



STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Franchise Tax Board

California Earned Income Tax Credit and Young Child
Tax Credit Report
Economic and Statistical Research Bureau

California Earned Income Tax Credit and Young Child Tax Credit Report

This report fulfills the Franchise Tax Board's (FTB's) obligation under Revenue & Taxation Code section 17052(j) to annually provide a written report on the California Earned Income Tax Credit (CalEITC) to the Senate Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review, the Assembly Committee on Budget, the Senate and Assembly Committees on Appropriations, the Senate Committee on Governance and Finance, the Assembly Committee on Revenue and Taxation, and the Senate and Assembly Committees on Human Services. As specified by statute, this report includes the number of tax returns claiming the CalEITC, the number of individuals represented on tax returns claiming the CalEITC, the average CalEITC amount, the distribution of CalEITC by dependents and income ranges, an estimate of the number of families who are lifted out of deep poverty by the CalEITC, and the number of families who are lifted out of deep poverty by the combination of the CalEITC and federal earned income tax credit (EITC). Additionally, this report includes the number of tax returns claiming the Young Child Tax Credit (YCTC), the average YCTC amount and the number of qualifying children represented on tax returns claiming the YCTC.

Prepared by the Staff of the
Franchise Tax Board
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

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Tax Year 2019 California Earned Income Tax Credit and Young Child Tax Credit Report

Chapter 21 of the Statutes of 2015 (SB 80) created the CalEITC, which provides a refundable credit for qualified taxpayers operative for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2015. The CalEITC credit was later modified by Chapter 96 of the Statutes of 2017 (SB 106), which extended income limits for CalEITC and expanded the program to income taxpayers with self-employment income. These changes are effective for tax years beginning in 2017. The CalEITC credit was modified again by Chapter 52 of the Statutes of 2018 (SB 855), which extended the income limits for CalEITC and expanded the program to childless income taxpayers under 25 and over 65. These changes are effective for tax years beginning in 2018. The CalEITC credit was further modified by Chapter 39 of the Statutes of 2019 (AB 91), which extended the income limits to \$30,000 for all taxpayers, and created the Young Child Tax Credit (YCTC). The YCTC is an additional \$1,000 credit for taxpayers who qualify for CalEITC and have a child under 6 years old. These changes are effective for tax years beginning in 2019. In 2020, Chapters 19 and 87 of the Statutes of 2020 (AB93 and AB1876) expanded the program to taxpayers with Individual Taxpayer Identification Numbers (ITINs). These changes are effective for tax years beginning in 2020. The CalEITC credit amount is determined by the number of qualified children and the amount of qualified income, and is structured with credit phase-in and phase-out income ranges. The amount of the credit is also multiplied by a CalEITC adjustment factor for the taxable year. Unless otherwise specified in the annual Budget Act, the CalEITC adjustment factor for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2015, would be zero percent. The State Budget has set the adjustment factor at 85 percent for taxable years on and after 2015. The CalEITC would only be operative for taxable years in which resources are authorized in the annual Budget Act for the FTB to oversee and audit returns associated with the credit.

For the 2019 taxable year, the maximum CalEITC (after applying the 85 percent CalEITC adjustment factor) ranged from \$240 for an eligible individual without a qualifying child to \$2,982 for an eligible individual with three qualifying children.

Generally a qualified taxpayer/return:

- Has adjusted gross income (AGI) of up to \$30,000,
- Has investment income, such as interest, dividends, royalties, and capital gains that does not exceed \$3,828 for the entire tax year,
- Has social security numbers issued by the Social Security Administration that are valid for employment for the taxpayer, the taxpayer's spouse, and any qualifying children,
- Does not use the "married/RDP filing separately" filing status,
- Lives in California for more than half the tax year.

For the 2019 taxable year, the maximum YCTC was \$1,000 for taxpayers with a qualifying child and begins to be phased out for taxpayers with income over \$25,000. The credit is completely phased out at \$30,000. Generally a qualified taxpayer/return has received the CalEITC and has at least one child under 6 at the end of the tax year.

