



CENTER ON URBAN & METROPOLITAN POLICY

Rewarding Work: The Impact of the Earned Income Tax Credit in Greater Boston

"...working families live throughout the Boston metropolitan area, and the EITC is an important source of income for these families and their local jurisdictions."



Findings

This year the federal Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) will provide over \$30 billion to 18.4 million low-income taxpayers across the U.S., making it the largest federal aid program for working poor families. This study is the first to describe the spatial distribution of the EITC in 27 metropolitan areas across the country¹. An analysis of the Boston region shows that²:

- In 1997, 240,000 low-income residents throughout the Boston area earned over \$320 million in federal EITC refunds. Residents of Boston earned over \$53 million. The city of Boston received a larger share of the region's EITC dollars than its share of the population.
- The region's low-income working families were concentrated in the city of Boston and a few older industrial cities. Lawrence, Chelsea, Lynn, Brockton, and Lowell had even higher percentages of taxpayers file for the credit than the city of Boston.
- The percentage of working families in the city of Boston that earned an EITC (15 percent) was similar to that of other high cost of living cities like San Jose, San Diego, and Washington D.C. The rate of EITC receipt in the Boston region was in the same range as other regions with similar area and population.
- In 1999, the Massachusetts refundable state EITC added nearly \$30 million to the budgets of working families in the Boston region. Residents of the city of Boston earned \$6 million in state EITC in 1999.

I. Introduction

Despite a great deal of public and policy interest in the working poor and working families, particularly in the aftermath of welfare reform, there is little understanding of who the working poor are and where they live. Families may claim an Earned Income Tax Credit if they are working but not earning more than roughly 200 percent of the federal poverty level. Therefore, this survey uses EITC

receipt as a measure of the number and location of low-income working residents in a metropolitan area. This Boston survey is one of a series looking at the EITC and its value to 27 regions around the country. Using IRS data, this survey mapped the geographic distribution of the EITC to help these regions better understand where working poor families in their areas live. This survey confirms that working families live throughout the

Boston metropolitan area, and that the EITC is an important source of income for these families and their jurisdictions.

