receive the full Child Tax Credit of \$3,600 for their son and \$3,000 for their daughter, for a family gain of \$3,975. The Families Plan would extend these gains through 2025, after which their overall credit amount would fall to \$2,000 — below the credit they received even before the Rescue Plan’s enactment. (In 2026 the maximum credit per child would revert to the pre-2017-law amount of \$1,000.)
- And to look beyond the provisions’ anti-poverty outcomes to their broader effects, where almost 90 percent of children benefit, consider a married couple with combined income of \$125,000. (One spouse makes \$75,000 as a dental hygienist and the other makes \$50,000 as a property manager and they have 8-year-old twin daughters.) This family’s Child Tax Credit rose from \$4,000 to \$6,000 under the American Rescue Plan. This boost would continue through 2025 under the Families Plan but would fall to a total of \$2,000 in 2026, or \$4,000 below the proposed levels if the expansion is not made permanent.¹¹

Extending all the provisions in the Rescue Plan would provide important help to people in a myriad of jobs that pay little and often have fluctuating schedules and lack benefits that many others take for granted, such as paid sick days. That includes people caring for those who are elderly, driving buses, cooking and serving meals, and doing many other kinds of work whose importance the pandemic has only further revealed. (See Table 1.)

¹¹ All examples are in 2021 dollars.

An estimated 65.6 million children — almost 90 percent of all children — would receive a larger Child Tax Credit under this permanent expansion, which would deliver economic support to large numbers of children in every state, including 31.9 million white children, 17.5 million Latino children, 9.4 million Black children, and 2.8 million Asian children.¹² (See Appendix Table 4.) The only two groups that wouldn't benefit are children in high-income households and children who lack a Social Security number because of their immigration status, a group that often struggles to make ends meet.

TABLE 1

People in Selected Essential Occupations Who Would Benefit Each Year From Permanent Expansion of Child Tax Credit

Relative to before American Rescue Plan's temporary expansion

| Occupation | Number of workers who would gain | Workers who would gain as a share of all workers aged 18 and older in occupation |
|---|----------------------------------|--|
| Truck and delivery drivers | 1,069,000 | 27% |
| Cashiers | 1,048,000 | 30% |
| First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers | 994,000 | 29% |
| Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides | 801,000 | 35% |
| Janitors and building cleaners | 682,000 | 27% |
| Cooks | 661,000 | 29% |
| Personal and home care aides | 497,000 | 31% |
| Child care workers | 474,000 | 36% |
| Miscellaneous agricultural workers | 381,000 | 38% |
| Food preparation workers | 315,000 | 28% |
| Medical assistants | 292,000 | 46% |
| Health practitioner support technicians | 219,000 | 31% |
| Bus drivers | 186,000 | 29% |
| Hand packers and packagers | 173,000 | 26% |
| First-line supervisors/managers of food preparation and serving workers | 164,000 | 26% |
| All occupations | 46,694,000 | 28% |

Source: CBPP estimates based on U.S. Census Bureau's March 2019 Current Population Survey, using 2021 tax parameters and incomes adjusted for inflation to 2021 dollars. Estimates reflect a pre-pandemic economy.

¹² Among the roughly 1.6 million children identified as AIAN alone or in combination, regardless of Latino ethnicity, about 1.5 million would benefit from this Child Tax Credit expansion. (If we apply the non-overlapping categories this report uses for other groups, only 555,000 children are considered AIAN alone, not Latino; about 524,000 of them would benefit from this expansion.)

CBPP analysis of the U.S. Census Bureau's March 2019 Current Population Survey (for national total) allocated by race or ethnicity based on CBPP analysis of American Community Survey (ACS) data for 2016-2018, using 2021 tax parameters and incomes adjusted for inflation to 2021 dollars.

A Meaningful EITC for Workers Without Children

The American Families Plan would make permanent the American Rescue Plan Act's expansion of the EITC for adults not raising children in their homes and who work hard at important, but low-paid, jobs. This permanent expansion would benefit over 17 million of these adults. The EITC is a highly successful wage subsidy that's earned bipartisan support over the years. But prior to the Rescue Plan, it largely excluded adults who weren't raising children in their homes, and it completely excluded young workers without children trying to gain a toehold in the labor market.

Adults not raising children were the lone group that the federal tax code actually taxed into, or deeper into, poverty prior to the Rescue Plan, partly because their EITC was so meager. Some 5.8 million workers aged 19-65 (excluding full-time students aged 19-23) without children — including about 2.7 million white, 1.5 million Latino, 1 million Black, and 253,000 Asian workers — were taxed into or deeper into poverty.¹³ The shares of such Latino and Black workers are disproportionately high (about 26 percent are Latino and 18 percent are Black, compared to 19 percent and 12 percent of the population, respectively), again reflecting historical barriers to economic opportunity that have led to their overrepresentation in low-paid work.