Brief History of the EITC

The federal EITC program began in 1975 as an anti-poverty program for both adults and children in lower income working families. The primary purposes of the program are to lift people out of poverty and to encourage labor market participation by providing additional benefits from employment. Federal EITC benefits for low-income families with children can make up a substantial portion of their total income.

For the 2019 tax year, the federal EITC qualifying income maximums for those with three qualifying children were \$50,162 for Single, Head of Household, or Widowed returns, or \$55,952 for Married Filing Joint returns. The maximum credits were \$529 with no qualifying children, \$3,526 with one qualifying child, \$5,828 with two qualifying children, or \$6,557 with three or more qualifying children.

Since 1975, many states have supplemented the federal EITC program by adopting their own versions of the federal program. Beginning with the 2015 tax year, California adopted its own earned income tax credit. Families with earned income are eligible, but the CalEITC differs from the federal program by imposing lower income limits, by not including filing status as a determinant of the credit amount, and initially, by not allowing self-employed income to count toward earned income requirements. Beginning in tax year 2017, self-employment income was included as qualifying towards earned income requirements. Beginning in tax year 2018, the credit was expanded to childless adults under 25 and over 64. Beginning in tax year 2020, the credit was expanded to taxpayers with ITINs. Figure 1 provides a representation of the CalEITC credit phase-in, credit maximum, and the credit phase-out for specified qualified income ranges and number of qualified children.

Figure 1: 2019 CalEITC Credits by Qualified Children and Income



The credit has three value ranges that vary by qualified income: 1) the phase-in range where the credit is equal to the credit phase-in rate multiplied by qualified income and the CalEITC adjustment factor; 2) the phase-out range where for each dollar of qualified income over the maximum, the credit is reduced by the phase-out rate and CalEITC adjustment factor until the credit reaches \$505 for taxpayers with qualifying children or \$200 for taxpayers without qualifying children; and 3) after the credit reaches \$505/\$200, an alternate phase-out range where the credit is phased out more slowly until the credit reaches zero. For 2019, CalEITC credits are phased-out completely at qualified income levels of \$30,001 for all taxpayers. The chart also shows the credit structure of the combined CalEITC and YCTC.

FTB Statutory Reporting Requirements

The FTB is required to annually provide a written report to the legislative committees listed at the beginning of this report, which includes the following:

1. The number of tax returns claiming the CalEITC.
2. The number of individuals represented on tax returns claiming the CalEITC.
3. The average CalEITC amount.
4. The distribution of CalEITC by dependents and income ranges with the income ranges encompassing the phase-in and phase-out ranges of the credit.
5. An estimate of the number of families who are lifted out of deep poverty by the CalEITC and the number of families who are lifted out of deep poverty by the combination of the CalEITC and federal EITC. For the purposes of this report, a

family is considered in “deep poverty” if the income of the family is less than 50 percent of the federal poverty threshold.

In addition to the reporting requirements for CalEITC, the FTB is also required to provide a written report on the YCTC, which includes the following:

1. The number of tax returns claiming the credit.
2. The number of qualifying children represented on tax returns claiming the credit.
3. The average credit amount on tax returns claiming the credit.

The information presented in sections 1 through 4 is based on tax year 2019 returns. Other CalEITC publications from the FTB present data on a process year basis, so totals in this report may not match other publications. Section 5 presents data on a process year basis. Process year data includes original tax returns for the current tax year and late returns for previous tax years. The reason for using process year in section 5 instead of tax year is to include everyone who received CalEITC benefits in 2019 as part of the poverty analysis. At the end of process year 2020, a total of \$737 million of the CalEITC was allowed on 3,854,123 returns. This total includes 3,746,371 returns allowing \$720 million of CalEITC for tax year 2019. The remaining returns processed during 2020 were for late filed 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 returns. For the YCTC, all the returns processed in 2020 were for tax year 2019, because this was the first year of the credit.