II. What Is the EITC?

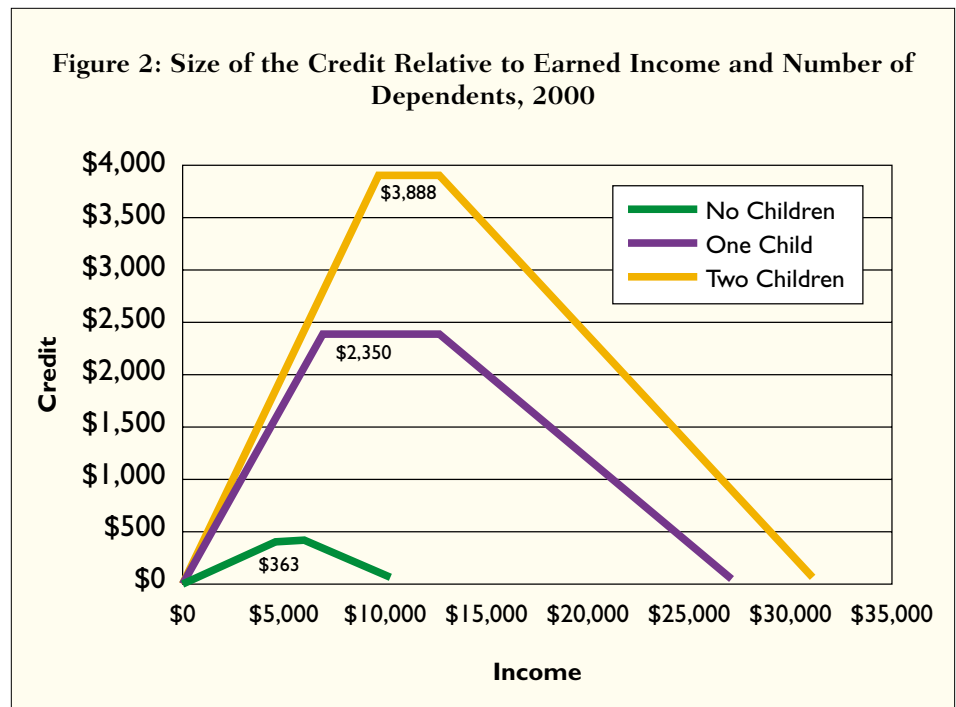
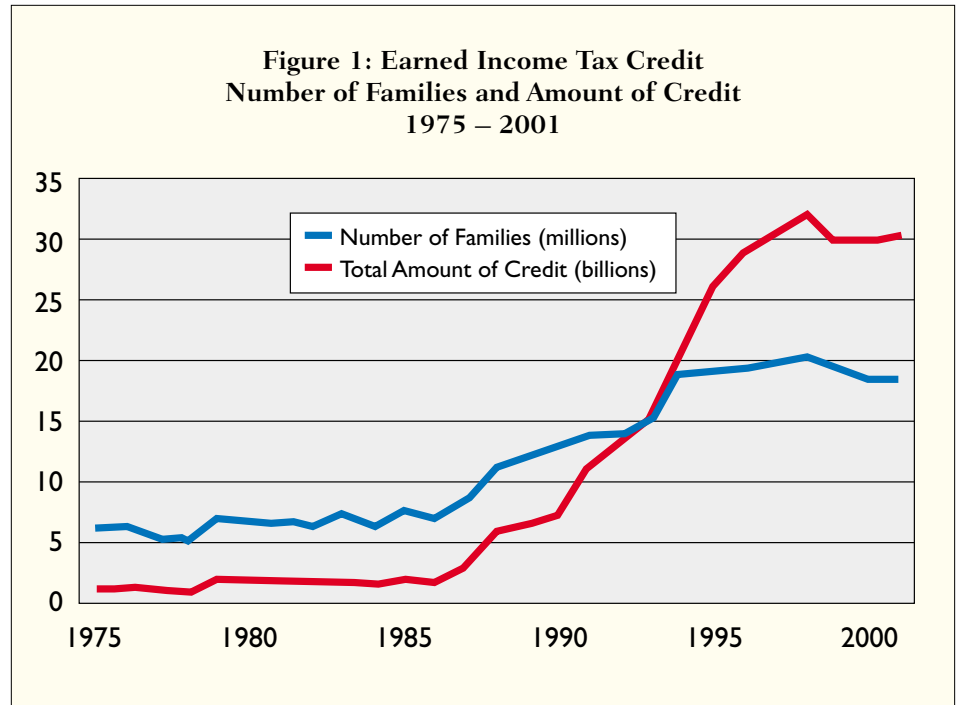
The EITC is a refundable income tax credit designed to make work pay for low-income families. Congress enacted the credit in 1975 in response to high unemployment and the burden that social security taxes imposed on low-wage workers. Substantial increases in the EITC were approved by Congress several times during the late 1980s and early 1990s. Between 1984 and 1996, the amount of dollars transferred to working families through the credit increased more than 10 times (Figure 1). In 1997, over 19 million families claimed more than \$30 billion in EITCs—an average of \$1,567 per family. The EITC is now the largest federal aid program targeted to the working poor.

A. How Does the EITC Work?

Eligibility

The EITC is available to families whose incomes range from below the federal poverty line to roughly double the poverty line (see Figure 2). Families with two children could earn up to \$3,888 in EITC in 2000; families with one child are eligible for a credit of up to \$2,353. Very low-income workers with no children are eligible for a small EITC.

The size of the credit increases as earnings increase, up to a point, and then remains constant at a maximum level (based on the number of dependents) before declining with each additional dollar of income (see Figure 2). For example, a household with two children and earnings between \$9,700 and \$12,700 was eligible for a \$3,888 refund for tax year 2000.



The data analyzed in this survey are for tax years 1997 and 1998. In these years, the maximum credit available to families with two children was about \$3,700, and the maximum credit for families with one child was about \$2,250.

Applying

Workers must file a tax return and complete Schedule EIC in order to claim the credit. Taxpayers whom the IRS believes are eligible for the EITC are sent notices if they do not complete Schedule EIC. These taxpayers

may file amended returns, but low-income workers who are otherwise exempt from filing will not receive any notice unless they complete a tax return. Employers can also make the Advance EITC available to their employees, allowing eligible workers to earn a portion of their credit with each paycheck. Nearly all families, however, receive the credit in their tax refund check at the end of the year.

B. Who Actually Claims the EITC?

In tax year 1998, half of all EITC dollars went to families who earned less than \$12,000.³ The remainder went to families earning up to \$29,000.

Larger percentages of eligible families claim the EITC compared to traditional social welfare programs (TANF, Food Stamps, Medicaid). Nevertheless, studies have found that many eligible households, particularly families with very low incomes, former welfare recipients, and those with language barriers, are not filing for the EITC.⁴ Additional research also shows that many of those who are eligible have, at best, a vague understanding of how the EITC works. A recent study showed that minorities, particularly low-income Hispanic households, are less likely to know about the EITC than low-income non-Hispanic parents of any race.⁵

C. Why Is the EITC Important?

A series of recent studies have provided strong evidence that the EITC significantly reduces poverty and income inequality while encouraging work and helping low-income families build assets for the future.

