

The Kid Angle

Kid-focused news from First Focus on Children

State-by-state by CTC

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All —

One week from today, money — **as much as \$300 each month for each child** — will begin arriving at homes and in the bank accounts of 39 million households, reaching **[nearly 90% of the country's children](#)**.

But only for six months.

The payments are the result of **[changes to the Child Tax Credit, implemented as part of the American Rescue Plan](#)**, that increase the rebate to as much as \$3,600 per child per year, deliver the benefits monthly, and include an additional 27 million children previously left behind. **[These improvements are historic](#)**.

But they expire at the end of 2021.

[First Focus Campaign for Children](#) has championed these changes — **and the need to make them permanent** — for more than a decade. Nearly 170 lawmakers have endorsed the **[American Family Act \(H.R. 928\)](#)**, which would make the tax code changes permanent. Similar bills have been introduced in both the House and Senate in previous sessions of Congress. Democrats in Congress are also pushing for a permanent expansion of the Child Tax Credit in the party's next big recovery package this fall. **[More than 250 organizations have joined First Focus](#)** in urging the White House to make permanent the CTC expansion and other tax improvements that fight child poverty.

Nationwide, an estimated 65.6 million children — almost 90% of the country's kids — would receive greater economic support by making these improvements permanent, according to the folks at the **[Center on Budget and Policy Priorities](#)**, including large numbers of Black and Latino children disproportionately left behind by the previous tax structure. While each and every state will gain, CBPP's analysis illustrates **the transformative impact these changes could have in particular states**. Here's a breakdown of **[the larger study](#)**:

[Top 10 States by number of children who will benefit:](#)

State	Estimated Number of Children Under 18 Who Would Benefit Each Year From Permanent Expansion of Child Tax Credit
Total U.S.	65,560,000
California	7,844,000
Texas	6,686,000
Florida	3,833,000
New York	3,554,000
Illinois	2,536,000
Ohio	2,367,000
Pennsylvania	2,363,000
Georgia	2,269,000
North Carolina	2,085,000
Michigan	1,968,000

Notes: Figures are rounded to the nearest 1,000 and may not sum to totals due to rounding. N/A indicates reliable data are not available due to small sample size. Estimates reflect a pre-pandemic economy, using tax year 2021 tax rules and incomes adjusted for inflation to 2021 dollars. Racial and ethnic categories do not overlap; figures for each racial group such as Black, white, or Asian do not include individuals who identify as multiracial or people of Latino ethnicity. Latino includes all people of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin regardless of race. Due to limitations of the Census data, the figures do not reflect IRS rules that require children to have a Social Security number to qualify for the Child Tax Credit. This omission likely has little effect on most of the estimates shown here; the Latino share of children benefiting, however, may be somewhat overstated.

Source: CBPP analysis of the U.S. Census Bureau's March 2019 Current Population Survey (for national total) allocated by state and by race or ethnicity based on CBPP analysis of American Community Survey (ACS) data for 2016-2018.

- *More than half of all children who would benefit from making changes to the CTC permanent live in these 10 states;*
- *More than 1/3 (33%) live in the top FOUR states.*

States where the share of children who will benefit exceeds the national average:

State	Share of children under 18 who would benefit from permanent expansion
Total U.S.	89%
Mississippi	94%
Alabama	93%
Arkansas	93%
Idaho	93%
New Mexico	93%
Oklahoma	93%
South Carolina	93%
West Virginia	93%
Wyoming	93%
Arizona	92%
Indiana	92%
Kansas	92%
Kentucky	92%
Louisiana	92%
Nevada	92%
Tennessee	92%
Utah	92%
Florida	91%
Hawai'i	91%
Iowa	91%
Missouri	91%
Montana	91%
Nebraska	91%
North Dakota	91%
Ohio	91%
South Dakota	91%
Texas	91%
Georgia	90%
Maine	90%
Michigan	90%
North Carolina	90%
Wisconsin	90%

Source: For children left out of the full \$2,000 Child Tax Credit, Tax Policy Center national estimate allocated by state based on CBPP analysis of American Community Survey (ACS) data for 2016-2018. For remaining columns, CBPP analysis of the March 2019 Current Population Survey (CPS) (for national total) allocated by state based on CBPP analysis of ACS data for 2016-2018. Poverty calculations also use U.S. Census Bureau Supplemental Poverty Measure research files for the ACS.

- *In 32 states, 90% or more of the state's children will benefit from making CTC changes permanent.*

States where making changes permanent will cut child poverty by more than the national average:

State	Estimated Reduction in Child Poverty Each Year From Permanent Expansion of Child Tax Credit
Total U.S.	41%
Alaska	51%
Oklahoma	51%
Arkansas	48%
Iowa	48%
Minnesota	48%
Kansas	47%
Louisiana	47%
Mississippi	47%
Alabama	46%
Georgia	46%
Nebraska	46%
South Dakota	46%
Arizona	45%
Maine	45%
Montana	45%
Ohio	45%
Wisconsin	45%
Kentucky	44%
Michigan	44%
Missouri	44%
Texas	44%
Utah	44%
Illinois	43%
Indiana	43%
Nevada	43%
New Mexico	43%
North Carolina	43%
Pennsylvania	43%
South Carolina	43%
Tennessee	43%
Vermont	43%
West Virginia	43%
Idaho	42%

Notes: N/A indicates reliable data are not available due to small sample size. Children are defined as under age 18. Estimates reflect a pre-pandemic economy, using tax year 2021 tax rules and incomes adjusted for inflation to 2021 dollars. Racial and ethnic categories do not overlap; figures for each racial group such as Black, white, or Asian do not include individuals who identify as multiracial or people of Latino ethnicity. Latino includes all people of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin regardless of race. Due to limitations of the Census data, the figures do not reflect IRS rules that require children to have a Social Security number to qualify for the Child Tax Credit. This omission likely has little effect on most of the estimates shown here; the Latino child poverty reduction shares, however, may be somewhat overstated.

Source: CBPP analysis of the U.S. Census Bureau's March 2019 Current Population Survey (for national total) allocated by state, race, and ethnicity based on CBPP analysis of American Community Survey (ACS) data for 2016-2018.

- *In 33 states, making CTC changes permanent will reduce child poverty by more than the national average*