1) Returns Claiming the CalEITC and YCTC

At the end of process year 2020, a total of \$720 million of the CalEITC was allowed on 3,746,371 tax year 2019 returns. Of these returns 931,498 returns claimed at least \$1 in self-employment income and received \$216.6 million in credit. This is a significant increase from the amount reported at the end of the 2018 tax year when \$388 million was allowed on 2,045,899 returns. This increase was expected due to increasing the credit amount in the phase-out range, as well as the increased income limitations.

A total of \$389 million of the YCTC was allowed on 428,857 tax year 2019 returns.

2) The Number of Individuals Represented On Tax Returns Claiming the CalEITC and YCTC

To compute the number of individuals represented on tax returns claiming CalEITC, a filing status count (either “1” for single, widow, or head of household or “2” for joint returns) is added to the number of exemption dependents claimed on the return (whether or not those dependents qualified for the CalEITC). The purpose of using the count of exemption dependents claimed rather than qualified CalEITC children is to get a more complete assessment of the total number of individuals in each household where the CalEITC relief was realized. There were over 6.14 million individuals represented on the 3,746,371 returns where the CalEITC was allowed for tax year 2019, including nearly 1.96 million dependents.

There were 519,375 qualifying young children and a total of 732,499 CalEITC qualifying children on returns allowed the YCTC.

3) The Average CalEITC and YCTC amounts

For tax year 2019 returns where the credit was allowed, the average CalEITC amount was \$192. This is 1 percent higher than in tax year 2018. Approximately 82 percent of taxpayers receiving CalEITC fall in the range of the phase-out. Taxpayers in this range receive an average credit of \$133. The average credit in the phase out range is 80% higher than in tax year 2018. This is due to the increased credit amount in the phase-out range.

The average YCTC amount was \$907.

4) Distribution of CalEITC by Dependents and Income Ranges

The CalEITC income phase-in and phase-out ranges differ based on the number of qualified children included in the credit claim. Filing status has no bearing on the credit calculation. Only the first three CalEITC-qualified children affect the amount of credit that can be claimed. As graphically illustrated in Figure 1, the following are the tax year 2019 credit table phase-in/phase-out income ranges given the number of qualified children:

- Zero qualified children: Phase-in = \$1 to \$3,705, Phase-out = \$3,705 to \$30,000.
- One qualified child: Phase-in = \$1 to \$5,564, Phase-out = \$5,564 to \$30,000.
- Two or more qualified children: Phase-in = \$1 to \$7,811, Phase-out = \$7,811 to \$30,000.

Table 1 shows the distribution of allowed CalEITC returns and credits by qualified children. The number of returns claiming CalEITC decreases as the number of qualified children increases. The average credit is larger for taxpayers with more qualified children. This is expected since the amount of credit allowed at each income level is greater with more qualified children. Of the 2.67 million returns with no CalEITC qualified children, 108,000 claimed exemptions for dependents that did not qualify for CalEITC purposes.

Table 1: Tax Year 2019 Distribution of CalEITC credit amounts by Qualified Child

CalEITC Qualified Children	Returns	Total Allowed (Millions)	Avg.
No Qualified Children	2,670,053	\$267.5	\$100
1 Qualified Children	596,591	\$199.9	\$335
2 Qualified Children	328,919	\$170.3	\$518
3 Qualified Children	150,808	\$82.5	\$547
Total	3,746,371	\$720.2	\$192

Source: Franchise Tax Board Return Merge File
Totals may not add due to rounding

Table 2 shows that over 2.67 million returns with no qualified children received the credit. For this group, \$267.5 million in total credits were allowed with an average credit amount of \$100.

Table 2: Tax Year 2019 CalEITC Allowed by Phase-in/Phase-out Ranges with Zero Qualified Children

Qualified Income (credit table levels)	Returns	Total Allowed (Millions)	Avg.
Phase-In (up to \$3,705)	275,887	\$31.4	\$114
Phase-Out (up to \$30,000)	2,394,166	\$236.1	\$99
Total	2,670,053	\$267.5	\$100

Source: Franchise Tax Board Return Merge File
Totals may not add due to rounding

Table 3 presents CalEITC data for returns with one qualified child.

