

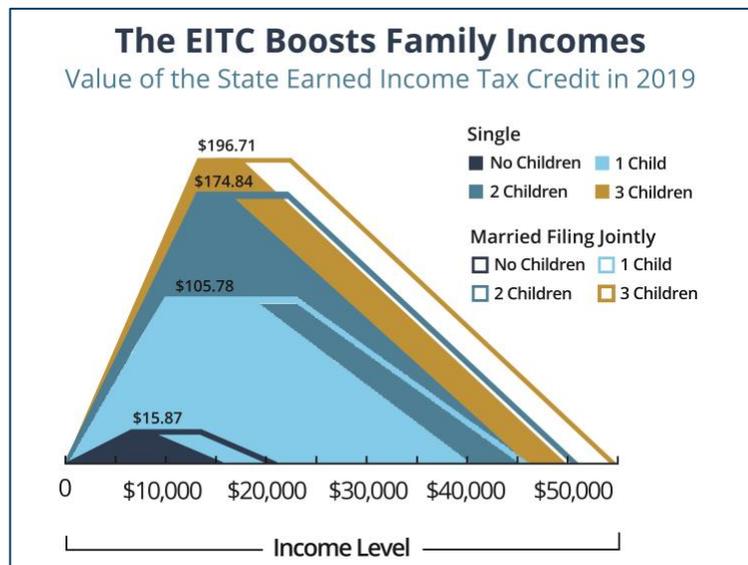


A State Earned Income Tax Credit: Helping Montana's Families and Economy

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- **The Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) is one of the most sensible aspects of our tax code.** It is a tax credit for working people with low incomes. Giving struggling families this kind of break makes sense not just for them but also for our communities and our economy, since when they spend, it helps businesses. The EITC is a common-sense tax policy that most of us can get behind.
- In 2017, the Legislature passed a refundable state credit on a bipartisan vote. It is set at 3 percent of the federal EITC, effective for the 2019 tax year. In 2019, the first year that the state EITC could be claimed, **71,473 working Montanans with low incomes benefited.**¹

- **The phased-in EITC boosts wages for working families on low incomes.** A state EITC set at 3 percent of the federal credit offers a **maximum benefit of \$196.71 a year**². When combined with the federal credit, this is the equivalent to a wage increase of \$3.25/hour for a single parent of three.



- **For most families, the EITC is a temporary tax break that allows people to provide for their families.** The majority of recipients receive the credit for one to two years. The few hundred dollars can help them stay current on bills, afford a car repair so they can get to work, or buy school supplies.³
- **For families with two children and two parents experiencing poverty, Montana has the third highest tax liability of any state in the nation.** For single-parent families with two children, Montana has the fourth highest tax liability.⁴ A state EITC restores tax fairness by reducing the overall taxes the lowest-income workers' pay.
- **A state EITC reaches families and communities in all 56 counties to help support even the smallest communities, families, and small businesses.** In 2017, 65 percent of EITC participants lived outside of the seven biggest Montana cities.⁵
- **The EITC is an economy-boosting policy** that raises the floor on wages and benefits to help make sure that average people have enough money and security to keep up the basic spending on which the economy depends. The federal EITC injected \$173 million into Montana's economy in 2014.⁶
- **EITC administrative costs are less than 1 percent of the benefits provided.** Errors are primarily due to the complexity of rules surrounding the credit, not fraud.⁷

Number of Taxpayers Claiming EITC by County (2019)			
Beaverhead	643	Madison	491
Big Horn	933	Meagher	130
Blaine	432	Mineral	394
Broadwater	338	Missoula	7,877
Carbon	593	Musselshell	297
Carter	80	Park	1,079
Cascade	5,966	Petroleum	28
Chouteau	284	Phillips	293
Custer	772	Pondera	444
Daniels	68	Powder River	84
Dawson	459	Powell	422
Deer Lodge	680	Prairie	74
Fallon	131	Ravalli	3,163
Fergus	770	Richland	533
Flathead	6,885	Roosevelt	576
Gallatin	4,980	Rosebud	483
Garfield	88	Sanders	865
Glacier	1,015	Sheridan	212
Golden Valley	56	Silver Bow	2,623
Granite	156	Stillwater	448
Hill	1,213	Sweet Grass	209
Jefferson	574	Teton	386
Judith Basin	133	Toole	265
Lake	2,473	Treasure	49
Lewis and Clark	4,221	Valley	471
Liberty	99	Wheatland	138
Lincoln	1,534	Wibaux	51
McCone	81	Yellowstone	10,730

¹ Internal Revenue Service, "2019 EITC County Data," Nov. 5, 2020, on file with author.

² Internal Revenue Service, "[Earned Income Tax Credit Income Limits and Maximum Credit Amounts Tax Year 2019](#)," Nov. 9, 2020.

³ Williams, E., Waxman, S., and Legendre, J., "[States Can Adopt or Expand Earned Income Tax Credits to Build a Stronger Future Economy](#)."

⁴ Hartig, S., Curtis, S., Econo, E., "[Taxing the Poor: State Income Tax Policies Make a Big Difference to Working Families](#)," National Center for Children in Poverty, Nov. 2014.

⁵ Internal Revenue Service, "2017 Statistics of Income," Nov. 5, 2020, on file with author.

⁶ Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, "[Montana Fact Sheet: Expand Tax Credits to Promote Work and Fight Poverty](#)," Sept. 2016.

⁷ Greenstein, R., Wancheck, J., and Marr, C., "[Reducing Overpayments in the Earned Income Tax Credit](#)," Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, Jan. 31, 2019.