

Testimony Supporting:

**Committee Bill 146, *An Act Creating an Earned Income Credit Against the Personal Income Tax*
and Committee Bill 6649, *An Act Concerning A State Earned Income Tax Credit***

Testimony of Douglas Hall, Ph.D.¹, Mary Glassman and Shelley Geballe, JD, MPH.
To the Committee on Human Services
February 27, 2007

Senator Harris, Representative Villano, and Members of the Committee:

I am testifying today on behalf of Advocates for Connecticut's Children and Youth (ACCY). ACCY is the partner lobbying organization of Connecticut Voices for Children, a statewide, independent, research-based organization dedicated to speaking up for children and youth in the policy making process that has such a great impact on their lives.

ACCY strongly supports Committee Bill 146, *An Act Creating a State Level Earned Income Credit Against The Personal Income Tax* (EITC) and Committee Bill 6649, *An Act Concerning a State Earned Income Tax Credit*. The creation of a state EITC is an important way to help ensure Connecticut's economic prosperity, improve the fairness of our state tax code and respond to the needs of Connecticut's working families. Nineteen states and the District of Columbia, as well as two local governments, have EITCs. Among the growing list of states with EITCs are Connecticut's neighbors – Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Maine and Vermont.

A state EITC would:

- (1) **Help families recover lost ground.** Connecticut's low-income families have lost significant ground over the last sixteen years:
 - a. Connecticut's income tax threshold (the income level at which families begin to have tax liability) for a family of four has been fixed at \$24,100 since Connecticut's income tax was enacted in 1991. It has eroded over that time from 73 percent over the poverty line to 16 percent over the poverty line in 2006 (See Figure 1 below).
 - b. Since 2005, Connecticut has taxed families with income at 125 percent of the poverty line for the first time since 1991. Without legislative action, Connecticut will tax families with poverty-level incomes in just a few years.
 - c. Connecticut's percentage decline in the income tax threshold in relation to the federal poverty level has been the greatest among states with an income tax.
 - d. If Connecticut's lower income taxpayers were held harmless, relative to inflation, the income tax threshold would be \$35,817 today, rather than the actual \$24,100. Adoption of a state EITC would help to close that gap for hard-working families.
 - e. Between 1991 and 2002, Connecticut was one of only two states in which family incomes of the lowest 20 percent of earners declined (by \$22), compared to national average gains of \$2,326.

¹ Dr. Hall is the Associate Research Director at Connecticut Voices for Children.

Erosion of Connecticut's Income Tax Threshold for a Family of Four Compared to the Federal Poverty Threshold, 1991-2006

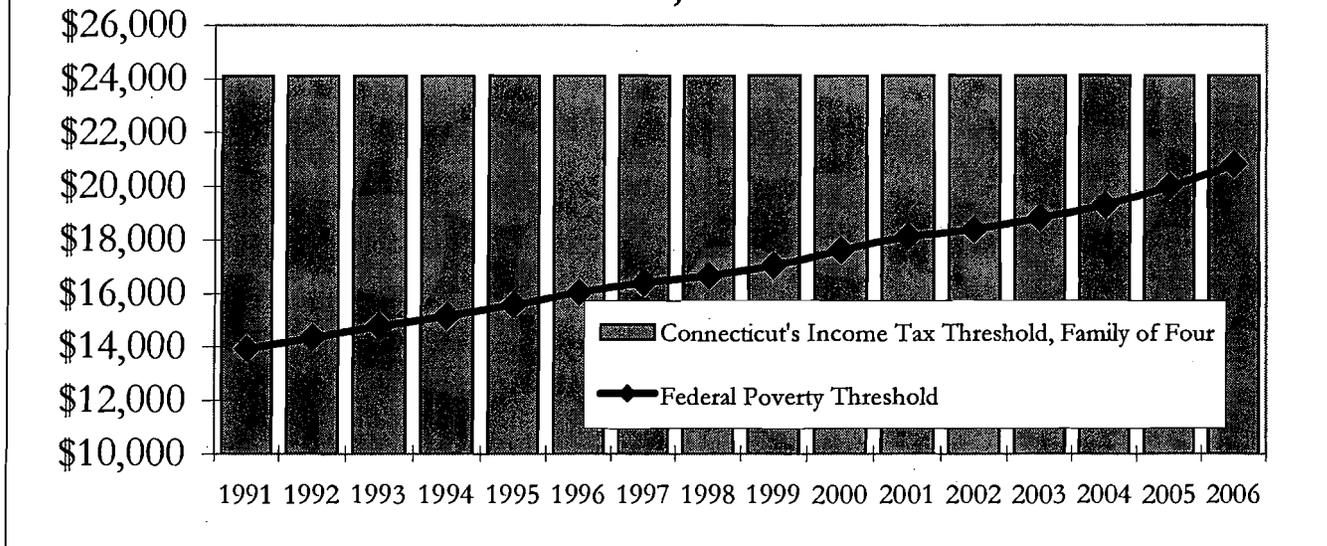


Figure 1.

- (2) **Reward work.** For many Connecticut families, employment is not enough to provide economic stability. Low-income families need some support to reach self-sufficiency, and the EITC is an effective measure targeted to help those individuals and families who are working hard to make ends meet. To be eligible for this credit, one must work, yet have low income.²
- (3) **Directly benefit the Connecticut economy.** Low-income families who would qualify for the state EITC are likely to spend their tax refund quickly and in the community where they live, building consumer demand and stimulating the economy. Connecticut has benefited from the federal EITC since it was enacted in 1975. Now 1 in 10 working families in Connecticut claim the federal EITC.³ In tax year 2004, the federal EITC helped 165,000 Connecticut families, including thousands of poor children, and brought \$268 million dollars into the pockets of Connecticut's lower-income families.⁴
- (4) **Act as an effective and efficient economic stimulus.** To be *effective*, economists agree that an economic stimulus must have a rapid impact and be of adequate size. The Connecticut EITC would be an effective stimulus because the money it would provide would be spent quickly, building consumer demand. Research shows that EITC credits are returned quickly to the economy, as low-income working families pay utility and rent bills, buy clothing for their children, and meet their other

² For EITC eligibility under the current federal tax code for TY2007, income cannot exceed \$33,241 for single parents with one child and \$35,241 for married parents with one child. For families with two or more children, income cannot exceed \$37,783 for single parents and \$39,783 for married parents. Internal Revenue Service, *EITC Thresholds and Tax Law Updates: Next Tax Year, 2007*, available at: <http://www.irs.gov/individuals/article/0,,id=150513,00.html>.