Table 3: Tax Year 2019 CalEITC Allowed by Phase-in/Phase-out Ranges with One Qualified Child

Qualified Income (credit table levels)	Returns	Total Allowed (Millions)	Avg.
Phase-In (up to \$5,564)	43,082	\$33.4	\$775
Phase-Out (up to \$30,000)	553,509	\$166.5	\$301
Total	596,591	\$199.9	\$335

Source: Franchise Tax Board Return Merge File
Totals may not add due to rounding

Table 4 and table 5 present the distribution of CalEITC for returns with two and three qualified children. As noted earlier in this report, the phase-in and phase-out income ranges for these two groups are the same, but the credit rates differ, resulting in an average credit amount of \$518 for those with two qualifying children and \$547 for those with three qualified children.

Table 4: Tax Year 2019 Phase-in/Phase-out Ranges with Two Qualified Children

Qualified Income (credit table levels)	Returns	Total Allowed (Millions)	Avg.
Phase-In (up to \$7,811)	30,135	\$40.2	\$1,335
Phase-Out (up to \$30,000)	298,784	\$130.1	\$435
Total	328,919	\$170.3	\$518

Source: Franchise Tax Board Return Merge File
Totals may not add due to rounding

Table 5: Tax Year 2019 Phase-in/Phase-out Ranges with Three or More Qualified Children

Qualified Income (credit table levels)	Returns	Total Allowed (Millions)	Avg.
Phase-In (up to \$7,811)	13,555	\$20.2	\$1,493
Phase-Out (up to \$30,000)	137,253	\$62.2	\$453
Total	150,808	\$82.5	\$547

Source: Franchise Tax Board Return Merge File
The CalEITC calculation utilizes a maximum of three qualified children
Totals may not add due to rounding

In tax year 2019, 13 percent of CalEITC returns had two or three qualifying children. These returns were awarded 35 percent (\$252.8 million) of the \$720 million in total CalEITC.

5) Estimate of the Number of Families Lifted Out of Deep Poverty

a) Federal Poverty Threshold

Measuring a family's poverty level requires use of poverty income thresholds that vary by family size and composition. These poverty thresholds are then compared to family income data to determine specific poverty levels. A family is considered to be in poverty if its resources fall short of 100 percent of the poverty threshold. Deep poverty status is realized when family income is under half, or 50 percent, of the poverty threshold.

The official federal poverty measure is produced by the US Census Bureau (Census). It was developed in the early 1960s and measures a family's pre-tax cash resources relative to a threshold intended to reflect the minimum income required to meet basic needs. This income measure does not include capital gains or noncash benefits such as public housing, Medicaid, or food stamps; but does include public assistance payments. The official threshold is essentially the cost of a subsistence diet in the 1960s multiplied by three (because food constituted about a third of a family's budget at that time). The official measure of poverty assumes that all individuals in a household who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption share income. The thresholds do not vary geographically, but are updated annually for inflation. Table 6 displays the official federal poverty thresholds for 2019.

Table 6: Federal Poverty Thresholds for 2019 by Family Size and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of family unit	Weighted average thresholds	None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual):	13,011									
Under age 65.....	13,300	13,300								
Aged 65 and older.....	12,261	12,261								
Two people:	16,521									
Householder under age 65.....	17,196	17,120	17,622							
Householder aged 65 and older...	15,468	15,453	17,555							
Three people.....	20,335	19,998	20,578	20,598						
Four people.....	26,172	26,370	26,801	25,926	26,017					
Five people.....	31,021	31,800	32,263	31,275	30,510	30,044				
Six people.....	35,129	36,576	36,721	35,965	35,239	34,161	33,522			
Seven people.....	40,016	42,085	42,348	41,442	40,811	39,635	38,262	36,757		
Eight people.....	44,461	47,069	47,485	46,630	45,881	44,818	43,470	42,066	41,709	
Nine people or more.....	52,875	56,621	56,895	56,139	55,503	54,460	53,025	51,727	51,406	49,426

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

b) Poverty Measure Methodology and Data Limitations

The process of estimating deep poverty utilizing available tax return data requires the following steps: (1) redefining the return data into family units consistent with the federal poverty threshold table, (2) calculating pre-tax family income as closely as possible to that specified by the federal poverty threshold guidelines, then (3) comparing family income within a family to the appropriate 2019 federal poverty threshold. Families with income below 50 percent of the threshold are considered to be living in deep poverty. This methodology was used to derive three income levels for comparison to the poverty level: (1) income without any earned income tax credit benefits, (2) income with CalEITC, and (3) income with the CalEITC and the federal EITC.