For workers without children, the Families Plan would make permanent the increase in the maximum EITC from roughly \$540 to roughly \$1,500 and raise the income limit to qualify from about \$16,000 to at least \$21,000. It would also make permanent the expansion in the age range of workers without children eligible for the tax credit to include younger adults aged 19-24 (excluding students under 24 who are attending school at least part time), as well as people 65 and over.¹⁴

To see how this would benefit these workers, consider a 25-year-old single woman who works roughly 30 hours a week throughout 2021 as a cashier at a convenience store and earns about \$9 an hour. Her annual earnings of \$13,800 are just above the poverty line of \$13,745 for a single individual. Prior to the Rescue Plan, federal taxes would have pushed her into poverty:

- Some \$1,056 — 7.65 percent of her earnings — is withheld from her paychecks for Social Security and Medicare payroll taxes.
- When filing income taxes, she can claim the \$12,550 standard deduction, which leaves her with \$1,250 in taxable income. Since she is in the 10 percent tax bracket, she owes \$125 in federal income tax.
- Thus, her combined federal income and payroll tax liability, not counting the EITC, is \$1,181. Prior to the Rescue Plan, she would have received a small EITC of \$165, so her net federal income and payroll tax liability would have been \$1,016.

¹³ CBPP estimates based on the U.S. Census Bureau's March 2019 Current Population Survey, using 2021 tax parameters and incomes adjusted for inflation to 2021 dollars. The estimates count all workers aged 19-65 (excluding full-time students aged 19-23) who are pushed below the Census poverty thresholds — or further below them — by their federal income tax liability (if any) and the employee share of the payroll tax. The estimate excludes full-time students aged 19-23 because, under current law, their parents can claim them as qualifying children for the larger EITC for families with children. Poverty status is determined at the level of the tax filing unit. We use the 2020 Census official poverty threshold appropriate for the tax unit based on the number and age of the tax unit members, inflated to 2021 dollars.

¹⁴ The Act also extends eligibility to former foster youth and youth experiencing homelessness starting at age 18.

- In other words, her earnings were just above the poverty line, but federal taxes would have pushed her income about \$961 *below* the poverty line.
- Under the Rescue Plan, her EITC will grow to \$1,164, raising her income after federal income and payroll taxes to \$38 *above* the poverty line. The American Families Plan would make this permanent, keeping her from being taxed into poverty in 2022 and beyond.

TABLE 2

Working Adults Without Children in Selected Essential Occupations Who Would Benefit Each Year From Permanent EITC Expansion in American Families Plan

Relative to before American Rescue Plan’s temporary expansion

| Occupation | Number of workers who would gain | Workers who would gain as a share of all workers aged 19 and older in occupation |
|---|---|---|
| Cashiers | 1,074,000 | 33% |
| Retail salespersons | 673,000 | 20% |
| Cooks | 660,000 | 30% |
| Janitors and building cleaners | 537,000 | 21% |
| Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, by hand | 534,000 | 24% |
| Personal and home care aides | 468,000 | 29% |
| Truck and delivery drivers | 412,000 | 10% |
| Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides | 385,000 | 17% |
| Stock clerks and order fillers | 384,000 | 26% |
| Food preparation workers | 315,000 | 30% |
| Child care workers | 304,000 | 24% |
| First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers | 253,000 | 7% |
| Hand packers and packagers | 204,000 | 32% |
| Miscellaneous agricultural workers | 182,000 | 19% |
| Dishwashers | 105,000 | 51% |
| Bus drivers | 71,000 | 11% |
| All occupations | 17,445,000 | 11% |

Note: Workers without children counted as benefiting from the American Families Plan EITC expansion are those aged 19 and older (excluding students under age 24 attending school at least part time).

Source: CBPP estimates based on U.S. Census Bureau’s March 2019 Current Population Survey, using tax year 2021 tax rules and incomes adjusted for inflation to 2021 dollars. Estimates reflect a pre-pandemic economy.

The Rescue Plan’s EITC expansion will benefit an estimated 17.4 million workers nationwide without children, including roughly 9.7 million white, 3.6 million Latino, 2.7 million Black, and

816,000 Asian working adults.¹⁵ The Families Plan would make this crucial EITC expansion permanent. (See Appendix Table 5 for estimates by state and by race/ethnicity.)

The top occupations that would benefit permanently include cashiers, food preparers and servers, and home health aides. (See Table 2.) Again, the pandemic has helped the nation better understand and appreciate these workers and millions of others who work for low pay and the essential role they play in keeping this economy running. They deserve more than the meager EITC in prior law, and the Families Plan Act would provide concrete, meaningful help.

¹⁵ Among the roughly 1.4 million workers aged 19 and over without children (excluding students under age 24 attending school at least part time) who identify as AIAN alone or in combination, regardless of Latino ethnicity, 365,000 would benefit from the EITC expansion in the American Families Plan. (If we apply the non-overlapping categories this report uses for other groups, only 530,000 workers aged 19 and over without children, excluding students under age 24 attending school at least part time, identify as AIAN alone, not Latino; 140,000 of them would benefit from the Families Plan's EITC expansion.)

CBPP analysis of the U.S. Census Bureau's March 2019 Current Population Survey (for national total) allocated by race or ethnicity based on CBPP analysis of American Community Survey (ACS) data for 2016-2018, using 2021 tax parameters and incomes adjusted for inflation to 2021 dollars.