³ About 10% of CT tax filers collected an EITC in 2002, 2003, and 2004. D. Hall, *The Earned Income Tax Credit—What it Does for Connecticut and How it Could Do Much More* (CT Voices for Children, November 2005), and D. Hall, *The Earned Income Tax Credit—What it Does for Connecticut and How it Could Do Much More* (CT Voices for Children, January 2007).

⁴ Ibid.

essential needs. Typically, spending on such necessities is local, stimulating the economies of the areas that have the greatest poverty. Additionally, many economists believe that the EITC is an efficient economic stimulus. To be *efficient*, an economic stimulus must be well-targeted, extracting the most “bang-for-the-buck” per dollar spent. The EITC is administratively efficient and it is also effective in targeting benefits to the *families and the communities* that need it most and where it will be spent the fastest. Implementation of the proposed Connecticut EITC would be administratively simple because it would piggyback on the already established federal credit. The credit varies by level of earnings and family size, assuring that its benefits go to families that need it the most to make ends meet.

- (5) **Help to reduce child poverty.** At the federal level, the EITC has been lauded by Democrats and Republicans alike as an effective measure to reduce child poverty. Child poverty adversely affects our children’s health and educational success. More than one in four elementary school students in Connecticut is eligible for free and reduced price meals.⁵ More than one in ten Connecticut children lives below the federal poverty line,⁶ and there are higher rates of poverty in our cities and among our minority populations. Each year, the federal EITC lifts more than 4 million people out of poverty, half of whom are children.⁷ The federal EITC helps more children escape poverty than any other single federal program, and a state EITC could enhance Connecticut’s capacity to reduce child poverty. In 2004, the Connecticut General Assembly committed to reducing child poverty by half within ten years, to be coordinated through a Child Poverty Council. This Council recommended “establish[ment of] a refundable Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) Program to supplement low-wage parents.”⁸
- (6) **Help CT’s working poor families reach self-sufficiency.** Changes in the economy including the loss of manufacturing jobs in Connecticut, as well as recent federal budget decisions, are making the economic stability of people with low-income wages and low levels of educational attainment ever more precarious. Although Connecticut’s minimum wage is among the highest in the nation, full time minimum wage employment is not enough to support a family in Connecticut. A parent working 40 hours per week, 52 weeks of the year, at minimum wage⁹ would earn \$15,912, which is below the federal poverty guideline for a family of three.¹⁰ Furthermore, the Office of Workforce Competitiveness’s *Self-Sufficiency Report (2006)* quantifies the real costs faced by parents raising children in Connecticut – and shows that economic self-sufficiency requires a much higher annual income than the federal poverty level.¹¹ For example, full time, year round, minimum wage employment provides *less than half* of what it really costs for a parent to support two children in Waterbury.¹² By supplementing the earnings of low-income families raising children, a Connecticut EITC helps hard-working families with incomes below, at and just over the poverty level to meet their essential needs.

⁵ State Department of Education, *Strategic School Profile: 2005-2006*, available at: <http://www.csde.state.ct.us/public/der/ssp/>.

⁶ According to the US Census Bureau’s Current Population Survey, Connecticut’s child poverty rate in 2005 was 12.4%. For further detail, see http://www.ctkidslink.org/media/press_releases/censusrelease.pdf.

⁷ D. Hall, *The Earned Income Tax Credit—What it Does for Connecticut and How it Could Do Much More* (CT Voices for Children, November 2005).

⁸ Marc Ryan, Secretary, Connecticut Office of Policy and Management, *Child Poverty Council, Initial Plan*, (OOM, January 2005), 86.

⁹ The minimum wage in Connecticut increased from \$7.40 to \$7.65 on January 1, 2007.

¹⁰ The federal poverty guideline for a family of three is \$17,170. US Department of Health and Human Services, *2007 HHS Poverty Guidelines*, available at: <http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/07poverty.shtml>.

¹¹ For example, a single adult’s household expenses nearly double when that adult begins raising an infant. D. Pearce, *The Real Cost of Living in 2005: The Self-Sufficiency Standard for Connecticut*, (CT General Assembly, Office of Workforce Competitiveness, December 2005), available at:

http://www.cga.ct.gov/pcsw/Publications/Self_SufficiencyCT05%20Full%20Report_12_13_05.pdf.

¹² Ibid. This report includes cost of living calculations for 23 regions and 9 cities in the state to reflect the unique economic circumstances in different localities.

- (7) **Alleviate the unfairness of Connecticut's tax code.** Connecticut's Legislative Program Review and Investigations Committee staff reported in January that the state's "mildly progressive" personal income tax "does not offset the regressivity of the state's sales, excise and property taxes." The staff recognized the effectiveness of a state EITC to achieve greater tax equity in Connecticut. CT's state income tax makes no adjustment for family size and the additional costs of child-rearing. The EITC is designed to provide a higher benefit to families with one child than it does to single adults and a higher benefit to families with more children than to those with one child.¹³
- (8) **NOT be subject to the state spending cap.** To the extent a state EITC reduces the amount of income tax due from a family who has state income tax liability, the "cost" of the EITC, like any other tax expenditure, is a revenue loss rather than an appropriation. Based on the precedent set in the treatment of refundable R & D credits for businesses, the refundable portion of the EITC (that which exceeds the family's income tax liability) is likewise an adjustment to revenue, rather than an appropriated expenditure.¹⁴
- (9) **Help Connecticut businesses in the long and short term.** Connecticut business leaders have supported the EITC in recent years. The Business Council (formerly SACIA) recognizes that: "The EITC is an efficiently-targeted way to provide income supplementation to help low-wage working families escape poverty.... [A]ll of Connecticut's neighboring states have adopted a state EITC based on the federal credit." Businesses will enjoy both short and long term benefits from an EITC. In the short term, the credit will be returned quickly to the Connecticut economy. Additionally, the EITC is an attractive initiative for employers, especially those small and new businesses whose very narrow profit margins may limit their capacity to pay higher wages that help keep workers on the job. Furthermore, the EITC as a measure to reduce child poverty is an important investment in Connecticut's future workforce. The Connecticut Economic Research Center's 2005 *Benchmarking Connecticut* report noted that by 2020 forty percent of Connecticut workers are expected to come from our large cities where child poverty is highest and test scores are lowest.¹⁵ Because living in poverty hinders educational attainment, reducing the number of children living in poverty is essential to preparing today's students to succeed in the 21st century economy.
- (10) **Maximize its potential only if made refundable.** The Program Review and Investigations Committee notes that "given Connecticut's filing thresholds, the state would want to offer a refundable credit otherwise it would not benefit lower-income persons exempt from filing."