Unlike sections 1 through 4 of the report, which are based on tax year data, the poverty analysis relies on process year 2020 original return data where the CalEITC was allowed. The reason for using process year instead of tax year is to include everyone who received CalEITC benefits in 2020 as part of the poverty analysis. Though much data is available on returns, there are limitations to the data as it applies to the estimates of deep poverty. However, as discussed below, the FTB does not believe these data limitations have a substantial effect on the resulting deep poverty estimates.

One limitation was encountered in defining income. The Census federal poverty level income computations are derived using Current Population Survey data. The FTB utilizes data reported on tax returns. Some of the income items used to compute poverty status at the federal level are not reported on tax returns. One substantial income item used in determining poverty status but missing from reported return data is public assistance payments.

In California, one of the largest welfare programs providing direct cash grants, or public assistance payments, to working families (and specifically families with children) is CalWORKs. These assistance payments are included in the official federal poverty threshold income calculations. However, these types of payments are not taxable and not reported on tax returns. Therefore they are not available to the FTB on a taxpayer by taxpayer basis.

There is no perfect way for the FTB to identify which adults and/or dependents represented on tax returns received, or would qualify for public assistance income. Incorrect assumptions about family income could affect poverty and deep poverty estimates reported below. Because of this concern, the estimates for the deep poverty impacts of state and federal EITC are presented in two ways. First, the number of Californians lifted out of deep poverty is presented using only available tax return income data, assuming no public assistance income. Second, to provide some insight into the impact public assistance payments might have, the same analysis is presented using public assistance data by filing status and number of dependents based on a California Department of Finance analysis of the Census Bureau's 2019 American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Set. The FTB is in conversations with the California Department of Social Services to improve the methodology used in this section.

Table 7: Average Annual Public Assistance for Californians Living in Deep Poverty by Filing Status and Number of Dependents

Filing Status	0	1	2	3+
Single, Head of Household, Widow	\$118	\$766	\$736	\$1,844
Married Filing Jointly	\$80	\$237	\$570	\$799

