

**Tax Policies to Support Low- and Middle-Income Americans:**  
*An Overview of Recent Hamilton Project Papers, Analyses, and Charts*

*The tax system affects all individuals and families in the United States. It is the key source of revenue for government activities, it changes the return to work, and it is increasingly a vehicle for achieving policy goals. As we approach the IRS tax filing deadline of April 15, The Hamilton Project is highlighting several of its recent discussion papers, policy memos, economic facts, and illustrative charts that promote opportunities to strengthen the individual income tax code in order to improve the lives of Americans.*

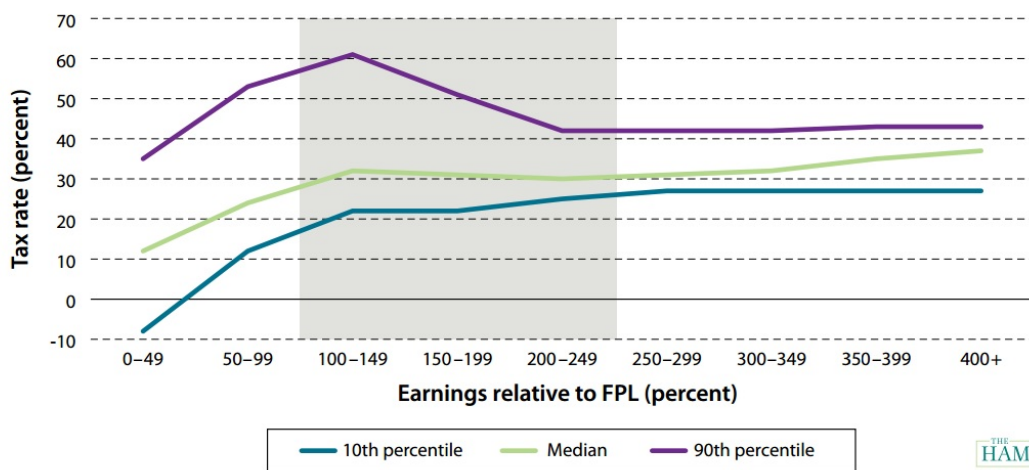
**[A Dozen Facts about America’s Struggling Lower-Middle Class \(December 2013\)](#)**

By Melissa S. Kearney and Benjamin H. Harris

This set of economic facts, and corresponding charts, describes key conditions and challenges facing lower-middle-class families. A number of the included facts and figures illustrate how the tax code affects the income available to these families. For example, Figure 9 (below) illustrates how the tax and transfer system changes the distribution of income for working-age families with children. The direct effect of the tax and transfer system is to expand the middle class by compressing the number of families located at either end of the income distribution and raising the number of families in the middle range. Other facts—including Figure 12 (below)—describe how marginal tax rates can be extremely high for some low- and middle-income families as their earnings move them into the range of income where transfer programs are phased out and positive marginal tax rates kick in.

**Distribution of Marginal Tax Rates under 2012 Law, by Earnings Relative to the Federal Poverty Level (FPL)**

Due to the design of tax and transfer programs, families in the struggling lower-middle class face some of the highest marginal tax rates in the population.

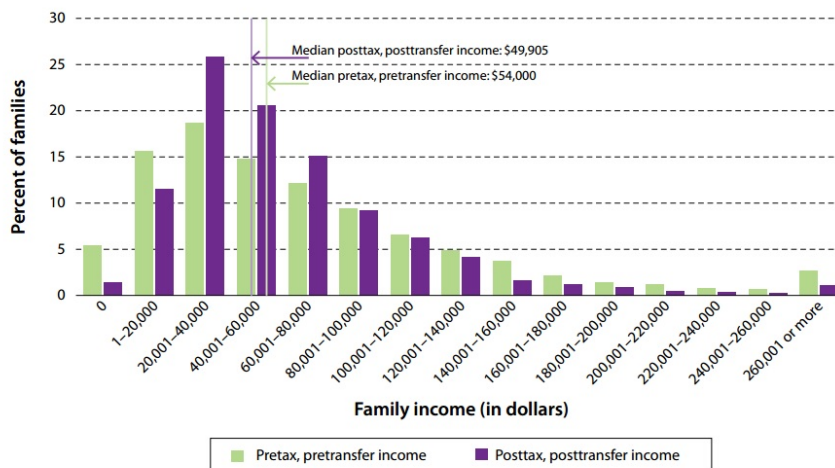


Source: CBO 2012.

Note: The figures assume pre-American Taxpayer Relief Act (ATRA) tax law. CHIP is the Children’s Health Insurance Program. The shaded gray area represents the struggling lower-middle class (or families whose income falls between 100 and 250 percent of the FPL).

## Income Distributions for Working-Age Families with Children Under 18 Before and After Taxes

The tax and transfer system expands the middle class and leaves fewer families at either end of the income distribution.



Sources: CPS 2012, March supplement; authors' calculations.

Note: A family is defined as a unit having at least one child under age eighteen and a family head under age sixty-five. Pretax, pretransfer income is the sum of earned income and additional sources of nontransfer income (e.g., interest, dividends, or alimony). A family's posttax, posttransfer income is the sum of pretax, pretransfer income, all transfer income (e.g., SNAP, welfare, or unemployment benefits), property and payroll taxes, and state and federal taxes after tax credits. For more details, see the technical appendix.