Lifts Families Out of Poverty

The EITC's success in moving families out of poverty is largely attributable to recent increases in the size of the credit and the number of working families eligible for the credit.⁶ In 1993, the EITC helped lift 2.1 million people above the poverty line. By 1999,

Table 1: Who Can Get the Credit?

Occupation	Avg. Annual Salary in the Boston Region
Child care workers	19,119
Security guards	20,799
Cooks	21,076
Telephone operators	21,247
Janitors	24,046

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

that figure had more than doubled to 4.7 million people. In just that one year, the credit lifted 2.5 million children out of poverty—more than any other federal aid program.⁷

Increases Work

By restricting eligibility to families with earnings, the EITC promotes work. In 1984, prior to large increases in the EITC and changes in other federal transfer programs, 73 percent of single mothers with children worked at some point during the year. By 1996, 81 percent of single mothers were working at some point during the year. One study found that three-fifths of this increase in workforce participation by single mothers was attributable to increases in the EITC.⁸ researchers have also shown that the EITC increases work for those who previously received welfare.⁹

Supplements Wages

The wages and salaries of the working poor have not kept pace over the last 20 years with those earning larger incomes. Despite strong economic growth over the last decade, the income gap between rich and poor has widened.

In Massachusetts, during the late 1990s, the average before-tax income of a family in the bottom fifth of the income distribution was around \$15,000. Adjusted for inflation, these families were actually earning less than they were during the late 1970s.

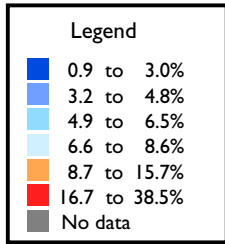
At the same time, families in the top fifth of the distribution had average before-tax income of nearly \$157,000, 41 percent more than during the late 1970s.¹⁰ Research suggests that the EITC, by supplementing the wages of low-income working families, has curbed growth in national after-tax income inequality.¹¹

Builds Wealth and Purchasing Power

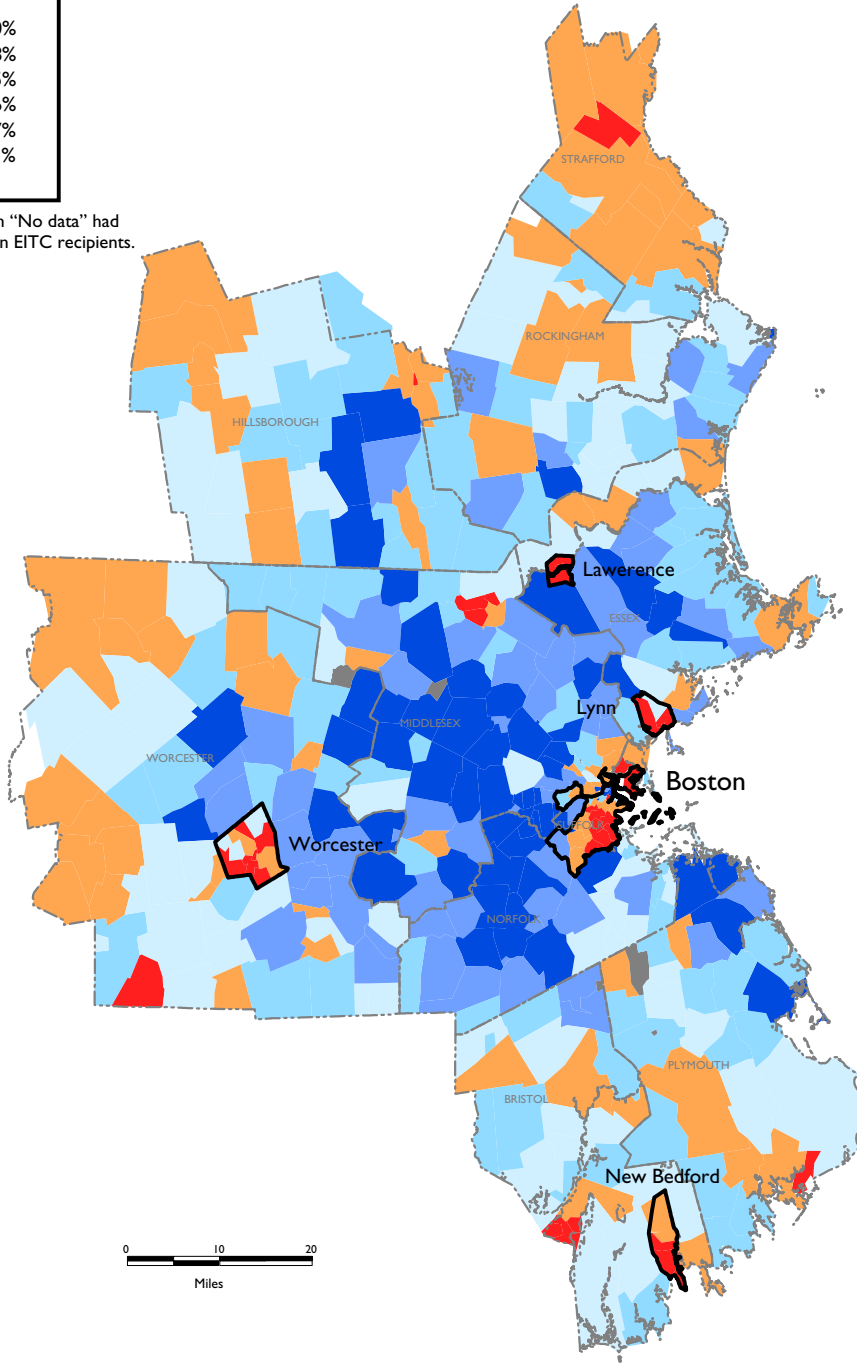
EITC dollars represent additional income coming into the community, increasing families' purchasing power and helping them build assets for the future. The one study to investigate how families use the EITC found that over half of recipients planned to spend their refunds on investments like paying for tuition or other educational expenses, increasing their access to jobs through car repairs and other transportation improvements, moving to a new neighborhood, or putting money into a savings account. The study also found that the EITC helped the lowest-income families meet immediate needs such as utilities and rent.¹²