*Includes individuals receiving no public assistance

Source: Census Bureau 2019 American Community Survey

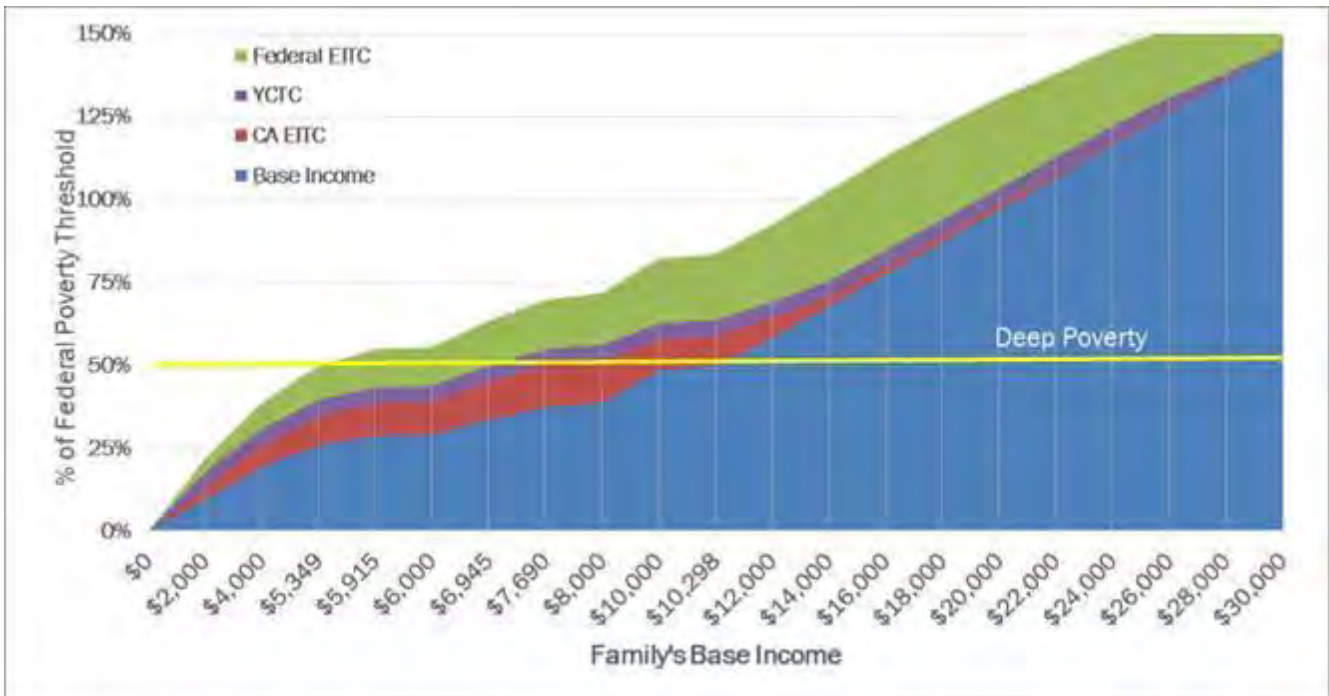
The FTB staff conducted a sensitivity analysis based on other assumptions about the amount of public assistance received by this population and concluded that the results presented here on the number of Californians lifted out of deep poverty is likely to be reasonable.

Another minor limitation in the data available to the FTB is in the definition of a family unit. The poverty thresholds reported in table 6 depend on both total family size, and the number of family members under age 18. The FTB data, however, only includes age information for dependents if the dependent qualifies as a child for EITC purposes. The analysis presented here assumes that a family includes the taxpayer or taxpayers on a return as well as all dependents claimed, and that dependents without age information are under age 18. For those taxpayers with dependents incorrectly assumed to be under age 18, the analysis slightly underestimates their poverty level threshold. Comparing across columns in table 6, the differences in poverty thresholds for dependents of different ages are small, therefore, the assumption that all dependents without age information are under 18 is unlikely to substantially impact the final estimated poverty results.

c) Estimate Results: Lifting Families Out of Deep Poverty

Per statute, the FTB is required to provide estimates of the number of families who are lifted out of deep poverty by (1) the CalEITC and (2) by the combination of the CalEITC and the federal EITC. Figure 2 provides a visual example of the 2019 deep poverty income scale.

FIGURE 2: Family's Base Income and Percent of Federal Poverty Level with and without CA and Federal EITC (Example: Single Filer with Two Qualified Children Under age 18)



This graph (figure 2) shows the range of effects that the CalEITC, YCTC and the federal EITC have on various base income levels for a family represented by a single qualified CalEITC taxpayer with two qualified children under 18 years of age. For purposes of this example, assume that a family's base income does not include income from public assistance payments. Based on the federal thresholds shown in table 6, this family's poverty income threshold is \$20,598 in 2019. Deep poverty status for this family would occur if income is below \$10,299, or half of the poverty level. In this example, the addition of the CalEITC to base incomes between \$7,690 and \$10,298 would result in the family being lifted out of deep poverty. At a base income of \$7,690, the CalEITC is \$2,610 for process year 2020. Adding this CalEITC amount to base income brings the family's total income to \$10,300 and above deep poverty. If the YCTC is included in this analysis, the family's income could be as low as \$6,945 and the combination of the two credits would lift them above deep poverty.

