

DC's Earned Income Tax Credit

By Claire Zippel

The District's Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC), based on the federal EITC, assists residents who work but have low earnings through a refundable income tax credit that puts money back in the pockets of those who need it most. For the 2015 tax year, about 66,890 DC tax filers claimed a total of \$63.6 million, with an average tax credit of \$950. Thanks to expanded eligibility and credit levels for workers without children in the home, over 10,000 more DC working families and individuals claimed the DC EITC in 2015 than in 2014.

Who is Eligible for the EITC and How Does It Work?

Since the DC Earned Income Tax Credit is based on the federal EITC, it is helpful to understand how the federal EITC works. The federal EITC is

available to eligible working households based on income, the number of qualifying children in the household, and the household's filing status. These criteria also impact the actual EITC benefit a household receives.

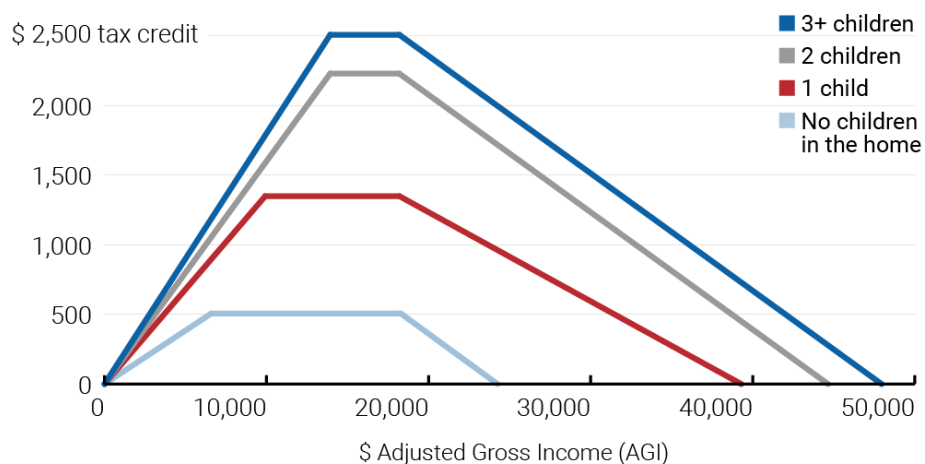
The EITC is designed to reward and incentivize work. The credit amount grows with each additional dollar of income earned for those with very low earnings, reaches the maximum credit and levels off, and then decreases slowly to zero as earnings reach the income limit (*Figure 1*).

To be eligible for the EITC, workers must possess valid Social Security numbers for themselves and their children, and have either United States citizenship or permission to work legally in the United States. Any investment

FIGURE 1.

DC's Earned Income Tax Credit Rewards Work, Boosts Incomes

For a single or head of household filer.*



Note: Figures are for tax year 2016. * Parameters for married filers with children begin to phase out at income levels \$5,500 higher than for single or head of household filers; they are not displayed in this chart because married filers represent only 6 percent of DC EITC filers (tax year 2015). Source: DC Code § 47-1806.04; Internal Revenue Service; DC Office of Revenue Analysis.

income the worker has must be less than \$3,400 in 2016.

For working families with children, the DC EITC is equal to 40 percent of the federal EITC credit. For adults without children in the home,¹ the DC EITC is 100 percent of the federal EITC. As discussed below, the larger credit percentage for workers without children reflects the fact that the federal credit for these workers is very low and much smaller than for families.

Like the federal EITC, the DC EITC is a refundable tax credit. This means that it not only reduces taxes owed, dollar for dollar, but if the EITC exceeds the taxes owed, then the household receives the balance as a refund.

Together, the DC and federal EITCs provide a substantial boost to the incomes of low-income working households, especially those with children. Take for example a single parent with two children who works full-time for \$15 an hour (annual income \$32,000) in 2016.² This worker would be eligible for a federal EITC of \$2,660 and a DC EITC of \$1,060. Without those credits, the worker would owe a combined \$2,070 in federal and DC income taxes, but after the credits, would instead receive a combined \$1,650 in his or her federal and DC tax refunds (*Table 1*).³

TABLE 1.

