Earned Income Tax Credit

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Prepared by
Faith Russell

Wisconsin Legislative Fiscal Bureau
One East Main, Suite 301
Madison, WI 53703

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Introduction

The earned income tax credit (EITC) is offered at both the federal and state levels as a means of providing assistance to lower-income workers. The credit provides a supplement to the wages and self-employment income of such families and is intended to offset the impact of the social security tax and increase the incentive to work.

The federal earned income tax credit has been provided since 1975. In tax years 1991 through 1993, supplemental credits were also provided for health insurance and children under the age of one. The supplemental credits were eliminated beginning in 1994 and the credit was extended to lower-income families without children as part of the federal Revenue Reconciliation Act of 1993. The credit was simplified under the federal Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001 (EGTRRA), and the income phase-out ranges for married couples applying for the EITC were raised in comparison to the levels for other claimants.

A nonrefundable Wisconsin credit was first enacted in 1983 Wisconsin Act 27. The initial state credit was set at 30% of the federal credit and was available only in 1984 and 1985; the credit was repealed, beginning with the 1986 tax year, in 1985 Wisconsin Act 29. A refundable state earned income credit was reinstated in 1989 Wisconsin Act 31, beginning in tax year 1989. In tax years 1989 through 1993, the state credit was calculated as a percentage of the federal credit. Under 1993 Wisconsin Act 16, a separate, stand-alone state credit was established, effective for tax year 1994. In 1995 Wisconsin Act 27, the state credit was modified to again be calculated as a percentage of the federal credit. The credit percentages for 1995 and 1996 and thereafter were established to provide the same level of funding that would have been provided under Act 16.

Both the federal and Wisconsin credits are refundable; individuals with little or no income tax liability may still receive the credit. In 2001, 13 other states and the District of Columbia offered an earned income credit that was calculated as a percentage of the federal credit. Seven states (Colorado, Kansas, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, and Vermont) and the District of Columbia offered a refundable EITC and five states (Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Oregon, and Rhode Island) provided a nonrefundable credit. Maryland offered both a refundable EITC and nonrefundable EITC (taxpayers may not claim both). In 2001, Oklahoma adopted an earned income tax credit, which took effect with tax year 2002.

Indiana also offers an earned income tax credit. Unlike the state EITCs referred to above, however, the benefit structure and eligibility rules for the Indiana credit differ substantially from the federal EITC.

The remainder of this paper presents detailed descriptions and eligibility requirements of the federal and state earned income credits, program expenditure data regarding the Wisconsin credit, and a discussion of policy considerations relating to the credit.

Federal Earned Income Tax Credit

Calculation of the Credit

The federal EITC is a refundable credit based on income and family size. In addition, starting in 2002, the credit is also affected by filing status.

At levels of earned income below certain thresholds, the EITC is based on a percentage of earned income. The credit gradually increases until earned income reaches a threshold amount at which a claimant receives the maximum allowable credit. This income level is referred to as the maximum credit income.

Claimants are eligible for the maximum credit over a range of income levels, starting at the maximum credit income referred to above and ending at a specified phase-out income. For a claimant whose earned income exceeds the phase-out income, the credit is gradually reduced as follows: (a) a phase-out rate is applied to the amount by which the greater of earned income or adjusted gross income (AGI) exceeds the phase-out income; and (b) the resulting figure is subtracted from the maximum credit to arrive at the allowable credit for a particular claimant. The level of income at which the credit is eliminated is referred to as the maximum income level.

The maximum credit income, phase-out income, and maximum income amounts are adjusted each year for changes in inflation; the credit percentages and phase-out rates remain the same. The parameters for the federal EITC for tax year 2002 are shown in Table 1.

As shown in the footnote to Table 1, the phase-out income and maximum income amounts are higher for married-joint filers than for other filers. Prior to tax year 2001, filing status was not a factor in the EITC computation. However, EGTRRA provided higher phase-out income levels for joint filers in order to reduce the marriage penalty experienced by married individuals claiming the EITC. The amounts by which the phase-out incomes for joint filers exceed those for other filers are as follows: (a) $1,000 for tax years beginning in 2002, 2003, and 2004; (b) $2,000 for tax years beginning in 2005, 2006, and 2007; and (c) $3,000 for tax years beginning after 2007. For years after 2008, the $3,000 will be adjusted annually for inflation.