Appendix

APPENDIX TABLE 1

Estimated Number of Children Who Would Benefit Each Year From Permanent Expansion of Child Tax Credit, by State

Relative to before American Rescue Plan's temporary expansion

| State | Children under 17 previously left out of full \$2,000 credit who would benefit from permanent expansion | Children under 18 lifted above poverty line by permanent expansion | Children under 18 lifted above or closer to poverty line by permanent expansion | Children under 18 who would benefit from permanent expansion | Share of children under 18 who would benefit from permanent expansion |
|----------------------|---|--|---|--|---|
| Total U.S. | 27,000,000 | 4,120,000 | 9,894,000 | 65,560,000 | 89% |
| Alabama | 480,000 | 76,000 | 162,000 | 1,020,000 | 93% |
| Alaska | 53,000 | 11,000 | 21,000 | 166,000 | 89% |
| Arizona | 692,000 | 109,000 | 238,000 | 1,507,000 | 92% |
| Arkansas | 323,000 | 47,000 | 94,000 | 661,000 | 93% |
| California | 3,524,000 | 582,000 | 1,690,000 | 7,844,000 | 86% |
| Colorado | 346,000 | 56,000 | 132,000 | 1,106,000 | 87% |
| Connecticut | 199,000 | 30,000 | 80,000 | 604,000 | 81% |
| Delaware | 67,000 | 9,000 | 24,000 | 181,000 | 89% |
| District of Columbia | 53,000 | 9,000 | 25,000 | 93,000 | 75% |
| Florida | 1,730,000 | 275,000 | 700,000 | 3,833,000 | 91% |
| Georgia | 1,044,000 | 165,000 | 353,000 | 2,269,000 | 90% |
| Hawai'i | 92,000 | 15,000 | 44,000 | 277,000 | 91% |
| Idaho | 153,000 | 16,000 | 37,000 | 410,000 | 93% |
| Illinois | 982,000 | 150,000 | 338,000 | 2,536,000 | 87% |
| Indiana | 558,000 | 78,000 | 175,000 | 1,452,000 | 92% |
| Iowa | 197,000 | 24,000 | 49,000 | 668,000 | 91% |
| Kansas | 218,000 | 29,000 | 58,000 | 651,000 | 92% |
| Kentucky | 422,000 | 66,000 | 143,000 | 929,000 | 92% |
| Louisiana | 530,000 | 89,000 | 187,000 | 1,027,000 | 92% |
| Maine | 75,000 | 10,000 | 21,000 | 229,000 | 90% |
| Maryland | 352,000 | 56,000 | 159,000 | 1,120,000 | 83% |
| Massachusetts | 356,000 | 57,000 | 161,000 | 1,099,000 | 80% |
| Michigan | 810,000 | 114,000 | 249,000 | 1,968,000 | 90% |
| Minnesota | 322,000 | 43,000 | 85,000 | 1,122,000 | 87% |
| Mississippi | 351,000 | 55,000 | 115,000 | 677,000 | 94% |
| Missouri | 502,000 | 70,000 | 153,000 | 1,260,000 | 91% |
| Montana | 78,000 | 10,000 | 21,000 | 209,000 | 91% |
| Nebraska | 141,000 | 18,000 | 36,000 | 434,000 | 91% |
| Nevada | 271,000 | 38,000 | 86,000 | 634,000 | 92% |

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Estimated Number of Children Who Would Benefit Each Year From Permanent Expansion of Child Tax Credit, by State

Relative to before American Rescue Plan's temporary expansion

| State | Children under 17 previously left out of full \$2,000 credit who would benefit from permanent expansion | Children under 18 lifted above poverty line by permanent expansion | Children under 18 lifted above or closer to poverty line by permanent expansion | Children under 18 who would benefit from permanent expansion | Share of children under 18 who would benefit from permanent expansion |
|----------------|---|--|---|--|---|
| New Hampshire | 52,000 | 8,000 | 20,000 | 221,000 | 85% |
| New Jersey | 561,000 | 93,000 | 257,000 | 1,599,000 | 81% |
| New Mexico | 245,000 | 32,000 | 71,000 | 454,000 | 93% |
| New York | 1,552,000 | 250,000 | 681,000 | 3,554,000 | 86% |
| North Carolina | 926,000 | 135,000 | 306,000 | 2,085,000 | 90% |
| North Dakota | 39,000 | 4,000 | 10,000 | 157,000 | 91% |
| Ohio | 950,000 | 128,000 | 277,000 | 2,367,000 | 91% |
| Oklahoma | 398,000 | 59,000 | 114,000 | 894,000 | 93% |
| Oregon | 291,000 | 40,000 | 92,000 | 778,000 | 89% |
| Pennsylvania | 893,000 | 137,000 | 310,000 | 2,363,000 | 89% |
| Rhode Island | 67,000 | 8,000 | 23,000 | 185,000 | 89% |
| South Carolina | 476,000 | 67,000 | 151,000 | 1,025,000 | 93% |
| South Dakota | 67,000 | 9,000 | 19,000 | 196,000 | 91% |
| Tennessee | 635,000 | 92,000 | 211,000 | 1,393,000 | 92% |
| Texas | 3,086,000 | 489,000 | 1,078,000 | 6,686,000 | 91% |
| Utah | 233,000 | 32,000 | 69,000 | 859,000 | 92% |
| Vermont | 30,000 | 4,000 | 8,000 | 104,000 | 89% |
| Virginia | 532,000 | 89,000 | 249,000 | 1,586,000 | 85% |
| Washington | 477,000 | 66,000 | 159,000 | 1,433,000 | 87% |
| West Virginia | 170,000 | 22,000 | 50,000 | 346,000 | 93% |
| Wisconsin | 366,000 | 45,000 | 93,000 | 1,158,000 | 90% |
| Wyoming | 35,000 | 4,000 | 11,000 | 128,000 | 93% |

Notes: Estimates reflect a pre-pandemic economy, using tax year 2021 tax rules and incomes adjusted for inflation to 2021 dollars. Children left out prior to the American Rescue Plan's temporary Child Tax Credit expansion received less than full \$2,000 per child because their parents lacked earnings or had earnings that were too low.