Together, Federal and DC EITCs Put More Money In the Pockets of DC's Low-Income Workers

	Single Worker With Two Children		Childless Worker	
	Federal	DC	Federal	DC
Filing Status	Head of Household		Single	
Earned Income	\$32,000		\$10,000	
Standard Deduction	\$9,300	\$6,500	\$6,300	\$5,200
Exemptions	\$12,150	\$5,235	\$4,050	\$1,775
Taxable Income	\$10,550	\$20,175	\$0	\$3,025
Income Taxes Owed Before EITC	\$1,058	\$1,011	\$0	\$121
EITC	\$2,658	\$1,063	\$371	\$371
Income Taxes Owed After EITC	(\$1,600)	(\$52)	(\$371)	(\$250)
Total Refundable Tax Credits (DC + Federal)	\$1,652		\$621	

Note: Figures are for tax year 2016. Assumes that earned income is the only source of income and that no adjustments to gross income apply. Does not consider other taxes, tax payments, or tax credits.
Source: DCFPI calculations using DC Office of Tax and Revenue forms D-40/D-40EZ and instructions, and Internal Revenue Service form 1040 and instructions.

Increased Help for Workers Without Children in DC

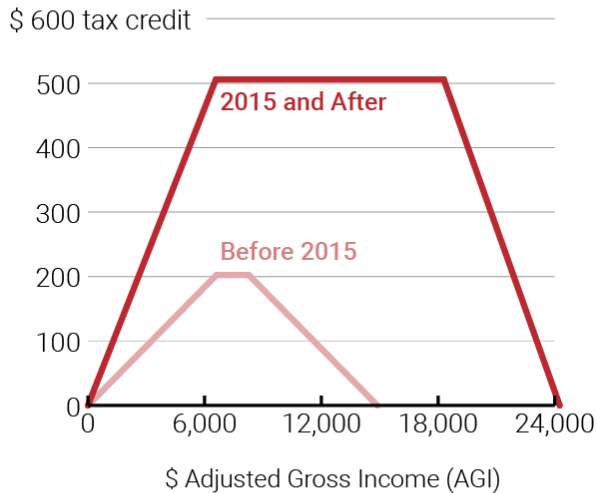
While the federal EITC provides a great deal of help for households with children, it provides limited assistance for adults without children in the home. The maximum federal EITC for workers without children is much smaller and the income limits are more restrictive. For example, in 2016, the maximum federal EITC for a single person without children is only \$500, and workers without children must have incomes below only \$14,880 to receive the federal EITC.

To address the limitations of the federal credit, the DC Council acted to expand the DC EITC for workers without children in the home in 2014,⁴ following recommendations of the DC Tax Revision Commission.⁵ Those changes went into effect in tax year 2015. The expanded DC EITC provides a special supplement to the federal EITC for workers without children in two ways (*Figure 2*, pg. 3).

FIGURE 2.

Policy Change in 2015 Boosted DC EITC for Workers Without Children

For a single filer without children in the home.

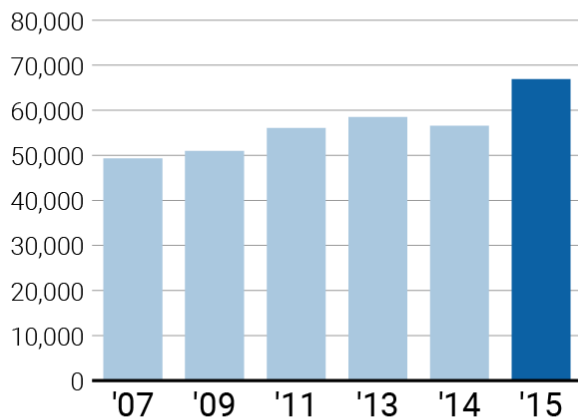


Note: Figures are equivalent to tax year 2016.
Source: DC Code § 47-1806.04; Internal Revenue Service.

DC FISCAL POLICY INSTITUTE | DCFPI.ORG

FIGURE 3.