Table 1: 2002 Federal Credit Provisions*

	No Children	One Child	2 or More Children
Credit Percentage	7.65%	34.0%	40.0%
Maximum Credit Income	$4,910	$7,370	$10,350
Maximum Credit	376	2,506	4,140
Phase-Out Income	6,150	13,520	13,520
Phase-Out Rate	7.65%	15.98%	21.06%
Maximum Income	11,060	29,201	33,178

*For married-joint filers, the phase-out incomes and maximum income levels exceed those shown above by $1,000.

Figure 1: 2002 Federal Earned Income Tax Credit Single and Head-of-Household

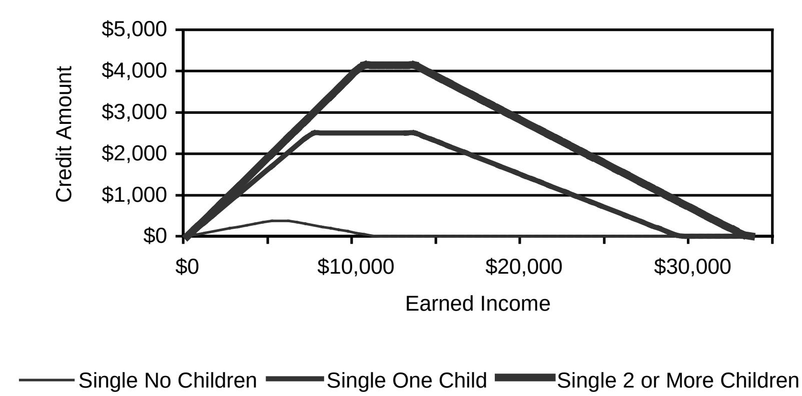


Table 2: 2002 Federal Credit Amounts Single and Head-of-Household

Earned Income*	No Children	One Child	2 or More Children
$2,000	$153	$680	$800
4,000	306	1,360	1,600
6,000	376	2,040	2,400
8,000	234	2,506	3,200
10,000	81	2,506	4,000
12,000	0	2,506	4,140
14,000	0	2,429	4,039
16,000	0	2,110	3,618
18,000	0	1,790	3,197
20,000	0	1,470	2,775
22,000	0	1,151	2,354
24,000	0	831	1,933
26,000	0	512	1,512
28,000	0	192	1,091
30,000	0	0	669
32,000	0	0	248
34,000	0	0	0

*For claimants other than married-joint filers, the credit is based on the greater of earned income or AGI beginning at $6,150 of income for claimants with no children and $13,520 of income for claimants with one or more children. The credit is eliminated at the following income levels: $11,060 for no children, $29,201 for one child and $33,178 for two or more children.

Table 3: 2002 Federal Credit Amounts Married-Joint Filers

Earned Income*	No Children	One Child	2 or More Children
$2,000	$153	$680	$800
4,000	306	1,360	1,600
6,000	376	2,040	2,400
8,000	311	2,506	3,200
10,000	158	2,506	4,000
12,000	5	2,506	4,140
14,000	0	2,506	4,140
16,000	0	2,269	3,828
18,000	0	1,950	3,407
20,000	0	1,630	2,986
22,000	0	1,311	2,565
24,000	0	991	2,144
26,000	0	671	1,722
28,000	0	352	1,301
30,000	0	32	880
32,000	0	0	459
34,000	0	0	38
36,000	0	0	0

*For married-joint filers, the credit is based on the greater of earned income or AGI beginning at $7,150 of income for claimants with no children and $14,520 of income for claimants with one or more children. The credit is eliminated at the following income levels: $12,060 for no children, $30,201 for one child and $34,178 for two or more children.

Table 2 shows the federal earned income tax credits for 2002 at various levels of income for filers who are single or heads-of-households (the credit is not available to married individuals filing separate returns). Table 3 shows similar information for married couples filing joint returns.