In closing, we hope you will remember as we often do that Connecticut is the nation's wealthiest state. We enjoy the nation's highest per capita income, and the nation's second highest median family income.¹⁶ We have the means to lift some of the burden from the shoulders of those among us who -- *despite their work* - - continue to have the least. To ensure the future economic prosperity of our state, we cannot afford to let a growing number of Connecticut families fall behind.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify today.

¹³ See n. 5.

¹⁴ Section 38 of PA 99-173 permits companies with less than \$70 million in gross sales to sell back to the state at 65% of their value any unused Research and Experiment and Research and Development tax credits. In its recent Tax Expenditure Report, OFA characterizes the sale of these credits to the state as tax expenditures. Connecticut CT General Assembly, Office of Fiscal Analysis, *Tax Expenditure Report* (August 30, 2004) pp. 8, 78, available at:

<http://www.cga.ct.gov/ofa/Documents/RevItems/TaxExp/TaxExp2004.pdf>

¹⁵ *Benchmarking CT's Economy: A Comparative Analysis of Innovation and Technology*, (Connecticut Economic Research Center, October 2005).

¹⁶ US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2004.

The Earned Income Tax Credit by CT House District

CT House District	CT State Representative	Total Returns	EITC Returns	EITC/ Total	Sum of EITC Payments	Average EITC Payment	With 20% State EITC, Add:
1st	Rep. Green	8,285	1,792	22%	\$ 2,956,304	\$ 1,650	\$ 591,261
2nd	Rep. Bartlett	11,655	1,003	9%	\$ 1,482,635	\$ 1,479	\$ 296,527
3rd	Rep. Gonzalez	7,313	2,549	35%	\$ 4,841,930	\$ 1,899	\$ 968,386
4th	Rep. Roldan	8,036	2,682	33%	\$ 5,064,459	\$ 1,888	\$ 1,012,892
5th	Rep. Kirkley-Bey	8,268	3,057	37%	\$ 5,531,186	\$ 1,809	\$ 1,106,237
6th	Rep. Feltman	8,771	2,940	34%	\$ 5,570,313	\$ 1,895	\$ 1,114,063
7th	Rep. McCrory	9,708	3,083	32%	\$ 5,328,186	\$ 1,728	\$ 1,065,637
8th	Rep. Lewis	11,400	736	6%	\$ 1,077,490	\$ 1,463	\$ 215,498
9th	Rep. Stone	11,473	984	9%	\$ 1,540,314	\$ 1,566	\$ 308,063
10th	Rep. Genga	11,502	1,718	15%	\$ 2,834,808	\$ 1,650	\$ 566,962
11th	Rep. Christ	10,501	1,940	18%	\$ 3,310,365	\$ 1,707	\$ 662,073
12th	Rep. Barry	12,294	1,359	11%	\$ 2,174,546	\$ 1,600	\$ 434,909
13th	Rep. Thompson	12,364	1,357	11%	\$ 2,191,115	\$ 1,615	\$ 438,223
14th	Rep. Aman	11,839	435	4%	\$ 576,500	\$ 1,325	\$ 115,300
15th	Rep. McMahon	12,031	1,149	10%	\$ 1,633,847	\$ 1,422	\$ 326,769
16th	Rep. Schofield	11,257	332	3%	\$ 438,876	\$ 1,322	\$ 87,775
17th	Rep. Witkos	11,639	346	3%	\$ 428,017	\$ 1,238	\$ 85,603
18th	Rep. Fleischmann	10,390	488	5%	\$ 637,632	\$ 1,307	\$ 127,526
19th	Rep. Bye	11,558	395	3%	\$ 478,311	\$ 1,212	\$ 95,662
20th	Rep. McCluskey	11,070	915	8%	\$ 1,413,811	\$ 1,546	\$ 282,762
21st	Rep. Giannaros	11,555	461	4%	\$ 618,279	\$ 1,341	\$ 123,656
22nd	Rep. Boukus	11,279	1,009	9%	\$ 1,493,630	\$ 1,480	\$ 298,726
23rd	Rep. Giuliano	12,077	648	5%	\$ 861,084	\$ 1,329	\$ 172,217
24th	Rep. O'Brien	10,259	1,948	19%	\$ 3,446,907	\$ 1,770	\$ 689,381
25th	Rep. Geragosian	11,067	2,805	25%	\$ 5,109,942	\$ 1,822	\$ 1,021,988
26th	Rep. Tercyak	10,033	1,682	17%	\$ 2,931,586	\$ 1,743	\$ 586,317
27th	Rep. Nafis	12,580	687	5%	\$ 905,037	\$ 1,317	\$ 181,007
28th	Rep. Morin	11,772	602	5%	\$ 836,356	\$ 1,388	\$ 167,271
29th	Rep. Guerrero	13,241	640	5%	\$ 724,682	\$ 1,132	\$ 144,936
30th	Rep. Aresimowicz	11,374	524	5%	\$ 713,653	\$ 1,361	\$ 142,731
31st	Rep. Kehoe	11,793	426	4%	\$ 565,054	\$ 1,327	\$ 113,011
32nd	Rep. O'Rourke	12,199	645	5%	\$ 942,198	\$ 1,461	\$ 188,440
33rd	Rep. Serra	11,500	1,179	10%	\$ 1,800,422	\$ 1,526	\$ 360,084
34th	Rep. Hamm	9,623	702	7%	\$ 1,029,168	\$ 1,465	\$ 205,834
35th	Rep. O'Connor	11,433	660	6%	\$ 869,901	\$ 1,318	\$ 173,980
36th	Rep. Spallone	11,464	602	5%	\$ 769,632	\$ 1,279	\$ 153,926
37th	Rep. Jutila	10,377	562	5%	\$ 756,462	\$ 1,346	\$ 151,292
38th	Rep. Ritter	11,937	730	6%	\$ 1,007,015	\$ 1,379	\$ 201,403