By including the combined impact of the CalEITC and the federal EITC, the base income in this example could be much lower and still result in the family being lifted out of deep poverty. If the family's base income is between \$5,915 and \$10,299, it would qualify for enough combined state and federal earned income tax credits to see it lifted out of deep poverty. For instance, at a base income of \$5,915, the CalEITC is \$2,015 and the federal EITC \$2,370 for process year 2020. Adding these EITC amounts to base income brings the family's total income to \$10,300 and above deep poverty. If the YCTC is included in this analysis, the family's income could be as low as \$5,349 and the combination of the three credits would lift them above deep poverty.

These examples illustrate the processes applied to the CalEITC return data in order to estimate the state and federal earned income tax credit effect on deep poverty status.

A summary of the estimated deep poverty results, without including public assistance income assumptions in base income, is provided in table 8. Of the 3,854,123 returns which were allowed the CalEITC, 697,000 families and 1,138,000 individuals are categorized as being in deep poverty when only their adjusted federal AGI is measured against the federal poverty thresholds. When adding the CalEITC amounts allowed for each return, 49,000 families and 115,000 individuals are lifted above deep poverty.

Table 8: Number of Families and Individuals Lifted Out of Deep Poverty - No Public Assistance (Thousands)

Income Items Used in Deep Poverty Calculations	Families in Deep Poverty	Families Above Deep Poverty	With EITC: Families Lifted Out Of Pre-EITC Poverty	Individuals In Deep Poverty	With EITC: Individuals Lifted Out Of Pre-EITC Poverty
Base Income (no Public Assistance)	697	1,973		1,138	
Base Income + CA EITC	648	2,022	49	1,023	115
Base Income + CA EITC + YCTC	635	2,035	62	982	156
Base Income + CA EITC + YCTC + Fed EITC	550	2,120	147	753	385

Source: Franchise Tax Board Return Merge File
Totals may not add due to rounding

In the third iteration of the deep poverty calculations, both the CalEITC and the YCTC amounts are added to base income. 62,000 of the 697,000 families who were in deep poverty are lifted above deep poverty income levels. The combination of the CalEITC and the federal EITC lifts over 156,000 individuals out of deep poverty compared to a family's base income without either EITC program. In the final analysis without public assistance payments, the CalEITC, YCTC and Federal EIC are added to base income. 147,000 of the 697,000 families in deep poverty are lifted above the deep poverty line. The combination of the three credits lifts 385,000 individuals out of deep poverty.

To provide insight on the effect that public assistance payments might have on deep poverty results, a second round of analysis was completed in which families are assumed to have received public assistance income in 2019 (see table 7). The FTB received data from the Department of Finance on the amount of public assistance provided to families in deep poverty, broken out by filing status and number of dependents. For this analysis, the FTB assumed that each taxpayer received the average amount of assistance for their filing status and family size. A summary of the estimated deep poverty results under this scenario is provided in table 9.

Table 9: Number of Families and Individuals Lifted Out of Deep Poverty – With Public Assistance (Thousands)

Income Items Used in Deep Poverty Calculations	Families in Deep Poverty	Families Above Deep Poverty	With EITC: Families Lifted Out Of Pre-EITC Poverty	Individuals In Deep Poverty	With EITC: Individuals Lifted Out Of Pre-EITC Poverty
Base Income (no Public Assistance)	697	1,973		1,138	
Base Income (with Public Assistance)	659	2,011	38	1,039	99
Base Income (w/PA) + CA EITC	608	2,062	51	918	121
Base Income (w/PA) + CA EITC + YCTC	597	2,073	62	884	155
Base Income (w/PA) + CA EITC + YCTC + Fed EITC	529	2,141	130	710	329

Source: Franchise Tax Board Return Merge File
 Totals may not add due to rounding

Assuming average levels of public assistance, the number of individuals in deep poverty before receiving federal or California EITC drops from 1,138,000 to 1,039,000. The number of families in deep poverty drops from 697,000 to 659,000. In this simulation, the CalEITC lifts 51,000 families and 121,000 individuals out of deep poverty. The combination of CalEITC and YCTC lifts 62,000 families and 155,000 individuals out of deep poverty and the combination of the three credits lifts 130,000 families and 329,000 individuals out of deep poverty.