As shown in these tables, the credit for families with one child is calculated as 34% of earned income until income equals $7,370. If income is between $7,370 and $13,520 ($14,520 for joint filers), the maximum credit of $2,506 is provided. Once income exceeds $13,520 ($14,520 for joint filers), the credit is phased-out at a rate of 15.98% (the credit is reduced by 15.98¢ for every additional $1 in income) until it is eliminated when income exceeds $29,201 ($30,201 for joint filers). The same credit structure exists for the other family sizes. This pattern is illustrated in Figure 1, which shows the federal credit for 2002 for single and head-of-household claimants. [The pattern for married-joint filers would be identical to that shown in Figure 1. However, the income levels at which the credit would begin to be phased out and at which the credit would be completely phased out would exceed those shown on Figure 1 by $1,000.]

Income Used in Determining the Credit

Components of Earned Income. The following types of income are included in earned income for purposes of the EITC: wages; salaries; tips; and other forms of taxable employee compensation (which include net earnings from self-employment, strike benefits, long-term disability benefits received before retirement, and income received as a statutory employee).

The definition of earned income excludes interest, dividends, social security and railroad retirement benefits, pensions and annuities, welfare benefits, alimony, child support, unemployment compensation, veterans' benefits, workers' compensation, certain scholarship or fellowship grants, and income of nonresident aliens not connected with U.S. business.

Earned income also excludes amounts received for services from prison inmates while in prison and amounts received for service performed in work activities and from certain community service programs under the federal temporary assistance for needy families (TANF) program. Participants in the Wisconsin Works (W-2) program who are in unsubsidized employment and trial jobs are paid a wage, which is counted as earned income under the EITC. In contrast, the W-2 program also provides cash grants to community service job and transitional placement participants, which are not considered earned income under the credit.

Prior to 2002, earned income had included the following nontaxable items in addition to the components of earned income under current law: voluntary salary deferrals, mandatory contributions to a state or local retirement plan, nontaxable combat zone compensation and military allowances, meals and lodging provided by an employer, housing allowances or rental value of parsonage for the clergy, employer-provided dependent care and adoption benefits, and educational assistance benefits. As provided under EGTRRA, these items are excluded from earned income starting in 2002.

AGI Measure. If a claimant's earned income exceeds the phase-out income amount, then the greater of AGI or earned income is used to calculate the credit. Prior to 2002, if a claimant's earned income exceeded the phase-out income level, then the credit amount was based on the greater of earned income and a modified AGI measure.

The modified AGI figure used under prior law required adding back the following amounts to AGI: (a) net capital losses if greater than zero; (b) net losses from trusts and estates; (c) net losses from nonbusiness rents and royalties; (d) 75% (50% before 1998) of net losses from business (unless the loss was from the performance of services as an employee); and (e) tax-exempt interest and nontaxable distributions from pensions, annuities, and IRAs (beginning in 1998).

The current use of AGI rather than modified AGI is the same method that was in place prior to 1996.

Disqualified Income. Beginning with tax year 1996, the credit is denied to individuals having disqualified income in excess of a certain limit. The disqualified income limit is $2,550 for 2002 and is adjusted each year for inflation. Disqualified income is defined as taxable and nontaxable interest income, dividends, net income from nonbusiness rents and royalties, capital gain net income, and net passive income (if greater than zero) that is not self-employment income.

In a ruling issued on November 23, 1998, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) announced that gains realized on the sale of property used in a trade or business are not counted as investment income. Prior to the ruling, a number of individuals were unable to claim the EITC due to the limitation on disqualified income, particularly farmers who had income from the sale of livestock.

Non-Financial Criteria

In order to claim the federal EITC, an individual must either have a qualifying child or meet the following requirements: (a) not be the dependent of another taxpayer; (b) be at least 25 years old and not more than 65 before the end of the tax year; and (c) have resided in the U.S. for more than half of the year. A qualifying child must meet all of the following conditions:

1. Relationship. A qualifying "child," for purposes of the EITC, may be a natural or adopted child, stepchild, sibling, or stepsibling of the claimant, or a descendant of any of these. In addition, a qualifying child may be the claimant's

eligible foster child.

Prior to 2002, it was required that the child be the natural child, adopted child, grandchild, stepchild, or eligible foster child of the claimant. Brothers, sisters, nieces, and nephews could qualify as eligible foster children. Effective with 2002, brothers, sisters, nieces, and nephews are grouped as qualifying children (along with children and stepchildren), rather than as eligible foster children.