Prepared by Douglas Hall, Connecticut Voices for Children
 Source: IRS Spec Data, 2004 Tax Year, provided by the Brookings Institution

The Earned Income Tax Credit by CT House District

CT House District	CT State Representative	Total Returns	EITC Returns	EITC/ Total	Sum of EITC Payments	Average EITC Payment	With 20% State EITC, Add:
39th	Rep. Hewett	10,212	2,104	21%	\$ 3,782,722	\$ 1,798	\$ 756,544
40th	Rep. Moukawsher	10,379	1,557	15%	\$ 2,600,205	\$ 1,670	\$ 520,041
41st	Rep. Wright	10,699	1,088	10%	\$ 1,679,683	\$ 1,543	\$ 335,937
42nd	Rep. Reynolds	11,468	763	7%	\$ 1,147,558	\$ 1,503	\$ 229,512
43rd	Rep. Urban	12,000	783	7%	\$ 1,069,648	\$ 1,365	\$ 213,930
44th	Rep. Caron	11,573	1,574	14%	\$ 2,467,428	\$ 1,567	\$ 493,486
45th	Rep. Mikutel	11,140	1,135	10%	\$ 1,810,354	\$ 1,595	\$ 362,071
46th	Rep. Olson	11,756	1,839	16%	\$ 3,089,336	\$ 1,680	\$ 617,867
47th	Rep. Malone	11,826	1,615	14%	\$ 2,697,454	\$ 1,670	\$ 539,491
48th	Rep. Orange	11,174	705	6%	\$ 1,010,126	\$ 1,433	\$ 202,025
49th	Rep. Pawelkiewicz	9,514	2,117	22%	\$ 4,060,508	\$ 1,918	\$ 812,102
50th	Rep. Alberts	10,688	791	7%	\$ 1,191,068	\$ 1,506	\$ 238,214
51st	Rep. Johnston	11,531	1,412	12%	\$ 2,301,725	\$ 1,630	\$ 460,345
52nd	Rep. Bacchiochi	10,599	753	7%	\$ 1,041,832	\$ 1,383	\$ 208,366
53rd	Rep. Hurlburt	11,445	556	5%	\$ 786,655	\$ 1,416	\$ 157,331
54th	Rep. Merrill	7,477	478	6%	\$ 636,470	\$ 1,331	\$ 127,294
55th	Rep. Sawyer	11,106	425	4%	\$ 506,074	\$ 1,190	\$ 101,215
56th	Rep. Janowski	11,911	1,116	9%	\$ 1,716,335	\$ 1,538	\$ 343,267
57th	Rep. Graziani	11,991	752	6%	\$ 1,043,106	\$ 1,388	\$ 208,621
58th	Rep. Tallarita	11,691	899	8%	\$ 1,424,218	\$ 1,584	\$ 284,844
59th	Rep. Jarmoe	9,391	719	8%	\$ 1,146,397	\$ 1,594	\$ 229,279
60th	Rep. Sayers	11,821	958	8%	\$ 1,400,473	\$ 1,462	\$ 280,095
61st	Rep. Fahrbach	10,784	607	6%	\$ 852,913	\$ 1,404	\$ 170,583
62nd	Rep. Ferrari	11,281	436	4%	\$ 566,721	\$ 1,300	\$ 113,344
63rd	Rep. Wilber	11,221	1,088	10%	\$ 1,671,031	\$ 1,536	\$ 334,206
64th	Rep. Willis	11,252	1,054	9%	\$ 1,564,212	\$ 1,483	\$ 312,842
65th	Rep. Ruwet	11,486	1,370	12%	\$ 2,129,400	\$ 1,555	\$ 425,880
66th	Rep. Miner	11,457	625	5%	\$ 815,198	\$ 1,305	\$ 163,040
67th	Rep. Chapin	11,247	703	6%	\$ 971,761	\$ 1,381	\$ 194,352
68th	Rep. Williams	11,087	695	6%	\$ 936,069	\$ 1,347	\$ 187,214
69th	Rep. O'Neill	11,889	429	4%	\$ 593,018	\$ 1,381	\$ 118,604
70th	Rep. DelGobbo	10,831	1,124	10%	\$ 1,854,967	\$ 1,651	\$ 370,993
71st	Rep. D'Amelio	11,401	1,600	14%	\$ 2,825,617	\$ 1,766	\$ 565,123
72nd	Rep. Butler	9,056	2,739	30%	\$ 5,269,824	\$ 1,924	\$ 1,053,965
73rd	Rep. Berger	9,739	2,123	22%	\$ 3,945,654	\$ 1,859	\$ 789,131
74th	Rep. Noujaim	10,710	2,202	21%	\$ 3,771,039	\$ 1,713	\$ 754,208
75th	Rep. Aldarondo	9,153	2,427	27%	\$ 4,514,032	\$ 1,860	\$ 902,806
76th	Rep. Piscopo	11,369	607	5%	\$ 849,820	\$ 1,401	\$ 169,964