### [Building on the Success of the Earned Income Tax Credit \(June 2014\)](#)

By Hilary Hoynes

In this policy memo, Hilary Hoynes proposes expanding the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) by raising the benefits for families with one child to be on par with the benefits for families with two children. This proposal aims to strengthen work incentives for low-income, one-child families; raise 410,000 people—including 131,000 children—out of poverty; and increase after-tax income by about \$1,000 for one-child EITC beneficiaries, leading to improvements in health and children's cognitive skills. Note: this proposal is featured in The Hamilton Project's [Policies to Address Poverty in America](#).

### [Supporting Low-Income Workers Through Refundable Child-Care Credits \(June 2014\)](#)

By James P. Ziliak

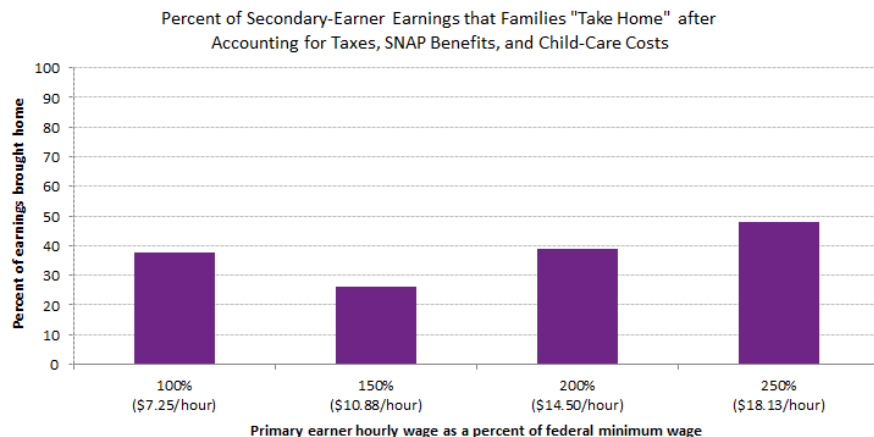
In this policy memo, James P. Ziliak proposes converting the federal Child and Dependent Care Credit from a nonrefundable tax credit to a refundable one, capping eligibility at an income of \$70,000, and making the credit a progressive function of income, child age, and use of licensed care facilities. This proposal, targeted at low- and middle-income families with children under the age of twelve, aims to increase labor force participation, disposable income, and the use of higher-quality child care. Note: this proposal is featured in The Hamilton Project's [Policies to Address Poverty in America](#).

### [Giving Secondary Earners a Tax Break: A Proposal to Help Low- and Middle-Income Families \(December 2013\)](#)

By Melissa S. Kearney and Lesley Turner

In this discussion paper, Melissa S. Kearney and Lesley Turner examine how the current tax system hampers low- and middle-income families with two working spouses. This proposal recommends a secondary-earner tax deduction that would help make work pay for dual-earner families.

A full-time secondary earner in a low- or middle-income family takes home less than 50 percent of his or her earnings.



Source: Kearney and Turner 2013 using TAXSIM simulations.

Note: The bars represent take-home earnings after accounting for changes in taxes (payroll and federal), SNAP benefits, and child-care costs. Each bar represents a family of four (two adults, two children) headed by a full-time worker that earned between 100 and 250 percent of the federal minimum wage (i.e., \$15,080 to \$37,700 annually). The bars represent the take-home secondary-earner earnings generated from adding a second full-time worker with the same hourly wage to the household.



### [Better Ways to Promote Saving through the Tax System \(February 2013\)](#)

By Karen Dynan

In this discussion paper, Karen Dynan explores policy solutions to address the dramatic decline of the personal saving rate in the United States over the past several decades. This proposal recommends the design of government incentives for personal savings, outlining how reforms to these programs would improve saving and economic security for low-income households and reduce expensive and ineffective federal subsidies for high-income households.

### [Limiting Individual Income Tax Expenditures \(February 2013\)](#)

By Diane M. Lim

In this discussion paper, Diane M. Lim seeks to examine how base-broadening tax reform, or expanding the definition of taxable income, can be part of solutions to address the fiscal trilemma of reducing the deficit, promoting fairness, and encouraging economic growth. This proposal targets individual income tax expenditures that would raise revenue more efficiently and progressively by reducing tax expenditures, limiting potential negative impacts on subsidized sectors by preserving certain tax incentives, and equalizing implicit subsidies across middle- and higher-income taxpayers.

### [Employment-Based Tax Credits for Low-Skilled Workers \(December 2007\)](#)

By John Karl Scholz

In this discussion paper, John Karl Scholz seeks to address three interrelated problems low-income communities often face: high unemployment rates, high incarceration rates of low-skilled men, and a large fraction of children in low-income communities being raised in single-parent households. This proposal advocates increasing the return to work for low-income families through the expansion the Earned Income Tax Credit for low-income childless taxpayers and the creation of a targeted wage subsidy in certain economically depressed areas.