Source: For children left out of the full \$2,000 Child Tax Credit, Tax Policy Center national estimate allocated by state based on CBPP analysis of American Community Survey (ACS) data for 2016-2018. For remaining columns, CBPP analysis of the March 2019 Current Population Survey (CPS) (for national total) allocated by state based on CBPP analysis of ACS data for 2016-2018. Poverty calculations also use U.S. Census Bureau Supplemental Poverty Measure research files for the ACS.

APPENDIX TABLE 2

Estimated Number of Children Under 17 Left Out of Full \$2,000 Child Tax Credit Prior to American Rescue Plan's Temporary Expansion, by State and Race/Ethnicity

| State | Total | White | Latino | Black | Asian | Another race or multiple races |
|----------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|--------------------------------|
| Total U.S. | 27,000,000 | 8,763,000 | 9,904,000 | 5,738,000 | 813,000 | 1,782,000 |
| Alabama | 480,000 | 181,000 | 55,000 | 220,000 | 3,000 | 22,000 |
| Alaska | 53,000 | 15,000 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 27,000 |
| Arizona | 692,000 | 153,000 | 407,000 | 39,000 | 8,000 | 84,000 |
| Arkansas | 323,000 | 157,000 | 56,000 | 86,000 | N/A | 22,000 |
| California | 3,524,000 | 450,000 | 2,480,000 | 227,000 | 221,000 | 146,000 |
| Colorado | 346,000 | 120,000 | 176,000 | 19,000 | 8,000 | 22,000 |
| Connecticut | 199,000 | 53,000 | 92,000 | 37,000 | 7,000 | 10,000 |
| Delaware | 67,000 | 19,000 | 17,000 | 26,000 | N/A | N/A |
| District of Columbia | 53,000 | N/A | 8,000 | 43,000 | N/A | N/A |
| Florida | 1,730,000 | 466,000 | 657,000 | 498,000 | 26,000 | 84,000 |
| Georgia | 1,044,000 | 273,000 | 221,000 | 473,000 | 21,000 | 57,000 |
| Hawai'i | 92,000 | 9,000 | 19,000 | N/A | 16,000 | 47,000 |
| Idaho | 153,000 | 95,000 | 46,000 | N/A | N/A | 10,000 |
| Illinois | 982,000 | 295,000 | 352,000 | 265,000 | 26,000 | 44,000 |
| Indiana | 558,000 | 307,000 | 96,000 | 107,000 | 11,000 | 36,000 |
| Iowa | 197,000 | 120,000 | 32,000 | 24,000 | 5,000 | 16,000 |
| Kansas | 218,000 | 106,000 | 65,000 | 23,000 | 4,000 | 20,000 |
| Kentucky | 422,000 | 292,000 | 38,000 | 59,000 | 5,000 | 27,000 |
| Louisiana | 530,000 | 160,000 | 41,000 | 296,000 | 5,000 | 28,000 |
| Maine | 75,000 | 62,000 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 6,000 |
| Maryland | 352,000 | 82,000 | 85,000 | 148,000 | 13,000 | 24,000 |
| Massachusetts | 356,000 | 119,000 | 146,000 | 50,000 | 21,000 | 22,000 |
| Michigan | 810,000 | 406,000 | 97,000 | 232,000 | 16,000 | 60,000 |
| Minnesota | 322,000 | 133,000 | 57,000 | 74,000 | 23,000 | 36,000 |
| Mississippi | 351,000 | 103,000 | 16,000 | 215,000 | N/A | 15,000 |
| Missouri | 502,000 | 296,000 | 46,000 | 112,000 | 5,000 | 43,000 |
| Montana | 78,000 | 51,000 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 21,000 |
| Nebraska | 141,000 | 65,000 | 47,000 | 13,000 | 5,000 | 11,000 |
| Nevada | 271,000 | 53,000 | 142,000 | 42,000 | 10,000 | 23,000 |
| New Hampshire | 52,000 | 40,000 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| New Jersey | 561,000 | 144,000 | 252,000 | 122,000 | 23,000 | 20,000 |
| New Mexico | 245,000 | 34,000 | 166,000 | 3,000 | N/A | 42,000 |
| New York | 1,552,000 | 471,000 | 574,000 | 316,000 | 123,000 | 69,000 |

APPENDIX TABLE 2

Estimated Number of Children Under 17 Left Out of Full \$2,000 Child Tax Credit Prior to American Rescue Plan’s Temporary Expansion, by State and Race/Ethnicity