Boston NECMA: EITC Recipients as a Percentage of Total Tax Returns by Zip Code, 1998



Note: Zip Codes with "No data" had suppression of data on EITC recipients.



Data Source: U.S. Internal Revenue Service.

III. Findings: The Value of the EITC in Greater Boston

This study examines the spatial distribution of the EITC in the Boston region, which is defined as the Boston New England County Metropolitan Area (NECMA). This definition includes roughly 3.4 million people living in seven Massachusetts counties (Bristol, Essex, Middlesex, Norfolk, Plymouth, Suffolk, and Worcester) and three New Hampshire counties (Hillsborough, Rockingham, Strafford). The Boston region is one of the largest, geographically, among the 27 regions studied, and is similar in both size and population to the Atlanta, Washington D.C., and Seattle regions also studied in this series. The EITC data used for this study, which are publicly available through the Internal Revenue Service, reflect actual credits claimed by taxpayers for tax years 1997 and 1998 (see Appendix E for further information on the data).¹³

A. In 1997, 240,000 low-income residents throughout the Boston area earned over \$320 million in federal EITC refunds.

In 1997, residents of the city of Boston earned \$53.4 million in federal EITC. The neighborhoods receiving the largest amounts of EITC were Dorchester (\$18.7 million), Roxbury (\$6.3 million), Mattapan (\$4 million), and Jamaica Plain (\$3.8 million).

The city of Boston had a larger share of the region's EITC dollars than its share of the population. While the city of Boston contained less than 10 percent of the region's population, the city received nearly 17 percent of the region's EITC refunds (see Appendix A). EITC dollars are more dispersed than money redistributed by other federal transfer programs that benefit residents of greater Boston. For instance, in 1997, while families in Suffolk County received around 20 percent of the region's EITC dollars,

they received over 27 percent of the region's TANF payments.¹⁴

Consistent with the large size of the Boston region, more than 80 percent of the region's EITC dollars were earned by families living outside of Boston. A large portion of these refunds went to residents of greater Boston's older industrial cities. Families in Worcester, 30 miles west of Boston, earned \$14.5 million. In Lawrence and Lowell, two older cities each less than an hour north of Boston, residents earned \$12.6 and \$10.4 million, respectively. The region's 10 largest cities combined earned about 45 percent of the region's EITC dollars.

B. The region's low-income working families were concentrated in the city of Boston and a few older industrial cities.

In 1998, low-income working families were concentrated in the city of Boston, a few of its neighboring cities, and other older industrial cities throughout the region. In the city of Boston, 15.1 percent of taxpayers earned the EITC. This rate was higher than the rate for the entire region, 8.9 percent, but lower than the rate in cities like Brockton, New Bedford and Lynn, where between 18 and 20 percent of taxpayers earned the EITC in 1998 (see Appendix B and D).