2. Age. At the end of the year, the child must be: (a) under 19 years old; (b) a full-time student under the age of 24; or (c) any age and totally and permanently disabled.

3. Residence. The child must have lived with the taxpayer for more than six months during the year (prior to 2002, for the entire year if a foster child). A child who is born or dies during the year qualifies if the child lived with the claimant during the part of the year the child was alive.

Required Returns

In order to receive the federal credit, claimants must file an income tax return (whether or not they would otherwise be required to file) and a separate earned income credit schedule that provides information on qualifying children. Individuals must provide the name and age of each child and the child's social security number.

Advance Payment

Employees with qualifying children who expect to qualify for the EITC can elect to receive payment of the federal credit in advance with their regular pay by filing a form with their employer (employees without children are not eligible for advance payment). Advance payment is made by the employer, based on tables provided by the IRS, out of the employee's withheld income tax and the social security payroll taxes of the employee and employer that would otherwise be remitted to the federal government. At the end of the year, the advance payments are reported on the employee's W-2 wage statement and entered as a tax due amount on the employee's income tax return. The full credit is then calculated without consideration of the advance payments. If the credit exceeds the advance payments, a refund is provided to the taxpayer. If the advance payments exceed the credit, the claimant must repay the difference.

Advance payment of the credit is limited to 60% of the maximum credit available to a claimant with one qualifying child. Due to the limitation, the maximum advance payment for tax year 2002 was $1,504 (60% of $2,506), or approximately $125 per month, regardless of family size. This provision is intended to prevent recipients of advance payments from incurring a large tax liability at the end of the year if their income had increased and they no longer qualified for the credit. The IRS is directed to notify eligible taxpayers of the advance payment provisions and employers are required to notify their employees about the availability of advance payments of the credit.

Historical data regarding the federal earned income credit is presented in Attachment 1.

State Earned Income Tax Credit

The state earned income tax credit is calculated as a percentage of the federal credit and is claimed on Wisconsin's individual income tax form. The credit is similar to the federal EITC in that it varies by income and family size. Attachment 2 outlines the history of the state earned income tax credit.

Table 4 shows the state credit percentages and maximum credit amounts for 2002. The percentages shown in the table apply for all tax years after 1996. However, the maximum credit amounts change each year as the federal credit structure changes due to indexing for inflation. Families without children and part-year residents are not eligible for the state EITC. Advance payment is not provided at the state level.

Table 4: 2002 State Credit Provisions

	One Child	Two Children	3 or More Children
Percentage of Federal Credit	4%	14%	43%
Maximum State Credit	$100	$580	$1,780

The 2002 state credits for taxpayers at various income levels are outlined in Tables 5 and 6. Table 5 shows the state credits by income level for single and head-of-household claimants, while Table 6 shows the credits by income levels for married-joint filers.

The family size adjustment is significantly greater at the state level than under federal law. The maximum state credit for families with three or more children is more than 17 times the maximum one-child credit and the maximum credit for two children is nearly six times the one-child credit. At the federal level, the maximum credit for two or more children is only 1.65 times the maximum one-child credit.

Because the state credit is calculated as a percentage of the federal credit, the state earned income credit exhibits the same pattern as that seen for the federal credit. For families with one child, the credit increases until earned income reaches $7,370, the credit levels off at the maximum amount ($100) until income reaches $13,520 ($14,520 for joint filers) and then decreases until it reaches zero at income of $29,201 or more ($30,201 or more for joint filers).

These characteristics are depicted in Figure 2, which shows the state earned income tax credit for 2002 for claimants other than married-joint filers. The pattern for married-joint filers would be identical to that shown in Figure 2, except that the phase-out income and maximum income levels would exceed those shown in Figure 2 by $1,000.