| State | Total | White | Latino | Black | Asian | Another race or multiple races |
|----------------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|--------|--------------------------------|
| North Carolina | 926,000 | 300,000 | 241,000 | 300,000 | 18,000 | 66,000 |
| North Dakota | 39,000 | 20,000 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 12,000 |
| Ohio | 950,000 | 512,000 | 91,000 | 249,000 | 11,000 | 88,000 |
| Oklahoma | 398,000 | 153,000 | 100,000 | 51,000 | 4,000 | 90,000 |
| Oregon | 291,000 | 146,000 | 102,000 | 10,000 | 8,000 | 25,000 |
| Pennsylvania | 893,000 | 428,000 | 192,000 | 196,000 | 25,000 | 54,000 |
| Rhode Island | 67,000 | 22,000 | 30,000 | 8,000 | N/A | N/A |
| South Carolina | 476,000 | 156,000 | 66,000 | 220,000 | 4,000 | 30,000 |
| South Dakota | 67,000 | 28,000 | 6,000 | N/A | N/A | 30,000 |
| Tennessee | 635,000 | 314,000 | 93,000 | 188,000 | 7,000 | 33,000 |
| Texas | 3,086,000 | 476,000 | 2,040,000 | 430,000 | 60,000 | 79,000 |
| Utah | 233,000 | 129,000 | 74,000 | N/A | 4,000 | 19,000 |
| Vermont | 30,000 | 26,000 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Virginia | 532,000 | 194,000 | 102,000 | 179,000 | 17,000 | 39,000 |
| Washington | 477,000 | 191,000 | 173,000 | 32,000 | 20,000 | 61,000 |
| West Virginia | 170,000 | 145,000 | 4,000 | 9,000 | N/A | N/A |
| Wisconsin | 366,000 | 171,000 | 75,000 | 73,000 | 13,000 | 34,000 |
| Wyoming | 35,000 | 22,000 | 8,000 | N/A | N/A | 4,000 |

Notes: Figures are rounded to the nearest 1,000 and may not sum to totals due to rounding. N/A indicates reliable data are not available due to small sample size. Estimates reflect a pre-pandemic economy, using tax year 2021 tax rules and incomes adjusted for inflation to 2021 dollars. Children left out prior to the American Rescue Plan’s temporary Child Tax Credit expansion received less than the full \$2,000 per child because their parents lacked earnings or had earnings that were too low. Racial and ethnic categories do not overlap; figures for each racial group such as Black, white, or Asian do not include individuals who identify as multiracial or people of Latino ethnicity. Latino includes all people of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin regardless of race. Due to limitations of the Census data, the figures do not reflect IRS rules that require children to have a Social Security number to qualify for the Child Tax Credit. This omission likely has little effect on most of the estimates shown here; the Latino share of children left out, however, may be somewhat overstated.

Source: Tax Policy Center national estimate allocated by state and by race or ethnicity based on CBPP analysis of American Community Survey (ACS) data for 2016-2018.

APPENDIX TABLE 3

Estimated Reduction in Child Poverty Each Year From Permanent Expansion of Child Tax Credit, by State and Race/Ethnicity

Relative to before American Rescue Plan's temporary expansion

| State | Total | White | Latino | Black | Asian | Another race or multiple races |
|----------------------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------------------------------|
| Total U.S. | 41% | 40% | 41% | 42% | 30% | 41% |
| Alabama | 46% | 42% | 56% | 48% | N/A | N/A |
| Alaska | 51% | 41% | N/A | N/A | N/A | 50% |
| Arizona | 45% | 38% | 47% | 51% | N/A | 45% |
| Arkansas | 48% | 47% | 58% | 46% | N/A | N/A |
| California | 34% | 30% | 35% | 33% | 26% | 32% |
| Colorado | 41% | 40% | 42% | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Connecticut | 36% | 40% | 33% | 42% | N/A | N/A |
| Delaware | 38% | 36% | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| District of Columbia | 35% | N/A | N/A | 37% | N/A | N/A |
| Florida | 38% | 36% | 39% | 40% | 25% | 42% |
| Georgia | 46% | 41% | 52% | 46% | 37% | 41% |
| Hawaii | 34% | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 36% |
| Idaho | 42% | 43% | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Illinois | 43% | 42% | 45% | 44% | 38% | 42% |
| Indiana | 43% | 43% | 45% | 44% | N/A | N/A |
| Iowa | 48% | 51% | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Kansas | 47% | 44% | 51% | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Kentucky | 44% | 44% | 50% | 44% | N/A | N/A |
| Louisiana | 47% | 42% | 44% | 50% | N/A | N/A |
| Maine | 45% | 46% | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Maryland | 34% | 33% | 34% | 36% | N/A | N/A |
| Massachusetts | 34% | 33% | 39% | 33% | 28% | N/A |
| Michigan | 44% | 43% | 52% | 43% | N/A | 46% |
| Minnesota | 48% | 45% | 47% | 55% | N/A | 52% |
| Mississippi | 47% | 43% | N/A | 46% | N/A | N/A |
| Missouri | 44% | 44% | 41% | 45% | N/A | N/A |
| Montana | 45% | 40% | N/A | N/A | N/A | 55% |
| Nebraska | 46% | 45% | 55% | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Nevada | 43% | 38% | 45% | 40% | N/A | 53% |
| New Hampshire | 39% | 39% | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |

APPENDIX TABLE 3

Estimated Reduction in Child Poverty Each Year From Permanent Expansion of Child Tax Credit, by State and Race/Ethnicity