Prepared by Douglas Hall, Connecticut Voices for Children

Source: IRS Spec Data, 2004 Tax Year, provided by the Brookings Institution

The Earned Income Tax Credit by CT House District

CT House District	CT State Representative	Total Returns	EITC Returns	EITC/ Total	Sum of EITC Payments	Average EITC Payment	With 20% State EITC, Add:
77th	Rep. Burns	11,218	1,101	10%	\$ 1,778,410	\$ 1,615	\$ 355,682
78th	Rep. Hamzy	11,529	1,041	9%	\$ 1,639,063	\$ 1,575	\$ 327,813
79th	Rep. Nicastro	12,330	1,219	10%	\$ 1,939,472	\$ 1,591	\$ 387,894
80th	Rep. Mazurek	10,975	713	6%	\$ 949,817	\$ 1,332	\$ 189,963
81st	Rep. Zalaski	11,839	631	5%	\$ 897,279	\$ 1,423	\$ 179,456
82nd	Rep. Altobello	10,823	1,673	15%	\$ 2,882,979	\$ 1,723	\$ 576,596
83rd	Rep. Abercrombie	10,729	1,282	12%	\$ 2,164,230	\$ 1,689	\$ 432,846
84th	Rep. Donovan	10,150	1,655	16%	\$ 2,898,184	\$ 1,752	\$ 579,637
85th	Rep. Mushinsky	11,771	700	6%	\$ 980,006	\$ 1,401	\$ 196,001
86th	Rep. Candelora	10,226	919	9%	\$ 1,521,723	\$ 1,655	\$ 304,345
87th	Rep. Fontana	11,747	517	4%	\$ 663,771	\$ 1,284	\$ 132,754
88th	Rep. Sharkey	10,715	726	7%	\$ 1,019,359	\$ 1,404	\$ 203,872
89th	Rep. Nardello	10,923	438	4%	\$ 601,424	\$ 1,373	\$ 120,285
90th	Rep. Fritz	9,588	490	5%	\$ 686,837	\$ 1,402	\$ 137,367
91st	Rep. Villano	10,577	1,039	10%	\$ 1,584,932	\$ 1,526	\$ 316,986
92nd	Rep. Dillon	8,915	1,872	21%	\$ 3,184,773	\$ 1,701	\$ 636,955
93rd	Rep. Walker	7,547	1,896	25%	\$ 3,373,208	\$ 1,779	\$ 674,642
94th	Rep. Dyson	7,923	1,568	20%	\$ 2,566,246	\$ 1,637	\$ 513,249
95th	Rep. Candelaria	8,214	2,680	33%	\$ 5,209,172	\$ 1,944	\$ 1,041,834
96th	Rep. Staples	10,578	1,899	18%	\$ 3,218,868	\$ 1,695	\$ 643,774
97th	Rep. Megna	10,153	1,973	19%	\$ 3,561,953	\$ 1,805	\$ 712,391
98th	Rep. Widlitz	11,369	490	4%	\$ 607,371	\$ 1,239	\$ 121,474
99th	Rep. Lawlor	11,156	1,204	11%	\$ 1,919,826	\$ 1,595	\$ 383,965
100th	Rep. Kalinowski	11,429	826	7%	\$ 1,199,778	\$ 1,453	\$ 239,956
101st	Rep. Heinrich	11,041	334	3%	\$ 395,419	\$ 1,184	\$ 79,084
102nd	Rep. Panaroni	12,029	719	6%	\$ 958,836	\$ 1,333	\$ 191,767
103rd	Rep. Adinolfi	10,297	426	4%	\$ 579,282	\$ 1,359	\$ 115,856
104th	Rep. Gentile	10,921	1,423	13%	\$ 2,392,123	\$ 1,680	\$ 478,425
105th	Rep. Greene	11,390	807	7%	\$ 1,266,924	\$ 1,569	\$ 253,385
106th	Rep. Wasserman	10,391	350	3%	\$ 467,895	\$ 1,336	\$ 93,579
107th	Rep. Scribner	10,945	495	5%	\$ 697,037	\$ 1,409	\$ 139,407
108th	Rep. Carson	10,448	510	5%	\$ 709,530	\$ 1,391	\$ 141,906
109th	Rep. Taborsak	9,970	937	9%	\$ 1,453,413	\$ 1,551	\$ 290,683
110th	Rep. Godfrey	10,207	1,314	13%	\$ 2,046,779	\$ 1,557	\$ 409,356
111th	Rep. Frey	10,990	276	3%	\$ 307,923	\$ 1,116	\$ 61,585
112th	Rep. Hovey	10,561	364	3%	\$ 456,639	\$ 1,254	\$ 91,328
113th	Rep. Belden	11,228	579	5%	\$ 794,079	\$ 1,372	\$ 158,816
114th	Rep. Klarides	11,161	570	5%	\$ 840,058	\$ 1,474	\$ 168,012

Prepared by Douglas Hall, Connecticut Voices for Children

Source: IRS Spec Data, 2004 Tax Year, provided by the Brookings Institution

The Earned Income Tax Credit by CT House District

CT House District	CT State Representative	Total Returns	EITC Returns	EITC/Total	Sum of EITC Payments	Average EITC Payment	With 20% State EITC, Add:
115th	Rep. Dargan	11,404	1,643	14%	\$ 2,692,325	\$ 1,639	\$ 538,465
116th	Rep. Esposito	9,793	1,411	14%	\$ 2,313,547	\$ 1,639	\$ 462,709
117th	Rep. Davis	10,676	871	8%	\$ 1,309,767	\$ 1,504	\$ 261,953
118th	Rep. Amann	11,654	709	6%	\$ 919,699	\$ 1,297	\$ 183,940
119th	Rep. Roy	11,530	701	6%	\$ 912,065	\$ 1,301	\$ 182,413
120th	Rep. Harkins	11,151	807	7%	\$ 1,218,458	\$ 1,510	\$ 243,692
121st	Rep. Backer	10,663	1,146	11%	\$ 1,873,913	\$ 1,635	\$ 374,783
122nd	Rep. Miller	11,064	586	5%	\$ 808,858	\$ 1,381	\$ 161,772
123rd	Rep. Rowe	11,061	389	4%	\$ 511,793	\$ 1,317	\$ 102,359
124th	Rep. Clemons	10,199	3,015	30%	\$ 5,431,813	\$ 1,801	\$ 1,086,363
125th	Rep. Hetherington	10,211	194	2%	\$ 220,702	\$ 1,138	\$ 44,140
126th	Rep. Caruso	9,279	1,922	21%	\$ 3,283,002	\$ 1,708	\$ 656,600
127th	Rep. Hennessy	11,232	2,105	19%	\$ 3,547,718	\$ 1,685	\$ 709,544
128th	Rep. Ayala	8,347	2,786	33%	\$ 5,301,955	\$ 1,903	\$ 1,060,391
129th	Rep. Keeley	9,841	2,553	26%	\$ 4,608,276	\$ 1,805	\$ 921,655
130th	Rep. Reinoso	8,613	2,641	31%	\$ 4,918,809	\$ 1,862	\$ 983,762
131st	Rep. Labriola	11,007	716	7%	\$ 1,097,687	\$ 1,532	\$ 219,537
132nd	Rep. Drew	12,101	428	4%	\$ 506,389	\$ 1,184	\$ 101,278
133rd	Rep. Fawcett	9,793	354	4%	\$ 433,593	\$ 1,223	\$ 86,719
134th	Rep. Christiano	10,226	397	4%	\$ 524,477	\$ 1,322	\$ 104,895
135th	Rep. Stripp	11,078	242	2%	\$ 264,693	\$ 1,095	\$ 52,939
136th	Rep. Mioli	11,411	259	2%	\$ 266,869	\$ 1,029	\$ 53,374
137th	Rep. Perone	11,819	920	8%	\$ 1,352,756	\$ 1,470	\$ 270,551
138th	Rep. Giegler	10,445	685	7%	\$ 1,049,951	\$ 1,532	\$ 209,990
139th	Rep. Ryan	10,892	770	7%	\$ 1,157,098	\$ 1,503	\$ 231,420
140th	Rep. Morris	10,131	1,509	15%	\$ 2,521,268	\$ 1,671	\$ 504,254
141st	Rep. Ryan	10,982	244	2%	\$ 321,903	\$ 1,318	\$ 64,381
142nd	Rep. Cafero	11,236	1,028	9%	\$ 1,581,709	\$ 1,539	\$ 316,342
143rd	Rep. Boucher	10,601	403	4%	\$ 534,374	\$ 1,326	\$ 106,875
144th	Rep. Shapiro	12,549	806	6%	\$ 1,138,274	\$ 1,412	\$ 227,655
145th	Rep. Truglia	9,635	1,238	13%	\$ 1,933,588	\$ 1,562	\$ 386,718
146th	Rep. Fox	12,738	1,347	11%	\$ 2,072,344	\$ 1,539	\$ 414,469
147th	Rep. Tong	10,504	542	5%	\$ 771,772	\$ 1,423	\$ 154,354
148th	Rep. Leone	10,333	1,260	12%	\$ 1,996,952	\$ 1,586	\$ 399,390
149th	Rep. Floren	10,971	340	3%	\$ 393,661	\$ 1,158	\$ 78,732
150th	Rep. Gibbons	10,352	440	4%	\$ 582,588	\$ 1,325	\$ 116,518
151st	Rep. Powers	10,269	422	4%	\$ 529,335	\$ 1,255	\$ 105,867