The city of Boston's low-income families were concentrated in neighborhoods that tended to be removed from the downtown. For example, in Dorchester and Mattapan, the city's southernmost sections, one out of every four taxpayers earned an EITC in 1998. In East Boston, which is home to the region's international airport and separated from the central business district by water, one out of five taxpayers earned an EITC in 1998.

Many older cities throughout the Boston metropolitan area were home to large concentrations of working poor families. In Lawrence, 25 miles north of Boston, over 30 percent of

taxpayers earned the credit in 1998 (see Appendix D). Many low-income working families were also found in cities neighboring Boston; in Chelsea, for instance, one-quarter of taxpayers received an EITC in 1998.

C. The percentage of families in Boston that earned an EITC (15 percent) was similar to that of other high-cost of living cities like San Jose, San Diego, and Washington D.C.

With 15 percent of all tax filers claiming the EITC, the city of Boston was similar to the other high cost-of-living cities surveyed, including San Jose (11 percent), San Diego (14 percent), and Washington D.C. (19 percent). The overall rate of EITC receipt in Boston, however, masks a great deal of diversity in receipt among the city's neighborhoods (See Appendix D). EITC claims rates in Boston in 1998 ranged from 4 percent in West Roxbury to 25 percent in Dorchester and Mattapan.

Greater Boston's rate of EITC receipt (8.9 percent) was lower than the median rate across all regions studied (12.6 percent). However, EITC receipt in the Boston region was quite similar to that in comparable metropolitan areas like Washington D.C. (10.8 percent) and Seattle (8.2 percent). In part because of its large population, the region ranked 7th among the 27 regions studied in total EITC dollars earned by its residents (See Appendix C).

D. In 1999, the Massachusetts refundable state EITC added nearly \$30 million to the budgets of working families in the Boston region.

In 1997, the state of Massachusetts enacted a refundable EITC within its state income tax code.¹⁵ The credit, initially equal to 10 percent of the federal EITC, contributed an additional \$30 million to the budgets of the Boston area's low-income working

families.¹⁶ Residents of the city of Boston alone earned \$6 million in state EITC dollars. The amount of EITC earned by families in the Boston region should increase in 2001 as the size of the credit increases to 15 percent of the federal EITC.

IV. What Boston Can Do to Leverage the EITC Locally

This study confirms that there are thousands of working families living throughout the Boston metropolitan area, and that the Earned Income Tax Credit is a significant federal support for working poor residents of the Boston region. State and local policymakers can maximize the value of the tax credit by partnering with community institutions to make eligible workers aware of the credit, and to help them claim it. There are five things that Boston's communities can do right now to maximize the use and value of the EITC.

1. Help low-income taxpayers learn about and file for the EITC

In 1997, the average EITC for Boston families claiming the credit was over \$1,318. Still, evidence suggests that many working families eligible for the credit fail to claim it. In 2000, the City of Chicago launched an education and outreach campaign to increase awareness of the EITC among low-wage workers and their employers, and to make free tax preparation available to eligible families through volunteer organizations. The campaign also alerted employers that their lower-wage workers could qualify for the Advance EITC which, by adding a portion of the value of a worker's anticipated EITC to each paycheck, serves to boost the take-home pay of eligible families throughout the year.

2. Support community organizations that preserve the value of the EITC

According to researchers, over half of all families who receive the federal

EITC file their taxes through a tax preparation service.¹⁷ Unfortunately, many of these services charge exorbitant fees and even offer "refund anticipation loans": high-interest loans that—often for \$100 and more—give taxpayers their money only a few days sooner than the Treasury would. The Center for Law and Human Service's Tax Counseling Project and the Tax Assistance Project in Chicago, as well as the Community Action Project of Tulsa County in Oklahoma, are organizations that are helping EITC recipients who need assistance in filing their returns to receive the full value of the credit. States and localities can also help recruit volunteers for the IRS Volunteer Income Tax Assistance (VITA) program, which provides free individual tax preparation for taxpayers claiming the EITC.

3. Help families use the EITC as a gateway to financial services

According to the Federal Reserve, 22 percent of families with less than \$25,000 in income (the majority of the EITC-eligible population), lack a bank account of any kind.¹⁸ By not having this most basic access to mainstream financial services, these families must often rely on high-cost check cashing or other alternative financial services that consume large portions of their small incomes, and make it even more difficult for them to put aside small amounts of savings for the future. The average federal EITC refund in Boston of \$1,318 represents a large initial deposit that, with cooperation from local banks and credit unions, could help many lower-income families open an account and begin to build modest amounts of savings.