Relative to before American Rescue Plan's temporary expansion

| State | Total | White | Latino | Black | Asian | Another race or multiple races |
|----------------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------------------------------|
| New Jersey | 36% | 39% | 37% | 30% | 31% | N/A |
| New Mexico | 43% | 40% | 44% | N/A | N/A | 45% |
| New York | 36% | 41% | 34% | 36% | 29% | 36% |
| North Carolina | 43% | 40% | 48% | 42% | 47% | 41% |
| North Dakota | 40% | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Ohio | 45% | 43% | 43% | 47% | N/A | 49% |
| Oklahoma | 51% | 48% | 53% | 58% | N/A | 49% |
| Oregon | 41% | 38% | 47% | N/A | N/A | 38% |
| Pennsylvania | 43% | 43% | 42% | 44% | 33% | N/A |
| Rhode Island | 35% | 34% | 37% | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| South Carolina | 43% | 42% | 45% | 45% | N/A | N/A |
| South Dakota | 46% | 49% | N/A | N/A | N/A | 46% |
| Tennessee | 43% | 39% | 51% | 45% | N/A | N/A |
| Texas | 44% | 39% | 47% | 42% | 35% | 33% |
| Utah | 44% | 45% | 43% | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Vermont | 43% | 46% | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Virginia | 35% | 33% | 33% | 39% | 25% | 39% |
| Washington | 40% | 40% | 46% | N/A | 27% | 31% |
| West Virginia | 43% | 43% | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Wisconsin | 45% | 45% | 43% | 48% | N/A | N/A |
| Wyoming | 33% | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |

Notes: N/A indicates reliable data are not available due to small sample size. Children are defined as under age 18. Estimates reflect a pre-pandemic economy, using tax year 2021 tax rules and incomes adjusted for inflation to 2021 dollars. Racial and ethnic categories do not overlap; figures for each racial group such as Black, white, or Asian do not include individuals who identify as multiracial or people of Latino ethnicity. Latino includes all people of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin regardless of race. Due to limitations of the Census data, the figures do not reflect IRS rules that require children to have a Social Security number to qualify for the Child Tax Credit. This omission likely has little effect on most of the estimates shown here; the Latino child poverty reduction shares, however, may be somewhat overstated.

Source: CBPP analysis of the U.S. Census Bureau's March 2019 Current Population Survey (for national total) allocated by state, race, and ethnicity based on CBPP analysis of American Community Survey (ACS) data for 2016-2018.

APPENDIX TABLE 4

Estimated Number of Children Under 18 Who Would Benefit Each Year From Permanent Expansion of Child Tax Credit, by State and Race/Ethnicity

Relative to before American Rescue Plan's temporary expansion

| State | Total | White | Latino | Black | Asian | Another race or multiple races |
|----------------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| Total U.S. | 65,560,000 | 31,912,000 | 17,548,000 | 9,377,000 | 2,759,000 | 3,964,000 |
| Alabama | 1,020,000 | 575,000 | 78,000 | 316,000 | 12,000 | 39,000 |
| Alaska | 166,000 | 78,000 | 16,000 | 4,000 | 9,000 | 59,000 |
| Arizona | 1,507,000 | 563,000 | 695,000 | 69,000 | 34,000 | 146,000 |
| Arkansas | 661,000 | 412,000 | 84,000 | 120,000 | 8,000 | 38,000 |
| California | 7,844,000 | 1,756,000 | 4,473,000 | 411,000 | 771,000 | 434,000 |
| Colorado | 1,106,000 | 591,000 | 377,000 | 48,000 | 31,000 | 59,000 |
| Connecticut | 604,000 | 305,000 | 166,000 | 77,000 | 24,000 | 32,000 |
| Delaware | 181,000 | 88,000 | 30,000 | 48,000 | 6,000 | 10,000 |
| District of Columbia | 93,000 | 10,000 | 15,000 | 63,000 | N/A | N/A |
| Florida | 3,833,000 | 1,536,000 | 1,227,000 | 790,000 | 88,000 | 193,000 |
| Georgia | 2,269,000 | 942,000 | 348,000 | 790,000 | 73,000 | 115,000 |
| Hawai'i | 277,000 | 36,000 | 53,000 | 3,000 | 66,000 | 120,000 |
| Idaho | 410,000 | 307,000 | 77,000 | N/A | 4,000 | 19,000 |
| Illinois | 2,536,000 | 1,231,000 | 682,000 | 410,000 | 106,000 | 107,000 |
| Indiana | 1,452,000 | 1,025,000 | 166,000 | 164,000 | 27,000 | 71,000 |
| Iowa | 668,000 | 520,000 | 69,000 | 31,000 | 16,000 | 33,000 |
| Kansas | 651,000 | 427,000 | 125,000 | 39,000 | 15,000 | 46,000 |
| Kentucky | 929,000 | 726,000 | 56,000 | 86,000 | 14,000 | 47,000 |
| Louisiana | 1,027,000 | 502,000 | 70,000 | 391,000 | 13,000 | 50,000 |
| Maine | 229,000 | 202,000 | 6,000 | 7,000 | N/A | 12,000 |
| Maryland | 1,120,000 | 430,000 | 187,000 | 373,000 | 57,000 | 73,000 |
| Massachusetts | 1,099,000 | 628,000 | 236,000 | 109,000 | 63,000 | 62,000 |
| Michigan | 1,968,000 | 1,299,000 | 168,000 | 329,000 | 53,000 | 119,000 |
| Minnesota | 1,122,000 | 760,000 | 103,000 | 115,000 | 62,000 | 82,000 |
| Mississippi | 677,000 | 323,000 | 30,000 | 296,000 | 6,000 | 23,000 |
| Missouri | 1,260,000 | 905,000 | 86,000 | 172,000 | 20,000 | 78,000 |
| Montana | 209,000 | 163,000 | 12,000 | N/A | N/A | 33,000 |
| Nebraska | 434,000 | 297,000 | 79,000 | 23,000 | 11,000 | 24,000 |
| Nevada | 634,000 | 213,000 | 270,000 | 63,000 | 35,000 | 53,000 |
| New Hampshire | 221,000 | 188,000 | 15,000 | 4,000 | 6,000 | 8,000 |
| New Jersey | 1,599,000 | 683,000 | 487,000 | 241,000 | 123,000 | 66,000 |