Prepared by Douglas Hall, Connecticut Voices for Children
 Source: IRS Spec Data, 2004 Tax Year, provided by the Brookings Institution

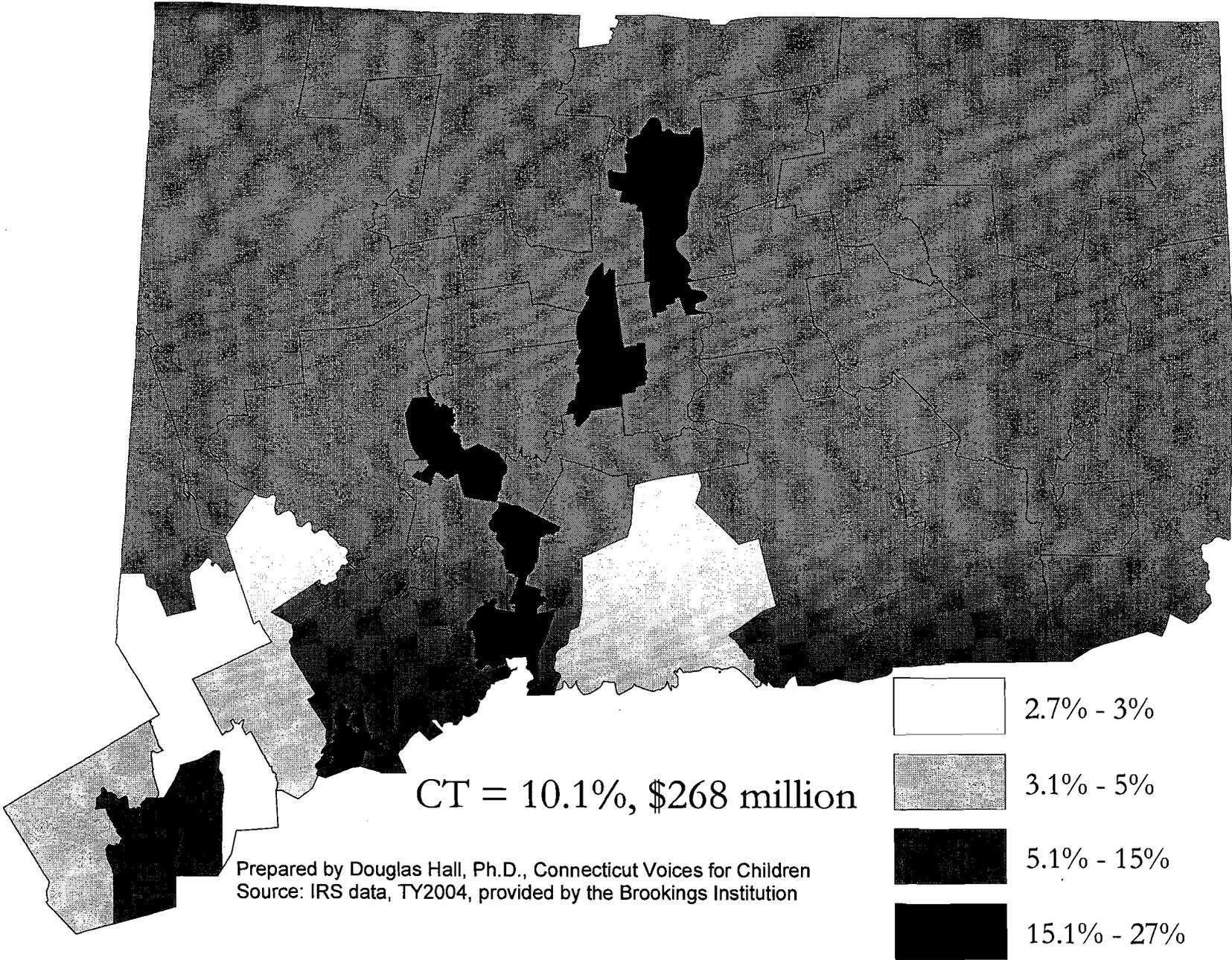
The Earned Income Tax Credit by CT Senate District