Some states and counties, including those in California and Missouri, are working with banks to make low-cost accounts available to families making the transition from welfare to work. Cities and towns in the Boston region, as well as the state of Massachusetts, could make similar efforts on behalf of

unbanked low-income working families, making it possible for them to receive their tax refunds via Direct Deposit.

4. Support expansion of Massachusetts' state EITC

Working families in the Boston region received \$30 million in 1999 from the Massachusetts state EITC. The state EITC will increase from 10 to 15 percent of the federal credit in 2001 and is likely to provide \$48 million or more to the area's working families next year. An expansion of the Massachusetts refundable credit to 25 percent of the federal credit would bring an additional \$30 million in purchasing power to the region's low-income working families and communities. Because refundable state EITCs support families moving from welfare to work, Massachusetts can finance such an expansion of its refundable EITC with unspent federal TANF dollars, or count state expenditures on such an expansion toward its "maintenance of effort" required under TANF.

5. Use local data to identify eligible families who are not claiming the EITC

While significant percentages of working families are aware of and file for the EITC, new entrants into the labor force—especially individuals making the transition from welfare to work—may not be aware of the credit. Data from the IRS and the Massachusetts Department of Revenue could make it possible for researchers to identify neighborhoods where EITC participation rates are unexpectedly low and target these areas for outreach. Using this type of data from the Wisconsin Department of Revenue, researchers at the University of Wisconsin's Employment and Training Institute identified neighborhoods in Milwaukee where low percentages of low-income families filed for the EITC.¹⁹

Appendix A: Value of Claimed EITCs for the Boston Region, 1997

County	Value of EITCs Claimed	Share of Regional Total Value of EITCs Claimed	Share of Regional Population
Bristol	\$35,209,000	10.9%	8.8%
Essex	\$46,292,000	14.4%	11.9%
Middlesex	\$49,964,000	15.5%	24.3%
Norfolk	\$17,611,000	5.5%	11.0%
Plymouth	\$25,959,000	8.1%	7.9%
Suffolk	\$62,132,000	19.3%	11.0%
Worcester	\$43,232,000	13.4%	12.4%
Hillsborough, NH	\$20,977,000	6.5%	6.1%
Rockingham, NH	\$12,495,000	3.9%	4.6%
Strafford, NH	\$7,890,000	2.5%	1.9%
Regional Total	\$321,761,000	100%	100%

Source: Internal Revenue Service, 1997 ZIP Code files.

Appendix B: Profile of EITCs Received for the Boston Region, 1998

County	Avg. Adjusted Gross Income	Total Number of Returns	Total Number of EITCs Claimed	% of Taxpayers Filing for EITC
Bristol	\$41,337	235,241	26,051	11.1%
Essex	\$60,521	333,870	33,352	10.0%
Middlesex	\$65,005	653,078	41,183	6.3%
Norfolk	\$66,315	290,581	14,729	5.1%
Plymouth	\$48,170	215,714	19,068	8.8%
Suffolk	\$86,846	316,529	47,233	14.9%
Worcester	\$46,279	334,582	32,082	9.6%
Hillsborough	\$52,418	181,016	15,338	8.5%
Rockingham	\$58,783	136,677	9,356	6.8%
Strafford	\$38,156	50,307	5,479	10.9%
Regional Total	-	2,747,595	243,871	8.9%

Source: Internal Revenue Service, E-File Demographics.