APPENDIX TABLE 4

Estimated Number of Children Under 18 Who Would Benefit Each Year From Permanent Expansion of Child Tax Credit, by State and Race/Ethnicity

Relative to before American Rescue Plan's temporary expansion

| State | Total | White | Latino | Black | Asian | Another race or multiple races |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|--------------------------------|
| New Mexico | 454,000 | 102,000 | 281,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 61,000 |
| New York | 3,554,000 | 1,592,000 | 955,000 | 582,000 | 265,000 | 160,000 |
| North Carolina | 2,085,000 | 1,047,000 | 354,000 | 487,000 | 55,000 | 142,000 |
| North Dakota | 157,000 | 122,000 | 8,000 | N/A | N/A | 19,000 |
| Ohio | 2,367,000 | 1,674,000 | 146,000 | 355,000 | 44,000 | 148,000 |
| Oklahoma | 894,000 | 465,000 | 157,000 | 72,000 | 15,000 | 185,000 |
| Oregon | 778,000 | 484,000 | 185,000 | 17,000 | 28,000 | 64,000 |
| Pennsylvania | 2,363,000 | 1,549,000 | 303,000 | 320,000 | 75,000 | 116,000 |
| Rhode Island | 185,000 | 102,000 | 50,000 | 14,000 | 6,000 | 12,000 |
| South Carolina | 1,025,000 | 542,000 | 96,000 | 319,000 | 14,000 | 54,000 |
| South Dakota | 196,000 | 140,000 | 11,000 | 6,000 | N/A | 37,000 |
| Tennessee | 1,393,000 | 893,000 | 136,000 | 274,000 | 23,000 | 65,000 |
| Texas | 6,686,000 | 1,939,000 | 3,488,000 | 803,000 | 242,000 | 215,000 |
| Utah | 859,000 | 629,000 | 156,000 | 10,000 | 13,000 | 50,000 |
| Vermont | 104,000 | 94,000 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Virginia | 1,586,000 | 818,000 | 230,000 | 336,000 | 83,000 | 119,000 |
| Washington | 1,433,000 | 791,000 | 332,000 | 59,000 | 85,000 | 165,000 |
| West Virginia | 346,000 | 306,000 | 8,000 | 13,000 | N/A | 17,000 |
| Wisconsin | 1,158,000 | 807,000 | 143,000 | 104,000 | 37,000 | 67,000 |
| Wyoming | 128,000 | 99,000 | 19,000 | N/A | N/A | 9,000 |

Notes: Figures are rounded to the nearest 1,000 and may not sum to totals due to rounding. N/A indicates reliable data are not available due to small sample size. Estimates reflect a pre-pandemic economy, using tax year 2021 tax rules and incomes adjusted for inflation to 2021 dollars. Racial and ethnic categories do not overlap; figures for each racial group such as Black, white, or Asian do not include individuals who identify as multiracial or people of Latino ethnicity. Latino includes all people of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin regardless of race. Due to limitations of the Census data, the figures do not reflect IRS rules that require children to have a Social Security number to qualify for the Child Tax Credit. This omission likely has little effect on most of the estimates shown here; the Latino share of children benefiting, however, may be somewhat overstated.

Source: CBPP analysis of the U.S. Census Bureau's March 2019 Current Population Survey (for national total) allocated by state and by race or ethnicity based on CBPP analysis of American Community Survey (ACS) data for 2016-2018.

APPENDIX TABLE 5

Estimated Number of Working Adults Without Children Who Would Benefit Each Year From Permanent EITC Expansion in American Families Plan, by State and Race/Ethnicity