CT House District	CT State Senator	Total Returns	EITC Returns	EITC/ Total	Sum of EITC Payments	Average EITC Payment	With 20% State EITC, Add:
1st	Sen. Fonfara	36,360	9,673	27%	\$ 17,957,816	\$ 1,857	\$ 3,591,563
2nd	Sen. Coleman	40,817	8,531	21%	\$ 14,292,593	\$ 1,675	\$ 2,858,519
3rd	Sen. LeBeau	47,609	5,186	11%	\$ 8,342,389	\$ 1,609	\$ 1,668,478
4th	Sen. Handley	50,403	3,932	8%	\$ 6,063,078	\$ 1,542	\$ 1,212,616
5th	Sen. Harris	48,228	2,554	5%	\$ 3,566,736	\$ 1,396	\$ 713,347
6th	Sen. DeFronzo	42,268	7,078	17%	\$ 12,456,010	\$ 1,760	\$ 2,491,202
7th	Sen. Kissel	45,674	2,931	6%	\$ 4,384,110	\$ 1,496	\$ 876,822
8th	Sen. Herlihy	47,756	2,735	6%	\$ 3,924,440	\$ 1,435	\$ 784,888
9th	Sen. Doyle	51,474	3,321	6%	\$ 4,621,284	\$ 1,391	\$ 924,257
10th	Sen. Harp	36,378	7,870	22%	\$ 13,815,796	\$ 1,755	\$ 2,763,159
11th	Sen. Looney	41,546	6,492	16%	\$ 11,166,114	\$ 1,720	\$ 2,233,223
12th	Sen. Meyer	47,923	2,087	4%	\$ 2,692,286	\$ 1,290	\$ 538,457
13th	Sen. Gaffey	47,143	5,649	12%	\$ 9,483,579	\$ 1,679	\$ 1,896,716
14th	Sen. Slossberg	46,421	3,685	8%	\$ 5,393,163	\$ 1,463	\$ 1,078,633
15th	Sen. Hartley	41,792	8,158	20%	\$ 14,921,796	\$ 1,829	\$ 2,984,359
16th	Sen. Caligiuri	47,026	5,401	11%	\$ 9,011,232	\$ 1,668	\$ 1,802,246
17th	Sen. Crisco	44,257	4,301	10%	\$ 6,882,003	\$ 1,600	\$ 1,376,401
18th	Sen. Maynard	48,695	4,880	10%	\$ 7,540,207	\$ 1,545	\$ 1,508,041
19th	Sen. Prague	46,392	4,794	10%	\$ 7,738,941	\$ 1,614	\$ 1,547,788
20th	Sen. Stillman	46,447	4,596	10%	\$ 7,435,440	\$ 1,618	\$ 1,487,088
21st	Sen. DeBicella	46,767	2,894	6%	\$ 4,231,108	\$ 1,462	\$ 846,222
22nd	Sen. Finch	44,550	6,171	14%	\$ 10,509,460	\$ 1,703	\$ 2,101,892
23rd	Sen. Gomes	37,149	10,047	27%	\$ 18,324,632	\$ 1,824	\$ 3,664,926
24th	Sen. Cappiello	44,884	4,021	9%	\$ 6,162,165	\$ 1,532	\$ 1,232,433
25th	Sen. Duff	45,673	3,946	9%	\$ 6,143,065	\$ 1,557	\$ 1,228,613
26th	Sen. Freedman	47,259	1,271	3%	\$ 1,488,780	\$ 1,172	\$ 297,756
27th	Sen. McDonald	48,399	4,632	10%	\$ 7,079,736	\$ 1,529	\$ 1,415,947
28th	Sen. McKinney	44,924	1,530	3%	\$ 1,911,920	\$ 1,250	\$ 382,384
29th	Sen. Williams	39,370	5,239	13%	\$ 8,873,699	\$ 1,694	\$ 1,774,740
30th	Sen. Roraback	47,747	3,425	7%	\$ 5,011,637	\$ 1,463	\$ 1,002,327
31st	Sen. Colapietro	45,691	4,117	9%	\$ 6,397,160	\$ 1,554	\$ 1,279,432
32nd	Sen. DeLuca	47,935	2,505	5%	\$ 3,457,640	\$ 1,381	\$ 691,528
33rd	Sen. Daily	46,400	2,709	6%	\$ 3,701,981	\$ 1,367	\$ 740,396
34th	Sen. Fasano	47,020	3,565	8%	\$ 5,420,724	\$ 1,521	\$ 1,084,145
35th	Sen. Guglielmo	47,841	3,377	7%	\$ 5,061,562	\$ 1,499	\$ 1,012,312
36th	Sen. Nickerson	45,844	1,889	4%	\$ 2,486,623	\$ 1,317	\$ 497,325

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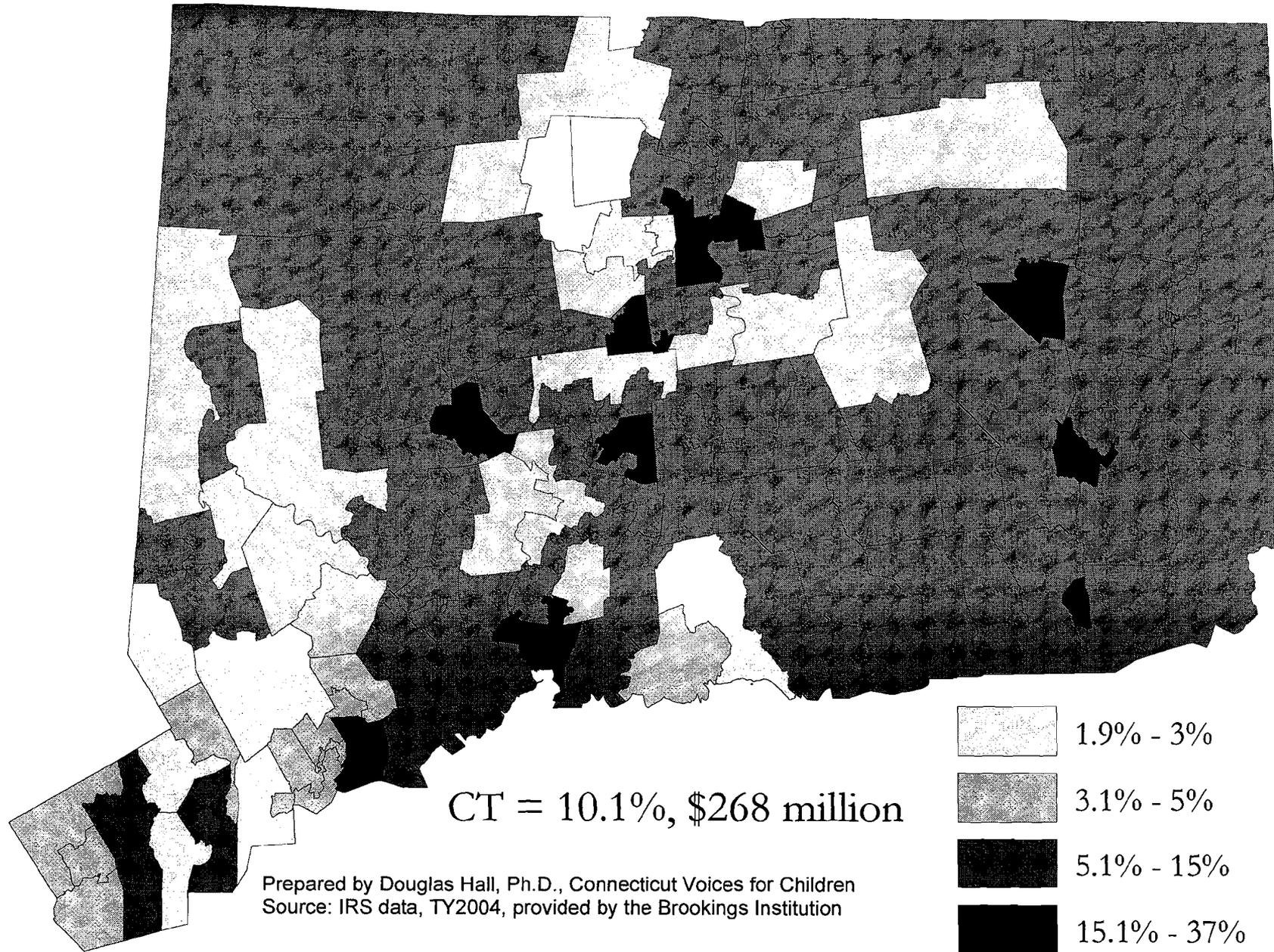
The Earned Income Tax Credit in Connecticut: EITC Recipients as % of Federal Tax Filers, 2004