Appendix C: Estimates for 27 Regions and Cities

	Region		Central City		City Share of Regional EITC Value	City Share of Regional Population
	% of Taxpayers Filing for EITC	Value of EITCs Claimed (Millions of Dollars)	% of Taxpayers Filing for EITC	Value of EITCs Claimed (Millions of Dollars)		
Akron	11.2	54.3	20.3	27.7	51.1	31.4
Atlanta	15.8	423.2	25.4	67.0	15.8	11.0
Baltimore	13.9	242.1	28.0	123.0	50.8	26.6
Boston	8.9	321.8	15.1	53.4	16.6	9.5
Denver	10.7	147.0	16.9	52.0	35.4	26.3
Des Moines	9.8	29.2	13.6	14.0	47.9	44.4
Detroit	11.8	348.2	32.3	161.3	46.3	21.8
Gary	13.2	57.3	33.6	19.0	33.1	17.8
*Grand Forks	11.6	7.0	11.7	4.2	60.1	48.7
Hartford	8.8	65.1	31.6	20.6	31.6	11.7
Indianapolis	12.9	146.0	16.4	88.6	60.7	49.4
Los Angeles	21.2	1238.1	24.6	509.0	41.1	39.1
Louisville	14.7	105.8	24.0	41.1	38.8	25.8
Macon	22.6	54.6	35.2	20.7	38.0	35.9
Miami	27.2	393.1	32.3	61.5	15.6	17.4
Milwaukee	10.7	116.7	21.9	78.7	67.4	40.0
New Orleans	25.4	253.8	36.0	125.2	49.3	35.9
Oakland	9.5	130.7	15.9	35.5	27.2	16.1
Philadelphia-Camden	12.2	403.4	24.1	209.3	51.9	29.4
Providence	12.6	74.3	23.6	26.5	35.6	16.7
Saint Louis	13.5	252.4	29.6	70.7	28.0	13.5
San Antonio	23.0	264.9	24.9	195.9	74.0	73.9
San Diego	14.3	253.3	14.4	113.8	44.9	44.0
San Jose	7.9	85.6	11.1	47.4	55.4	52.5
*Savannah	21.6	44.0	24.2	35.7	81.3	48.7
*Seattle	8.2	119.1	8.7	36.3	30.5	23.5
Washington D.C.	10.8	362.5	18.9	76.9	21.2	11.5
Median for all 27 Regions:	12.6%	\$146.0	24.0%	\$53.4	41.6%	26.6%

Source: Internal Revenue Service

*Denotes a central city where a large percentage of zip codes extend beyond the municipal boundaries. See Appendix E.

Appendix D: Value of EITCs Claimed and Percentage of Taxpayers Filing for EITC in Boston and Selected Cities

Boston and Selected Cities

Place	Value of EITCs Claimed	% of Taxpayers Filing for EITC
Boston		
Allston	981,000	9.0
Brighton	1,484,000	6.5
Charlestown	1,059,000	10.0
Dorchester	18,727,000	24.9
East Boston	4,334,000	20.8
Hyde Park	2,701,000	15.0
Jamaica Plain	3,806,000	15.0
Mattapan	3,996,000	25.0
Roslindale	3,110,000	14.3
Roxbury	6,318,000	23.7
South Boston	2,122,000	11.8
West Roxbury	527,000	3.8
Other Boston	4,278,000	7.3
Total	\$53,443,000	15.1%
Selected Cities		
Worcester	14,536,000	15.2
Lawrence	12,629,000	30.3
Lowell	10,419,000	16.7
Brockton	9,957,000	18.0
New Bedford	9,927,000	18.9
Lynn	9,921,000	19.2
Fall River	8,325,000	16.5
Chelsea	\$4,562,000	24.7%

Appendix E: Methodology

The data for this study were derived from two IRS files (described below). This study uses a 1998 file to map the percentage of taxpayers who received the EITC. In order to determine the actual amount of EITC dollars that went into each jurisdiction, we needed to use a more detailed data file. The 1997 IRS zipcode file is the most recent year for which these detailed data are available.

The 1997 file contains information by zip code on the total number of individual income tax filers, the num-

ber of filers with certain tax items (salaries and wages, interest, Schedule C, Schedule F) and total amounts for those items for tax year 1997 returns. Among these are the number of filers who claimed the EITC, and the total amount of EITC claimed. We used these data to calculate the amount of Earned Income Credit that flowed into each county in 1997, as well as the average EITC amount per county. The data are available online at http://www.irs.gov/tax_stats/soi/zip-codes.html.

The 1998 file contains similar information by zip code, including the total number of filers and the number of

filers claiming the EITC, but does not provide the total amount of EITC claimed per zip code. Since these data were for a more recent tax year, we used them to calculate the percentage of filers receiving the EITC in a given zip code, and throughout a given county. These data are based on returns between January 1, 1999 and December 31, 1999; nearly all of these returns were for tax year 1998. The data are available online at http://www.irs.gov/elec_svs/demogrfx.html.

Although the raw data are reported at the zip code level, most of the data in the study are characterized at the

county or city level. To calculate the county totals we simply aggregated zip codes based on the county names provided in the IRS file. Estimating accurate totals for smaller levels of geography, i.e. cities, was more difficult. Because zip codes are determined by the United States Postal Service and are designed to facilitate the delivery of mail, their borders very often do not coincide with municipal boundaries. In some cities, zip codes more or less match the actual jurisdictional lines; in others, zip codes that cover large parts of a city extend well into neighboring cities and towns. We used GIS (Geographic Information System) to determine which zip codes fit well enough within a given city's boundaries to associate with that city. If a zip code's center was inside the city's boundaries, then the zip code was included. In a few cases, where there were a large number of zip codes that extended beyond the city's boundaries in an unusual manner, we included all zip codes that were within, or intersected with, the city's boundaries. In these instances, the total amount of EITC flowing into the central city may be slightly overstated, but the regional totals are as accurate as for other regions. These cities are marked with an asterisk in Appendix C.