Relative to before American Rescue Plan's temporary expansion

| State | Total | White | Latino | Black | Asian | Another race or multiple races |
|----------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|--------------------------------|
| Total U.S. | 17,445,400 | 9,658,700 | 3,639,600 | 2,739,300 | 815,700 | 592,100 |
| Alabama | 274,300 | 157,100 | 15,200 | 92,000 | 4,000 | 6,000 |
| Alaska | 38,900 | 20,400 | N/A | N/A | 3,100 | 10,500 |
| Arizona | 385,200 | 196,800 | 130,900 | 22,700 | 10,800 | 24,000 |
| Arkansas | 173,700 | 118,500 | 12,800 | 34,200 | 2,800 | 5,300 |
| California | 2,070,100 | 668,800 | 941,300 | 138,100 | 247,600 | 74,300 |
| Colorado | 293,300 | 197,700 | 61,600 | 15,200 | 8,900 | 10,000 |
| Connecticut | 160,900 | 88,700 | 37,100 | 23,800 | 6,100 | 5,300 |
| Delaware | 46,500 | 25,500 | 4,600 | 13,200 | 1,500 | 1,700 |
| District of Columbia | 33,200 | 9,100 | 4,500 | 17,300 | N/A | N/A |
| Florida | 1,323,000 | 629,200 | 401,300 | 232,400 | 30,500 | 29,700 |
| Georgia | 569,900 | 261,700 | 62,700 | 214,600 | 18,600 | 12,300 |
| Hawai'i | 71,700 | 17,100 | 7,300 | N/A | 24,100 | 21,700 |
| Idaho | 104,300 | 86,200 | 13,100 | N/A | N/A | 3,500 |
| Illinois | 620,700 | 353,100 | 113,500 | 113,100 | 28,800 | 12,300 |
| Indiana | 367,100 | 273,700 | 27,100 | 47,900 | 8,000 | 10,500 |
| Iowa | 171,400 | 146,200 | 9,000 | 9,400 | 3,100 | 3,600 |
| Kansas | 163,700 | 118,900 | 20,100 | 15,700 | 2,900 | 6,100 |
| Kentucky | 256,000 | 205,600 | 11,200 | 30,600 | 2,900 | 5,700 |
| Louisiana | 281,900 | 137,600 | 17,800 | 115,900 | 4,900 | 5,700 |
| Maine | 85,300 | 79,400 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 2,400 |
| Maryland | 263,300 | 115,400 | 36,600 | 87,600 | 16,200 | 7,400 |
| Massachusetts | 299,500 | 197,200 | 46,500 | 26,800 | 19,500 | 9,500 |
| Michigan | 571,000 | 407,600 | 33,300 | 98,900 | 13,700 | 17,700 |
| Minnesota | 276,300 | 210,800 | 17,900 | 23,100 | 11,700 | 12,800 |
| Mississippi | 166,500 | 79,600 | 6,500 | 76,400 | 1,900 | 2,200 |
| Missouri | 338,800 | 257,400 | 15,800 | 50,500 | 6,500 | 8,600 |
| Montana | 77,900 | 67,800 | 2,600 | N/A | N/A | 6,100 |
| Nebraska | 101,000 | 75,900 | 11,900 | 7,300 | N/A | 3,600 |
| Nevada | 175,300 | 78,100 | 53,500 | 20,100 | 14,400 | 9,100 |
| New Hampshire | 66,400 | 59,900 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |

APPENDIX TABLE 5

Estimated Number of Working Adults Without Children Who Would Benefit Each Year From Permanent EITC Expansion in American Families Plan, by State and Race/Ethnicity

Relative to before American Rescue Plan's temporary expansion

| State | Total | White | Latino | Black | Asian | Another race or multiple races |
|----------------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------------------------------|
| New Jersey | 388,400 | 168,600 | 116,700 | 69,300 | 25,200 | 8,700 |
| New Mexico | 132,000 | 48,500 | 64,100 | 4,300 | 1,800 | 13,300 |
| New York | 982,700 | 463,500 | 235,500 | 158,900 | 98,100 | 26,600 |
| North Carolina | 593,900 | 334,300 | 63,800 | 161,200 | 13,800 | 20,700 |
| North Dakota | 39,300 | 29,100 | 2,900 | N/A | N/A | 3,300 |
| Ohio | 651,600 | 473,900 | 27,500 | 119,200 | 13,000 | 17,900 |
| Oklahoma | 229,200 | 141,900 | 26,500 | 25,100 | 3,700 | 32,000 |
| Oregon | 255,300 | 191,100 | 35,700 | 6,200 | 9,900 | 12,300 |
| Pennsylvania | 662,700 | 475,200 | 59,000 | 93,700 | 21,200 | 13,500 |
| Rhode Island | 47,600 | 32,300 | 9,300 | 2,500 | N/A | N/A |
| South Carolina | 303,300 | 164,800 | 21,600 | 104,600 | 4,800 | 7,400 |
| South Dakota | 49,800 | 37,500 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 8,200 |
| Tennessee | 381,400 | 262,100 | 25,100 | 80,500 | 6,300 | 7,400 |
| Texas | 1,505,300 | 532,800 | 674,800 | 212,800 | 55,100 | 29,700 |
| Utah | 142,300 | 103,600 | 26,100 | N/A | 4,700 | 5,800 |
| Vermont | 37,200 | 34,000 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Virginia | 415,700 | 230,000 | 46,600 | 105,000 | 20,900 | 13,300 |
| Washington | 358,300 | 233,300 | 54,600 | 19,500 | 24,800 | 26,100 |
| West Virginia | 102,900 | 90,200 | 2,700 | 7,300 | N/A | 1,700 |
| Wisconsin | 303,700 | 240,700 | 18,500 | 28,300 | 6,600 | 9,600 |
| Wyoming | 35,500 | 30,400 | 2,900 | N/A | N/A | 1,700 |

Note: Figures are rounded to the nearest 100 and may not sum to totals due to rounding. N/A indicates reliable data are not available due to small sample size. Estimates reflect a pre-pandemic economy, using tax year 2021 tax rules and incomes adjusted for inflation to 2021 dollars. Workers without children counted as benefiting from the American Families Plan EITC expansion are those aged 19 and older (excluding students under age 24 attending school at least part time). Racial and ethnic categories do not overlap; figures for each racial group such as Black, white, or Asian do not include individuals who identify as multiracial or people of Latino ethnicity. Latino includes all people of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin regardless of race. Due to limitations of the Census data, the figures do not reflect IRS rules that require all EITC family members to have a Social Security number. This omission likely has little effect on most of the estimates shown here; the Latino share of those benefiting, however, may be somewhat overstated.

Source: CBPP analysis of the March 2019 Current Population Survey (for national total) allocated by state and by race or ethnicity based on CBPP analysis of American Community Survey (ACS) data for 2016-2018.