Table 5: 2002 State Credit Amounts Single and Head-of-Household

Earned Income	One Child	Two Children	3 or More Children
$2,000	$27	$112	$344
4,000	54	224	688
6,000	82	336	1,032
8,000	100	448	1,376
10,000	100	560	1,720
12,000	100	580	1,780
14,000	97	565	1,737
16,000	84	506	1,556
18,000	72	448	1,375
20,000	59	389	1,193
22,000	46	330	1,012
24,000	33	271	831
26,000	20	212	650
28,000	8	153	469
30,000	0	94	288
32,000	0	35	107
34,000	0	0	0

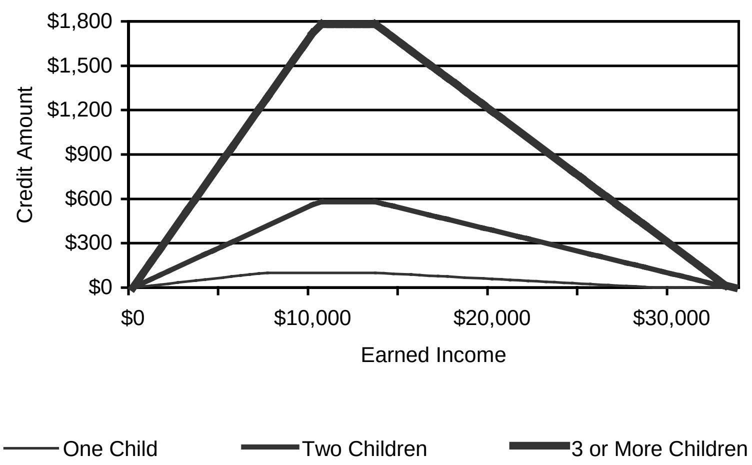
Table 6: 2002 State Credit Amounts Married-Joint Filers

Earned Income	One Child	Two Children	3 or More Children
$2,000	$27	$112	$344
4,000	54	224	688
6,000	82	336	1,032
8,000	100	448	1,376
10,000	100	560	1,720
12,000	100	580	1,780
14,000	100	580	1,780
16,000	91	536	1,646
18,000	78	477	1,465
20,000	65	418	1,284
22,000	52	359	1,103
24,000	40	300	922
26,000	27	241	741
28,000	14	182	559
30,000	1	123	378
32,000	0	64	197
34,000	0	5	16
36,000	0	0	0

Wisconsin Program Expenditures

The state earned income tax credit is paid from a sum sufficient, general fund appropriation and, beginning with the 1998-99 fiscal year, federal

Figure 2: 2002 State Earned Income Tax Credit Single and Head-of-Household



funding from the temporary assistance for needy families (TANF) program. According to federal regulations for the TANF program, TANF funding may be used to cover the share of the EITC that is refunded to the claimant (rather than used to reduce the claimant's income tax liability). However, TANF funds may not be used to provide the credit to certain legal immigrants. Based on the federal requirements and on past experience with refundable credits, and allowing for amounts paid to legal immigrants, it is estimated that approximately 80% of the EITC's costs can be paid with TANF funds. As a result, the state has used TANF funding for approximately 80% of the EITC's cost since 1998-99, the first year for which it became clear that federal regulations permitted the use of TANF funds for this purpose.

Table 7 shows historical state EITC payments by fiscal year. In interpreting the data in Table 7, it should be noted that approximately $2.0 million in credits were processed and accounted for in 1997-98 that should have been processed in 1996-97. If the amounts in Table 7 are adjusted to reflect this processing delay, the 1996-97 amount would be $61.5 million (an increase of 2.7% over the prior year) and the 1997-98 amount would be $62.0 million (an increase of 0.8% over the prior year). Also, the decrease in 1998-99 would be 2.6% instead of 5.6%.

Starting in 1996-97 (and using the adjusted growth rates for 1996-97 and 1997-98 described above), growth in the state EITC has slowed significantly compared to the growth in the early 1990s. A number of program changes were made in 1996, such as the requirement that certain losses be added back to AGI when calculating the credit, and the disqualified income limit, which contributed to the slower growth rates. In addition, federal enforcement efforts were increased by requiring that children's social security numbers be submitted with EITC claims.