The FTB staff conducted this deep poverty analysis under several other public assistance assumption scenarios and found that the number of families lifted out of deep poverty by the CalEITC is similar under these different assumptions.

Appendix A: Tax Year 2019 CalEITC distribution by County

County	Allowed Count	% of Total	Allowed Amount	% of Total2
ALAMEDA	114,615	3.06	20,041,148	2.78
ALPINE	93	0	19,034	0
AMADOR	2,815	0.08	516,649	0.07
BUTTE	22,259	0.59	4,402,023	0.61
CALAVERAS	3,707	0.1	746,461	0.1
COLUSA	2,288	0.06	455,406	0.06
CONTRA COSTA	72,481	1.93	13,226,120	1.84
DEL NORTE	2,388	0.06	559,249	0.08
EL DORADO	13,826	0.37	2,323,662	0.32
FRESNO	118,980	3.18	27,778,768	3.86
GLENN	2,939	0.08	607,550	0.08
HUMBOLDT	15,402	0.41	2,827,138	0.39
IMPERIAL	28,592	0.76	7,460,442	1.04
INYO	1,660	0.04	305,222	0.04
KERN	100,515	2.68	24,967,696	3.47
KINGS	13,764	0.37	3,494,626	0.49
LAKE	6,368	0.17	1,461,749	0.2
LASSEN	1,810	0.05	410,203	0.06
LOS ANGELES	1,076,261	28.73	197,922,753	27.48
MADERA	15,697	0.42	3,761,194	0.52
MARIN	11,720	0.31	1,855,104	0.26
MARIPOSA	1,452	0.04	266,033	0.04
MENDOCINO	8,535	0.23	1,771,350	0.25
MERCED	31,386	0.84	7,822,861	1.09
MODOC	703	0.02	156,893	0.02
MONO	1,304	0.03	160,621	0.02
MONTEREY	37,153	0.99	7,129,567	0.99
NAPA	9,049	0.24	1,407,964	0.2
NEVADA	8,545	0.23	1,536,279	0.21
ORANGE	281,091	7.5	47,928,183	6.65
OTHER	59,780	1.6	8,125,827	1.13
PLACER	25,118	0.67	4,183,722	0.58
PLUMAS	1,632	0.04	333,609	0.05
RIVERSIDE	251,060	6.7	51,390,098	7.14
SACRAMENTO	155,039	4.14	31,798,631	4.42
SAN BENITO	5,008	0.13	978,527	0.14
SAN BERNARDINO	245,656	6.56	53,476,422	7.43
SAN DIEGO	307,237	8.2	55,894,434	7.76
SAN FRANCISCO	55,779	1.49	8,641,876	1.2

County	Allowed Count	% of Total	Allowed Amount	% of Total2
SAN JOAQUIN	75,945	2.03	16,855,847	2.34
SAN LUIS OBISPO	21,789	0.58	3,581,451	0.5
SAN MATEO	38,596	1.03	5,772,568	0.8
SANTA BARBARA	38,270	1.02	6,866,859	0.95
SANTA CLARA	106,354	2.84	17,428,232	2.42
SANTA CRUZ	23,264	0.62	3,969,046	0.55
SHASTA	19,331	0.52	4,057,337	0.56
SIERRA	185	0	29,584	0
SISKIYOU	4,497	0.12	1,012,393	0.14
SOLANO	36,088	0.96	6,813,248	0.95
SONOMA	34,340	0.92	5,471,860	0.76
STANISLAUS	58,270	1.56	13,374,866	1.86
SUTTER	10,419	0.28	2,209,007	0.31
TEHAMA	5,720	0.15	1,370,277	0.19
TRINITY	1,092	0.03	234,255	0.03
TULARE	56,267	1.5	14,392,755	2
TUOLUMNE	4,665	0.12	875,487	0.12
VENTURA	71,411	1.91	12,510,715	1.74
YOLO	18,276	0.49	3,248,518	0.45
YUBA	7,885	0.21	1,988,022	0.28
Total	3,746,371	100	720,207,421	100