Endnotes

- 1 The regions included in this survey series were selected because they are areas where the Annie E. Casey Foundation and John S. Knight Foundation are involved in initiatives aimed at improving the lives of working poor families.
- 2 The 'EITC' referenced throughout this survey is the federal Earned Income Tax Credit (unless otherwise noted). All references to EITCs claimed or the value of EITCs claimed are for the tax year to which we refer.
- 3 David Campbell, Michael Parisi, and Brian Balkovic (2000). "Individual Income Tax Returns, 1998." *Statistics of Income Bulletin*, Fall 2000. US Department of the Treasury.
- 4 See John Karl Scholz (1994). "The Earned Income Tax Credit: Participation, Compliance, and Antipoverty Effectiveness." *National Tax Journal* 48: 64–85. Scholz found that between 80 and 86 percent of those eligible actually claim the credit. His study was based on 1990 data. Significant increases in the value of the EITC have probably altered actual participation rates. Also see Carolyn J. Hill, V. Joseph Hotz, Charles H. Mullin, John Karl Scholz (1999). "EITC Eligibility, Participation, and Compliance Rates for AFDC Households: Evidence from the California Caseload." http://www.jcpr.org/wpfiles/hotz_eitc.pdf
- 5 Katherin Ross Phillips (2001). "Who Knows About the Earned Income Tax Credit." Urban Institute http://newfederalism.urban.org/html/series_b/b27/b27.html
- 6 Between 1993 and 1999, the number of families receiving the EITC increased by 29 percent. The number of people lifted out of poverty by the EITC increased by 124 percent over the same time period.
- 7 The increasing contribution of the EITC to the safety net contrasts sharply with trends in other federal aid programs in the 1990s. Social security insurance, for example, lifted 300,000 less people out of poverty in 1999 than it did in 1993. Food stamps helped about 700,000 less people in 1999 than in 1993. And means-tested cash benefits, mainly TANF, lifted 600,000 less. See "Poverty and Income Trends: 1999," Center on Budget and Policy Priorities.
- 8 For increase in labor market participation see Nada Eissa and Jefferey Liebman (1996). "Labor Supply Response to the Earned Income Credit." *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, CXI, 605–647. Another set of estimates by Bruce Meyer and Dan Rosenbaum suggest that more than 60 percent of the increase in annual employment of single mothers was due to increases in the EITC. Welfare waivers contributed one-sixth and AFDC benefit cuts about one-eighth. Changes in Medicaid, employment training, and child care programs played a smaller role. <http://dsl.nber.org/papers/w7363.pdf>
- 9 V. Joseph Hotz, Charles H. Mullin, and John K. Scholz. (2000) "The Earned Income Tax Credit and Labor Market Participation of Families on Welfare." Joint Center on Poverty Research. http://www.jcpr.org/wpfiles/hotz_mullin_scholz_final.pdf
- 10 The income distributions by state are from the Current Population Survey. The data was pooled for larger sample sizes. The years analyzed were 1978–1980 and 1996–1998. See Jared Bernstein, Elizabeth C. McNichol, Lawrence Mishel, and Robert Zahradnik (2000). "State-by-State Analysis of Income Trends." Center on Budget and Policy Priorities and Economic Policy Institute. <http://www.cbpp.org/1-18-00sfp.htm>.

- 11 Jeffrey B. Liebman (1998). "The Impact of the Earned Income Credit on Incentives and Income Distribution." From *Tax Policy and the Economy*, Volume 12, (James Poterba, Editor), MIT Press. <http://www.ksg.harvard.edu/jeffreyliebman/tpaeeitc.pdf>
- 12 Timothy M. Smeeding, Katherin Ross Phillips, and Michael O'Connor (2000). "The EITC: Expectation, Knowledge, Use, and Economic and Social Mobility." Center for Policy Research, Working Paper Series No. 13. <http://www-cpr.maxwell.syr.edu/pdf/wp13.pdf>
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Note

This survey is available on the Brookings Institution's website at: www.brookings.edu/urban. Also available are similar surveys for 26 other metropolitan regions.

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