Table 8 shows, by tax year, the number of EITC claimants, total credit amounts, and the average EITC since 1991. Table 9 presents the distribution of the state earned income credit for tax year 2001 by Wisconsin adjusted gross income. As shown in these tables, 189,586 families claimed $60.3 million under the state earned income tax credit in 2001. The credit was received primarily by households

Table 7: Historical Wisconsin EITC Expenditures ($ in Millions)

Fiscal Year	GPR	TANF	Total	% Change
1991-92	$28.7	$0.0	$28.7	
1992-93	34.6	0.0	34.6	20.6%
1993-94	40.3	0.0	40.3	16.5
1994-95	49.8	0.0	49.8	23.6
1995-96	59.9	0.0	59.9	20.3
1996-97	59.5	0.0	59.5	-0.7
1997-98	64.0	0.0	64.0	7.6
1998-99	12.4	48.0	60.4	-5.6
1999-00*	11.5	48.3	59.8	-1.0
2000-01	11.9	49.9	61.8	3.3
2001-02	11.5	51.2	62.7	1.5

*During 1999-00, $51.0 million in TANF funding was budgeted and expended for the EITC. However, an adjustment was made in 2000-01 to reduce the total TANF amount for 1999-00 to $48.3 million to comply with federal requirements.

Table 8: Historical Wisconsin EITC Claimants

Tax Year	Count	% Change	Amount (Millions)	% Change	Average	% Change
1991	153,194	12.5%	$27.7	46.6%	$181	30.2%
1992	165,951	8.3	33.6	21.3	202	11.6
1993	172,425	3.9	38.7	15.2	224	10.9
1994	171,260	-0.7	49.2	27.1	287	28.1
1995	191,019	11.5	54.8	11.4	287	0.0
1996	195,980	2.6	58.2	6.2	297	3.5
1997	194,023	-1.0	60.8	4.5	313	5.4
1998	189,102	-2.5	59.9	-1.5	317	1.3
1999	185,442	-1.9	59.1	-1.3	318	0.3
2000	185,499	0.0	59.1	0.0	318	0.0
2001	189,586	2.2	60.3	2.2	318	0.0

with income between $5,000 and $20,000; approximately 71.5% of the benefit went to the 53.2% of claimants in this range of income. Claimants with AGI of $20,000 or more received 22.0% of the benefit and made up 36.0% of the credit recipients.

Table 10 shows the distribution of the 2001 state credit by the number of children. As Table 10 indicates, the state credit is targeted to families with three or more children. These households made up 19.1% of the claimants, but received 57.7% of the program's benefits in 2001. In contrast, families with one qualifying child accounted for 46.6% of the claimants, but received 8.7% of the benefits. The average credit was $59 for claimants with one child, $312 for two children and $959 for three or more children.

The total credit amounts shown in Tables 8, 9, and 10 differ from the amount in Table 7 because Tables 8, 9 and 10 reflect tax year aggregate data and Table 7 shows fiscal year data.

Table 9: State Earned Income Tax Credit in 2001 by Adjusted Gross Income

Adjusted Gross Income Amount	Count	Percent of Count	Credit Amount	Percent of Amount	Average Credit
Under $5,000	20,565	10.8%	$3,916,758	6.5%	$190
5,000 – 10,000	28,428	15.0	11,456,310	19.0	403
10,000 – 15,000	33,111	17.5	16,825,277	27.9	508
15,000 – 20,000	39,205	20.7	14,866,060	24.6	379
20,000 – 25,000	39,147	20.6	9,498,696	15.7	243
25,000 or more	29,130	15.4	3,783,661	6.3	130
TOTAL	189,586	100.0%	$60,346,762	100.0%	$318

Source: 2001 Individual Income Tax Aggregate Data

Table 10: State Earned Income Tax Credit in 2001 by Number of Children

Number of Children	Count	Percent of Count	Credit Amount	Percent of Amount	Average Credit
One	88,236	46.6%	$5,239,684	8.7%	$59
Two	65,079	34.3	20,306,372	33.6	312
Three or more	36,271	19.1	34,800,706	57.7	959
TOTAL	189,586	100.0%	$60,346,762	100.0%	$318

Source: 2001 Individual Income Tax Aggregate Data

Policy Considerations

Prior to 1975, assistance to the poor was directed primarily to those who did not have income from work--the elderly, the disabled and children in families with an absent parent. The earned income credit provides assistance to the working poor through a refundable tax credit that acts as a wage supplement.

At the federal level, the earned income tax credit was originally established as a "work bonus" and was rationalized, in part, as a means of offsetting the impact of the social security tax on low-income families. An additional goal was to increase the incentive to work for such families and lessen the inequities between the working poor and recipients of other categorical aid programs such as aid to families with dependent children (now TANF). Further, by reducing the tax burden of low-income persons, the progressivity of the income tax structure was increased.