Over 10,000 More Workers Claimed the DC EITC After 2015 Expansion



Source: DC Office of Revenue Analysis.

DC FISCAL POLICY INSTITUTE | DCFPI.ORG

The value of the DC EITC for workers without children in the home is 100 percent of the federal credit (versus 40 percent for workers with children.) This means that the DC EITC matches dollar-for-dollar the tax credit that workers without children claim in their federal return.

Workers without children who have incomes up to \$18,290 can receive the maximum DC EITC, versus up to \$8,270 for the federal EITC. While the federal EITC ends when income exceeds \$14,880, DC residents earning up to \$24,250 can receive some level of tax credit. As a result, more workers without children can receive some amount of the DC credit.

After the expansion of the DC EITC for workers without children, 10,300 more workers claimed credit than the previous year (Figure 3). In total, the total amount of DC EITC claimed by workers grew by \$8.3 million.

Comparisons of 2014 and 2015 data on DC and federal EITC filers strongly suggest that the expansion was responsible for more DC workers, especially workers without children, claiming the DC EITC.

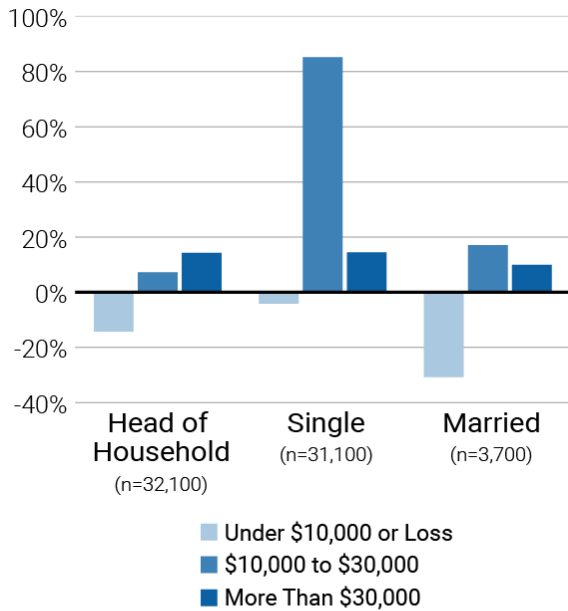
The number of tax filers claiming the DC EITC increased 18 percent between 2014 and 2015, whereas the number of filers who claimed the federal EITC (which did not expand) fell by 1 percent (Table 3, pg. 3.⁶ This suggests that more DC workers claimed the DC EITC because of the policy change.

Single filers made up the large majority of the total increase in DC EITC filers, with 8,700 more single filers claiming the DC EITC post-expansion. Workers without children represent over 70 percent of single DC EITC filers in 2015 (Table 2, pg. 4).⁷ The increase in single filers claiming the DC EITC was driven by those with incomes between \$10,000 and \$30,000 (Figure 4, pg. 4)—a sign of the expanded income limits (shown in Figure 2).⁸

FIGURE 4.

More Single Workers Claimed the DC EITC Thanks to Expansion

Percent change in DC EITC filers, 2014 to 2015.



Source: DC Office of Revenue Analysis.

DC FISCAL POLICY INSTITUTE | DCFPI.ORG

The EITC Boosts Incomes and Helps Children’s Outcomes

The EITC is one of the most effective anti-poverty tools available. The federal EITC lifted 14,000 DC residents out of poverty each year on average between 2011 and 2013. About half of those lifted out of poverty were children.⁹

Low-income children whose families receive the federal EITC have better health and higher school test scores and educational attainment, on average.¹⁰ Better health and educational outcomes are in turn linked to increased earnings and employment—and, in turn, likely lower rates of poverty—in adulthood. Researchers project that each dollar of income through tax credits may increase the real value of the child’s future earnings by more than one dollar, suggesting that “a substantial fraction of the cost of tax credits may be offset by earnings gains in the long run.”¹¹ Research shows that families mostly use the federal EITC to pay for necessities such as groceries, transportation, and child expenses, to pay down past-due bills and debt, and in some cases, to obtain additional education or training to boost their employability and earnings.¹²

TABLE 2.