(By CT Senate District)

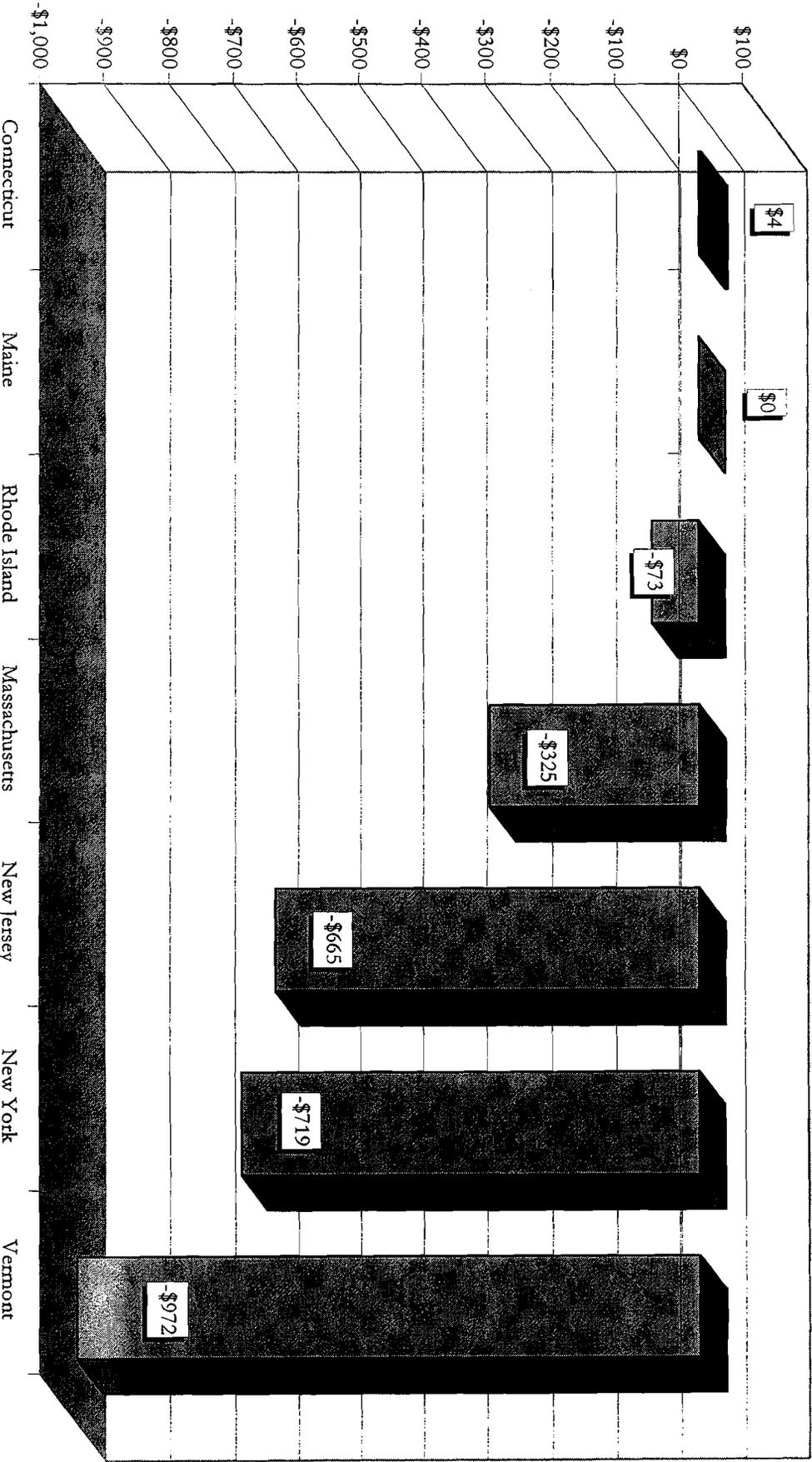


The Earned Income Tax Credit in Connecticut: EITC Recipients as % of Federal Tax Filers, 2004

(By CT House District)



Income Tax Owed/Rebated at 125% of Federal Poverty Threshold: Connecticut and Its Neighbors in the Northeast



Prepared by Douglas Hall, Ph.D., Connecticut Voices for Children.
 Source: Jason Levits and Nicholas Johnson, "The Impact of Income Taxes on Low-Income Families in 2005", Center on Budget and Policy Priorities