In the last half of the 1990s, revisions were made to the federal credit in an attempt to ensure that the credit was directed to lower-income families. Starting with tax year 1996, the disqualified income test was instituted, as was the modification to AGI for purposes of calculating the credit in the phase-out range of income. Effective with the 1998 tax year, the definition of earned income was expanded to include tax-exempt interest and nontaxable distributions from pensions, annuities and IRAs. However, as described in this paper under "Income Used in Determining the Credit," the modifications to AGI for purposes of calculating the credit and the inclusion of nontaxable income as earned income have been eliminated in order to simplify the credit calculation.

At the state level, the earned income credit provides income tax relief to low-income families in a manner that is less costly than increasing the standard deduction or personal exemptions -- provisions that could provide a benefit to taxpayers at higher income levels. Also, because it is refundable, the state credit can be viewed as an offset to state and local sales and property taxes. As noted, the state credit incorporates a proportionately greater family size adjustment than the federal provisions.

Other methods to assist the working poor include education and job training, increases in the minimum wage, subsidized child care for low-income workers, and direct grants. The earned income credit is believed to possess several advantages over these programs. First, funding is targeted directly to those in need of assistance. In addition, administrative efficiency is achieved through the use of the existing income tax system. Finally, the credit's association with the tax system may lessen any stigma associated with traditional welfare-type grant programs.

However, there are a number of criticisms of the earned income credit. First, it is argued that appropriate job training and greater employment opportunities are more important factors in promoting the employment of low-income individuals. In addition, the federal and state credits do not directly account for other wealth of the claimant or non-taxed income. Further, higher benefit amounts require a greater phase-out rate in order to exclude higher-income families from eligibility. This results in a higher effective marginal tax rate on recipients within the phase-out income range and may provide a disincentive to earn additional income from wages or self-employment.

It is also argued that the credit may discourage marriage in certain situations. For example, two unmarried individuals might each qualify for the credit if their incomes were considered separately yet not qualify if their incomes were combined on a joint tax return. As noted, the phase-out ranges for joint filers have been increased over those for single individuals, which reduces, but does not eliminate, this aspect of the marriage penalty.

Another aspect of the marriage penalty is the way in which the size of the EITC varies with the number of dependent children. Because the federal EITC does not increase when a filer has more than two dependent children, a marriage that creates a family with more than two children may result in a lower EITC than if the individuals had remained unmarried. (The same would be true with the state EITC if a combined family resulted in more than three dependent children).

Noncompliance (inappropriately claimed credits) has also been a significant problem with the federal credit. In order to address noncompliance, federal law now requires claimants to provide social security numbers for themselves and their children when filing for the credit. This is intended to reduce fraudulent claims by individuals who do not have qualifying children and individuals who are not authorized to work in the U.S.

ATTACHMENT 1

Federal Earned Income Tax Credit History

A. Tax Years 1975 Through 1990	1975-1978	1979-1984	1985-1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Credit Percentage	10.00%	10.00%	11.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%
Maximum Credit Income	$4,000	$5,000	$5,000	$6,075	$6,225	$6,500	$6,810
Maximum Credit	400	500	550	851	874	910	953
Phase-Out Income Threshold	4,000	6,000	6,500	6,925	9,850	10,250	10,730
Maximum Income	8,000	10,000	11,000	15,432	18,576	19,340	20,264
Phase-Out Rate	10.00%	12.50%	12.22%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%

B. Tax Years 1991 Through 1993	1991				1992				1993			
	Basic Credit		Supplemental Credits		Basic Credit		Supplemental Credits		Basic Credit		Supplemental Credits	
	One Child	2 or More Children	Young Child	Health Insurance	One Child	2 or More Children	Young Child	Health Insurance	One Child	2 or More Children	Young Child	Health Insurance
Credit Percentage	16.70%	17.30%	5.00%	6.00%	17.60%	18.40%	5.00%	6.00%	18.50%	19.50%	5.00%	6.00%
Maximum Credit Income	$7,140	$7,140	$7,140	$7,140	$7,520	$7,520	$7,520	$7,520	$7,750	$7,750	$7,750	$7,750
Maximum Credit	1,192	1,235	357	428	1,324	1,384	376	451	1,434	1,511	388	465
Phase-Out Income Threshold	11,250	11,250	11,250	11,250	11,840	11,840	11,840	11,840	12,200	12,200	12,200	12,200
Maximum Income	21,250	21,250	21,250	21,250	22,370	22,370	22,370	22,370	23,050	23,050	23,050	23,050
Phase-Out Rate	11.93%	12.36%	3.57%	4.29%	12.57%	13.14%	3.57%	4.29%	13.22%	13.93%	3.58%	4.29%