More Single Workers Claimed the DC EITC After Expansion for Adults Without Children

	2014	2015	Change		Percent Without Children In the Home, 2015
			Number	Percent	
Single	22,420	31,120	8,700	39%	71%
Head of Household	30,690	32,090	1,400	5%	3%
Married	3,440	3,660	210	6%	18%
Total	56,560	66,890	10,330	18%	36%

Note: Figures have been rounded to the nearest 10 for readability. Other filing statuses are not shown but are included in the total. Source: DC Office of Revenue Analysis.

The EITC Encourages and Rewards Work

Because a worker's EITC grows with each additional dollar of earnings until it reaches the maximum value, the EITC creates an incentive for workers earning the lowest wages to increase their work hours, and for those who are not working to enter the labor force.

The federal EITC has been very successful at encouraging work among single parents in particular. Specifically, a highly regarded study found that EITC expansions were the most important reason why employment rose among single mothers during the 1990s. The EITC was more effective in encouraging work than either welfare reform or the strong economy.¹³

TABLE 3.

Expansion of Eligibility and Credit Amount Led to More Workers Claiming the DC EITC

	2014	2015	Change	
			Number	Percent
Federal EITC	56,590	55,840	-750	-1%
DC EITC	56,560	66,890	10,330	18%

Note: Figures have been rounded to the nearest 10 for readability.

Source: DC Office of Revenue Analysis; Internal Revenue Service, Statistics of Income.

¹ A worker's children only count toward the federal EITC if they live with the worker for more than half the year. The DC EITC also counts the children of non-custodial parents, as long as the worker is aged 18 to 30, and the worker pays child support and is up to date on those payments. More information on DC EITC eligibility available from the DC Office of Tax and Revenue,

<https://otr.cfo.dc.gov/page/earned-income-tax-credit-dc>

² All years in this brief refer to tax years unless otherwise noted.

³ Calculation of taxes owed assumes that the worker files as head of household, that earnings are the worker's only source of income and that the worker's adjusted gross income is the same as his or her earnings, and that the worker takes the standard deduction. This hypothetical worker would likely also be eligible for other tax credits,

such as the child tax credit and the child and dependent care tax credit, which are not considered here.

⁴ DC Law 20-155, Fiscal Year 2015 Budget Support Act of 2014.

⁵ DC Tax Revision Commission Final Report, May 2014. Available at

<http://www.dctaxrevisioncommission.org/final-report>

⁶ Prior to the DC EITC expansion, the number of DC EITC filers tracked closely with the number of federal EITC filers. Over tax years 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, and 2014, the maximum difference between the two was 4 percent, in 2013.

⁷ For unmarried adults with dependent children, filing as head of household usually has tax advantages over filing as single. Yet 21 percent of DC EITC filers with children were single filers.

⁸ Between 2014 and 2015, the number of single DC EITC filers with incomes between \$10,000 and \$30,000 grew by over 9,000 filers, or 85 percent. (This figure exceeds the total increase in single DC EITC filers because the number of filers in other income groups fell by around 400 filers).

⁹ Center on Budget and Policy Priorities analysis of March 2015 CPS and Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) public use files for 2014. Found in “District of Columbia Fact Sheet: Expand Tax Credits to Promote Work and Fight Poverty,” Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, 2016. Available at <http://apps.cbpp.org/3-5-14tax/?state=DC>

¹⁰ For a summary of the research, see: “EITC and Child Tax Credit Promote Work, Reduce Poverty, and Support

Children’s Development, Research Finds,” Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, 2015. Available at <https://www.cbpp.org/research/federal-tax/eitc-and-child-tax-credit-promote-work-reduce-poverty-and-support-childrens?fa=view&id=3793>

¹¹ Raj Chetty, John N. Friedman, and Jonah Rockoff, “New Evidence on the Long-Term Impacts of Tax Credits,” Statistics of Income Paper Series, November 2011. Available at <http://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-soi/11rpchettyfriedmanrockoff.pdf>.

¹² See note 10.

¹³ See note 10.