C. Tax Years 1994 Through 2001	No Children	One Child	2 or More Children	No Children	One Child	2 or More Children	No Children	One Child	2 or More Children
	1994			1995			1996		
Credit Percentage	7.65%	26.30%	30.00%	7.65%	34.00%	36.00%	7.65%	34.00%	40.00%
Maximum Credit Income	$4,000	$7,750	$8,425	$4,100	$6,160	$8,640	$4,220	$6,330	$8,890
Maximum Credit	306	2,038	2,528	314	2,094	3,110	323	2,152	3,556
Phase-Out Income Threshold	5,000	11,000	11,000	5,135	11,290	11,290	5,280	11,610	11,610
Maximum Income	9,000	23,760	25,300	9,230	24,396	26,673	9,500	25,078	28,495
Phase-Out Rate	7.65%	15.98%	17.68	7.65%	15.98%	20.22%	7.65%	15.98%	21.06%
	1997			1998			1999		
Credit Percentage	7.65%	34.00%	40.00%	7.65%	34.00%	40.00%	7.65%	34.00%	40.00%
Maximum Credit Income	$4,340	$6,510	$9,140	$4,460	$6,680	$9,390	$4,530	$6,800	$9,540
Maximum Credit	332	2,210	3,656	341	2,271	3,756	347	2,312	3,816
Phase-Out Income Threshold	5,430	11,930	11,930	5,570	12,260	12,260	5,670	12,460	12,460
Maximum Income	9,770	25,760	29,290	10,030	26,473	30,095	10,200	26,928	30,580
Phase-Out Rate	7.65%	15.98%	21.06	7.65%	15.98%	21.06%	7.65%	15.98%	21.06%
	2000			2001					
Credit Percentage	7.65%	34.00%	40.00%	7.65%	34.00%	40.00%			
Maximum Credit Income	$4,610	$6,920	$9,720	$4,760	$7,140	$10,020			
Maximum Credit	353	2,353	3,888	364	2,428	4,008			
Phase-Out Income Threshold	5,770	12,690	12,690	5,950	13,090	13,090			
Maximum Income	10,380	27,413	31,152	10,710	28,281	32,121			
Phase-Out Rate	7.65%	15.98%	21.06%	7.65%	15.98%	21.06%			

ATTACHMENT 2

State Earned Income Tax Credit History

	1984	1985	1986-1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
A. Tax Years 1984-2001*															
Percentage of Federal Credit															
One Child	30%	30%	None	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%
Two Children	30%	30%	None	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	16%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
Three or More Children	30%	30%	None	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	50%	43%	43%	43%	43%	43%	43%
Maximum State Credit															
One Child	$150	$165	None	$46	$48	$60	$66	$72	$84	$86	$88	$91	$92	$94	$97
Two Children	150	165	None	228	238	309	346	378	498	498	512	526	534	544	561
Three or More Children	150	165	None	683	715	926	1,038	1,133	1,555	1,529	1,572	1,615	1,641	1,672	1,723
Refundable	No	No	None	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

	One Child	Two Children	3 or More Children
B. Tax Year 1994*			
Credit Percentage	1.15%	6.25%	18.75%
Maximum Credit Income	$7,980	$7,980	$7,980
Maximum Credit	92	499	1,496
Phase-Out Income Threshold	12,570	12,570	12,570
Maximum Income	23,740	23,740	23,740
Phase-Out Rate	0.82%	4.47%	13.40%
Refundable	Yes	Yes	Yes

*The credit for tax years 1984 through 1993 and tax years 1995 and after is calculated as a percentage of the federal credit. In 1994, a stand-alone state credit was provided.